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ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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Oxford

ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MS. COLLECTIONS OF

THE LATE RICHARD CLEASBY

ENLARGED AND COMPLETED

ΒY

GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON, M.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND LIFE OF RICHARD CLEASBY

BY GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
M.DCCC, LXXIV.



ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Chiefly founded on the Collections made from prose works of the 12th-14th centuries

By the late

RICHARD CLEASBY

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{*} See the word Gardar in the Dictionary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. G. L.

Oxford, June 10, 1869.

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- r. Mr. Cleasby's collections, which have in words, phrases, and references supplied about one half of the materials for the present work.
- 2. The Lexicon Poëticum, by Dr. Sveinbjörn Egilsson, born 1791, died 1852, a most excellent work, which has served as a chief guide in references from the old poetical language.
- 3. Fritzner's Dictionary, by Johan Fritzner, a Norse clergyman, begun shortly after the year 1850, and completed in 1867. It is a very rich and good collection, entirely independent of Mr. Cleasby, and has afforded much valuable assistance throughout.
- 4. Björn Halldórsson's Dictionary, Icelandic and Latin. The author, an excellent Icelandic clergyman, was born about 1724, and died 1794, and his work was published in 1814 by Rask, who also translated the original renderings into Danish: it is well known from the fact that Grimm in his Grammar has taken from it almost all his collection of the vocabulary of the Icelandic language.
 - 5. Alt-Nordisches Glossar, by Theodor Möbius, 1866, a limited but independent collection, which has afforded many happy references.
 - 6. The Dictionary published in Copenhagen in 1860 (Old-Nordisk Ordbog). This book has evidently been compiled from Cleasby's papers in Copenhagen: it omits all references. It has been of some use, as it has here and there shewn where words have been omitted in the transcripts now at Oxford.
 - a. Specimen Lexici Islandici, by Magnús Ólafsson, an Icelandic clergyman, died 7. Earlier Glossaries: 1636, published under the name Specimen Lexici Runici in 1650 by the Danish scholar Ole Worm, who also wrote it in the Runic character. This is the first Icelandic Glossary alphabetically arranged, and contains from 1200 to 1500 words with references. Hence the word 'Runick,' as applied to Icelandic, in Hickes and Johnson. β. Lexicon Islandicum, by Gudmundus Andreae, an Icelander, died 1654, published by Resen in 1683; it derives all words from Hebrew: not very y. Monosyllaba Islandica, by Rugman, an Icelander, 1676; interesting and without references. it contains about 1400 such words. 8. Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicae, by Olaf Verelius, a Swedish scholar, died 1682, published by Rudbeck in 1691; a fairly done work, containing about 12,000 words with references from MSS. e. Lexicon Islandicum, a large collection made by Jón Ólafsson, born 1705, died 1779; it has not been published but is preserved in MS. in Copenhagen and has therefore not been within reach, but illustrations from it are now and then given from memory. 3. Skýringar, by Pál Vídalín, died 1727; a commentary on obsolete law terms, published at Reykjavík in 1854.
 - 8. Indexes along with Editions, etc., e.g. the 12th volume of Fornmanna Sögur: Lexicon Mythologicum, by Finn Magnusen, affixed to the large edition of Sæmundar Edda: Indexes to Njála, Grágás, Annálar, etc.: Indexes along with Chrestomathies, e.g. Dieterich, a German scholar; as also Dieterich's Runic Glossary (Runen-schatz), 1844: Physical Index in the Itinérary or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, Copenhagen 1772: Index on Medical Terms in Félags-rit, 1789, 1790: Botanical Index in Hjaltalín's Icelandic Botany, 1830: Indexes of Proper Names in Landnáma, 1843; in Fornmanna Sögur, vol. xii, and Flateyjar-bók, vol. iii; in Munch's Beskrivelse over Norge (Geography of Norway), 1849.
 - 9. Mr. Vigfusson's own collections and such additions and illustrations as he has been enabled to make through his knowledge of his own mother-tongue.

The sources for the etymological part are chiefly the following.

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

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

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

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

For Northern English and Scottish, Jamieson's Dictionary.

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

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



CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS AND AUTHORS CITED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

- N.B.—The authors of most of the Icelandic Sagas are unknown; the works are therefore cited, not the authors, even where they are known.
- A. POETRY.—Kviða generally denotes a narrative poem; mál a poem in dialogue or didactic; ljóð, söngr a lay, song; tal a genealogical, drápa a laudatory heroic poem; ríma a rhyme or rhapsody.
 - I. MTTHICAL POEMS:—Völu-spá, Háva-mál (mythical-didactic), Grímnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Skírnis-mál, Alvís-mál, Loka-senns, Harbarðs-ljóð, Vegtams-kviða, þryms-kviða, Hýmis-kviða, Hyndlu-ljóð, Forspjalls-ljóð (mod.)
 2. Poems in the form of à 'drápa,' but upon mythical subjects:—Haustlöng, Hús-drápa, Þórs-drápa, Ragnars-kviða.
 - II. Heroical: Fáfnis-mál, Sigrdrífu-mál, Hamðis-mál, Sigurðar-kviða (in three poems), Guðrúnar-kviða (in three poems), Brynhildar-kviða, Atla-kviða, Atla-mál, Völundar-kviða, Rígs-mál, Helga-kviða Hjórvarðs-sonar, Helga-kviða Hundings-bana (in two poems), Helreið Brynhildar, Oddrúnar-grátr, Guðrúnar-hefna, Grotta-söngr, Gró-galdr, Fjölsvinns-mál, Ynglinga-tal, Háleygja-tal, Bjarka-mál, Getspeki Heiðreka, and other poems in Hervarar Saga, Darraðar-ljóð. Most of these poems (in I. II) are contained in the old collection commonly called Sæmundar Edda: the various editions differ in the distribution of the verses; in this Dictionary references are made to the edition of Möbius, Leipzig 1860; that of Sophus Bugge, Christiania 1867, has now superseded all former editions, and is cited in special instances.
 - III. Historical:—Höfuð-lausn, Sona-torrek, Arinbjarnar-drápa (all published in the Egils Saga), Hákonar-mál (published in Hkr. i), Vell-ekla, Darraðar-ljóð, Rekstefja.

 2. Poems later than the middle of the 12th century:—Kráku-mál (published in Fas. i), Hugsvinns-mál (paraphrase of Cato's Disticha), Sólar-ljóð (published along with Sæmundar Edda), Hátta-tal (published along with the Edda), Jómsvíkinga-drápa, Tslendinga-drápa, Merlinus-spá (an Icelandic metrical paraphrase of Geoffrey of Monmouth), Málshátta-kvæði (collection of proverbs in a MS. Cod. Reg. of Edda), Konunga-tal (published in Flateyjar-bók ii. 520 sqq.), Placidus-drápa, Harm-sól, Leiðar-vísan, Líknar-braut (religious poems, edited by Dr. Egilsson, published 1833 and 1844), Geisli (published in Fb. i. beginning), Guðmundar-drápa (published in Bs. ii. 187 sqq.), × Lilja or the Lily (published in H. E. ii. 398 sqq.), both poems of the 14th century.

 3. Olafs-ríma (published in Fb. i. 8 sqq.), Skáld-Helga-rímur (published in Grönl. Hist. Mind. ii), Þrymlur, Völsungs-rímur (edited by Möbius), Skíða-ríma (a satirical poem of the 14th or 15th century), etc.
 - IV. Poers cired:—Bragi (9th century); Hornklofi, Þjóðólfr Hvinverski (9th or 10th century); Egill, Kormakr, Eyvindr Skálda-spillir (all of the 10th century); Hallfreðr (born 968, died 1008); Sighvatr, Arnórr (both of the 11th century); Einarr Skúlason (12th century), etc.
- B. LAWS.—The Icelanders and Norsemen first began to write their laws at the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century; before that time all laws were oral.
 - I. LAWS OF THE ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH:—Grágás (vide that word), a collection of the laws of the Commonwealth, published in two volumes by the Arna-Magnacan Legate, Copenhagen 1829. Parts or sections of the law are, Kristinna-laga-páttr, Þingskapa-páttr, Víg-slóði, Bauga-tal, Tíundar-lög, Landbrigða-páttr, Arfa-páttr, Omaga-bálkr, Festa-páttr, Lögréttu-páttr, Lögsögumanns-páttr, etc. These laws are chiefly contained in two private collections or MSS. of the 12th century, called Konungs-bók (marked Grág. Kb.) and Staðarhóls-bók (marked Grág. Sb.); the new edition (Copenhagen 1853) is a copy of the Konungs-bók; but the Arna-Magn. edition, which is cited in this Dictionary, is a compilation from both MSS., having however Staðarhóls-bók as its groundwork. The Kristin-réttr Þorláks ok Ketils (K. p. K.) is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1775).
 - II. Laws of Norway contained in a collection in three volumes, called Norges Gamle Love (published by Munch and Keyser, Christiania 1846, 1847). The 1st vol. is most frequently cited, and contains the laws of Norway previous to A. D. 1263; the 3rd vol. contains Réttar-bestr or Royal Writs, cited by the number. The Gulapings-lög or Lands-lög, = the Code of King Magnus (died 1281), is contained in the 2nd vol. of this collection, but is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1817).
 - III. Icelandic Laws, given after the union with Norway:—Kristin-réttr Arna biskups (published at Copenhagen in 1777);

 Járn-síða (Copenhagen 1847), the Law of Iceland from A.D. 1272-1280; Jóns-bók (Hólum 1709) is the Icelandic Code of Laws of A.D. 1280 (still in use in Iceland).
- C. HISTORIES OR TALES OF A MYTHICAL CHARACTER.
 - I. EDDA OR SNORRA EDDA:—In this Dictionary only the prose work of Snorri Sturluson (born 1178, died 1241) is cited under this name; the poems of the so-called Sæmundar Edda are all cited separately by their names (vide A). The Edda consists of three parts, the Gylfa-ginning or Mythical Tales (pp. 1-44), Skáldskapar-mál or the Poetical Arts and Diction (pp. 45-110), Hátta-tal (marked Edda Ht.) = a poem on the metres, and lastly, Fulur or Rhymed Glossary of Synonymes (marked Edda Gl.) The edition cited is that of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík (1848) in one vol.; the Arna-Magn. (1848 sqq.) in two vols. (the third is still in the press) is now and then referred to. The Edda is chiefly preserved in three vellum MSS., the Konungs-bók (Kb.), the Orms-bók (Ob.), and the Uppsala-bók (Ub.), which is published in the Arna-Magn. Ed. ii. 250-396.

 2. The prose parts of the Sæmundar Edda (here marked Sæm.)
 - II. MITHICAL SAGAS OR HISTORIES:—Fornaldar Sögur, a collection published in three volumes by Rafn, Copenhagen 1829, 1830: the
 1st vol. contains Hrólfs Saga Kraka (pp. 1-109), Völsunga Saga (pp. 115-234, again published by Bugge, Christiania 1865),
 Ragnars Saga (pp. 235-299 and 345-360), Sögu-brot or Skjöldunga Saga (a fragment, pp. 363-360), Hervarar Saga
 (pp. 411-533), Norna-Gests Saga (pp. 319-342): the 2nd vol. contains Hálfs Saga (pp. 25-60), Friðþjófs Saga
 (pp. 63-100 and 488-503), Örvar-Odds Saga (almost wholly fabulous): the 3rd vol., Gautreks Saga (pp. 1-53): the rest
 are mere fables, and belong to G below. Hemings-páttr, from the Flateyjar-bók, 3rd vol., partly cited from MSS.; this tale
 contains a myth parallel to that of William Tell.

 2. Ynglinga Saga by Snorri Sturluson, containing lives of the mythical
 kings of Sweden from Odin down to the historical time, cited from Heimskringla, 1st vol.
- D. ISLENDINGA SÖGUR OR HISTORIES referring to the ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH and the time following the union with Norway.
 - I. SAGAS OR HISTORIES OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF ICELAND:—Landnáma or Landnáma-bók, a History of the Discovery and Settlement of Iceland, originally written by Ari Fródi (born 1067, died 1148), but worked out into its present form by Sturla pordarson (born 1214, died 1284); this important work is cited from the Copenhagen Ed. of 1843, where the figures are

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

- II. SAGAS OR LIVES OF MEN OR FAMILIES referring to the Icelandic Saga time, i.e. the 10th century down to about A.D. 1030 or → 1050, properly called Islendinga Sögur. 1. The Larger Sagas:-Njála or Njáls Saga, published at Copenhagen in 1772; the Latin translation by Johnsonius, Copenhagen 1800 with Icelandic various readings, is cited now and then; cp. Burnt Njal by Mr. Dasent. Laxdela Saga, Copenhagen 1826; the later part of Laxdela also exists in a better form in a vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 309, but is not as yet published. Egils Saga or Egia, Copenhagen 1809. Eyrbyggja Saga or Eyrbyggja, 3 Ed. 1787, and Leipzig 1864, where the pages of the old Ed. are marked in the margin. 2. The Smaller Sagas :-Lifevetninga Saga, Valla-Lifets Saga, Svarfdæla Saga, Reykdæla Saga, Víga-Glúms Saga, all five cited from the octavo volume called Islendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1830: Harðar Saga (pp. 1-118), Hænsa-þóris Saga (pp. 121-186), Gunnlaugs Saga (pp. 189-276), Heiðarvíga Saga (pp. 320-392), all four cited from the collection called Islendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1847: Gisla Saga Súrssonar, Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa, Hrafnkels Saga, Droplaugar-Sona Saga, Vapnfirðinga Saga, Þorsteins Saga hvíta, Þorsteins-þáttr Stangar-höggs, all seven cited from the small editions, 1847, 1848; the chapters in Gisla Saga, when quoted, refer to the old edition, Holum 1756: Kormaks Saga, edited separately, Copenhagen 1832: Vatnsdæla Saga (pp. 1-80), Flóamanna Saga (pp. 117-161), Hallfreðar Saga (pp. 83-115), all these three Sagas are published and cited from a collection called Forn-sögur, Leipzig 1860: Bandamanna Saga, Hávarðar Saga, Grettis Saga (an A after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 556 A), Ölkofra-páttr, all these four Sagas are cited from the quarto volume Margfrobir Sögu-þættir, Hólum 1756 (of Grettis Saga a new edition appeared in 1853, and of Havardar Saga in 1860; of Bandamanna Saga an earlier and better text is preserved in a vellum MS. 2845 Royal Libr. Copenhagen, cited Band. (MS.), but is a blibbed): Porfinns Baga Karls-efnis, cited from Grönland's Historiske Mindesmærker i. 352-442, a part is also published in Antiquitates Americanae: Porsteins Baga Sidu-Hallssonar, cited from Analecta, by Möbius, Leipzig 1860, pp. 169-186: Gull-Póris Baga by Maurer, Leipzig 1857, cited by the pages of published & Corochild the MS, which are marked in the margin of the Ed.: Fostbrædra Saga, Ed. 1822, new Ed. 1852: Njardvíkinga Saga or Gunnars-pattr pioranda-bana, published at the end of Laxdæla, pp. 363-384: porvalds Saga Viororla, published in Biskupa Sögur i. 33-50. Many of these Sagas were undoubtedly written in the 12th century, although preserved in later MSS.; some, although old, have been worked out into their present shape by historians of the 13th century (e.g. Eyrbyggja, Laxdæla, and Njála); some few of them have only reached us in the more modern and artificial style of the 13th or 14th century.
 - III. Sagas or Lives of the Icelandic Bishops from A. D. 1056-1330, collected and edited under the title of Bishupa Sögur:—Vol. i, Copenhagen 1858, contains Kristni Saga, pp. 1-32, vide above; Hungr-vaka or Lives of the First Five Bishops of Skalholt, pp. 59-86; Forláks Saga, pp. 89-124, 263-332; Jóns Saga, pp. 151-260; Páls Saga, pp. 127-148; Guðmundar Saga, pp. 407-618; Arna Saga, pp. 679-786 (bishop Arne died 1298); Laurentius Saga by Einar Hafildason, the last Icelandic historian of the olden time, born 1307, died 1393, pp. 789-914 (bishop Laurentius died 1330); Rafns Saga and Arons Saga are printed as an appendix, vol. i, pp. 639-676, 619-638. Vol. ii, pp. 1-230, contains another recension of Guðmundar Saga, written by Abbot Arngrim, who died 1361: the following pages (ii. 230 sqq.) are lives of the bishops of the Reformation period.
 - 1V. Annals:—Islenskir Annálar or Annals of Iceland, containing Konungs-annáll or Ann. Regii, an important vellum in Gamle Kongel. Saml., 2087, 4to, published in Langebek's Script. rerr. Dan. vol. iii; cp. also the Hauks-annáll, Hóla-annáll, Flateyjar-annáll, Lögmanns-annáll, etc. A collection of Annals embracing the time from the settlement of Iceland up to A. D. 1430 was published at Copenhagen in 1847, and is cited by years.
 - V. Skrök-Sögur or Fabulous Sagas:—Bárðar Saga, from Ed. Hólum 1756, new Ed. 1860; Víglundar Saga, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1860; Þórðar Saga hreðu, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1848, and 1860 (partly); Kjalnesinga Saga, cited from Íslendinga Sögur, Ed. 1847; Króka-Refs Saga, Ed. 1756; Finnboga Saga, Ed. 1812, along with the old Ed. of Vatnsdæla: Þorsteins-þáttr uxafóts, Orms-þáttr Stórólfssonar, Þorleifs-þáttr Jarlaskálds, all three in Fb. i. and in Fms. iii: Brandkrossa-þáttr, Ed. 1847: Bolla-þáttr, published along with the Laxdæla: Stjörnu-Odda Draumr, Ed. 1780, new Ed. 1860.
 - E. KONUNGA SÖGUR OR LIVES OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND EARLS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, etc.
 - I. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, contained in a great collection published in twelve volumes, Copenhagen 1825-1837, under the title of Fornmanna Sogur:-Vols. i-v contain the lives of the kings of Norway from the end of the 9th century to A.D. 1030: vol. vi contains Magnús Saga Góða and Haraldar Saga Harðráða (died 1066): vol. vii goes down to A.D. 1176; the best text of both vols. vi and vii are contained in a great Icelandic MS. called Hulda (cited now and then): vol. viii contains the Sverris Saga by Karl Aboti (Abbot Carle), who died 1213; the king Sverrir died 1202: vol. ix, pp. 229-535, and vol. x, pp. 1-154, contain Hákonar Saga by Sturla Þórðarson, king Hacon died 1263: vol. xi contains the lives of the kings of Denmark, viz. Jómsvíkinga Saga (pp. 1-162, a shorter recension of the Saga is preserved in an Icelandic MS, at Stockholm, and cited from the Ed. 1824); Knytlinga Saga (pp. 179-402) = lives of the Danish kings from king Canute down to the end of the 12th century: in the 10th vol. there are besides, Agrip (pp. 377-421), a compendium of the lives of the kings of Norway; Olafs Saga Tryggvasonar by Oddr Munkr, who lived in the 12th century (pp. 216-376), another recension of the same work is edited by Munch, Christiania 1853 (and here marked O.T.): vol. xii contains registers, etc. Heims-kringla, vols. i-iii, cited from the folio edition, Copenhagen 1777-1783, contains the lives of the kings of Norway in a text mostly identical with Fornmanna Sögnr vols. i-vii, and is therefore sparingly cited; but the Heimskringla alone gives the Ynglinga Saga, vide C. II: a new edition by Unger has been published, Christiania 1868. Codex Frisianus, a vellum MS. of the Heimskringla, fasc. I, Christiania 1869. Olafs Saga Helga by Snorri Sturluson, who died 1241, cited O. H., Christiania 1853, is identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. iv, v, and Heimskringla vol. ii, but contains the best text of this Saga. Fagrskinna, Christiania 1847, contains a short history of the kings of Norway down to the end of the 12th century. Morkinskinna, an old vellum containing the lives of king Harald Hardráði and the following kings, by C. R. Unger, Christiania 1867. Ingwars Saga by Brocman, Stockholm 1762. Eymundar Saga, cited from Fb. ii. and Fms. v; the Saga is given in Antiquités Russes. Olafa Saga Helga (O. H. L.), a legendary life of St. Olave, Christiania 1849. Flateyjar-bók, edited in three volumes, Christiania 1860-1868, contains the text of Fornmanna Sogur, besides many other things, and is often cited (Fb.) Here may also be mentioned Skalda-tal or Catalogue of Ancient Poets and Kings, published by Möbius in his Catalogus, Leipzig 1856; but again edited by Jon Sigurdsson in Edda iii. pp. 251-286 (still in the press).
 - II. Sagas referring to other countries:—Orkneyinga Saga, also called Jarla Saga, the Lives of the Earls of Orkney from the earliest time down to the end of the 12th century, cited from the new edition of Mr. Dasent, not yet issued, the old Ed. A. D. 1780; the whole Saga is given in the Flateyjar-bók. Magnús Saga Eyja-jarls, the Life of St. Magnus, Ed. 1780. Færeyinga Saga, the History of the Faro Islands, Copenhagen 1832, from the Flateyjar-bók. Grænlendinga-påttr or Einars-påttr

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

F. SACRED OR LEGENDARY LORE.

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

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

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

H. WORKS OF A LEARNED OR SCHOLASTIC CHARACTER.

- I. Philological:—Skálda, a collection of three or four Icelandic philological treatises of the 12th to the 14th century, preserved in one of the MSS, of the Edda (Orms-bók), and therefore usually published as an appendix to that book, and in many nodern works quoted under the name of Edda; it is here cited under the name of Skálda. Skálda is a traditionary name in Iceland, although it is sometimes applied to the Skáldskapar-mál, vide C; the earliest and by far the most interesting—perhaps the earliest philological treatise in any Teutonic language—is that by Thorodd; it is contained in p. 160, l. 27 to p. 169, l. 18 in the edition of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík 1849 (where these treatises are published under the name of Ritgjörðir Tilheyrandi Snorra Edda), but in the Ed. Arna-Magn. (Copenhagen 1852) ii. 10-43; the second treatise, probably from the later part of the 12th century, pp. 169-173, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 44-60; the third treatise, an imitation of Donatus and Priscian, pp. 173-200, is written by Olafr Hvíta-skáld (died 1259), cp. Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 62-189; the fourth treatise, pp. 200-212, is simply a continuation of the third.

 2. The Skáldskapar-mál of Snorri, the rhymed glossaries, and the metrical poem Hátta-tal with the commentary in prose (vide C), may be reckoned in this class.
- II. Skugg-sjá or Konungs Skugg-sjá, i. e. Speculum Regale, a didactic scholastic work; the Copenhagen Ed. of 1768 is cited here; a new edition appeared at Christiania in 1848. Anecdoton, a polemical treatise on ecclesiastical matters, published by Werlauff, Copenhagen 1815, and again in 1848, along with the Skugg-sjá.
- III. Arithmetical:—Rím-begla, a large collection of arithmetical treatises, etc., published at Copenhagen in 1780: the name Rímbegla, however, refers properly only to the first part, viz. pp. 1-114 in this edition: this treatise is preserved in an Icelandic MS. of the 12th century (no. 1812 Royal Libr. Copenhagen), and is so called by the author, whose name is unknown. Algorismus, a treatise on Arithmetic by Hauk Erlendsson (died 1334), contained in the vellum MS. Hauks-bók, and edited by Munch in Ann. for Nord. Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, pp. 353-375.
- IV. Gzographical:—A small collection is published under the title of Symbolae ad Geographiam Medii aevi, edited by Werlauff in 1821, especially containing a geographical sketch by the Icelandic abbot Nicholas (died 1161), called Leidarvisir og Borga-skipan: some things are also published in Antiquités Russes and Orientales, 1852; various fragments of this kind are contained in the Hauks-bók. Some parts of the rhymed glossary in the Edda (C. I), e. g. names of rivers, islands, etc., belong to this class.
- V: MEDICAL:—Lækninga-bók, a MS. in the Arna-Magn. collection 434, 12mo; a small part published in Pröver, pp. 471-474. The chief source for medical citations, however, is a list of Icelaudic names of diseases contained in the 9th and 10th volumes of Félags-rit, 1789 and 1790, written by Svein Pálsson (died 1840), and drawn from various old treatises on medical matters.

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

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

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

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

K. RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

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

65° As to the authorship of these works, we can only briefly note that most of them are Icelandic, but parts Norwegian or Norse. Parts of A, the whole of B. II, and part of B. III are Norse; F and G are partly Norse and partly Icelandic; H. II and J. II are Norse; K Scandinavian; the rest Icelandic. Some few MSS. under the other letters are Norse, e. g. Fagrskinna; but the works are undoubtedly of Icelandic origin, Again, many of the Norse laws are preserved in Icelandic MSS., and only one of the many MSS. of the Skugg-sjá is Norse.

- BY MODERN WORKS are understood the works from the Reformation to the present time, as opposed to the old literature, which may be said to end about A.D. 1400; the following 100 or 150 years are almost blank, at least as far as prose is concerned. The first specimen of modern Icelandic literature is the translation of the New Testament, A.D. 1540, then the rendering of hymns and psalms into Icelandic, and the version of the whole Bible: the middle and latter part of the 16th century was entirely taken up with these subjects. A fresh historical literature, annals and the like, first dawns at the end of that century. The 17th century is especially rich in religious poetry; the Sermons of Jón Vídalín belong to the beginning of the 18th; essays of an economical or political character begin at the middle or end of that century, and periodicals from A.D. 1780. As for this Dictionary, it may be briefly stated that, as to the old literature, every passage is as far as possible given with references; while words and phrases from the living Icelandic tongue, popular sayings, etc. are freely given, but generally without references. No Icelandic Dictionary can be said to be complete that does not pay attention to the present language: the old literature, however rich, does not give the whole language, but must be supplemented and illustrated by the living tongue. The differences in grammar are slight, and the transition of forms regular and gradual, so the change is mostly visible in the vocabulary. But it should be noted that when a word or phrase is given without reference, this means that no ancient reference was at hand: but it does not follow that it is modern; this can only be seen from the bearing of the word, e. g. whether it conveys a notion known to the ancients or not. Of modern works cited the following may be noted:
 - I. In Poerry, first, the flower of Icelandic poetry, old as well as modern, the Passíu-Sálmar or Fifty Passion Hymns by Hallgrim Petrsson (born 1614, died 1674), finished 1660, published 1666, and since that time reprinted in thirty editions; the former figure marks the hymn, the latter the verse. The Hymns and Psalms of the Reformation are now and then cited from the Hymn-book 2. Of secular poems, Bunsoar-balkr (marked of 1619 (called Hóla-bók, cited by its leaves), or the collection of 1742. Bb.), composed 1764, by Eggert Olasson (born 1726, died 1768); this poem has always been a great savourite with the people in Iceland: the first figure marks the divisions of the poem. A small collection, A.D. 1852, called 8n6t, containing small but B. Of rimur or modern rhapsodies, the Ulfars-rimur are cited as the choicest specimen, choice poems of different poets. composed by porlak Gudbrandsson, who died in 1707; Tima-rima, a satirical poem of the beginning of the 18th century; Y. Njóla, a philosophical poem by Björn Gunnlaugsson, published 1844; Hústafia, a Núma-rímur by Sigurd Breidfjörd. pedagogical poem by Jon Magnusson (born 1601), cited from the Ed. of 1774.

 8. The Ballads or Fornkvesői, 1854 sq., vide s. v. danz.

 e. Ditties and Songs, never published, but all the better recollected,—the choicest among them are those attributed to Pál Vídalín (born 1666, died 1727), etc. etc. 3. The chief Poets are: Hallgrimr Pétrsson; Stefán Ólafsson (died 1688); Eggert Ólaísson; Jón Þorláksson (born 1744, died 1819), his poems are collected in two volumes, 1842; Benedikt Gröndal (born 1762, died 1825), his poems in a small collection, 1833; Sigurdr Pétrsson (died 1827), his poems collected in 1844; Bjarni Thorarinsson (born 1787, died 1841), his poems published 1847; Jónas Hallgrímsson (born 1807, died 1846), his poems published 1847; Siguror Breiofjöro (died 1846).
 - II. In PROSE we must first mention, 1. Nýja Testamenti, the New Testament, cited from the text of 1644, in Edd. of 1807 and 1813 (in no case is the new version, London 1866, cited, it being merely a paraphrase, and inaccurate); the text of 1644 here cited is mainly founded on the original version of 1540, which has been duly reckoned among the noblest specimens of Icelandic prose, especially in the Gospels; it is therefore frequently cited. Gamla Testamenti, the Old Testament, is cited more sparingly. The earliest edition of the Bible (Holum 1584) is called Guobrands-Biblia, i. e. the Bible of bishop Gudbrand; the next edition (Hólum 1644) is called **Dorláks-Biblia**, i.e. the Bible of bishop Thorlak, and is a slightly emended text of that of bishop Gudbrand. The porláks-Biblia may be called the Icelandic textus receptus; the edition of 1746, called **Waisenhús-**Biblia, is a reprint of it; as is also the edition of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1813. Whenever the Old Testament is cited (and when Stjórn is not meant), the reference is to one of these three editions of the same version. we have to notice the Sermons of bishop Jon Vidalin (born 1666, died 1720), called Jons-bók (not the Jons-bók above mentioned, B. III) or Vídalíns Postilla, a highly esteemed work; the first edition is of 1718, and ten or eleven editions have since been published: perhaps no Icelandic book is so stocked with popular sayings and phrases of every kind. literature we have first to mention Islenskar pjóðsögur or Icelandic Stories and Legends by Jon Arnason, Leipzig 1862, 1864, in two volumes; some of them rendered into English by Messrs. Powell and Magnusson; the Icelandic text, however, is always cited. **B. Kvöldvökur,** a popular book for children, in two vols. 1794 and 1796, by Hannes Finnsson. **Y.** The publications of the Icelandic Literary Society, **Bókmenta-félag**, founded A.D. 1816: **Arbækr** or Annals of Iceland by Jón Espolin (died 1836), published 1821 sqq.: Safn or Contributions towards the History of Iceland, etc. etc. 8. Piltr og Stúlka, a novel, 1850.
 • The beautiful translation of the Odyssey by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, published under the name of Odysseifs-kvæði, in small parts, to serve as school books during the years 1829–1844.

 • Periodicals:—Félags-rit, a periodical in fifteen volumes, 1780-1795, contains much that is valuable in Icelandic philology; cp. also Ný Félags-rit, a periodical of 1841 sqq. Armann á Alþingi, a periodical of 1829–1832. Þjóðólfr, a newspaper, Reykjavík 1848–1869.

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



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

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

A. A. = Antiquitates Americanae. | (E. II.) Ad. = Arinbjarnar-drápa. (A. III.) Akv. = Atla-kviða. (A. II.) Al. = Alexanders Saga. (G. I.) Alg. = Algorismus. (H. III.) Alm. = Alvis-mál. (A. I.) Am. = Atla-mál. (A. II.) Anal. = Analecta. (D. II.) Andr. = Andreas Saga. (F. III.) Anecd. = Anecdoton. (H. II.) Ann. = Íslenzkir Annálar. (D. IV.) Ant. S. = Antonius Saga. (F. III.) Arna-Magn. or A. M. = Arna-Magnacanus. Arons S. = Arons Saga. (D. III.) Art. = Artus-kappa Sögur. (G. II.) Aug. = Augustinus Saga. (F. IIL) A. p. = Arfa-þáttr. (B. I.) Agr. = Agrip. (E. I.)Ám. = Audunnar-máldagi. (J. I.) Áma S. = Áma Saga. (D. III.) Band. = Banda-manna Saga. (D. II.). Barl. = Barlaams Saga. (F. III.) Baut. = Bautil. (K. II.) Bárð. = Bárðar Saga. (D. V.) Bb. = Bunadar-bálkr. Bev. = Bevus Saga. (G. II.) Bjarn. = Bjarnar Saga. (D. II.) Bjarni = Bjarni Thorarinson. Björn = Björn Halldórsson. B. K. = Björgynjar Kálfskinn. (J. II.) Bkv. = Brynhildar-kviða. (A. II.) Blas. = Blasius Saga. (F. III.) Bm. = Bjarka-mál. (A. II.) Boldt = Boldt. (J. II.) Boll. = Bolla-þáttr. (D. V.) Brandkr. = Brandkrossa-þáttr. (D. V.) Bret. = Breta Sögur. (G. I.) Brocm. = Brocman. (K. II.) Bs. = Biskupa Sögur. (D. III.) Bt. = Bauga-tal. (B. I.) Bær. = Bærings Saga. (G. II.) Clar. = Clarus Saga. (G. II.) Clem. = Clements Saga. (F. III.) Darr. = Darraðar-ljóð. (A. III.) D. I. = Diplomatarium Islandicum. (J. I.) Dipl. = Diplomatarium. (J. I.) D. N. = Diplomatarium Norvagicum. (J. II.) Dropl. = Droplaugar-sona Saga. (D. II.) Eb. = Eyrbyggja Saga. (D. II.) Edda = Edda. (C. I.) Eg. = Egils Saga. (D. II.) El. = Elis Saga. (G. II.) Eluc. = Elucidarium. (F. II.) Em. = Eiriks-mál. (A. III.) Esp. = Espólin Árbækr Íslands. Fagrsk. = Fagrskinna. (E. I.) Fas. = Fornaldar Sögur. (C. II.) Fb. = Flateyjar-bók. (E. l.) Fbr. = Fóstbræðra Saga. (D. II.) Fél. = Félags-rit. Finnb. = Finnboga Saga. (D. V.) Fkv. = Fom-kvæði. Flóam.S. = Flóamanna Saga. (E. I.) Flóv. = Flóvents Saga. (G. II.) Fm. = Fafnis-mál. (A. II.) Fms. = Fornmanna Sögur. (E. I.) Fr. = Fritzner's Dictionary, 1867. Frump. = Frumpartar. Fs. = Forn-sögur. (D. II.) Fsm. = Fjölsvinns-mál. (A. II.) Fspl. = Forspjalls-ljóð, (A. I.)

F. b. = Festa-battr. (B. I.) Fær. = Færeyinga Saga. (É. II.) Gautr. = Gautreks Saga. (C. II.) Gg. = Grógaldr. (A. II.) Gh. = Guðrúnar-hefna. (A. II.) Gisl. = Gisla Saga. (D. II.) Gkv. = Guðrúnar-kviða. (A. II.) Glum. = Viga-Glums Saga. (D. II.) Gm. = Grímnis-mál. (A. I.) Grág. = Grágás. (B. I.) Greg. = Gregory. (F. II.) Grett. = Grettis Saga. (D. II.) Grönd. = Benedikt Gröndal. Grönl. Hist. Mind. = Grönlands Historiske Mindes-mærker. Gs. = Grótta-söngr. (A. II.) Gsp. = Getspeki Heiðreks. (A. II.) Guom. S. = Guomundar Saga. (D. Gullp. = Gull-póris Saga. (D. II.) Gylfag. = Gylfa-ginning. (C. I.) Gbl. = Gulaþings-lög. (B. II.) Hallfr. S. = Hallfreðar Saga. (D. II.) Hallgr. = Hallgrimr Pétrsson. H. Ann. = Hauks-annáll. (D. IV.) Hard. S. = Hardar Saga. (D. II.) Har.S. Harð. = Haralds Saga Harðráða. (E. I.) Haustl. = Haustlöng. (A. I.) Hák. S. = Hákonar Saga. (E. I.) Hálfs S. = Hálfs Saga. (C. II.) Háv. = Hávarðar Saga. (D. II.) Hb. = Hauks-bók. (H. IV.) Hbl. = Harbards-ljóð. (A. I.) Hd. = Hús-drápa. (A. İ.) Hdl. = Hyndlu-ljóð. (A. II.) Hom. = Hamois-mál. (A. II.) H. E. = Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae. (J. I.) Heidarv. S. or Heid. S. = Heidarvíga Saga. (D. II.) Helr. = Helreið Brynhildar. (A. II.) Hem. = Hemings-pattr. (C. II.) Hervar. S. = Hervarar Saga. (C. II.) Hjalt. = Hjaltalin, Icelandic Botany. Hkm. = Hákonar-mál. (A. III.) Hkr. = Heimskringla. (E. I.) Hkv. = Helga-kviða Hundingsbana. (A. II.) Hkv. Hjörv. = Helga-kviða Hjörvarðssonar. (A. II.) Hlt. = Háleygja-tal. (A. II.) Hm. = Háva-mál. (A. I.) Hom. = Homiliu-bók. (F. II.) Hrafn. = Hrafnkels Saga. (D. II.) Hrólfs Kr. S. = Hrólfs Saga Kraka. Hs. = Harm-sól. (A. III.) Hsm. = Hugsvinns-mál. (A. III.) Ht. = Hátta-tal. (C. I.) Hung. or Hv. = Hungr-vaka. (D. IIĬ.) Húst. = Hús-tafla. Hým. = Hýmis-kviða. (A. I.) Hænsab. = Hænsa-þóris Saga. (D. 11.) Höfuðl. = Höfuðlausn. (A. III.) Itin. = Itinerarium or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, 1772. Ivar Aasen = Ivar Aasen's Dictionary, 1850. Ib. = Islendinga-bok. (D. I.) 1d. = Islendinga-drúpa. (A. III.) 1ngv. = Ingvars Saga. (E. I.) Isl. Þjóðs. = Islenzkar Þjóðsögur. Játv. = Játvarðar Saga. (E. II.) Jb. = Jóns-bók. (B. III.)

Im. = Jóns-máldagi. (J. I.) Jóh. = Jóhannes Saga. (F. 111.) Jómsv. S. or Jv. = Jómsvíkinga Saga. (E. I.) Jónas = Jónas Hallgrímsson. Jóns S. = Jóns Saga. (D. III.) Jón Þorl. = Jón Þorláksson. Js. = Járnsíða. (B. III.) Karl. = Karla-magnús Saga. (G. I.) K. A. = Kristinn-réttr Arna biskups. (B. III.) Kb. = Konungs-bók. (B.I, C.I, etc.) Kjaln. S. = Kjalnesinga Saga. (D. Km. = Kráku-mál. (A. III.) Knytl. = Knytlinga Saga. (E. I.) Konr. = Konráðs Saga. (G. III.) Korm. = Kormaks Saga. (D. II.) Kristni S. or Kr. S. = Kristni Saga. (D. I. III.) Krók. = Króka Refs Saga. (D. V.) K. p. K. = Kristinn-réttr borláks ok Ketils = Kristinna-laga-þáttr. (B. I.) Landn. = Landnáma. (D. I.) Laur. S. = Laurentius Saga. (D. III.) Ld. = Laxdæla Saga. (D. II.) Lex. Mythol. = Lexicon Mythologicum. Lex. Poët. = Lexicon Poëticum by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, 1860. Lex. Run. = Lexicon Runicum. Lil. = Lilja. (A. III.) Ls. = Loka-senna. (A. I.) Lv. = Ljósvetninga Saga. (D. II.) Lækn. = Lækninga-bók. (H. V.) Mag. = Magus Saga. (G. II.) Magn.=Magnús Saga jarls. (É. II.) Magn. S. Góða = Magnús Saga Góða. (E. I.) Mar. = Mariu Saga. (F. III.) Mart. = Martinus Saga. (F. III.) Merl. = Merlinus Spá. (A. III.) Mirm. = Mirmants Saga. (G. II.) M. K. = Munkalif. (J. II.) Mkv. = Málshátta-kvæði. (A. III.) Mork. = Morkinskinna. (E. I.) Mött. = Möttuls Saga. (G. I.) N. G. L. = Norges Gamle Love. (B. II.) Niðrst. = Niðrstigningar Saga. (F. III.) Nj. = Njála. (D. II.) Njarð. = Njarðvíkinga Saga. (D. II.) Njóla = Njóla, the poem. Norge's Beskriv. = Beskrivelse Norge. Norna G. S. = Norna-Gests Saga. (C. II.)
N. T. = New Testament. Ný Fél. = Ný Félags-rit. Ob. = Orms-bók. (C. I.) Od. = Odysseifs-kvæði, prose, 1829. Odd. or S. Odd. = Stjörnu-Odda draumr. (D. V.) Og. = Oddrúnar-grátr. (A. II.) O. H. L. = Olafs Saga Helga Legendaria. (E. I.) Or. = Ólafs-ríma. (A. III.) Orkn. = Orkneyinga Saga. (E. II.) Ób. = Ómaga-bálkr. (B. I.) O.H. = Olafs Saga Helga. (E. I.) Osv. = Osvalds Šaga. (E. II.) O. T. = Olafs Saga Tryggvasonar. (E. I.) Pass. = Passíu-Sálmar. Jd. = Jómsvíkinga-drápa. (A. III.) Páls S. = Páls Saga. (D. III.)

Pd. = Placidus-drápa. (A. III.) Pm. = Pétrs-máldagi. (J. I.) Post. = Postula Sögur. (F. III.) Rafns. S. = Rafns Saga. (D. III.) Ragn. S. = Ragnars Saga. (C. II.) Rb. = Rímbegla. (H. III.) Rd. = Reykdzla Saga. (D. II.) Rétt. = Réttarbætr. (B. II.) Rm. = Rígsmál. (A. II.) Róm. = Rómverja Saga. (E. II.) Safn = Safn til Sögu Íslands. Sb. = Staðarhóls-bók. (B. I.) Sd. = Svarfdæla Saga. (D. II.) Sdm. = Sigrdrífu-mál. (A. II.) Sig. Breiðf. = Sigurðr Breiðfjörð. Sig. Pét. = Siguror Pétrsson. Skálda = Skálda. (H. I.) Skáld H. = Skáld Helga-rímur. (A. Skjöld. = Skjöldunga Saga. (C. II.) Skm. = Skírnis-mál. (A. I.) Sks. = Konungs Skugg-sjá. (H. II.) Sksm. = Skáldskapar-mál. (C. I.) Skv. = Sigurðar-kviða. (A. II.) Sl. or Sól. = Sólarljóð. (A. III.) Snót = Snót, poems. Stef. Ol. = Stefan Olafsson. Stell. = Stellu-rimur. Stj. = Stjórn. (F. I.) Stor. = Sona-torrek. (A. III.) Str. = Strengleikar. (G. II.) Sturl. = Sturlunga Saga. (D. I.) Sverr. S. = Sverris Saga. (E. I.) Symb. = Symbolae. (H. IV.) Sæm. = Sæmundar Edda. (A, C. I.) Th. = Theophilus. (F. III.) Thom. = Thomas Saga. (E. II.) Tl. = Tiundar-lög. (B. I.) Tristr. = Tristrams Saga. (G. II.) Uh. = Uppsala-bók. (Č. I.) Ulf. = Ulfars-rimur. Valla L. = Valla Ljóts Saga. (D. II.) Vápn. = Vápnfirðinga Saga. (D. II.) Vd. = Vatnsdæla Saga. (D. II.) Ver. = Veraldar Saga. (È. II.) Verel. = Verelius, Index. Vh. = Vatnshyrna MS. Vídal. = Vídalíns-Postilla. Vídal. Skýr. = Vídalín Skýringar. Vígl. = Víglundar Saga. (D. V.) Vínl. þ. = Vínlands-þáttr. (E. IÍ.) Vkv. = Völundar-kviða. (A. II.) Vm. = Vilkins-máldagi. (J. I.) Vsl. = Vígslóði. (B. I.) Vsp. = Völuspá. (A. I.) Vtkv. = Vegtams-kviða. (A. I.) Vbm. = Vařprúðnis-mál. (A. I.) Völs. S. = Völsunga Saga. (C. II.) Yngl. S. = Ynglinga Saga. (C. II.) Yt. = Ynglinga-tal. (A. II.) þd. = þórs-drápa. (A. I.) þiðr. - Þiðreks Saga. (G. I.) pjal. = pjalar-Jóns Saga. (G. III.) pkv. = pryms-kviða. (A. I.) perf. Karl. = porfinns Saga Karlsefnis. (D. II.) porl. S. = porláks Saga. (D. III.) porst. hv. = porsteins-battr hvita. (D. II.) porst. Sidu H. = porsteins Saga Síðu Hallssonar. (D. II.) porst. S. St. = porsteins-pattr Stangarhöggs. (D. II.) porst. ux. = porsteins-pattr uxa-fots. (D. V.) Þórð. = Þórðar Saga hreðu. (D.V.) þ. þ. = Þingskapa-þáttr. (B. I.) Ölk. = Ölkofra-þáttr. (D. II.)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

absol. = absolute, abso- | dat. = dative. decl. = declined. lutely. acc. = accusative. def. = definite. defect. = defective. act. = active. A. D. = Anno Domini. dep. = deponent. adj. = adjective. adv. = adverb.adverb. = adverbially. rich idiom. allit. = alliteration, alderiv. = derived. literative. dict. = dictionary. anatom. = anatomically. dimin. = diminutive. απ. λεγ. = απαξ λεγόdissyl. = dissyllabic. μενον. A. S. = Anglo-Saxon. astron. = astronomy, by Grimm. astronomically. dub. = dubious. eccl. = ecclesiastical. Begin. = beginning. Bodl. = Bodleian. editions, edited. Bohem. = Bohemian. botan. = botanically. Brit. Mus. = British Museum. ch. = chapter. class. = classical. tically. Cod. or Cd. = Codex. Engl. = English. cognom. = cognomen. esp. = especially. collect. = collective. etc. = et cetera. compar.=comparative. etym. = etymology. compd, compds = comf. or fem. = feminine. pound, compounds. Fin. = Finnish. for. = foreign. conj. = conjunction. contr. = contracted. corresp. = correspondmologies. Frank. = Frankish. cp. = compare.Dan. = Danish. quently.

De Professer = De Herr Professer by August Goth. = Gothic. Corrodi, in the Zu- | Gr. = Greek. D. R. A. = Deutsche Rechts-alterthümer Ed., Edd. = edition, E. Engl. Spec. = Early English Specimens. e. g. = exempli gratia. ellipt. = elliptical, ellip-Fr. = French in ety- Lat. = Latin. freq. = frequent, fre-

Fris. = Frisian. Gael. = Gaelic. gen. = genitive. gener. = generally. Germ. = German. gl. or gloss. = glossary. gramm. = grammar. Havn. = Havniensis. Hel. = Heliand. Icel. = Iceland, Icelander, Icelanders, Icelandic. id. = idem, referring to the passage quoted. id. = idem, referring to the translation. i. e. = id est. imperat. = imperative. impers. = impersonal. indecl. = indeclinable. indef. = indefinite. indic. = indicative. infin = infinitive inflex. = inflexive. intens. = intensive. intrans. = intransitive. irreg. = irregular. Ital. = Italian. l = line. L. = Linnæus. l. c. = loco citato. lit. = literally. Lith. = Lithuanian. Litt. = Littonian.

loc. = local, locally. m. or masc. = masculine. medic. = medicine, medically. metaph. = metaphorical, metaphorically. metath. = metathesis. meton. = metonomy, ntetonomically. metric. = metrically. mid. H. G. = middle High German. Lat. = middle mid. Latin. milit. = military. M. Lat. = Mediæval Latin. mod. = modern.monosyl. = monosyllabic. MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts. mythol. = mythology, mythologically. n. or neut. = neuter. naut. = nautical. navig. = navigation. neg. = negative. N. H. G. = New High German. no. = number. nom. = nominative.North. E. = Northern English. Norweg. = Norwegian. obsol. = obsolete.

1 O. H. G. = Old High | Sansk. = Sanskrit. German. opp. = opposed. Ormul. or Orm. = Ormulum. part. = participle. partic. = particularly. pass. = passive. perh. = perhaps. pers. = person. pl. or plur. = plural. poët. = poetically. Pol. = Polish. posit. = positive. pr. or prop. = proper, properly. pref. = preface. prep., prepp. = preposition, prepositions. pres. = present. pret. = preterite. priv. = privative. pr. n. = proper name. prob. = probably. pron. = pronoun. proned. = pronounced. proverb.=proverbially. provinc. = provincial. qs. = quasi. q. v. = quod vide. $\dot{R} = Rimur$. recipr. = reciprocally. redupl. = reduplicative. reflex. = reflexive. relat. == relative. S = Saga. s. a. = sub anno.

Scandin. = Scandinavia, Scandinavian, Scot. = Scottish. signif. = signification. sing. = singular. Slav. = Slavonic. Span. = Spanish. spec. = specially. sq., sqq. = following. subj. = subjunctive. subst. = substantive. suff. = suffix.sup. = supine. superl. = superlative. s. v. = sub voce.Swed. = Swedish. temp. = temporal.termin = termination. Teut. = Teutonic. theol. = theological, theologically. trans. = transitive. transl. = translation. trisyl. = trisyllabic. Ulf. = Ulfilas. uncert. = uncertain. unclass. = unclassical. Ups. De la Gard. = De la Garde's collection of Icel. MSS. in Upsala. $\mathbf{v}_{\cdot} = \mathbf{v}_{i} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{e}_{\cdot}$ viz. = namely.v. l. = varia lectio. Wolf. = Wolfenbüttel þ. = þáttr.

SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

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

Words in capital letters are root words or important words.

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

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

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

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

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

The simple and accented vowels are separated; thus a and ú, i and í, o and ó, u and ú, y and ý stand each by themselves; an exception, however, is made with 6, because it is rare and peculiar in pronunciation. Ang, ing, ung, yng are given with the simple unaccented vowels, though they are frequently in the editions spelt with an acute (').

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

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

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

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

A, bé, cé, dé, e, eff, gé, eptir kemur bá, í, ká, ell, emm, enn, ó, einnig pé, ætla eg qú þar standi hjá. Err, ess, té, ú eru þar næst, ex, ý, zeta, þorn, æ, ö, allt stafrofið et svo læst í erendin þessi litil tvö.

The vowels are pronounced long. This alphabet was, with some additions, adopted from the Latin, and the p was added at the end; and so late as the 17th century (in the Glossary of Magnus Olafsson, who died 1636, and in the Icel. Grammar of Runolf Jónsson, who died 1654), the alphabet ends with p, α and \ddot{o} being attached to a and o; Runolf calls the ö 'o brevissimum.' At a later time α and \ddot{o} were detached from a o, and put at the end; but not both of them at the same time, as Björn Halldórsson ends his Dictionary with a. Gunnar Palsson, who wrote the first popular abc, seems to be the man who, by his memorial stanzas, settled the alphabet as it is now taught. The division into mutes, liquids, etc. is too well known to be repeated. Neither are we here concerned with the Runic alphabet; there can be little doubt that this too was rudely imitated from the Greek or Latin, perhaps from coins: Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries of our era have been dug up in Scandinavian cairns and fens: foreign coined money was centuries in advance of books, and in barbarous countries shewed the way to the art of writing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Icel, is not, in its pronunciation, a strongly accented language. (the acutes, as stated above, are marks of diphthongs, not of accent,) and is in this respect nearest in sound to the French. In modulation the Icel, is in the main trochaic $(- \cup | - \cup)$, and arsis and thesis follow alternately one after another: secondly, all root syllables are accentuated, but inflexive syllables have no accent, e. g. bārnā, hāndā, bōðā, hārðan, fagra; in bisyllabic compounds both the root syllables are accentuated, but the second with only a half accent, which we mark by \(\sigma\), e.g. sam-band, hug-bod, as also in strong inflexions like -andi, -astr, e. g. eigandi, hardastan: if one of the words which form a compound falls in the third syllable it is accentuated, e. g. barna-gull, barnagulli, handa-verk (but hand-verk), because in this case the arsis falls on the third syllable which is a root: in trisyllabic words with bisyllabic inflexion the third syllable is sounded 2, e. g. lausnarinn, huggunar, syngaðist, sannleikann, hentugast, truar-innar (pidei), naðarinnar, holding-janna, and that even though the second syllable is a root syllable, e. g. üppväknäðr, afsökun: words like blessunar innar. miskunar innar, drottningar innar, etc. are dactylic. Root and inflexion on the one hand and the trochaic flow on the other are felt all along, mutually resisting or aiding one another as to the measure of a syllable; accordingly, whenever the arsis falls on o it becomes ≅, if on ≅ it becomes -. In the best Icel, poets half-accentuated syllables may form full rhyme, by a poetical licence; thus, in the Passiu-Sálmar more than eight score, and in Búnaðar-balkr more than two score of such rhymes are found, e.g.

Mig hefir ljúfur Lausnarinn leitt inn í náðar grasgarð sinn. Huggun er manni mönnum að miskun Guðs hefir svo tilskikkað. Iðranin bliðkar aptur Guð ei verður syndin tilreiknuð.

Bænarlaus aldrei byrjuð sé burtför af þinu heinile. Þú veizt ei hvern þú hittir þar heldur en þessir Gyðingar. Því hjartað mitt er helmingað, hlakka-eg til að finna það.

SUBSTANTIVES.

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

Masculine. 1st Declension, gen. sing. -s, nom. pl. -ar. 2nd Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir. 3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r. Nom. O heim-r himin-n lækn-ir fund-r bekk-r kött-r vetr bekk-jar GEN. heim-s himin-s lækn-is fund-ar katt-ar vetr-ar DAT. lækn-i heim-i himn-i fund-i bekk kett-i vetr-i Acc. heim himin lækn-i bekk fund kött vetr PLUR. Nom. heim-ar himn-ar lækn-ar fund-ir bekk-ir kett-ir vetr eigend-r GEN. heim-a himn-a lækn-a bekk-ja fund-a katt-a vetr-a eigand-a um t. DAT. heim-um himn-um læku-um fund-um bekk-jum kött-um eigund-um vetr-um Acc. heim-a himn-a lækn-a fund-i bekk-i kött-u eigend-r vetr Feminineand Declension, gen. sing. and nom. pl. -ar. 1st Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir. 3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r. SING. C tíð Now. heið-r höfn nál fit eik bók GEN. tíð-ar hafn-ar sól-ar nál-ar fit-jar heið-ar eik-ar bók-ar DAT. tíð höfn sól-u nál fit heið-i cik bók tíð höfn sól Acc. nál fit heið-i eik bók PLUR. Nom. tíð-ir hafn-ir sól-ir nál-ar fit-jar heið-ar eik-r bæk-r non eacc GEN. tíð-a hafn-a sól-a nál-a heið-a fit-ja eik-a bók-a diay save tíð-um DAT. höfo-um sól-um nál-um fit-jum heið-um eik-um bók-um 4 9 tíð-if Acc. hafn-ir sól-ir nál-ar fit-jar heið-ar b eik-r bæk-r Neuter. 1st Declension, gen. sing. -s. 2nd Declension. Sing. Nom. O skip barn 🚧 klæði nes högg ríki N.A GEN. skip-s barn-s nes-s högg-s klæði-s ríki-s Sing . The DAT. skip-i barn-i nes-i högg-vi klæði ríki ways sauce skip barn . Acc. nes högg klæði ríki يع .سه لا PLUR. Nom. skip ríki börn nes högg klæði 05.1 GEN. skip-2 barn-a nes-ja högg-va klæð-a rík-ja DAT. skip-um börn-um klæð-um nes-jum högg-um rik-jum a s

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

nes

Sing.		Masci	dine.	11	Fem	inine.	Neuter.		
Sing.	Nom. [©] Gen. 1	tím-i	steð-i	v tung-a	ald-a	ell-i	aug-a	hjart-a	
	DAT. Acc.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-u	öld-u	ell-i (unchanged)	aug-a (unchang	ed)	
PLUR.	Nom. Gen. Dat.	tím-ar tím-a tím-um	steð-jar steð-ja steð-jum	tung-ur tung-na tung-um	öld-ur öld-um	no plur.	aug-u aug-na aug-um	hjört-u hjart-na hjört-um	
	Acc.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-ur	öld-ur	1 11	aug-u	hjört-u	

högg

klæði

ríki

STRONG NOUNS .- Masculine.

börn

Acc.

411. D (sene is head int. No ace

ماد و وعد

skip

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

β. the genitive; graut-r, skóg-r, höfund-r have -ar in gen. as the 2nd declension. Y. the dative; some words of this declension drop the -i, but it is difficult to draw an exact line, as this use is rather a licence than a law: -all the words in -leik-r, kær-leik (charitati), fríðlcik (venustati), sann-lcik (veritati); as also lcik-r, fil-l, kíl-l, skríl-l, (dat. fil, kil, skril), hrepp-r, lepp-r: words with long root vowel and a final p or f, hof-r, hop-r, sop-r: words with ei as root vowel, dat. hleif, Hm. 51 (but hleif-i, 140); sveip, meis, sveig, dverg (but dvergi, Ýt. 2), strák, snáp, skáp, bát and bát-i (scapbae); þór, kór, flór, bor, hor, from bor-r, etc.; daun (odori), dun, Brun, hun, mul, mur, dur, etc., for dún-i...dúr-i, which are obsolete; so also búk and búk-i, dúk and dúk-i, múg and múg-i, reit and reit-i: those with a long vowel as final, e.g. jó, skó, ná, Frey, þey, from jó-r... þey-r:—in masculines with a characteristic v the old dat. form is -vi, whereas the mod. drops both letters, thus dat. mör, hör, má, snjó, for the old mör-vi, hör-vi, má-vi, snjó-vi. Nouns with the inflexive endings -ingr, -ungr seldom drop the i, konung-i, buning-i: words with a radical r never, e. g. galdr-i, aldr-i, not aldr, galdr: the proper names of this declension very seldom drop it, e. g. porleif-i, porleik-i, porleik-i: dag-r, dat. deg-i, but as pr. name Dag. In old writers many of these apocopate forms begin to appear, e. g. por-i (the god) is only found in a single instance used by a poet of the 8th century; yet the decay of the dat inflexion is a little

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increasing, though the use, ancient and modern, is in the main still the II. himinn: the contraction in dat. sing. and plur. is to be noted, and the assimilation in nom.; hereto belong all masc. with inflex. -inn, -unn, -arr, -urr, -ill, -ull: 1. -nn, aptan-n, 2. -arr, hamar-r, arin-n, dróttin-n, himin-n, Oðin-n, morgin-n. kamar-r, humar-r, jadar-r, nafar-r, etc.: pr. names in -arr (the -ar in these is etymologically different) are not contracted, e. g. Einar-r, dat. 3. -urr, fjötur-r, tötur-r, jöfur-r; but not so the pr. names, e. g. Gizur-r, dat. Gizur-i. 4. -II, bagal-l, kaðal-l, vaðal-l, biðil-l, ketil-l (q. v.), lykil-l, jökul-l, röðul-l, stöðul-l, söðul-l, möndul-l, öngul-l, böngul-l, etc.: even the pr. names are contracted, e. g. Egil-l, dat. Agli; Ketil-I, dat. Katli. III. læknir: hereto belong only a score of common words used in prose writing, bætir, ein-ir, elr-ir, end-ir, eyr-ir, fell-ir, hell-ir, hers-ir, hirð-ir, kæs-ir, kyll-ir, létt-ir, lækn-ir, miss-ir, mæl-ir, mæn-ir, nenn-ir, reyn-ir, skelm-ir, steyp-ir, verm-ir, víð-ir, vís-ir, berr-ir: pr. names as, Grett-ir, Brest-ir, Bein-ir, Styrm-ir, Sverr-ir, porir, Æg-ir: local names, Geys-ir, Keil-ir. 2. a great many (more than a hundred) poët. and obsolete words. In mod. usage the declension of these words is altered and the r is kept throughout, whereby nom. dat. acc. sing. become alike, hell-ir, gen. helli-rs, dat. acc. hell-ir, pl. hell-rar, hell-ra, hell-rum, or lækn-irar, lækn-ira, lækn-irum :-- the words with an inflex. -ari were originally, as shewn by Gothic bôcar-eis, of this declension, but now they are all weak masc., and the sole instances left on record of the old inflexion are the gen. mutar-is by Sighvat, and vartar-is, Landn. 197 (v. l. 18) in a verse of the 10th century.

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

I. fundr: skrið-r, stuld-r, sull-r, sull-r, veg-r, frið-r, kvið-r (a womb), feld-r, verð-r, brest-r, gest-r, rétt-r, kost-r, burð-r, skurð-r, þurð-r, fund-r, mund-r, grís-s, ná-r:-inflex.-aðr, -uðr, búnað-r, fögnuð-r, hagnað-r, jöfnuð-r, getnað-r, söknuð-r, dugnað-r, þrifnað-r, skilnað-r, etc.:-stað-r, brag-r, mat-r, sal-r, ham-r, svan-r, val-r, sauð-r, óð-r, snúð-r, þrótt-r, bol-r, dug-r, hug-r, bug-r, grun-r, mun-r, hlut-r, skut-r, vin-r, grip-r, gleep-r, lyo-r,—in these words the dat. -i is dropped, as also in compd nouns in -skap-r, gleoskap-r, fifiskap-r, etc.: - pr. names in -ror, -ndr, -kon have also -ar in gen., Bárð-r, Þórð-r, Sigurð-r, Þránd-r, Eyvind-r, Geirröð-r, Sigröð-r, Há-kon, etc.:—in pl., pr. names of some people (countries or counties), Danir, Frisir, Valir, Indir, Vindir, Lappir, Grikkir, Tyrkir, Kyrjalir, Kvenir, Serkir, Vanir (the gods): Egdir, Eynir, Háleygir, Mærir, Sygnir, Þilir, prœndir (in Norway): -dælir, Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, etc. 😝 Irregularities; some of the words above have -s in gen. sing. like those of the 1st declension, e.g. hal-r, val-r, ham-r, svan-r, bol-r, dug-r, grun-r, brest-r, gest-r, gris-s, gloep-r, lýð-r, nú-r:-dal-r, hval-r, staf-r, mar-r, hver-r, ref-r, sel-r, mel-r have now usually -ir in pl., but in olden times they had -ar, and belonged to the 1st declension; they also drop the II. bekkr: with characteristic j, which appears -i in dat. sing. before a vowel in a score and a half of words; bed-r, vef-r, bekk-r, hrekk-r, stekk-r, flekk-r, leyg-r, eyk-r, reyk-r, legg-r, vegg-r, belg-r, elg-r, merg-r, streng-r, pveng-r, hrygg-r, drykk-r, hlykk-r, byl-r, hyl-r, ryf-r, 2. dreng-r, segg-r, stegg-r, etc. byr-r, hyr-r, styr-r, læk-r, bæ-r. have -s in gen. sing. Almost all those above (with characteristic j) also drop, the dat. -i in sing. 3. with characteristic v; sjó-r, gen. III. köttr: with an old acc. pl. in -u, sjó-var, pl. sjó-ir. prob. caused by a characteristic u (cp. the Goth. airus, quipus, tigus, 1. with a plain root vowel; pabstus, valus), three score words: kvið-r (dietum), kvist-r, kvitt-r, lið-r, lim-r, lit-r, sið-r, smið-r, stig-r, tig-r, vio-r, réttr (a fold), bur-r: most of these words drop the -i in dat. (lið, lim, lit, sið, smið, stig). 2. with a change in the root vowel, --ö, a, e, lög-r, mög-r, völ-r, völl-r, vönd-r, vörð-r, mörð-r, svörð-r, böll-r, börk-r, knörr, gröpt-r, örn, flöt-r, hött-r, knött-r, kött-r, vött-r, köst-r, vöxt-r, löst-r, mökk-r, Höd-r, Hörd-r, Snört-r, spől-r (vide bring-spelir):— $j\ddot{o}$, ja, i, björn, fjörð-r, hjört-r, kjöl-r, mjöð-r, skjöld-r, Njörð-r (the god):—a, a, a-r, a-s, drátt-r, hátt-r, mátt-r, slátt-r, þráð-r, spán-n, bálk-r:-6, a, bóg-r:-0, y, son-r: the acc. pl. -u has been changed into -i, first, in arr, ass, making aru, asu, which changed to zeri, zesi, a change which took place very early, and later in other words, which have now all got a regular acc. in -i (limi, firði, ketti, hetti, syni, etc.); syni for sonu occurs even in old MSS. To björn (p. 66) add that when used as a pr. name it has in mod. usage a gen., Björn-s, not Bjarnar (e. g. Sigurðr Björnsson).

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

Gothic, that has preserved (up to the present day) the masc. inflexive -r (Goth. -s); even in the earliest Anglo-Saxon it is dropped, and the nom. sing. represents the naked root in the masculines as well as in the feminines and neuters.

Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: in every column or page of the Dictionary, and simply marked ' f.' II. hom: about four score words, with a in the root vowel changed into \ddot{o} , caused by a hidden characteristic u, which 1. fönn, önn, bönn, högld, appears in dat, sing, of a few of them: hrönn, hvönn, spönn, ögn, lögn, sögn, þögn, dröfn, höfn, körf, mörk (sylva), örk, þökk, Hlökk, vömb, þömb, skömm, vömm, klöpp, löpp, ösp, vöst, öxl, mjölt, björg, björk, tjörn, Gjöll (mythol.), löb, tröð, sög, kör, kröm, möl; and in mod. usage, dögg, lögg, öx, kvörn (kvern), q. v. 2. with -u in dat. sing.; rödd, rönd, strönd, önd (anima), jörð, hjörð, höll, þöll, mjöll, mörk (sylva), stöng, töng, 3. -r in nom. pl.; önd (a duck), mörk (marca), hönd (dat. hendi), röng, tönn. 4. the following had in olden times -ar in plur, and thus belonged to the 2nd declension, but changed into -ir at an early date, so that this is the usual form in Editions of Sagas and the sole form in mod. usage,— a. with a single final, röb, döf, gröf, gjöf, nöf, töf, fjöðr, spjör, sök, vök, dvöl, fjöl, kvöl, löm, grön, mön, þön, β. with double final, vörr, börf, gjörð, för, skör, kös, nös, hvöt. görn. Fit is likely that at earlier times many more of these words had the plur. -ar and dat. -u; the -ar remained longest in those with a single final, and the dat. -u in those having dd, nd, ll, ng as final; dat. sak-u (culpae) occurs on Runic stones, and gjaf-u, dval-u, III. sól: with a characteristic etc. may also be supposed. u, which appears sometimes in dat. sing. alone, sometimes in both 1. only in dat. in sál, ván, sól, braut, laut, þraut, dat. and acc.: fold, mold, þjóð, grund, lund, mund, stund, und, ull, hurð, urð, dögg (irreg.), rödd, etc. (above); nott, night, in plur. næt-r (3rd declension); ey dat. ey-ju, and egg dat. egg-ju belong to the 2nd declension: mæ-r, dat. mey-ju; even röddu (vocem), Pass. 19. 9, but that is a poët. 2. fem. pr. names ending in -björg, -laug, -run, -ny, -ey, -leif, Ingi-björg, Guð-björg, Þor-björg, Vil-borg, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Sig-ný, As-ný (gen. -nýjar), Þór-ey, Guð-leif, Ingi-leif; in names of foreign origin, Kristín, Katrín, Elín; in all the pr. names the -u fixedly remains (in the appellatives it is often dropped), and this not only in dat, but as a common case for dat, and acc. feminines with the inflexive -ing, fcd-ing, cld-ing, drottn-ing, kerl-ing, kenn-ing, bekk-ing, virð-ing, send-ing, bygg-ing, uppstign-ing, sæ-ing, etc., so many that it would be in vain to try to record them all; they have -ar in plur, and thus belong to the 2nd declension: in mod. usage many of them have the -u in common for dat. and acc., thus drottning-u = reginae and reginam, kenning-u = doctrinae and doctrinam, fceding-u = nativitatem and nativitati, but this is very rare in old writers, yet drottningu reginam (acc.), Mar. 232, 304. B. in -ung, djörf-ung, hörm-ung, laun-ung, etc., but only in dat.; they have also -ar in plur. Remarks on the 2nd Declension: I. nál:

2. over two score simple feminines in -ing, -ung, vide above. nouns, ár, ál, nál, skál, tág, flaug, laug, rauf, dreif, kleif, veig, geil, seil, hlein, rein, vél, heið, rim, sin, hlíf, smíð, flík, kví, for, brú (q.v.), run, lend, kvern, öx (the old form), alin:-with radical r, gymbr, lifr, vinstr, vigr:--only in plur., leif-ar, hrær-ar, gerð-ar, herðar, öfg-ar, æs-ar, hreys-ar, sliðr-ar, gjölln-ar, meiðm-ar (poët.): heterogene are, lim-ar, tál-ar (lim, tál in sing. are neut.): heteroclyte are, lyg-ar, görsim-ar (sing. indecl. weak fem.) 3. add the words roo, dof, etc. above recorded (1st declension II. 4). II. fit: over a score of words, with characteristic j, which appears before a vowel, hel, skel, ben, eng, egg, dregg, ey, des, fles, il, vin (only in local names, e. g. Björg-vin), fit, klyf, lyf, nyt, dys, naudsyn, Frigg (the goddess), fiski (q. v.), mæ-r (q. v.), pl. mey-jar:-only in plur., ref-jar, sif-jar, 2. with characteristic v, ör, skef-jar, men-jar, skyn-jar, hreð-jar. gen. sing. nom. plur. ör-var, stöð, böð, dögg, gen. stöð-var, böð-var, dögg-var; only in plur., göt-var (obsolete). 🚱 Heterogene are the local names in Norway; in fem. plur., Holt-ar, Hus-ar, Hris-ar, Torgar, Tún-ar, porp-ar, Nes-jar (holt, hús, hrís, torg, tún, porp, nes are all neut. appellatives), Ló-ar, Les-jar, Vág-ar, Vin-jar, Kvild-ar, etc., see Munch's pref. (p. x) to Norge's Beskriv. III. heiðr: feminines with an inflex. -r in nom. and characteristic i, which has caused a vowel change in most of them, and which appears in dat. acc. 1. about a score of appellatives; heið-r, veið-r, Hleið-r, erm-r, helg-r (a boliday), eyr-r, mer-r, reyð-r, brúð-r, byrð-r, fyll-r, flæð-r, æð-r (an eider-duck), æð-r (vena), mýr-r, vætt-r, öx (qs. öx-r); ký-r, z-r, sý-r (q. v.), all three contr. in dat. and plur.; the obsolete þý-r, rýg-r, gýg-r (pl. þý-jar, rýg-jar, gýg-jar):—in mod. usage the -r has changed into -i, in heið-i, veið-i, erm-i, eyr-i, mer-i, byrð-i, fyll-i,

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flæð-i, öx-i; otherwise they retain the full declension and must not | be confounded with the indeclinable weak feminines gleð-i, ell-i, etc. In the west of Icel. the -r is still in use in fleed-r, veid-r, reyd-r (steypi-reyð-r), and all over Icel. in ký-r, æ-r; as also in brúð-r, only here the -r is kept through all cases, so that the word has an indeclinable sing., cp. the use of this word in Isl. Pjóds. i. 340, 341 (omitted 2. a great many fem. pr. names : simple, Auð-r, Fríð-r, Gerő-r, Hild-r, Þrúð-r, Unn-r, Urð-r (mythol.): compds, Sigríð-r, Astrid-r, Gudrid-r, Þurid-r, Ragnheid-r, Alfheid-r, Hallgerd-r, Ingigerð-r, Valgerð-r, Þorgerð-r, Gunnhild-r, Ragnhild-r, Ingveld-r, Þórhild-r, Hólmfríð-r, etc.: those in -uor, qs. -unnr, Steinun-n, Ingun-n, Idun-n, porun-n: in -dis, As-dis, Her-dis, Vig-dis, por-dis, Alf-dis, dat. acc. disi (omitted s. v. p. 100), and by way of analogy the foreign abbadís (abbess), as if compounded with dis; foreign pr. names, Margrét, Elizabet, etc.: in pr. names the inflexive -r is in full use over Icel., so that Baugeið, Randíð, etc. in old MSS. are only Norwegianisms. The Icel. feminines in -r answer to Gothic -is, and are different from the Gothic feminines in -s, such as anst-s, alb-s; of these latter the Icel. naud-r (need, decl. as tid) is the sole remnant. It is worth noticing that the Icel. feminine proper names have preserved and represent the oldest and fullest declension of feminines.

Remarks on the 3rd Declension, which contains about two score words: 1. eik, steik, geit, greip, grind, gnit, kinn, kind (in mod. usage), flik, spik, tik, vik, rit, mjólk, kverk (but in mod. usage 2. with changed vowel, bók, brók, glóð, nót, rót, gát, kverk-ar). nátt, tönn, hönd, önd (anas), mörk, fló, kló, ló, ró, tá, gás, lús, mús, brún, stoð, hnot; plur. bæk-r, glæð-r, gæt-r, næt-r, tenn-r, hend-r, end-r, flæ-r, tæ-r, gæs-s, mýs-s, brýn-n, steð-r, hnet-r (but in present use, stoð-ir, hnot-ir). A very few of these words have also -r in nom. sing., viz. mjólk, mörk, nátt, vík; bæk-r from bók also occurs, though seldom; rist-r from rist, Pass. 33. 4, is poet. 3. to this class we may refer the plur. dyr-r (q. v.), gen. dura; the latter r is inflexive, and the form analogous to ký-r from kú; the plur. ký-r, æ-r (q. v.) to this declension may also be referred the plur. of dottir, systir, módir, although the r is here radical. The monosyllabic feminines with a final long vowel are contracted, á, brá, gjá, Gná, ljá, lá, krá, rá, slá, skrá, spá, þrá; as to the declension of these words vide á, p. 48, and brá, p. 77; ló, Ey-gló, sló, stó, þró, dat. ló-m . . .; ásjá (q. v.) has no r in gen., nor trú, frú (q. v.) The root vowel of these words is not changed, and accordingly they are classed with the 1st declension of feminines, but in a contracted form.

Neuter.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. skip: forms like this are regular, and occur throughout the book, simply marked II. barn: to this belong neuters with a as root vowel, which in plur, becomes \ddot{o} ; a change due to a lost characteristic vowel in neut. plur., answering to -a in Goth., -u in A. S. (cp. Lat. cornu): as a radical a is the only vowel which is affected by an inflexive u, the remains of this inflexion are only found in the words with that root vowel; these words are many: 1. single words, bað, blað, vað, haf, vaf, flag, drag, bak, flak, rak, tak, þak, skjal, far, skar, svar, glas, fat, gat, afl, tafl, fall, fjall, kall, band, grand, barð, skarð, bjarg, bragð, flagð, nafn, safn, gagl, hagl, tagl, agn, gagn, hald, vald, magn, lamb, mark, rann, happ, hapt, skapt, hlass, gjald, spjall, spjald, tjald, hvarf, starf, barn, kast, ax, fax, sax, vatn:-only in plur., lög, glöp, sköp, rök: many have no plur. with an inflexive -ad, -al, etc., changed into u, her-ad, hundr-ad, for-ad, óð-al, plur. hér-uð, hundr-uð, óð-ul: sum-ar (prop. a masc.), plur. sum-ur: gaman, dat. contr. gamni: höfuð, dat. höfði. **nes:** to this belong more than a score of words, with characteristic i, geð, veð, nef, stef, egg, hregg, skegg, él, sel, ben, fen, gren, men, ber, sker, nes, flet, net, fley, grey, hey, kið, rif, gil, þil, fyl, kyn, ný. **högg:** to this belong a score of words, with characteristic v, högg, skrök, kjöt, böl, öl, föl, mjöl, fjör, smjör, bygg, glygg, lyng, fræ, læ, hræ, hey: only plur.söl. 🚱 The dat.högg-vi, kjöt-vi, böl-vi, smjör-vi, bygg-vi, fræ-vi, hey-vi, etc. began to be uncommon even in old writers and are in mod, usage sounded högg-i, skrök-i, kjöt-i, etc., whereas in plur. the v still remains, e. g. sölva-fjara. For fé, kné, tré, see these

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

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

WEAK Nouns .- Masculine.

The original characteristic of weak nouns in Teutonic languages is | hvat-vetna, every wight).

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

Remarks on this Declension: I. tími: forms like this occur almost in every page of the Dictionary, and are simply marked 'a, m.' II. stedi: to this belong only a few primitive words with characteristic j, as adil-i, bryt-i, sted-i, vil-i, nid-i; the poët. and obsolete skyt-i, tygg-i; poët. pr. names, Bel-i, Ið-i, Skyl-i, Þrið-i, Vig-i; compds in -skegg-i, cyjar-skeggjar; names of people in -ver-jar, Gaulver-jar, Oddaver-jar, and in mod. usage, Þjóðver-jar, Spánver-jar, etc., cp.-varii in old Teutonic names in Latin writers:-compds in-ingi, höfðing-i, heiðing-i, kunning-i, fæðing-i, banding-i, leysing-i, auming-i, ræning-i, Væring-i, Skræling-i, etc., pl. höfðing-jar, etc.: in -yrki or -virki, ein-virki, spell-virki, etc., pl. einvirk-jar, Tyrki (a Turk, mod.), etc.:—for lé, gen. ljú (léa), and klé, gen. kléa, see these words. There is a curious inflexive -n left in pl. of the obsolete poët, words, brag-nar, gum-nar, got-nar, from bragi, goti, gumi. Some masculines have a double declension, both strong and weak, hug-r and hug-i, hlut-r and hlut-i, hólm-r and hólm-i, stall-r and stall-i, munn-r and munn-i, garð-r and garð-i, odd-r and odd-i, nið-r and nið-i, drang-r and drang-i, linn-r and linn-i, likam-r and likam-i, glugg-r and glugg-i, -ingr and -ingi; all derivative words in -leikr have both forms, -leik-r and -leik-i; cp. also pr. names as Örn and Árn-i, Björn and Bjarn-i, Finn-r and Finn-i, Odd-r and Odd-i, Gisl and Gisl-i, Geir-r and Geir-i, etc.

Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. tunga: this form, marked 'u, f.' in the Dictionary, contains many hundreds of appellatives, and several pr. names, Halla, Ása, Þóra, Hall-dóra, etc.: frú (q. v.) is contracted; so also trú-a, gen. trú; the pr. names Gró-a, II. alda: to this belong all the Gó-a, gen. Gró, Gó. feminines with a as root vowel, cp. introduction to letter A: völy-a, a sibyl, gen. völ-u, pl. völ-ur. Only a few of the words of this declension (little more than a score, or about two or three per cent. of the whole) form a gen. plur.; these are esp. the following, vaka, vika, klukka, ekkja, rekkja, kirkja (gen. ekk-na . . . kirk-na), stúlka, tala, vala, sála (sálna, Mar. passim), kúla, súla, gata, gáta, sáta, varta, dúfa, þúfa, rjúpa, ríma, vísa, hosa, messa, kelda, skylda; kona has kven-na; the nom. of stjarna (a star) and skepna (a creature) may also serve for gen. plur., skaparinn stjarna, creator stellarum, in a hymn: in some few cases the gen. plur, is formed by adding the article to the nom. sing., thus gyðja-nna (dearum), gryfja-nna (fovearum): in many cases the gen. sing. is used collectively, thus Icel. say, öldu-gangr, impetus undarum,-the words denoting wave, alda, bara, bylgja, are all of this declension, and none of them have a proper gen. plur.; bylg-na is found (bylgna-gangr, Mar. 269), but ald-na, bár-na are impossible forms, one might perhaps say alda-nna, bylgja-nna; sögubók, liber bistoriarum; the gen. sagn-a, bistoriarum (sagna-ritari), is rarely used and is borrowed from sogn. Sometimes this deficiency may become puzzling, chiefly in translating Latin into Icel.; in original writers it is not felt. In olden times the number of those words that allowed of a gen. was still more limited.

Remarks on the Indeclinable Feminine:—with perhaps the sole exception of ævi (life) and elli (age) all the words of this declension are derivatives from adjectives and formed by a change of vowel, whenever the root vowel of the adjective is changeable; almost all these words are abstract (denoting quality), and so have no plural; forms like gledi-r (ludi) or æfi-r (vitae) are quite exceptional and ungramma-1. single nouns, about two score of words; gleði, helgi (boliness), ergi, leti, gremi, helti, speki, hugrekki, fræði, mæði, æði (fury), hæsi, kæti, reiði, feiti, bleyði, hreysti, veyki, hárcysti, fylli, hylli, fýsi, sýki, birti, snilli, girni, teiti, hvíti, örvi, mildi, blindi, atgörvi, hnöggvi, myki: lygi and görsimi in sing., but heteroclite in plur. 2. derivatives; -semi from adj. -samr, skyn-semi (very many): compds in -fræði, -speki, but if prefixed as a double compd they take s, thus e. g. fræði-bók, but guðfræðis-bók; skynsemi (rationis), but skynsemis-trú (fides rationis, i.e. rationalismus): -ni from adjectives in -inn, e. g. heið-ni, Krist-ni, hlýð-ni, and many others: -skygni, -sýni, e.g. glám-skygni, víð-sýni: -gi from adj. -igr, e.g. græð-gi, kyn-gi; -yôgi, harð-yôgi, etc.: -gli from adj. -gull, sann-sögli (veracitas) from sann-sögull (verax): in -andi only a few, kveð-andi, hyggjandi, afr-endi, Verð-andi (the Norn): in local names, Skáni, Erri, Ylfi (islands): Skaði (the goddess) is declined as masc.

Neuter.

Remarks on this Declension: it contains,
denoting parts of the body, auga, eyra, hjarta, lunga, nýra, eista.
2. a few appellatives, almost obsolete, none of which form a gen. plur., bjúga, ökla, sima, leika, hnoda, vidbeina, vetta (in ekki vetta, no wight; hvat-vetna, every wight).

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ADJECTIVES.

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

_		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ung-r ung-s ung-um ung-an	ung ung-rar ung-ri ung-a	ung-t ung-s ung-u ung-t	fagr fagr-s fögr-um fagr-an	fögr fagr-ar fagr-i fagr-a	fagr-t fagr-s fögr-um fagr-t	há-r há-s há fyum há-ván	h á h á- rrar há-rri hú-va	há-tt há-s há-yum] hú-tt
PLUR.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.		ung-ar in all genders in all genders ung-ar	ung	fagr-ir fagr-a fögr-um fagr-a	fagr-ar in all genders in all genders fagr-ar	fögr fögr	há-vir há-rra in a há-folm in a há-va	há-var all genders all genders há-var	há há
						THE ARTICLE		Participia	L ADJECTIVE	in -inn.
_		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sixo.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ný-r ný-s ný-jum ný-jan	ný ný-rrar ný-rri ný-ja	ný-tt ný-s ný-ju ný-tt	hin-n hin-s hin-um hin-n	hin hin-nar hin-ni hin-a	hi-t hin-s hin-u hi-t	komin-n komin-s komn-um komin-n	komn-ar komin-nar komin-ni komn-a	komi-t komin-s komn-u komi-t
PLUR.	Gen. Dat.	n ý -jum	ný-jar in all genders in all genders	ný	hin-ir hin-na hin-um	hin-ar in all genders in all genders	hin	komn-um	komn-ar in all genders in all genders	komi-n
	Acc.	n ý-ja	ny-jar	n ý	hin-a	hin-a	hin	komn-2	komn-ar	komi-n

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

			Positive (def	inite).	Сомра	RATIVE (def. 2	ind indef.)	Superlative (definite).			
_		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neus.	
Sina.	Nom. Gen. 1	ung-i	ung-a	ung-2	yng-ri	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sti	yng-sta	yng-sta	
	DAT. ACC.	ung-a	ung-u	ung-a	yng-ra	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sta	yng-stu	yng-sta	
Plur.	Nom. GEN. Acc.	ung-u	in all genders		yng-ri	in all genders		yng-stu	in all genders		
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		yng-rum	in all genders		yng-stum	in all genders	•	

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

D. THE ARTICLE SUFFIXED TO NOUNS.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem		Neut.
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	heimr-inn heims-ins heimi-num heim-inn	tíð-in tíðar-innar tíð-inni tíð-ina	skip-it skips-ins skipi-nu skip-it	tími-nn tíma-ns tíma-num tíma-fh	tunga-n tungu-nnar tungu-nni tungu-na	elli-n elli-nnar elli-nni elli-na	auga-t auga-ns auga-nu auga-t
Plub.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	heimar-nir heima-nna heimu-num heima-na	tíðir-nar tíða-nna tíðu-num tíðir-nar	skip-in skipa-nn s skipu-num skip-in	tímar-nir tíma-nna tímun-um tíma-na	tungur-nar tungna-nna tungu-num tungur-nar		augu-n augna-nna augun-um augu-n

I. the nom. masc.:-Remarks on the Adjectives: the nom. -r is dropped in fagr (qs. fagr-r), magr, dapr, apr, vakr, digr, vitr, bitr, itr, lipr, snotr, forn, sýkn, frækn, gjarn, frjáls, þurr, hvass, hress:-it is assimilated in bein-n, ein-n, hrein-n, sein-n, groen-n, koen-n, -roen-n, væn-n, brýn-n, frýn-n, sýn-n, hál-l, heil-l, veil-l, sæl-l, fúl-l, hás-s, fús-s, læs-s, laus-s, ljós-s, vís-s, etc.; inflexive, litil-l, mikil-l, gamal-l, vesal-l, förul-l, atal-l, spurul-l, þögul-l, heimil-l, 2. the nom. fem. sing. represents the root of the adjective (ung, nv, há):-adjectives with a as root vowel change into ö in fem. sing. and neut. plur., e. g. all-r, öll, all-t; marg-r, morg, marg-t; harð-r, hörð, har-t; hag-r, hög, hag-t; fagr, fögr, fagr-t; stak-r, stök, stak-t; van-r, von, van-t; hvass, hvoss, hvas-t; varm-r, vorm, varm-t; sam-r, som, sam-t; tam-r, tom, tam-t: in the inflexive -aor, a is changed into u, aldrað-r, fem. öldruð; gamlað-r, fem. gömluð; gamal-l, fem. gömul; talað-r, fem. töluð, etc., see introduction to letter A, p. 1: this change is all that remains of an obsolete characteristic u, answering 3. the nom. neut. sing. is formed to the inflexive -u in Anglo-Saxon.

by adding -t to the root: -after a long root vowel -tt, e.g. há-tt, mjó-tt, ný-tt, grá-tt, hrá-tt, smú-tt, etc. :-- the t assimilates with a final o, e. g. mið-r, breið-r, blið-r, stríð-r, fróð-r, góð-r, óð-r, stríð-r; in neut., mit-t, breit-t, blit-t, strit-t, frot-t, got-t, ot-t, etc.:—in long syllables with d or δ as final, the δ is dropped, as in hard-r, stird-r, lynd-r, doemd-r, reynd-r; in neut., har-t, stir-t, lyn-t, dem-t, reyn-t, qs. hard-t, etc. :the t is dropped in such words as reist-r, bratt-r; in neut., reist, bratt, etc.; cp. the participles of the second weak conjugation:in the participles and adjectives in -a ∂r , the ∂ is dropped, e. g. elska ∂ -r (amatus), elska-t (amatum), but in mod. usage elska-o; and only the change of vowel marks the distinction between fem. and neut., e. g. töluð (dicta), but talað (dictum):—in adjectives in -inn, the root n is dropped before the neutral t, hi-t, heiði-t, komi-t, Kristi-t, qs. hin-t, 4. as to the cases, the inflexive -r in gen. and dat. heiðin-t, etc. sing, fem. and gen. pl. is assimilated into n in the words in -inn, and monosyllables in -nn with a long root vowel, thus, komin-na (q. v.), væn-na (venustorum), væn-ni (venustae, dat.), væn-nar (venustae, gen.),

etc.: into I in similar words, e.g. szl-l, heil-l, gamal-l, szl-lar, gamallar (sæll-rar, gamall-rar, etc. are faulty forms); mikil-li, magnae; litil-li, parvae, etc.:—it is dropped in those with radical r, vitra, sapientium; fagri and fagrar, pulchrae: into s in words such as viss, e.g. vissa, certorum; but in mod. usage viss-ra and viss-ri, certae; (fag-urti, fag-urrar are not right, although now and then used in mod. writers): -the r is doubled after a long vowel, há-rri altae, mjó-tra tenerarum, at least in mod. usage; old writers seem to have spelt and sounded mjó-ra, mjó-ri, etc.:—the -ar and -um are contracted after a long vowel, thus, blá-r caeruleas, blá-m caerulaeo. 5. contraction takes a. in a few words in -igr, -ugr, auð-igr, blóð-igr, úð-igr, göfigr, öf-ugr, höf-igr, öfl-ugr, saur-igr, nauð-igr, móð-ugr, mál-ugr, úr-igr (poët.), matt-igr; they are contracted before an inflexive vowel, audgan, auðg-ir, auðg-um, göfg-ir, úðg-ir, blóðg-ir, öfg-ir, höfg-ir... máttkir, etc.; in mod. usage the root is dissyllabic and not contracted, thus, audugir, blodugir, höfugir ... mattugir, etc.: even in old writers other adjectives in -igr were not contracted, e.g. hróðigr, kröptugr, skyldugr, syndugr, sidugr, rádigr,-hródigan, e. g. rádigan (not rádgan), etc., β. in a few words in -II, gamall, vesall, both in old and mod. usage. lítill, mikill, hugall, þögull, etc. II. hár: to this belong over twenty words, with characteristic v, dygg-r, hrygg-r, stygg-r, glogg-r, hnögg-r, snögg-r, þröng-r, öng-r, dökk-r, þjökk-r (þykk-r), kvik-r, myrk-r, -yrk-r, rösk-r, lösk-r, öl-r, föl-r, ör-r, gör-r, hös-s (obsolete), há-r, mjó-r, sljó-r (slæ-r); the v is freq. spelt with f in the words há-r, mjó-r, sljó-r, but not in the rest, see introduction to letter F. In mod. usage and pronunciation this v or f has been mostly lost; Icel. say há-an, mjó-an, föl-an, but it still lingers in the words ending in gg, ng, kk, rk, sk, as glöggvan, öng-van, þykk-van, rösk-van, etc. are current forms. nyr: to this belong adjectives with characteristic j: only a few words remain with g, k as final, fræg-r, hæg-r, læg-r, slæg-r, þæg-r, eyg-r, fleyg-r, ýg-r, sek-r, rík-r, þekk-r, ræk-r, tæk-r; in very old MSS. the forms frægjan, ýg-jan, sek-jan, rík-jan, þekk-jan, etc. are almost universal, but even in olden times the j was dropped in these words, and fræg-an, sek-an, rik-an, etc. are now the sole forms. This declension therefore is now only represented by mio-r (medius) and by the words ending in a vowel, ny-r, hly-r, -sæ-r; but that in pre-historical times this declension was far more extensive is shewn by the many adjectives with a changed root vowel (prob. caused by a lost j), as dyr-r, hyr-r, lynd-r, streym-r, væn-n, sæl-l, sœt-r, skæð-r, næm-r, hæf-r, mær-r, kær-r, ber-r, IV. kominn: to this belong all participles of the strong verbs, and a great many adjectives; with the exception of the contraction it conforms to the article. For participles of weak verbs of the 3rd conjugation see remarks on the verbs below.

Remarks on the formation of the Degrees of Compari-I. the compar. and superl. are, -ari, -astr, or -ri, -str, thus, kaldr, compar. kald-ari, superl. kald-astr, fem. and neut. plur. köld-ust; harðr, harð-ari, harð-astr, fem. and neut. plur. hörð-ust; frjáls, frjáls-ari, frjáls-astr (frjáls-ust): in adjectives with characteristic j or v these letters reappear, glöggr, glögg-vari, glögg-vastr; örr, ör-vari, ör-vastr; nýr, ný-jari, ný-jastr; or it is contracted, mjór, mjórri, mjó-str, but older are the forms mjó-vari, mjó-vastr. the compar. is assimilated in adjectives in -nn, -ll, væn-n, væn-ni, vænstr; grœn-n, grœn-ni, grœn-str; heil-l, heil-li, heil-str or heil-astr; sæl-l, sæl-li, sæl-str; svipal-l, svipul-li. III. some few adjectives form compar. and superl. by vowel change, há-r, hæ-ri, hæ-str; fá-r, fæ-ri, fæ-str; lág-r, læg-ri, læg-str; lang-r, leng-ri, leng-str; (fram), frem-ri, frem-str; fagr, fegr-i, fegr-str; skamm-r, skem-ri, skem-str; grann-r, grenn-ri, grenn-str; stór-r, stær-ri, stær-str; smá-r, smæ-ri, smæ-str; ung-r, yng-ri, yng-str; bung-r, byng-ri, byng-str; grunn-r, grynn-ri, grynn-str: in mod. usage also, full-r, fyll-ri, fyll-str; stutt-r, stytt-ri, stytt-str; þunn-r, þynn-ri, þynn-str; mjúk-r, mýk-ri, mýk-str; djúp-r, dýp-ri, dýp-str; pröng-r, preyng-ri, preyng-str, but also pröng-vari, pröng-vastr (older and better); svang-r, sveng-ri, sveng-str; magr, megr-i, megr-str, etc.; but in old writers we often find full-IV. heterogene, as in other languages, are ari, full-astr, etc. góð-r, bet-ri, bez-tr; ill-r, ver-ri, ver-str; marg-r, flei-ri, fle-str; litil-l, min-ni, min-str; mikil-l, mei-ri, me-str; gamal-l, ell-ri, ell-str. forming compar, and superl, from adverbs: 1. from local adverbs denoting direction, austr, norðr, suðr, vestr, fram, aptr, út, inn, of, nior, fjarr, ná-; in compar. and superl., eyst-ri (aust-ari), aust-astr; nyrð-ri, nyrð-str; synn-ri, synn-str; vest-ri, vest-astr; frem-ri, frem-str; ept-ri, ept-str, or apt-ari, apt-astr; yt-ri, yt-str (yztr); inn-ri (ið-ri), inn-str; ef-ri (of-ri), ef-str (of-str); ned-ri, ned-str; fir-ri, fir-str; næ-ri, 2. temp. adverbs, síð, fyrir; síð-ari, síð-astr; fyr-ri, fyrnæ-str. 3. other adverbs, from heldr, sjaldan; in compar. and superl., str. held-ri, hell-str; sjaldn-ari, sjaldn-astr; hind-ri, hinn-str; æð-ri, æð-str; ská-ri, ská-str: only in compar., hæg-ri, the right; vin-stri, the left.

Remarks on the Weak Declension:

I. the positive and the superlative have both strong and weak declension, according as they are indefinite or definite in sense, whereas the comparative

has in either case only a weak declension. 2. the part. act. in -andi is declined as the comparative. II. the numerals bridi, fjordi, fimti, sexti, etc., the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc.; have (old and mod.) only the weak declension; bridi with a characteristic j, þrið-ja, plur. þrið-ju, fjórð-u, fimt-u. III. changes in mod. usage, 1. the dat. plur. -um, which is almost always used in good old MSS., is now lost, and dat. is like nom.: thus Icel. say, hinum beztu mönnum, betri mönnum, ungu mönnum; in old usage, beztum, betrum, yngrum, (Jón Þorkelsson, Hauks-bók, 1865. p. 14, note 4.) The sole remnant in mod. usage of the old -um is the compar. fleir-um (pluribus), which is still so pronounced, and often 2. the sing, has become indeclinable; the used in Icel. writings. gen. dat. acc. masc. sing. -a in the compar. is now obsolete; Icel. say yngri manns (junioris bominis) for the old yngra, dat. yngra manni, mod. yngri manni; yngra mann, mod. yngri mann. 3. the part. act. sing.; here also the gen. masc. sing. is altered; vaxanda vinds (vindi, vind), crescentis venti, into vaxandi vinds: the neut. -a is also usually changed into -i, e.g. fall-anda forað into fall-andi forað (a stumbling-block).

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

Remarks on the Suffixed Article. This is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, and still remains in modern Danish and Swedish. It forms a double declension, with substantive and adjective forms in the same word; or rather it gives to a substantive the form of an adjective. The inflexive -ar, -ir represent different genders for substantive and for adjective, thus, all-ir dag-ar, omnes dies, masc., but all-ar stund-ir, omnes borae, fem. The same rule applies to the suffixed article, draumar-nir, but tioir-nar. The nouns of the and strong declension are so few that they scarcely affect this rule. In very early times we may suppose that the Scandinavian language had no suffixed article; in the oldest poems it is rarely used; in old prose more rare than in modern prose; and at the present time the article is less used in Icel. than in any other living European language, and is dispensed with in endless cases, where others must use it; in solemn style it is used less than in conversational. declension of the suffixed article: 1. the b is dropped throughout 2. the root vowel of the article is dropped, if the substantive ends with a vowel, and the final n + the inflexion is suffixed, e. g. sólu-nni, tungu-nni, for the vowel of the noun has always the preference. β. so also after the plur. -ar, -ir, -r, e. g. tiðir-nar, draumarnir, vetr-nir, fœtr-nir; but not so after -ar, -r in gen. sing., e. g. tíðarinnar, fótar-ins, hafnar-innar, bókar-innar and bækr-innar, τοῦ βίβλου, whereby a distinction is kept between gen, sing, and nom. plur., e. g. tíðar-innar temporis, but tíðir-nar tempora. Icel. say, móður-inni matri, systur-inni sorori, dóttur-inni filiae, as also móður-innar matris, systurinnar sororis, dottur-innar filiae; but contracted in foour-num patri, bróður-num fratri, - föður-inum, bróður-inum may occur in old writers, Mar., but is seldom used. y. the masc. dat. is often dropped before the article, but kept if without the article, e. g. draum'-num, saum'num, but draumi, saumi: it is difficult here to give a rule. acc. sing. fem. is in old writers contracted in such words as, sök-na (causam), ál-na (funem), etc., mod. sök-ina, ál-ina, etc. vowel of the article is also dropped in the dat. of strong masc., as bekkr of the 2nd declension (without -i), thus, reyk-num, bekk-num, not reyk-inum, bekk-inum. 3. in dat, plur, the final m of the noun is dropped, tidu-num,-an older form tidum-inum, temporibus, occurs in early Swedish; this -unum is always in mod. usage sounded -onum (mönn-onum), as also in earlier rhyme, Pass. 9. 7.

PRONOUNS.

PERS	ONAL (Ist and 2	nd pers.)	Personal (31	rd pers.) wit	h gender.	REFLEXIVE.	;	Demonst r a:	rive (sá	, the, that; þ	es si, <i>tbis</i>).	
_	without gend	ler.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Nom. ek Gen. min Dar. mér Acc. mik	þú þín þér þik	han-n han-s hán-um han-n	hon (hún) hen-nar hen-ni hán-a	þat þess því þat	sín sér sik	sá (sjá) þess þeim þann	sú (sjá) þeir-rar þeir-ri þá	þat þess því þat	þessi þessa þess-um þenna	þessi þessa-rar þess-ari þessa	þetta þessa þessu þetta
	Nom. vit Gen. okkar Dar. Acc.	þit (it) ykkar ykkr										
Plur.	Nom. vér Gen. vár Dat. Acc.	þér (ér) yðar yðr	þei-r þei-rra in þei-m in þá	þæ-r all genders all genders þæ-r	þau þau		þess-ir þessa-ra þess-um þess-a	_	þessi þessi	common for	both demonstr	atives

INTERROGATIVE.

In plural sense ('who or which of many'). In dual sense ('who or which of two').

INDEFINITE (one, some one).

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sma.	GEN.	hver-r hver-s hver-jum	hver hver-rar hver-ri	hver-t and hvat hver-s hver-iu	hvár-r hvár-s h vá r-um	h v ár hvár-rar hvár-ri	hvár-t hvár-s hvár-u	nokkur-r nokkur-s nokkur-um	nokkur nokkur-rar nokkur-ri	nokku-t nokkur-s nokkur-u
_	Acc.	hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t	hvár-n	hvár-a	hvár-t	nokkur-n	nokkur-a	nokku-t
PLUR.	Gen.	hver-ra	hver-jar In all genders in all genders	hver	hvár-ir hvár-ra hvár-um	hvår-ar in all genders in all genders	hvár	nokkur-ir nokkur-ra nokkur-um	nokkur-ar in all genders in all genders	nokkur
	Acc.	hver-ja	hver-jar	hver	hvár-a	hvár-ar	hvár	nokkur-a	nokkur-2r	nokkur

NUMERALS (two, both, three, four).

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	1	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	1	Masc.	Fem.	Neul.	
Nox.	tvei-r	tvæ-r	tvau (tvö)	báð-ir	báð-ar	bœð-i	1	þrí-r	þrj-ár	þrj-ú	1	fjór-i r	fjór-ar	fj∳gr	0
	tve-ggja		in all genders		in all genders		1	þri-ggja		all genders		fjög-urra	in all genders		
DAT.	tvei-m or	tvei-mr	in all genders	báð-um	in all genders		1	bri-m or	bri-mr in	all genders	1	fjór-um	in all genders		
Acc.	tvá	tvæ-r	tvau (tvö)	báð-a	báð-ar	bœ3-i	1	Ďrj-á	bri-ár	bri-ú	1	fiór-a	fiór-ar	fiögr	~ ·

Other Pronouns: I. the demonstrative hinn, hin, hitt | (the other one) is declined like the article, only the neut. sing. with II. the possessive pronouns are, 1. minn, min, mitt (meus); pinn, pin, pitt (tuus): the reflex. sinn, sin, sitt (suus). in dual sense; okkar-r, okkur, okkat (noster); ykkar-r, ykkur, ykkat 3. in plur. sense; vár-r, vár, vár-t (noster); yovar-r, (vester). your, your-t (vester); declined as nokkurr, but confracted, e.g. yorir. In mod. usage these possessives in plur, and dual sense are rare, and instead of them the gen. of the personal okkar, ykkar, yoar is used as III. for the pronouns sami (weak) idem, sjálfr indeclinable. ipse, neinn (nó einn) nullus, einhvert every one, sumt some, engi no one, annarr-hvarr one of the two, alteruter, hvargi or hvarigr neither of the two, neuter, hvarr-tveggja or hvarr-tveggi each, uterque (the former part following the strong declension, the latter the weak), bvilikr and slikr such, talis, hvilikr as, qualis: see the Diction-IV. as relatives the old language has only the particles er and sem, see the Dictionary, pp. 131, 132.

Remarks:

1. personal and demonstrative; in the mod. language ek etc. have become eg, mig, þig, sig, við, þið, vor; and hón or hon has become hún:—in the neut. þau is sounded þaug, but seldom spelt so:—old writers often use sjá as a common nom. for masc. and fem., sjá maðr, tbat man, and sjá kona, tbat woman:—dat. fem. þessi = þessari is used in old writers:—dat. sing. masc. þeim-a = þeim, and dat. sing. neut. því-sa occur in old prose and poems; in Runes, þansi = þenna.

2. interrogative and indefinite; remains of an older declension are, hvat, wbat (still in full use); dat. hveim (poët. and obsolete); hví, wby; hve, bow, mod. also hversu; the mod. hvaða is curious, being indeclinable throughout:—old form nekkverr or nakkverr (necquerr, naquarr in the MSS.): in mod. usage nokkurr, but contracted before a vowel, e.g. nokkr-ir, nokkr-um, etc.

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

and twenty'), ... nítján og tuttugu ('nineteen and twenty'), fjörutíu (forty), einn og fjörutíu (one and forty), and so on to sixty, then from sixty to eighty, from eighty to 'tenty' (tiu-tiu = bundred), from 'tenty' to a hundred (i. e. the gross hundred, 120). Icel. children in play, shepherds in counting their flocks, and fishermen in counting their catch are sure to reckon in this way. From forty and upwards the Danes say, tre-sinds-tyve (= three times twenty = three score) for 60, firsinds-tyve (= four score) for 80, and balv treds (= tbree score minus a balf score) for 50, balv fjerds (= four score minus a balf score) for 70, balv fems (=balf the fifth score, i.e. five score minus a balf) for 90; but not so in Sweden and Norway. The decades are in old writers treated as independent words, and declined, brir tigir, dat. bremr tigum, acc. þrjá tigi, with a following genitive, e.g. fjóra tigi manna (quadraginta 'bominum'), etc.; in mod. usage indeclinable, þrjá-tíu, fjöru-tíu, fimm-tíu, sex-tíu, sjö-tíu, átta-tíu, níu-tíu, tíu-tíu (' ten ten,' i.e. one bundred), but usually hundrad; both hundrad (bundred) and busund (thousand) are in old writers (and freq. in mod.) declined and followed by a genitive, e. g. þúsund manna, tveim hundruðum skipa. the ordinals; fyrstr (q.v.), annarr (q.v.): the rest only in the weak declension, priði, gen. dat. acc. þriðja, plur. þriðju indecl.; fjór-ði, fimm-ti, sét-ti, sjaun-di (mod. sjöun-di), át-ti (mod. áttun-di), níundi, tíun-di, ellef-ti, tólf-ti, þrettán-di, fjórtán-di, ... tuttug-asti (twentieth), pritug-asti, fertug-asti, ... nitug-asti, hun-drað-asti, ... þúsundasti. III. distributives from I to 4; ein-ir (singuli), tvennir (bini), prenn-ir (trini), fern-ir (quaterni), all as regular adjec-IV. multiplicatives, either tve-nnr (duplex), pre-nnr (triplex), fer-n (quadruplex); or with -faldr, ein-faldr, tvau-faldr (twofold), þrí-faldr, fer-faldr,... átt-faldr, ní-faldr, tí-faldr,... tvítugfaldr, pritug-faldr, ... hundrað-faldr, þúsund-faldr, all regular adjec-V. the adjectives in -tugr and -ræðr, denoting aged, tives. measuring, for the decades, from twenty and upwards: for the decades, from 20 to 70, tvi-tugr, pri-tugr, fer-tugr, fimm-tugr, β. -ræðr, for the decades, from 80 to 120, áttsex-tugr, sjau-tugr. ræðr, ní-ræðr, tí-ræðr (centenarius), tólf-ræðr (numbering 120), hence tólf-rætt hundrað = 120, and tí-rætt hundrað = 100. numeral adverbs, tvisvar = bis, prysvar = tris; the rest formed by sinni or sinnum, times; fjórum-sinnum, four times = quater, etc.

VERBS.

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

			•			, ,		•		. ,
-				jugation,	2nd Conj characteris		3rd Con	jugation, el <i>i</i> is suppressed.	4th Conju	
Indic, Pres.	Sing.	I. 2.	boð-a boð-ar	kall-a kall-ar	dœm-i dœm-ir	fylg-i fylg-ir	gleð gleð-r	spyr spyr-r	vak-i vak-ir	dug-i dug-ir
	Plur.	3. 1. 2.	boð-ar boð-um boð-it	kall-ar köll-um kall-it	dœm-ir dœm-um dœm-it	fylg-ir fylg-jum fylg-it	gleð-r gleð-jum gleð-it	spyr-r spyr-jum spyr-it	vak∗ir vök•um vak-it	dug-ir dug-um dug-it
Pret.	Sing.	3· 1.	boð-a boð-aða	kall-a kall-aða	dœm-a dœm-da	fylg-ja fylg-da	gle ð-ja glad-da	spyr-ja spur-ða	vak-a vak-ta	dug-2 dug-ða
	Plur.	2. 3. 1. 2.	boð-aðir boð-aði boð-uðum boð-uðut boð-uðu	kall-aðir kall-aði köll-uðum köll-uðut köll-uðu	dæm-dir dæm-di dæm-dum dæm-dut dæm-du	fylg-dir fylg-di fylg-dum fylg-dut fylg-du	glad-dir glad-di glöd-dum glöd-dut glöd-du	spur-ðir spur-ði spur-ðum spur-ðut spur-ðu	vak-tir vak-ti vök-tum vök-tuð vök-tu	dug-ðir dug-ði dug-ðum dug-ðut dug-ðu
Imperat.			boð-a	kall-a	dœm	fylg	gleð	spyr	vak (vak-i)	dug (dug-i)
Subj. Pres.	Sing.	1. 2.	boð-a boð-ir boð-i	kall-a kall-ir kall-i	dœm-a dœm-ir dœm-i	fylg-ja fylg-i r fylg-i	gle ō-ja gleō-ir gleō-i	spyr-ja spyr-ir spyr-i	vak-a vak-ir vak-i	dug-a dug-ir dug-i
	Plur.	3. 2. 3.	boð-im boð-it boð-i	kall-im kall-it kall-i	dæm-im dæm-it dæm-i	fylg-im fylg-it fylg-i	gleð-im gleð-it gleð-i	spyr-im spyr-it spyr-i	vak-im vak-it vak-i	dug-im dug-it dug-i
Pret.	Sing.	I. 2.		kall-aða kall-aðir kall-aði	dœm-da dœm-dir dœm-di	fylg-da fylg-dir fylg-di	gled-da gled-dir gled-di	spyr-ða spyr-ðir spyr-ði	vek-ta vek-tir vek-ti	dyg-ða dyg-ðir dyg-ði
	Plur.	I. 2. 3.	boð-aðim boð-aðit boð-aði	kall-aðim kall-aðit kall-aði	dœm-dim dœm-dit dœm-di	fylg-dim fylg-dit fylg-di	gled-dim gled-dit gled-di	spyr-ðim spyr-ðit spyr-ði	vek-tið vek-tið vek-ti	dyg-ðim dyg-ðit dyg-ði
Infin.			boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	sрут-ja	vak-a	dug-a
PART. Act.			boð-andi	kall-andi	dœm-andi	fylg-jandi	gleð-jandi	spyr-jandi	vak-andi	dug-andi
PART. Pass.	Fem.	د	boð-aðr boð-uð	kall-aðr köll-uð	dœm-dr dœm-d		glad-dr glöd-d	spur-ðr spur-ð	vols te	. •
	Neut. Supine		boða-t	kalla-t	dœm-t	fylg-t	glat-t	spur-t	vaka-t	duga-t

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

change of		st Class, le(i) into a (u)	2nd Class, into ei, [i.]	3rd Class, jo into au, u.	4th Class, a into o.		Class, into a , [á, o./	6th (á into é;	Class, au into jó.
INDIC. Pres. Sing.	I. 2.	brenn brenn-r	rís rís- s	byð byð-r	fer fer-r	gef gef-r	ber ber-r	græt græt-r	hleyp hleyp-r
Plur.	3. 1. 2. 3.	brenn-r brenn-um brenn-it brenn-a	rís-s rís-um rís-it rís-2	býð-r bjóð-um bjóð-it bjóð-a	fer-r för-um far-it far-a	gef-r gef-um gef-it gef-a	ber-r ber-um ber-it ber-a	græt-r grát-um grát-ið grát-a	hleyp-r hlaup-um hlaup-it hlaup-a
Pret. Sing.	2. 3.	brann brann-t brann brunn-um brunn-ut brunn-u	reis reis-t reis ris-um ris-ut ris-u	bauð baut-t bauð buð-um buð-ut buð-u	fór fór-t fór fór-um fór-ut fór-u	gaf gaf-t gaf gáf-um gáf-ut gáf-u	bar bar-t bar bár-um bár-ut bár-u	grét grét-st grét grét-um grét-uð grét-u	hljóp hljóp-t hljóp hljóp-um hljóp-ut hljóp-u
IMPERAT.		brenn	rís	bjó ð	far	gef	ber	grát	hlaup
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	2. 3.	brenn-a brenn-ir brenn-i brenn-im	rís-a rís-ir rís-i rís-im	bjó ð-a bjó ð- ir bjó ð-i bjó ð-im	far-a far-ir far-i far-im	gef-a gef-ir gef-i gef-im	ber-a ber-ir ber-i ber-im	grát-a grát-ir grát-i grát-im	hlaup-a hlaup-ir hlaup-i hlaup-im
	2. 3.	brenn-it brenn-i	rís-i t rís-i	bjó ð-it bjó ð-i	far-it f ar-i	gef-it gef-i	ber-it ber-i	grát-ir grát-i	hlaup-it hlaup-i
Pret. Sing.	I. 2. 3.	brynn-i brynn-ir brynn-i	ris-2 ris-ir ris-i	byð-a byð-ir byð-i	fœr-a fœr-ir fœr-i	gæf-i gæf-ir gæf-i	bær-i bær-ir bær-i	grét-2 grét-ir grét-i	hlyp-a hlyp-ir hlyp-i
Plur.	1. 2. 3.	brynn-im brynn-it brynn-i	ris-im ris-it ris-i	býð-im byð-it byð-i	fær-im fær-it fær-i	gæf-i m gæf-it gæf-i	bær-im bær-it bær-i	grét-im grét-i ð grét-i	hlyp-im hlyp-it hlyp-i
Inpin.		brenn-a	rís-2	bjó ð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a
PART. Act.		brenn-andi	rís-andi	bjóð-andi	far-andi	gef-andi	ber-andi	grát-andi	hlaup-andi
PART. Pass. Mass. Fem. Neut.	-	brunn-inn brunn-in	ris-inn ris-in	bo ð-inn boð-in	far-inn far-in	gef-inn gef-in	bor-inn bor-in	grát-inn grát-in	hlaup-inn hlaup-in
· Supin		brunn-it	ris-it	boð-it	far-it	gef-it	bor-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it

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vis-sa

vit-a

vit-20

unn-andi vit-andi

C. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Pret. Sing. 1. ætt-a

IMPIN. Pres.

PART. Act.

Pret.

PART. Pass. Neut.

knætt-a

as regular weak verbs

eig-a

á-tt

eig-andi

THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Literal	c. <i>Pyes</i> . S	ing. Plur.	3. 1. 2.	em er-t er (es) er-um er-ut er-u	Pret. var (vas) var-t var (vas) vár-um vár-u vár-u		AT. Ver (ver verit (es	•	sj. Pres . sé sé-r sé sé-m sé-t sé	Pret. vzr-a vzr-ir vzr-i vzr-im vzr-it vzr-i	Infin, ve	er-a Par	r, Pass. ver-it	:
						Ten Verb	WITH PRE	SENT IN P	RETERITE FOR	м.				
ÎNDIC	:. <i>Pre</i> s. Si	in g.	I. 2. 3.	á á-tt á	kná kná-tt kná	má má-tt má	skal skal-t skal	kann kann-t kann	mun (mon mun-t mun) man man-t man	þarf þarf-t þarf	ann ann-t ann	veit // veiz-t veit	
-	P	lur.	I. 2.	eig-um eig-ut eig-u		meg-um meg-ut meg-u	skul-um skul-ut skul-u	kunn-un kunn-ut kunn-u		mun-um mun-it mun-a	purf-um purf-ut purf-u	unn-um unn-it unn-2	vit-um vit-uð vit-u	
	Pret. S	ing.	ī.	á-tta as regula	kná-tta r weak verbs	má-tta		kunn-a	mun-da	mun-da	þurf-ta	unn-s	vis-sa	
IMPE	RAT.			eig				kunn		mun		unn	vit	
Sunj.	Pres. S	ing.	ı.	cig-a as regular	r weak verbs	meg-a	skul-2	kunn-a	mun-a	mun-2	þurf-a	unn-2	vit-a	
					•									

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

kynn-a

kunn-a

kunn-andi

kunn-at

møn-da

mun-u

mun-du

myn-da

mun-a

mun-andi

mun-at

þyrf-ta

burf-a

burf-andi

burf-t

ynn-a

unn-a

unn-t

INDIC. Pres. Sing. Plur.		rœ-r ró-a	grœ-r gró-a	sæ-r så	gn ý- r gnú-a	sný-r snú-a	frýs-s frjós-a	kýs-s kjós-a	slæ-r slá	veld-r vald-2
Pret. Sing.		rö-ri re-ri	grö-ri gre-ri	sö-ri se-ri	gnö-ri gne-ri	snö -ri s ne-ri	frö-ri fre-ri	kjö-ri ke-ri	slö-ri sle-ri)	ol-li
IMPERAT.		ró	gró	sá.	gnú	snú	frjós	kjós	slá	vald
Subj. Pret. Sing.	3.	rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	, slö-ri	yll-i
lurur.		ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	frjós-a	kjós-a	slá	vald-a
PART. Pass.		ró-inn	gró-inn	sá-inn	gnú-inn	snú-inn	fros-inn	kos-inn	sleg-inn	v ald-it

skyl-da

skul-u

skyl-du

mætt-a

meg-a

má-tt

meg-andi

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

	Pres	ent.	Preter	rite.	Present.			Preterite.		
	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	1	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	
Sing.	 kalla-sk 	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	ı	læz k	láti-sk	lézk	léti-sk	
_	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk		læzk	láti-sk	lézk	léti-s k	
	3. kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	1	læzk	láti-sk	lézk	léti-sk	
Plur.	ı. köllu-mk	kalli-mk	kölluðu-mk	kallaði-mk	- 1	látu-mk	láti-m k	létu-m k	léti-mk	
	2. kalli-zk	kalli-zk	kölluðu-zk	kallaði-zk		láti-zk	láti-z k	létu-zk	léti-z k	
	3. kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kölluðu-sk	kallaði-sk		láta-sk	láti-sk	létu-sk	léti-sk	

Part. Pass. Neut. kalla-zk, láti-zk, (glað-zk, gefi-zk, bori-zk,) etc.

M. VERBS WITH THE NEGATIVE SUFFIX.

lattic.	Sing.	Pres. I. em-k-at 2. ert-at-tu 3. er-at (cs-at)	Pret. var-k-at (vask-at) vart-at-tu var-at (vas-at)	Pres. skal-k-at skalt-at-tu skal-at	Pret. skyldi-ga skyldi-a skyldi-t	Pres. mon-k-a mont-at-tu mon-at	Pret. mundi-3A mundir-2 mundi-t	Pres. hyk-k-at hyggr-at hyggr-at	Pret. átti-g-a áttir-a átti-t
	Ples.	3. eru-t	váru-t	skulu-t	skyldu-t	monu-t	mundi-t	hyggja-t	áttu-t

INDERAT. ver-at-tu (be not ibou !), lat-at-tu (let not ibou !), grat-at-tu (weep not ibou !), etc.

WEAK VERBS.

Remarks on the 1st Conjugation. To this belong four or five hundred simple verbs, which in the Dictionary are marked 'ao, i. e. pret. -20i; they are, I. verbs with a primitive root vowel, a, á, au, o, b, u, ú (except a few which are placed in the 4th conjugation), e. g. tala, baga, haga, skada, baka, stama, bana, svara, rasa, tapa, hvata, rata, hata, glata, launa, fagna, banna, safna, anda, varna, starfa, stoda, loga, loka, losa, rota, hóta, róma, hljóða, sópa: verbs with i as root vowel, esp. if before a single consonant, frida, skrifa, kvika, lima, lina, skipa, hita, kvista; some with á, ei, leita, reika, eisa, geisa, smíða, lika, etc. II. derivatives. 1. in -na, inchoative verbs, daf-na, kaf-na, harð-na, vak-na, blá-na, grá-na, fit-na, hvít-na, vis-na, los-na, roð-na, brot-na, bólg-na, föl-na, fú-na, dök-na, ves-na, tré-na, (a hundred words or more.) 2. in -ga, from adj. -igr, chiefly in a causal sense, to make so and so, about a score of words, aud-ga, blód-ga, mód-ga, göf-ga, hel-ga, líf-ga, naud-ga, saur-ga, fjölga, frjóv-ga, vin-gast, hold-gast, synd-ga, kván-gask, hýr-ga, þýf-ga: in -ka, denoting to become or make so and so, hæ-kka, læ-kka, smækka, fæ-kka, grœn-ka, væn-kast, dýp-ka, rým-ka, mjó-kka, breið-ka, sein-ka, víð-ka, mín-ka, blíð-ka, þur-ka, ið-ka, tíð-ka, þræl-ka, which follow the 1st conjugation without regard to root vowel. -sa, iteratives, glep-sa, hrif-sa, taf-sa, hram-sa, kjam-sa, ryg-sa, king-sa, ving-sa, flak-sa, flang-sa, vind-sa, kal-sa; with these may be reckoned hug-sa (cogitare), hrein-sa; (these words also are few.) 4. in -ja, a few words (perhaps thirty), veð-ja, steð-ja, stef-ja, egg-ja, gnegg-ja, hrekk-ja, bel-ja, em-ja, gren-ja, her-ja, ið-ja, kvið-ja, rif-ja, gil-ja, fit-ja, vit-ja, klyf-ja, syf-ja, lyf-ja, byr-ja, bryn-ja, skyn-ja, syn-ja, dys-ja, flys-ja, bryt-ja, á-ný-ja. 5. in -va, böl-va, möl-va, göt-va, ör-va, 6. in -la, a kind of diminutive, but rare, etc., (a few words.) ding-la (to dangle), hönd-la (captare), hvarf-la, söng-la (to sing between the teeth), skját-la, væt-la (to drip, ooze), sving-la, trít-la, skurt-la (to make a slight cut), fip-la, rup-la, hnup-la, grip-la, jap-la (to clip, mumble with the teeth), tonn-last, gut-la, brut-la, œx-la, etc. in -ra, klif-ra, halt-ra, hlið-ra, (a few words, some of which are conversational.)

Remarks on the 2nd Conjugation. To this belong several hundred words, which in the Dictionary are marked variously 'd, 8, dd, t, tt,' according to the final root consonant; in words like fceða, reiða, the pret. are fced-di, reid-di; so beita, bceta, pret. beit-ti, bœt-ti: the d becomes d after a soft root consonant or a vowel, e.g. ræg-ja, ræg-ði; svæf-a, svæf-ði, etc.: it becomes t after hard consonants, or s, reis-a, reis-ti; leys-a, leys-ti, cp. introduction to letter D, p. 93 (C. III): it is dropped and cannot be sounded in words like skept-a, hept-a, frétta, geld-a, send-a, lend-a, ert-a, pret. skept-i, frétt-i, send-i, lend-i, ert-i: in mod. usage a root d may even be changed into t; Icel. often say, hert-i, ent-i, lent-i, synt-i, from herð-a, end-a, lend-a, synd-a: in words with a double final consonant it is common to drop one, thus kyss-a, kys-ti; perr-a, per-di; but ll and nn are more often (and properly) retained, as fell-di, fell-t, kenn-di, kenn-t, from fell-a, kenn-a, better than fel-di, fel-t, ken-di, ken-t. this conjugation belong chiefly derivative verbs with a changed vowel in the root, e, ey, ý, æ, æ, e. g. brenna (to make burn), kenna (to teach), gleyma, dreyma, bœta, græta, græða, hýsa, lýsa, (several hundred words.) In earlier times (in Gothic) these words had a characteristic j and a primitive vowel, e.g. Goth. dôm-jan, baus-jan, = lcel. doem-a, heyr-a; this j has in Icol. been preserved in verbs with a short root vowel and a single final consonant (see the 3rd conjugation); but in verbs with a diphthong or long vowel only if the final be g or k, or if they end in a vowel, e. g. blekk-ja, drekk-ja, sekk-ja, rekk-ja, bekk-ja, telg-ja, velg-ja, eng-ja, deng-ja, leng-ja, feyk-ja, teyg-ja, heygja, beyg-ja, sleik-ja, steik-ja, rík-ja, berg-ja, þresk-ja, bæg-ja, hæg-ja, læg-ja, væg-ja, stygg-ja, drýg-ja, byrg-ja, syrg-ja, rýja, etc., (about a hundred words, see the Dictionary): fylgja is a specimen of these verbs. A few verbs which now have -ja had in olden times -va, e. g. bygg-va, styrk-va, stygg-va, hrygg-va are older forms than bygg-ja, styrk-ja, hrygg-ja. Many verbs with i, ei as root vowel belong to this conjugation, not only derivatives, as leida, reisa, beita, from the strong verbs lida, risa, bita; but also other words, as beina, greina, deila, glima, tina, nita: also verbs with i before a double consonant, as spilla, villa, dimma, inna, ginna, sinna, dirfa, firra, missa, hitta, flimta, skipta, gista, hrista, and many others. Monosyllables as má, brá, spá, strá, fá (pingere), gljá, kljá, þjá, hrjá, tjá, etc. are contracted, but, in spite of the root vowel, belong to this conjugation.

Remarks on the 3rd Conjugation. To this belong about ninety words:

1. about fifty verbs with e(a) for the root vowel, gleð-ja, kveð-ja, bleð-ja, seð-ja, skeð-ja (obsolete), teð-ja, kef-ja, kref-ja, svef-ja, tef-ja, vef-ja, peg-ja, hrek-ja, klek-ja, rek-ja, pek-ja, dvel-ja, kvel-ja, seg-ja, tel-ja, vel-ja, frem-ja, grem-ja, hem-ja, krem-ja, lem-ja, sem-ja, tem-ja, spen-ja, pen-ja, ven-ja, glep-ja, lep-ja,

skep-ja, ber-ja, er-ja, fer-ja, mer-ja, ver-ja (defendere), ver-ja (induere), et-ja, flet-ja, hvet-ja, let-ja, met-ja, set-ja, legg-ja, pret. bag-oi (obso-2. about thirty verbs with y lete, vide bæg-ja), skil-ja, þil-ja, vil-ja. (u) for the root vowel, bryd-ja, gnyð-ja, ryð-ja, snyð-ja (obsolete), styð-ja, hygg-ja, ygg-ja, tygg-ja (mod., but old usage strong), kryf-ja, lyk-ja, byl-ja, dyl-ja, hyl-ja, myl-ja, þyl-ja, glym-ja, rym-ja, ym-ja, þrym-ja (obsolete), dyn-ja, dryn-ja, hryn-ja, styn-ja, smr-ja, spyr-ja, pyr-ja (obsolete), fyr-va, pret. bus-ti (obsolete), pret. pus-ti, flyt-ja. few verbs with long root vowel, hey-ja, prey-ja, dý-ja, flý-ja, gný-ja, knýja, hlý-ja, lý-ja, tý-ja, which have monosyllabic pres. indic. hey-r, dý-r, flý-r, and change even the vowel in pret., há-ði (gessit), dú-ði, knú-ði; and in mod. usage also flú-ði, hlú-ði, lú-ði, but flý-ði, etc. in old writers: sel-ja and set-ja have unchanged pret. sel-di, set-ti; skil-ja has skil-di; vil-ja, vil-di, part. vil-jat; seg-ja and þeg-ja a bisyllabic pres. seg-i, 1. the characteristic marks II. special remarks: a. the vowel change in pret. indic. (glad-di, spur-bi). y. the monosyllabic pres. vowel in pret. subj. (gled-di, spyr-ði). δ . the j as characteristic; only fyrva, an indic. sing. (gleð, spyr). obsolete word, has v. 2. a participle passive in -iôr is used in some of these verbs by old writers, especially poets, viz. a bisyllabic form, as kraf-iðr, vaf-iðr, vak-iðr, tal-iðr, bar-iðr, hul-iðr, val-iðr, variðr, tam-iðr, lag-iðr, skil-iðr, þil-iðr, fem. bar-ið . . . lag-ið, neut. barit ... lag-it (see Lex. Poët.): this -ior was in later times changed into -inn in imitation of the strong verbs, which however is only used in about thirty-four verbs (a third of the whole number), viz. kraf-inn, kaf-inn, taf-inn, vaf-inn, hrak-inn, klak-inn, rak-inn, vak-inn, þak-inn, dval-inn, kval-inn, tal-inn, val-inn, fram-inn, ham-inn, kram-inn, laminn, sam-inn, tam-inn, þan-inn, van-inn, bar-inn, mar-inn, var-inn, skilinn, kruf-inn, dul-inn, hul-inn, mul-inn, bul-inn, hrun-inn, knú-inn, flu-inn, lu-inn (in old writers, kný-iðr, flý-iðr),-almost the same words in which the ancients had -ior: these forms begin to occur in MSS. of the 13th or 14th century, e. g. dulin, Fb. i. 12, Fs. 97 (Arna-Magn. 132); pilinn, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; barin, Ld. 152, (both from Arna-Magn. 132); as a provincialism it is still older, and frequently occurs in an old vellum MS. of Mar. S. (Arna-Magn. 655), Unger's Edit.; framinn, Mar. 449; laginn, 465, 484, 491; valin, 446; skilinn, 326; laminn, 637; samin, 491; vaninn, 398; barinn, 619; lagin, 633. This -inn must not be confounded with the participles of the strong conjugation; for, a. in this weak -inn the n disappears in the adjectival inflexion, e. g. plur. taldir, never talnir, whereas fallinn makes fallnir. β. the weak nom. remains beside that in -inn, e.g. hul-inn and hul-dr, þak-inn and þak-tr, vak-inn and vak-tr, flú-inn and 7. the inflexive -inn can never be used in the other words of this conjugation, e. g. glad-dr, never glad-inn; spur-or, never spur-inn; skap-tr, never skap-inn. Some have no participle, as bledja, metja, bylja, glymja, etc.

Remarks on the 4th Conjugation. To this belong only 2 few verbs (thirty or upwards), but some of them are among the chief verbs of the language, hafa, lafa, vaka, gana, gapa, mara, spara, stara, hjara, blaka, flaka, blasa, þrasa, kúra, stúra, lifa, loða, þola, skolla, tolla, bora, brosa, duga, luma, una, trúa, grúfa, ugga: in -ja, þegja, segja, æja (áði), vilja (see above); under this also come sækja, pret. sótti; yrk-ja, pret. orti; þykkja, pret. þótti; a pret. þátti from þekkja is obsolete and poët.:-and to these may be added the weak preterites of the verbs with strong preterite in present sense, vissi, átti, mátti, knátti, kunni, mundi, undi, skyldi; as also verbs such as göra, old pres. gör-r, mod. göri; ljá (to lend), old pres. lé-r, mod. ljæ-r; ná, pres. nái, 1. the charactermod. næ, gá, q. v. II. special remarks: a. the root vowel, according to which we should istic marks are, expect them to follow the 1st conjugation, whereas they all have the characteristic i of the second. B. in about twenty words the pret. subj. is formed by vowel change from pret. indic., viz. hefði, vekti, sperði, þyldi, þyrði, dygði, tylldi, myndi, yndi, tryði, næði, gæði, segði, þegði, from pret. indic. höfðu, dugðu, . . . trúðu, náðu, gáðu; as also ætti, mætti, knætti, þyrfti, kynni, from pret. indic. áttu, máttu, knáttu, þurftu, kunnu; þætti, sækti, yrkti, from þóttu, sóttu, orktu; keypti from kaupa (emere) is pret. subj. with the sense of pret. indic. have part. pass. in -at (-ad) like the 1st conjugation, vak-at, spar-at (in old writers also spart), blak-at, blas-at, lod-at, lif-at, toll-at, bros-at, dug-at, un-at, trú-at, þag-at (from þegja), sag-at (from segja, instead of sagt) occurs in Merl. Spá; haf-at = haft, Vsp. 16; bol-at, bor-at are now the only forms, but polt, port also occur in old writers; vilj-at from vilja, but vilt seems older, cp. also mun-at, vit-ao, kunn-at. the sole remains of a bisyllabic imperat. in -i (answering to the 1st conjugation in -a) are the old imperatives vak-i! gap-i! dug-i! lum-i! ugg-i! un-i! see these words; in mod. usage the sole instance left is beg-i (tace) or begi-bu! Many of the rest might, but for the primitive root vowel, well be counted as regular verbs of the and conjugation. This conjugation seems to answer most nearly to the 3rd Gothic conjugation of Grimm,

STRONG VERBS.

I. to the 1st class belong A List of the Strong Verbs: about fifty words, finna (fann, fundu, fundit), spinna, spirna, svimma (obsolete), vinna (vann, unnu, unnit), binda (batt, bundu), hrinda (hratt, hrundu), vinda (vatt, undu), springa (sprakk, sprungu), stinga (stakk, stungu), brenna, renna, drekka, bregða (brá, brugðu), bresta, bella, gnella, smella, skreppa, sleppa, seroa, snerta, gnesta, detta, spretta, svella, vella, svelta, velta, hverfa, sverfa, þverra, verpa, verða: with the root vowel e resolved into ja, gjalda (galt, guldu), gjalla, skjalla, bjarga, skjálfa, hjálpa (halp, hulpu, hólpinn): with characteristic j or ν, hrökkva (hrökk, hrukku), klökkva, stökkva, sökkva, slöngva, pröngva, svelgja, tyggja, hnöggva (defect.), syngja. 🚱 All those with n, g, k for final have u in part. pass., fundit, bundit, stungit, brunnit, drukkit, brugdit, prungit, tuggit, sungit; they have also i for root vowel in infin., finna, etc., which is weakened into e in bregoa, drekka, brenna, renna,—brigða, drikka, brinna, rinna are the older forms, which even occur in old poets: the rest have o in part., oltinn, sloppinn, snortinn, brostinn, dottinn, goldinn, hólpinn,...hrokkinn, stokkinn, sokkinn, sólginn: those with initial v drop it before u, o, y, svella, sullu, sylli, sollinn; ... verða, urðu, yrði, orðinn; vinna, unnu, ynni, II. to the 2nd class belong about forty words, bioa, unninn. kviða, liða (pati), liða (labi), riða (equitare), riða (ungere), riða (qs. vriða, nectere), siða, skríða, sníða, svíða, drífa, hrífa, klífa, rífa, svífa, þrífa, dvína (defect.), gina, hrína, hvína, skína, grípa, svípa (defect.), físa, rísa, bita, drita, hnita (defect.), lita, rita, rista, skita, slita, hniga, miga, siga, stiga: with characteristic j, blik-ja, svik-ja, vik-ja. 🖝 Those with final g have also é in pret., e. g. hneig and hné; steig and sté; also vék and veik from víkja, but these forms are later. III. to the 3rd class belong about thirty-six words, bjóða, hnjóða, hrjóða (desolare), rjóða, sjóða, frjósa, gjósa, hnjósa (defect.), hrjósa (defect.), kjósa, ljósta, brjóta, fljóta, gjóta, hljóta, hrjóta (cadere), hrjóta (stertere), njóta, skjóta, þjóta, þrjóta:—those with final f, p, g, k, have $j\hat{u}$ in infin., which seems older, kljúfa, krjúfa, rjúfa, drjúpa, krjúpa, fljúga, ljúga, sjúga, smjúga, fjúka, rjúka, strjúka: with eliminated j, súpa, lúka (and ljúka), lúta, hnúfa, amputare (defect.) Those with final g have also an obsolete pret. in 6 (fló, ló, smó, só), but usually and in mod. usage regular, flaug, etc.: frjósa and kjósa have a double pret., a regular fraus, hnaus, and irregular fröri, köri. IV. to the 4th class belong twentysix words, hlada, vada (ód, vadit), vaxa (óx, vaxit), standa (stód, staðit), grafa, skafa, ala, gala, kala, mala, skapa, fara, draga, gnaga (defect.), aka, skaka, taka: contracted in infin., flá, slá, þvá (qs. flaga, slaga): infin. with characteristic j, dey-ja, gey-ja, hef-ja, hlæ-ja (hló, hlógu), kleg-ja (defect.), sver-ja (sór, svarit). The verbs with final g and k, either contracted or not, have e in part. pass., dreg-it, ek-it, skek-it, fleg-it, sleg-it, þveg-it, hleg-it; deyja has dá-it. V. the 1. twenty words, kveða, vega 5th class falls into two divisions: (vá, vágu), fregna (frá, frágu, fregit), gefa, leka, reka (persequi), reka (qs. vreka, ulcisci), drepa, vera (vesa), lesa, eta, feta, freta, geta, meta: infin. with characteristic j, biò-ja, ligg-ja (lá, lágu, legit), þigg-ja (þá, 2. nine irregular words, þágu, þegit), sit-ja, sjá (sá, séð). all having o in part. pass., vefa (of, ofu, ofit), fela (fal, falu, folgit), stela (stal, stálu, stolit), nema (nam, námu, numit), bera, skera (skar, skáru, skorit), troða (trað, tráðu, troðit), sofa (svaf, sváfu, sofit), koma (kom, kómu or kvámu, komit). In placing these words here we follow the preterite; according to the participle they might be put in the 1st class. Grimm makes a separate class of them; but for that they are too few in number and too similar in inflexion to the 1st and 5th class. VI. the 6th class, originally reduplicated verbs, many of which are still such in Gothic: 1. with é in pret., falda, halda, falla, blanda, ganga (gékk, gengu, gengit), hanga (hékk, hengu, hangit), fá (fékk, fengu, fengit), ráða, blúsa, gráta, láta, heita (hét, heitinu), leika (lék, leikinn), blóta (q. v.)

2. the verbs auka, ausa, hlaupa, leika (lék, leikinn), blóta (q. v.) búa (q. v.), höggva (hjó, hjoggu, höggit), spý-ja (spjó, spúit); defect. bauta (p. 54).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

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

Verbs with Present in Preterite Form: the first three belong, although irregularly, to the 5th strong class, the next six (skal,...ann) to the 1st class, and veit to the 2nd. The plur. 2nd

writings, shew that at early times this verb began to confuse the preterite with the present forms; in mod. usage this is carried farther, and Icèl. say, eigit and eiga, megið and mega, kunnið and kunna, þurfið and purfa, vitio and vita; but the -u is still preserved in skuluo and skulu, munuð and munu. Icel. distinguish between munu (μέλλουσι) and muna (meminerunt). II. the infinitives skulu, munu are properly preterite infinitive forms; whereas in the rest of these verbs the -u changed into -a, eiga, vita, etc.: another preterite infinitive (weak) is preserved in skyl-du and myn-du, which are the sole preterite infinitive forms that have been preserved in prose. In old poetry there are about twenty instances of an obsolete pret. infinitive, which conforms to 3rd pers. plur. pret. indic., just as the pres. infin. to the 3rd pers. plur. pres. indic.; especially in acc. with infin., hygg bá stóðu (credo illos stetisse), fóru (ivisse), kómu (venisse), flyðu (fugisse), etc., vide Lex. Poët., all of them obsolete and seldom used in prose, e. g. vildo (voluisse), Mork. 168, l. 20; only skyldu, myndu are frequent in the Sagas and are used even to the present day. III. the preterites are formed by inflexion and are weak; exceptional however are kunna, unna, vissa, being without d or t; in mod. usage Icel. say, unnti (amavit), making a regular weak preterite of it, which form occurs even in Fb. iii. 469; but we cannot say kunn-ti instead of kun-ni.

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

General Remarks on the Strong and the Irregular Verbs: these verbs all together amount to about two hundred and twenty, but in the course of time some of them have become weak, and even in old writers are so used: a. changed into the 1st weak conjugation, bjarga, hjálpa, feta, freta, fregna, rita (from ríta), blika (from blíkja), dvína, klifa (from klífa), svipa (from svípa), gala, mala, B. into the 2nd weak conjuaka, skapa, falda, blanda, blóta, klægja. gation, snerta, slöngva, þröngva, rista, svelgja, sá (serere). 3rd weak conjugation, fela, tyggja, þvá,—in all about twenty-six verbs. If we add half a score of words which are obsolete and defective, or were so even in olden times, there remain not quite two hundred strong verbs in full use. We may add fragmentary verbs, of which only the part. pass. remains; and to this class we may assign the participial adjectives, bólginn (inflatus), toginn (ductus, Germ. gezogen), dofinn, boginn, hrodinn (pictus), snodinn, rotinn, hokinn, fuinn, luinn, audinn, snivinn (νιφόμενος obsolete and poët.), belonging chiefly to the 1st and 2nd class, and perhaps many besides. Grimm reckons that in all the Teutonic languages together there are about four hundred and fifty strong verbs, whole or fragmentary; but no single dialect has much more than half of that number. These verbs belong to the earliest formation of words; they are decreasing, as no new strong verbs are ever spontaneously formed, whereas the old die out or gradually take the weak forms. So also wrecks of strong verbs are found here and there, and even modern languages have by chance preserved words lost elsewhere, thus vrungu (torserunt) is an απ. λεγ. in one of the oldest Icel. poets; but in this case the English supplies the loss, as wring, wrung (whence wrong, prop. = wry, opp. to right) are common enough. Most of the important words of the language belong to the strong conjugation, and many of them are treated at great length in the Dictionary; whereas only a few of the great verbs, such as gora, hafa, belong to the weak conjugation, so that the strong conjugation has an importance far beyond the number of its verbs. II. the formation of tenses in the strong verbs is plain enough, a. the chief tenses, the pret. in sing. and plur., the infin. and part. pass., are formed by way of ablaut (see β. the secondary tenses are formed by way p. xxix), from which of umlaut (see p. xxviii), viz. the pres. sing. indic. from infin., e. g. byo (jubeo) from bjóða (jubere); stend (sto) from standa (stare); el (alo) from ala (alere); græt (fleo) from grata (flere), etc.: in plur. the unchanged root vowel returns, bjóðum (jubemus); stöndum (stamus); ölum (alimus); gratum (flemus). Y. in the same way the pret. subj. is formed from pret. plur. indic., e. g. byda (juberem) from budu (jusserunt); œla (alerem) from ólu (aluerunt); brynna (agerem) from brunnu (usserunt); bæra (ferrem) from baru (tulerunt), etc. The characteristic j and v reappear in pres. indic. plur.; thus, from sitja (sedere), pres. sing. sit (sedeo), but sitja (sedent); from höggva (caedere), högg (caedo), but höggva (caedunt): in pres. subj. the j and v are kept through the sing., as sitja (sedeam), höggva (caedam), etc. III. the weak verbs pers. munit, unnit, and 3rd pers. muna, unna, which are used in old are formed upon a later and quite different principle, viz. by suffixing the

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

Modern Changes: generally these are very few, for special cases see above and the single verbs in the Dictionary. There are two things chiefly to be noted: 1. the 1st pers. -a, in pret. indic. as well as in pres. and pret. subj., is changed into -i, bodadi = bodada (nuntiavi), hefdi = hefda (baberem), hafi = hafa (babeam). These mod. forms began to appear in MSS. even of the 13th century; but the old form still remains in some words in southern Icel., see the Dictionary, p. 2, introduction to letter A (signif. C). 2. the plur. forms of the subj. -im, -it, -i are in most cases changed into -um, -ut, -u, and conform to the indic., thus tolubum (loqueremur) instead of talabim; tölum (loquamur) instead of talim; but wherever the subj. is formed by vowel change it remains, thus hefoum (baberemus) instead of the old hefdim: værum (essemus) instead of værim (in indic. höfdum. várum); as also hafði (babui), but hefði (baberem), so that in this case distinction is kept up between indic. and subj. But the old subj. inflexion -i is still sounded in the 2nd and 3rd pers. in many dissyllabic words, e.g. vzrið (essetis), vzri (essent) are quite as freq. as væruð, væru, whereas in the 1st pers. plur, Icel, say værum (essemus), never 8. in 2nd pers. sing. pret. indic. of strong verbs, s has been inserted throughout, thus, brann-st (ussisti), fann-st (invenisti), kom-st (venisti), hljóp-st (eucurristi), var-st (fuisti), bjó-st (paravisti), etc., whereas the ancients said brann-t, hljóp-t, etc. But even the ancients inserted s with verbs having t as characteristic; indeed it is doubtful whether braut-t (fregisti), grét-t (flevisti) ever occur in old writers; in these words we meet with the s in rhymes, even in verses of the middle of the 11th century, e. g. brauztu vio bragning nýztan, O. H. 219; brauztu rhymes on mestan, Fms. vi. 139; and so also the MSS., e. g. veizt (nosti) not veit-t; lézt (fecisti) not lét-t, etc. and pers. pres. indic. of strong verbs o is inserted in about a score of verbs, viz. in strong verbs and in weak of the 3rd conjugation if they have a final vowel or a final r, fer-o (is), fæ-ro (capis), dey-ro (moreris), hlz-to (rides), slz-to (feris), bvz-to (lavas), sé-to (vides), by-to (paras), sve-ro (jurus), tx-ro (remigas), gny-ro (fricas), sny-ro (vertis); weak, ber-o (feris), mer-o (contundis), ver-o (defendis), smyr-o (ungis), spyr-8 (quaeris), ljær-8 (commodas), flý-rð (fugis), lý-rð (fatigas), tx-ro (carpis lanam), instead of fer-r, dey-r, ... ly-r, tx-r; but this is conversational and little used in writing: t is added in vil-t (vis, Engl. wilt), for the old vil-1; both forms occur in very old MSS., e. g. villt, Mork. 57. l. 15, 168. l. 19, but vill 62. l. 3: er-t (es, Engl. thou art) is common for old and mod. 5. for the weak participle in -inn see p. xxiv. Some MSS. (e. g. the Mar. S.) confound the 1st pers. with the 3rd pers. pres. indic., and say, ek segir, heyrir, tekr, elskar, as in mod. Swed. and Dan.; Dan. jeg siger, borer, tager, elsker, Swed. sager, borer, taker; cp. in vulgar Engl. I says, I bears, I takes, I loves: this use has never prevailed in Icel., either in speech or writing; and in MSS. it is simply a kind of Norwegianism.

VERBS WITH SUFFIX.

The Reflexive: these verbs are used in a reflexive or reciprocal sense, but seldom as passive, and then in most cases only by way of Latinism, the passive being usually expressed by the auxiliary verb verda or vera; thus olska (amare), but pau elskask, they love one another; anda, to breathe, but andask, to breathe 'oneself,' so die. expirare: the reflexive often gives a new turn to a verb, and makes it, so to say, individual and personal; see the Dictionary II. as to the form. 1. the inflexive -r (of the active voice) is dropped, thus, boos-sk, qs. boosr-sk (nuntiaris). 2. the inflexive - assimilates to the reflexive -s, and becomes -z, e.g. in the and pers. plur., elskizk (amamini), eggizk (bortamini); peim hafði bodazk (qs. bodat-sk), as part. pass. neut. illis nuntiatum fuit, but boda-sk (nuntiantur). 3. -sk, qs. sik (se), is the old form, and kept in the oldest MSS.; even sometimes -zp, but usually -z, -zt or -zst (often in MSS. of the 14th century), thus booa-z or booa-zt, the

former of which is common in MSS.; the mod. is -st (booa-st), which form is adopted in most Editions and is also found in some old MSS., e. g. in one of the handwritings of Hb. (see Antiqq. Americ. facsim. iv). It is likely that the sound of -zp, -z, -zt, and -st was much the: same, and that they differed only in the spelling. there were two suffixes, viz. -sk (i.e. sik, se) for the 2nd and 3rd pers.. but -mk (i. e. mik, me) for the 1st pers. plur.; this -mk is used in many good old MSS. (and has generally been adopted in this Dictionary), but was, from some confusion with -sk, changed into -mz or -mst; the -mk may be called the personal reflexive, i. e. the reflexive reflecting the speaker himself. It is worthy of notice that the ancients seldom used ek (I) along with -sk; therefore-instead of saying ek bykki-sk (videor), bótti-sk (videbar), ek andask, lætsk, efask, óttask-they said, ek bykkjumk (videor mibi), ek bóttu-mk (videbar mibi), ek öndu-mk (morior), ek latu-mk, ek efu-mk (dubito), ek óttu-mk (timeo), etc.; and ek bykjumst, ek bóttumst are still in use. This usage is quite correct, and the later common ek bykki-sk is in fact nonsense, being literally ego 'sibi' videor; it no doubt arose from the fact that the sense of the suffix was no longer perceived. 2. we may note also the old poët. usage of joining the reflexive -mk to the and and 3rd pers., but in a personal reflexive sense, as göngumk firr funi, flame I begone from me, Gm. I; jötna vegir stóðu-mk yfir ok undir, the ways of giants stood over and under me, i.e. there were precipices above and below, the m in this case belongs to the pronoun, not to the verbal inflexion, and we are to write bykkju-mk, not bykkjum-k; the inflexive -m is dropped before -mk, just as -r before -sk.

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

I. this suffix is chiefly used,

1. in the verb sub-I. this suffix is chiefly used, stantive and in the irregular verbs with pret. pres., esp. á, mun, skal, which four verbs include nearly half the instances: in regular strong verbs and some few verbs of the 3rd and 4th weak conjugation, hafa, lifa, göra, etc.: very seldom in the 1st or 2nd weak conjugation, e.g. kallar-a (non vocas), Akv. 37; subj. stöðvi-g-a (non sistem), Hm. 151; and once or twice in trisyllabic tenses. as to moods, it is freq. in indic. and imperat., but seldom in subj., where scarcely a score of instances are on record, e. g. verir-a, veri-a. kveðir-a, megi-t, verði-t, standi-t, renni-a, bíti-a, sé-t (non sit), etc.; and never in infin. 3. as to number and person, freq. in sing. through all persons; in plur. freq. in 3rd pers., but very rare in 1st and and; forms such as vitum-a, munum-a, várum-a (non fuimus), ættim-a (non baberemus), or segit-a (ne dicatis), farit-a (ne eatis), each probably occurs only once. 4. as to voice, it is rarely used with a reflexive; bóttisk-a (non videbatur), komsk-a (non pervenit), kömsk-at, fordumk-2 (non evitamus), each occurs about once or twice; erumk-a (non est mibi), Stor. 17, Eg. 459 (in a verse). II. as to form,
-at and -a both occur, as skal-a and skal-at, mon-a and mon-at; -a is preferred when the next word begins with a consonant, -at when it begins with a vowel; but they are often used indiscri-2. after a vowel inflexion the vowel of the suffix is dropped, and -t (-0, -p) remains, as attu-0, vitu-0 (nescitis), eigu-t (non babent), standa-t (non stant); yet in a few instances -a is used, but the hiatus sounds ill, e.g. bíti-a, renni-a, skríði-a, all from Hkv. 2. 30, 31; væri-a, Mork. 37, Bkv. 8; kœmi-a (non veniat), Gs. 10; urðu-a (non fiebant), Gh. 3:- in verbs with characteristic j it appears, thus begj-at-tu (ne taceas), segj-at-tu (ne dicas), eggi-a (ne borteris), Sdm. 32; teygj-at, id.; kvelj-at (kill not), Völ. 31; leti-at (ne retineat), Skv. 3. 44:—in verbs ending in a long vowel the a is not dropped, e.g. kná-at (cannot), á-at (ought not), sá-at (saw not). 8. in 1st pers. sing. the personal pronoun (-k = ek) is inserted between the verb and suffix, á-k-at, em-k-at, etc.: if the verb ends in gg an assimilation takes place, hykk-at, qs. hygg-k-at (I think not); likk-at, qs. ligg-k-at (non jaceo): after a long vowel the k is even doubled, e.g. sé-kk-at (non video), ma-kk-at (non debeo): the pronoun is even repeated, e. g. má-k-at ek, sá-k-at ek, etc.:-in weak dissyllabic forms the inserted k becomes g, stöðvi-g-a, or iterated stöðvigak, bjargi-g-a, Hm. 151, 153; (note also that the inflex. -a of the 1st pers. is here turned into -i, bjargi-g-a, not bjarga-g-a.) 4. in 2nd pers. sing. the personal pronoun bu is also iterated, the latter being assimilated, er-t-at-tu for ert-at-bú; mon-t-a-ttu, but also mon-at-tu.

The Personal:

1. for -k in the 1st pers., see s. v. ek (B), p. 124.

2. the 2nd pers. pú, tbou, is suffixed, as -ôu, -du, -tu, or -w, according to the final of the verb, e. imperat. book-ôu, dœm-du, gled-du, spyr-ôu, vak-tu, dug-ôu; brenn-du, rís-tu, bjód-du, far-ôu, gef-ôu, ber-ôu, grát-tu, hlaup-tu; ver-tu, eig-ôu, mun-tu, mun-du, unn-tu, vit-tu, ró-ôu, gró-ôu, sá-ôu, snú-ôu, gnú-ôu, kjós-tu, slá-ôu;

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as also haf-ou, gör-ou, kom-du (kon-du) come thou! vil-tu, statt-u | in old prose, and already occurs in even the oldest poems, but it has dugðir-ðu, brannt-u, bautt-u (bauðst-u), reist-u, grétst-u, hljópt-u, pronounced long (viltú), bu hljópst-u, etc.: subj. boðaðir-ðu, ... gleddir-ðu, etc.: this usage is freq. it has become a full suffix.

stand thou! bitt-u bind thou! pres. bodar-ou, brennr-ou, ris-tu, byor- gained ground in mod. usage, and esp. in speech it has quite superdn...er-tu. átt-u, kannt-u, munt-u, veizt-u, etc.: pret. bodaðir-du, ... seded the detached þú; the vowel is ambiguous, being sometimes pronounced long (viltú), but usually short (viltu), in which latter case

ADVERBS, PARTICLES, ETC.

ADVERBS.

With Degrees of Comparison: I. the neut. sing. is freq. used as positive, e. g. bung-t, beautly; skjót-t, suddenly; fljót-t, 2. from brat-t, ot-t, or-t, stor-t, har-t, mjúk-t, ljót-t, fagr-t, etc. adjectives in -ligr is formed an adverb in -liga, skjót-liga, ná-liga, etc. : in a few cases, especially in poetry, they are contracted -la, thus skiotla, 68-la, brál-la, etc.; in prose in var-la, bardly, Lat. vix, but var-liga, marily; hard-la or har-la, very, but hard-la, barsbly; ar-la, early; but from var-la, har-la, ár-la no degrees of comparison are formed.

8. a few end in -a, viò-a, far and wide; snemm-a, early; ill-a, ill, badly; 4. special forms, leng-i, Lat. diu, but lang-t, locally; görva, quite. fjar-, far; vel, well; sjaldan, seldom; sio, late; opt, often; mjok, much; litt, little; inn, in; ut, out; fram, onwards; aptr, backwards; nior, down; upp, up; heim, bome: of the quarters, austr, noror, suor, II. the formation of degrees of comparison is like that of the adjectives, only that the inflexive -i, -a, -r is dropped; as skjót-t, compar. skjót-ar, superl. skjót-ast; fljót-t, fljót-ar, fljót-ast; fagr-t, fegr, fegr-st; skjótlig-a, skjótlig-ar, skjótlig-ast; víð-a, víð-ar, við-ast; leng-i, leng-r, leng-st; skamm-t, skem-r, skem-st; (fjar), fir-r. fir-st; vel, bet-r (melius), bezt; ill-a, ver-r, ver-st; görva, gör-r (more fully), gör-st; sjald-an, sjaldn-ar, sjaldn-ast; snemm-a, snem-r, snemst; sid-r (less), sizt (least), but sid-ar (later), sid-ast (latest); opt, optar, opt-ast; mjök, mei-r, me-st; lit-t, mio-r or minn-r (less, Lat. minus), minn-st; inn, inn-ar, inn-st; út, út-ar, út-ast or yzt; upp, of-ar, ef-st; nidr, ned-ar (farther down), ned-st; aptr, apt-ar (farther behind), aptast or ept-st; austr, aust-ar, aust-ast; nordr, nord-ar, nord-ast or nyrdst; suor, sunn-ar, sunn-ast, synn-st or syo-st; vestr, vest-ar, vest-ast: without positive are, ská-r (better), ská-st; hand-ar (ulterius), handast; held-r (rather), helzt; fyr-r (prius), fyr-st; hand-ar (ulterius), handast; superl. hinn-st (bindermost). Go Old writers usually spell -arr, thus opt-arr, sid-arr, vid-arr, etc., as also fyr-r, gör-r, in mod. usage opt-ar, vid-ar, fyr, gör.

2. the full adjectival comparative is frequently víð-ar, fyr, gör. made to serve as adverbial comparative, e.g. hæ-ra, bigber; læg-ra, lower; leng-ra in local sense, but leng-r in temp. sense; skem-ra (local), but skem-r (temp.):—or both forms are used indiscriminately, as vio-ar and víð-ara, skjót-ar and skjót-ara, harð-ar and harð-ara. following after the article the superlative conforms to the neut, sing, of the weak declension, e. g. rioa hit hardasta, to ride one's bardest; hit skjótasta, fyrsta, síðasta, etc.

Without Degrees of Comparison: I. adverbs with 1. formed as genitive in -s, or -is, or -ar; öllungis, quite; einungis, only; lok-s, at last, or loks-ins, id.; all-s, in all: formed from nouns, as leid, dagr; heim-leidis, bomewards; somu-leidis, likewise; á-leidis, onwards; rak-leidis, straight; át-degis, early in the day; framveg-is, furthermore; útbyrð-is, overboard; innbyrð-is, inwardly; ókeyp-is, gratis; erlend-is, abroad; margsinn-is, optsinn-is, many a time: umhvery-is or umberg-is, all around; jafn-fœtis, on equal footing; and-scelis, against the sun; for-streymis, for-brekkis, forvioris; tvi-vegis, twice, etc.:-in -ar, from staor, allstao-ar, everywbere; sumstad-ar, somewbere; annars-stad-ar, elsewbere; einhversstad-ar, anywhere; nokkurs-stad-ar, id.; marg-stad-ar, in many places: from konar (generis), kind; eins-konar, annars-konar, of another kind: nokkurs-konar, of any kind; alls-konar, hvers-konar, margskonar: alls-kostar = alls-konar: so, many other words, innan-huss, in-doors; utan-huss, out-doors; utan-lands, abroad; and inn-fjarda, innan-lands, etc. 2. the acc. sing. masc. is often used adverbially, as hard-an, swiftly; brad-an, suddenly; rida mikinn, to ride fast; this is properly an elliptical use, a noun being understood. in -um, properly a dative form, eink-um, especially; fyrr-um, formerly; long-um, all along; tio-um, often; stund-um, sometimes; ford-um, of yore; fikj-um, eagerly; od-um, rapidly; brad-um, bye and bye: endrum og sinnum, now and then; höppum og glöppum, by baps and gaps; smam saman, by little and little: also from nouns, hronnum and unnvörp-um (Lat. undatim). 4. in -eg, from vegr, a way; thus pann-ig, pann-og, thus and thither; hinn-ig, the other way, bither; hvern-ig, bow; einn-ig, also: the ancients often spell pannog, etc.; in mod. usage bann-inn, hvern-inn, einn-inn; hins-eg-inn

(the other way), qs. bann-iginn or bann-veginn, etc., from the noun along with the article: the adverbs, badum-egin, on both sides; hvarum-egin, on what side; hinum-eginn, on the other side; öllumeginn, on all sides; herna-megin, on this side; formed from dat. plur. and vegr, the oldest form is probably báðu-megum, both forms being in dat.: öðru-vísi, otberwise. 5. in -an, denoting motion from a place; héd-an, bence; bad-an, thence; hvad-an, whence; sid-an, since; und-an, before; fram-an, q.v.; hand-an, from beyond; neoan, from beneath; of-an, from above; heim-an, from bome; inn-an, from the inner part; út-an, from outwards; nord-an, from the north; aust-an, sunn-an, vest-an, etc.: without the notion of motion, ad-an. sbortly, a little while ago; jain-an, 'evenly,' frequently; sam-an, to-B. in -at, denoting motion to the place, hing-at or heg-at, bitber; bang-at, thitber; hver-t, whither. Y. terminations denoting rest in the place, her, here; har, there; hvar, where; hvar-gi, nowhere; heim-a, at bome : old poët, forms are hédra, bere; padra, there. mod. forms suffixing a demonstrative particle -na, hér-na, þar-na, tarna, this bere (qs. bat bar-na): in -i, framm-i (q. v.), upp-i, nior-i. numeral adverbs, tvisvar, twice; prysvar, thrice, (spelt with y in good II. special adverbs, úr, early; ár-la, id.; þegar, at once, Lat. jam; svá, so, thus, and svo-na, id.; gær, yesterday; bá, then; nú, now, and nú-na, just now; nær, when; hve-nær, id.; enn, still; senn, soon; ella, else; unz, until; já, yes; nei, no; aldrigi, never; æ, ever; ætið, id.; ei and ey, id.; si. Lat. semper, only in compounds and in the phrase, si og æ, for ever and ever; hvi, wby; hve, bow; hversu, id.; alltend (mod.), always; avalt, id.; alla-jafna, id.; einatt, repeatedly; of, too; van, too little, used singly only in the phrase, of ok van; samt, together; sundr, asunder; a mis, amiss; ymist,

indiscriminately; idula, repeatedly, etc.

Adverbial Prefixes: 1. in 1. in positive and intensive sense. especially with adjectives, al-, quite, al-, see Dictionary, p. 11 sqq.; all., very; aud., easy; afar., greatly; fjol., frequently; of., too (very freq.); ofr., very, greatly: temp. ai., semper: id., often, again; ey- or ei-, ever-; einka-, especially; endr-, again; frum-, origin-2. in special sense, da-, very: full-, quite; half-, balf; jafn-, equally, in many words, etc.: only as prefixes, sam-, together, Lat. con-, in many words; er-, qs. el- (cp. Lat. ali-us), in er-lendr and compds; and-, against; gagn-, id.; gor-, quite, altogether. in negative sense, ú- or ó-, = Lat. in-, Engl. un-, in a great many words; the mod. form is 6-, e.g. 6-fagr, unfair, ugly; un- is the etymologically true form, which is preserved in German and English, as well as in mod. Danish, Swedish, and Norse; but that the Icel., even in the 12th century, had already changed \vec{u} - into \vec{o} - is shewn by the spelling of the earliest MSS., and from the statement in Skalda by the second grammarian, who says that 'o- or u- changes the sense of a word, as in satt (sootb), or ó-satt (untrue),' Skúlda 171; but in the bulk of MSS, of a later date, after the union with Norway, the 4- prevailed, and was henceforth adopted in the Editions, although the Icel. people all along pronounced 6-, which also is the spelling in all modern books, and might well be adopted in Editions too: mis- (cp. Engl. amiss), differently, and also badly, in many compds: var-, scarcely, insufficiently: svi-, cp. svei, p. xxviii: van-, deficiency, 'wane:' tor-,= Gr. dus-, with difficulty, opp. to aud-: or-,= Lat. ex-, thus or-skipta =expers, or-endr = examinus, etc.: for-, in a few words, cp. p. 182. Words denoting wonder, awe are often used as adverbial prefixes in an intensive sense, as geysi-, æði-, undra-, fjarska-, furðu-, óskapa-, awfully, wonderfully; see Dictionary.

PREPOSITIONS.

With dat. and acc., at, Lat. ad, only exceptionally with acc.; á, Lat. in, Engl. on; fyrir, for, before; eptir, after; í, in; undir, under, beneath; yfir, over, above; vio, with, = Lat. cum; meo, 2. with dat., af, off, of; fra, from; or, mod. ur, Lat. ex, out of; hjá, Lat. juxta, = besides; mót, against; gegn, id. with acc., gegnum, through; fram, on, onwards; upp, up; nior, down; ofan, id.; um, Lat. de, per, old form of. 4. with gen., til, till, to; an, without; milli or medal, between. The prepositions a and i are in the MSS. usually joined to the following word, thus alandi = a landi, iriki = i riki. As to the syntactic use of prepositions, elliptically and adverbially, see Dictionary. In poetry, even in plain popular songs, hymns, epics, etc., a preposition can be put after its case, e.g. birtust snjóhvítum búning i, blessaðir englar líka, Pass. 21. 10; himnum a = a himnum, in the beavens; but scarcely, unless before a pause at the end of a line.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The chief of these are, ok, mod. og, and, also; n6, nor, Lat. neque; eða or eðr, or, Lat. aut; ellegar, id.; en, but, Lat. sed, autem, vero; en (an), tban, Lat. quam; enda, and even, and tben; ef, if, Lat. si; nems, unless, but, Lat. nisi; heldr, but, Lat. sed; sem, as, Lat. ut, sicut; þ6, tbougb, altbougb, yet; alls, because; hvart, wbetber, Lat. an; því, tberefore: we may here add the enclitical particle of or um (different from the prep. um), which is very much used in old poetry, and now and then in laws and very old prose, e.g. hann of sá, be saw; er sér of getr, wbo gets for bimself, see Lex. Poët.

Compounds of adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are much 1. prepositions and adverbs or double prepositions; & nsed: medan, wbilst, meanwhile; á undan, abead; á eptir, behind; á milli and a medal, among, between; a ofan, to boot; a samt, together; á móti, against; á fram, on, along; á-lengdar, afar; á síðan, since; á við, alike: auk-heldr, still more; í frá, from, cp. Swed. ifrån; i sundr, asunder; i gegn, against; i hjå, aside; i senn, in one; i kring, around; undir eins, at once; at auk, to boot; at ofan, from above; upp aptr, over again; kringum (qs. kring um), all around; gegn-um, all through; yfir um (proncd. ufrum), aeross; fyrrum, formerly; framan af, in the beginning; hedan af, benceforth; þaðan af, thenceforth; allt af, for ever; hingað til, bitherto; þangað til, until; eptir å, after, (so avalt, for of allt); ofan å, insuper; framan á, in front; nedan á, beneath on; aptan á, behind on: as also, ofan í, down; nedan i, underneath, at the bottom; framan i, in the face; aptan i, in the rear; framan til, until; austan til, nordan til, sunnan til, vestan til, etc.; að aptan, and aptan til, bebind; fyrir fram, beforeband; fyrir útan, except, etc., see e.g. fyrir and fram:-with nouns, & vixl, alternately; & laun, secretly; & vit, towards; & mis, amiss; á braut, abroad, away; á ská, askance; á víð ok dreif, scattered 2. with a conjunction; bó at or bó-tt, although; svá abroad. at (svá-t), so that, Lat. ut; pvi at, for that, because; hvárt að, whether; ef ad, if; fyrr en, Lat. priusquam; adr en, id.; at eigi, that not, lest; eins og, as; að eins, only, barely; begar er, Lat. simul ac; síðan er, Lat. postquam; medan er, Lat. dum; hvart er, Lat. utrum; hvar's, wberesoever; hvegi er, wbosoever: in mod, usage, þegar að, síðan að, meðan að, hvárt að, and many others.

8. adverbial phrases, e. g. að vörmu spori (tepido vestigio), at once; um hæl, 'turning the heel,' in return; af bragði, af stundu, instantly; aptr á bak, backwards; um leid, by the way; eptir ad hyggja, apropos, and many others.

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

To denote consent, já já or jú jú, yea yea! ó já, O yes! jaur or jur, bear ! O. H. L. 10, 45, 69, Mirm. (jur); in mod. usage, jir jor or jur jor, sounded almost like the Engl. bear bear! (it is doubtful whether this Engl. exclamation has any connection with bear = audire):-half consent, jæja, yea yea!-denial, nei nei, 6 nei, 6 ekki, ekki, O no !-bitti nu, wait a bit !-loathing, bjs, fussum, ff, fie! voi, Lat. vae, Engl. woe, whence the compd svei or svei ber (qs. sé vei, woe be to thee!), (a shepherd's shout, e.g. to a dog worrying the sheep), or Lat. apage! putt (Dan. pyt, Swed. pytt), pish, pshaw! Mork. 138: bey bey, tush !-hushing to sleep, etc., dillindo, korriró, bíum bíum, bí bí (as in the rhyme, Bí, bí og blaka !)—hó hó, bo, boa! a shepherd's cry in gathering his flock so as to make the fells resound, hence the verb hoa; trutt trutt, hott hott, he he! the shout in driving or leading horses; tu tu tu tu, kus kus, bás bás! in milking or driving cows into the byre; kis kis, puss puss (to a cat); sep sep or hép hép (to a dog); rhrhrh! in driving horses or cattle out of a field, imitating the sound of a rattle, called ab siga:amazement, uss, sussu (qs. svá svá), sei sei, á, eb!-a cry of pain, ai ai! which form occurs in Sæm. 118 and porf. Karl. 390, v.l., whence the mod. so (proncd. like Engl. long i); this Icel. use is curious, as mod. Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, all say au (proncd. ow); from z comes the verb zja, to cry; so so, soi, beigb-ob! avi,= Germ. ob web, is foreign; -exultation, he he, & &, aba!-wonder, delight, 6 61-enquiry, há, what?-chattering of the teeth from cold, atatata, hutututu, Orkn. 326. 2. interjections imitating the voice of birds or beasts, e. g. dirrinds (of the lark); there is a pretty legend about this in Isl. pjóðs. ii. 2; krunk krunk (of the raven); mjá mjá (of the cat); gagg gagg (of the fox); kví kví kví, cp. kywitt kywitt in the bird's song in Der Machandelboom in Grimm's from sa.

Märchen; ti ti ti, úh úh! Bb. 2.12; vi vi (of birds and ducks); gagga-gagg (of a gull).

THE SUPPLEED PARTICLES.

These are suffixed to nouns and verbs, but never used separately: I. the nominal suffix -gi, originally a copula, akin to Lat. -que, and used so in some words, but chiefly used in a negative sense, see Dictionary, II. the verbal negative suffix -a, -at, see p. xxvi. p. 199. The true explanation of this particle is found in the Gothic, which makes frequent use of a suffixed particle -ub (esp. in verbs and also in pronouns), to which the particle pan is freq. added in an indefinite enclytical sense, almost as the Gr. 84, thus vas-ub-pan, or assimiencrythal sense, annost as the Gr. δε, thus var-up-pan, or assimilated vas-up-pan = Gr. ην δέ; skal-up-pan = δε γάρ; stôp-ub-pan = είστηκει δέ; nam-ub-pan = ελαβε δέ; quap-up-pan = ελαγε δέ; vêsun-ub-pan = ησαν δέ; qvêpun-ub-pan = ελαγον οδν; vitum-ub-pan = οδδαμεν δέ; vitaidedun-ub-pan = παρετήρουν δέ; bidjandansub-ban = προσευγόμενοι δέ; and even in passages where the Gr. text has no particle, quipid-ub = elware (Mark xvi. 7). There can be little doubt of the identity, by way of assimilation, of the Goth. -ub or -up-pan and the Scandin. -a or -ap (-at). As to the sense, the difference is that whereas in Gothic this suffix is used indefinitely or is almost an affirmative copula, the Icel. is only used in a decidedly negative sense. But the freedom in the use of the particles is greater than in any other part of speech; and the negative and affirmative frequently take the place of one another in different dialects, e.g. -gi, see above; so eyvit etymologically = ought, but in fact used = naught (the etymological notice p. 136 is scarcely correct); or, on the other hand, neinn or ne-einn, qs. none (n'one), but actually used = Lat. ullus; nokkurr, prop. from ne and hverr, = ne-quis, but in fact used = aliquis; ein-gi, ein-igr are both used negatively = none, and positively = any; lcel. mann-gi, Lat. nemo, is etymologically identical to Engl. many; ei-manni, nobody, Vpm., is etymologically = Germ. jemand = everybody; the particle ei- is used both in a positive and negative sense; vætr, a wight, is positive, but is used negatively = naught. As to the form, the Icel. -a answers to Goth. -ub, the Icel. t or b to Goth. b, whereas the -an is dropped. The double Goth. form -ub and -ub-pan (-up-pan) also explains the puzzling Icel. double form -a and -ab (-at); the -a represents the -ub singly, the -ab the compd -ub-ban or -up-pan. A further proof is that neither the Goth. nor the Icel. suffix was used with nouns. In the 9th and 10th centuries the negative suffixed verb appears to have still been in full use among Icelanders (at that time there were no books), else it could not have survived in laws and old saws; there are about four or five hundred instances, three-fourths in poetry; it lingered on into the 11th or even 12th century, and then became obsolete; in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark it seems to have disappeared much sooner, and has left no traces. From Ulf. we see that in his days the Goths used the -ub freely, though in a different sense. As a pronominal suffix the Gothic -ub seems to remain in the Icel. word peim-a, Goth. paim-ub = illi; perhaps also in hvat-ta, wbat! Mork. 129 (exclam. indignantis); cp. also the mod. hvad-a, wbo? perhaps also in end-a = \$\delta\epsilon\$; and lastly, the demonstrative pronoun petta = Goth. pat-ub = Gr. roûro, but in these cases the particle has not taken the negative sense (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 24, 25; the explanation of the negative -at, as suggested in iii. 718, from vætr, is not admissible). A different kind of negative is the particle ne before a verb, only in old poets, e.g. Vsp., sól þat ne vissi (thrice within a single stanza); in A.S. and Early Engl. often prefixed to the verb, as nolde = n'wolde, nadde = n'badde, cp. Lat. nolo, nemo; in Icel. it remained in the adj. neinn and nokkurr (see above), cp. also neita or nita, negare. In mod. usage eigi or ekki has replaced almost all other negative particles. To make it emphatic, nouns are added, ekki grand, not a grain; ekki vitund, not a wbit; ekki hót, qs. ekki hvat, naught; ekki ögn, not a mite; ekki augna-blik, not the twinkling of an eye; ekki fet, not a step: and borrowed from French, ekki par, ne pas. Phrases of this kind are of modern growth and were scarcely used by the ancients ;-ekki lyf. Skv. 2, is dubious, if not corrupt. In sense the Icel. enclitical particle of or um answers to the Goth. -ub, but is detached and placed before the verb or noun: this particle, although a favourite with the old poets (like the Homeric & apa), is obsolete, and in prose is only found now and then in the oldest writers, in laws and the like. the demonstrative suffix -na, in nú-na, þar-na, hér-na, svá-na; this -na is akin to Lat. en, ecce (qs. en-ce), and is found in A. S. eno and O. H. G. ino; cp. the Icel. exclamation ha-na, hana-nú! It probably explains the Icel. and Scandin. demonstrative pronoun hann (be) hon (sbe), compared with Engl. be; hann, hon being qs. ha-n, ho-n, be there, she there, en ille, en illa! cp. also gær-na = gær, q. v.; þér-na, tibimet, Mork. 120.

IV. a pronominal suffix -su, -su occurs in hver-su, bow; pvi-sa, dat. neut. of pat; peim-sa, dat. masc-

FORMATION OF WORDS.

VOWEL CHANGES.

All changes of vowels are of two kinds, simple and complex: the simple is homogeneous and leaves the quantity of the vowel unaltered; a short vowel is changed into a short, a long or a diphthong into a long or a diphthong; this change is generally caused by characteristic or inflexive letters, in Icel. especially by i(j) and w2. the complex is heterogeneous and affects the quantity of a vowel, which is changed from a short into a long or diphthongal vowel; this change is generally produced by, a. agglutination, absorp-B. by contraction of two syllables into one tion, or the like: or. (e. g. reduplicated syllables contracted).

The Simple Vowel Changes.

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

A. The i- umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels

a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú, jó, jú, (o), are changed into
e, æ, ey, y, æ, y, ý, ý, (ø).

The primitive vowels are thus changed into mixed vowels with an i-

sound; short vowels change into short, and long or diphthongs into long or diphthongs. All the changed vowels have an a- or u- sound blended with i, whence it follows that no change takes place within the i-class itself, and i, i, ei are unchangeable ('unumlautbar,' as Grimm says): the characteristic i usually appears as j, or has since been dropped in most cases: it can only be sounded, 6. in dissyllabic words with a short root syllable, i. e. a short vowel and a single final, thus tem-ja, venja, but tœma, væna; and, β. in long syllables with g, k, or a vowel as final, without regard to the quantity of the root vowel, thus fylg-ja, hogja, sæk-ja, dey-ja: in monosyllables it is apocopated throughout, e. g. in nes, but nes-ja. Thousands of words are formed by way of umlaut, but all words thus formed are derivatives, nouns as well as verbs: roots and words formed by umlaut are, 1. verbs, the greatest part of the 2nd weak conjugation, such as dæma, geyma, heyra, kenna, at least three hundred, to which add all those with inflexive -ja, in the and and 3rd conjugations and a few of the 1st, together about two hundred verbs. We may take as a sample the transitive verbs which are formed from the strong intransitive verbs, all following the 2nd weak conjugation, and having for root vowel the pret. sing. of the strong verbs but with changed vowel wherever the vowel is changeable; about forty such words are in use, formed from the 1st class, with pret. a, sprengja, drekkja, brenna, renna, bella, sleppa, spretta, svelta, vella, velta, hverfa, þverra skelfa, hrökkva, stökkva, sökkva: from the 2nd and 3rd classes, pret. ei, au, leiða, reiða, dreifa, hneigja, reisa, beita, bleikja; geysa, fleyta, hreyta, beyta, dreypa, fleygja, smeygja, feykja, reykja: from the 4th class, pret. 6, œxa, fœra, gœla, kœla, sœra, hlægja: from the 5th and 6th classes, pret. á, a, etc., leggja, setja and sæta, svæfa; fella, hengja, græta,—all of them causal, denoting to make one do so and so, e.g. brenna (brann), to burn, but brenna (brenn-di), to consume by fire; hverfa (hvarf), to disappear, hverfa, d, to turn; rída (reid), to ride, reida, dd, to carry; bita (beit), to bite, beita, t, to cut, make bite; hniga (hneig), to sink, hneigja, d, to make to sink; sofa, to sleep, svæfa, d, to lull to sleep; falla (féll), to fall, fella, d, to fell; grata (gret), to greet (weep), græta, tt, to make one greet; hanga (hékk), to bang (intrans.), hengja, d, to bang (trans.), etc. nouns, adjectives; those as ny-r, seet-r, counting perhaps a hundred words: substantives, hundreds of derivatives, e. g. the neuters in -1, as klæð-i: all the weak feminines in -i, as gleð-i: the words of the 2nd declension of strong masc. and fem., as bekkr, fit, heiðr: the masc. in -ir, as lækn-ir: neuters, as nes;—in short, all words marked as having characteristic i or j: in the chief declension (the 1st), hundreds of words, as boen, prayer, from bon; væta, wetness, from vátr; or, with nominal inflexions; the feminines with inflexive -d (0, t, prop. instead of -id), leng-d, length, from lang-; hæ-d, beight, from há-r; dyp-t, deptb, from djup-: most feminines with inflexive -ska and -sla (qs. -isha, -isla), bern-ska from barn, Islend-ska from Island, gæt-sla from gát: masculines in ingr and feminines in ing, thus England, England, but Englendingr, an Englishman; læg-ing, lowering, from lágr; but not in those in -ningr, -ning, e.g. brag-ningr, drott-ning (not droettning), as the n comes between the word and root vowel: masculines in -ill, ket-ill: diminutives in -lingr, bock-lingr, libellus, from bok; dræp-lingr, a ditty, from drápa, a poem. II. inflexions formed by way of

verbs and the weak of the 3rd and partly those of the 4th conjugation (see the tables and remarks on the verbs above), the plur. in the 3rd strong declension, bok, bæk-r; eigandi, eigend-r; bróð-ir, bræð-r; fað-ir, feð-r; móð-ir, mæð-r; fót-r, fæt-r; mús, mýs-s; gás, gæs-s,-the -r or -s being here contracted instead of -ir. dissyllabic comparatives (and superlatives) of adjectives, in -ri, -str, yng-ri, yng-str; hæ-ri, hæ-str, etc.

By observing the rules of the vowel change the reader will be enabled to follow the derivative words recurring in the Dictionary, e. g. glaðr and gleði, fár and fætta, auðr and eyða, forn and fyrna, bót and boeta, fullr and fylla, fúss and fýsa, ljós and lýsa. Lastly, we have 1. the æ (in MSS, spelt ø and ø) is obsolete in Icel., to notice that, and the changes of a and o are sounded both alike, thus fotr, fæti (old fœti); móð-ir, bróð-ir, old plur. mœð-r, bræð-r; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway the distinction is retained, and has to be borne in mind for the sake of the etymology. 2. the vowel change o into o is rare and obsolete, and is now represented by e; it takes place in very few words, e. g. the comparative and superlative from of-, ofri, ofstr; noror, norori: the pres. indic. køm-r from koma (to come), søf-r from sofa (to sleep), trøð-r from troða (to tread); but commonly kem-r, treð-r, sef-r: the plur. of hnot (a nut), hnot-r; stod (a column), stod-r, but later hnet-r, sted-r; this change is therefore in col. I put last, between (), and it need not be heeded, and o and w may be said to have the same vowel change.

B. The u- umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels

á, are changed into ö(a), d.

Distinction is to be made between the change if caused by a charac-I. the change by a characteristic u teristic or an inflexive u: a. nouns, all masculines takes place in the following instances, as köttr: feminines as höfn: neuters as högg: neuter plurals as börn from barn: masculines as söngr. B. adjectives, in fem. sing. and neut. plur. in words as fagr: and through all genders in adjectives as 2. the vowel change y. verbs: those in -va (only a few). á, d takes place in all similar instances, e.g. hottr (modus); des (a god) = áss; n.dl = nál (needle); ot = át (an oar); ot = át (years); sot = sár (wounds); fá = fá (few), fem. and neut.; há = há (bigb), fem. and neut.; but this change from a into so is now obsolete, and has been lost for about seven centuries, whereas the change from a into ö is still in full use; both are of common origin, and can only have risen together and at a time when the inflexive -u was still suffixed to all these words. Since that time it has been dropped in many cases, but the vowel change has remained, in some forms throughout all numbers and cases, whereas in others, as barn, höfn, fagr, the primitive vowel recurs before inflexive -ar, -ir, and the like; the difference is probably only one of time, the one being older and weak, the other later and stronger. The words in p. 1, col. 2, lines 23, 24 from the bottom are not quite exact, and ought to be worded thus, 'this | vowel change seems still to have been in full use in Icel. during the 11th and 12th centuries, being etc." II. the change caused by an inflexive -u takes place in all words, nouns and verbs, having a as root vowel, and -u, -ur, -um for inflexion, cp. in the tables the verbs kalla, vaka, and such nouns as hjarta, alda. Thus in born and in born-um the case is different, the ö in born is caused by a lost characteristic u, in bornum it is caused by the inflexive -um; as also in gom-ul (prisca) from gamall. The former change by a characteristic u was in olden' times common to all Scandinavians, whereas the latter seems to be solely Icel.; Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen said lönd (terrae), but landum (terris); born, but barnum; as also gamul (prisca), not as the Icel. gömul. It is to be borne in mind that a characteristic belongs to the root, and has a stronger hold than an inflexive vowel, so that the former may cause a change in the root vowel, though the latter does not. It is also to be noticed that the inflexive vowel was not properly u, but was in early times sounded and spelt o (land-om, kall-om, gam-ol). B. in inflexive syllables ending in a the change usually becomes u, e.g. hundruð, sumur, from hundrað, sumar; kölluðu, clamabant: in hard or strong inflexions both forms are right, as in eigöndum and eigundum, hördöstum and hördustum; in mod. usage the latter is more III. the ancients seem to have had a third kind of u change, viz. caused by a mixed i and u, which they spelt of ey, as the verbs hrökkva, dökkvan, stökkva were in MSS. sometimes spelt hreyqua, steyqua, deyquan, qs. hranquian; but this was confined to a few words and is now obsolete.

There is also a peculiar Resolution of the vowels i or e into ja umlaut are, 1. verbs; in about three hundred verbs the deriva-tive tenses pres. indic, and pret, subj. are thus formed, viz. all the strong place in some infinitives of strong verbs of the 1st class, gjalda, etc.,

and in several nouns, e. g. hjálp, belp; cp. also berg and bjarg, fell and fjall, gildi and gjald: in the feminines björk, a bircb; fjöl, a dealboard; björg, belp; tjörn, a tarn; fjöðr, a featber (but also fiðr); gjöf, a gift, from gefa, to give; gjörð, a girdle; jörð, eartb (see remarks on the 1st strong fem. declension); in the seven masc. nouns, as fjörðr, a firtb (see remarks on the 2nd strong masc. declension): and in sundry other nouns, jarl, an earl, hjalm-r, a belmet; jaki, ice, jökull, an icicle; hjarta, beart; jötunn, a giant, fjöturt, a fetter: in adjectives, as bjartt brigbt, but birti brigbtness; sjálfr, self; jafn, even; gjarn, willing (and girni); snjallr and snilli; fjart, far, but firt, farber, and firrask, to avoid, whence fjar-ski, q. v.; sjaldan, seldom; fjöl, Germ. viel, whence fjöldi, multitude. & These must be distinguished from sel, whence fjöldi, qs. fl-andi, a fiend; sjándi, seeing, qs. sí-andi; or in trjá, arborum; fjár, pecoris;—in all of which the jú is produced by contraction; as also from jó or jú, in bjóða, ljós, and similar words.

The Complex and Heterogeneous Vowel Changes.

Absorption and Contraction. A consonant is sometimes absorbed by a preceding vowel, which then becomes long or dipha. the inflexive -n in the thongal: 1. absorption of nasals, weak nouns and infinitives of verbs has been absorbed, but as all Icel. inflexions (of cases and tenses) have short vowels, the end syllable has not in this case become long, and the n has simply been dropped, leaving at first a nasal sound, which afterwards disappeared: similar is the contraction in the negative suffix (see p. xxvi). B. in roots, the Scandinavian tongue commonly contracts the particles an-, in-, un-, sin-(semper) into a, i, ii (or o), si; þá, Engl. then; nú, Germ. nun:—in sundry other words, esp. before s, e. g. os-s = Germ. uns; ás-s, deus; bás-s, a byre; gás, a goose; ást, love (for ans, bans, gans, etc.); fús-s, willing, from funs; ras, course, from renna, to run: vetr, winter: assimilation has taken place in the preterite forms, as batt bound, vatt wound, hratt pushed, qs. bandt, vandt, hrandt; even ng, as in œri, an obsolete form for yngri, younger (qs. öngri); hestr, a borse, prob. = hengistr, Dan. bingst; in provinc. Dan. it is still pronounced as diphthong beist. absorption of gutturals before t; here also the t is doubled and the vowel made long (by assimilation as well as absorption) in many words, e. g. dó-ttir, a daughter, Goth. daubtar; nó-tt, night; só-tt, sickness, cp. sjúk-r, sick; á-tta, octo, eight; dró-tt (q. v.); bó-tti, thought; só-tti, sought (þykkja, sækja); sá-tt, peace (cp. síkn); drá-ttr, draught; slá-ttr, stroke; má-ttr, might; há-ttr, mode; ré-ttr, right; slé-ttr, slight; ó-tti, fright; fló-tti, flight; þé-ttr and þjokkr, tight; fré-tta and fregna, to ask; væ-ttr, wight, Germ. wicht; níta, to deny, cp. Germ. nicht; væ-tt, weight; hlu-tr, laughter; slutra, to slaughter, etc.: even before & in the feminine inflexion -iid, qs. hugd. β. at the end of a syllable; nú-r, a corpse, Goth. nabs, cp. Lat. nec-s, = Gr. vénus; fá-r, Lat. paucus, Goth. fabs; fé, Goth. faibu, Lat. pecu; né, Lat. nec, ne-que; þó, tbough, Germ. doch; mý, a gnat, cp. Germ. mücke; ljó-s and ljó-mi, light; þjó, thigh: the strong verbal forms, infin., slå, Germ. seblagen; flå, flay; pvå, to wash, qs. slag, flag, pvag: the pret. and pres. forms, å, ought; må, might; knå, can, from eiga, mega; as also slæ and sló, hlæ and hló, laugh; vá, from vega; lá, from liggia; spá, to spae, but spakr, wise, cp. Lat. -spicio; bá, from þiggja; frå, from fregna; hjó, from höggva; bjó and byggja; trúa and tryggja; trúr, true, and tryggr, trusty; Freyja and Frigg. The Scandinavian languages have rejected all guttural sounds, and even in writing the contraction is not marked, the change having taken place long before writing began; whereas in Engl., although the same phonetic change has taken place, the old Saxon spelling is still kept, because the change was of much later date (15th century?), when the old sound was fixed in writing: but the Icel. spelling accords better with the sound. absorption of dentals; only in a few cases, as nál, needle, Goth. napal; vál, misery, A.S. vädl = begging or ambitus; hvárt (uter), from hvadarr (cp. Engl. wbetber); hvart, wbetber; fjó-rir, an older form is preserved in the old Swed. county-name Fjadrundaland, the Fourth land, cp. Lat. quatuor: Gormr is contr. from God-ormr (Guthrum of the A. S. Chronicle); Hrólfr, Ralph, from Hrodulfr, Rudolph. absorption of the semi-consonant v and the like, as ny-r new, sal soul, Goth. savila; and contr. in forms such as mey, maid, for mavi, whence Goth. mavila = mey-la = girl; ey, for avi; hey, bay, for bavi, and many other words. 5. in Icel. (as in Latin) all monosyllables ending in a vowel are long, therefore even the names of the letters of the alphabet are sounded so, (á, bé, cé, not a, be, ce.)

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

I. in those root words whose strong verbs still exist, e. g. liò, troops, and leid, a way: riò, trembling, and reiò, riding; sniò and sneiò, a slice; grip and greip, q. v.; drif, splasb, and dreif, spray; svif, turn, and sveif, a belm; khit and kleif, a cliff; ris, rising, and reisa, to raise; rit, a writ, and reitt, beds, a square; bit, a bit, and beit, bite, grazing; lit, a look, and leiti, a bill in the borizon; blik,

blink, and bleikr, pale; vik, a nook, and vik, an inlet; robi, ruddiness, raudr, red, and rjodr, ruddy; Goti and Gautr, q.v.; not, nautn, use, and njótr, a mate; klofi, a cleft, and klauf, a clove; rof and rauf, a rift; rok, splash, and reykr (rauk), reek; flog and flaug, flight; sopi and saup, a sip; gröf (graf-), a grave, and gróf, a ditch; hlad and hlod, a structure; gal, crowing, and gol, bowling; drep, a stroke, and drap, slaying; eta, a manger, and at, eating; geta and gat, getting; set and sat, a seat; skeri, a cutter, and skari, a swatbe, etc. II. in roots where the verb is either lost, or only found in the cognate languages or dialects (Goth., A. S., Engl.), the vowels a, b, a vary, hani, a cock, and hoena (hon), a ben; ein-man, solitude, and moena, Lat. im-minere; bati and bót, bettering; dagr and dægr (dóg), a day; dalr and dæld, a dale; hagr and hægr, easy; skaði and skæðr (skóð), scathe; net and not, a net; kaf and kof, choking; sok (sak), sake, and soekja (sók), to seek; kraki, a twig, and krókt, a crook; haki, a book, hœkja, a crutch, and haka, a chin; sama and sæma (sómi), to beseem: irreg. variation of o, au, dobi, torpor, and daudr, death; dofi, numbness, and daufr, deaf; froda and fraudr, froth; snodinn, shorn, and snaudr, poor; baugr, a ring, bogi, a bow, and bjugr, crooked; bloti and blautr, wet; losa, to loosen, and lauss, loose; lofa and leyfa (lauf), to praise; togi and taug, a string; glufa and gljúfr, a chasm; guma and geyma (gaum), to beed; tamr, tame, and taumr, a bridle; gap, gap, and gaupn, q. v. :-i, ei vary, hiti, beat, and heitr, bot; digna and deigr, wet; sviti and sveiti, sweat; fita and feiti, fatness; sili and seil, a string; gil and geil, a chasm, etc. III. in many cases there is only one derived form, e. g. dá (from deyja), a swoon; pága (from piggja), acceptance; nám (from nema), seizing; kváma (from koma), coming; reior (from vrida), wroth, prop. wry, distorted. It is worth noticing that the intermediate classes of the strong verbs (the 2nd to the 5th) gave rise to most words and forms, whereas in the 6th no nouns were formed from the preterite, very few in the 1st class:-for spuni (spinning), bruni (burning), runi, sultr, fundr, sprunga, stunga, drykkr, band, hjálp (belp), hvarf-nouns related to the 1st class-are partly irregular and not directly formed from the verb; and faldr (a fold), hald, fall, bland, gangr, hangi, fang, ráð, blástr, grátr, lát, heit, leikr, blót, auki, ausa, hlaup, bú, högg-nouns related to the 6th class-seem to be formed, not from the pret., but from the infinitive. Many words throughout the language indicate ablaut and lost verbs, e.g. breið-r, broad; hvitt, white; hveiti, wheat; deili, distinction; hreinn, pure; beinn, straight; leifa = Gr. λείπω (lifa, leif); draumr, a dream; naumr, tight, etc. etc. But great caution is needed here; the form of a word is not sufficient to prove etymology, and in many cases the likeness is only apparent; thus gnaga (to gnaw) and gnogr (enough), or bak (back) and bók (a book) are not related, though skaði and skæðr are. In respect to umlaut the mere form of the word is in most cases conclusive; but the ablaut, in many cases, requires examination, although hundreds of words may still be explained by it.

It is interesting to compare the Latin irregular verbs with the strong Teutonic verbs, especially those which are etymologically related; the pret, and pres, sing., Icel, and Lat., are the best tenses a. pres., Icel. et and ědo, sit and sědeo, les and for comparison: lėgo, kem and věnio, fel and se-pělio, hef and -cipio, ber and părio, ek and ago, mel and molo, ved and vado, dreg and trabo, veg and věbo, stend and sto. B. pret., at and ēdi, satu and sēdi, lasu and lēgi, kvámu and vēni, fálu and se-pēli, hóf and cēpi, báru and peperi, ók and egi, mól and molui, óð and va-si, dróg and traxi (trab-si), y. Latin words with inserted vóg and vexi (veb-si), stóð and stēti. m, n may be compared with the Icel. and and 3rd classes, which are only two branches of the same kind of words; the i and the inserted i in Icel. are a kind of equivalent to the inserted m, n in Latin; thus Icel. brjóta braut and Lat. frango frēgi, rjúfa rauf and rumpo rūpi, míga meig and mingo minzi, sníða sneið and scindo scidi, þjóta þaut and tundo tūtūdi, strjúka strauk and stringo strinzi, bita beit and findo fidi: weak forms, sleikja and lingo, leifa and linguo, auka jók and jungo junzi; cp. also Goth. tiuban taub, Germ. zieben zog, and Lat. duco duxi (duc-si); Icel. tjá (to say) and Lat. dicere, and many others.

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

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verb between the root and inflexion, heyr-0-a (bear-d-I); the characteristic of strong verbs is the formation of the preterite by reduplication, which in most cases remains only in a contracted form. There seems to be no other way of forming the preterite. In Gothic, out of about 130 strong verbs, about 26 are still reduplicated, chiefly belonging to the 6th class; some few of the others, e.g. taka, to take, are reduplicated in Gothic.

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

In a few cases the Icel, has a long vowel, which is merely due to phonetic causes: I. a, o, and u are sounded and spelt long before the double consonants lf, lk, lm, lp, thus kálf-r, a calf; hálf-r, balf; sjálf-r, self; sálm-r, a psalm; hálm-r, balm or straw; málm-r (Dan. and Swed. malm), metal; úlf-r, a wolf; hjálpa, to belp; skjálfa, to sbudder; alpt, a swan; golf, a floor; tolf, twelve; alka, an auk; bálkr, a balk; fálki, a falcon; fólk, folk; mjólk, milk; gálgi, the gallows; bólga, ólga, etc.; so also háls, qs. hals, a neck; frjáls, qs. frjals, free. The true pronunciation only remains in skalf, skulfu, not skálf, skúlfu. This was in fact the first step towards absorption of the l as in other languages (e.g. Engl. auk, baum), but in Icel. it remained incomplete. In popular Norse the old simple vowels are still sounded (Ivar Aasen) as well as in modern Danish and Swedish, which shews that this change is purely Icel, and must have taken place after the separation from Norway; yet it is old, as we see from old MSS., Ann. Reg. of the end of the 13th century, that at that time the present pronunciation was in use; hardly any other MSS. distin-II. in ing, ung, which guish between short and long vowels. are spelt and pronounced with a long vowel instead of a short, ing, ung. In this Dictionary the long vowels \acute{a} and \acute{u} are kept in the former case (álfr, álmr, hálmr), but in the latter case always the short, ing, ung, tunga, not tunga; angi, not ángi; as also lengi, not leingi. Again, in a few instances a long vowel has passed into a short, viz. in the possessive pronoun minn binn sinn, neuter mitt bitt sitt, which the ancients wrote and pronounced minn binn sinn, mitt bitt sitt, cp. the Goth. meins, Germ. mein, etc.; even in MSS., as the Fb. (14th century latter part), we find mijtt, i.e. mitt: the word illr, evil, ill, is usually spelt so, but is still frequently pronounced illr, illt, which is the true form, the long vowel being due to the contraction, cp. Germ. ubel, Engl. evil; (Icel. say mér er ilt, not illt): drottinn, drottning, and drottna, instead of drottinn, drottning, and drottna; gott for gott; (the Ann. Reg. spells dróttning.) The distinction (by an acute) between a long and short vowel was a century ago resumed in Icel. printed books, so as to follow the present pronunciation; and since etymology and comparison with foreign languages support this practice, with the few exceptions now mentioned, it has been retained in modern Editions as well as in modern writing.

\[\beta \], the syllable vá is in modern usage throughout changed into vo, svá svo, tvá tvo, vátr votr, ván von, vápn vopn, etc., but the vowel change remains as before, e.g. væta weiness, vænta to expect, etc.; hánum (bim) is changed into honum: ve sometimes changes into w or y, Siguror= Sigvaror, dögurðr and dagverðr, yrkja from verk: of into æ, Svenskr and Scenskr, Swedish; koemi and kvæmi, veniret; scefi and svæfi, dormiret, etc.: this and other less important vowel changes are noticed in the Dictionary, especially in the introduction to each letter.

Formation by way of Inflexions.

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

A. From verbs: I. from the 1st weak conjugation feminines are formed by adding -n to the infinitive, boda-n, announcement; skipa-n, order; hugga-n, comfort; skapa-n, creation; ibra-n, repentance; helga-n, ballowing; vitra-n, vision; hindra-n, bindrance; talma-n, id.; jata-n, confession; neita-n, denial; hugsa-n, thinking; hegda-n, conduct; blessa-n, blessing; bölva-n, cursing; undra-n, admir-dion; efa-n, doubling; fjölga-n, multiplication; lifga-n, calling to life; holdga-n, incarnation; atla-n, opinion; prédika-n, a sermon; prenta-n,

printing; menta-n, breeding; tapa-n, perdition; kalla-n, vocation; vara-n, admonition; svala-n, refresbing; langa-n, desire; hreinsa-n, purification; saurga-n, pollution; byrja-n, beginning; dýrka-n, worsbip; betra-n, bettering; rotna-n, rotting, decomposition; visna-n and fölna-n, withering; hnigna-n, decay; una-n, charm (4th conjugation), etc. In mod. usage the -an is often changed into -un, thus köllun and kallan, iorun and ioran, byrjun and byrjan, the later form being even the more usual. This change freq. occurs even in very old MSS., e. g. skemton, Mork. 72, 168; etlon, devise, 10, 34; vingon, friendsbip, 166, 178; eptir-leiton, seeking, 168; flimton, reviling, 28. from the 2nd weak conjugation feminines are formed in -ing, which is added to the root, doem-ing, judgment, damnation; fylk-ing, a rank or bost; leys-ing, loosening; kenn-ing, doctrine; lik-ing, likeness, parable; viro-ing, esteem; hegn-ing and hirt-ing, chastisement; birt-ing, brightening, publication; bekk-ing, knowledge; læg-ing, bumiliation; melt-ing, digestion; send-ing, despatcb; legg-ing, laying; freist-ing, temptation; fyll-ing, fulfilment; bygg-ing, building; rign-ing, pouring with rain; foed-ing, birth; lext-ing, teaching; scem-ing, beseeming; groed-ing, bealing; upp-freed-ing, information; tæl-ing and ginn-ing, deception; adgrein-ing, distinction; menn-ing, manliness; hring-ing, pealing; deil-ing, division; beyg-ing and hneig-ing, inflexion; bend-ing, beckoning; lend-ing, alighting; ending, finishing; gerd-ing, bedging; eld-ing, lighting; efn-ing, fulfilment; preyng-ing, pressing; and a great many others: a few, as kerling a carling, prenn-ing trinity, ein-ing unity, are formed from nouns, as are also the masculines in -ingr; lækn-ing, bealing, from lækna, ad, is irregular or refers to a lost strong verb. The feminines in -an and -ing are counted by hundreds. III. from the 3rd weak conjugation and from the strong verbs, feminines are formed in -ning: -from the 3rd weak, glad-ning, gladdening; kvad-ning, greeting; sab-ning, filling; vaf-ning, entanglement; hrak-ning, tossing; vak-ning, awakening; tal-ning, counting; sam-ning, agreement; tam-ning, taming; ar-ning, tilling; far-ning, passage; var-ning, ware; hvat-ning, exbortation; set-ning, a position, thesis; lag-ning, laying down; skil-ning, understanding, discerning; rud-ning, clearing; stud-ning, upbolding; smur-ning, smearing, anointing; spur-ning, speering, asking; flut-ning, carrying; a-ning, baiting (z)a), etc. strong verbs, rit-uing, writing; lot-ning, 'louting,' veneration (luta); get-ning, begetting; kos-ning, election; sod-ning, cooking; les-ning, gleaning; rad-ning, rebuke (rada); fra-drag-ning, subtraction; uppal-ning, breeding; hlut-tek-ning, partaking; haf-ning, elevation (hefja); upp-stig-ning, ascension (stiga); snú-ning, turning (snúa); nú-ning, rubbing (gnúa): bú-ningr, dress (búa), is masc. : gör-ning, a deed (göra). shews that this word has had a strong inflexion: jat-ning, confession (játa, tt), is irregular from the 3rd weak conjugation: drótt-ning, a mistress, a queen, is formed from drottinn, a lord. This n is undoubtedly a remnant of the part. pass. In the case of the 3rd weak conjugation, this formation is an evidence that the participles in -inn were of early growth; it is curious that feminines in -ning were formed even from verbs in which that participle is not used, e. g. glad-ning, from gledja, see p. xxiv. Some of the above words are in modern usage also masculine, e. g. barning and barningr, skilning and skilningr, görning and görningr; but the feminine is older and 2. a few masculines in -natr are also formed more correct. from the same verbs, e.g. prif-naðr, tbrift (prifa); snú-naðr, profit (snúa); bú-naðr, busbandry (búa); met-naðr, ambition (meta); get-naor, begetting (geta); skap-naor, shape (skapa); skil-naor, departing (skilja): from other verbs, her-naor, barrying, freebooting (herja); as also kost-naor, cost (kosta); spar-naor, saving (spara); tru-naor, trust (trua); té-naor, belp (tœja); fé-naor, cattle; dug-naor, energy (duga); lif-naor, living (lifa): unaor, delight (una); verk-naor, working (yrkja); fögn-uðr, joy; jöfn-uðr, equity; hagn-aðr, comfort; sökn-uor, sorrow (for a lost thing); söfn-uor, congregation; vörn-uor, caution; árn-aor, intercession; þjóf-naor, theft; (mán-uor, a month, is different.) Altogether different are the old words, höl-or a bero, from- j-u or ubr a promoter, gröndubr a destroyer; mjöt-ubr, A. S. meotod = ruler; these words are very few, mostly poetical, and are used in an active IV. feminines in -sla are formed -s, a +. sense, (see Grimm's Gr.iii. 241.) from the 2nd weak conjugation, skir-sla, ordeal; geym-sla, keeping; fced-sla, food; kenn-sla, teaching; frced-sla, information; eyb-sla, spending; vig-sla, inauguration; reyn-sla, experience; gat-sla, guarding, keeping; greid-sla, payment; veit-sla, banquet; hræd-sla, fright; for-sla, sbifting; neyt-sla, taking food; been-heyt-sla, grant; reid-sla, leidsla, herð-sla, hirð-sla, etc.; often spelt with z, veizla, etc. the monosyllabic feminines in -n are chiefly formed from the roots of - n J verbs, not from the infinitive; heyr-n, bearing; spur-n, speering, news; skir-n, baptism; eig-n, owning, possession; sög-n, a saw, saying, tale; þög-n, silence; vör-n, defence; stjór-n, sway; sók-n, prosecution; fys-n, desire; aub-n, voidness; for-n, offerings; freg-n, news; ib-n, activity; njos-n, espying; laus-n, freedom; raus-n, liberality; gaup-n, a gowpen; sjó-n and sý-n, sight; þjá-n, oppression; smá-n, disgrace; bæ-n, begging;

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lik-n. bealing. mercy; og-n. awe, etc., but not very many; a few are from adjectives, as feik-n immensity, tig-n lordship, from feikinn immense, tiginn lordly: aub-na luck, stiar-na a star. VI. masculines in -dr (-tr): 1. with a radical r; al-dr, age (ala); gal-dr, spell (gala); hjal-dr, sound, battle (hjala); hlá-tr, laughter; lá-tr, litter (liggja); ar-or, a plough (erja); gro-or, growth (groa); ro-or, rowing (roa); les-tr, gleaning, reading (lesa).

2. with in-81 m flexive r; stul-or, theft (stela); bur-or, birth (bera); skur-or, a cut (skera); vör-ör, a warder (verja); bur-ör, wane (þverra); gröf-tr, digging, burial (grafa); vöx-tr, growth (vaxa); fun-dr, finding; kos-tr, chose (kjosa); má-ttr, might; þvá-ttr, a wash; drá-ttr, a draught; sla-ttr (cp. Engl. slaughter), mowing; ha-ttr, mode (haga); snu-or (snúa). a twirl; blás-tr, a blast: ó-tti, awe (óg); fló-tti, flight (flýja); bó-tti, conceit (bykkja); skjálf-ti, trembling: cp. also kul-ði, cold; foil-di, multitude; van-di, custom;—which however are not formed from verbs.

VII. in -st, -str, masc., fem., and neut.; bak-str, baking: rak-str. raking: rek-str. a drove: bor-sti. thirst (burr): trau-st, trust (from trua); fre-st, delay (from firra); ri-st, step, cp. Engl. wrist; and rei-str, a serpent, poët. (from vrida, to writbe); ba-st (from binda); flau-st (from fljóta), etc.

B. From nouns and roots. Masculines: I. with inflexive n, r, l, -unn, a few words; apt-ann, evening; jot-unn, a giant; him-inn, beaven; drótt-inn, a lord; morg-inn, morning; ar-inn, bearth: in pr. names, Od-inn, þrá-inn, etc.; Aud-unn. 2. in -urr, -arr; fjöt-urr, a fetter; bid-urr, wood-grouse; jöf-urr, cp. Germ. eber; töt-urr, tatters; kög-urr and köng-urr, texture; jad-arr, a rim; ham-arr, a bammer; hum-arr, a lobster; naf-arr, a gimlet; goll-urr, q. v.; gag-arr, q. v.; sum-arr, sum-mer (obsolete as masc.): in pr. names, Hjúlm-arr, Ein-arr, Böðv-arr, Stein-arr, Ott-arr, Gunn-arr, Iv-arr, Agn-arr, Yngv-arr, Ragn-arr, Gizurr, Vid-arr, Ulf-arr, etc. are of a different kind, viz. the latter part = -bari or -bere or -bard, thus Gunnarr = Gundebere; Einarr = Einbard. The pr. names in -an are chiefly of Gaelic origin, thus Bek-an, Kjart-an, Kalm-an, Kvar-an, Hnok-an, Kjar-an, Kyl-an, Feil-an, Bjól-an, Duf-an, Koðr-an, Kamb-an, Lun-an, Trost-an, etc., see - ull - il. ni Landn. 3. in -ull, -ill; jök-ull, an icicle; kögg-ull, articulus; röd-ull, anedge; söd-ull, a saddle; mond-ull, axle-tree; skok-ull, a sbaft; bong-ull, a stalk of seaweed; ong-ull, a book; rio-ull, a detachment of troops; bit-ull, a mouth-piece; tig-ull, a brick, a square; seg-ull, a magnet; stöp-ull, a steeple; fer-ill, a track; snig-ill, a snail; lyk-ill, a key; bist-ill, thistle; fif-ill, dandelion; bio-ill, a wooer; ket-ill, a kettle; ref-ill, tapestry; hnyk-ill, a clew; skut-ill, a barpoon; dras-ill, a charger, borse; beit-ill, a berb; smyr-ill, a bawk; dep-ill, a blot; hef-ill, brails; hvirf-ill, the crown of the head: foreign, eng-ill, an angel; kyndill, a candle. Many of these were originally diminutives, but most of them have lost that sense, as jökull from jaki. **B.** in -all : kað-all, a chain; vað-all, shallow water; kap-all, a borse. a few diminutives in -lingr; ket-lingr, a kitten; kid-lingr, a kidling; yrm-lingt, Lat. vermicula; bæk-lingt, Lat. libellus; ung-lingt, a youngling, youlb. III. in -ungr and -ingr, -lingr: 1. patronymic in plur.; Nish-ungar, Germ. Niebelung; Völs-ungar, Skjöld-ungar, Skán-ungar, Kush-ungar; Gyð-ingar, Jews; Yng-lingar, Knyt-lingar: in -lendingr, Green-lendingar, etc.: in -firdingar, Vest-firdingar; Vik-ingar, Vikings, etc. 2. in many poët. words; siklingr, ödlingr, an etbeling; mildingr; hildingr: in pr. names, Erl-ingr, Hær-ingr, etc. other words; kon-ungr, a king; sifj-ungr, a kinsman (poët.); bræðrungr and systr-ungr, a cousin; ná-ungr, a neighbour (eccl.); helm-ingr, a balf; fjord-ungt, the fourth part, a farthing; funt-ungt, the fifth part; sett-ungr, the sixth part; att-ungr, the eighth part; vetr-ungr and gemlingr, a yearling; höfr-ungr, a dolpbin; öld-ungr, an elder; bun-ingr, dress; görn-ingr, a deed; sköfn-ungr, a sbin-bone; gar-ungr, a jester; spek-ingr, a philosopher; vitr-ingr, a wise man; huml-ungr, an inch; grad-ungr, a bull: of boats, sexcer-ingr, six-oared; atter-ingr, eightoared; teinœr-ingr, ten-oared; byrd-ingr, a ship of burden. in -ingi; höfð-ingi, a captain; ætt-ingi, a kinsman; heið-ingi, a beathen; band-ingi, a prisoner; foed-ingi, a native; leys-ingi, a free man; ræningi, a robber; mord-ingi, a murderer; let-ingi, a lazy man; aumingi, a poor wretch; œr-ingi, a springal; sæl-ingi, an epicurean; Skrælingi, an Esquimaux; kunn-ingi, a friend; loem-ingi, a bird. in -undr; hof-undr, an author; vol-undr, q.v.; vis-undr, a bison: in -uni (obsolete), arf-uni, an beir; sif-uni, Goth. siponeis, a disciple; beim-uni, etc., Lex. Poët.

VI. in -ari, especially words such as dom-ari, a doomster, judge; les-ari, a reader; skrif-ari, rit-ari, a writer; skap-ari, creator; skir-ari, baptist; gjaf-ari, giver; græð-ari, bealer; Lausn-ari, Frels-ari, Redeemer; Keis-ari, Kaiser; mut-ari (poët.); vartari; ridd-ari, a knight; stall-ari, stabularius; kval-ari, tormenter:there are few of these words in old writers, but they have increased, especially in nouns denoting business, leik-ari, a jester; skó-ari, a sboemaker; vef-ari, a weaver; pront-ari, a printer; songv-ari, a singer, musician; ekinn-ari, sút-ari, bak-ari, fiòl-ari, bof-ari, hatt-ari; roed-ari,

an oarsman,—some of which occur in olden times: foreign, kjall-ari,

a cellar : salt-ari, a psalter : in -ali, -li, a few words, abi-li : rang-ali, a lobby; skark-ali, tumult; taf-ali, trouble; saf-ali, a sable: kast-ali, a castle: in -aldi, glóp-aldi, digr-aldi, Tas-aldi, pumb-aldi, leggj-aldi, VII. in -andi, active - 4... him-aldi, ribb-aldi, a very few words. participles; veg-andi, a slayer; bú-andi or bón-di (hús-bó-ndi, Engl. busband); fiá-ndi, a foe; fræ-ndi, a kinsman; and numberless participles when used as substantives, e.g. grat-andi, weeper; eig-andi, VIII. in -si; van-si, disowner; fagn-endr, heyr-andi, etc.

grace; of-si, passion; gal-si, gaiety. I. in -d, -b, or -t, formed chiefly from adjec-Feminines: tives, and feminine also in cognate languages (e. g. old Germ. -ida); a vowel change takes place wherever the root vowel is changeable: the d, d, and t are phonetical changes depending on the final letter. In this way a great many feminines (more than a hundred) are formed, hx-0. beight; dyp-d, depth; vid-d, width; breid-d, breadth; leng-d, length; fz-d, fewness; merg-d, multitude; stoer-d, size; byk-t, thickness; byng-d, beaviness; erf-d, inberitance; grim-d, ferocity; heil-d, wholeness; heli-t, a balf; deil-d, a sbare; grein-d, distinction; frem-d, q.v.; scem-d, bonour; elisi-d, eternity; tryg-d, fidelity; hryg-d, sorrow; sek-t, guilt; spek-t, wisdom; nek-t, nakedness; hefn-d, revenge; nefn-d, a committee; vern-d, protection; gren-d, vicinity; vil-d, willingness; girn-d, desire; dirf-d, daring; dýt-d, glory; lyg-d, a lie: kyr-b. calmness; hvil-d, rest; reyn-d, experience; eym-d, misery; deyf-o, numbness; leyn-d, secrecy; fræg-o, fame; gnæg-o, wealtb; heg-o, ease; væg-o, mercy; mæg-o, affinity; vinsæl-d, popularity; van-d, expectation; fegr-d, beauty; megr-d, meagreness; feig-d, feyness; mýk-ð, meekness: all in -sem-d, skyn-sem-d, reason; unaðsem-d, delight; and many others formed from nouns and adjectives indiscriminately. Of a different kind are hul-d, mystery; skul-d, debt; afun-d, envy; nán-d, neighbourbood; vis-t, abiding; frét-t. news; dyg-o, virtue; gnot-t, abundance; sot-t, sickness; sæt-t, settlement: and still more nat-t, night; rod-d, voice; and similar words, which can be seen if compared with kindred languages (Germ., II. in -ska, prop. -iska, and thus causing umlaut; bernska, childhood; mæl-ska, eloquence; gced-ska, grace; græ-ska, spite; gleym-ska, forgetfulness; fyrn-ska, age, decay; vit-ska, wisdom; menn- he will ska, manbood (and in compds, ragmenn-ska, cowardice; karlmenn-ska, valour; gód-mennska, gentleness; ill-mennska, cruelty; ú-m., slotb; var-m., meanness, etc.); heim-ska, foolishness; el-ska, love; il-ska and vánd-ska, evil passion; œr-ska, youtb; fifl-ska, folly; dæl-ska, liberty; tíð-ska and lýð-ska, usage, custom; kæn-ska, craft: in names of people or their tongues, En-ska, English; Scen-ska, Swedish; Grik-ska, Greek; Ir-ska, Irisb: irreg. and without umlaut, in Val-ska, Welsb; Dan-ska, Danish; and mod. as in Ital-ska, Italian; Spán-ska, Spanish: in -eskja or -neskja, inserting n, forn-eskja, antiquity; vitn-eskja, knowledge; flat-neskja, flat land, plain, level; manneskja, a man (mod.); haro-neskja, barsbness, barness. III. indecl. fem. in -i, -gi, -ni, formed from adjectives; bræð-i anger, from bráðr bot; mæð-i from móðr; hreyst-i valour, from hraustr; helt-i lameness, from haltr lame, etc., see p. xviii. (-usta), a few words; orr-osta, fight (cp. Germ. ernst); fulln-usta, fulfilment; holl-usta, bomage; kunn-usta, knowledge (Germ. kunst); þjónusta. service (Germ. dienst); for-osta, beadsbip; unn-usta, a spouse, (unn-V. in -átta, a few words; víð-átta, abroad; kunn--eHa usti.m. a lover.) átta, knowledge; bar-átta, battle; vedr-átta, weather, temperature, (forátta, q. v., is different.) VI. in -ung; hörm-ung, vexation; launung, secrecy; laus-ung, looseness; naud-ung, constraint; hád-ung, indignity; sundr-ung, scattering; verð-ung (poet.), king's bousebold. in -und, a few words; pus-und, thousand; hör-und, Lat. cutis; teg-und, species, kind; of-und, spite; vit-und, knowledge; ti-und, teind, titbe; átt-und, the eighth part, fjaor-und (obsolete): in local names, as Sól-und, Borg-und (Burgundy), Eik-und; bus-und and hör-und are also used as 2. in -ynja, Lat. -ina, a very few words; ás-ynja, a goddess; -4 n/4 for-ynja, an ogre; ulf-ynja and varg-ynja, a sbe-wolf, lup-ina: mod. -inna, keisara-inna, is scarcely used, and is borrowed through Dan. VIII. special; man from Germ, and cannot therefore be called Icel. in -ingja, ham-ingja, luck: in -sa, heil-sa, bealtb. IX. a kind of diminutive; in -la, hris-la, a little twig; hynd-la, Lat. canicula (Mar. 494, v. l.); tvævet-la, a ewe two years old: in -ka, stúl-ka, qs. staul-ka (from stauli), a girl. Different are hal-ka, slippiness; hlú-ka, thaw; har-ka, bardness: as also ga in mæð-gur, mother and daughter.

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

I. the derivated neuters in -i (see p. xviii); they -i + are formed from adjectives or from roots of words, as -leysi want, from -lauss; félauss penniless, whence féleysi 'pennilessness;' tíki might, kingdom, from rikt mighty; lýti fault, from ljótt ugly; æði madness, from oor mad; goods goods, from good; frelsi freedom, from frjals free; ágæti goodness, from ágæti good. They sometimes have a col-

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lective sense: and in compounds any word may become neuter, regardless of its gender when simple, e. g. -berni from barn. a bairn: -menni from maor (stór-menni, ung-menni, góð-menni, ill-menni); -gresi from gras, (ill-gresi weeds, blom-gresi flowers); -nevti from nautr. (föru-nevti. fellowship); al-pingi, but ping; vald and veldi, power; nafn and -nefni, a name: stafn and stefni, a stem; band and -bendi, a string; garor and -gerði, a fence: ból and -bœli, a den: land and -lendi: sáð and sæði. seed; lund and -lyndi, temper; orð and -yrði, a word; fugl and -fygli, a fowl; munnr and -mynni, moutb; helsi a necktie, from háls a neck: vætti testimony, from váttr a witness: hall-æri a bad season, famine, from ar a year; edli and adal, nature; -indeed any word may thus be changed into neuter. 2. in -endi; eyr-endi, errand; kvik-endi, a creature; heil-indi, bealth; væl-indi, gullet; chiefly only in plur., as vis-indi, science; hygg-endi, good sense; sannindi, truth : tid-indi, tidings : lik-indi, likelibood : hlunn-endi, endowments: dvr-endi, costly things: rang-indi, injustice: rett-indi, rights: leid-indi, tediousness; hard-indi, a bad season; sár-indi, soreness; klókendi, sbrewdness; frio-endi, fine things: in -erni, denoting kin, cp. - Sui 4 Ulf. fabrein = πάτρα and γονείε, brebrabans = άδελφοί, whence Engl. breibren, cp. also Lat. -ernitas; fad-erni, brod-erni, mod-erni, fatberbood, etc.; þjóð-erni, nationality (mod.); lund-erni, temper; líf-erni, conduct of life; besides sal-erni, síð-erni (q.v.): in -elsi, 2 very few words, reyk-elsi, incense; fang-elsi, a prison; hrokk-elsi, a stone grig, is prob. different: in -ildi, fifr-ildi, a butterfly; pykk-ildi, callousness: in -di, el-di, q. v. (ala); upp-el-di, education: in -in, bynd-in, a sheaf; ald-in, fruit: in -ili, heim-ili, bome. II. in -sl (-sli); brig-sl, rebuke: kvn-sl. prodigy; smyr-sl, ointment; byng-sl, beaviness; bæg-sl, fins, (bogr, a bow); eym-sl, soreness; œxl (qs. œk-sl, from vaxa), excrescence; skrim-sl, a monster; cer-sl, mad pranks, (cerr, mad); bei-sl, a bridle; byrm-sl, mercy; renn-sli, a watercourse, 2. in -sn: hoensn, poultry; rzk-sn, rags; fylg-sni, q. v. III. in -al. etc.: oðal, a feud; með-al, medicine (mod.); að-al, nature: in -an, gam-an, joy; and a few other words but little used, e.g. 6-ár-an, a bad season; 6-lyfj-an, poison; 6-at-an, offal of food: in -in, -n, ald-in, fruit; megin, main power; teg-in, gods; meg-n, power; teg-n, rain; vat-n, water: in -gin, sed-gin, father and daughter; syst-kin, brother and tister; moed-gin, mother and daughter: in -ad, her-ad, a county; hundr-að, bundred; for-að, q.v.; höf-uð, a bead; in -ald, kaf-ald, snow; fol-ald, a foal; ker-ald, a tub; haf-ald, q.v.; gim-ald, an opening; eisk-ald (poët.), beart; rek-ald, a wreck: in -arn, is-arn (poët.), iron; ak-arn, an acorn; fo-arn, a crop; und-arn, afternoon: in -t. fros-t, frose, from frjósa: in -ang, hun-ang, boney.

The following are to be regarded in the light of compds: + masculines in -leikr and -leiki; kær-leikr, love; sann-leikr, trutb; heilag-leiki, boliness, (many words): in -domr, -dæmi (n.), Engl. -dom, Germ. -thurn, helgi-domr, bolidom; Kristin-domr, Christendom; heiðindómr, beathendom; mann-dómr, manbood; lær-dómr, learning; vísdomr, wisdom; konung-domr, kingdom; jarl-domr, earldom, etc.: in -shapr, Germ. -schaft, vin-skapr, friendship; fjand-skapr, enmity; félag-skapr, fellowsbip; skáld-skapr, poetry; fifl-skapr, folly; greyskapr, meanness; greið-skapr, readiness, etc. (several words): in farangr, leið-angr, levy; far-angr, baggage, etc. (several worts):

in -úð and -vðgi, contr. from bygð, cp. A. S. bygð; denotting temper, mind, Öl-uð, sincerity; ill-uð, spite; var-uð, beedfulness; ást-uð,
love; mann-uð, bumanity; harð-uð, barðness; grimm-uð, cruelty;
grunn-yðgi, sballow mind, gullibility; harð-yðgi, etc.: different are misk-unn, mercy; vark-unn, excuse (from unna, cp. afund, envy): in -semi from -samr, miskun-semi, mercy, etc. III. neuters in -afi; aud-cefi, riches; ör-cefi, wilderness (only in plur.): in -ord, akin to A.S. wyrth = weird = fate, god-ord, priestbood; met-ord, dignity; gjaf-orð, marriage; vit-orð, intelligence; ban-orð, death weird; bón-orð, courting; lof-ord and heit-ord, promise; vatt-ord, testimony; leg-ord, q. v., in many of which it is simply derived from ord = word: in -læti, from adjectives in -látr, rétt-læti, righteousness; ör-læti, liberality, etc.

Masculines in -dagi; bar-dagi, battle; ein-dagi, term; mál-dagi, a deed; skil-dagi, condition: feminine pr. names in -unnr, -ny, Steinunnr, Ing-unn, Þór-unn, Sæ-unn, etc.; Sig-ný, Ás-ný, Þór-ný, etc.: in beiðr or -eiðr, -ríðr, Ragn-eiðr, Sig-ríðr: masculine pr. names in -mundr, -ndr, -or, Guò-mundr, þrá-ndr, Eyv-indr, Ön-undr, Bár-ðr (qs. Bár-röðr), þór-ðr (qs. þór-röðr), and many others.

ADJECTIVES.—They are either simple, as fag-r, góð-r, sæt-r, or formed by inflexion:

I. in -ligr, Engl. -ly, Germ. -lieb, in mod. usage spelt and pronounced -ligr, counted by hundreds,

a. twofold adjectives, e.g. sein-ligr (seinn, slow, and -ligr); eilfi-ligr, eternal; sæl-ligr (sæll); grimm-ligr (grimmr), vitr-ligr, fagr-ligr, harð-ligr, fram-ligr, spak-ligr, fróð-ligr, kát-ligr, hag-ligr, rang-ligr, hein-ligr, góð-ligr, feig-ligr, hljóð-ligr(hljóðr, silent), væn-ligr, þung-ligr; veik-ligr, weakly; ung-ligr, heil-ligr; mín-ligr, like myself, etc.

B. with a binding vowel i or u, most of which seem to be formed from verbs; virðu-ligr, wortby (virða); mátu-ligr, deserved; kostu-ligr, costly (kosta); skipu-ligr, orderly (skipa); tígu-ligr, magnificent; tíku-ligr, rich, opulent; risu-ligr,

elevated, grand ;-often in mod. usage spelt with ug, viroug-ligr, rikugligr, etc.: with i, sœmi-ligr, seeming (sœma); œski-ligr, desirable (œskja); hæði-ligr, ridiculous (hæða); œsi-ligr, violent (œsa); þægiligr, agreeable (bægja); drengi-ligr, bold; senni-ligr, probable (sanna); skyndi-ligr, sudden (skynda); zeti-ligr, eatable (eta); hoefi-ligr, prodent (hoefa); hyggi-ligr, prudent (hyggja); skemti-ligr, amusing (skemta); girni-ligr and fysi-ligr, desirable (fysa); glæsi-ligr, splendid (glæsa); leyni-ligr, a secret (leyna); heyri-ligr (heyra); eydi-ligr, empty (eyda); heppi-ligr, lucky; gzti-ligr, cautious (gzta); illi-ligr, ill-looking. formed from nouns; dyro-ligr, glorious; and-ligr, spiritual; hold-ligr, carnal; likam-ligr, bodily; verald-ligr, worldly; Guo-ligr, godly; dag-ligr, daily; ár-ligr, yearly; stund-ligr, temporary; siò-ligr, wellbred; mann-ligr, manly; gæfu-ligr, lucky; elli-ligr, aged; prek-ligr, stout; undar-ligr, wonderful; vig-ligr, martial; grút-ligr, wailing; hlæg-ligr, laugbable; kvenn-ligr, womanlike; karlmann-ligr, manly; hof-ligr, moderate; hegom-ligr, vain: inserting s, yndis-ligr, charming.

8. with double inflexion; heilag-ligr, boly; vesal-ligr, wretched; mikil-ligr, grand; gamal-ligr, old-looking; frækn-ligr, valiant; ad-dáanligr, wonderful; ymis-ligr, various; heimol-ligr, intimate. 1. as from strong verbs, a. participles of strong ticinial adjectives B. participial adjectives from lost verbs; bog-inn, verbs, in -inn. bowed : tog-inn, stretched : hrokk-inn, curled : rot-inn, rotten : hok-inn, stooping; lod-inn, shaggy; las-inn, dilapidated; snod-inn, shorn; fúinn, rotten; bolg-inn, bulged, swoln; lu-inn, weary; solg-inn, gloaty. sundry adjectives formed from verbs with a radical n: heidinn, beathen; Krist-inn, Christian; tig-inn, noble; feg-inn, fain; eig-inn, own; cer-inn, ample; yfr-inn, id.; op-inn, open. 5. with a single n; jaf-n, even; for-n, old; gjar-n, willing; freek-n, valiant; syk-n, sackless; grœn-n, green (from gróa). e. many adjectives denoting apt, given to, or the like; id-inn, busy, sedulous; had-inn, mocking; hrees-inn, conceited; roed-inn, talkative; kost-gæf-inn, painstaking; hygg-inn, prudent; gæt-inn, watchful; skrýt-inn, funny; hlýð-inn, obedient; lyg-inn, mendacious; gleym-inn, forgetful; skreit-inn, untruthful; breyt-inn, fickle, sbifty; feim-inn, sby; kim-inn, ironical; grett-inn, frowning; bell-inn, tricking; rýn-inn, prying; frétt-inn, enquiring; hitt-inn, bitting; styrfinn, peevisb; slys-inn, bapless; hepp-inn, bappy, lucky; uf-inn, rough; glim-inn, a nimble wrestler; send-inn, sandy, etc. 2 as from weak verbs: in -aor; participles, tal-aor, bod-aor, kall-aor, etc.: participial, aldr-aor, aged; gaml-aor, doted; vilj-aor, willing; blessaor, blessed; bolv-aor, cursed; hug-aor, daring; olv-aor, tipsy; in -or, hær-or, boary; lær-or, learned; reyn-dr, experienced; eyg-or, eyed; grein-dr, clever, discerning : different is kal-dr, cold, etc. ciples in -andi; les-andi, able to read: often in a gerundial sense, opolandi, intolerable; ohaf-andi, unfit; over-andi; oger-andi, impossible, etc.: from those in -andi come the Engl. words in -ing, d being changed III. in -igr, -ugr, -agr; in Goth. etc. all three forms are used indiscriminately; in Icel. the ancients prefer-igr, the modern-ugr; (-agr remains only in heil-agr, boly, from heil-l); aud-igr, wealthy; matt-igr, migbty; blod-igr, bloody; naud-igr, unwilling; mod-igr, moody; gof-ugr, noble; of-ugr, backward, inverse; hof-ugr, beavy; kunnigr, known; prott-ugr and öfl-ugr, strong; örd-ugr, arduus; grad-igr, greedy; vit-ugt, witty, clever; sid-ugt, well-bred; stöd-ugt, steady; synd-ugr, sinful; verd-ugr, wortby; minn-ugr, mindful; skyld-ugr, dutiful; heipt-igr, bating; kröpt-ugr, powerful; ráo-ugr, ready, sagacious; slott-ugr, wily; leir-ugr, clayey; mold-ugr and ryk-ugr, dusty; snjó-ugr, snowy; hróð-ugr, exultant: in -úðigr, -minded; grimm-úðigr, fierce, etc. 2. simple forms, mostly poët., as spár-kar, prophecying; mein-gir, moaning, Lex. Poët. IV. in -ottr, O. H. G. -obt, A. S. -ibt, Germ. -icht; denoting colour, shape, etc.; dumb-ottr, dusky; skj-óttr, chequered; frekn-óttr, freckly; rönd-óttr, striped; flekkóttr, q.v.; skjöld-óttr; brönd-óttr, brindled; dröfn-óttr, q.v.; bild-óttr, sokk-óttr, bles-óttr, gols-óttr, bleikál-óttr, móál-óttr, vind-óttr, etc., all of colour: of shape, or, as Lat.-osus, denoting all over, covered with; knöttóttr, ball-sbaped; tind-óttr, with peaks; bár-óttr, waved; kringl-óttr, round; hnöll-óttr, böll-óttr, ball-formed; hlykkj-óttr, crooked; göt-óttr, full of boles, ragged; sköll-óttr, bald; koll-óttr, bumble (cow); hruf-óttr, rugged; hnyfl-óttr, etc. := Lat. -osus, hrukk-óttr, rugosus; bylj-óttr, gusty; refj-óttr, crafty; göldr-óttr, a wily wizard; skerj-óttr, full of skerries; gör-óttr, poisoned; kvist-óttr, knotty; sök-ótt, baving many enemies, etc. etc. :—a rich harvest of such words is found in Hjaltalin's Icel. Botany, rendering the Lat. technical terms in -osus. -all, -ull, -ill; lit-ill, little; mik-ill, great, muckle; gam-all, old; ves-all, poor: as a kind of iterative adjective, denoting frequency or tendency, hverf-ull, shifty, changeable; svik-all, false; gjöf-ull, open-handed; pag-all, taciturn; spur-ull, speering, curious; stop-all, sbifting; for-ull, vagrant; smug-all, penetrating; tos-ull, stumbling, tottering (of a horse); at-all, fierce; hvik-ull, wavering; gong-ull and reik-all, rambling; hug-all, minding, observing; ris-ull, early rising; sog-ull, telling tales; svip-all, sbifty; (these words are not very numerous.) In mod. usage -ull; pög-ull = pag-all; öt-ull, pert: but -all is kept in gam-all, vet-all.

VI. in -samr; hóf-samr, tbrifty; skyn-samr, clever, all, ves-all.

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intelligent; feng-samt, q.v.; lan-samt, lucky; sid-samt, upright, bonest;] frið-samr, peaceful; líkn-samr and miskun-samr, merciful; ró-samr, calm: grun-samr, suspicious: idiu-samr, busy: atorku-samr, starf-samr, bard-working; vorkun-samr, forbearing; rok-samr, officious; gamansamr, merry; ard-samr, profitable; and many others. -skr, Germ. -sch, Engl. -isb; bern-skr, childish; mæl-skr. eloquent: brjót-skr, stubborn; ní-skr, stingy; bei-skr, bitter; dæl-skr, easy; fift-skr, foolish: heim-skr. silly: brei-skr. brittle: va-skr. kar-skr. hor-skr. röskr. vigorous; fri-skr. fresb: esp. in names of nations, Dan-skr. Danish; Scen-skr, Swedish; En-skr, English; Ir-skr, Irish; Skot-skr, Scottish; Val-skr. Welsb: Gri-skr. Greek; Finn-skr, Finnisb; Ger-skr, Russian; Bret-skr, Britisb (i. e. Welsb); Gaut-skr, Gautisb: in -eyskr, Suorevskr, Orkn-evskr, Fær-evskr, from Sudor, the Orkneys, the Faroes; in -lend-skr, -lenzkr (-land), Is-lenzkr, Icelandic; Green-lenzkr, Greenlandish (but Gren-skr of the county in Norway): in -del-skr (dalr): in -ver-skr (-verjar). Vík-verskr. bjóð-verskr (German). Róm-verskr (Roman), formed from Vik-verjar, bjóð-verjar, Róm-verjar (Romans): in -neskr, Sax-neskr, Saxon; Got-neskr, Gotbic; Frakk-neskr, Frankish or French:—this n belongs to the noun, cp. Saxon, Gotnar, Lat. Gothones: hence the mod. names (formed by a false analogy, since the noun has no n), Rúss-neskr, Russian; Prúss-neskr, Prussian, etc.: in appellatives, him-neskr, beavenly (himinn); jard-neskr, eartbly VIII. in -cenn; cp. Goth, -cin; O. H. G. -in; A. S. (irreg.) -en; in five words, esp. denoting the quarters of heaven, austr-cenn, eastern: nor-cenn, northern, Norse: suor-cenn, southern, Scot, southron; vestr-cenn, western: also aldr-cenn, aged; -in all these words the r seems to belong to the root: út-rœnn, haf-rænn, blowing from the sea, are mod. words formed by analogy: ein-roenn, peculiar, odd, is qs. ein-rynn; but how can we explain fjall-roenn in Kristni S. ch. 6 in a verse of the year 908, unless this too is due to a false analogy? adjectives in -latr, -mannered; dramb-latr, stor-latr; mikil-latr, proud; litil-latr, bumble; vand-latr, zealous; rett-latr, righteous; or-latr, liberal; fá-latr, silent, cold; bakk-latr, thankful, etc.: in -leitr, -faced, looking, fol-leitr, pale; bykk-leitr, etc.: in -eygr, -eyed, fagrevgr, fair-eyed, etc.: in lyndr, -mooded, tempered, god-lyndr, gentle; ill-lyndr, pettisb; grá-lyndr, spiteful; fjöl-lyndr, fickle; fá-lyndr, melancholy; fljót-lyndr, bot-tempered; ör-lyndr, liberal, etc.: in -karr, varkarr, cautious; laun-karr, lurking: in -rædr, att-rædr, ni-rædr, tiræðr, tolf-ræðr (see p. xxi), prob. akin to Goth. ga-rahjan = numerare; cp. also rod, a row: - these with several others may be regarded

VERBS .- The 1st and 4th weak conjugations, as also the strong, consist of primitive words; the 2nd and 3rd weak consist of derivatives from nouns, adjectives, and preterites of strong verbs (see the remarks on the umlaut); the exceptions are the verbs of the 1st with inflexive syllables. Inflexions: I. in -na, denoting to become, grow so and so; these words seem originally to be formed from strong participles or adjectives in -inn, whence the n in the inflexion; and so they may serve as guides in tracing lost strong verbal in-1. where a participle or adjective in -inn exists; rod-na, to blush (rodinn); vis-na, to wither (visinn); sof-na, to go to sleep (sofinn); dof-na, to get benumbed (dofinn); vak-na, to awake (vakinn); bog-na, to be bowed (boginn); klök-na, to be softened; drukk-na, to drown (drukkinn); prot-na, to come to an end (protinn); stork-na, to be curdled (storkinn); brot-na, to break (brotinn); rot-na, to rot (rotinn); sod-na, to be cooked (sod-inn); hlot-nast, to fall to one's lot (hlotinn); skrid-na, to slip (skridinn); svid-na, to be singed (sviðinn); blik-na, to turn pale (blikja); slit-na, to be torn (slitinn); rif-na, to be rent (rifinn); vik-na, to give way (vikinn); hnip-na, to quail (hnip-inn); fú-na, to rot (fúinn); brád-na, to melt (brádinn); togna, to become leady (toginn); bólg-na, to bulge, swell (bólginn); hnigna, to decay (hniginn); gis-na, to be 'geizened' (gisinn); las-na, to decay (lasinn); slok-na, to be quenched; hang-na, to become hanginn. where a lost participle can be suggested; pag-na, to become silent; glupna, q. v.; kvik-na, to be engendered; hit-na, to become bot; fit-na, to grow fat; dig-na, to get wet; glid-na, q.v.; dod-na, q.v.; los-na, to get loose; stik-na, to be roasted; por-na, to be dry (purr, porrinn); lif-na, to become alive; bid-na, hlá-na, and bá-na, to thaw; kaf-na, to be choked; 2. formed from plain adjectives, perhaps by way of analogy to the above; hard-na, to barden, grow bard (hardr); stirdna (stiror, stiff); bykk-na (bykkr, stout); sort-na, to become black (svartr); hljóð-na, to become silent (hljóðr); föl-na, to grow pale (fölr); gul-na, to grow yellow (gulr); ves-na, to grow worse (verri); bat-na, to grow better (bati); bla-na, to grow blue (blat); gra-na (grar, grey); dökk-na, to darken (dökkr, black); vök-na, to get wet (vökvi); súr-na, to get sour (súr); hvít-na, to whiten (hvítr); sár-na, to smart (sárt); volg-na (volgt, lukewarm); glad-na, to be gladdened (gladt); meyr-na (meyrt, Germ. murbe); hlý-na, to get warm (hlýt); tré-na, to dry (tré, a log); ré-na, to sink, dwindle; gild-na (gildr, stout). 3. the sense is different in such words as sam-na, to collect (saman); gam-na (gaman); fag-na, to rejoice (feg-inn); sak-na, to miss; gag-na, to gain; tig-na,

to bomour (tiginn): as also Ktist-na, to Christianize (Kristinn); drótt-na, to rule (dróttinn); var-na, to shun; spyr-na, to spurn, etc.

in -ga, from adjectives in -igr; aud-ga, to enrich (audigr); hel-ga, to hallow (heilagr); rád-gast, to take counsel, see p. xxiv.

2. im -ka, formed from adjectives, to become (and to make) so and so; hæk-ka, to beighten; læk-ka, to lower; fæk-ka, to become few; dýp-ka, to deepen; min-ka, to lessen; smæk-ka, to become smaller; stok-ka, to become larger; breid-ka, to become broad; vid-ka, to widen; mjók-ka, to make narrow; sid-ka, to become 'sid;' sein-ka, to make slow, etc., see p. xxiv; some of these are also intrans., e. g. min-ka, to lessen and to become less.

III. in -sa and -ra, a kind of iterative verb mentioned in p. xxiv.

IV. in -la, id.

Final Remarks on the Formation of Words. From the roots fresh words branch out by means of prefixed or suffixed syllables: the ablaut is probably due to a prefix (reduplication), the umlaut to a lost inflexion; root vowels seem not to change of themselves, but from some outward cause. Ablaut, umlaut, and inflexions are the three chief agents in forming words. All three degrees of formation may be found in a single word; e. g. kann (knew) is a strong preterite, formed by way of ablaut; whence kenna, to teach, by umlaut; whence kenn-sla, teaching, by inflexion: or to take another example,-from heil-l. whole, comes heil-agr. holy, whence hel-ga, to sanctify, whence helgan (i. e. hel-g-a-n), where we have ablaut + threefold inflexion: so also from són atonement, sacrifice (in sónar-göltr, sónar-drevri, sacrificial blood, Germ, subne), is formed syn-0 (in old MSS, spelt syn-b), a sin, a thing to be atoned for, whence synd-ugr sinful, whence syndg-a to sin, whence syndga-n (syn-d-g-a-n) sinfulness. Yet beyond son with its long vowel, as well as heill with its diphthong, lie primitive words whence son and heill were formed by means of ablaut, and so in many other cases. The growth of words is slow, and between the first and last of these formations centuries elapsed: -- son is a heathen word, synd and derivatives are Christian; heill, heilagr, and helga are heathen, whereas helgan is Christian. Many of the inflexions are the latest, and from them were formed fresh words to express ideas unknown in heathen times: such especially are most of the feminines in -n and -ing (from verbs) of late growth, and but few of them perhaps known to the men of the 10th century (the Saga time); some of the new words displaced older, e.g. hugga-n, comfort; but likn is older: again, the umlaut belongs to the early, the ablaut to the earliest stage of the language, -domr (doom), doema (deem), dæming (deeming, damnation), represent the three steps. In some instances the succession is different, and an inflexion comes between ablaut and umlaut, thus purr dry, por-sti thirst, whence pyr-str thirsty; gróa to grow, gró-or growth, whence græða to beal, whence græð-sla bealing; and many others.

Pet Names.

These are diminutives, and in compound names are chiefly formed by a sort of contraction and by changing a strong declension into a weak (usually in the latter, but sometimes in the former part of the name), or by adding -si, -ka, or the like: I. girls; Sigga from Sig-rior; Gunna from Guo-run; Inga from Ing-unn, Ing-veldr; Imba from Ingi-björg; Gudda from Guð-riðr; Manga from Margrét; Valka from Val-gerðr; Ranka from Ragn-eiðr and Ragn-hildr; Júka from Jú-hanna; Tobba from Þor-björg; Sissa from Sig-þrúðr; Kata (Engl. Kate) from Katrin; Kitta from Kristin; Asta from As-trior; pura from pur-ior; Dora from Hall-dora, etc.; Disa from Val-dis, Vig-dis, Her-dis, etc.; Geira from Geir-laug; Frida from Hólm-fríðr, etc.; þrúða from Jar-þrúðr, Sig-þrúðr; Lauga from Guðlaug; Asa from As-laug. II. boys; Siggi from Sig-uror; Gvendr from Guð-mundr; Simbi from Sig-mundr; Brynki from Bryn-jólfr; Steinki from Stein-grimr; Mangi from Magnús; Rúnki from Rún-ólfr; Sveinki from Sveinn; Sebbi from Sig-björn, Svein-björn (rare); Erli from Erl-indr (Erlingr); Gutti from Guthormr, or rarely Guð-brandr, - nú skal hann Gutti (Guddi?) setja ofan, Safn ii. 128; Kobbi from Jakob; Valdi from bor-valdr; Mundi or Asi from As-mundr, etc.; Láki from borlákr; Leifi from þor-leifr; Láfi from Ólafr; Eyvi from Eyj-ólfr; Keli from bor-kell; Laugi from Gunn-laugr; Tumi (Engl. Tommy) from Thomas occurs in Icel, as an independent name about the middle of the 12th century (Sturl.), and was probably borrowed from the English; Fúsi from Vig-fús; Grímsi from Grímr; Jónsi from Jón (Engl. Johnny); Björsi from Björn; Bensi from Benedikt. These names, and others similar to them, are not of yesterday, but can be traced back even to the heathen time; many of the old names with weak declension in -i and -a were probably originally pet names, e. g. Bjarni from Björn; Arni (Arne) from Örn; Bersi from Björn; Karli (Engl. Charley) from Karl; Jóra from Jóreiðr; Ragna from compounds in Ragn-, Ragn-eiðr; Ingi and Inga from compounds in Ing-; Goddi (Laxd., cp. Germ. Götze) probably from compounds in God- (Gudmundr) as the present Gudda of girls; Boddi (a name of the 8th century) from those in Bod-

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

Compound Words.

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

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

REMARKS ON THE SPELLING IN VELLUM MSS.

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

A. In inflexions:

I. vowels:—the MSS. use o and u as well as e and i indiscriminately in declensions of nouns and verbs, the oldest almost always o and e, as tungor, tongues; oldor, waves; timom, xmes; bododot, kollodom, gordosk, etc.: e, i, as time, a time; elle, age; fader, father; timenn, the time; bodader, fylger, etc.: most MSS. (the later) prefer u, and so it has come into the normal spelling; for the use of e, see introduction to that letter (signif. B), p. 114: in inflexions, -oll, -orr, -odr, -osta, -on, instead of -ull, -urr, -udr, -usta, -un (see pp. xxxii, xxxiii); as also in dat. pl. with the article, timonom, hondonom; the pret. tolod, dicta; kollod, vocata; kollodom, vocavimus: also-endi, -enn, -ell, instead of -indi, -inn, -ill.

II. consonants:—the reflex. is in very old MSS. spelt -sc (-zc or -sp), but in the usual way -z, -zt, -szt,

B. In root syllables: I. vowels: 1. long and short vowels are usually not distinguished, except in very few MSS., e. g. Ann. Reg., which MS. is of a like interest for Icel. in this respect, as the Ormulum for Early English. Later MSS, began to distinguish by doubling the long vowels, $aa = \acute{a}$, $ij = \acute{i}$, $oo = \acute{o}$, $w = \acute{u}$, but mostly without a fixed rule; this way of spelling has remained in English, e.g. Engl. foot = Icel. fot, blood = bloo. At last the marking the long vowels with an accent was resumed, as taught by Thorodd. special letters, a. the spelling of ö varies very much; the ancients had a double ö sound (ø and o), but both were soon confounded, and o was spelt indiscriminately in a sixfold or eightfold fashion, o, a, au, av, . 6 (born, barn, baurn, bavrn, born, born), and was thus confounded with several vowels, e. g. with the diphthong av, the o and δ , the α and a. e. g. rad may be = raud red or rod a row, log may be log a lowe or log laws, lavg may be laug a bath or log laws, holl may be hall a beel or holl a ball, etc.; in print \(\psi \) was used for about two hundred years, till at the beginning of this century it was replaced by the present ö, which was probably borrowed from the German. B. the e and æ

were confounded, and in some few MSS, it is almost a rule, as the Mork., the Njála (Arna-Magn. 468), the Kb. of Sæm., and the fragment Arna-Magn. 748, cp. e. g. the print of Baldrs Draumar in Sæm. Edda by Möbius, pp. 255, 256; thus teki = tœki, seti = sæti, reður = rœður, beta = bœta, be = bœ (a bouse), sekia = sækja, fela = fæla, mela = mæla, and vice versa; e, a, instead of e, setti = setti, ælli = elli, see introduction to letter E, p. 113; $\alpha i = ei$ freq. In the east of Icel. the æ and æ were, up to the beginning of the 18th century, sounded not = Engl. long i as they are at present, but as Germ. ē or ä, Engl. ā, with a protracted sound: many puns referring to this provincialism are recorded by Jon Olafsson, e. g. the ditty, mer sú merin (= mærin) ljósa í minni er,—the pun is in merr=a mare and mær ≈ a maid being sounded alike; Hann Bersi minn í Bēl Hún er gengin á reður með honum, see Jon Olassson, Essay on Icel. Orthography of the year 1756 (in MS.) The poet Stefan Olafsson, a native of the east of Icel. (died 1688), still rhymes brekr (i. e. brækr) and lekr (= stillat). It is likely that the MSS, above named were written, if not composed, in the) east of Icel. In still earlier times this pronunciation was no doubt universal, but not so six or seven hundred years ago. Icel. (see p. xxix) confounded the two sounds $\alpha(e)$ and $\alpha(a)$; yet for a long time afterwards both characters g and o were still used, but upside down, without any regard to etymology, till at last the Roman & took the place in writing of both g and o. δ , the u and v were used. indiscriminately, e. g. tvngv = tungu, bvndv = bundu; and, on the other hand, ualld = valld, uera = vera, uit = vit, etc. €. the i served for i and j (ior $\delta = j\ddot{o}r\dot{\delta}$): ja is especially in very old MSS, often spelt ea, earn = jarn (cp. Thorodd in Skálda): in old poems the j always serves as a vowel in alliteration, which in mod. usage sounds harsh, though it may be used; but ia, io, etc. were, on the other hand, one syllable, and old grammarians speak of i as a 'changeling,' being sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant: it is likely that the pronunciation was similar to ea in Engl. tears, fear, whereas in mod. Icel. usage j before a vowel is sounded as Engl. y before a vowel. \(\zeta\). in Norse MSS. ey is usually spelt øy, høyra, øyra, = heyra, eyra, and is sounded thus in mod. Norse n. many old Icel. MSS, confound y and i in a few words and forms, especially in the prepositions firir, ifir, = fyrir, yfir; the verbs skildi, mindi (subj.), þikkir, = skyldi, myndi, þykkir; minni = mynni (ostium) and minnask = mynnask, 'to mouth,' to kiss; kirkja = kyrkja, cp. Scot. kirk; before ngv, as singva = syngja to sing, Ingvi = Yngvi, lingva = lyngva, etc.: mikill and mykill, mickle, much: the inflex. -indi and 0. the ey is used in some few MSS, instead of o in such words as seynir, seyni, = synir, syni; geyrva = $g\phi rva$. 6. the o instead of the later u in a few words, but only in very old MSS., as $go\delta = gu\delta$, goll = gull, fogl = fugl, oxi = uxi, mon (the verb) = mun, cp. Engl. God, gold, K. the s and æ are in very old MSS, spelt eo, e. g. keomr fowl. ox.

=kømr (i. e. kemr), feoða=fæða. II. consonants: 1. 2 | radical 1 is almost always doubled before the dentals d or t without regard to etymology; the MSS. thus spell holld flesh, molld mould, valld power, skalld poet, hallda to bold, hollt a bolt, kallt cold; but not so if the d is inflexive and soft, e.g. skyl-oi, pol-oi, val-oi, hul-oi, etc., from skulu, bola, velja, hylja; as also gal-or from gala, kul-oi from kul, skul-o from skulu a debt, etc. This was no doubt due to the I having in the former case been pronounced aspirate (as it still is), similar to Welsh II, the I in hollt being sounded exactly as bl at the beginning of syllables. β. the z instead of s was almost always used after the double consonants (with a dental sound), ll, nn, nd, ld, dd, tt, lt, nt, rô, and t, e.g. in the genitives gullz, munnz, sandz, valdz, oddz, hattz, holltz or hollz, fantz, garoz, knutz or knúz, as also in botz, vaz or vatz, from gull, munnr, ... knútr, botn, vatn; in the common spelling gulls, munns, etc.: again, guls from gulr, dals from dalr, etc. This is not a mere variation of spelling; the sibilant in the former cases was no doubt sounded as Engl. z, viz. with a lisping sound; the z sound is now lost in Icel., and s is spelt wherever it is etymologically required. γ , the \dot{p} instead of $\delta(t)$ was used throughout as final (inlaut, auslaut) in very old MSS., in later p and o indiscriminately, e. g. gub, orb, sech, dyph, = guo, oro, sekt, dypt (qs. seko, dypo); as also in inflexions, tocob, vitob, scolob, hafib, = tókut, vituo, skulut, hafit; in modern and better spelling tókuð, vituð, skuluð, hafið, etc., see introduction to letter D (signif. \ddot{B}), p. 93. 8. the qu = kv | many special usages see the introduction to each letter.

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

ICELANDIC GRAMMARS.

- Runolfr Jónsson (died 1654); he wrote in Latin the first Icelandic Grammar, Grammaticae Islandicae Rudimenta, Copenhagen 1651: it was republished by Hickes at Oxford in 1688, but with many misprints, and in his Thesaurus in 1703: Hickes also made the index of the words occurring in the book. This Grammar is formed upon the Latin principle, and is a useful book; the author was an Icelandic schoolman, rector of the College at Holar in Iceland, and a learned man.
- Jón Magnússon (born 1664, died 1739, a brother to Arni Magnússon); his Grammatica Islandica (also in Latin) was never published, but exists at Copenhagen in the author's autograph; it is less interesting than the above.
- Rask (Rasmus Kristian), the famous Danish linguist (born 1787, died 1832), wrote three Icelandic Grammars:
 - a. Veiledning til det Islandske Sprog, Copenhagen 1811 (in Danish).
 - B. Anvisning til Isländskan, written in Swedish and published at Stockholm in 1818; this is the best of the three which Rask wrote, and it was rendered into English by Mr. Dasent in 1843.
 - y. Kortfattet Veiledning til det Old-nordiske eller Gamle Islandske Sprog, Copenhagen 1832 (in Danish), rendered into English by B. Thorpe.
- Grimm, Jacob (born 1785, died 1863), in his Deutsche Grammatik, first in 1819 in one volume, but recast in the great Teutonic Grammar of 1822 sqq.; the Icelandic paradigms are contained in vol. i,—the nouns, pp. 650-665; the adjectives, pp. 736-743; the verbs, pp. 911-928; the formation of words etc. in the following volumes (ii-iv). The work of Grimm is rightly regarded as the key-stone for the knowledge of Teutonic languages.
- Unger, C. B. (and P. A. Munch), Det Norske Sprogs Grammatik, Christiania 1847, chiefly founded on Grimm's work.
- Halldór Friðriksson, Íslenzk Múlmynda-lýsing, Reykjavík 1861; a small book, but curious as being the only Icelandic Grammar written in Icelandic.
- GRAMMATICAL ESSATS ON THE SPELLING OF MSS. 1 a. Frumpartar Islenzkrar Tungu by Konrad Gislason, Copenhagen 1846. B. The Prefaces to the various Editions, especially in those edited within the last twenty years.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS,

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

	Infin.	Pres.	Plur.	Pret.	and Pers.	Plur.	Subj. Pret.	Part.
	aka (to drive)	ek	ökum	ók		óku	œki	ekinn
	ala (to feed, beget)	el	ölum	ól		ólu	œli	alinn
	auka (to eke, augment)	eyk	aukum	jók		jóku	jyki	aukinn
	ausa (to sprinkle)	eys	ausum	jós		jósu .	eysi, jysi	ausinn
٠	(bauta, to beat) defect.	•	bautu	•		,	•	bautinn
_	belgja (to swell) defect.							bolginn
	bella (to bit) defect.	bellr		ball				-
	BERA (to bear)	berr		bar	bart	báru & b₀ćru	bæri	borinn
	berja (to beat)	berr	berjum	barði		börðu	berði	barðr, bart
	bioja (to beg)	bi ð	biðjum	bað	batt	báðu	bæði	beðinn
	binda (to bind)	bind		batt	batzt	bundu	byndi	bundinn
	bíða (to bide, wait)	bíð		bei ð	beitt	biou	biði	beðið
	bita (to bite)	bít	1	beit	beizt	bitu	biti	bitinn
	bjarga (to save)	bergr	björgum	barg	bargt	burgu	byrgi	borginn
	bjóða (to bid)	bý ð	bjóðum	bauð	bautt	buðu bugurla	byði	boðinn
	(bjúga, to bend) defect.	blend	hitto Jum	blétt	blézt	bugusk blendu		boginn blandinn
	blanda (to blend) blasa (to blow)	blæs	blöndum blásum	blés	blést	blésu	blési	blásinn
	bleðja (to lop) defect.	bleðr	Diasuiti	(bladdi)		Diesu	Diesi	Oldsilli
	blíkja (to blink) defect.	blíkir		(Diaddi)		bliku		
	blóta (to worship, sacrifice)	blœt		blét	blézt	blétu	bléti	blótinn
	BREGDA (to move, draw)	bregð		brá	brátt	brugðu	brygði	brugðinn
	brenna (to burn)	brenn		brann	brannt	brunnu	brynni	brunninn
	bresta (to break)	brest		brast		brustu	brysti	brostinn •
	brjóta (to break)	brýt	brjótum	braut	brautt	brutu	bryti	brotinn
/	brosa (to smile)	brosi	•	brosti		•	brosi	brosat
	brugga (to brew) defect.							brugginn
	BUA (to abide, make ready)	bý	búum .	, bjó	bjótt	bjoggu	bjoggi	búinn, búit, búð
	bylja (to resound) defect.	byll		bulði				
,	bysja (to gusb) defect.	byss		busti	_			•
	detta (to drop)	dett		datt	datzt	duttu	dytti	dottinn
	deyja (to die)	dey	1	dó	dótt	dó	dœi	dáinn
	DRAGA (to draw)	dreg	drögum	dró	drótt	drógu	drægi	dreginn deutsteinn
	drekka (to drink)	drek k		drak k	drakkt	drukku drúmu	drykki demoi	drukkinn drepinn
	drepa (to smite, kill) drifa (to drive like spray)	drep dríf		drap dreif	drapt dreift	drápu drifu	dræpi drifi	drifinn
	drita (cacare)	drítr		dreit	dreizt	dritu	Giii	dritinn .
-	drjúpa (to drip)	drýp	drjúpum	draup	draupt	drupú	drypi	dropið
	drúpa (to droop)	drúpi		drúpði	u.u.p.		(drýpði)	1
	drynja (to roar)	drynr		drunði			()1 -)	
	duga (to belp)	dugi		dugði			dygði	dugat
	dvelja (to dwell, delay)	dvel	dveljum	dvalði		dvölðu	dvelði	dvalðr, dvölð, dvalt
	dvija (to conceal)	dyl	dyljum	dulði			dylði	dulðr, dult
	dynja (to pair)	dynr		dun ð i				dunið
	dýja (to sbake)	dýr	(dúum)	dúði			(dýði)	
	EIGA (to own)	á, átt	eigum	átti		áttu & óttu	ætti	áttr, átt, átzk
_	erja (to ear, plougb)	er	erjuni	агði		örðu	erði	arðr
	eta (to eat)	et	etum	át	ázt	átu & otu	æti	etinn
1	etja (to goad) falda (to fold, bood)	et	etjum	atti		öttu CUA	etti féldi	att falding
/	FALLA (to fall)	feld fell	földum föllum	félt féll	féllt	féldu féllu	félli	faldinn fallinn
	FARA (to fare, go)	ferr	förum	fór	fórt	fóru	fœri	farinn
	PA (to fetcb)	fæ	fám & f.óm	fékk	fékkt	fengu	fengi	fenginn
	fá (to polisb)	fái	rain oc ramii	fáði	ICARL	renga	.cg.	fánn
	fela (to bide)	fel		fal	falt	fálu & folu	fæli	folginn
/	ferja (to ferry)	ferr		farði		(förðu)		farðr
	feta (to step) defect.			fat		fátu		
_	FINNA (to find)	finn		fann	fannt	fundu	f y ndi	fundinn
_	fisa (pedere) defect.			feis			•	
1	Juka (to be driven by the wind)	fýk	fjúkum	fauk	faukt	fuku	fyki	fokinn
	flaka (to gape)	flaki		flakði				flakað
	fix (to flay)	flæ	flám	fló		flógu	flœgi	fleginn
	fletja (to slit)	flet	0:/-	flatti		flöttu	fletti	flattr, flött, flatt
	fljóta (to float)	flýt	fljótum	flaut	flauzt	flutu	flyti	flotinn

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

			OCILII		0 2022112			
	Infin.	Pres.	Plur.	Pret.	2nd Pers.	Plur.	Subj. Pret.	Part.
	fljúga (to fly)	flyg	fljúgum	flaug &		flugu	flygi	floginn
	flytja (to flit)	flyt	flytjum	flutti		gu	flytti	fluttr, flutzk
	flýja (to flee)	flv	flýjum	fló & fly	έði	fló	flýði	flýiðr, flúinn
	fregna (to ask, bear)	fregn	- 55	frá	frátt	frágu & frágu	frægi	freginn
	fremja (to furtber)	frem	fremjum	framði		fröm ðu	fremði	framðr, frömð
	freta (pedere) defect.		•	frat				·
′.	frjá (to love) defect.							frjándi
	frjósa (to freeze)	frýs	frjósum	fraus		frusu	frysi & freri	frosinn & frörinn
	trýja (to challenge)	frý		frýði				frýð
•	tyrva (to ebb) defect.	_		furði (G	irág. ii. 187)			
,	gala (to crow)	gel .	gölum	gól		gólu	gœli	g2li ð
	gana (to rusb)	gani		g a n ð i				ganat
	GANGA (to go)	geng	göngum	gékk	gékkt	géngu	gengi	gengit
	gapa (to gape)	gapı		gapði				
	gá (to beed, mark)	gái		gáði	6	. 16.	gæði	gá ð
	GEFA (to give)	gef		gaf	gaft	gáfu	gæfi	gefinn
	geta (to get, guess)	get		gat	gazt	gátu & gaótu	gæti	getið & getað
,	geyja (to bark)	geyr		gύ		gó	gœi	
	gina (to gape)	gin	mi Sldum	gein	1-4	ginu	gini	gini ð
	gjalda (to pay)	geld	gjöldum.	galt	galzt	guldu	gyldi	goldinn
	gjalla (to yell)	gell	gjöllum	gall		gullu	gylli	gollið
	gjósa (to gusb)	gýs	gjósum	gaus		gusu	gysi	gosinn
-	gjóta (to cast young) gleðja (to gladden)	gýt glað	gleðjum	gaut		gutu glöddu	gyti gladdi	gotinn
	glepja (to confound)	gleð glep	glepjum	gladdi glandi		glöpðu	gleddi glendi	gladdr, glödd, glatt
	glotta (to grin)	glotti	gicpjuiii	glapði glotti		Riobon	glepði	glapðr
	glymja (to clasb)	glymr		glumði			glymði	glott
	gnaga (to gnaw) defect.			(gnóg)			grynnor	
	gnapa (to jut out)	gnegr gnapi		gnapði		gnöp ð u		
	gnella (to yell) defect.	P		gnall		gnullu		
	gnesta (to crack)	gnestr		gnast		gnustu		
	gnúa (to rub)	guý	gnúum	gnöri &	gneri	Silustu	gnöri	gnúinn
	gnyðja (to murmur) defect.	67	8	gnuddi	P		6	6
	gnýa (to sound) defect.	gnýr		gnúði				
	grafa (to grave, dig)	gref	gröfum	gróf	gróft	grófu	grœfi	grafinn
	gráta (to greet, weep)	græt	grátum	grét	grézt	grétu	gréti	grátinn
	gremja (to anger, provoke)	gremr	8	gramði	8.0-0	grömðu	gremði	B
	gripa (to grasp)	gríp		greip	greipt	gripu	gripi	gripinn
	gróa (to grow)	grœ	gróm	gröri &		0-4-	gröri	gróinn
	grúfa (to grovel)	grúfi	8	grúfði	0		(grýfði)	0
-	gyggva (to quail) defect.	gyggvi	r	Ŭ			(0)	gugginn
	GÖRA, gjöra, gera (to do) .	görr &		görði, gi	örði,& gerði		gör ði	görr, gört, görzk
	HAFA (to bave)	hefi	höfum	hafði	. 0	höfðu	hefði	hafðr, höfð, haft
	HALDA (to bold)	held	höldum	hélt	hélzt	લું héldu	héldi	haldinn
	hanga (to bang)	hangi	höngum	hékk	hékkt	h éngu	héngi	hanginn
	há (to vex)	hái	· ·	háði		•	(hæði)	háið
	HEFJA (to lift, beave, begin)	hef	hefjum	hóf	hóft	hófu	hœfi	hafinn
	HEITA (to be called, promise)	heit &	heiti	hét	hézt	hétu	héti	heitinn
	hemja (to bem, restrain)	hem		hamði				hami ð
	heyja (to perform)	hey		háði			(hæði)	háinn
	hjálpa (to belp)	helpr	hjálpum	halp	• • •	hulp u	hylpi	holpinn
	hlada (to build up)	hleð	hlöðum	hlóð	hlótt	hlóðu	hlæði	hlaðinn
	hlaupa (to leap)	hleyp	hlaupum	hljóp	hljópt	hljópu	hlypi, hlœpi	hlaupinu
	hljóta (to get allotted, must)	hlyt	hljótuni	hlaut	hlauzt	hlutu	hlyti	hlotinn
	- hlymja (to dasb)	hlymr		hlumði	\$1.7 \$?			
-	hlýja (to sbelter)	hlýr	Marine.	hlýði	hlúði	h17	L1	k1*\$
	hlæja (to laugb)	hlæ hvia	hlæjum	hló hneig	hlótt hneigt	hlógu hnigu	hlœgi huigi	hlegið hviginn
	hniga (to sink)	hnig		hneig	hneigt	hnigu	hnigi	hniginn
	hnipa (to droop, crouch) defect. hnita (to strike against) defect.			hneit		hnitu	hniti	hnipinn
		hnýð		hnau ð	hnautt	hnuðu	mitti	hnoðinn
	hnjóða (to rivet)	hnýss		hnauss	mautt	midod		mioonni
	hnjósa (to sneeze) hnúfa (to cbop) defect.	1111 y 33		hnauf				
	hnöggva (to bumble)	hnyggr		hnögg				hnuggin n
•	horfa (to look)	horfi		horfði			hyrfði	horft
	hrekja (to toss)	hrek	•	hrakði		hrökðu	hrekði	hrakðr
	hrinda (to pusb)	hrind	•	hratt	hratzt	hrundu	hryndi	hrundinn
	hrifa (to grapple)	hríf		hreif	hreift	hrifu	hrifi	hrifinn
	hrina (to squeal)	hrín		hrein	-	hrinu	hrini	hrinið
	hrjóða (to rid, clear)	hrýð	hrjóðum	hrauð	hrautt	hruðu	hryði	hroðina
	hrjósa (to sbudder)	hryss	.,	hraus		_	hrysi	-
	hrjóta (to rebound)	hrýt	hrjótum	hraut	hrauzt	hrutu	hryti	hroti ð
	hrymja (to weaken)	<i>J</i> -	3	hrumði			•	
	hrynja (to fall into ruin)	hryn		hrunði			hrynði	hrunið
	hrökkva (to recoil)	hrökk		hrök k	hrökkt	hrukku	hrykki	hrokkinn,
	hverfa (to rotate)	hverf		hvarf	hvarft	hurf u	hyrfi	horfinn
•	hvetja (to whet)	hvet	hvetjum	hvatti		hvöttu	hvetti	hvattr, hvött, hvatt
	hvína (to wbistle)	hvín	•	hvein		hvinu		(hvinið)
	hyggja (to tbink)	hygg	hyggjum	hugði			hygði	hugt, hugzt
	hylja (to bide)	hyl	hyljum	hulði			hylði	hulðr, hult

	Infin.	Pres.	Plur.	Pret.	and Pers.	Plur.	Subj. Pret.	Part.
	höggva (to bew)	högg	höggum	hjó	hjótt	hjoggu	hjoggi	höggvinn
	kala (to cool, freeze)	kell	nog5um	kól	injute	kólu	kœli	kalinn
•	kaupa (to chaffer, buy)	kaupi		keypti			keypti	keyptr, keypzk
	kelja (to submerge)	kef '		kafði		köfðu	• •	kafðr
	kjósa (to choose)	kýss	k jósum	kjöri &		kuru & kusu	k jöri	kjörinn & kosinn
	klá (to claw, scratch)	klæ		kló	klótt	1 5	1111	kleginn
•	klekja (to batch)	klekr		klakði Islaif		klökðu klifu	klekði klifi	klakðr
-	klifa (to climb) kljúfa (to cleave)	klíf klýf	kljúfum	kleif klauf		klufu	klyfi	klofinn
	klyfja (to split)	Ely i	Kijaiaii	klufði		· ·	Kiyii	klufðr
	klökkva (to sob) defect.			klökk		klukku		
	(knega, to be able) defect.	kná, knátt	knegum	knátti		knáttu&knáttu	knætti	
	knyja (to knock)	kný	knýjum	knúði			knýði	knúinn
	KOMA (to come)	kømr&kemr		kom, ko	mt	kómu, kvámu	kœmi, kvæmi	kominn
,	krefiz (to crave)	kref	krefjum	krafði		kröfðu	krefði	krafðr, kröfð
	Accompa (10 by access)	krem	kremjum	kramði		krömðu	kremði	kramðr, krömð
-	kreppa (to clench) defect. krjúpa (to creep)	krýp	krjúpum	kraup, k	raunt	krupu	krypi	kroppinn kropinn
	kryfja (to embowel)	kryf	kryfjum	krufði	. Laupt	K. upu	kryfði	krufðr
. '	krysja (to croueb)	K.y.	2 1.y1.)u	krusti		•	A. ,	
	krytja (to murmur)			krutti				
	krýja (to swarm)			krúði			(krýði)	(krúð)
	KUNNA (to know, be able)	kann, kannt	kuunu	kunni	_		kynni	kunnað
	KVEĐA (to say)	kveð		kvað	kvatt	kváðu & kóðu	kvæði	kveðinn
	kvedja (to call on, request)	kveð	kveðjum	kvaddi		kvöddu	kveddi	kvaddr, kvödd
	kvelja (to torment)	kvel lafi	kveljum löfum	kvalði lafði		kvölðu löfðu	kvelði (lefði)	kvalðr, kvöld lafat
, '	lafa (to dangle) LATA (to let)	læt	látum & látum	lét	lézt	létu	léti	látinn
	LEGGJA (to lay)	legg	leggjum	lagði	icac	lögðu	legði	lagðr, lögð, lagt
	leika (to play)	leik	2000/200	lék	lékt	léku	léki	leikinn
	leks (to leak)	lek		lak	lakt	láku	læki	lekit
	lemja (to tbrasb)	lem	lemjum	lamði		lömðu	lemði	lamðr, lömð
	lepja (to lap)	lep		lapði		löpðu	lepði	lapit
	less (to gather, to read)	les	1.2	las	last	lásu	læsi	lesinn
	letja (to bold back)	let lifi	letjum	latti lifði		löttu lifðu	letti lifði	lattr, lött lifað
	LIFA (to live) LIGGJA (to lie)	ligg	liggjum	lá.	látt	lágu & Lógu	lægi	legið
	LÍĐA (to glide)	líð	65)	leið	leitt	liðu	liði	liðinn
	lita (to look)	lít		leit	leizt	litu	liti	litinn
	ljá (to lend)	lé	ljám	· léði			léði	léðr
	ljósta (to strike)	lyst	ljóstum	laust		lustu	lysti	lostinn
	ljúga (to lie)	lýg	ljúgum.	laug&lú	lótt .	lugu	lygi	loginn
	loða (to stick to)	loði		loddi				loðat
• •	luma (to keep) lúka (to sbut, end)	lumi lýk	inkum.	(lumði) lauk	laukt	luku	lyki	lumat lokinn
	lúta (to lout, stoop)	lýt	lútum	laut	lauzt	lutu	lyti	lotinn
	lykja (to lock)	lyk	lykjum	lukði		1414	lykði	lukðr, lukt, lukzk
,	lýja (to beat soft)	lý	lýjum	lúði .			(lýði)	lúinn
•	mala (to grind)	(mel)	mölum	mól		mólu	nıœli	malinn
	mara (to be water-logged)	mari	mörum	marði		mörðu		marad
,	má (to blot)	mái		máði			•	máðr, mázt
	MEGA (may, to bave might) merja (to crush)	má, mátt merr	meguni	mátti marði		máttu& m∡óttu mörðu	mætti merði	mátt mariðr, marinn
	meta (to tax)	met		mat	mazt	mátu & mátu	mæti	mation
	metja (to eat, consume) defect.	met		matti		mata & mata		
	miga (mingere)	míg		meig	meigt	migu	migi	migi ð
	muna (to remember)	man, mant	munum	munði	_	Ü	mynði	munað
	MUNU and monu (will, sball)	man, mant	munu, monu	mundi &	z möndi		möndi & myndi	
	mylja (to crusb)	myl		mulði			mölði, mylði	mulðr, mulinn
	mýgja (to destroy) defect.	mái		mugði		mögðu		náð, názk
	na (to reach) NEMA (to take, learn)	nái nem		náði nam	namt	námu	næði næmi	numinn
	njóta (to enjoy)	nýt	njótum	naut	nauzt	nutum	nyti	notinn
	RADA (to advise, rule)	ræð	ráðum	réð	rétt	réðu	réði	ráðinn
	reka (to drive)	rek	rekum	rak	rakt	ráku & r <i>o</i> iku	ræki	rekinn
	tekja (to unfold)	rek	rekjum	rakði		rökðu	rekði	rakðr, rökt, rakzt
	renna (to run, flow)	renn		rann		runnu	rynni	runninn
	ride (to ride, swing)	ríð -/X		reið	reitt	riðu -:3	riði -:%:	riðinn -iðinn
	rida (to writhe, knit) rifa (to rive, tear)	ríð ríf		reið reif	reitt reift	riðu rifu	riði rifi	riðinn rifinn
	riss (to rise)	τίs		reis	reist	risu	risi	risinn
	rista (to slasb)	ríst		reist	reist	ristu	risti	ristinn
	rita (to trench, to write)	rít		reit	reizt	ritu	riti	rition
	rjóða (to redden)	rýð	rjóðum	rauð	rautt	ruðu	ryði	roðinn
_	rjota (to roar, snore) * Eout	rýt	rjótum	raut	_	rutu	ryti	rotið
-	rjúfa (to dissolve)	rýf	rjúfum	rauf	rauft	rufu	ryfi	rofinn
	rjúka (to reek, steam)	rýk	rjúkum	rauk		ruku	ryki	rokina
	roa (to row) Tydja (to rid, clear away)	rœ ryð	róm & róum ryðjum	röri & ret ruddi	•		röri & reri ryddi	róinn ruddr, rutt, ruzt
	Tymja (to rown)	rymr	- y O) u	rumði			-,	,,
-		•				d a		م م ح آ م

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

	Infin.	Pres.	Plur.	Pret. 2	nd Pers.	Plur.	Subj. Pret.	Part.
	rýja (to pluck)	rýr	2 747 .	rúði	1 67 6.	1	(rýði)	rúin n
-	sama (to beseem)	samir		samði		sömðu	semði	samat
	sá (to sow)	sær & sáir		söri & ser	ri	söru	söri	sáinn
	sedja (to satille)	seð	seðjum	saddi		söddu	seddi	saddr, södd, satt
	SEGJA (to say)	segi	segjum	sagði		sügðu	segð	sagðr, sögð, sagt
	selja (to sell)	sel	seljum	seldi			seldi .	seldr, selt
	semja (to compose)	sem	semju m	samði		sömðu	semði	samðr, sömð
	serða (stuprare) defect. SETJA (to set)	set	setjum	sarð setti			setti	sorðinn
	SITJA (to sit)	sit	sitjum	sat	satzt*	sátu & sátu	sæti	settr, sezk setinn
	-síða (to work a charm)	síð	,	seið		siðu		siðit
-	siga (to sink)	síg		seig & ség	3	sigu	sigi	siginn
	SJA (to see)	sé	sjám & sj.óm	sá	sátt	sú & s.o	sæi	sénn (séðr), sésk
	sjóða (to cook)	sýð	sjó ðum	sauð	sautt	<i>ទប</i> ្សភា	syði	soðinn
	sjúga & súga (to suck)	sýg	sjúgum	saug & só		sugu	sygi	soginn
	skafa (to scrape) -skaga (to jut out)	skef skagi	sköfum skögum	skóf skagði	skóft	skófu skögðu	skœfi	skafinn skagat
•	skaka (to sbake)	skek	skökum	skágoi skók	skókt	skóku	skœki	skagat skekinn
	skapa (to sbape, make)	(skep)	sköpum	skóp	J. Collins	skópu		JRCK!!!!
	skedja (to burt)	skeðr	•	skaddi		•		skaddr, sködd, skatt
•	skepja (to sbape)			skapði				skapðr
	skera (to cut)	skerr		skar	skart	skáru & sk₃óru		skorinn
	SKILJA (to separate, understand)	skil	skiljum	skilði	ale alua	eleion.	skilði eleini	skilör, skilt, skilzk
	skina (to sbine)	skinn skit		skein skeit	skeint	skinu skitu	skini	skininn skitinn
	skita (cacare) skjalla (to clasb)	skellr		skall	skallt	skullu	skylli	skollinn
	skjálfa (to sbiver)	skélf	skjálfum	skalf	skalft	skulfu	skylfi	skolfit
	skjóta (to sboot)	skýt	skjótum	skaut	skauzt	skutu	skyti	skotinn
	skolla (to dangle)	skolli	•	skolldi				skollat
	skorta (to lack)	skorti		skorti		•	skyrti	skort
-	skreppa (to slip)	skrepp		skrapp	skrappt	skruppu	skryppi	skroppinn
	skriða (to creep)	skrið	aleulu.	skreið	skreitt	skriðu	skriði	skriðinn
	SKULU (sball) sl6 (to smite)	skal, skalt slæ	slám & slám	skyldi sló	slótt	slógu	skyldi slægi	sleginn
	sleppa (to slip)	slepp	siam & siam	slapp	slappt	sluppu	slyppi	sloppinn
	slita (to slit)	slít		sleit	sleizt	slitu	sliti	slitinn
	slyngva and slöngva (to sling)	slyng		slaung		slungu	slyngvi	slunginn
	slokkva (to extinguish) defect.	slökk						slokinn
	smella (to smack) defect.	smell	. ,	small	,			•
	smjúga (to creep through)	smýg	smjúgum	smaug &	smo	smug u	smygi	smoginn
	smyrja (to anoint) snerta (to touch)	smyr snertr	smyrjum	smurði snart	snarzt	snurtu	smyrði snyrti	smurðr snortinn
•	sníða (to slice)	snið		sneið	sneitt	sniðu	sniði	sniðinn
	snjóa (to snow) defect.	snýr ·						suifinn
	snúa (to turn)	sný	snúm	snöri & sı	еті	snöru	snöri	snúinn
	snyoja (to snuff) defect.		_	snuddi			_	_
	sofa (to sleep)	söfr & sefr	sofum	svaf	svaft	sváfu & sófu	svæfi	sofinn
	sóa (to sacrifice) defect.	eno ri	coëmo	enar h i		enőr á u	cnerăi	sóit
	spata (to spare) spá (to spae, prophesy)	spari spái	spörum	sparði spáði		spörðu -	sperði	sparat spáð
	spenja (to decoy)	spenr	spenjum	spanði		spönðu	spenði	spanið, spönð
Ţ.	sperna (to spurn) defect.			sparn			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-1
	spinna (to spin)	spinn		spann	spannt	spunnu	spynni	spunninn
	spretta (to spirt, spring)	sprettr		spratt	sprazt	s pruttu	sprytti	sprottinn
	springs (to spring, crack)	spring	•	sprakk	sprakkt	sprungu	spryngi	sprunginn
	spyrja (to speer, ask)	spyr	spyrjum	spurði	anidea	enić	spyrði	spurðr, spurt, spurzt
	spýja (to spew) STANDA (to stand)	spý stend	spúm stondum	spjó stóð	spjótt stótt	spjó stóðu	spýi stæði	spúð staðit
	stara (to stare)	stari	störum	starði	31011	störðu	sterði	starat
	stedja (to steady, stop) defect.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		staddi		stöddu		staddr, stödd, statt
	stela (to steal)	stel		stal	stalt	stálu & st <i>ó</i> lu	stæli	stolinn
	stinga (to stick)	sting		stakk	stakkt	stungu	styngi	stunginn
	stiga (to step)	stig		steig & sté	stétt	stigu	stigi	stiginn
	strá (to strew)	strái	4-1-11	stráði	1	-41		stráð
	strjúka (<i>to strike</i>) stúpa (<i>to stoop</i>) defect.	strýk	strjúkum	strauk	straukt	struku	stryki	strokinn stopðir (?)
- 1	stúra (to mope) defect.	stúri		stúrði				stopon (1)
	stydja (to prop)	styð	styðjum	studdi			styddi	studdr, stutt, stuzt
	stynja (to groan)	styn	stynjum	stunði			stynði	stunið
	stokkva (to leap)	stökk		stökk	stökkt	stukku	stykki	stokkinn
	súpa (to sip)	sýp .	súpum	saup	saupt	supu	sypi	sopinn
	svedja (to glance off)	sveðr		svaddi		svöddu		
	svelja (to sootbe) svelgja (to swallow)	svefr svelgr	svelgjum	svafði svalg	sval at	svöfðu sulgu	sylgi	solginn
	svelja (to swell)	sveigi	ar ergjuin	svalg svalði	svalgt	suigu svölðu	~J '6'	2015 IIII
		svellr		svali	svallt.	sullu	sylli	sollinn
	SVOIIS (10 SWELL)							
	svella (to swell) svelta (to starve, die)	sveltr		svalt	svalzt	sultu	sylti	soltin n
	svelta (to starve, die) sverfa (to file)	sveltr sverf		svarf	svarft	surfu	(syrfi)	sorfinn
	svelta (to starve, die)	sveltr	sverjuni					

Infin.	Pres.	Plur.	Pret. 2	nd Pers.	Plur.	Subj. Pret.	Part.
avíða (to singe)	svíð		sveið	sveitt	sviðu	sviði	sviðin n
svifa (to rove, drift)	svíf		sveif		svifu	svifi	svifit
svikja (to betray)	svík	svíkjum	sveik	sveikt	sviku	sviki	svikinn
svípa (to swoop) defect.	svípr	•	sveip				svipinn (?)
syngja (to sing)	syng	syngjum	saung	saungt	sungu	syngi	sunginn
sýja (to sew) defect.	, ,	-7 60	séði or sö			7 6	söðr
SCEKJA (to seek)	sœki	sœkjum	sótti			sœtti	sóttr, sótzk
sökkva (to sink)	sökk	,	sökk	sökkt	sukku	sykki	sokkinn
TAKA (to take)	tek	tökum	tók	tókt	tóku	tœki	tekinn
tedja (to dung)	teð		taddi		töddu		taddr, tödd, tatt
tefja (to delay)	tef	tefjum	tafði		töfðu	tefði	tafðr, töfð
telja (to tell, count)	tel	teljum	talði		tölðu	telði	taldr, tölð, talt
temja (to tame)	tem	temjum	tamði		tömðu	temði	tamðr, tömð
tjá (to sbew)	té	tempum	tjáði		tomou	temot	téðr
(tjúga, to draw) defect. Fug			ijaoi				toginn
tolla (to bang fast)	tolli		tolldi				toliað
tredja (to tread)	treð & tre	.X.	traddi		tröddu		traddr, trödd
		JO1			troduu		trafiðr
/ trefja (to tear)	(trefr)		(tratði)				_
trega (to grieve)	tregr	-1-	tregði		tráðu & tráðu	træði	tregað
troos (to tread)	tröðr & tr	eor	trað		traou oc traoou		troðinn trúa A
trus (to trow)	trúi		trúði	~~* *·· ~ *:	A	trýði	trúað
tyggja (to chew)	tygg	tyggjum		ggt tugði	tuggu	tyggı	tugginn
týja, tœja, tjá (to avail, grant)	týr.		týði & to	eoi			
ugga (to fear)	uggi		uggði			yggði	uggat
una (to rest)	uni		undi			ynði	unað
unna (to grant, love)	ann, annt		unni .			ynni	unnat, unnt
vada (to wade)	veð	vöðum	ό δ	(ótt)	óðu	œdi 🗸 📆	vaðið
vaka (to wake, be awake)	vaki	vökum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakað
valda (to wield, rule)	veld	völdum	voldi & o	lli		ylli & voldi	valdit
vara (to be aware of)	vari		varði	_			varat
vaxa (to wax)	vex	vöxum	óχ	óxt	óxu	yxi	vaxinn
vefa (to weave)	vef		vaf & óf	óft	ófu	væfi,œfi	ofinn
, vefja (to wrap)	vef	vefjum	vafði		vöfðu	vefði	vafðr, vöfð
vega (to weigh, fight)	veg		vá.	vátt	vágu & vágu	vægi	veginn
vekja (to wake, rouse from sleep)	vek	vekjum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakðr, vökt
velja (to cboose)	vel	veljum	valði		völðu	velði	valðr, völð
vella (to boil)	vell		vall		uliu	ylli	ollinn
velta (to roll)	velt		valt	valtzt	ultu	ylti	oltinn
venja (to accustom to)	ven ·		vanði		vön ð u	ven ð i	vanðr, vönð
	em & ert	erum	var &	vart &	váru & váru	væri	verit ,
VERA & vesa (to be)	es, er		vas	vast		(pres. subj. sé,	
VERDA (to become)	verð		varð	vart	urðu	vrði	orðinn
verja (to defend, clothe)	ver		varði		vörðu	verði	varðr
						_	
	vern		varp	varnt		VIDI	orpinn
verpa (to warp, tbrow)	verp vil & vilia	vilium	varp vildi	varpt	urpu	yrpi vildi	orpinn viliað
verpa (to warp, tbrow) VILJA (to will)	vil & vilja	viljum	vildi			vildi	viljað
verpa (to warp, tbrow) VILJA (to will) vinda (to wind wrong)	vil & vilja vind	viljum	vildi vatt	vatzt	undu	vildi yndi	viljað undinn
verpa (to warp, tbrow) VILJA (to will) vinda (to wind wrong) vinna (to work)	vil & vilja vind vinn		vildi vatt vann			vildi yndi ynni	viljað undinn unninn
verpa (to warp, tbrow) VII.JA (to will) vinda (to wind wrong) vinna (to work) VITA (to wit, know)	vil & vilja vind vinn veit, veizt		vildi vatt vann vissi	vatzt vannt	undu unnu	vildi yndi ynni vissi	viljað undinn unninn vitað
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verpa (to warp, throw) VIIJA (to will) vinda (to wind wrong) vinna (to work) VITA (to wit, know) vikja (to move) (vinga = to wring) defect. ymja (to bem) yrkja (to work, compose) tja (to swarm) defect. pefja (to tbicken) defect. pegja (to tbicken) defect. pegja (to tbatcb) pekkja (to know) defect. penja (to tbatcb) peyja (to tbaw) defect. piggja (to receive) pilja (to board) pida (to mell) defect. piá (to coerce) pióta (to wbistle) pola (to tbloke, bear) pora (to dare) pras (to talk big) defect. prá (to long) prifa (to seize) prima (to sietze) proma (to sietze) proma (to coesce) proma (to coesce) proma (to coesce) proma (to sietze) proma (to coesce) proma (to sietze) proma (to sietze) proma (to med) pverra (to wane) pyekkeja (to tbink, seem)	vil & vilja vind vind vind vind veit, veizt vik ving = vrii ymr yrki begi þek ben þigg þjái þýt þoli þori þrasi þrái þríf þrýtr þrumi þröng þarf, þarft þvæ pverr	vitu ng (?), Grett. (in pegjum pekjum penjum piggjum pjótum	vildi vatt vann vissi veik a verse) umdi orti úði þafði þagði þakði þátti & þanði þúti & þiáði þoiði þreif þraut þrumði þrumði þrumði þröng þvarr þótti	vatzt vannt veikt bekði pátt pauzt preift	undu unnu viku vrungu pögðu pökðu pönðu págu & þ.ógu putu prifu (þrutu) prungu pógu	vildi yndi yndi ynni vissi viki yrti þegði þekði þenði þægi þyti þölði, þylði þörði, þyrði þryngvi þyrfti þvægi þyrti þvægi þyrti	viljað undinn unninn vitað vikinn ortr, ort, orzk þagat þakðr, þökð, þakinn þanðr, þönð þeginn þilðr þiðinn þjáðr, þjáð, þjázk þotinn þolt, þolat þorat, þort þráðr þrifinn þrotinn þrunginn þurfat (þurt) þveginn þorrinn þott, þótzk
verpa (to warp, throw) VIIJA (to will) vinda (to wind wrong) vinna (to work) VITA (to wit, know) vikja (to move) (vinga = to wring) defect. ymja (to bem) yrkja (to swarm) defect. peija (to tbicken) defect. peija (to tbicken) defect. peija (to tbatch) pekkja (to know) defect. penja (to stretch) pevja (to tbaw) defect. pinja (to to work) pilja (to to work) pilja (to to work) pilja (to to work) pilja (to work) pora (to dare) prasa (to talk big) defect. pra (to long) prifa (to seize) prota (to cease) proma (to sit fast) promya, pryngja (to press, throng) purfa (to wash) pverra (to wane) pvikKAJA (to tbink, seem) pyija (to recite)	vil & vilja vind vind vind vind veit, veizt vik ving = vril ymr yrki begi bek ben bigg bjái byt boli bori brasi brái bríf brýtr brumi bröng barf, þarft byæ bverr bykkir byl byrr	vitu ng (?), Grett. (in pegjum pekjum penjum piggjum pjótum	vildi vatt vann vissi veik a verse) umði orti úði þafði þafði þakði þákði þátti & þanði þú þilði þriði þrut þrolði þrut þrumði	vatzt vannt veikt bekði pátt pauzt preift	undu unnu viku vrungu pögðu pökðu pönðu págu & þ.ógu putu prifu (þrutu) prungu pógu	vildi yndi yndi ynni vissi viki yrti begði þekði þenði þægi byti þölði, þylði þörði, þyrði prifi þryti þryngvi þyrfti þvægi þyrri þoætti	viljað undinn unninn vitað vikinn ortr, ort, orzk þagat þakðr, þökð, þakinn þanðr, þönð þeginn þilðr þiðinn þjáðr, þjáð, þjázk þotinn þolt, þolat þorat, þort þráðr þrifinn þrotinn þrunginn þurfat (þurt) þveginn þorrinn þott, þótzk
verpa (to warp, throw) VILJA (to will) vinda (to wind wrong) vinna (to work) VITA (to wit, know) vikja (to move) (vringa = to wring) defect. ymja (to bem) yrkja (to swarm) defect. perja (to thicken) defect. perja (to thatch) pekja (to thatch) pekja (to thatch) pekja (to thatch) pevja (to thaw) defect. perja (to sveretch) pevja (to thaw) defect. piggja (to receive) pilja (to ocorce) pilja (to whistle) pola (to whistle) pola (to talk hig) defect. pia (to talk hig) defect. pia (to long) prifa (to seize) priota (to cease) piuma (to sit fast) prongva, pryngja (to press, throng) purf (to wash) pverra (to wane) pyrkKJA (to think, seem) pyrja (to recite) pyrja (to recite) pyrja (to recite)	vil & vilja vind vind vind vind veit, veizt vik ving = vrit ymr yrki begi pek ben bigg bjái být poli bori brái bráf brýtr prumi bröng barf, þarft bvæ bvert bykkir	vitu ng (?), Grett. (in pegjum pekjum penjum piggjum pjótum	vildi vatt vann vissi veik a verse) umði orti úði þagði þakði þátti & þ hanði þú þilði þiáði þorði þradt þrut þrumði þröng þurfti þó þvatt þó þvatt þó þvatt þolði	vatzt vannt veikt bekði pátt pauzt preift	undu unnu viku vrungu pögðu pökðu pönðu págu & þ.ógu putu prifu (þrutu) prungu pógu	vildi yndi yndi ynni vissi viki yrti begði þekði þenði þægi byti þölði, þylði þörði, þyrði prifi þryti þryngvi þyrfti þvægi þyrri þoætti	viljað undinn unninn vitað vikinn ortr, ort, orzk þagat þakðr, þökð, þakinn þanðr, þönð þeginn þilðr þiðinn þjáðr, þjáð, þjázk þotinn þolt, þolat þorat, þort þráðr þrifinn þrotinn þrunginn þurfat (þurt) þveginn þorrinn þott, þótzk

A LIST OF IRREGULAR FORMS.

I. Verbal Forms.

ann, annt, from unna. arði, from erja. utti, from etja. á, átt, from eiga. áði, áit, from æja. át, ázt, átu, from eta. bað, báðu, from biðja. bar, báru, from bera. barði, from berja. barg, from bjarga. batt, batzt, from binda. bauð, bautt, from bjóða. heðið, from biðja & bíða. beið, biðu, from bíða. beit, bitu, from bita. bergr, from bjarga. bittu, from binda. bjó, bjoggu, bjuggu, from búa. blend, from blanda. blés, from blása.

blanda.
blæs, from blása.
boðinn, buðu, from bjóða.
borginn, from bera.
brann, from brenna.
brast, brustu, from bresta.
braut, brotinn, from brjóta.
brá, brygði, from bregða.
brostinn, brysti, from

blét, blétt, from blóta and

bresta. brugðinn, from bregða. brunninn, from brenna. brýt, bryti, from brjóta. bundinn, from binda. byndi, from binda. byrgi, from bjarga. bý, from búa. býð, byði, from bjóða. bæði, from biðja. bæri, from bera. datt, dottinn, from detta. dáinn, from devia. dó, dœi, from deyja. drakk, from drekka. drap, drápu, from drepa. draup, dropið, from drjúpa. dreg, from draga. dreginn, from draga. dreif, drifinn, from drifa. dró, drógu, from draga. drukkinn, from drekka. drundi, from drynja. drykki, from drekka. drýp, from drjúpa. drœgi, from draga. dulði, dult, from dylja. dunði, from dynja. duttu, from detta. dúði, from dýja. dvalði, dvalið, from dvelja. dygði, from duga. dytti, from detta. dœi, from deyja. ek, from aka. el, from ala. em, er, eru, from vera. eyk, from auka. eys, from ausa. fal, fálu, from fela. fann, from finna. fat, fátu, from feta. fauk, from fjúka.

fékk, fenginn, from få. feld, from falda. féll, from falla. fell, from falla. ferr, from fara. fior = finnr, from finna. flatti, from fletja. flaug, fló, from fljúga. flaut, flutu, from fljóta. floginn, from fljúga. flotinn, from fljóta. fló, flúinn, from flýja. fló, flógu, fleginn, from flá. flutti, from flytja. flýg, flygi, from fljúga. flýt, flyti, from fljóta. flæ, from flá. flægi, from flá. fokinn, from fjúka. folginn, from fela, fór, fóru, from fara. framði, from fremja. fraus, frusu, frosinn, frör-

inn, from frjósa. frá, frágu, from fregna. frys, frysi, from frjósa. frömd, from fremja. fundinn, from finna. fyndi, from finna, fýk, fyki, from fjúka. fæ, from fá. fœli, from fela. gaf, gáfu, from gefa. gakk, from ganga. gall, from gjalla. galt, from gjalda. gat, gátu, from geta. gaus, gusu, from gjósa. gaut, gotinn, from gióta. gein, ginu, from gina. gékk, gengu, gengit, from

ganga. geld, from gjalda. gellr, from gjalla. geng, from ganga. gladdi, glatt, from gleðja. glapði, from glepja. glumði, from glymja. glödd, from gleðja. gnast, gnustu, from gnesta. gny, from gnúa. gnýr, from gnúa. gnöri, gneri, from gnúa. goldinn, guldu, from gjalda. gollið, gullu, from gjalla. gosio, gusu, from gjósa. gotinn, gutu, from gjóta. gó, from geyja. gól, from gala. gramði, from gremja. gref, from grafa. grét, græt, from gráta. gróf, from grafa. grœ, from gróa. groefi, from grafa. græt, from gráta gröri, greri, grœ, from gróa. gyldi, from gjalda. gylli, from gjalla. gyss, gysi, from gjósa. gæði, from gá. gæfi, from gefa. gœli, from gala. gæti, from geta.

göra, gjöra, = gera.

halp, from hjálpa.
hamði, from hemja.
háði, háið, from heyja.
hefi, hefði, from hafa.
hékk, hengu, from hanga.
held, from halda.
helpr, from hjálpa.
hélt (held), from halda.
hét, from heita.
hjó, hjoggu, höggvinn,
from höggva.
haut hlutu from hliáta

hlaut, hlutu, from hljóta. hleð, from hlaða. hlegið, from hlæja. hleyp, from hlaupa. hljóp, hlypi, hlæpi, hlupu, from hlaupa.

hlotinn, from hljóta. hló, hlógu, from hlæja. hlóð, from hlaða. hlýt, from hljóta. hnauð, hnoðinn, from

hnjóða. hnaus, from hnjósa. hneig, hné, hniginn, from

hniga.
hneit, hnitu, from hnita.
hnugginn, from hnöggva.
hnys, from hnjósa.
holpinn, from hjálpa.
horfinn, from hverfa.
hóf, from hefja.
hrakði, from hrekja.
hratt, hritt, from hrinda.
hrauð, from hrjóða.
hraut, hrutu, hrotið, from

hrjóta. hreif, hrifinn, from hrífa. hrein, from hrína. hroðinn, from hrjóða. hrokkið, hrukku, from hrökkva.

hrundi, from hrynja.

hrundinn, from hrinda. hryndi, from hrinda. hrýð, from hrjóða. hrýs, from hrjósa. hugoi, from hyggja. huldi, hult, from hylja. hulpu, hylpi, from hjálpa. hurfu, hyrfi, from hverfa. hvatti, from hvetja. hvein, from hvina. hvött, from hvetja. hœfi, from hefja. höfð, from hafa. jók, jyki, from auka. jós, jysi, from ausa. kafði, from kefja. kann, from kunna. kaus, from kjósa. kell, from kala. kemr, kømr, from koma.

klauf, klufu, klofinn, from kljúfa. kleif, klifu, from klífa. kló, kleginn, from klá. klýf, klyfi, from kljúfa. kná, knátti, from (knega). knúði, knúinn, from knýja. kosinn, from kjósa. kóðu, from kveða.

keypti, from kaupa.

klakoi, from klekja.

kjöri, keyri, from kjósa.

kól, from kala.
kómu, from koma.
krafði, from krefja.
kramði, from kremja.
kraup, krupu, kropinn,
from krjúpa.
krufði, from kryfja.
krýp, krypi, from krjúpa.
kvað, kváðu, from kveða.
kvaddi, kvatt, from kveðja.
kvaldi, from kvelja.
kvámu, kvæmi, kœmi,
from koma.
kvödd, from kveðja.

kvölð, from kvelja. kynni, from kunna. kýs, kysi, from kjósa. kœli, from kala. lagði, lagt, from leggja. lak, láku, from leka. lamði, from lemja. lapõi, from lepja. las, lásu, from lesa. latti, from letja. laug, from ljúga. lauk, from lúka. laust, from ljósta. laut, from luta. lá, látt, lágu, leginn, from liggja. lé, lédi, from liá.

lék, from leika. leið, liðinn, from líða. leit, litu, litinn, from lita. loginn, from ljúga. lokinn, luku, from lúka. lostinn, lustu, from ljósta. lotinn, lutu, from lúta. ló, lótt, from ljúga. lukoi, from lykja. lúinn, from lýja. lýg, lygi, from ljúga. lýk, lyki, from lúka. lýt, lyti, from lúta. lægi, from liggja. læki, from leka. læt, from láta. lögð, from leggja. man, from muna, munu. marði, from merja. mat, mátu, from meta. má, mátti, mætti, from mega. meig, from miga. mól, from mala. mulði, from mylja.

myndi, or möndi, from munu.
mœli, from mala.
mætti, from mega.
nam, námu, from nema.
naut, nutu, notinn, nýt, from njóta.
numinn, from nema.
næmi, from nema.
ofinn, from vefa.
olli, from valda.

olli, from valda.
ollinn, from vella.
oltinn, from velta.
orðinn, from verða.
orpinn, from verða.
orti, ort, from yrkja.
6ð, óðu, from vaða.
óf, ófu, from vefa.
ók, from aka.

ól, from ala. óru, from vera. óx, óxu, from vaxa. rak, ráku, from reka. rakôi, from rekja. rann, from renna. rauð, ruðu, from rjóða. rauf, rufu, from rjúfa. rauk, ruku, from rjúka. raut, rutu, from rjóta. réð, réðu, from ráða. reið, riðinn, from ríða. reif, rifinn, from rifa. reis, risinn, from rísa. reist, ristu, from rista. reit, ritinn, from rita. ro, i. e. ero, from vera. roðinn, from rjóða. rofinn, from rjúfa. rokinn, from rjúka. ruddi, rutt, from rybja. runninn, from renna. rýð, ryði, from rjóða. ryf, ryfi, from rjúfa. rýk, ryki, from rjúka. rœ, from róa. ræð, from ráða. röri, reri, from róa. saddi, from seðja. sagði, sagt, from segja. samoi, from semja. sard, from serda. sat, sátu, from sitja. saud, from sjóða. saug & só, from sjúga. saung, from syngja. saup, from súpa. sá, sátt, from sjá. sé, sér, sém, séð, from vera. sé, séðu, sénn, from sjá. séðu, from sýja. sef, söf, from sofa. seig & ség, sigu, from síga. seri, söri, from sá. setio, from sitja. skaddi, from skeðja. skal, skalt, from skulu. skalf, from skjálfa. skall, from skjalla. skapoi, from skepja. skar, skáru, from skera. skaut, from skjóta. skef, from skafa.

skein, skinu, skininn, from skína. skek, from skaka. skekinn, from skaka. skelf, from skjálfa. skellr, from skjálfa. skorinn, from skera. skotinn, from skjóta. skóf, skófu, from skafa. skók, from skaka. skóp, from skapa. skrapp, skruppu, skroppinn, from skreppa.

inn, from skreppa. skreið, skriðu, from skríða. skulfu, skolfið, from skjálfa. skullu, skollið, from

skjalla, skutu, skyti, from skjóta. skylði, from skulu. skylli, from skjalla. sködd, from skeðja. slapp, sluppu, from sleppa.

slaung, slungu, from slöngsleginn, from slá. sleit, slitu, slitinn, from sloppinn, from sleppa. sló, slógu, from slá. slæ, from slá. small, from smella. smaug, smó, smoginn, from smjúga. smurði, from smyrja. smvg, from smjuga. snart, snurtu, snyrti, snortinn, from snerta. sneið, sniðinn, from sníða. sný, from snúa. snöri, sneri, from snúa. soðinn, from sjóða. soginn, from sjuga. sokkinn, from sökkva. solginn, from svelgja. sollinn, from svella. soltinn, from svelta. sopina, from súpa. sorðinn, from serða. sorinn, from sverfa. sór, sóru, from sverja. sótti, sótt, from sækja. spandi, from spenja. spann, from spinna. spio, from spyja. sprakk, sprungu, sprunginn, from springa. spratt, spruttu, sprottinn, from spretta. spunninn, from spinna.

spurdi, spurt, from spyrja. spönő, from spenia. staðið, from standa. stakk, from stinga. stal, stálu, from stela. steig, sté, stigu, from stiga. stend, from standa. stikk, from stinga. stokkinn, from stökkva. stolinn, from stela. stóð, stóðu, from standa. strauk, struku, strokinn,

from striúka. studdi, stutt, from styðja. stukku, from stökkva. stundi, from stynja. stœði, from standa. stæli, from stela. stödd, from steðja. suðu, from sjóða. sugu, from súga. sukku, from sökkva. sulgu, from svelgja. sullu, from svella. sultu, from svelta. summu, from svimma. sunginn, sungu,

syngja. supu, sypi, from súpa. surfu, from sverfa. svaf, sváfu, svæfi, from sofa. svalg, from svelgja. svalt, from svelta. svamm, from svimma. svarf, surfu, from sverfa. svarinn, from sveria. sveið, sviðinn, from svíða. sveik, sviku, from svíkja. sykki, from sökkva. sylgi, from svelgja. sýð, syði, from sjóða. sýg, sygi, from sjúga. sýp, sypi, from súpa. sæi, from sjá. sœri, from sverja. sæti, from sitja. södd, from seðia. söör, from svia. sögð, from segja. söri, from sá. taddi, from teðja. tafði, from tefja. talði, from telja. tamòi, from temja. té, téor, from tiá. trað, tráðu, træði, from troða. treð, from troða. trýði, from trúa. trödd, from treðja. tœki, from taka. töfð, from tefja. tögg, tugði, tugginn, from tyggja. tölð, from telja. ullu, from velta. ultu, from velta. umdi, from ymja. undu, undinn, from vinda. unnu, unninn, from vinna. urðu, from verða. urpu, from verpa, uxu, from vaxa.

vafði, from vefja. vakði, from vekja. valdi, from velia. vall, from vella. valt, from velta. vandi, from venja, vann, from vinna. var, váru, from vera. varð, from verða. varði, from veria. varp, from verpa. vatt. from vinda. vá, vátt, vágu, from vega. veð, from vaða. veik, vikinn, from víkja. veit, vitu, veizt, from vita. veld, from valda. vex. from vaxa. viðr = vinnr, from vinna. vittu, from vinda. voldi, from valda. væri, from vera. vöfð, from vefja. vökð, from vekia. vönd, from venja. yggi, from ugga. yki, from auka. ylli, from valda. vlti, from velta. yndi, from una. yndi, from vinda. ynni, from unna & vinna. vrði, from verða. yrpi, from verpa. yxi, from vaxa. þagði, from þegja. þakði, from þekja.

bandi, from benja. barf, barft, from burfa. baut, from þjóta. þá, þágu, from þiggja. borrinn, from bverra. botinn, from bióta. þó, þógu, from þvá. þótti, þótt, from þykkja. braut, brotinn, from brjóta. breif, brifu, from brifa. bryt, from brjóta. pulði, from bylja. burru, from bverra. busti, from bysia. bvarr, burru, byrri, borrinn, from bverra. bveginn, from bvá. þvæ, from þvú. pylði, þölði, from þola. þyrði, þörði, from þora. þyrfti, from þurfa. byrri, from bverra. byti, from bjóta. þýt, from þjóta. bægi, from biggia. þætti, from þykkja. Þökð, from þekja. bönd, from benja. œði, from vaða. œki, from aka. œli, from ala. æti, from eta. ætti, from eiga. örðu, from erja. öttu, from etia. cottu = áttu, from eiga. otu = atu, from eta.

II. Nominal Forms.

vaf, from vefa,

adrir, from annarr, other. Agli, from Egill. agnar, from ögn, chaff. aldar, from öld, age. alnar, from öln or alin, ell. andar, from önd, breath, duck. annar, from önn, labour. ardar, from örð, tilling. arkar, from örk, chest. amar, from orn, eagle. aspar, from ösp, asp. aungan, aungva, etc., from eingi, none. aurar, from eyrir, ounce. axar, from ox, axe. axlar, from öxl, sboulder. à & ána, from á, river. a, from zr. ewe. ár, from á, river. ballar, from böllr, ball. barkar, from borkr, bark. beggja, from báðir, botb. birni, bjarnar, from björn, bear. bjargar, from björg, belp. björg, from bjarg, rock. bjort, from bjartr, bright. blatt, from blar, blue. blint, from blindr, blind. blod, from blad, blade, leaf. botz, from botn, bottom. breitt, from breior, broad. brýnn, from brún, brow. brýr, from brú, bridge. bræbr, from bróðir, brother. brækr, from brók, breeches. brogd, from bragd, exploit. brott, from brattr, steep.

búendr, from búandi, franklin. bæði, from báðir, both. bægi, from bógr, bow. bæjar, býjar, from bær, býr, town. bækr, from bók, book bælki, from bálkr, bulk, partition. bændr, from bóndi, franklin. bætr, from bót, remedy. bök, from bak, back. bönd, from band, bond. börð, from barð, brim. börn, from barn, bairn, child. degi, from dagr, day. djorf, from djarfr, daring. drætti, from dráttr, pulling. dura, from dyrr, door. dvalar, from dvöl, delay. dýpri, from djúpr, deep. dætr, from dóttir, daughter. dögum, from dagr, day. dogurðr = dagverðr, dinner. dölum, from dalr, dale. Dönum, from Danir, Danes. döpr, from dapr, dismal. eitt, from einn, one. elptr, from alpt, swan. endr, from önd, duck. erni, from örn, eagle. eyjar, from ey, island. fanna, from fonn, snow. farar, from för, journey. fått, from får, few. fedr, from fadir, fatber. fegri, fegrstr, from fagr, fair. firði, from fjörðr, firib. firri, firstr, from fjarr, far. fjadrar, from fjödr, feather.

fjalar, from fjöl, deal. fjardar, from fjördr, firtb. fjår, from fé, cattle. fjögur, from fjórir, four. fjöll, from fjall, fell. flatar, fleti, from flötr, flat. flær, from fló, flea. flöt, from flatr, flat. fremri, fremstr, fr. fram, forward. fritt, from frior, bandsome. fyllri, fyllstr, from fullr, full. færi, fæstr, from får, few. fætr, from fótr, foot. födur, from fadir, fatber. fignuðr = fagnaðr, joy. fögr, from fagr, fair. foll, from fall, fall. för, from far, footprint. föst, from fastr, firm. fot, from fat, garment. galtar, gelti, from göltr, bog. garnir, from görn, gut. gjafar, from gjöf, gift. gjarðar, from gjörð, girdle. gjöld, from gjald, payment. gjörn, from gjarn, willing. glatt, from gladr, glad. glæðr, from glóð, embers. glod, from gladr, glad. gott, from góðr, good. grafar, from gröf, grave. graftar, grefti, from gröftr, digging. grátt, from grár, gray. grynnri, grynnstr, from grunnr, sballow.

grös, from gras, grass. gæss, from gás, goose.

gömul, from gamall, old. götu, from gata, patb. Haðar, Heði, from Höðr, hafnar, from höfn, baven. hallar, from höll, ball. handar, from hönd, band. Hardar, Herdi, from Hördr. hattar, hetti, from höttr, bood. hátt, from hár, bigb. heilög, from heilagr, boly. helgan, helgari, from heilagr, boly. hendi, hendr, from hond, band, himni, from himinn, beaven. hirti, from hjörtr, bart. hitt, from hinn, the. hjarðar, from hjörð, berd. hjörtu, from hjarta, beart. hlvtt, from hlvr, warm. hnotr, hnetr, from hnot, nut. hrátt, from hrár, raw. hundruð, from hundrað, bundred. hvannar, from hvönn, angelica. hvöss, from hvass, sharp. hvöt, from hvatr, vigorous. hæri, hæstr, from har, bigb. hætti, from håttr, mode. höf, from haf, sea. höfði, from höfuð, bead. hög, from hagr, bandy. holl, from hallr, slant. hölt, from haltr, lame. höpt, from hapt, bond. hörð, from harðr, bard. jarðar, from jörð, eartb. jöfn, jömn, from jafn, jamn, even. karar, from kör, bed of a bedridden person.

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kastar, kesti, from köstr, pile. katli, from ketill, kettle. kattar, ketti, from köttr, cat. kili, from klör, keel. kljá, from klé, weaver's weight. knarrar, knerri, from knörr, ship. knjá, knjám, from kné, knee. kramar, from kröm, wasting sick-

ness. kú, from kýr, cow. kvalar, from kvöl, torment. kvenna, from kona, woman, köku, from kaka, cake, köld from kaldr, cold. köll, from kall, call, kolluð, from kallaðr, called. ladar, from löð, bidding, laga, from lög, law. lagar, legi, from lögr, water. lanz, from land, land. lasta, lesti, from löstr, fault. latum, from læti, manners. leitt, from leidt, loatbed. litið, from litill, little. liá, from lé, scythe. lukli, from lykill, key. lýss, from lús, louse. lægri, lægstr, from lágr, low. lœr, from ló. lark. lömb, from lamb, lamb. lönd, from land, land. long, from langr, long, magar, megi, from mögr, son. malar, from möl, gravel. manar, from mon, mane. manna, manni, mannr, from maðr,

man. marðar, merði, from mörðr. marten. markar, from mörk, mark, march, mart, from margr, many. máttkan, from máttigr, mighty. megri, from magr, meager. menn, meðr, from maðr, man. merkt, from mörk, mark. mey, meyjar, from mær, maid. miði, from mjöðr, mead, mikit, from mikill. mickle. mitt, from minn, mine. mitt, from mior, middle. mjaðar, from mjöðr, mead. mjallar, from mjöll, snow. mjótt, from mjór, slim. morni, from morginn, morning. monoðr = mánuðr, montb. muðr = munnr, moutb. mykill = mikill, mickle, myss, from mus, mouse. mæðr, from móðir, motber. mætti, from måttr, migbt. möðru, from maðra, madder. mögn, from magn, might. mögr, from magr, meagre.

mörg, from margr, many, mörk, from mark, march, border. mol. from mál, speech. nasar, from nos, nostril. nánari, from náinn, near náttar, from nótt, night. negl, from nagl, nail. Nirði, Niarðar, from Niörðr. nýtt, from nýr, new. nætr, from nótt, night. nœtr, from nót, net. nöfn, nömn, from nafn, namn, · name. nörðri, nerðri, = nyrðri, more nortb. orz, from orð, word. ótt, from óðr, enraged. radar, from röd, row, series. raddar, from rödd, voice. randar, from rönd, stripe. rastar, from röst, mile. rótt, from rór, resting. rœr, from ró, nail. rœtr. from rót. root. röm, from ramnir, strong, bitter, röng, from rangr, wrong. rönn, from rann, bouse. r = r = r = nook, yard. saor = sannr, sootb. sagar, from sog, saw, (to saw.) sagnar, from sögn, saw, (to say.) sakar, from sök, sake. sannz, from sandr, sand. satt, from sannr, sootb, sitt, from sinn, suus, sitt, from sidr, long. skátt, from skár, open. skemri, skemstr, from skammr, short skildi, from skjöldr, sbield. skúar, from skór, sboe. skömm, from skammr, sbort.

sköpt, from skapt, sbaft, bandle. sköpuð, from skapaðr, sbaped. skörð, from skarð, cleft. slætt, from slær, blunt. slætti, from slåttr, smiting, smæri, smæstr, from smár, small, snær = snjór, snow. spalar, speli, from spölr, rail. spjöld, from spjald, tablet. spjöll, from spjall, spell. spæni, from spánn, chip. spök, from spakr, wise. stangar, stengr, from stong, pole. stedia, from stedi, stithy. strandar, strendr, from strönd, strand. styttri, styztr, from stuttr, sbort.

strand.

styttni, styztr, from stuttr, sbort.

stoðr, steðr, from stoð, pillar.

sumur, from sumar, summer.

sú, from sú, tbat.

sú, from sýr, sow. svarðar, sverði, from svörðr, sword. sveppi, from svoppr, musbroom, svior = svinnr, wise. svör, from svar, answer. syni, soni, from sonr, son. sætt, from sær, seeing. sævar, from sær, sea. sögu, from saga, story. sölt, from saltr, salt, sölu, from sala, sale, som, from samr, same, sönn, from sannr, true. söx, from sax, sword. sor = sar, sore, wound. tafar, from töf, delav. tangar, from tong, tongs.

tennr, teðr, tanna, from tönn. tootb. tiarnar, from tiörn, tarn. tradar, from trod, enclosure. triá, triám, from tré, tree. tritt, from trur, true. tugli, from tygill, strap. tveggia, from tveir, two. tvær, tvá, tvau, from tveir, two. tær, from tá, toe. töðu, from taða, bay. töfl, from tafl, same. tölu, from tala, speech, tale. töluð, from talaðr, told, spoken, töm, from tamr, tame, töpuð, from tapaðr, lost. tösku, from taska, bag. tor = tar, tears. vakar, from vök, bole, valar, veli, from völr, stick, vallar, velli, from völlr, field. vambar, from vomb, womb. vamma, from vömm, fault. vandar, vendi, from vöndr, wand. vant, from vandr, difficult. varðar, verði, from vörðr, ward. varnar, from vörn, defence. varrar, from vörr, lip. varrar, verri, from vörr, pull. vattar, vetti, from vöttr, glove. vatz, from vatn, water. vaxtar, vexti, from vöxtr, growth. vánd, from vándr, bad. veraldar, from veröld, world. vesöl, from vesall, wretched. vilja, from vili, will. vinz, from vindr, wind. vítt, from víðr, wide. vöð, from vað, ford. vöknuð, from vaknaðr, awake. vöku, from vaka, waking. völd, from vald, power. völu, from vala, knuckle. von, from vanr, want. vönd, from vandr, difficult.

vör, from varr, ware, vörðu, from varða, beacon. vörm. from varmr, warm. vörtu, from varta, wart. voru, from vara, wares vösk. from vaskr, valiant. vötn, from vatn, water. von = ván, bope. v opn = vapn, weapon. yngri, yngstr, from ungr, young. vxn. from uxi. ox. þagnar, from þögn, silence. þakkar, from þökk, tbanks. bau, bær, from beir, they, belli, from bollr, young fir. bitt, from binn, thine. bramar, bremi, from brömr, rim.

border. brastar, bresti, from bröstr, thrush. briggja, from brir, three. þrjár, þrjú, from þrír, tbree. bræði, from bráðr, tbread. bvætti, from bváttr, wash. byngri, byngstr, from bungr, beavy. bynnri, bynnstr, from bunur, thin. bætti, from báttr, strand. bök, from bak, thatch. ærir, from arr, messenger. æsir, from áss, god. öðli, from óðal, property. öðrum, from annarr, other öðu, from aða, shell. öfl, from afl, strength, ögn, from agn, bait. ökrum, from akr, acre. öldruð, from aldraðr, aged. öldrum, from aldr, eld, age. öldur, from alda, wave. ömmu, from amma, grandmother. önduð, from andaðr, dear. öndurðr = öndverðr, opposed. öngan, öngir, from einginn, none. önnur, from annarr, other. öpnum, from aptan, evening. örðla, örðlum, from óðal, property. örg, from argr, mean. örm, from armr, poor. örmum, from armr, arm. ornum, from arinn, bearth, örvar, from ör, arrow. ösku, from aska, asbes. osnu, from asna, she-ass. ötul, from atall, dire. öx, from ax, ear of corn. $\dot{\mathbf{o}} = \dot{\mathbf{a}}, river.$ $\delta = \hat{a}$, from zer, ewe. ol = al, strap. ώτι = art, messenger.

INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{*} These verbs are auka, ætla, bei\(\alpha\), beita, bera, bi\(\beta\)ja, binda, b\(\text{ita}\), bj\(\delta\)a, blanda, bl\(\delta\)a, bæta, breg\(\delta\)a, brj\(\delta\)ta, beg\(\delta\), deila, draga, drepa, dvelja, eiga, ey\(\delta\)a, falla, fara, f\(\delta\), fela, fella, festa, f\(\text{era}\), ganga, g\(\text{ora}\), gefa, geta, grei\(\delta\)a, hafa, halda, hefja, hefna, hr\(\delta\)fa, kalla, kaupa, kenna, kj\(\delta\)sa, koma, kunna, kve\(\delta\)a, kve\(\delta\)ja, l\(\delta\)ta, leigaja, lei\(\delta\)a, leita, l\(\delta\)sa, l\(\delta\)ta, l\(\delta\)ta, l\(\delta\)sa, m\(\text{ela}\), mega, munu, nema, r\(\delta\)a, rei\(\delta\), reka, rekja, renna, renna (trans.), reyna, r\(\delta\)a, r\(\delta\), segja, selja, semja, setja, sitja, sj\(\delta\), skera, skilja, skipa, skipta, skj\(\delta\)ta, sl\(\delta\), sl\(\delta\), sn\(\delta\), segja, senja, stiga, taka, tala, tj\(\delta\) (t\(\text{eija}\), ty\(\delta\)ja, var\(\delta\)a, veza, vega, veita, vera, ver\(\delta\)a, vera, ver\(\delta\), vera, ver\(\delta\), vera, verja, verpa, vilja, vinna, vita, vikja.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The word eyrendi or prendi, an errand, Mr. Cleasby has arranged as follows:—'1. intervallum respirandi, 2. stropha, 3. oratio, 4. negotium.' But in an inserted slip of paper he has reconsidered the matter. 'This word,' he says, 'in its present form appears derived from $\ddot{o}r = 6r = out of$, and $\ddot{o}nd$, and $\ddot{i} = breath$, in the same manner as the adjective ör-endr = exanimatus (sic), with which may be compared f-endr = alive, which likewise well accords with the signification No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 might also perhaps be possibly explained as extension of the same signification, though they may also belong to what follows. But,' Mr. Cleasby adds, 'its more frequent use in the signification of affair or business, an errand (No. 4), and especially the passage 677. 352 [see arr, line 8], leave no doubt also of its original connection with arr, a messenger, G. airus, A. S. ærend, O. H. G. arunti, which the frequent use of -indi rather than -endi also favours. It is not improbable that originally there were two distinct words, which later, after a correct feeling of their origin had been lost, became confounded.' He then says, 'erendi as head-form, and all to be altered; árr probably lengthened from arr, Goth. airus, æendi, arunti.' Whence it appears that Cleasby intended to arrange the etymology of the word afresh, and in the same way as it now stands in this Dictionary. Eyrendi, qs. ör-endi, out of breath, is an old popular, home-made Icelandic etymology, which probably originated from the well-known passage in the Edda of Thor's drinking the sea dry until he became short of his 'eyrendi.' But nevertheless it is only a false etymology, as is borne out by comparison with the form the word takes in the sister languages (A. S., O. H. G.) To put 'intervallum respirandi'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Χαίρε καὶ ἐν νεφέλησι καὶ ἐν νιφάδεσσι βαρείαις καὶ πυρὶ καὶ σεισμοῖς νῆσε σαλευομένη ἐνθάδε γὰρ βασιλῆος ὑπέρβιον ὕβριν ἀλύξας δῆμος Ὑπερβορέων, πόντου ἐπ' ἐσχατιῆ, αὐτάρκη βίστον θείων τ' ἐρεθίσματα Μουσῶν καὶ θεσμοὺς ἀγνῆς εὖρεν ἐλευθερίης.

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT.

RICHARD CLEASBY.

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

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

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

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

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

"Oh Rome, my country, city of the soul!"'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 2nd of April he left Edinburgh with his friend Forbes, a son of Lord Medwyn, on a visit to Abbotsford. He was delighted, as so many were, with Sir Walter Scott, and left him on the 4th, copying, before he went, the following epitaph in Melrose Churchyard:

'The earth goeth on the earth glistering like gold, The earth goeth to the earth sooner than it wold; The earth buildeth on the earth castles and towers, The earth sayeth to the earth, all shall be ours.'

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

Fortified with his Scotch metaphysics, he was now ready to face German philosophy. On the 25th of April he left London, and on the 8th of May was back at Dresden and Tharandt. After studying steadily till the middle of August, on the 21st of that month he started on a tour in Poland, from which he returned on the 16th of September, highly pleased with his journey, but still more delighted to be back 'in delightful Saxony.' In Dresden he remained till the year was out, entering in his Diary on the 31st of December the following note:

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

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

'Was not a little surprised to see him mount the desk in regular cavalry spurs, which rang so as he came in that I thought a dragoon had entered the room. He is a man, I suppose, towards 60 years old, his physiognomy serious, his delivery clear and impressive, perhaps a little too mannered. At eleven o'clock I heard the animated little Greek professor Hermann, likewise towards 60 years old, who also lectured in spurs and a drab great-coat. He speaks an easy clear Latin. The Agememnon of Æschylus was the subject, and he appeared to illustrate it ably. I heard Wachsmuth on Universal History, a man 40 or 45 years old: he maintained a constant smile, almost a laugh, was full of wit in his remarks, and so restless that he could scarcely remain a

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

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

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

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

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

On the 29th of December he writes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 6th of December he notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further on he describes this bereavement as

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 28th Cleasby notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 3rd of that month he

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

On the 24th he wrote as follows to Kemble:

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

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

- 'My dear Sir,—The making your personal acquaintance during my last stay in London was a source of great gratification to me; to find a man like yourself, under so heavy a weight of public
 - * This refers to the Lexicographical collection of the late Dr. Hallgrim Scheving, of Bessestad in Iceland.



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

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

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

'Bleiben Sie eingedenk
'Ihres
'J. A. SCHMELLER.'

On the 3rd of July he enters:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 27th he writes:

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

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

On the 28th he says:

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

And on the 29th:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 4th of May he notes:

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

On the 10th he says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And on the 22nd:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

'RICHARD CLEASBY.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

After making the acquaintance of Dr. Retzius, the ethnologist, and seeing his collection of skulls, Cleasby left Stockholm on the 21st of September, and reached Calmar by steamer on the 22nd. Thence he posted to Malmoe, stopping at a parsonage called Hoby on the way, to inspect the celebrated stone called 'Runamo,' on which Finn Magnusen had read many Runes which no one else could decipher: Nilson of Lund and Berzelius, as 'Naturforskare,' having, on the other hand, declared the marks on the trapp rock to be the work of nature. After this inspection Cleasby was not disposed to offer any decided opinion upon so short a survey, and left the spot admiring Finn Magnusen's 'extreme boldness in making out of them a long Runic inscription.' Before leaving the parsonage Cleasby heard a piece of superstition which shewed the state of mind of the middling agricultural class. 'A bönde (farmer) came to arrange for the clergyman's marrying him, and after all was settled, hastened back to remind him on no account to publish the banns when the moon was on the wane, but when it was increasing,—the expressions he made use of were "ny" and "ne8an." At Lund Cleasby stopped to inspect some Icelandic MSS. which Professor Schlyter, the veteran editor of the Ancient Laws of Sweden, had borrowed from the Royal Library at Stockholm, and found very few of them of such an age and character as to be worthy his attention; besides which they had been fully collated by Professor On the 27th of September he crossed from Malmoe to Copenhagen in two hours, where he found all in statu quo, 'pleased to get back again to the seat of my labours, but at the same time satisfied to the last degree with my three weeks' trip.'

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

'R. CLEASBY.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

'Berlin, 22 Juli, 1847.'

'JAC. GRIMM.'

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

SPECIMENS.

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

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

I. Leading signification.

a.-facultas voces articulatas proferendi, loquela, a speech. Bors synir tóku upp tréin, sköpuðu af menn,... gaf hinn fyrsti önd ok líf... þriði ásjónu, málit ok heyrn ok sjón, Sn. E. gg. c. 9. 10¹⁴. aldri hræðumsk ek þau guð er þú göfgar, þvíat þau hafa ekki mál, Fms. i. 9719. þröngdi svá sóttarfari konungsins, at hann missti málsins, x. 14817. þá spurði konungrinn ef Sigvaldi hefði mál sitt, xi. 10222. hefi ek marga vega leitað mála við hana ok hefi ek aldri fengit orð af henni, Laxd. c. 12. 3017. þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli er forðum vildu stöpul smíða i gegn Gudi (speech in one language), No. 677. 1918. peir menn er & er hunds höfuð ok hafa gauð fyrir mál (latratus pro loquela), Rímb. iii. 39. 347.
 beir hafa eigi manns rödd ne mál, voice or speech, Rímb.
 iii. 45. 348ⁿ.
 honocentaurus hefir tvenn mel, voices, organs, manners

of speech, 673. A. 47².

b.—sermo, oratio, verba, hvárt eru þeir Steinarr ok Önundr hér, svá at hann beir megi skilja mál mitt, Eg. c. 86. 7354. hvárt er Flosi svá nær, at hann megi heyra mál mitt, Nj. 129. 2005. ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv. 2819. þér er mikit fyrir máli, v. 32519. var hann snjallr í máli ok talaðr vel á þingi, ix. 53513. skilr þú nökkut hér manna mál? Amundis egir: eigi heldr enn fugla klið, Fas. ii. 51220. sumum gefsk mála þýðing, No. 677. 2023. skáldskapr var honum svá tiltækr sem hann mælti af tungu fram sem annat mål, other speech, i. e. prose, Fms. iv. 374°, cf. 91, var. 5. engi var svá vitr hjá, at snjallara mál (sermo, oratio) myndi fram bera, Fms. vii. 15820. eigi man þat svá skjótt rúðask, segir Þorsteinn ok tók annat mál, Gunnl. c. 5. 70⁷. engi hafði hón orð um fyrr en Gestr lauk sínu máli, Laxd. c. 33. 130⁶. ok er Ólafr lauk sínu máli, þá var góðr rómr gerr, 27. 106¹⁶. en er hann hafði þetta mælt fylldisk þegar mál hans, was fulfilled, came to pass, MS. 623. 424. þau eru upphöf af máli mínu (of a sermon), Isl. S. i. 38521. bar Gizurr þar á mikit mál, at hann mundi því auðveldliga á leið koma, insisted much, Fms. x. 9318. þurfu þér firi því at ... sýna fyrir mér öll þau mál ok athæfi er hafa barf fyrir konungi, expressions, modes of expressions, Sks. 301² = Cod. 61^a. 29: pl., pá svarar drottinn vár með málum David propheta, in the words of David, No. 619. 31^{as}. In specie, colloquium, begar er beir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 2049. mælti hann jafnan fyrst við Norðmenn ef þeir vildu hafa mál hans, audients bos bam, -paven, vii. 241°. Ölvir hnúfa var með konungi ok kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 24. 1062. hann lagðisk niðr ok skaut fyrir loku, engi þorði at krefja 24. 100°. Halli lagoise, filot o skaut i máls við Egil, 89, 764¹². síðan hættu þau málinu (var. talinu), Nj. c. 6. 10². þegar er hvárir ná máli annarra stóð Atli upp ok mælti. 5. 8¹⁴. In specie, responsum, hann annarra stóð Atli upp ok mælti, 5. 814. leitaði þá máls um við Ásgerði, hverju þat gegndi, Eg. c. 83. 7037. sendimönnum bikkir hun svara furðu stórliga ok spyrja hana máls um, hvar til svör þessi skulu koma, S. i. Har. Hárf. 3. 7723, cf. Fms. i. 31. mælti hann mál af þeim, ok spurðu þau hversu bardaginn hefði gengit, Sermonis argumentum, judicium (de aliqua re) verbis portatum, þat var mál manna at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit, þat er etc., Nj. c. 154. 268¹⁹. þat var mál manna um þá þórólf ok Búrð, at þeir væri etc., Eg. c. 8. 39¹¹. þat er mál manna at eigi hafi meiri skörungr verit i Noregi, Fms. vii. 1507. ok höfðu menn at máli, at þat sumar höfðu Marcus-menn byr hvert er þeir vildu, 3011. allir menn höfðu á mali er Ólaf sá, hversu friðr maðr hann var, Laxd. c. 22. 8828. ratio, nú er þar til máls at taka er Þorkell Eyjólfsson sitr í búi sínu, Laxd. c. 74. 314²⁶. jarlarnir Urgu-þrjótr ok Brinieskjarr er fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41². *Proverbium, saying*, þat er fornt mál, at bysna skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261²⁶. *Runæ incisæ vel sententiæ*? hann haíði króka-spjót í hendi haugtekit ok mál í, (the runes were

legible? or of important signification?), Laxd. c. 21. 789. nú eru tekin Grásíðu brot, ok görir Þorgrímr þar af spjót...mál vóru í, ok fært í hepti spannar-langt, (i. e. fært spjót í hepti), Gísl. Cod. 11356, cf. mála sax, Fas. i. 51418. Unus integer sensus, logice-a complete period, her er mál fullt í hverju vísu-orði, Sn. E. brh. 86. 234°. hér er tvau mál full komin í hverju vísu-orði, 85. 233°. ok er sa vísu-helmingr ei elligar réttr at máli, 91. 235°. The mode (either with an usual or artificial term) of appellation in poetry (as, for instance, that a man be called 'maor,' or be called 'skjald-tré,' or the like); tvenn eru kyn þau er greina skáldskap allan: hver tvenn? mál ok hættir, hvert máltak er haft til skáldskapar? þrenn er etc., Sn. E. skm. I. 93³. þá þykkja nýgörvingar vel kveðnar ef þat mál er upp er tekit haldi of alla vísu-lengð, Sn. E. brh. 82. 230¹⁷. þeir ámæltu skáldskapnum Sighvats, ok kölluðu at hann hefði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 2005, cf. bragar-mál, Sn. brh. 84. 232 (a poetical . . .). Lingua, idioma, er þú lætr eigi purfa í váru máli þessa níu raddar-stafi, Sn. E. lat. c. 3. 277²⁴. mæl þú nú við mik girzkt mál, No. 677. 75¹⁹. Haraldi var mjök stirt um nor-rænt mál, Fms. vii. 165⁴. Postulatum, demand, assertion, Hákon konungr hafði skrá látið allar Eyjar fyrir vestan Skotland þær sem hann kallaði sér, en Skota-konungr hafði nefnt þær sem hann vildi eigi lausar láta,...en um aðra hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, en þó gekk eigi sættin saman, Fms. x. 1329. (ok miðlum svá mál á miðli þeirra) at hvárir tveggju hafi nakkvat síns máls, Ísl. S. i. 1220. hann festi járnburð at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, Fms. vii. 23019. hefir hann í marga staði mikit til síns máls, 22110. hafa hér hvárir tveggju mikit til síns máls, Nj. c. 56. 882. þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eið vill at vinna, Gr. i. 18). c. 50. 30. på skar så perra nara sitt mål hafa er fleiri eru saman þar, 29. 430¹⁷. Gunnlaugr skal fyrr flytja fyrir, þvíat hánum eirir verr ef hann hefir eigi sitt mål, Gunnl. 9. 110²². þessi eru þau dæmi er sýna hit sama mål, (i. e. at guð görði brigð á skipaðum dómi), Sks. Cod. 1184. 17. Pactum, stipulatio, agreement, stipulation, condition, enda á þat at halda med þeim . . nema þau vili annat mál á göra, Gr. i fþ. 23. 336¹⁶; and 22. 335⁴. nú bregðr hann (griðmaðr) máli, við fleiri menn, i. þþ. 56. 148²⁰. en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi þá út, Gunul. c. 5. 80⁵, cf. 9. 116¹⁵. Effatum. mandatum, sá er . . fyrlitr mál Guðs ok setning laga, No. 677¹⁸. sá er elskar mik mun halda mál mín, 1733. Diversæ formulæ processuariæ, . . . decisio, effatum etc., enda er eigi heimting til málsins, Gr. i. Kb. c. 81. 497¹⁵. skulut mál hans standask um þá sök, Gr. i. þþ. c. 21. 64¹⁵. enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim málum, nema þeir vinni eiða at, ii. lb. 46. 34220, cf. 21. 25. skulu þeirra manna mál standask...hvar þess er þeir taka eigi af alþingis-máli, Gr. i. umb. 31. 29622. enn er sá hlutr í lögum er þú hefir eigi kennt mér, þat er at sesta mér konu, þorsteinn segir: þat er lítið mál, ok kendi honum atferli, Gunnl. c. 4. 549. hann skal segja í annat sinn fram sökina, ok fara svá öllu máli um, sem hann hafi áðr ekki um mælt, Gr. i. þþ. c. 12. 4026. kveðr Óttarr jarl þings, ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu, at Hákon jarl skyldi heita vargr í veum, Fms. xi. 4022. ef hann kveðr svá at, ok hafði í máli sínu 'heilt ráð ok heimilt,' en eigi ella, Gr. i. fp. 7. 31716.

Negotium, res, status.

1. negotium et res simili sensu, þórólfr bað Ölvi byrja mál sitt, Eg. c. 16. 6215. Svertingr gekk á konungs fund ok flutti mál sitt, Laxd. 41. 18016. hann fann páfann, ok tók hann þar lausn af honum allra sinna múla (of all be bad committed), Orkn. 21. 86. ok muntú nú verða mér at trúa til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104¹⁹, cf. Nj. c. 6. 10¹⁷. sitr hann þar nú at málum sínum við vegsemd, xi. 4⁵. vit leituðum ekki fyrst þessa mála við Brynjólf, E. c. 9. 40⁴. þikki mér nú vandask málit er ek hefi áðr ráðit brúðlaup mitt, Nj. 2. 414. takit er nú höfðingja þann er yðr þikkir bezt til fallinn, því at einhverr mun þurfa at vera fyrir málinn, 124. 1927. ef maðr handsalar manni sátt...ok skilja þeir þat múl eigi görr enn svá (the matter, affair, almost stipulation), Gr. i. þþ. 50. 136°. vil ek því heita, at eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yor fostbræðrum, Fas. 2. 53234. en þessi maðr er

keisari hafði verit gjörði slíkt af sínu máli sem hafði hann áðr rædt, | hann hefir mál á höndum, Gr. i. þþ. 10. 381. Fms. vi. 73, var. 3 (af sin Sag). því hverr hann vill leggjask í at iðka betta mál, bá hlýtr hann etc. (buic materiæ incumbere), Rímb. ii. 90. 3122. eingi maðr á annat mál at deila í kirkju nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu Kristnu fólki, No. 619. 34². Negotium nuptiale, Austmaðrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, svá at Flosi var hjá, Nj. c. 149. 259¹⁶. en er þetta mál var við Jórunni rædt, þá svarar hún etc., Laxd. c. 9. 227. ek skal fara á fund Burizláfs konungs ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggja, Fms. xi. 10419. þó lézk hann enn tala mundu málit fyrir hans hönd, Fas. i. 3644. en svá er mál með vexti at fátt hefir verit etc., Lvs. c. 14. 434. svá er mál með grenni, at etc. (of tenderness), Fas. iii. 5910. The use below carried further and generalized? mun honum bo eigi miklu bikkja launaðr uxinn...at ek hitta hann ef hónum bikkir máli skipta, Eg. c. 87, 74210. hann kveðsk ok engu máli þikkja skipta, Heiðv. c. 1. 28221. þótti henni allmiklu máli skipta, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 31. 338. um þá hluti er mér þikkja miklu máli skipta, Fms. xi. 21314. ef hánum þætti máli varða, VV, 12. 2605. ef yðr þætti nökkuru c. 31. 33⁸. máli varða um hans vináttu, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 135, 229¹. en þá skiptir eigi máli hver gögn þá fara á lengr, Gr. i. þþ. 13. 43⁸. um þat er þú kvaddir þess kviðar er eigi átti máli at skipta um víg Auðólís, Nj. c. 56. 87²⁷. 2. res, status, lá ek þá í vöggu er þær (sc. völvur) skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340¹⁹. faðir minn fór vestr til Írlands, ok er pat vitað hver stórtíðendi gerðusk um hans mál, Fms. vii. 124²¹. vit förum kynliga með okkr um málin segir Hrappr, Nj. c. 87. 130²⁴. allt var þat annat mál segir Hallr, ér várut þá vígreiðir, hafit ér nú of mikit at gert, Nj. 147. 2562. ekki eru þau efni um várt mál, þvíat ek sé at bodar eru á bæði borð, Laxd. c. 21. 763. en þó skalt þú svá um þitt mál hugsa, ef þetta berr saman, at etc., Nj. c. 55. 8521. em ek þá þegar skildr við þin mál . . . kvað hann at heimilu skiljask við sín mál ef hann ryfi sættina (partes), Fms. xi. 396. 19 seqq. þeir fóru á konungs fund, ok töluðu mál Íslendinga (cause, part), Fms. x. 296. 29. er mál Causa, lis, actio, hans stendr í svá miklum háska, No. 655. xxxii. 113. et fortasse, injuria delictum sæpius usurpatur promiscue cum 'sok.' sokn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Gr. i. pp. 18. 591. ek . . . seg þat Guði, at ek mun svá færa mál öll fram hér at féránsdómi etc., 48. 135^{1} , cf. Nj. 64. 997 ubi = sök l. 5; et Gr. i. fb. 46. 361^{21} . þá skal fþ. 134. 348¹⁹. harðráðr við úvini sína enn tillaga goðr hinna stærri mála, Nj. c. 1. 2¹⁰. Gunnarr sækir mál hatt. beim er med mål ferr . . . rétt at taka til sóknar etc., Kb. 72. 49015, cf. maia, NJ. c. 1. 2".

búa til máls, 24. 36¹⁰, cf. Gr. i. umb. 32. 297¹⁰. Rútr nefridi vátta ok
sagði únýtt málit, Nj. 24. 36¹⁶. Njáll ... kveðsk borgit munu geta málinu ok sökinni, (as well the form as the action itself), 3619. þeir váru . . . lagamenn miklir . . . þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, c. 56. þeir . . . létu þat standa fyrir kviðburði um mál Auðúlís at aðili var í Noregi, 8713. ef sá maðr andask er sök hefir selda eða til búna, bá er hann er aðili, ok þá hverfr mál þat undir hans erfingja, Gr. i. þb. 55. 1428. sá ríðr síðast, segir Kári, at ek vil eigi drepa . . . hánum hefir farit þó bezt í málum várum áðr, Nj. c. 146. 2547.

veit hann vánir leyndra mála með þeim...eru eigi þá sakarnar settri enn áðr, fþ. 47. 3628. priggja alþinga mál eru þetta allt, Gr. i. sp. 32. 34612. ens meira mals fœra, ok skal hann stefna, etc., Gr. i. Kb. 29. 43017. sama mál á bróðir sammæðr, Gþl. m. eb. 7. 240. ok ef kona á þann hluta máls, Krr. 9. 17. 124. Fere insimulatio, reatus, stefndi Sigurðr konungr þá þing,...ok bað Sigurð Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sik, Fms. vii. 130¹⁸. ok mun þá verða svarat máli því, Nj. c. 64. 99⁸. Njáll . . . spurði alla hina beztu menn . . . hvert mál þeim þætti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjörráðin, c. 70. 10526. Þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvið, Gr. i. þþ. 16. 542. versk hann þá málinu, fp. 7. 31728. en þau ur málinu ef þórólft hittisk ei þar, Laxd. c. 15. 4412. ?en um xii mánaði stendr þeirra mál, Gr. i. þþ. 55. 14316. compounds, lis, Vestsjarda-mál, = process tilbörende Vestsirðir, Stu. A B. c. 53. ii. 8110. Bæjarhögna-mál, angaaende Bæjarhögni, Guðin. 1910. Áshildar-mál, angaaends Áshildr, 10324. XL. marka-mál, Ghl. 18516. II. Leading signification.

a.-mensura, fimm álna er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 42915. at þeir hafi jammiklir menn verit þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Laxd. c. 41. 17819 and Fms. ii. 7914. hann lagði mál við öll en stærstu tré, bæði bita ok staflægjur etc., Laxd. c. 74. 31622. ef málit gengi saman þá er optarr væri reynt etc., Korm. c. 3. 8. hann lyptir honum ór söðlinum ok kastar honum máls-lengð frá sér á leik-völlinn svá at í sundr ganga iii rifin i hanum, No. 580 . 717. Tempus (facere aliquid), time, fitting time, point of time, period (mæl or mél), en húsbóndi sá sveri um, er hann hafði inni sitt, at hann var þar þá nótt ok á því máli, Norske love 309²³. skipverjum þótti mál ór hafi, er á liðit var mjök sumarit, L N B. þ. iii. c. 12. 156²⁵ (= Isl. S⁷. i. 206⁹). fara síðan niðr þriðja sinni, þar til er Kjartani þikkir allt mál upp, S. i. Ól. þar til er Njáll talar at mönnum væri mál at lýsa Tryggv. 88. 2973. sökum sínum, Nj. c. 97. 14925. þá minnti biskup konung á, at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii.... 13827. ok er mål at vér farim til Austreyjar, it is bigb time, Fær. c. 55. 255. mál er at leita at hestum várum, Kor. c. 19. 182. konungr spurði ef þegar væri mál at ríða, Fms. ii. 139¹⁴. ii. 130¹⁴. ok er allt mál at ættvig þessi takisk af, Laxd. c. 59. 258². ? þá metask kviðr þeirra sem þá at í mál yrði borinn kviðrinn (*in due* time? or = i dóm?), Gr. i. pp. c. 16. 54^{22} . 2. tempus prandendi et cænandi? (morning and evening meal-time), ef hanum er eigi deildr matr at málum, Gr. i. þþ. 56. 1944. ok ala þá hvára tveggju í eitt mál ef rúmheilagt er (cf. l. 23 i tvö mál), Gr. i. umb. 30. 2931. Cod. A. en styrimenn skulu fœða þá í tvau mál, (Cod. B.) Gr. ii. Skmf. 2. 40029. ok oxa barf hann (sc. ormrinn) í mál, Fas. i. 2387. ok láta gefa fátækum mönnum mat í tvö mál, Stu. þ. 3. c. 13. ia. 21614. þat er ok mitt ráð, þó þat sé at fyrra múli, at menn snæði nökkut ok drekki, though before the meal (meal)-time, Fms. viii. 381, var. 18 (al. var. í fyrra lagi).

b.—quarta pars anni, i misseri eru mál tvau, en i máli eru mánuðir ok hefir sá sök er | þrír, Rb. i. c. 3. 611. mánuðr iii. Ann. No. 415. 423.

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

2.—THE SAME WORD IN THE COPENHAGEN TRANSCRIPTS

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

mal, n., A) speech, 1) speech, power of expressing thoughts by words: Sn.... Fms. i 97, x 148. Rb. 347, 348. Deir glötudu einnar tungu mali (speech in one language), er fordum vildu stöpul smida í gegn guði, 677 p. 19 .- b) voice, organ of speech: Honocentaurus hefir tvenn m. (wr. mól), 673 p. 47.-c) language, tongue, idiom: Fins. vii 165. Mæl þú við mik gerzkt m., 677 p. 75. Sn. 161. Sumum (gessk) mála þýðing, 677 p. 20.—2) speech, talk, verbal utterance: Eg. 735. Nj. 200. Fms. iv 28, 374 (lit. other speech = prose), vii 158, ix 535. Fas. ii 512. Ld. 106, 130. En er hann hafði þetta mælt, fylldisk m. hans, 623 p. 43. på svarar drottinn varr med malum Davids propheta (in the words of David), 619 p. 31. (hann) bar mikit m. a, at (be) insisted much: Fms. x 93.-b) expression, mode of expression, form of a language (= Lat. effatum): Sks. 301. Grag. i 40, 317. Fms. xi 40.—c) celloquy, discourse: Nj. 10. Eg. 106, 601, 764. Fms. i 204. Ef þeir vildu hafa hans m. if they wished his audience: Fms, vii 241.—Espec., answer, refly: Eg. 703. Hkr. i 77. Fas. iii 525.-3) anything told, spoken, or written:

bat var m. manna it was told, Nj. 268. Eg. 29. Fms. vii 150. hafa at (a) mali to speak of, make mention of: Fms. vii 301. Ld. 88 .- narration, relation: Ld. 314. Fms. xi 41.-b) appointment, judgment, decision: Grag. i 69, 296, ii 342.—c) assertion, demand: Isl. i 12. Fms. vii 221, 230. Nj. 58. Grág. i 393. Isl. ii 237.—d) agreement, stipulation, condition: Grag. i 148, 336. Isl. ii 217 .- e) command, commandment . . : Sa er litt...m. guds ok setning laga, 677 p. 1. Så er elskar mik mun halda m. min, 677 p. 17.—f) proverb, saying: Fms. x 261.—g) a complete period: Su. 124, 125,-h) the mode of appellation (either with an usual or artificial term) in poetry: Su. 49, 123. Fins. v 209,—i) engraved Runes or Runic words: Ld. 78. NO, viii 18.—B) something to be managed or transacted, 1) business, affair: Engi maor á annat m. at deila í kirkju, nema bidja fyrir sér ok öllu kristnu fólki, 619 p. 34. Eg. 62, 40. Ld. 180. Fms. xi 104. Fas. ii 532. Nj. 192 .- Espec., affair, business of courtship: Nj. 259. Ld. 22. Fas. i 364. Fms. xi 104.—b) matter, affair: Nj. 4. Rb. 312. Grag. i 136 (stipulation?).-sva er m. med vexti the



was another affair: Nj. 256.—e-t skiptir (varðar) máli (miklu, litlu or the like) a thing is of importance: Eg. 742. Hkr. ii 32, 207. Fms. xi 313. 1. 260.—skiptir þá eigi máli then it is indifferent: Grág. i 43. e-t à eigi máli at skipta a thing is not relating to: Nj. 87.—c) state, eircumstance, condition: Fas. i 340. Fms. vii 124. Ld. 76. Nj. 85. En m. hans stendr í svá miklum háska, 655 xxxii p. 1.-d) eause: Fms. x 296, xi 396. Grág. i 143.—2) cause, process, action: Grág. i 38, 59, 135, 362. Nj. 2, 36, 86, 87, 254.—the form of an action: Nj. 36.—b) legal right, right of inheritance: Gpl. 240.—c) charge, indictment, complaint, accusation: Grag. i 54, 317. Nj. 99. Ld. 44. Fms. vii 130 .-

affair is this, of that condition: 1. 43. Fas. iii 59.—var pat annat m. it | guilt (=Lat. reatus): Grág. i 430. Nj. 105.—C) measure, 1) of local character, 2) measure, dimension (beight, longitude): Korm. 8. Fms. vi 429.-b) measure, that by which anything is measured: Ld. 178, 316.-Also it seems to have been used in notion of a certain measure; cfr. málslengd.—2) of temporal character, 2) time, feriod, point of time: Ngl. i 309, 240.—b) time, fitting time: 1sl. i 206. Nj. 149. Fms. ii 138, 139. bat er m., at it is bigb time: Fær. 255. Korm. 182. Ld. 258-c) meal (morning and evening with regard to milking of cattle, sheep, twice a day): Grag. ii 230, 231. Cf. i II, B, I, e.-d) meal time (also with regard to morning and evening): Grag. i 149 .- at fyrra mali before the usual (meal) time: Fms. viii 381 (var.).-e) quarter (of a year): Rb. 6.

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

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

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

fá-fz, föngum * (sic), fékk, fengum, fenginn, v. a. et n.

I. Forma activa—sensus activus.

A. to get, receive, obtain, take, procure, as well willingly as without one's consent.

1. to get, receive, take, willingly as something desired, accipere, nancisci cum acc.: at ek munda lítið brauð fá eðr annan mat, Fms. x. 184. (References follow.)

cum genitivo: peir borðusk við lands-menn ok fengu þar fjár mikils, Nj. 89. 1372. Haraldr konungr fékk þeirrar konu er Ragnhildr hét, Fms. i. 418, Nj. 13. 2410. (More references follow.)

2. to get, receive, without one's consent, or something disagreeable, unwished, or which comes upon a person. (References follow.)

3. with the signification to procure, provide. (References follow.) This verb is also used in the signification 'to be able' to accomplish

(posse), in connexion with the participle preterite ... fá e-n veiddan ...

with the participle omitted. (References follow.)
(absolute) without subject, i.e. 'maôr' understood, vápn svá góð at eigi fær önnur slik, Nj. 30. 442.

B. sensus neuter.

impersonal. (References.)

C. sensus activa (sic), with the signification to deliver, make over, give, etc., tradere. (References.)

Il. Forma passiva. I. recipr. signification (references). signification (references). 3. passive signification (references). 4. participle adjective (references).

* Thus by a slip of the pen for fam, mod. faum.

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

AT

at. conj. (G. þatei. A.S. þæt. Ohg. daz). It is also sometimes found in good MSS. written ad.-ut, quod, and as relative pron. qui, quæ, quod.

A. tbat. to.

1. of consecutive character-that. hann var svå mikill lagamaor at öngir þóttu lögligir dómar nema hann væri í. Nj. 1, 1. hárit...svá mikit at þat tók ofan á belti. I, 213. svá kom of síðir því máli, at Sigvaldi letti undan. Fms. xi. 95 .- also without a preceding sva. Bæringr var til seinn eptir hánum, at hann komst fyrr í borgina en hann fengi náð hanum. 580 a. 1528. so that be got into, &c. skyrtunnar dugnaðr hlitdi konungssynni, at hann sakadi ekki. Fas. iii. 441.

2. where design, intention is expressed—that = in order that. frest bu oss undan valdi Serkja at öll veraldarbyggðin viti at þú einn er drottinn. Sti. 437. þeir...skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti. Nj. 152, 265. fyrsti lutr bókarinnar er Kristindóms-bólkr, at menn skili kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf allra góða verka. Gul. M. fm. viii.

3. connecting two propositions—that. bat var einhverju sinni, at Höskuldr hafði vinaboð. Nj. 1, 2. þat var á palmdrottinsdag at Olafr konungi gekk úti um stræti. Fms. ii. 244. vilda ek at þú reðiz austr í fjórðu. Nj. 38, 57. ef svá kann at verða, að þeir láti síga ok renni undan. Fms. xi. 94.—used in connexion—a. with bo, signifying together, although.-svarar hann bo rett at hann svari sva. Grag. bs. 3. i. 23. þó er rett at nýta hann, at hann se fyrir skorinn. I

Krist. g. 32, 134. gef þú mer, þó at úverðugri...at geta son. Stj. 315. þó at nökkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett...þávilj um vèr gjarna eiða vinna. Fins. vi. 21.—also witbout þú, in the same signification. eigi mundi hon þá meirr hvata göngunni, at hon hræddiz bana sinn. Sn. Ed. 99. 12. 12²².—b. with því, signifying together, because.—pví pégi ek, at ek undrumst hvè mikil ógnarraust, &c. Fms. iii. 201. því er þessa getit at þat þótti vera rausn mikil. Laxd. 19, 684. því at allir voru gerviligir synir hans. id. því at af íþróttum verðr maðr froor. Skuggs. 243 b. 36. 20.—but as bo and bvi (which see) are often used alone in this signification, without at, this latter has something of a superfluous character; this is much more decidedly the case in-c. of modern appearance after ef. ef at bu laggr hlut binn við betta. Ljósv. 14, 45.—also in relative propositions, see B. 4.—d. it is used elliptically at the beginning of a proposition in forensic language, a preceding phrase or formula being left out, or to be understood, as, it is decreed, the law ordains, or the like.—at þeir skulu með váttorð þá sok sækja. Grág. þs. 22. i. 6530. ef sök kömr á hendr þeim manni er í dóm er nefndr, at hánum er rètt hvárt sem hann vill, at verja sök þa eða, &c. 21, 642. 28, 7919. 38, 1063.—e, used also with a pret. participle, where the personal pron. and auxiliary verb are left out .- nú hefi ek gort sem bú beiddist, at lokit upp með (noccorum) nökkurum orðum fyrir þer hví ormrinn mælti. Skuggs. 243 b. 109 a^{15} . i.e. at ek hefi lokit upp. þá hafa þeir med bessu efni skýringar görvar, at hugleitt hverr grundvöllr eða hvert 2. i. e. at beir hafa hugleitt. nú hefir guð eini hefir, &c. id. 113 a.



AT

pat hefnt er hann hefir heitit pèr, at sent i hendr per úvin pinn. id. 147 a. b. i. e. at hann hefir sent.

4. used before an infinitive-to. mikit mant þú þurfa fram at leggja med honum. Nj. 2, 317. hafa þeir þó yrit at vinna. Fms. xi. 9511. ok varð nú við að snúast ok veita vörn. 96°. after certain verbs, as kunna, láta, mega, munu, skulu, þykkja, vilja; when used as incomplete ones before the infinitive of another verb, it is left out before this infinitive. beir er mildliga kunnu styra guðs hjörð. 619. 37¹⁶. svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða. Grág. vs. 37. ii. 75²³. Gunnarr mun af því láta vaxa óþokka við þik. Nj. 71. 107². þeir Hvamverjar lètu fara ordum, at, &c. Laxd. 16. 50¹⁷. lèt hún þar fjandskap í móti koma. 16. 5014. litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum. Nj. 58. 907. í alluni lutum þeim er þryða má góðan höfðingja. Fms. x. 230. þar man vera Gunnarr frændi þinn. Nj. 54, 85. þat mundi jörunn systir mín ætla. 180²⁵. ek veit þann mann er kunna man. Guðm. 13²⁰. nú skalt þú deyja. Nj. 42, 64. skyldi Unnr sitja þrjá vetr í festum. 2, 424. Sveinn... pikki þat tjá at hann fær eigi haldit tign sinni. Fms. xi. 86°. fyrir sakastaði þá er hann þótti á eiga. Nj. 106, 166. hann þótti játa því. Nj. 81, 121. nú vil ek spyrja yðr hvat þer sáb. 23. 35. Guðrún kvaðst vildu vita hvat þeir vildu at hafast. Laxd. 48, 216.—\$. It is also sometimes the case with eiga and ganga. modur sina a madr fyrst fram fœra. Grág. ú. 1. i. 2324. þá á þann kvið enskis meta-bs. 18. i. 5919. but 1. 26. å pat enskis at meta, er konungr var sofa genginn, var sveinninn eptir í höllinni. Fms. vi. 6. and on the whole not uncommon in both constructions. - y. with the verbs hliota and verba, when used in the signification, must, and placed after the infinitive of the other verb (when placed before it, at is retained: see hljota and verba)-her mantu vera hljóta. Nj. 86, 129. en fara hlýtr bú með mer til Jómsborgar. Fms. i. 159¹⁶. þat munu þeir ok vita verða. Fóstb. 9, 32. en vita verð ek, hvar til þetta heyrir. Fms. ii. 146¹². but cases also occur where verða is placed first. pó verðr maðr eptir mann lífa. Fas, ii. 552. hann man verða sækja. Fms. viii. 19.—b. as an exception it is sometimes found retained. ok ef svá kann at verða. Fms. xi. 94. hvárt sem hann vill AΤ

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

B. used relatively—as the indecl. relat. pron. et is sometimes used for

at, we also find at sometimes used for ex.

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

2. temporal—as, when. jafnan er mèr þá verra í hug er ek ferr á braut þaðan, enn þá at ek kem. Gretl. Cod. 165¹³. sem ek kvað þú at ek lýsta. Nj. 142, 233. þar til at vèr vitum hvárt fundr várr mun verða,

ok bónda. Fms. v. 53.

3. as a relative pronoun—wbo, which. en engi mun sá, at minnisamara mun vera um þenna athurð...enn mèr. Laxd. 55, 242. Guðrún er komin gegnt rekkju þeirri, at Kjartan var vanr at liggja í. 46, 202.

svà mikil sem bau blótnaut at stærst verða. Fms. ii. 214.

4. used superfluously in relative propositions. með fullkommun ávexti ...hverr at þekkr ok þægiligr mun verða hinum hæstum himnakonungi. Fms. v. 159. Ólafr konungr spurði Önund konung hvern styrk at hann mundi fá honum. 44. allir kirkjusóknarmenn, þeir sem at færir eru til, skulu koma til sóknarkirkju. Hist. ii. 82. ek undrumst hvè mikil ógnarraust at liggr í þèr. Fms. iii. 201. nú mun ek segja, yðr því at ek em Nornagestr kallaðr. Fas. i. 3407. wberefore I am.

in attu, which see-enclitically for at bu. Fms. xi. 66-81.

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

A. Pronunciation: it is either simple (a) or diphthongal (a). The simple a is pronounced long or short; when long it is sounded like the long Italian a as in padre, or as in Engl. father; when short, like the short Italian a as in cambio, or as in Engl. marry. The á—though in grammars commonly called a long vowel—is phonetically diphthongal (a + u), and sounds like Engl. ou or ow: Engl. thou and Icel. pá, now and ná, have almost the same sound. Again a and a have, like all other vowels, diphthongs or simple, a deep, full chest-sound if followed by a single consonant, or by more than one weak consonant (a liquid followed by a media). They sound short if followed by two or more strong consonants (a double mute or liquid): thus the a and a sound long in tal, sermo; sat, sedebat; man, mancipium; tal, dolus; ar, remus; sat, sessio; hatr, odium; haror, durus; kaldr, frigidus; vandr, difficilis; tamdr, domitus, etc. But short in hatt, pileum; hatt, modum; mann, bominem; bann, interdictum; hall, lubricus; kalt, frigidum; ramt, acidum; hart, durum; vant, assuetum, etc.; the consonants shortening the sound of the preceding vowel. The a is also short in all endings, verbal or nominal, tālā, tālār, tālāðā, dixi; tālāst, dicitur; vākā, vigilia; fāgrān, pulcbrum, etc. Etymologically a distinction must be made between the primitive á, as in sátu (sedebant), átu (edebant), gátu (poterant), and the á produced by suppressing consonants; either nasals, as in á, ást, áss, báss, gás, = an, anst, ans, bans, gans; or gutturals, b, g, k, as in & (aqua), så (videbat), lå (jacebat), må (debet), nått (nox), dråttr (tractus), and a great many others; or labials, v, f, as in a = af, air = afr, har but hafan; or dentals, as in nál (acus) [Goth. nepla, Engl. needle], vál (ambitus, mendicitas) [A.S. vädl], etc. In very early times there was no doubt an audible distinction between these two kinds of \acute{a} , which however is not observed even by the earliest poets, those of the 10th century. The marking of the diphthongal vowels with an acute accent is due to the Icelandic philologist Thorodd (circa 1080-1140), and was probably an imitation of Anglo-Saxon. The circumflex, applied by Jacob Grimm, is unknown to Icel. authors of whatever age. Thorodd, in his treatise on the vowels (Skálda, pp. 160 sqq.), distinguishes between three kinds of vowels, viz. sbort, long (i.e. diphthongal), and nasal. The long ones he proposes to mark with an acute ('); the nasals by a dot above the line ('). The vowels of his alphabet are thirty-six in number. According to his rule we should have to write, af (ex), at (esus), a (in). No doubt the a was also nasal in the verbs and the weak nouns, koma (=koman), auga (gen.); and also when followed by an n, e.g. vanr (assuefactus). The distinctive marking of the nasals never came into practice, and their proper sound also disappeared; neither is this distinction observed by the poets in their rhymes. The marking of the diphthongal vowels-either the primitive vowels or those formed by agglutination—by an acute accent, according to the rule of Thorodd, is indeed used in a very few old Icel, parchment fragments of the 12th century. The only MS. of any considerable length which strictly observes this distinction is the Ann. Reg. Isl. 2087. 4b. Royal Libr. Copenhagen, written in Icel. at the end of the 13th century. In the great bulk of MSS. both kinds of vowels are treated alike, as in Latin. About the middle of the 14th century the doubling of vowels, especially that of aa (a) = a, came into use, and was employed through more than three centuries, until about 1770 the Icelanders resumed the spelling of Thorodd, marking diphthongal vowels by an acute accent, but following the rules of modern pronunciation. The diphthong auin Norse freq. spelt on—has at present in Icel. a peculiar sound, answering to au or eu in German, and nearly to Engl. of. The Norse pronunciation is different and perhaps more genuine.

B. CHANGES.

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

II. a changes into e, & into æ: this change—
is band (vinculum), id. 163; tungan er målin
at tönnunum er bitsins von (morsús exsp
Gothic (v. letter E and E).

III. a changes into e, & into æ: this change—
is band (vinculum), id. 163; tungan er målin
at tönnunum er bitsins von (morsús exsp
Grágás, lýsa sár sitt (vulnus) eðr sor (vulnus)
sor en minni (vulnera leviora), 170; en
síðan es sor eða ben voru lýst, 175; engi
rað, 176, 177; mol, ii. 51; vor, 158, etc.

place. 1. in monosyllabic nouns with a for their radical vowel, feminines, öld, periodus; önd, anima; örk, arca; för, iter; höll, aula; hönd, manus; sök, causa, etc. β. adjectives in fem. sing. and in neut. pl., öll, tota; fögr, pulcbra; hörð, dura; hölt, clauda; sönn, vera; from Y. in plur. neut., bond, vincula; born, rénva; lond, terrae; from band, etc. 8. in singular masculines with a suppressed u in the root, hjörtr, cervus; fjördr, sinus; björn, ursus; örn, aquila, 2. in dissyllables a radical a, when followed by a final u (-u, -ur, -um, etc.), in Icel. constantly changes into ö,-öllum, cunctis; mönnum, bominibus; köllum, vocamus; vökum, vigiliis and vigilamus; vökur, vigiliae, etc. Danes and Swedes here retained the a; so did a great part of Norway. The change only prevailed in the west of Norway and the whole of Iceland. Some Norse MSS. therefore constantly keep a in those cases, e. g. Cd. Ups. De la Gard. 8 (Ed. C. R. Unger, 1849), which spells allum, cunctis; hafub, caput; jasur, rex; andveror, adversus; afund, invidia, etc. (v. Pref. viii.) Other Norse MSS. spell a and ö promiscuously; allum or öllum, kallum or köllum. In Icel. this change prevailed about the year 1000. Even at the end of the 10th century we still frequently meet with rhymes such as bard-jardu, pang-3. a in inflexions, in penultimate syllables, if followed by u, changes into u (or ö); thus keisurum, caesaribus; vitrurum, sapientioribus; hörðurum, durioribus; hörðustum, durissimis: pret. pl., sköpuðu, creabant; töluðu, dicebant; orrustu, pugnam. In part. pass. fem. sing. and neut. pl., sköpuð, creata; töluð, dicta; töpuð, perdita. Neut. pl. in words, as sumur, aestates; heruð, pagi. This change is peculiar to Iceland, and is altogether strange to Norse MSS., where we constantly find such forms as ztladu, putabant; gnagadu, mordebant; aukadu, augebant; skapad, creata; kallað, dicta; skaparum, tapaðum, ágætastum, harðarum, skín-andum; kunnastu, artem, etc. This difference, as it frequently occurred at early times, soon gave the Icel. idiom a peculiar and strange sound,—amarunt would, in Icelandic, be ömurunt. Norse phrases—as með bænum ok fastu (föstu) hafðu (höfðu) með sér vaxljós, ok dýrkaðu (dýrkuðu) þa hælgu hátíð með fastu (föstu) ok vaktu (vöktu) þar um nóttina með margum (mörgum) aðrum (öðrum) vanfærum mannum (mönnum), O. H. L. 87-sound uncouth and strange to Icel. ears; and so no doubt did the Icel. vowel transformations to Norse ears. 4. endings in -an, -all, e.g. feminines in -an, as hugsan, atlan, idran, frequently change into -un,—hugsun, atlun, idrun, and are now always used so: gamall, vetus, f. gömul; einsamall, solus, f. einsömul. In modern Norse, gomol, eismol (Ivar Aasen); atall, atrox; ötull, strenuus; svikall, perfidus, and svikull; prifnaðr, mundities, and 5. in the cases correlative to II. 1, 2, the a in its turn changes into a vowel, by Thorodd marked &; this vowel change seems, to have been satisfed about the beginning of the 11th century, and in full on prevailed in Iceland during the 12th, being constantly employed in MSS. of that time; about the end of that century, however, and the beginning of the next, it fell off, and at last became extinct. Its phonetical value, therefore, cannot now be precisely stated: it no doubt had an intermediate sound between \dot{a} and \dot{o} , such as \ddot{o} (o) has between a and o. Thorodd proposed to mark the short 'umlaut' o by o; and the vowel change of a by & (in the MSS. however commonly written o). INSTANCES: sem., &, amnis; &st, amor; &sl, funis; &sr, remus; &sg, lignum; skr&, libellus; sott, pax; sol, anima; nol, acus; von, spes: masc., hottr, modus; prodt, filum; pottr, funis; mottr, vis; des, deus; der, nuntius: neut. pl., sor, vulnera; tor, δάκρυα; mol, dicta; rod, consilia; vor, vera: adj. fem. and neut., kot, læta; f.o, pauca; sm.o, parva; h.o, alta; f.om, paucis; hom, altis: verbs, so, videbant (but sá, videbat); gotu, capie-bant; otu, edebant (but át, edebat), etc.: v. Frump. 26-28: e. g. sár (vulnus) veitti maor mer eitt (unum), sor morg (multa vulnera) veitta ek hánum, Skálda (Thorodd), 162; ol (= öl, cerevisia) er drykkr, ol er band (vinculum), id. 163; tungan er málinu von (= von, assuefacta), en at tonnunum er bitsins von (morsus exspectatio), id.: frequently in the Gragas, lýsa sar sitt (vulnus) eor sor (vulnera) ef fleiri eru, Kb. i. 151; sór en minni (vulnera leviora), 170; en meire sór (graviora), 174; síðan es sór eða ben voru lýst, 175; engi sór (nulla vulnera), sor, and

changed into vo; v6 of the 14th century being an intermediate form: thus von, spes; votr, madidus; vor, ver; vorr, noster; vodi, periculum; koma, adventus; voru, erant, etc.: so also the á in the dat. hánum, illi, now honum, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; kómu = kvámu = kvómu, veniebant, etc. In Norway a was often changed into a in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as hæna, illam; bær, bænn, bæt, ibi, illum, illud; hence originate the mod. Dan. bende, der, den, det; in some Norse dialects even still dar, dat. The short a in endings in mod. Dan. changed into e (a), e. g. komme, uge, talede, Icel. koma, vika; whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple a, which makes their language more euphonious than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an a before ng, nk, has changed into a, thus langr (longus), strangr (durus), krankr (aegrotus) are spelt långr, kránkr, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say langr, strangr, etc., which is the pure old form. The a becomes long when followed by If, Im, Ip, thus alfr, genius; alpt, cygnus; halfr, dimidius; kalfr, vitulus; sjalfr, ipse; this is very old: the fem. holf, dimidia, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an \vec{a} , not \vec{a} ; $j\vec{a} = j\vec{a}$ in hjálpa, skjálfa, etc. The lengthening before lmis later,-álmr, ulmus; hálmr, calamus; sálmr, psalmus; hjálmr, galea; málmr, metallum, etc. In all these cases the \acute{a} is not etymological. Also before In in the plur. of alin, alnar not alnar: Ik, alka = alka, alca; bálkr = balkr; fálki = falki, falco: háls = hals; frjáls = frjals; járn = jarn; skald = skald; v. those words: aarni, dat. of arinn, v. that word: the proper name Árni, properly Arni: abbati, abbas, ábóti: Adám, on the contrary, changed into Adam; María into Maria, Mary. The old spelling is still kept in máriatla, motacilla pectore albo, etc. In the 1st pers. pret, indic, and in the pres, and pret, conj. we have a changed into i, e.g. talaða to talaði, locutus sum; sagða, dixi, vilda, volui, hafða, babui, to sagði, vildi, haíði: in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., heíða, baberem, haía, babeam, to heíði, haíi. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e. g. in the Hulda, Cd. A. M. 66, fol. = Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Árnes and Gullbringusýsla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. ek vilda, sagða, hafða, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

D. a answers to Goth. a; A. S. ea (a, ä); allr, totus; Goth. alls; A. S. eall: the primitive & to Goth. ê, satu, Goth. sêtun, sedebant; grata, grêtan, lacrymari; láta, lêtan; vápn, vêpn, arma; vágr, vêgs, fluctus. The Icel. secondary &, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel plus a consonant, such as an, ab, or the like. A.S. a commonly answers to Icel. 4, láta, A.S. latan; dáð, A.S. dað; þráðr, A.S. præö, Engl. thread; mál (καιρόs), A.S. mæl, cp. Engl. meal. The A.S. â, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. ei. The diphthong au answers to Goth. au, A. S. ea,-raudr, Goth. rauds, A. S. read, Engl. red. In English the a seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A.S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel, is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as Tems, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

E. The Runic character for a was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) | [A. S. |]; so in the Golden horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), The Saxons called it ôs = ass, deus. and in the Bracteats. Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (fubork). The Scandinavians in their Runes used this character for o, and called it óss, ostium, probably misled by the A.S. pronunciation of the homely word ass. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A.S. Rune j, gor, annona, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (hnias, A.S. hnijs), called according to the northern pronunciation ar, annona: this letter, I or I, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. j, ϕ .

-A or -AT or -T, a negative suffix to verbs, peculiar to Iceland and a part, at least, of Norway. Occurs frequently in old Icelandic poetry and laws, so as almost to form a complete negative voice. In the 1st pers. a personal pronoun k(g) = ek is inserted before the negative suffix, in the 2nd pers. a t or tt. As a rule the pron. is thus repeated; má-k-at-ek, non possum; sé-k-at-ek, non video; hef-k-at-ek, non babeo; skal-k-at-ek; vil-k-at-ek, nolo; mon-k-at-ek, non ero, etc.: 2nd pers. skal-t-at-tu; mon-t-at-tu; gaf-t-at-tu, non dabas: and after a long vowel a tt, matt-attu, sátt-at-tu; so almost invariably in all monosyllabic verbal forms; but not so in bisyllabic ones, máttir-a-bú, non poteras: yet in some instances in the 1st pers. a pronominal g is inserted, e.g. bjargi-g-a-k, verbally servem ego non ego; höggvi-g-a-k, non caedam; stodvi-g-a-k, quin sistam; vildi-g-a-k, nolui; hafði-g-a-k, non babui; mátti-g-a-k, non potui; görði-g-a-k, non feci: if the verb has gg as final radical consonants, they change into kk, e.g. pikk-at-ek = pigg-k-at-ek, nolo skalat fŷl telja, 89; skalat hann banna fiskför, 123; skalat hann lóga

C. OTHER CHANGES:—in modern Icel. the old syllable vá has accipere. In the 3rd pers. a and at or t are used indifferently, t being particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus,-skal-at or skal-a, non erit; but skolo-t, non sunto: forms with an hiatus, however, occur, -biti-a, non mordat; renni-a, ne currat; skridi-a, id.; leti-a, ne retardet; væri-a, ne esset; urdu-a. non erant; but biti-t, renni-t, skriði-t, urðu-t are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Oland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, sa'r aigi flo, who did not fly, old Icel. 'flo-at,' Baut. 1169. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws): but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e.g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the Haustlöng four times, in Ynglingatal four times, in Hákonarmál once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel, the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: Völuspá, e.g., prefers the negation by no (using vas-at only once, verse 3). In the old Hávamal the suffix abounds (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37-39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113-115, 126-128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In Skirnismál, Harbarðsljóð, Lokasenna—all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century-about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3. 4. 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) abounds in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of -at, -gi, or né): so, too, does Hallfred (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skálaglam in Vellekla (circa 940-995), and Thorarin in the Mahliðingavísur (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995-1000) there occur mon-k-a0-ek, tekk-at-ek, vil-k-at-ek, hlífði-t, mon-a, es-a; cp. the Kristni S. and Njala. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. Sighvat (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the Sólarljóð there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the Völsungakviður are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these -at and conj. eigi are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. The suffixed verbal negation was used, a. in the delivering of the oath in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the Grágás, runs in the 1st pers., hefca ck fé borit í dóm þenna til liðs mér um sök þessa, ok ek monka bjóða, hefka ek fundit, ok monka ek finna, hvárki til laga né ólaga, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as to ek hefka, ek monka (new Ed.): 3rd pers., hefirat hann fé borit i dóm þenna ok monat hann bjóða, ok hefirat hann fundit, ok monat hann finna, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. β. the Speaker (lögsögumaðr), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (lögberg), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command es and skal (yet seldom in plur.): erat in the dictatorial phrases, erat skyldr (skylt), non esto obligatus; erat landeigandi skyldr, Grag. (Kb.) i. 17; erat hinn skyldr, 21; yngri maor era skyldr at fasta, 35; enda erat honum þá skylt at..., 48; erat þat sakar spell, 127; era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa, 154; erat hann framar skyldr sakráða, 216; ok erat hann skyldr at ábyrgjask þat fé, 238; ok erat hann skyldr, id.; ok erat sakar aðili ella skyldr, ii. 74; erat hinn skyldr við at taka, 142; erat manni skylt at taka búfé, 143; enda erat heimting til fjár þess, 169; era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vili, 209; ok erat beim skylt at tiunda fé sitt, 211; ok erat hann skyldr at gjalda tíund af því, 212; erat kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr, 228; ef hann erat landeigandi, i. 136. Skalat: skalat maor eiga fé óborit, i. 23: skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn, 55; skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik, 62; skalat hann þat svá dvelja, 68; skalat hann til véfangs ganga, 71; skalat adilja i stefnuvætti hafa, 127; ok skala hann gjalda fyrir þat, 135; ok skalat hann með sök fara, 171; enda skalat hann fleirum baugum bœta, 199; skalat hann skilja félagit, 240; skalat hann meiri skuld eiga en, ii. 4; skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta, 5; skalat hann lögvillr verða, svá, 34; skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat fé, 59; skalat enn sami maðr þar lengr vera, 71; ok skala honum bæta þat, 79;

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sé því á engi veg, 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reiðast við fjórðungi vísu, 183. Plur.: skolut menn andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. Other instances are rare: tekrat bar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok um telrat þat til sakbóta, ok of telrat þá til sakbóta (it does not count), 178; ef hann villat (will not) lýsa sár sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úmaga, 248; ræðrat sá sínum ómögum á hendr, ii. 18; verðrat honum at sakarspelli and verðrat honum þat at s., i. 63; verðrat honum þat at sakarvörn, 149; kömrat hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfat hann bíða til pess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann fra adra aura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form: komskat hann til heimtingar um þat fé, be loses the claim to the money, ii. 180, etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, Viga-Glum, pp. 102, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oathvask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, rauðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg-said, vask at par, vak at par, raudk at par. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal ek between the verb and par, and pronouncing - instead of - o. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af voru, sleikði um þvoru, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr sá er v., so in Grett.); erat héra at borgnara þótt hæna beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlums vant kvað refr, dró hörpu á ísi, 19: also in some phrases, referred to as verba ipsissima from the heathen ageerat vinum lift Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thorodd employs it twice or thrice: því at ek sékk-a þess meiri þörf, because I do not see any more reason for this, Skálda 167; kannka ek til þess meiri ráð en lítil, I do not know, id.; mona (will not) mín móna (my mammy) við mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monathu i því flóði verða, thou shalt not; esa þat undarligt bott, it is not to be wondered at; hann mattia sofna, be could not sleep; moncap ek banna, I sball not mind, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrt á strætum, was not, Post. 645. 84; nú mona friðir menn hér koma, Niðrst. 623. 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eirspennill (A. M. 47, fol.) [Etymon uncertain; that at is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in at-tu, and the anastrophe in t, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the t is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish dinna, canna is quite accidental.]

abbadís, f. abbess, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365.

abbast, 20, dep. (= amast), to be incensed at, vex, molest; a-vio e-t, Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppá e-t, Nj. 194.

abbindi = af-bindi, n. tenesmus, Hm. 140; cp. Fél. ix. 185, where it is spelt af bendi.

AD = at, v. that word. ao- in compds, v. at-. -ao, suff. neg., v. -a. ADA, u, f. (and compo öou-skel, f.) a. mytulus testa planiuscula, β. fem. pr. n., Edda.

ADAL, [O. H. G. adal, genus; cp. also A. S. édele, nobilis; Old Engl. and Scot. etbel; Germ. edel; cola- and coal- came from mod. Dan. into Icel. adall, nobility. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] nature, disposition, inborn native quality, used only in poetry; jobs a., childish, Yt. 13; osnotrs adal, foolish, insipid, Hm. 106; args a., dastardly, Ls. 23, 24; drengs a., noble, Km. 23; odyggs a., bad, Hsm. 19. the sense of offspring; adul Njardar (where it is n. pl.?), the gods, the off-pring of Njord, Hallfred in a poem, vide Fs. 59. II. used in a great many compos, chief-, bead-. abal-akkeri, n. sheet-anchor, Fms. great many compos, chief-, bead-. x. 130: β. metaph., Bs. i. 756. aðal-bjórr, s, m. prime beaver skin,

Eb. (in a verse). aðal-borinn, part., v. óðalborinn. aðal-ból, n. a manor-bouse, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. aðal-festr, f., v. alaðsfestr. aðal-fylking, f. main force, main body, Hkr. ii. 361. adal-haf, n. the main, Fms. iv. 177. aðal-henda, u, f., v. alhenda. soal-hending, f. full, complete rbymes, such as all-ball, opp. to skothending, q. v., Edda (Ht.) aðal-hendr, adj. verse in full rhyme, Edda, aðal-kelda, u. f. chief well, Karl. 442. aðal-kirkja, ju, f. chief part of a church, viz. choir and nave, opp. to forkirkja, Sturl. ii. 59. aballiga, adv. completely, thoroughly; a. daudr, quite dead, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, quite old, iii. 171. aoal-mein, n. great pain, Fms. vi. (in a verse). aðal-merki, n. the head-standard, Pr. 177. aðalritning, f. chief writing, Sks. 13. aðal-skáli, a, m. the chief apartment of a skáli, the ball, as distinguished from a forhús, Eb. 43. aðaltré, n. trunk of a tree; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (a proverb), Fms. iv.

the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm (Norse), flytja hús af aðaltóptum, remove it, N.G.L. i. 379. Add. abild, older form abilo, pl. ir, f. [root abal], v. the following word It doubtless originally meant chiefdom, bendship, but it only occurs in the limited legal sense of chief-prosecutorship or defendantship, and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing

abal-troll, n. downright ogre, Fas. iii. 179.

chief advocate, Bs. i. 445.

aðal-túlkr, s, m.

aðal-túpt, f. esp. in pl. ir = óðals-toptir,

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

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

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

A. Loc. I. WITH MOTION, off. from: 1. prop. corresp. a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but á hendi), Ld. 32; Höskuldr lætr bera farm af skipi, unload the ship (but bera farm á skip), id.; var tekit af hestum þeirra, they were unsaddled, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af bæ sínum, be was away from bome, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af hesti sinum, jumped off bis borse (but hl. á hest), 83; hlaupa, stökkva af baki, id., 112, 264; Gunnarr skýtr til hans af boganum, from the bow, where af has a slight notion of instrumentality, 96; flyja af fundinum, to fly from off the battle-field, 102; rida af prihyrningshalsum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótinu, to go from the meeting, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok fór, 625. 85; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunni, threw bis cloak off bim (but kasta á sik), Nj. 176; taka Hrungnis fót af honum, of a load, burden, Edda 58; land þat er hann fiskði af, from which he set off to fish, Grag.i.151, is irregular, frd would suit better; slita af baki e-s, from off one's back, ii. 9; bera af bordi, to clear the table, Nj. 75. β. where it more nearly answers to i; beir koma af hafi, of sailors coming in (but leggia i haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orkneyjum (but f or til O.), 131; beim Agli word in the Icel, codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became forst vel ok komu af hafi i Borgarfjörd, Eg. 392; hann var útlagi (outchanged into vo; vo of the 14th century being an intermediate form: thus von, spes; votr, madidus; vor, ver; vorr, noster; vooi, periculum; koma, adventus: voru, erant, etc.: so also the á in the dat, hánum, illi, now honum, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; kómu = kvámu = kvómu, veniebant, etc. In Norway a was often changed into a in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as hæna, illam; bær, bænn, bæt, ibi, illum, illud; hence originate the mod. Dan. bende, der, den, det; in some Norse dialects even still dar, dat. The short a in endings in mod. Dan. changed into e (a), e. g. komme, uge, talede, Icel. koma, vika: whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple a, which makes their language more euphonious than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an a before ng, nk, has changed into a, thus langr (longus), strangr (durus), krankr (aegrotus) are spelt lángr, kránkr, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say langr, strangr, etc., which is the pure old form. The a becomes long when followed by If, Im, Ip, thus alfr, genius; alpt, cygnus; halfr, dimidius; kalfr, vitulus; sjalfr, ipse; this is very old: the fem. holf, dimidia, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an \vec{a} , not \vec{a} ; $j\vec{a} = j\vec{a}$ in hjálpa, skjálfa, etc. The lengthening before lmis later,-álmr, ulmus; hálmr, calamus; sálmr, psalmus; hjálmr, galea; málmr, metallum, etc. In all these cases the \acute{a} is not etymological. Also before ln in the plur, of alin, alnar not alnar: lk, alka = alka, alca; bálkr = balkr; fálki = falki, falco: háls = hals; frjáls = frjals; járn = jarn; skald = skald; v. those words: aarni, dat. of arinn, v. that word: the proper name Árni, properly Arni: abbati, abbas, ábóti: Adám, on the contrary, changed into Adam; María into Maria, Mary. The old spelling is still kept in máriatla, motacilla pectore albo, etc. In the 1st pers. pret. indic. and in the pres. and pret. conj. we have a changed into i, e.g. talada to taladi, locutus sum; sagda, dixi, vilda, volui, hafda, babui, to sagði, vildi, hafði: in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., hefða, baberem, hafa, babeam, to hefði, hafi. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e. g. in the Hulda, Cd. A. M. 66, fol. = Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Årnes and Gullbringusysla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. ek vilda, sagða, hafða, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

D. a answers to Goth. a; A. S. ea (a, ä); allr, totus; Goth. alls; A. S. eall: the primitive & to Goth. ê, satu, Goth. setun, sedebant; grata, grêtan, lacrymari; láta, lêtan; vápn, vêpn, arma; vágr, vêgs, fluctus. The Icel. secondary 6, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel plus a consonant, such as an, ab, or the like. A.S. a commonly answers to Icel. 4, láta, A.S. latan; dáð, A.S. dað; þráðr, A.S. præδ, Engl. thread; mál (καιρόs), A.S. mæl, cp. Engl. meal. The A.S. â, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. et. The diphthong au answers to Goth. au, A. S. ea, -raudr, Goth. rauds, A. S. read, Engl. red. In English the a seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A.S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel, is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as Tems, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

E. The Runic character for a was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) [A. S.]; so in the Golden horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), The Saxons called it 68 = ass, deus. and in the Bracteats. In the Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (fupork). The Scandinavians in their Runes used this character for o, and called it 688, ostium, probably misled by the A. S. pronunciation of the homely word \$88. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A.S. Rune j, ger, annona, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (hnias, A.S. hnijs), called according to the northern pronunciation ar, annona: this letter, I or I, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. j, ϕ .

-A or -AT or -T, a negative suffix to verbs, peculiar to Iceland and a part, at least, of Norway. Occurs frequently in old Icelandic poetry and laws, so as almost to form a complete negative voice. In the 1st pers. a personal pronoun k(g) = ek is inserted before the negative suffix, in the 2nd pers. a t or tt. As a rule the pron. is thus repeated; má-k-at-ek, non possum; sé-k-at-ek, non video; hef-k-at-ek, non babeo; skal-k-at-ek; vil-k-at-ek, nolo; mon-k-at-ek, non ero, etc.: 2nd pers. skal-t-at-tu; mon-t-at-tu; gaf-t-at-tu, non dabas: and after a long vowel a tt, matt-attu, sátt-at-tu; so almost invariably in all monosyllabic verbal forms; but not so in bisyllabic ones, máttir-a-pú, non poteras: yet in some instances in the 1st pers. a pronominal g is inserted, e.g. bjargi-g-a-k, verbally servem ego non ego; höggvi-g-a-k, non caedam; stödvi-g-a-k, quin sistam; vildi-g-a-k, nolui; hafði-g-a-k, non babui; mátti-g-a-k, non potui; görði-g-a-k, non feci: if the verb has gg as final radical consonants, they change into kk, e. g. pikk-at-ek = pigg-k-at-ek, nolo skalat fyl telja, 80; skalat hann banna fiskför, 123; skalat hann löga

C. Other Changes:—in modern Icel, the old syllable vá has accipere. In the ard pers, a and at or t are used indifferently, t being particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus,—skal-at or skal-a, non erit; but skolo-t, non sunto: forms with an hiatus, however, occur, -biti-a, non mordat: renni-a, ne currat; skridi-a, id.; leti-a, ne retardet; væri-a, ne esset; urdu-a, non erant: but biti-t, renni-t, skriði-t, urðu-t are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Oland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, sa'r aigi flo, who did not fly, old Icel. 'fló-at,' Baut. 1160. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws): but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e. g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. In Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the Haustlöng four times, in Ynglingatal four times, in Hakonarmal once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel, the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: Völuspá, e.g., prefers the negation by no (using vas-at only once, verse 3). In the old Havamal the suffix abounds (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37-39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113-115, 126-128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In Skirnismál, Harbarðsljóð, Lokasenna—all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century-about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3, 4, 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) abounds in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of -at, -gi, or né): so, too, does Hallfred (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skálaglam in Vellekla (circa 940-995), and Thorarin in the Mahlidingavisur (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995-1000) there occur mon-k-ad-ek, tekk-at-ek, vil-k-at-ek, hlifði-t, mon-a, es-a; cp. the Kristni S. and Njala. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. Sighvat (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the Sólarljóð there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the Völsungakviður are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these -at and conj. eigi are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. a. in the delivering of the oath The suffixed verbal negation was used, in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the Grágás, runs in the 1st pers., hesca ek fé borit í dóm þenna til liðs mér um sök þessa, ok ek monka bjóða, hefka ek fundit, ok monka ek finna, hvárki til laga né ólaga, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as to ek hefka, ek monka (new Ed.): 3rd pers., hefirat hann fé borit í dóm þenna ok monat hann bjóða, ok hefirat hann fundit, ok monat hann finna, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. β. the Speaker (lögsögumaðr), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (lögberg), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command es and skal (yet seldom in plur.): erat in the dictatorial phrases, erat skyldr (skylt), non esto obligatus; erat landeigandi skyldr, Grag. (Kb.) i. 17; erat hinn skyldr, 21; yngri maor era skyldr at fasta, 35; enda erat honum þá skylt at..., 48; erat þat sakar spell, 127; era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa, 154; erat hann framar skyldr sakráða, 216; ok erat hann skyldr at ábyrgjask þat fé, 238; ok erat hann skyldr, id.; ok erat sakar aðili ella skyldr, ii. 74; erat hinn skyldr við at taka, 142; erat manni skylt at taka búfé, 143; enda erat heimting til fjár þess, 160; era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vili, 209; ok erat beim skylt at tíunda fé sitt, 211; ok erat hann skyldr at gjalda tíund af því, 212; erat kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr, 228; ef hann Skalat: skalat maor eiga fé óborit, i. 23: erat landeigandi, i. 136. skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn, 55; skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik, 62; skalat hann þat svá dvelja, 68; skalat hann til véfangs ganga, 71; skalat adilja i stefnuvætti hafa, 127; ok skala hann gjalda fyrir bat, 135; ok skalat hann með sök fara, 171; enda skalat hann fleirum baugum bœta, 199; skalat hann skilja félagit, 240; skalat hann meiri skuld eiga en, ii. 4; skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta, 5; skalat hann lögvillr verða, svá, 34; skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat fé, 59; skalat enn sami maðr þar lengr vera, 71; ok skala honum bæta þat, 79;

sé því á engi veg. 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reiðast við fjórðungi vísu, 183. skolut menn andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. Other instances are rare: tekrat bar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok um telrat þat til sakbóta, ok of telrat þá til sakbóta (it does not count), 178; ef hann villat (will not) lýsa sár sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úmaga, 248; ræðrat sá sínum ómögum á hendr, ii. 18: verðrat honum at sakarspelli and verðrat honum þat at s., i. 63; verðrat honum bat at sakarvörn, 140; kömrat hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfat hann bíða til pess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann frá aðra aura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form: komskat hann til heimtingar um þat sé, be loses the claim to the money, ii. 180. etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, Viga-Glum, pp. 102, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oathvask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, rauðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg-said, vask at bar, vak at bar, raudk at bar. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal ek between the verb and bar, and pronouncing - instead of - o. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af voru, sleikdi um þvoru, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr så er v., so in Grett.); erat héra at borgnara bótt hæna beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlums vant kvað refr, dró hörpu á ísi, 19: also in some phrases, referred to as verba ipsissima from the heathen ageerat vinum lift Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thorodd employs it twice or thrice: því at ek sékk-a þess meiri þörf, because I do not see any more reason for tbis, Skálda 167; kannka ek til bess meiri ráð en lítil, I do not know, id.; mona (will not) mín móna (my mammy) við mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monathu i pvi flódi verða, thou shalt not; esa bat undarligt bott, it is not to be wondered at; hann mattia sofna, be could not sleep: moncap ek banna, I sball not mind, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrt á strætum, was not, Post. 645. 84; nú mona friðir menn hér koma, Niðrst. 623. 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eirspennill (A. M. 47, fol.) [Etymon uncertain; that at is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in at-tu, and the anastrophe in t, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the t is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish dinna, canna is quite accidental.]

abbadís, f. abbess, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365.

abbast, 20, dep. (= amast), to be incensed at, vex, molest; a-vio e-t, Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppá e-t, Nj. 194.

abbindi = 2f-bindi, n. tenesmus, Hm. 140; cp. Fél. ix. 185, where it is spelt af bendi.

AD = at, v. that word. ao- in compds, v. at-. -ao, suff. neg., v. -a. ADA, u, f. (and compp ööu-skel, f.)

a. mytulus testa planiuscula, sbell. B. fem. pr. n., Edda.
ADAL, O. H. G. adal, genus; cp. also A. S. évele, nobilis; Old Engl.

and Scot, etbel; Germ, edel; eola- and eoal- came from mod. Dan, into Icel, adall, nobility. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] nature, disposition, inborn native quality, used only in poetry; jobs a., childish, Yt. 13; osnotrs adal, foolish, insipid, Hm. 106; args a., dastardly, Ls. 23, 24; drengs a., noble, Km. 23; 6dyggs a., bad, Hsm. 19. the sense of offspring; abul Njardar (where it is n. pl.?), the gods, the offspring of Njord, Hallfred in a poem, vide Fs. 59.

II. used in a aðal-akkeri, n. sbeet-ancbor, Fms. great many compos, chief-, bead-. **B.** metaph., Bs. i. 756. X. 130: aðal-bjórr, s, m. prime beaver skin, aðal-borinn, part., v. óðalborinn. aðal-ból, n. Eb. (in a verse). a manor-bouse, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. aðal-festr, f., v. abal-fylking, f. main force, main body, Hkr. ii. 361. soal-haf, n. the main, Fms. iv. 177. aðal-henda, u, f., v. alhenda. adal-hending, f. full, complete rbymes, such as all—ball, opp. to skothending, q.v., Edda (Ht.) aoal-hendr, adj. verse in full rhyme, Edda, aðal-kelda, u, f. chief well, Karl. 442. aðal-kirkja, ju, f. chief part of a church, viz. choir and nave, opp. to forkirkja, Sturl. ii. 59. aballiga, adv. completely, thoroughly; a. daubt, quite dead, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, quite old, iii. 171. adal-mein, n. great pain, Fms. vi. (in a verse). aoal-merki, n. the bead-standard, Pr. 177. aoalritning, f. chief writing, Sks. 13. aðal-skáli, a, m. the chief apartment of a skáli, the ball, as distinguished from a forhús, Eb. 43. tré, n. trunk of a tree; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (a proverb), Fms. iv. aðal-troll, n. downright ogre, Fas. iii. 179. aðal-túlkr. s, m. chief advocate, Bs. i. 445. abal-tupt, f. esp. in pl. ir = odals-toptir, the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm (Norse), flytja hús af aðaltóptum, remove it, N.G. L. i. 379. A.A. adild, older form adild, pl. ir, f. [root adal], v. the following word

abili. It doubtless originally meant chiefdom, beadship, but it only occurs in the limited legal sense of chief-prosecutorship or defendantship,

and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing

obsolete after the year 1272, and does not occur in the codes Jb. or Js. In early times there were no public prosecutions or lawsuits; the abild devolved together with the erfo (beirsbip) on the principal male heir, if of age; erfo and adild go together, the first as a right, the last as an incumbent duty, like an English trusteeship; til erfdar ok adildar, Eb. ch. 38. In the year 993 a law was passed to the effect that male heirs under sixteen years of age should be exempted from abild, neither should heiresses ever be abili. In such cases the abild devolved on the next male heir above sixteen years of age, who then got a fee for executing this duty, Bs. i. 675. The adild also could be undertaken by a delegate, called at fara með handselda sök, sök handseld, vörn handseld, fara með sök, carry on a suit, etc., v. Grágás Vs. ch. 35, (of abild in a case of manslaughter,) and in many other places; Eb. ch. 38, Bs. i. 675 (Rs. in fine), Bjarn. (in fine), Njála, and many others: v. Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal. COMPD: aðilðar-maðr, m. = 20ili, Sturl. iii. 240, Orkn. 212.

adili, ja, m. the chief-defendant or prosecutor in an Icel. lawsuit in the time of the Commonwealth. It seems to have meant originally bead, chieftain, princeps. A standing word in the Gragas and the Sagas. As to the form, the older one is that which preserves the j in the terminations, gen. dat. acc. aðilja, plur. -jar, acc. -ja, dat. -jum. The Grágás constantly employs this form. The Njála and some of the Sagas drop the j and write aðila etc. In the Grágás aðilja seems to occur as an indecl. word—at least four times in the Kb.—used as nom. pl.: but as -ar in old MSS. is frequently marked by a single 'a' with a little stroke (a), this may be a misinterpretation. The indeclinable form occurs in the Kb. (b. b.) 25 and 100 (only preserved in the Kb.); Kb. 147, 170 has adilja, where the Sb. has in both passages adiljar: cp. however gudsifja and -bræðra. There is a distinction between a sóknar-aðili or sakar-aðili. prosecutor, and a varnaraðili, defendant. Either with gen. or prep. at, varnar-a., sóknar-a., sakar-a.; or inversely, a. sakar, a. varnar, a. frumsakar, Kb. 42, 124; a. máls, 126; a. vígsakar, in a case of manslaughter, 167; or vígsakar a. (often); a. fésakar, in a lawsuit about compensation, 123; a. legordssakar, case of legorð, 194: with at, varnir þær er hann er aðili at, 175; aðili at legorðs sekt, App. iv. 46, Grag. Kb. 15, 211; cp. also § 58, p. 103: hann er aðili at sök, bæði sækjandi ok seljandi, chief-plaintiff, either for carrying it on himself or by a delegate, Kb. 208. In the case of a delegate being the adili, the challenge of jurors and judges on account of relationship was to be made in respect to the chief adili, not the delegate, Kb. 127.

AF, prep. often used elliptically by dropping the case, or even merely adverbially, [Ulf. af; A. S. and Engl. of, off; Hel. ab; Germ. ab; Gr. dπό; Lat. a, ab.] WITH DAT. denoting a motion a loco; one of the three prepp. af, or, frá, corresponding to those in loco-á, í, við, and ad locum-á, í, at. It in general corresponds to the prepp. in loco-a, or in locum-til, whilst or answers more to i; but it also frequently corresponds to yfir, um or i. It ranges between or and frá, generally denoting the idea from the surface of, while or means from the inner part, and fra from the outer part or border. The motion from a bill, plain, open place is thus denoted by af; by 6r that from an enclosed space, depth, cavity, thus af fjalli, but or of a valley, dale; af Englandi, but or Danmörk, as mork implies the notion of a deep wood, forest. The wind blows af landi, but a ship sets sail frá landi; frá landi also means a distance from: af hendi, of a glove, ring; or hendi, of whatever has been kept in the band (correl, to á hendi and í hendi). On the other hand af is more general, whilst $fr\acute{a}$ and $\acute{o}r$ are of a more special character; $fr\acute{a}$ denoting a departure, or an impulse or force; a member goes home of bingi, whereas or may denote an inmate of a district, or convey the notion of secession or exclusion from, Eb. 105 new Ed.; the traveller goes of landi, the exile or landi: taka e-t af e-m is to take a thing out of one's band, that of taka frá e-m to remove out of one's sight, etc. In general af answers to Engl. of, off, or to out of, and frá to from: the Lat. prepp. ab, de, and ex do not exactly correspond to the Icelandic, yet as a rule or may answer to ex, af sometimes to ab, sometimes to de. Of, off, from among;

with, by; on account of, by means of, because of, concerning, in respect of.

A. Loc.

I. with motion, off. from:

1. prop. corresp a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but á hendi), Ld. 32; Höskuldr lætr bera farm af skipi, unload the ship (but bera farm á skip), id.; var tekit af hestum þeirra, they were unsaddled, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af bæ sínum, be was away from bome, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af hesti sinum, jumped off bis borse (but hl. á hest), 83; hlaupa, stökkva af baki, id., 112, 264; Gunnarr skýtr til hans af boganum, from the bow, where af has a slight notion of instrumentality, 96; flýja af fundinum, to fly from off the battle-field, 102; ríða af þríhyrningshálsum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótinu, to go from the meeting, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok fór, 625. 85; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunni, tbrew bis cloak off bim (but kasta á sik), Nj. 176; taka Hrungnis fót af honum, of a load, burden, Edda 58; land þat er hann fiskði af, from which be set off to fish, Grág.i.151, is irregular, frá would suit better; slíta af baki e-s, from off one's back, ii. 9; bera af bordi, to clear the table, Nj. 75. \quad \beta. where it more nearly answers to i; beir koma af hafi, of sailors coming in (but leggia i haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orkneyjum (but for til O.), 131; beim Agli word in the Icel, codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became forst velok komu af hafi i Borgarfiord, Eg. 392 hann var utlagi (out-

C. OTHER CHANGES:—in modern Icel. the old syllable vá has acipere. In the 3rd pers. a and at or t are used indifferently, t being changed into vo; vó of the 14th century being an intermediate form; thus von, spes; votr, madidus; vor, ver; vorr, noster; vodi, periculum; koma, adventus; voru, erant, etc.: so also the á in the dat. hánum, illi, now honum, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; kómu = kvámu = kvómu, veniebant, etc. In Norway a was often changed into æ in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as hæna, illam; þær, þænn, þæt, ibi, illum, illud; hence originate the mod. Dan. bende, der, den, det; in some Norse dialects even still dar, dat. The short a in endings in mod. Dan. changed into e (a), e. g. komme, uge, talede, Icel. koma, vika; whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple a, which makes their language more euphonious than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an a before ng, nk, has changed into a, thus langr (longus), strangr (durus), krankr (aegrotus) are spelt långr, krankr, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say langr, strangr, etc., which is the pure old form. The a becomes long when followed by If, Im, Ip, thus alfr, genius; alpt, cygnus; halfr, dimidius; kalfr, vitulus; sjalfr, ipse; this is very old: the fem. holf, dimidia, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an \vec{a} , not \vec{a} ; $j\vec{a} = j\vec{a}$ in hjálpa, skjálfa, etc. The lengthening before lmis later,-álmr, ulmus; hálmr, calamus; sálmr, psalmus; hjálmr, galea; málmr, metallum, etc. In all these cases the α is not etymological. Also before In in the plur. of alin, alnar not alnar: Ik, alka = alka, alca; bálkr = balkr; fálki = falki, falco: háls = hals; frjáls = frjals; járn = jarn; skald = skald; v. those words: aarni, dat. of arinn, v. that word: the proper name Árni, properly Arni: abbati, abbas, ábóti: Adám, on the contrary, changed into Adam; Máría into Maria, Mary. The old spelling is still kept in mariatla, motacilla pectore albo, etc. In the 1st pers. pret, indic, and in the pres, and pret, conj. we have a changed into i, e.g. talada to taladi, locutus sum; sagda, dixi, vilda, volui, hafda, babui, to sagði, vildi, hafði: in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., hefða, baberem, hafa, babeam, to hefoi, hafi. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e. g. in the Hulda, Cd. A. M. 66, fol. = Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Arnes and Gullbringusysla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. ek vilda, sagða, hafða, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

D. a answers to Goth. a; A. S. ea (2, ä); allr, totus; Goth. alls; A. S. eall: the primitive & to Goth. ê, satu, Goth. sêtun, sedebant; grata, grêtan, lacrymari; láta, lêtan; vápn, vêpn, arma; vágr, vêgs, fluctus. The Icel. secondary &, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel plus a consonant, such as an, ab, or the like. A.S. a commonly answers to Icel. 6, láta, A.S. latan; dáð, A.S. dað; þráðr, A.S. þræð, Engl. thread; mál (καιρόs), A.S. mæl, cp. Engl. meal. A.S. â, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. ei. The diphthong au answers to Goth. au, A. S. eù,-raudr, Goth. rauds, A. S. read, Engl. red. In English the a seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A.S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel. is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as Tems, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

E. The Runic character for a was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) [A. S.]; so in the Golden horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), The Saxons called it 8s = ass, deus. In the and in the Bracteats. Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (fubork). navians in their Runes used this character for o, and called it 688, ostium, probably misled by the A. S. pronunciation of the homely word 888. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A.S. Rune j, ger, annona, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (hnias, A. S. hnijs), called according to the northern pronunciation ar, annona: this letter, 4 or +, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. j, ϕ .

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

particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus,-skal-at or skal-a, non erit; but skolo-t, non sunto: forms with an hiatus, however, occur,-biti-a, non mordat; renni-a, ne currat; skridi-a, id.; leti-a, ne retardet; væri-a, ne esset; urdu-a, non erant: but biti-t, renni-t, skridi-t, urdu-t are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Öland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, sa'r aigi flo, wbo did not fly, old Icel. flo-at,' Baut. 1169. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws): but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e.g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. In Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the Haustlöng four times, in Ynglingatal four times, in Hákonarmál once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel, the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: Völuspá, e.g., prefers the negation by ne (using vas-at only once, verse 3). In the old Hávamal the suffix abounds (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37-39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113-115, 126-128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In Skirnismal, Harbarðsljóð, Lokasenna—all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century-about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3, 4, 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) abounds in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of -at, -gi, or né): so, too, does Hallfred (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skálaglam in Vellekla (circa 940-995), and Thorarin in the Mahliðingavísur (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995-1000) there occur mon-k-ad-ck, tekk-at-ek, vil-k-at-ek, hlífði-t, mon-a, es-a; cp. the Kristni S. and Njala. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. Sighvat (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the Sólarljóð there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the Völsungakviður are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these -at and conj. eigi are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. The suffixed verbal negation was used, a. in the delivering of the oath in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the Grágás, runs in the 1st pers., hefca ek fé borit í dóm þenna til liðs mér um sök þessa, ok ek monka bjóða, hefka ek fundit, ok monka ek finna, hvárki til laga né ólaga, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as to ek hefka, ek monka (new Ed.): 3rd pers., hefirat hann fé borit í dóm þenna ok monat hann bjóða, ok hefirat hann fundit, ok monat hann finna, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. β. the Speaker (lögsögumaðr), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (lögberg), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command es and skal (yet seldom in plur.): erat in the dictatorial phrases, erat skyldr (skylt), non esto obligatus; erat landeigandi skyldr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 17; erat hinn skyldr, 21; yngri maðr era skyldr at fasta, 35; enda erat honum þá skylt at..., 48; erat þat sakar spell, 127; era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa, 154; erat hann framar skyldr sakráða, 216; ok erat hann skyldr at ábyrgjask þat fé, 238; ok erat hann skyldr, id.; ok erat sakar aðili ella skyldr, ii. 74; erat hinn skyldr við at taka, 142; erat manni skylt at taka búsé, 143; enda erat heimting til fjár þess, 169; era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vili, 200; ok erat þeim skylt at túnda fó sitt, 211; ok erat hann skyldr at gjalda tíund af því, 212; erat kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr, 228; ef hann erat landeigandi, i. 136. Skalat: skalat maor eiga fé óborit, i. 23; skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn, 55; skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik, 62; skalat hann þat svá dvelja, 68; skalat hann til véfangs ganga, 71; skalat adilja i stefnuvætti hafa, 127; ok skala hann gjalda fyrir þat, 135; ok skalat hann með sök fara, 171; enda skalat hann fleirum baugum bæta, 199; skalat hann skilja félagit, 240; skalat hann, meiri skuld eiga en, ii. 4; skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta, 5; skalat hann lögvillr verða, svá, 34; skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat sé, 59; skalat enn sami maor þar lengr vera, 71; ok skala honum bæta þat, 79; sonants, they change into kk, c. g. pikk-at-ek = pigg-k-at-ek, nolo skalat fyl telja, 89; skalat hann banna fiskför. 123; skalat hann löga

manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reiðast við fjórðungi vísu, 183. Plur.: skolut menn andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. Other instances are rare: tekrat þar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok um telrat þat til sakbóta, ok of telrat þá til sakbóta (it does not count), 178; ef hann villat (will not) lýsa sár sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úmaga, 248; ræðrat sá sínum ómögum á hendr, ii. 18; verðrat bonum at sakarspelli and verðrat honum þat at s., i. 63; verðrat honum þat at sakarvörn, 149; kömrat hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfat hann bíða til pess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann frá aðra aura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form : komskat hann til heimtingar um þat sé, be loses the claim to the money, ii. 180, etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, Viga-Glum, pp. 103, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oathvask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, rauðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg-said, vask at har, vák at har, rauðk at har. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal ek between the verb and par, and pronouncing + - instead of - o. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af voru, sleikdi um þvoru, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr så er v., so in Grett.); erat héra at borgnara þótt hæna beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlums vant kvað refr, dró hörpu á ísi, 19: also in some phrases, referred to as verba ipsissima from the heathen ageerat vinum lift Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thorodd employs it twice or thrice: því at ek sékk-a þess meiri þörf, because I do not see any more reason for this, Skálda 167; kannka ek til þess meiri ráð en lítil, I do not know, id.; mona (will not) mín móna (my mammy) við mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monathu i því flóði verða, thou shalt not; esa hat undarligt bott, it is not to be wondered at; hann mattia sofna, be could not sleep; moncap ek banna, I sball not mind, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrt á strætum, was not, Post. 645. 84; nú mona friðir menn hér koma, Niðrst. 623. 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eirspennill (A. M. 47, fol.) [Etymon uncertain; that at is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in at-tu, and the anastrophe in t, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the t is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish dinna, canna is quite accidental.]

abbadis, f. abbess, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365.

abbast, 20, dep. (= amast), to be incensed at, vex, molest; a-vio e-t, Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppa e-t, Nj. 194.

abbindi = af-bindi, n. tenesmus, Hm. 140; cp. Fél. ix. 185, where it is spelt afhendi

AD = at, v. that word. ao- in compds, v. at-. -ao, suff. neg., v. -a. ADA, u, f. (and compo ööu-skel, f.) a. mytulus testa planiuscula,

a shell. B. fem. pr. n., Edda.

ADAL, [O. H. G. adal, genus; cp. also A. S. &Sele, nobilis; Old Engl. and Scot. etbel; Germ. edel; edla- and edal- came from mod. Dan. into Icel. adali, nobility. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] nature, disposition, inborn native quality, used only in poetry; jobs a., childish, Yt. 13; osnotrs adal, foolish, insipid, Hm. 106; args a., dastardly, Ls. 23, 24; drengs a., noble, Km. 23; ódyggs a., bad, Hsm. 19. the sense of offspring; adul Njardar (where it is n. pl.?), the gods, the offspring of Njord, Hallfred in a poem, vide Fs. 59. II. used in a aðal-akkeri, n. sbeet-ancbor, Fms. great many compos, chief-, head-. X. 130: β. metaph., Bs. i. 756. aðal-bjórr, s, m. prime beaver skin, Eb. (in a verse). aðal-borinn, part., v. óðalborinn. aðal-ból, n. a manor-bouse, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. aðal-festr, f., v. alaðsfestr. aoal-fylking, f. main force, main body, Hkr. ii. 361. soal-haf, n. the main, Fms. iv. 177. aðal-henda, u, f., v. alhenda. soal-hending, f. full, complete rhymes, such as all-ball, opp. to skothending, q.v., Edda (Ht.) aoal-hendr, adj. verse in full rhyme, Edda, aðal-kelda, u, f. chief well, Karl. 442. aðal-kirkja, ju, f. chief part of a church, viz. choir and nave, opp. to forkirkja, Sturl. ii. 59. söalliga, 2dv. completely, thoroughly; a. dauor, quite dead, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, quite old, iii. 171. aöal-mein, n. great pain, Fms. vi. (in a verse). aöal-merki, n. the head-standard, Pr. 177. aöalritning, f. chief writing, Sks. 13. aðal-skáli, a, m. the chief apartment of a skáli, the ball, as distinguished from a forhús, Eb. 43. tré, n. trunk of a tree; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (a proverb), Fms. iv. aoal-troll, n. downright ogre, Fas. iii. 179. aoal-túlkr., s. m. chief advocate, Bs. i. 445. abal-tupt, f. esp. in pl. ir = obals-toptir, the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm (Norse), flytja hús af aðaltóptum, remove it, N. G. L. i. 379. A.A. abild, older form abilb, pl. ir, f. [root abal], v. the following word

adili. It doubtless originally meant chiefdom, bendship, but it only occurs in the limited legal sense of chief-prosecutorship or defendantship, and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing

tế því á engi veg, 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta obsolete after the year 1272, and does not occur in the codes Jb. or Js. In early times there were no public prosecutions or lawsuits; the abild devolved together with the erfo (beirsbip) on the principal male heir, if of age; erfo and adild go together, the first as a right, the last as an incumbent duty, like an English trusteeship; til erfðar ok aðilðar, Eb. ch. 38. In the year 993 a law was passed to the effect that male heirs under sixteen years of age should be exempted from abild, neither should heiresses ever be aoili. In such cases the aoild devolved on the next male heir above sixteen years of age, who then got a fee for executing this duty, Bs. i. 675. The abild also could be undertaken by a delegate, called at fara með handselda sök, sök handseld, vörn handseld, fara með sök, carry on a suit, etc., v. Grágás Vs. ch. 35, (of adild in a case of manslaughter,) and in many other places; Eb. ch. 38, Bs. i. 675 (Rs. in fine), Bjarn. (in fine), Njála, and many others: v. Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal. сомрр: aðilðar-maðr, m. = 2ðili, Sturl. iii. 240, Orkn. 212.

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

AF, prep. often used elliptically by dropping the case, or even merely adverbially, [Ulf. af; A. S. and Engl. of, off; Hel. ab; Germ. ab; Gr. d#6; Lat. a, ab.] With DAT. denoting a motion a loco; one of the three prepp. af, or, frá, corresponding to those in loco-á, í, við, and ad locum-á, í, at. It in general corresponds to the prepp. in loco—á, or in locum—til, whilst ór answers more to i; but it also frequently corresponds to yfir, um or i. It ranges between or and fra, generally denoting the idea from the surface of, while or means from the inner part, and fra from the outer part or border. The motion from a bill, plain, open place is thus denoted by af; by or that from an enclosed space, depth, cavity, thus af fjalli, but or of a valley, dale; af Englandi, but or Danmörk, as mörk implies the notion of a deep wood, forest. The wind blows af landi, but a ship sets sail frá landi; frá landi also means a distance from: af hendi, of a glove, ring; or hendi, of whatever has been kept in the band (correl. to á hendi and í hendi). On the other hand af is more general, whilst frá and ór are of a more special character; frá denoting a departure, or an impulse or force; a member goes home af bingi, whereas or may denote an inmate of a district, or convey the notion of secession or exclusion from, Eb. 105 new Ed.; the traveller goes af landi, the exile or landi: taka e-t af e-m is to take a thing out of one's band, that of taka frá e-m to remove out of one's sight, etc. In general af answers to Engl. of, off, or to out of, and frá to from: the Lat. prepp. ab, de, and ex do not exactly correspond to the Icelandic, yet as a rule or may answer to ex, af sometimes to ab, sometimes to de. Of, off, from among; with, by; on account of, by means of, because of, concerning, in respect of.

I. WITH MOTION, off, from: 1. prop. corresp. a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but á hendi), Ld. 32; Höskuldr lætr bera farm af skipi, unload the ship (but bera farm á skip), id.; var tekit af hestum þeirra, they were unsaddled, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af bæ sínum, be was away from bome, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af hesti sinum, jumped off bis borse (but hl. a hest), 83; hlaupa, stokkva af baki, id., 112, 264; Gunnart skýtr til hans af boganum, from the bow, where af has a slight notion of instrumentality, 96; flýja af fundinum, to fly from off the battle-field, 102; rida af þríhyrningshálsum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótinu, to go from the meeting, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok for, 625. 85; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunni, tbrew bis cloak off bim (but kasta á sik), Nj. 176; taka Hrungnis fót af honum, of a load, burden, Edda 58; land þát er hann fiskði af, from which he set off to fish, Grág.i.151, is irregular, frá would suit better; slita af baki e-s, from off one's back, ii. 9; bera af bordi, to clear the table, Nj. 75. B. where it more nearly answers to i; peir koma af hafi, of sailors coming in (but leggia i haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orkneyjum (but i or til O.), 131; þeim Agli word in the Icel. codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became forst vel ok komu af hafi i Borgarfjord, Eg. 392; hann var útlagi (out-Digitized by

badly, Hkr. i. 226.

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afar-kostir, m. pl. bard condition, Eg. 14, 353, Hkr. i. 144, Ld. 222.
afarkosta-laust, n. adj. on fair terms, Jb. 361, Sturl. ii. 79.
                                           afar-litill, adj. very small,
ligr, adj. immense, buge, Nj. 183, v. l.
Merl. 2. 46.
                 afar-menni, n. an overpowering man, Orkn. 256 old
Ed., Landn. 124, Isl. ii. 190.
                              afar-oro, n. overbearing words, Bs. ii. 9.
afar-stórr, adj. big, Lex. Poët. afar-sætr, adj. very sweet, Sks. 534.
afar-uðigr, adj. [hugð], overbearing, of violent temper, Fms. vii. 20.
afar-vel, adv. very well, Hkr. i. 204, Isl. ii. 140; cp. ofa.
n. = afarorð, Orkn. 274.
                            afar-hungr, adj. beavy, Edda (Ht.) 46.
af-audit, part. pass.; verda a. e-s, to fail, bave bad luck, Gisl. 61.
 af-at = ofat, over-eating, gluttony, gormandizing.
 af-blomgaor, part. pass. 'off-bloomed,' deflowered, 655 xxxii. 3.
 af-boo, n. threats, high words, Fms. x. 199; ofboo, n., is used of panic,
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afar-kaup, n. bard bargain, Sturl. (in a verse).

fear, agony, and as a prefix in compds of boos = exceedingly. So now the modern verb ofbjóða, mostly used impers., e-m ofbýðr, to be sbocked at, etc. af-brago, n. used of persons, a superior, excellent person; hann var a. i vizku sinni, wonderfully clever, Fms. x. 397; a. annarra manna, man of mark, vi. 144. 2. gen. asbragds is now frequently used as a prefix to nouns to express something surpassing—a. fagr, goor, frior, etc.—a. vænleikr, surpassing beauty, Stj. 195. сомер: afbragðs-maðr, m. a great man, Fins. x. 293 (where spelt abb-).

afbragoliga, adv. surpassingly, Fas. i. 220.

afbragoligr, adj. surpassing, Eb. 256, Fms. ix. 535, x. 230 (where

spelt abb-), xi. 335.

af-brigo and rarely afbrigoi, n .- the compound afbrigoar-tré points to a fem.—deviation, transgression, offence, (cp. bregoa af, to deviate from,) esp. in pl., þeir sökuðu hann um nokkuð afbrigð þinga sinna, Post. 645. 97; sættarof ok asbrigð við guð, trespasses, 671. 1; asbrigð, wrongs, Ld. 66; í asbrigðum boðorða Guðs, transgressions against the commandments of God, 671. 3; þórðr afsakar sik um öll afbrigði við þik, for baving wronged thee, Sturl.ii. 132, Fms. vii. 24, Isl. ii. 201. compd: afbrigðartré, n. tree of transgression, Niorst. 623. 7.

af-brot, n. pl. trespasses, sin, K. A. 36, Fms. xi. 443; very frequent in religious writings after the Reformation.

af-brugoning, f. deviation from, 656 B. 7.

af-brúðigr and ábrúðigr, adj. jealous, Str. 5, 75; v. the following. af-bryoa, dd, [af- intens. and bruor, sponsa], to be jealous, also contracted ábrýða; þeir vandlæta ok afbrýða sem karldýrin eru borin, Stj. 94.

af-brýði and contr. ábrýði, . (now obsol.) jealousy; en er Sisinnus sá Clemens páfa standa hjá konu sinni, þá viltist hugr hans mjök af mikilli ílsku ok afbrýði, Clem. 41, 42, Fms. i. 9, Ýt. 11; in all these places spelt with af-, but abryoi is more common, and occurs Hkr. i. 111; in the poem Gkv. 1. 10-hon ægði mér af ábrýði-it is used of the jealousy of a wife to her husband.

af-buror, m. (also spelt abb-), odds, balance, bias, success (cp. bera af, to prevail); kvað honum eigi annat vænna til afburðar, in order to get the better of it, Sd. 166; sa hann at engi vard afburdrinn, they fought 'aequo Marte, Sturl. ii. 74; hann ætlaði sér afburð, be meant to keep the odds in bis own band, Isl. ii. 450; skal nú fara í haustvíking, ok vilda ek, at hon yrði eigi med minnum afburdum, less glorious, Orkn. 464. II. gen. sing, and pl. afburðar-, a-, freq. used as a prefix in some compos with the notion of gloriously, with distinction. afburðar-digr, adj. very thick, pior. 24. afburða-fræknligr, 2dj. very gallant, Isl. ii. 369. burðar-járn, n. excellent iron, Fms. x. 173. afburðar-maðr, m. a man of mark, Rb. 316, Orkn. 474, Grett. 133, Finnb. 318. af burðarmikill, adj. conspicuous, Fms. v. 181. afburðar-skip, n. a fine sbip, Fas. iii. 106. afburðar-vel, adv. very well, Hkr. ii. 265, Fms. ix. afburðar-vænn, adj. very fine, Fas. i. 182.

af-buo, f. an 'off-booth,' side-booth, apartment, Korm. 116.

af-dalr, m. an 'off-dale,' remote valley; freq. in tales and rhymes of bidden valleys, esp. in pl., e. g. Hvað hét hundr karls er í afdölum bjó, in a nursery rhyme, K. p. K. 38, Fms. v. 183.

af-deilingr, m. part, portion, sbare, Bs. i. 881.

of dup \$

af-drattr, m. [draga af, to detract], diminution, deduction, Ann. 1358 (of duties, fines), Dipl. i. 7, Jm. 135 = costs. β. in arithmetic, subtraction, Alg. 358, now frádragning.

af-drif, n. pl. [drifa], destiny, fate; barn likligt til storra afdrifa, a bairn likely to grow into a great man, Fms. iii. 112 (of an exposed child); bykir mer litil okkur a. verða munu, inglorious life, Fær. 53. It is now also used of final fate, end. 2. offspring, Stj. 191.

af-drykkja, u, f. over-drinking, drunkenness, = ofdrykkja [af- intens.] af-eggja, ad, to dissuade, (as we might say to egg off), Fins. ix. 352. af-eira, d, to curtail, deprive of, with dat. of the thing; a. há sinni sæmd, to disgrace them, Bær. 3; riddaradómi, to degrade from knighthood, 4. af-eista, t, to castrate, Bs. ii. 118.

> af-eyringr, m. an animal, sheep with cropped ears, Bs. i. 723, Sturl. iii. 47; also afeyra, o, to cut the ears off, and afeyrt, n. adj. a mark on sheep. af-fall, n. diminution, discount, falling off, in the phrase, selja e-t með afföllum, to sell at a discount, Sd. 189.

af-fangadagr, v. atfangadagr, day preceding a feast.

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af-fara, v. afför.
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af-fari, adj. wbo deviates, trespasses, Fms. viii. 237, v. l. af-feorast, 20, dep. to fall short of bis father, to degenerate, Fms. xi. 423. af-feldr, m. the spoon of Hela, Edda 231.

af-ferma, d and d, [farmr], to unload a ship, Fas. ii. 448.

af-flutning, f. and afflutningr, m. disparaging, depreciation, Bs. i. 714. af-flytja, flutta, to disparage, Fms. x. 41, Grett. 100 A.

af-for, ar, f. departure, in the following compos: affara-dagr and affarar-dagr, m. the last day of a feast, esp. of Yule or the like; a. jóla = Twelftb-night, opp. to affanga-dagr = at-fangadagr, Christmas Eve, Hkr. iii. 304, Fbr. 139, Fms. vii. 272; a. veizlunnar, Bs. i. 287, Fms. iii. 121. affara-kveld, n. the last evening of a feast, Fms. xi. 424.

af-gamall, adj. [af- intens. ?], very old, decrepid from age, Nj. 190; a. karl, Fms. ii. 182, Sks. 92.

af-ganga, u, f. surplus, Fms. iii. 208, v. l. II. deviation, digression, Skálda 203. COMPD: afgöngu-dagr, m. = affaradagr, day of departure, Fas. iii. 600.

af-gangr, s, m. surplus, store, Ver. 17, Dipl. v. 10, Fms. iv. 236, K. b. K. 163, in the phrase, med afgöngum, to spare, Fms. iii. 108; afgangs, gen. used adverbially, over, to spare, 1. c., v. l. death [ganga af, to die], Fas. iii. 596.

af-gelja, u, f. [gala, cp. hégilja], chattering, Edda 110.

af-gipt, f. [gefa af], tribute, K. A. 170. II. indulgence, absolution, Bs. i. 712, H. E. i. 523, Dipl. i. 5. COMPDS: afgiptar-bréf, n. letter of indulgence, Bs. i. 699. afgiptar-fé, n. a Norse law term, escheatable property, N.G.L. i. 324.

af-gjald, n. tribute, Vm. 78 (freq.)

af-gjarn, adj. eager to be off, flying away, in the proverb, afgjarnt verðr öfundarfé, Fas. ii. 332; cp. assæll. af-gjöf, f. = afgipt, K. A. 170, 174, H. E. i. 430.

af-glapa, ad. [cp. glepja], an Icel. law term, to disturb or break the peace of a court or public meeting, by violence, crowding, shouting, brawling, or the like; ef menn troðast svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önnkost, eðr göra þar hrang þat eðr háreysti, at fyrir því afglapast mál manna, ok varðar þat fjörbaugsgarð, Grág. i. 5; ef várþing verðr afglapat, at eigi megu mál lúkast, 105; ef menn afglapa görð allir þeir er til vóru teknir, i. 495.

af-glapan and afglopun, f. [v. the preceding word], used of rioting or brawling in a court or at a meeting, to break the law or the peace; it is also used of any illegal steps to stop the course of law, so that the pleadings are interrupted, and there is a flaw in the procedure, v. bingsafglöpun; frequent in the Gragas and the Sagas; it was liable to the lesser outlawry, v. above: bribery and false witness seem to be counted as pingsafglöpun in Nj. 150, and were to be challenged to the High Court, Lv. 12, 31, Nj., Grág., esp. in the p. p. etc.: v. Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal.

af-glapi, a, m. an oaf, fool, simpleton, Fms. i. 156, Ld. 34, Sd. 145. COMPD: afglapa-orð, n. words of a fool, in the proverb, úmæt eru afglapa-orð, a fool's word is nothing worth — now úmæt eru ómagaorð—Boll. 352.

af-greizla, u, f. payment, contribution, Vm. 141. af-guðliga, adv. ungodly, N. G. L. i. 376, v. l. = óguðliga.

af-gezla, u, f. taking care of, H. E. i. 396, uncert. read.

af-gora, d, to offend, do amiss, transgress, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 300. af-gord, f. transgression, offence, mostly in pl., trespasses in a religious sense, Sks. 601, Hkr. iii. 225.

af-görvi, v. atgörfi.

af-hallinn, false read. = ofjarlar, Vall. L. 206, v. l.

af-hallr, adj. sloping downward, Eg. 277. af-haugr, m. a side-mound, Isl. ii. 46.

af-hefd, f. [hefd, possessio], ousting, D. N. iv. 881.

af-hegna, d, to enclose, bedge, D. N. iii. 774.

af-heima, gen. pl. n. [heima], from bome, out of doors, abroad; fara til afheima, to go abroad, opp. to at heimili, at bome, N. G. L. i. 158.

af-helgast, 20, dep. to become unboly, to be profaned, Sks. 782 B.

af-hellir, m. side-cave, Fms. iii. 570, Fas. ii. 152, Brandkr. 62.

af-henda, d and t, to band over, Lv. 6, Dipl. ii. 14, 16; a. skuld, to pay a debt, Vápn. 41; 2. heit, to pay a vow, Bs. i. 121.

af-hending, f. a metrical term, a subdivision of the sambenda, when the final assonance of a verse is repeated in the next one, e. g. seimbverrir gefr seima | seimörr . . . , Edda (Ht. 47 and 24). In mod. Icel. metric, afhenda is quite different, viz. a short metre in only two lines.

af-hendis, adv. off one's band, N.G.L. i. 180.

af-hendr, adj. out of one's band, in the phrase, segja e-n sér afhendan, to give one up, of a client or the like; leitt er mer at segja bik afhendan, því at þat hefi ek aldri gert ef ek hefi við manni tekit, Fs. 34, Fms. iii. 51 (of the poet Hallfred and king Olaf). II. n. afhent impers., e-m er e-t afhent, unfit for, unable to, Fms. viii. 21.

af-heyrandi, part. act. out of bearing, absent, Grag. ii. 143.

af-heyris, adv. out of bearing, opp. to aheyris, Bs. i. 771.

af-hlaoning, f. unloading, N. G. L. i. 410.

af-hlaup, n. surplus, Fms. iv. 336; til afhlaups, to spare, Alg. 370. COMPD: afhlaups-korn, n. surplus corn, Gpl. 352. af-hlutr, m. sbare of a thing, v. fjár-afhlutr.

af-hlyoast, dd, to disobey, D. N. ii. 173,

af-hrapi, a, m. offscourings, outcasts, (an aπ. λεγ.,—afhirak being now used); ok ræðr hann sér einum á hendr afhrapa hans, Grág. i. 294 (of the consequences of harbouring a vagabond).

af-hroo, n. destruction, v. afrad, Fas. iii. 169.

af-huga, adj. ind. averse, baving turned one's mind from; verða a. e-u or viðe-t, to forget, mind no more, Isl. ii. 274, Stj. 202, Fs. 47, Bs. i. 78, 655 xi. 3. af-hugast, að, dep. gov. dat. to forget, Fms. viii. 252; part. afhugaðr við e-t = afhuga, baving put it out of one's mind, ii. 336.

af-hus, n. out-bouse, side-apartment, Eb. 10.

af-hvarf, n. [hverfa], a diversion, turning aside, Hm. 33, in which passage it is opp. to gagnvegr, the straight path, Ld. 204.

af-hyoa, dd, to scourge thoroughly, 'bide,' Grett. 135, Sturl. iii. 295.

af-höfða, 20, to bebead, Fms. i. 217, Stj. 464.

af-hogg, n. 2 law term, 'off-bewing,' mutilation, maiming, N. G. L. i. 170. Bs. i. 675, H. E. i. 237.

II. ebips, splinters, Fms. ii. 290.

AFI, a, m. [cp. Lat. avus, Ulf. avo = μάμμα, and aba = ἀνῆρ, vir], grandfatber: it is now frequent, but occurs very rarely in old writers, who almost always use móðurfaðir or föðurfaðir. Yet it occurs in the poem Rm. 16—afi ok amma—and Vpm. 29, where it = föðurfaðir. It is curious to observe that in the poem Skm.—whence it is again transferred into the Grógaldr—it is used in the sense of a boy or a son; cp. as an illustration of this use the Norse phrase—D. N. iv. 848—afi eptir afa = son after fatber, man after man in uninterrupted succession, in accordance to the Gothic aba; Edda 108, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 346, xi. 6. We also say lang-afi, great-grandfatber, and langamma, great-grandmother. compo: afa-systir, f. great aunt, Landn. 317.

af-kaup, n. bad bargain, Fms. v. 255.

af-káraligr, v. afkárligr.

af-kárligr, adj. = afkárr, Lex. Poët.; now freq. afkáralegr, adj. and

-lega, adv. of manners, odd, like a madman.

af-kárr, adj. [af- intens.; kárr does not occur; cp. the modern kári, a gale, tempest, (poět.)], strange, prodigious; er hér nokkut afkárt inn, of a giant pulling a bear out of his den by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; it occurs repeatedly in Lex. Poět. = very strong, remarkable; afkárr söngr, discordant song, of shouting, Akv. 38; cp. launkárr.

af-kleyfi, n. in the compo afkleyfis-orð, n. a metric. term, a superfluous word, syllable, in a verse, an enclitic syllable preceding the höfuðstaft in a verse. compo: afkleyfis-samstafs, u, f. syllaba bypermetra, Edda (Ht.)

af-klæda, dd, to undress, Stj. 194. B. reflex. to undress oneself, Eg. 420. Fms. x. 294.

af-komandi, part. descendant, Hkr. iii. 170.

af-kvæmi, n. [kvám], 'off-coming,' offspring, in a collect. sense, Fms. i. 212, Hkr. i. 325, Orkn. 142, Stj. 39.

compp: afkvæmis-maðr, m. descendant, Stj. 39, 160.

af-kymi, a, m. nook, 1sl. ii. 471 (paper MS.); kymi, id., is now freq. AFL, s, m. bearth of a forge, Edda 69, 70, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 8; in

N.G.L. i. 328 it seems to mean bearth (in general).

afl, m. [Grimm mentions an O. H. G. aval; abal is a dub. απ. λεγ. in A.S. poetry, Ormul. avell], strength, esp. physical force; afreksmadr at afli ok áraði, Eg. 1; styrkr at afli, Fms. i. 19; ramr at afli, 155; fullkominn at affi ok hyggju, bodily and mental vigour, Ld. 256; stillt þú þó vel affinu, at bu verdir eigi kendr, Nj. 32; hafa afl til e-s, be a match for, be able to do, Gpl. 411. B. virtue; afl daudfærandi grasa, virtue of poisonous berbs, 623. 26. 2. metaph. strength, power, might, 3. a law term, force, validity; dæmdu vér betta boð Bjarna ilogligt ok ekki afl hafa, void, Dipl. iii. 3. 4. a law term. majority, odds, in the phrase, ok skal afl rada, plurima vota valeant; ef gerðarmenn (umpires) verða eigi ásáttir ok skal a. ráða, Grág. i. 493; nú verða fjórðungsmenn eigi ásáttir, þá skal afl ráða með þeim, i. 1, P. 44. 531 (where it is used of a jury); en ef beir verða eigi ásáttir er í logrettu sitja hvat þeir vilja lofa eðr í lög leiða, þá skolu þeir ryðja logréttu (viz. divide) ok skal ráða a. með þeim, Nj. 150. 5. force. ticlence; taka með afli, Stj. 430; bjóða e-m afl, Bs. ii. 106. afls-munr, m. odds, superiority of strength, esp. in the phrase, kenna afismunar, where there is a short struggle, the one being soon overcome, Eb. 182, Eg. 508, Hkr. i. 286: \beta. kenna aflsmuna = kosta afls, to exert oneself to the utmost; vard hann at kenna a. (to exert the whole of his strength) áðr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172. afts-raun = aftraun.

AFILA, ab, [cp. Swed. afvel, breed, stock: Dan. avling, farming; avlsgard, farm; faareavl, qvægavl, breed of sbeep or cattle. In Norse (mod.) avle is to barvest; Swed. afla, to beget. In the Icel. verb afla the idea of producing or gathering prevails, whereas the nouns branch off; the weak afi chiefly denotes produce, means, stores, resources, troops, forces; the strong one—afl—force alone. Yet such phrases as ramr at afli indicate something besides the mere notion of strength. In the mod. Scandin. idioms—Dan., Swed., Norse—there are no traces left of the idea of force? Op. the Lat. opes and copiae. The Icel. spelling and pronunciation with bl (abl) is modern, perhaps from the time of the Reformation: cp. the words efla etc. with a changed vowel. The root is OP-, as shewn in Lat. ope,

Topes, the o being changed into a?]. I. with gen, of the thing, to gain, acquire, earn, procure; vandara at gæta fengins fjár en afla bess (a proverb): bá bjöggu beir skip ok öfluðu manna til, got men to man it, Eg. 170. the phrase, afla ser fjar ok frægðar, to earn fame and wealth, of young heroes going sea-roving: fóru um sumarit í víking ok öfluðu sér fjár, Eg. 4; afla sér fjár ok frama, Fs. 5; fjár ok virðingar, id.; hann hafði aflat sér fjár (made money) í hólmgöngum, Eg. 49; aflaði þessi bardagi honum mikillar frægðar, brought bim great fame, Fms. ii. 307; kom honum i hug, at honum mundi mikillar framkvæmdar afla, bring bim great advantage, Eb. 112. 2. as a law term, to cause, inflict a wound; ef madr aflar einum blods edr bens af heiptugri hendi, N.G.L. i. 387. with acc., mostly in unclassical writers, but now rare, to earn; afladi hann bar fé mikit, Fms. vii. 80; aflandi bann thesaur er, 655 xxxii. 1; hafit ér ok mikit í aflat, Al. 150; mun ek til hafa atferð ok eljun at afla mér annan viò, to contrive, Ld. 318, where, however, the excellent vellum MS. A.M. 300, 4to, has gen.—annars vioar—more classically, as the Saga in other passages uses the gen., e. g. afla ser manna ok hrossa, to procure borses and men, l. c. little below. β. reflex., e-m aflask e-t, gains, y. absol., njót sem þú hefir aflat, of ill-earned means, Fb. 163. 8. part. aflandi, Njard. 366. 2. now used absol. to fish. Ni. 37. always with acc.; a standing phrase in Icel., the acc. only being used in that particular connection. III. with dat, in the sense of to perform, manage, be able to; hann afladi brutt mikilli vinnu. ok var hagr vel, Fms. i. 289; fyr mun hann því afla en ek færa honum höfuð mitt, it will sooner bappen, Fms. iv. 201, where the Hkr. reads orka: baud út leiðangri, sem honum þótti landit mestu mega afla, to the utmost that the country could produce, Fms. x. 118; ekki aflar hann því at standa í móti yor, be is not man enough to stand against you, Fas. iii. 138.

af-lag, n. [leggja af], gen. aflags. I. used as adv. = afgangs, sparingly, Fas. iii. 477. In modern Icel. hafa aflögum or aflögu, to bave to spare.

II. slaughtering of cattle, killing off: leggja af margan fénað... minti biskup enn á um aflögin, the slaughtering, Bs. i. 913.

af-laga, adv. *unlawfully*, Grág. i. 473, ii. 367, Gpl. 294, 432, 473, Hkr. ii. 246, Al. 153; ganga a., Stj. 430.

2. now used in the sense to be out of joint, things going wrong.

af-lagliga, adv. = aflögliga, 655 xxxii. 4.

aflan and öflun, f. gain, acquisition, Hkr. ii. 218, Sks. 232. compp: öflunar-maör, m. a good steward, Sturl. iii. 130.

af-langr, adj. oblong, Ann. year 1414; formed from the Lat. (?), now common.

af-lausn, f., Lat. absolutio. 1. some small release, ransom, compensation, Sturl. iii. 142, 239; gjöra a. um e-t, to relieve, release oneself in regard to a thing: Olafr konungr mælti, 'Framar hefir bu ba gert um vigin & Grænlandi, en fiskimaðrinn kallar a. vera fiskinnar; því at hann kallast leysa sik, ef hann dregr fisk fyrir sik, enn annan fyrir skip sitt, bridja fyrir öngul, fjórða fyrir vað, king Olaf said, 'Thou bast done more then in the matter of manslayings in Greenland, than what the fisherman calls the ransom of his fishing; for he says that he has freed himself (of bis fishing), if be draws (up) a fish for himself, but another for his boat, a third for his angle, a fourth for his line,' (this way of reckoning their catch is still common with fishermen in many parts of England and Scotland), Fbr. 154: cp. a stanza in a Scottish ballad, 'I launched my boat in Largo Bay, | And fishes caught I three; | One for wad and one for book, | And one was left for me.' 2. eccles. = absolution, K. A. 226, Hom. 137, Grett. 162, Fms. x. 18.

af-lát, n. leaving off, relinquisbing; a. synda, Stj. 567, Sks. 612 B; án afláti, used adverb. incessantly, 625, p. 77, Th. 20.

B. remission, pardon; aflát misgörninga, Hom. 160; a. synda, 159.

COMPD: aflátskorn, n. surplus corn, store corn, Gpl. 352, v.l. aflaupskorn.

af-latr, adj. negligent, lazy, Hom. 152.

af-leiðing, f. 'off-leading:'

1. now generally used in the pl. consequences, result;

2. in old writers, on the contrary, it seldom occurs, and then in a peculiar sense. So Sturl. iii. 128, goðar afteiðingar eru með e-m, they are on good terms, things go on pretty well between them.

3. metric. continuation; her er hinn fyrri vísuhelmingr leiddr af þeirri vísu, er áðr var kveðin ok fylgir þat málsorð, er afteiðing (continuation) er kölluð, Edda (Ht.) 126.

af-leiðingr, s, m., skilja góðan afleiðing, used adverb. to part on friendly terms, Sturl. iii. 134: cp. the preceding word, 128; both passages are taken from the porgils S. Skarða, to which the phrase seems to be peculiar.

af-leiðis, adv.

1. loc. astray, out of the path, Sd. 146, 655 xvii. 4.

2. metaph., færa a., to pervert. Stj. 227, 519; þeir lugu á okkr, en þú færðir orð þeirra a., you perverted their words, Bs. i. 7, Glüm. 327; Snúa e-m a., to seduce, Andr. 625. 75.

\$\beta\$ impers., e-u þokar a., turns out wrong, Bs. i. 340.

af-leifar, f. pl. scraps, remnants, leavings, Stj. 383, Bs. i. 237; f. búsafleifar, Grág. i. 299.

af-leitinn, adj. = afleitr, of odd appearance, Fas. ii. 329.

af-leitliga, adv. perversely, Stj. 55; illa ok a., 173.

af-leitligr, adj. = afleitr, perverse, deformed, Stj. 274, Al. 96. af-leitr, adj. [lita, cp. also -leitr in compounds], strange, bideous; neut.,

/2 man a shi

hversu afleitt (bow disgusting) oss virðist um þeirra háttu, Hks. iii. 425; Psafala, Eg. 57. hversu afleitir (stupid) oss synast þeirra hættir, Fms. vii. 296, l. c.; þeir fyrirlita ok halda alla saudahirda sem afleita, odd, peculiar, Stj. 293; afleitt edr eligt, vile, I Sam. xv. 9. B. abandoned, the face turned from, deserted by, with dat.; afleita hamingjunni, luckless, Stj. 421. Ruth i. 12.

af-lendis, adv. = erlendis, abroad, N. G. L. i. 244.

af-lendr, adj. far from land, in open sea, Bs. ii. 47.

a. with infin., Bs. i. 39. af-letja, latti, to dissuade: B. with acc., aflatti hann mjök fyrir sér ferðina, Fms. ix. 437. y. or with an acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; a. e-n e-s, v. letja.

af-létta, tt, to cease, Fr.

af-léttr, prompt, ready, v. ofléttr.

afl-fatt, n. adj. sbort of strength; verda a., to fail in strength, Fms. i. **5**5, iii. 150.

afl-grof, f. [afl, m.], bole below the forge, cinder-pit, or a water-pit wherein to cool the iron (?); cp. Vkv. 22, pior. 72.

afl-hella, u, f. bearth-stone in a forge; er hann hafdi þau (viz. the

bones) niðrgrafit undir sina afihellu, þiðr. 95.

afli, a, m. I. means, acquisition, gain, produce, stores, fruits; afli ok herfang, Fms. ii. 106; hafði Þórir einn forráð þess liðs ok svá afla þess alls er verðr í ferðinni, iv. 297; eignir . . . með öllum afla ok ávexti, increase and interest, K. Á. 54. 2. now used, a. partic. β. gener. of provisions and stores of any
 1. might, power; hafa afla til eingis, of fishing stores, fishing, and kind. II. metaph.: bave might or means for nothing, be unable to do anything, to be powerless, Nj. 27. 2. forces, troops, body, Lat. copiae, opes; Asgrimr sagði þat mikinn afla, great support, Nj. 210; en þat sýnist mér þó ráðligast at biðja sér liðs, þvíat þeir draga afla at yðr, they gather forces against you, 222; munu vér skjótt eiga af honum ván hins mesta úfriðar ef hann fær nokkurn afla, troops, resources, Fms. i. 188; at herja á þá feðga með allmikinn afla, strong body, 184; ok er hirð Sverris konungs sú, at afinn Magnúss konungs (the main body) flyði allr, viii. COMPDS: afla-brogo, n. pl. [brago], stores of fish, A. A. 276. afla-fátt, n. adj. = aflfátt, Fms. iii. 133. afla-fé, n. acquired property, afla-litill, adj. baving little power, Finnb. 320 (compar. N.G.L. i. 448. aflaminni). afla-maör, m. powerful, strong, Lv. 12, 109. afla-mikill, adj. opp. to aflalitill, powerful, strong, Ld.; harðgjörr ok aflamikill, Bs. i. 635; var Sæmundr aflamestr, the strongest in men, Sturl. ii. 44: (=afimikill), used of physical strength, Stj. Judg. iii. 29; verða menn eigi ásáttir hvárr sterkari er, en þó ætla flestir Gísla aflameira (=aflmeira), Gísl. 26. afla-munr, m. odds, Sturl.; at etja við aflamuninn, to fight afla-skortr, m. sbortcoming in power, opp. against odds, Al. 110. to aflamunr, Bs. i. 525. afla-stund, f. fishing season, Bs. ii. 179. af-lima, adj. ind., veroa e-m a., to be cut off, separated from, Post. 95,

af-lima, 28, to 'off-limb,' to dismember, maim, mutilate, Js. 37, Ann. 1342. af-liman, f. 'off-limbing,' mutilation, Bs. ii. 75.

afi-lauss, adj. weak, strengthless, a medical term, palsied, paralytic,

afl-leysi, n. palsy, v. Fél. ix.

afl-litill, adj. weak, Fms. ii. 201, vii. 208.

afl-mikill, adj. of great strength, Sturl. i. 23, Fms. i. 261.

af-lofa, ad, to refuse, Fr.

afl-raun, f. trial (proof) of strength; in plur. bodily exercises; Skallagrimr hendi mikit gaman at affraunum ok leikum, Eg. 187; er þat flestra manna ætlan, at Grettir hafi verit sterkastr hérlandsmanna, síðan þeir Ormr ok Þórálír lögðu af aflraunir, Grett. 133; þótti þetta mikil a., Fms. iii. 210, Finnb. 274: cp. aftsraun.

afl-skortr, m. failing of strength, Fms. ii. 149.

aflugr, adj. strong, v. öflugr.

afl-vani, adj. ind. deficient in strength; verda a., to succumb; taka beir fang, ok verðr Gunnarr mjök 2., Fms. ii. 75 (in wrestling); enda varð hann a. fyrir lids sakir, was overpowered, got the worst of it, Isl. ii. 172; Eustachius sá sik aslvani (acc.) í móti þeim, 655 x. p. 2.

afl-voovi, 2, m. [voovi, a muscle], the biceps muscle, Sturl. 51, Ld. 220,

Fas. ii. 344.

Am. 26.

af-lögliga, adv. = aflaga, unlawfully, D. N. i. 80, Stj. 154.

af-ma, b, to 'mow off,' to blot out, destroy, Fms. ii. 238, Stj. 208, 346. af-man, f. [af, ma], degradation, shame, v. the following.

af-mána, að, = aímá, to degrade, pollute.

af-manaor, part. polluted, defiled, Rb. 332.

af-mynda, 20, to deform; dep. afmyndask, to be deformed, Fas. i. 425 (paper MS.); the word is now very freq.

af-moeding, f. [modir], right of weaning lambs, by taking them from the mother; kirkja á lamba a. (perhaps wrongly for afmæðring) í Mölvíkrhöfða, Vm. 164.

af-nám, n. gener. taking away, removal, Stj. 2 Sam. iv. 11. in the phrase, at asnami, of something reserved, before the division of spoil, property, or inheritance; now, taka af óskiptu, Dan. forlods, Grág. i. 330, 336, Jb. 289 (Ed. af námi); konungr skildi hafa úr

2. metaph. privation, loss; ok hann verör at skaba þeim mönnum nokkrum, er oss mun þykkja a. í, Eg. 114, Fms. vii. COMPDS: afnams-fe, n. a law term, sbare, which is reserved before the division of property, spoil, inheritance, or the like, Eg. 240, Fms. iv. athams-gripr, m. something reserved or set aside, Fms. x. 214. af-nefja, 20, to cut off one's nose, Str. 35.

af-neita, að and tt, and afnita, tt, now always afneita, að, to deny, refuse; with dat., hefir afneitað tiltekinni trú, Fms. iii. 166; eigi vil ek því afneita, refuse, Fs. II; ek afneitta eigi hans orðsending, Stj. I Kings xx. 7; en er hann afneitti eigi med öllu (refused not), ba badu beir hann því meir, Grett. 146. 2. absol. afnita; en þar es Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltú hafa bótalaust, því at þú afníttir þá er þér vóru boðnar, Fs. 57.

af-neiting, f. denial, renunciation, Th. 17.

af-neyala, u, f. use, consumption; a. skógarins, Fs. 125, Nj. 78; a. fjár (pl.), Jb. 404 A, B (Ed. ofneyzlur).

afr, v. afr, buttermilk.

af-rao, afrao, afroo, and afhroo, n. (Fas. iii. 169), [cp. Swed. afrad; from rod, rud, fundus, ager (?)]. I. prop. a Norse and Swedish law term, tribute, ground tax, payable to the king; a. ok landaura, N. G. L. i. 257, D. N. iii. 408. So also in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldu æsir a. gjalda, where it is opp. to gildi, league. II. metaph. loss. 1. in the phrase, gjalda a., to pay a beavy fine, suffer a great loss; en þat a. munu vér gjalda, at margir munu eigi kunna írá at segja hvárit sigrast, there will be so beavy a loss in men, such a bavoc in killed, Nj. 197 (where most MSS. read afrod, some afrad, Ed. afraud); töluðu þeir opt um málaferlin, sagði Flosi, at þeir hefði mikit a. goldit þegar, 254 (MSS. afrað, afroð, and afhroð); Lýtingr mun þykjast áðr mikit a. goldit hafa í láti bræðra sinna, 155 (MSS. afrað, afroð, and afhroð), Fms. x. 324. 2. in the phrase, göra mikit a., to make a great bavoc; görði hann mikit afhroð í sinni vörn, great slaughter, Fas. iii. 169: cp. Lex. Poët. 3. advice, Vtkv. 5; the verse is spurious and the meaning false. afraös-kollr, m. cognom., Germ. 'steuerkopf,' cp. nefgildi, Engl. polltax, v. the preceding.

af-reizla, u, f. = afgreizla, outlay, payment, Am. 13.

af-rok, n. [af-intens.], a deed of prowess, a deed of derring do; margir lofuðu mjök afrek Egils, ok sigr þann sem hann vann, Fms. xi. 234; vinna afrek, Fs. 6; ekki a. gerði hann meira í Noregi, Fagrsk. 94; hann lét ok göra þar í Níðarósi naust bæði mörg, ok svá stór, at afrek var í, compos: afreks-gripr, n. a grand, magnificent, Hkr. iii. 268. splendid object, a thing of price, Ld. 144. afreks-maör, m. a valiant man; a. at afli ok úræði, Eg. I; en þat hefi ek spurt, at hirð hans er skipuð afreksmönnum einum, beroes, 19, 84; a. um vöxt eðr afl, Ísl. ii. afreks-verk, n. valiant deed, Fær. 51, Al. 30.

af-reka, að, to achieve, perform; munu þér mikit afreka, Lv. 33; hvat peir höfðu afrekat, Fas. iii. 221; a. vel, to succeed, Bárð. 175.

af-remma, u, f. [ramr], restriction, encumbrance, obligation; su er a. meðr þessum tillögum, at prestr skal vera at heimilishúsi ok syngja allar heimilistíðir, Ám. 37.

afrendi, f. [afrendr], strength, prowess, valour, Hým. 28.

afrendr, adj. [frequently or almost constantly spelt afreyndr, as if from 'af-' intens. and 'raun,' of great prowess; but the derivation from 'afr-=afar-' and 'endi or -indi' is better].

I. in the phrase, a. at afli, very strong, valiant, Fms. ii. 87, Finnb. 254; compar. afrendari, Fms. x. 321, Fs. 33, 48 (where the MS. Vh. spells afreyndr, so also does the Fb. i. 341, II. absol. without adding at affi, Lv.101 (where written afreyndr).

af-réttr, m. and afrétt, f. (now always f.; cp. rétt), [probably akin to reka, viz. afrekt, contr. afrétt], compascuum, common pasture; it is now prop. used of mountain pastures, whither the cattle (sheep) are driven in the summer in order to graze during July and August, and again collected and driven down in the autumn (Sept.); in Norway called almen-I. masc., thus defined, en þat er afréttr, er ij menn eigu saman eor fleiri, hverngi hlut sem hverr þeirra á í, Grág. ii. 303, 330; i afrétt pann, er, i. 397, ii. 303; afréttu, acc. pl., ii. 301, Jb. 198 A, K. p. K. 90, Olk. 37; hálfan afrétt, Vm. 29. II. f. afréttinni (dat.), Grug. (Kb.) ii. 301, 325 A; gen. afréttar (gender uncert.), 303 A; afréttin, id., Cod. A; afrétt (dat. f.?), Isl. ii. 330, Háv. 39; afréttum, dat. pl. (gender uncert.), Boll. 336. COMPDS: afréttar-domr, m. court beld for deciding causes concerning common pasture, Grag. ii. 323. afréttamenn, m. pl. owners or partners in common pasture, Grag. ii. 331. af-roð, v. afráð.

af-rog, n. excuse, justification, Str. 71.

af-ruoningr, m. [ryoja], clearing off, defence, repeal, Pr. 425.

af-runi, 2, m. [runi, renna], deviation; metaph. sin, trespasses; umbot ok iðran afruna (gen.), 125. 174; iðrun fyrir görva afruna (acc. pl.), id.; tárfelling er hann hefir fyrir afruna þá, er verða í þessa heims lífi, id. β. injury, offence, D. N. iii. 367 (Fr.)

afr-yrði, n. = afaryrði, insolent words.

af-resoi, n. [2f- intens. and ráo], absolute rule, D. N. ii. 336 several times (Fr.)

hlutskipti pridjung vid lidsmenn, en umfram at asnumi bjórskinn öll ok af-rækja, t and d, to neglect, contemn, II. E. 1, 257; reslex, afrækjast, in

the same signification, a. with dat., a. lögunum, to break, neglect the law, Al. 4. β . with acc. (now always so), a. sitt höfuðmerki, Karl. 189. γ . uncert. dat. or acc., a. Guðs hlýðni, Edda (pref.) 144, Stj. 241. δ . with at and a following infin., Ghl. 183; konungar afræktust at sitja at Uppsölum, left off, Hkr. ii. 97. e. absol., Fms. vii. 221, 188, Ghl. 506.

af-saka, ad, to excuse, exculpate, K. A. 230, Stj. 37. B. pass. afsak-

ast, to be (stand) excused, K. A. 226, Stj. 125.

af-sakan and afsökun, f. a begging off, excuse, exculpation, K. A. 228, Stj. 152. comp: afsakanar-orð, n. pl. excuses, Stj.

af-saki, a, m. excuse, 623. 60.

af-sanna, ao, to refute, prove to be false ('unsooth'), 655 xvii. I.

af-sáo, n. seed-corn, N.G.L. i. 240.

af-negja, sagði, to resign, renounce; a. sér e-t, Barl. 210. Now used in the sense of to refuse, deny.

af-setja, setti, to depose, put down, v. the following.

af-setning, f. and afsetningr, m. deposition, (off-setting, cp. Scot. 'aff-set,' Jam., which means dismissal, the act of putting away), H. E. ii. 74,523. af-sion, adj. ind. immoral, of loose manners, Grag. i. 338.

af-sifja, að, [sifjar], a law term, to cut off from one's 'sib,' alienate from one's family, renounce; gefa má maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda, hest eða yxn, vápn eða þvílíka gripi, ok afsifjar (Cod. A reads afsitjar, but doubtless wrongly) hann sér þó at sex skynsömum mönnum þyki eigi arfsvik gör við erfingja, Jb. 163, D. N. i. 141, Pál Vidal. p. 84. The word appears to be a Norse law term, and does not occur in the laws of the Icel. Commonwealth, but came into use with the code Jb.

af-síða, adv. aside, apart, Krók. 56.

af-akapligt, adj. [skapligt], missbapen, monstrous, buge, sbocking; 2. áfelli, sbocking accident, Stj. 90; herfiligt ok a., 655 xiii. A. 1; 2. ok úmannligt, Stj. 272; 2. úmenska, Fms. ii. 225, K. Á. (App.) 230.

af-akeiðis, adv. astray, H.E. i. 252, 655 xi. 3, Hom. 99.

af-skipan, f. deposition, dismissal, D. N. (Fr.)

af-skipta, adj. ind. cut off, from an inheritance or the like, Lat. expers;

in the phrase, vera görr a., to be wronged, Hrafn. 14.

af-skipti, n. pl. dealing with, intercourse, (cp. the phrase, skipta sér af e-u, to meddle with, care about); ok eingi a. veita heiðnum goðum, Fms. ii. 160; ef hann veitir sér engi a., does not deal with, Grág. ii. 121. COMPDS: afskipta-lauss, adj. beedless, careless, baving notbing to do with, Fb. i. 392. afskipta-litill, adj. caring little about, Fms. vii. 181, Orkn. 142. afskipta-samr, adj. meddling, partaking, v. úafskiptasamr.

af-skiptinn, adj. meddling, partaking, Ld. 66.

af-akiptr, part. = afskipta, wronged, cheated, Fas. iii. 619. Metaph. void of, baving no interest in, Stj. 155, 195.

af-skirrandi, participial noun, [skirrast], an offscouring, outcast; leidi

ber benna a. út or borginni, 656 C. 33.

af-akrámliga, adv. bideously, Hom. 155.

af-skrámligr, adj. [af-intens.; skrámr means a giant; skrimsl, a monster; cp. Engl. to scream], bideous, monstrous; a. illvirki, a sacrilege, K.A. 222: also spelt askramligr and askramliga, Al. 142, Hom. 155. af-skræmi, n. a monster, v. the following.

af-akreemiliga, adv. bideously:
a. of a scream; þá lét út á stöðli a., bouled piteously, of a ghost, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 320, of the bellowing of a mad bull.

B. of a monstrous shape; prællinn (of a ghost) rétti inn höluðit, ok sýndist honum a. mikit, Grett. 83 new Ed.

y. metaph., óttast a., to be sbocked at, Stj. 101.

af-skurðr, ar, m. a chip, lappet, Dipl. iii. 3.

af-akyld, f. a law term, due, obligation, encumbrance, several times in the Cartularies and deeds of gift, in the phrase, sú er a. pessa fjár, D. I. i. 273, etc.; með pessi a. fara þessir fjárhlutir, 282, Vm. 108: cp. the still more freq. phrase, sú er afvinna, cp. afvinna.

af-mio, n. a lappet, snip, Pr. 412.

af-sniðning, f. snipping off. afsniðningar-járn, n. a chopper, Fr.

af-sníðis, adv. cut through, across, Bs. i. 388.

af-spraki, a, m. [cp. A.S. spreean; Germ. spreeben], rumour, bearsay; Hákon jarl hafði fengit afspraka nokkurn (perh. better in two words), Fms. i. 187.

af-springr, m., Al. II, Hkr. iii. 277, Edda (pref.) 146, and various other forms; afsprengr, m. and afspringi, n., Gpl. 47, Fms. viii. 237, Sks. 46 B, Stj. 63, Orkn. 176; the form now usual is afsprengi, n., Fms. v. 217, Fas. ii. 391, Bret. II2.

1. gener. offspring, progeny, v. the quotations above.

2. in pl. used of the produce of the earth, Sks. 48 B (rare).

3. metaph.:

a. a band, a detached part of a body; búttist Hrafin þegar vita, at þessi a. mundi vera af ferð þeirra Þorgils, that this detachment must be from the bost of Thorgils and his followers, Sturl. iii. 274.

B. a branch, ramification; ok er mikil ván, at þar verði nokkurr 2. (offsboot) af þessum ófriði á Limafirði, Fms. xi. 13.

rumour, notice, = afspraki; fá nokkurn 2. um e-t, Fms. viii. 160.

af-spurn, f. a 'speering of,' news, notice, Fms. i. 187.

af-spfttr, part. spit out of, deprived of, Anecd. 42.

af-standa, stód, [Germ. absteben], to cede, part with, Sturl. i. 164, v.l. midla, Fms. iii. 208.

af-stigr, s, m. by-path, Fs. 5, Fær. 102.

af-stúsa, 28, or asstýsa, 8, to lop, prune, of trees; 2. við, N. G. L. i. 350, Lex. Poet., v. stúsr.

af-stúka, u, f. side-nook, 655 xxxii. 4; a side-room in a temple, Fas. iii. 213; now stúka is almost always used of a sacristy.

af-svar, n. refusal, in pl. in the phrase, veita e-u afsvor, to refuse, Ld. 114, Fas. i. 444, Fbr. 120.

af-svara, ab, to deny, refuse, Fas. i. 528; with dat. of pers. and thing, Sturl. iii. 180.

as-sviptr, part. stripped; with dat., assviptr pinni asjonu, cut off from thy countenance, Stj. 228. Gen. xlviii. 11, Sks. 342, H. E. i. 457.

af-synis, adv. out of sight, Fms. viii. 344.

af-seell, adj. luckless, in the proverb, a veror annars glys jafnan, (another version of the proverb is quoted s.v. afgjarn), coveted wealth, which is eagerly looked for by another, is luckless, difficult to keep safe, Stj. 78.

1. gener. taking away, B. K. 108. af-tak, n. off' (Shaksp.), slaying, executing; hvat hann vill bjóða fyrir a. Geirsteins, compensation for the slaughter of G., Fms. vii. 360; en a. hans (slaying) segja eigi allir einum hætti, x. 390; með aftaki Ólafs, by slaying bim, 195; um manna aftök, executions, Gpl. 137: cp. aftaka, and taka af, to execute, bebead. 3. in pl. commonly used of, a. flat denial, in such phrases as, hafa aftök um e-t, to deny flatly. In some compds this signification can be traced, as in aftaka-minni, Fms. i. 130. B. it is also now used in many compds of whatever is excessive, above all measure, e.g. aftaka-veðr, a burricane. compos: aftaks-skjöldr, m. a buge aftaka-maor, m. a determined, obstinate person; sbield, Fas. i. 415. hón var a. mikill um þetta mál, be was very stubborn in this case, Hkr. ii. 74. aftaka-minni, adj. compar. less obstinate, more pliable; stód konungr í fyrstu fast á móti, en drottning var allt aftakaminni, the king at first stood fast against it, but the queen was all along less stubborn, Fms. i. 139.

af-taka, u, f. = aftak:

1. gener. loss, privation; a. ok missa, of a personal loss by death, Edda 37.

2. death by violent means, slaughter; til aftöku manna eðr fé upp at taka, for the cutting off of men or the confiscation of their goods, Eg. 73, 252; hann hafði verit at aftöku þorkels fóstra, Fms. vii. 201, Orkn. 22 old Ed. Formerly there were no public executions in Icel., except the stoning of wizards or witches, Ld. ch. 98, Eb. ch. 20, Vd. ch. 26; and the hanging of thieves, Fbr. ch. 19, Eb. l. c. Now, however, used in the sense of public execution, and in various compds, e.g. aftöku-staðr, m. place of execution, etc.

af-tekja, u, f. dues, collections, revenues, or the like; til forræðis ok allra aftekna (gen. pl.), Bs. i. 692; ábúð ok a. staðanna, revenue, 752. af-tekning, f. taking away, a grammatical term, an apostropbe,

Skálda 182. af-tekt, f. = aftekja, Fms. v. 274, xi. 441, Bs. i. 68.

af-telja, talči, to dissuade, Fms. x. 27.

af-tigna, að, now antigna, v. andtigna, to disgrace, Sks. 225. af-trú, f. unbelief, beresy, Orkn. 188.

af-trúast, 20, dep. to fall into unbelief, Bs. ii. 181.

af-tækiligt, n. adj. advisable, feasible, [cp. taka e-t af, to decide for], Fms. viii. 348.

af-tækt, n. adj. blamable; er þat ok ætlun mín at fátt muni vera aftækt um yðra skapsmuni, I 'ettle' that there will be little blameworthy about your turn of mind, Fms. v. 341.

af-tæma, d, to 'toom' off, to empty, Fr.

afugr, backwards, going the wrong way, v. öfugr.

afund, envy, v. öfund.

af-undinn, adj. cross, uncivil.

afusa, gratitude, pleasure, v. aufusa.

af-vega, adv. [afvegar, Bs. ii. 92], off the way, astray, Sd. 149. Metaph, in moral sense; leida a., to mislead; ganga a., to go astray.

af-vegaor, part. misled, Mar.

af-vogis = afvega, astray, Skálda 203.

af-velta, adj. [the Scot. awald or awalt], cast, used of cattle, sheep, or horses that have fallen on the back and are unable to rise, Háv. 44. af-vensla, u, f. expenses, outlay; auðræði (means) urðu brátt eigi mikil, en afvenslur þóttu varla með mikilli stillingu, Bs. i. 136.

af-vik, n. a creek, recess, Stj. 195; metaph. a biding-place, pior. 137.

af-vikinn, part. secluded, retired; a. staor = afvik.

af-vinna, u, f. encumbrance, due, fees, outgoings, = afskyld. Freq. in deeds of gift, e.g. D. I. i. 203, 266; þá lágu öngar gjafir til staðarins, en a. varð öngu minni, tben no gifts came in to the see, but the outlay was in nothing less, Bs. i. 84; þá görðust fjúrhagir úhægir í Skálaholti, urðu afvinnur miklar (great outgoings) en tillög (incomings) eingin, Bs. i. 99. af-virða, ð and t, to despise, Barl. several times.

af-virðiligr, adj. wortbless, poor, despicable, Barl. 75, 154; v. auvirðiligr and auðv., which are the Icel. forms.

af-virðing, f., contr. ávirðing, disrepute, disgrace, fault, Bs. ii. 187.

af-vænn, adj. unexpected, Fas. ii. 552.

af-voxtr, m. 'off-wax,' i. e. decrease, N. G. L. i. 214; opp. to avoxtr. af-perra, b, and mod. 20, to wipe off: metaph. to expunge, St. 1142.

af-pokka, að, in the phrase, a. e-t fyrir e-m, to throw discredit on, run down, set against, Fms. ii 145; hann útti fátt við jarl, en af pokkaði heldr fyrir peim fyrir ödrum mönnum, be bad little to do with the earl, "Pér á bug, if they be too strong for thee, Stj. 512. 2 Sam. x. 11, Mkv. 7; also but rather ran them down before other men, Orkn. 378.

af-pváttr, m. a wasbing off, ablution, Fr.

af-esta, u, f. [af and eta], prop. a voracious beast, a glutton, a great bully; ér langfeðgar erut garpar miklir ok afætor, Fms. xi. III; sterkir menn ok afætur miklar, iii. 143. It is perhaps identical with the present óféti, n. a vile thing, offscouring.

AGG, n. brawl, strife, now freq.
AGI, a, m. [A. S. oga; Dan. ave; Engl. awe: cp. Ulf. agis, n., and perh. dyos or dyos], gener. awe, terror; ba skelfr jörð öll í aga miklum, then all the earth quakes in great awe, Hom. 100; agi ok otti, awe and β. metaph. turbulence, uproar, disorder, esp. in terror, Fms. vi. 442. the phrase, agi ok úfrior, uproar and war, Fms. ii. 241, vi. 298, 430 awe, respect; var eigi sá annarr konungr, er mönnum stæði af jafnmikill agi af fyrir vizku sakir, there was not another king who inspired his men with so much awe for his wits' sake, Fms. x. 406; Guds a., fear of God, Sks. 354, 667. 8. discipline, constraint, now freq. in this sense; i æskunni meðan hann er undir aga, Sks. 26. II. moisture, wet, now freq., cp. vatnsagi. Also a verb aga, ad, to ebastise, is now freq. COMPDS: aga-samligr, adj. unruly, Fins. vii. 274. aga-samr, adj. turbulent, in uproar; agasamt mun på verða í héraðinu, ef allir þorláks synir eru drepnir, there will be uproar in the district if all Thorlak's sons are slain, Eb. 230.

AGN, n. bait, Barl. 123, Niðrst. 623. 3. There is now in many cases a distinction between agn, bait for foxes and land animals, and beita, bait for fish; but in the poem Hym. 18, 22, at least, agn is used of fishing; ganga á agnið is to nibble or take the bait: cp. egna.

agn-hald, n. a barb of a book.

agn-sax, n. fishing knife, with which bait for fish is cut, Edda 36, Nj. 19 (arnsax is a false reading), Fas. i. 489.

agn-ui, a, m. the barb of a book for keeping on the agn; skal a. vera &

hverjum borni, Sks. 419 (B. reads agnör).

agn-ör, f. a barbed book, Sks. 89 new Ed.

AKA, ók, óku, ekit; pres. ek. It also occurs in a weak form, að, Fagrsk. 104, which form is now perhaps the most common. [Neither Ulf. nor Hel. use this word, which appears also to be alien to the South-Teut. idioms. The Germans say fabren; the English to drive, carry; cp. Engl. yoke. In Latin, however, agere; Gr. ayew.] Gener. to move, drive, transport, carry:

I. to drive in barness in a sledge or other vebicle (where the vehicle is in dat.), as also the animal driven; bryggjur svá breiðar, at aka mátti vögnum á víxl, 'briggs' (i.e. wbarfs or piers, cp. 'Filey Brigg') so broad, that wains might meet and pass each other, Hkr. ii. II; gott er heilum vagni heim at aka, 'tis good to drive bome with a whole wain, to get home safe and sound, cp. Horace solve senescentem, Orkn. 464, Al. 61; Þórr á hafra tvá, ok reið þá er hann ekr, in wbich be drives, Edda 14, Ob. adds i (viz. reið þá er h. ekr i), which may be the genuine reading. Edda 38. y. a β. with the prep. i; Freyr ok ok i kerru med gelti, y. absol. to drive, i. e. travel by driving; beir óku upp á land, Eg. 543; fóru þeir í sleðann ok óku nóttina alla, drove the whole night, Fms. iv. 317. With the road taken in acc.; aka úrgar brautir, Rm. 36; báðu hennar ok heim óku (dat. henni being understood), carrying a bride II. to carry or cart a load, (to lead, in the north of England):-in Iceland, where vehicles are rare, it may perhaps now and then be used of carrying on horseback. The load carried is commonly a. acc.: aka saman hey, to cart bay, Eb. 150; saman ók hann heyit, Ísl. ii. 330; hann ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; þá tekr Gísli eyki tvá, ok ekr fé sitt til skógar, Gísl. 121; but absol., ok ekr til skógar með fjárhlut sinn, l. c. 36; þá lét konungr aka til haugsins vist ok drykk, then the king let meat and drink be carted to the 'bow' (barrow), Fms. x. 186; vill hann húsit ór stað færa, ok vill hann aka þat, carry it away, Grág. li. 257; líkin váru ekin í sleða, carried in a sledge, Bs. i. β. dat. more freq., as now; hann ók heyjum sínum á öxnum, carried bis bay on oxen, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; einn ók skarni á hóla, carted dung alone on the fields, Nj. 67, Rd. 277. Y. with the animals in dat., porolifi let aka prennum cykjum um daginn, with three yoke of oxen, Eb. 152; or with the prep. á, ríðr Þórðr hesti þeim er hann hafði ekit á um aptaninn, Ísl. ii. 331, Fbr. 43; ef madr ekr edt bert klyfjar á, leads or carries on packsaddles, Grag. i. 441. 8. absol., þat mun ek til finna, at hann ók eigi i skegg ser, that he did not cart it on his own heard, Nj. 67. part., ekinn uxi, a yoked, tamed ox. Vm. 152. III. used by sailors, in the phrase, aka segli, to trim the sail; aka seglum at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; bað hann þá aka skjótt seglunum, ok víkja út í sund nokkut, 131. In mod. Icel. metaph., aka seglum eptir vindi, to set one's sail after (with) the wind, to act according to circumstances; cp. IV. metaph. in a great many proverbs and phrases, e. g. aka heilum vagni heim, v. above; aka höllu fyrir e-m, to get the worst of it, Ld. 206; aka undan (milit.), to retire, retreat slowly in a battle; óku þeir Erlingr undan ofan með garðinum, Fms. vii. 317; akast undan (reflex.), id., 278; þeir ökuðust undan ok tóku á skógana, they took to the woods, Fagrsk. 174 (where the weak form is used); sumir Noromenn óku undan á hæli ofan með sjónum, x. 139: aka e-m á bug, the figure probably taken from the ranks in a battle, to make one give way, repel, en ef Ammonite aka

metaph., aka bug á e-n, id.; mun oss þat til Birkibeinum, at þeir aki á oss engan bug, to stand firm, with unbroken ranks, Fms. viii. 412. It is now used impers., e-m á ekki ór að aka, of one who has always bad luck, probably ellipt., or steini or the like being understood; cp. Gisl. 54, the phrase, bykir ekki or steini hefja, in the same sense, the figure being taken from a stone clogging the wheels; ok hann af ser fjötrinum, threw it off by rubbing, Fas. ii. 573; bá ekr Oddr sér þar at, creeps, rolls bimself thither, of a fettered prisoner, id.; the mod. phrase, 20 aka sér, is to sbrug the shoulders 25 2 mark of displeasure: aka or öngum, ex angustiis, to clear one's way, get out of a scrape, Bjarn. 52; aka i moinn, to strive against, a cant phrase. Impers. in the phrase, e-m veror nær ekit, is almost run over, bas a narrow escape, varo honum svá nær ekit at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, be was so bard driven that be ran into the church, Fms. ix. 485; hart ekr at e-m, to be in great straits, ok er porri kemr, på ekr hart at mönnum, they were pressed bard, Isl. ii. 132; ekr nú mjök at, I am bard pressed, Gísl. 52; er honum pótti at sér aka, when death drew near, of a dying man, Grett. 119 A. Reflex., e-m ekst e-t i tauma, to be thwarted in a thing, where the figure is taken from trimming the sail when the sheet is foul, Fms. xi. 121. In later Icelandic there is a verb akka, ao, to beap together, a. e-u saman, no doubt a corruption from aka with a double radical consonant, a caut word. Aka is at present a rare word, and is, at least in common speech, used in a weak form, akar instead of ekr; akaði = ók; akat = ekit.

AKARN, n. [Ulf. akran = καρπόε; Engl. acorn; Germ. ecker; Dan. agern], acorn, Edda 30 and Gl.

ak-braut, n. carriage road, Hkr. ii. 253, Fær. 102, vide Fb. i. 144. ak-færi, n. driving gear, carriage and barness, Fms. iii. 206, Nj. 153. AKKERI, n. [no doubt, like Engl. anchor, of foreign origin; cp. Gr. άγκύρα; Lat. ancora. It occurs, however, in a verse as early as the year 996], ankeri, Lv. 99, is a corrupt form from a paper MS., so is also atkeri, Hkr. i. 311; liggja um akkeri, to lie at ancbor, Fbr. 52; leggjast um a., to cast ancbor, Fms. iv. 301; heimta upp a., to weigh ancbor, 302; a. hrift við, the anchor bolds, Ld. 21, Grág. ii. 397, Jb. 397, Eg. 129, Fms. vii. 264, ix. 44, x. 136, Hkr. i. 311, Lv. 99, Fas. i. 511, 515. Metaph., a. vánar, anchor of hope, 677. 17. COMPDS: akkeris-fleinn, m. the fluke, palm of an anchor, Fms. ix. 387, Orkn. 362. akkeris-lauss, adj. without an anchor, Ann. 1347. akkeris-lægi, n. anchorage, Jb. 396. akkeris-sát, f. id., Grág. ii. 402, 408. akkeris-stokkr, m. an anchor-stock, Orkn. 362. akkeris-strengr, m. an anchor-rope, akkeris-sæti, n. anchorage, Jb. 397 B. cable, Fms. ii. 10.

AKKORDA, 20, [for. word], to accord, Rb. 446.

AKR, rs, pl. rar, [Ulf. akrs; A.S. æcer; Engl. acre; Germ. acker; Lat. ager; Gr. αγρός], arable land, ground for tillage: engi, a meadow; cp. the law term, þar er hvárki sé a. né engi, Grág. i. 123, Hrafn. 21. B. opp. to tun, the 'town' or enclosed bomefield: bleikir akrar en slegin tún, the corn-fields are white to barvest and the 'town,' i. e. the 'infield,' is mown, Nj. 112; helgi tuns ok akra ok engja, Bs. i. 719; teðja akra, Rm. 12. 2. metaph. the crop; beir höfdu nidrbrotio akra hans alla, destroyed all the crop in the fields, Fms. v. 50; ok er hann óð rúgakrinn fullvaxinn, þá tók döggskórinn á sverðinu akrinn uppstandanda, and when he (Sigurd Fafnir's bane) strode through the full-waxen rye-field, the tip of his sword's sheath just touched the upstanding ears, Fas. i. 173; sá hinn góði akr (crop) er upp rann af þeirri hinni góðu jörð, Hom. 68. **B**. name of several farms. compos: akraavoxtr, m. produce of the fields, Ver. 1. akra-gerði, n. a 'fieldgarth, enclosure of arable land, N.G.L. i. 22. akra-karl, m. cognom. Acre-carle,' Lv. 40. akra-spillir, m. cognom. destroyer of fields, Glúm. 333, Fas. ii. 362, better askaspillir, q. v.

akr-dai, n. (?), wild gourds; veit ek eigi hvat þat heitir (adds the translator) þat var því líkast sem a., Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-deili, n. a plot of arable land, D. N. ii. 123 (Fr.) akr-gerői, n. enclosure of arable land, Fms. vii. 178.

akr-görő, f. agriculture. akrgörðar-maðr, m. plougbman, Nj. 54. akr-hæna, u, f.a'field-ben, quail, opp. to heiðarhæna or lynghæns, Stj. 292. akri, a, m. a bird, Edda (Gl.)

akr-karl, m. a 'field-carle,' ploughman or reaper, Stj. 273, 441, El. 4, 19. akr-kal, n. 'field-kale,' potberbs, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 30

akr-land, n. land for tillage, Grag. ii. 258, D. I. i. 268, Bs. i. 348, Fms. iii. 18. akrlands-deild, f. division of a field, Grag. ii. 260. akr-lengd, f. a field's length (now in Icel. tunlengd, i. e. a short distance); svá at a. var í milli þeirra, so that there was a field's length between

them, Bev. 14 (Norse). akr-maör, m. ploughman, tiller of ground, Fms. vi. 187.

akr-neyttr, part. used as arable land, tilled, Sks. 630, v. l.

akr-plógsmaðr, m. ploughman, Stj. 255. akr-rein, f. a strip of arable land, D. N. ii. 561.

akr-skipti, n. a division of a field, Fms. xi. 441.

akr-skurðr, ar, m. reaping. akrskurðar-maðr, m. a reaper, Stj. Ruth ii. 21 (young men).

akr-súra, u, f. field-sorrel, Hom. 82, 83.

akr-tiund, f. titbe paid on arable land (Norse), N. G. L. i. 391.

akrverks-maor, m. ploughman, tiller of the ground, Ver. 5. Gen. iv. 2. ak-stóll, m. probably a chair on wheels or castors; Ketilbjörn sat á akstóli mjök við pall, in the banquet at Flugumýri in the year 1253, Sturl. iii. 182. AKTA, ad, [for. word, which therefore does not observe the contrac-

tion into &, which is the rule with genuine words; it appears esp. in eccl. writers and annalists at the end of the 13th and 14th centuries, Arna b. S., K. A., Stj., the Norse Ghl., etc.: cp. A. S. eabtan; Hel. abton, censere, considerare; Germ. achten; mid. Lat. actare, determinare et actare, Du Cange in a letter of the year 1284.] number, tax, value, take a census; akta fólkið, Stj. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10; foru þeir víða um land ok öktuðu vísaeyri konungs, taxed, Bs. i. 707; nú byggir maðr dýrra en vandi hefir á verit, akti (tax) því fremr dýrra ok fremr til leidangrs ok landvarnar, be shall be taxed in due proportion, 2. to examine, enquire; aktio inniliga öll bau leyni sem hann ma i felast, to take diligent beed of all the lurking-places, Stj. 479. 1 Sam. xxiii. 23; aktib þó áðr, and look, that, id. 2 Kings x. 23; hann aktadi eptir (looked after) um eignir stadarins, Bs. i. 778. devote attention to, study; hann aktadi mjök bókligar listir, Bs. i. 666, II. a law term, esp. in the Arna b. S., to debate, discuss in

parliament; nú er þetta var aktað (debated) gengu menn til lögréttu, Bs. i. 719; var þá gengit til lögréttu, ok lesit bréf konungs ok drottningar ok aktað (stated) af leikmanna hendi hversu prestar höfðu af stöðum gengit, 735; lögbók öktuð á alþingi, the code of law debated at the althing, H. Ann. 419. 19. Now only used in the sense of to care for, feel respect for, but a rare and unclassical Danism.

ak-tamr, adj. tame under the yoke; gribungr a., Grág. ii. 122. aktan, f. [Germ. achtung], beed, consideration, H. E. i. 410.

ak-taumr, m. esp. in pl. ar, lines (taumar) to trim (aka) the sail, distinguished from hosubendur, the stays of the mast, perhaps the braces of a sail (used by Egilsson to transl. inépas in Od. 5. 260), porarinn stýrði ok hafði aktaumana um herðar sér, þvíat þröngt var á skipinu, bad the braces round his shoulders, because the boat was blocked up with goods, Ld. 56; the phrase, sitja i aktaumum, to manage the sail; ef ek sigli med landi fram, ok sit ek í aktaumum, þá skal engi snekkja tvítugsessa sigla fyrir mér, eða ek vilja svipta (reef the sail) fyr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; reiði slitnaði, svá at bæði gékk í sundr höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Fas. iii. 118; reki segl ofan, en a. allir slitni, 204; slitnuðu höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Bær. 5, Edda (Gl.) That the braces were generally two may be inferred from the words við aktaum hvárntveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199. metaph., sitja i aktaumum, to have the whole management of a thing; mun yor þat eigi greitt ganga ef þer erut einir í aktaumum, if you are alone in the management of it, 1sl. ii. 49; einir um hituna is now used in the same sense. (The Engl. yoke-lines, as aktaumar is sometimes interpreted (as in the Lat. transl. of the Ld.), are now called stjórntaumar. Aktaumr is obsolete. See 'Stones of Scotland,' tab. liv. sqq.)

AI- [A.S. eal-; Engl. all, al-; Germ. all-], a prefix to a great many nouns and participles, but only a few verbs, denoting thoroughly, quite, perfectly, completely, answering to Lat. omni- and Gr. παν- or παντο-. If sollowed by a u or v it sometimes changes into öl, e.g. ölúð, benignitas; olvzro, laetitia: ölteiti, bilaritas, is irregular, instead of alteiti. The prefixed particle al- differs from all-, which answers to Lat. per-, A.S.

eall-, Engl. very: v. the following compds. AI.A., ól., ólu, alið; pres. el, [Ulf. a single time uses the partic. alans = έντρεφόμενοs, and twice a weak verb alibs = σιτευτόs, a fatling. The word seems alien to other Teut. idioms, but in Lat. we find alere; cp. the Shetland word alie, to nourish.] Gener. to give birth to, nourish, support, etc.

I. to bear, esp. of the mother; but also of both parents; rarely of the father alone, to beget: born olu pau, they begat children, Rm. 12; pat bam er þau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grág. i. 178: of the father alone, enda eru born þan eigi arfgeng, er hann elr við þeirri konu, wbich be begets by that woman, 181; but esp. of the mother, to bear, give birth to; job ol Amma, Rm. 7; póra ól barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; hon fær eigi alit barnit, Fas. i. 118. β. metaph. to produce, give rise to; en nú elr hvert bessara stafa níu annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162. to be born, begotten; born bau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, who are born, N.G. L. i. 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, born and unborn, present and future generations, has now become aldir ok óbornir; eigu þau börn er þar alask (wbo are born there) at taka arf út hingat, Grag. i. 181; barn hvert skal fara til kirkju sem alit er, every child that is born, K.p.K. 1; ef barn elsk sva nær páskum, is born, 16. B. of animals (rarely), justus heitir forað, pat elsk (is engendered) i kviði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4. wurish, support, Lat. alere: 1. esp. to bring up, of children; the Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, ala skal barn hvert er borit veror, every child that is born shall be brought up, K. A. ch. I. β. adding the particle upp;

skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnb. 112. to feed, give food to, barbour, entertain; ala gest ok ganganda, guests; ala burfamenn, the poor, D.I. in deeds of gift; en sá maor er par býr skal ala menn alla þá er hann hyggr til góðs at alnir sé, be sball barbour them, D.I.

akr-verk, n. field-work, barvest-work, Bret. 6, Fms. vi. 187, Stj. Ruth ii. 7 i. 169; ala hvern at ósekju er vill, to barbour, 200; Guð elr gesti (a proverb), God pays for the guests, Bs. i. 247; soft elr sjúkan, fever is the food of the sick; utanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, gangrels of an outlying district shall none of them be harboured, nor bave meat given them, neither more nor less, Grag. i. 293, 117. of animals, to nourisb, breed; einn smásauð er hann ól heima í húsi sínu, one pet lamb which he had reared at home in his own house, Stj. 516; segir allæliligan, ok kvað verða mundu ágæta naut ef upp væri alinn, of a live calf, Eb. 318. 2. pass. to be brought up, educated; ólusk (grew up) i ætt þar, æstir kappar (or were born), Hdl. 18; alask upp, to be brought up; hence uppeldi, n. III, metaph, in such phrases as, ala aldr sinn, vitam degere, to pass one's days, Bard. 165: the phrase, ala e-t eptir e-m, to give one encouragement in a thing, bring one up in, esp. in a bad sense; ól hann eptir engum manni ódúðir, Joh. 625. 93: ala á mál, to persist in, urge on a thing; karl elt à malio (begs bard) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Isl. ii. 133, 163:—the present phrase is, að ala e-t vid e-n, to bear a grudge against ...; and in a negative sense, ala ekki, to let bygones be bygones: ala onn fyrir, to provide for: a. ofund, sorg, um e-t, to grudge, feel pang (poët.), etc.

alaos-festr, ar, f. [obsolete alaor, alimentum, Yt. 13, v.l.], alaw term in the Icel. Commonwealth, viz. the eighth part of the sum fjörbaugt (lifemoney), amounting to an ounce, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (féránsdómr); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the alaosfestr, he thereby became a complete outlaw, ualandi; hence the name life-money or blood-money. It is thus defined: þar skal gjaldast mörk lögaura at féránsdómi, goða þeim er féránsdóminn nefndi; þat fé heitir fjörbaugr, en einn eyrir (ounce) þess fjár heitir a. ef þat fé (the alaðsf. or the whole fjörb.?) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmaðr úæll, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjörbaugr ok a. þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132: Njála uses the less classic form, aðalfestr (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

al-auon, f. devastation, pior. 233.

al-auor, adj. altogether waste, Bret. 168.

al-bata and al-bati, adj. ind. completely cured, quite well, Isl. ii. 469. (62) al-berr, adj., now allsberr, quite bare, stark-naked, metaph. manifest. Sturl. iii. 118.

al-bitinn, adj. part. bitten all over, Rd. 298.

al-bjartr, adj. quite bright, brilliant, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

al-blindr, adj. stone-blind, Post. 745. 87.

al-bloougr, adj. all-bloody, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Isl. ii. 271.

al-bogi = alnbogi, elbow, v. ölnbogi and ölbogi.

al-breiðr, adj. of the full breadth of stuff; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

al-brotinn, adj. part. all-broken, sbattered, Fms. ii. 246.

al-brynjaör, part. cased in mail, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91. al-búa, bjó, to fit out, furnish or equip completely, at albúa kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec. in part. albuinn, completely equipped, esp. of ships bound for sea [where bound is a corruption of boun, the old English and Scottish equivalent of buinn. Thus a ship is bound for sea or outward bound or homeward bound, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; windbound is a different word, where bound is the past part, of bind. Again, a bride is boun when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, búa and búask, which last answers to busk]: nú býst hann út til Islands, ok er þeir vóru albúnir, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194: a. sem til bardaga, all-armed for the battle, B. in the phrase, a. e-s, quite ready, willing to do a Fms. xi. 22. thing; hann kvaðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74: also with infin., a. at ganga hédan, ready to part, Fms. vii. 243.

al-buinn, ready, v. the preceding word.

al-bygor, part. completely inhabited, taken into possession, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; porbjörn súrr kom út at albygðu landi, after the colonisation was finished, Landn. 142, several times, Hrain. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

ALDA, u, f. a wave, freq. as a synonyme to bylgja, bára, etc.; it is esp. used of rollers, thus undiralda means the rollers in open sea in calm 2. metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. weather, Edda (Gl.) sjá rennr undan (whence this wave rolls), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra goða, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many compos: öldu-gangr, m. unruly sea; öldu-stokkr, m. bulwarks of a ship, etc.

alda- and aldar-, v. öld, time, period; (poët. = people.)

al-dauði and aldauða, adj. ind. dead and gone, extinct, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., to be still in full vigour; ok óru (váru) eigi þeir a., Ísl. ii. 310; eptir dauða Haralds var a. hin forna ætt Danakonunga, died out with king H., Fms. xi. 206; aldauda eru þá Mosfellingar ef ér Sigfússynir skuluð ræna þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök a. várir foreldrar, Fms. vi. 37; opt finn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungt, I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone, Hkr. iii. 107. COMPD: aldauda-arir, m. a law term, an inheritance to which there is no beir alive, Ghl. 282, N.G.L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where aldaudraarfr is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggsk a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

ALDIN, n., dat. aldini, [Dan. olden; a Scandinavian radical word (?)

aldr-lok, n. pl. close of life, death, Hkv. 2, 10.

aldr-mali, a, m, tenure for life, D, N., unknown in Icel., Dan, livsfæste.

aldr-nari, a, m. [A.S. ealdornere, nutritor vitae], poët, name of fire,

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12
                not found in Ulf.], gener, fruit of trees, including apples, nuts. acoms, and
                sometimes berries; gras ok aldin ok jarðar ávöxtr allr, berbs, fruits, and
                earth's produce, K. b. K. 138; korni ok öllu aldini (dat.), K. A. 178;
                þá verðr þegar eitr í öllu aldini á því tré, Rb. 358. It originally meant
                wild fruits, nuts and acorns; hafði hann enga aðra fæðu en aldin skógar
                ok vatn. Hom. 105: af korninu vex rót, en vöndr af rótinni, en af vendi
                a., 677. 14; lesa a., to gather nuts, acorns, Dropl. 5; úskapligt er at taka
                a. af trénu fyr en fullvaxio er, unripe fruit, Al. 18; epli stór ok fík-
                trés aldin, great apples and the fruit of fig-trees, Stj. 325. Numb. xiii.
                         β. of garden fruit; allt þat a. er menn verja með görðum eðr
                gæzlu, Gbl. 544; akr einn harla góðr lá til kirkjunnar, óx þar it bezta
                aldini, the finest fruits. Fms. xi. 440.
                                                           y. metaph., blezað sé a. kviðar
                pins, the fruit of thy womb, Hom. 30. Luke i. 42.
                                                                          COMPD: aldins-
                garor, m. a fruit-garden, orchard, Gbl. 543.
                  aldin-berandi, part. bearing fruit, Sks. 630.
                  aldin-falda, u, f. a lady with an old-fashioned bead-dress, Rm. 2.
                  aldin-garor, m. garden, orchard, Lat. bortus; vingaroa, akra ok
                aldingarða, Stj. 441. 1 Sam, viii. 14, where aldingarða answers to olive-
                yards, Fms. iii. 194.
                  aldini, fruit, v. aldin.
                  aldin-lauss, adj. without fruit, sterile, barren; a. tré, Greg. 48.
                  aldinn, adj. [Engl. old; Germ. alt; Ulf. albeis = apxalos]. In Icel.
                only poët. The Scandinavians say gamall in the posit., but in compar, and
                superl. ellri, elztr, from another root ald: it very seldom appears in prose
                authors: v. Lex. Poët.; Sks. 630; cp. aldrænn.
                  aldin-skogr, ar, m. wood of fruit-trees, Stj. Judg. xv. 5, where vin-
                garðar, olivatré ok aldinskógar answer to the Engl. vineyards and olives.
                  aldin-tré, n. fruit-tree, Stj. 68.
aldin-vior, ar, m. fruit-trees, a poët, paraphrase, Fms. ix. 265, Sks. 105.
                  ALDR, rs, pl. rar, m. [Ulf. alps = alow or Lat. aevum; Engl. old;
z (aldorman flaGerm. alter), age, life, period, old age, everlasting time.
                                                                                1. age, life-
                 time, Lat. vita, netas; hniginn at aldri, stricken in years, Eg. 187; hniginn
                 & aldr, advanced in years, Orkn. 216; ungr at aldri, in youth, Fms. iii.
                 90; á léttasta aldri, in the prime of life, v. 71; á gamals aldri, old, iii.
                 71; & tvitugs, britugs aldri, etc.; halfbritugr at aldri, twenty-five years
                 of age, Eg. 84; vera svá aldrs kominn, at that time of life, Fs. 4; hasa
                 aldr til e-s, to be so old, be of age, Fms. i. 30; ala aldr, to live, v. ala, Fs.
                 146; allan aldr, during the whole of one's life, Ver. 45; lifa langan a., to
                 enjoy a long life, Nj. 252.
                                                    2. old age, senectus; aldri orpinn, de-
                 crepid, lit. overwhelmed by age, Fms. iv. 233, xi. 21; vera vid aldr, to be
                 advanced in years.
                                             3. manns aldr is now used = generation; lifa
                 marga manns aldra, to outlive many generations: sometimes denoting a
                 period of thirty to thirty-three years.
                                                                4. seculum, aevum, an age,
                 period; the time from the creation of the world is divided into six such
                 ages (aldrar) in Rb. 134: cp. öld.
                                                            5. eternity; in the phrase, um
                 aldr, for ever and ever; mun ek engan mann um aldr (no man ever) virda
                 framar en Eystein konung, medan ek lifi, as long as I live, Fms. vii. 147,
                 Th. 25; af aldri, from times of yore, D. N. ii. 501; um aldr ok æfi, for
                 ever and ever, Gpl. 251, N. G. L. i. 41.
                  aldraör, adj. elderly, Fms. i. 70, 655 xiv. B. I; öldruð kona, Greg. 27.
                  aldr-bot, f. fame, bonour, Lex. Poët,
                  aldr-dagar, m. pl. everlasting life; um a., for ever and ever, Vsp. 63.
                  aldr-fremd, f. everlasting bonour, Eluc. 51.
                  aldri qs. aldri-gi, [dat, from aldr and the negative nominal suffix
                 -gi; Dan. aldrig], with dropped neg. suffix; the modern form is aldrei;
                 unusual Norse forms, with an n or t paragogical, aldregin, aldregit:
                 aldregin, N.G.L. i. 8, Sks. 192, 202 B, Hom. ii. 150, Stj. 62 (in MS.
                 A. M. 227. Ed. aldri), O. H. L. 17, 79, and several times; aldregit, N. G. L. i. 356. The mod. Icel. form with ei indicates a contraction; the old aldri
                 no doubt was sounded as aldrí with a final diphthong, which was later (in
                 the 15th century) changed into ei. The contr. form aldri occurs over and
                 over again in the Sagas, the complete aldregi or aldrigi is more rare, but
                 occurs in Grág. i. 220 A, 321 A, ii. 167, etc.; aldrei appears now and then
                 in the Edd. and in MSS. of the 15th century, but hardly earlier
                                          1. temp., mun þik a. konur skorta, Ísl. ii. 250;
                 never, nunquam:
                 koma aldregi til Noregs síðan, Nj. 9; verðr henni þat aldregi rétt, Grág.
                 ii. 214; ella liggr féit aldregi, in nowise, i. 220; sú sök fyrnist aldregi, 361; ok skal aldregi í land koma síðan, ii. 167.

2. loc. (rare),
                 mörk var svá þykk upp frá tungunni at aldri (nowbere) var rjóðr í (=
                                            II. ever, unquam, after a preceding negative,
                 hvergi), Sd. 170.
                 appears twice in the Völs. kviður; en Atli kveðst eigi vilja mund aldregi
                 (eigi aldregi = never), Og. 23; hnékat ek af því til hjálpar þér, at þú værir
                 pess verð aldregi (now, nokkurn tíma), not that thou ever hadst deserved it,
                         B. following a comparative, without the strict notion of negation;
                 verr en a. fyr, worse than ever before, Stj. 404; framar en a. fyr, l. c. Čod. A;
                 meiri vesöld en áðr hafði hann aldregi þolat, greater misery than be ever be-
                 fore bad undergone, Barl. 196.
                                                      III. aldr' = aldri = semper; aldr' hefi
                 ek frétt ..., I bave always beard tell that ..., in a verse in Orkn. 304.
                  aldr-lag, n. laying down of life, death, destruction, a poet, word, in
                 the phrase, veroa e-m at aldrlagi, to bring to one's life's end, Fms. viii.
                 108, Al. 106; esp. in pl. aldrlög, exitium, Bret. 59, 66, 67.
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sp. 57, Edda (Gl.)
 aldr-runar, f. pl. life-runes, charms for preserving life, Rm. 40.
 aldr-sattr, adi, on terms of peace for ever, D. N. in a law phrase, a. ok
æfinsáttr. Fr.
 aldr-slit, n. pl. death, in the phrase, til aldrslita, ad urnam, Sturl. iii.
 aldr-stamr (perh. aldrscamr), adj. = fey, only in Akv. 42.
 aldr-tili, a, m. [cp. as to the last part, Germ. ziel], death, loss of
life, exitium: rather poet.; or in prose only used in emphatic phrases:
hefir bó lokit sumum stöðum með aldrtila, bas ended fatally, Fms. viii.
153; ætla ek bær lyktir munu á verða, at vér munim a, hljóta af þeim
konungi, be will prove fatal to our family, Eg. 19; mun ek þangað sækja
heldr yndi en a. (an alliterative phrase), Bret, 36; údæmi ok a., 38:-the
words, Acts ix. I, 'breathing out threatenings and slaughter,' are in the
Icel. translation of the year 1540 rendered 'Saul blés ogn og aldrtila.'
 aldr-tjón, n. loss of life, Lex. Poët.
 aldr-tregi, a, m. deadly sorrow; etr sér aldrirega, Hm. 10.
 ald-rænn, adj. elderly, aged (rare), Lex. Poët.; hinn aldræni maor,
Fms. vi. 65, but a little below aldraor; a. kona, Bs. i. 201, v. l. öldruð.
 aldur-maor, m. alderman, [A. S. ealdorman], Pd. 13.
 al-dyggiliga, adv. truly, with perfect fidelity, Hom. 135.
 al-dyggr, adj. faithful, Barl. 5.
 al-dæli, adj. very easy to treat, Jv. 24, Mag. 115.
 al-dell, adj. easy to deal with, gentle, Grett. 108; A and B dell. 2 ald sale
 al-eiga, u, f. a person's entire property, Gpl. 543, Hkr. ii. 344, iii. 141, Rus A
                 COMPD: aleigu-mal, n. a suit involving a person's whole
Bs ii 66.
property, Ghl. 550:-so also aleigu-sok, f., Hkr. ii. 163.
                                                                                  ul eth
 al-eyoa, u, f. devastation, esp. by fire and sword; gora aleyou, to turn
into a wilderness, Fms. xi. 42, Hkr. iii. 141.
 al-eyőa, adj. ind. altogetber waste, empty, void of people; a. af mönnum,
Hkr. i. 98, ii. 197; brennir ok görir a. landit, burns and makes the land
an utter waste, Hkr. i. 39; sumir lagu úti a fjöllum, sva at a. voru bæirnir
eptir, some lay out on the fells, so that the dwellings were utterly empty
and wasted behind them, Sturl. iii. 75.
 al-eyoa, dd, to devastate, Karl. 370.
 al-faoir, m. father of all, a name of Odin, v. alfödur.
 al-far, n., better alfar [all], channel, B. K. 110.
 al-fari, adj. ind., now alfarinn; in phrases like fara, koma alfari, to start,
set off for good and all, Fms. iii. 92, Bret. 80, Fas. i. 249; ríða í brott a.,
Nj. 112, Bs. i. 481; koma til skips a., Grág. ii. 75. [Probably an obso-
lete dat. from alfar.]
al-farinn, adj. part. worn out, very far gone, Stj. 201, of the kine of Pharaoh, 'ill-favoured and lean-flesbed,' Gen. xli. 3. 

B. now = alfari.
 al-feginn, adj. very glad ('fain'), Lex. Poët.
 al-feigr, adj. very 'fey,' i.e. in extravagant spirits, in the frame of mind
which betokens speedy death, a. augu, Eg. in a verse.
 alfr, alfheimr, etc., elves etc., v. alfr etc.
 al-framr, adj. (poët.) excellent, Lex. Poët.
 al-fríor, adj. very fair, Lex. Poët.
 al-frials, adj. quite free, Sks. 621.
 al-frjóvaðr, part. in full flower, Lex. Poët.
 alft, f. swan, v. álpt.
 al-fullr, adj. quite full, Greg. 26.
 al-fuinn, adj. quite rotten, Fms. vi. 164.
 al-færr, adj. quite fit, quite good, Vm. 177, v. ölforr. al-fært, n. of weather, fit for travelling, Sd. = fært.
 al-foor, m. father of all, the name of Odin as the supreme god in Scan-
 dinavian mythology, Edda i. 37 (Ed. Havn.) Now used (theol.) of God.
 al-gangsi and algangsa, adj. ind. quite common, current, Sks. 199,
 al-geldr, adj. part. quite gelded, of cattle, Grag. i. 503.
                                                                         B. now
also = giving no milk.
 al-gildi, n. a law term, full value, Ghl. 392.
                                                     COMPD: algildis-vitni,
n. 2 law term, lawful testimony, competent witness; defin., N.G.L. i. 211.
 al-gildr, adj. of full value, in a verse in Fs. 94; now common, opp. to
hálfgildr, of balf value, or ógildr, valueless.
 al-gjafi, prob. a false reading, N. G. L. i. 347 = frjálsgjafi.
 al-glafta, adj. ind. stall-fed, of cattle, Isl. ii. 38.
al-gleymingr, m. [glaumr], great glee, great mirth, in the phrase, sia
a algleyming, to be in great glee, to be very merry, Sturl. iii. 123. The
Icel. now say, at komast i algleyming, to run high, to the highest point.

al-goor, adj. perfectly good, now used of God.

β. albeztr kostr, by
                                                           β. albeztr kostr, by
far the best match (Germ. allerbester), Ld. 88.
 al-grar, adj. quite grey, porf. Karl. 424.
al-groinn, adj. part. perfectly bealed, Eluc. 57
 al-green, adj. quite green, flourishing, Lex. Poet,
 al-gullinn, adj. (poët.) all-golden, Hým. 8.
al-gyldr, adj. all-gill, Vm. 52.
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al-gors, d. to finish, of buildings, Hkr. iii. 180, Ld. 114. Metaph. to TN.G.L. i. 323 (in an Icel. transcript). The present declension is, nom. fulfil, Fms. iii. 49, Hom. 8, Stj. 18. Reflex. to become completed. Post. 656 B. 11. Part. algorr, perfect; perfectam fortitudinem is rendered by algörvan styrkleik, thorough strength, Fms. viii. (pref.), i. 96, Sks. 44, 274, Stj. 563, 114; hid algörvasta, 677. 7.

al-gorloga, adv. altogether, quite, Fms. ii. 42, Greg. 34, etc.

al-görleikr, now algörlegleikr, s, m. (theol.) perfectness, perfection, Stj. 21, Fms. x. 337, Rb. 316.

al-görr, adj. part. perfect, finished, v. algöra.

I. perfection, maturity, Stj. 376, Hom. 25. al-görvi, f. full dress [v. görvi, dress], Sks. 208.

al-heidinn, adj. altogether beathen; landit (Iceland) var a. nær hundradi vetra, the land was utterly beathen near a hundred (i. c. one hundred and twenty) winters, Landn. 322.

al-heilagr, adj. all-ballowed, N. G. L. i. 141.

1. completely whole, entire, Lat. integer, Stj. 439. al-heill, adj. I Sam. vii. 9 (wbolly), Sks. 604, translation from Lat. individua. perfectly bealthy, safe and sound, Fms. xi. 38, ii. 232, Magn. 516.

al-heilsa, u, f. complete restoration to bealth, Bs. i. 313, v.l.

al-henda, u. f. a metrical term, a subdivision of dróttkvætt, a metre baving two rbymed couplets in every line; if one of these be half rhyme it is called a. hin minni (the minor alhenda), if both be full rhymes it is a. meiri (complete alhenda), Edda (Ht.) 132, Sturl. ii. 56: thus bard-mula vard Skúli is a complete alhenda.

al-hending, f. = alhenda.

al-hendr, adj. used of a metre in alhenda, Edda 132; drápa alhend,

Sturl. ii. 56.

al-hnepptr, adj. part. (metric.) an apocopate (hneppt) species of the metre drottkvætt with masculine rhymes, v. hnept and halfhnept. defined, Edda (Ht.), verse 78; it is called allneppt, where all the rhymes are masculine; but halfhneppt, where feminines and masculines are used

al-hreinn, adj. quite pure, clean, Hom. 107.

al-huga and ölhuga or öluga, by eliding the b and changing the vowel through the following u, adj. ind. [hugr], wbole-bearted, in full earnest, Sturl. iii. 272, v.l.; ölhuga dost, sincere love, Greg. 17

al-hugat, alugat, or alogat, n. part. in real earnest, whole-hearted, baving made one's mind up; ef ber er bat alhugat, if thou be in earnest, Nj. 49; sodur hans var alogat at drepa David, bis father's heart was set on slaving David. Sti. 473. 1 Sam. xx. 33.

B. used substantively, on slaying David, Stj. 473. 1 Sam. xx. 33. serious matters; blanda hégóma við alhugat (now alvara), to blend trifles with serious things. y. adverb. steadfastly, earnestly; iorast a., to repent sincerely, Hom. 166; en ef þú sér at alogat (really) tekr fé þitt at vaxa, Sks. 34, 339; þá er hann alogat úsekr, really guiltless, 677. 9.

al-hugi and alogi, 2, m. earnest; betta er a. minn en engi hégómi, I am in full earnest, Isl. ii. 214; hvárt er bessa leitað með alhuga, in earnest, Eb. 130; er hitt heldr a. minn, I am determined, Fms. ii. 94; med enum mesta alhuga, with the most steadfast will, Hkr. i. 258, Fms. viii. 186. Bs. i. 732.

al-hugligr, adj. sincere; ekki þótti mér Ólafr frændi várr a., methought

our kinsman Olaf was not quite sincere, Sturl. i. 81.

al-hungraör, adj. part. very much an-hungered, Barl. 200.

al-husa, 20, to 'bouse,' roof in, Fms. x. 153.

al-hvitr, adj. quite white, Fms. xi. 16, Stj. 260.

al-hysa, t, = alhúsa. Part. alhyst, when all the buildings are finished, in a complete state, Sturl, i. 68.

al-hfei, n. farm-buildings, bomestead, Gisl. 38, Bs. i. 144, Fas. iii. 15. al-hago, f. perfect ease, Sturl. i. 56, v. l. and dub.

al-hagr, adj. perfectly easy, smooth; a. tungubrago, a smooth, glib

tongue, Skálda 170, Fas. ii. 65.

ali-, used of bousebold or tame animals in some compos: ali-björn, m. a tame bear, Grág. ii. 118, cp. Fms. vi. 297-307, Bs. i. 61. n. a domestic animal, cattle; alidýr þat sem vér köllum búsmala, bouselamb, Stj. 18, Finnb. 226, of a tame bear. ali-fé, n. fatlings, Matth. xxii. 4, in the transl. of 1540. ali-fiskr, m. fish fattened in a stew or fond, in the local name Alifiskalækr, m. the brook of fattened trout, Gpl. ali-fugl and -fogl, m. tame fowl, Stj. 560, pior. 79; öxn min ok

ali-gas, f. a fattened goose, Fms. vi. alifoglar, Greg. 43. Matth. l.c. ali-karl, m. a nickname, cp. in familiar language fat carle, Sturl. i. 123. ali-sauor, m. a pet sbeep, Stj. 516. 2 Sam. xii. 3.

ALIN, f. A dissyllabic form alun appears in old poetry, v. Lex. Poët. In early prose writers a monosyllabic form öln prevails in nom. dat. acc. sing., D. I. i. 310. l. 22 (MS. of the year 1275), 314. l. 16 (MS. year 1250), 311, 312. l. 16, 313. l. 7, 89. l. 1. Nom. pl., a. the old, alnar; B. the later, alnir: the former in -ar, in D. I. i. 309 (a MS. of the year 1275), 310-312 (MS. year 1370), 313, 316. l. 19, 318. l. 15. The pl. in -ir, D. I. i. 89 sqq., in MSS. of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the contracted form aln- the simple radical vowel soon became a diphthongal á, viz. álnar, álnir, álnum, álna, and is at present so spelt and pronounced. We find an acute accent indeed in alna (gen. pl.), D. I. i. 313. l. 25 (MS. year 1275), and álnar, id. l. 7; álnom, l. 28; ölnum with changed vowel,

acc. alin, gen. álnar; pl. nom. acc. álnir, gen. álna, dat. álnum. properly the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger [Gr. whern, Lat. ulna, cp. A.S. el-boga, Engl. el-bow, etc.]; almost obsolete, but still found in the words ölbogi qs. öln-bogi, 'elbow,' and úlf-liðr, prop. uln- or ölnlior, wrist, commonly pronounced unl-lior [false etymol., v. Edda, p. 17]; cp. Isl. biods, ii. 10. where tungl (lung) and unl-rhyme. Freq. in poetry in such compounds as alun-leygr, -brandr, ölun-grjót, alnar-gim, alin-leygr, the standing poët. name of gold and gems being ignis or lapis eubiti. II. mostly metaph.: 1. an ell, [Ulf. aleina; A. S. eln; Engl. ell; O. H. G. elina; Dan. alen; Lat. ulna, cp. cubitum]; the finger, arm, foot were the original standards for measure. The primitive ell measured the length from the elbow to the point of the second finger, and answered to about half a yard Engl. = 18 inches. The Icel, ell before the year 1200 measured just half a yard. About this year, by a law of bishop Paul, the ell was doubled into a stika, a stika being precisely = two ells = an Engl. ell of that time. To prevent the use of bad measure, a just and lawful stika (yard) was marked on the walls of the churches, esp. that at Thingvellir, as an authorised standard, Pals S. ch. 9, Bs. i. 135, D. I. i. 309, 316, Jb. Kb. 26; ensk lérept tyeggia álna. English linen of two ells measure, id.; bat er mælt, at at graftar kirkju hverri skal mæla stiku lengd, þá er rétt sé at hafa til álna máls, ok megi menn þar til ganga ef á skilr um álnar, 309. During the whole of the 15th century the Icel, trade was mainly in British hands; thus the Engl. double ell probably prevailed till the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. The Hanse Towns ell = 21 1 inches was then introduced, and abolished in the year 1776, when the Dan. ell = 24 inches came into use. At present the Hanse Towns ell is called Islenzk alin (Icel. ell), and the original half-yard ell is quite obsolete; cp. Jón Sigurðsson in D. I. i. 306-308, and Pál Vidal. s. v. alin. 2. a unit of value, viz. an ell (half-yard measure) of woollen stuff (vaðmál); the vaðmál (Halliwell wadmal, Engl. woadmal, Orkn. and Shetl. wadmaal and vadmel) was in Icel, the common medium of payment, whence an ell became the standard unit of value or property, whether in land or chattels; 120 ells make a bundred, v. that word. In D. I. i. 316 we are told that, about the year 1200, three ells were equal in value to one ounce of ordinary silver, whence the expression priggja alna eyrir (a common phrase during the 13th century). The value of the ell of vaomal, however, varied greatly; during the 11th and 12th centuries six ells made an ounce, D. I. i. 88. In Norway we find mentioned niu, ellifu álna aurar (nine, eleven ells to an ounce). In Grag. (Kb.) ii. 192, § 245, it is said that, about the year 1000, four ells in Icel. made an ounce, and so on; vide Dasent, Essay in 2nd vol. of Burnt Njal., and Pál Vidal. s. v. alin. álnar-borð, n. a board an ell long, N.G.L. i. 100. álnar-breiðr, álnar-kefli, n. a staff an ell long, adj. an ell broad, Fas. ii. 118. Grag. ii. 339, Ld. 318. Sinar-langr, adj. ell-lor Sinar-tfund, f. tithe of the value of an ell, K. A. 100. álnar-langr, adj. ell-long, Grág. ii. 359. álnar-virði. álna-sök, f. action for bad n. equal in value to an ell, K. A. 194. measure, Grag. i. 472.

al-jafn, adj. quite equal, 677. 12, 655 A. 2.

al-járnaör, adj. part. sbod all round, sbod on all four feet, Mag. 5. alka, alca, the awk, v. álka.

al-keypt, n. part. dearly bought, in a metaph. sense, Fms. ix. 302, Eb. 266, Glum. 365, = fullkevpt.

al-kirkja, u, f. a parisb church, Pm. 41.

al-klæonaor, m. a full suit of clothes, Nj. 73, Eg. 518, Bs. i. 655, 876. al-kristinn, adj. completely christianised, Fms. i. 279, Hkr. i. 259.

al-kristnaör, part. id., Hkr. ii. 178, Fms. x. 273.

a. of a thing or event, notorious, universally al-kunna, adj. ind. known; sem 2. er ordit, Fms. xi. 201; en sem vinátta þeirra görðist 2., but when their friendship was noised abroad, Hkr. ii. 281. B. of a person. knowing, fully informed; unz 2., until I know the whole, Vtkv. 8, 10, 12.

al-kunnigr, adj. notorious, Hkr. iii. 26, Stj. Gen. iv. 10, 655 xxxi. 1, Fms. vii. 5, Hkr. ii. 328.

al-kunnr, adj. id., Fms. v. 40.

al-kyrra, adj. ind. completely calm, tranquil, Fms. xi. 72.

ALL- may in old writers be prefixed to almost every adjective and adverb in an intensive sense, like Engl. very, Lat. per-, Gr. 81a-, Sa-. In common talk and modern writings it is rare (except after a negative), and denotes something below the average, viz. tolerably, pretty well, not very well; but in the Sagas, something capital, exceeding. In high style it may perhaps be used in the old sense, e. g. allfagrt ljós oss birtist bratt, a transl. of the Ambrosian hymn, Aurora lucis rutilat. alla ju ua The instances in old writers are nearly endless, e.g. all-annt, n. adj. very eager, Fms. ii. 41; ironically, 150. all-apr, adj. very barsb, v. apr. all-auosottligt, n. adj. very easy, Fs. 40. all-apr, adj. very sore, auöveldliga, adv. very easily, Fms. iv. 129. all-auöveldligr, adj. very easy, Fms. v. 331. all-auoveldr, adj. id., Fbr. 158: neut. as adv., Hkr. ii. 76. all-ágætr, adj. very famous, Fms. ii. 76. alláhyggjusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very careful, Fms. vi. 184. ákafilga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bot, impetuous, Hkr. i. 234, ii. 32. all-ákaft, adj. very fast, Nj. 196. all-ákæft, adv. very likely, Fær.

all-ástúðligt, 🕆 all-armöislítill, adj. very timid, Fms. vi. 217. n. adj. very bearty, intimate, Fms. ii. 20. all-banvænn, adj. very all-beinn, adj. very bospitable, likely to prove mortal, Orkn. 148. Fms. ii. 84, Eb. 286: neut. as adv., Fær. 259. all-beiskr, adj. very all-bort, n. adj. very manifest, Lex. barsb, bitter, Sturl. iii. 167. all-bitr, adj. very biting, sbarp, Sks. 548. all-bitrligr, adj. of a very sharp appearance, Vigi. 20. all-bjartr, adj. very bright, Fms. viii. 361. all-bjugr, adj. very much bent, curved, Ölkofr. 39. all-blar, adj. very blue, Glum. 394. all-blibliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very blitbely, kindly, Fær. 132. all-blior, adj. very mild, amiaall-bráðgörr, adj. very soon mature, Eb. ble, Sd. 158, Fms. i. 202. all-bráðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bastily, Orkn. 72. bráor, adj. very bot-beaded, Njaro. 370: neut. as adv. very soon, Fms. xi. 51: dat. pl. all-bráðum, as adv. very suddenly, 139. all-brosligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very funny, laughable, Fms. iii. 113. alldasigr, adj. very sluggish, Lex. Poët. all-digr, adj, very big, stout; metaph. puffed up, Nj. 236. all-djarfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very boldly, Fms. ii. 313, Orkn. 102. all-djupsettr, adj. very deep, all-drengiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bold, thoughtful, Bret. 158. all-dræmt, n. adj. very boastfully, from dramb, gallant, Lv. 110. superbia, (the modern word is dræmt = slowly, sluggishly); peir létu a. yfir sér, boasted, Sturl. ii. 56. MS. Mus. Brit. 1127; Cod. A. M. has allvænt, prob. wrongly. all-dyggr, adj. very doughty, Lex. Poët. dýrr, adj. very dear, Fms. iii. 159. all-eiguligr, adj. very worth baving, Sd. 146. all-eina (theol.), á Guð alleina (a hymn), alone: all-einaröliga, adv. and -ligr, Hkr. iii. 339 (in a spurious chapter). adj. very sincere, candid, open, Ld. 334. all-eldiligr and -elliligr, adj. of a very aged appearance, Fms. iii. 125. all-fagr, ad fair, Orkn. 296 old Ed.: neut. as adv. very fairly, Sturl. i. 72. all-fagr, adj. very bright, all-fast, n. adj. very firmly, steadfastly, Eb. 290, Fær. 259. all-fastoror, adj. very 'wordfast,' very true to bis word, Fms. vii. 120. all-fálátr, adj. very taciturn, close, Fas. iii. 408. all-fáliga, adv. on very cold terms, all-fámáligr, adj. very close, of very few words, Fms. Sturl. iii. 208. all-famennr, adj. followed by very few people, Sturl. iii. 85, iv. 366. ii. 122, Magn. 386. all-far, adj. very few, Eg. 512, Ld. 272, Isl. ii. 356: neut. on very cold terms, Fms. xi. 55. all-fáræðinn, adj. of all-feginn, adj. very 'fain,' glad, Eg. very few words, Fms. iv. 312. 240, Ld. 330. all-feginsamliga, adv. very 'fain,' gladly, Eg. 27. all-feigligt, adj. baving the mark of death very plain on one's face, v. feigr, Sturl. iii. 234. all-feitr, adj. very fat, Fms. x. 303. ferliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very rudely, Fms. iv. 263. all-femikill, adj. very costly, Ld. 208. all-fjarri, adv. very far, far from, metaph., Hkr. ii. 246; eigi 2., not improper, Fbr. 15. all-fjartekit, part. very all-fjölgan, adj. acc. very numerous (does far-fetched, Skálda 166. not exist in nom.), Sks. 138 A. all-fjölkunnigr, adj. very deeply versed in sorcery, Fms. ii. 175, Fas. i. 412. all-fjölmeor and -mennr, adj. followed, attended by very many people, much frequented, Eg. 724, 188, Hkr. i. 215: n. sing. in very great numbers, Fms. i. 36. all-fjölrætt, n. adj. very beedful, much talked of, Nj. 109. all-forsjáll, adj. very prudent, Hom. 115. all-framr, adj. very famous, Lex. Poët.; very far forward, Grett.161 A. all-frekliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very daringly, all-frekr, adj. too eager, too daring, Fms. vii. impudently, Fas. i. 24. 164. all-friöliga, adv. in very great peace, Lex. Poët. all-fríðr, adj. very beautiful, Eg. 23, Hkr. i. 225, ii. 354, Fms. i. 2. all-frjáls, all-fróðligr, adj. and -liga, adj. very free, independent, v. alfrjáls. all-fróðr, adj. very learned, Sks. adv. very wise, learned, Sks. 306 B. all-frægr, adj. very famous, Fms. ii. 324, Hkr. i. 232, ii. 187, all-frækiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj., and all-frækn, adj. and -liga, adv. very bold, boldly, Isl. ii. 267, Hkr. i. 239, Fms. i. 121. all_ fúss, adj. and -liga, adv. very eager, eagerly, Eg. 488, Fms. xi. 89. all-fýsiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very desirable, Eg. 19, 468. alĺfölr, adj. very pale, Lex. Poët. all-gagnsamr, adj. very profitable, all-gamall, adj. very old, Hkr. i. 34. gainful, Isl. ii. 56. allgegniliga and -gegnliga, adv. very fittingly, Sturl. ii. 63. allgemsmikill, adj. very wanton, frolicsome, Sturl. ii. 57. and -gorviligr, v. -gorla, -gorviligr. all-gestrisinn, adj. very bosall-geysilegr, adj. and -liga, adv. very impetuous, pitable, Háv. 40. all-gildliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. with a very grand air, Grett. 121. all-gildr, adj. very grand, Lex. Poët. all-giptusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very lucky, Fms. x. 53. all-glaðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very joyfully, joyful, Fms. iii. 143, Lv. 55. adj. very joyful, Eg. 163, Ld. 176. all-gleymr, ad all-glaðr, all-gleymr, adj. very gleeful, mirthful, in high spirits, [glaumr], verda a. vid e-t, Sturl. iii. 152, Eb. 36. all-glasiliga, adj. and -ligr, adv. very shiny, Eb. 34, Fas. iii. 626, Fms. all-glöggsær, adj. very transparent, clearly visible, metaph., ix. 430. porf. Karl. 380. all-gloggt, n. adj. very exactly, Hkr. iii. 253, Fas. all-goomannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very kindly, kind, iii. 13. Mag. 6. all-góðr, adj. very good, Nj. 222, Eg. 36, 198. groioliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very easy, easily, Eb. 268: neut. as adv., Eb. all-grimmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very grimly, fiercely, Fas. iii. l.c.

samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very suspiciously, Isl. ii. 364. göfugr, adj. very distinguished, Eg. 598, Bs. i. 60. all-görla, adv. very clearly, precisely, Hkr. iii. 133, Fms. xi. 15. all-görviligr, adj. very stout, manly, Fms. ii. 28. all-hagsteor, adj. with a very fair wind, Sturl. iii. 109. all-haroligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very bard, stern, Fas. i. 382. all-haror, adj. very bard, stern, Fms. i. 177: n. sing. severely, Ni. 165, Grág. i. 261. all-haskasamligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very bazardous, Fms. v. 135. all-heiðinn, adj. quite beatben, Fs. 89 (in a verse). all-heilagr, adj. very sacred, Lex. Poët. all-heimskliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very foolish, frantic, Hkr. ii. 190, Fas. iii. 293. all-heimskr. adj. very silly, stupid, Eg. 376, Grett. 159. all-heppinn, adj. very all-heröimikill, adj. very broad-shouldered, lucky, bappy, Lex. Poët. Eg. 305. all-hermannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very martial, Fms. xi. 233. all-hjaldrjugr, adj. very gossipping, chattering, Lv. 57: all-hogliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very gently, neut. as adv., Vápn. 10. all-holeitr and -haleitr, adj. very sublime, Fms. xi. 240, vi. 274. all-hor and -har, adj. very bigb, tall, v. -har. Hom. 23. hratt, n. adj. in all speed, Lex. Poët. all-hraustliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bravely, Fms. viii. 289, Eb. 34. all-hraustr, adj. very valiant, all-hreystimannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very Fms. viii. 267. all-hrumliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very invaliantly, Fms. xi. 95. firmly from age, Fas. ii. 91. all-hræddr, adj. very much afraid, Fbr. all-hræðinn, adj. very timid, Fms. vi. 155. all-hugsjúkr. adj. very grieved, beart-sick, Hkr. i. 243, Fms. vi. 133. all-hvass, adj. of the wind, blowing very sbarp, Fms. ix. 20, Lex. Poët. all-hyggiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very carefully, Fas. iii. 610. all-hyrliga. adv. and -ligr, adj. very blandly, with a very bright face, Fas. iii. 636. all-heodiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very ridiculous, Finnb. 312. allhældreginn, adj. walking very much on one's beels, dragging the beels very much in walking, of an aged or beggarly person, Band. 9. hongliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very softly, meekly, Fms. xi. 389. hoelinn, adj. very bragging, Lex. Poet. all-idinn, adj. very diligent, laborious, Bs. i. 278. all-illa, adv. and -illr, adj. very badly, bad, wicked, Nj. 242, cp. illa; ill-willed, Eg. 542: compar., vera allver um, to be worse off, Nj. 221 (Ed. allvant); angry, Lv. 145; disgraceful, Eg. 237; unfortunate, Sturl. ii. 47. all-jafnlyndr, adj. very calm, even-temall-kaldr, adj. very cold, Vápn. 21. pered, Fms. vi. 287. kappsamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. with very much zeal, liberally, Hkr. i. 271; veita a., of bospitality, Ld. 292; mæla a., frankly, peremptorily, all-kappsamr, adj. very eager, vebement, Eg. 187. karlmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very manfully, Fms. x. 141. kaupmannliga, adv. in a very businesslike, tradesmanlike way, Fms. v. all-katligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very funny, Grett. 112. kåtr, adj. very joyful, Nj. 18, Eg. 44, 332. all-keppinn, adj. very snappish, Lcx. Poët. all-kerskiligr and -keskiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very sarcastic, biting, Sturl. ii. 196. all-klókr, adj. very sbrewd, Hkr. iii. 317. all-knaliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very stoutly, vigorously, Rd. 312. all-kostgæfiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very earnestly, in a very painstaking way, Stj. all-kostigr, adj. very excellent, Lex. Poët. all-kviklátr, adj. very quick, lively, Ld. 270. all-kynliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very strangely, strange, Isl. ii. 58, Fms. ii. 227, Grett. 160. all-kyrrligr, adj. very quiet, tranquil, Hav. 49. all-kterr, adj. very dear, beloved, Eg. 139, Fms. i. 48; very fond of, Hkr. i. 194: neut., Eg. 116, of mutual love. all-langr, adj. very long, Háv. 49. alllaust, n. adj. very loosely, Fms. xi. 103. all-lagr, adj. very low, short of stature, Fbr. 68. all-lengi, adv. very long, K. p. K. 158. léttbrunn, adj. of very brightened, cheerful countenance, Ld. 94. léttiliga, adv. very lightly, Fas. iii. 612. all-léttmælt, n. adj., vera a. um e-t, to speak in a very lively way, Fms. iv. 261. all-léttr, adj. very light (in weight), Fas. iii. 487. all-likliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. in very agreeable, courteous terms, Fas. i. 84. all-likligr, adj. very likely, Fas. ii. 247, Sks. 669. all-likr, adj. very like, Fas. iii. 579, Sd. 160, all-litilfjörligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very puny, prop. bav-Korm. 142. ing little life in one, Hav. 54. all-litill, adj. very little, Fær. 268: n. sing. all-litt, as adv. very little, Nj. 108, 130, Korm. 172; poorly, Grett. 116. all-makligr, adj. and all-lyginn, adj. very given to lying, Fbr. 157. -liga, adv. very deserving, fitting, Sturl. iii. 127, Bjarn. 22. all-mannfatt, n. adj. with very few people, Gisl. 31. all-mannhættr, adj. very dangerous, Fas. iii. 34. all-mannskæör, adj. very full of manskathe, very murderous, Fms.ii. 512. all-mannvænligr, adj. a very promising man, Fms. iv. 254. all-mannvænn, adj. a man of very great promise, Hkr. ii. 182. all-margliga, adv. very affably, Sturl. iii. 27. all-margmæltr, part. very talkative, Sturl. ii. 179. all-margr, adj. very numerous, pl. very many, Nj. 32, Grág, ii. 176, Sks. 328, Gpl. 329. all-margrætt, n. all-málugr, adj. very adj. part. very much spoken of, Fms. viii. 275. loquacious, Hkr. iii. 152, 655 xi. 2. all-mattfarinn, adj. very much worn out, with very little strength left. Fas. ii. 356. all-máttlítill, adj. very weak, Fms. i. 159. all-meginlauss, adj. very void of strength, all-mikilfengligr, adj. very bigb and migbly, very imall-mikill, adj. very great, Isl. ii. 269, Nj. 193, Eg. 29, Fms. xi. 103. posing, Fs. all-grimmr, adj. very cruel, fierce, Hkr. iii. 167. all-grun- 🖁 39: neut. as adv. greatly, Fms. i 24, vii, 1190 all-mikilmannliga-

all-misjam, adj. very variously, unadv. very nobly, Sturl. i. 33. favourably, in such phrases as, mæla a. um e-t, there were very different stories about the matter, leggja a. til, ganga a. undir, taka a. á, Eg. 242, Hkr. ii. 122, Fms. i. 86, vii. 110, Ld. 166. all-mjór, adj. very slim, slender, narrow, Hkr. iii. 117, Gbl. 173. all-mjök, adv. very much, Nj. 134, Ld. 196, Eg. 19; féllu þá a. menn, in very great numbers, Fms. all-myrkr, adj. very dark, Fms. ix. 23. all-mæðiliga, adv. with very great effort, beavily, Fms. ix. 16. all-nauðigr, adj. and -liga, adv. very reluctant, unwilling, Grett. 153; a. staddr, dangerously, Fms. v. 212. all-nainn, adj. very near, nearly related, Sks. all-nattforull, adj. very much given to wandering by night, Lex. Poët. all-níðskárr, adj. of a poet, given to mocking, satirical verse, [nið and skáld (?)], Fms. ii. 7. all-nog, adv. very abundantly, all-neer, adv. very near, Fms. vii. 289; metaph., lagoi a. at, pretty nearly, well-nigh, Fs., Sks. 684 B. all-nærri, adv. very near, Ld. 202, Fas. iii. 339. all-opt, adv. very often, Anecd. 38, Gbl. 169 all-orofatt, n. adj. in the phrase, gora a. um, to be very short of words as to, Bjarn. 31. all-ogurligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very frightful, all-6lmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very furiously, Fas. iii Edda 41. 546, Bárð. 177. all-ottalaust, n. adj. with very little to fear, Eg all-ramskipaör, adj. part. very strongly manned, Fms. iii. 371, v. l. all-raudr, adj. very red, Ld. 182. all-radligr, adj. very ex 13. pedient, advisable, Grett. 145. all-reibiligr, adj. looking very wrathall-reior, adj. very wroth, angry, Edda 57, Nj. 135, ful, Fms. iv. 161. all-rikmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very grand, pompous, magnificent, Fms. i. 213. all-rikr, adj. very powerful, Fms. i. 115. all-ryrliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very feebly, puny, Fbr. 28. all-röskliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very smart, brisk, Fms. viii. 317. all-sannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very likely, 'sootblike,' Fms. iv. 270. all-sattgjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very placable, of mild disposition, all-seinn, adj. very slow, Bs. i. 192: neut. as adv Sturl. iii. 288. slowly, Grett. 151 A. all-sigrsæll, adj. very victorious, baving very good luck in war, Hkr. i. 28. all-skammr, adj. very sbort, very scant, Nj. 264: neut. substantively, a very sbort way, Finnb. 324; sbort distance, all-skapliga, adv. very fittingly, properly, Grett. 120. Fms. iv. 320. all-skapværr, adj. of a very gentle, meek disposition, Sturl. all-skapbungt, n. adj., vera a., to be in a very gloomy, depressed state of mind, Fms. iv. 26. all-skarpr, 2dj. very sbarp, Lex. Poët. all-skeinuhættr, adj. very dangerous, vulnerable, Sturl. ii. 139. all-skemtiligr, adj. very amusing, Sturl. ii. 77. all-skillitill, adj. very slowwitted, dull, Sturl. i. 89. all-skjallkænliga, adv. [skjalla, to flatter], very coaxingly, Grett. 131 A. all-skjótt, n. adj. as adv. very soon all-skrautligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very smart, splendid, Nj. 236. Fas. ii. 366, Mag. 11. all-skygn, adj. very sbarp-sighted, Hrafn. 33. all-akyldr, adj. bound to, very obligatory; neut. = bounden duty, Sks. 484; deserved, Gpl. 61:

β. nearly related, near akin, Fms. xi. 75. all-skyndiliga, adv. very quickly, Blas. 40. all-skynsamliga, adv. very judiciously, Sturl. iii. 161. all-skyrugr, adj. all curd-besprent, Grett. 107 A. all-sköruliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very frankly boldly, dignified, Sturl. iii. 39, Fms. ix. 5, Ld. 94 C, 226, Bs. i. aljaliga, adv. very slowly, sluggishly, Grett. 101 A. all-smár, adj very small, Fms. v. 55, xi. 61. all-snarpliga, adv. and -ligr, adj very sbarply, smartly, Fms. viii. 346. all-snarpr, adj. very sbarp, all-snemma, adv. very early, Fms. ii. 223. Fms. i. 38, Nj. 246. all-snjalle, adj. very sbrewd, clever, Fms. viii. 367. all-snúðula. adv. very quickly, Lex. Poët. all-snæfr, adj. very brisk, id. snofurmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very brisk and energetic looking of a man, Fms. xi. 79. all-spakliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very mildly. moderately, wisely, Hkr. ii. 41. all-spakr, adj. very gentle, wise, all-starsynn, adj. who stares very bard at a thing, Fms. vi. 298. looking fixedly upon, Fms. vi. 203. all-sterkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very briskly, strongly, Ld. 158, Fas. iii. 612. all-sterkr, adj. very strong, Hkr. i. 238, Eg. 285; Isl. ii. 461 (very vebement); as a pr. name. Fms. iii. 183. all-stilliliga, adv. very calmly, in a very composed manner, Ld. 318. all-stirör, adj. very stiff, Háv. 46. all-stór-höggr, adj. dealing very bard blows, Fms. i. 171. all-stórliga, adv. very baugbtily, Hkr. ii. 63, Ld. 168. all-stórmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very munificently, nobly, Fas. iii. 45; baughtily, Sd. 146. allstororor, adj. using very big words, Eg. 340, Ld. 38 (very boisterous). all-storr, adj. very great, metaph. big, puffed up, Ld. 318; dat. all-storum, as adv. very largely, Edda 32. all-strangr, adj. very rapid, Lex. all-styggr, adj. very ill-bumoured, cross, Grett. 103 A. styrkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very stoutly, Stj. 402. all-styrkr, adj. all-svangr, adj. very bungry, Lex. Poet. very strong, Fms. i. 177. all-svinnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very wisely, prudently, wise, Fas. i. 95, ii. 266. all-sættfúss, adj. very placable, peace-loving, very willing to accept an atonement, Sturl. iii. 19. all-scemiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very seemly, decorous, bonourable, Hkr. i. 215, Isl. ii. 163. all-tiginn, adj. very princely, Lex. Poët. all-tillátsamr, adj. very indulgent, lenient, pord. 12. all-tiorætt, n. adj. very much talked of,

work, Fms. xi. 377. all-torfyndr, adj. very bard to find, Fms. vii. all-torfært, n. adj. very bard to pass, cross, Eg. 546. 356. torsott, n. adj. part. very difficult to reach, Eg. 546. all-tortryggiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very suspiciously, Sturl. ii. 47. all-torveldligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very difficult, Str. all-trauor, adj. very slow, unwilling, Fms. xi. 39. all-tregr, adj. very tardy, Fær. 114, Bárð. 178. all-trur, adj. very true, Fms. vi. 377. all-tryggr. adj. very trusty, Hkr. iii. 167. all-tvítugr, false reading, instead of eigi alls t., not quite twenty, Sturl. i. 181. all-undarligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very odd, wonderful, Fms. ii. 150. all-ungr, adj. very young, Eg. 268, Fms. i. 14, Ld. 274. all-úbeinskeyttr, adj. shooting very badly, Fins. ii. 103. all-úblíðr, adj. very barsh, unkind, Fas. ii. all-úbragðligr, adj. very ill-looking, Sturl. iii. 234. all-údæll, adj. very spiteful, untractable, Sturl. i. 99. all-ufagr, adj. very ugly, metaph., Fms. iii. 154. all-ufimliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very awkwardly, Fas. all-uframliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, ii. 543. Fbr. 38 C. all-úfríðr, adj. very ugly, Fms. xi. 227. all-úfrýnn, adj. very sullen, 'frowning,' sour, Eg. 525. all-úfrægt, adj. very inglorious, Fms. iv. 259. all-úglaðt, adj. very gloomy, sad, Hkr. iii. 379. all-úhægr, adj. very difficult, Eg. 227. all-úhöfðingligr. adj. very low-looking, very plebeian, Finnb. 222. all-úkátr, adj. very sorrowful, Edda 35, Eg. 223, Fms. i. 37. all-uknár, adj. very weak of frame, Grett. 119 A, very badly knit; Bs. i. 461 (of boys). úkonungligr, adj. very unkingly, Fms. viii. 158. all-úkunnigr, adj. quite unknown, Ísl. ii. 412. all-úlífligr, adj. very unlikely to live, Hkr. all-ulikliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very unlikely, Gisl. 24, Sd. 123, Finnb. 310. all-úlíkr, adj. very unlike, Glúm. 364. ulyginn, adj. not at all given to lie, trutbful, Fbr. 157. all-úmáttuliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. weakly, very weak, tender, Fms. iv. 318. úráðinn, adj. part. very 'unready' (cp. Ethelred the 'unready'), undeall-úráðliga, adv. very unadvisedly, rashly, Odd. 12 cided, Lv. 9. all-usannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very untruthful, unjust; all-úsáttfúss, 2dj. very implacable, unalso, unlikely, Fms. vii. 141. willing to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275. all-uskyldr, adj. very strange to, not at all bound to ..., Eg. 10. all-uspakr, adi. very unruly, Sturl. ii. 61. all-usvass, adj. very uncomfortable, of weather, cold and rainy, Bs. i. 509. all-úsýnn, adj. very uncertain, doubtful, Glúm. 358, Sturl. i. 105. all-useligr, adj. of very poor, wretched appearance, Niorst. 109. all-uvinsæll, adj. very unpopular, Fms. iv. 369, Fas. iii. all-tivisliga, adv. very unwisely, Nidrst. 6. all-úvænliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. of very unfavourable prospect, Fas. ii. 266; n. adj. very all-úvænn, adj. very ugly, Fas. i. 234; unpromising, Grett. 148 A. very unpromising, unfavourable, Isl. ii. 225: neut. as 2dv. unfavourably, Fms. xi. 134. all-ubarfr, adj. very untbrifty, very unprofitable, something that had better be prevented. Eg. 576, Hkr. ii. 245. 1atr, adj. very difficult, bard to please, Fms. vi. 387. all-vandall-vandliga, adv. with very great pains, exactly, carefully, Sks. 658 B. all-vant, n. adj., vera a. um e-t, to be in a very great strait, Nj. 221. all-varfærr, adj. very careful, solicitous, Eg. 63. all-vaskligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very brisk, smart, gallant, Hkr. i. 104; compar. v. alvaskligr. all-vaskr, adj. very brisk, gallant, Fms. viii. 226. all-vándr, adj. very bad, of all-vápndjarfr, adj. very bold, daring clothes, much worn, Pm. 11. in arms, Hkr. iii. 63. all-veorlitio, n. adj. very calm, with little wind, Fms. vi. 360. all-vegliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very grand, princely, nobly, Fms. i. 20, Eg. 332, Hkr. i. 15. all-vel, adv. very well, Nj. 12, Eg. 78, 198; compar. albetr, v. alvel. all-vesall, adj. very puny, wretched, Nj. 97. all-vesalliga, adv. very wretchedly, Ölk. 35. vesalmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. id., 1sl. ii. 416. all-vesæll, adj. very miserable, base, vile, Nj. 97. all-vi adj. very friendly, amicable, Sturl. ii. 168. all-vingjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, all-vingott, n. adj. on all-vinsæll, adj. very popular, used of very friendly terms, Fbr. 129. a man blessed with many friends, Fms. i. 184, ii. 44, Orkn. 104 old Ed. all-virouligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very worthy, dignified, Fms. x. 84, all-vitr, adj. very wise, Sks. 29 B puperl.) all-vitrliga, Bs. i. 83. adv. very wisely, Fas. ii. 66. all-viða and all-vitt, n. adj. very widely, Hkr. iii. 141, Lex. Poët. all-vigliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. in a very warlike manner, Fms. ix. 488, F2s. ii. 112. all-vígmannliga, adv. all-vigmoor, adj. quite wearied out with very martially, Fas. iii. 150. fighting, Introd. to Helgakviða (Sæm.) all-viss, adj. very wise, sure, Sks. 520, Lex. Poët.: neut. to a dead certainty, Lex. Poët. all-vænliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very promising, bandsome, Glum. 349, Fms. v. 260, Fbr. 114. all-vænn, adj. id., Clem. 24, Bs. i. 340: neut., þykja a. um, to be in high spirits, Isl. ii. 361; make much of, Fms. ii. 76; as adv. favourably, Fms. iv. 192. all-vörpuligr, adj. of a very stout, stately Fas. iii. 627. all-pakkligr, adj. very pretty, = pekkiligr, Lex. Poët. all-pakksamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very thankfully, Fms. i. 120, Ld. 298. all-parfliga, adv. very thrifily, very pressingly; bidja a., to beg very bard, Edda 45. all-parfr, adj. very thrifty, Lex. Poet. allpettr, adj. very crowded, cp. Lex. Poët. all-prekligr, adj. of a very much spoken of, Eg. 99, Sturl. i. 199. all-tiovirkr, adj. very quick at robust frame, Hkr. ii. 2. all-brongr, adj. as neut. in a very great

fort a met wen a quite wen

crowd, Edda 24. all-bungliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bard, unwilling. reluctant. Sturl, ii, 120; taka a, & e-m, to be very bard upon, Mag. I. all-bungr, adj. very unfavourable, Hkr. ii. 358; bostile, badly disposed towards, Eb. 108, Eg. 332; bykja a., to dislike, Fms. viii. 441; a. ord, to all-bykkr, adi. very thick, Fas. i. 339: n. sing. blame, Sturl. ii. 62. as adv. thickly, Fms. vii. 70 (of great numbers slain on the battle-field). all-efr, adj. very furious, wrath, Isl. ii. 258, Lv. 60, Fas. i. 404. ægiligr, adj. very terrible. Dropl. 18. all-mstr, adj. very incited. uchement. Ni. 231. all-ororor, adj. very quick-tongued, frank, outspoken, Eg. 340. all-örnegliga, adv. very steadfastly, very firmly. all-öruggr, adj. very unflinching, Bs. i. 624. Grett. 153 A.

all-föör, m. father of all, Edda 2, 6, 13 (a name of Odin), v. alföör. al-ljóss, adj. quite light; dagr 2., broad daylight, Eg. 219; n. sing., vera alljóst, in broad daylight, Grett. 95 A, 112 A, Fms. ix. 35, Sturl. ii, 108; metaph. quite clear, Sks. 490.

al-lodinn, adj. very bairy, sbaggy all over, Fms. iii. 125.

al-lokit, n. part., a. allri van, when all hope is gone, Bs. i. 198.

ALLR, öll, allt, and alt, adj. [Ulf. alls = πâs, ἄπαs, ὅλοs; A.S. eall;

Engl. and Germ. all 1.

A. In sing. as adj. or substantively, cunctus, totus, omnis: all, entire, the whole; hon a allan arf eptir mik, she has all my beritage after me, Nj. 3; um alla þingsafglöpun, every kind of þ., 150; gaf hann bat allt, all, 101; at öllum hluta, in totum, Grag. i. 245; allr heilagr domr, the whole body of Christians, ii. 165; & öllu því máli, Fms. vii, 311; allu fólki, the whole people, x. 273; hvítr allr, white all over, 655 xxxii. 21; bú allt, the whole estate, Grag. i. 244; fyrir allt dagsljós, hefore any dawn of light. Hom. 41: with the addition of saman = anas.—Icel. now in fem. sing, and n. pl. say öll sömun, and even n. sing, allt samant; in old writers saman is indecl., -the whole, Germ, sämmtlich, zusammen; allt saman féit, the whole amount, entire, Grag. ii. 148; benna hernad allan saman, all together, Fms. i. 144; fyrir allan saman ójafnað þann, Sd. 157. Metaph. in the phrase, at vera ekki allr þar sem hann er sénn (séðr), of persons of deep, shrewd characters, not to be seen through, but also with a feeling of something 'uncanny' about them, Fms. xi. 157 (a familiar phrase); ekki er öll nótt úti enn, sagði draugrinn, the night is not all over yet, said the ghost, 'the Ides are not past' (a proverb), v. Isl. biods. entire, full; allan halfan manuo, for the entire fortnight, Nj. 7; bar til er Kjartani bykir allt mál upp, until Kjartan thought it was bigb time, of one nearly (or) well-nigh drowned, Hkr. i, 286, past, gone, dead, extinct; perh. ellipt., vera allr i brottu, quite gone, Eb. 112 new Ed.; var Hrappr þá allr í brottu, Nj. 132; then by an ellipsis of 'brottu,' or the like, allr simply = past, gone: a. past, of time; seg þú svá fremi frá því er þessi dagr er allr, when this day is past, Nj. 96, Fms. ii. 38, 301; var bá öll beirra vinátta, their friendship was all gone, Fms. ix. 428; allt er nú mitt megin, my strength is gone, exhausted, Str. **B.** dead; bá er Geirmundr var allt. gone dead I and a (III.) β. dead; bá er Geirmundr var allr, gone, dead, Landn. (Hb.) 124; siz Gunnarr at Hlidarenda var allr, since G. of Litbend was dead and gone (v. l. to lezt), Nj. 142; sem fabir beirra væri allr, after bis death, Stj. 127; bá er Nói var allr, 66; en sem hann var allr, 100; eptir bat er Sara var öll, after all Sara's days were over, 139, 140, 405; & vegum allr hygg ek at at ek verða munu, that I shall perish on the way, Gg. verse 5; með því at þú ert gamlaðr mjök, þá munu þeir eigi út koma fyr en þú ert allr, Hav. 57; still freq. in Swed., e.g. blifwa all af bekumring, be worn out with sorrow; vinet blev alt, fell short; tiden er all, past. almost adverbially, when it may be translated by all, quite, just, entirely; klofnaði hann allr í sundr, was all cloven asunder, Nj. 205; er sá nú allr einn í þínu liði er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, ok hinn, er þá eggjaði hins versta verks er eigi var fram komit, where it seems, however, rather to mean one and the same ... or the very same ..., thus, and he is now one and the same man in thy band, who has now lost his head, and he who then egged thee on to the worst work when it was still undone, or the very same ... who, Nj. 213; vil ek at sú görð haldist öll, in all its parts, 256; kváðu Örn allan villast, that he was all bewildered, Ld. 74. IV. neut. sing. used as a subst. in the sense of all, everything, in every respect; ok for svá með öllu, sem ..., acted in everything as ..., Nj. 14, Ld. 54; ok lát sem þú þykist þar allt eiga, that you depend upon him in all, Fms. xi. 113; eigi er enn beirra allt, they have not yet altogether won the game, Nj. 235: i alls vesöld, in all misery, Ver. 4; alls mest, most of all, especially, Fms. ii. 137 C, Fs. 80 (in a verse); in mod. usage, allra mest, cp. below. The neut. with a gen.; allt misscra, all the year round, Hom. 73; allt annars, all the rest, Grug. ii. 141; at öllu annars, in all other respects, K. b. K. 98; bá var allt (all, everybody) við bá hrætt, Fas. i. 338. In the phrases, at öllu, in all respects, Fms. i. 21, Grug. i. 431; ef hann á eigi at öllu framfærsluna, if be be not the sole supporter, 275: ureyndr at öllu, untried in every way, Nj. 90; cp. Engl. not at all, prop. not in every respect, analogous to never, prop. not always: fyrir alls sakir, in every respect, Grag. ii. 47, Fas. i. 252: i öllu, in everything, Nj. 90, 228: med öllu, wbolly, quite, daudr med öllu, quite dead, 153; neita med öllu, to refuse outright, Fms. i. 35, 232, Boll. 342; um allt, in respect of everything, Nj. 89; hence comes the adverb avalt, ever = of allt = um allt, prop. in every respect, v. avalt.

as an adv., right up to, as far as, all the way; Brynjólfr gengr allt at honum. close to bim, Nj. 58; kómu allt at bænum, 70; allt at búðardvrunum. right up to the very door of the booth, 247; allt nordr um Stad, all along north, round Cape Stad, Fms. vii, 7; suor allt i Englands haf, iv. 329; verit allt út í Miklagaro, as far out as Constantinople, ii. 7, iv. 250, 25; allt á klofa, Bárð. 171. 2. everywbere, in all places; at riki Eireks konungs mundi allt yfir standa i Eyjunum, might stretch over the whole of the Islands, Eg. 405; Sigröbr var konungr allt um brændalög, over all Drontbeim, Fms. i. 19; bjoggu þar allt fyrir þingmenn Runólfs goda, the liegemen of R. the priest were in every bouse, ii. 234 (= i hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20); allt noror um Rogaland, all the way north over the whole of R., Fms. iv. 251; voru svírar allt gulli búnir, all overlaid with gold, vi. 308; hafið svá allt kesjurnar fyrir, at ekki megi á ganga, bold your spears everywhere (all along the line) straight before you, that they (the enemy) may not come up to you, 413; allt undir innviouna ok stafnana, vii. 82. nearly = Lat. jam, soon, already; voru allt komin fyrir hann bref, warrants of arrest were already in bis way, Fms. vii. 207; var allt skipat lidinu til fylkingar, the troops were at once drawn up in array, 205; en allt hugdum vér (still we thought) at fara med spekt um bessi hérud, Boll. 346. temp. all through, until; allt til Jónsvöku, Ann. 1205; allt um daga Hákonar konungs, all through the reign of king Hacon, Bs. i. 731. phrases such as, allt at einu, all one, all in the same way, Fms. i. 113. In Icel, at present allt ab einu means all the same; allt eins, nevertheless; ek ætla bó utan a. eins, Isl. ii. 216; hann neitaði allt eins at ..., refused all the same, Dipl. iii. 13; allt eins hraustliga, not the less manly, Fms. xi. 443. The mod. Icel, use is a little different, namely = as, in similes = just as: allt eins og blómstrið eina (a simile), just as the flower, the initial words of the famous hymn by Hallgrim.

much too..., Karl. 301 (now freq.)

6. by adding 'of' = far too...,
7. with a comparative, much, VI. neut. gen. alls [cp. Ulf. allis = ολως; far, Fms. vi. 45 (freq.) A.S. ealles], used as an adv., esp. before a negative (ekki, hvergi), not a bit, not at all, no bow, by no means; peir ugdu alls ekki at sér, they were not a bit afraid, Nj. 252; hræðumst vér hann nú alls ekki, we do not care a bit for bim, 260; á hólmgöngu er vandi en alls ekki (none at all) á einvígi, Korm. 84; en junkherra Eiríkr þóttist ekki hafa, ok kalladi sik Eirik alls ekki (cp. Engl. lackland), Fms. x. 160; alls hvergi skal sök koma undir enn þriðja mann, no bow, in no case, by no means, Grág. i. 144: sometimes without a negative following it; zr alls geldar, ewes quite barren, Grag. i. 502; hafrar alls geldir, id.; alls vesall, altogether wretched, Nj. 124; alls mjök stærist hann nú, very much, Sti.; a. mest, especially, Fs. 89, Fms. ii. 137. In connection with numbers, in all, in the whole; tolf voru bau alls & skipi, twelve were they all told in the sbip, Ld. 142; tíu Íslenzkir menn alls, 164; alls fórust níu menn, the slain were nine in all, Isl. ii. 385; verða alls sárir þrír eða fleiri, Grág. ii. 10; alls mánuð, a full month, i. 163; þeir ala eitt barn alls á æfi sinn. Rb. 346.

\[\beta \]

B. with addition of 'til' or 'of' = far too much; alls of lengi, far too long a time, Fms. i. 140; hefnd alls til litil, much too little, vi. 35. B. In pl. allir, allar, öll, as adj. or substantively: 1. used absol. all; beir gengu út allir, all men, altogetber, Nj. 80; Sídan bjoggust beir

heiman allir, 212; Gunnarr reid ok þeir allir, 48; hvikit þér allir, 78, 2. as adj., alla höfðingja, all the chiefs, Nj. 213; or öllum fjórðungum á landinu, all the quarters of the land, 222; at vitni guðs ok allra heilagra manna, all the saints, Grag. ii. 22; i allum orrostum, in all the battles, Fms. x. 273; Josep ok allir hans ellifu bræðr, Stj., etc. adding adrir, flestir, etc.; allir adrir, all other, every one else, Nj. 89, Fms. xi. 135: flestir allir, nearly all, the greatest part of, v. flestr; in mod. use flestallir, flest being indecl.: allir saman, altogetber, Nj. 80. adverb., Gregorius hafði eigi öll fjögr hundruð, not all, not quite, four bundred, Fms. vii. 255.

5. used ellipt., aun (everyone),
ber vees. Nj. 78.

6. gen. pl. allra, when followed by superl. neut. er ..., all the more likely, as ..., Ld. 34; allra helzt er beir heyra, particularly now when they bear, Fms. ix. 330; allra helzt ef hann fellr meir, all the rather, if . . ., Grag. ii. 8; allra sizt, least of all, 686 B. 2; ban sú kemr til bess allra mest, especially, Hom. 149: very freq. at present in Icel., and used nearly as Engl. very, e.g. allra bezt, the very best; a. hast, neost, fyrst, the very bigbest, lowest, foremost, etc.

C. alls is used as a prefix to several nouns in the gen., in order to express something common, general, universal. COMPDS: alls-endis or alls-hendis, adv.-scarcely to be derived from 'hond'-in every respect, quite, thoroughly, used almost exclusively in connection with a preceding negative, eigi, eingi, or the like, and giving additional force to the negation; er bat hugbod mitt, at vér berim eigi a. gæfu til um vár skipti, it is my foreboding, that we shall not carry luck with us to the very end of our dealings, Ld. 160; eigi til allsendis, id., Eg. 75; þat er reynt at eingi maðr heldr sínum þrifnaði til allsendis, it is proved that no man bolds bis thriving thoroughly, Fms. i. 295. alls-háttar, adv. [hattr], of every sort, kind; a. kurteysi, thoroughly good manners. Fms. i. 17 (freq.) alls-herjar, an old, obsolete gen. from herr; Drottinn Sabaoth is in the Icel. transl. of the Bible rendered by Drottinn Allsherjar, V. the neut, sing, allt is used the Lord of Hosts. It is esp, used as an adv. in some political and legal

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terms, denoting something general, public, common. allsherjar-búð, f. the booth in the parliament (albingi) belonging to the allsherjargodi. Its site is fixed, Sturl. ii. 44, 126 (referring to events in the year 1215). allaherjar-domr, m. a doom of the supreme court, a lawful public sentence, judgment of the full court; ber rusud allsherjardom, violated lawful judgment, the law of the land, Fms. iv. 205. allsherjar-fé, n. public property, a domain, 1b. ch. 3, viz. the ground of the Icel. albingi. herjar-godi, a, m. (v. godi), the supreme priest, pontifex maximus. As the albingi (q. v.) was within the jurisdiction of the great temple (hof) in Kjalarnes, the keeper or priest of that temple—the descendant of its founder Thorstein Ingolfsson-had the title of supreme priest, and opened the albingi during the heathen age. At the introduction of Christianity this office remained with the supreme priest, who retained his name; and he, and not the bishop of Skalholt, opened the albing every year; porsteinn Ingólfsson lét setja fyrstr manna þing á Kjalarnesi áðr alþingi var sett, ok fylgir þar enn (still, viz. in the 13th century) sökum þess því godorði (viz. the priesthood of Kjalarnes, aliter allsherjar godorð) alþingis helgun, Landn. 336 (the text as found in the Melabók), Landn. 39, Þórð. 94 (Ed. 1860), and Landn. Mantissa. allsherjar-lio, n. public troops, army (Norse), Fms. x. 411. allsherjar-lýor, pl. ir, m. the people, commonalty, Hkr. iii. 194. allsherjar-lög, n. pl. public law, statute law of the land, in the phrase, at albingis mali ok allsherjar lögum, Nj. allsherjar-bing, n. general assembly, Fms. i. 224. In Icel. at present allsherjar- is prefixed to a great many other words in order to express what is public, general, universal. alls-konar [Old Engl. alkyn], prop. an obsolete gen. from a masc. konr: G. as adi. ind. of every hind; a. fanga, Eg. 65; a. ár, good season in all respects, Hkr. i. 15: used simply as adv.; hinn ágætasti a., in every respect, Fms. xi. 157 (rare). alls-kostar, adv. [kostr], in all respects, quite, altogether; a. illa, bad altogetber, Ld. 232; þykjast nú a. hafa unninn mikinn sigr (a full victory), Fms. xi. 147; frjáls ok a. geymandi, to be observed in every respect, K. A. 50; hann lofadi a., made a full allowance, Bs. i. alls-kyns, adv. [kyn] = allskonar, Fms. x. 380. ll. 2, 25, where it is spelt allsalls-staðar, adv. [staðr], freq. alstaðar or allstaðar in a single word, everywhere, ubique; cp. margstadar, in many places; sumstadar, in some places; einhversstadar, somewbere; nokkursstadar, anywbere; allstadar par sem, Fms. ii. 81, x. 182. Metaph. in every way (rare); a. mun ek gera at binu skapi, nema bar, in everything, except that . . . , Nj. alls-valdandi, part. [A.S. ealwalda], 'all-wielding,' of God, Almighty, Dipl. iv. 8, Fms. i. 121, Bs. several times. allra-handa = allskonar, a mod. word. allra-heilagra in compds, a. messa, -dagr, -kirkja, All-Saints'-day, -church, Bs., K. A., Fms., etc.

ALLS and als, conj. [Ulf. allis = $\gamma d\rho$; Engl. as, contr. = als; cp. the consecutive als in Grimm D.W. sub voce, col. 257 sqq.], as, while, since; freq. in Lex. Poët. in old poets, less freq. in old prose writers, rare in the classics of the 13th century: used four times in the treatise of Thorodd,alls hann sjálfr er hebreskr stafr, Skálda 167; alls vér erum einnar tungu, 161; alls engi grein er enn á gör, 162; alls þeir höfðu áðr allir eitt hljóð, 166,—and as often in the old Heiðarv. S.—alls þú ert góðr drengr kallaðr, Ísl. ii. 366; alls Barði var eigi bítr á fébætr, 386; alls þú rekr þitt erendi, 483; alls þú hefir þó hér til nokkorar ásjá ætlað, Ld. 42; alls beir máttu ekki sínum vilja fram koma, Boll. 348; alls hann trúir mér til, Fs. (Hallfr. S.) 90: alls bu hefir bo dor giptu til min sott, Fms. v. 254; alls þeir höfðu fritt lið, viii. 362. With the addition of 'er' (21); en þó, alls er þú ert svá þráhaldr á þínu máli, Fms. i. 305; alls er ek reyni, at..., as I..., ii. 262, (Grág. i. 142 is a false reading = allt), Fas. ii. 283: with addition of 'bo,' alls bo hefir petta með meirum fádæmum gengið, heldr en hvert annara, þá vil ek ..., but considering that ..., Band. 32 new Ed.; cp. Lex. Poët.

all-tio, adv. at all times, Fas. i. 505 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. use.

al-lusigr, adj. all-lousy, Fbr. 156.

all-vald,n.absolute power. allvalds-konungr,m.sovereign,Fms.x.378. all-valdr, pl. ar, m. = alvaldr (poët. word), sovereign king, Lex. Poët., Hkr. i. 432; heilir allvaldar báðir, a poetical salute, Fms. vi. 195; mikil er allvalds raun (a proverb), 'tis bard to strive against the powerful, Lv. III.

allyngis, quite, altogether, v. öllungis.

al-manna-, gen. pl. from an obsolete almenn [cp. Alemanni], a prefix to some nouns, denoting general, common, universal, Ad. 21. Freq. now in Icel., e. g. almanna-rómr, m. public opinion, in the proverb, sjaldan lýgr ei. COMPDS: almanna-bygo, f. an inbabited almanna-gjá, f. local name of the great lava rift 2., vox populi vox Dei. country, Fas. iii. 3. close to the albing, where all the people met; vide Nj. 244, Sturl. i. 206, almanna-leið, f. a public road, Lv. 29. almanna-lof, n. almanna-skript, f. general confession, Hom. praise of all, Nj. 251. almanna-stofa, u, f. the common ball, a large room in the Icel. dwellings of the 12th and 13th centuries; opp. to litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; it seems to be identical with skáli. almanna-tal. n. common reckoning, 1b. 18: β. (Norse), general census, with a view to making a levy, N.G.L. i. 98; Fr. = almannaping. almanna-vegr, m. a bigb road, Nj. 261, Fms. ii. 99, = þjóðvegr, þjóðleið. almannaping, n. (Norse), a public meeting, = alping, Fr.

al-máttigr, adj. [A.S. ealmeathig; Hel. ala-; Germ. allmächtig], almighty, seems to be a Christian (eccl.) word, translated from the Latin omnipotens; but the phrase 'hinn almattki ass' in the heathen oath (used of Thor) implies its use in very early times. The old form is contracted before -ir, -ar, -an, -um, etc., and changes g into k; almattkan, -kir, -kum (now almattugan, -ugir, -ugum, through all cases), v. mattigr: used of God, Fms. i. 231, Eluc. 10, Sks. 305, etc.: heathen use, Landn. 258, cp.

al-mattr, ar, m., dat. -mætti, almightiness, omnipotence (eccl.), of God, 671. 3; sinn almott (acc.), Isl. i. (Hom.) 386, Fms. i. 226, 655 vi.

2; vide almætti, n.

al-menni, n. the people, public, Fr. (Norse).

al-menniliga, adv. generally, H. E. i. 465, K. Á. 80.
al-menniligr, adj. [Germ. allgemein], general, common, rare in old writers, Stj.; a. (catbolic) trú, Mar. 656 B. 8, 623, 18; a. þing, concilium oecumenicum, Rb. 338; a. Kristni, 390, 208, Ghl., etc. Freq. in mod. Icel.,

= common, good, real.

al-menning, f. and almenningr, m. I. in Icel. almost always fem. in the sense of fundus communis, ager compascuus, common land, belonging to a whole 'fjordungr' (quarter) of the country, and thus wider than the mod, 'afrétt.' It still remains in the local name of the deserts round Cape Horn at the north-west point of Icel., cp. Fbr. and Landn. 124; cp. also the passage in 1b. ch. 3. The word is now seldom used except of wastes belonging to nobody: pat er almenning er fjórðungs menn eigu allir saman, Grág. ii. 392-394, Js. 107, Ib. ch. 3, Grág. ii. 345, 352, 359, 385, K. D. K. 26, Fbr. 41, Landn. 124, in all those cases II. masc. (Norse), [cp. Swed. almanning, pascuum, and Germ. almeinde, via publica or ager compascuus, Grimm R. A. p. 498], common or public pasture (answering nearly to the Icel. afrétt), where cattle are grazed during the summer months, cp. the Norse setr, Icel. sel: rarely used in Icel. writers. In O. H., ch. 114, used of Grimsey, an island off the north coast of Iceland, Ghl. 450, Jb. 299, 311. 2. the high-street, in a Norse town, N.G.L. ii. 241. 8. the people, the public in general, common now in Icel. in this sense, Stj. 292, 493, Fbr. 194; almennings 4. a levy, conscription; fullr, allr, matr, common food, Bs. ii. 5, 179. halfr a., a full, balf levy of men and sbips; fullr a. in Norway meant a levy of one in every seven male adults, N. G. L. ii. 199, Fms. iv. 142, i. 165, D.I. i. 66 (of the milit. duties of Icelanders when residing in Norway). Metaph. (as a phrase) in Nj. 207, of raising the country, the institution being unknown in the Icel. Commonwealth. COMPDS: almenningsbréf, n. a proclamation, Sturl. iii. 29. almennings-drykkja, u, f. almennings-far, n. a public ferry, Gpl. a public banquet, Bs. i. 108. 415. almennings-mörk, f. a public forest, Gpl. 454. almennings-streeti, n. a public street, Grett. 158 A. almennings-tollr, m. a almennings-vegr, m. a public way. public toll, tax, 126 C. 173 (?). al-mennr, adj. common, public, Grett. 115, where MSS. A and B have almælt. Now freq.

ALMR, elm-tree, v. álmr.

almusa, u, f. = ölmusa, alms, [Scot. almous, Germ. almosen, (ἐλεημοσύνη.)] al-mugi, a, and almugr, s, m., at present the first form is always used [cp. mugi and mugr, Dan. almue, plebs], prop. the commons, people; konungrinn ok almuginn, king and commons, Stj.; eigi vissi almuginn (people in general) hvat fram for i sottinni, Bs. i. 74; almugrinn (the people) geystist, Bret. 37, 94; allvinsælir við almugann, baving very many friends among the commonalty, Fms. i. 184. B. now in Icel. = plebs, the masses, opp. to the higher classes; so in many compds, e.g. almugamaör, m., almúga-legr, adj., etc.

al-meeli, n. what all people say, a common saying, general report; pat er a. at ..., all people say, agree that ..., Fms. xi. 326, Hkr. iii. 398; pat voru sér, Hom. 83; þótt almælit sannaðist, at móðurbræðrum verði menn likastir, though the saying proved sooth, that men are likest to their uncles

by the mother's side, 1sl. ii. 29.

al-mæltr, adj. part. spoken by all, what all say; esp. in the phrase, almælt tíðindi, news; spyrjast almæltra tíðinda, what news? Nj. 227, Ld. B. of a child that has learnt to 80, Fms. xi. 118 (a standing phrase). talk; en þá er sveinninn var tvævetr, þá rann hann einn saman ok var a. sem fjögra vetra gömul börn, but when the boy was two years old, then he ran alone and could say everything as well as bairns of four years, Ld. 34, (altalandi is the word now used.)

al-mætti, n. omnipotence, Skálda 161; esp. theol., now more freq. than

the masc. almáttr.

al-naktr, adj. part. quite naked, Rd. 295; now alnakinn.

aln-bogi, a, m. = ölbogi, elbow, Edda 110.

al-nýr, adj. quite new, Fms. viii. 61, Grág. i. 491. al-ogaor, adj. quite in earnest, = alhugaor.

ALPT, swan, v. alpt.

ALR, s, m. pl. ir, awl, Edda 71. B. in the phrase, 'leika á als oddi,' skjálfa þótti húsit, sem á als oddi léki (MS. allsolla), the bouse quivered, as if it were balanced on the point of an awl, Fas. i. 89; the Icel. now use

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the phrase, ad leika a als oddi, of the excitement produced by joy, to be sincerity, freq. in mod. Icel. in this sense. But in old writers prop. used merry, in high spirits, full of life and vigour, (cp. the Engl. to be on pins and needles.)

al-rauor, adj. quite red, Rd. 298.

al-ráðinn, adj. part. quite determined, Fms. viii. 145.

al-rann, adj. utterly plundered; beir munu görvir fyrst alranir er næstir oru, Isl. ii. 93 (dub.)

al-reyndr, part. fully proved, Fms. xi. 441, Mirm. 74.

alri, elder-tree, v. elri.

al-roskinn, adj. quite grown up, Fms. i. 5, Ld. 256.

al-rotinn, adj. all rotten, Stj. Exod. xvi. 20.

a. neut. rumoured of all, of bad news; a. al-ræmdr, adj. part. er, all people say, Nj. 76, Fms. vii. 113, Stj. B. in mod. Icel. both masc. and fem. in a bad sense, e.g. a. bjófr, a noted thief.

al-sagor, adj. part. spoken of by all, Fms. ii. 50.

al-satt, f. in the phrases, sattr alsattum, completely reconciled, atoned with a full atonement, Dipl. ii. 11; sættast alsáttum, Grág. ii. 141.

al-sattr, adj. fully reconciled, Nj. 120, Boll. 362.

al-sekr, adj. a law term, an utter felon, an outlaw of the greater degree, = skógarmaðr, opp. to fjörbaugsmaðr, Nj. 240, Hrafn. 18, Grág. i. 463.

al-sioa, adj. ind. [sior, faith], en er Kristni var a., but when the Christian faith was universally accepted, Hkr. ii. 97; en bo Kristnin væri nú a. þá ..., Grett. 150 (the old Ed. wrongly & landi).

a. of a ship; skúta, tvítugal-skipaðr, adj. part. fully manned: B. a law sessa, langskip a., Nj. 280, Eg. 13, Fms. iv. 70, Hkr. i. 176. term, bekkr, pallr a., full court, Grag. i. 7. y. of a bench in a banquethall, quite full, Eg. 43.

al-skjaldaor, adj. part. lined, covered with shields: lined with shields along the bulwarks from stem to stern, as a ship of war, Landn, 156, Sturl, iii. 61. β. of troops in full armour, Sturl. ii. 47.

al-skrifaor, adj. part. written all over, of vellum, Th. 76.

al-skyldr, adj. quite binding, Sks. 636.

al-slitinn, adj. part. quite ragged, worn out, Vm. 161.

al-slikr, adj. quite the same, Fms. iv. 157.

al-smíðaðr, part. completely built, Fms. xi. 436.

Alsujea : 3 sal-snotr, adj. all-wise, Hm. 54: very clever, pkv. 26, 28.

al-spakr, adj. all-wise, cognom., Eg. 466.

al-staðar, everywbere, v. alls-staðar, sub allr.

al-stýfor, part. a metre in masculine rbymes (stýfa), Edda (Ht.) 134.

ale starbuch Masculine final rhymes are called styft.

al-styfingr, m. an animal with close-cropped ears; he who marked sheep in this way was liable to the lesser outlawry, unless it were publicly announced in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 426.

al-svartr, adj. quite black, Nj. 80.

al-sveittr, adj. all-sweaty, Al. 22.

al-sveitugr, adj. reeking with sweat, now kofsveittr, Gisl. 137.

al-sykn, adj. a law term, altogether free, released from all punishment, Grág. ii. 160.

al-sýkna, u, f. complete immunity from punishment. pardon, Grág. i. 359. willbahin st al-sett, f. complete reconciliation, Nj. 101, Js. 40, B. K. 126.

ALTARI, n. and rarely altara, n. or altari, a, m.; mod. heteroclite altari, n. pl. ölturu; the forms-eri, -era [altare] also appear:—an altar, a Christian word, the altar in heathen temples being called 'stallr,' Nj. 279, K. A. 28, 208, Stj. freq.; altaris, 625. 84; altari þín, 655 xxiii. 2; altari (nom. pl.), xiv B. 2, Pm. 47: masc., altara (acc.) fim alna langan . . ., but bat (neut.) skal með eiri búa, a little below, altarans (gen.), altarann (nom. sing.), altaris (gen. neut.), altarit (neut. nom.), Stj. 307, 308, indifferently neut. or masc., Symb. 24; alteri, 1812. 17; altera (dat. neut.), 655 iii. COMPDS: altaris-blæja, u, f. an altar-cloth, Am. 33, Vm. 2, 623. 54. 37, B. K. 83; altara-blæja, D. l. i. 404. altaris-bók, f. an altar-book, Vm. 6, Dipl. v. 18. altaris-brik, f. an altar-piece, Vm. 12. bunaor, m. altar-furniture, H. E. i. 489. altaris-dagr, m. anniversary of the foundation of an altar, H.E. i. 310. altaris-dúkr, m. an altar-cloth, Vm. 1, D. I. i. 244. altaris-fórn, f. a victim offered on altaris-gólf, n. the floor round an altar, N.G.L. an altar, Mart. 122. altaris-horn, n. the born of an altar, Fms. xi. 444. altaris-klæði, n. an altar-cloth, Hkr. iii. hús, n. a chapel, Bs. ii. 80. 81, D. I. i. 266; altara-, Fms. iii. 28, Vm. I. altaris-líkneski, n. an image placed on an altar, Pm. 61. altaris-messa, u, f. mass at an altar, altaris-plata, u, f. a candlestick, Pm. 93. altaris-skrá, f. an altar-book, Pm. 109. altaris-staðr, m. the place where an altar stands, Eg. 768. altaris-steinn, m. an altar-slab, D. I. i. 266, 443, K. Á. 28, Vm. 31, Am. 55, Pm. 106. altaris-stika, u, f. a candlestick d High & for an aliar, Vm. 3. altaris-pjónusta, u, f. aliar-service, 655 xxxii. 1. al-tiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. civilly, Bs. i. 812.

Al. svilla.m

see swift the

makozós gm

altingis = alþingis, adv. [þing, res], quite, altogetber, Pm. 24.

al-tjaldaðr, adj. part. bung with tapestry all round, Fms. xi. 17, Sturl. iii. 193, Háv. 52.

al-ugaðr, sincere, v. alhugaðr.

ál-úð, f. and in old writers almost constantly ölúð (with changed vowel), alyo, Clem. 43, [a contracted form from al-hugo, -hugr], affection,

of bospitality, in such phrases as, taka vio e-m med ö., to give a bearty reception to, Ld. 196, Fær. 156, Fs. 15; veita med ö., to give bospitable treatment, Fms. vi. 120. B. affection; hann gaf mer hringinn med mikilli o., Fms. ii. 171; sakir gæzku þeirrar ok alúðar (affection) er Guð hafði við Abraham, for the sake of that kindness and love which God had toward Abrabam, Ver. 78; Björn spyr tíðinda heldr tómliga af engri a., coolly, Bjarn. 53. Mod. also alúðliga, adv. beartily; alúðligr, adj. kind, bearty. COMPDS: alúðar-maðr, m. devoted friend, Fms. vi. 34. alúðarvinr, m. sincere friend, Hkr. ii. 210, Ver. 15; ölúðarvinr, Fms. iv. 287. al-valdr, almighty; alvald, omnipotence; v. allv-.

al-vara, u, f. [appears neither in Engl. nor Germ.; Dan. alvor]. seriousness, earnestness; Gunnarr segir sér þat alvöru, Nj. 49, þorst. Stang. 50; áhyggjusamliga ok með mikilli a., with much earnestness, Fms. i. 141; taka e-t fyrir a., to take it in earnest, x. 77; vissa ek eigi at bér var a. vid at taka, that you were in earnest, Band. 3. 2. affection = alúð (not used at present in that sense); hverigir lögðu fulla alvöru til annarra, Bs. i. 288; elskulig a. til e-s, bearty love, Fms. iii. 63; með alvoru ok blíðu, 144; er öll hans a. (inclination) til Ólafs konungs, vi. 32. alvoru-liga, adv. earnestly, Fms. ii. 211. alvöru-ligr, adj. earnest. devoted; a. vinátta, Fms. ii. 144. alvoru-samligr, adj. earnest looking, devoted; a. þjónosta, Fms. i. 261.

al-varliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), seriously, earnestly, 655 xxxii. 21. intimately, devotedly; fagna e-m a., to receive beartily, Grett. 98 A.

al-vaskligr, m. brisk, martial, Ld. 196, (Ed. allvaskligr.) al-vaxinn, adj. part. quite grown up, Ld. 132.

al-vapnaor, adj. part. in full armour, Eg. 422, 460, Fms. i. 81. al-vátr, adj. thoroughly wet, Fær. 184, Fbr. 23, K. p. K. 10.

al-vel = allvell, adv. very well; albetr at ser, of much better appearance, Ld. 332, Glúm. 353: so the vellum MS. A. M. 132 in both these passages. al-vepni = aivæpni, full armour.

al-verki and alverkja, adj. ind. aching, feeling pains all over the body [cp. the Scot. wark and werk and the provincial Engl. wark in the sense of acbe, racking pain], Fms. v. 223, Bs. i. 615.
al-wirkr and alyrkr, adj. [verk], a. dagr, a working day, opp. to a holy

day, N. G. L. i. 429, 153; cp. virkr.

al-vista, adj. ind. paralysed, Fél. ix. 186.

al-vitr, adj. all-wise, now partic, used of God, Clem. 33; superl. alvitrastr, of greatest wisdom, used of a man of science, Sturl. i. 167. MS. Brit. Mus. 1127.

al-vænn, adj. fair.

al-væpni, n. [vápn], complete arms; hafa a., to be in full armour, fully 🛕 armed, Nj. 93, 107, Eg. 46, 74, 88; med a., fully armed, 1b. ch. 7.

al-værð, f., almost constantly ölværð (the change of vowel being caused 🚜 by the following v), Bs. i. 593. l. 19, even spelt ölbærð, probably akin with alvara; bospitality, bearty reception, good treatment; taka vio c-m med o., Fms. xi. 52, 27, Fas. iii. 70; var par uppi öll ö. af Gríms hendi, i. 172; bjóða honum með allri ö., kindness, bospitality, ii. 510; cp. also Bs. i. 1. c., where full er ölbærð öllum means there is open house; the word is now obsolete.

al-værliga and ölværliga, adv. bospitably, Ísl. ii. 348.

al-yrkr, adj., a. dagr, a working day, v. alvirkr.

al-bakinn, adj. part. thatched all over, Fms. i. 89; older form -ior.

al-biljaor, adj. part., old form -bilor, completely wainscotted, Sturl. iii.

193: the vellum MS. has -bildir, the Ed. -biljadir.

al-pingi, n. [ping], mod. form alping, by dropping the inflective i; the gen., however, still remains unchanged, alpingis. The parliament or general assembly of the Icel. Commonwealth, invested with the supreme legislative and judicial power, consisting of the legislative lögretta (q.v.), and the courts, v. dómr, fimtardómr, fjórðungsdómar; v. also goði, goðorð, lögsögumaðr, lögsaga, lögberg, and many other words referring to the constitution and functions of the albingi. It was founded by Ulrijot about A.D. 930, 1b. ch. 3; and reformed by Thord Gellir A.D. 964, who instituted the courts and carried out the political divisions of Icel, into godord, sjórðungar, and þing, ch. 5. In the years 1272 and 1281 the albing, to some extent, changed its old forms, in order to comply with the new state of things. In the year 1800 it was abolished altogether. A kind of parliament, under the old name alþingi, was again established in the year 1843, and sat at Revkjavík. Before the year 030 a general assembly was held in Kjalarnes, whence it was removed under the name of albingi to the river Öxará, near to the mountain Armannsfell. The much-debated passage in Hænsaþ. S. ch. 14-en þingit var þá undir Armannsfelli-therefore simply means that the events referred to happened after the removal of the Kjalarnesping. The parliament at first met on the Thursday beginning the tenth week of the summer, which fell between the 11th and the 17th of June; by a law of the year 999 its opening was deferred to the next following Thursday, between the 18th and 24th of June, old style; after the union with Norway, or after A.D. 1272 or 1281, the time of meeting was further deferred to June 29; July 2 (Vis. B. V. M.) is hence called bing-Mariumessa. The parliament lasted for a fortnight; the last day of the session, called

vápnatak, because the weapons having been laid aside during the session ambight; Hel. ambaht, servitium; O. H. G. ampaht; hence the mod. Germ. were again taken (cp. Engl. wapentake), thus fell on the first or second Wednesday in July. As to the rules of the alpingi, vide esp, the first chapter of the **b**. **b**. Grág. (Kb.) i. p. 38 sqq. The most eventful years in the history of the albingi are, A. D. 930 (foundation), 964 (reform), 1000 (introduction of Christianity), 1004 (institution of the Fifth Court), 1024 (repudiation of the attempt of the king of Norway to annex Iceland), 1006 (introduction of tithes), 1117 (first codification of laws), 1262-1264 (submission to the king of Norway), 1272 and 1281 (new codes introduced). In the year 1238 there was no albing held because of civil disturbances, eytt albingi ok þóttu þat údæmi, Ann. s.a., Grág. (þ. þ.) Íslend. bók, Kristni S., Njála, Sturl., Árna b. S., O. H. (1853), ch. 114; of modern writers, vide esp. Maurer, Entsteh. des Ísl. Staates; Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal; some of the Introductions by Jon Sigurosson in D. I., esp. that to the Gamli Sáttmáli of the year 1262. COMPDS: albingis-domr, m. the court of justice in the a., Grag. i. 87, 130. albingis-för, f. a journey to the albingis-helgun, f. ballowing, inauguration of the a., cp. allsherjar goði, Landn. 336. albingis-lof, n. permission, leave given by parliament; ef ... sættist å vig fyrir a. fram, against the rules of the a. = unlawfully, Grág. ii. 173. albingis-mál, n. parliamentary rules. proceedings of parliament; ef beir taka eigi af albingismáli, do not infringe the parliamentary rules, Gråg. i. 103: in the legal phrase, at alþingismáli réttu ok allsherjar lögum, where the first rather denotes the form, the last the substance of the law. albingis-nefna, u, f. nomination to the legislative body and the courts, including domnefina and logréttuskipan, Grág. i. 5; cp. lb. ch. 5. alþingis-reið, f. a journey to the a., Nj. 100, Grág. ii. 78. albingis-satt, f. an agreement entered albingissattar-hald, n. the keeping of such an agreement, Grág. i. 217, Sturl. i. 66. albingis-sekt, f. a conviction in the alþingissektar-hald, n., Sturl. i. 66 (seems to be a false reading); v. the preceding word. Tus 14 229

al-hingis = öllúngis or öldungis, quite, altogether, D. N. (not Icel.) al-þjóð, f. rare and obsolete = alþýða, the commons, Ad. verse 17, Sonatorr. 9, 15; a. manna, Sturl. iii. 229, 125, Fms. vii. 240.

al-bykkr, adj. quite thick, foggy, Stj. I Kings xviii. 45.

al-þýða, u, f. the public, people; svá at a vissi, Sd. 167; sagði þá allri alþýðu, told all people, Eg. 271. 6. people assembled in a body; er þat bænarstaðr minn til allrar alþýðu, all the assembled commons, Nj. 189, y. i alþýðu lífi, in common life, 655 xxi. 3. With gen., a. manna = oll a., everybody, the overwhelming majority, bulk of people assembled, Eg. 193, where it is used of the household; a. manna var á brott farin, nearly all people bad left, 220; a. manna gerðu (pl.) góðan róm at mali hans, the whole meeting cheered his speech, Fms. vii. 242. It is now almost solely used of the common people, allt folk, bæði ríka menn (wealtby) ok alþýðu, Fms. v. 113; cp. alþýðis-fólk. compos: alþýðudrykkja, u, f. a common banquet, Sturl. ii. 245. albýðu-leið, f. a bigb road, Eg. 579, Bjarn. 49. alþýðu-lof, n. popularity, general praise, Hkr. iii. 31. alþýðu-maðr, m. a working man, Vd. 172 old Ed., praise, Hkr. iii. 31. wrongly instead of albyoa manna, Fs. 67. alþýðu-mál, n. common, general report, pat er a. at, Hkr. iii. 34. alþýðu-skap, n., in the phrase, vera ekki við a., to be unpopular, úvinsæll ok lítt við a., Fs. 63. alþýðu-tal, n. reckoning, common calculation, 1b. ch. 7, Rb. 18. þýðu-vápn, n. common weapons, Fas. iii. 620. alþýðu-vegr, m. a public road, Sturl. i. 36, Hkr. iii. 54. alþýðu-virðing, f. public opinion, consensus popularis, Bs. i. 158. alþýðu-vitni, n. universal testimony, Sks. 12. alþýðu-þyss, m. a general tumult, Bs. i. 46, Hom. 46.

al-byoask, dd, dep. in the phrase, a, til e-s, to incline towards, attach oneself to, Fms. vi. 135.

al-þýði, n. = alþýða, and alþýðis-fólk, id., Bs. i. 805.

al-þýðligr, adj. common, general; a. maðr = menskr maðr, a common man, Fas. ii. 251; í alþýðligri ræðu, common parlance, Skálda 185; hitt væri alþýðlegra (more plain), at segja, 208; a. fyrir sakir siðferðis, of plain manners, Finnb. 208.

al-peegr, adj. [piggja], quite acceptable, pleasant to, Hom. 75.

al-æstr, adj. part. excited, stirred up, Sks. 230.

AMA, að, to vex, annoy, molest; with dat. of the person, eigi skuluð þér a. Ruth, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 244. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). dep. (more freq.), amast vi\(\phi\) e-n, to annoy, molest, in order to get rid of one, Landn. 66, Nj. 130, 199, v.l.; ömuðust liðsmenn lítt við hana, Fms. v. 305, vii. 166, Fs. 32; at hann mundi eigi a. við (object to) bygð hans, Sd. 139: absol. to dislike, Nj. 167. ami, 2, m. vexation, annoyance, is now used in the phrase, ad vera e-m til ama, to become a cause of vexation to: ama-samr, adj. and amasemi, f. bad bumour; cp. also ömurligr, distressing; amatligr, loatbsome. amallera, 20, to enamel (Fr. word émailler), Fms. xi. 427, Vm. 152,

amathysti, a, m. amethyst (for. word), Str.

amatligr or amatligr, adj. loatbsome, bideous (freq. at the present day), Hkv. 1. 38.

amban, f., ambana, ao, and ambun, ambuna, recompense (Norse); v. ömbun, ömbuna.

AMBATT, pl. ir, f. [cp. Ulf. and tabts = διάκονος, ὑπηρέτης; A.S.]

amt, Dan, embede, Icel, embætti; the mod, Rom, ambassador, ambassade are of the same stock; Ital, ambasciadore, nuntius; cp. Caes, Bell, Gall, 6. 15-circum se ambactos clientesque babent, v. Diez on this root. The Icel. am- is an assimilated form from and-1, a bondwoman, bandmaid: bræll cor a., Grág. ii. 152, 156 (where the older form ambótt), N. G. L. i. 76; konungs a., freq. of a royal concubine, Fms. i. 14, Fagrsk. ch. 21: cp. embætta and embætti. Cp. also mod. ambaga, u, f. an awkward person; amböguligr, adj. and ambögu-skapr, m. clumsy manners, perh. all of them related to ambott. COMPDS: ambáttar-barn, n. ambáttar-dóttir, f. daughter of an a.. Eg. child of an a., Fms. i. 72. ambáttarligr, adi. vile, like an a., Fas. i. 244. mót, n. expression of an a., Fas. i. 147. ambáttar-sonr, m. son of an ambátta-fang, n. a term of contempt, a., Grág. i. 363, Ld. 70, 98. a woman's tussle, as it were between two bondswomen, Sd. 162 (of

amb-höfði. a. m. a nickname of uncertain signification. Egilsson supposes that of bi-ceps: most probably amb-denotes some animal; cp. Hjart-höfði, Hart-bead, and Orkn-höfði, Seal-bead, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse).
amboð, n. utensils, v. andboð.

Ami & m. vepatran. elsen fall.

AMLÓÐI, a, m. 1. the true name of the mythical prince of Denmark, Amlethus of Saxo, Hamlet of Shakespeare. 2. now used metaph. of an imbecile, weak person, one of weak bodily frame, wanting in strength or briskness, unable to do his work, not up to the mark. It is used in phrases such as, bu ert mesti Amlodi, what a great A. you are, i.e. poor, weak fellow. In a poem of the 10th century (Edda 67), the sea- Smelight. shore is called the flour-bin of Amlode (meldr-lio Amloda, navis faringe Amlodii), the sand being the flour, the sea the mill: which recals the words of Hamlet in Saxo,- sabulum perinde ac farra aspicere jussus eadem albicantibus maris procellis permolita esse respondit.' From this poem it may be inferred that in the 10th century the tale of Hamlet was told in Icel., and in a shape much like that given it by Saxo about 250 years later. Did not Saxo (as he mentions in his preface) write his story from the oral tradition of Icelanders? In Iceland this tale was lost, together with the Skjöldunga Saga/ The Icel. Ambales Saga MS. in the Brit. Mus. is a modern composition of the 17th century. COMPDS now in freq. use: amlóðaligr, adj. imbecile; amlóða-skapr, m., or amlóða-háttr, imbecility; also amlooast, dep. Torfaeus, in his Series Reg. Dan. p. 302. quotes an old Swedish rhyme running thus: 'Tha slog konungen handom samman | och log fast och gorde aff gamman | rett some han vore en Amblode | then sig intet godt forstode, where it means a fool, simpleton, denoting a mental imbecility. [Perhaps the A.S. bomola is cognate; thus in the Laws of King Alfred, 'Gif he hine on bismor to bomolan bescire,' if be in mockery shave bis (a churl's) head like a fool, which Lambarde renders morionis in morem: see Thorpe's Anc. Laws ii. Gloss. sub voce, and cp. the quotation from Weber's Metrical Romances ii. 340.]

AMMA, u, f. [cp. afi], grandmother; now in freq. use, but rarely in the Sagas, which use föður-móðir and móður-móðir, Hým. 7, Rm. 16, Edda 109, Nj. 119, Ld. 328. In compds, ömmu-bróðir, ömmusystir, etc.; lang-amma, u, f. is a great-grandmother. [In Germ. amme means a nurse.]

ampli, a, m. and hompull, s, m. [ampulla], a jug, Vm. 6, 47, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 31. COMPD: Ompuls-brot, n. a potsberd, Pm. 93.

amra, 20, to bowl piteously, Fs. 45 (of cats); cp. ömurligr, piteous, and imruligr, adj. id. Amorliga Adj. dismal Landscane (years) amstr, n. [cp. Germ. amsteig = palearium], a rick, Orkn. 448, an an. ömruligr, adj. id. λεγ.: amstr now means toil: cp. amstrast, ad, to toil.

AN, conj. tban, Lat. quam, is the old form, and constantly used in MSS. of the 12th century, instead of 'en' or 'enn,' q. v.

ANA, 20, to rush on, now freq.

AND-, a prefixed prep. [Ulf. uses a separate prep. and; A.S. and-; Germ. ant-, ent-, empf-; it exists in Engl. in an-swer; Lat. ante-; Gr. duri-], denoting whatever is opposite, against, towards, and metaph. bostile, adverse; freq. spelt and pronounced an- or ann-; it is used in a great many compds, v. below. If followed by v, the a changes into o. e. g. öndverðr, adversus; in andvirði, prize, however, the a is unchanged.

ANDA, að, [Ulf. has us-anan = ἐκπνείν; cp. Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and Lat. animus, anima, spirit, breath: the Germans say geist, spirit, and athmen, spirare: Ulf. translates πνεθμα by abma, νοθε by aba; Hel. spiritus by gêst and atbom, whence Germ. atbmen: cp. Swed. and, ande, I. act. to breathe, and of the wind, to waft; spiritus, spirare.] meðan þeir megu anda ok upp standa, Bs. i. 224, Karl. 95; Þórðr andar nú handan, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). II. dep. andast, to breathe one's last, expire: Möror Gigja tók sótt ok andaðist, Fiddle Mord 'took sick' and breathed his last, Nj. 29; en ef svå ferr at ek öndumk, but if it fares so that I die, Eg. 127; bar hefir andast fadir minn, Fas. iii. 619. Part. andadr, dead; hon var ba ondud, bad breatbed ber last, Ld. 16; jarlinn var þá a., Fms. i. 149.

anda- and andar-, the compds belonging to ond, anima, and ond, a duck, v. sub voce önd.

and-blasinn, adj. part. [önd], inflated, Skalda 169, Digitized by

and-dyri and anndyri, n. [Lat. atrium: from ond, atrium, q. v.], a tin the phrase, ab verba a... to come to words with. Rd. 300. Korm. porch: hón dró hann fram vfir dyrnar ok svá i anddyrit. Grett. 140. Ni. 140, Fms, ii. 148, Bs. i. 804.

and-fang, n. esp. pl. [Germ. empfang], reception, bospitality, Vpm. 8. and-fælur, f. pl. [ond], 'the borrors,' in the phrase, vakna med andfælum, of one suddenly awakening from a bad dream, or from being frightened when asleep, Fas. iii. 256, Fél. ix. 188.

and-fætingr, s, m. [and-], transl. of Antipodes in Pliny, Stj. 94. Now used in the mod, sense of Antipodes; also in the phrase, sofa andfætis, or andfæting, of two sleeping in a bed 'heads and heels.'

and-hlaup, n. suffocation, Eg. 553.

and-hvalr. s. m. balgeng rostrata, now called andarnefia, u. f., Edda (Gl.), Sks. 123 A.

and-heeli, n. monstrosity, absurdity; medic, the beels being in the place of the toes, Fel. ix. 188. andhælisligr, adj. absurd.

1. prop. breath, breathing; af anda fisksins, Edda 10: cp. hverr andalauss lifir, who lives without breathing, in the Riddles of Gestumblindi, Fas. i. 482; af anda hans, Greg. 20, Sks. 41 B; andi er Ingimundar, ekki góðr á bekkinn, of foul breath, Sturl. i. 21 (in 2 verse). a current of air; andi handar binnar, air caused by the waving of the hand, 623. 33: now freq. of a soft breeze. 3. (gramm.) aspiration; linr, snarpr a., Skálda 175, 179. II. metaph, and of Christian origin, spirit. In the Icel, translation of the N. T. andi answers to πνεθμα, sál to ψυχή (cp. Luke i. 46, 47); Guð skapaði líkamann ok andann, Mar. 656; taki bér við líkamanum en Drottinn við andanum, id.; gjalda Guði sinn anda, Mar. 30 (Fr.); hjarta, andi ok vizka, id. In some of these cases it may answer to ψυχή, but the mod, use is more strict: as a rule there is a distinction between 'ond,' f. anima, and 'andi,' m. animus, yet in some cases both are used indifferently, thus Luke xxiii. 46 is translated by 'andi,' yet 'önd' is more freq., Pass. 44. 21, 45. 1. 2. spirit, spiritual being (önd is never used in this sense); John iv. 24, Guð er andi, and, tilbiðja í 3. the Holy Ghost, Nj. 164, Rb. 80. anda. έν πνεύματι. 4. angels; besshattar eldr brennir andana, Sti. 41. 5. in a profane sense; ålfr eða 2., Fas. i. 313. 6. spiritual gift; i krapti ok i anda Heliæ, Hom. 104. Luke i. 17, Sks. 565. COMPDS: anda-gipt, f. inspiration, gift of the Holy Ghost, Fms. iv. 48. anda-kast, n. breathing, Fas. iii. 348. andaliga, adv. spiritually, = andliga, Fms. v. 230. ligr, adj. spiritual, = andligr, Stj. 8, Dipl. ii. 11. and-kostr = annkostr, purpose.

and-langr, m. (poët.) name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.) and-lauss, adj. [önd], breatbless, lifeless, examinis; a. hlutir, Eluc. 9. and-lat, n. [ond, anima; lat, damnum], 'loss of breath,' death; ba er þú fregn a. mitt, 623. 43; a. Magnúss konungs, Gizurar biskups, etc., Bs. i. 65, 70, Eg. 119, 367. B. the last gasp, the very moment of death; þá var konungr nær andláti, Hkr. i. 160; var hann þá beint í andlati, Fms. vi. 230; ok er hann fann at nær dró at andlati hans, bis last moments drew near, viii. 446: andlat has the notion of a quiet, easy death; liflát, a violent death; but both are only used in a dignified COMPDS: andlats-dagr, m. day of death, Bs. i. 466. láts-dægr, n. id., 686 B. andlats-sorg, f. grief for a death, Stj. 196. andlats-tic, f. and -timi, a, m. time of death, Greg. 78, Stj. 9.

andliga, adv. spiritually, Sks. 614, 649, Stj. 27, 34, Hom. 57. andligr, adj. [Hel. translates spiritualis by gestlic, Germ. geistlich, Ulf. πνευματικόs by abmeins], spiritual; in the N.T. πνευματικόs is translated by andligr, I Cor. xv. 44: a. fagnaðr, 656 C; a. herklæði, 656 A. ii. 18; a. skilning, Greg. 23; a. líf, Skálda 199; biskup hefir andligt vald til andligra hluta, a bishop bas spiritual power in spiritual things (opp. to veraldligr, κοσμικόε), Gpl. 73; andlig skim, Hom. 52.

and-lit, n. and annlit, [and-, adversus, and lita; Ulf. andavleizns = πρόσωπον; A. S. andvlite; Germ. antlitz], a face, countenance; & andliti beirra, 623. 61; sá ek annlit bitt, id., Nj. 16; þangat horfi anlit er hnakki skyldi, N.G.L. i. 12; Hom. 7 renders in faciem by i andliti. Metaph. auglit is used as more dignified; i augliti Guds (not andliti), ενώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, in the eyes or sight of God. compds: andlitsbjörg, f. visor, Sks. 406. andlits-farinn, adj. in the phrase, vel a., of fair, well-formed features, better in two words (andliti farinn), Sturl. iii. 178 C. andlits-mein, n. cancer in the face, Sturl. ii. 185. andlits-sköp, n. pl. lineaments of the face, N. G. L. i. 339; vel andlits sköpum, of well-formed features, Fms. viii. 238.

and-marki, ann-, and an-, a, m. [and-, mark], a fault, flaw, blemisb; ókostir eðr andmarkar, Grág. í. 313; ef annmarkar þeir verða á búfénu, 429; þú leyndir anmarka á honum, Nj. 8. β. metaph. in moral sense, β. metaph. in moral sense, trespasses; idran annmarka, 625. 90; used as a nickname, Gisl. 32. COMPDS: annmarka-fullr, adj. full of faults, Fms. vi. 110. annmarka-lauss, adj. faultless, Grag. i. 287.

and-maligr, adj. contentious, quarrelsome, Fms. ii. 154, Magn. 448. and-mæli, n. contradiction, 4. 25.

and-nes, n. and annes, [and-, nes], a promontory or point of land, Hkr. i. 313, Fms. viii. 147, Fær. 83.

and-oroa, adj. ind. [cp. Ulf. andavaurd; Germ. antwort], the Icel. use svar or andsvar (Engl. answer) in this sense; andorda only appears [and-and vanr, solitus], destitute, wanting; with gen., a. atu, lifs a., auds

110 (rare).

and-of, n. prob. = and-bof, prop. a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream. Metaph., vio nokkuru andon. after a somewhat bard struggle, Fbr. 84. 2. a division in a sbip, fremsta rúm í skipi kallast a., Fél. ix. 3.

and-ramr, adj. (andremma, u, f.) baving foul breath, Sturl. i. 20.

ANDRAB, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen aander], snow shoes, in sing. prob. öndurr, cp. the compds ondor-dis and ondor-goo, used of the goddess Skadi, in the Edda; found only in Norway, where the word is still in use; in Icel, only remaining in the proverb snæliga snuggir kváðu Finnar, áttu andra fala. Fms. vii. 20. of a silly act, to sell one's snow shoes just when it begins to snow. Prob. a Finnish word: v. skið.

and-rá, f. [contr. = anddrag (?), mod. word], breath, in the phrase, i

somu a., at the very same breath, instantly.

and-rooi, a, and androor, rs, m. the later form more freq. [and-, roal, pulling against stream and wind: Einarr atti gildan androda, E. bad a bard pull, Fms. vi. 379, v. l. andróðr; róa andróða, vii. 310, (andróðr, Hkr. iii. 440); beir tóku mikinn andróða, they bad a bard pull, Fms. viii. 438, v.l. andróðr; ok er þá sem þeir hafi andróða, Greg. 31; taka andróðra (acc. pl.), Fms. viii. 131, Hkr. iii. 440: cp. the proverb bioendr eigu byr en bráðir andróða, those who bide have a fair wind, those who are hasty a foul, festina lente, 'more baste worse speed;' the last part is omitted in old writers when quoting this proverb.

and-saka, 20, (annsaka, Bret. 162), [A. S. andsüc], to accuse, with acc., Al. 23; hann andsakaði (reprimanded) sveinana harðliga, Sturl. iii. 123. and-skoti and annskoti, a, m. [and-, adversus; skjóta, skoti], propan opponent, adversary, one who 'shoots from the opposite ranks;' lýðs várs ok laga várra, 655 xvi. B; þeir höfðu heyrt at andskotar þeirra vildi verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, they bad beard that their adversaries would keep them by a fight from the parliament field, 1b. ch. 7; eigi mun 2. metaph. a ek vera í andskota flokki móti honum, Fms. v. 269. fiend, devil, transl, of Satan, now only used in that sense and in swearing; nú hefir a. fundit færi á at freista vovar, Post. 656; far í brott a., Επαγε Σατανα, 146; a. ok beir englar er eptir honum hurfu, Ver. 1; dökvir þik, anskoti (voc.), 623. 31, Hom. 108, 109, K. A. 20. COMPD: Andskota-flokkr, m. a band of enemies, Fms. v. 269, Grág. ii. 19.

and-spilli and andspjall, n. colloquy, discourse, Skm. 11, 12. and-spænis, adv., a. móti e-m, just opposite, the metaph. being taken from a target (spánn), Snót 127.

and-stefna, d, to stem against, Fas. iii. 50 (rare).

and-stroymi, n. prop. against the tide or current; metaph. adversity, Fr. and-streymr, adj. running against stream; metaph. difficult, cross; Sighvatr var heldr a. um eptirmálin, bard to come to terms with, Sturl. ii. 42; andstreym örlög, ill-fate, Al. 69; kvað Svein jafnan andstreyman verit hafa beim frændum, bad always set bis face against, Orkn. 300.

and-stygo, f. disgust; vera a. af e-u (now, at e-u), dislike, Róm. 265.

and-styggiligr, adj. odious, abominable, Hkr. iii. 273. and-styggr, adj. id., Hom. 102, 623. 31, Sks. 539.

and-svar and annsvar, n. [A.S. andsvaru; Hel. uses andvordi and andvordian = respondere; Ulf. andavaurd], an 'answer,' response, but in old writers esp. a decision; vera skjótr í andsvörum, prompt in deciding, Fms. i. 277; sagdist til hans hafa vikit um ansvarit, put the case under bis decision, vi. 354; munu vit tala fleira áðr ek veita því andsvör, before I decide, Ld. 80; in N. G. L. i. 86 it seems to mean protest, intervention: used of the echo in Al. 35. COMPD: andsvara-maor, m. a law term, a respondent, defender, Jb. 30.

and-svara and annsvara, að, to answer; þá annsvarar konungrinn, Fms. xi. 56, rare, and in a more formal sense than the simple verb svara. B. answer, to be responsible for; sem ek vil a, fyrir Guði, as I will answer before God, Ghl. 66; v. anza or ansa.

and-syptir, m. [ond, anima, or and-?], sobbing, sighing, bysterical fit, Hom. 121; [Engl. sob; Germ. seufzen.]

and-sælis, in common talk andhælis, adv. [soil], against the course of the sun (cp. the Scot. 'widdershins,' that is, going against the sunshine or the sun's light, a direction universally considered both in England and Scotland to be most unlucky; see the quot, in Jamieson sub voce), Isl. ii. 154, Rb. 134; esp. used of witches and 'uncanny' appearances; bat gékk öfugt um húsit ok a., it went backwards about the bouse and against the sun's course, Eb. 268, Gisl. 33, cp. Fs. (Vd.) 43, 59; hon gekk öfug a. um tréit, ok hafði þar yfir mörg röm ummæli, Grett. 151.

β. ansælis or andhælis is used of everything that goes backwards, wrong, or perversely; cp. andærr and andæris.

and-vaka, u, f. sleeplessness, dypunvia, caused by care or grief, Fms. i. 82; mostly used in pl. β. medic. agrypnia, Fél. ix. 189, Bs. i. y. wakefulness, Hom. 108. In the Mafhlio. visur, Eb. ch. 19, andvaka unda = a sword, the 'awakener' of wounds; (cp. vekja blob.) and-vaki, adj. ind. sleepless, now andvaka; liggja a., to lie awake, Al. 71, Barl. 10, Mag. 80.

and-vana and andvani, adj. ind., and now andvanr, adj.

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vils ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 05; a. heilsu, Magn. 512; alls a., of the beggar Lazarus, Greg. 24; a. peirrar pjónustu, in want of, Post. 656 B; margs a., Bret. 174; a. eigna várra, baving lost our lands, 208. II. [önd, anima], now = exanimis; andvana lik, a lifeless corpse, Pass. 4. 23.

and-varoa, ao, to band over [cp. Dan. overantworde], rare, Fr. and-vari, a, m. I. a fish of prey, gurnard, Lat. miluus, Edda (Gl.); the name of the gurnard-shaped dwarf, Edda 72; the owner of a fatal ring, hence called andvara-nautr: cp. Skv. 1. 2, Andvari ek heiti ... margan hefi ek fors um farit. II. in mod. usage, a soft breeze, and metaph. watchfulness, vigilance, in such phrases as, hafa andvara á sér, Pass. 15. 6: andvara-lauss, adj. beedless; andvara-leysi, f. mostly in COMPD: andvara-gostr, m. an unwelcome guest, in the phrase, vera e-m a., Fbr. 7, 24 new Ed. (now freq.)

and-varp, n. the act of beaving a sob, sigh, 655 xx. 4, Sks. 39, 688. Freq. in theol. writers, Pass. 40. 7.

and-varpa, 20, to sob, sigh, breathe deeply, Fms. x. 338, Hom. 155, Sks. 225 (freq.)

and-varpan, f. sobbing, Hom. 124, Stj. 149.

and-vegi, throne, v. öndvegi. andverör, adverse, v. öndverör.

and-viori, n. [veðr], bead wind, Fbr. 67, Eg. 87, Fms. i. 203. and-virði, n. [verð], worth, equivalent, value, price; þá skal þat kaup ganga aptr en hinn hafi a. sitt, Gþl. 491; haf þú nú allt saman, skikkjuna ok a., Lv. 50; allt a. hvalsins, the whole value of, Greg. ii. 375; hann tekr þar á móti ofdrykkjuna ok hennar a., reward, Fms. viii. 251.

and-virki and annvirki, n. [önn, labour (?); cp. old Germ. antwerk = macbina]. I. in Icel, writers esp. used of bay and bay-stacks; ef eldr kemr í hús manns eðr a., K. p. K. 78, 82; færa, reiða a., to carry into the barn, Grag. ii. 122, Lv. 211; nema fé gangi í akr, engi, tödur eðr a., Grág. ii. 299; nautafjöldi var kominn í tún ok vildi brjóta a.,... tbrow down the cocks, Glúm. 342, Boll. 336; sendi Úlfarr menn upp á hálsinn at sjá um a. sitt þat er þar stóð; cp. little below, stórsæti, large ricks, Eb. 152. II. in Norway more generally used of crop, tillage, agricultural implements; gard pann sem um a. (barley ricks?) stendt, Ghl. 381; ef menn brenna a. manna, N.G.L. i. 244; a. (produce) manna hvatki sem er, 251, Jb. 312; þá skal hann þar etja öllu sínu a. á, 357; viðarköst, timbr, grindr, sleða eðr önnur a., implements (some MSS. read ambod), 258, v. l. Metaph., legit hafa mér a. nær garði, en at berjast vid pik fyrir sakleysi, business more urgent than to ..., Grett. 110 A.

and-vitni, n. a law term. I. Icel. contradictory testimony, such as was contrary to law. Thus defined: pat er a. er menn bera gegn pvi sem áðr er borit, vætti í gegn kvið, eðr kviðr í gegn vætti, svá at eigi má hvárttveggja rétt vera, Grág. i. 59, 60; it was liable to the lesser outlawry, skoluð menn a. bera ok hér á þingi, en ef menn bera, ok varðar þat útlegð, enda á þat einskis at meta, id.; en ef menn bera þat a. varðar pat fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 272; bera þeir a. guðunum, false witness against the II. Norse, where it appears to mean contragods, 655 xiii. B. 1. dictory testimony, such as was usually admissible; ok koma eigi a. móti, N.G.L. ii. 80, v. l.; svá er ef einn ber vitni með manni sem engi beri, en tveir sem tíu, ef maor uggir eigi a. móti, if one bears witness for a man it is as though no man bore witness for him, but two are as good as ten, if a man doth not fear that contradictory evidence will be brought against him, 150.

and-vigr, adj. in the phrase, vera e-m a., a match for . . ., as good a mordsman as ...; hann var eigi meirr enn a. einum þeirra bræðra, Fms. ii. 165; sagði Gellir sik fleirum mönnum a. en einum, Bs. i. 649.

and-yrði, n. pl. [v. andorða], objection, Sks. 76.

and-sefa, d, [v. andof; Ivar Aasen andova and andov], a boating term, to paddle against tide, current, and wind, so as to prevent the boat from difting astern; bå féll å stormr svá mikill, at þeir fengu eigi betr en andæft, bad notbing better than to lay to, Sturl. ii. 121; the vellum MSS, wrongly andhætt. 2. metaph. in the corrupt form andæpta, to reply feebly against; with dat., ekki er þess getið at þórðr andæpti pessari visu, Tb. returned no reply to this libel, Sturl. i. 22. Now absol. to speak in a disjointed way, to ejaculate; andæpti skáld upp úr móðu, fram eru feigs götur; skilja sköp, skamt er að landi, brosir bakki mót, of rhymed incoherent words of a poet in the act of sinking beneath the waves, vide Espól. Isl. Arb. the year 1823, Sigurðr Breiðfjörð in a poem in the Smamunir.

and-eris, adv. [ár, remus], crossly, perversely, a figure taken from pulling, Lex. Poet.; freq. in the corrupt form andhælis.

and-earligr, adj. cross, odd, Lex. Poët.; now andhælislegr.

- layage that stort.

ang, n. sweet savour, fragrance; med unad ok ang, Bs. ii. 10.

ANGA, 20, [Norse aanga; Swed. anga], to give out a sweet scent, odour; ilmr angar mjök sætliga, Mar. Fr.; now freq.

angan, f. sweet odour; angan Friggjar, the love of Frigga, Vsp. 54; some MSS. read angantyr, the sweetheart, bushand of Frigga.

angi, a, m. [Norse angie]. I. sweet odour; pvílikan ilm ok II. [cp. A.S. anga = aculeus, anga sem cedrus, Stj. 73, etc. has f stimulus], a spine or prickle, in the phrase, betta mal hefir anga, bas a sting, is not good to touch, Bs. ii. 52. Now often used in pl. and used of andertbalb. 9 blisyd milit ok andvari Horn Pt. op Pap, andvara ingan hefri um

ok alls gamans a., Hkv. 2. 31, Völs. kviður, Lex. Poët.; alls a. nema 4 a sprout, fibre in fruits or plants; metaph. 2 spoilt boy is called angi. a pickle:' as to the root, cp. ongull, bamus, and the English angle: angilja, u, f. is, according to Bjorn, one of the bones of a fish.

angist, f. [Lat. angustia; Fr. angoisse; Engl. anguisb; Germ. angst], anguisb, esp. in theol. writers, Stj. 31, 51, 55, 106, 114. angistar-neyo, f. distress, Stj. angistar-ar, n. a year of misery, Stj. angistar-tími, a, m. an bour of pain, Stj.

angistast, ad (?), dep. to be vexed, Stj. 121.

ANGR, m. (now always n., Pass. 1.4, and so Bs. i. 195); gen. rs, [cp. Engl. anger, Lat. angor.] I. grief, sorrow; bann angr, Bær. 12; upp á minn a. ok skaða, Stj. 215; minn harm ok a., Bær. 14; með margskonar angri, Fms. x. 401; sorg eðr a., Háv. 51; ekki angr(s), Hkv. Hjörv. 10. in Norse local names freq. = bay, firth, e.g. Staf-angr, Hard-angr, etc. etc. (never in Icel.): kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, sinus mercatorius, [cp. the English 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, etc., and in London, 'Cheapside,'] these places being situated at the bottom of the firths: fjöror hardly ever occurs in local names in Norway, but always angr; cp. the pun on angr, moeror, and angr, sinus, Fas. ii. 91. The word is obsolete in the historical age and scarcely appears as a pure appellative, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xii, Munch's Map and Geogr. of Norway. [Root probably Lat. ang- in ango, angustus, angiportus.] angra, ad, to anger, grieve, vex, with acc., Fms. xi. 393; mik hefir angrad hungr ok frost, Fms. ii. 59: with dat., hvárt sem mér a. reykr eða bruni, Nj. 201, Stj. 21: impers. to be grieved, 2. honum mjök, Fas. ii. 296: more freq. with acc., Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 289; mik angrar mart hvað, B. reflex., angrask, to be angered; a. af e-u, to take offence at, Bs. i. 280; vid e-t, Fas. iii. 364. Y. part. angraor, used as adj. sorrowful, angry; reiðt ok a., El. 14; pronounced angráðr, con-

cerned; in the phrase, gora ser angratt, um, to feel a pang, Gisl. 85.
angran, f. sorrow, Fas. iii. 364.
angra-fullr. adi. full of care. Str se

angr-fullr, adj. full of care, Str. 55.
angr-gapi, a, m. a rude, silly fool, [the French gobemouche], Bs. i. 806, Mag. 64 (Ed.); sem a. at svara fólsku tignum mönnum, Sturl. iii. 138.

angr-lauss, adj. free from care, Lat. securus, Hkv. 2. 45.

angr-ligr, adj. sad, Bs. ii. 163. angr-ljóð, n. pl. funeral songs, dirges, neniae, Hkv. 2. 44.

angr-lyndi, n. [lund], concern, low spirits, Gisl. 85.

angr-mæðask, dd, dep. to be in low spirits, Fr.

angr-samligr, adj. and angr-samliga, adv. sorrowful, sorrowfully, Stj. 655 xxxii.

angr-samt, adj. full of grief, depressed, downcast, Stj., Barl., Vapn. 17; neut., e-m er a., to be in low spirits, Fms. viii. 29. B. troublesome, Stj.

angr-semd and angreemi, f. grief, Mar., Ver. 2. andr-valil m. sword: warut angr-væri, f. dejection, Hkr. iii. 253; now also angr-vær, adj. dejected. (angr-æði, f. moody temper, sullenness, Fr.

an-könn, f. [and-kenna], a flaw, fault, = anmarki, only as gen. pl. in the compos ankanna-fullr, adj. full of faults, Sks. 76 new Ed., v.l. ankanna-laust, n. adj. a law term, uncontested, used of an inheritance or possession where there is no legal claimant; skal hann eignast a, allt Noregs konungs veldi, be shall hold as his own all the power of Norway's king without a rival, Fagrsk. 97; Magnús konungr hafði þá ríki einnsaman ok a., i. e. there were no pretenders, Fms. x. 413.

ann- in several compds, v. and-.

ANNA, 28, [önn, labor; Ivar Aasen anna: the root is not found in Goth.] I. act. but rare; with dat. in the sense to be able to do; eg anna því ekki, I cannot manage that: absol., geldingar svá holdir, at peir anni a degi ofan i Odda, ellipt. = anni at ganga, that they can walk, II. dep. freq.: 1. with acc., a. a law term: in cases involving support, to take care, provide for, to support; bá skal módirin þau börn annast, Grág. i. 240; a. úmaga, 243, 294; a. sik, to support oneself, Fms. vi. 204; únegð, Rd. 234. \beta. more generally to take care of; mál þetta mun ek a., Glúm. 358. \psi. to engage in battle; tveir eare of; mál þetta mun ek a., Glúm. 358. Y. to engage in battle; tveir skyldi annast einnhvern þeirra; þeir Barði ok Steinn skyldi a. Ketil brúsa, Ísl. (Hvs.) ii. 356. 2. a. um e-t, to be busy about, trouble oneself about; a. um matreiðu, to cook, Nj. 75; hann a. ekki um bú, Glúm. 342, 359. annarligr, adj. strange, alien, Stj. 188; metaph., Skálda 193.

ANNARR, önnur, annat, adj.; pl. aðrir; gen. pl. annarra; dat. sing. f. annarri, [Ulf. anþar; A.S. oþar; Engl. other; Germ. andere; Swed. andra and annan: in Icel. assimilated, and, if followed by an r, the nn changes into 0.] $I. = \tilde{\epsilon} \tau \epsilon \rho o s$, alter: 1. one of two, the other; tveir formenn beirra, het annarr, the one of them, Fms. ix. 372; sá er af ödrum ber, be that gets the better of it, Nj. 15; a. augat, Fms. ii. 61; á ödrum fæti, Bs. i. 387, Edda 42; annarri hendi..., en annarri, with the one band ..., with the other, Eb. 250, 238; a 2012 hond, on the one side, Grág. i. 432, Nj. 50; a. kné, Bs. i. 680; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50; annarr-annarr, one-other; gullkross á öðrum en ari af gulli á öðrum, Fms. x. 15. Peculiar is the phrase, við annan, þriðja, fjórða ... mann, = being two, three, four ... altogether; vio annan, oneself and one besides, Eb. 60; cp. the Greek τρίτον ήμιτάλαντον, two talents and a balf, Germ. 2. secundus, a cardinal number, the second; sá madr

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1b. ch. 1, 9; a. vetr aldrs hans, Bs. i. 415; höggr hann þegar annat (viz. högg), a second blow, Sturl. ii. 118. β. the next following, Lat. the following year, Bs. i. 437, 417; a. sumar eptir, 415, Fms. i. 237.

Metaph. the second, next in value or rank, or the like; annat mest hof i 11.17 5 Noregi, the next greatest temple, Nj. 129; a. mestr höfdingi, the next in power, Isl. ii. 202; fjölmennast þing, annat eptir brennu Njáls, the fullest parliament next to that after the burning of N., 259; vitrastr lögmanna annarr en Skapti, the wisest speaker next after S., Bs. i. 28; a. mestr madr i Danmork, the next greatest man, Fms. xi. 51; annat bezt riki, v. 297; var annarr sterkastr er hét Freysteinn, the next strongest champion, Eb. 156; mestrar náttúru a. en borsteinn, Fs. 74, Fms. iv. 58. άλλοs, alius, one of many, other, both in sing. and pl.; hon lek & gólfinu við aðrar meyjar, Nj. 2; mart var með henni annara kvenna, i.e. many women besides, 50; jafnt sekr sem aðrir menn, as guilty as anybody else, Grág. i. 432; einginn annarra Knúts manna, none besides, Fms. x. 192; ef þeir gerði lönd sin helgari enn aðrar jarðir, ... than all other grounds, Eb. 20; er Þórólfr hafði tignað um fram aðra staði, ... more than any other place, id.; kalla þá jörð nú eigi helgari enn aðra, id.; tók Börkr þann kost er hann hafði öðrum ætlað, 40; Þórarinn vann eið ... ok tíu menn aðrir, Tb. and ten men be-sides, 48; þeir þóttust fyrir öðrum mönnum, ... over all otber people, 20; góðr drengr um fram alla menn aðra, 30; af eyjum ok öðru sjófangi, otber produce of the sea, 12; hann skal två menn nefna aðra en sik, ... besides bimself, Grag. i. 57; hann var örvari af fé enn nokkurr annarr, ... tban anybody else, Bret.; jafnt sem annat fúlgufé, as any other money, Grág. i. 2. other, different, in the proverb, öl er annarr madr, ale (a drunken man) is another man, is not the true man, never mind what be says, Grett. 08; the proverb is also used reversely, ol er innri (the inner) madr, 'in vino veritas:' annad er gæfa ok görfuleiki, luck and achievements are two things (a proverb); önnur var þá æfi, viz. the reverse of what it is now (a proverb), Grett. Q4 (in a verse); ætla ek bik annan mann en bú segir, Fms. xi. 192; hafi ber Danir heldr til annars gört, you deserve something different, worse than that, id.; varo bá annan veg, otherwise, Hkr. ii. 7; Björn varð þess víss at þau höfðu annan átrúnað, . . . different religion, Eb. 12. 8. like ol ἄλλοι, reliqui, the rest, the remains; þá er eigi sagt hversu öðrum var skipað, Nj. 50; at hönd b. sé fyrir innan n., en annarr likami hans (the rest of bis body) fyrir utan, 1812. 18. peated in comparative clauses: annarr-annarr, or connected with einn, hvárr, hverr, ymsir: gékk annarr af öðrum at biðja hann, alius ex alio, one after another, Bs. i. 128; hverja nott adra sem adra, every night in turn, Mag. 2; annat var ord Finns hardara enn annat, every word of Finn was barder than that which went before it, of a climax, Fms. v. 207: einn-annarr, alius atque alius, one and another, various; eina hluti ok aðra, Stj. 81; einar afleiðingar ok aðrar, Barl. 36; einir ok aðrir, various, Stj. 3; ef madr telr svá, at hann var einn edr annarr (that be was anybody, this or that man, viz. if he does not give the name precisely), ok er hinn eigi þá skyldr at rísa ór dómi, Grág. i. 28: ymsir-aðrir, in turn, now this, now the other; ymsir eiga högg í annars garð (a proverb); heita á helga menn, ok nefna ymsa ok aðra (now one, now another), Mar. 35: þágu bessir riddarar veizlur ymsir at öðrum, gave banquets one to another in turn, id.; færðu ymsir aðra niðr, now one was under water and now the other, of two men struggling whilst swimming, Fms. ii. 269: hvárr-annan, hveriraðra, each other; mæltu hvárir vel fyrir öðrum; hétu hvárir öðrum atförum: of a rapid succession, hvert vandræði kom á bak öðru, misfortunes never come singly, but one on the back of the other, Fr.; við þau tiðindi urðu allir gladir ok sagdi hverr odrum, one told the news to another, man to man, Fms. i. 21; þóttust hvárirtveggju meira vald at hafa í borginni en aðrir, 655 xvii. 1; hvárirtveggja—aðrir, ἀλλήλοιs, mutually, reciprocally; skulu nú h. ganga til ok veita öðrum grið, Nj. 100. IV. annat, n. used as a subst.; betta sem annat, as other things, Fas. i. 517; skaltu eigi pora annat, en, Nj. 74; ef eigi bæri a. til, unless something huppened, Bs. i. 350: at öllu annars, in everything else, Grag. ii. 141, K. b. K. 98: annars simply used adverb. = else = ella; now very freq. but very rare in old writers; stendr a. ríki þitt í mikilli hættu, Fas. i. 459, from a paper MS. and in a text most likely interpolated in the 17th century. COMPDS: annars-konar. gen. as adv. of another kind, Hkr. i. 148. annars-kostar, adv. else, otherwise; hvart er hann vill . . . eor a. vill hann, either be should prefer annars-stadar, adv. elsewbere, in other places; sem ..., K. Á. 58. a., as in other similar cases, Grag. i. 228. annars-vegar, adv. on the other hand, Fms. viii. 228, those on the opposite side. annarragen. pl. is used in annarra-bræðra, -bræðri, pl. fourth cousins, Grág. i. 285, ii. 172; cp. D. I. i. 185; v. næsta-bræðra = tbird cousins, þriðjabrædra = fifth cousins.

annarr-hvárr (or in two words), adj. pron. in dual sense, [A. S. obarbue dar], Lat. alteruter, either, one of the two: with gen., annan hvern beirra sona Skallagríms, Eg. 256; væntir mik at aðra hvára (acc. sing. fem., now aðra hverja) skipan taki brátt, Fms. viii. 444. Dual, aðrir hvárir, in a collect, sense, either party, Sd. 138; neut, used as adv., annaohvárt eda, either-or (Lat. aut-aut), Fms. i. 127, Skálda 171, Nj. 190.

var bar a. Islenzkr, Fms. xi. 129; i annat sinn, for the second time, Fras. iv. 81, Symb. 57; annathvert ore, every other (second) word, Nj. 33, Fas. i. 527: at ööruhverju, used as adv., every now and then, Eg. 52. Sturl. i. 82, Hkr. ii. 202.

> annarr-tveggja and annarr-tveggi, adj. or used adverbially, [-tveggja is a gen. form, -tveggi a nom.], plur. (dual) aðrirtveggju, dat. plur. -jum; in other cases tveggja, tveggi are indecl.:—one of twain, either: annattveggja beirra, Grag. i. 236; ok er annattveggja til, at vera her, hinn er annarr, there is choice of two, either to stay here, or ..., Fms. xi. 143, N. G. L. i. 117; ef annarrtveggi hefir haldit öðrum, Grág. i. 29: with gen., a. beirra, either of them, 149: dual, either of two sides, en ba eru peir skildir er adrirtveggju eru lengra i burt komnir en ördrag, but then are they parted when either of the twain is come farther away than an arrow's flight, of combatants on the battle-field, Grag. ii. 19: neut., annattveggja, used as adv.; annattveggja-eðr, eitber-or; a. vestna eðr batna, Clem. 50. The word is rare in old writers, and is now quite out of use; as adv. annadhvort-eda, either-or, is used.

> annarsligr = annarligr; annarstadar, elsewbere, v. annarsstadar. ANNALL, s, m. [Lat. annalis], an annal, record, chronological register, Bs. i. 789, 415.13. It sometimes, esp. in deeds, appears to mean bistories in general (cp. Lat. annales); annálar á tólf bókum norrænir, Vm. in a deed of the 14th century, where it probably means Sagas: fróðir annálar ok visindabækr, bistories, Pr. 402, Al. 29. The true old Icel. annalists cease in the year 1430, and were again resumed in the middle of the 16th

> ann-boo, n. pl., rare in sing., proncd. amboo, [old Swed. ambud; Ivar Aasen ambo', from önn, labor (?)], agricultural implements, tools; a. nokkur, Dipl. v. 18, Jb. 258.

> ann-fetlar, m. pl. a sword belt or shield belt, = handfetlar, Lex. Poet. ann-frior, ar, m. [onn], 'work-peace,' work-truce, commonly during April and May, the time when there were to be no lawsuits (Norse), N. G. L. iii. 19, 94, 95.

> ann-kostr, m., also spelt ondkostr and onnkostr [onn], used only in the adverbial phrase, fyrir annkost (önn-önd-kost), wilfully, on purpose, Fms. viii. 367; en bó hafa ek fyrir önnkost (on purpose) svá ritað, Skálda 164; en þat er illvirki, er maðr vill spilla fé manna fyrir ö., Grág. i. 5, 130, 416, ii. 93, 94.

> ann-kvista, t, (= ann-kosta?), to take care (onn) of, Grag. ii. 251, απ. λεγ. spelt anquista; the word is somewhat doubtful.

ann-laust, n. adj. easily, without toil, Lex. Poët.

ann-rikt, n. adj. and annriki, n., eiga a., to be very busy, Rd. 283. ann-samligr, adj. toilsome, laborious, Sks. 549, 550.

ann-samt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga a., to be busy, Rd. 283: v.l. for angreamt, full of cares, Fms. viii. 29.

ann-semo, f. business, trouble, concern; fá a. af e-u and bera a. fyrir e-u, to be troubled, concerned about, Bs. i. 686, 690.

annt, n. adj. [önn], in such phrases as, vera a. um e-t, to be busy, concerned, eager, anxious about, Hkr. i. 115; mörgum var a. heim, many were eager to get bome, Fins. xi. 278; hví mun honum svá a. at hitta mik, why is be so eager? Eg. 742; ekki er a. um pat, it is not pressing, Sd. 174; Hánefr kvad sér a. um daga (bad so much to do) svá at hann mátti þá eigi at vera, Rd. 241; vera annt til e-s, to be in a very great burry, eager for, Fms. ii: 150, 41. Compar. annara, in impers. phrases, to be more eager, Fms. ii. 38; mér er ckki a. at vita forlög min en fram koma, Fs. 19. Superl., vera annast til e-s, to be most eager, Fms. iii. 187: without prep., hvat er nu annt minum eingasyni, what bath my darling son at beart? Gg. 2.

antifona, u, f. antiphon (Gr. word), Hom. 137. antiqua X. = aftigua 1. anti-kristr, m. Anti-Christ, Hom. 132, 71. antvarða, að, to band over (Germ. word), H. E. i. 435, in a Norse deed. anugr, adj., commonly onugr, cross, uncivil, froward; also onuglyndi, f. freaks, ill-temper.

anz, n. reply, now freq. in common language, v. following word. anza, ad, contr. form = andsvara, to pay attention to, take notice of; with dat., (peim) sem hón a. minnr ok vanrækir, cares less about, Stj. 95, 2. to reply, answer (now freq.); a. e-u and til es; illu mun furða, ef nokkurr a. til, where it means to reply, but without the notion of speaking, Fms. i. 194; Oddr anzaði ok heldr stutt, where it seems to mean to return a greeting, but silently by signs, Fb. i. 254; konungr a, því ekki, a reply to a letter, Fms. ix. 339; hann sat kyrr ok a. engu, Bárð. 180; Mirmant heyrði til ræðu hennar ok a. fá, Mirm. 69.

apa, ao, [Engl. to ape; Germ. äffen = deludere], to mock, make sport of; margan hefir audr apat (a proverb), 'auri sacra fames,' Sl. 34, cp. Hm. 74: pass., apask at e-u, to become the fool of, Sl. 62. Now, 2. e-t epter, to mock or imitate as an ape: also, a. e-n útúr, to pervert one's

words in a mocking way.

apaldr, rs, m. pl. rar, [O. H. G. aphaltra; A. S. apuldre; Dan. abild; Swed. apel], doubtless a southern word, the inflective syllable dr being a mutilation of 'tré,' arbor, a word now almost extinct in Germany, (for a homely, common word such as 'tré' could not have been corda, either—or (Lat. aut—aut), Fms. i. 127, Skalda 171, Nj. 190.

annarr-hvorr, adj. pron. every other alternately; annan hvern dag, properly, means an apple-tree; fruits and fruit-trees were doubtless

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imported into Scandinavia from abroad; the word appears only in the later T senda, snúa, sækja, etc., where aptr almost answers to Lat. re-, remittere, heroic poems, such as the Hkv. Hjörv. 6; the verses in Sdm. 5 are in a different metre from the rest of the poem, and probably interpolated, Fas. i. 120; epli á apaldri, Sks. 106; tveir apaldar (with the radical r dropped), Fas. iii. 60; apaldrs flúr, Karl. 200, 311: as the etymological sense in the transmuted word soon got lost, a fresh pleonastic compound was COMPDS: apaldrs-garor, m. [Dan. abildmade, viz. apaldrs-tré. gaard], orchard of apple-trees, pior., D. N. apaldrs-klubba, u, f. club made of an a., El. 22. apaldrs-tré, n. apple-tree, bior. 58.

apal-grar, adj. dapple-gray, i. c. apple-gray, baving the streaky colour of an apple (cp. Fr. pommelé), of a horse, Nj. 274, Karl. 426, Landn. 93 (where it is used of a river horse); of an ox, uxi a. at lit, Ld. 120.

API, a, m. [A.S. apa; Erse apa; Bohem. op; Germ. affe; all of them dropping the initial guttural tenuis: Sanskr. kapi], an ape. It appears in early times in the metaph, sense of a fool in the old poem Hm. and even in a proverb; so also in the poems Fm. 11 and Gm. 34, vide Lex. Poët. A giant is in Edda (Gl.) called api, no doubt because of the stupid nature of the giants. Apavatn, a farm in Icel., probably got its name from a nickname of one of the settlers, at the end of the 9th century. In Hým. 20 a giant is called áttrunnr apa, the kinsman of apes. The passage in the Hm. verse 74 appears to be corrupt, and ought to be restored thus, margr veror af aurum api, the fool of earthly things, cp. the passage in Sl. 34, margan hefir audr apat, which is another version of the very same proverb. It is esp. used in the connection, osvinns-api or osvidra-api, a baboon, big fool, Gm. l. c., Fm. l. c.; (the passage in Hm. 123 ought perhaps to be restored to osvinns-apa or osvinnra-apa in a single word; the sense is no doubt the same in all these passages.) Rare in old prose in the proper sense of ape, vide however 673.55. apa-mynd, n. form of an ape, Th. 76.

APLI, a, m. in Edda (Gl.), a. an ox, or β. a borse, backney: apli according to Björn s.v. means the embryo of animals, e. g. apla-kalfr and apla-lamb, n. abortive lamb or calf; apalgengr, adj. a backney, a rough goer. Björn also mentions apalgryti, n. aspretum, (an unknown

and dubious word.)

appella and appellera, ad, to cite, summon to the pope (eccles. Lat.),

Fms. ix. 339, 486 (v.l.), x. 99, Bs. i. 776, K. Á. 218.

APB, adj. gen. rs (and thus not akin to api), cold, sbarp, cbilly; en aprasta hrið, sbarp fighting, O. T. 59; sterkastr ok aprastr við at eiga, the worst to deal with, pior. 183; enda voru allöpr tilbrigðin (cold, malignant), 89; því föru vér aprir, we feel sad, chilly, a verse written in 1047, Lex. Poët.: a word quite obsolete. (Björn however mentions it as a living word.) Mod. Icel. napr, adj. nearly in the same sense, cold, chilly, of weather; cold, spiteful, snappish, of temper: nepja, u, f. a chill, piercing cold: nepringr, m. id.: [are these words identical (?).]

aprligr, adj. cold, chilly, of weather; a. veor, Vapn. 11. MS. APTAN and aftan, s, m., dat. aptni, pl. aptnar, sometimes spelt apni and appar, [Hel. aband; Germ. abend; Engl. even, evening; in Ulf. we only find and anabti = Gr. οψέ, οψία; Swed. afton, Dan. aften, - as it is often spelt], evening; not very freq. in prose, where kveld is the common word. It prop. meant the time from 3 till 9 o'clock, like the Old English 'even;' midraptan (middle-eve) is 6 o'clock; at 9 o'clock the night sets in, v. náttmál: a distinction is made between aptan and kveld, einn aptan at kveldi, an afternoon when the kveld (twilight) sets in, Edda 35: but gener. = kveld, um aptaninn síð er myrkt var orðit, Fms. iv. 308, viii. 228, xi. 113; at aptni, 623. 55, Fms. viii. 201, Grag. i. 146; of aptna (apna), Grág. ii. 224; á öptnum, Bjarn. 23; midraptan, Hrasn. 9, Nj. 153; aptans bior oframs sok, a laggard's suit bides till even (a proverb).

aptan and aftan, adv. prop. from bebind, bebind, opp. to framan; augu a. i hnakka, N. G. L. i. 339; a. á milli herða, Vígl. 26; þá greip hann a. undir hendr honum (from behind), Eg. 747; hala sem leo, ok gadd í a., ... at the tip of the tail, Al. 168: now aptan i is opp. to framan i. fyrir a., as prep. with acc., bebind, opp. to fyrir framan; ek hjó varginn i sundr fyrir a. boguna, I bewed the wolf in sunder, just behind the withers, Nj. 95; standa fyrir a., to stand behind, Fas. ii. 516. β. a. at, with dat.; ganga, koma a. at e-m, to approach from behind.

aptan-drykkja, u, f. an evening carouse, Pr. 419.

aptan-langt, n. adj. even-long, all the evening, Karl. 95.

aptan-skæra, u, f. twilight, Lat. crepusculum (cp. morginskæra, dawn, aurora), Sighvat (in a verse).

aptan-stjarna, u, f. the evening star, Al. 54, Stj. 92; now kveld-

aptan-songr, m. even-song, evening service, Fms. vii. 152, K. p. K. 58. aptari and aptastr, compar. and superl. latter, posterior, and last, v.

aptarla and aptarliga, adv. behind, far in the rear, Lex. Poët. (freq.) aptna, ad, to become evening; partil at aptnadi, Fms. iii. 181. Dep., þá aptnaðisk, Greg. 51; now kvelda.

APTR and aftr (aptar, N. G. L. i. 347), adv., compar. aptar, superl. aptast, [Ulf. aftra = πάλιν], the spelling with p is borne out by the Gr. I. Loc. back, back again: 1. WITH MOTION, CONnected with verbs denoting to go or move, such as fara, ganga, koma, leida, | aptrivarf the movement away from sin, or the repentance put into act.

reducere, reverti . . .; gefa a., reddere; bera a., refellere; kalla a., revocare; reka a., repellere: a. hverfr lygi þá er sönnu mætir (a proverb), a lie turns back when it meets truth, Bs. i. 639. 'aptr' implies a notion a loco or in locum, 'eptir' that of remaining in loco; thus skila a, means remittere; skilja eptir, relinquere; taka a., recipere, in a bad sense; taka eptir, animum attendere; fara a., redire; vera e., remanere, etc.; fara, snúa, koma, senda, sækja, hverfa a., Nj. 260, 281, Fms. x. 395, iv. 300, Edda 30, Eg. 271, Eb. 4, Fs. 6; færa a., to repay, N. G. L. i. 20; snúast a., Lækn. 472. Without actual motion,—as of sounds; peir heyrou a. i rjóðrit óp, they beard shouting behind them, Fms. iv. 300; nú skal eigi prestr ganga svá langt frá kirkju at hann heyri eigi klokkur hljoð aftar (= aftr), be shall not go out of the sound of the bells, N.G.L. B. backwards; fram ok a., to and fro (freq.); reid hann i. 347. sudr aptr, rode back again, Nj. 29; aptr ú bak, supine, bent or turned back, Eg. 380; þeir settu hnakka á bak sér a., bent their necks backwards in order to be able to see, Edda 30; skreiðast a. af hestinum, to slip down backwards from the croup of a borse, to dismount, Fs. 65. connected with many verbs such as, lata, laka a., to close, shut, opp. to láta, lúka upp, Fær. 264, Eg. 7, Landn. 162; in a reverse sense to Lat. 2. without motion = aptan, recludere, reservere, rescindere, resolvere. the bind part, the back of anything; but er made fram (superne), en dyr a., the fore part a man, the bind part a beast, 673. 2; sidan lagdi hann at tennrnar a. við huppinn, be caught the bip with bis teeth, Vigl. 21. The English aft when used of a ship; bæði a. ok fram, stern and stem (of a ship), Fms. ix. 310; Sigurdr sat a. ú kistunni, sate aft on the stern-chest, vii. 201; a. ok frammi, of the parts of the body (of a seal), Sks. 179. Compar. aptarr, farther back, Fins. vi. 76. II. TEMP. again, πάλιν, iterum: this use of the word, general as it is at present, hardly appears in old writers; they seem to have had no special expression for again, but instead of it said síðan, enn, or used a periphrase, á nýja leik, öðru sinni, annat sinn, or some other substitute. It is, however, very freq. in Goth. aftra = πάλιν, Swed. âter, Dan. atter; some passages in the Sagas come near to the mod, use, e. g. bæta a., restituere, to give back (but not temp.); segja fridi a., to recal, N. G. L. i. 103; hann mælti at engi mundi þann fald a. falda, El. 20, uncertain whether loc. (backward) or iterum, most likely the former. It is now used in a great many compounds, answering to Lat. re-, cp. also endr. aph-a-dak-traken

aptra, ad, to take back, binder, withdraw; with dat., a. ferd simi, to sit & f. desist from, delay, Fms. x. 17; þorgrímr bað þá niðr setjast, ok skal eigi bodi a., i.e. you shall be welcome as before, Valla L. 217; eigi mun ck a. mér (besitate) at þessu, Grett. 116 A; hversu þeir öptruðu sér þá er þeir kómu à bingit, bow they besitated, wavered, withdrew, Bs. i. 741, Flor. 7: now a. e-u is to binder, probibit.

aptran and optrun, f. a revoking, renouncing, keeping back, 655 xxvii. aptr-bati, adj. ind. convalescent, on the road to recovery, Al. 150, Korm. 220: now used as a masc. (-bati, a, m.), vera i aptrbata, to be getting better, Fas. iii. 524.

aptr-beiðiligr, adj. reciprocal, Skálda 195.

aptr-borinn, adj. part. regenerate, born again; bars hon aptrborin aldri verdi, the sense is doubtful, it seems to mean = endrborin, regenerate; it will suit the context only if we suppose that suicides could not be born again; they certainly could walk again, v. aptrganga. Högni seems to fear that, if she died a natural death, Brynhilda would perhaps be endrborin, Skv. 3. 44.

aptr-byggi, ja, m., esp. in pl. stern-sitters (opp. to frambyggjar) in a sbip of war, Fms. ii. 312, Hkr. iii. 243.

aptr-drattr, m. the undertow, outward suck of the tide, Barl. 130.

aptr-dropa, u, f. relapse, sbock, adversity; medan þeir vissu sér enga ván a., Bs. i. 752, Finnb. 312.

aptr-elding, f. = clding, dawning, Anal. 193. aptr-ferð and aptr-för, f. return, Eg. 279.

aptr-færsla, u, i. bringing back, Gpl. 361.

aptr-ganga, u, f. [ganga aptr], a gbost, apparition, the French revenant; about this superstition vide Isl. pioss. i. 222-317, Grett. ch. 34-37 (the ghost Glam), Eb. ch. 34, 50-55, 63 (Thorolf Bægifót), Ld. ch. 17, Sd. ch. 17-22, 30 (Klaufi), Háv. 41, Flóam. ch. 28, etc. etc.

aptr-gangr, m. = aptrganga, Grett. ch. 78 new Ed.

aptr-gjald, n. repayment, Bs. i. 734.

aptr-hald, n. a checking, bolding back. COMPD: aptrhalds-maor. m. who impedes a thing, Bs. i. 733.

aptr-hlaup, n. a burling back, recoil, Fs. 158.

aptr-hnekking, f. a bending backwards, metaph., Fms. ix. 500. aptr-hryggr, m. the chine, the lower part of the back, of a slaughtered animal, Dipl. vi.

aptr-hvarf, n. a turning back, return, Sturl. ii. 16; illr aftrhvarfs, disinclined to face the enemy again, Fms. vii. 325. B. relapse, Fms. ii. 47. where it is used of apostasy. Since the Reformation always used by theologians in a good sense, repentance, turning away from sin; idran ok a. are freq. used together, idran being repentance, the internal condition,

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= opes; Hel. arf and urf; Ormul. errfe; v. Ihre, Glossar., and Grimm R. A.
          aptr-kall, n. withdrawal, recalling, Fr.
                                                                                           p. 467. Edda (Gl.) also mentions an arfi or arfr, bos, v. above.
           aptr-kast, n. a burling back, repulse, Stj. 288.
                                                                                           inberitance, patrimony; taka arf eptir e-n, Grag. i. 170, 178; hon a
           aptr-kemba, u, f. one whose bair is combed back, Finnb. 250.
                                                                                           allan arf eptir mik, is my sole beir, Nj. 3, Eb. 162, Gpl. 252.
           aptr-kváma and later form aptrkoma, u, f. return, coming back,
         Sks. 550 B; Fms. xi. 312, a vellum MS. of the end of the 15th century,
                                                                                           a bull, v. above.
                                                                                           below, Ghl. 267, Grág. i. 170.
         has aptrkoma.
           aptr-kvemt, n. adj. return from exile, used substantively as a law
                                                                                           of inberitance, Grag. i. 170.
         term in the phrase, eiga (eigi) a., of a temporary or lifelong exile; bat
          varðar skóggang...eigi eigi a. nema lof biskupa ok lögréttumanna faist
         framar, ... not to be suffered to return from exile unless the leave of the
          bishops and the legislature be first got, Grag. i. 347: in a gener. sense, synist
          mér sem engum várum sé a., ef hans er eigi hefnt, it seems to me that not
          one of us can shew his face again, if he be not revenged, Glum. 332.
           aptr-lausn, f. redemption, ransom, Hom. 118; a law term, right of
         redeeming, Gpl. 304: hence COMPD aptrlausnar-joro, f. land which is redeemable, N. G. L. i. 344.
           aptr-mjór, adj. tapering bebind, Edda 40 (of the salmon's tail).
           aptr-mundr, m. [munr], in the phrase, vera a. at e-u, to want a thing
          back again, Fas. iii. 278.
           aptr-reka and aptr-reki, adj. ind. (navig.), verðr a., to be driven back
          by stress of weather, Landn. 148, Bs. i. 76, Grág. i. 274; 2. skip, Ann.
          1347, Bs. Laur. S.
           aptr-rekstr, rs, m. a driving back, repulse, Grag. ii. 230 (of cattle
cipan - grazing).
           aptr-ajá, f. regret, longing, v. eptirsjá.
           aptr-velting, f. recoil, rolling back, Stj. 49.
           ap-ynja, u, f. [old Swed. epin], a she-ape, Stj. 68, 95, Sks. 115.
           AR, n. (qs. arð?), an atom in a sunbeam, mote, Germ. sonnenstäubchen,
          vide Vídal. Post. 276 (Ed. 1829), Njóla. . Vídal 1. 276
           aroa, u, f. medic. scabrum, a little wart.
           aroga, ao, to make upright, and aroigr, adj. erect, arduus, v. öro-.
           ARDR, rs, m. [Lat. aratrum; Gael. arad; cp. erja, Ulf. arjan, arare;
          A. S. erian; Old Engl. ear, etc.; in Norse ar or al is a small plough], a sort
          of plough, probably different in size and shape from plogr, which is a later
          word, of foreign stamp, as are all that have p for their initial letter. The
          poem Rm. distinguishes between both, göra arðr (acc.) and keyra plóg, 19.
The first colonisers of Iceland used arðr, as shewn by Landn. 35 (relating
          events of the year 875); hann átti einn oxa, ok lét hann þrælana draga
          arðrinn; eykr fyrir plógi eðr arðri (plough or ard), N.G.L.ii. 115; ef maðr
          stel jarni af arðri eðr plógi, id.; höggva má maðr sér til plógs eðr arðs (gen.
          dropping the radical r), id.; draga aror, Al. 52; arori (dat.), Karl. 471, Mar.
          (Fr.), Stj.: um allt þat er miklu varðar er betri sígandi arðr en svífandi
          (emend. of Dr. Hallgrim Scheving), a proverb, better a slow but deep trench-
          ing plough than a quick and shallow one, Bs. i. 139; the old aror was pro-
          bably bulky and heavy.
                                         2. metaph. in Icel. at present aror (gen. ards,
          arðar, Snót 90), as well as plógr, means gain, produce, profit: arðsamr,
          adj. profitable. compp: aros-geldingr, m. a plougb-ox, Fms. vii. 21.
           aror-for, f. a plough-furrow, trench, Stj. 593, I Kings xviii. 32. aror-gangr, m. a coulter, goad, N. G. L. iii. 198.
           aror-járn, n. a coulter, ox goad, Stj. 386, Judges iii. 31.
           arőr-oxi, a, m. a plougb-ox, Grág, i. 502, Jb. 346.
arfa, u, f. [Ulf. arbio], an beiress, N. G. L. i. 191 (rare).
           arf-borinn, adj. part., prop. a legitimate son or daughter, Fms. i. 86;
          defined, så er a. er kominn er til alls réttar, N. G. L. ii. 211. Freq. spelt
          arborinn by suppressing the f (so N.G.L. ii. 50), and used in Norse law of a freeman, v. the quotation above from N.G.L., which clearly shews
          the identity of the two words), i. 171; algildis vitni tveggja manna ár-
          borinna ok skilvænna, ii. 211: the alliterated phrase alnir ok árbornir
          (the phrase aldir og óbornir may be a corruption from arb.), freeborn and freebred, 310. The passage in Stor. verse 2 is in Lex. Poet. ex-
          plained by olim ablatus; the poet probably meant to say genuine, pure,
          in a metaph, sense, of the true poetic beverage, not the adulterated one,
          mentioned in the Edda 49; the cup from the right cask.
           arf-gengr, adj. entitled to inherit, legitimate heir, Grag. i. 178, Eg. 345.
           arfi, a, m. [Ulf. arbia; O. H. G. arpis, erpo; Germ. erbe; Hel. abaro
          = filius; A.S. eafora, afora per metath.], an beir, beiress (and poët. a son
          in gener.): with gen. pers., arfar veganda, bis beirs, Gbl. 131; bar næst var
          Osk hennar a., ber beiress, beir to ber property, Ld. 58; Gudridt ok
          porgeror lögligir arfar (beiresses) Sölva, Dipl. v. I: with gen. of the thing,
          er hann þá a, hvársttveggja, beir of both things, Grág. i. 221; a. óðala, Gþl.
          294; a. at e-u, beir to a property, Sturl. ii. 197. Not freq., erfingi being
                                         II. an ox, bull, Edda (Gl.), vide arfr.
          the common word.
           ARFI, sometimes spelt arbi, a, m. chickweed, alsine media; arfa-
          sáta, u, f. a weed rick, Nj. 194.
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arfingi, ja, m. an beir, Eg. (in a verse), vide erfingi.

arf-kaup, n. sum paid for inberitance, Grug. i. 200. arf-leiða, dd, to adopt as an beir, = ættleiða, Jb. 144 A.

ARFR, s, m. [Ulf. arbi, neut.; A. S. yrfe.] It originally meant cattle,

arf-nyti, ja, m. (poët.) an beir, Eb. (in a verse).

arf-leiðing, f. adoption, Ann. 1271.

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arf-ræning, f. id., Mar. 656.
                                                                            arf-ræningr, m. one stripped of bis inberitance, Al. 105.
                                                                           arf-sal, n. cession of right of inheritance, Grag. i. 205, 225, 227, (cp.
                                                                          branderfo, Dan. fledföre, mod. Icel. prófenta, and gefa prófentu sína); a
                                                                          law term, to band over one's own property to another man on condition of
                                                                          getting succour and support for life. In the time of the Commonwealth,
                                                                          arfsal had a political sense, and was a sort of 'clientela;' the chiefs caused
                                                                          rich persons, freedmen, and monied men of low birth to bequeath them all
                                                                          their wealth, and in return supported them in lawsuits during life. Such
                                                                          is the case in Vápn. 13, Hænsaþór. S. ch. 7, Eb. ch. 31; eptir þat hand-
                                                                          salaði Ulfarr (a wealthy freedman) Arnkatli fé sitt allt, ok gerðist hann
                                                                           (viz. Arnkell) þá varnaðarmaðr (protector) Úlfars: v. also þórð. S., hann
                                                                          bjó á landi Skeggja ok hafði görzt arfsalsmaðr hans (bis client), 50: it
                                                                          was humiliating; engar mátti hann (the bishop) ölmusur gefa af líkamlegri
                                                                          eign, heldr var hann haldinn sem arfsalsmaðr, Sturl. ii. 119. To the
                                                                           chiefs in olden times it was a source of wealth and influence, often in an
                                                                                       COMPDS: arfsals-maör, m., v. above. arfsals-máldagi,
                                                                          unfair wav.
                                                                          a, m. a deed concerning arfsal, Grag. i. 227.
                                                                            arf-skipti, n. sbaring of arfr, Grag. i. 172, Ghl. 266, Fas. iii. 30.
                                                                            arf-skot, n. fraud, cheating in matters of inheritance, Eb. 178, Grag. i.
                                                                          202, 203, 267.
                                                                            arf-sokn, f. a suit in a case of arfr, Gbl. 263.
                                                                            arf-stóll, m. an bereditary throne, Eg. (in a verse).
                                                                            arf-svik, n. pl. fraud, cheating in matters of arfr. Eb. 178, Gbl. 254, 202.
                                                                            arf-svipting, f. disinberiting, cheating in matters of arfr, Stj. 425.
                                                                            arf-tak, n. and arf-taka, u, f. the act of receiving arfsal; taka e-n arftaki,
                                                                                                          COMPD: arftöku-maör, m. an beir, suc-
                                                                           Grág. i. 267, 268, 187, 229.
                                                                          cessor to an inberitance, Grag. i. 62, Sturl. i. 98, Fms. v. 53.
                                                                            arf-takari, a, m. and arf-taki, a, m. = arftökumaðr, Jb. 148 A, N. G. L.
                                                                           i. 234, Barl. 199.
                                                                            arf-tekinn, adj. part. taken by inberitance, Fms. xi. 306.
                                                                            arf-tekja, u, f. = arftaka, Grág. i. 219.
                                                                                                                       compo: arftekju-land, n.
                                                                           land taken by inberitance, patrimony, Fins. i. 117.
                                                                            arf-tæki, n. = arftaka, Stj. 232.
                                                                            arf-tækr, adj. = arfgengr, Eg. 343.
                                                                            arfuni, a, m. [an old obsol. form], an beir, Edda 108 and in the compd
                                                                           skaporfoni (the vowel change is caused by the following o), legal beir, q. v.
                                                                            arf-van, f. bereditary expectancy, Grag. i. 200, Jb. 177, Sturl. i. 94
                                                                            arf-voror, m. [A.S. yrfeveard; Hel. erbivard], (poët.) an beir, Lex. Poët.
                                                                            arf-begi, ja, m. [cp. Ulf. arbinumja], (poët.) an beir, Id. 28.
                                                                            arga-fas, n. [argr, craven, and fas = flas by dropping the 1(?); flas, n.
                                                                           means praecipitatio, and flasa, ad, precipitare, which are common words;
                                                                           this etymology is confirmed by the spelling of the word in Gbl. 188,
                                                                           where some of the MSS. have fans or fins, the last is perh. a false read-
                                                                          ing = flas; fas, n. gait, manner, is a modern word: v. Pál Vídal. in
                                                                          Skýr.; his etymology, however, is doubtless bad], a law term, a feint,
                                                                          a cowardly assault, an aiming at one's body and drawing deadly weapons
                                                                           without carrying the threat into effect, termed 'a coward's assault;' in
                                                                          Icel. it was punishable by fjörbaugsgarðr, cp. Grág.; ef maðr mundar til
                                                                          manns ok stöðvar sjálfr, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ok á hinn eigi vígt í
                                                                          gegn (the injured party must not kill the offender on the spot) skal stefma
                                                                           heiman ok kveðja til níu heimilisbúa þess á þingi er sóttr er, Vsl. ch. 90:
                                                                          ef madr hleypr at manni, ok heldr hann ser sjálfr; þat er a. ok er þat
                                                                           sektalaust (liable to no punishment, only a dishonourable act; so the
                                                                           Norse law), N. G. L. i. 164, Ghl. 188.
                                                                            arga-skattr, m. an abusive word, a dog's tax, Ölkofr. 36.
                                                                            arg-hola, u, f. scortum, Hb. 31 (1865).
                                                                            ARGR, adj. [Paul Diac. inertem et inutilem et vulgari verbo 'arga,'
                                                                           6. 24; A.S. earg, ignavus; the Scottish arch or argh, v. Jamieson sub
                                                                           voce; and the mod. Engl. arch, archness; Germ. arg; Gr. aργόε], emas-
                                                                           culate, effeminate, an abusive term; hefir þú börn borit, ok hugða ek
                                                                           þat args aðal, Ls. 24; mik munu æsir argan kalla, ef ek bindast læt
                                                                           brúðarlíni, þkv. 17: it is more abusive than thrall, cp. the proverb,
                                                                          prællinn hefnir en argr aldri, a thrall takes revenge, but not the a., Grett.
                                                                           92; and, argr er sá sem engu verst (a proverb), be is truly an 'argr'wbo
                                                                           does not defend bimself; argr and ragr are synonymous, vide the Grag.:
                                                                           þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr
                                                                          stroðinn eðr sorðinn, ii. 147.
                                                                                                             2. metaph. a wretch, craven, coward;
                                                                           örg vættr, Fas. ii. 254, Fs. 147: cp. ergi and úargr.
                                                                            arg-skapr, m. cowardice, cowardliness, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse).
                                                                            arg-vitugr, adj. infamous, (cant.)
                                                                            ARI, a, m. [Ulf. ara; O. H. G. aro; cp. Germ. adler = edel-aro; cp.
pecus, pecunia, as may be inferred from the A.S. orf = pecus, cattle, and yrfe also the lengthened Icel. form orn, A.S. earn, Engl. earn], an eagle, rare and
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COMPDS: arfs-skipti, n. and arfs-sókn, f., v. arf-

arf-ran, n. injustice, cheating in matters of inheritance, Hav. 52.

arfa-pattr, m. section of law treating

mostly in poetry; örn is the common word; Hom. 89, Stj. 71, Al. 160. Sense of Lat. inops, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.: In the Gloss, Royal Libr. Old Coll. Copenh. 1812 aguila is translated by ari. compo: ara-hreiðr, n. an eyrie, nest of an eagle, Fagrsk. 146.

Ari is also a common pr. name.

General A. 160. Sense of Lat. inops, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.: poor, in a good sense (as in Germ.); pær armu sálur, poor sá armi maðr, poor fellow, 118.

2. Icel. in a bad wicked, nearly always used so, where armr is an abusive, au

An is also a common pr. name.

arin-dómr, m. gossip, 'judgment at the bearth-side,' Hem.; now palldómr.

arin-eldr, m. bearth-fire, Lat. focus; peir eru a., there are three bearths

(in a Norse dwelling), Gpl. 376.

arin-elja, u, f. a concubine if kept at home, med. Lat. focaria; the sense defined in N. G. L. i. 356, 16 (Norse).

arin-greypr, adj. occurs thrice in poetry as an epithet of the benches in a hall and of a helmet, encompassing the hearth, or shaped as an eagle's bill, Akv. 1, 3, 17.

arin-haukr, m. a chimney-sitter, an old man; in the phrase, áttræðr er 2. ok eldaskári, an octogenarian is an 2. and a poker, Lex. Run.

arin-hella, u, f. [Norse aarhelle or aarstadhyll, the pavement around the bearth], bearth-stone; i a. par i stofunni, Bs. i. 680. Now in Icel. used in nursery tales of treasures or the like hidden under the arinhella.

ARINN, s, m., dat. aarni = árni, Fs. 42, Rm. 2, [a word still freq. in stime Denmark and in Norway; Dan. arne, arnested; Norse aurstad, Ivar Assen: in Icel. it is very rare], a bearth, Fs. (Vd.) 42; kom madr um nóttina ok tók glæðr af árni, Sturl. ii. 101; þrjá vissa ek elda (fires), prjá vissa ek arna (bearth-stones), Gh. 10; mæli malts af arni hverjum, viz. three for each farm (cp. arineldar, Ghl. 376), Hkr. ii. 384, Fms. x. 398, v. 101.

2. as a law term, used in the phrase, fara eldi ok arni, to remove one's bomestead, fire and hearth together, Grag. ii. 253, 334 (where iarni is a corrupt reading). Now in Icel. eldstó. an elevated balcony, pavement, story, scaffold; stafir fjórir stóðu upp ok syllur upp í milli, ok var þar a. á, Fms. viii. 429; í miðju húsinu var a. vior (raised floor) ... en uppi á arninum var sæng mikil, v. 339, Karl. 190, Stj. 308. β. of a ship, a batchway, Edda (Gl.) COMPDS: arinshorn, n. chimney-piece, chimney-corner; hann a mold at taka sem i lögum er mælt, taka at arinshornum fjórum ok í öndvegis sæti, of an act of conveyance, N.G. L. i. 96, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Landn. 254: arinn is symbolical of the sacredness of home, just as stalli is of a temple, or an altar of a church: the phrase, at drekka at arinshorni, Hkr. i. 43, reminds one of the large chimney-corners in old English farms. arins-járn, n. iron belonging to a bearth, a poker, used in ordeals (járnburðr); karlmaðr skal ganga til arinsjárns en kona til ketiltaks, the man shall betake him to the poker and the woman shall grasp the kettle, N. G. L. i. 389.

ARKA, ad, to limp, bobble, of a sluggish gait; lata arka at audnu, to let smatters take their own course, slow and sure like fate, Nj. 185. v. l., Am. 96.

arka- or arkar-, what belongs to a chest, v. örk.

arma, u, f. misery (ἄπ. λεγ.), Mart. 123; Martinus sá örmu á héranum; now, sjá aumr á e-m, to feel pity for: cp. Germ. arm (poor, wretched). arm-baugr, m. an armlet, Ls. 13.

arm-brysti, n. [Engl. armbrust; old Dan. arburst], a cross bow, Fas. i. 503 (for. word).

1. 503 (tor. word). arm-fylking, f. a wing (armr) of an army, Fms. x. 403; more freq. fylkingar armr.

armingi, ja, m., in Norse sense, a poor fellow, Hom. 117, 119: in Icel.

arm-leggr, jar, and s, m. the arm, lacertus; hann fékk hvergi sveigt hans armleggi, Grett. 61; ofan eptir a. mjök at ölnboga, Sturl. i. 71, Symb. 25, Stj. 265. Exod. vi. 1 (with a strong band), Anecd. 4 (where it is opp. to handleggr, the fore arm). Sometimes armleggr and handleggr are used indifferently; ek mun bera þik á handlegg mér, I will carry thee on my arm; but below, ok bar þær í vinstra a. sér, Grett. ch. 67, Karl. 517.

armliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. pitifully, Fms. iv. 56, Gkv. 3. 11.

ARMR, s, m. [Lat. armus; Ulf. arms; Engl. arm; A.S. earm; 1. Lat. brachium in general, the arm from the shoulder to the wrist; sometimes also used partic, of the upper arm or fore arm; the context only can decide. It is rare in Icel.; in prose armleggr and handleggr are more common; but it is often used in dignified style or in a metaph. sense; undir brynstúkuna í arminn, lacertus (?), Fms. viii. 387; gullhringr á armi, in the wrist, Odd. 18; þá lýsti af höndum hennar bzdi lopt ok lög, Edda 22, where the corresponding passage of the poem Skm. reads armar, armar lýsa, ber arms beamed, spread light. β. poët. phrases; sofa e-m á armi, leggja arma um, to embrace, cp. Germ. umarmen; koma á arm e-m, of a woman marrying, to come into one's embraces, Fms. xi. 100, Lex. Poët. Rings and bracelets are poët. called armlog, armblik, armlinnr, armsól, armsvell, the light, snake, ice of the arm or wrist; arms solbrunninn, the sunburnt arms, Rm. 10. 2. metaph. the wing of a body, opp. to its centre; armar úthafsins, the arms of the ocean ... the bays and firths, Rb. 466; armar krossins, Hom. 103; a wing of a house or building, Sturl. ii. 50; borgar armr, the flanks of a castle, Fms. v. 280; the ends, extremities of a wave, Bs. ii. 50; the yard-arm, Mag. 6; esp. used of the wings of a bost in battle (fylkingar armr), i annan arm fylkingar, Fms. i. 169, 170, vi. 406, 413, Fær. 81; in a seafight, of the line of ships, Fms. vi. 315; the ends of a bed, sofa upp i arminn, opp. to til fóta; and in many other cases.

ARMER, adj. [Ulf. arms; A. S. earm; Germ. arm], never occurs in the by the time of Thorodd and Ari the pure old pronunciation was lost, or is

sense of Lat. inops, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.:

1. Norse, poor, in a good sense (as in Germ.); pær armu sálur, poor souls, Hom. 144; sá armi maðr, poor fellow, 118.

2. Icel. in a bad sense, wretebed, wicked, nearly always used so, where armr is an abusive, aumr a benevolent term: used in swearing, at fara, vera, manna armastr; på mælti hann til Sigvalda, at hann skyldi fara m. a., Fms. xi. 141; en allir mæltu, at Egill skyldi fara allra manna a., Eg. 699; enn armi Bjarngrímr, the wretch, scoundrel Bjarngrím, Fær. 239; völvan arma, the accursed witch, Fms. iii. 214; betta arma naut, Fas. iii. 498; örm vættr, Gkv. 1. 22, þkv. 29, Sdm. 23, Og. 32; en arma kerling, the vile old witch, Grett. 154, Fas. i. 60; Inn armi, in exclamations, the wretch!

arm-skapaör, adj. part. [A.S. earmsceapen], poor, miserable, missbapen, Hom. 114, 107 (Norse).

arm-vitugr, adj. (in Mart. 123 spelt harmv.), charitable, compassionate; Glúmr er a. ok vel skapi farinn, Rd. 308; er hann lítt a., bard-bearted, Sturl. iii. 209; a. við fátækja menn, Bs. i. 356.

ar-mæða, v. f. (qs. ör-mæða), distress, toil, Fas. i. 405, Bs. i. 849.
arnar-, belonging to an eagle, v. örn. Att höfði reme hað Atukell reme
arning, f. [cr]a, arare], earing, tillage, plougbing, Bs. i. 350, 732.17.
arn-súgr, m. (an āx. λeγ.) periphr. from the poem Haustlöng, the 'sough'
(Scot.) or rushing sound caused by the flight of an eagle (örn), Edda 16.
ARR, n. [Sanskr. arus, Engl. and Scot. arr], a scar, v. örr.

ars, m. podex, (later by metath. rass, Bs. i. 504. l. 2, etc.), Sturl. ii. 17, 39 C; ekki er pat sem annarr smali, engi er skaptr fyrir 2. aptr hali, not like other cattle, baving no tail, in a libel of the year 1213, Sturl. ii. 17. COMPD: ars-gorn, f. gut of the anus, Nj. rass.

ARTA, u, f. 2 bird, = Swed. arta, anas querquedula Linn., Edda (Gl.) articulara, 20, to articulate (Lat. word), Stj.

asalabia, u, f. an animal, perh. the sable; mjúkt skinn af dýri því er a. heitir, Bær. 19.

ASI, a, m. burry (mod. word); cp. yss and ös.

ASKA, u, f. [a common Teut. word], asbes, lit. and metaph., Fms. i. 9, Stj. 208; mold ok aska, Nj. 161, 208; dust eitt ok a., 655 xi. 3: pl. öskum, Stj. 74 (transl. from Latin). compos: ösku-bakaör, part. baked in asbes, Stj. 393. Judg. vii. ösku-dagr, m. Asb-Wednesday, Fms. viii: also ösku-óðinsdagr, Stj. 40. ösku-dreiför. ösku-dyngja, u, f. a beap part. besprinkled with ashes, Sturl. ii. 186. of asbes, Fas. iii. 217. ösku-fall, n. a fall of ashes (from a volcano), Ann. 1 300. ösku-fölr, adj. asby-pale, pale as asbes, Mag. 4. haugr, m. a beap of asbes, Eb. 94. ösku-stó, f. asb-pit.

ask-limar, f. pl. branches of an ash, Hkv. 2. 48.

ask-maðr, m. [A. S. äscmen, vide Adam Brem. below], a viking, pirate, a cognom., Eg., Fms., Hkr.

AŠKR, s, m. [A. S. äsc, whence many Engl. local names; Germ. esche], an ash, fraxinus, Edda (Gl.); a. ygdrasils, Edda 10, 11, Pr. 431. 2. anything made of ash: a. a spear, prop. ashen spear shaft (cp. δύρυ μείλινον, ἐυμιελίηε), Þiðr. 304, Edda (Gl.) β. a small ship, a bark (built of ash, cp. δύρυ, abies); en þeir sigla burt á einum aski, Fas. ii. 206, i. 421: it appears only two or three times in Icel. prose writers; hence may be explained the name of ascmanni, viking, pirate, in Adam Brem. ch. 212 [A. S. äscmen], cp. askmaðr. γ. a small vessel of wood (freq. in Icel., and used instead of deep plates, often with a cover (asklok) in carved work); stórir askar fullir af skyri, Eg. 549, 550; cp. kyrnu-askr, skyr-askr. δ. a Norse measure for liquids, equal to four bowls, or sixteen justur, Gpl. 525, N. G. L. i. 328, H. E. i. 396, Fms. vii. 203. compps: askammiðr, m. sbip-wright (vide β.), Eg. 102. aska-spillir, m. a sbip-spoiler, i.e. a pirate, a cognom., Glúm., Landn.; v.l. akraspillir, less correctly. askraki, a, m. probably a Finnish word; bjór (beaver), savala (sable)

ok askraka (?), some animal with precious fur, Eg. 57; an äπ. λεγ. askran, f. [askrast, to sbudder, Ivar Aasen], horror, v. afskr., B. K. 107.

ask-viör, ar, m. asb-tree, Str. 17. asna, u, f., Lat. asina, a sbe-ass, Stj. 183. compp: ösnuligr, adj., ö.

steinn, 655. Matth. xviii. 6, transl. of δνικός λίθος, the upper millstone.

ASNI, a, m., Lat. asinus, an ass, Mart. 131, Fas. iii. 416, Band. 12, = asellus, 1812. 16. compds: asna-höfuð, n. donkey-bead, Stj. asna-kjálki, a, m. jawbone of an ass, Stj., Greg. 48.

aspiciens-bók, f. a service-book, Vm. 6, 117, 139, Am. 35, Pm., D. I., etc. aspiciens-skrá, f. id., Pm. 104, 75, etc.

ASSA, u, f. (qs. arnsa), an eagle.

AT and ao, prep., often used ellipt. dropping the case and even merely as an adverb, [Lat. ad; Ulf. $at = \pi \rho os$ and $\pi a \rho a$, A.S. $\ddot{a}t$; Engl. at; Hel. $ad = a \rho ud$; O.H.G. az; lost in mod. Germ., and rare in Swed. and Dan.; in more freq. use in Engl. than any other kindred language, Icel. only excepted]:—the mod. pronunciation and spelling is ao (ap); this form is very old, and is found in Icel. vellum MSS. of the 12th century, e. g. ap, 623. 60; yet in earlier times it was sounded with a tenuis, as we may infer from rhymes, e. g. jöfurr hyggi at | hve ek yrkja fat, Egill: Sighvat also makes it rhyme with a t. The verse by Thorodd—par vastu at er fjáðr klæðið þvat (Skálda 162)—is hardly intelligible unless we accept the spelling with an aspirate (ao), and say that pvao is = pva $= pva\delta$ i, lavabat; it may be that by the time of Thorodd and Ari the pure old pronunciation was lost, or is

the tenuis in compounds before a vowel, or before b, v, or the liquids l, r. thus-atyrda, atorka, athöfn, athugi, athvarf, athlægi; atvinna, atvik; atlaga, atlidandi (slope), atridi, atreid, atrodr: but addjupr, adfinsla (critic), adferd, adkoma, adsókn, adsúgr (crowding), adgæzla. In some words the pronunciation is irregular, e. g. atkvæði not aðkv-; atburðr, but abbunadr; adhjukran not athjukran; atgörvi not adgörfi. At, to, towards; into; against; along, by; in regard to; after.

Mostly with dat.; rarely with acc.; and sometimes ellipt .- by dropping

the words 'home,' 'house,' or the like-with gen.

WITH DAT.

I. WITH MOTION; gener. the motion to the borders, A. Loc. limits of an object, and thus opp. to frá: 1. towards, against, with or without the notion of arrival, esp. connected with verbs denoting motion (verba movendi et eundi), e. g. fara, ganga, koma, lúta, snúa, rétta at ...; Otkell laut at Skamkatli, O. louted (i. c. bowed down) towards S., Nj. 77, Fms. xi. 102; sendimadrinn sneri (turned) hjöltum sverðsins at konungi, towards the king, i. 15; hann sneri egginni at Asgrimi, turned the edge towards A., Nj. 220; rétta e-t at e-m, to reach, band over, Ld. 132; ganga 2t, to step towards, Isl. ii. 259.

2. denoting proximity, close up to, up to; Brynjólfr gengr . . . allt at honum, B. goes quite up to bim, Nj. 58; Gunnarr kom þangat at þeim örunum, G. reached them even there with his arrows, 115; beir komust aldri at honum, they could never get near bim, to close quarters, id.; reid madr at beim (up to them), 274; beir höfðu rakit sporin allt at (right up to) gammanum, Fms. i. 9; komu beir at sjó fram, came down to the sea, Burd. 180. 3. without reference to the space traversed, to or at; koma at landi, to land, Ld. 38, Fins. viii. 358; rioa at dyrum, Boll. 344; hlaupa at e-m, to run up to, run at, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 358; af sjáfarganginum er hann gekk at landinu, of the surf dashing against the shore, xi. 6; visa olmum hundi at manni. to set a fierce bound at a man, Grag. ii. 118; leggja e-n at velli, to lay low, Eg. 426, Nj. 117; hniga at jörðu, at grasi, at moldu, to bite the dust, to die, Njaro. 378; ganga at dómi, a law term, to go into court, of a plaintiff, defendant, or bystander, Nj. 87 (freq.) 4. denoting a motion along, into, upon; ganga at strati, to walk along the street, Korm. 228, Fms. vii. 39; at isi, on the ice, Skálda 198, Fms. vii. 19, 246, viii. 168, Eb. 112 new Ed. (á is perh. wrong); máttu menn ganga þar yfir at skipum einum, on the slain on the battle-field, Lex. Poët.; at hordum, at nam, to trample merkiósum, at the river's mouth, Grag. ii. 355; at endilöngu baki, all 5. denoting hostility, to rush at, assault; along its back, Sks. 100. renna at, hlaupa at, ganga, fara, ríða, sækja, at e-m, (v. those words), whence the nouns atrenna, athlaup, atgangr, atfor, atreid, atsókn, etc. metaph., kom at beim svefnhöfgi, deep sleep fell on them, Nj. 104. Esp. of weather, in the impers, phrase, hrið, veðr, vind, storm görir at e-m, to be overtaken by a snow storm, gale, or the like; görði þú at þeim boku mikla, they were overtaken by a thick fog, Bárð. 171. 6. denoting around, of clothing or the like; bregoa skikkju at höfði sér, to wrap bis cloak over bis bead, Ld. 62; vefja motri at höfði sér, to wrap a snood round ber bead, 188; sauma at, to stick, cling close, as though sewn on; sauma at höndum sér, of tight gloves, Bs. i. 453; kyrtill svá þröngr sem saumadr væri at honum, as though it were stitched to him, Nj. 214; vafit at vándum dreglum, tight laced with sorry tags, id.; hosa strengd fast at beini, of tight hose, Eg. 602; hann sveipar at sér iðrunum ok skyrtunni, be gathers up the entrails close to him and the skirt too, Gisl. 71; laz at siou, a lace on the side, to keep the clothes tight, Eg. 602. β. of burying; bera grjót at einum, to beap stones upon the body, Eg. 719; var gör at peim dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; göra kistu at liki, to make a coffin for a body, Eb. 264, Landn. 56, Ld. 142. γ. of summoning troops or followers; stefna at sér mönnum, to summon men to bim, Nj. 104; stefna at sér liði, Eg. 270; kippa mönnum at sér, to gather men in baste, Ld. 64. denoting a business, engagement; rida at hrossum, at saudum, to go looking after borses, watching sheep, Glum. 362, Nj. 75; fara at fe, to go to seek for sheep, Ld. 240; fara at heyi, to go a-baymaking, Dropl. 10; at veidum, a-bunting; at fuglum, a-fowling; at dyrum, a-shooting; at fiski, a-fishing; at veiðiskap, Landn. 154, Orkn. 416 (in a verse), Nj. 25; fara at landskuldum, to go a-collecting rents, Eg. 516; at Finnkaupum, a-marketing with Finns, 41; at féfongum, a-plundering, Fms. vii. 78; ganga at beina, to wait on guests, Nj. 50; starfa at matseld, to serve at table, Eb. 260; hitta e-n at naudsynjum, on matters of business; at máli, to speak with one, etc., Fms. xi. 101; rekast at e-m, to pursue one, ix. 404; ganga at liði sér, to go suing for belp, Grág. ii. 384. B. of festivals; snúa, fá at blóti, veizlu, brullaupi, to prepare for a sacrificial banquet, wedding, or the like, hence at-fangadagr, Eb. 6, Ld. 70; koma at hendi, to bappen, befal; ganga at sinu, to come by one's own, to take it, Ld. 208; Egill drakk hvert full er at honum kom, drained every born that came to bim, Eg. 210; komast at keyptu, to purchase dearly, Háv. 46. denoting imaginary motion, esp. of places, cp. Lat. spectare, vergere ad . . ., to look or lie towards; horfdi botninn at höfdanum, the bight of the bay looked toward the headland, Fms. i. 240, Landn. 35; also, skeiðgata liggr at læknum, leads to the brook, Isl. ii. 339; á þann arminn er vissi at leilifu, for ever and ever; at skömmu, soon, sbortly, Isl. ii. 272, v.l.

byat' simply the A. S. byût, secuit? The Icelanders still, however, keep isjanum, on that wing which looked toward the sea, Fms. viii. 115: sar bau er horft höfðu at Knúti konungi, xi. 300. B. even connected with verbs denoting motion; Gilsáreyrr gengr austan at Fljótinu. G. extends. projects to F. from the east, Hrafn. 25; hjá sundi því, er at gengr þingstöð-II. WITHOUT MOTION; denoting presence at, inni, Fms. xi. 85. near, by, at the side of, in, upon; connected with verbs like sitja, standa, vera ...; at kirkju, at church, Fms. vii. 251, K. 5. K. 16, Ld. 328, Isl. ii. 270. Sks. 36: vera at skala, at húsi, to be in, at bome, Landn. 154: at landi, Fms. i. 82; at skipi, on shipboard, Grag. i. 200, 215; at öldri, at a banquet, inter pocula; at ati, at dinner, at a feast, inter edendum, ii. 169, 170; at samförum ok samvistum, at public meetings, id.; at domi, in a court; standa (to take one's stand) nordan, sunnan, austan, vestan at domi, freq. in the proceedings at trials in lawsuits, Ni.: at bingi, present at the parliament, Grag. i. 142; at lögbergi, on the bill of laws, 17, Nj.; 2. denoting presence, partaking in; at baki e-m, at the back of. sitia at mat, to sit at meat. Fms. i. 241: vera at veizlu, brullaupi, to be at a banquet, nuptials, Nj. 51, Ld. 70: a law term, vera at vigi, to be an accessory in manslaying, Nj. 89, 100; vera at e-u simply means to be about, be busy in, Fms. iv. 237; standa at máli, to stand by one in a case, Grug. ii. 165, Nj. 214; vera at fóstri, to be fostered, Fms. i. 2; sitja at hégóma, to listen to nonsense, Ld. 322; vera at smid, to be at one's work, pord. 62: now absol., vera at, to go on with, be busy at. law term vinna eið at e-u has a double meaning: a. vinna eið at bók, at baugi, to make oath upon the book by laying the band upon it. Landi. 258, Grág., Nj.; cp. Vkv. 31, Gkv. 3. 3, Hkv. 2. 20, etc.: 'við' is now used in this sense. B. to confirm a fact (or the like) by an oath, to swear to, Grág. i. 9, 327. Y. the law phrase, nefna vátta at e-u, of summoning witnesses to a deed, fact, or the like; nefna vátta at benjum, to produce evidence, witnesses as to the wounds, Nj., Grag.; at gord, Eg. 738; at svörum, Grag. i. 19: this summoning of witnesses served in old lawsuits the same purpose as modern pleadings and depositions; every step in a suit to be lawful must be followed by such a summoning or declaration 4. used ellipt., vera at, to be about, to be busy at; kvalararnir er at vóru at pína hann, wbo were tormenting bim; þar varstu at, you were there present, Skalda 162; at varum bar, Gisl. (in a verse): as a law term 'vera at' means to be guilty, Glum. 388; variattu at bar, Eg. (in a verse); hence the ambiguity of Glum's oath, vask at bar, I was there present: var har at kona nokkur (was there busy) at binda sar manna, Fms. v. QI; hann var at ok smiðaði skot, Rd. 313; voru Varbelgir at (about) at taka af, þau lög ..., Fms. ix. 512; ek var at ok vafk, I was about weaving, xi. 49; peir höfdu verit at þrjú sumur, they had been busy at it for three summers, x. 186 (now very freq.); koma at, come in, to arrive unexpectedly; Gunnarr kom at i bvi, G. came in at that moment; hvadan komtú nú at, wbence did you come? Nj. 68, Fms. iii. 200. denoting the kingdom or residence of a king or princely person; konungr at Danmork ok Noregi, king of ..., Fms. i. 119, xi. 281; konungr, jarl, at öllum Noregi, king, earl, over all N., 1b. 3, 13, Landn. 25; konungr at Dyflinni, king of Dublin, 25; but i or yfir Englandi, Eg. 263: cp. the phrase, sitja at landi, to reside, of a king when at bome, Hkr. i. 34; at Jómi, Fms. xi. 74: used of a bishop; biskup at Holum, bisbop of Holar, 1b. 18, 19; but biskup í Skálaholti, 19: at Rómi, at Rome, Fbr. 198. in denoting a man's abode (vide p. 5, col. 1, l. 27), the prep. 'at' is used where the local name implies the notion of by the side of, and is therefore esp. applied to words denoting a river, brook, rock, mountain, grove, or the like, and in some other instances, by, at, e. g. at Hofi (a temple), Landn. 198; at Borg (a castle), 57; at Helgafelli (a mountain), Eb. constantly so; at Mosfelli, Landn, 100; at Hálsi (a bill), Fms. xi. 22; at Bjargi, Grett. 90; Hálsum, Landn. 143; at Á (river), 296, 268; at Bægisá, 212; Giljá, 332; Myrká, 211; Vatnsá, id.; pverá, Glúm. 323; at Fossi (a 'force' or waterfall), Landn. 73; at Lækjamóti (waters-meeting), 332; at Hlíðarenda (end of the lithe or bill), at Berghórshváli, Nj.; at Lundi (a grove), at Melum (sandbill), Landn. 70: the prep. 'a' is now used in most of these cases, e. g. á Á, á Hofi, Helgasclli, Felli, Hálsi, etc. particularly, and without any regard to etymology, used of the abode of kings or princes, to reside at; at Uppsölum, at Haugi, Alreksstöðum. at Hlöðum, Landn., Fms. y. konungt lét kalla at stofudyrum, the king made a call at the ball door, Eg. 88; peir kölluðu at herberginu, they called at the inn, Fms. ix. 475.

7. used ellipt. with a gen., esp. if called at the inn, Fms. ix. 475. connected with such words as gista, to be a guest, lodge, dine, sup (of festivals or the like) at one's bome; at Mardar, Nj. 4; at hans, 74; pingfesti at bess boanda, Grag. i. 152; at sin, at one's own bome, Eg. 371, K. p. K. 62; hafa náttstað at Freyju, at the abode of goddess Freyja, Eg. 603; at Ránar, at Ran's, i. e. at Ran's bouse, of drowned men who belong to the queen of the sea, Ran, Eb. 274; at hins heilaga Olafs konungs, at St. Olave's church, Fms. vi. 63: cp. ad Veneris, els Kipavos. I. at, denoting a point or period of time; at upphafi, at first, in the beginning, Ld. 104; at lyktum, at sidustu, at

lokum, at last; at lesti, at last, Lex. Poët., more freq. & lesti; at skilnaði,

at parting, at last, Band. 3; at fornu, in times of yore, formerly, Eg. 267,

D. I. i. 635; at sinni, as yet, at present; at nýju, anew, of present time; at

denoting the seasons of the year, months, weeks, the hours of the day; at Jolum, at Yule, Nj. 46; at Palmadegi, on Palm Sunday, 273; at Paskum, at Easter; at Olafsvöku, on St. Olave's eve, 29th of July, Fms.; at vetri, at the beginning of the winter, on the day when winter sets in, Grag. i. 151; at sumarmalum, at vetrnattum; at Tvimanadi, when the Double month (August) begins, Ld. 256, Grag. i. 152; at kveldi, at eventide, Eg. 3; at því meli, at that time; at eindaga, at the term, 395; at eykô, at 4 o'clock p. m., 198; at öndverðri æfi Abrahams, Ver. 11; at sinni, now at once, Fms. vi. 71; at ödruhverju, every B. where the point of time is marked by some event; now and then. at bingi, at the meeting of parliament (18th to the 24th of June), Ld. 182; at féránsdómi, at the court of execution, Grág. i. 132, 133; at binglausnum, at the close of the parliament (beginning of July), 140; at festarmálum, eðr at eiginorði, at betrotbal or nuptials, 174; at skilnaði, when they parted, Nj. 106 (above); at öllum minnum, at the general drinking of the toasts, Eg. 253; at fjöru, at the ebb; at flæðum, at floodtide, Fms. viii. 306, Orkn. 428; at hrörum, at an inquest, Grag. i. 50 (cp. ii. 141, 389); at sökum, at prosecutions, 30; at sinni, now, as yet, v. III. ellipt., or adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' of the that word. future time: 1. ellipt., komanda or the like being understood, with reference to the seasons of the year; at sumri, at vetri, at hausti, at vári, next summer, winter . . ., Isl. ii. 242; at miðju sumri, at ári, at Midsummer, next year, Fas. i. 516; at midjum vetri, Fms. iv. 2. adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr;' at ári komanda, Bárð. 177; at vári er kemr, Dipl. iii. 6. IV. used with an absolute 1. with pres. part.; at morni komanda, dat. and with a pres. part.: on the coming morrow, Fms. i. 263; at ser lifanda, se vivo, in his life time, Grág. ii. 202; at þeim sofundum, illis dormientibus, Hkr. i. 234; at öllum ásjándum, in the sight of all, Fms. x. 329; at úvitanda konungi, illo nesciente, without bis knowledge, 227; at aheyranda höfðingjanum, in the chief's bearing, 235. 2. of past time with a past part. (Lat. abl. absol.); at hræjum fundnum, on the bodies being found, Grág. ii. 87; at hadum domum ok fostu þingi, during the session, the courts being set, i. 484; at lionum sex vikum, after six weeks past, Band. 13; at sva bunu, so goru, svá komnu, svá mæltu (Lat. quibus rebus gestis, dictis, quo facto, dicto, etc.), v. those words; at ureyndu, without trial, without putting one to the test, Ld. 76; at honum ondudum, illo mortuo. ellipt. without 'at;' en bessum hlutum fram komnum, when all this has V. in some phrases with a slight temp. notion; been done, Eb. 132. at görðum gildum, the fences being strong, Ghl. 387; at vörmu spori, at once, whilst the trail is warm; at uvorum, unawares, suddenly, Nj. 95, Ld. 132; at bessu, at this cost, on that condition, Eb. 38, Nj. 55; at illum leiki, to bave a narrow escape, now við illan leik, Fms. ix. 473; at því, that granted, Grag. ii. 33: at bvi, at bessu, thereafter, thereupon, Nj. 76. 2. denoting succession, without interruption, one after another; hverr at öðrum, annarr maðr at öðrum, aðrir at öðrum; eina konu at annarri, Eg. 91, Fms. ii. 236, vi. 25, Bs. i. 22, 625. 80, H. E. i. 522. I. denoting a transforma-

O. METAPH. and in various cases: tion or change into, to, with the notion of destruction; brenna at ösku, at koldum kolum, to burn to asbes, to be quite destroyed, Fms. i. 105, Edda 3. Sturl. ii. 51: with the notion of transformation or transfiguration, in such phrases as, verda at e-u, göra e-t at e-u, to turn it into: a spell; verða at ormi, to become a snake, Fms. xi. 158; at flugdrekum, Gullb. 7; urðu þau bönd at járni, Edda 40. β. by a natural process it can often be translated by an acc. or by as; gora e-n at urdarmanni, to make bim an outlaw, Eg. 728; græða e-n at örkumlamanni, to beal bim so as to main bim for life, of bad treatment by a leech, Eb. 244: in the law terms, sár görist at ben, a wound turning into a ben, proving to be mortal, Grag., Nj.; verda at ljugvætti, to prove to be a false evidence, Grag. i. 44; verda at sætt, to turn into reconciliation, Fms. i. 13; göra e-t at reidimalum, to take offence at, Fs. 20; at nýjum tíðindum, to tell as news, Nj. 14; verða fátt at orðum, to be sparing of words, 18; kveðr (svá) at orði, to speak, utter, 10; verda at prifnadi, to get on well, Fms. vii. 196: at lidi, at skada, to be a belp or burt to one; at bana, to cause one's death, Nj. 223, Eg. 21, Grág. ii. 29: at undrum, at hlátri, to become a wonder, a laughing-stock, 623. 35, Eg. 553. II. denoting capacity, where it may be translated merely by as or for; gefa at Jólagjöf, to give for a Christmas-box, Eg. 516; at gjöf, for a present; at erid, at láni, launum, as an inberitance, a loan; at kaupum ok sölum, for buying and selling, Isl. ii. 223, Grág. i. 423; at sölum, ii. 204; at herfangi, as spoil or plunder; at sakbótum, at niðgjöldum, as a compensation, weregeld, i. 339, ii. 171, Hkr. ii. 168; taka at gislingu, to take as an bostage, Edda 15; eiga e-n at vin, at ovin, to bave one as friend or foe, illt er at eiga bræl at eingavin, 'tis ill to bave a thrall for one's bosom friend (a proverb), Nj. 77; fæða, eiga, at sonum (syni), to beget a son, Edda 8, Bs. i. 60 (but eiga at dóttur cannot be said); hafa möttul at yfirhöfn, Fms. vii. 201; verda nökkut at manni (mönnum), to turn out to be a worthy man; verda ekki at manni, to turn out a worthless person, xi. 79, 268. in such phrases as, verda at ordum, to come to words, Nj. 26; var pat at erindum, Eg. 148; hafa at veizlum, to draw veizlur (dues) from, nam at porgeiri afradskoll, Hkr. (pref.); nema kunnáttu at e-m, used of

of the very moment when anything happens, the beginning of a term; Fms. iv. 275, Eg. 647; göra e-t at álitum, to take it into consideration, III. denoting belonging to, fitting, of parts of the whole or the like; vóru at honum (viz. the sword) hjölt gullbúin, the sword was ornamented with a bilt of gold, Ld. 330; umgord at (belonging to) sverdi, Fs. 97 (Hs.) in a verse; en ef mor er eigi at landinu, if there be no turf moor belonging to the land, Grag. ii. 338; sva at eigi brotnaði nokkuð at Orminum, so that no barm bappened to the ship Worm, Fms. x. 356; hvatki er meiðir at skipinu eðr at reiðinu eðr at viðum, damage done to ..., Grág. ii. 403; lesta (to injure) hús at lásum, við cor torfi, 110; ef land hefir batnad at husum, if the land has been bettered as to its buildings, 210; cp. the phrase, gora at e-u, to repair: hamladr at höndum eðr fótum, maimed as to bands or feet, Eg. 14; heill at höndum en hrumr at fótum, sound in band, palsied in foot, Fms. vii. 12; lykill at skrá, a key belonging, fitting, to the latch; hurð at húsi; a key 'gengr at' (fits) skrá; and many other phrases. 2. denoting the part by which a thing is held or to which it belongs, by; fa, taka at ..., to grasp by ...; þú tókt við sverði hans at hjöltunum, you took it by the bilt, Fms. i. 15; draga út björninn at hlustum, to pull out the bear by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; at lotum, by the feet, Fms. viii. 363; mæla (to measure) at hrygg ok at jadri, by the edge or middle of the stuff, Grág. i. 498; kasta e-m at höfði, bead foremost, Nj. 84; kjósa e-n at fótum, by the feet alone, Edda 46; hefja frændsemi at bræðrum, eða at systkynum, to reckon kinsbip by the brother's or the sister's side, Grag. i. 28; kjósa at afli, at álitum, by strength, sight, Gs. 8, belongs rather to the following. in respect of, as regards, in regard to, as to; audigr at fe, wealthy of goods, Nj. 16, 30, 51; beztir hestar at reid, the best raceborses, 186; spekingr at viti, a man of great intellect, Ld. 124; vænn (fagr) at áliti, fair of face, Nj. 30, Bs. i. 61; kvenna vænst at ásjónu ok vitsmunum, of surpassing beauty and intellect, Ld. 122; fullkominn at hyggju, 18; um fram abra menn at vinsældum ok hardfengi, of surpassing popularity and bardibood, Eb. 30. 2. a law term, of challenging jurors, judges, or the like, on account of, by reason of; rydja (to challenge) at mægðum, guðsifjum, frændsemi, hrörum . . .; at leiðarlengd, on account of distance, Grag. i. 30, 50, Nj. (freq.) 3. in arithm, denoting proportion; at helmingi, þriðjungi, fjórðungi, tíunda hluta, cp. Lat. ex asse, quadrante, for the half, third ... part; máttr skal at magni (a proverb), might and main go together, Hkr. ii. 236; bu munt vera at því mikill frædimadr á kvæði, in the same proportion, as great, Fms. vi. 391, iii. 41; at e-s hluta, at . . . leiti, for one's part, in turn, as far as one is concerned, Grág. i. 322, Eg. 309, Fms. iii. 26 (freq.): at öðrum kosti, in the other case, otherwise (freq.) More gener., at öllu, öngu, in all (no) respects; at sumu, einhverju, nokkru, partly; at flestu, mestu, chiefly. a paraphrase of a genitive; faðir, móðir at barni (=barns); aðili at sök (= sakar a.); morðingi at barni (= barns), faðerni at barni (barns); illvirki at fé manna (cp. Lat. felo de se), niðrfall at sökum (saka), landgangr at fiskum (fiska), Fms. iv. 274, Grüg. i. 277, 416, N. G. L. i. 340, K. B. K. 112, Nj. 21.

5. the phrase 'at ser,' of bimself or in bimself, either ellipt, or by adding the participle gorr, and with the adverbs vel, illa, or the like; denoting breeding, bearing, endowments, character ...; væn kona, kurteis ok vel at sér, an accomplished, well-bred, gifted lady, Nj. 1; vitr maor ok vel at sér, a wise man and thoroughly good in feeling and bearing, 5; bú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér, 49; gert at ser, accomplished, 51; bezt at ser gort, the finest, best bred man, 39, Ld. 124; en bó er hann svá vel at sér, so generous, Nj. 77; beir höfðingjar er svá vóru vel at sér, so noble-minded, 198, Fms. i. 160: the phrase 'at sér' is now only used of knowledge, thus madr vel ad sér means clever, a man of great knowledge; illa ad sét, a blockbead. denoting relations to colour, size, value, age, and the like; hvitr, svartr, grar, raudr . . . at lit, white, swarthy, gray, red . . . of colour, Bjarn. 55, 28, Isl. ii. 213, etc.; mikill, litill, at stærð, vexti, tall, small of size, etc.; ungr, gamall, barn, at aldri, young, old, a child of age; tvitugr, þritugr ... at aldri, twenty, tbirty ... years of age (freq.): of animals; kýr at fyrsta, öðrum ... kálfi, a cow baving calved once, twice ..., Jb. 346: value, amount, currency of money, kaupa e-t at mörk, at a mark, N.G.L. i. 352; ok er eyririnn at mörk, amounts to a mark, of the value of money, Grag. i. 392; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vaðmála eyrir, amounts to a balf a mark, 500. B. metaph. of value, connected with verbs denoting to esteem, bold; meta, hafa, halda at miklu, litlu, vettugi, engu, or the like, to bold in bigh or low esteem, to care or not to care for (freq.): geta e-s at godu, illu, ongu, to mention one favourably, unfavourably, indifferently . . . (freq.), prop. in connection with. In many cases it may be translated by in; ekki er mark at draumum, there is no meaning in dreams, no beed is to be paid to dreams, Sturl. ii. 217; bragd er at þá barnið finnr, it goes too far, when even a child takes offence (a proverb); hvat er at því, what does it mean? Nj. 11; hvert þat skip er vöxtr er at, any sbip of mark, i.e. however small, Fms. V. denoting the source of a thing: 1. source of inforxi. 20. mation, to learn, perceive, get information from; Ari nam ok marga frædi at buridi, learnt as ber pupil, at ber bands, as St. Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, (just as the Scotch say to speer or ask at a person); Ari

2. of receiving. a pupil, Fms. i. 8; nema fræði at e-m, xi. 306. acquiring, buying, from; biggia e-t at e-m, to receive a thing at bis bands, Nj. 51; lif, to be pardoned, Fms. x. 173; kaupa land at e-m, to buy it from, Landn. 72, lb. 11, (now af is more freq. in this sense); geta e-t at e-m, to obtain, procure at one's bands, impetrare; beirta manna er beir megu bat geta at, who are willing to do that, Grag, i. 1: heimta e-t at e-m (now af), to call in, demand (a debt, money), 279; fala e-t at e-m (now af), to chaffer for or cheapen anything, Nj. 73; sækja e-t at e-m, to ask, seek for; sækja heilræði ok traust at e-m, 08; leiga e-t at e-m (now af), to borrow, Grag. ii. 334; eiga e-t (fé, skuld) at e-m, to be owed money by any one, i. 300: metaph. to deserve of one, Nj. 113; eiga mikit at e-m, to bave much to do with, 138; hafa veg, viroing, styrk, at, to derive bonour, power from, Fms. vi. 71, Eg. 44, Bárð. 174; gagn, to be of use, Ld. 216; mein, tálma, mischief, disadvantage, 158, 216, cp. Eg. 546; otta, awe, Nj. 68. VI. denoting conformity, according to, Lat. secundum, ex, after; at fornum sid, VI. denoting Fms. i. 112; at sogn Ara prests, as Ari relates, on his authority, 55; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, at the advice of, Isl. ii. 259, Ld. 62; at lögum, at landslögum, by the law of the land, Grag., Nj.; at likindum, in all likelibood, Ld. 272; at sköpum, in due course (poët.); at hinum sama hætti, in the very same manner, Grag. i. 90; at vanum, as was to be expected, Nj. 255; at leyfi e-s, by one's leave, Eg. 35; ülofi, Grág. ii. 215; at ósk, vilja e-s, as one likes...; at mun, id. (poët.); at sólu, bappily (following the course of the sun), Bs. i. 70, 137; at bvi sem ..., as to infer from . . . , Nj. 124: 'fara, lata, ganga at' denotes to vield, agree to, to comply with, give in, Ld. 168, Eg. 18, Fms. x. 368. phrases nearly or quite adverbial; gróa, vera græddr, at heilu, to be quite bealed, Bard. 167, Eb. 148; bita at snöggu, to bite it bare. Fms. xi. 6: at burru, till it becomes dry, Eb. 276; at endilöngu, all along, Fas. ii; vinnast at litlu, to avail little, 655 x. 14; at fullu, fully, Nj. 257, Hkr. i. 171; at visu, of a surety, surely, Ld. 40; at frjálsu, freely, 308; at liku, at somu, equally, all the same, Hom. 80, Nj. 267; at rongu, wrongly, 686 B. 2; at hofi, temperately, Lex. Poët.; at mun, at radi, at marki, to a great extent; at hringum, utterly, all round, (rare), Fms. x. 389; at einu, yet, Orkn. 358; svá at cinu, því at einu, allt at einu, yet, bowever, never-VIII. connected with comparatives of adverbs and adjectives, and strengthening the sense, as in Engl. 'the,' so much the more, all the more; 'at' heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita yor öllum, where it may be translated by so much the more to two, as I would willingly grant it to all of you; hon gret at meir, she grat (wept) the more, Eg. 483; bykir oss at líkara, all the more likely, Fms. viii. 6; bess at hardari, all the barder, Sturl. iii. 202 C; svá at hinn sé bana at nær, Grag. ii. 117; at auduara, at holpnara, the more bappy, Al. 19, Grett. 116 B; bess at meiri, Fms. v. 64; auvirðismaðr at meiri, Sturl. ii. 130; maðr at vaskari, id.; at feigri, any the more fey, Km. 22; maor at verri, all the worse, Nj. 168; ok er 'at' firr ..., at ek vil miklu heldr, cp. Lat. tantum abest ... ut, Eg. 60. β. following after a negation; eigi at síðr, no less, Nj. 160, Ld. 146; eigi ... at meiri madr, any better, Eg. 425, 489; erat hera at borgnara, any the better off for that, Fms. vii. 116; eigi at minni, no less for that, Edda (pref.) 146; eigi at minna, Ld. 216, Fms. ix. 50; ekki at verri drengr, not a bit worse for that, Ld. 42; er mér ekki son minn at bættari, bótt 216; at eigi vissi at nær, any more, Fas. iii. 74. IX. following 1. verbs, esp. those denoting, many words: a. to ask, enquire, attend, seek, e.g. spyrja at, to speer (ask) for; leita at, to seek for; gæta, geyma at, to pay attention to; huga, hyggja at; hence atspurn, to en-B. verbs denoting laughter, play, quire, abgæzla, athugi, attention, etc. joy, game, cp. the Engl. to play at ..., to laugh at ...; hlæja, brosa at e-u, to laugh, smile at it; leika (ser) at e-u, to play at; bykja gaman at, to enjoy; hæða, göra gys at ..., to make sport at ... y. verbs denoting assistance, belp; standa, veita, vinna, hjálpa at; hence atstoð, atvinna, atverk :- mode, proceeding; fara at, to proceed, hence atfor and atferli: -compliance; luta, fara at e-u, v. above: -fault; e-t er at e-u, there is some fault in it, Fms. x. 418; skorta at e-u, to fall short of, xi. 98: -care, attendance; hjúkra at, hlýja at, v. these words: -gathering, collecting; draga, reida, flytja, fá at, congerere :- engagement, arrival, etc.; sækja at, to attack; ganga at, vera at, to be about; koma at, ellipt. to arrive: göra at, to repair: lesta at, to impair (v. above); finna at, to criticise (mod.); telja at, id.: bera at, to bappen; kveða at e-m, to address one, 625. 15. (kveda at (ellipt.) now means to pronounce, and of a child to utter (read) whole syllables); falla at, of the flood-tide (ellipt.): metaph. of pains or straits surrounding one; breyngja, herða at, to press bard: of frost and cold, with regard to the seasons; friosa at, kolna at, to get really cold (Sl. 44), as it were from the cold stiffening all things: also of the seasons themselves; hausta, vetra 20, when the season really sets in; esp. the cold seasons, 'sumra at' cannot be used, yet we may say 'vára að' when the spring sets in, and the air gets mild. 8. in numberless other cases which may partly be seen below. 2. connected ellipt. with adverbs denoting motion from a place; norðan, austan, sunnan, vestan at, those from the north, east ...; utan at, innan at, from 3. with adjectives (but rarely), e.g. kærr, elskr, the outside or inside. virkr (affectionate), vandr (zealous), at e-m; v. these words.

WITH ACC.

TEMP.: Lat. post, after, upon, esp. freq. in poetry, but rare in prose writers, who use eptir; nema reisi niðr at nið (= maðr eptir mann), in succession, of erecting a monument, Hm. 71; in prose, at þat, postbac, deinde, Fms. x. 323, cp. Rm., where it occurs several times, 2, 6, 9, 14, 18. 24, 28, 30, 35; sonr á at taka arf at föður sinn, bas to take the inheritance after bis father, Grág. i. 170 new Ed.; eiga féránsdóm at e-n, Grág. i. 89; at Gamla fallinn, after the death of G., Fms. x. 382; in Edda (Gl.) 113 ought to be restored, grét ok at Oð, gulli Freyja, she grat (wept) tears of gold for ber lost busband Od. It is doubtful if it is ever used in a purely loc. sense; at land, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 211, is probably corrupt; at hönd = á hönd, Grág. (Sb.) i. 135; at mót = at móti, v. this word.

In compounds (v. below) at- or ad- answers in turn to Lat. ador in- or con-; atdrattr e. g. denotes collecting; atkoma is adventus: it may also answer to Lat. ob-, in atburdr = accidence, but might also be

compared with Lat. occurrere.

AT and ao, the mark of the infinitive [cp. Goth. du; A.S. and Engl. to: Germ. zul. Except in the case of a few verbs 'at' is always placed immediately before the infinitive, so as to be almost an inseparable part of the verb. I. it is used either. 1. as a simple mark of the infinitive, only denoting an action and independent of the subject, e. g. at ganga, at hlaupa, at vita, to go, to run, to know: or. tive sense when following such verbs as bjóða segja..., to invite, command ...; hann baud beim at ganga, at sitja, be bade, ordered them to go, sit, or the like; or as gefa and fa; gefa e-m at drekka, at eta, to give one to drink or to eat, etc. etc.

8. with the additional notion of intention, esp. when following verba cogitandi; hann ætlaði, hafði í hyggiu at fara, be bad it in bis mind to go (where 'to go' is the real object to ætlaði and hafði í hyggju). 3. answering to the Gr. Iva, denoting intention, design, in order to; hann gékk í borg at kaupa silfr, in order to buy, Nj. 280; hann sendi riddara sina með þeim at varðveita þær, 623. 45: in order to make the phrase more plain, 'svá' and 'til' are frequently added, esp. in mod. writers, 'svá at' and contr. 'svát' (the last however is rare), 'til at' and 'til bess at,' etc. II. in the earlier times the infin., as in Greek and Lat., had no such mark; and some verbs remain that cannot be followed by 'at:' these verbs are almost the same in Icel. as in Engl.: α. the auxiliary verbs vil, mun (μέλλω), skal; as in Engl. to is never used after the auxiliaries shall, will, must; ek vil ganga, I will go; ek mun fara, (as in North. E.) I mun go; ek skal göra þat. I shall do that, etc. β. the verbs kunna, mega, as in Engl. I can or may do, I dare say; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75; í öllu er prýða má góðan höfðingja, Nj. 90; vera má, it may be; vera kann bat, id.: kunnu, however, takes 'at' whenever it means to know, and esp. in common language in phrases such as, það kann að vera, but vera kann þat, γ. láta, biðja, as in Engl. to let, to bid; hann lét (bað) þá fara, tbem go. 8. þykkja, þykjast, to seem; hann þykir vera, be v. above. be let (bade) them go. is thought to be: reflex., hann pykist vera, sibi videtur: impers., mer pykir vera, mibi videtur, in all cases without 'at.' So also freq. the verbs hugsa, hyggja, ætla, halda, to think, when denoting merely the act of thinking; but if there be any notion of intention or purpose, they assume the 'at;' thus hann ætlaði, hugði, þá vera góða menn, be thought them to be, acc. c. inf.; but ætlaði at fara, meant to go, etc. . the verbs denoting to see, bear; sjá, líta, horfa á ... (videre); heyra, audire, as in Engl. I saw them come, I beard him tell, ek sá þá koma, ek heyrði hann tala. sometimes after the verbs eiga and ganga; hann gékk steikja, be went to roast, Vkv. 9; eiga, esp. when a mere periphrasis instead of skal, móður sína á maðr fyrst fram færa (better at færa), Grág. i. 232; á þann kvið einskis meta, 59; but at meta, id. l. 24; ráða, nema, göra ..., freq. in poetry, when they are used as simple auxiliary verbs, e. g. nam hann sér Högna hvetja at rúnum, Skv. 3. 43. η. hljóta and verba, when used in the sense of must (as in Engl. be must go), and when placed after the infin. of another verb; her muntu vera hljóta, Nj. 129; but hljóta at vera: fara hlýtr þú, Fms. i. 159; but þú hlýtr at fara: verða vita, ii. 146; but verða at vita: hann man verða sækja, þó verðr (=skal) maðr eptir mann lifa, Fms. viii. 19, Fas. ii. 0. in poetry, verbs with the verbal neg. 552, are exceptional cases. suffix '-at,' freq. for the case of euphony, take no mark of the infinitive, where it would be indispensable with the simple verb, vide Lex. Poet. Exceptional cases; hvárt sem hann vill 'at' verja þá sök, eða, wbatever be chooses, either, Grag. i. 64; fyrr viljum ver enga koronu at bera, en nokkut ófrelsi á oss at taka, we would rather bear no crown than ..., Fms. x. 12; the context is peculiar, and the 'at' purposely added. It may be left out ellipt.; e. g. þá er guð gefr oss finnast (=at finnast), Dipl. ii. 14; gef honum drekka (=at drekka), Pr. 470; but mostly in unclassical writers, in deeds, or the like, written hastily and in an abrupt style.

AT and ao, con. [Goth. patei = or; A. S. pāt; Engl. tbat; Germ. das; the Ormul. and Scot. at, see the quotations sub voce in Jamieson; in all South-Teutonic idioms with an initial dental: the Scandinavian idioms form an exception, having all dropped this consonant; Swed. at, Dan. at]. In Icel. the Bible translation (of the 16th century) was chiefly based upon that of Luther; the hymns and the great bulk of theol, translations of

that time were also derived from Germany; therefore the germanised form bad frequently appears in the Bible, and was often employed by theol. authors in sermons since the time of the Reformation. Jon Vidalin, the greatest modern Icel. preacher, who died in 1720, in spite of his thoroughly classical style, abounds in the use of this form; but it never took root in the language, and has never passed into the spoken dialect. After a relative or demonstr. pronoun, it freq. in mod. writers assumes the form eo, hver eo, hverir eo, hvad ed, har ed. Before the prep. hú (tu), p changes into t, and is spelt in a single word attu, which is freq. in some MS.;—now, however, pronounced addú, addeir, addid...,=ad bi..., with the soft Engl. th sound. It gener. answers to Lat. ut, or to I. that, relative to svá, to denote proportion, the relat. pron. qui. degree, so ..., that, Lat. tam, tantus, tot ..., ut; svá mikill lagamaor, at..., so great a lawyer, that..., Nj. 1; hárið svá mikit, at þat..., 2; svá kom um síðir því máli, at Sigvaldi, it came so far, that..., Fms. xi. 95, Edda 33. Rarely and unclass., ellipt. without svá; Bæringr var til seinn eptir honum, at hann . . . (= svá at), Bær. 15; hlífði honum, at hann sakaði ekki, Fas. iii. 441. II. it is used, 1. with indic, in a narrative sense, answering partly to Gr. ori, Lat. quod, ut, in such phrases as, it came to pass, bappened that ...; hat var einhverju sinni, at Höskuldr hafði vinaboð, Nj. 2; þat var á palmdrottinsdag, at Ólafr konungr gékk út um stræti, Fms. ii. 244. 2. with subj. answering to Lat. acc. with infin., to mark the relation of an object to the chief verb, e.g. vilda ek at þú rédist, I wished that you would, Nj. 57. β. or in an oblique sentence, answering to ita ut ...; ef svá kann verða at þeir láti ..., if it may be so that they might..., Fins. xi. 94. y. with a subj. denoting design, answering to Gr. wa or Lat. ut with subj., in order that; at öll veraldar bygðin viti, ut sciat totus orbis, Stj.; þeir skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, ut ne fame perirent, Nj. 265; fyrsti hlutr bókarinnar er Kristindómsbálkr, at menn skili, in order that men may understand, Ghl. p. viii. used in connection with conjunctions, 1. esp. þó, því, svá; þó at freq. contr. bótt; svát is rare and obsolete. a. þóat, þótt (North. E. 'thof'), followed by a subjunctive, though, although, Lat. etsi, quamquam (very freq.); þóat nokkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett...þá viljum vér, Fms. vi. 21: phrases as, gef þú mér þó at úverðugri, etsi indignae (dat.), Stj. MS. col. 315, are unclass., and influenced by the Latin: sometimes ellipt. without 'po,' eigi mundi hon pa meir hvata göngu sinni, at (=boat) hon hræddist bana sinn, Edda 7, Nj. 64: 'bo' and 'at' separated, svarar hann þó rétt, at hann svari svá, Grág. i. 23; þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, answering to Engl. yet—though, Lat. attamen –etsi, K. þ. K. β. því at, because, Lat. nam, quia, with indic.; því at allir vóru gerfiligir synir hans, Ld. 68; því at af íþróttum verðr maðr fróðr, Sks. 16: separated, því þegi ek, at ek undrumst, Fms. iii. 201; því er bessa getio, at bat botti, it is mentioned because ..., Ld. 68. at, so that, Lat. ut, ita ut; gratrinn kom upp, sva at eingi matti öðrum segja, Edda 37: separated, so ... tbat, svá úsvást at ..., so bad weather, 2. it is freq. used superfluously, esp. after relathat, Bs. i. 339, etc. tives; hver at = hverr, quis; því at = því, igitur; hverr at þekkr ok þægiligr mun verða, Fms. v. 159; hvern styrk at hann mundi fá, 44; ek undrumst hvé mikil ógnarraust at liggr í þér, iii. 201; því at ek mátti eigi par vera elligar, því at þar var kristni vel haldin, Fas. i. 340. 1. temp. wben, Lat. quum; jafnan er (est) mer ba verra er (quum) ek fer á braut þaðan, en þá at (quum) ek kem, Grett. 150 A; þar til at vér vitum, till we know, Fms. v. 52; þá at ek lýsta (= þá er), 2. since, because; ek færi yðr (hann), at þér cruð í wben, Nj. 233. einum hrepp allir, because of your being all of the same Rape, Grag. i. 260; eigi er kynlegt at (though) Skarphédinn sé hraustr, at þat er mælt at ..., because (since) it is a saying that ..., Nj. 64. writers it is also freq. superfluously joined to the conjunctions, ef ab = ef, si, (Lv. 45 is from a paper MS.), medan ad = medan, dum; nema ad, nisi; fyrst ad = fyrst, quoniam; eptir ad, sídan ad, postquam; hvárt ad = hvárt, Lat. an. In the law we find passages such as, ha er um er dæmt eina sök, at þá eigu þeir aptr at ganga í dóminn, Grág. i. 79; ef þing ber á hina helgu viku, at pat á eigi fyrir þeim málum at standa, 106; þat er ok, at þeir skulu reifa mál manna, 64; at þeir skulu með váttorð þá sök sækja, 65: in all these cases 'at' is either superfluous or, which is more likely, of an ellipt. nature, 'the law decrees' or 'it is decreed' being understood. The passages Sks. 551, 552, 568, 718 B, at lokit (= at ek hefi lokit), at hugleitt (=at ek hefi h.), at sent (= at ek hefi sent) are quite exceptional. AT and ao, an indecl. relat. pronoun [Ulf. patei = ο, δ άν, δστιε, δσπερ,

AT and aδ, an indecl. relat. pronoun [Ulf. patei = δs, δs άν, δστις, δσπερ, οδος, etc.; Engl. tbat, Ormul. at], with the initial letter dropped, as in the conj. at, (cp. also the Old Engl. at, which is both a conj. and a pronoun, e.g. Barbour vi. 24 in Jamieson: 'I drede that his gret wassalage, | And his travail may bring till end, | Tbat at men quhile full litil wend.' | 'His mestyr speryt quhat tithings at he saw.'—Wyntoun v. 3. 89.) In Icel. 'er' (the relat. pronoun) and 'at' are used indifferently, so that where one MS. reads 'er,' another reads 'at,' and vice versâ; this may easily be seen by looking at the MSS.; yet as a rule 'er' is much more freq. used. In mod. writers 'at' is freq. turned into 'eð,' esp. as a superfluous particle after the relative pron. hverr (hver eð, hvað eð, hverir eð, etc.), or the demonstr. sá (sá eð, þeir eð, hinir eð, etc.):—wbo, wbich, tbat, enn bezta

grip at (wbich) hafði til Íslands komið, Ld. 202; en engi mun sá at (cui) minnisamara mun vera, 242; sem blótnaut at (quae) stærst verða, Fms. iii. 214; þau tiðendi, at mér þætti verri, Nj. 64, etc. etc.

AT, n. collision (poët.); odda at, crossing of spears, crash of spears, Höfuðl. 8.

B. a fight or bait of wild animals, esp. of horses, v. hesta-at and etia.

AT, the negative verbal suffix, v. -a.

ata, u, f. an obscure word, and probably a corrupt reading; nú skýtr maðr á hval í atu ok hnekkir Guðs gáfu, N. G. L. i. 50.

ata, að, to stain, defile, smear; líkþrá Naaman skal atast á þik ok þína ætt, Stj. 618. a Kings vi. 27 (now freq.)

atall, ötul, atalt, adj. [at, n.; Ormul. attel = turpis], fierce, Lat. atrox; ötul augu, fierce, piercing eyes, Hkv. I. 3; betta fólk er atalt ok illt, Hkr. iii. 313; ötul, amatlig, fierce and loatbsome, used of a witch, Hkv. I. 38: Atli ek heiti, a. skal ek þér vera, where the poet plays on the likeness between the pr. name Atli and the adj. atall, my name is 'Savage;' savage sball I prove to thee, Hkv. Hjörv. 15. At the present day, freq. in the changed form otull, in a good sense, brisk, strenuous.

atan or ötun, f. defiling.

atatata, an onomatopoetic interj., imitating the chattering of the teeth through cold, Orkn. 326 (in a verse).

at-beini, a, m. assistance, support, Fms. vi. 66; vera i a. med e-m, to assist one, Fas. i. 265.

st-bot, f. repair (now adgjörd), Vm. 4, Dipl. ii. 13.

at-burőr, 21, m. pl. ir, [bera 21, accidere.]

1. a cbance, bap, accident; verőr sá 2., it so bappened, Nj. 54, Vúpn. 49; 21 (með) atburð, accidentally, perchance, Mart. 126, El. 5. 9, Mar. 656 ii. 16; með hverjum atburðum, bow, by wbat cbance? Róm. 287, Eluc. 12; 3líkt kalla ek 2. en eigi jartein, such tbings I call an accident but not a miracle, Sturl. ii. 54; fyrir 2. sakir hreysti hans, because of bis valour, Skálda 189, Sks. 147. 2. esp. in pl., events, matters, circumstances; dráp Bárðar ok þá atburði er þar hörðu orðit, Barð's death and the events ibat bad bappened, Eg. 222; Ólafr sagði honum alla atburði um sitt mál, O. told bim minutely bow bis matters stood, Hkr. i. 193; þær sem skýra í hverjum atburðum menn fella á sik fullkomið bann, under wbat circumstances..., H. E. i. 462.

at-búnaðr, ar, m. attention, care, especially of funeral rites; veita a. daudum mönnum, to lay out dead bodies, Eg. 34, v. l. 2. now gener. accommodation or assistance in all that regards domestic life, esp. clothing; góðr, illr a.

at-djup and atdypi, n. deep water close to sbore, Hav. 48.

at-djúpt, n. adj. id., 623. 45; superl. addjúpast, Fms. xi. 70. at-dráttr, ar, m. pl. drættir, [draga at], provisions, supplies for bousebold use; hafði hann a. at þeirra búi, be supplied their bousebold, Háv. 39; atdrættir ok útvegar, means and provisions, Fms. xi. 423; a. af fiskum, Hrafn. 22.

β. metaph. support, H. E. i. 244.

COMPD:

atdrátta-maör, m., mikill 2., a good bousekeeper, Eb. 26. at-dugnaör, m. [at-duga, to assist], assistance, Fas. ii. 296.

at-engian, f. egging on, instigation, Assistance, ras. ii. 290. at-fall, ii. [falla at], 'on-fall,' = of the flood-tide, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428.

at-fall, n. [falla at], 'on-fall,' = of the flood-tide, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428. at-fang, n. [fá at, to provide], only in pl., provisions, victuals, Bs. i. 130. Esp. used with dagr, or kveld, of the eve of great festivals, and partic. that of Yule: atfanga-dagr, pronounced affanga-, m., a. Jóla, Yule Eve, Christmas Eve, Grett. 97, 140, Fms. ii. 37, Isl. ii. 232, Orkn. 186 old Ed., where the new Ed. p. 242 reads atfangs- (in sing.), which is very rare, porol. II. atfangadags-kveld, n. Christmas Eve, Bárð. 176. atfanga-maðr, m. = atdráttamaðr, Grett. 119 A.

at-fara-, v. atför.

at-ferő, f. (neut. 655 xxxii.)

a. aggression, incursion, in a hostile sense, Fms. ix. 11, v. l.

B. more freq. in a good sense, exertion, activity, Fs. 4; vikjast eptir afterdum enna fyrri frænda þinna, to imitate tbeir good deeds, id.; afferð ok cljun, energy, Ld. 318.

v. a law term, execution; með dómrofum ok afferðum, Gþl. 183.

b. bebaviour, proceeding, conduct; hverja a. vér skulum hafa, Nj. 194, Rb. 390, Sks. 239, 655 xxxii. 2;—now freq. in the last sense.

compos: atferðar-leysi, n. idleness, inactivity, belplessness, Fær. 232, 544. 23.

atferðar-maðr, m. a skilful man, Bs. i. 639.

atfero-ligr, adj. fit or manly, Fms. viii. 53, v.l.

at-forli, n. [ferill], action, proceeding, used esp. as a law term, proceeding, procedure; med enu sama a., Grág. ii. 405: plur. skal sá slík atferli hafa öll um lýsingar sem áðr er tínt, 27, H.E. ii. 75. **B.** metbod; þá eru mörg a. jafnrétt til þess, Rb. 38. **y.** hann spuröist fyrir um a. héraðsmanna, wbat tbey were doing, Grett. 123 A. 8. gramm., a. parta (modi partium orationis) eru tólf, Skálda 185.

at-flutning, f. (now -ingr, m.), purveyance, supply, in plur, Eg. 275.

Fms. ii. 68, viii. 179.

at-fulf, asting may.

at-fundall, fault-funding to at-fundall, fault-funding to at-fylgi, n. and atfylgia, u, f. belp, backing, support, Fms. ii. 105, 5ti, at-fylgi, n. and atfylgia, u, f. belp, backing, support, Fms. ii. 105, 5ti, funda 384, Hom. 139, Fms. x. 60, v.l.

At-fundally a fault funding to at-fundally at fault funding to at-fundally at fault funding to at-fundally at fault funding to at-fundally at fault fundally at fault fault fundally at
dómr ok atför, Gþl. 361, 389 : mod. Dan. adfærd, cp. atferð, 7.

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Icel. commonly of an onslaught or armed aggression, Fms. i. 54, Nj. 92, do bomage to; with acc., af hvi skolu vér a. penna engil i beonum
93, 99, 113, Sturl. iii. 237, Ann. 1252.
                                               3. metbod = abferd, Fms. ii.
         COMPDS: atfarar-domr, m. sentence of execution for payment,
Gbl., N. G. L. i. 154.
                          atfarar-bing, n. court of execution, MS. 302,
                  atfara-laust, n. adj. quiet, with no act of violence between
172 (Norse).
two bostile parties, Eb. 244, Sturl. ii. 40.
at-ganga, u, f.

1. attack in a fight, onslaught, Fms. i. 36, Nj. 36,
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Lv. 13, Bret. 6. 2. peaceful belp, Fms. xi. 86, Nj. 99, Isl. ii. 210. COMPD: atgongu-mikill, adj. unruly, quarrelsome, aggressive, Fs. 41.
at-gangr, m. 1. fighting, combat, aggression, Isl. ii. 268, Korm.

242: injury, violence, = ágangt, Fms. vi. 239. 2. belp, co-operation, 3. now, redress, recovery of a claim. Grett. 157, 162, Vigl. 19. COMPD: atgangs-mikill, adj. = energetic, Grett. 129 A.

at-geirr, m. (false spelling amgeirr), a bill or balberd, undoubtedly a foreign weapon, rarely mentioned in the Sagas, but famous as the favourite weapon of Gunnar of Hlidarendi; mentioned besides in Sks. 392, Landn. 163, Eb. 120, Fms. iii. 100, v. 249, Fas. iii. 462, but esp. Nj. 44, 45, 84, 95, 97, 108, 114, 119: in the Nj. used generally of thrusting, but also of hewing; Högni hjó í sundr spiót skaptið með atgeirinum, en rekr atgeirinn i gegnum hann, H. bewed in sunder the spearshaft with the bill, and drives the bill through him, Nj. 119; in Landn. 163 mentioned as a javelin.

at-gengiligr, adj. acceptable, inviting, Bs. i. 372. at-gerő, atgervi, atgeyrő, v. atgörő, -görvi.

at-gezla, u, f. superintendance, care, caution, Sturl. iii. 58 (now freq.) atgörő, f.

1. plur. measures, steps taken; litlar atgörðir, small measures, Isl. ii. 355, Fs. 4; var eigi vænt til atgerða, few expedients, Grett. 124. 2. repair of a building of the fike (flow field), 2-1/21. ...

145. \[\beta \]. a surgical operation, medical belp, Bs. i. 108, 618, 644: Sturl. COMPDS: atgoroa-lauss, adj. belpless, lazy, i. 43 is a bad reading. inactive, Al. 25: neut., atgördarlaust er um e-t, no steps are taken, Fms. atgörða-maðr, m. a ready man, El. 15, Sturl. ii. 127.

atgörðar-mikill, adj. active, Nj. 56.

at-görvi, atgerfi, atgjörfi, f.; neut., Fms. x. 293 C. [görr at sér, accomplished]; endowments, accomplishments derived from good training added to natural gifts; in olden times esp. those of an athletic or physical kind; fridleik, voxt, afl, ok alla a., beauty, stature, strength, and all accomplishments whatever, Eg. 29, Fbr. 56, Fms. vi. 5, 268, i. 30, viii. 140, x. 293; at ibrottum, a. ok vinsæld, Hkr. i. 212: of spiritual qualities and character (rare in old writers), af Guðs góðgipt ok sjálfs síns a. göfgastr maðr á Íslandi, Bs. i. (Hv.) 70; at lærdómi, vitrleik ok a., 130. Páls S. COMPD: atgörvi-maör, and more freq. atgörvis-maör, m. a man of great (physical) accomplishments, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 685 (where it is used of a young promising poet), 22, Ld. 12; used of an artist, Isl. ii. 171: a. um marga hluti, man of great capacity, 191; used of a musician, Grett. 158.

at-hald, n. constraint, coercion, restraint, Fbr. 2, Fms. xi. 228. at-hjúkan (now aðhjúkrun), f. [hjúka at e-m], beed, attention, care in the most tender sense of that word, e.g. that of a mother to her sick child; attention to a sick, frozen, shipwrecked, or destitute person, Fms. viii. 444, Finnb. 234, v. l.

at-hlaup, n. onslaught, assault, Fms. viii. 35, Bjarn. 37; i einu a., in one rush in a battle, Ld. 64; veita manni a. edr sar, violence or wound, K. A. 48; tókst nú þegar a., a band to band fight, Gullh. 12.

at-hlatr, m. [hlægja at], a laugbing-stock, Fms. ii. 182.

at-hlægi, n. ridicule, mockery; með a. ok sköm, ridicule and sbame, Fms. x. 279; ef a. er vert, if it be ridicule, vi. 208; a. eðr úmannan, a laughing-stock and a wretch, Sturl. iii. 240.

at-hlægiligr, adj. ridiculous, Band. 13.

at-huga, ad, to beed, betbink oneself, pay attention to, consider; a. sik, to take beed, Sturl. iv. 75 in a mod. MS.; cp. Bs. i. 744 (now freq.)

at-hugall, adj. beedful, careful, Sturl. iii. 125, Sks. 296.

at-hugi, a, m. beed, care, attention, consideration, Hom. 52; af öllum a., carefully, Post. 656 B; hid elzta (barn) hefir ekki a. hit minsta, the eldest bairn bas no bead on bis shoulders, El. 19, Sks. 482; med a. ok áhyggju, with care and concern, Fms. x. 281. COMPDS: athuga-lauss, adj. beedless. athuga-leysi, n. beedlessness, Stj. 6, Fas. i. 245; hlýtr jafnan illt af a., 'Don't care' comes ever to a bad end (a proverb), Grett. athugaliga, adv. attentively, Sks. 360. athuga-lítill, 118 A. adj. little careful, beedless, Bs. i. 190. athuga-samliga, adv. and ligr, adj. attentively, attentive, Sks. 600, 360, 6, 472. athuga-samr, adj. beedful, attentive, Hom. 58, Fms. viii. 447. athuga-vero worthy of attention, Fms. x. 276. Athuga stand a article (mad) athuga-verör, adj.

at-hvarf, n. [hverfa at, to turn towards]: a. in the phrase, gora e-m a., to pay one compliments, pay attention to, Bs. i. 801; hann er vel við Þormóð ok görði meir at athvarfi við hann, be treated Tb. respectfully or cultivated bis friendsbip, Fbr. 119; Sighvatr görði at athvarfi um sendimenn konungs, ok spurði þá margra tíðenda, be communicated with them B. athvarf is now or paid them visits, attended to them, Hkr. ii. 214. freq. in the sense of shelter, refuge.

at-hygli, f. [athugall], beedfulness, attention; med a., Sks. 1, 445 B, 564, Fms. vi. 446, (now used as neut.)

at-hyllast, t, dep. (qs. athyglast), to lean towards, be on the side of, man.

várum, to cultivate bis friendsbip, Hom. A. M. 237.7; at a. ok sækja e-n at ámaðar orði, 655 xiii. B. 4, Bs. i. 202; ætlum vér þann yðvarn at a. er mestan görir várn sóma, take bis part, wbo ..., Fms. v. 273.

at-hæfi (not athæfi, vide Sks. B., which carefully distinguishes between æ and æ), n. conduct, behaviour; a. kristinna manna, their rites, service. Fms. ii. 37, cp. Ld. 174; í öllu sínu a., conduct, proceeding, Fms. xi. 78. viii. 253: manners, ceremonies, Sks. 301; konunga a., royal manners, Hom.: betta hefir verit a. (instinct) bessa skrimsls, Sks.: deeds, doings; skal nú þar standa fyrst um a. þeirra, Mag. 11. Now freq. in a theol. sense.

at-hæfiligr, adj. fit, fitting, due, Eg. 103, Finnb. 228.

at-höfn, f. [hafast at, to commit], conduct, behaviour, business; hvat er hann hafði frétt um a. Skota konungs, bis doings and whereabouts, Eg. 271; fengin var þeim önnur a., occupation, Fbr. 19; ganga til skripta ok segja sinar athafnir, to go to sbrift and confess bis behaviour, Fms. i. 301; i athöfnum margir, en sumir i kaupferdum, Orkn. 298; er þat ok likligt at hu fylgir har eptir hinni a., (ironically) that you will go your own foolish way, Fs. 4. COMPDS: athafnar-lauss, adj. inactive, Fms. iii. 128, 154. athafnar-leysi, n. inactivity. athainar-maör and athafna-, m. a busy enterprising man, Hkr. ii. 255, Fær. 209. In 2 bad sense, a laughing-stock; göra e-n at athafnarmanni, to make a butt of him, Sturl. i. 24, 181, this last sense seems to be peculiar to the first and second part (battr) of the Sturl., which were not written by Sturla himself, but by an unknown author.

at-kall, n. demand, call, request, solicitation, Bs. i. 735, Al. 64, Ver. 48. at-kast, n. a casting in one's teeth, a rebuke, reproach, Mag. 65. at-keri, anchor, v. akkeri.

at-kváma, and later form aðkoma or atkoma, u, f. arrival, Ld. 78. Fms. vi. 239; metaph. (eccl.) pain, visitation, Hom. 68, 121. Now used in many compds: aokomu-maor, m. a guest, etc.

at-kvæði, n. [kveða at orði]. I. a technical phrase, esp. in law; svá skal sækja at öllu um fjártökuna, sem þjófsök fyrir utan a., the proceeding is all the same with the exception of the technical terms, Grag. ii. 190; at þeim atkvæðum er Helgi hafði í stefnu við þik, the expressions used by Heigi in summoning thee, Boll. 354. B. a word, expression in general; pat er prifalt a., mannvit, sidgæði ok hæverska, Sks. 431. 303; en pó vér mælim alla þessa hluti með breiðu a., in broad, general terms, y. now used gramm. for a syllable, and in many compds such as, eins atkvæðis orð, a monosyllable; tveggja, þriggja... atkvæða..., etc., a dissyllable, etc.: 'kveða at' also means to collect the letters into syllables, used of children when they begin to spell. Old writers use atkvæði differently in a grammatical sense, viz. = pronunciation, sound, now framburðr; þeir stafir megu hafa tveggja samhljóðenda a., hverr einn, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; eins stafs a.; a. nafns hvers þeirra; þá er pat a. hans i hverju máli sem eptir lifir nafnsins (in the last passage = the name of the letter), 168. II. a decision, sentence, almost always in plur.; beið hann þinna atkvæða, Nj. 78; var því vikit til atkvæða (decision) Mardar, 207; bíða atkvæða Magnúss konungs um álög ok pyntingar, Fms. vi. 192: sing., var þat biskups a., bis decision, v. 106; hví gegnir þetta a. (sentence) jarl, rangliga dæmir þú, 656 B; þínu boði ok a., command and decisive vote, Stj. 203; af atkvæði guðanna, by their decree, Edda 9, Bret. 53. B. now a law term = vote, and in a great many compds: atkvæða-greiðsla, division; atkvæða-fjöldi, votes; a. munr, majority, etc. III. a decree of fate, a spell, charm, in 2 supernatural sense, = ákvæði; af forlögum ok a. ramra hluta, Fs. 23; konungr sagði úhægt at göra við atkvæðum, ... to resist charms (MS. akvedni, where it is uncertain whether the reading is aky- or atky-); 2. Finnunnar, the spell of the Finnish witch, 22; sva mikil a. (pl.) ok ilska fylgði þessum álögum, Fas. i. 404, iii. 239, Fms. x. 172. atkvæða-lauss, adj. [kveða at, to be important], unimportant, of no consequence, Fas. ii. 242. atkvæða-maðr, m. a man of weighty utterance, of importance, Fms. xi. 223. atkvæða-mikill, adj. of weight, note, authority, Nj. 51.

atla, ab, to 'ettle,' intend, purpose, Bret. 144; so according to the modem pronunciation of ætla, q. v.

at-laga, u, f. an attack in a sea fight, of the act of laying ships alongside; skipa til a., Fms. i. 169, iv. 103; hörð a., bard fight, xi. 133, Hkr. ii. 272, Nj. 125, Sturl. iii. 63, etc.: more rarely of an attack on land, Fms. vii. β. an advance, landing, without 244, Al. 122, Isl. ii. 83, Bret. 50. COMPDS: atlögu-flokkr, m. the name notion of fight, Fms. ix. 430. of a poem describing a battle by sea, Sturl. iii. 63. atlögu-skip, n. a ship engaged in battle, Fms. viii. 382.

at-lat, n. [lata at e-u, to comply with], compliance, Hom. 47; synda a., indulgence in sin, Greg. 31. Now, atleti, n. and atlot, n. pl. treatment gott atlæti, kindness; ill atlot, barsbness, esp. in respect to children. at-lega, u, f. shelter for sheep and cattle on the common pastures; hagbeit á vetrum ok a. fé sínu at selinu, Dipl. v. 4 (rare).

at-mæli, n. abuse, offensive language, Bs. ii. 181.

atoma, u, f. an atom, Rb. 114; a weight, subdivision of an ounce, 532.1. at-orka, u, f. energy, activity. compos: atorku-maor, m. an active atorku-semi, f. activity. atorku-samr, adj. active.

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at-ras, f. an on-rush, charge, attack, Fms. viii. 413, v. árás. at-reio, f. (milit.) a riding at, a charge of borse, Fms. vi. 417, in the description of the battle at Stamford Bridge: Hkr. iii, 162 has areid, but B. the act of riding at or over, Nj. 21; esp. some MSS. atreid, vii. 57. in the translation of French romances of tilting in tournaments, Str. (freq.) COMPD: atreidar-ass, m. a quintain pole, at which to ride a-tilt, El. 15. at-rekandi, m. pressing efforts, exernions; svá mikill a. var görr um leitina, the search was carried on so thoroughly, Band. 4 C; cp. reki. COMPD: atrennu-lykkia, u. f. a running at-renna, u, f. a slip. knot, a noose, Fms. vi. 368. at-rio, now atrioi. n. 1. = atreid, movement, in the phrase, hann hafdi allt eitt atridit, be did both things at once, in the twinkling of an 2. a gramm, term in the compd atrioseve, Grett. 95 new Ed. klauf, f. probably = ἀσύνδετον, Edda (Ht.) 124, cp. Ed. Havn, ii, 154. cp. Skálda 103; atrid would thus mean a word, sentence. It is now very freq. in the form atribi, n. in a metaph. sense, the chief point in a sentence, or a part, paragraph, and used in many compds. Atrior, m. is one of the poët, names of Odin, the wise (?). at-roor, rs, m. a rowing at, i. e. an attack made (by a ship) with oars, Fms. ii. 310, Hkr. ii. 272, etc. β. gener. rowing towards, Jb. 308. at-samr, adj. [at, n.], quarrelsome, an aπ. λεγ., Fms. iv. 205; cp. Hkr. at-sets. u. f. a royal residence; hafa a., to reside, used especially of kings, Fms. i. 23, x. 209, Hkr. i. 63, Eg. 170, Nj. 5, etc. at-setr, rs. n. id., vide konungs-atsetr. at-skiljanligr, adj. [Dan. adskellig], various, different, Karl. 206, (an unclass, word.) at-skilnaor, ar, m., in mod. Icel. = parting, separation. B. discord. Grett. 88; A, B, C, however, have áskilnaðr. at-sókn, f. [sækja at], onslaught, attack, Fms. i. 64, Nj. 100, etc. a throng of guests or visitors seeking bospitality; fong voru litil en a. mikill, Bs. i. 63 (now freq.) Y. in popular superstition, the foreboding of a guest's arrival; sleep, drowsiness, or the like, caused, as people believe, by the fylgja or 'fetch' of the guest, his sure forerunner; the Icelanders speak of a good, agreeable aðsókn, or a bad, disagreeable one; a man may 'szkja vel eðr illa að,' as he is an agreeable guest or not. Only a 'fey' man's fylgja follows after him. Vide Isl. Þjóðs. i. 354 sqq. atsóknar-maör, m. aggressor, Fs. 70. at-spurning, f. [spyrja at], 'speering' at, inquiry, in the phrase, leida atspurningum, which ought, however, to be in two words, Fb. i. 216. at-stada, u, f., now adstod, n, a standing by, backing, support, Bs. i, B. earnest request, Mar. (Fr.) at-stuoning, f. and -ingr, m. [styoja at], support, Fas. i. 24. at-súgr, m. prop. pressure [súgr] caused by crowding; now freq. in the phrase, gora a. ao e-m, to mob one. B. the phrase, bora frekan atsúg um e-t (where the metaphor is taken from boring), to deal barsbly with, pierce through to the marrow, Orkn. 144: cp. Fms. vii. 29.

at-svif, n. incident, bearing, Sks. 682.

β. medic. lipothymia, a fainting fit, swoon, Fél. ix. 185; cp. ad svifa yfir e-n, to be taken in a fit, Sturl. iii. 286. at-tú, by assimilation = at þú, that thou, freq. e.g. in the Orkn. new Ed. at-tonn, f. [at, n.], a tusk, Fas. i. 366. at-veizla, u, f. [veita at], assistance, Fms. x. 60, v.l. at-verknaör, m. work, especially in baymaking; porgunnu var ætlað nautsfoor til atverknadar, to toss and dry it, Eb. 26: now, vinna at heyi, to toss it for drying. at-vik, n. [vikja at], mostly in plur. details, particulars; in the phrases, eptir atvikum, according to the circumstances of each case, Gpl. 403; atvik sakar, the particulars of a case, Sks. 663; med atvikum, circumstantially, chapter and verse, Fas. iii. 330: in Stj. 179 it seems to mean ges-II. an onset, prob. only another way of spelling atvigi, N.G.L. ii. 65; at ek geta eigi hefnt bessa atviks er mér er gört, that I cannot get this affront avenged which has been done me, Grett. 151 A. at-vinna, u, f. means of subsistence, support, Grag. i. 294, Jb. 151, Fær. 37. Stj. 143, 291, 623. 41, 656 A, 655. 20, Clem. 56, Jb. 151, Fms. v. 239: labour, occupation, Anecd. 20, Sks. 603, (now very freq.) atvinnu-lauss, adj. without means of subsistence, Fms. ii. 97. at-vist, f. [vesa at], presence, esp. as a law term, opp. to an alibi, the act of being present at a crime: the law distinguishes between rad (plotting), tilfor (partaking), and a. (presence), Grug. ii. 37; vera i atsoku ak a., to be present and a partaker in the onslaught, Nj. 100. B. transl. of the Lat. assiduitas, 677.12. at-vigi, n. onset, onslaught, N. G. L. ii. 65, cp. i. 126, Fas. ii. 244. at-yroi, n. pl. abusive words, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 154. AUD-, adverbial prefix to a great many adjectives, adverbs, and participles, seldom to subst. nouns, [not found in Ulf.; A. S. en 8-, as in en 8medu, bumilitas, and also as a separate adj. eade, facilis; Old Engl. 'eath,' 'uneath,' for 'easy,' 'uneasy;' Hel. 00 and 00i, facilis, uno0i, difficilis], easy, opp. to tor. To this 'aud' and not to 'old' may perhaps be re-

English. Thus 'audie' in Scotch means an easy careless fellow; 'aud]

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farand, or 'auld farand,' may both mean easy going: v. the words in
                                                                         Iamieson and the Craven Glossary.
                                                                           auða, u, f. desolation, þiðr. 2.
                                                                           aud-bedinn, adi. part. [A. S. ea bede], easily persuaded to do a thing.
                                                                          with gen. of the thing, Eg. 17, 467.
                                                                           aud-bættr, adj. part. easily compensated for, Glum, (in a verse).
                                                                           auo-eggjaor, adj. part. easily egged on to do, with gen., Fms. v. 62.
                                                                           aud-fenginn, adj. part. easy to get, Fs. 62, Grett. 113 A, Mag. I, where
                                                                         it is spelt audu-; cp. toru-= tor-.
                                                                           auð-fengr. adj. id., Hým. 18; a. var lið, 655 xxviii, Fms. v. 274.
                                                                           auo-fundinn, adj. part. easy to find, in promptu, Hkr. ii. 111; neut.
                                                                          used metaph. easy to perceive, clear, Eg. 54, Ld. 194, v.l.
                                                                          auo-fyndr, adj. an older form, id., used only as neut. easily perceived.
                                                                          clear; bat var a., at ..., it could easily be seen, that ..., Ld. 194.
                                                                          auoga, ad, [Ulf. aubagian = μακαρίζειν; A.S. en δgian = beatum facere].
                                                                         to enrich, Bs. i. 320, Stj. 68; reflex., hafdi Noregr mikit audgast, N. bad
                                                                         grown very wealthy, Fms. vi. 448:-to make bappy, er alla elskar ok
                                                                          audgar. i. 281. Th. 77.
                                                                                                                               ent-gjafi.a.m -wallt gives
                                                                           aud-gengr, adj. easy to pass; stigr a., 677. 5.
                                                                           aud-ginntr, adj. part. easily cheated, credulous, Lex. Poet.
                                                                           aud-getligr, adj. easy to get, common, Fms. i. 261.
                                                                           auo-gett, n. adj. easy to get, = auofundit, Lex. Poet., Hb. 6 (1865).
                                                                           aud-gorr and later form aud-goror, adj. part. easily done, Fas. i. 74.
                                                                           auo-heyrt, n. adj. part. easily beard, clear, evident, Ld. 266.
                                                                           audigr and audugr, adj. [Ulf. aubags = uakapios, aubagei, f. = uaka-
                                                                          ρισμός; Hel. ôdag = beatus, dives; A.S. caδig, beatus, opulentus; O. H. G.
                                                                          ôtag], contracted before an initial vowel into audgan, audgir, audgum:
                                                                          uncontr. form audigan = audgan, Fms. i. 112, etc.; now used uncontracted
                                                                          throughout, audugir, audugar, etc.; rich, opulent; rikr ok a., powerful
                                                                          and opulent, Eg. 22, 83; at fe, wealthy, Fas. i. 40, Isl. ii. 323, Ni. 16, Post.
                                                                          656 C; skip mikit ok a., with a rich lading, Fms. xi. 238; a. at kvikfe,
                                                                          Ld. 96; superl. audgastr, Eg. 25, Isl. ii. 124; England er audgast at
                                                                          lausafé allra Nororlanda, Fms. xi. 203.
                                                                           AUDIT, n. part. of an obsolete verb analogous to auka ('ablaut' au-
                                                                          jó-au), [cp. Swed. öde, fatum; audna, luck; audr, opes, etc.], used
                                                                          in many phrases, and often answering to the Gr. aloa, πεπρωμένον, with dat.
                                                                          pers. and gen. of the thing; e-m er, veror, audit e-s, it falls to one's lot; ulik-
                                                                          ligt er at oss verði þeirrar hamingju a., it is unlikely that this good fortune is
                                                                          destined for us, Eg. 107; koma mun til min feigðin..., ef mér verðr þess
                                                                          a., if that be ordained for me, Nj. 103; bó at mér verði lífs a., though life
                                                                          may be granted to me, Fms. i. 47; konungt lét græða menn sína sem lífs
                                                                          var a., those whose lot it was to live, who were not mortally wounded, Eg.
                                                                          34; hafði þeim orðit sigrs a., bad won the day, Eg. 86; var þeim eigi
                                                                          erfingja a., to them was no beir granted by fate, 625. 83: with 'at' and
                                                                          an infin., mun oss eigi a. verða at fá þvilíkan, Fms. x. 339: absol., hafi
                                                                          beir gagn er a. er, let them gain the day to whom the god of battles grants
                                                                          it, xi. 66; with the addition of 'til;' ek ætla okkr litt til ástafunda a, hafa
                                                                          ordit, we bave bad bad luck in love, 310: audinn, masc. appears twice
                                                                          or thrice in poetry, audins sjár, means possessed, Skv. 3. 37: in prose in
                                                                          Al. 21 (by Bishop Brand), láta audins bída, to submit to fate, to be uncon-
                                                                          cerned; even in compar., hvárt hyggit ér manni nokkuru at auðnara
                                                                          (any more chance), at hann fái knúta bessa levsta, of the Gordian knot,
                                                                         19, at audnu, v. audna [cp. A.S. eaden, datus, concessus; Hel. ûdan, genitus, natus: cp. also jób, proles, a word perhaps of the same root.]
                                                                           aud-kendr, adi, part, easy to 'ken' or recognise, of distinguished appear-
                                                                          ance, Al. 21, Fms. i. 44.
                                                                           auð-kenni, n. (= einkenni), mark, distinction, Karl. 180.
                                                                           auð-kenniligr, adj. = auðkendr, Hrafn. 13.
                                                                           auð-kenning, f. a clear mark, sure sign, Sturl. i. 70. MS. A. M. 122 B;
                                                                          áminning suits better, so the Ed. and Brit. Mus. 11,127.
                                                                           aud-keyptr, adj. part. easily bought, cheap, Hkr. iii. 246.
                                                                           aud-kjörinn, adj. part. easily chosen, easy to decide between, Sd. 170.
                                                                           aud-kumall, adj. (now viokvæmr), very touchy, tender, sensitive; a. ok
                                                                          lasmeyrr, of a snake's belly, easy to wound, Stj. 98; öngvær (depressed)
                                                                          ok audkumul, (fem.) touchy, Bs. i. 323; a. i skapi, irritable, 353.
                                                                           auð-kvisi, v. aukvisi,
                                                                           auð-kvæðr, adj. easily talked over, easily moved, obsequious, pliable;
                                                                          eptirlátr ok a., N. G. L. ii. 400; ertú ok eigi a. (bard to move) til fylgðar,
                                                                          Grett. 122 new Ed. = aubbedinn.
                                                                           auð-kymli, f. [auðkumall], touchiness, sensitiveness; a. konunnar, a
                                                                          woman's touchiness or weakness, 623. 36.
                                                                           aud-kýfingr, m. [kúta, accumulare], poët. a beaper up of riches, d
                                                                          wealthy man, a Croesus; örr madr er a., Edda 107; in prose in Sturl. i.
                                                                          38, Al. 5; rikismenn ok a., Post. 656 C. 30.
                                                                           auð-lagðr, adj. part. wealtby, whence audlegð, Lex. Poët.
                                                                           aud-lattr, adj. part. docile, easily kept in check, Glum. 396 (in a verse).
                                                                           aud-latinn, adj. [lat, manners], of easy affable manners, Str. 36.
                                                                           auð-legð, f. easy circumstances, wealth, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 836; now freq.
                                                                           auð-ligr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).
ferred some of the compds of aud and awd in Scottish and provincial
                                                                           auð-maðr, m. a wealthy man, Fms. ii. 21, Isl. ii. 385, 125.
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auð-mjúkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. bumbly, Bs. i. 773, Grett. 207 new Ed.

ioran, devoted repentance, H. E. i. 510.

auo-munaor, adj. part. easily remembered, not to be forgotten. Fms. vi. 249, v. l.

aud-mykja, t and d, to bumble; a. sik, to bumble oneself, Bs. i. 854. aud-mykt, f. meekness, bumility, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.; now freq. in theol.

auon, f. [auor, adj.], a wilderness, desert; auon Sinai, Stj. 300. land which has no owner or is waste, uninhabited; bygoust bu margar audnir vida, many wide wastes were then peopled, Eg. 15; alla audn landsins, Fms. i. 5, viii. 33, Greg. 33: the auon was claimed as a royal domain; konungrá hér a. alla í landi, Fms. xi. 225; um þær auonir er menn vilja byggja, þá skal sá ráða er a. á, the owner of the waste, N. G. L. i. 125: different from almenningr, compascuum or common. specially a deserted farm or babitation; sá bær hét siðan á Hrappstöðum, bar er nú a., Ld. 24; liggja í a., to lie waste, 96, Grág. ii. 214, cp. 278. 3. destruction; audn borgarinnar (viz. Jerusalem), Greg. 40, Rb. 332, Ver. 43, Sd. 179 (where audnu, f.); riki mitt stendr mjök til audnar, is in a state of desolation, Fms. xi. 320, Bret. 68: insolvency, COMPDS: auonar-hus, n. deserted buts, on utter poverty, Grag. i. 62. mountains or in deserts, Grág. ii. 158. auonar-odal, n. impoverished estates, Sks. 333. auonar-sel, n. deserted shielings, Orkn. 458. auona, u, f. desolation, Sd. 179, bad reading

auona, u, f. [audit], fortune, and then, like aloa, good luck, one's good star, bappiness, (cp. heill, hamingja, gæfa, all of them feminines, good luck personified as a female guardian), in the phrase, a. ræðr, rules; audna mun bvi ráda, Fate must settle that, Nj. 46, Lv. 65; rædr a. lífi (a proverb), Orkn. 28; arka at auðnu (or perh. better dat. from auðinn), v. arka, Nj. 185, v.l.; at audnu, adv. prosperously, Sl. 25; blanda úgiptu við a., Fms. ii. 61; med audnu peirri at porkatli var lengra lifs audit, by that good fortune which destined Thorkel for a longer life, Orkn. 18 (50). Cp. the Craven word aund in the expression I's aund to'ot, 'I am ordained to it, it is my fate,' COMPDS: auonu-lauss, adj. luckless, Fas. ii. 240. auonu-leysi, n. ill fate. auonu-leysingi, a, m. a luckless man. auonu-maor, m. a lucky man, luck's favourite, Gullb. 28, Ld. 40, Fas. auonu-samliga, adv. fortunately, Finnb. 344.

auona, ao, impers. to be ordained by fate; ef honum auonaoi eigi aptr at koma, if it was not ordained by fate that be should come back, Fms. ix. 350; sem audnar, as luck decides, Fb. i. 160, Fas. iii. 601, Lv. 30: with gen., ef Guð vill at þess auðni, that it shall succeed, Bs. i. 159, v. l., þat is less correct: now freq. in a dep. form, e-m audnast, one is successful, with following infin.

aud-næmiligr, adj. [nema], easy to learn, teachable, Sks. 16.

auo-næmr, adj. easily learned, soon got by beart, Sks. 247 B; auonæm er ill Danska, bad Danish is soon learnt (a proverb); audnæmast þó hið vonda er, Pass. 22. 10.

auð-prófaðr, adj. part. easily proved, Laur. S. MS. 180. 85.

AUDB, f. [Swed. ode, fatum], fate, destiny, only used in poetry in the phrase, fá audar, to die, Isl. ii. 389 (in a verse); haga til audar, to avail towards one's bappiness, Gisl. 59 (in a verse). Audr is also a fem. pr. name.

AUDR, adj. [Ulf. aubs = ξρημος; O. H. G. odi; Hel. odi = inanis: cp. A.S. ydan and edan, vastare; Germ. öde and öden: the root is rare in A. S. and lost in Engl.]: -empty, void, desert, desolate; húsin voru aud, uninhabited, Ld. 96; koma at audu landi, of the first colonists when coming to Iceland, Landn. 316, opp. to 'koma at bygðu landi,' or 'land numið; auð búð, Eg. 727; auð borð, void of defenders, of ships that have lost their men in fight, Fms. ii. 329; aud skip (= hrodin), all the crew being slain or put to flight, Hkr. iii. 126. β. metaph., auðr at yndi, cheerless, distressed, Stj. 421; sitja audum höndum, now used of being idle: in the Ad. 22, med a. hendr means empty-banded, without gifts; so also in Stj. 437. I Sam. vi. 3, answering to 'empty' in the Engl. text.

AUDR, s, and poët. ar, m. [Goth. auds = μακαρία is suggested; it only appears in Ulf. in compds or derivatives, audags adj. beatus, audagei f. beatitudo, audagian, beare; A.S. ead, n. means opes; Hel. od = bonum, possessio: it is probably akin to odal; cp. also feudal (A.S. feob = fee), alodial]:-riches, wealth, opulence; and fjur (only in acc.), abundance, is a freq. phrase; also, auð landa ok fjár, Edda 15; oss er þar mikit af sagt aud beim, Band. 8, Fms. ii. 80, 623. 21; draga saman aud, id. proverbs, margan hefir audr apat; audrinn er valtastr vina, wealth is the ficklest of friends, Hm. 77, etc.

auð-ráðinn, adj. easily to 'read' or explain, Fas. iii. 561. β. easy to manage, v. úaudrádinu,

auð-ráðr, adj. easily guided, pliable, yielding, Bs. i. 265.

auorwoi, n. pl. means, property, wealth, Bs. i. 146, 129, 136 (where it = income), 158, 68 (where the gen. audráda = audræda), Stj. 345, Hom. 68, Fms. iv. 111; not very freq., auðæfi is a more current word.

auð-sagt, part. easily told.

auð-salr, m. treasury (poët.), Fsm. 7.

auð-sénn, part., now auðséðr (cp. however Pass. 6. 4, 7), easily seen, evident, Hrafn. 13, K. A. 214.

aud-mjúkr, adj. bumble, meek, compar, audmjúkari, Sturl. i. 45; a. Pnot easy to make shafts to all people's spear beads, i. e. to act so that all shall be pleased, cp. Hm. 127; aud-skæf (as given in the Skálda, where this line is cited) may be a better reading = not easily carved or made so as to suit everybody.

auö-skilligr, adj. easy to distinguish, understand, Skálda 167.

auo-skeor, adj. part. easily injured, Eg. 770; delicate, tender, Stj. 345. Deut. xxviii. 56, Bs. i. 353.

auð-snúit, n. part. easily turned, Hkr. ii. 271.

auo-sottligr, adj. easy to perform, an easy task, Fms. xi. 282.

auo-sottr, part. easily won, easy to win; mál a., Eg. 38, 200, in both cases of a happy suitor; a. land, land lightly won, Fms. iii. 49; audsotu til bæna, pliable, yielding, Al. 4: eigi a., not easily matched, Valla L. 205. auð-sveipr (and now also auðsveipinn, whence auðsveipni, f.), adj. pliable, yielding, now esp. used of good, obedient children, Bs.

aud-sýna, d, to shew, exhibit, Bs. i. 274; má þat vel audsýnast, to be seen, Stj. 13

auo-syniligr, adj. evident, and -liga, adv. clearly, Fms. i. 142, Stj. 14, 26. auð-sýning, f. show, exhibition, Skálda 199. transl. of Lat. demonstra-

tio; H. E. i. 517. proof, demonstration. auð-sýnn, adj. easily seen, clear; hon var síðan kölluð Delos svá sem

a., Stj. 87, 250: neut. = evident, Hom. 154, Eg. 736, Fms. i. 72.

auð-sæligr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 148.

auð-sær, adj., neut. auðsætt, fem. auðsæ, easily seen, clear, Bjarn. 63, Fms. x. 175, 655 xi. I: metaph. clear, evident, Magn. 436, 625. 174: neut. evident, Fms. i. 42, Hrafn. 13: compar. audsærri, more conspicuous, Fms. ii. 322: superl. audsæstr, Ld. 236; audsæust, Fms. iv. 321.

auð-trúa, adj. ind. credulous, Lex. Poët. (freq.)

auö-tryggi, f. ind., now auötryggni, f. credulity, Gisl. 62.

auö-tryggr, adj. credulous, Stj. 199. Grett. 130 A, Fms. viii. 447. auð-van, n. bad luck, Lex. Poët.

auo-vandr, adj. very painstaking in doing one's duties, Bs. i. 141, an άπ. λεγ.

aud-ván, f. expectancy of fortunes (poët.), Lex. Poët. auo-volda, d, to take lightly, make easy, Orkn. ch. 68.

aud-veldi, n. easiness, facility, Hom. 7. transl. of Lat. facultas; med a., as adv. easily, Fms. vii. 116, Karl. 131, 142: auovelda-verk, n. an easy task, Grett. 127 new Ed.

auð-veldliga and -velliga, adv. easily, lightly, Fms. i. 87, Stj. 99, Hkr. i. 200; taka a. á e-u, to make light of a thing, Fms. xi. 124: compar. -ligar, i. 262, Stj. 130.

auo-veldligr and -velligr, adj. easy, Stj. 8, 356. Josh. vii. 2.

auð-veldr, adj. easy, Eg. 39: superl. -veldastr, Ld. 14; metaph. compliant, Bs. i. 256, Sturl. i. etc.

aud-vinr, m. (poët.) a charitable friend [A.S. eadvine]; in the old poets freq. spelt otvin, v. Lex. Poët. B. as a pr. name Audunn; the etymology in Hkr. i. 12 is bad; and so is also the popular etymology of this word = none, fr. audr, vacuus.

auð-virðiligr, etc., v. auvirð-.

aud-vitad, n. part. easy to know, clear, evident, Ld. 78, Finnb. 232: now often adv. = clearly, to be sure.

auö-vist, n. adj. sure, certain, Karl. 181.

auð-þeystr, adj. part. easy to make flow, Stor. 2 (dub. passage).

aud-prifligr, adj. [probably = or-prifligr, fr. or- priv. and prifligr, robust, strong], feeble, weakly, Isl. ii. 456, Fb. i. 275 (of weak frame). auð-æfi qs. auðofi, n. pl. ['auðr,' opes, and 'of;' = ofa-fé, q. v.; Lat. opes], opulence, abundance, wealth, riches, in the Grag. freq. = means of subsistence, emoluments, i. 269, 277 (twice), ii. 213, cp. 1b. 16, where it means emoluments: in the proper sense wealth, Hkr. i. 13, where it means gold and treasures, Sks. 334, 442; veg ok a., power and wealth, Greg.

23; himnesk a., Joh. 21; jarðlig a., Greg. 32. Matth. vi. 19, 20; mörg a., Eluc. 53, Hom. 151, etc. aufl, interj. [a for. word; Germ. au web], woe! alas! used with dat., a.

mér, Mar. 167; acc., a. mik, 175; absol., 147; after the Reformation 'áví' and 'ó vei' occur, or 'vei' alone.

aufusa, u, f., in Norse MSS. spelt afusa, Dipl. i. 3; avusa, Str. 27, 54, Sks. 775 B; afuusa, N.G.L. i. 446. In Icel. always spelt with au, av, or ö, by changing the vowel, öfusa, aufusa, Ó. H. 155, where, however, some MSS. have aufussa, avfusa, Fms. viii. 39, 250; öfusa, Fs. 123; ofusa, 677. 3, Band. 6; öfussa, Bs. i. 481: the change of vowel is caused by the following f(v). The word is now quite obsolete, and its etymology is somewhat uncertain; it may be qs. á-fúss, or af-fúss, an 'af-' intens. and 'fúss,' willing, this last suggestion would best suit the Norse form. Its sense is thanks, gratitude, satisfaction, pleasure, and is almost exclusively used either as a supplement to 'bökk' or in such phrases as, kunna e-m au., or e-m er au. a e-u, to be pleased, gratified with; þakka með mikilli a., to tbank beartily, Str. 27; ef yðr er þar nokkur a. å, if it be any pleasure to you, Fms. ix. 495; kunna e-m au. e-s, or with 'at,' to be thankful, Fb. ii. 257, Eg. 111, O.H. 56, Fms. viii. l. c., Bs. i. 481, H.E. i. 432, Eg. 522, Sturl. iii. 125, Fær. 209, 677. 3; leggja at aud-skeptr, part. (in a proverb), Ad. 21, eigi eru a. almanna spjör, it is móti þökk ok au., O. H. 155; viljum vér au. gefa þeim góðum

mönnum, we will thank them, Fms. viii. 250; var mönnum mikil ö. á því, 🏳 Harbarðsljóð 19; (Snorri attributes it to Odin, the poem to Thor.) much pleased by it, Fs. 123; hafa í móti þökk ok ö., Band. 19 new Ed. COMPOS: sufusu-gestr, m. a welcome guest, Valla L. 217, Sturl. i. 178. aufusu-svipr, m. friendly mien; aufusu-orð, n. tbanks, Gisl. 100. sýna á sér au., Fs. 14.

au-fúss, adj. in a verse by Arnór, perhaps akin to the above, meaning

eager, Orkn. 126: vide, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. ofur.

AUGA, n., gen. pl. augna, [Lat. oculus, a dimin. of an obsolete ocus; Gr. δφθαλμός (Boeot, δκταλμός): Sanskr. aksba: the word is common to Sanskrit with the Slavonic, Greek, Roman, and Teutonic idioms: Goth. augo; Germ. auge; A. S. eage; Engl. eye; Scot. ee; Swed. oga; Dan. oje, etc. Grimm s. v. suggests a relationship to Lat. acies, acutus, etc. The letter n appears in the plur. of the mod. northern languages; the Swedes say 'ogon,' oculi, the Danes 'ojne;' with the article 'ogonen' and 'ojnene;' Old Engl. 'eyne;' Scot. 'een']:-an eye It is used in Icel. in a great many proverbs, e.g. betr sjá augu en auga, 'two eyes see better than one, i.e. it is good to yield to advice: referring to love, unir auga medan a ser, the eye is pleased whilst it can behold (viz. the object of its affection), Fas. i. 125, cp. Völs. rím. 4. 189; eigi leyna augu, ef ann kona manni, the eyes cannot bide it, if a woman love a man, i.e. they tell their own tale, Isl. ii. 251. This pretty proverb is an αν. λεγ. l.c. and is now out of use; it is no doubt taken from a poem in a drottkvætt metre, (old proverbs have alliteration, but neither rhymes nor assonance, rhyming proverbs are of a comparatively late date): medic., eigi er så heill er í augun verkir, Fbr. 75; sá drepr opt fæti (slips) er augnanna missir, Bs. i. 742; hætt er einu auganu nema vel fari, be wbo bas only one eye to lose will take care of it (comm.); husbondans auga sér bezt, the master's eye sees best; glögt er gests augat, a guest's eye is sharp; mörg eru dags augu, the day has many eyes, i. e. what is to be hidden must not be done in broad daylight, Hm. 81; náið er nef augum, the nose is near akin to the eyes (tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet), Nj. 21; opt verðr slíkt á sæ, kvað selr, var skotinn í auga, this often bappens at sea, quoth the seal, when he was shot in the eye, of one who is in a scrape, Fms. viii. 402. In many phrases, at uuna (to love) e-m sem augum í höfði sér, as one's own eye-balls, Nj. 217; þótti mer slökt it sætasta ljós augna minna, by bis death the sweetest light of my eyes was quenched, 187: hvert grætr bú nú Skarphédinn? eigi er bat segir Skarphédinn, en hitt er satt at surnar i augum, the eyes smart from smoke, 200: renna, lita augum, to seek with the eyes, to look upon: it is used in various connections, renna, lita ástaraugum, vánaraugum, vinaraugum, truaraugum, öfundaraugum, girndarauga, with eyes of love, bope, friendship, faith, envy, desire: mæna a. denotes an upward or praying look; stara, fixed; horfa, attentive; lygna, blundskaka, stupid or slow; blina, glápa, góna, vacant or silly; skima, wandering; hvessa augu, a threatening look; leida e-n a., to measure one with the eyes; gjóta, or skjóta hornauga, or skjóta a. í skjálg, to tbrow a side glance of dislike or ill-will; gjóta augum is always in a bad sense; renna, líta mostly in a good sense: gefa e-u auga, oculum adjicere alicui; hafa auga a e-u, to keep an eye on it; segja e-m e-t i augu upp, to one's face, Orkn. 454; at augum, adverb. with open eyes, Hervar. S. (in a verse), etc. As regards various movements of the eyes; ljúka upp augum, to open the eyes; láta aptr augun, to shut the eyes; draga auga i pung, to draw the eye into a purse, i. e. sbut one eye; depla augum, to blink; at drepa titlinga (Germ. augeln, blinzen), to wink, to kill tits with the suppressed glances of the eye; glódarauga, a suffusion on the eye, hyposphagma; kýrauga, proptosis; vagl á auga, a beam in the eye; skjálgr, Lat. limus; ský, albugo; tekinn til augnanna, with sunken eyes, etc., Fel. ix. 192; a. bresta, in death: hafa styrur i augum, to bave prickles in the eyes, when the eyes ache for want of sleep: vatna musum, 'to water mice,' used esp. of children weeping silently and trying to hide their tears. As to the look or expression of the eyes there are sundry metaph, phrases, e.g. hafa fékróka í augum, to bave wrinkles at the corners of the eyes, of a shrewd money getting fellow, Fms. ii. 84, cp. Orkn. 330, 188, where krókauga is a cognom.; kvenna-króka, one insinuating with the fair sex; hasa ægishjalm í augum is a metaphor of one with a piercing, commanding eye, an old mythical term for the magical power of the eye, v. Grimm's D. Mythol, under Ægishjalmr: vera mjótt á milli augnanna, the distance between the eyes being sbort, is a popular saying, denoting a close, stingy man, hence mjóeygr means close: e-m vex e-t i augu (now augum), to sbrink back from, of a thing waxing and growing before one's eyes so that one dares not face it. As to the shape, colour, etc. of the eye, vide the adj. 'eygr' or 'eygor' in its many compds. Lastly we may mention the belief, that when the water in baptism touches the eyes, the child is thereby in future life prevented from seeing ghosts or goblins, vide the words tifreskr and skygn. No spell can touch the human eye; en er hann sá augu hans (that of Loki in the shape of a bird), þá grunaði hann (the giant) at madr mundi vera, Edda 60; í þessum birni þykist hón kenna augu Bjarnar konungs sonar, Fas. i. 51, vide Isl. Þjóðs. meton. and metaph, auga is used in a great many connections: astron.; pjaza augu, the eyes of the giant Thiazi, is a constellation, probably

botan., auga = Lat. gemma, Hjalt. 38; kattarauga, cal's eye, is the flower forget-me-not. y. the spots that form the numbers on dice, 8. the bole in a millstone; kvarnarauga, Edda 79, 221, Magn. 530. Hkr. i. 121: the opening into which an axe handle is fastened, Sturl. ii. 91 : a pit full of water, Fs. 45 : nalarauga, a needle's eye : vindauga, wind's eye or window (which orig. had no glass in it), A.S. eag-dura (cye-door); also gluggi, q.v.: gleraugu, spectacles. pan of the hip joint, v. auguakarl, Fms. iii. 392: gagnaugu, temples. hassauga, the bottom of the ocean, in the popular phrase, fara út í hassauga, descendere ad tartara. n. poët. the sun is called heimsauga, dagsauga, COMPDS either with sing, auga or pl. augna; in the latter case mod. usage sometimes drops the connecting vowel a, e.g. augudapr, augn-depra, augn-fagr, etc. auga-brago (augna-), n. the twinkling of an eye, Hm. 77; a cinu a., in the twinkling of an eye, Ver. 32, Edda (pref.) 146, Sks. 559, Rb. 568: a glance, look, snart a., Fms. ii. 174; mikit a., v. 335; úsagrligt a., Fs. 43; hasa a. af e-u, to cast a look at, Fbr. 49, Fms. xi. 424: in the phrase, at hafa e-n (or verda) at augabragoi, metaph. to make sport of, to mock, deride, gaze at, Stj. auga-brun, f. the eye-brow. 627, 567, Hm. 5, 29. auga-staor. m. an eye-mark; hafa a. & c-u, to mark with the eye. auga-steinn (augna-), m. the eye-ball, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. v. 152. augna-bending, f. a warning glance, Pr. 452. augna-blik, n. mod. = augnabrago, s. augna-bólga, u, f. ophthalmia. augna-brá, f. the eye-lid, D.N. i. 216. augna-fagr and aug-fagr, adj. fair-eyed, Fas. ii. 365, Fms. v. 200. augna-fró, f. a plant, eye-bright, euphrasia, also augna-gras, Hjalt. 231. augna-fræ, n. lychnis alpina. augna-gaman, n. a sport, delight for the eyes to gaze at, Ld. 202, Bær. 17, Fsm. 5 (love, sweetheart). augna-gróm, n. (medic.) a spot in the eye; metaph., ekki a., no mere speck, of whatever can easily be seen. augna-har, n. an eye-lasb. augna-hvíta, u, f. albugo. augna-hvarmr, m. the eye-lid. na-karl, n. the pan of the hip joint; slita or slitna or auguaköllunum, augna-kast, n. a wild glance, Barl. 167. Fas. iii. 392. kláði, a, m. psoropbtbalmi. augna-krókr, n. the corner of the eye. augna-lag, n. a look, Ld. 154. augna-lok, n. 'eye-covers,' eye-lids. augna-mein, n. a disease of the eye. augna-mjörkvi, a, m. dimness of the eye, Pr. 471. augna-rao, n. expression of the eye. skot, n. a look askance, Gpl. 286, Fs. 44 (of cats). augna-slim, augna-staor, m. the socket of the eye, Magn. 532. n. glaucoma. augna-sveinn, m. a lad leading a blind man, Str. 46. augna-topt, f. the socket of the eye. u, f. bippus. augna-verkr, m. pain in the eye, Hkr. ii. 257, Bs. i. 451, Pr. 471, Bjam. 58. augnavik, n. pl. = augnakrókr. augna-bungi, a, m. beaviness of the eye, Hkr. ii. 257.

aug-dapr, adj. weak-sighted, Fms. ii. 8: augdepra, u, f. amblyopia,

Fél. ix. 191.

aug-lit, n. a face, countenance; fyrir a. alls lýds, Stj. 326; fyrir Guds a., before the face of God, Orkn. 170; i a. postulans, 623, 25, Ver. 7. Gen. vii, I ('before me'); fyrir konungs a., Sks. 283. Now much used, esp. theol. aug-ljós, n. 'eye light,' in the phrase, koma i a., to appear, Fas. i. 80. aug-ljóss, adj. clear, manifest, Fms. i. 229, Hkr. ii. 225.

aug-lýsa, t, to make known, manifest: subst. auglýsing, f.

aug-sjandi, part. seeing ocularily, Mart. 117.

aug-surr, adj. blear-eyed, Stj. 171 (of Leah): sureygr is more freq. aug-sýn, f. sight; koma i a. e-m, to appear before him, Eg. 458, 623. 12; i a. e-m, in the face of, Blas. 46.

aug-sýna, d, to sbew, Fms. v. 200.

aug-syniligr, adj. and -liga, adv. evident, visible, Ghl. 42.

AUK, adv. [cp. Goth. auk, freq. used by Ulf. as translation of Gr. γάρ; jab auk = καὶ γάρ; A.S. eâc; Engl. eke; Germ. aucb]. it originally was a noun = augmentum, but this form only remains in the adverbial phrase, at auk, to boot, besides, Bs. i. 317 (freq.): adverbially and without 'at,' besides; hundrad manna ok auk kappar hans, a bundred men and eke bis champions, Fas. i. 77; priggja marka fé, en konungr pat er auk er, the surplus, N.G.L. i. 350: cp. also such phrases as, auk bess at, besides that; auk heldr, v. heldr. also, Lat. etiam, occurs in very old prose, and in poetry; svá mun ek auk bletza þá konu es þú baðsk fyr, 655 ix. B. 2 (MS. of the 12th century), Hkr. ii. 370 (in a poem of Sighvat); this form, however, is very rare, as the word soon passed into ok, q.v. head a sentence, nearly as Lat. deinde, deinceps, the Hebrew 1, or the like; the Ormulum uses ac in the same way; in MSS. it is usually spelt ok; but it may be seen from poetic assonances that it was pronounced auk, e. g. auk und jöfri fræknum; hitt var auk at eykir, Vellekla, Hkr. i. 216: auk at járna leiki, Lex. Poët.; it is sometimes even spelt so, e.g. auk nær aptni skaltu Óðinn koma, Hm. 97, Hkr. i. 29, v.l.; it is also freq. in the Cod. Fris. of the Hkr. This use of 'auk' or 'ok' is esp. freq. in old narrative poems such as the Ynglingatal (where it occurs about thirty-five times), in the Haleygjatal (about six times), and the Vellekla (about ten times): vide ok. IV. simply for ok. and. the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux; the story is told in the Edda 47, cp. a spelt on some Runic stones, but seldom, if ever, in written documents,

AUKA, jók, jóku (mod. juku), aukit [Lat. augere; Gr. aufeiv; Ulf.] aukan; A.S. eacan or ecan; Engl. to ecbe or eke; O.H.G. aubon]; pres. ind. eyk; subj. eyki or yki, mod. jyki. A weak form (aukar, aukaði, aukat) also occurs, esp. in Norse, and (as a Norwegianism) in Icel. writers, esp. after the year 1260, e. g. aukadu, augebant, Barl. 138; aukadist, augebatur, aukadi, augebat, Barl. 180, Fms. i. 140, 184, x. 21 (MSS. aukuðu or aukaði, and some even jóku), Róm. 234; subj. aukaðist, augeretur, Fms. vii. 158 in three Icel. vellum MSS.; only one has ykist, the strong genuine form. Pres. aukar, auget, and aukast, augetur, instead of eykr, eykst, Stj. 32: part. aukat (= aukit), O. H. L. 46; aukuo, aucta, Fms. x. 236. Even Snorri in the Edda has aukadist, p. 3, both in the vellum MSS. Ob. and Kb.,—a form which is thoroughly unclassical; the poets use the strong form, and so Ari, who has jókk = jók ek, in the preface to 1b.;—so also the great bulk of the classical literature. Since the Reformation the strong form is the only one used either in speaking I. Lat. augere, to augment, increase, with acc., eykr or writing. hann þar ætt sína, Fms. iii. 82 ; jók Njáll ekki hjón sín, Nj. 59 ; hét hann peim at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33; þessi orð jóku mjök sök Adams, Šks. 542; jók nafn hans, Hom. 51, Nj. 33; var þá síðan aukuð (=aukin) veizlan, Fms. x. 236: absol., þat hálft er eykr, that balf which is over and above, Js. 75: in the phrase, aukanda ferr um e-t, a thing is increasing, Nj. 139. II. Lat. addere, to add to the whole of a thing; with the thing added in the dat., ok jókk (=jók ek) því es mér varð síðan kunnara, 1b. (pref.): impers., jók miklu við, increased greatly, Ld. 54; þá eykst enn ellefu nóttum við, eleven nights are still added, Rb. 28: followed by 'vio,' auka e-u vio e-t, to add to it, Nj. 41; 'til' is rare and unclassical, and seems almost a Danism, as 'foic til,' petta til aukist, Vm. 7: auka synd (dat.) á synd (acc.) ofan, to beap sin upon sin, Stj. 274: aukast ordum við, to come to words, speak, Eg. ch. 58, v.l. (rare); β. with acc. (a ef þú eykr orði, if thou say'st a word more, Lex. Poët. rare and unclassical Latinism), auka ný vandræði (=nýjum vandræðum) y. impers. in the phrase, aukar á, it iná hin fornu, Bs. i. 751. creases, Róm. 234. III. to surpass, exceed; pat er eykr sex aura, bå å konungr hålft þat er eykr, if it exceeds six ounces, ibe king takes balf the excess, N.G.L. i. 281, Js. § 71; en ármaðr taki þat er aukit er, what is over and above, N.G.L. i. 165. Esp. used adverbially in the part, pass, aukit, aukin, more than, above, of numbers; aukin þrjú hundrud manna, three bundred men well told, Eg. 530, Fms. ix. 524, v.l.; með aukit hundrað manna, x. 184, Ld. 196; aukin hálf vætt, Grett. 141 β. in the phrases, pat er (eigi) aukat (aukit), it is no exaggeration, Jd. verse 22, the Ed. in Fms. xi. 160 has 'arla' (a false reading); pat er aukat, O. H. L. l. c.; ordum aukid, exaggerated, Thom. 73. aukan, f. increase, K. A. 20.

auki, a, m. eke [A. S. eaca; Old Engl. and Scot. eke or eik], increase, addition; Abram tók þann auka nafns síns, Ver. 14; a. öfundar ok hatrs, Stj. 192: cp. also in the phrase, verda at moldar auka, to become dust, to die, in a verse in the Hervar. S. Fas. i. 580; cp. madr er moldu samr, man is but dust, Sl. 47; and another proverb, lauki er lítið gæft til auka, used by Sighvat (Lex. Poët.), the leek needs but little care to grow; sarsauki, pain, Mirm. 47; Danmerkr auki is a poët. name of Zealand used by Bragi, Edda I: the phrase, i miklum auka, in a buge, colossal shape, Glúm. 345 (in a verse); hence perhaps comes the popular phrase, að færast i aukana (or haukana), to exert to the utmost one's bodily strength, Glamr færðist í alla auka (of one wrestling), Grett. 114 A, (Ed. 1853 has færðist í 2. metaph. seed, germs, thou hast given me no seed, Stj. 111. Gen. xv. 2; esp. the sperm of whales, amber, Sks. 137. Y. interest of capital, N. G. L. ii. duce of the earth, Barl. 193, 200. 380; vide áauki, sársauki, sakauki, i. 187. COMPDS: auka-dagr, m. 'eke-day,' dies intercalaris, Rb. 488. auka-hlutr, m. in the phrase, at aukahlut, to boot, Hom. 129. auka-nafn, n. 'eke-name,' nickname, or additional name, Sks. 272. auka-smiði, n. a superfluous thing, a mere appendix, Fms. ii. 359. auka-tungl, n. intercalary moon, Rb. 116. auka-verk, n. by-work, Bs. i. 326. auka-vika, u, f. · eke-week, intercalary week, v. hlaupár.

auk-nafn, n. = aukanafn, 'eke-name.

auk-nefna, d, to nickname, Landn. 243.

auk-nefni, n. 'eke-name,' a nickname: a. a defamatory name, punishable with the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 146. β. in a less strong sense; hann var svartr á hár ok hörund, ok því þótti honum a. gefit er hann var Birtingr kalladr, be was swarth of bair and skin, and for that it seemed a nickname was given him when he was called 'Brighting,' Fms. vii. 157: Helgi átti kenningar nafn, ok var kallaðr hvíti; ok var þat eigi a., því at hann var vænn maðr ok vel hærðr, hvítr á hár, Helgi bad a surname (in a good sense), and was called 'White;' and that was no nickname, for be was a bandsome man and well-baired, white of bair, Fbr. 80: þú hyggr at ek muna vilja giptast einum bastarði,—eigi em ek bastaror nema at a., of William the Conqueror, Fb. iii. 464. In old times, esp. at the time of the colonisation of Iceland, such nicknames were in freq. use, as may be seen from the index in the Landnama; they gradually went out of use, but still occur now and then throughout the whole of the Saga period in Icel. down to the 14th century.

aukning, f., Old Engl. 'eeking,' increase, Stj. 100, 176, Sks. 137. au-kvisi, 2, m. [prop. auð-kvisi, from auð, easy, and kveistinn, toucby; cp. kveisa, f. ulcus, dolor]; in old writers it is spelt with au or av. and sometimes with a double k, ökkvisi, Bs. i. 497 vellum MS. A. M. 499; audkvisi, Ld. 236 C and the vellum MS. A. M. 122 A to Sturl. ii. 8; aukvisi, MS. 122 B; O. H. (Ed. 1853) reads aucvisi; it means a weakly, irritable, touchy person. Used esp. in the proverb, einn er au. ættar hverrar, cp. the Engl. there is a black sheep in every flock, Hkr. ii. 238: mun ek son minn låta heita Gizur; lítt hafa þeir aukvisar verit í Haukdæla ætt er svá hafa heitið hér til, Sturl. ii. 8, at the birth of earl Gizur. The name Gizur was a famous name in this family, Gizur hvíti, Gizur biskup, Gizur Hallsson, etc.]

AULANDI, an indecl. adj., qs. al-landi, an aπ. λεγ. in the proverb Nj. 10, illt er peim er au. er alinn. [The root is prob. al- (Lat. alius). land, cp. A.S. ellend or elland (Hel. elilendi), alienus, peregrinus; Old Engl. alyant; O. H. G. alilanta (whence N.H.G. elend, miser): there is in Icel, also a form erlendr, prob. a corruption for ellendr. This root is quite lost in the Scandin. idioms with the single exception of the proverb mentioned above, and the altered form er -.] The MSS. of the Nj. l. c. differ; some of them have á úlandi in two words, in terra mala; Johnsonius has not made out the meaning; the proper sense seems to be exul ubique infelix. In olden times peregrinus and miser were synonymous, the first in a proper, the last in a metaphorical sense: so the Lat. bostis (=bospes) passed into the sense of enemy. The spelling with ö (ölandi) ought perhaps to be preferred, although the change of vowel cannot be easily accounted for.

auli, a, m. a dunce, aulaligr adj., aula-skapr m., aulast dep., etc., do not occur, as it seems, in old writers; prop. a slug (?); cp. Ivar Aasen s. vv. aula, auling.

aum-hjartaor, adj. tender-bearted, charitable, Stj. 547, Hom. 109. aumindi, n. painful feeling from a wound or the like, Fél. ix. 192. aumingi, ja, m. a wretch, in Icel. in a compassionate sense; Guds a., 655 xxxii. 15, Bs. i. 74, Hom. 87.

aumka, ad, to bewail, to complain, esp. in the impers. phrase, a. sik, to feel compassion for, Bær. 11, Al. 10, Róm. 182, Bret. 98, Fagrsk. ch. 34; now freq. used in reflex., aumkast yfir e-t, to pity.

aumkan, f. lamentation, wailing, El. 10.

aumleikr, m. misery, Stj. 428, Bs. i. 321; now also used of the sore feeling of a wound or the like, v. aumr.

aumligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [A. S. earmlic], poorly, wretched, Grett. 161, Fms. i. 138, v. 218, Sturl. ii. 13, Bær. 4, Magn. 432, H. E. iii. 366. sum-neglur, more correctly anneglur, cp. the Engl. agnail, bangnail, or naugnail, Fél. ix. 192; the lunula unguium is in Icel. called anneglur, and so is the skin round the finger-nail, id.

AUMR, adj. [Ulf. has arms = miser; Dan. and Swed. om], seems with all its compounds to be a Scandin, word. It originally probably meant sore, aching, touchy, tender. In mod. Icel. it is sometimes used in this sense, in Dan. and Swed. only = sore, and metaph. tender. 2. metaph. poorly, miserable, unbappy; styrkstú, aumr, strengthen thyself, wretched man, Orkn. 153, Hom. 15, 16, Th. 6, 16: in a bad sense = armr, Fms. ix. 414.

aum-staddr, adj. part. in a poor, wretched state, Stj. 475. AUNGR, adj. pron., Lat. nullus, none, v. engi, enginn.

AUNGR, adj. narrow, Lat. angustus, v. öngr

aung-vit, n., medic. lipothymia, a fainting-fit, Fél. ix. 193.

AURAR, m. pl. money, aura- in compds, v. eyrir.

aur-boro, n. the second plank from the keel of a boat, Vellekla and Edda (Gl.)

aur-falr, s, m. [aurr, lutum, falr], the spike at the butt-end of a spear, Gr. σαυρωτήρ; þeir settu niðr aurfalina er þeir stóðu ok studdust við spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; síðan mældi hann grundvöll húsgörðarinnar fyrir Þórhalli með aurfalnum á spjóti sínu, ii. 230; Abner sneri spjótinu í hendi sér ok lagði aurfalnum framan í kviðinn, Stj. 497, 2 Sam. ii. 23 (in Engl. Vers. 'the hinder end of the spear'), Art. 105. mud spile. an arrow, Fb. iii. 406.

aur-gáti, a, m. [qs. ör-gáti, ör- and geta], a tit-bit, good cheer, good treatment, a rare and now obsolete word; mun ekki af sparat, at veita oss allan þann a. er til er, Fms. xi. 341; um tilföng veizlunnar, sem bezt buandi allan a., Mar. 97; af þeim örgáta sem hon hafði framast föng til, 655 xxxi. 2.

aurigr, adj., only in the contr. forms aurgan (acc.), aurgu (dat.), clayey, muddy, Vsp. 31, Ls. 48; cp. úrigr, madidus.

AURR, s, m., prop. wet clay or loam, but also in Eggert Itin. p. 682 of a sort of clay, cp. Ivar Aasen s. v. aur. In A.S. ear is bumus; in the Alvismál one of the names of the earth is aurr (kalla aur uppregin). In the Völuspa the purling water of the well of Urda is called aurr; hence the paraphrase in the Edda, pær taka hvern dag vatn í brunninum, ok með aurinn (the clay, bumus) er liggr um brunninn, ok ausa upp yfir askinn. Elsewhere used simply of mud, wet soil, aurr etr iljar en ofan kuldi, Gs. 15; auri trödd und jóa fótum, Gh. 16; ok við aur ægir hjarna, bragnings burs of blandinn vard, bis brains were mixed with the mud,

It. 16; turr ok saurr, mud and dirt, Ann. 1362; hylja auri, bumo condere, in a verse in the Korm. S.

aurriði, orriði, mod. urriði, a. m. salmo trutta, salmon-trout, Fél.
i. 11; salmo squamis argenteis, maculis nigris brunneo cinctis, pinna
petorali punctulis sex notata, Eggert Itin. p. 595: deriv. from örr, celer,
and -riði, or from aurr (?); the Norse form aure indicates a diphthong,
Ghl. 421, Edda (Gl.) compds: aurriða-bekkr, m. a 'beck' full of
trout, Bolt. aurriða-fiski, f. trout-fishing, Bolt. aurriða-net, n.
a trout-net, Gísl. 104. aurriða-vatn, n. a water stocked with trout,
Bolt.

aur-skór, m. (prop. 'mud-sboe'), a borse sboe, an $\tilde{\alpha}\pi$. $\lambda \epsilon \gamma$. in the story Fms. iii. 210, each of the shoes weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The story is a pendant to that told of king Augustus of Poland and the blacksmith.

aur-skrioa, u, f. a land slip, avalanche, Fbr. 84, Fs. 59.
aurvandils-ta (aurvanti, Ub.), f. Aurvandil's toe, probably the star

Rigel in Orion, v. Edda 59. AUSA, jós, jósu (mod. jusu), ausit; pres. ind. eyss; subj. eysi or ysi, mod. jysi (bauriret), cp. Lat. baurio, baus-it; not found in Goth. or in I. to sprinkle, with dat. of the liquid, and the object in acc. or with a prep.; pær taka hvern dag vatn í brunninum, ok ausa (viz. pvi) upp yfir askinn, ... pour it over the ash-boughs, Edda 11; ef maor eyss eldi (fire, embers), Grag. ii. 128; a. sild or netjum, to empty the nets of the herrings, Ghl. 427: a. út, to pour out, fé, Grett. 126. ausa moldu, to sprinkle with mould, bury; hlóðu þeir at grjóti ok jósu at moldu, Eg. 300; er hann höfðu moldu ausit, Bjarn. 11; salr ausinn moldu, bis chamber sprinkled with mould (poët.), Hervar. S.; ausinn B. ausa vatni is a standing phrase for a sort of baptism haugi, Yt. 26. used in the last centuries, at least, of the heathen age. The child when born was sprinkled with water and named, yet without the intervention of a priest; this rite is mentioned as early as in the Hávamál, one of the very oldest mythological didactic poems on record, where it is attributed even to Odin; ef ek skal pegn ungan verpa vatni h, if I am to throw water on a young thane, 159; Josu vatni Jarl létu heita, Jod ól Edda jósu vatni, hörvi svartan, hétu þræl, Rm. 7, 31; sá var siðr göfigra manna, at vanda menn mjök til at ausa vatni ok gefa nafn;...Sigurðr jarl jós sveininn vatni ok kallaði Hákon, Hkr. i. 118; Eiríkr ok Gunnhildr áttu son er Haraldr konungr jós vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 122; eptir um daginn jós Hákon konungr þann svein vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 135, Fms. i. 66, xi. 2; fæddi þóra sveinbarn ok var Grimr nefndr, er vatni var ausinn, Eb. 26; enn áttu þau Skallagrímr son, sá var vatni ausinn ok nafn gefit ok kallaðr Egill, Eg. 146, 147, 166, Ld. 108, Gísl. 32 (of Snorre Gode); and so in many instances from Icel., Norway, and the Orkneys, all of them of the heathen age. The Christian term is skira, q.v. 3. metaph. of scolding or abuse: hrópi ok rógi ef þú eyss á holl regin. Ls. 4; ausa sauri á e-n, to bespatter with foul language, ausask sauri á (recipr.), Bjarn. 33; a. e-m e-u í augu upp, to throw in one's face, Eg. 576; hann jós upp (poured out) þar fyrir alþýðu öllum glæpum föður síns, Mart. 80; um verka þann er hverr jós á annan, Bjarn. 42. of a horse, to kick or lash out with his hinder feet, opp. to priona, to rear up and strike with the fore feet; hestrinn tok at frysa, blasa ok ausa, Greg. 49; at merrin eysi, Sturl. ii. 40 C. III. to pump, esp. a ship, with the ship in acc.; Hallfredr jos at sínum hlut, Fs. 113, Grett. 95 A, Fbr. 173, N. G. L. i. 102: a. bat sinn, to make water, Fms. vii. 331.

ause, u, f. a ladle, ekki er sopið kálið þó í ausuna sé komit (a proverb), many a slip 'twint the cup and the lip, Grett. 132. þórð. 51.

aus-ker, n. = austr-ker, Shetl. auskerrie, a scoop, v. Jamieson Suppl. sub voce, Fs. 147.

ausli, v. auvisli. austan, adv. [A.S. eastan; Hel. ostan], from the east, Eg. 183, Eb. 4: of the direction of the wind (cp. vestan, sunnan, nordan), used with a preceding prep. á, á vestan, austan ..., blowing from west, east ..., Bs. ii. 48. **B.** fyrir a, used as a prep. with acc. east of; fyrir a, mitt haf, Grag. ch. 85, p. 142 new Ed., Nj. 36, 81, Eg. 100, Landn. 228. γ . with gen. in phrases like austan lands, a. fjarðar, cp. norðan, sunnan, COMPDS: austan-fero, f. a journey from the vestan, Hkr. iii. 201. east, Fms. vii. 128. austan-fjarðar, gen. loci, used as adverb, in the east of the firth, Hkr. ii. 295, Fms. i. 278, iv. 37. austan-gola, u, f. a light breeze from the east, Sturl. iii. 59 (Ed. austræn). kváma, u, f. arrival from the east, Fms. vi. 23. austan-maör, m. a man from the east, Old Engl. easterling, Sturl. iii. 248. austansjór, m. the east sea, nickname of a man, Fms. ix. 316. veor, rs, m. an easterly gale, Rb. 438. austan-verör, adj. eastern (cp. nordan-, sunnan-, vestan-verdr), Landn. 25, Stj. 75, A. A. 286. austan-vindr, m. an east wind, Sks. 38, cp. nordan-, vestan-, sunnan-

sustarliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. easterly, Fms. xi. 389.

austastr, superi. easternmost, v. eystri.

austfirðingr, m., csp. in pl. an eastfirtber, one from the east of Iceland, Sturl, ii. 158. compus: austfirðinga-búð, f., v. búð. austfirðinga-dómr, m. the court for the east quarter, v. dómr. austfirðinga-fjórðungr, m. the east quarter of Iceland, v. fjórðungr.

aust-firðir, m. pl. the east firths of Iceland, opp. to vestfirðir, Landn. aust-firzkr, adj. one from the east firths in Icel., Nj. 54, Lv. 57. aust-för, f. = austrför.

aust-ker, n. a scoop, bucket, v. auss-ker.

aust-kylfir, m. pl. easterlings, cp. Kylfingar, an old Russian population, Kolbiager, east of the Baltic; in a poem of Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 9. aust-lægr, adj. easterly, of the wind.

aust-maör, m., pl. austmenn, in Icel. and in the northern part of the British Islands a standing name of those who came from the Scandinavian continent, esp. Norse merchants, vide the old Irish chronicles, and the Sagas, passim. The English used 'easterling' in the same sense, and sterling is an abbreviation of the word from the coin which the 'easterlings' brought with them in trade. Eyvindr austmaör, Landn., Nj. 81, Eg. 744, 1sl. ii. 192, 128, Sturl. ii. 47, Lv. 23, Valla L. 216, Landn. 36, 290, 305, Eb. 104, 196, etc. In the Norse Gpl. 450 it is used of Swedes in Norway: austmanna-skelfir, m. 'skelper' (conqueror, terror) of the east men, a nickname, Landn. 305.

aust-marr, m. the east sea, the east Baltic (Estmere of king Alfred, Oros. Ed. Bosworth, p. 22), Yt. 18.

aust-mál, n. = austrmál, N. G. L. i. 335.

aust-mork, f. the east mark, i. e. the east, Yt. 4.

AUSTR, rs, m. [A. S. and Engl. east; Hel. ôstar; Germ. ost, osten], the east; sól í austri, Grág. ii. 224, Rb. 92, Landn. 276; ór austri, Sturl. ii. 25. 2. as adv. towards east, eastward, Nj. 151, Eg. 72, Grág. i. 96, 189. austr, rs and rar, m. [ausa], the act of drawing water in buckets, pumping; v. dæluaustr and byttuaustr, Grett. 0. 19; standa í austri, to toil bard at the pump, Fas. ii. 520, Sturl. iii. 68; til austrar, Grett. 94 B. β. the water pumped or to be pumped, bilge water, Gr. άντλος, Sturl. iii. 67, 68; skipið fullt af austri, full of bilge water, Fb. ii. 204 (Fbr.), Finnb. 234; standa í a., v. above. compp: austrs-ker, austker (N. G. L. i. 59). a scoop, pump-bucket (cp. ausker), Gþl. 424. austr-álfa, v. austrhálfa.

austr-att and -eett, f. eastern region, east; 1 austr., towards east, in eastern direction, Fms. ii. 49, x. 267, Sks. 38. 655 xiv. B. 1.

austr-biti, a, m. a cross-beam nearest the pumping-place in a ship, Fs. 153.

austr-ferð and austr-for, f. voyage to the east, esp. to Russia or the east Baltic, Fb. i. 130, Ls. 60, the last passage in a mythical sense. compps: austrfarar-knorr, m. a vessel bound for the Baltic, Fms. vii. 256. austrfarar-skip, n. id., Fms. viii. 61, Orkn. 274 old Ed., where the new Ed. 334 has útfararskip, a ship bound for the Mediterranean (better).

austr-hálfa, u, f. [Hel. ôstarbalba = oriens], often spelt -álfa by dropping the b; the east, in old writers freq. of the Austria of the peace of Verdun, A. D. 843, including the Baltic and the east of Europe; sometimes also of the true east; um Gardaríki (Russia Minor) ok víða um a. heims, Fms. i. 96; í Görðum austr ok austrhólfunni, x. 275; í a. heims eru þrjú Indialönd, A. A. 283; Licinius lagði undir sik víða a., Blas. 37; Adam ok Eva bygðu síðan í a. þar sem Hebron heitir, Ver. 5, Stj. 67, 43: now used in Icel. = Asia, Vestrhálfa = America, Suðrhálfa = Africa, Norðrhálfa = Europe, Eyjaálfa = Australia. Compds: austrhálfu-lýðr, m. people of the east, Stj. 392. Judges vi. 33. austrhálfu-pjóð, f. id., Stj. 389.

austr-kendr, adj. part. eastern, of wind, Bs. i. 388.

austrligr, adj. eastern, Stj. 336.

austr-lond, n. pl. the east, orient, the eastern part of Europe, in old writers often synonymous to Austr-hálfa, and opp. to Nordrönd, Scandinavia; Sudriönd, South Germany, etc.; Vestrlönd, the British Islands, Normandy, Bretagne, etc., Post. 656 C. 39, Fms. ii. 183, Post. 645. 102, Hkr. i. 134 in a poem of the 10th century used of Russia; cp. Brocm. 101.

austr-mál, n. (navig.), the pumping-watch, the crew being told off two and two, to hand the buckets up, one of them standing in the bilge water down below and the other on deck, vide the Fbr. 131, Grett. ch. 19; en hverr þeirra manna er síðar kemr en a. komi til hans, þá er hann sekr níu ertogum, N.G.L. i. 335 [ausmaal, bilge water, Ivar Aasen].

austr-oka, að, [austr], to lavish, squander, with dat. an άπ. λεγ. as it seems, Fas. iii. 198, 202, where a. fé sinu; cp. Gr. ἀντλέω.

austr-rīki, n. the eastern empire, esp. the east of Europe (Russia, Austria, sometimes also including Turkey of the present time); the term is often vague, and synonymous to Austrvegr, Austriand, or referring to the Germany of the year 843; (the mod, sense is = Austria); [varr viðiaðmi eignaðist allt Danaveldi, ok mikinn hluta Saxlands ok allt A., Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 45, Fms. vi. 8; Constantinopolis er æðst borga í A., Ver. 49; þeodosius inn mikli var sex vetr konungr í A., 50; Licinius hét konungr í A., Blas. 37, in these last passages = the eastern empire (of Rome); þá er ek (viz. king David) liða ok vask konungr kallaðr í A. (in the east), Niðrst. 4, cp. Baut. nos. 780, 979.

austr-rum, n. the part of a vessel's bold near the stern where the pump is, Hkr. i. 82, Stj. 57, Fbr. 158, Edda 35; an aft and fore pumping-place (eptra ok fremra austrrum) is mentioned Fms. viii. 139.

austr-trog, n. a scoop, bucket,

austr-vegr, s, m. the eastern way, east, esp. Russia, Wenden, the east Baltic; fara í Austrveg is a standing phrase for trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic, opp. to víking or vestr-víking, which only refer to expeditions to the British Islands, Normandy, Brittany, etc.; austr-víking, Landn. 221, is a false reading; hann var farmaðr mikill (Hólmgarðs-fari) ok kaupmaðr; fór opt í Austrveg (Baltic), Landn. 169, Nj. 41, Eg. 228, Fms. freq., vide vol. xii, s. v. In the Edda fara í A. is a standing phrase for the expeditions of Thor against giants. Þórr var farinn í A. at berja tröll, 26, cp. Ls. 59, where a. means the eastern region of heaven. Sometimes it is used of the east in general, Ver. 9, Rb. 412, 623. 13, Baut. no. 813. compps: austrvegs-konungar, m. pl. the three kings or Magi ('wise men') from the east, Stj. 16; a king of Russia, Fms. x. 397. austrvegs-maðr, m. an inhabitant of Austrvegir, Hkr. i. 44.

austr-ætt, v. austrátt.

aust-rœna, u, f. eastern breeze.

aust-ronn, adj. [Hel. ostroni; A. S. easterne; cp. norrænn, suðrænn], eastern, of the wind; a. gola, eastern breeze, Sturl. iii. 59; vindr, Orkn. (in a verse); viðr, timber from Norway or Scandinavia, Grág. i. 149, the Eistland tymmer of the old Scotch inventories (Jamieson, Suppl. s. v.); Austrænir menn, Norsemen in Iceland, Fms. ix. 276; as a nickname, Eb. 12, and Landn. The name denotes the inhabitants of the Scandinavian continent as opp. to the British Islands and Iceland.

aust-skota, u, f. = austrsker, Grág. ii. 171; Isl. ii. 382 spelt ausskota. au-virð and auvirði, mod. auðvirði, n. [af, off, and verð, value; the change of letter caused by the following v; a purely Icel. form, the Norse being 'afv-;' the mod. Icel. form is aud-v., as if it were to be derived from aud- and verd]: 1. a worthless wretch, a laggard, bungler; sel þú upp, auvirðit, knálegar bytturnar, Bungler! band thou up stoutly the buckets, Fbr. 131; hygg ek at eingi madr eigi jafnmikil a. at frændum sem ek, Hrafn. 11; verða at a., Bret. 163, Sturl. i. 2. a law term, damage, anything impairing the value of a thing; hann abyrgist við þeim auvirðum er þat fær af því skaða, Grág. COMPDS: auviros-maor, m. a wretch, laggard, 655, vide i. 431. Sturl. ii. 139, Fær. 74, borf. Karl. 426. auvirðs-skapr, m. naugbtiness, Gullb. 12.

au-viroast, d, to become wortbless, Eg. 103, Glúm. 377 C.

in the act. to think unworthy, disparage, Barl. 21, 57, 123, 190, Mar. 83: seldom used except in Norse writers, and consequently spelt with an 'af-i' in reflex. sense, Stj. 483.

au-viröliga, Norse afvirö-, and mod. Icel. auöviröil-, adv. despica-

bly, Sturl. iii. 220, Fs. 71.

au-wiröligr, etc., adj. wortbless, Fas. i. 87, Bret. 31, 72, Sturl. iii. 225,
Barl. 75; at skurðarskirn sé afvirðilig (indigna) Kristnum mönnum, 159.

au-wisli, and contr. ausli, and usli, a.m. etym. uncertain, ausli.

au-visli, and contr. ausli and usli, a, m.; etym. uncertain, ausli, Gpl. 385 A; usli, N.G. L. i. 246, Fms. i. 202, viii. 341, xi. 35, Edda (Gl.) In the Grag. auvisli, spelt with au or av; in the Ed. of 1829 sometimes with " where the MSS. have au: I. a law term. damages, Lat. damnum; bæta auvisla is a standing law term for to pay compensation for damages done, the amount of which was to be fixed by a jury; bæta skal hann a. á fjórtán nóttum sem búar fimm virða, Grág. i. 383, 418, ii. 229, 121, 223 (Ed. 1853), 225 (twice): hence auvislabót. In Norse law, gjalda a., Gpl. 384; ábyrgi honum garðinn ok allan ausla þann er, 385 A; beiða usla bótar, N.G.L. i. 246. II. metaph. burt, injury in general; mondi þeim þá ekki vera gjört til auvisla, Ld. 76; ok er þat þó líkast, at þú setir eigi undan öllum avvisla (thou wilt not get off unscathed), ef þú tekr eigi við, Fms. iii. 2. devastation, Fms. xi. 81: esp. by fire and sword in the alliterative phrase, eldr (fire) ok usli; fara með eld ok usla, i. 202; heldr en þar léki yfir eldr ok usli, viii. 341; þá görði á mikit regn, ok slökði þann eld vandliga, svá at menn múttu þá þegar fara yfir usla þann inn mikla (embers and ruins), xi. 35. In the Edda (Gl.) usli is recorded as one of the sixty names of fire: cp. also the mod, verb ösla, to plunge through: auvisli is now an obsolete word, usli a common word, gjöra usla, to desolate, in the metaph. sense. COMPDS: auvisla-bot and usla-bot (N. G. L. i. 246), f. a law term, compensation fixed by a jury of five, cp. above; distinction is made between a, hin meiri and hin minni, first rate or second rate compensation, Grag. ii. 344: in pl. 225: auslagiald and usla-giald, n. compensation, Gbl. 387.

AX, n. [Goth. aks, cp. Goth. asans = barvest], an ear of corn, Stj. 201, Thom. 98.

axar-, v. öx, an axe.

ax-helma, u, f. a blade of corn, ear and stem, Stj. 422, Ruth ii. 2 (Engl. Vers. 'ears of corn').

ax-korn, n. an ear of corn, Edda (Ub.) ii. 283.

axla, 20, to shoulder, Fms. iii. 228.

axlar-, v. öxl, sboulder.

axl-byror, f. a shoulder-load, Orkn. 346, Grett. 177 new Ed.

axl-hár, adj. sboulder bigb, Js. 101. axull, m., v. öxull, axis, an axle-tree.

ay, interj. dolendi, ay mér veslugri, Mar. Fr.

Á

A, a, prep., often used elliptically, or even adverbially, [Goth. ana; Engl. on; Germ. an. In the Scandinavian idioms the liquid n is absorbed. In English the same has been supposed to happen in adverbial phrases, e.g. 'along, away, abroad, afoot, again, agate, ahead, aloft, alone, askew, aside, astray, awry,' etc. It is indeed true that the Ormulum in its northern dialect freq. uses o, even in common phrases, such as 'o boke, o land, o life, o slæpe, o strande, o write, o naht, o loft, etc., v. the glossary; and we may compare on foot and afoot, on sleep (Engl. Vers. of Bible) and asleep; A. S. a-butan and on-butan (about); agen and ongean (again, against); on bæc, aback; on life, alive; on middan, amid. But it is more than likely that in the expressions quoted above, as well as in numberless others, as well in old as in modern English, the English aas well as the o- of the Ormulum and the modern Scottish and north of England o- are in reality remains of this very a pronounced as or ow, which was brought by the Scandinavian settlers into the north of England. In the struggle for supremacy between the English dialects after the Conquest, the Scandinavian form a or a won the day in many cases to the exclusion of the Anglo-Saxon on. Some of these adverbs have representatives only in the Scandinavian tongues, not in Anglo-Saxon; see below, with dat. B. II, C. VII; with acc. C. I. and VI. The prep. of denotes the surface or outside; i and or the inside; at, til, and fra, nearness measured to or from an object: á thus answers to the Gr. ewi; the Lat. in includes a and i together.]

With dat, and acc.: in the first case with the notion of remaining on a place, answering to Lat. in with abl.; in the last with the notion of

motion to the place, = Lat. in with acc.

WITH DAT. A. Loc. I. generally on, upon; a golfi, on the floor, Ni. 2; á hendi, on the band (of a ring), 48, 225; á palli, 50; á steini, 108; á vegg, 115; á sjá ok á landi, on sea and land. In some instances the distinction between a and i is loose and wavering, but in most cases common sense and usage decide; thus 'á bók' merely denotes the letters, the penmanship, 'i' the contents of a book; mod. usage, however, prefers 'i,' lesa i bók, but stafr á bók. Old writers on the other hand; á bókum Enskum, in English books, Landn. 24, but i Aldafars bók, 23 (in the book De Mensura Temporum, by Bede), cp. Grág. i. 76, where á is a false reading instead of at; á bréfi, the contents of a letter: of clothing or arms, mitr á höfði, sverð á hlið, mitre on head, sword on side, Fms. i. 266, viii. 404; hafa lykil & sér, on one's person, 655 xxvii. 22; möttull á tyglum, a mantle banging on (i. e. fastened by) laces, Fms. vii. 201: á bingi means to be present at a meeting; i pingi, to abide within a jurisdiction; á himni, á jörðu, on (Engl. in) beaven and earth, e.g. in the Lord's Prayer, but i helvíti, in bell; á Gimli, Edda (of a heavenly abode); á báti, á skipi denote crew and cargo, 'i' the timber or materials of which a ship is built, Eg. 385; vera í stafni á skipi, 177: á skógi, to be abroad in a wood (of a hunter, robber, deer); but to be situated (a house), at work (to fell timber), i skógi, 573, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 31, xi. 1, Glúm. 330, Landn. 173; á mörkinni, Fms. i. 8, but i mörk, of a farm; á firðinum means lying in a firth, of ships or islands (on the surface of the water), beer eyjar liggia á Breiðafirði, Ld. 36; but í firði, living in a district named Firth; á landi, Nj. 98, Fms. xi. 386. II. á is commonly used in connection with the pr. names or countries terminating in 'land,' Engl. in, & Englandi, İrlandi, Skotlandi, Bretlandi, Saxlandi, Vindlandi, Vinlandi, Grænalandi, İslandi, Hálogalandi, Rogalandi, Jótlandi, Frakklandi, Hjaltlandi, Jamtalandi, Hvítramannalandi, Norðrlöndum, etc., vide Landn. and the index to Fms. xii. In old writers i is here very rare, in modern authors more frequent; taste and the context in many instances decide. An Icelander would now say, speaking of the queen or king, 'á Englandi,' ruling over, but to live 'i Englandi,' or 'a Englandi;' the rule in the last case not being quite fixed.

2. in connection with other names of countries: a Mæri, Vörs, Ögðum, Fjölum, all districts of Norway, v. Landn.; á Mýrum (in Icel.), á Finnmörk, Landn., á Fjóni (2 Danish island); but í Danmörk, Svíþjóð (á Svíþjóðu is poët., Gs. 3. before Icel. farms denoting open and elevated slopes and spaces (not too high, because then 'at' must be used), such as 'staor, völlr, ból, hjalli, bakki, heimr, eyri, etc.; á Veggjum, Landn. 69; á Hólmlátri, id.: those ending in '-staðr,' á Geirmundarstöðum, Þórisstöðum, Jarðlangsstöðum..., Landn.: '-völlr,' á Möðruvöllum: á Fitjum (the farm) i Storo (the island), i Fenhring (the island) & Aski (the farm), Landn., Eg.: '-nes' sometimes takes a, sometimes i (in mod. usage always 'i'), & Nesi, Eb. 14, or i Krossnesi, 30; in the last case the notion of island, νησοι, prevails: so also, 'fjörðr,' as, þeir börðust á Vigrafirði (of a fight on the ice), Landn. 101, but orusta í Hafrsfirði, 122: with '-bær,' a is used in the sense of a farm or estate, hon sa a e-m bæ mikit hús ok fagrt, Edda 22; 'í bæ' means within doors, of the buildings: with 'Bær' as pr. name Landn. uses 'i,' 71, 160, 257, 309, 332.
4. denoting on or just above; of the sun, when the time is fixed by regarding

the sun in connection with points in the horizon, a standing phrase in Icel.; sol á gjáhamri, when the sun is on the crag of the Rift, Grág. i. 26, cp. Glúm. 387; so, brú á á, a bridge on a river, Fms. viii. 179, Hraín. 20; taka hús á e-m, to surprise one, to take the bouse over his bead, Fms. i. II. III. á is sometimes used in old writers where we should now expect an acc., esp. in the phrase, leggja sverði (or the like) á e-m, or á e-m miðjum, to stab, Eg. 216, Gisl. 106, Band. 14; þá stakk to Starkað rsprotanum á konungi, then Starkað stabbed the king with the wand, Fas. iii. 34; bita á kampi (vör), to bite the lips, as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 209, 68; taka á e-u, to touch a thing, lay bold of it, v. taka; fá á e-u, id. (poët.); leggja hendr á (better at) siðum, in wrestling, Fms. x. 331; koma á úvart á e-m, to come on one unawares, ix. 407 (rare).

ix. 407 (rare).

B. TEMP. of a particular point or period of time, at, on, in: gener. denoting during, in the course of; & nott, degi, nættpeli . . ., Bs. i. 139; or spec. adding a pron. or an adject., & næsta sumri, the next summer; á því ári, þingi, misseri, hausti, vári, sumri ..., during, in that year ..., Bs. i. 679, etc.; & prem sumrum, in the course of three summers, Grág. i. 218; á þrem várum, Fms. ii. 114; á hálfs mánaðar fresti, within balf a month's delay, Nj. 99; & tvitugs, sextugs...aldri, & barns, gamals aldri, etc., at the age of..., v. aldr. & dögum e-s, in the days of, in his reign or time, Landn. 24, Hrain. 3, Fms. ix. 229. used of a fixed recurrent period or season; á várum, sumrum, haustum, vetrum, & kveldum, every spring, summer ..., in the evenings, Eg. 711, Fms. i. 23, 25, vi. 394, Landn. 292: with the numeral adverbs, cp. Lat. ter in anno, um sinn á mánuði, ári, once a month, once a year, where the Engl. a is not the article but the preposition, Grág. i. 89. of duration; & degi, during a whole day, Fms. v. 48; & sjau nóttum, Bárð. 166; á því meli, during that time, in the meantime, Grág. i. 1V. connected with the seasons (á vetri, sumri, vári, hausti), 'à' denotes the next preceding season, the last winter, summer, autumn, Eb. 40, 238, Ld. 206: in such instances 'á' denotes the past, 'at' the future, 'i' the present; thus i vetri in old writers means this winter; & vetri, last winter; at vetri, next winter, Eb. 68 (in a verse), etc.

C. In various other relations, more or less metaphorically, on, upon, in, to, with, towards, against: I. denoting object, in respect of. against, almost periphrastically; dvelja á náðum e-s, under one's protection, Fms. i. 74; hafa metnad a e-u, to be proud of, to take pride in a 2. denoting a personal relation, in; bæta e-t á e-m, to make amends, i. e. to one personally; misgora e-t & e-m, to inflict wrong on one; hafa elsku (hatr) & e-m, to bear love (batred) to one, Fms. ix. 242; hefna sin & e-m, to take revenge on one's person, on any one; rjusa sætt & e-m, to break truce on the person of any one, to offend against bis person, Nj. 103; hafa sár á sér, 101; sjá á e-m, to read on or in one's face; sér hann á hverjum manni hvárt til þín er vel eðr illa, 106; var pat bratt audséd a hennar högum, at ..., it could soon be seen in all ber doings, that ..., Ld. 22. 3. also generally to shew signs of a thing; sýna fáleika á sér, to sbew marks of displeasure, Nj. 14, Fs. 14; taka vel, illa, litt, & e-u, to take a thing well, ill, or indifferently, id.; finna & ser, to feel in oneself; fann litt á honum, hvárt ..., it could bardly be seen in bis face, whether . . ., Eb. 42; likindi eru á, it is likely, Ld. 172; göra kost á e-u, to give a choice, chance of it, 178; eiga vald á e-u, to have power II. denoting encumbrance, duty, liability; er over . . . , Nj. 10. firmtardómsmál á þeim, to be subject to ..., Nj. 231; the phrase, hafa e-t à hendi, or vera à hendi e-m, on one's bands, of work or duty to be done; eindagi á fé, term, pay day, Grág. i. 140; ómagi (skylda, afvinna) á fé, of a burden or encumbrance, D. I. and Grag. in several passages. with a personal pronoun, sér, mér, honum . . . , denoting personal appearance, temper, character, look, or the like; vera bungr, léttr . . . á sér, to be beavy or light, either bodily or mentally; bungr a ser, corpulent, Sturl. i. 112; kátr ok léttr á sér, of a gay and light temper, Fms. x. 152; hat bragd hasdi hann a ser, be looked as if, . . . the expression of his face was as though ..., Ld., cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á sér svip, bragð, æði, sið, of one's manner or personal appearance, to bear oneself as, or the like; skjótr (seinn) á fæti, speedy (slow) of foot, Nj. 258. IV. as a periphrasis of the possessive pronoun connected with the limbs or parts of the body. In common Icel. such phrases as my bands, eyes, bead . . . are hardly ever used, but höfuð, eyru, hár, nef, munnr, hendr, fætr... á mér; so 'i' is used of the internal parts, e.g. hjarta, bein . . . i mér; the eyes are regarded as inside the body, augun i honum: also without the possessive pronoun, or as a periphrasis for a genitive, brjóstið á e-m, one's breast, Nj. 95, Edda 15; surnar i augum, it smarts in my eyes, my eyes smart, Nj. 202; kviðinn á sér, its belly, 655 xxx. 5, Fms. vi. 350; hendr á henni, ber bands, Gísl. (in a verse); í vörunum á honum, on bis lips, Band. 14; ristin á honum, bis step, Fms. viii. 141; harðr í tungu, sbarp of tongue, Hallfred (Fs. 114); kalt (heitt) á fingrum, höndum, fotum ..., cold (warm) in the fingers, bands, feet ..., i.e. with cold fingers, etc.; cp. also the phrase, verda visa (ord) á munni, of extemporising verses or speeches, freq. in the Sagas; fastr ú fótum, fast by the leg, of a bondsman, Nj. 27: of the whole body, díla fundu þeir á honum, 209. The pers. pron. is used only in solemn style (poetry, hymns, the Bible),

hví svo hryggist bú, as a translation of 'warumb betrübst du dich mein Herz?' the famous hymn by Hans Sachs; instead of the popular hiartad i mér, Sl. 43, 44: hjartað mitt is only used as a term of endearment, as by a husband to his wife, parents to their child, or the like, in a metaphorical sense; the heart proper is 'i mér,' not 'mitt.' 2. of other things, and as a periphrasis of a genitive, of a part belonging to the whole, e. g. dyrr á húsi = húsdyrr, at the bouse-doors; turn á kirkju = kirkju turn; stafn, skutr, segl, árar ... á skipi, the stem, stern, sail ... of a ship, Fms. ix. 135; blod á lauk, á tré . . ., leaves of a leek, of a tree . . ., Fas. i. 469; egg á sverði = sverðs egg; stafr á bók; kjölr á bók, and in end-V. denoting instrumentality, by, on, or a-, by less other instances. means of; afla sjár á hólmgöngum, to make money a-duelling, by means of duels, Eg. 498; a verkum sinum, to subsist on one's own work, Njard. 366: as a law term, sekjast á e-ju, to be convicted upon . . . , Grág. i. 123; sekst maðr þar á sínu eigini (a man is guilty in re sua), ef hann tekr af beim manni er heimild (possessio) hefir til, ii. 191; falla á verkum sínum, to be killed flagranti delicto, v. above; fella e-n á bragði, by a sleight in wrestling; komast undan á flótta, to escape by flight, Eg. 11; á hlaupi, by one's feet, by speed, Hkr. ii. 168; lifa a e-u, to feed on; bergja a e-u, to taste of a thing; svala ser & e-u, to quench the thirst on. subst. numerals; á þriðja tigi manna, up to thirty, i.e. from about twenty to thirty, Ld. 194; a odru hundradi skipa, from one to two bundred sail strong, Fms. x. 126; & níunda tigi, between eighty and ninety years of age, Eg. 764, v. above: used as prep., & hendi, on one's band, i. e. bound to do it, v. hönd. VII. in more or less adverbial phrases it may often be translated in Engl. by a participle and a-prefixed; á lopti, aloft; á floti, afloat; á lífi, alive; á verðgangi, a-begging; á brautu, away; á baki, a-back, bebind, past; á milli, a-tween; á laun, alone, secretly; & launungu, id.; & móti, against; & enda, at an end, gone; a huldu, bidden; fara a hæli, to go a-beel, i.e. backwards, Fms. vii. 70;—but in many cases these phrases are transl. by the Engl. partic. with a, which is then perh. a mere prefix, not a prep., a flugi, a-flying in the air, Nj. 79; vera á gangi, a-going; á ferli, to be about; á leiki, a-playing, Fms. i. 78; á sundi, a-swimming, ii. 27; á verði, a-watching, x. 201; á hrakningi, a-wandering; á reiki, a-wavering; á skjálfi, a-sbivering; á-hleri, a-listening; á tali, a-talking, Ísl. ii. 200; á hlaupi, a-running, Hkr. ii. 268; á verki, a-working; á veiðum, a-bunting; á fiski, a-fishing; & beit, grazing: and as a law term it even means in flagranti, N. G. L. i. 348.

VIII. used absolutely without a case in refer-N. G. L. i. 348. ence to the air or the weather, where 'a' is almost redundant; boka var á mikil, a thick fog came on, Nj. 267; niðamyrkr var á, pitch darkness came on, Eg. 210; allhvast á norðan, a very strong breeze from the north, Fms. ix. 20; bá var á norðrænt, a north wind came on, 42, Ld. 56; hvaðan sem á er, from whatever point the wind is; var á hríð vedrs, a snow storm came on, Nj. 282; görði á regn, rain came on, Fms. vi. 394, xi. 35, Ld. 156. WITH ACC.

A. Loc. I. denoting simple direction towards, esp. connected with verbs of motion, going, or the like; hann gékk á bergsnös, Eg. 389; á hamar, Fas. ii. 517. 2. in phrases denoting direction; liggja á útborða, lying on the outside of the ship, Eg. 354; á annat borð skipinu, Fms. vii. 260; á bæði borð, on both sides of the ship, Nj. 124, Ld. 56; á tvær hliðar, on both sides, Fms. v. 73, Ísl. ii. 159; á hlið, sidewards; út á hlið, Nj. 262, Edda 44; á aðra hönd henni, Nj. 50, Ld. 46; höggva á tvær hendr, to bew or strike right and left, Isl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384, Fms. viii. 363, x. 383. 8. upp á, upon; hann tók augu pjaza ok kastaði upp á himin, Edda 47: with verbs denoting to look, see, horfa, sjá, líta, etc.; hann rak skygnur á land, be cast glances towards the land, Ld. 154. II. denoting direction with or without the idea of arriving: 1. with verbs denoting to aim at; of a blow or thrust, stefna ú fótinn, Nj. 84; spjótið stefuir ú hann miðjan, 205: of the wind, gékk vedrit á vestr, the wind veered to west, Fms. ix. 28; sigla á haf, to stand out to sea, Hkr. i. 146, Fms. i. 39: with 'út' added, Eg. 390, Fms. x. 349. 2. conveying the notion of arriving, or the intervening space being traversed; spjótið kom á miðjan skjöldinn, Eg. 379, Nj. 96, 97; langt upp á land, far up inland, Hkr. i. 146: to reach, taka ofan á belti, of the long locks of a woman, to reach down to the belt, Nj. 2; ofan á bringu, 48; á bá ofan, 91. out reference to the space traversed, connected with verbs denoting to go, turn, come, ride, sail, throw, or the like, motion of every kind; hann kastar honum á völlinn, be flings bim down, Nj. 91; hlaupa á skip sitt, to leap on board bis ship, 43; & hest, to mount quickly, Edda 75; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann gengr á sáðland sitt, be walks on to bis fields, 82: on, upon, komast a fætr, to get upon one's legs, 92; ganga á land, to go a-sbore, Fms. i. 40; ganga á þing, vii. 242, Grág. (often); á skóg, á merkr ok skóga, into a wood, Fb. i. 134, 257, Fms. xi. 118, Eg. 577, Nj. 130; fara & Finnmörk, to go travelling in Finmark, Fms. i. 8; koma, fara á bæ, to arrive at the farm-bouse; koma á veginn, Eg. 578; stíga á bát, skip, to go on board, 158; hann gékk upp á borg, be went up to the burg (castle), 717; en er beir komu á loptriðið, 236;

reka austr á haf, to drift eastwards on the sea, x. 145; ríða ofan á, to IV. in some cases the acc. is used ride down or over, Nj. 82. where the dat. would be used, esp. with verbs denoting to see or bear, in such phrases as, þeir sá boða mikinn inn á fjörðinn, they saw great breakers away up in the bight of the firth, the acc. being due perhaps to a motion or direction of the eye or ear towards the object, Nj. 124; sá þeir fólkit á land, they saw the people in the direction of land, Fas. ii. 517: in phrases denoting to be placed, to sit, to be seated, the seat or bench is freq. in the acc, where the dat, would now be used; konungr var bar & land upp, the king was then up the country, the spectator or narrator is conceived as looking from the shore or sea-side, Nj. 46; sitja á miðjan bekk, to be seated on the middle bench, 50; skyldi konungs sæti vera & þann bekk...annat öndvegi var á hinn úæðra pall; hann setti konungs hásæti á miðjan þverpall, Fms. vi. 439, 440, cp. Fagrsk. l. c., Sturl. iii. 182; eru viða fjallbygðir upp á morkina, in the mark or forest, Eg. 58; var þar mörk mikil á land upp, 229; mannsafnaðr er á land upp (viewed from the sea), Ld. 76; stóll var settr á mótið, Fas. i. 58; beiða V. denoting parts fars & skip, to beg a passage, Grág. i. 90. of the body; bita e-n a barka, to bite one in the throat, Isl. ii. 447; skera á háls, to cut the throat of any one, Nj. 156; brjóta e-n á háls, to break any one's neck; brjóta e-n á bak, to break any one's back, Fms. vii. 119; kalinn & kné, frozen to the knees with cold, Hm. 3. denoting round; láta reipi á háls hesti, round bis borse's neck, 623. 33; leggja sodul á hest, Nj. 83; and ellipt., leggja á, to saddle; breiða feld á hofud sér, to wrap a cloak over bis bead, 164; reyta á sik mosa, to gather moss to cover oneself with, 267; spenna hring a hond, a fingr, VII. denoting a burden; stela mat á tvá hesta, Eg. 300. hey á fimtán hesta, i. e. a two, a fifteen borse load, Nj. 74: metaph., kjosa feigo a menn, to choose death upon them, i. c. doom them to death, Edda 22.

B. TEMP. I. of a period of time, at, to; & morgun, tomorrow (i morgun now means the past morning, the morning of to-day), II. if connected with the word day, 'a' is now used Isl. ii. 333. before a fixed or marked day, a day of the week, a feast day, or the like; á Laugardag, á Sunnudag..., on Saturday, Sunday, the Old Engl. a-Sunday, a-Monday, etc.; & Jóladaginn, Páskadaginn, on Yule and Easter-day; but in old writers more often used ellipt. Sunnudaginn, Jóladaginn... by dropping the prep. ' á,' Fms. viii. 397, Grág. i. 18. III. connected with 'dagr' with the definite article suffixed, 'a' denotes a fixed, recurring period or season, in; & daginn, during the day-time, every day in turn, IV. connected with 'evening, morning, the Grett. of A. seasons,' with the article; & kveldit, every evening, Ld. 14; & sumarit, every summer, Vd. 128, where the new Ed. Fs. 51 reads sumrum; a haust, every autumn, Eg. 741 (perh. a misprint instead of á haustin or á haustum); à vetrinn, in the winter time, 710; à varit, every spring, Ghl. 347; the sing., however, is very rare in such cases, the old as well as mod. usage presers the plur.; á nætrnar, by night, Nj. 210; á várin, Eg. 710; á sumrin, haustin, á morgnana, in the morning (á morgin, sing., means tomorrow); á kveldin, in the evening, only 'dagr' is used in sing., v. above (á daginn, not á dagana); but elliptically and by dropping the article, Icelanders say, kveld og morgna, nótt og dag, vetr sumar vor og haust, in the same sense as those above mentioned. ing duration, the article is dropped in the negative phrase, aldri á sinn dag, never during one's life; aldri á mína daga, never in my life, Bjarn. 8, where a possess. pron. is put between noun and prep., but this phrase is very rare. Such phrases as, á þann dag, that day, and á þenna dag, VI. á dag without Stj. 12, 655 xxx. 2. 20, are unclassical. article can only be used in a distributive sense, e.g. tvisvar á dag, twice a-day; this use is at present freq. in Icel., yet instances from old writers are not on record. VII. denoting a movement onward in time, such as, liðið á nótt, dag, kveld, morgun, sumar, vetr, vár, haust (or nóttina, daginn . . .), jól, páska, föstu, or the like, far on in the night, day . . ., Edda 33; er á leið vetrinn, when the winter was well on, as the winter wore on, Nj. 126; cp. áliðinn: also in the phrase, hniginn á inn efra aldr, well stricken in years, Ld. 68.

C. Metaph, and in various relations: I. somewhat metaphorically, denoting an act only (not the place); fara á fund, á vit e-s, to call for one, Eg. 140; koma á ræðu við e-n, to come to a parley with, to speak, 173; ganga & tal, Nj. 103; skora & holm, to challenge to a duel on an island; koma & grid, to enter into a service, to be domiciled, Grág. i. 151; fara á veiðar, to go a-bunting, Fms. i. 8.

β. generally denoting on, upon, in, to; bjóða vöxtu á féit, to offer interest on the money, Grág. i. 198; ganga á berhögg, to come to blows, v. berhögg; fá á e-n, to make an impression upon one, Nj. 79; ganga á vápn e-s, to throw oneself on an enemy's weapon, meet him face to face, Rd. 310; ganga a lagio, to press on up the spear-shaft after it has passed through one so as to get near one's foe, i.e. to avail oneself of the last chance; bera fé à e-n, to bribe, Nj. 62; bera öl à e-n, to make drunk, Fas. i. 13; snuinn á e-t, inclined to, Fms. x. 142; sammælast á e-t,

hrinda skipum á vatn, to float the ships down into the water, Fms. i. 58; to come to an agreement, settlement, or atonement, 78, Edda 15, Eb. 288, Ld. 50, Fms. i. 279; ganga á mála, to serve for pay as a soldier, Nj. 121; ganga a vald c-s, to put oneself in his power, 267; ganga á sætt, to break an agreement; vega á veittar trygðir, to break truce, Grag. ii. 169. II. denoting in regard to, in respect 1. of colour, complexion, the hue of the hair, or the like; hvitr, jarpr, dökkr... á hár, baving white, brown, or dark... bair, Isl. ii. 190, Nj. 39; svartr á brún ok brá, dark of brow and eyebrow; 2. denoting skill, dexterity; hagr á tré, a dökkr á hörund, id., etc. good carpenter; hagr á járn, málm, smíðar ..., an expert worker in iron, metals ..., Eg. 4; finir a boga, good at the bow: also used of mastership in science or arts, meistari a hörpuslatt, a master in striking the barp, Fas. iii. 220; fræðimaðr á kvæði, knowing many poems by beart, Fms. vi. 391; fræðimaðr á landnámssögur ok forna fræði, a learned scholar in histories and antiquities (of Are Frode), Isl. ii. 189; mikill & iþrótt, skilful in an art, Edda (pref.) 148; but dat. in the phrase, kunna (vel) á skíðum, to be a cunning skater, Fms. i. 9, vii. 120. ing dimensions; & hæd, lengd, breidd, dýpt ..., in the beighth, length, breadth, depth . . . , Eg. 277; á hvern veg, on each side, Edda 41 (square miles); á annan veg, on the one side, Grág. i. 89. B. the phrase, á sik, in regard to oneself, vel (illa) á sik kominn, of a fine (ugly) appearance, Ld. 100, Fas. iii. 74. III. denoting instrumentality; bjargast á sínar hendr, to live on the work of one's own bands, (á sínar spýtur is a mod. phrase in the same sense); (vega) á skúlir, pundara, to weigh in scales, Grag. ii. 370; at hann hefdi tva pundara, ok hefdi á hinn meira keypt en á hinn minna selt, of a man using two scales, a big one for buying and a little one for selling, Sturl. i. q1; á sinn kostnað, at one's own expense; nefna e-n á nafn, by name, Grág. i. 17, etc. The Icel. also say, spinna & rokk, snældu, to spin on or with a rock or distaff; mala á kvern, to grind in a 'querne,' where Edda 73 uses dat.; esp. of musical instruments, syngja, leika á hljóðfæri, hörpu, gigju . . .; in the old usage, leika hörpu . . ., Stj. 458. IV. denot-1. á þessa lund, in this wise, Grag. ing the manner or way of doing: ii. 22; á marga vega, á alla, ymsa vega, in many, all, respects, Fms. i. 114; á sitt hóf, in its turn, respectively, Ld. 136, where the context shews that the expression answers to the Lat. mutatis mutandis; & 2. esp. of language; þýðersku, after German fashion, Sks. 288. mæla, rita á e-a tungu, to speak, write in a tongue; á Irsku, in Irisb. Ld. 76; Norrænu, in Norse, Eb. 330, Vm. 35; a Danska tungu, in Danish, i.e. Scandinavian, Norse, or Icelandic, Grag. i. 18; & Vara tungu, i.e. in Icelandic, 181; rita & Norræna tungu, to write in Norse, Hkr. (pref.), Bs. i. 59:-at present, dat. is sometimes used. some phrases the acc. is used instead of the dat.; hann syndi á sik mikit gaman, Fms. x. 329; hann lét ekki á sik finna, be sbewed no sign of motion, Nj. 111; skaltú önga fáleika á þik gera (Cod. Kalf.), 14. used in a distributive sense; skal mörk kaupa gæzlu á kú, eði oxa fini vetra gamlan, a mark for every cow, Grág. i. 147; alin á hvert hross, 442; á mann, per man (now freq.): cp. also á dag above, lit. B. connected with nouns, 1. prepositional; á hendr (with dat.), against; á hæla, at beel, close bebind; á bak, at back, i.e. past, after; á vit (with gen.), towards. 2. adverbially; & braut, away, abroad; & vixl, in turns; á mis, amiss; á við ok dreif, a-wide and a-drift, i.e. 3. used almost redundantly before the following prep.; dispersedly. á eptir, after, bebind; á undan, in front of; á meðal, á milli, among; á mót, against; á við, about, alike; á frá (cp. Swed. ifrån), from (rare); á fyrir = fyrir, Haustl. 1; á hjá, beside (rare); á fram, a-bead, forwards; á samt, togetber; ávalt = of allt, always: following a prep., upp á, upon; nidr á, down upon; ofan á, eptir á, post eventum, (temp.) á eptir is loc., VII. connected with many transitive verbs, answering id., etc. to the Lat. ad- or in-, in composition, in many cases periphrastically for an objective case. The prep. generally follows after the verb, instead of being prefixed to it as in Lat., and answers to the Engl. on, to; heita kalla, hrópa ú, to call on; heyra, hlusta, hlýða á, to bearken to, listen to; hyggja, hugsa á, to tbink on; minna á, to remind; sjá, lita, horfa, stara, mæna, glápa, koma auga ... á, to look on; girnast á, to wish for; trúa a, to believe on; skora a, to call on any one to come out, challenge; kzra á, to accuse; heilsa á, to greet; herja, ganga, rída, hlaupa, ráda . . . á, to fall on, attack, cp. ágangr, áreið, áhlaup; ljúga á, to tell lies of, to slander; telja á, to carp at; ausa, tala, hella, kasta, verpa . . . á, to pour, throw on; rida, bera, dreifa á, to sprinkle on; vanta, skorta á, to fall sbort of; ala ú, to plead, beg; leggja ú, to throw a spell on, lay a saddle on; hætta å, to venture on; gizka å, to guess at; kveda å, to fix on, etc.: in a reciprocal sense, haldast á, of mutual strife; sendast á, to exchange presents: skrifast a, to correspond (mod.); kallast a, to shout mutually; standast a, to coincide, so as to be just opposite one another, etc.

&, interj. denoting wonder, doubt, or the like, eb.

A, f. [Lat. aqua; Goth. abva; Hel. aba; A. S. ea; O. H. G. aba, owa; cp. Germ. ach and aue; Fr. eau, eaux; Engl. Ax-, Ex-, etc., in names of places; Swed.-Dan. å; the Scandinavians absorb the bu, so that only a single vowel or diphthong remains of the whole word]:-a river. The to agree upon, Nj. 86; sættast, verða sáttr á e-t, in the same sense, hold form in nom dat acc. sing is so, v. the introduction to A, page 1,

Bs. i. 333 sq., where sen, so (acc.), and sona; so also Greg. 677; the old fragm. of Grág. ii. 222, 223, new Ed. In the Kb. of the Edda the old form occurs twice, viz. page 75, ona (acc.), (but two lines below, ana), i onni (dat.) The old form also repeatedly occurs in the Kb. and Sb. of the Grag., e.g. ii. 266, 267: gen. sing. ar; nom. pl. ár, gen. á contracted, dat. ám, obsolete form om; Edda 43, Eg. 80, 99, 133, 185: proverbs, at ósi skal á stemma, answering to the Lat. principiis obsta, Edda 60; her kemr á til sæfar, bere the river runs into the sea, metaph. = this is the very end, seems to have been a favourite ending of old poems: it is recorded in the Húsdrápa and the Norðsetadrápa, v. Edda 96, Skálda 198; cp. the common saying, öll vötn renna til szvar, 'all waters run into the sea.' Rivers with glacier water are in Icel. called Hvítá, White river, or Jökulsá: Hitá, Hot river, from a hot spring, opp. to Kaldá, v. Landn.: others take a name from the fish in them, as Laxá, Lax or Salmon river (freq.); Orrida á, etc.: a tributary river is pverá, etc.: ár in the Njala often means the great rivers Ölfusá and þjórsá in the south of Iceland. Áin helga, a river in Sweden, Hkr. ii: & is also suffixed to the names of foreign rivers, Tempsa = Thames; Dóná, Danube (Germ. Don-au), (mod.), etc. Vide Edda (Gl.) 116, 117, containing the names of over a hundred North-English and Scottish rivers. COMPDS: &r-all, m. the bed of a river, Hkr. iii. 117. ár-bakki, a. m. the bank of a river, Ld. 132, Nj. 234. ar-brot, n. inundation of a river, Bs. ii. 37; at present used of a shallow ford in a river. djup, n. a pool in a river, Bs. i. 331. år-farvegr, m. a water-course, ár-fors, m. a waterfall or force, Barl. 190. Stj. 353. n. a chasm of a river, Fms. viii. 51, Fær. 62. &r-hlutr, m. one's portion of a river, as regards fishing rights, Fms. x. 489, Sturl. i. 202. ár. megin and ar-megn, n. the main stream of a river, Stj. 251. árminni, n. the mouth of a river, Fms. ix. 381. ár-mót and á-mót, n. a' waters-meet,' Lat. confluentia, H. E. i. 129. ár-óss, m. the 'oyce' or mouth of a river, Eg. 99, 129, 229; whence the corrupt local name of the Danish town Aarhuus, Fms. xi. 208. ár-reki, a, m. drift, the jetsam and flotsam (of fish, timber, etc.) in a river, Jm. 25. straumr, m. the current in a river, Fms. vii. 257, 260. f. the strand of a river, Stj. 268, 673. 53. ár-vað, n. a ford of a river, ár-vegr = árfarvegr, Fas. i. 533. ár-vöxtr, m. the swelling of a river, Fms. i. 286.

4-auki, a, m. increase, Bs. i. 182. B. interest of money, K. A. 208, N. G. L. ii. 381.

4-austr, rs, m. out-pouring, foul language, Sturl. i. 21.

4-barning, f. a thrashing, flogging, = barsmid, Sturl. iii. 237.

6-bati, a, m. profit, gain, Fms. xi. 441 (now freq.)

6-berging, f. a tasting, Barl. 72.

6-beri, 2, m. an accuser, prosecutor (bera á, accusare), Jb. 252 A; (2 Noise law teim.)

4-bersemi, f. a disposition to accuse, Hom. 86.

6-blásinn, part. inspired, transl. from Lat.; á. af Heilögum Anda, Fms.

x. 373, Hom. 12.

6-blásning, f. a breathing upon; með eldr á., 656 C. 33, Rb. 438; gramm. aspiration, Skálda 175, 179, 180; theol. inspiration, Fms. x. 371.

6-blástr, rs, m., dat. áblæstri, a breathing upon, Fms. x. 210; theol. inspiration, Fms. X. 210; theol. I

spiration, iii. 164, v. 217, Eluc. 4; medic. pustula labiorum, Fél. ix. 184. 6-ból, n. a manor-bouse, = 202lból, B. K. 40.

6-bôt, f. used only in pl. ábætr, of improvements, esp. on a farm or estate; á. jarðar, D. N., D. I. i. 199. compp: ábôta-vant, n. adj.

shortcoming, imperfect, Hkr. ii. 89, Sturl. i. 162.

ABOTI, a, m. [Lat. abbas, from Hebr. abba], an abbot. abbati, which form is nearer to the Lat., is rare, but occurs, 655 iii, 656 A, i. 30, Hom. 237. 2. The Icel. form aboti answers to the Engl. abbot, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. ii. freq., Sks., etc. compos: aboti-domr, m. and aboti-deemil, n. an abboy, 655 xxxii, Bs. i. 831. aboti-laust, n. adj. without an abbot, vacant, Ann. 1393. aboti-sonr, m. son of an abbot, Bs. i. 679. aboti-stétt, f. and -stéttr, m. the rank, dignity of an abbot, Ann. 1325. aboti-stofa, u, f. the abbot's parlow, Vm. aboti-septi, n. the seat of an abbot, 655 xxxii. aboti-vald, n. the power, dignity of an abbot, Ann. 1345.

6-breida, u, f. a covering, counterpane, Korm. 206, Stj. 304.

6-breizl, n. a bed-covering, quilt, Str. 5, 22, Vm. 93,—in the last passage of a winding-sheet or pall; & kapa, Vm. 67.

á-brúðigr, ábrýða, ábrýði, jealous, jealousy, v. afbr-.

6-brystur, f. pl., v. áfr-.

4-burör, ar, m. a charge (bera á, accusare); varði mik eigi þess áburðar, Fms. ii. 57, Rd. 236. β. medic. salve, ointment (bera á, to smear), Bs. ii. 180. γ. pomp or bravery in dress (berast á, to puff oneself up), in the course áburðar-klæði, n. fine clothes, showy dress, Bær. 5. δ. a borse load: áburðar-hestr, m. a pack-borse, =klylja hestr. áburðar-maðr, m. a dressy, showy person, a dandy, Fms. iv. 255, Orkn. 208. áburðar-mikill, adj. puffed up, showy, Ld. 248. áburðar-samligr and áburðar-samr, adj. id., Sks. 452, 437.

ś-buổ, f. [bua á], an abode or residence on an estate or farm, tenancy; compt: áfalls-dómr, m. a sentence of condemnation, a fara... á annars manns land til ábuðar (as a tenant), Grág. ii. 253; á. Eluc. 39, 655 xviii. 2 Corin. xi. 29, Stj. 265 (visitation).

jarðar (possession) heimilar tekju, Ghl. 329; en ef land spillist í á. hans, during bis tenancy, K. p. K. 170; þá öðlast hann leigu (rent) en hinn á. (tenancy), N. G. L. i. 94: whatever refers to the right and duties of a tenant, landskyld ok alla á. jarðar, Jb. 210, 346, 167. COMPDS: ábúðar-maðr, m. inbabitant, Stj. 368. ábúðar-skylda, u, f. duties of a tenant, Jb. 211.

á-búnaðr, ar, m. = ábúð, N. G. L. i. 240.

á-byrgð, f. responsibility, liability, weight; leggja sína á. á, Grág. i. 208; eiga í á., to bave at stake, Band. 18 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 223, Ld. 58; lands á., Grág. ii. 248; vera í á. um e-t, to answer for, Fms. xi. 82, Sks. 762: pl. ábyrgðir, pledges, Bær. 11, 686 B. 5. Compos: ábyrgðar-hluti, a, m. and -hlutr, ar, m. an object, step involving risk and responsibility, Nj. 199. ábyrgðar-lauss, adj. free from risk, Fms. x. 368; eigi með öllu á., i. e. a weighty, serious step, no trifling matter, Sturl. iii. 234. ábyrgðar-ráð, n. a step involving risk, Nj. 164, Post. 656 B. ábyrgðar-samligr, adj. momentous, important, Sks. 452.

å-byrgja, ð,

1. in the act. form (very rare), to answer for; å. e-m e-t, Gpl. 385; å. e-t å hendi e-m, to place a thing for security in a person's hands; hann å. þau å hendi Jóhanni postula, 655 ix.

2. as a dep.; åbyrgjast (very freq.), to answer for, take care of, Gpl. 190, Grág. i. 140; hverr skal sik sjálfr å., 256, ii. 119, Fms. vi. 361; å. e-t við e-u, Grág. i. 410; så maðr ábyrgist vápn er upp festir, ii. 95; hverr ábyrgist þat (warrants) móðir, at góðráðr verði, ek mun ábyrgjast (I will warrant) at eigi mun heimskr verða, Fms. iv. 83.

á-byrgja, u, f. = ábyrgð (very rare); halda e-u ábyrgju, to be responsible for, Grág. ii. 335, 399.

á-býli, n. = ábúð, freq. at present and in several compds, as, ábýlisjörð, a tenant farm; ábýlis-maðr, a tenant, etc.

á-bæli, n.=ábúð, H.E. i. 495.

ADAN, adv. [cp. Ulf. apn = ἐνιαυτός, Gal. iv. 10, and ataþni, id.], a little before, a little ubile ago, erewbile; Kolr fór frá scli á., Nj. 55; á. er vit skildum, Lv. 34; slíkt sem á. talða ek, as I said just above (of the Speaker reading the law in the lögrétta), Grág. i. 49, ii. 242; nú á., just now, 656 C. 30.

áðr, adv. [cp. Hel. adro = mane], ere, already, soon; er ek hefi á. (soon) ráðit brullaup mitt, Nj. 4; er Guð hafði á. bannat, Sks. 533; ok vóru þeir því á. (already) heim komnir, Eg. 222; at nú sé lægra í horninu en á., tban before, Edda 32; litlu á., a little wbile ago, Fms. viii. 130; þar sem ek em á. (already) í fullri reiði Guðs, Sks. 533. 2. á. cn, Lat. prius quam, ante quam: a. with subj.; á. en þeir gengi, Fms. xi. 13; á. en í biskups garð falli, N. G. L. i. 145. β. with indic.; var eigi langt á. en bygðin tók við, Eg. 229. γ. áðr simply = áðr en; þeir höfðu skamma hrið setið, á. þar kom Gunnhildr, tbey bad sat a sbort wbile ere G. came tbitber, Nj. 6; en á. hann reið heiman, 52; en þat var svipstund ein á. (till) stofan brann, Eg. 240; en áðr hann lét setja söguna saman, Sturl. iii. 306.

á-dreif, n. a splashing, the spray, Sks. 147. **á-dreifing,** f. a sprinkling upon, Stj. 78.

6-drykkir, m. pl. a 'sea' or wave dashing over a ship, Sks. 231.

á-drykkja, u, f. [drekka á], prop. a drinking to, pledging, esp. used in the phrase, at sitja fyrir ádrykkju e-s;---a custom of the olden time, The master of the house, for instance, chose one of his guests as his 'cup-fellow,' seated him over against himself in the hall, drank to him, and then sent the cup across the hall to him, so that they both drank of it by turns. This was deemed a mark of honour. Thus, Egill sat fyrir údrykkju Arinbjarnar, Egil sate over against Arinbjorn as bis cup-mate, Eg. 253; skal hann sitja fyrir á. minni í kveld, in the pretty story of king Harold and the blind skald Stuf, Fms. vi. 391; cp. annat öndvegi var á hinn æðra pall gegnt konungi, skyldi þar sitja hinn æðsti ráðgjafi (the king's bighest councillor) konungs fyrir hans á. ok þótti þat mest virðing at sitja fyrir konungs ú., 439; sat Gizurr fyrir á. konungs innarr enn lendir menn, Bs. i. 19. the description of the banquet in Flugumyri on the 19th Oct. in the year 1253,—drukku þeir af einu silfrkeri ok mintust við jafnan um daginn på er hvorr drakk til annars, Sturl. iii. 183. ádrykkju-ker, u, f. a 'loving-cup,' or 'grace-cup,' Vígl. 17.

6-eggjan, f. egging on, instigation, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. i. 130; af á. c-s, Landn. 214, Orkn. 416, Isl. ii. 340, Fms. x. 379. compd: áeggjanar-fifi, n. a fool or tool egged on by another; hafa e-n at á., Sturl. i. 81, to use one to snatch the chestnuts out of the fire; cp. the Engl. cat's-paw.

4-fall, n. 'on-fall,' esp.

1. a nautical term, of a 'sea' dasbing over a sbip, Bs. i. 422, Korm. 180, Nj. 267, Sks. 227, Fs. 113, 153; hence the phrase, liggja undir áföllum, of one in danger at sea.

2. a law term, the laying on of a fine or the like; â. sckðar, Grág. i. 138.

β. a condemnatory sentence in an Icel. court; ef þeir vilja â. dæma... vér dæmum â. honum, Grág. i. 67, 71, of the formula for summing up and delivering a sentence in court.

3. metaph. and theol. = áfelli, a visitation, calamity, 623. 19, Magn. 470, H.E. i. 236. compp. áfalls-dómr, m. a sentence of condemnation, doom, Clem. 50, Eluc. 39, 655 xviii. 2 Corin. xi. 29, Stj. 265 (visitation).

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á-fang, n. (áfangi, m., Grág. i. 433), [fá á, to grasp], a grasping, $\overset{\circ}{T}$ man, Lv. 79, Stj. 65. seizing, laying bands upon, esp. of rough bandling; hann hló mjök mót áfangi manna, Fms. vi. 203; varð hann fyrir miklu spotti ok áfangi, 2. a law term, a mulct, fine, incurred by illegal seizure of another man's goods; ef maor hleypr á bak hrossi manns úlofat, þat vardar sex aura a., if a man jumps on the back of another man's borse without leave, that is visited with a fine of six ounces, Grag. i. 432, Gpl. 520; hvatki skip er tekr skal sitt á, gjalda hverr . . ., á, á maði á hrossi sínu hvárt er hann ekr eðr ríði, N. G. L. i. 45; at hann hafi riðit hrossi manns um þrjá bæi ... varðar skóggang ok áfanga (where it is used masc. acc. pl.) með, Grág., vide above.

á-fangi, a betting-place, v. ái-fangi.

á-fastr, adj. made fast, fastened to, joined to; ef hapt er a. hrossi, Grág. i. 436; eldhúsit var á. útibúrinu, Nj. 75; þær (the comets) eru á. himni, Rb. 478: metaph., andligum hlutum áfastar, connected with, H. E. i. 511.

6-fatt, n. adj. defective, faulty, Nj. 49, Barl. 74: with gen., mikils er

á., H. E. i. 244.

á-felli, n. a bardsbip, sbock, calamity; þat á. (spell) hafði legit á því fólki, at hver kona fæddi dauðan frumburð sinn er hon ól, Mar. 656; asskaplig á., Stj. 90 (also of a spell); preynging ok á., 121; með hversu miklu ú. (injustice) Sigurðr konungr vildi heimta þetta mál af honum, Hkr. iii. 257; standa undir á., to be under great bardsbip, Fms. iv. 146, vi. 147; með miklu á. (of insanity), vii. 150; þeir vóru sex vetr í þessu á., viz. in bondage, x. 225; hvert a. jarl hafdi veitt honum, what penalties the earl bad laid upon bim, Orkn. 284, Fms. iv. 310. β. damnation, condemnation, = áfall; nú vil ek at þú snúir eigi svá skjótt málinu til áfellis honum, Band. 4. co Grág. Introd. clxviii, Ghl. 174. COMPD: afellis-domr, m. condemnation,

&-fenginn, adj. part. [fa &, to lay bold on, to intoxicate], intoxicating, used of drinks, cp. the Engl. 'stinging ale;' mjöbr, Edda 76; drykkr,

Fms. viii. 447; vin, Stj. 409, Joh. 84.

á-fengr, adj. now more freq., id., Hkr. i. 244, Bárð. 174.

af-ergja, u, f. (qs. af-ergja, af- intens.?), eagerness, and -ligr, adj. im-

á-flog, n. pl. [fljúgast á], a brawl, fighting, Fms. vi. 361.

á-flutningr, m., Vm. 157, of right of laying up fish.

&-form, n. a design, purpose, H. E. ii. 167, in a deed of the 14th cen-

tury, (Lat. word.)

á-forma, að, prop. to form, mould; steina sem úðr höfðu þeir áformat, Stj. 562, I Kings v. 17 ('hewn stones'). In mod. usage only metaph. to design, perform, Fas. iii. 449; verðu vér at ú. (design) ok ræða, Fms. vii. 89; á. um e-t, því mundi hann þetta hafa vakit, at hann mundi

á. vilja um gleðina, ... carry it out, vi. 342, Pass. 7. 2.

AFR (perh. better afr), m. [the r belongs to the root, cp. áir, f. 1. a beverage, Eg. 204, translated by Magnaeus by sorbitio avenacea, a sort of common ale brewed of oats; this explanation is confirmed by the Harbardsljóð, verse 2, where Thor says, át ek í hvíld áðr ek heiman for sildr ok afra (acc. pl.), sabr em ek enn þess; the single vellum MS. (Cod. Reg.) here reads hafra. In the Eg. l.c., the Cod. Wolf. reads afra, the Cod. A. M. 132 afr, acc. sing.: cp. the passage Ls. 3, where jöll seems to be the Scot. yill (v. Burns' Country Lassie), and afo in Cod. Reg. a false spelling for áfr,—jöll ok áfr færi ek ása sonum, ok blend ek þeim svá meini mjöð: áfir, pronounced áir, now means buttermilk (used in Icel. instead of common beer): cp. also ábrystur, f. pl. curds of cow's milk in the first week after the cow has calved; the milk is cooked and eaten warm and deemed a great dainty; opt eru heitar ábrestur, Snót 299 (Ed. 1865); probably qs. áfr ystr.

á-fram, adv. a. loc. with the face downward, forward; fell hann a., on the face, Nj. 253, Vd. 52, Grett. 99 new Ed. β. temp. along, forward (rare); hann er nú með jarli sumarit á., be is now with the earl till late in the summer, Finnb. 274. Y. further on; komst aldri lengra å. fyrir honum um skáldskapinn, be never got any further on with his poem, Fms. iii. 102; heldu beir a. leidina, they held forward on their way, O. T. 31. In mod. usage freq. with verbs denoting to go, move;

halda, ganga . . . áfram, to go on.

á-frá = offrá = frá, from, cp. Swed. ifrån. á-frýja, d, to reprove, blame; áfrý ck þó engan (better engum) ydar, Fas. i. 103.

á-frýja, u, f. reproach, scolding, Bs. i. 622.

1. = aufusa, gratification, q. v. 2. in á-fýsa and áfýsi, f. mod. usage = exbortation, and áfýsa, t, to exbort, á. e-n til e-s.

á-færa, ð, to reproach, Fms. v. 90.

á-færi, n. a law term; thus defined, af tveir menn fella einn við jörðu, þá skal annarr þeirra bæta rétt, því at þat verðr á. at lögum, where it seems to mean unfair dealing, shame, N.G. L. i. 309.

á-ganga, u, f. task-work, forced labour, the French corvée, = atverk, q. v.; hón (the church) á tveggja manna á. á hval í Kjölsvík, Vm. 155; veita e-m á., D. N. ii. 133.

á-gangr, m. aggression, invasion; fyrir á. Skota ok Dana, Eg. 267, Fms. i. 224, iii. 143, Eg. 337.

ágangs-samr, adj. aggressive, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 102, Sks. 208.

á-gauð 4. [geyja á], barking, metaph. foul language, Gísl. 53; cp. bá geyr hón á þá, 139. á-gengiligr, adj. plausible; görði hann þetta á. fyrir Hæringi, Grett.

149 A, mod. aðgengiligt.

a-gengt, n. adj. trodden, beaten, of a place or path, Finnb. 336: metaph., e-m verðr á., to be trodden upon; hón byggir hér í miðri frændleifð sinni, ok verðr henni því hér ekki á., Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13. The mod. use of the phrase e-m veror a. is to succeed or make progress

&-gildi, n. value of a ewe (zr), Vm. 159, Pm. 40.

&-gildr, adj. of a ewe's value, Grag. i. 502; cp. kugildi and kugildr. á-girnast, d and t, dep. to lust after, in a bad sense, with an acc., Fms. i. 76, 223, Orkn. 38; with an inf., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

a-girnd, f. in old writers always for greed of power or passion a. ambition, Sks. 113 B, Fms. ix. 460; a. ok ofsi, greed and insolence, viii. 195, Stj. 143, 145, 146. B. passion; agirndar-logi, Rb. 424; a. blindleiki, blind passion (in love), H. E. i. 505, 655 xxx; thirst for revenge, Sks. 739. y. since the Reformation it has been exclusively used of avarice or greed of gain; in old writers the signification is more general; we, however, find a. fjar, Hom. 68; hann hatdi dregit undir sik Finnskattinn med a., Fms. vii. 129.

á-girndligr, adj. passionate, Sks. 720 B.

&.girni, f.; used as neut., Mar. 91, O. H. L. 22: a. = ágirnd, ambition; mikit á., great ambition, O. H. L. l. c., Sks. 343. β. cupidity; á. manna lofs, Hom. 83; á. áts ok drykkju, 53; fjár, 25, 623. 20; á. fjár

ok metnaðar, Edda (pref.) 144, 145. á-gjarn, adj. ambitious; ér eruð ágjarnir heima í héraði ok ranglátir,

ambitious and wrongful, Nj. 223, Orkn. 38, 66; a. ok fegjarn, ambitious and covetous, Fms. xi. 294, Hkr. ii. 146; & til rikis, iii. 174; & til fjår, covetous, Fms. xi. 440, Orkn. 66: dauntless, fierce, kappar ágjarnir ok óhræddir, fierce and fearless champions, Fms. x. 179; hogværir í íriði sem lamb, en í úfriði ú. (fierce) sem leon, viii. 253. The use since the Reformation is solely that of avaricious, greedy after money.

á-gjarnliga, adv. insolently, Sks. 450 B.

á-gjarnligr, adj. insolent; á. rán, Sks. 336, 509 B, 715.

á-góði, a, m. gain, profit, benefit, D. I. i. 476, Isl. ii. 432 (freq.) COMPD: ágóða-hlutr, ar, m. a profitable sbare, Grág. ii. 359.

á-grip, n. [gripa á, to touch], in the phrase, litill agripum, small of size, D. N. iv. 99. β. at present ágrip means a compendium, abridgement, epitome.

&-gesta, tt, to laud, praise bigbly, Ld. 220, Fms. vi. 71.

á-gæti, n. renown, glory, excellence; göra e-t til ágætis sér, as a glory to bimself, Fms. xi. 72, 109; reyna a. e-s, to put one on bis trial, 142; pu hyggr at engu öðru en ákafa einum ok á., only bent upon rusbing on and sbewing one's prowess, 389; vegr ok a., fame and glory, Fas. i. 149, Sks. 241. In pl. glorious deeds; mikil a. voru sögð frá Gunnari, Nj. 41: in the phrase, gora e-t at agaztum, to laud, praise bigbly, Fms. viii. 139, vii. 147: in the proverb, hefir hverr til síns ágætis nokkuð, every one's fame rests upon some deed of his own, no one gets his fame for naught, the context implies, and thou hast done what will make thee famous, Nj.

2. in compos ágætis- and ágæta- are prefixed to a great many words, esp. in mod. use, to express something capital, excellent: ágæta-skjótr, adj. very swift, Fms. vii. 169; ágæta-vel, adv. excellently well, Nj. 218: and even to substantives, e.g. agesta-gripr and ágætis-gripr, m. a capital thing, Fms. ix. 416, x. 254, Ld. 202; ágæta-naut, n. a fine ox, Eb. 318; ágætis-maör, m. a great man, Landn. 324, Fms. vii. 102, xi. 329.

á-gætingr, m. a goodly man, O. H. L. 55 (rare).

á-gætliga, adv. capitally, Fms. i. 136, vi. 307, Boll. 346, Sks. 623. &-getligr, adj. excellent, goodly, Fms. ii. 300, x. 223, 231, xi. 396,

Sks. 622, Hom. 132, Ver. 42.

á-gætr, adj. [v. the words above, from á- intens. and geta-gatgatu, to get and to record; the old etymology in glossaries of the last century from the Greek άγαθόs cannot be admitted], famous, goodly, excellent; a. madr um allt land, Nj. 106; a. at afli, Edda 19; agztir gimsteinar, precious stones, Fms. i. 15; a. skjöldr, Eg. 705; compar., mun hann verða ágætari (more famous) en allir þínir frændr, Fms. i. 256; superl., ágætaztr, Nj. 282, Eg. 311; ágæztr, contr., Edda 5, Íb. 14, Fms. vii. 95, Greg. 53. In the Landn. 'maor ágætr' is freq. used in a peculiar sense, viz. a noble man, nearly synonymous to gædingr in the Orkneys, or hersir in Norway, e. g. 143, 149, 169, 190, 198, 201, 203, 279, 281, 308, 312; hersir á., 173, etc.; cp. also Kristni S. ch. 1.

á-görő, f. gain, profit, = ávöxtr; til sölu ok á., for sale and profit, Bs. i. 426.

á-hald, n., prop. laying band on: 1. used esp. in pl. áhöld= brawl, fight, Eb. 152, Fas. i. 92; verda á. með mönnum, they came to a tussle, Sturl. iii. 262, Bs. i. 635: the phrase, hafa eingi áhöld við e-m, to bave no power of resistance, to have so great odds against one that there is no COMPDS: figangs-maor, m. an aggressive chance, Eg. 261: hence comes probably the popular phrase, shold eru um

e-t, when matters are pretty nearly equal. keep back; veita e-m &., Niorst. 3. B. veita, göra &. um e-t, to claim the right of bolding; hann görði &. um Halland, he claimed H., Fms. x. 70, v. l.; honum þótti leikdómrinn meira á. hafa á kirkjum en klerkdómrinn, . . bad a stronger claim or title, Bs. i. 750, 696, Fms. x. 393.

á-hankast, að, dep. [hönk, a bank or coil], in the phrase, e-m á., one gets the worst of it. But it is twisted to another sense in the dream of king Harold, Fms. vi. 312. Shortly before the battle at the river Niz, the king dreamt that king Sweyn pulled the hank of rope out of his hand,-réðu svá flestir at Sveinn mundi fá þat er þeir keptust um, þá mælti Hákon jarl: vera má at svá sé, en vænna þyki mér at Sveini konungi muni ahankast, most men read it so that S. would win the prize of contest, then said earl H.: well that may be so, but it seems more likely to me that king S. will be caught.

á-heit, n. mostly or always in pl. vows to a god, saint, or the like, af naudsyn en af aheiti, more of impulse than as a free vow, Magn. 534.

á-henda, d, to lay bands upon, seize; finna ok á., Grág. ii. 311: part. pass. ahendr, as adj. within reach; peir voru svá langt komnir at peir urdu eigi ahendir, ... out of reach, Sturl. ii. 185, Eg. 160; þau urðu a., they were seized, Ld. 152.

á-heyrandi, part. within bearing, present, Grug. ii. 143, Fms. i. 248. á-heyriliga, adv. worth bearing, Fms. i. 74.

á-heyriligr, adj. worth bearing, well sounding, Nj. 77, Fms. i. 141; a. ord, fine words, Orkn. 454.

á-heyris, adv. within bearing, Bs. i. 771.

á-heyrsi and á-heyrsla, adj. ind., verða e-s á., to get to bear, bear the rumour of, Sturl. i. 22, Orkn. 278, Fms. ii. 295.

á-hlaup, n. mostly in pl. onsets, onfalls, attacks; veita e-m á., Eg. 284; við áhlaupum (incursions) Dana, Fms. i. 28; at eigi veitti hann bau á. í bræði sinni, at geig sætti, Post. 686 B. B. a carnal assault, Stj. 71: metaph., med svá stórum áhlaupum, so impetuously, Fms. COMPD: áhlaupa-maor, m. a bot-beaded, impetuous person, Korm. 8, pord. 43: now used of a man that works by fits and starts, not steadily.

á-hleypinn, adj. *rasb*, Sks. **3**83, 437.

á-hlýðast, dd, dep. to listen or give ear to; á. við e-t, to agree with, Fs. 141; en er þeir fundu at hann vildi eigi á. við frændr sína, when they found that be turned a deaf ear to his kinsmen, Eb. 7 new Ed., v.l., perhaps the right reading, v. öðlast.

á-hlýðinn, adj. giving a willing ear, listening readily; ekki á., obstinate, self-willed, Fms. vi. 431; a. um fjartökur, greedy of gain, vii. 209, where, however, the Morkinsk. (p. 337) reads, a. um fortölur, easy to persuade, which suits the context better; a. til grimleiks, Fms, x. 380, Thom, 28.

á-hrin, n. [hrina á, of spells], used in the compo áhrina-oro, n. pl., esp. of spells that come true, in the phrase, verda at ahrinsordum, spells

or prophecies that prove true, pord. 81, Fas. ii. 432.

á-hugi, a, m., prop. intention, mind; með þeim á. at . . ., transl. of Lat. intentio, Hom. 80, 655 xxiii; ok nú segir hann öllum hver fyrirætlun hans (konum?) er í áhuga, ... what he is minded to do, Ísl. ii. 355. ness, impulse of the mind (now freq. in that sense); ekki skortir ykkr á., y. mind, opinion; eigi er því at leyna, hverr minn á. er um Nj. 137. betta, ek hygg . . ., Fær. 199. 8. care, solicitude, = ahyggja, Fms. ii. COMPDS: Shuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Fs. 98. áhugaáhuga-maor, m. an eager, aspiring litill, adj. slow, Fms. iv. 77. áhuga-mikill, adj. eager, vigorous, Fms. viii. 266. man, Bs. i. 686. shuga-samt, n. adj. being concerned about, Bs. i. 824. veror, adj. causing concern, Sturl. i. 106 (serious, momentous).

6-hyggia, u, f. care, concern, Hrafn. 12; bera ú. fyrir, to be concerned about, Ghl. 44; fær þat honum mikillar á. ok reiði, concern and anger, Nj. 174, Bret. 24: pl. cares, Hákon hafði svá miklar áhyggjur um vetrinn, at hann lagðist í rekkju, Fms. i. 82. COMPDS: áhyggju-fullr, adj. full of care, anxious, Fms. ii. 225, x. 249, Blas. 35. áhyggju-lauss, adj. unconcerned, Rb. 312. áhyggju-mikill, adj. anxious, Bs. i. 328, Band. 8. ahyggju-samligr, adj. and -liga, adv. with concern, gravely, anxiously, Fms. i. 141, Sturl. ii. 78, 136. áhyggju-samr, adj. anxious, careful, 655 xiii, 656 B. 7, Sturl. iii. 234. áhyggjusvipr, m. a grave, anxious face, Fms. vi. 239, vii. 30. áhyggjuyfirbrago, n. id., Fms. vi. 32.

á-hyggiast, 20, á. um e-t, to be anxious about, Stj. 443, Róm. 307. &-hatta, u, f. risk, Vd. 144 old Ed.; cp. Fs. 57; (now freq.)

6-hofn, f. the freight or loading of a ship, Fas. ii. 511: used to express a kind of tonnage; tíu skippund í lest, tólf lestir í á., 732. 16: luggage, Jb. 377, 394, 408: cp. Pál Vídal. s. v.

4-hogg, f. slaughter of a ewe, Sturl. i. 69, 70 C, Ed. ærhögg.

AI, a, m. [cp. afi and Lat. avus], great-grandfather, answering to edda, great-grandmother (at present in Icel. langafi and langamma), Rm. 2; fodur edr afa, á. er hinn þriði, Edda 208. In Sæm. 118 ai seems to be an exclamatio dolentis, göróttr er drykkrinn, ai! unless ai be here = hi in the sense of father; cp. the reply of Sigmund, lattu grön sia, sonr. pl.) separately, Bs. i. 439.

2. sing. very rare, to TIn mod. poetry har in pl. is used in the sense of ancestors; hor har fæddust áa (gen. pl.) vorra, Bjarni 71, Eggert (Bb.) 1. 20.

ái-fangr, s, m.; áifangi (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) 160, and áifang (acc.), Isl. I. c., follow the old declension (so as to distinguish the dat. and acc. sing.); áifangi, a, m., Fb. ii. 340; mod. áfangi, Grett. 20 new Ed., Fb. i. 165, [xja, to bait, and vangr, campus; as to the f, cp. vetfangr = vetvangr, and hjörfangr = hjörvangr; Pál Vídal. derives it from fanga, to take]:-a resting-place; & aifongum, Grug. i. 441; taka hest sinn & áiföngum, ii. 44; taka áifang (acc. sing.), Isl. ii. 482; in the extracts from the last part of the Heidarv. S. MS. wrongly spelt atfang (at = úi); höfdu þeir dvöl nokkura á áifanga, Fb. ii. l. c., Jb. 272. In mod. use áfangi means a day's journey, the way made between two halting places, cp. σταθμός; hence the phrase, 'i tveim, premr . . . aföngum,' to make a journey in two, three . . . stages :- the COMPD afanga-staor, m., is used = aifangr in the old sense; but 'stadr' is redundant, as the syllable 'fangr' already denotes place.

ái-fóor, n. fodder for baiting, provender, Jb. 430, Stj. 214. Gen. xlii. 27. á-kafast, 20, dep. to be eager, vebement; á. á e-t, Fxr. 262 (cp. Fb. ii. 40), Fms. xi. 20: absol., Bret. 14, 60.

á-kafi, a. m. [ákafr], eagerness, vebemence; þá görðist svá mikill á. á. at .., it went to such an excess, that ..., Nj. 62, Fms. i. 35, xi. 389; med á. miklum, vebemently, Eg. 457; í ákaía, adverbially, eagerly, impetuously, Nj. 70, Fms. xi. 117.

2. the gen. ákaía is prefixed,

6. to a Nj. 70, Fms. xi. 117. great many adjectives, in the sense of a bigh degree, very, e.g. á. reiðr, furious, Fms. vii. 32, x. 173; á. fjölmennr, very numerous, Isl. ii. 171; á. fögr, beautiful (of Helena), Ver. 25.

\beta. to some substantives; á. drifa, a beavy snow drift, Sturl. iii. 20; á. maor, an eager, bot, pusbing man, Eg. 3, Fms. i. 19, vii. 257, Grett. 100 A: in this case the ákafa may nearly be regarded as an indecl. adjective.

á-kafieikr, m. eagerness, vebemence, Fins. x. 324.

6-kafliga, adv. vebemently, impetuously; of motion, such as riding, sailing; fara a., to rusb on, Fms. ix. 366; sem akasligast, in great speed, at a great rate, Eg. 160, 602; also, bidja a., to pray fervently. very, Fær. 238, Fms. x. 308, Ld. 222.

á-kafligr, adj. bot, vebement; á. bardagi, orosta, styrjöld, Fms. x. 308, 656 B. 10.

á-kaflyndi, n. a bot, impetuous temper, Hkr. ii. 237.

á-kaflyndr, adj. impetuous, Fms. viii. 447.

á-kafr, adj. [cp. A.S. caf, promptus, velox, and 'á-' intens., cp. af D. II.], vebement, fiery; a. bardagi, a bot fight, Fms. xi. 95: of whatever is at its bigbest point, benna dag var veizlan (the banquet) allra áköfust, 331; vellan sem áköfust, Nj. 247: ardent, svá var ákaft um vináttu þeirra, at ., 151: neut. as adv., kalla ákaft á Búrð, to pray to B. fervently, Búrð. 169; ríða sem ákafast, to ride at a furious rate, Eg. 602; búast sem á., 86; en beir er eptir Agli vóru sóttu ákaft, . . . pulled bard, 362.

á-kall, n. a calling upon, invocation; ú. á nafn Guds, 656 B. 10, Sks. 310, Bs. i. 180. B. clamour, shouting; af ordum peirra ok ákalli, Fms. xi. 117, Orkn. 344 old Ed., new Ed. 402 reads kall: esp. a war cry, Fms. 2. a claim, demand; veita a. til e-s, Eg. 470, Hkr. ii. 195, ix. 510. Fms. ix. 433, xi. 324, Orkn. 20 old Ed.; cp. new Ed. 54, Korm. 110. COMPD: ákalls-lauss, adj. a law term, free from encumbrance, Vm. 11. &-kals, n. an importunate, urgent request, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 239.

6-kast, n. a throwing upon, casting at, Sks. 410: metaph. an assault, á. djöfla, Hom. 14: plur. taunts, Sturl. i. 21. COMPD: ákasta-samr, adj. taunting, Glum. 364.

á-kastan, f. casting upon, Js. 42.

á-kefő, f. = ákafi; vægilega en eigi með á., Fms. vi. 29, vii. 18, x. 237, K. Á. 202, Sks. 154. COMPD: ákefðar-orð, n. rasb language, Mar.

1. in the phrase, hafa a. e-s or af e-u, to have a á-kenning, f. smack of a thing, to savour of, Bs. i. 134. 2. a slight reprimand, (kenna ú., to feel sore); göra e-m ú., to administer a slight reprimand, Sturl. i. 70, Bs. i. 341, in the last passage it is used as masc.

á-keypi, n. the right of pre-emption, a law term, Fr.

á-klaga, að, to accuse, (mod. word.)

á-klagan and áklögun, f. an accusation, charge, Bs. i. 856.

á-klæði, n. a carpet, covering, Pm. 109.

á-kneyki, n. burt, metaph. sbame, Konr. MS.

á-kúfóttr, adj. spherical, Sks. 630 B; cp. ávalr.

á-kúran, a doubtful reading, Eg. 47, v. l. for ábján, bondage: ákúrur, f. pl., means in mod. usage reprimands: in the phrase, veita e-m a., to scold, esp. of reprimands given to a youth or child.

á-kváma, mod. ákoma, u, f. 1. coming, arrival; úsriðar á., visitation of war, Stj. 561. 2. but esp. a burt received from a blow, a wound, = averki, Nj. 99, Fms. ii. 67, Gpl. 168: medic. of a disease of the skin, an eruption, Fél. ix. 186, esp. on the lips, v. áblástr.

6-kveða, kvað, to fix; part. ákveðinn, fixed, Orkn. 10; á. orð, marked, pointed words, Bjarn. 57, Fbr. 72, 73.

á-kveðja, kvaddi, = ákveða, Bs. i. 773; ákveddi is perhaps only a

misspelling for ákvæði. á-kviðr, m. a verdict against, perhaps to be read bera á kviðu (acc.

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1. an uttered opinion; mun ek nú segja yðr hvat mitt T á-kvæði, n. á. er, Nj. 189, Sturl. i. 65 C; Ed. atkvæði (better): a command, Stj. 212, 208; með ákvæðum, expressly, Sks. 235: cp. atkvæði. popular tales and superstition it is specially used of spells or charms: cp. Lat. fatum from fari; cp. also atkvæði: the mod. use prefers ákvæði in this sense, hence akveooa-skald, n. a spell-skald, a poet whose words have a magical power, also called kraptaskald; v. Isl. Þjóðs. i, where many such poets are mentioned; indeed any poet of mark was believed to possess the power to spell-bind with his verses; cp. the COMPDS: ákvæðis-teigr, m. a piece of field to tales about Orpheus. be mowed in a day, a mower's day's work (in mod. usage called dagslátta), Fms. iii. 207. ákvæðis-verk, n. piece-work; þat er títt á Íslandi at hasa á., þykjast þeir þá komnir til hvíldar eptir erviði sitt er verki er lokit, Fms. v. 203, Jb. 374.

á-kynnis, adv. on a visit, Sd. 158. á-kæra, ð, to accuse, (mod. word.)

6-keera, u, f. a charge, accusation, Bs. i. 852. COMPDS: &keeru-lauss, adj. undisputed, Fimb. 356; blameless, Stj. 523. &keeru-maör, m. an accuser, Stj. 42.

á-kærsla, u, f. = ákæra, Fr. ákærslu-lauss = ákærulauss. id.

AL, f., old form nom. dat. acc. sing. ol; öl heitir drykki, en ol er band, Skidda (Thorodd) 163: gen. sing. and nom. pl. álar; (the mod. form is 61, keeping the o throughout all the cases; gen. pl. ólar):—a strap, esp. of leather; ál löng, Fms. vi. 378, Edda 29, Sks. 179: a proverb, sjaldan er bagi að bandi eðr byrdi að ól. β. esp. the leather straps for fastening a cloak, etc. to the saddle, = slagálar, Orkn. 12, Bjarn. 68, Fbr. 57 new Ed. γ. a bridle, rein; beislit fanst þegar ok var komit á álna, Bs. i. 314, note 2. compos: álar-endi, a, m. the end of a leather strap, Edda 29. álar-reipi, n. a rope of leather, etc.

á-lag, n. and álaga, u, f. [leggja ú]; in some cases, esp. dat. pl., it is often difficult to decide to which of these two forms a case may belong; they are therefore best taken together. In the neut. pl. the notion of spell, in the fem. pl. that of tax, burden, bardship prevails. In sing. both of them are very much alike in sense. I. fem. pl. a tax, burden, burdensome impost; sagði at bændr vildi eigi hafa frekari álög (álögur?) af konungi en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; undan þessum hans álögum . . . liggja undir slíkum álögum, tyranny, yoke, Bárð. ch. 2; gangit til ok hyggit at landsmenn, at ganga undir skattgjafar Olafs konungs ok allar álögur, burdens, taxes, Fms. iv. 282, in the famous speech of Einar pveræing, O. H. ch. 134; bað jarl vægja mönnum um álögur, Fms. iv. 216; jarl hélt með freku öllum álögum, Orkn. 40; hvárt mun konungr sá ekki kunna hóf um álögur ok harðleiki við menn, Fms. vi. 37; Þórsteinn kvað ekki um at leita, at Þórðr kæmist undan neinum álögum, burdens, oppressive conditions, Bjarn. 72. 2. a law term, an additional fine; med álögum ok leigum, duties and rents, Grág. i. 260; binda álögum, to charge, 384; hálfa fimtu mörk álaga, a fine of three marks, 3. metaph. in plur. and in the phrase, i álögum, in straits, at a pinch, if needful, Vm. 18; vitr madr ok ágætr í öllum álögum, a wise and good man in all difficulties, Fs. 120. 4. a metric, term, addition, supplement; þat er annat leyfi háttanna at hafa í dróttkvæðum hætti eitt orð eða tvau með álögum, cp. álagsháttr below, Edda 5. theol. a visitation, scourge, Stj. 106, 647. 2 Kings xxi. 13 (answering to plummet in the Engl. transl.); sing, in both in-II. neut. pl. álög, spells, imprecations. In the fairy tales stances. of Icel. 'vera i álögum' is a standing phrase for being spell-bound, esp. for being transformed into the shape of animals, or even of lifeless objects; leggja á., to bind by spells, cp. Isl. þjóðs. by Jón Árnason; var því líkast sem í fornum sögum er sagt, þá er konunga börn urðu fyrir stjúpmæðra álögum (v. l. sköpum), Fms. viii. 18 (Fb. ii. 539); hón lýstr til hans með úlís hanzka ok segir at hann skyldi verða at einum híðbirni, ok aldri skaltú ór þessum álögum fara, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 50, 404: sing. (very rare), þat er álag mitt, at þat skip skal aldri heilt af hafi koma er hér liggr út, Landn. 250. At present always in pl., cp. forlög, örlög, ólög. COMPDS: álags-bætr, f. pl. a kind of fine, N. G. L. i. 311. hattr, m. a kind of metre, the first syllable of the following line completing the sentence, e.g. Iskalda skar ek öldu eik; Edda (Ht.) 129. álögu-laust, n. adj. free from imposts.

álar-, ála-, v. sub voce áll and ál.

á-lasa, að, to blame, with dat. of the person.

á-lasan and álösun, f., and álas, n. a reprimand, rebuke, Vígl. 25. ál-belti, n. a leathern belt, Stj. 606.

al-borinn, adj. part. [álbera], measured with a thong or cord, of a field, N. G. L. i. 43. In Icel. called vabbera and vabborinn.

ál-burðr, m. mensuration with a line, N. G. L. i. 43, = vaðburðr.

á-leiðis, adv. on the right path, opp. to afleiðis; (leið) snúa e-m á., metaph., 65,5 xiii. B; snú þeim á. er þú hefir áðr vilta, id. β. forwards, onwards; töru á. til skipa, Fms. i. 136; snúa ferð á., to go on (now, halda áfram), Korm. 232, K. þ. K. 94 B: metaph., koma e-u á., to bring a thing about, Hkr. i. 169, iii. 104; koma e-u til á., id., Fas. i. 45 (corrupt reading); snúa e-u á., to improve, Bs. i. 488; víkja á. með e-m, to side with, Sturl. iii. 91.

á-leikni, f. a pertness, Grett. 139 (Ed.)

á-leikr, m. [leika á], a trick, Grett. 139 C.

á-leiksi, adj. ind. who had got the worst of the game, Bret.

á-leitaðr, part. assailed, Stj. 255.

á-leiting, f. = áleitni, Fr.

á-leitinn, adj. pettish, Fms. ii. 120, Orkn. 308.

á-leitligr, adj. reprebensible, Greg. 26.

á-leitni, f. a petrish disposition, Fins. vii. 165, Sturl. ii. 228, Fs. 8; eigi fyrir á. sakar heldr góðvilja, Al. 129, 153; spott þórðar ok á., invectives, Bjarn. 3, Joh. 623, 19.

á-lengdar, adv. along; engum friði heit ek þér á., Fms. iii. 156; eigi vildi hann vist hans þar á., be sbould not be staying along there, i.e. there, Grett. 129 A, Sturl. iii. 42.

3. now used loc. far off, aloof, Lat. procul.

&-lengr, adv. [cp. Engl. along], continuously; pessi illvirki skyldi eigi & úheind vera, Bs. i. 533; & er, as soon as; & er goðar koma í setr sínar, pá . . ., Grág i. 8; & er hann er sextán vetra, 197; & svá sem beir eru búnir, in turn as soon as they are ready, 61.

álfa, v. hálfa, region.

álfkona, u, f. a female elf, Fas. i. 32, Bær. 2, Art. 146.

alf-kunnigr, adj. akin to the elves, Fm. 13.

ALFR, s, m. [A.S. alf, munt-alfen, sa-alfen, wudu-alfen, etc.; Engl. elf, elves, in Shakespeare oupbes are 'fairies;' Germ. alb and elfen, Erl- in Erlkönig (Göthe) is, according to Grimm, a corrupt form from the Danish Ellekonge qs. Elver-konge]; in the west of Icel. also pronounced I. mythically, an elf, fairy; the Edda distinguishes between Ljósálfar, the elves of light, and Dokkálfar, of darkness (the last not elsewhere mentioned either in mod. fairy tales or in old writers), 12; the Elves and Ases are fellow gods, and form a favourite alliteration in the old mythical poems, e. g. Vsp. 53, Hm. 144, 161, Gm. 4, Ls. 2, 13, pkv. 7, Skm. 7, 17, Sdm. 18. In the Alvismál Elves and Dwarfs are clearly distinguished as different. The abode of the elves in the Edda is Alfheimar. fairy land, and their king the god Frey (the god of light), Edda 12; see the poem Gm. 12, Altheim Frey gáfu í árdaga tívar at tannfé. In the fairy tales the Elves haunt the hills, hence their name Huldufolk. bidden people: respecting their origin, life, and customs, v. Isl. bjóðs. i. I sqq. In old writers the Elves are rarely mentioned; but that the same tales were told as at present is clear; - Hallr mælti, hví brosir bú nú? Þórhallr svarar, af því brosir ek, at margr hóll opnast ok hvert kvikindi býr sinn bagga bæði smá ok stór, ok gera fardaga (a foreboding of the introduction of Christianity), Fms. ii. 197, cp. landvættir; álfamenn, elves, Bs. i. 417, Fas. i. 313, 96; hóll einn er hér skamt í brott er álfar búa í, Km. 216: alfrek, in the phrase, ganga alfreka, eacare, means dirt, excrements, driving the elves away through contamination, Eb. 12, cp. Landn. 97, Fms. iv. 308, Bárð. ch. 4: álfröðull, elfin beam or light, a poët. name of the sun; alfavakir, elf-holes, the small rotten holes in the ice in spring-time in which the elves go a fishing; the white stripes in the sea in calm weather are the wakes of elfin fishing boats, etc.: medic. álfabruni is an eruption in the face, Fél. ix. 186: Ivar Assen mentions 'alvgust, alveblaastr, alveld,' the breath, fire of elves (cp. St. Vitus' dance or St. Anthony's fire); 'alvskot,' a sort of cancer in the bone:-greeti álfa, elfin tears, Hom. I, is dubious; it may mean some flower with dewdrops glittering in the morning sun, vide s. v. glystamr (glee-steaming). Jamieson speaks of an elf's cup, but elf tears are not noticed elsewhere; cp. Edda 39. In Sweden, where the worship of Frey prevailed, sacrifices, álfa-blót, were made to the elves, stóð húsfreyja í dyrum ok bað hann (the guest) eigi þar innkoma, segir at þau ætti álfa blót, Hkr. ii. 124 (referring to the year 1018), cp. Korm. ch. 22. as the elves had the power to bewitch men, a silly, vacant person is in Icel. called alfr; hence alfalogr, silly; alfaskapr and alfahattr, silly II. in historical sense, the Norse district situated between the two great rivers Raumelfr and Gautelfr (Albis Raumarum, et Gotharum) was in the mythical times called Alfheimar, and its inhabitants Alfar, Fas. i. 413, 384, 387, Fb. i. 23, vide also P. A. Munch, Beskrivelse over Norge, p. 7. For the compds v. above.

álfrek, n., álfröðull, m., v. above.

á-liðinn, adj. part. far-spent, of time; dagr, Grett. 99 A; sumar, Orkn. 448, Ld. 14.

å-lit, n. [lita á], prop. a view:

I. aspect, appearance, esp. that of a person's face, gait, etc.; vænn at áliti, fair, gentle of aspect, Nj. 30; fagr álitum, Edda 5, Eluc. 35, Bær. 7: of other animate or inanimate objects, dökkr álits, black of aspect, Fms. vi. 229; eigi réttr álits, crooked, not straight (of a broken leg), Bs. i. 743; smíði fagrt áliti, Hom. 128: the whole form, shape, hvert á. sem hann hefði, Fms. xi. 433; hann hafði ymsa manna á. eða kykvenda, Post. 656 C. 26.

II. of a mind, a view, thought, consideration, reflection; með áliti ráðsmanna, Fms. vii. 139; með skjótu áliti, at a glance, Sks. 3: esp. in pl., þú ferr með góðum vilja en eigi með nógum álitum, inconsiderately, Lv. 38; meir með ákefð en álitum, Stj. 454. Hom. 24; gjöra e-t at álitum, to take a matter into (favourable) consideration, Nj. 3, Lv. 16.

2. in mod. use, opinion; does not occur in old writers (H. E. i. 244 it means autbority), whee, there is always some additional notion of reflection, consideration.

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Compds such as almennings-flit, n., public opinion, are of mod. date. B. it is now also used in the sense of reputation; vera i miklu (hith) slitt. compps: flits-leysi, n. absence of reflection, Fas. iii. 91. slits-litill, adj. inconsiderate, Fas. ii. 388. flits-mal, n. pl., gjöra et at slitsmalum = gjöra at slitum, v. above, Lv. 16.

6-litliga, adv. civilly (but not heartily); tók hann þeim á., be received them pretty well, Fms. x. 132; fór allt á. með þeim en eigi sem þá er bliðast var, ix. 454, Bjarn. 8.

2. in the present usage, considerably,

to a bigb amount, etc.

6-litligr, adj., Lat. consideratus, Hom. 28. 2. considerable, respectable, (mod.)

é-litning, f. = álit, Thom. 259.

á-líka, adj. like, resembling, Sks. 164: á-líka, adv. alike, nearly as. á-ljótr, m. [ljótr, deformis], gen. s and ar, dat. áljóti; a law term, a serious bodily injury that leaves marks, wilfully inflicted; only once, Grág. ii. 146, used of a libellous speech; áljótsráð is the intention to inflict áljót, and is distinguished from fjörráð (against one's life), sárráð, and dreprád, Grág. ii. 127, 117, 146; áljótr eðr bani, i. 497; áljótsráð, as well as fjörráð, if carried out in action, was liable to the greater outlawry (ii. 127), but áljótr, in speech, only to the lesser, and this too even if the charge proved to be true; ef madr bregor manni brigslum, ok mælir áljót, þótt hann segi satt, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 146; an intended aljotsrað, if not carried into effect, was also only liable to the lesser outlawry, 127: every one was to be brought to trial for the actual, not the intended injury; as, vice versa, a man was tried for murder, if the wound proved mortal (ben), though he only intended to inflict a blow (drep) or wound (sár), 117; cp. also i. 493. compos: áljóts-eyrir, s, m. a fine for a., N.G.L. i. 171 (for cutting one's nose off). áljóts-ráð, n. pl., Grag., v. above.

ALKA, u, f. an auk, alca L., Edda (Gl.): alku-ungi, a, m. a young auk, Fs. 147: metaph. a long neck, in the phrase, teygja álkuna (cant).

ALL, m. I. an eel, Lat. anguilla, Km. 236, Edda (Gl.), 655 xxx. 2, Stj. 69. II. a deep narrow channel in sea or river; eru nú þeir einir álar til lands er ek get vaðit, Fms. iii. 60; þeir lögðu út á álinn (in a harbour) ok lágu þar um strengi, Sturl. i. 224; djúpir eru Islands álar, of the channel of the Atlantic between Norway and Iceland, a proverb touching the giantess who tried to wade from Norway to Iceland, 1sl. Þjóðs. III. in names of horses, or adjectives denoting the colour of a horse, 'al' means a coloured stripe along the back, e. g. in mó-ál-óttr, brown striped, bleik-ál-óttr, yellow striped; Kingála and Bleikálingr are names of horses, referring to their colour. a sort of seed, Edda (Gl.); cp. Ivar Aasen, aal, a sprout, and aala, aalrenne, to sprout, of potatoes. COMPDS: ála-fiski, f. fishing for eels, ála-garor, m. an eel-pond, stew for eels, D. N. D.N. ála-veiðr, f. eel fishing, Gbl. 421. ála-virki, n. a pond for eel fishing, Gbl. 421.

11ma, u, f., gener. a prong, fluke of an anchor, or the like, as cognom., Fms. v. 63:—properly perh. a branch of an elm.

álm-bogi, a, m. a sort of bow, cross-bow, Lex. Poët.

ALMR, m. [Lat. ulmus; Engl. elm; Germ. ulme], an elm, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 310: metaph. a bow, Lex. Poët.

álm-sveigr, m. an elm-twig, Fas. i. 271.

álm-tré, n. an elm-tree, Karl. 166.

álm-viðr, m. id.

álpast qs. aplast, dep. to totter, v. apli.

ALPT, more correctly aift, f. the common Icel. word for swan, Lat. eygnus; svan is only poët; all local names in which the swan appears, even those of the end of the 9th century, use 'alpt,' not 'svan,' Alpta-fjörðr, -nes. -mýri, v. the local index to the Landn.; Svanshóll comes from a proper name Svan. Probably akin to Lat. albus; the t is fem. inflexion; the p, instead of f, a mere change of letter; cp. the proverb, begar hrafinin verðr hvítr en álptin svört, of things that never will happen: pl. alptin sut sometimes, esp. in Norse, elptr or elftr; the change of the original a (alft) into á (alft) is of early date, Grág. ii. 338, 346, Eg. 132, Landn. 57; in all these passages pl. alptir; but elptr, Jb. 217, 309. Respecting the mythical origin of the swan, v. Edda 12; they are the sacred birds at the well of Usda. comps: alptar-hamr, m. the skin of a swan, Fas. ii. 373.

álpt-veior, f. catching wild swans, Landn. 270, Vm. 69; álptveiðar

skip, 68.

ál-reip, n. a strap of leather, Dipl. v. 18; vide ál.

á-lútr, adj. louting forwards, stooping, Thom. 201.

1-lygi, n. slander, Glum. 340, Fær. 203.

á-lykkja, u, f. the loop (lykkja) in the letter a, Skálda 171.

**Signature decision, Gpl. 23. compos: ályktar-dómr, m. a final doom or judgment, Sks. 668. ályktar-orð, n. the last word, a peroration, Eg. 356, Hkr. ii. 215, Fms. vii. 116. ályktar-vitni, n. a conclusive testimony, defined in Gpl. 476.

á-lykta, 20, to conclude, (mod. word.)

6-lyktan, f. conclusion, final decision, Sturl. iii. 179.

á-lægja, adj. ind. at beat, of a mare, Grág. i. 427.

AMA, u, f. (and amu-sott, f.) erysipelas, Sturl. ii. 116; in common d

talk corrupted into heimakona or heimakoma.

2. poët. a giantess, Edda (Gl.); hence the play of words in the saying, gengin er gygr or fæti en hardsperra aptr komin, gone is the giantess (crysipelas), but a worse (sceloturbe) bas come after.

3. a tub, awme, Germ. abm.

in Norse mod. dialects the larva is called aama (v. Ivar Aasen); and amu-maðkr, spelt anu-maðkr, a kind of maggot, lumbricus terrestris, is probably rightly referred to this. Fél. ix. states that it has this name from its being used to cure erysipelas.

á-málga, ao, to beg or claim gently, Gpl. 370.

am-atligr, adj. loathsome, piteous, Fms. v. 165, of piteously crying; Fas. ii. 149, of an ogress; Finnb. 218, Bær. 7.

am-attigr, adj. [cp. old Germ. amabtig = infirmus], contr. amatkir, amattkar, etc., used in poetry as an epithet of witches and giants, prob. in the same sense as amatligr, Vsp. 8, Hkv. Hjör. 17. Egilsson translates by praepotens, which seems scarcely right.

&-minna, t, to admonisb.

á-minning, f. warning, admonition, reproof; áðr menn urðu til á. við hann um þetta mál, ... reminded bim, called it into bis recollection, Fms. xi. 286, Sks. 335; fjandans á., instigation, Fms. viii. 54; heilsusamligar á., vi. 281; Guðs á., Ver. 6, Stj. 116; var þó mörg á. (many foreboding symptoms) áðr þessa lund fór ...; góðrar áminningar, beatae memoriae (rare), H. E. i. 514. compos: áminningar-maðr, m. monitor, Fms. v. 125. áminningar-orð, n. warnings, Fms. vi. 44. áminningar-vísa, u, f. a song commemorating deeds of prowess, etc., Hkr. ii. 345.

AMR, adj. occurs twice or thrice in poetry (by Amór and in a verse in Bs. i. 411), seems to mean black or loathsome: i amu blóði and am hræ, loathsome blood and carcases of the slain, Orkn. 70, Fms. vi. 55; akin with amátligr. Egilsson omits the word. Metaph. of a giant, the loathsome, Edda (Gl.)

á-munr, adj. [å- intens. and munr, mens], eager, only in poetry; á. augu, piercing, greedy eyes, Vkv. 16; and á. e-m, eager for revenge, in a bad sense, Hkv. 2. 9. COMPD: ámuns-aurar, m. pl. additional payment [munr, difference], D. N. (Fr.)

6-mella, t, to blame; &. e-m fyrir e-t, Eg. 164, Nj. 14, Hkr. ii. 285,

Orkn. 430: part. ámælandi, as subst., a reprover, Post. 645. 61. 6-mæli, n. blame, †eproof, Nj. 33, 183, [sl. ii. 338, Fs. 40, El. 22. comps: ámælis-laust, n. adj. blameless, Ölk. 37, [sl. ii. 54. ámælis-orð, n. reproof, Valla L. 218. ámælis-samt, n. adj. sbameful, Sturl. ii. 31, Hrafn. 11. ámælis-skor, f. [cp. the Engl. score], a dub. word attached to an account of numbers in Edda 108; átta bera á., a sbort (not full) score (?). ámælis-verðr, adj. blamable, Glúm. 369, Fms. ii. 182.

AN, prep. [Goth. inub; Hel. and O.H.G. ano; Germ. obne; Gr. dvev], without: the oldest form in MSS. is on, Eluc. 25, Greg. Dial. (freq.), 655 xxvii. 2, Fms. xi. 111, 153; son, Hom. 19 sqq.; the common form is an; with gen. dat. and acc.; at present only with gen. with gen., þess máttu Gautar illa án vera, Hkr. ii. 70. Ó.H. 49 has ' þat;' án manna valda, Fms. iii. 98; á. allra afarkosta, x. 7; mættim vér vel bess an vera, Isl. ii. 339; in the proverb, an er ills gengis nema heiman hafi, Gisl. 63, but an er illt gengi (acc.), 149, Nj. 27, Isl. ii. 142, l. c.; án allra klæða, Al. 171; án allrar vægðar, Sks. 229; ón lasta synda, II. with dat., esp. in translations or eccles. writings, perh. in imitation of the Lat., and now quite out of use; esp. in the phrase, an e-s radi, without (against) one's will, Nj. 38, Bjarn. 71, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 153, 111; on godum verkum, Greg. 13; an aflati, incessantly, Bs. i. 97; on domi, Eluc. 39; sannr ok on gildingi, 655 III. with acc., esp. freq. in the Grag., an er illt gengi, v. above; þá skal hann án vera liðit, Grág. i. 276; án ráð lögráðanda, 334; hann mun þik ekki þykjast mega án vera, Fms. vii. 26; án allan verma, Sks. 210; án alla flærð, 522 B; ón líkamligan breyskleik, ok ón dóm, Eluc. 38; án leyfi, without leave, Fms. vii. 141. without case, or adverbially, hvatki es betra es at hafa en ón at vera (to be without), 677.8; þau er mönnum þykir betr at hafa en án at vera, Gpl. 379; eiga vilja heldr en ón vera þat hit mjallhvíta man, Alvm. 7: acc. with inf., an vid löst at lifa, sine culpa vivere, Hm. 68; used substantively, in the proverb, alls ani (omnium expers) verðr sa er einskis bidr, Sl. 28: Egilsson also, on Hdl. 23, suggests a form an, n.; but the passage (the poem is only left in the Fb.) is no doubt a corrupt one. Probably 'ani ómi' is a corruption from Arngrimi (arngmi, the lower part of the g being blotted out: Amgrimi | oru bornir | (öflgir?) synir | ok Eyfuru, or the like).

AN and On, a mythical king of Sweden, hence ana-actt, f. painless sickness from age, decrepid old age; pat er sidan köllud á. ef maðr deyr verklauss af elli, Hkr. i. 35: the word is mentioned in Fél. ix. s. v., but it only occurs l. c. as an āπ. λεγ., and seems even there to be a paraphrase of the wording in the poem, knátti endr | at Uppsölum | ánasótt | On of standa, Ýt. 13; even in the time of Snorri the word was prob. not in use in Icel.

2. the hero of the An's Saga, a romance of the 14th or 15th century, Fas. ii. 323-362; hence áni, a, m., means a fool, lubber. ánalegr, adj. clownisb; and ánaskapr, m. clownisbness, etc.

á-nauð, f. bondage, oppression; á. ok þrælkun, Fns. x. 224, v. 75: in pl. ánauðir, imposts, x. 399, 416, 129 (grievances), Sks. 61 (where sing.)

COMPDS: anaudar-ok. n. voke of oppression. Stj. 168. f. a life of oppression, bondage, 655 viii. 4.

á-nauoga, ao, to oppress, Js. 13, Gbl. 44.

6-naudigr, adj. oppressed, enslaved, Hkr. i. 40, Grag. ii. 202, N. G. L. i. 341, Sks. 463.

á-nefna, d, to appoint, name, Jb. 161 B, Fms. i. 199, ix. 330. 6-notiant, 20, dep. to be entangled in a net; metaph., a. e-u, Bs. i. 141.

á-neyőa, dd, to force, subject, Sks. 621 B.

á-ning, f. [zja, ái-], resting, baiting, Grág. ii. 233. an-ott, n. adi, a pun (v. An 2), a lot of Ans. Fas. ii. 431.

&-nyt, f. ewe's milk, = ærnyt, Landn. 197.

á-nýja, o or ao, to renew, Sturl. iii. 39.

6-nmgis, u. f. pleasure, satisfaction, formed as the Germ, vergnügen: mod, word, not occurring in old writers.

&-neggia, d, impers., prop. to be enough, and so to content, satisfy; eptir byí sem oss ánægir, Dipl. v. q: part. ánægör is now in Icel. used as an

adj. pleased, content.

AR, n. [Goth. jer; A. S. gear; Engl. year; Germ. jabr; the Scandin. idioms all drop the j, as in ungr, young; cp. also the Gr. wpa; Lat. bora; Ulf. renders not only eros but also sometimes scarpos and xpovos by I. a year, = Lat. annus, divided into twelve lunar months, jêr]. each of 30 days, with four intercalary days, thus making 364 days; as the year was reckoned about the middle of the 10th century (the original calculation probably only reckoned 360 days, and made up the difference by irregular intercalary months). About the year 960 Thorstein Surt introduced the sumarauki (intercalary week), to be inserted every seventh year, thus bringing the year up to 365 days. After the introduction of Christianity (A.D. 1000) the sumarauki was made to harmonize with the Julian calendar; but from A.D. 1700 with the Gregorian calendar; v. the words sumarauki, hlaupár, mánuðr, vika, etc., 1b. ch. 4, Rb. 6, Fms. i. 67; telja árum, to count the time by years, Vsp. 6; í ári, used adverb., at present, as yet, O. H. 41, 42 (in a verse). II. = Lat. annona, plenty, abundance, fruitfulness; the phrase, frior ok ar, Fms. vii. 174, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8-12; ár ok fésæla, Hkr. l. c.; þá var ár um öll lönd, id.; létu hlaða skip mörg af korni ok annarri gæzku, ok flytja svá ár í Danmörku, Fms. xi. 8, Sks. 323, Fas. i. 526, Hom. 68; gott ar, Eg. 39; blóta til árs, Fms. i. 34. III. the name of the Rune 4 (a), Skálda 176; in the A. S. and Goth. Runes the j has the name jer, ger, according to the Germ. and Engl. pronunciation of this word; vide p. 2, col. I. COMPDS: ára-tal, n. and ára-tala, u, f. number of years; fimtuge at áratali, Stj. 110, Rb. 484, Mar. 656 A. i. 29; hann (Ari Frodi) hafði áratal fyrst til bess er Kristni kom á Ísland, en síðan allt til sinna daga, Hkr. (pref.), seems to mean that Ari in respect of chronology divided his Islendingabók into two periods, that before and that after the introduction of Christianity; Stj. 112 (periode). árs-bót, f. = árbót, Bs. i. 343, q. v.

ÁR, adv. I. Lat. olim [Ulf. air = παλαί; Engl. yore], used nearly as a substantive followed by a gen., but only in poetry; in the phrase, at var alda, in times of yore, in principio, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 2. 1: also, ar var baz (= bat es), the beginning of some of the mythical and heroical poems, Skv. 3. 1, Gkv. 1. 1; cp. árdagar. [A. S. ær; O. H. G. êr; cp. Gr. hpi-, Engl. early, Icel. úrla], rare, (the prolonged form arla is freq.); it, however, still exists in the Icel. common phrase, med morgunsárinu (spelt and proncd, in a single word), primo diluculo; elsewhere poët, or in laws, ar of morgin, early of a morning, Hom. verse I, Grág. ii. 280; rísa ár, to rise early, Hm. 58, 59; ár né um nætr, Hkv. 2. 34, etc.; í ár, adverb. = early, Ísl. ii. (Hænsa Þór. S.) 161; snemma í ár, Ld. 46, MS., where the Ed. um morgininn í ár, Fas. i. 503: it also sometimes means for ever, svá at úr Hýmir ekki mælti, for an age be did not utter a word, remained silent as if stupefied, Hým. 25, Lex. Poët.; ara þúsu á skaltu ár sitja, Skm. 27; cp. the mod. phrase, at ok sio og allan tio, early and late and always. In compds = Lat matutinus.

AB, f. [A.S. ar; Engl. oar; Swed. are], an oar, old form of nom., dat., acc. sing. or; dat. oru or aru, Eb. 60 new Ed., but commonly ar; pl. árar, Eg. 221, 360, Fms. viii. 189, 417: metaph. in the phrases, koma eigi ár sinni fyrir borð, to be under restraint, esp. in a bad sense, of one who cannot run as fast as he likes, Eb. 170; vera á árum e-s = undir ára burði e-s, v. below; draga árar um e-t, to contend about a thing, the metaphor taken from a rowing match, Fær. 159; taka djúpt í árinni, to dip too deep, overdo a thing. COMPDS: ára-buror, m. the movement of the oars, in the phrase, vera undir áraburdi e-s, to be in one's boat, i. e. under one's protection, esp. as regards alimentation or support, Hrafn. 30; ára-gangr, rádast undir áraburd e-s, to become one's client, Ld. 140. m. splasbing of oars, Fas. ii. 114. ara-lag (arar-), n. the time of rowing, e. g. seint, fljótt á., a slow, quick, stroke; kunna á., to be able to bandle an oar, pórð. (Ed. 1860), ch. 4. árar-hlumr, m. the bandle of an oar, Glum. 395, Sturl. iii. 68. árar-hlutr, m. a piece of an oar, Glúm, l.c. árar-stubbi, 2, m. the stump of an oar, Isl. ii. 83. arar-tog, n. a stroke with the oar. arar-tre, n. the wood for making oars, Pm. 138.

anaudar-vist. ar-, v. the compds of a, a river.

ár-angr, rs, m. [ár = annona], gener. a year, season, = árferð; also the produce of the earth brought forth in a year (season), which is at present in the east of Icel. called ársali, v. árferð; skapaðist árangrinn entir spásögu Jóseps, 655 vii. 4; ok at liðnum þeim vetrum tók á. at spillast, Gþl. 77; mun batna á. sem várar, þorf. Karl. (A. A.) 111: the mod. use is only metaph., effect, result; so e. g. arangra-laust, n. adi. soithout effect, to no effect.

á-rás, f. assault, attack, Fms. i. 63, ix. 372.

ár-borinn, v. arfborinn: Egilsson renders ipnyéveta by árborin (in his transl. of the Odyssey).

ar-bot, f. improvement of the season (at = annona), Fms. i. 74. Bs. i. 137. Hkr. ii. 103: fem., surname, Landn.

ár-búinn, part. ready early, Sks. 221 B.

ár-býll, adi, dwelling in abundance, plentiful, Fms. v. 314.

ár-dagar, m. pl. [A. S. geardagas], í árdaga, in days of yore, Ls. 25(poēt.) ar-degis, adv. early in the day, Eg. 2, Grag. i. 143.

á-reið, f. a charge of cavalry, Hkr. iii. 162, Fms. vii. 56: an invasion of borsemen, x. 413: at present a law term, a visitation or inspection by sworn franklins as umpires, esp. in matters about boundaries.

6-reitingr, m. [reita, Germ. reizen], inducement, Finnb. 310.

&-roitinn, adj. grasping after, Ld. 318, v.l.: now in Icel. pettisb; and areitni, f. pettisbness.

&-renniligr, adj., in the phrase, eigi &., bard or unpleasant to face. á-reyor, f. [á acc. of ær, and reyor], salmo laevis femina, Fél. i. 13, Landn. 313.

árétti, n. [and árétta, tt], a thin wedge used to prevent a nail from getting loose, cp. Ivar Aasen.

ár-ferð, f., mod, árferði, n. season, annona, Fms. i. 51, 86, ix. 51; árferð mun af taka um alla Danmörk, i. e. there will be famine, xi. 7: góð á., Stj. 420; engi á., Grett, 137 A.

ar-fljótr, adj. 'oar-fleet,' of a rowing vessel, Fms. viii. 382, Hkr. iii. 04. ar-gali, a, m. 'the early crying,' i. e. perh. chanticleer, used in the proverb eldist árgalinn nú, of king Harold, Fms. vi. 251.

ár-galli, a, m. failure of crop, Sks. 321, 323. árgalla-lauss, adj. free from such failure, fertile, Sks. 322.

ar-gangr, m. a year's course, season, Fms. xi. 441, Thom. 85; margan tima í þessum á., 655 xxxii: in mod. usage, a year's volume, of a periodical.

ar-gjarn, adj. eager for a good barvest (poët.), Yt. 5. ár-goð, m. god of plenty, the god Frey, Edda 55.

ár-gæzka, u, f. a good season, Thom. 83.

ár-hjálmr, m. an belmet of brass, A. S. âr = eir, Hkm. 3.

á-riða, u, f. a smearing, rubbing, [ríða á], medic., Bs. i. 611.

árla, adv. [qs. árliga], early, Lat. mane, Fms. iii. 217, v. 285, Stj. 208, Hom. 86: with gen., arla dags, Fms. x. 218, Pass. 15. 17. of yore, Sks. 498, 518.

ar-langt, n. adj. and ar-lengis, adv. during the whole year, D. N. I. [ár, annus], yearly, Fms. ii. 454, x. 183, Vm. ár-liga, adv. II. = árla, early, Hkv. 1. 16. 2. [ár, annona], in the

phrase, sá árliga verðar, to take a bearty meal, Hm. 32; cp. Sighvat, O. H. 216, where it seems to mean briskly.

1. annual, Thom. 24. ár-ligr, adj. 2. in the phrase, árligum hrósar bú verðinum, thou bast enjoyed a hearty meal, Hbl. 33; the word is now used in the sense of well fed, well looking,

ár-maor, m. [árr, nuntius, or ár, annona], a steward, esp. of royal estates in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, also of the earls' estates in the Orkneys. As Icel, had neither earls nor kings, it is very rare, perhaps an απ. λεγ. in Landn. 124 (of the stewards of Geirmund heljarskinn). In Norway the armenn of the king were often persons of low birth, and looked upon with hatred and disrespect by the free noblemen of the country, cp. e.g. O. H. 113, 120 (synonymous with konungs bræll), Eb. ch. 2; the armenn were a sort of royal policemen and tax gatherers, Fms. xi. 261, Orkn. 444, Eg. 79, 466, Gpl. 12 (where it is different from syslumadr); erkibiskups á., N. G. L. i. 175. COMPD: armanns-réttr, m. the right of an a., i.e. the fine to be paid for molesting an armaor, N.G.L. i. 70.

ár-mánaor, m. a year-month, i. c. a month, Stj. 320. ar-menning, f. [armaor], stewardship, the office or the province, Orkn. 444, Fms. iv. 268; sýslur ok á., Hkr. i. 303.

ar-morgin, adv. [A.S. ærmorgen], early to-morrow, Am. 85. árna, 2ð, I. [A.S. yman, pret. arn, proficisci; cp. Icel. art, evrendi, etc.], as a neut. verb, only in poetry and very rare, to go forward; úrgar brautir ú. þú aptr héðan, Fsm. 2, Gg. 7, Fms. iv. 282, vi. 259; hvem bann er hingað árnar, whoever comes bere, Sighvat, O. H. 82. [A.S. earnian, to earn; Germ. erndten], act. verb with acc. and 1. with acc. to earn, get, Lat. impetrare; hvat þú úrnaðir í

Jötunheima, Skm. 40; hon ... spurði, hvat hann árnar, ... what be had gained, bow be bad sped (of a wooer), Lv. 33; a. vel, to make a good bargain, Fms. vi. 345: reflex., þykir vel árnast hafa, they bad made a good bargain, Bret. 40. 2. with gen. of the thing, to intercede for, pray; a. e-m gods, to pray for good to one, bless bim; a. e-m ils, to curse one, Fas. iii. 439; lifs, to intercede for one's life, Magn. 532;

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griða, id., Sturl. ii. 224; var þat flestra manna tillaga, at á. Gizuri kvánfangsins, ... to favour bim, to give bim the bride, Fms. iv. 33; &. e-s vio God, to intercede for one with God (of Christ and the saints), Bs. i. 352, ii. 32.

árnaðr, m., theol. intercession, Th. 7. compos: árnaðar-maðr, m. an intercessor, esp. of Christ and the saints, Magn. 504. n. intercession, K.b.K. 76, Grág. ii. 166, Bs. i. 181.

árnan and -un, f. intercession, = árnaðr, Fms. vi. 352, Bs. i. 180. Fbr. 126, 655 xii, Ver. 22, 625. 81.

árnandi, part. an intercessor, Fms. x. 318, Hom. 149.

ár-næmi, n. a Norse law term, perh. qs. örnæmi [nema], indemnity; á.

um skuldafar, N. G. L. i. 177, cp. 182.

árofi (arovi), a, m. a Norse law term; of doubtful origin, perh. akin to orof and orzefi, an aged witness, a freeborn man, born and bred in the district, who must have been at least twenty years of age at the death of his father. He was produced as a witness (as an old document in modern times) in lawsuits about local questions as to possession of landed property, (cp. in mod. Icel. usage the witness of 'gamlir menn'); thus defined,—ba skal hann fram færa óðalsvitni sín, arova þrjá, þá er tvítugir vóru þá er faðir þeirra varð dauðr, N. G. L. i. 87, (ok óðalbornir í því fylki, add. Gpl. 298); skal hann setja þar dóm sinn ok kveðja hann jarðar jafnt sem hinn þar væri, ok leiða (produce) arova sína þar ok öll vitni, sem hinn

par vzeri, N. G. L. i. 94.
ARB, m. [Ulf. airus; Hel. eru; A.S. ær; cp. Icel. eyrindi, A.S. ærend, Engl. errand], a messenger; old gen. árar (as ásar from áss); dat. æri (Fms. xi. 144); acc. pl. áru, Hkv. 1. 21, Og. 25, Greg. 35, later ára; nom. pl. zrir, Pd. 35 (12th century), later arar, v. Lex. Poët.: very rare and obsolete in prose, except in a bad sense, but freq. in old poetry: also used in the sense of a servant, Lat. minister, famulus; konungs arr, Guos 2. theol., in pl.: árr, Lex. Poët.; Ásu árr, Ýt. 25. a. the angels: Guð görir anda áru sína, Greg. 35; engla sveitir, þat eru ærir ok höfuð-B. evil spirits; now almost exclusively used in this sense; fjandinn ok hans árar, Fms. vii. 37; satan með sínum árum, ii. 137; cp. y. used of the djöfli, víti, ár (dat.) og álf, öldin trúði sú, Snót 140. number eleven, zrir eru ellefu, Edda 108.

árr, adj., Lat. matutinus; at árum degi, Hom. 121. Cp. ár (adv.) II.

ar-risull, adj. one who rises early, Fms. vi. 241.

ár-salr and ársali, a, m. [a foreign word, introduced from Britain], precious bangings of a bed, Eb. 262, Edda 18 (ársali); ársal allan, Gkv. 2. 26; allan ársala, Js. 78; an obsolete word. II. in the east of lcel. ársali [ár, annona, and selja] means annual produce, the stores or crop of a year.

ár-samr, adj. fertile, Ver. 17.

ár-sáinn, part. early sewed, Hm. 87.

ár-sima, n. metal wire, Eg. (in a verse). Cp. A.S. âr. ár-skyld, f. yearly rent, D. N. iii. 195 (Fr.)

ár-sæli (and ársæld), f. a blessing on the year, plenty; svá var mikil á. Hálfdanar, so great was the plenty during his reign, Fagrsk. 2.

ar-sell, adj. bappy or blest in the year, fortunate as to season, an epithet of a king; good or bad seasons were put on the king's account, cp. Fms. i. 51, xi. 294; góðr höfðingi ok á., i. 198; á. ok vinsæll, Fagrsk. 2, Bret. 100; allra konunga ársælst, Fms. x. 175. ár-tal, n. tale or reckoning by years, Vpm. 23, 25. ár-tali, a, m. the year-teller, i. e. the moon (poët.), the heathen year

being lunar, Alvm. 15.

ár-tekja, u, f. yearly rent, D. N. iv. 231 (Fr.)

ár-tio, n. the anniversary of a man's death, Bs. i. 139, Fms. v. 121, ix. 534, Bret. 70, Blas. 51. COMPDS: ártíðar-dagr, m. id., Vm. 116. ártíðar-hald, n. an anniversary mass, B. K. 8, 25. ártíðar-skrá, f. on obituary, Vm. 4, Am. 45; some of the Icel. obituaries are published in H.E. at the end of the 1st vol. and in Langeb. Scriptt. Rer. Dan.

ár-vakr, adj. (and árvekni, f. mod.), early awake, early rising, Lv. 43. Sks. 19: the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Edda, Gm. 37. ir-venligr, 2dj. promising a good season, Sks. 335.

ir-venn, adj. id., Fms. i. 92, ii. 76.

4-reoba, dd, to dare, have the courage to do, to attack, cp. raba a., Sturl.

6-redi, n. courage, daring, pluck, Eg. 1, Korm. 242, Al. 9, Nj. 258, Isl. ii. 325: attack, veita e-m ú., to attack, Hom. 113. COMPDS: &redisfullr, adj. daring, Fas. i. 119. ármðis-lítill, adj. of small courage, Hkr. ii. 79. ármőis-maőr, m. a bold man, Grett. 141 A, Fbr. 149. ármöis-mikill, adj. daring, Sturl. iii. 21, Rd. 285. ármőis-raun. áræðis-snarr, adj. of great f. proof of courage, pluck, Fms. vi. 166.

4-reolligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [rada, to guess], likely, probable, Glum. 385, Gisl. 60, Clem. 28. β. daring, dangerous, Fan iii. 165. árzdiligt = ekki árenniligt, not easy to face, Fms. viii. 64.

á-ræðinn, adj. daring, Sks. 299.

isa, 20, 2 mod. sea term, to move the yard of a sail.

a-saka, ad, to accuse, censure; with acc., Fms. ii. 174, Bs. i. 786, Stj. 129, H.E. i. 500.

á-sakan and ásökun, f. a charge, censure, Fms. ii. 225, H.E. i. 404. COMPOS: ásakanar-efni, n. a matter for censure, Th. 77. ásakanarorð, n. a word of reprimand, Stj. 500.

á-sakari, a, m. an accuser, Th. 76.

6-samt, adv. along with: 1. loc., in the phrase, vera a., to be together (now saman), esp. of married people, Sturl. 199, Fms. i. 198, cp. β. koma á., to agree, (in mod. usage, koma vel, illa, saman, to be on good, bad terms); pat kom litt a., they disagreed, Fms. iv. 369; þau kómu vel á., they lived happily together, of married people, Nj. 25, (in mod. usage, þeim kom vel saman); kómu allar ræður á. með beim, Eg. 750; svá sem beim kemr á. (impers.), as is agreed on by them, 1b. 116.

á-sannast, dep. to prove true, (mod. word.)

á-sauor, ar, m. a ewe, Dipl. v. 10, Hrafn. 6, 8, Vm. o.

&-sáld, n. a sprinkling, metaph. of a snow storm, Sturl. iii, 20.

á-sáttr, adj. part. agreed upon, Edda 10, Grág. i. 1. ás-brú, f. the bridge of the Ases, the rainbow, Edda,

ás-drengr, m. a pillar (drengr, a sbort pillar), N. G. L. ii. 283.

ás-endi, a, m. the end of a beam, Ld. 280.

á-sota, u, f. a sitting upon, settlement, csp. = ábúð, tenure of a farm, Bs. i. 730. ásetu-garðr, m. (Icel. ábýlisjörð), a tenant's farm, D. N. iv. 581 (Fr.) &-setning, f. a putting on, laying on; & stolunnar, the investment of ..., Fms. iii. 168: in mod. usage, masc. asotningr, purpose, design; and also ásetja, tt, to design.

as-garor, m. the residence of the gods (Ases), Edda; also the name of a farm in the west of Icel.: the mod. Norse 'aasgaardsreid' is a corruption

from the Swed. aska, thunder.

ás-grindr, f. pl. the rails surrounding the ásgarðr, Edda 46. á-sigling, f. a sailing upon, Ghl. 518, N.G.L. i. 65, ii. 283.

á-sjá (old form ásjó, Niðrst. 5, Hom. 35), f., gen. ásjá, the mod. gen. ásjár seems only to occur in late or even paper MSS. ing after, belp, protection; ætla til ásjá, to bope for it, Lv. 75, Ld. 42, Fms. i. 289; bioja e-n ásjá, to ask one for belp, protection, Nj. 26 (Ed. ásjár prob. wrongly); sækja e-n til ásjá, to seek one's belp, Bs. i. 82 (ásjár β. superintendence, inspection; med spekiráðum ok the paper MSS.) á., Fms. x. 178; með á. Magnúss konungs, Js. 23, Hom. 35. one's look, appearance, shape, Fms. i. 97; i manns ásjó, in the shape of man, Niðrst. 5 (=ásýnd). compd: ásjá-mál, n. pl. a matter worthy man, Niorst. 5 (= ásýnd). of consideration, Isl. ii. 159, Band. 15.

á-sjáligr, adj. bandsome, pretty, Ísl. ii. 208, Art. 98.

á-sjón, f. superintendence, inspection, Js. 46; gen. ásjónar, used as adv. = eye's view (= sjonhending), in a straight direction, Vm. 135.

6-sjóna (ásjána older form, Ld. 122, Niðrst. 6), u, f. one's look, aspect, countenance; líkami Njáls ok á., Nj. 208; kvenna vænst bæði at ásjánu (appearance) ok vitsmunum, Ld. 122; greppligr i a., ugly looking, Fms. i. 155; yfirbragð ok á., 216, Greg. 45.

β. form, sbape; í þræls ásjónu (in form like a slave) festr á kross, Niðrst. 6; andi Drottins í dúfu á., in form like a dove, 686 B. 13; engill i eldligri a., Hom. 81, Eluc. γ.=Lat. persona; eigi skaltu lita a. i dómi, Hom. 19 (non accipies personam in judicio).

á-skelling, f. [skella á, to chide], chiding, Niorst. 6.

6-skilnaor, m. [skilja á, to disagree], discord, Fas. iii. 335, B. K. 121, B. separation [skilja, to part], Stj. 130. Stj. 13, 8.

á-skoran, f. (áskora, u, f., Fagrsk. 171, bad reading?), an earnest

request, challenge, Nj. 258, Fs. 22, Boll. 342. 6-skot (áskaut, Sks. 416; áskeyti, Thom. 83), n. a shot at, only used in pl.; at menn fåi eigi mein af åskotum þeirra, by their beavy fire (of arrows), Fms. viii. 201; svá mikil á., at menn megi eigi í vígskörðum vera, so bard shooting that ..., Sks. l. c.

ás-kunnigr, adj. akin to the gods, Fm. 13.

á-skurðr, ar, m. carving, in wood or stone, Bs. i. 680. of meat, (mod.)

á-skynja, adj. ind., in the phrase, verða e-s á., used in old writers in the sense to learn, of arts or knowledge, a. ibrotta, Fær. 46, Fms. ii. 270, Sks. 25, 53, 573; with dat., Fb. i. 462: now only used of news, to bear, be aware; not of learning, sensil proprio.

á-skynjandi, part. id., Barl. 24.

ás-lákr, m., poët. a cock, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fms., Landn.

6-slattr, m. an attack; a. djöfuls, Hom. 68; mod. a feeler, a vague proposition.

ás-liðar, m. pl. [liði, a champion], the champion of the Ases, Skm. 34. ás-megin (ásmegn, Edda 15, 29), n. gener. the divine strength of the Ases, but esp. used of Thor in the phrases, at færast i á., vaxa á., neyta a., when he displayed his strength as a god by grasping the hammer Mjölnir, by putting on the gloves, or the girdle (megingjarðar, q. v.), Edda 15, 60, 61, Hým. 31.

ás-megir, m. pl. = ásliðar, Vtkv. 7.

ás-móor, m. the divine strength of Thor, shewn in his wrath by thunder and lightning; því næst sá hann eldingar ok þrumur stórar; sá hann þá þór í ásmóði, Edda 58: the proper name pormóðr is equivalent d to ásmóðr, cp. Landn. 307 (the verse).

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á-sókn, f. an impetuous unreasonable desire after a thing, (common T13.

á-spyrna, u, f. a pressing against with the feet, Grett. (in a verse). &s-riki, n. the power of the Ases, Kristni S. Bs. 10.

ABB, m. [Ulf. ans = δοκόε; cp. Lat. asser, a pole], gen. ass, dat. asi, 1. a pole, a main rafter, yard; later ás, pl. ásar, acc. ása: of a house; selit var gört um einn ás, ok stóðu út af ásendarnir, Ld. 280, Nj. 115, 202; drengja við ása langa (acc. pl.), Fms. vii. 54, Sks. 425, Pm. 11, Dipl. iii. 8, Hom. 95; sofa undir sotkum asi, Hkr. i. 43; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. i. ch. 36, Fs. 62: in buildings ass gener. means the main beam, running along the house, opp. to bitar, pvertré, a cross-beam, v. mæniráss, brunáss, etc.: the beams of a bridge, Fms. ix. 512; in a ship, beitiáss, a yard of a sail: also simply called ass, Yt. 23, Fs. 113; vindass, a windlass 2. metaph. a rocky ridge, Lat. jugum, (i.e. windle-ass, winding-pole). Eg. 576, Fms. viii. 176. As and Asar are freq. local names in Iceland and COMPD: ass-stubbi, a, m. the stump of a beam, Sd. 125.

And mit Norway. ASS, m. [that the word existed in Goth. may be inferred from the words of Jornandes-Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est Anses, vocavere. The word appears in the Engl. names Osborn, Oswald, etc. In old German pr. names with n, e.g. Ansgår, A.S. Oscar: Grimm suggests a kinship between ass, pole, and ass, deus; but this is uncertain. In Icel. at least no such notion exists, and the inflexions of the two words differ. The old gen. ásar is always used in the poems of the 10th century, Korm. 22 (in 2 verse), etc.; dat. æsi, in the oath of Glum (388), later ás; nom. pl. æsir; acc. pl. ásu (in old poetry), æsi (in prose). The old declension is analogous to arr; perhaps the Goth. form was sounded ansus; it certainly was sounded different from ans, donos :- the Ases, gods, either the old heathen gods in general, or esp. the older branch, opp. to the new one, the di ascripti, the Vanir, q. v., Edda 13 sqq. \beta. \beta the sing. is used B. the sing. is used particularly of the different gods, e.g. of Odin; ölverk Asar, the brewing of the As (viz. Odin), i. e. poetry, Korm. 208 (in a verse); of Loki, Bragi, etc.; but war' efoxiv it is used of Thor, e.g. in the heathen oaths, segi ek þat Æsi (where it does not mean Odin), Glúm. 388; Freyr ok Njörðr ok hinn almátki Áss, Landn. (Hb.) 258: in Swed. aska means lightning, thunder, qs. as-ekja, the driving of the As, viz. Thor: ass as a prefix to pr. names also seems to refer to Thor, not Odin, e.g. Ásbjörn = Þorbjörn, Ásmóðr = Þormóðr (Landn. 307 in a verse). In Scandinavian pr. names ass before the liquid r assumes a t, and becomes ást (Ástríðr, not Ásríðr; Ástráðr = Ásráðr); and sometimes even before an 1, Ástlákr = Áslákr, Fb. i. 190; Ástleifr = Ásleifr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.) ása-heiti, COMPDS: &sa-gisling, f. bostage of the Ases, Edda 15. &sa-heiti, n. a name of the Ases, Edda (Gl.) &sa-porr, m. Thor the As par n. a name of the Ases, Edda (Gl.) asa-mtt, f. the race of Ases, Edda 7. excellence,' Edda 14, Hbl. 52. áss, m. [a French word], the ace at dice, in the game kvátra, q. v., Sturl.

ii. 95, Orkn. 200: mod. also the ace in cards. AST, f., old form sist, [Ulf. ansts = χάριε; A.S. est or æst; O.H.G. anst; old Fr. enst; cp. unna (ann), to love]:-love, affection; mikla ast hefir þú sýnt við mik, Eg. 603; fella ást til e-s, to feel love to, Sturl. i. 194, Fms. x. 420; likamleg ast, 656 A. ii. 15, Ver. 47; with the article, ástin, or ástin mín, my dear, darling, pet, love, a term of endearment used by husband to wife or parents to child; her er nú astin mín, Sighvatr bondi, Sturl. ii. 78. B. in pl. love between man and woman, the affection between man and wife; vel er um ástir okkar, sagði hón, Nj. 26; takast bar ástir miklar, Ld. 94 (of a newly-wedded pair), 298: love of a woman, þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði hverr sá væri með Ásum er eignast vildi ástir hennar ok hylli, Edda 37: metaph. the white spots on the nails are called ástir, since one will have as many lovers as there are spots, Isl. þjóðs., Fél. ix; vide elska, which is a more common word. COMPDS: Astafundr, m. = ástarfundr, Lex. Poët. ásta-lauss, adj. loveless, Helr. 5. ástar-andi, a, m. spirit of love, H. E. i. 470. ástar-angr, m. grief from love, Str. 55. ástar-atlot, n. pl. = ástarhót. ástar-augu, n. pl. loving eyes, v. auga; renna, lita ástaraugum til e-s, to look with loving eyes, Fms. xi. 227, Ísl. ii. 199. ástar-ákefő, f. passion, Str. band, n. band of love, 656 C. 37 ástar-brimi, a, m. fervent love. Flov. ástar-bruni, a, m. ardent love, Stj. astar-eldr, m. fire of love, Bs. i. 763, Greg. 19. ástar-fundr, m. affectionate meeting, Fms. xi. ástar-győja, u, f. the goddess of love (Venus), Edda (pref.) 310. 149, Al. 6. astar-harmr, m. grief from love, Stj. 4. hirting, f. chastisement of love, 671 C. ástar-hiti, a, m. passion, astar-hot, n. pl. the shewing kindness and love, Pass. 12. Greg. 19. astar-hugi, a, and -hugr, ar, m. love, affection, Bs. i. 446, 23 (sing.) Fms. i. 34, Stj. 126. ástar-hygli, f. [hugall], devotion, Bs. i. 48. ástar-kveðja, u, f. bearty astar-ilmr, m. sweetness of love, Str. greeting, Sturl. ii. 185. ástar-kveikja, u, f. a kindler of love, Al. ástar-logi, a, m. flame of love, Hom. 67. ástar-mark, n. ástar-orð, n. pl. words of love; mæla ástar token of love, Greg. 46. ordum til e-s, to speak in words breathing love, 655 xxxi. pallr, m. step of love, 656 A. i. 10. ástar-reiði, f. anger from love, astar-samband, n. band of love, Stj. ástar-sigr, m. victory of love, Str. astar-sætleikr, m. sweetness of love, Hom. . a-sýnis, adv. apparently, Sturl. i. 1, Fms. x. 284.

aster-varkunn, f. compassion, sympathy, Greg. 72. vekka, u, f. the dew of love (poet.), Hom. 68. datar-verk, n. charity. Sks. 672, Magn. 468. ástar-vél, f. Ars Amatoria, of Ovid so called, astar-vili, ja, m. desire, passion, Str. 27. ástar-vængr, m. wing of love, Hom. 48. ástar-þjónusta, u, f. service of love, Hom. 2. Fms. ii. 42. astar-bokki, a, m. affection for, inclination, of a loving pair, Fms. ii. 99, Fær. 63. ástar-æði, n. fwry of love, Bær. 7. á-staða, u, f. [standa á], an insisting upon, Ann. 1392, Thom. 37. á-stand, n. state, (mod. word.) ast-blindr, adj. blind from love. Lex. Poët. ást-bundinn, part. in bonds of love, Str. 36, 55. á-stemma (sostemma), u, f. damming a river, D. I. i. 280. ast-folginn, part. beloved, dear to one's beart, warmly beloved; a. e-m, Fms. vi. 45, xi. 3. ást-fóstr, rs, m. love to a foster-child, (also used metaph.) in phrases such as, leggja a. vid e-n, to foster with love, as a pet child, Fms. iii. 90; fæða e-n ástfóstri, to breed one up with fatherly care, x. 218. ást-gjöf, f., theol. grace, gift; á. Heilags Anda, Skálda 210, Skv. 1. 7. Andr. 63; in pl., Magn. 514. &st-gool, a, m. a darling, good genius; hann botti öllum mönnum &., be (viz. bishop Paul) was endeared to all bearts, Bs. i. 137: the old Ed. reads ástgóði, endearment, which seems less correct, v. goði: goði in the sense of good genius is still in use in the ditty to the Icel. game goða-tafl' (heima ræð eg goða minn). ást-hollr, adj. affectionate, Sks. 687 B. ást-hugaðr, adj. part. dearly loving, Njarð. 380. 6-stig, n. a treading upon, Sks. 400, 540: a step, 629. ást-igr, adj., contr. forms ástgir, ástgar, etc., dear, lovely, Vsp. 17. ást-kynni, n. a bearty welcome, Am. 14. ast-keerr, adj. dearly beloved. ást-lauss, adj. loveless, beartless, = ástalauss, Hom. 43. ást-leysi, n. want of love, unkindness, Hrafn. 5. ast-menn, m. pl. dearly beloved friends, Sturl. i. 183, Hkr. iii. 250, Stj. 237, Blas. 44. ast-meer, f. a darling girl, sweetbeart, Flov. 28. ást-ráð, n. kind (wise) advice, Fms. ii. 12 (ironically), Skálda 164, Hom. 108, Hým. 30. á-stríða, u, f. passion, (mod. word.) ást-ríki, n. paternal love; in the phrase, ekki hafði hann á. mikit af föður sínum, i.e. be was no pet child, Fms. iii. 205, Ld. 132; á. Drottins, 655 v. 2. ast-riker, adj. full of love; a. Fadir, of God, Mar. 3, 24. ást-samliga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), affectionately, Hkr. iii. 250, Fms. ix. 434, Fas. i. 91, 655 xxvii. 25, Sks. 12, Sturl. i. 183, Hom. 1, Stj. ást-samr, adj. id., Hom. 58, Sks. 12. ást-semő, f. love, affection, Hkr. iii. 261, Fms. x. 409: ástsemőarráð, n. = ástráð, Sks. 16, Anecd. 30: ástsemðar-verk, n. a work of love, Sks. 673: ástsemőar-vinátta, u, f. loving friendsbip, Sks. 741. ást-snauðr, adj. without love, Lex. Poët. ást-sæld, f. the being loved by all, popularity, 1b. 16. ast-seell, adj. beloved by all, popular, 1b. 16, Fms. xi. 317. á-stunda, að, to study, take pains with, H.E. i. 504, 514. á-stundan, f. pains, care, devotion, Fms. i. 219; hafa &. (inclination) til Guds, Bær. 12; til illra hluta, Stj. 55, Sks. 349, 655 xxxii, Thom. 335. ást-úð, f. [properly ásthúð, Clem. 40, contr. from ást-hugð, from hugr or hygð, cp. öluð, þveruð, harðuð, kind, stubborn, bard disposition; v. A.S. bydig], love, affection, Rb. 390. compos: ástúðar-frændsemi, f. affectionate kinsbip, Sturl. ii. 81. ástúðar-vinr. m. a dear riend, Fms. vi. 198, v.l. aldavint, a dear old friend. ást-úðigr, adj. loving, Eg. 702, Fms. i. 55: as neut., ástúðigt er með e-m, they are on friendly terms, Ld. 236. ást-úðligr, adj. lovely, Fms. vi. 19, Bs. i. 74, Sturl. i. 2: as neut., á. er med e-m, to be on terms of love, Lax. 162. ást-vina, u, f. a dear (female) friend, Thom. 14. ást-vinátta, u, f. intimate friendsbip, Eg. 728. ást-vinr, ar, m. a dear friend; þórólfr gekk til fréttar við þór ástvin sinn, Eb. 8, Fms. i. 58, Thom. 10. ást-bokki, a, m. = ástarbokki, Fms. vi. 341. á-stæði, n. [standa á], no doubt a bad reading, Eg. 304: cp. ástæða, u, f. (a mod. word), argument, reason. As-ynja, u, f. a goddess, the fem. of Ass; Æsir ok Asynjur, Vtkv. I. á-sýn, f. countenance, presence; kasta e-m burt frá sinni á., Stj. 651: appearance, sbape, Hom. 155; dat. pl. used as adv., hversu var hann asynum, bow did be look? Hom. 91; agætr at ætt ok a., fair of race and noble, Hkr. i. 214: gen. sing. used as adv., minna ásýnar, apparently less, Grág. ii. 29. 2. metaph. a view, opinion; með rangri á., Sks. 344.

6-sýnd, f. = ásýn, and dat. pl. and gen. sing. used in the same way, v.

above, Fms. i. 101, v. 345, x. 228, Fs. 4, Ld. 82: metaph. the face, of

á-sýna, ð, to sbew, Fms. v. 345.

the earth, Stj. 29, 276.

a-synt, n. adj. [sjá á], to be seen, visible; ef eigi verðr á., if no marks ? (of the blow) can be seen, Grag. ii. 15; bat er a., evident, Sks. 185. á-sækni, n. (ásækinn, adj. vexatious), vexation, Finnb. 240.

á-sælast, d, dep. (ásælni, f.), á. e-n, to covet another man.

á-ssotni, f. [sitja], tarrying long, Isl. ii. 440 (of a tiresome guest). **AT**, n. [éta, át, edere, A.S. et], the act of eating, in the phrase, at

öldri ok at áti, inter bibendum et edendum, Grág. ii. 170, N. G. L. i. 29; át ok drykkja, Fas. ii. 552, Orkn. 200; át ok atvinna, Stj. 143: of beasts, kýr hafnaði átinu, the cow (being sick) would not eat, Bs. i. 194.

1. food to eat, but only of beasts, a prey, carcase; hud ok áta, of a slaughtered beast, N. G. L. i. 246; svá er þar ekki brot zrinnar átu (for seals), Sks. 176; þar stóð úlfr í átu, Jd. 31.
eating; góðr átu, 'good eating,' Sks. 136, 137.
3. medic. and átu-mein, n. id., Fél. ix. 190; the old word is eta, q. v. 3. medic. a cancer, COMPD: átu-býfi, n. a law term, eatable things stolen, Grag. ii. 192.

á-tak, n. (átaka, u, f., Hom. 17), [taka á], touching: gen. átaks, soft, hard, etc. to the feeling; svá á. sem skinn, Flov. 31, Magn. 522: medic. touching, v. læknishendr, Stj. 248: pl. grips, átök ok sviptingar, in

wrestling, Fas. iii. 503, Fms. xi. 442.

á-tala, u, f. [telja á, incusare,], a rebuke, reprimand, N. G. L. i. 309; esp. in pl., Fms. v. 103, ix. 384, Hkr. ii. 6, Fær. 218: átölu-laust, n. adj. undisputed, Jb. 251.

átan, n. [cp. úátan], an eatable, N. G. L. i. 19.

á-tekja, u, f. (átekt, f., Fbr. 151, Thom. 273), prop. touching; in pl. metaph. disposition for or against a thing, liking or disliking, Bjarn. 54 (cp. taka vel, illa á e-u).

á-tekning, f. touching, Stj. 35.

át-frekr, adj. greedy, voracious, Hkv. 2. 41.

at-girni, f. greediness of food, Hom. 72, and atgjarn, adj. greedy. átján, older form áttján, as shewn by assonances such as, áttján Haraldr sáttir, Fms. vi. 159, in a verse of the middle of the 11th cen-

tury [Swed. adertan; Dan. atten; Engl. eighteen; Germ. achtzehn]:eighteen, Edda 108, Hkr. ii. 289, N. G. L. i. 114.

atjandi, older form attjandi, eighteenth, Hom. 164, N.G.L. i. 348. átján-sossa, u, f. [cp. tvítug-, þrítugsessa], a sbip baving eighteen rowing benches, Fms. ix. 257, xi. 56.

á-troð, n. (átroði, a, m., Hom. 95), a treading upon, Magn. 468:

metaph. intrusion, Hom. 95.

á-trúnaor, ar, m. [trúa á], belief, creed, religion; forn á., the old (beathen) faith, Nj. 156, Fms. v. 69, K. A. 62, Joh. 623. 18, Eb. 12: átrúnaðar-maðr, m. a believer, [trúmaðr], Andr. 66.

ATT, f. a family, race, v. zett and compds.

ATT and sett, f., pl. attir and ættir [Germ. acht = Lat. ager, praedium, a rare and obsolete word in Germ.], plaga caeli, quarter; just as quarter refers to the number four, so att seems to refer to eight: att properly means that part of the horizon which subtends an arc traversed by the sun in the course of three hours; thus defined,—meðan sól veltist um átta ættir, Sks. 54; ok þat eru þá þrjár stundir dags er sól veltist um eina ætt, id.; the names of the eight attir are, útnorðr a., north-west; norðr a., north; landnorðr á., north-east; austr á., east; landsuðr á., south-east; suðr á., south; útsuðr á., south-west; vestr á., west; four of which (the compounds) are subdivisions; átt is therefore freq. used of the four only, Loki görði bar hús ok fjórar dyrr, at hann mátti sjá ór húsinu í allar áttir, ... to all (i. e. four) sides, Edda 39: or it is used generally, from all sides, ba drift snær or öllum áttum, Edda 40; drífa þeir til or öllum áttum (= hvaðanæva), Hkr. i. 33; norðrætt, Edda 4, 23; hence a mod. verb átta, að; a. sik, to find the true quarter, to set oneself right, cp. Fr. s'orienter. compps: atta-skipan, f. a division of the att, Sks. 37. atta-skipti, átta-viltr, adj. bewildered.

ATTA, card. number [Sansk. asbţan; Goth. abtau; Gr. δκτώ; Lat. octo; A. S. eabta; Germ. acbt], eight, Landn. 73, Edda 108.

áttandi and áttundi, old form átti, ord. number eighth, Lat. octavus; við (hinn) átta mann, Landn. 304; hálfr átti tögr, Clem. 47; átti dagr Jóla, Fms. iii. 137, Rb. 8, K. A. 152, 218. The form áttandi occurs early, esp. in Norse writers, N.G.L. i. 10, 348, 350, Sks. 692 B: in Icel. writers with changed vowel áttundi, which is now the current form, Mar. 656 A. i, Hkr. ii. 286, where the old vellum MS. O. H. 173 has átta.

áttar- (the compd form of ætt, a family), v. ætt.

átta-tigir (mod. áttatíu as an indecl. single word), eighty, Landn. 123, Edda 108; vide tigr.

átta-tugasti, the eightieth, Sturl. ii. 156 C, = áttugandi, q. v.

átt-bogi and ættbogi, a, m. lineage, Landn. 357, Eluc. 26, Stj. 425, Fms. i. 287, Post. 686 B. 14.

átt-feomingr, m. measuring eight fathoms, Vm. 80, Am. 60.

átt-hagi, a, m. one's native place, bome, country, where one is bred and born; í átthaga sínum, Ld. 40, Fs. 61: freq. in pl.

átt-hyrndr, adj. octagonal, Alg. 368

átt-jörð and ættjörð, f. = átthagi, Ísl. ii. 186, A. A. 252: in mod. usage = Lat. patria, and always in the form ætt-.

átt-konr, m., poët. kindred, Yt. 21.

átt-leggr and ættleggr, m. lineage, Stj. 44.

átt-lera, adj. degenerate, v. ættlera.

att-meelt, n. adj. name of a metre, a verse containing eight lines, each being a separate sentence, Edda (Ht.) 125.

átt-niðr, m. kindred, Hým. 9.

átt-runnr, m., poët. kindred, Hým. 20.

átt-ræðr, adj. [for the numbers twenty to seventy the Icel. say tvítugr, ... sjautugr; but for eighty to one bundred and twenty, attrædr, nirædr, tirædr, tolfrædr]. 1. temp. numbering eighty years of age, (halfáttræðr, that of seventy-six to eighty); a. karl, an octogenarian, Ld. 150. Eighty years of age is the terminus ultimus in the eyes of the law; an octogenarian is no lawful witness; he cannot dispose of land or priesthood (godord) without the consent of his heir; if he marries without the consent of his lawful heir, children begotten of that marriage are not to inherit his property, etc.; ef maor kvangast er a. er eor ellri, etc., Grag. i. 178; á.maðr né ellri skal hvárki selja land né gorðorð undan erfingja sínum, nema hann megi eigi eiga fyrir skuld, 224; ef maðr nefnir vátta...mann tólf vetra gamlan eðr ellra...áttröðan eðr yngra, ii. 20. measuring eighty fathoms (ells ...) in height, breadth, depth . . .: also of a ship with eighty oars [cp. Germ. ruder], Eg. 599, Vm. 108; vide attærr.

átt-stafr, m., poët. kindred, Hkv. 1. 54.

áttugandi = áttatugasti, Stj. (MS. 227), col. 510.

áttungr. m. I. [atta], the eighth part of a whole, either as to measure or number; cp. fjórðungr, þriðjungr, etc., Rb. 488; á. manna, N. G. L. i. 5: as a Norse law term, a division of the country with regard to the levy in ships, Ghl. 91, N.G.L. i. 135. II. [att or ætt, familia], poët. kindred, kinsman; Freys a., the poem Hlt., Edda 13, Yt. 13, 14, Al. 98 (esp. in pl.), v. Lex. Poët.: áttungs-kirkja, u, f. a church belonging to an áttungr (in Norway), N. G. L. i. 8.

ått-vísi and ættvísi, f. genealogical knowledge or science, Skálda 161, 169, Bárð. 164, Bs. i. 91, Fms. vii. 102; the áttvísi formed a part of the old education, and is the groundwork of the old Icel. historiography,

esp. of the Landnama.

ått-æringr, m. an eight-oared boat (now proncd. åttahringr), Vm. 109. átt-ærr, adj. [ár, remus], baving eight oars, Eg. 142, 600 A.

át-vagl, m. a glutton, Germ. freszbauch.

&-valr, adj. round, sloping, semi-rotundus; cp. sívalr, rotundus [from

volr or from oval (?)]; it seems not to occur in old writers.

av-alt and availt, adv. always, Lat. semper, originally of-allt (from allr) = in all; but as early as the 12th century it was sounded as ofvalt or avalt, which may be seen from this word being used in alliteration to v in poems of that time, pars á valt er vísir bjó, Kt. 16; vestu á valt at trausti, Harmsól verse 59; styrktu of valt til verka, Leidarv. 34 (the MS. reads ávalt): even Hallgrim in the 17th century says, vist á valt beim vana halt | vinna, lesa ok iðja. In MSS. it is not unfreq. spelt ofvalt, as a single word, e. g. Bs. i. 150-200; yet in very early times the word seems to have assumed the present form ávalt, proned, á-valt, as if from \acute{a} and valr: ofalt, of allt, Orkn. 90, Fms. v. 205, Fbr. 77, 87, Fær. 22: of valt, Eluc. 3, Bs. i. 349, Fms. v. 160: ávalt or ávallt, freq. in the old miracle book,-Bs. i. 335, 343, 344, 345, 351, Hom. MS. Holm. p. 3, Hom. (MS. 619), 129, Grag. (Kb.) 116, Landn. 86, Fms. xi. 112, etc. etc.,—through all the Sagas and down to the present day: cp. the mod. alltaf (per metath.), adv. always. á-vani, a, m. babits, (mod. word.)

á-vant, n. adj. in the phrase, e-s er á., wanted, needed, missed, Ld. 26,

Hkr. ii. 34, Korm. 92.

á-varðr, adj. [from á- intens. and verja, part. variðr, contr. varðr, protectus], an interesting old word; with dat., a. e-m, protected by one, but only used of a man in relation to the gods, in the phrase, godum ávarðr, a client or darling of the gods, used as early as by Egil, Ad. 20, and also three or four times in prose; at hann mundi Frey (dat.) svá á. fyrir blotin, at hann mundi eigi vilja at freri a milli peirra, Gisl. 32; skilja beir at beir eru mjök ávarðir goðunum, Róm. 202; so also of God, ef hann væri svá á. Guði, sem hann ætlaði, Bs. i. 464.

á-varp, n. (cp. verpa tölu á, to count): 1. a computation, calculation, in round numbers; bat var á. manna, at fyrir Noronesi mundi eigi færa falla en þrjú hundruð manna, Fms. viii. 143, x. 64, 139; kallaðr ekki vænn maðr at avarpi flestra manna, in the suggestion, account of most people, Bs. i. 2. in mod. usage, an address, accosting, Lat. allocutio; and avarpa, ao, to address, Lat. alloqui; cp. the old phrase, verpa oroi a e-n, alloqui.

á-vaxta, 20, to make to wax greater, make productive : of money, á. fé, to put out to interest, Nj. 111: pass. -ask, to increase, Fms. i. 137, Stj. 12.

6-vaxtan, f. a making productive, Stj. 212.

ávaxt-lauss, adj. unproductive, barren, Al. 50.

&-vaxtsamligr, adj. (and -liga, adv.), productive, Hom. 10.

avaxt-samr, adj. productive, Stj. 77, 94: metaph., H. F. i. 513.

á-ván, f. (now ávæningr, m.), a faint expectation or bint; segja e-m á. e-s, to give some bint about it, Grág. ii. 244.

á-veiðr, f. river fishery, D. I. i. 280.

I. as a law term, a blow (drep); thus defined,—bat er drep annat er á, heitir ef maðr lýstr mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, eðr þrútnar hörund eðr stökkr undan hold, eðr hrýtr ór munni eðr or nosum eðr undan nöglum, Grág, ii. 15; the lesser sort of drep (blow),

14; but in general use averk includes every bodily lesion, a collective expression for wounds and blows (sar and drep); lysa sor eor drep ok kveða á hver á. eru, i. 35; bauð húskarlinn honum í móti öxi ok á., Bs. i. 341, vide áverki below. II. in pl. work in a bousebold; göra brúar ok vinna þau á., Grág. ii. 277: of unlawful work, e.g. cutting trees in another man's forest; veror hann þá útlagr þrem mörkum ok sex aura á., ef hann veit eigi, at þeir eigu báðir, 292.

6-verki, a, m.

I. a law term, lesion in general, produced by a weapon or any deadly instrument, more general than the neut.; lysi ek mér á hönd allan þann áverka; ... sár, ef at sárum görist; víg, ef at vígi görist, Grág. ii. 32, Nj. 86, Fær. 223, Sturl. i. 148. II. (Norse) the plant of a bousebold, produce of a farm; landskyld heimilar lóð (Lat. fundus) ok allan áverka þann er í kaup þeirra kom, ... as agreed upon between landlord and tenant, Gpl. 329; skipta görðum eptir jarðarhöfn (Lat. fundus) ok öllum áverka (including buildings, fences, crop, etc.), 380; skal hann löggarð göra...ok vinna þann áverka á landi hins þar er hvárki sé akr né cng, 277. β. unlawful; útlegð ok sex aura áverki, Grág. ii. 296; hvervetna þar sem maðr hittir á. í mörk sinni, þá skal COMPDS: áverka-bót, f. comhann burt taka at ósekju, Ghl. 368. pensation for an áverki (II. B.), Gpl. 363. áverka-drep, n. a stroke, áverka-maör, m. a perblow producing áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 16. petrator of an áverki (l.), Grág. ii. 13. áverka-mál, n. an action concerning áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 96, Nj. 100.

á-viðris, mod. áveðra (áveðrasamr, adj.), adv. on the weather side,

Fms. viii. 340, 346, 378.

á-vinna, vann, to win, make profit, v. vinna á.

á-vinningr, m. profit, gain, Fms. xi. 437, Ghl. 212. á-vinnt, n. adj. 2 naval term, prob. from the phrase, vinda á e-n, to turn upon one in a rowing race, or of giving way in a sea-fight; ef Orminum skal því lengra fram leggja sem hann er lengri en önnur skip, bá mun á. um soxin, . . . then they in the bow will have a hard pull, will be bard put to it, Fms. ii. 308, Thom. 17, 58; pá görðist þeim á. er næstir lágu, tbeir ranks begun to give way, Sturl. iii. 66 (of a sea-fight); ætla ek þat mund er ek renn frá Haraldi unga, at yðr afburðarmönnum mun á. þykkja eptir at standa, Orkn. 474.

á-virðing, f. blame, fault.

á-vist, f. abode, = ábúð, Bs. i. 725.

á-vita, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða e-s á., to become aware of, learn, Andr. 625. 80, Fms. x. 171; á. mannvits eðr íþrótta, Sks. 26.

á-vitull, m. a law term, the indicia of a thing; skuli beir rannsaka allt; ok svá göra þeir, ok finna þar öngan ávitöl (acc.), Fær. 186; grunar hann nú, at kerling muni hafa fengit nokkurn (MS. wrongly nokkura, acc. fem.) ávital, hverr maðr hann er, Thom. 158.

á-víga, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða á., of a chief on whose side most people are killed in a battle, in respect to the pairing off of the slain in the lawsuit that followed; pat voru log pa, par at (in the case that) menn féllu jafnmargir, at þat skyldi kalla jamvegit (they should be paired off, no compensation, or 'wergeld,' should be paid, and no suit begun), bott manna munr þætti vera; en þeir er á. urðu skyldi kjósa mann til eptir hvern mæli skyldi, Glum. 383; vide Sir Edm. Head, p. 93.

á-vísa, 20, to point at, indicate, Lex. Poët.

6-visan, f. an intimation, indication, Stj. 78 (of instinct), Fas. iii. 541;

epitaphium þat er á., 732. 15.

á-vít, [víti], n. pl., ávítan, f., Thom. 246, Th. 19 (mod. ávítur, f. pl.), a reprimand, rebuke, castigation; ávita, gen.pl., Fær. 23; bera ávit (acc.pl.), Sks. 541, Hkr. ii. 200, Hom. 43. compos: ávita-laust, n. adj. blameless, Sks. 802, Hom. 160. ávíta-samligr and ávít-samligr, adj. blamable, ávít-samr, adj. chiding, severe, zealous, Bs. i. 392, Greg. 64. á-víta, að, to chide, rebuke; á. e-n, Fs. 58; á. e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 372,

Landn. 51; á. e-t (acc. of the thing), Bs. i. 766: pass., Hom. 84.

á-væni, n. (ávæningr, m.) = áván, Gbl. 51.

6-vöxtr, ar, m., dat. ávexti, acc. pl. ávöxtu (mod. ávexti), prop. 'on-wax,' 'on-growth,' i. e. fruit, produce, growth, Stj. 35, Fms. ix. 265: metaph., á. kviðar þíns, 655 xiii.

β. metaph. interest, rent [cp. Gr. τόκοι], Grág. i. 195; verja fé til ávaxtar, Fms. v. 194, 159, iii. 18: gain, COMPDS: ávaxtar-lauss, adj. unproductive, Grág. i. 173, avaxtar-tiund, f. a Norse law term, a sort of income Fms. x. 221. tax, opp. to höfuðtíund; nú er hverr maðr skyldr at göra tíund sá er fjár má afla, bæði h. (tithe on capital) ok á. (tithe on interest), N. G. L. i. 346.

á-þekkr, adj. similar, Fms. ii. 264, xi. 6, Vsp. 39.

á-þétti, n. or áþéttr, ar, m. a law term in the compo áþéttis-orð or abéttar-ord, n. defamatory language, invective, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 143, Valla L. 204.

á-bjá, ð, to oppress, Eg. 8, Fms. i. 21.

á-bján, f. oppression, tyranny, oppressive rule, Eg. 14, 47, Fms. v. 26: servitude, beavy burdens (= álögur), vii. 75, x.416 (where ápjánar, pl.), Sks. COMPD: ábjánar-ok, n. the yoke of tyranny, Al. 7. 79, v.l. (coercion).

á-brætni, f. mutual strife, Stj. MS. 227, col. 491.

á-byngd, f. exaction, oppression, Js. 13. á-byngja, d, á. e-m, to oppress one.

á-þyngsli, n. a burden, (mod. word.)

B

B (bé) is the second letter. In the Phenician (Hebrew) alphabet the three middle mutes, b, g, d, etc., follow in unbroken order after a. In the Greek the same order is kept; in Latin, and hence in all European alphabets, a confusion arose, first, by giving to the (the old Greek gamma) the value of k (c), and thereby throwing g out of its original place: secondly, by placing e and F (identical in form with F, the old Greek digamma) immediately after the d; thus, instead of the old Greek (and Hebrew) a, b, g, d, e, f, we got a, b, c, d, e, f, g, etc. In the old Slavonian alphabet v (vidil) was inserted between the b and g (Grimm Introd. to lit. B). In the old Runic alphabet the order became still more disjointed; the common rude Scandinavian Runes have no special g or d, and their b is put between t and l, nearly at the end of the alphabet (... t, b, l, m, y). In all the others b kept its place at the head of the consonants, immediately after a, which stands first in almost all alphabets.

A. Among the vowels a begins more words than any other vowel: it contains the three great prepositions, af, at, and a, which, with their compounds, along with those of al- and all-, make up more than half the extent of the letter; it abounds in compound words, but is comparatively poor in primitive root words. Again, b is in extent only surpassed by the consonants b and s; in regard to the number of root words it is equal to them all, if not the foremost. It is scanty in compounds, has no prepositions, but contains the roots of several large families of words, as, for instance, the three great verbs, bera, bregoa, and búa; besides many of secondary extent, as binda, bíða, biðja, etc.; and a great number of nouns. The extent of b is greatly reduced by the fact, that the Scandinavian idioms have no prefix be-, which in the German swells the vocabulary by thousands (in Grimm it takes up about 300 pages); the modern Swedes and Danes have during the last few centuries introduced a great many of these from modern German; the Icel. have up to the present time kept their tongue puze from this innovation, except in two or three words, such as betala or bitala (to pay), befala or bifala (to commend), behalda or bihalda (to keep), which may, since the Reformation, be found in theol. writers; the absence of the prefix be- is indeed one of the chief characteristics of the Icel. as opposed to the German; the English, influenced by the northern idiom, has to a great extent cut off this be-, which abounds in A.S. (v. Bosworth, A.S. Dictionary, where about 600 such words are recorded); even in the Ormulum only about thirty such words are found; in South-English they are more frequent, but are gradually disappearing. Again, b represents p in Scandinavian roots; for probably all words and syllables beginning with p are of foreign extraction; and the same is probably the case in German and English, and all the branches of the Teutonic (vide Grimm D. G. iii. 414); whereas, in Greek and Latin, p is the chief letter, containing about a seventh of the vocabulary, while b contains from one seventieth to one ninetieth only. It might even be suggested that the words beginning with b in Greek and Latin are (as those with p in the Teutonic) either aliens, onomatopoëtics, provincialisms, or even cant words.

B. Pronunciation.—The b is in Icel. sounded exactly as in English: I. as initial it is an agreeable sound in all the branches of the Teutonic, especially in the combinations br and bl, as in 'bread, brother, bride, bloom, blithe, blood, bless, etc. etc. The Greek and Roman, on the other hand, disliked the initial b sound; but the difference seems to be addressed to the eye rather than the ear, as the win modern Greek is sounded exactly as Icel. b, whilst β is sounded as Icel. v; thus the Greek Bioon in Icel. rendered phonetically by visundr, but ἐπίσκοποs (biskup, bisbop) is in all Teutonic dialects rendered by b, not p, probably because the Greek w had exactly this sound. although agreeable as the initial to a syllable, yet as a middle or final letter b in Icel. sounds uncouth and common, and is sparingly used: after a vowel, or between two vowels, b is never sounded in Icel, as in modern German geben, baben, laub, leben, leib, lieb; in all those cases the Icel. spells with an f, sounded as a v. Ulfilas frequently uses b, e.g. graban, haban, saban, iba, gabei, etc.; yet in many cases he vacillates, e. g. giban, graban, gêban, grôbun, tvalib, but gaf and grôf, etc. So gahalaiban on the Gothic-Runic stone in Tune, but hlaifs, Ulf., Luke vi. 48. The Greek and Latin abound in the use of the b (bb) in the middle of syllables and inflexions (-bus, -bilis, -bo): in Icel. only a double b may be tolerated, but only in onomatopoëtic or uncouth words, as babbi (pa of a baby), bobbi (a scrape), stubbi (Germ. stumpf), lubbi (Germ. lump), nabbi (a knob), krabbi (a crab), gabb, babbl, babbla, etc.; cp. similar words in English.

2. joined to a consonant;

a. in old Swedish b a. in old Swedish b is inserted between m and r or m and l (as in mod. Greek $\mu\rho$ and $\mu\lambda$ are sounded μβρ and μβλ), e.g. Swed. domber, komber, warmber, bambri, gamblar = Icel. dómr, kömr (venit), varmr, hamri, gamlar: Swed. kumbl and kubl (Icel. kuml, monumentum) are used indifferently. Even in dold Icel. poems we find sumbl = suml, symposium, simbli = simli, Edda i.

256 (Ed. Havn.): mp is only found in adopted words, as in kempa (cp. Germ. kampf), lampi (Lat. lampas), and is almost assimilated into pp (kappi): mb is tolerated in a few words, such as umb, lamb, dramb, dumbr, kambr, vömb, timbr, gymbr, strambr, klömbr; cp. the Engl. lamb, comb, timber, womb, where the b is not pronounced (except in the word timber); in limb, numb the b is not organic (cp. Icel. limr, numinn); it occurs also in a few diminutive pet names of children, Simbi = Sigmundr, Imba = Ingibjörg. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Germans used much to write mb or mp before d or t, as sambt or sampt (una cum), kombt or kompt (venit); but this spelling again became β. the modern High German spells and pronounces rb and lb, werben, korb, kalb, balb, etc., where the middle High German has rw and lw, korw, kalw; the modern Scandinavian idioms here spell and pronounce rf, lf, or rv, lv, e.g. Dan. kalv, Swed. kalf, vitulus; the Icel. spells with f, arfi, kalfr, but pronounces f like v. Yet in Icel. rb, lb are found in a few old MSS., especially the chief MS. (A. M. folio 107) of the Landnáma, and now and then in the Sturlunga and Edda: nay, even to our own time a few people from western Icel. speak so, and some authors of mark use it in their writings, such as the lexicographer Björn Halldórsson, e. g. álbr, kálbr, hálbr, sjálbr, silbr, úlbr, kólbr, orb, arbi, karbi, borb, = álfr, etc.; only the word úlbúð, qs. úlfúð, is used all over y. fl and fn are in mod. Icel. usage pronounced bl and bn, skafl, tafl. nafli, = skabl, tabl, nabli; nafn, höfn, safn, nefna, = nabn, höbn, sabn, nebna; without regard whether the radical consonant be f or m, as in nafn and safn, qs. namn and samn. This pronunciation is in Icel. purely modern, no traces thereof are found in old vellum MSS.; the modern Swedes, Danes, and Norse pronounce either mn (the Swedes spell mn where Icel. use fn or bn) or vl (Dan.), ffl (Swed.) 8. 10 is in Icel, commonly pronounced as bo, e. g. hafði, hefð, sofðu = habði, hebð, sobðu; yet a few people in the west still preserve the old and genuine pronunciation vd (havdu, sovdu, not habdu, sobdu), even in the phrase, ef pu (si tu), proned. ebou. The prefixed particles of- and of- are often in common speech sounded as ob-, ab-, if prefixed to a word beginning with b or even m, l, e. g. ofbod, afburdr, afbindi, aflagi, afmán, as obbod, abbindi, Hm. 138; abbúð, Korm. 116; abburðr, Fms. x. 321; ablag, abmán: gef mér, lofa mér, proncd. gébmér or gémmér, lobmér or lommér (da mibi, permitte mibi); af mér (a me), proncd. abmér or ammér; but only in common language, and never spelt so; cp. Sunnan Póstur, A.D. 1836, p. 180, note **. ϵ . b = m in marbendill = marmennill.

C. According to Grimm's Law of Interchange ('Lautverschiebung'), if we place the mute consonants in a triangle thus:







the Scandinavian and Saxon-Teutonic form of a Greek-Latin root word is to be sought for under the next letter following the course of the sun; thus the Greek-Latin $f(\phi)$ answers to Icel. and Teutonic b: the Greek-Latin b (B), on the other hand, to Teutonic p. Few letters present so many connections, as our b (initial) does to the Greek-Latin f, either in whole families or single words; some of the instances are dubious, many clear: φάλαγε, cp. Icel. balkr; φάρ, Lat. far, cp. barr; φαρόω, φάροε, Lat. főrare, cp. bora; φάρυγξ, cp. barki; φόβοε, φοβέω, cp. bifa: φέρω, φορίω, Lat. fero, cp. bera, borinn; φόρτοι, cp. byrdr; φείγω, έφυγον, Lat. fugio, cp. beygja, boginn, bugr; φηγόε, Lat. fagus, cp. bók, beyki; φλέγω, φλόξ, Lat. fulgere, fulgur, cp. blik, blika; φλίω, Lat. flare, cp. blása, bólginn, Lat. follis, cp. belgr; φλογμόε, Lat. flūs, cp. blóm; φονή, φόνο**ε,** φεν-, cp. bani, ben; φορμόs, cp. barmr; φράγμα, φράσσω, cp. borg, byrgja; φράζω, φραδή, cp. birta; φρατήρ, Lat. frater, cp. brodir; φρίαρ, cp. brunnr; φρίσσω, cp. brattr (brant), brandr; όφρυς, cp. brá; φρύγανον, φρύγω, cp. brúk; φύω, Lat. fio, fũi, cp. búa, bjó, Engl. to be, and the particle be- (v. Grimm s. v. be- and bauen); φύλλον, Lat. fölium, cp. blad; φώγω, Lat. focus, cp. baka: moreover the Lat. facio, -ficio, cp. byggja; fastigium, cp. bust; favilla, cp. bál; fērio, cp. berja; fērox, fērus, cp. ber-, björn; fervere, cp. brenna; fidus, foedus, cp. binda; findo, fidi, cp. bita, beit; flăgellum, cp. blaka; flectere, cp. bregða; fluctus, cp. bylgja; födio, cp. bauta, Engl. to beat; fundus, cp. botn; fors, forte, cp. 'burðr' in 'at burðr;' frango, frēgi, fragor, cp. breki, brak, brjóta; fraus (fraudis), cp. brjóta, braut; frages, fructus, cp. björk; fulcio, cp. búlki; fremo, cp. brim; frenum, cp. beisl, Engl. bridle; frons (frondis), cp. brum; -even frons (frontis) might be compared to Icel. brandr and brattr, cp. such phrases as frontati lapides;
—fātum, fāma, cp. boð, boða, etc. The Greek φίλου, φιλεῦν might -fātum, fāma, cp. boð, boða, etc. The Greek φίλοι, φιλεῖν might also be identical to our bl- in blíðr. The change is irregular in words such as Lat. pangere, Icel. banga; petere = bidja; parcere = bjarga; porcus = borgr; πηγή, cp. bekkr; probably owing to some link being B. in words imported either from Greek or Roman idioms the f sometimes remains unchanged; as the Byz. Greek φεγγάριον is fengari, Edda (Gl.); sometimes the common rule is reversed, and the Latin or Greek p becomes b, as episcopus = biskup; leopardus = hlébardr, Old Engl. libbard; ampulla = bolli; cp. also Germ. platz = Icel. blettr; again, plank is in the west of Icel. sounded blanki: on the other hand, Latin words such as bracea, burgus are probably of Teutonic or Celtic origin. the old High German carried this interchange of consonants still farther; but in modern High German this interchange remains only in the series of dental mutes: in the b and g series of mutes only a few words remain, as Germ. pracht (qs. bracht), cp. Engl. bright; Germ. pfand, cp. Engl. bond; otherwise the modern Germans (High and Low) have, just as the English have, their braut, bruder, brod, and butter, not as in old times,

D. In the Runic inscriptions the b is either formed as B, so in the old Gothic stone in Tune, or more commonly and more rudely as B in the Scandinavian monuments; both forms clearly originate from the Greek-Roman. The Runic name was in A.S. beorc, i. e. a birch, Lat. betula; 'beorc by blêda leâs . . .,' the A.S. Runic Poem. The Scandinavian name is, curiously enough—instead of björk, f. a birch, as we should expect—bjarkan, n.; the name is in the old Norse Runic Poem denoted by the phrase, bjarkan er lauf grænst lima, the b. has the greenest leaves, cp. also Skálda 177: both form and gender are strange and uncouth, and point to some foreign source; we do not know the Gothic name for it, neither is the Gothic word for the birch (betula) on record, but analogously to airba, bairda, Icel. jörð, hjörð, björk would in Gothic be sounded bairca, f.; the Scandinavian form of the name points evidently to the Gothic, as a corruption from that language,—a fresh evidence to the hypothesis of the late historian P. A. Munch, and in concord with the notion of Jornandes, about the abode of the Goths in Scandinavia at early times. Thorodd (Skálda 166) intended to use b as a sign for the single letter, B for a double b, and thus wrote uBi = ubbi; but this spelling was never agreed to.

babbl, n., bábilja, u, f. a babble; babbla, að, to babble.

BAD, n. [in Goth. probably bab, but the word is not preserved; A.S. bad, pl. bado; Engl. batb; Germ. bad; cp. also Lat. balneum, qs. badneum (?); Grimm even suggests a kinship to the Gr. βάπτω]:-bath, bathing. In Icel. the word is not very freq., and sounds even now somewhat foreign; laug, lauga, q. v., being the familiar Icel. words; thus in the N. T. Titus iii. 5. is rendered by endrgetningar laug; local names referring to public bathing at hot springs always bear the name of laug, never bað, e.g. Laugar, Laugarnes, Laugardalr, Laugarvatn, etc. The time of bathing, as borne out by many passages in the Sturl. and Bs., was after supper, just before going to bed; a special room, baostofa (bathroom), is freq. mentioned as belonging to Icel. farms of that time. Bathing in the morning seems not to have been usual; even the passages Sturl. ii. 121, 125 may refer to late hours. This custom seems peculiar and repugnant to the simple sanitary rules commonly observed by people of antiquity. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the chief substantial meal of the ancient Scandinavians was in the forenoon, dagverör; náttverör (supper) was light, and is rarely mentioned. Besides the word bad for the late bath in the Sturl. and Bs., badstofa is the bathroom; síð um kveldit, í þann tíma er þeir Þórðr ok Einarr ætluðu at ganga til baðs, Sturl. iii. 42; um kveldit er hann var genginn til svefns, ok beir til baðs er þat líkaði, ii. 117, 246, iii. 111; þat var síð um kveldit ok vóru menn mettir (after supper) en Ormr bóndi var til baðs farinn, ok var út at ganga til badstofunnar, Bs. i. 536; eptir máltíðina (supper) um kveldit reikaði biskupinn um baðferðir (during batbing time) um gólf, ok sidan for hann i sæng sina, 849; hence the phrase, skaltú hasa mjúkt bad fyrir mjúka rekkju, a good batbing before going to bed, of one to be burnt alive, Eg. 239. In Norway bathing in the forenoon is mentioned; laugardags morguninn vildu liðsmenn ráða í bæinn, en konungr vildi enn at þeir biði þar til er flestir væri í baðstofum, Fms. viii. 176; snemma annan dag vikunnar..., and a little below, eptir þat tóku þeir bað, vii. 34, iii. 171; þá gengr þéttleifr til baðstofu, kembir sér ok þvær, eptir þat skæðir hann sík, ok vápnar, þiðr. 129, v.l.; Icel. hann kom þar fyrir dag (before daybreak), var þórðr þá í baðstofu, Sturl. COMPDS: bad-ferd, f. time ii. 121, 125; vide Eb. 134, Stj. 272. for bathing, Bs. i. 849. bad-hús, n. a bathing-bouse, G. H. M. ii. 128 (false reading), vide Fs. 149, 183. bað-kápa, u, f. a batbing-cloak, bao-kona, u, f. a female bathing attendant, N. G. L. Sturl. ii. 117. iii. 15. bað-stofa, u, f. (v. above), a bath-room, Eb. l. c., Bs. i. l. c., bior. l. c., Fms. viii. l. c., Sturl. ii. 121, 167, iii. 25, 102, 176, 198. baostofu-gluggr, m. a window in a b., Eb. l. c., Sturl. l. c. In Icel. the bathing-room (badstofa) used to be in the rear of the houses, cp. Sturl. ii. 198. The modern sense of baostofa is sitting-room, probably from its being in modern dwellings placed where the old bathing-room The etymology of Jon Olafsson (Icel. Dict. MS.), baostofa used to be. = bakstofa, is bad. In old writers badstofa never occurs in this modern sense, but it is used so in the Dropl. Saga Major:—a closet, room, in writers of the 16th century, Bs. ii. 244, 256, 504, Safn. 77, 92, 95, 96. badast, ad, dep. (rare), to bathe, Fms. iii. 171; in common Icel. act.,

bada höndum, to gesticulate, fight with the arms, as in bathing. BADMR, m. [Goth. bagms; A. S. beam, cp. Engl. bornheam; Germ.

baum], a tree, only used in poetry, v. Lex. Poet., never in prose or Digitized by **GO**

be used of the branches of a tree (in flower); har b., the bigh tree, Vsp. 18; á berki skal þær rista ok á baðmi viðar, Sdm. II (referring to the lim-runar). Even used metaph. = gremium, sinus; er þá Véa ok Vilja l létztu bér Viðris kvæn | báða í baðm um tekið, wben thou tookest both of them into thy arms, embraced them both, Ls. 26; vaxi ber a baomi (bosom) barr, Hkv. Hjörv. 16. Cp. hróðrbaðmr (barmr is a bad reading), Vtkv. 8, a fatal twig.

BAGALL, m. [Lat. baculus], an episcopal staff, crozier, Fms. i. 233, iii. 168, Bs. i. 42, Vm. 68.

bagga, 20, to binder, with dat.

BAGGI, a, m. [Engl. bag, baggage; Germ. pack, gepäck], a bag, pack, bundle, Edda 29, Eg. 218, Fms. ii. 197, Fas. ii. 516.

bagi, a. m. inconvenience; baga-legr, adj. inconvenient. baglaor, part. [cp. bagr, begla], broken, maimed, Fas. iii. 195.

bagr, adj. [cp. bágr], awkward, clumsy, clownish, opp. to hagr, q. v., Fas. iii. 195: baga, u, f., in mod. usage means a plain common ditty;

böguligr and amböguligr, adj., means awkward.

BAK, n. [A.S. bac], Lat. tergum, back, Eg. 218, Edda 29, 30, Hkr. i. 337: in metaph. phrases, bera sök á baki, to be guilty, Ghl. 539; leggia bleydiord à bak e-m, to load, charge one with being a coward, Fas. ii. 530; hafa mörg at a baki, to carry a weight of years, Isl. ii. 456: of horseback, léttr á baki, Sturl. ii. 195; fara á bak, to mount; stíga af baki, to dismount, Eg. 397, Grág. ii. 95: in other relations, as adv., at hurbarbaki, behind the door; at husa-baki, at the back of the bouses; ad fjalla-baki, behind the mountains: handar-bak, the back of the band. á baki used as a prep. or as an adv.; á bak (acc.) if denoting motion, á baki (dat.) if without motion: a. loc. behind, at the back of; & baki húsunum, Háv. 49, Nj. 28; at baki þeim, at their back, Eg. 91, Nj. 261, 262, 84, Eg. 583; Hrútr kveðst þat ætla, at hans skyldi lítt á bak at leita, be should not be found in the rear, Ld. 278; berr & baki, unbacked, belpless, in the proverb, Nj. 265, Grett. 154: metaph., ganga & bak e-u, ordum, heitum ..., to elude, evade one's pledged word, Fms. ii. 209, Isl. ii. 382; göra e-t á baki e-m, in one's absence, bebind one's back, N. G. L. i. 20; á bak aptr (=aptr á bak), backward; falla á b. a., Eb. 240, Nj. 9, Eg. 397, Hav. 48 new Ed.; til baks, better til baka, to back, Sturl. ii. 203; brjota & bak, prop. to break one's back, Fms. viii. 119; to break, subdue, and also to make void, annul; brjóta á bak Rómverja, to 'break the back' of the R., defeat them, 625. 65; Heidrekr vildi öll ráð fódur síns á bak brjóta, Fas. i. 528.

6. temp. with dat. past, after; á bak Jólum, after Yule, Fms. viii. 60; á b. Jónsvöku, ix. 7: metaph., Héðinn kvaðst eigi hirða hvat er á bak kæmi, H. said be did not care for what came after, Fas. i. 402; muntú eigi vera mót Njáli, hvat sem á b. kemr, Nj. 193.

baka, ad, [Gr. φώγειν, cp. also the Lat. focus; A.S. bacan; Engl. to bake; Germ. backen.] I. prop. to bake; b. braud, N.G.L. i. 349; b. ok sjóða, to bake and cook, Gpl. 376. In Icel. steikja is to roast; baka, to bake; but in mod. usage steikja may also be used of baking on embers, opp. to baka, baking in a pan or oven; elda ofn til brauds ok b., Hom. 113; b. í ofni, Fas. i. 244; people say in Icel. steikja köku (on embers), but baka braud. 2. metaph. and esp. in the reflex. bakast, to bake, i.e. to warm and rub the body and limbs, at a large open fire in the evening after day-work; v. bakeldr and bakstreldr; v. also the classical passages, Grett. ch. 16, 80, Fnis. xi. 63, 64 (Jónisv. ch. 21), Orkn. ch. 34, 89, 105, Hkr. iii. 458. In Icel. the same fire was made for cooking and warming the body, Isl. ii. 394, Eb. ch. 54, 55; hence the phrase, hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis (is a fire to be made for cooking) ... svá skal þat vera, ok skaltú eigi þurfa heitara at baka, it shall be bot enough for thee to bake, Nj. 199 (the rendering of Johnsonius is not quite exact); skaltú eigi beiðast at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: used of bathing, bakaðist hann lengi í lauginni, Grett. ch. 80, MS. Cod. Upsal. This 'baking' the body in the late evening before going to bed was a great pastime for the old Scandinavians, and seems to have been used instead of bathing; yet in later times (12th and 13th centuries) in Icel. at least bathing (v. above) came into use instead of it. In the whole of Sturl, or Bs. no passage occurs analogous to Grett. I. c. or B. bóndi bakar á báðar kinnr, blusbed, Bs. ii. 42; þanneg sem Jómsv. S. til bakat er, as things stand, Orkn. 428; bakadi Helgi fótinn, H. baked the (broken) leg, Bs. i. 425; vide eldr. y. (mod.) to cause, inflict; b. e-m öfund, hatr, óvild (always in a bad sense): af-baka means to distort, II. to put the back to, e. g. a boat, in floating it, (mod.)

bakari, a, m. a baker, Stj. 200. bakara-meistari, a, m. a masterbaker, Stj. 201.

bak-borði, a, m. (bakborð, n., Jb. 407 A), [Dutch baakbord], the larboard side of a ship, opp. to stjórnborði, Fb. i. 22, Jb. l.c., Fms.

bak-brjóta, braut, to violate, transgress, B. K. 108.

bak-byrðingar, m. pl. the crew on the larboard side, opp. to stjórnbyrðingar, Fms. viii. 224.

bak-byror, f. a burden to carry on the back, Isl. ii. 364.

bak-oldr and bakatroldr, m. an evening fire to bake the body and limbs grasa hvitast). Perhaps the eye-bright or suphrasy.

common language, and alien to all Scandin. idioms: it seems prop. to at (v. baka); sitja við bakelda, Fs. 4, Orkn. 112, 74, Korm. 236, Grett. 91: metaph., bændr skulu eiga ván bakelda, they shall get it bot enough, Fms. viii. 201; göra e-m illan bakeld, 383, ix. 410. bakelda-hrif, n. pl. rubbing the back at a b., Grett. l. c. A. As the evening bakeldar are not mentioned in the Sturl., it may be that bathing had put them out of use because of the scarcity of fuel.

bak-fall, n. falling backwards, Fas. iii. 569: esp. in pl. in the phrase, roa bakfollum, to take a long pull with the oars, i. 215: milit. attack from

bebind = bakslag, Fms. viii. 115, ix. 405. bak-fero, f. mounting on borseback, Grett. QI A.

bak-ferla, ad, [ferill], prop. to step backwards; pat (viz. the word aw) sýnir öfgað, bakferlað (read backwards) nafnit Eva, 655 xxvii. 18, to break, annul; b. ofbeldi e-s, Stj. 233; at b. bat allt er Domitianus hafdi bodit, 623. 13; rjufa ok b., to break and make void, Sturl. i. 171 C.

bak-hlutr, m. the hind part, Stj. 253, Fs. 48.

bak-hold, n. pl. the flesh on the back of cattle, Grett. Q1.

bak-hverfask, d, reflex. to turn one's back upon, abandon, Eg. 20, v. l. bak-jarl, m., milit. a foe attacking in the rear, Sturl. iii. 66, Karl. 164. bakki, a, m. [Engl. and Germ. bank], a bank of a river, water, chasm, etc.; árbakki, sjávarbakki, marbakki, flæðarbakki, Gísl. 54; síkisbakki, gjárbakki; út eptir áinni ef Hákon stæði á bakkanum, Fms. vi. 282, ix. 405. Ni. 158, 224: Tempsar b., banks of the Thames, Fms. v. (in a verse). an eminence, ridge, bank; gengu þeir á land ok kómu undir bakka einn. Dropl. 5; hann settist undir b. i hrisrunni, Bjarn. 15; cp. skotbakki, butts on which the target is placed; setja spán í bakka, to put up a target, Fms. β. beavy clouds in the horizon. 8. [= bak], the back of a knife, sword, or the like, opp. to edge; blað skilr bakka ok egg, Jónas, COMPDS: bakka-fullr, adj. full to the bank, Grett. 110 new Ed. brim-full; bera i b. lækinn, a proverb, cp. Lat. ligna in silvam færre, and Engl. to carry coals to Newcastle. bakka-kólfr, m., prob. a bird-bolt, thick arrow without a point, to be shot from a cross-bow, Fms. iii. 18. bakka-stokkar, m. pl. the stocks on which a ship is built, Gbl. 80, Hkr. i. 293.

bak-klesői, n. tapestry, Hkr. iii. 437.

bak-lengja, u, f. the dark stripe along the back of cattle, Grett. 91, Eg. 149, v. l.

bak-máligr (and bakmáll), adj. backbiting, Hom. 34, 656 B. I. bak-mælgi, f. and bakmæli, n. backbiting, Hom. 86; liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 145.

bak-rauf, f. anus, a cognom., Fms. vii. 21.

bak-sarr, adj. a horse with a sore back, Lv. 58.

bak-sig, n., medic. exania, Fél. ix.

bak-skiki, a, m. a back flap, a cognom., Bjarn. 12.

bak-skyrta, u, f. the back flap of a skirt, Fms. vii. 21.

bak-slag, n. a back-stroke, attack in rear, Fms. viii. 399.

bak-sletta, u, f. and bakslettr, m., Al. 27, 44; acc. pl. bakslettu, 90: milit. an attack in rear, Fms. viii. 319, ix. 357: drawback, at rétta bann bakslett, Al. I. c.

bak-spyrna, d, to spurn or kick against; N. T. of 1540 (Acts ix. 5) πρόε κέντρα λακτίζειν is rendered by b. móti broddunum.

bak-stakkr, m. the back part of a cloak, Fas. ii. 343.

bakstr, rs, m. baking, Fms. ix. 530: baked bread, pund b., B. K. 89, esp. waser, Bs. ii. 15: a poultice, fomentation, i. 786: warming, beating, COMPDS: bakstr-brauð, n. baked bread, B. K. 89. bakstrbuokr, m. a box in which wafers were kept, Pm. 5. bakstr-eldr. v. bakeldr. bakstr-hús, n. a bake-bouse, Fms. ix. 531. jarn, n. an iron plate for baking sacramental wafers, Vm. 15, 37. bakstr-kons, u, f. a female baker, N. G. L. iii. 15. b@kstr-munnlaug, f. a vessel in which wafers were kept, Dipl. iii. 4. sveinn, m. a baker boy, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bak-verkr, m., medic. a pain in the back, lumbago, Nj. 130, Fél. ix. bak-verpast, & and t, dep., b. vid e-m, to turn the back to, set at defi-

ance, Stj. 362, 431, 449, Eg. 20. bak-þúfa, u, f. a borse block.

BAL, n. vagina, in poems of the 15th century.

bals, d and ab, to drudge, live bard, (cant word.)

baldakin, and bad forms baldraskinn (the skin of Balder!) and baldskin [from Baldak, i. e. Bagdad], a baldaquin, canopy, Bs. i. 713, 803, Sturl. iii. 306, Fms. x. 87, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 52, 97, 117, Am. 44, Hb. 544, 22. compps: baldrskinns-hökull, m., literally a surplice of b., Am. 87. baldrskinns-kápa, u, f. a cape of b., Ám. 15. baldinn, adj. [A. S. beald], untractable, unruly, Grett. 90 A, Fms. xi.

445; cp. bellinn, ballr, ofbeldi.

BALDB, rs, m. [A. S. baldor, princeps, seems to be a different root from the Goth. balps, A.S. bald, which answers to the Icel. ball- or bald- without r], prop. = Lat. princeps, the best, foremost; in compds as mann-balds, her-baldr, fólk-baldr. B. meton, the god Balder, because of his noble Baldrs-brá, f. Balder's eye-brow, botan. cotula disposition, Edda. foetida, Ivar Aasen ballebraa and baldurbraa, pyretbrum inodorum, Edda 15; the B. is there called the fairest and whitest of all flowers (allra

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baldrast and ballrast, ao, dep. [cp. Germ. poltern; Ivar Aasen baldra,] Ihre ballra = strepere], to make a clatter; beir sneru hestunum ok böldruðust sem þeir væri úráðnir hvárt þeir skyldi ríða, Sturl. iii. 279: adding saman, þeir böllruðust saman, Ingv. 34. baldrekr, m. (for. word), a belt, baldrick, Lex. Poët.

BALI, 2, m. a soft grassy bank, esp. if sloping down to the shore,

BALLB, adj. [Goth. balbs, audax, may be supposed from Jornandes, ob audaciam virtutis baltha, id est audax, nomen inter suos acceperat, 109; Ulf. renders wappyola by balbis, f., and balbjan is audere; in Icel. the Ip (ltb) becomes Il; A.S. beald, audax; Engl. bold]:-bard, stubborn: only used in poetry, and not in quite a good sense, as an epithet of a giant, Hým. 17; böll ráð, telling, fatal schemes, Hom. 27; ballir draumar, bad, deadly dreams, Vtkv. 1; ballr dólgr, Haustl.; böll þrá, heavy grief, Ls. 30, etc., vide Lex. Poët. [So old German names, Bald, Leo-pold, etc.]

BALSAM, m. (now always n.), a balsam, Bs. i. 143, (for. word.)
bana, 2δ, [bani; Gr. root φένω], to kill, with dat., ef griðungr banar manni, Grág. ii. 122, Rb. 370, Fms. iii. 124; b. sér sjálfr, to commit suicide, Ver. 40; metaph., Hom. 17.

BAND, n. pl. bönd, [binda; Ulf. bandi, f. δεσμό»; O.H.G. pfand,

whence the mod. Dan. pant; N. H. G. band; Engl. band and bond; Dan. I. prop. in sing. any kind of band; mjótt band, a baand.] tbin cord, Edda 20, Grág. ii. 119. \(\beta\). \(\beta\) a yarn of wool, v. bandvetlingar. \(\beta\). metaph. \(a\) bond, obligation: lausn ok b. allra vandamála, Fms. v. 248, Bs. i. 689. \(\beta\). II. in pl. also, \(\beta\). \(\be II. in pl. also, Lat. vincula; i böndum, in vinculis, Bs. i. 190, Fms. ii. 87, 625. 95: theol., synda bönd, 656 A; líkams bönd, Blas. 40. 2. a bond, confederacy: ganga i bond ok eid, to enter into a bond and oath, Band. 22; cp. hjónaband, marriage; handaband, a sbaking of bands, etc. poet. the gods, cp. hapt; of providence ruling and uniting the world, Hkm. 10; banda vé, the temples, Hkr. i. 204; at mun banda, at the will of the gods, 210; vera manu bond i landi, the gods (i. e. lares tutelares) are present in the land, Bs. i. 10; gram reki bond af londum, Eg. (in a verse); blota bond, to worship the gods; vinr banda, the friend of the gods; bönd ollu því, the gods ruled it, Haustl.; vide Lex. Poët., all the instances being taken from heathen poems. Egilsson suggests a reference to the imprisoning of the three gods, Odin, Hænir, and Loki, mentioned Edda 72; but bond is that which binds, not is bound; (band means vinculum not vinctus.) 4. metric, a kind of intricate intercalary burden (klofastef). This seems to be the meaning in the word Bandadrapa, where the burden consists of five intercalary lines occurring in sets of three verses | Dregr land at mun banda || Eirikr und sik geira | veðrmildr ok semr hildi || gunnblíðr ok réð síðan | jarl goðvörðu hjarli; but as this metrical term is nowhere else recorded, the name of the poem may have come from the word 'banda' (gen. pl. deorum), Hkr. i. 210 sqq. compos: banda-dagr, m. vincula Petri, the 1st of banda-menn, m. pl. confederates, Band. 5, August, Fms. vi. 222. banda-riki, n. (mod.) the United and many other modern compds. banda-bing, n. the late German Bund, etc.

banda, 20, [cp. Ulf. bandvian = σημαίνειν, and bandva, vexillum; Germ. banner; is probably alien to binda], to make a sign with the hand, esp. in the phrase, b. móti, to drive back sheep or flocks, Hav. 41, Fas. ii. 124, v.l. The chief MSS., however, spell bannadi; the word is at present freq., but only in the above phrase, or gener. to remonstrate slightly against as by waving the hand; v. benda.

bandingi, ja, m. a prisoner, Stj. 200, Fms. vi. 16, 623. 25.

band-vetlingr, m. a knitted woollen glove, Fms. iii. 176; and bandvottr, id., a horse's name, Gisl. 19.

BANG, n. bammering, Sturl. iii. 256; mod. also banga, ao, [Scot. and North. E. to bang], to bammer.

bang-hage, adj. knowing a little bow to use the bammer, Sturl. ii. 195. **BANI**, a, m. [Ulf. banja = πληγή; A.S. bana; Engl. bane; O.H.G. I. bane, death, natural or violent (properly bano; v. ben below]. violent); Egill tók sótt þá er hann leiddi til bana, Eg. 767; lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; kominn at bana, sinking fast, of a sick person, vii. II. a bane, and so = bana-madr, a slayer; fjögurra manna b., Nj. 8, Grág. ii. 88, Ld. 326; pl., N. G. L. i. 163: the phrase, veroa e-m at bana, to slay one, may refer to I. or II: poët. fire is called bani vidar, the bane of wood, and bani Halfs, the bane of king Half, Yt. 6; the winter is bani orma, the bane of worms, etc., Lex. Poet. bana-bloo, n. blood shed in death, Stj. 432. bana-dagr, m. the day of death, Fas. i. 52. bana-drykkr, m. a baneful potion, poison, Fms. i. 18. bana-dægr, n. = banadagr (freq.), Fas. i. 160. banahogg, n. a death-blow, mortal wound, Nj. 8, Eg. 193. banakringla, u, f. vertebra colli, atlas (in animals). bana-lag, n. stabbing to death, Sturl. iii. 62. bana-maor, m. a slayer, Fins. i. bana-oro, n. death, in the phrase, bera b. af e-m, to put one to death, slay in fight, Edda 42; betra þykir mér frændi at þiggja b. af þér en veita per pat, Ld. 222, Bs. i. 106; kenna e-m b., to charge one with slaying one, N. G. L. i. 306. bana-rao, n. pl. the planning a person's death, a law term, Grag. ii. 116; eigi red ek honum b., Nj. 21; sla

bana-sár, n. a mortal wound, Nj. 9, ortal shot, Jb. 324. bana-sótt, f. banaráðum við e-n, Ld. 218. Eg. 258. bana-skot, n. a mortal shot, Jb. 324. death-sickness, the last sickness, Jb. 192, Isl. ii. 38, Gullb. 11, Bs. i. 426. bana-spjót, n. pl. in the poët. phrase, berast banaspjótum eptir, to be deadly enemies, Glúm. 354, Hkr. iii. 76. bana-sæng, f. the death-bed. bana-sök, f. a deed worthy of death, Fms. i. 199. bana-tilræði, n. a bana-bufa, u, f., in the phrase, drepa fotum mortal attack, Fas. i. 406. i banabúfu, to stumble against a fatal mound, Anal. 179, Hdl. 28.

banlaga-ráð, n. = banaráð, Str. 14.

BANN, n. [cp. Ulf. bandva; Hel. bann, mandatum; Engl. ban; Germ. bann; A. S. geban; mid. Lat. bannum], prob. of foreign origin: eccles. excommunication, interdict; minna b. (excommunicatio minor), bat sem forbod er kallat á Norrænu, K. Á. 226 (App.); meira b. (excommunicatio major), Ann. A.D. 1255; England i banni, id. A.D. 1208; Bs., H. E. 2. in secular sense, probibition of trade or intercourse: leggja b. fyrir mjöl eðr vöru, N.G.L. i. 204, 103; cp. farbann, forbidding ships to set sail. 3. gener. a protest, probibition, in phrases, bod ok b., Gpl. 76; lof né b., Eg. 349; leggja b. fyrir, to probibit, Isl. ii. 265.
4. = bannan, a curse, swearing. The notion of jurisdiction common in Germany (v. Grimm) is unknown in the Scandin, idioms; yet the Laufás' Edda, Ed. A. M. i. 586, v.l. 14, has bann as one of the names of the earth, cp. the O. H. G. banz, regio. The passage Gisl. 16, náttlangt né lengra banni, is an απ. λεγ. and probably corrupt, = á lengr or the like; lengra banni might, however, be equivalent to lengra meli, bann here denoting spatium temporis, a while. COMPDS: bannsatkvæði, n. a sentence of excommunication, H. E. i. 465. afell and -afelli, n. the condemnation of excommunication, H. E. ii. 70. banns-domr, m. a ban-doom, sentence of excommunication, H. E. ii. banns-mal, n. a case liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 254. banns-pina, u, f. the punishment of excommunication, H. E. i. 477. banns-spjót, n. a spear of excommunication, H. E. ii. 77. verk, n. an act liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 300.

banna, 28, [A.S. bannan = jubere; Germ. bannen; mid. Lat. bannire], to forbid, binder, probibit (freq.); b. e-m e-t, or with infin., Fris. i. 254, Nj. 157, Ld. 256, Orkn. 4; b. fiskiför, Grag. ii. 350, N.G.L. i. 117. to curse, [Scot. ban], with dat., Stj. 37: with acc., Hom. 31, Stj. 199, Post. 656 A, ii. 12: reflex., bannast um, to swear, Sturl. ii. 126, Fms. 3. = banda, to stop, drive back; hann sá tröll við ána. bat b. honum, ok vildi taka hann, Fas. ii. 124.

bannan, f. swearing, Bs. ii. 134. bannanar-oro, n. id., Stj. 153.

bann-bóla, u, f. a bull of excommunication, Anecd. 8. bann-færa, o, to place under ban, K. A. 134, Sturl. ii. 3.

bann-setja, tt, id., K. A. 64, Sturl. ii. 3, H. E. i. 471; part. pass. under ban, accursed, Fas. iii. 423, Stj. 417.

bann-setning, f. an excommunication, Sturl. ii. 3. bannsetningarsvero, n. the sword of excommunication, H. E.

bann-syngja, song, to pronounce the ban of excommunication, Fms. ix. 486.

ban-orð, n. = banaorð, Fnis. x. 400, Bret. 76.

ban-væni, f., medic. prognosis mortis, Fél. ix.

ban-vænligr, adj. mortal, deadly, Bret. 56, Edda 154.

ban-vænn, adj. deadly, Eg. 34. 2. medic. deadly sick, just before death; ok er dro at því at hann (the sick) var b., when all hope of life was gone, Eg. 126, Fms. i. 86; snerist um allt sarit sva at Grettir gördist b., Grett. 153.

BARAR, mod. börur, f. pl. [A.S. bär; Hel. bara; Engl. bier and barrow; Lat. feretrum], a band-bier; borinn i börum um fjallit, Fms. vii. 9, Bs. i. 352: sometimes to be carried on horseback (by two horses), baru beir Gudmund i börum suðr til Hvítar, . . . bararnar hrutu ofan, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49 C spells barir): esp. the funeral bier, bearse, to be carried on horseback, lagoi þegar kistuna í búnar barar, 655 xxii, Fms. x. 149; mæddust hestarnir undir börunum, Finnb. 322, cp. likbörur; now also liggja á nátrjám (nátré) in like sense. The sing. in D. N. i. no. 70 is perh. a bad reading.

bar-axlaor, adj. part. bigb-shouldered, with sharp prominent shoulder bones, Fms. vii. 321.

bar-átta, u, f. [North. E. barett obsolete], gener. a fight, contest: β. a fight, battle, Fas. i. 26. γ. now freq., esp. = compps: baráttu-maðr, m. a warrior, þiðr. 67. a row, Gpl. 176. strife, contest. baráttu-samr, adj. troublesome, Barl. 137:

barberr, m. (for. word), a barber, N. G. L. iii. no. 15.

BARD, n. [identical in etymology but not in sense to Lat. barba, Engl. beard, Germ. bart; the Scandin. dialects all call the beard skegg; Swed. skugg; Dan. skjæg; barð in the sense of barba is quite alien from Ina the Scandin. idioms; the passages, Edda 109 (skegg heitir bard) and höggva börðum í gras, Íd. 12, a poem of the end of the 13th century, are isolated instances; bart in Dan. is a mod. word]:-Lat. ora, a. a brim of a helmet or hat (hjálmbarð, hattbarð), Fas. iii. B. the verge, edge of a hill (holtbard, túnbard, brekkubard, holbard, etc.), freq. in local names of farms in Icel. Y. the wing or side fin of some fishes, e.g. whales, cp. barohvalr; of flat fishes, raja

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pastinaca (skötubarð). of war, [cp. A. S. barda, a beaked ship]; so barded, of a horse in armour; hence Bardi or Jámbardi is the name of a sort of ram in olden times, e. g. the famous Járnbarði (Iron Ram) of earl Eric, described, Fms. ii. 310; cp. also Fb. i. 280: the stem, Gr. στείρη, Jb. 398; róa fyrir bard e-m, to thwart one, Ghl. 519, Eg. 386, Fms. vii. 195; skulu vér binda akkeri fyrir bard hverju skipi, xi. 66, ii. 273, Lex. Poët. compds are used in Icel. referring to parts of the head, e.g. hökubarð, kinnbarð, kjálkabarð, ora genae, maxillae, but without any notion of beard, cp. Isid. granos et cinnabar Gothorum, 19. 23; the cinnabar and the present Icel. kinnabard seem to be etymologically identical.

baroa, u, f. a kind of axe (barbata), Edda (Gl.)

bar-dagi, 2, m., prop. a 'battle day,' cp. eindagi, máldagi, skildagi:

1. 2 law term, a beating, flogging, thrashing; ef maðr lýstr mann þrjú högg eðr þrim fleiri, þat heitir b. fullr, N. G. L. i. 73, Grág. ii. 155, Post. 656 B. Blas. 42.

2. a figbt, battle (very freq.)= orrosta, Eg. 745, Nj. 45, etc.: metaph. a calamity, scourge (theol.), Sks. 112, 328, Fms. v. 214, Bs. i. 70. COMPDS: bardaga-frest, n. delay of battle, Al. 24. bardaga-ffst, f. eagerness to give battle, Al. 24. bardaga-gjarn, 2dj. eager for battle, Stj. 230. bardagaguö, n. a god of battle, Mars, Al. 33. bardaga-gyöja, goddess of battle, Bellona, Al. 41. bardaga-laust, n. adj. battle, Al. 14. bardaga-list, f. the art of war, Stj. 45, Al. 4. bardaga-gyðja, u, f. a bardaga-laust, n. adj. without bardaga-maör, m. a daga-lykt, f. the close of a battle, Al. 5. warrior, Fms. vi. 56, Stj. 456. bardaga-stef, n. and bardagastofna, u, f. a term, fixed meeting for a fight, Al. 54, Fms. ix. 488.

baro-hvalr, m. a sort of wbale, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

baroi, a, m. a ship, a sort of ram, v. above, Fms. ii. 310, Edda (Gl.) y. a sbield, Edda (Gl.) a sort of fish (Germ. bartfisch), Edda (Gl.) barð-mikill, adj. with a great barð (8.), epithet of a ship, Hkr. iii. 268.

bar-efli, n. a club, (common word.)

bar-eyskr, adj. from Barra, one of the Hebrides, Grett.

BARKI, a, m. [Gr. pápvyf; alien from the South-Teut. idioms?], the windpipe, weazand, Eg. 508, Fas. i. 131, Fms. i. 217, vii. 191, Nj. 156: metaph. the stem of a boat; cp. háls, svíri. compos: barka-kýli, n. Adam's apple, Bs.i. 382. barka-lok, n.epiglottis. barka-op, n. glottis. BARKI, a, m., mid. Lat. barca, a sort of small ship (for. word), Fms. barka-bazi, a, m., a cognom., Sturl.

bark-lauss, adj. without bark (börkr), Lex. Poët.

BARLAK, n. (for. word), barley, Edda (Gl.); the Icel. common word is bygg, Dan. byg, Swed. bjugg.

bar-lomr, m. wailing, complaining, v. lomr.

barm-fagr, adj. with fine sides, epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

barmi, a, m., poet. a brother, prop. frater geminus, not qs. αδελφός, vide the following word, Lex. Poet.

BARMR, m. [Gr. φορμόε; cp. Ulf. barms = πόλποε and στηθοε; O. H. G. param; Hel. barm; A. S. barm; all in the sense of gremium: this sense, however, is entirely unknown to old Icel. writers, who only apply the word in like sense as bard, namely, Engl. brim; Lat. ora]:-a a. the brim of a vessel (fötubarmr, pottbarmr, etc.), Bs. ii. 173; hence barma-fullr, adj. or fullr á barma, full to the brim; the rim of a bell. Pm. 106. β. also the edge of a brook or well (lækjarbarmr, brunnbarmr): a chasm (gjárbarmr). Y. the border of the shore; eybarmr, ora insulae, Hervar. S. (in a verse); vikrbarmr; also used in many local names of farms in Icel. 8. the wing of anything; lyptingarbarmr, the gunwale of the stern; kastalabarmr (wing of a castle), Orkn. (in a verse); barmr hvarma, the edge of the eye-lids, Lex. Poët. e. the flaps of a thing; reif hann allan í sundr ok kastaði börmunum á eldinn, Fms. iv. 339 (rare if not an aπ. λεγ.) \$. the notion of gremium, bosom, only appears after the Reformation, and even then rare; cp. the bosom of a coat, e. g. geyma e-t á barmi sér; hægri, vinstri b., etc.; stinga hendinni í sinn eigin barm, Exod. iv. 6. barma, ao, b. sér, to lament, is also a mod. word, Germ. barmen qs. bearmen; vide, however, baomr.

barm-tog, n. a rope for contracting the nets during fishing, Ivar Aasen

barma, Ghl. 427.

BARN, n. pl. börn, [Ulf. barn; O. H. G. parn; A. S. bearn; Scot. and North. E. bairn; cp. bera and Lat. parere]: -a bairn, child, baby. This word, which in olden time was common to all the Teut. idioms, was lost in Germany as early as the 13th century (Grimm, s.v.); in the South of England it went out of use at an early time, and was replaced by 'child;' even the Ormulum uses barn only four times, else always 'child.' In North. E. bairn is still a household word, and freq. in popular Scottish writers, Burns, Walter Scott, etc. In the whole of Scandinavia it is in full and exclusive use; the Germ. 'kind' is in Icel. entirely unknown in this sense, v. the funny story Isl. pjób. ii. 535; ('kind' in common Icel. means a sheep.) In Danish barn is the only word which, like the Icel., changes the radical vowel in pl. into ö (börn). Proverbs referring to barn; barnið vex en brókin ekki; þetta verðr aldri barn í brók; bráð er barnslundin (barnæskan); nema börn hvað á bæ er títt; allir hafa börnin verið; því læra börnin málið að það er fyrir þeim haft; tvisvar verðr gamall madrinn barn; bragd er at þá barnið finnr; snemma taka börn hpregnancy, Stj. 514.

8. the beak or armed prow of ships, esp. ships til meina; Guð gefr björg með barni, cp. Eggert (Bb.) 1. 14; sex börn, beaked ship]; so barded, of a horse in armour; dætr þrjár ok þrjá sonu, Nj. 30, Ísl. ii. 198, Vsp. 36; eiga þrjá sonu barna, Fms. xi. 43; og svíkjast um að eiga börn, Eggert (Bb.) 1. 14; vera med barni, to be with child, Fms. ii. 212, i. 57, 68, Isl. ii. 197; fara med barni, to go with child, Nj. 130; frá blautu barni, from a child, Fms. iii. 155; unni honum hvert barn, every child, i.e. every living creature, loved bim, i. 17; hvert mannsbarn, every man: metaph. (rare), offspring, Nidrst. 10: barn, barnid gott, born, barnid mitt (rénvor, rénva) is with many a favourite term of endearment in talking with another, Látum líða og bíða, börn, Pál Víd. in a popular ditty: eptirlætisbarn, a pet, spoilt child; olbogabarn, a bard-treated child; oskabarn, a child of adoption; sveinbarn, a boy; meybarn, a girl; ungbarn, a baby. COMPDS: barnsborn, n. pl. grand-children, Grag. i. 185. barna-eign, f. procreation of children, v. barneign. barna-færi, n. the phrase, ekki b., so task for children, poro. 97 (1860). barna-gaman, n. child's play, El. 1. barna-karl, m. child's friend, nickname of an old pirate; ham var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjótsoddum sem þá var vikingum titt, því var hann b. kallaðr, be was a great pirate, but be did not spit babies as pirates then used to do, wherefore he was called b., Landn. 308; in mod. usage, one who bas many children, mesti b. barns-kensla, u, f. fathering a child upon one (kenna e-m barn), N.G.L. i. 410: mod. training children in a school. barna-leikr, m. a child's play, Grett. 107 A, vide barnleikr. barna-messa, u, f., now barnadagr, m. Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28, N.G.L. i. 377. mold, f. argilla apyra, also called Pétrs mold, argilla St. Petri, Eggert Itin. p. 125. barna-mosi, a, m., botan. sphagnum cymbi folium, Hjalt. barna-skap, n. in the phrase, hafa ekki b., to be no baby, Fs. 138. barna-spil, n. a childish play, Fas. i. 88 paper MS.; spil is a Germ. for. barna-vipr, n. childish trifles, gewgaws, Ld. 122. pattr, m. the section of law concerning infants, baptism, etc., in the Icel. Jus. Eccl., K. p.K. 8. barns-aldr, m. childhood, Eg. 118, Fms. ii. 267. barns-bein, n. in the phrase, frá blautu b., v. above, Al. 71. farir, f. pl. in the phrase, deyja af barnsförum, to die in childhed. barns-full, adj. pregnant, Pr. 185,—a rude phrase; Icel. now say, kálffull kýr, but not barnsfull kona. barns-fylgja, u, f., medic. secundinae. a baby's caul, Björn. barns-gratr, m. the cry of a baby, Fms. x. 218. barns-hafandi, part. pregnant, Jb. 114. barns-hufa, u, f. a baby's barns-lik, n. a baby's corpse, Hkr. iii. 184. cap, D.N. barns-mál, barns-skirsl, f. infant baptism, N.G.L. i. 131 n. babble, El. 15. (Norse). barns-sótt, f. = jóðsótt, the pains of childbirth, Bs. i. 327. barns-útkast, n. and barns-útburör, m. exposure of infants, N. G. L. barns-verk, n. child's work, Fms. ix. 35. i. 303.

barna, 20, to get with child, Nj. 98: metaph, in the phrase, 20 barna söguna, to interrupt a tale while being told.

barn-aldr, m. childhood, Hkr. ii. 35.

barn-alinn, part. native, Bs. i. 808.

barn-beri, a, m. pregnant, with child, N.G.L. i. 317.

barn-burör, ar, m. childbearing, childbirth, Grag. i. 375.

barn-bær, f. capable of bearing children, opp. úbyrja, Grág. i. 323,

Stj. 89: pregnant, Grág. i. 294. barn-dómr, m. childhood, Stj. 195, 25, 655 xxx. 21.

barn-eign, f. getting children, Stj. 196: metaph. children, furou illa b.

gat Loki, Edda 20; vera or b., to be past childbearing. barn-eskja, u, f. [Goth. barniski], childbood, Hom. 122.

barn-faðir, m. a child's alleged father, H. E. ii. III.

móðir was in popish times the name for a priest's concubine.

barn-fostr, n. 'bairn-fostering,' a kind of adoption in olden times; at bjóða e-m b., to offer b. to another man, is a standing custom in the Sagas; men of wealth, but of low birth, in order to get security for their property, offered barnfóstr to noblemen, as in Ld. ch. 16 and ch. 28, Hænsa þór. S. (Ísl. ii. 125), Harð. S. ch. 9 (Ísl. ii. 23); or it was done as a matter of policy, it being regarded as a homage to be the fosterfather of another man's son; því at sá er mælt at sá sé útignari sem öðrum fóstrar barn, Fms. i. 16; ok er sá kallaðr æ minni maðr, er öðrum fóstrar barn, Ld. 108; thus Jon Loptsson offered b. to the young Snorri, in order to soothe the wounded pride of his father Sturla, Sturl. i. 106; Ari Frodi was fostered by Hall i Haukadal, Ib.; Nial offered to adopt as a son the young Hoskuld, in order to atone for the slaying of his father, Nj. ch. 95; cp. also the interesting story of the kings Harold and Athelstan and the young Hacon, Fms. i. l. c.: as a matter of friendship, Ld. 144, Bs. i. 73, 74, Sturl. i. 223, Ld. 25, and COMPD: barnfóstr-laun, n. pl. a reward, many other instances. fee for b., N.G.L. i. 91.

barn-fostra, u, f. a foster-mother of a child, Mar.; now a nurse.

barn-fóstri, a, m. a foster-fatber, Eg. 401, Ísl. ii. 144.

barn-fulga, u, f. (now in lcel. medgjöf), pay for the maintenance of a child, N. G. L. i. 30.

barn-fæddr, adj. part. native, Bs. i. 80; borinn ok b., born and bred. barn-fæði, n. nativity; eiga b., to be a native, Fr.

barn-getnaor, m. the procreation of children, Grag. i. 349, Greg. 29:

barn-goor, adj. fond of children.

barn-galur, f. pl. lulling sounds, nursery rhymes, Fas. ii. 234. barningr, m. [berja], thrashing, v. lamabarning: now, 'thrashing the

water,' i. e. bard pulling against wind and tide.

barn-lauss, adj. childless, Eg. 318, Grág. i. 185, Landn. i. 304, Hkr. i. 99. barn-leikar, m. pl. child's play; leika barnleikum, of play-fellows, Bs. i. 417, 473, Fms. vi. 403, Sturl. i. 62.

barn-leysl, n. the being childless, Stj. 428, Mar. 656.

barn-ligr, adj. childish, Sks. 153.

barn-maor, m. the bearer of a baby to be christened; par & at ala likmenn ok barnmenn, Vm. 77.

barn-skikkja, u, f. a child's cloak, Sturl. iii. 278.

barn-skirn, f. the christening of infants, K. b. K. 14. barnskirnaroro, n. pl. formula in b., 655 xi.

barn-sæng, f. childhed, H. E. i. 492.

barn-teitr, adj. glad as a child, Hým. 2.

barn-ungr, adj. very young, youtbful, Fms. ii. 98, Mirm. 31.

barn-úmagi, a, m. an orpban child, Grág. i. 305.

barn-úmegő, f. minority, Grág. i. 305.

barn-sobi, n. childishness, Fél. 12. 56, transl. of Iliad ix. 491.

barn-maka, u, f. cbildbood, Eg. 116, Grág. ii. 392, Fms. i. 4, x. 273;

bráð er b., the youth is impatient, a proverb, cp. Am. 75.

BARR, n. [Norse and Swed. barr means the needles of the fir or pine, opp. to 'lauf' or leaves of the ash, elm; cp. barlind, taxus baccata, and barskógt, 'needle-wood,' i. e. fir-wood, Ivar Aasen]. I. the needles

or spines of a fir-tree; the word is wrongly applied by Snorri, Edda 11, who speaks of the 'barr' of an ash;—Icel. has no trees. In Hm. 50 (Norse poem?) it is correctly used of a pine, hrörnar böll er stendr borpi II. = barley, á, hlýrat henni börkr né b., Hkv. Hjörv. 16, Edda 11. [Scot. and North. E. bear, A. S. bere, is four-rowed barley, a coarse kind; bigg in North. E. and Scot. is six-rowed barley, also a coarse kind: cp. the Bigg-market,' a street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: barlog, sweet wort, made of barley, Ivar Aasen]; bygg heitir med monnum, en barr med godum, men call it 'bygg,' but gods' bear,' which shews that barr sounded foreign, and that bygg was the common word, Alvm. 33; Edda (Gl.) 231 has b. under sádsheiti, v. Lex. Poët. Common phrases in Icel., as bera ekki sitt barr, of one who will never again bear leaves or flourish, metaph. from a withered tree: so Persarum vigui rege beatior is rendered, lifs mins blomgaðra bar, en buðlungs Persa var, Snót 129. barlegr, adj. vigorous, well-looking.

barr, adj. ready (paratus), Jd. 13: strong, vigorous, Lex. Poët.

barr-haddaor, adj. barley-baired, poët. epithet of the earth, Lex. Poët.

barri, a, m. a grove, Skm. 39.

ber-skeptr, adj. bigb-sbafted, of an axe; breidox b., Bs. i. 658.

bar-akógr, m. needle-wood.

bar-smíð, f. thrashing, flogging, Bs. i. 792, Grág. i. 456: pl. fight,

row, 1b. 12, Grág. ii. 114.

BARUN, m. [for. word, mid. Lat. baro; A.S. beornas], a baron; heita þeir hersar eðr lendir menn í Danskri tungu, greifar í Saxlandi, en baronar i Englandi, Edda 93, Thom., Art.; the title was introduced into Norway by king Magnus, A.D. 1277, vide Ann. s.a., Gpl. 512. barúnanafn, n. the title of b., Ann. l. c.

barúnia, u, f. a barony, Thom. 36.

bar-vior, m. the wood of the fir, D. N. (Fr.) iii. 473.

bar-viōri, n. a beating storm, Sturl. iii. 127. basinn, m. [for. word], basin xylinum, a tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 256.

BASMIR, f. pl. an an. Aey. in a verse in Hervar. S. (Ed. 1847), p. 56; bauð ek þér bróðir basmir óskerðar, fé ok fjöld meiðma; a dub. word, cp. Germ. besem, Engl. besom; mod. Germ. besen, North Germ. besemer, Dan. bismer (Icel. reizla), which are all connected. Ivar Aasen records a Norse word basm or basma; the Norse basm means twenty threads of the warp (basm here means loom?):—the Ed. in Fas. i. 207 gives a wrong spelling, óskir tvær (qs. óskertar), and skips the word basmir.

bassi, a, m. a bear, Lex. Poët.

BAST, n.; besti (Vkv. 12) seems to be a dat, masc. from böstr; in Germ. the word is freq. used masc.; the passage l. c. is perh. to be restored thus-beir er af létu besti (tiliae) byr sima (annulos), who did pull the rings from the cord? (cp. v. 8); [Engl., A.S., and Germ. bast]:-bast, the inner bark of the lime-tree; bast at binda, Rm. 9; bast né band, Ghl. 386, N. G. L. i. 59; sá þeir á bast bauga dregna, Vkv. 7.

basta, ad, to bind into a parcel, D. N. ii. 560 (Fr.), Fms. v. 301.

bastard, m. bastard, appears for the first time as the cognom. of William the Conqueror. The etymon is dubious; Grimm suggests a Scandinavian origin; but this is very doubtful; the word never occurs in Scandinavian writers before the time of William, sounds very like a foreign word, is rarely used, and hardly understood by common people in Icel.; neither does it occur in A.S. nor O.H.G.; so that Adam of Bremen says, iste Willelmus quem Franci bastardum vocant; whence the word seems to come from some southern source; cp. the Játv. S. (Ed. 1852), and Fl. iii. 463 sqq.; the MS. Holm. spells bastaror, the Fb. bast-2. name of a sword, Fms, vii. 297, referring to A.D. einbeygor kostr, dira necessitas, 58; kvaost ba heldr vilja liggja hjá hardr.

91163. 3. a kind of cloth, in deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries, Vm. 46, 136, D. N. ii. 165.

bastari, a, m. a bastbinder, D. N. ii. 246.

bast-bleikr, adj. pale as bast, Fms. vii. 269, v.l.

bastl, n. turmoil; bastla, 20, to turmoil.

bast-lina, u, f. a cord of bast, Eg. 579.

bast-taug, f. a tie or cord of bast, Eg. 579, v.l.

bast-vesall, adj. = bastbleikr, Karl. 167.

bast-öx, f., prob. a false reading, Fas. ii. 177, v. l. bátöx.

BATI, a, m. improvement, advantage, Fs. 155, Grett. 113 A, Fas. ii. 247, Grág. (Kb.) i. 160. bata-van, f. bope of convalescence, recovery of bealth, cp. Grág. l. c.; cp. also ábati, gain.

batna, 20, [v. bati; Ulf. gabatnan], to improve, get better, Nj. 52, Grág. 2. impers. medic. term; e-m batnar, one recovers, Fms. iv. 369, v. 22; the disease is added in gen., e-m b. sins meins, sjúkleika, sóttar, Bs. i. 343, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 280: at present also with nom.: proverb, batnanda manni er bezt að lifa.

batnaor, ar, m. improvement, 623. 15, Hom. 50, 134, Hkr. ii. 178: convalescence, Grag. ii. 45.

batnan, f. id., Lex. Poët.

baug-bót, f. a law term, compensation (v. baugr II.), Grág. ii. 173. baug-bætandi, pl. -endr, part. a law term, those who have to pay the

baugr (II.); opp. to baughiggendr, the receivers, Grag. ii. 172.

baug-eior, m. the oath upon the sacred temple ring in heathen times; b. Odinn hygg ek at unnit hafi, hvat skal hans trygdum trúa, Hm. 110; cp. the phrase, vinna eid at baugi, v. baugr below; the baugeior of heathen times answers to the Christian bókeiðr and vinna eið at bók, to swear, laying the band upon the Gospel.

baug-gildi, n. a law term, the 'weregild' to be paid to the 'agnates' of the slain; opp. to nefgildi, the same amount to be paid to the 'cognates;' defined, Grag. (Bt.) ii. 176, N. G. L. i. 186: metaph. agnatic relationship, vera or b. eor nefgildi, lifa i b. etc., to be an agnate or a cognate, id. bauggildis-menn, m. pl. agnates, who are bound to pay and receive the bauggildi, Grág. ii. 180.

baug-gildingr, m. = bauggildismaðr, cp. nefgildingr, Grág. ii. 178. baug-gildr, adj. payable, fit to pay as bauggildi, N. G. L. i. 176.

BAUGR, m. [the root bjug-baug-bog; A.S. beâg; O.H.G. pouc = armilla; lost in N.H.G. and in Engl.]

I. a ring, armlet, esp. I. a ring, armlet, esp. in olden times to be worn on the wrist plain, without stones: sacred temple ring (stallahringr) on the altar in heathen temples; all oaths were to be made by laying the hand upon the temple ring; at sacrificial banquets it was to be dipped in the blood, and was to be worn by the priest at all meetings. The ring was either of gold or silver, open (motlaus), its weight varying between two, three, and twenty ounces (the last is the reading of Eb. new Ed. p. 6, v.l., the classical passages in the Sagas are—Eb. I.c. (and cp. 44), Glum. 388, Landn. (Hb.) 258, poro. S. 94 (Ed. 1860); cp. also the note at the end of the new Ed. of Eb., referring to an interesting essay of the Norse Prof. Holmboe upon the matter, Christiania, A.D. 1864. β. baugr is at present in Icel. used of a spiral ring without a stone (e.g. a wedding ring); the third finger is called baugfingr, transl. from Lat. digitus annuli, for the wearing of wedding rings is not in use in Icel. (unless as a Dan. imitation). Icel. also say einbaugr, tvibaugr, a single or double spiral ring. metaph, in olden times, before minted gold or silver came into use, the metals were rolled up in spiral-formed rings, and pieces cut off and weighed were used as a medium of payment; hence, in old times, baugr simply means money, used in the poets in numberless compounds; hringum hreytti, hjó sundr baug, Rm. 35; cp. baugbroti, baugskyndir, baugskati, baughati, one who breaks, throws, bates gold, epithets of princes, etc., v. Lex. Poët. A.S. poetry abounds in epithets such as, beaggeafa, dator auri; the Heliand speaks of 'vunden gold.' In the law the payment of weregild is particularly called baugr, v. the compounds: baugatal is the Icel. section of law treating of the weregild, Grug. ii. 171-188; höfuðbaugr, lögbaugr (a legal baug, lawful payment). In the Norse law vide esp. N.G.L. i. 74 sqq., 184 sqq. 2. the painted circle on the round sbield (clypeus); á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrifa rönd þá er b. var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kendir, Edda 87, Eg. 699; often embellished with scenes from the mythical age. Some poems are preserved or on record, describing such shields, two Berudrapur by Egil (bera, a sbield), Haustlöng by Thjodolf, Ragnarsdrápa by Bragi Gamli (of the 9th and 10th centuries). Some of these poems were among the chief sources used by Snorri in composing the Edda. The shield is metaph. called baugr, Edda (Gl.) 3. a fish-book; man eigi þú draga Leviathan á öngli eðr bora kiðr hans með baugi (very rare, if not an απ. λεγ.), Post. 686 C. 2. 4. the phrase, eiga (kost) á baugi, to bave (a single) chance left; þótti þat vera et mesta hætturáð at berjast, en sá mun á baugi, ef eigi er sæzt, there will be no other chance unless we come to terms, Sturl. iii. 244; bú munt eiga slíkan á baugi brátt, thou wilt soon have the very same chance (viz. death), the turn will come to thee, Nj. 58; nú mun ek eiga bann & baugi, at ..., there will be no other chance for me, than ..., Orkn. 46; cp.

henni, ef sá væri á baugi, if there were no other chance, Fas, ii, 150. The in the above passages, viz. once in the old Hm., once in the Fagrsk., explanation of this metaphor is doubtful, cp. Vkv. verses 5 and 7 (?), or is the metaphor taken from the weregild? 5. baugr also occurs in mod, usage in many compds, astron, and mathem,; spor-baugr, the COMPDS: bauga-brot, n. pl. cut ecliptic; hadegisbaugr, a meridian. off pieces of baugr, bad money, Band. 12. bauga-maor, m.= bauggildismaðr, N.G.L. i. 81, 82, 186. bauga-tal, n. the section of law about weregild, Grag. ii. 171-188: B. fixing of the weregild, Grág. i. 158. bauge-helgi, f. personal sacredness, (one's death to be atoned for by a weregild); bræll á b. á sér ef hann fylgir drottni sínum til þings . . ., N. G. L. i. 70.

baug-reio, f. a law term, an official inspection (in Norway) to measure the breadth of the bighway, defined, Ghl. 412-414.

baug-rygr, jar, f. pl. ir, a law term, an only daughter entitled to receive and pay weregild, in default of heirs male. The Norse law defines thus, ef hon er einberni, ok til arfs komin, bar til er hón sezt á brúðstól, ... up to ber wedding day, N. G. L. i. 184, 92: the Icel. law does not limit the right to her marrying; sú er kona ein er bæði skal baugi bæta ok baug taka, ef hon er einberni, en sú kona heitir b., en hon er dóttir hins dauda, Grág. ii. 183.

baug-pak, n. [pekja baug], a law term, 'baug-covering,' i.e. the supplemental payment to be added in due proportion to the amount of weregild (baugr), defined, Grag. ii. 171, 172; hence 'at baugbaki' metaph. means in addition, to boot; bá kom at honum síðan at b. brotfallit, be was taken with fits of epilepsy to boot, Bs. i. 336.

baug-biggiandi, pl. -endr. part. a receiver of weregild.

BAUKA, að, [Swed. böka], prop. to dig, to rummage; hann b. til fiskanna, viz. in order to steal them, Grett. 137; aldri skal ek í belginn bauka, says the giant in the tale, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 458.

BAULA, u, f. a cow, Bs. i. 635. COMPDS: baulu-fall, n. the carcase of a slaughtered cow, Bs. i. 593. baulu-fótr, m. cow's foot, cognom., Sturl. iii. 71; mod. baula, 20, to low.

BAUN, f. [A.S. beân, cp. Lat. faba], a bean, Ghl. 544, Rb. 394. bauna-lögr, m. bean-broth, Karl. 452.

bausn, f. the fore fins of a shark, Björn.

BAUTA, the remnant of an obsolete strong verb analogous to hlaupahljóp, [A.S. beatan; Engl. beat; Germ. botzen, pulsare], to bunt, beat; bautu, 1st pers. pl. pres. indic., Fms. v. 83 (O. H. 1853 spells bavtu); svá bavtu ver björnuna, so do we beat (chase) the bears, Gs. 13: part. pass. bautinn, beaten, slain, Lex. Poët. s. v. sverdbautinn; Farbauti, beater of ships, is the name of the giant father of Loki; hylbauti, beater of the waves, a ship, Edda (Gl.); cp. Swed. bauter, strings for catching birds, Ihre.

bauta-steinn, Snorri (Hkr.) constantly uses the pl. form, but bautaoarsteinn, Fagrsk. 19, and bautarsteinn, Hm. 72; m. the stone monuments of the olden age, esp. in Sweden and Denmark; the Hávafnál I. c. (sjaldan bautarsteinar standa brautu nær, nema reisi niðr at nið) tells us that these stones used to be placed along the high roads, like the sepulchral monuments of old Rome; cp. the standing phrase on the Swedish-Runic stones-her skal standa steinn 'nær brautu :' or, má eigi 'brautarkuml' (a road monument) betra verba; the high roads of old Sweden seem to have been lined with these monumental stones; even at the present time, after the destruction of many centuries, the Swedish-Runic stones (of the 11th and 12th centuries) are counted by thousands. A great collection was made and drawings executed during the 17th century (Burzus, etc.), but only published A.D. 1750, under the name of Bautil. The etymology of this word is much contested; some render it by 'stones of the slain' (bauta, to slay), but this is contradicted by the passage in Hm. l.c. and by the inscriptions themselves. The bauta stones were simply monuments erected by the piety of kindred and friends without any respect to sex or manner of death, either in war, on sea, or through sickness; some were even erected to the memory of living persons. They were usually tombstones; but many of them are memorial stones for men that died in foreign lands, Greece, Russia, the British Islands, etc. Neither is Snorri right in saying (Hkr. pref.) that the bautasteinar belonged to the old burning age (brunaöld), and were replaced by the cairns (haugar) in the subsequent cairn age (haugaöld)—þá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn ok reisa eptir bautasteina, en síðan er Freyr hafði heygðr verit at Uppsölum þá görðu margir höfðingjar eigi síðr hauga en bautasteina. Svíar tóku lík hans ok var hann brendr við á þá er Skúta heitir, þar vóru settir bautasteinar hans, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 17—the passage in Havamal and the monuments refute this statement. The great bulk of the Scandinavian bauta stones seem to be of the 11th and even 12th century. In Icel, no stones of that time are on record: var hann þá hér heygðr skamt frá bænum, ok settir upp bautasteinar, þeir er enn standa hér, Hkr. i. 269; hávir bautasteinar standa hjá haugi Egils ullserks, 153,—where Fagrsk. reads, í þau skip var lagör í valrinn, ok orpnir þar haugar utan at; þar stendr ok bautaðar-steinn (=bautarsteinn in Hm.?) hár sem Egill féll, p. 19;—en eptir alla bå menn er nokkut mannsmót var at, skyldi reisa bautasteina, ok hélzt så siðr lengi síðan, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8. It is worth remarking that the

four times in the Hkr., whence it has passed over to modern writers. The word is most probably only a corruption from brautarsteinar, lapides viae, (by dropping the r); cp. the analogous Swedish word, brautarkuml, monumentum viae, which occurs in the inscriptions themselves

BADIR, adj. pron. dual, gen. beggja, neut. bzdis rarely! (Norse)! báði, gen, báðra, sometimes occur in MSS, of the 14th century, but both of them are Norse forms, [Goth, bai, baiobs; A. S. ba; Engl. both; Germ. beide; cp. also Gr. αμφω, Lat. ambo]:-both, Nj. 82, Sturl. iii. 314, Eg. 257, Grág. i. 368, N.G.L. i. 33, Isl. ii. 348, Fms. x. 118, etc. etc.

BAGI, a, m. (not bagi), an adversary, Stor. 23, Lex. Poët.

bágindi, n. pl. distress, difficulties.

bágliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), adversely, Vígl. 30.

bag-lundr, adj. ill-disposed, bad-tempered, Lex. Poët. bagr, adi. uneasy; honum veror bag höndin, Fas, iii. 370: eiga bagt

is now in Icel. to be poor, bard up: bag-staddr, adj. distressed. bagr, m. [cp. Hel. bagan = contendere, and Icel. bægja below], contest, strife, in such phrases as, fara i bág, to come athwart; fór i bág með peim, they came across, Bjarn. 28; i bága (pl.), Bs. i. 622; brjóta bág við e-m, to make a struggle against, Al. 49; Páll postuli braut þar helzt bág

við ávalt er öðrum þótti torveldast, Post. 656 C. 24, Fms. viii. 42; koma i baga vio. to come into strife or collision with.

bág-ráðr, adi, difficult to deal with, Fms. ii. 11. bag-rækr, 2dj. difficult to drive, of geese, Grett. 00.

BAKN, n. for. word [A.S. been; O.H.G. pauban], a beacon, v. sigrbákn: bákn now means a big, monstrous thing.

bákna, að, [A.S. bêcnan], to beckon; beir báknuðu vápnunum til þeirra Hákonar, Fms. vii. 276, xi. 366.

BAL, n. [old Scot. bale, i. e. a beacon-fagot, Lay of Last Minstrel 3. I. a flame, Nj. 199, Ld. 100, Stj. 45 (freq.) Lat. rogus, a pyre, funeral pile; hlada b., rogum struere, Eb. 314, 264; Fms. v. 328, esp. for burning dead bodies; a funeral pile in the old heathendom, til brands eor bals, an old law term, ad urnam, N.G. L. i. 50: the phrase, vega e-n á bál, or, bera á bál, to carry to the pyre, Vkv. 14, cp. Vbm. 54, Fas. i. (Hervar. S.) 487; graphical description of those funerals, vide Edda 37, 38 (Baldrsbrenna), Fas. i. (Völs. S.) 204; cp. 333, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 27; cp. also the funeral of the mythical king Sigurd Ring, recorded by Arngrim Lærde in his Supplementum ad Compendium Hist. Norv. MS. (composed A.D. 1597), probably taken from a lost leaf of Skjöldunga Saga (Sögubrot), and mentioned by Munch, Norske Folks Hist. i. 274: mod. of a foaming wind, wrath, etc.bálviðri, n. and bálhvass, bálreiðr, adj., etc.

bál-för, f. a funeral, Edda 37.

bál-gerő, f. id., Edda (Ub.) 288 (Ed. 1852).

bálki, a, m., v. the following word.

BÁLKR, old form bolkr, Grág., dat. bælki, N. G. L. i. 309, acc. pl. bólku or bálku, Lex. Poët. [A. S. bálc], a balk, partition [cp. naval bulk-heads]; b. um þverau hellinn, of a cross wall, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. ii. 333, Grett. 140; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, of a balk of wood across the door, Orkn. 112. β. a low wall in a stall or house, N.G. L. i. 2. metaph. a law term, a section in a code of law; bjófa bálkr, Kristindóms b., etc., criminal, ecclesiastical law . . ., Grág., Jb. a body, a bost, in compds as frændbálkr, ættbálkr, herbálkr; syndist honum uarenniligr b. beirra, of a host in line of battle, Bs. i. 667; COMPDS: bálkar-brot, n. the breaking a fence, crib, Gbl. 350, 391. bálkar-lag, n. a sort of metre (from a pr. name Balkr), Edda (Ht.) 142

BARA, u, f. [berja?], a wave, billow, v. alda; as a rule bara denotes the smaller waves caused by the wind (on the surface of larger billows), alda the rollers or swell, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 186, Fms. x. 324 (of a breaker = boði), Gkv. 1. 7: the proverb, sigla milli skers ok báru, cp. inter Scyllam et Charybdin, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; sjaldan er ein báran stök, there is seldom a single billow: of misfortune, cp. Aesch. Prom. 1015 κακῶν τρικυμία, cp. also Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 660. B. metaph. of undulations or rough stripes on the surface of a thing, e.g. the crust of a cheese, Fs. 146; a scull, cp. Eg. 760: baruskel, f. cardia testa cordata pectinata, a shell, Eggert Itin. p. 1010. compos: báru-fall, n. a swell at sea, Al. 50. báru-skel, f., v. above. báru-skot, n. waves from a fresh breeze, wrinkling the surface of the sea, Hkr. i. 50. baru-stormr, m. an unruly sea, Stj. 89. báru-stórr, adj. the souves running bigb, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 72; vide mot-bara, objection.

bár-óttr, adj. waved, of a skull, Eg. 769.

bása, að, = bæsa, to drive cattle into a stall, Gisl. 104.

bas-hella, u, f. a stone wall between two stalls in a combouse, Grett. 112.

BASS, m. [Ulf. bansts = ἀποθήκη; A. S. bós; Engl. provincial boose; Germ. banse], a boose or stall in a cowbouse; kýr á bási, Binda kú á bás, etc., Bjarn. 32, Bs. i. 171; a cow and a bas go together, e.g. in the word 'bautasteinn' never occurs out of Icel. literature, and there only nursery rhyme lulling children to sleep; sofi, sofi ... selr i sja ... kyr i

bási, köttr í bári ..., cp. the Engl. in the cow's boose, Bosworth s. v.; bás, T bás is an interi, exclam, for driving cows into stall: also used in Icel, of basins formed in rocks, e. g. at the foot of a waterfall; in local names, Básar, Básendar, etc.: the phrase, hafa sér markadan bás, to bave one's course of life marked out, Isl. bjóðs. i. 538; einginn veit sér ætlaðan bás i örlaganna solli, no one knows what boose is kept for him in the turmoil of the fates, Grönd. 194; vide bjarnbass.

BASUNA, u, f. (for. word), bassoon, Fas. ii. 511.

bat-festr, f. a rope by which a boat is made fast, Jb. 398, 655 xvii. bat-lauss, adj. and batleysi, n. being without a boat, Eb. 142, Jb.

bát-maör, m. a boatman, Hkr. iii. 128, Fms. vi. 320.

BATR, m. [a Scandin, and Low Germ, word used in A.S., Engl., Dutch, but alien to O. H. G. and middle H. G.; even Luther (v. Grimm s.v.) never uses the word; it was later introduced into mod. High Germ., but has a foreign sound there, (Engl. & answers to High Germ. z); the word is in Germ. borrowed from Dutch or English]:-a boat, either a small open fishing vessel or a ship-boat. In Icel. only small boats are called so, those of two or four oars; an eight-oared boat is a 'ship,' Eg. 121, 373, Eb. 142, Nj. 122, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 422, 423: in phrases, ausa bát sinn, Fms. vii. 331; sjá fyrir báti sínum, to go one's own course, to mind one's own business, Sturl. iii. 247: alliteration, eiga bygð í báti, metaph., Bs. i. 422. compps: báts-borð, báts-farmr, m. a boat's freight, n. the side of a boat, Sturl. i. 119. Ann. 1342.

bát-stafn, m. a boar's prow, Fms. viii. 223. beo, n. a bed in a garden, (mod. and rare, cp. reitr.) beo-dukr, m. a bed-covering, Dipl. iii. 4.

beoja, u, f., poët. a wife, bed-fellow, Lex. Poët. beo-mal, n. pl. a curtain lecture, Hm. 85.

BEDR, jar, m. pl. ir, [Ulf. badi; Hel. bed; A. S. bedd; Engl. bed; Germ. bett], a bed; in Icel. sæng is the common word, bedr poet. and rare; in the N. T. κράββατον is always rendered by sæng (tak sæng pina og gakk, Mark ii. 9); beðr is used in alliterative phrases, e. g. beðr eðr blæja, Jb. 28; í beðjum eðr bólstrum, N.G.L. i. 351; deila beð ok bliou, φιλότητι και εὐνή, Od. v. 126; and mostly in the sense of bolster; saxit nam i beðinum staðar, Ld. 140, Gísl. 114: the sea-shore is poët. called szevar-beðir (sofa ek né mátta'k szevarbeðjum á, Edda 16 (in a verse); hvíl-beðr, à resting bed, Akv. 30; rísa upp við beð, to lift the body against the pillow, Bkv. 2. 23: the conjugal hed, bjoba a bed, Ls. 52; sitja a bed, Gh. 19; ganga a bed e-m, to marry, 14: pl., sofa a bedjum, Hm. 96, 100: metaph. a swelling sea, laudr var lagt í bedi (acc. pl.), Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); cp. skýbólstrar, 'bolster-clouds,' beavy piles of cloud. COMPDS: beojar-dýna, u, f. a feather-bed, Vm. 177. beojar-ver, n. a bolster case, Dipl. 4.

beő-vina, u, f. = beðja, Lex. Poët.

begla, u, f. [bagr], a bungle; sem b. hjá fögru smíði, hence the name

Rímbegla, Rb. (pref.)

BEIDA, dd, [cp. A.S. beade; Old Engl. bead-roll, bidding-prayer, bedes-man; bidja, bad, bedid, Lat. orare, and bida, beid, bedit, Lat. expectare.]

L to ask, beg, with the notion of right; almost as a law term, to request [but bioja, orare]; b. e-n e-s, or b. e-m (for one) e-s; beiða griða Baldri, Edda 36, Gs. verse 2; beiða sér bjargkviðar búa sína fimm, Grág. i. 113, 275; b. sonar bóta, Nj. 21; b. e-s af e-m, Fms. i. 47: with acc., in the law term, b. lögbeiðing, to make a lawful request, Grag. (freq.); ef hann vill eigi eid vinna þá er hann er beiddr (requested) bá verðr hann sekr um þat tólf mörkum, þá er hann beiddr (requested) er hann er bedinn (asked), K. p. K. 146: adding út, b. e-s út, to request the payment of a right, etc., Gpl. 375; b. til e-s, to B. reflex., beidast, to request on one's own behalf; b. laga, request, 656 B. Ld. 76; fars, Grág. i. 90; griða, Fms. viii. 423, x. 172, Nj. 10, 76, Eg. 239, Fms. i. 11: in active sense, Land. 293; beidast út réttar sins, to claim as one's right, Gpl. 187: with infin., Grág. i. 489: with 'at' and a subj., Fms. i. 12, Grág. i. 7.

II. [Dan. bede], as a hunting term, to bunt, chase; b. björnu, to bunt bears: part. beiddr and beior, bunted about. Gisl. 112: hann kvað sveininn hafa verið illa beiddan, Fs. 69, Mirm. 39: the phrase by Kormak, sá er bindr beiðan (i. e. beiddan) hun, seems to mean one who pinions the young bunted bear, viz. as if it were sheep or cattle, Edda 96 (in a verse), symbolical of the earl Sigurd, a mighty Nimrod, who surpassed the wild deer in strength and swiftness; beiðr (= beiddr) fór ek heiman at biðja þín Guðrún, Am. 90, seems to mean bunted by love, amore captus: the verse of Kormak,—bands man ck beida rindi, fascinating, charming woman (?), by whom the poet is made prisoner in love; cp. the poët. compds beiði-hlökk, beiði-sif, beioi-rindr, all epithets of women, Lex. Poët., v. beita.

beiöing and beiöning (Mar. Fr.), f. request, demand, El. 11: waiting, Fms. viii. 151 (dub. reading).

beioni, f. a request, demand, Fms. i. 208; pl., 655 iii. 4; holds b., carnal

less, Hom. 17, 25 (Lat. petulantia). beiðala, u, f. a request, demand, Sturl. iii. 231, Sks. 772. beiðslumadr, m. a person asking, Sks. 776, Anecd. 88.

BEIGR or beygr, m. fear: hafa b. af e-m (freq.):-beiguor, m. an atblete, one who inspires fear (?), Edda.

BEIMAR, m. pl. [etym. uncertain], poët. men, beroes, the followers of king Beimi, according to Edda 109; it is more likely that it is a relation to Engl. beam, beaming, and means illustrious, Lex. Poët.

BEIN, n. a word common to the Teut. idioms and peculiar to them; [the Goth. word is not on record, as Luke xxiv. 39 and John xix. 36 are lost in Ulf.; A. S. ban; Engl. bone; Germ. bein; Swed.-Dan. ben (been). Sansk., Gr., Lat., and the Slav. languages agree in a totally different root; Sansk. astbi; Gr. οστέον; Lat. os; the Slav. branch all with an initial c, cp. the Lat. costa. Vide Grimm (s. v.), who suggests a relation to Gr. βαίνω; but the native Icel. words beinn, rectus, and beina, promovere, are more likely roots; the original sense might thus be crus, Gr. σκέλος, but Lat. os the secondary one]:—a bone. the leg from the knee to the foot; freq. in Swed. and Dan., but very rare and nearly obsolete in Icel., where leggr is the common word; hosa strengd at beini, Eg. 602, Fms. x. 331; kálfar á beinum fram, II. gener. = Lat. os, a bone, but originally N. G. L. i. 339. the bones with marrow (Germ. knochen), as may be inferred from the passages, bá er mergund ef b. er í sundr til mergjar, þat er mergr er í, Grág. ii. 11, i. 442, Fms. vii. 118, Vápn. 21, Fas. i. 66, Vígl. 20; stór bein i andliti, with a strongly-marked, bigb-boned face, Band. 7, whence stórbeinóttr, q.v.; viðbeina, a collar-bone; höfuðbein, pl. bead-bones, the scull around the temples and the forehead; er gamlir grisir skyldu halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); strjúka höfuðbeinin; málbein, os loquendi, a small bone in the head; hence the phrase, láta málbeinið ganga, of one talking incessantly and foolishly: metaph. in phrases, láta ganga með beini, to deal blows to the very marrow, deal severely, Ld. 230; hafa bein í hendi (the Danes say, have been i næsen), to bave a boned band, i.e. strength and power, Hrafn. 10, Al. 2. pl. relics, remains (asbes); the phrase, bera bein, to repose, rest, be buried; far þú út til Íslands, þar mun þér auðit verða beinin at bera, Grett. 148, Nj. 201; ok iðrast nú að aptr hvarf að bera b. blá við hrjóstr, Bjarni, 57:—of the relics of saints, Bs. 468, 469; hence beina-færala, u, f. removal of bones (translatio); in the Catholic age, when churches were removed, the churchyard was dug up and the bones removed also, vide Eb. (in fine), Bjarn. 19, K. p. K. 40, Eg. (in fine). beina-vatn, n. water in which relics have been washed, Bs. ii. 173. Fél. ix. records many medic. terms; beina-grind, f. a skeleton; bein-ata, u, f. necrosis, caries ossium; bein-brot, n. fractura ossium, Lv. 68, Grág. ii. 17; bein-kröm, f. racbitis; bein-kveisa, u. f. osteocopus; beinsullr, m. sarcostosis; bein-verkir, m. pl. lassitudo febrilis dolorosa universalis, Gísl. 48, cp. Fél. ix. As a poët. circumlocution, the stone is foldar bein, bone of the earth; szvarbein, bone of the sea, Hlt., Edda (Ht.) 19, 23; cp. the Gr. myth of Deucalion.

beina, d. I. to stretch out, to put into motion; b. flug, of birds, to stretch the wings for flight, Edda 13, Orkn. 28; b. skrið, of a serpent, Stj. 98; b. raust, to lift up the voice, speak loud, Gisl. 57. metaph. to promote, forward; b. for (ferd) e-s, to belp one forwards, Fms. vi. 63, Grág. i. 343, Bret. 38; b. til med e-m, to lend one belp; ek vil b. til med ber bænum minum, I will assist thee in my prayers, Bs. i. 472; b. e-u til e-s, to contribute to a thing; pessu vil ek b. til brennu pinnar, Fb. i. 355; b. at med e-m, to belp, assist one; hlauptú hér út, ok mun ek b. at með þér, Nj. 201; b. at e-u, to lend a band to, Bjarn. 64; b. fyrir e-m, to entertain, of alms or hospitable treatment (whence beini); b. fyrir fátækum, Post. 656 B.

bein-brjóta, braut, to break one's bones, Bárd. 167.

bein-brot, n. the fracture of bone, v. above.

bein-fastr, adj., b. sár, a wound to the bone, Sturl. ii. 222, 655 xi. bein-fiskr, m., v. beitfiskr.

bein-gjald, n. a law term, compensation for a lesion of bone, N.G.L.

bein-groinn, part. bealed (of a bone fracture), Fas. ii. 295.

bein-hákall, m. squalus maximus.

bein-hinna, u, f. periosteum.

bein-högg, n. a blow injuring the bone, opp. to svöðu sár, Sturl. i. 13. beini, m. belp, but exclusively used of bospitable entertainment, kind treatment, bospitality; vinna, veita, e-m beina, Eb. 268; bykir yor eigi sá b. beztr, at yor sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr ok síðan fari þér at sofa, Eg. 548; ofgörr er beininn, too much trouble taken, too much attendance, Lv. 38 (Ed. badly 'beinan'); höfðu þar blíðan beina, Fms. ii. 248, iv. 336; mikit er nu um beina binn, what hospitable treatment! Isl. ii. 155, Bjarn. 53-55, Fas. i. 79: ganga um beina, to wait upon the guests, in old times (as at present in Icel.) an honourable task; in great banquets the lady or daughter of the house, assisted by servants, did this office; porhildr (the daughter) gekk um beina, ok baru pær Berghora (the mother) mat á borð, Nj. 50, cp. Lv. l. c., Fms. xi. 52; Hít (the hospitable giantess) gekk um b., Bárð. 174; þiðrandi (the son of the house) gékk um beina, Fms. ii. 194; -but it is added, 'because be was bumble and meek,' for it was not regarded as fit work for a man; cp. þá er konur gengu um b. um dagverð, Sturl, i. 132. compos: beina-

b., 625. 96; sagði at honum þætti þat mest b. at eldr væri kveyktr fyrir honum, Fas. i. 230; þar var jafnan nýtt mjöl haft til beinabótar, Sturl. i. 23. beina-maðr, m. a promoter, H. E. ii. 93. beina-spell, n. spoiling of the comfort of the guests, Bs. i. 313, Sturl. i. 22. beinsburfl, adj. ind. in need of bospitable treatment, Fas. iii. 373.

bein-knúta, u, f. a joint bone, Bs. ii. 82. bein-kross, n. a cross of bone, Magn. 512. bein-lauss, adj. without bone, Fas. i. 251.

bein-leiðis, adv. directly, Fas. iii. 444.

bein-leidis, adv. acrecuy, ras. in. 444. bein-leiki, a, m. bospitable treatment, Lv. 5, Eg. 577, Fas. i. 77. BEINN, adj., compar. beinni, superl. beinstr or beinastr. δρθος, Lat. rectus, opp. to wry or curved, in a straight line; b. rás, a straight course, Sks. 217; beinstr vegr, the straightest, shortest way, Fms. ix. 361, Bs. ii. 132 (very freq.): neut. beint, beinast, used as adv. straight; sem beinst à pa, Eg. 386; sva beint, straight on, 742: just, pat kom mér beint (just) i hug, Fms. vi. 213, 369, 371; b. sextigi skipa, precisely sixty sbips, xi. 114; nú beint, just now, iv. 327; var hann þá beint i andlati, just breathed his last, vi. 230. 2. metaph. bospitable; Dagstyggr tók við honum forkunnar vel, ok var við hann hinn beinasti, Sturl, ii. 125; varla náðu þeir at stíga af baki, svá var bóndi beinn við þá, Ísl. ii. 155; Björn var allbeinn við hann um kveldit, Fms. ii. 84; var kerling hin beinasta i öllu, Fas. iii. 394: also as epithet of the inn or house, þar er svá beint (such hospitality), at varla þykkja þeir hafa komit i beinna stad, ... in a more bospitable bouse, i. 77; svafu af þá II. [bein, crus], nótt, ok vóru þeir í allbeinum stað, Eb. 268. in compds, berbeinn, bare-legged, Hbl. 6: as a cognom. of king Magnus from the dress of the Highlanders assumed by him, Fms. vii; harobeinn, bard-legged, cognom., Ld.; mjóbcinn, tape-legged, a nickname, Landn.; Kolbeinn, pr. name, black-legged; hvitbeinn, white-legged, pr. name, Landn., etc. etc.

BEINN, m. ebony, Edda (Gl.), v. basinn.

bein-serkr, m., medic. 'bone-jack,' an abnormal growth, by which the under part of the thorax (the lower ribs) is attached to the spine; as a cognom., Fas. iii. 326; cp. Björn s. v.

bein-skeyti, n. a straight-shooting, good shot, Fms. vii. 120, v. 337, viii. 140, v. l.

bein-skeyttr, adj. straight-shooting, a good shot, Fms. ii. 320.

bein-storr, adj. big-boned, Sturl. i. 8. bein-stökkull, m. a sprinkle (stökkull) of bone, Am. 105.

bein-vaxinn, part. straight-grown, tall and slim.

bein-veggr, m. a wedge of bone, A. A. 270.

bein-verkr, v. bein.

bein-viði, n. and beinviðr, m. ebony, Sks. 90, Bær. 16; Lat. ilex. bein-víðir, m. salix arbuscula, Hjalt.

bein-voxtr, m. bone-growth, bonyness; litill (mikill) beinvoxtum, of small (big) frame, Bs. i. 328.

beiska and beiskja, u, f. bitterness, barsbness, sourness, Sks. 532 B.

beiskaldi, a, m., Lat. acerbus, a nickname, Sturl.

beiskleiki, a, and beiskleikr, s, m. bitterness, barsbness, sourness; Marat, hat er b., Stj. 290, Rb. 336 of sulphur: metaph. acrimony, b. i brjósti, Post. 656 C; hjartans b.; bitr b., Stj. 51, 421, Sks. 730 B, Magn. 502, Bs. i. 743.

beiskliga, adv., esp. in the phrase, grata b., to weep bitterly, Fms. x. 367, Th. 6, the Icel. transl. of Luke xxii. 62; grenja (to bowl) b., Fms. x. 256: bitterly, grimly, bera sik b. hér í móti, Stj. 143.

beiskligr, adj. bitter.

BEISKR, adj. [Dan. beedsk; Swed. besk; it is always spelt with s (not z) in the MSS., and cannot therefore well be traced to bita, qs. beitskr]:—bitter, sour, acrid; salt vatn ok b., Stj. 93; beiskar súrur, bitter berbs, 279. Exod. xii. 8; b. drykkr; amara, þat er b. at vóru máli, 421, 625. 70, Sks. 539: metaph. bitter, Th. 6: exasperated, grim, angry, smalamaðr sagði Hallgerði vígit; hon varð beisk við, Nj. 60, Al. 122.

BEISL, n. a bridle, freq. in old vellum MSS. spelt beils, Fs. 128, 62, Fms. x. 86, xi. 256 C; with z, beizl or mod. beizli, Sks. 84, 87 new Ed., N. G. L. ii. 115, Grett. 122, Fms. viii. 52, v. l., Fas. ii. 508; beisl (with s), Karl. 4, Grág. i. 439 (Kb. and Sb.), Stj. 206, Nj. 33, Fms. x. 86, Flov. 26, etc. The word is not to be derived from bita; this may with certainty be inferred from comparison with the other Teut. idioms, and even in the Roman tongues we find r after the first letter: A.S. bridle and bridels; O. H. G. brittill; Dutch bridel; Engl. bridle; these forms seem to point to the Lat. frenum; the Scandin, idioms seem to have elided the r; Swed. betsel; Dan. bidsel; Icel. beils and beisl or beizl; many words referring to horse taming and racing are not genuine Scandinavian, but of foreign extraction; so is södull, saddle, derived from A.S. sadol, Lat. sedile. COMPDS: beisl-al, f. bridle-rein, Flov. beisl-hringr, m. bridle-ring, Fs. 62. beisl-tamr, adj. used to the bridle, Grag. i. beisl-taumar, m. pl. bridle-reins, Fms. xi. 256, Sturl. iii. 314; 439. cp. bitull.

beisla, ad, to bridle, Stj. 206.

BEIT, n.

bot, s. accommodation, comfort for guests; par var morgu við slegit til fin England the rector of a parish is said to have 'the bite' of the COMPDS: beitar-land, n. a pasture land. maor, m. owner of a pasture, Grag. ii. 286, Jb. 245. beitar-tollr. m. a toll or fee for pasturage. II. poët. a ship, Lex. Poët.

BEIT, f. a plate of metal mounted on the brim, e.g. of a drinking horn, the carved metal plate on an old-fashioned saddle, Fms. iii. 190: skálir með gyltum beitum, B. K. 84, Bs. ii. 244; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6. 28 (Germani urorum cornua) a labris argento circumcludunt.

beita, u, f. bait, Bs. ii. 179, Hym. 17, Edda 38; now esp. for fish, and used in many compds, e. g. boitu-fjara, u, f. the shore where shell-fish for bait are gathered; beitu-lauss, adj.; beitu-leysi, n., etc.

BEITA, tt, [v. bita, beit, mordere], prop. mordere facere. graze, feed sheep and cattle; the animals in dat., b. svinum, Grag. ii. 231; nautum, Eg. 721: the pasture in acc., b. haga, Grág. ii. 224. 225; engi, 228; afrétt, 302, 329; land, 329, Eg. 721: absol., Grág. ii. 249: with 'i' and dat., b. i skógi, 299: 'i' with acc., b. svínum i land annars manns, 231: b. upp land (acc.), to spoil the pasture by grazing, lay it bare; beittust bá upp allar engjar, Eg. 712: with dat., b. upp (to consume) engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104. II. to bandle, manage a (cutting) instrument; with dat., b. skutli, a barpoon, Fbr. 144; sverði, a sword, Fms. viii. 96, xi. 270; vápnum, 289. nautical term, to cruise, prop. to let the ship 'bite' the wind; undu beir segl sin ok beittu út at Njörvasundum allfagran byr, Orkn. 356; beita beir i brott frå landinu, Ld. 76; fengu beir beitt fyrir Skotland, they sailed round, weathered S., Eg. 405; beittu bá sem þverast austr fyrir landit, 161; b. undir vedrit, to tack, Fb. i. 511; b. i haf út, Orkn. 402: metaph., varð jafnan þeirra hlutr betri, er til hans hnigu, en hinna, er frá beittu, who steered away from him, Fms. viii. 47. a hunting term, to bunt (cp. beiða), the deer in acc., the dogs or hawks in dat.; b. e-n hundum, to set bounds on bim; konungr sagdi at hann skyldi afklæða, ok b. hundum til bana, Fms. ii. 173, x. 326; beita haukum, to chase with bawks, Fas. i. 175: to chase, svá beitum vér björnuna, Hkr. ii. 369 MS. B, vide bauta; hann . . . hasti beitt fimm trönur, be bad caught five cranes, Fagrsk. 77, where Hkr. I. c. has 'veitt;' svá beitu vér bjarnuna á mörkinni norðr, sagði hann, O. H. L. 70, cp. above; verðr Salomon konungr varr at dýr hans eru beitt, þiðr. 231; beir beita bar mart dyr, hjörtu ok björnu ok hindr, 232: metaph. and reflex., b. e-m, sögðu þeir mundu eigi þeim birni beitast, at deila um mál hans við ofreflismenn slíka, they said they would not hunt that bear, Ölk. 34: metaph., b. e-n brögðum, vélum, vélræðum . . . , to bunt one down with tricks or schemes; þykist þér nú allmjök hafa komizt fyrir mik í viti, ok beittan brögðum í þessu, Ísl. ii. 164; vélum, 623; úlögum, Sks. 22; illu, Fas. i. 208: recipr., við höfum opt brögðum beizt, ... schemed against each other, Fms. xi. 263; stundum beittust þau vélræðum, i. 57. β. to bait; the bait in dat., the angle in acc. to yoke to, of horse or cattle for a vehicle, the cattle almost always in acc.; þá vóru yxn fyrir sleða beittir, Eb. 172; bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest, Fms. x. 373, Gkv. 2. 18; ok beittu fyrir tvá sterka yxn, Eb. 176, Grett. 112, Stj. 206: with dat., b. hestum, vagni, to drive; but acc., beittu, Siguror, hinn blakka mar, S. saddle thy black steed, Ghv. 18: metaph., b. e-n fyrir e-t, to put one at the head of it, Sks. 710: reflex., beitast fyrir e-t, to lead a cause, to manage it, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. 22, Hkr. ii. 168. to bammer iron or metal into plates, v. beit, f.

beit-fiskr, m. fish to be caught with bait, in the phrase, bita mætti b. ef at borði væri dreginn, Fbr. 180, Gísl. 135 reads beinfiskr, no doubt wrongly: the proverb denotes a fine game, one played with slight trouble. beiti, n. pasturage, Fbr. 65 (1852).

beiti, n., botan. erica vulgaris, beather, ling, commonly beiti-lyng, Hm. 140.

beiti-ass, m., naut. term, a sail-yard, Fms. ii. 230, iii. 26, Hkr. i. 59. beitill, m. (v. goibeitill), botan. equisetum arvense, mare's tail, Hjalt. beiting, f. grazing, Grág. ii. 224, Gullp. 19, Landn. 289, Ld. 148. beitinga-mal, n. a lawsuit about right of grazing or pasturage, Landn. 287, (Ed. betting, badly.)

beiti-teigr, m. a tract of pasturage, Grag. ii. 227, 246.

beit-lostinn, part. mounted with a metal rim, B. K. 84, D. N. i. 537 (of a book).

beit-stokkr, m., cognom., Fms. viii. 327.

beittr, adj. sharp, cutting (= bitr), of cutting instruments, Eg. 746 (freq.) bekkjast, o and t, dep. to envy one, in the phrase, b. til vio e-n, to seek a quarrel with, Grett. 127; the metaphor from guests (beggars) elbowing one another off the benches, cp. Hm. 31.

bekkju-nautr, m. a bench-fellow, Fms. ii. 48.

bekk-klæði, n. the covering of a bench, Fms. vii. 307, Js. 78.

BEKKR, jar, m. pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, dat. jum, [A.S. benc; Engl. bench, bank; Germ. bank; Dan. bænk; Icel. per assimil. kk; the Span. banco is of Teut. origin]:—a bench, esp. of the long benches in an old hall used instead of chairs; the north side of a hall (that looking towards the sun) was called zori bekkr, the upper bench (Gl. 337, Ld. 294); the southern side úzdri bekkr, the lower (inferior) bench, Nj. 32, I. pasturage, Grág. ii. 224, 263, 286; á beit, grazing: LEg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, xi. 70, Glúm. 336, Ld. J. c.; thus sitja á em

differed in Icel. and Norway, and in each country at various times; as regards the Icel. custom vide Nj. ch. 34, Sturl. i. 20, 21, the banquet at Reykhólar, A.D. 1120, ii. 182, the nuptials at Flugumýri, Lv. ch. 13. Ld. ch. 68, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, Isl. ii. 250, cp. Nj. 220: á báða bekki, on both sides of the ball, Isl. ii. 348, cp. Gísl. 41 (in a verse), etc.: as to foreign (Norse) customs, vide esp. Fagrsk. ch. 216, cp. Fms. vi. 390, xi. (Jómsv. S.) 70, Glúm. ch. 6, Orkn. ch. 70, Sturl. ii. 126; see more minutely under the words skáli, öndvegi, pallr, etc.; breiða, strá bekki, is to strew or cover the benches in preparing for a feast or wedding; bekki breiði (imper. pl., MS. breiða), dress the benches! Alvm. 1; bekki at strá, Em. verse 1; standit upp jötnar ok stráit bekki, pkv. 22; brynjum um bekki stráð, the benches (wainscots?) covered with coats of mail, Gm. 44: in these phrases bekkir seems to be a collective name for the hall, the walls of which were covered with tapestry, the floor with straw, as in the Old Engl. halls. The passage Vtkv. 10-hveim eru bekkir baugum sánir-is dubious (stráðir?); búa bekki, to dress the benches; er Baldrs feðr bekki búna veit ek at sumblum, Km. 25; breitt var á bekki, brúðr sat á stól, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 466; vide brúðarbekkr. compps: bakkjar-bot, f. the pride of a bench, a bride, cognom., Landn. jar-gjöf, f. 'bench-gift,' an old custom to offer a gift to the bride whilst she sate on the bride's bench at the wedding festival, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 133, and in many passages in Fritzner from D. N. it seems to be synonymous with linfé (lin, a veil), as the bride's face on the wedding day was veiled; ganga und lini is a poët, phrase used of the bride on the bridal bench, yet Fms. x. 313, linfé eða b. 2. as a law term, cp. Engl. bench; the benches in the lögrétta in Icel. were, however, usually called pallr, v. the Grag. 3. the coloured stripes in a piece of stuff.

BEKKB, s, and jar, m. [North. E. beck; Germ. bacb; Dan. bæk; Swed. back], a rivulet, brook. In Icel, the word is only poët, and very rare; the common word even in local names of the 10th century is lækr (Lækjarbugr, -óss, etc.); Sökkva-bekkr, Edda, is a mythical and pre-Icel. name; in prose bekkr may occur as a Norse idiom, Fms. vi. 164, 335, viii. 8, 217, Jb. 268, or in Norse laws as in Gbl. 418. At present it is hardly understood in Icel. and looked upon as a Danism. The phrase par er (breiðr) bekkr á milli, there is a beck between, of two persons separated so as to be out of each other's reach-may be a single exception; perhaps the metaphor is taken from some popular belief like that recorded in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, note to 3.13, and in Burns' Tam o' Shanter—'a running stream they dare na cross;' some hint of a like belief in Icel. might be in Isl. pjóðs. i. 356. It is now and then used in poetry, as, yfir um Kedrons breiðan bekk, Pass. 1. 15. bekkjar-kvern, f. a water-mill, B. K. 45 (Norse). bekkjar-rás, f. the bed of a beck, Stj. MS. col. 138.

bekk-skrautuor, m. (cp. bekkjarbót), the pride of the bench, epithet to Bragi, Ls. 15.

bekk-sögn, f., poët. the people seated in a hall, Gisl. (in a verse).

bekk-pili, n. the wainscoted walls of a ball, Em. 1.

BEKRI, 2, m. a ram, Lex. Poet.; in prose in the form, brjótz bekkrann, to break the ram's neck, Grett. 149: now also bekra, ad, to bleat, Dan. bræge (rare).

belg-bera, u, f. a ' wallet-bearer,' a beggar, wretch, in swearing; vándar belgberur, wretches ! Nj. 142, v.l., or a monster, v. the following word. belg-borinn, part. a monster child, without any trace of face, N.G.L.

belgja, 8, [Hel. belgan, irâ inflari], to inflate, puff out, Fms. iii. 201, Anal. 200; b. augun, to goggle, Bárð. 171: to drink as a cow.

BELGB, jar, m. pl. ir, [Lat. follis; Ulf. balgs = doκbs; A.S. bälg; Dutch balg; Engl. belly]:—the skin, taken off whole (of a quadruped; hamr is the skin of a bird, hams that of a snake), nauts-belgr, katt-belgr, otrs-belgr, melrakka-belgr, hafr-belgr, Grág. i. 500, 501, Fas. ii. 516 (of a bear), Edda 73 (otter): they were used as bags, in which to carry flour (mjölbelgr), butter (smjörbelgr), liquids (vinbelgr), curds (skyrbelgr), herbs (jafnabelgr), or the like, (bulgos Galli sacculos scorteos appellant, Festus); i laupum eða belgjum, Ghl. 492, cp. Grett. 107, and the funny taunt in Fms. xi. 157—verið get ek hafa nökkura þá er þaðan munu hafa borið raufóttara belginn (i. e. more of scars and wounds) en svá sem þú hefir borit, því at mér þykir sjá bezt til fallinn at geyma i hveitimjöi, the rebuke of a lady to her sweetheart on his having fled out of battle with whole skin fit to keep flour in it, cp. also Nj. 2. bellows (smiðju-belgr), Edda 70, þiðr. 91. 3. the curved II. metaph., letibelgr, part of a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 177. a lazy fellow, Fél. 12. 53: belgr also denotes a withered, dry old man (with a skin like parchment), with the notion of wisdom, cp. the proverb, opt ór skörpum belg skilin orð koma, and, a little above, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; böl vantú bróðir er þú þann belg leystir, opt or beim (burrum?) belg böll ráð koma, ... deep schemes often come out of an old skin, Hom. 27: the proverb, hafa skal ráð þó ór refsbelg komi, take good advice, even if coming from an old fox-skin! Gullp. ch. 18. People say in Icel. lesa, tala, læra i belg, to read, talk, learn in a bag, to read or talk on foolisbly, or to learn by rote; cp. the tale about the stone in a berry.

æðra or úæðra bekk is a standing phrase: the placing of the benches or orðabelgr, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 479; cp. Asbjörnsen, Norse Tales, New Coll. Chr. 1856. 2. botan. gluma, Hjalt.

beli, a, m. belly, a cognom., Fas. i. 347: botan. legumen.

beli, n. dat. bellowing; med beli ok öskri, Fas. iii. 413. belja, ad, to bellow, Vápn. 21, Hkr. i. 319, Eb. 320.

beljan, f. bellowing, lowing, Grett. 112, Ber. 19.

BELLA, ball, a defect. strong verb [cp. Lat. pello, Gr. πάλλω,], to bit, burt, tell upon; with dat., ekki má ófeigum bella, i. e. one not fated to die is proof against all sbots, Isl. ii. 305; tólf berserkjum, þeim er peir ætluðu, at ekki mundi b., Fas. iii. 140, 149; ok ætluðu sér ekki b. mundu, Ver. 10; ball þér nú, Bófi (did it strike thee?) ... Ball víst, sagði hann, ok ball hvergi meir en þú hugðir, Eb. 240; þykir nú sem þeim muni ekki b., Sturl. iii. 237.

bella, d, [A.S. bealdjan; Hel. beldjan], to deal with one in a certain way, esp. of unfair dealing; with dat., hvar viti menn slíku bellt við konungmann, who did ever see a king thus dealt with, Eg. 415; hvat skal ek göra við biskup, er slíku hefir bellt, ... who has dared to deal thus, Orkn. 252; hver...mun hafa þessu bellt, at brjóta guð várn Bal, Stj. 391. Judges vi. 99; but more freq. in poetry, bella svikum, to deal in treason, Hallfred; lygi, pkv. 10; bragði, Am. 55; b. glaumi, gleði, to be in bigb spirits, Gkv. 2. 29; cp. mod. bralla, 20, brellur, f. pl. tricks.

belli-brago, n. knavish dealing, a trick, Grett. 91, porst. hv. 46.

bellinn (mod. brellinn), adj. trickish, Grett. 22 new Ed.

bell-visi, f. trickishness, Finnb. 294.

BELTI, n. [Lat. balteus; Engl. belt], a belt, esp. a belt of metal (silver) or embroidered, esp. belonging to a woman, Ld. 284, Sturl. iii. 189, Nj. 2, 24: belonging to a man, with a knife fastened to it, Fs. 101, Fms. iv. 27; kníf ok belti ok vóru þat góðir gripir, Gísl. 54, Fms. ix. 25, Fb. ii. 8, Nj. 91. compps: belta-drattr, m. a game, two boxers tied together with one girdle, also in use in Sweden: hence a close struggle, Fms. viii. 181. beltis-puss, m. a belt-pocket, Gullb. 47, Sturl. beltis-staor, m. the belt-waist, Gisl. 71, Fms. iv. 56. l. c., Art. 70. In poetry the sea is called the belt of islands or of the earth. Mare Balticum, is derived from the Lithuanian baltas = albus. astron, a zone, himinbelti, hitabelti, kuldabelti.

BEN, jar, f. pl. jar (neut., N.G. L. i. 387; stór ben, acc. pl. n., Gísl. (in a verse), v. bani above. I. a wound; as a law term, esp. a mortal wound (cp. bani); thus defined, skal sor lýsa, en ben ef at bana verðr, Grág. ii. 18, 29, 70; benjar á hinum dauða manni, 28; svá skal nefna vátta at sárum sem at benjum, 30; and in the compds, benjalýsing, f. a sort of coroner's inquest upon a slain man, Grág. ii. 29; benja-vattr, m. a sort of coroner's jury, defined in Grag. ii. 28-beir eigu at bera, hve margar benjar eru, they have to give a verdict how many mortal wounds there are; en búakviði (the jury) hverir sannir eru at; benja-vætti, n. the verdict of a benjaváttr, Grág. id. commonly 'ben' means a small bleeding wound; peirri bloogri ben, er Otkell veitti mér áverka, Nj. 87, Sd. 139, Fs. 144, in the last passage, however, of a mortal wound. It is now medic. the wound produced by letting blood. In old poetry it is used in a great many compds.

bend, f. = ben, N. G. L. i. 159, 166.

benda, u, f. a bundle, Gpl. 492: now metaph. entanglement. bond, tie, v. höfuðbenda: naut. term, a stay.

bonda, d, later t, [Goth. bandvian], to beckon, give a sign with the bands or eyes: with dat., hann bendi beim at fylgja ser, Hom. 113, K. b. K. 37, Orkn. 426: metaph. to forebode, betoken, Hom. 137, Skálda 170, Stj. 101: with acc. of the thing, Akv. 8.

benda, d, mod. t, [band], Lat. curvare, to bend; b. sverð um kné sér, Fms. x. 213; benda boga, to bend a bow, Grag. ii. 21, Fas. ii. 88, 330; b. upp, Nj. 107; benda hlífar, Rm. 39; prob. = Lat. flectere, nectere, to join, as in mod usage, b. tunnu, to boop a tub: recipr., bendast á um e-t, to strive, contest about, Fms. viii. 391, v.l.: metaph. to give away, Al. 44. bendi, n. a cord, Fms. iii. 209.

bendill, m., dimin. a small cord, string, Edda 231. 2. a sort of seed, Edda (Gl.)

bending, f., Lat. nutus, a sign, token, Rb. 348, Fms. i. 10; bod ok b., Stj. 36: foreboding, betokening, Fms. vii. 195, Ld. 260.

benja, ao, to wound mortally, Fm. 25.

ben-lauss, adj. free from wounds, N. G. L. i. 357.

ben-rögn, n. an απ. λεγ., Nj. 107 (cp. the verse, p. 118), bloody rain, a prodigy, foreboding, slaughter, plague, or like events, cp. Eb. ch. 51, Dl. verse I.

benzl, n. a bow in a bent state; taka boga af benzlum, to unbend a bow, Str. 44.

BER, n., gen. pl. berja, dat. jum, [Goth. basi; A.S. beria; Germ. beere; cp. also the A.S. basu]: -a berry, almost always in pl., Grag. ii. 347; lesa ber, to gather berries, Jb. 310, Bs. i. 135:—distinguished, vinber, the vine-berry, grape; esp. of Icel, sorts, blaber, the bleaberry, bilberry, wbortleberry; adalblaber, Vaccinium myrtillus; krækiber, empetrum; einirber, juniperus; hrutaber, rubus saxatilis; jardarber, strawberry; sortuber or mulningr, arbutus, Hjalt. COMPDS: berja-hrat, n. the berja-mór, m. baccetum; fara a b., to go a-black-

berja-vin, n. berry-wine (cp. Engl. gooseberry-, elderberry- D. svivirding, x. 333: absol., botti honum mikit vig Kjartans, en bo bar berrying. wine), Bs. i. 135.

BERA, u, f. I. [björn], a sbe-bear, Lat. ursa; the primitive root 'ber' remains only in this word (cp. berserkr and berfiall), björn (q. v.) being the masc. in use, Landn. 176, Fas. i. 367, Vkv. 9: in many Icel. local names, Beru-fjörðr, -vík, from Polar bears; fem. names, Bera, II. a shield, poët., the proverb, baugr er Hallbera, etc., Landn. á beru sæmstr, to a shield fits best a baugr (q. v.), Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); hence names of poems Beru-drápa, Eg.

bera, 20, [berr, nudus], to make bare, Lat. nudare; hon beradi likam sinn, Bret. 22: impers., berar halsinn (acc.), the neck became bare, Bs. i. 624. BERA, bar, baru, borit, pres. berr,-poët. forms with the suffixed negative; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. berrat, Hm. 10; 3rd pers. sing. pret. barat, Vellekla; 1st pers. sing. barkak, Eb. 62 (in a verse); barkat ek, Hs. 8; and pers. sing. bartattu; 3rd pers. pl. barut, etc., v. Lex. Poët. [Gr. φέρειν; Lat. ferre; Ulf. bairan; A.S. beran; Germ. gebaren; Engl. bear; Swed. bara; Dan. bære].

A. Lat. ferre, portare: I. prop. with a sense of motion. to bear, carry, by means of the body, of animals, of vehicles, etc., with acc., Egil tók mjöðdrekku eina mikla, ok bar undir hendi sér, Eg. 237; bar hann heim hris, Rm. 9; konungr lét bera inn kistur tvær, báru tveir menn hverja, Eg. 310; bera farm af skipi, to unload a ship, Ld. 32; bera (farm) á skip, to load a sbip, Nj. 182; tóku alla ösku ok báru á á (annem) út, 623. 36; ok bar þat (carried it) í kerald, 43, K. b. K. 92; b. mat a bord, i stofu, to put the meat on table, in the oven; b. mat af bordi, to take it off table, Eb. 36, 266, Nj. 75, Fms. ix. 219, etc. Lat. gestare, ferre, denoting to wear clothes, to carry weapons; skikkja dýr er konungr hafði borit, Eg. 318; b. kórónu, to wear the crown, Fms. x. 16; atgeir, Nj. 119; vápn, 209: metaph., b. ægishjálm, to inspire fear and awe; b. merki, to carry the flag in a battle, Nj. 274, Orkn. 28, 30, 38, Fms. v. 64, vi. 413; bera fram merki, to advance, move in a battle. 3. b. e-t á hesti (áburðr), to carry on borseback; Audunn bar mat á hesti, Grett. 107; ok bar hris á hesti, 76 new Ed.; beir báru á sjau hestum, 98 new Ed. II. without a sense of motion: to give birth to; [the root of bam, bairn; byrja, incipere; burdt, partus; and burr, filius: cp. Lat. parere; also Gr. φέρειν, Lat. ferre, of childbearing.] In Icel. prose, old as well as mod., 'ala' and 'fæða' are used of women; but 'bera,' of cows and sheep; hence saudburdr, casting of lambs, kýrburðr; a cow is snembær, síðbær, Jólabær, calves early, late, at Yule time, etc.; var ekki van at hon (the cow) mundi b, fyr en um várit, Bs. i. 193, 194; kýr hafði borit kálf, Bjarn. 32; bar hvárrtveggi sauðrinn sinn burð, Stj. 178: the participle borinn is used of men in a great many compds in a general sense, aptrborinn, árborinn, endrborinn, frjálsborinn, goðborinn, höldborinn, hersborinn, konungborinn, óðalborinn, samborinn, sundrborinn, velborinn, úborinn, þrælborinn, etc.; also out of compds, mun ek eigi upp gefa bann sóma, sem ek em til borinn, ... entitled to by inberitance, Ld. 102; hann hafdi blindr verit borinn, born blind, Nj. 152, Hdl. 34, 42, Vsp. 2: esp. borinn e-m, born of one, Rm. 39, Hdl. 12, 23, 27, Hom. 2, Gs. 9, Vhm. 25, Stor. 16, Vkv. 15; borinn frá e-m, Hdl. 24: the other tenses are in theol. prose used of Christ, hans blezaða son er virðist at láta berast hingað í heim af sinni blezaðri móður, Fms. i. 281; otherwise only in poetry, eina dóttur (acc.) berr álfröðull (viz. the sun, regarded as the mother), Vpm. 47; hann Gjálp um bar, hann Greip um bar . . . , Hdl. 36: borit (sup.), Hkv. 1. 1. β. of trees, flowers; b. ávöxt, blóm ..., to bear fruit, flower . . . (freq.); bar aldinviorinn tvennan bloma, Fms. ix. 265; cp. 2. denoting to load, with acc. the phrase, bera sitt barr, v. barr. of the person and dat, of the thing: a. in prop. sense; hann hafði borit sik mjök vápnum, be bad loaded bimself with arms, i. e. wore heavy B. but mostly in a metaph, sense; b, e-n armour, Sturl. iii. 250. ofrafii, ofrmagni, ofrlidi, ofriki, magni, to bear one down, to overcome, oppress one, by odds or superior force, Grág. i. 101, ii. 195, Nj. 80, Hkr. ii. 371, Gpl. 474, Stj. 512, Fms. iii. 175 (in the last passage a dat. pers. badly); b. e-n ráðum, to overrule one, Nj. 198, Ld. 296; b. e-n málum, to bear bim down (wrongfully) in a lawsuit, Nj. 151; b. e-n bjóri, to make drunk, Vkv. 26: medic., borinn verkjum, sótt, Bjarn. 68, Og. 5; bölvi, Gg. 2: borne down, feeling beavy pains; bess er borin ván, no bope, all bope is gone, Ld. 250; botinn sok, charged with a cause, Fms. v. 324, H. E. i. 561; brádum borinn, to be taken by surprise, Fms. iv. 111; b. fé, gull & c-n, to bring one a fee, gold, i.e. to bribe one, Nj. 62; borinn baugum, bribed, Alvm. 5; always in a bad sense, cp. the law phrase, b. fé i dóm, to bribe a court, Grág., Nj. 240. 3. to bear, support, sustain, Lat. sustinere, tolerare, ferre: a. properly, of a ship, horse, vehicle, to bear, be capable of bearing; beir hlodu bæði skipin sem borð baru, all that they could carry, Eb. 302;—a ship 'berr' (carries) such and such a weight; but 'tekr' (takes) denotes a measure of fluids. metaph. to sustain, support; dreif þannig svá mikill mannfjöldi at landit fékk eigi borit, Hkr. i. 56; but metaph. to bear up against, endure, support grief, sorrow, etc., syndist öllum at Guð hefði nær ætlað hvat hann mundi b. mega, Bs. i. 139; biðr hann friðar ok þykist ekki mega b.

hann drengilega, be bore it manfully, Ld. 226; er bat uvizka, at b. eigi slikt, not to bear or put up with, Glum. 327; b. harm, to grieve, Frns. xi. 425: in the phrases, b. sik, b. af sér, berask, berask vel (illa, lítt), to bear oneself, to bear up against misfortune; Gubrunu potti mikit frafall porkels, en bó bar hon sköruliga af sér, she bore her bravely up, Ld. 326-328; lezt hafa spurt at ekkjan bæri vel af ser harmana. Eb. 88; berask af; hversu bersk Audr af um bróðurdauðann? (bose does sbe bear it?); hón bersk af litt (sbe is much borne down) ok þykir mikit. Gisl. 24; mun oss vandara gört en öðrum at vér berim oss vel (Lat. fortiter ferre), Nj. 197; engi maðr hefði þar jamvel borit sik, none bad borne bimself so boldly, Sturl. iii. 132; b. sik vel upp, to bear well up against, bear a stout beart, Hrafn. 17; b. sik beiskliga (sorely), Stj. 143; b. sik litt, to be downcast, Fms. ii. 61; b. sik at göra e-t, to do one's best, try a thing. III. in law terms or modes of procedure: bera járn, the ordeal of bearing bot iron in the hand, cp. járnburðr, skírsla. This custom was introduced into Scandinavia together with Christianity from Germany and England, and superseded the old heathen ordeals 'hólmganga,' and 'ganga undir jarðarmen,' v. this word. In Norway, during the civil wars, it was esp, used in proof of paternity of the various pretenders to the crown, Fms. vii. 164, 200, ix. Hak. S. ch. 14, 41-45, viii. (Sverr. S.) ch. 150, zi. (Jómsv. S.) ch. 11, Grett. ch. 41, cp. N.G.L. i. 145, 389. Trial by ordeal was abolished in Norway A.D. 1247. In Icel. it is very rarely mentioned, vide however Lv. ch. 23 (paternity), twice or thrice in the Sturl. i. 56, 65, 147, and Grag. i. 341, 361; it seems to have been very seldom used there, (the passage in Grett. S. I. c. refers to Norway.) 2. bera út (hence útburor, q.v.), to expose children; on this heathen custom, vide Grimm R. A. In heathen Icel., as in other parts of heathen Scandinavia, it was a lawful act, but seldom exercised; the chief passages on record are, Gunnl. S. ch. 3 (ok þat var þá siðvandi nokkurr, er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er félitlir vóru, en stóð ómegð mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gört ávalt), Fs. Vd. ch. 37, Harð. S. ch. 8, Rd. ch. 7, Landn. v. ch. 6, Finnb. ch. 2, porst. Uxaf. ch. 4, Hervar. S. ch. 4, Fas. i. 547 (a romance); cp. Jómsv. S. ch. 1. On the introduction of Christianity into Icel. A. D. 1000, it was resolved that, in regard to eating of horse-flesh and exposure of children, the old laws should remain in force, Ib. ch. 9; as Grimm remarks, the exposure must take place immediately after birth, before the child had tasted food of any kind whatever, and before it was besprinkled with water (ausa vatni) or shewn to the father, who had to fix its name; exposure, after any of these acts, was murder, cp. the story of Liafburga told by Grimm R. A.); v. also a Latin essay at the end of the Gunnl. S. (Ed. 1775). The Christian Jus Eccl. put an end to this heathen barbarism by stating at its very beginning, ala skal barn hvert er borit veror, i.e. all children, if not of monstrous shape, sball be brought up, N. G. L. i. 339, 363. B. b. út (now more usual, heija út, Am. 100), to carry out for burial; vera erfor ok út borinn, Odd. 20; var hann heygðr, ok út borinn at fornum sið, Fb. i. 123; b. á bál, to place (the body and treasures) upon the pile, the mode of burying in the old heathen time, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse); var hon borin á bálit ok slegit í eldi, Edda 38.

B. Various and metaph. cases. I. denoting motion: bera' is in the Grag. the standing law term for delivery of a verdict by a jury (búar), either 'bera' absol. or adding kvið (verdict); bera å e-n, or b. kvið á e-n, to give a verdict against, declare guilty; bera af e-m, or b. af e-m kvidinn, to give a verdict for; or generally, bera, or b. um e-t, to give a verdict in a case; bera, or b. vitni, vætti, also simply means to testify, to witness, Nj. 111, cp. kviðburðr (delivering of verdict), vitnisburdr (bearing witness), Grag. ii. 28; eigi eigu buar (jurors) enn at b. um pat hvat lög eru á landi hér, the jurors have not to give verdict in (to decide) what is law in the country, cp. the Engl. maxim, that jurors have only to decide the question of evidence, not of law, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 85; eigi eru búar skildir at b. um hvatvetna; um engi mál eigu beir at skilja, pau er erlendis (abroad) hafa görzt, id.; the form in delivering the verdict-höfum vér (the jurors), orðit á eitt sáttir, berum á kviðburðinn, berum hann sannan at sökinni, Nj. 238, Grág. i. 49, 22, 138, etc.; i annat sinn báru þeir á Flosa kviðinn, id.; b. annattveggja af eðr á; b. undan, to discharge, Nj. 135; b. kvið í hag (for), Grág. i. 55; b. lýsingar vætti, Nj. 87; b. vitni ok vætti, 28, 43, 44; b. ljúgvitni, to bear false witness, Grag. i. 28; b. ord, to bear witness to a speech, 43; bera frændsemi sundr, to prove that they are not relations, N.G. L. i. 147: reflex., berask or vætti, to prove that oneself is wrongly summoned to bear witness or to give a verdict, 44: berask in a pass. sense, to be proved by evidence, ef vanefni b. bess manns er á hönd var lýst, Grág. i. 257; nema jafnmæli berisk, 229; þótt þér berisk þat faðerni er þú segir, Fms. vii. 164; hann kvaost ætla, at honum mundi berask, that be would be able to get evidence for, Fs. 46.

β. gener. and not as a law term;
b. 6, b. 6 hendr, to charge; b. e-n undan, to discharge, Fs. 95; eigi erum β. gener. and not as a law term; vér þessa valdir er þú berr á oss, Nj. 238, Ld. 206, Fms. iv. 380, xi. 251, Th. 78; b. e-m & brynn, to throw in one's face, to accuse, Greg. 51; b.

b. e-m gott vitni, to give one a good . . . , II; b. e-m vel (illa) söguna, G. parries the thrust off, Fms. x. 421; cp. A. II, 3, B. to bear favourable (unfavourable) witness of one, 271. 2. to bear by word of mouth, report, tell, Lat. referre; either absol. or adding kveðju, orð, orðsending, eyrindi, boð, sögu, njósn, frétt . . ., or by adding a prep. b. fram, frá, upp. fyrir; b. kveði, u to bring a greeting, compliment, Eg. 127; b. crindi (sín) fyrir e-n, to plead one's case before one, or to tell one's errand, 472, 473; b. njósn, to apprise, Nj. 131; b. fram, to deliver (a speech), talaði jungherra Magnús hit fyrsta erindi (M. made bis first speech in public), ok fanst mönnum mikit um hversu übernsliga fram var borit, Fms. x. 53; (in mod. usage, b. fram denotes gramm. b. pronounce, hence 'framburðr,' pronunciation'); mun ek þat nú fram b., I sball now tell, produce it, Ld. 256, Eg. 37; b. frá, to attest, relate with emphasis; má bat frá b., Dropl. 21; b. upp. to produce, mention, tell. bôtt slík lygi số upp borin fyrir hann, though such a lie be told bim, Eg 50; bær (viz. charges) urðu engar upp bornar (produced) við Rút, Nj. 11; berr Sigtryggr begar upp erindi sin (cp. Germ. offenbaren), 271, Ld. 256; b. upp gatu, to give (propound) a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464; b. fyrir, to plead as an excuse; b. saman rad sin, or the like, to consult, Nj. 91; eyddist þat ráð, er þeir báru saman, which they had designed. Post. 656 A. ii; b. til skripta, to confess (eccl.), of auricular confession, Hom. 124, 655 xx. II. in a metaphorical or circumlocutory sense, and without any sense of motion, to keep, bold, bear, of a title; b. nafn, to bear a name, esp. as honour or distinction; tignar nafn, haulds nafn, jarls nafn, lends manns nafn, konungs nafn, bónda nafn, Ems. i. 17. vi. 278, xi. 44, Gbl. 106: in a more metaph. sense, denoting endowments, luck, disposition, or the like, b. (ekki) gæfu, hamingiu, auðnu til e-s, to enjoy (enjoy not) good or bad luck, etc.; at poroifr mundi eigi allsendis gæfu til b. um vináttu við Harald, Eg. 75, 112, 473, Fms. iv. 164, i. 218; úhamingju, 219; b. vit, skyn, kunnáttu á (yfir) e-t, to bring wit, knowledge, etc., to bear upon a thing, xi. 438, Band. 7; hence vel (illa) viti borinn, well (ill) endowed with wit, Eg. 51; vel hyggjandi borinn, well endowed with reason, Grag. ii; b. hug, traust, arzbi, bor, til e-s, to bave courage, confidence ... to do a thing, Gullp. 47, Fms. ix. 220, Band. 7; b. ahyggju, onn fyrir, to care, be concerned about, Fms. x. 318; b. ast, elsku til e-s, to bear affection, love to one; b. hatr, to bate: b. svört augu, to bave dark eyes, poët., Korm. (in a verse); b. snart hjarta, Hom. 5: vant er bat af sia hvar hvergi berr hjarta sitt, where he keeps his beart, Orkn. 474; b. gott hjarta, to bear a proud beart, Lex. Poët., etc. etc.; b. skyndi at um e-t, to make speed with a thing, Lat. festinare, Fms. viii. 57. 2. with some sense of motion, to bear off or away. carry off, gain, in such phrases as, b. sigr af e-m, af e-u, to carry off the victory from or in ...; hann hasoi borit sigr af tveim orrustum, er fragstar hafa verit, be bad borne off the victory in two battles, Fms. xi. 186; bera banaoro af e-m, to slay one in a fight, to be the victor; borr berr banaoro af Midgardsormi, Edda 42, Fms. x. 400: it seems properly to mean, to bear off the fame of baving killed a man; verbat svá rík sköp, at Regin skyli mitt banord bera, Fm. 39; b. hærra, lægra hlut, 'to bear off the higher or the lower lot,' i. e. to get the best or the worst of it, or the metaphor is taken from a sortilege, Fms. ii. 268, i. 59, vi. 412; b. efra, hærra skjöld, to carry the highest shield, to get the victory, z. 394, Lex. Poët.; b. hatt (lagt) höfudit, to bear the bead bigh (low), i.e. to be in bigb or low spirits, Nj. 91; but also, b. halann bratt (lagt), to cock up or let fall the tail (metaph, from cattle), to be in an exultant or low mood: sundry phrases, as, b. bein, to rest the bones, be buried; far bu til Islands, bar mun ber audid verda beinin at b., Grett. 91 A; en bó hygg ek at bú munir hér b. beinin í Norðrálfunni, Orkn. 142; b. fyrir bord, to throw overboard, metaph. to oppress; verdr borhalli nú fyrir bord borinn, Tb. was defied, set at naught, Fær. 234; b. brjost fyrir e-m, to be the breast-shield, protection of one, Fms. vii. 263: also, b. hond fyrir höfuð sér, metaph. to put one's band before one's bead, i. e. to defend oneself; b. zgishjálm yfir e-m, to keep one in awe and submission, Fm. 16. III. connected with prepp., b. af, and (rarely) yfir (cp. vide A I 2 afburðr, yfirburðr), to excel, surpass; eigi sá hvárttveggja féit er af öðrum berr, who gets the best of it, Nj. 15; en bo bar Bolli af, B. surpassed all the rest, Ld. 330; hat mannval bar eigi minnr af öðrum mönnum um fribleik, aft ok fræknleik, en Ormrinn Langi af öbrum skipum, Fms. ii. 252; at hinn útlendi skal yfir b. (outdo) þann sem Enskir kalla meistara, xi. 431: b. til, to apply, try if it fits; en er beir baru til (viz. shoes to the hoof of a horse), há var sem hæfði hestinum, ix. 55; bera til hvern lykil at öðrum at portinu, Thom. 141; b. e-t við, to try it on (hence vidburdr, experiment, effort): b. um, to wind round, as a cable round a pole or the like, Nj. 115; pá bar hann þá festi um sik, made it fast round bis body, Fms. ix. 219; 'b. e-t undir e-n' is to consult one, ellipt., b. undir dom e-s; 'b. e-t fyrir' is to feign, use as excuse: b. a, i, to smear, anoint; b. vatn í augu sér, Rb. 354; b. tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, Hom. 70, 73, cp. áburðr; b. gull, silfr, á, to ornament with gold or silver, Ld. 114, Finnb. 258: is now also used = to dung, b. & völl; b. vápn á e-n, to attack one with sharp weapons, Eg. 583, Fms. xi. 334: b. eld at, to set fire to, Nj. 122; b. fjötur (bönd) at e-m, to put fetters (bonds) on one, Fms. E. 172, Hm. 150: metaph. reflex., bönd berask at e-m, a law term, the 174; bó betta vandræði (acc.) hafi nú borit oss (dat.) at hendi, Eg. 7; evidence bears against one; b. af sér, to parry off; Gyrðr berr af sér lagit, b. til handa, id., Sks. 327; bar honum svá til, so it befell him, Fms. xi.

berask mikit & (cp. aburor), to bear oneself proudly, or b. litio & to bear oneself bumbly; hann var hinn katasti ok barst a mikit, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 210. Eb. 258; b. litio á, Clem. 35; láta af berask, to die; Ottarr vill skipa til um fjárfar sitt áðr hann láti af b., Fms. ii. 12: berask fyrir, to abide in a place as an asylum, seek sbelter; hér munu vit láta fyrir b., Fas. iii. 471; berask e-t fyrir, to design a thing, be busy about, barsk hann þat fyrir at sjá aldregi konur, Greg. 53; at njósna um hvat hann bærist fyrir, to inquire into what be was about, Fms. iv. 184, Vigl. 10. recipr, in the phrase, berask banaspiot eptir, to seek for one another's life. Glum. 354: b. vápn á, of a mutual attack with sharp weapons. Fms. viii. y. pass., sar berask a e-n, of one in the heat of battle beginning to get wounds and give way, Ni.: - berask vio. to be prevented, not to do: ok nú lét Almattugr Guð við berast kirkjubrunnann, stopped, prevented the burning of the church, Fms. v. 144; en mer bætti gott ef við bærist, svá at hón kæmi eigi til bín, vi. 210, vii. 210; ok var bá búit at hann mundi begar láta hamarinn skjanna honum, en hann lét þat við berask, be betbought bimself and did not, Edda 35; bví at mönnum þótti sem pannig mundi helzt úhæfa við berask, that mischief would thus be best prevented, Sturl. ii. 6, iii. 80.

C. IMPERS.:—with a sort of passive sense, both in a loc, and temp. sense, and gener denotes an involuntary, passive motion, bappening suddenly or by chance: I. with acc, it bears or carries one to a blace, i.e. one bappens to come: the proverb, alla (acc.) berr at sama brunni, all come to the same well (end), Lat. omnes una manet nox: bar hann ba ofan gegnt Özuri, be bappened to come in his course just opposite to O., Lat. delatus est, Dropl. 25 : esp. of ships or sailors; nú berr svá til (bappens) herra, at vér komum eigi fram ferðinni, berr oss (acc.) til Íslands eor annara landa, it bore us to I., i. e. if we drive or drift thither, Fms. iv. 176; bá (acc. pl.) bar suðr í haf, they drifted southwards, Nj. 124. as a cricketing term, in the phrase, berr (bar) út knöttinn, the ball rolls out, Gisl. 26, cp. p. 110 where it is transit.; berr Gisli ok út knöttinn, vide Vigl. ch. 11, Grett. ch. 17, Vd. ch. 37, Hallfr. S. ch. 2. vide Vígl. ch. 11, Grett. ch. 17, Vd. ch. 37, Hallfr. S. ch. 2. Y. Skarpheðin (acc.) bar nú at þeim, Sk. eame suddenly upon them, Nj. 144; bar at Hróaldi begar allan skjöldinn, the shield was dashed against H.'s body, 198; ok skyldu sæta honum, ef hann (acc.) bæri þar at, if be sbould perchance come, shew bimself there, Orkn. 406; e-n berr yfir, it bears one, i. e. one is borne onwards, as a bird flying, a man riding; pottist vita, at hann (acc.) mundi fljótara yfir bera ef hann riði en gengi, that be would get on more fleelly riding than walking, Hrafn. 7; hann (acc.) bar skjótt yfir, be passed quickly, of a flying meteor, Nj. 194; e-n berr undan, 2. also with acc. followed by prepp. vio, saman, jafnframt, his, of bodies coinciding or covering one another: loc., er jasnframt ber jadrana tungls ok sólar, if the orb of the moon and sun cover each other, Rb. 34; þat kann vera stundum, at tunglit (acc.) berr jafnt á millum vár ok sólar (i. e. in a moon eclipse), 108; ber nokkut jaðar (acc.) þess hjá sólar jaðri, 34; Gunnarr sér at rauðan kyrtil (acc.) bar við glugginn, G. sees that a red kirtle passed before the window, Nj. 114; bar fyrir utan hat skip vápnaburð (acc.) heiðingja (gen. pl.), the missiles of the beathers passed over the ship without hurting them, flew too high, Fms. vii. 232; hvergi bar skugga (acc.) á, nowbere a sbadow, all bright, Nj. 118; hangat sem helzt mátti nokkut yfir þá skugga bera af skóginum, where they were sbadowed (hidden) by the trees, Fms. x. 239; e-t berr fram (hatt), a body is prominent, Lat. eminet; Olafr konungr stod i lyptingunni, bar hann (acc.) hátt mjök, king O. stood out conspicuously, ii. 308; b. yfir, þótti mjök bera hljóð (acc.) þar yfir er Ólafr sat, the sound was beard over there where O. sat, Sturl. i. 21; b. & milli, something comes between; leiti (acc.) bar á milli, a bill bid the prospect, Nj. 263: metaph., e-m berr e-t à milli, they come to dissent, 13, v.l.; b. fyrir augu (hence fyrirburor, vision), of a vision or the like; mart (acc.) berr nú fyrir augu mér, ek sé ..., many things come now before my eyes, 104; hann mundi allt bat er fyrir hann hafdi borit, i. e. all the dream, 195; eina nott berr fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137, Rd. 290; veiði (acc.) berr í hendr e-m (a metaphor from hunting), sport falls to one's lot; her bæri veiði í hendr nú, bere would be a game, Nj. 252; e-t berr undan (a metaphor from fishing, hunting term), when one misses one's opportunity; vel væri þá . . . at þá veiði (acc.) bæri eigi undan, that this game should not go amiss, 69; en ef betta (acc.) berr undan, if this breaks down, 63; hon bad hann ba drepa einhvern manna hans, heldr en allt (acc.) bæri undan, rather than that all should go amiss, Eg. 258: absol., þyki mér illa, ef undan berr, if I miss it, Nj. 155; viljum vér ekki at undan beri at ..., we will by no means miss it ..., Fms. viii. 300, v.l. The passage Bs. i. 416 (en fjárhlutr sá er átt hafði Ari, bar undan Guomundi) is hardly correct, fjarhlut bann would run better, cp. bera II. adding prepp.; b. viò, at, til, at undir, as a law term, below. hendi, at moti, til handa ..., to befall, bappen, Lat. accidere, occurrere, with dat, of the person, (v. atburðr, viðburðr, tilburðr); engi hlut skyldi bann at b., no such thing should happen as . . ., Fms. xi. 76; svá bar at einn vetr, it befell, x. 201; þat hefir nú víst at hendi borit, er . . ., Nj.

dangerous should befall bim on the way, Stj. 212; bæri þat þá svú við, at hann ryfi, it then perchance might bappen, that . . . , 102; hat bar vid at Högni kom, 160, 172, 82; raun (acc.) berr a, it is proved by the fact, event, Fms. ix. 474, x. 185. 2. temp., e-t berr a, it bappens to fall on ...; ef bing (acc.) ber a hina helgu viku, if the parliament falls on the boly week (Whitsun), Grag. i. 106: ef Crucis messu (acc.) berr à Drottins dag, Rb. 44; berr hana (viz. Petrs messu, June 29) aldrei svá optarr á öldinni, 78; þat er nú berr oss næst, what has occurred of late, Sturl. iii. 182: b. í móti, to bappen exactly at a time; petta (acc.) bar í móti at penna sama dag andaðist Brandr biskup, Bs. i. 468; b. saman, id.; bar pat saman, at þá var Gunnarr at segja brennusöguna, just when G. was about telling the story, Nj. 269. 3. metaph, of agreement or separation; en þat (acc.) þykir mjök saman b. ok þessi frásögn, Fms. x. 276: with dat., bar öllum sögum vel saman, all the records agreed well together, Ni. 100, v. l.; berr nú enn í sundr með þeim, Bjarna ok Borkatli at sinni, B. and Th. missed each other, Vapn. 25. 4. denoting cause; e-t (acc.) berr til ..., causes a thing; ætludu þat þá allir, at hat mundi til bera, that that was the reason, Nj. 75; at pat beri til skilnaðar okkars, that this will make us to part (divorce), 261; konungr spurði, hvat til bæri úgleði hans, what was the cause of his grief? Fms. vi. 355; pat berr til tunglhlaups, B. meiri van at bratt beri bat (acc.) til bota, at herviliga stevpi hans riki, i. e. there will soon come belp (revenge), Fms. x. 264; siorir eru beir hlutir er menn (acc.) berr i ætt a landi her, there are four cases under which people may be adopted, Grag. i. 361. y. e-t berr undir e-n. falls to a person's lot; hon a arf at taka begar er undir hana berr, in ber turn, 179; mikla erfo (acc.) bar undir hana, Mar. (Fr.); berr yfir, of surpassing, Bs. ii. 121, 158; b. frá, id. (fráburðr); herðimikill svá at bat (acc.) bar frá því sem aðrir menn, Eg. 305; er sagt, at bat bæri frå hve vel beir mæltu, it was extraordinary bow well they did speak, Jb. 11; bar þat mest frá hversu illa hann var limaðr, but above all, bow . . . , O. H. 74. 5. with adverbial nouns in a dat. form; e-t berr bradum, bappens of a sudden; berr betta (acc.) nú allbradum, Fms. xi. 139; cp. vera bráðum borinn, to be taken by surprise (above); berr storum, stærrum, it matters a great deal; ætla ek stærrum b. hin lagabrotin (acc.), they are much more important, matter more, vii. 305; var þat góðr kostr, svá at stórum bar, xi. 50; hefir oss orðit svá mikil vanhyggja, at stóru berr, an enormous blunder, Gísl. 51; svá langa leið, at stóru bar, Fas. i. 116; þat berr stórum, hversu mér bóknast vel þeirra athæfi, it amounts to a great deal, my liking their service, i. e. I do greatly like, Fms. ii. 37; eigi berr þat allsmám hversu vel mér líkar, in no small degree do I like, x. 296.

β. with dat., it is fitting, becoming; sva mikit sem landeiganda (dat.) berr til at hafa eptir lögum, what be is legally entitled to, Dipl. iii. 10; berr til handa, it falls to one's lot, v. above, Grag. i. 93. III. answering to Lat, oportet, absolutely or with an adverb, vel, illa, with infinit.; e-m berr, it beseems, becomes one; berr bat ekki né stendr þvílíkum höfuðfeðr, at falsa, Stj. 132; berr yðr (dat.) vel, herra, at sjá sannindi á þessu máli, Fms. ix. 326; sagði, at þat bar eigi Kristnum mönnum, at særa Guð, x. 22; þá siðu at mér beri vel, Sks. 353 B: used absol., berr vel, illa, it is beseeming, proper, fit, unbeseeming, unfit, improper; athæfi bat er vel beri fyrir konungs augliti, 282; þat þykir ok eigi illa bera, at maor hafi svart skinn til hosna, i. e. it suits pretty well, 301: in case of a pers. pron. in acc. or dat. being added, the sentence becomes personal in order to avoid doubling the impers. sentence, e. g. e-m berr skylda (not skyldu) til, one is bound by duty; veit ek eigi hver skylda (nom.) yor (acc.) ber til bess at låta jarl einn råda, Fms. i. 52: also leaving the dat. out, skylda berr til at vera forsjámaðr með honum, vii. 280; eigi berr hér til úviska min, it is not that I am not knowing, Nj. 135. when the reflex, inflexion is added to the verb, the noun loses its impers. character and is turned from acc. into nom., e.g. par (pat?) mun hugrinn minn mest hafa fyrir borizt, this is what I suspected, fancied, Lv. 34; cp. hugarburor, fancy, and e-t berr fyrir e-n (above, C. I. 2); hefir betta (nom.) vel í móti borizt, a bappy coincidence, Nj. 104; ef svá harðliga kann til at berask, if the misfortunes do happen, Gpl. 55; barsk sú uhamingja (nom.) til á Íslandi, that mischief bappened (no doubt the passage is thus to be emended), Bs. i. 78, but bar þá úhamingju . . .; bat (nom.) barsk at, bappened, Fms. x. 253; fundir várir (nom.) hafa at borizt nokkurum sinnum, vii. 256; þat barsk at á einhverju sumri, Eg. 154; bærist at um síðir at allr þingheimrinn berðist, 765, cp. berast við, berask fyrir above (B. V.): berast, absol., means to be sbaken, knocked about; var bess van, at fylkingar mundu berast i hergöngunni, that they would be brought into some confusion, Fms. v. 74; Hrólfr gékk at ramliga, ok barst Atli (was shaken, gave away) fyrir orku sakir, bar til er hann féll, Fas. iii. 253; barst Jökull allr fyrir orku sakir (of two wrestling), Isl. ii. 467, Fms. iii. 189: vide B. IV.

D. In mod. usage the strong bera-bar is also used in impersonal phrases, denoting to let a thing be seen, shew, but almost always with a negative preceding, e.g. ekki bar (ber) á því, it could (can) not be seen; að á engu bæri, láta ekki á bera (to keep tigbt), etc. All these phrases are no doubt alterations from the weak verb bera, 20, nudare, seach other, Fms. vii, 204; b. gull, to beat gold, x. 206; sem barit gull,

425; at honum bæri engan váðaligan hlut til á veginum, that nothing and never occur in old writers; we have not met with any instance previous to the Reformation; the use is certainly of late date, and affords a rare instance of weak verbs turning into strong; the reverse is more freq. the case.

ber-bakt, n. adj., ríða b., to ride bare-back, i.e. without saddle, Glúm. 362.

ber-beinn, adj. bare-legged, Fms. vii. 63, Harbl. 5.

ber-brynjaör, part. without coat of mail, Sd. 146, Bs. i. 541.

ber-dreymr, now berdreyminn, adj. [draumr], baving 'bare' (i. c. clear, true) dreams as to the future, v. Isl. pjods. ii. 91, Isl. ii. 91, Fb. iii. 447, Gisl. 41.

berendi, n. = berfé, N. G. L. i. 70, 225.

ber-f6, n. a female animal, opp. to grabíé, Grág. i. 426, Jb. 431. ber-fjall, n.

1. [ber = björn and fjall, fell = pellis], a bear-skin, Vkv. 10 (2). 2. [berr, nudus, and fiall, fell = mons], a bare fell or rocky bill, (now freq.)

ber-fættr, adj. bare-footed, bare-legged, Bs. i. 83, Hkr. ii. 259, Fms. COMPD: berfættu-bræðr, m. pl. a minorite, barevii. 63, x. 331.

footed friar, Ann. 1265.

BERG, n. [Ulf. bairga = ή δρεινή; A.S. biorb; Germ. berg; Dan. bjærg; Swed. berg; cp. bjarg and borg, in Swed. and Dan. berg means a mountain gener., = Icel. fjall; in Icel. berg is a special name]:-a rock, elevated rocky ground, as in lögberg; vabberg, a rock on the shore where the angler stands; moberg, a clay soil, saxum terrestri-arenaceum fuscum, Eggert Itin.; pursaberg is a sort of whetstone, cp. Edda 58; and heinberg, hone-stone, id.; silfrberg, silver-ore, Stj.; á bergi, on a rock or B. a rock, boulder: vard b. eitt undir höfdi honum. rocky platform. y. a precipice = björg; framan i bergi, Fms. vii. 81, Eg. Flov. 31. 581, Hkr. i. 151; meitilberg.

berg-bui, a, m. a berg-dweller, i. e. a giant, Landn. 271. Bard. 164. berg-danir, m. pl. the Danes, (inhabitants) of rocks, giants, Hym. 17.

berg-hamarr, m. a rocky projection, Hom. 117.

berg-hlio, f. the side or slope of a b., Fms. viii. 57, = Icel. fjallshlio.

berg-högg, n. a quarry, bjal. 8; cp. berhögg.

bergi-biti, a, m. a bit to taste, Sturl. ii. 132. bergiligr, adj. inviting to taste, Sks. 528.

berging (bergning, Eluc. 20), f. tasting, taste, Stj. 202, Hom. 53, Magn. 486, Eluc. 54.

bergisamligr, adj. = bergiligr, Sks. 528.

BERGJA, d, [A.S. beorgan; Lat. gustare], to taste; with dat., burgunna vildi öngum mat b., Tb. would taste no food, Eb. 262; b. ölvi, Ls. 9; peir bergðu engu nema sujó, Fms. viii. 52, 303, Stj. 268, Andr. 70; b. Guðs holdi ok blóði, in the holy supper, 655 xviii; b. dauða, to taste death, Post. 656 C, Fb. i. 323; få margir sjukir menn heilsu, er b., that drink, Fms. i. 232, iii. 12, Hom. 82; b. & e-u, Stj. 39, Fas. i. 246; b. af, Sks. 106, Blas. 43; cp. bjarga, bjargast við e-t, e.g. Eb. 244, Eg. 204, Clem. 26, Fs. 174.

berg-mál, n. an ecbo, also called dvergmál. berg-mála, að, to ecbo.

berg-rifa, u, f. a fissure in a rock, Symb. 56.

berg-risi, a, m. [cp. berga-troll in the Norse tales], a bill-giant, Hkr. i. 220; hrímbursar ok bergrisar, Edda 10, 15; hon (Gerðr) var b. ættar, 22; mikit fólk hrímbursa ok bergrisar, 38, Gs. 9, 23.

berg-skor, f. pl. ar, [cp. Scot. scaur], a chasm in a rocky bill, Hkv. 2.

20, Fms. vii. 202, Stj. 450. 1 Sam. xiii. 6.

berg-snös, f. [from snös = a projection, Gullp. 50, ch. 4, not nös, nasus], a rocky projection, Eg. 389, Gullb. 8, l. c., Fas. i. 156 spelt bergnös, Sæm. 131.

berg-tollr, m. a rock-toll, paid for catching fowl thereon, Sturl. iii.

225.

berg-vörör, m. a watch, look-out for rocks and cliffs; halda b., Jb. 407. ber-hendr, adj. bare-banded.

ber-höfði, berhöfða or berhöfðaðr, adj. bare-beaded, Stat. 200. ber-hogg, n. [berr, nudus, or rather = berghogg, metaph. for a quarry]. in the phrase, ganga á (í) b. við e-n, metaph. to make open fight, deal rudely with, Fms. xi. 248, Ld. 142; Jóann gekk á b. at banna, St. John interdicted openly, 625.93, in all those passages 'á:' in mod. usage 'i,' so Greg. 80, Sturl. ii. 61, porst. Siðu-H. 7. berill, m. a barrel for fluids (for. word), Stj. 367

BERJA, bardi, pres. berr; sup. bart, barzt, O. H. L. 24, Bret. 48, 64, Fms. viii. 214, 215, xi. 16, and later barit, barizt; part. fem. bario, Am. 84; barðr, fem. börð, Sturl. iii. 154; mod. barinn; either form may now be used: [Lat. ferio. The word is not found in Ulf., and seems to be unknown in Germ. and Engl.; it is lost in mod. Dan.] act. to strike, beat, smite, with acc., Fms. vii. 227, Eg. 582: as a punishment, b. hud af e-m, to scourge one, N. G. L. i. 85: to thrash to death, 341; b. grjóti, to stone, of witches, Am. 84, Ld. 152, Eb. 98, Gisl. 34: to castigate, b. til batnadar, Hkr. ii. 178; cp. the sayings, einginn verðr óbarinn biskup, and, vera barðr til bækr, Bs. i. 410; b. steinum i andlit e-m, to throw stones in one's face, 623. 31; b. e-u saman vápnum, sverðum, skjöldum, knefum, to dash weapons... against

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like beaten gold, Isl. ii. 206; b. korn, to thresh corn, Magn. 520: Harald Harfagri, Eg. ch. 9, Grett. ch. 2, Vd. l. c. (Hornklofi, v. above); metaph. to chide, scold, b. e-n illyroum, avitum, Nj. 64, Hom. 35 :- with 'à,' at,' to knock, rap, strike, b. & hurd, & dyrr (or at dyrum), to rap, knock at a door, Th. 6; b. sér & brjóst, to smite on one's breast, in repentance, Fms. v. 122; b. at hurðu, Sturl. iii. 153; b. til e-s, á e-m, to give one a thrashing, Dropl. 23; er þú á konum barðir, Hbl. 38; hjartað barði undir síðunni, to beat, of the heart, Str. 6 (but hjartsláttr, throbbing of the beart), in mod, use reflex., hjartad berst, hjartad bardist i briosti heitt, Pass. 2.12: in the phrase, b. i brestina, to cry off a bargain, the metaphor is taken from bammering the fissure of a ring or the like, in order to hide the fault, Nj. 32. II. reflex., berjask, [cp. Fr. se battre; Germ. sich schlagen], to fight, Lat. pugnare, Boll. 360, Rd. 296, Fms. x. 86, 1sl. ii. 267, Fas. i. 255, 1b. 11: of a duel, ok þat með, at vit berimk hér á þinginu, Eg. 351; b. við e-n, to fight with, Fms. xi. 86; b. á e-t, Lat. oppugnare, á borgina, i. 103, vii. 93, Stj. (freq.), seems to be a Latinism; b. til e-s, to fight for a thing; at b. til Englands, to invade England, Isl. ii. 241, v.l.; b. orrostu, Lat. pugnam pugnare, Fms. vii. 79: of the fighting of eagles, Isl. ii. 195. III. impers., with dat., it dashes against; skýja grjóti barði í augu þeim, the bailstones dashed in their eyes, Jd. 31; honum barði við ráfit kirkjunnar, he dashed against the roof, Bs. i. 804; beim bardi saman, they dashed against each

BERKJA, t, to bark, bluster; with dat., b. yfir e-u, Al. 24; er oss hefir lengi í sumar berkt, Hkr. iii. 386; hefir þú stórt berkt við oss, Fms. xi. 87, [cp. barki, digrbarkliga.]

ber-kykvendi, n. a sbe-beast, Fms. xi. 94.

ber-kyrtlaör, adj. without cloak, wearing the kyrtill only, Fms. ii. 29. ber-leggiaor and berleggr, adj. bare-legged, Fms. vii. 63, x. 415. ber-ligr, adj. and berliga, adv. I. [berr, nudus], open, manifest, Hom. 134; adv. openly, Fms. iv. 234, ix. 447, Isl. ii. 317; compar., Clem. 46. II. [berr, bacca], fruitful, Stj. 15.
berlings-ses, m. [from Swed. bërling, a pole, bar], a pole; b. þrettán Clem. 46.

álna langr, Fms. iii. 227, ἄπ. λεγ., l. c., [cp. berling, in Engl. carpentry,

the cross rafter of a roof.]

other, id.

ber-malugr and bermall, adj. bare-spoken, outspoken, Fms. x. 420. ber-mælgi, f. bare-speech, freedom of speech, Fms. vi. 178.

ber-mæli, n. pl. = bermælgi, Fms. ix. 333, Hkr. iii. 77.

ber-mæltr, part. = bermálugr, Fms. xi. 53, Hkr. iii. 97. bernaka, u. f. [barn], childbood, childishness; proverb, bráðgeð er bernskan, Fms. vi. 220; vera i b., Nj. 30, Fms. vii. 199, Sks. 596. COMPDS: bernsku-brago, n. a boyish trick, Grett. 92, Sturl. iii. 124. bernsku-maör, m. a youth, childish person, Hkr. ii. 156.

bernskligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), childish, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 553, 153, Magn. 434.

bernakr, adj. [Ulf. barnisks], childish, Fms. i. 22, vii. 237, ix. 249,

ber-orőr, adj. = bermáll.

BERR, adj. [A.S. bar; Engl. bare; Germ. bar; Slav. bos; Litt. bosus; the Goth word is not on record, but was prob. sounded basus; the radical form is b-s, not b-r, and it is consequently different from Lat. -perio (in aperio), or bera, ferre, v. Grimm s. v.] :- Lat. nudus, bare, naked; albrynjaðr svá at ekki var bert nema augun, Fms. vii. 45; beran vápnastað, Nj. 9; undir berum himni, under the bare sky, in open air, sub dio, Karl. 544; á beru svæði, in open field; ber sverð, naked swords, Fms. i. 266; ríða berum hestum = berbakt, Dl. 11. 2. metaph. naked, unprotected, Grag. ii. 8; berr er hverr a baki nema sér bróður eigi (a proverb), Nj. 265.

β. uncovered, open, clear, manifest; segja med berum ordum, in clear words, Stj. 447; verda berr at e-u, to be convicted of a thing, 656 A, 25; berar jartegnir, Fms. ii. 221; göran sik beran at e-u, to shew openly, mostly in a bad sense, xi. 55; voru berastir i pvi prændir, the Th. were most undisguised in it, Hkr. ii. 57; göra bert, to make known, lay bare, Fms. i. 32, vii. 195.

ber-serkr, s, m., pl. ir: [the etymology of this word has been much contested; some—upon the authority of Snorri, hans menn foru 'brynjulausir,' Hkr. i. II-derive it from 'berr' (bare) and 'serkr' [cp. sark, Scot. for sbirt]; but this etymology is inadmissible, because 'serkr' is a subst. not an adj.: others derive it from 'berr' (Germ, bar = ursus), which is greatly to be preferred, for in olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer (as skins of lions in the south), hence the names Bjálfi, Bjarnhéðinn, Úlfhéðinn, (héðinn, pellis,)—' pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur,' Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 22: even the old poets understood the name so, as may be seen in the poem of Hornklofi (beginning of 10th century), a dialogue between a Valkyrja and a raven, where the Valkyrja says, at berserkja reiðu vil ek þik spyrja, to which the raven replies, Úlfhéðnar heita, they are called Wolfcoats, cp. the Vd. ch. 9; þeir berserkir er Úlfhéðnar vóru kallaðir, þeir höfðu vargstakka (coats of wild beasts) fyrir brynjur, Fs. 17:-a 'bear-sark,' 'bear-coat,' i. e. a wild warrior or champion of the heathen age; twelve berserkers are mentioned as the chief followers of several kings of antiquity, e.g. of the Dan. king Rolf Krake, Edda 82; a Swed. king, Gautr. S. Fas. iii. 36; king Adils, Hrolf. Kr. S. ch. 16 sqq.;

the twelve sons of Arngrim, Hervar. S. ch. 3-5, Hdl. 22, 23; the two berserkers sent as a present by king Eric at Upsala to earl Hakon of Norway, and by him presented to an Icel. nobleman, Eb. ch. 25. In battle the berserkers were subject to fits of frenzy, called berserksgangr (furor bersercicus, cp. the phrase, ganga berserksgang), when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth and gnawed the iron rim of their shields; during these fits they were, according to popular belief, proof against steel and fire, and made great havoc in the ranks of the enemy; but when the fever abated they were weak and tame. A graphical description of the 'furor bersercicus' is found in the Sagas, Yngl. S. ch. 6, Hervar. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 27, 67, Grett. ch. 42, Eb. ch. 25, Nj. ch. 104, Kristni S. ch. 2, 8 (Vd. ch. 46); cp. also a passage in, the poem of Hornklofi-grenjuðu berserkir, | guðr var þeim á sinnum, | emjaðu Ulfhéonar ok isarn gnúðu-which lines recall to the mind Roman descriptions of the Cimbric war-cry. In the Icel. Jus Eccles. the berserksgangr, as connected with the heathen age, is liable to the lesser outlawry, K. b. K. 78; it is mentioned as a sort of possession in Vd. ch. 37, and as healed by a vow to God. In the Dropl. S. Major (in MS.) it is medically described as a disease (v. the whole extract in the essay 'De furore Bersercico,' Kristni S. old Ed. in calce); but this Saga is modern, probably of the first part of the 17th century. The description of these champions has a rather mythical character. A somewhat different sort of berserker is also recorded in Norway as existing in gangs of professional bullies, roaming about from house to house, challenging husbandmen to 'holmgang' (duel), extorting ransom (leysa sik af hólmi), and, in case of victory, carrying off wives, sisters, or daughters; but in most cases the damsel is happily rescued by some travelling Icelander, who fights and kills the berserker. The most curious passages are Glúm. ch. 4, 6, Gisl. ch. 1 (cp. Sir Edm. Head's and Mr. Dasent's remarks in the prefaces), Grett. ch. 21, 42, Eg. ch. 67, Flóam. S. ch. 15, 17; according to Grett. ch. 21, these banditti were made outlaws by earl Eric. A.D. 1012. It is worth noticing that no berserker is described as a native of Icel.; the historians are anxious to state that those who appeared in Icel. (Nj., Eb., Kr. S. l. c.) were born Norse (or Swedes), and they were looked upon with fear and execration. That men of the heathen age were taken with fits of the 'furor athleticus' is recorded in the case of Thorir in the Vd., the old Kveldulf in Eg., and proved by the fact that the law set a penalty upon it. Berserkr now and then occurs as a nickname, Glum. 378. The author of the Yngl. S. attributes the berserksgangr to Odin and his followers, but this is a sheer misinterpretation, or perhaps the whole passage is a rude paraphrase of Hm. 149 sqq. In the old Hbl. 37 berserkr and giant are used synonymously. The berserkers are the representatives of mere brute force, and it therefore sounds almost blasphemous, when the Norse Barl. S. speaks of Guds berserkt (a 'bear-coat' or champion of God), (Jesus Kristr gleymdi eigi hólmgöngu síns berserks), 54, 197. With the introduction of Christianity this championship disappeared altogether.

bersi, a, m. a bear, Grett. 101 A, Fas. ii. 517, Sd. 165, Finnb. 246: the phrase, at taka sér bersa-leyfi, to take bear's leave, i.e. to ask nobody (cp. to take French leave'): freq. as a nom. pr., and hence in Icel. local

ber-skjaldaor, adj. bare of shield, i.e. without a shield, Nj. 97. ber-svæði, n. an open field.

ber-syndugr, adj. (theol.), a sinner, publicans and 'sinners,' Greg. 33, Post. 656, H. E. i. 585.

ber-sögli, f. [bersögull, adj.], a free, frank speech; hence bersöglis-vísur, f. pl., name of a poem by Sighvat, Fms. vi. 38 sq.

ber-yroi, n. pl. plain-speaking, Fms. vii. 161.

BETR, adv., compar. to vel; and BEZT, elder form bazt, superl., better, best: 1. compar., er betr er, luckily, bappily, Fms. ix. 409, Ld. 22; b. þætti mér, I would rather, Nj. 17; vanu betr, Lat. spe melius, Fms. ii. 101; b. úgört, better not to do, Ld. 59; hafa b., to get the better of it, Fb. i. 174: adding gen., pess b., er . . ., so much the better ..., Sks. 426: denoting quantity, more, leggit fram b. hit mikla skipit, advance it fartber, better on, Fms. ii. 307; engi maor tók b. en í öxl honum, v. 67; b. en tuttugu menn, ix. 339; þrjú hundruð ok þrír tigir ok sex b., to boot, Rb. 88; ekki máttu sumir menn b. en fá staðist, i. e. they could do no more, were just able to keep up against bim, Fms. xi. 136; ef hann orkar b., if be can do more, Grag. (Kb.) ch. 128; nú má hann b., but if be is able to do more..., id. 2. superl., bazt búið, best equipped, Fas. ii. 523; with a gen., bezt allra manna, Eg. 34; manna bezt, Nj. 147; kvenna bezt hærð, Landn. 151; bazt at báðir væri, cp. Germ. am besten, am liebsten, soonest, Eg. 256.

betra, ad, to better, improve, Ld. 106; betrask, to become better, Fms. iii. 160: impers., ef eigi betradist um, Rd. 277; beir sögðu, at konungi betradist mjök, that the king was much better, Fms. ix. 215.

betran, f. a bettering, improving, esp. in theol., Fms. vi. 217, Stj. 158: alliter., bót ok betran.

betr-feorungr, m. a man better than his father, Fms. vi. 286. BETRI, betra, compar., and BEZTR, bastr, batstr, the superl. becomes e; thus old poets of the beginning of the 11th century, as Sighvat, rhyme betri-setrs; the old form batri however occurs, 655 xx. 4: in the superl, the a was kept till the end of the 12th century. rhymes, last-bazti; old vellum MSS, now and then still spell with a (bazt, baztr...), Glum. 371, Heid. S. Isl. ii. 324, Grag. ii. 165, 252, Fms. xi. 214, 220, Hm. 13, 26, 47, Hkv. Hjörv. 39, Lb. 12, Pd. 11, Ýt. 27, 625. 42, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 418; baþztra (baztra), gen. pl., 398, 401 (but betþt, 385); bazta (acc.), Eluc. 36: sing. fem. and neut. pl. bozt, with a changed vowel, bözt heill, n. pl., Skv. 2.19; böztu (böhtu), pl., Fms. x. 401, 403, 415: it is spelt with z, tz (in Agrip even bt), or zt, in mod. spelling often s, as in mod. Engl., and pronounced at present as an s, [Goth. batizo, superl. batisto; A.S. batra and betsta, besta; Engl. better and best; Germ. besser and beste]: -better, best; meira ok betra, Nj. 45, 193; betri, Dipl. v. 18; beztr kostr, Nj. 1, Eg. 25; beztr bondi, Ld. 22. \(\beta\). kind, friendly towards one; with dat., er honum hafdi baztr verit, 625. 42; er mér hefir beztr verit, Fms. vii. 274: er pér fyrir því bezt..., it is best for thee, thou doest best to accept it, Nj. 225; því at þinn hlutr má eigi verða betri en góðr, 256; betra byr ok blíðara, 625. 4: with gen., meðan bezt er sumars, during the best part of the summer, Sks. 29, etc. etc., v. goor. beygja, d, [baugr], to bend, bow, Fms. ii. 108, iii. 210, x. 174:

beygja, 0, [paugr], to bend, bow, rms. 11. 108, 111. 210, x. 174: metaph., b. e-m krok, to make it crooked for one, the metaphor taken from a game or from wrestling, Ld. 40.

beygla, u, f. to dint, of plate, metal, etc., Sturl. ii. 221. BEYKI, n. beech-wood; beykir, m. a cooper, v. buokr.

beyla, u, f. a bump, Lat. gibbus, swelling, Björn, cp. Snót 98.

beyrsta and beysta, t, [old Dan. börste; Swed. bösta], to bruise, beat; b. korn, to thresh, Fms. xi. 272; the alliterated phrases, berja ok b., to flog, Hom. 119; b. ok bita, Grág. ii. 118; b. bakföllum, to pull bard, beat the waves with the oars, Am. 35.

beysti, n. [Swed. böste], a bam, gammon of bacon, pior. 222. beytill, m., v. góibeytill, equisetum biemale, a cognom., Landn. beztr, baztr, bezt, bazt, v. betri and betr.

BIBLIA, and old form BIBLA, u, f. the Bible, Arm (Hb.) 10. BID, n. pl. [A.S. bid], a biding, waiting, delay: skömm bið, Al. 118: patience, mikit megu biðin (a proverb), 119, 623, 60; vera góðr í biðum, to be patient and forbearing, Bs. i. 141; liggja á bið (biðum?), to bide the events, Fms. x. 407: in mod. usage fem. sing., lífið manns hart fram hleypr, hefir það enga bið, Hallgr.

biða, að, to bide a bit, Stj. 298, Bs. ii. 123: with gen. (=biða), ok biðuðu þeirra, Fagrsk. 138, Nj. (Lat.) 110 note k, 135 note o.

biðan, f. = bið, H. E. ii. 80.

bið-angr and biðvangr, m. a biding, delay, Fms. ix. 259, v.l. biðill, m., dat. biðil, pl. biðlar, a wooer, suitor, Fms. ii. 8.

BIĐJA, bað, báðu, beðit; pres. bið; imperat. bið and biddu; poët. forms with suff. neg. 1st pers. pres. biðkat ck, Gísl. (in a verse): [Ulf.

bidian = alτειν, ερωτάν; A. S. biddian; Old Engl. bid, bede (in bedes-man), and ' to bid one's beads;' Germ. bitten, beten; cp. Lat. petere] :- to beg; with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person; or in old writers with infin. without the particle 'at;' or 'at' with a subj.: a. with infin., Jarl bað þá drepa hann,... bað hann gefa Hallfreði grið, Fms. iii. 25; hann bað alla bíða, Nj. 196; bað þá heila hittast, Eg. 22, Fms. vii. 351; Skapti bað Gizur (acc.) sitja, Nj. 226; Flosi bað alla menn koma, Nj. 196, Hdl. 2; inn bið þú hann ganga, Skm. 16, Ls. 16; b. e-n vera heilan, valere jubere, Gm. 3, Hkv. 1, 2: still so in the Or. 65 (bior ek Olaf bjarga mer) of the end of the 14th century; mod. usage prefers to add the 'at,' yet Hallgrimr uses both, e.g. hann bað Pétr með hryggri lund, hjá sér vaka um eina stund, Pass. 4. 6; but, Guð bið eg nú að gefa mér β. with 'at' and a subj., b. viljum vér þik, at þú sér, Nj. náð, id. 226, Jb. 17: without 'at,' Pass. 6. 13, 3. 12. y. with gen., b. matar, Grág. i. 261; er þér þess ekki biðjanda, Eg. 423; b. liðs, liðveizlu, föruneytis, brautargengis, Nj. 226, 223, 1sl. ii. 322; bænar, Fms. iv. 12; b. e-m lifs, grida, gods, böls, to beg for the life ... of one, Hav. 39, Fms. iii. 25, Edda 38, Hm. 127; b. fyrir e-m, to beg, pray for one, Nj. 55; b. e-n til e-s, to request one to do a thing, Grag. i. 450, Fms. v. 34: spec. to court (a lady), propose, with gen. as object of the thing and person here coincide, b. konu, b. sér konu, Eg. 5, Nj. 2, Rm. 37. God), absol., hann bað á þessa lund, Blas. 41; b. til Guðs, Sks. 308, Fins. iii. 48; b. bæn sinni (dat.), to pray one's prayer, 655 xvi, Hom. 114; b. bæn sina, id., Blas. 50.

B. reflex., biðjask fyrir, to say one's prayers, Nj. 196; er svá baðst fyrir at krossi, Landn. 45, 623. 34, Orkn. 51; biðjast undan, to excuse oneself, beg pardon, Fms. vii. 351: the reflex may resume the infin. sign 'at,' and even an active may do so, if used as a substitute for a reflex., e.g. biði þórólfi at fara norði á Halogaland, Tb. asked for furlough to go to H., Eg. 35.

bio-lund (and biolyndi, Hom. 26. transl. of Lat. longanimitas), f. forbearance, patience, Hom. 97, Stj. 52, Pass. 8. 13, 15, 15. 13. compos: biolundar-goor, adj. forbearing, Fb. ii. 261. biolundar-mál, n. a thing that can hide, as to which there is no burry, Grett. 150.

bio-stund, f. (biostoll, Bs. i. 292 is prob. a false reading), biding a bit, Bs. i. 292, 704, Fms. viii. 151, Thom. 104.

to 'góðr,' which serves as the posit.:—in the compar. the primitive a becomes e; thus old poets of the beginning of the 11th century, as Sighvat, rhyme betri—setrs; the old form batri however occurs, 655 xx. 4: in the superl, the a was kept till the end of the 12th century. Sighvat rhymes, last—bazti; old vellum MSS, now and then still spell with a (bazt, bazti...), Glúm. 371, Heið. S. Isl. ii. 324, Grág, ii. 165, 252, Fms.

bift, m., in the compd úbift, m. dislike, in the phrase, e-m er ú. að e-u, one feels a dislike to. compd: bift-staup, n. a cup, Eb. (in a

verse).

bifra, u, f. [A. S. beber, befer], a beaver (?), a cognom., Fms.

bif-röst, f., the poët. mythical name of the rainbow, Edda 8, (via tremula); but Gm. 44 and Fm. 15 read bilröst.

bifu-kolla (byðuk-, Safn i. 95), u, f. leontodon taraxacum, Hjalt. 254. BIK, n. [Lat. pix; Gr. miosa; A. S. pic; Engl. pitcb; Germ. pecb; a for. word], pitcb, Stj. 46; svartr sem. b., Nj. 195, Orkn. 350, Rb. 352. COMPD: bik-svartr, adj. black as pitcb.

bika, ad, to pitch, Stj. 58, Ver. 8.

BIKARR, m. [Hel. bicere; Engl. beaker; Scot. bicker; Germ. becher; Dan. bæger, cp. Gr. βίκος; Ital. bicchiere], a beaker, large drinking cup, Dipl. v. 18: botan. perianthium, Hjalt.

BIKKJĀ, u, f. a bitcb; þann graut gaf hann blauðum hundum ok mælti, þat er makligt at bikkjur eti þór, Fms. ii. 163: as an abusive term, Fs. 54, Fas. i. 39; so in mod. Icel. a bad horse is called. COMPDS: bikkju-hvelpr, m. a bitcb's wbelp, Fms. ix. 513. bikkju-sonr, m. son of a b., Fas. iii. 607. bikkju-stakkr, m. tbe skin of a b., Fas. iii. 417: all of these used as terms of abuse.

bikkja, d, t, [bikka, to roll, Ivar Aasen], to plunge into water; hann bikdi í sjóinn, be plunged overboard, Fms. x. 329; bikti sér út af borðinu,

ii. 183; cp. Lapp. puokljet = to plunge.

BII., n., temp. a moment, twinkling of an eye; i pvi bili, Nj. 115; pat bil, that very moment. Stj. 149, 157, Fms. i. 45.

β. loc., Lat. intervallum, an open space left; b. er parna, Fas. ii. 67; orðin standa eiga þeit (namely in writing), en þó bil á milli, an Icel. rhyme.

γ. the poetical compds such as biltrauðr, bilstyggr, bilgrönduðr..., (all of them epithets of a hero, fearless, dauntless,) point to an obsolete sense of the word, failure, fear, giving way, or the like; cp. bilbugr, bilgjarm, and the verb bila; cp. also tímabil, a period; millibil, distance; dagmálabil, hádegisbil, nónbil, etc., nine o'clock, full day-time, noon-time, etc.

II. fem. pr. name of a goddess, Lex. Poët.

bila, að, pres. bil (instead of bilar), Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse), to fail; þótr vill fyrir engan mun bila at koma til einvígis, Th. will not fail to meet, Edda 57; þorsteinn kvað þat eigi mundu at bila, Th. said that it sbould not fail, be should not fail in doing so, Lv. 33: with dat., festum bilar áræðit, a proverb, Fms. ii. 31 (Ld. 170), Rd. 260.

2. impers., e-n bilar (acc.), Finnb. 338 (in mod. usage impers. throughout), to break, crack, þá er skipit hljóp af stokkunum, þá bilaði í skarir nokkurar, Fms. viii. 196; reiði b., Grág. ii. 295; b. at e-u, id., Gþl. 369; bil sterka arma, my strong arms fail, Fas. ii. l. c.

bil-bugr (bilsbugr, Fas. iii. 150), m. failing of beart; in the phrase, lâta engan bilbug â sór sjá (finna), to stand firm, sbew no sign of fear, Fms. viii. 412, Grett. 124, Fas. iii. 150, Karl. 233; fá b. á e-m, to throw one back, Karl. 80.

bil-eygr, adj. a nickname of Odin, of unsteady eyes, Edda (Gl.)

bil-gjarn, adj., occurs only in the compd ubilgjarn, overbearing.

bil-röst, f. via tremula, the rainbow, v. bifröst.

bil-skirnir, m. the beavenly abode of Thor, from the flashing of light, Edda.

bilt, prob. an old n. part. from bila; only used in the phrase, e-m verðr bilt, to be amazed, astonisbed; en på er sagt, at þór (dat.) varð bilt einu sinni at slá hann, the first time that Thor's heart failed bim, Edda 29; varð þeim bilt, Korm. 40, Nj. 169.

bimbult (now proned. bumbult), n. adj., only in the phrase, e-m verðr b., to feel uneasy, Gísl. 33, of a witch (freq., but regarded as a slang word), mer er hálf bumbult...

BINDA, batt, 2nd pers. bazt, pl. bundu, bundit; pres. bind; 3rd pers. reflex. bizt; imperat. bind, bind þú; and pers. bittú, bitt þú, Fm. 40: [Goth., A. S., Hel. bindan; Engl. bind; Germ. binden; Swed. binda, 2nd pers. bandt; in Icel. by assimilation batt; bant, however, Hb. 20, 32 I. prop. to bind in fetters, (cp. bond, vincula; (1865)]:—to bind: bandingi, prisoner), Hom. 119, Fms. xi. 146, Gpl. 179: fasten, tie up, b. hest, Nj. 83; naut, Ld. 98, Bs. i. 171; b. hund, Grág. ii. 119 : b. vid e-t, to fasten to ; b. stein vid hals e-m, 655 xxviii ; b. blæju vid stong, Fms. ix. 358; b. skó, pvengi, to tie the shoes, Nj. 143, porst. St. 53, Orkn. 430: to bind in parcels, to pack up, b. varning, Fms. iii. QI, ix. 241 (2 pun); b. hey, to truss bay for carting, Nj. 74; klyf, Grett. 123; b. at, til, to bind round a sack, parcel, Fms. i. 10; to bind a book, (band, bindi, volume, are mod. phrases), Dipl. i. 5, 9, ii. 13. medic, to bind wounds, to bind up, b. sar, Eg. 33, Bs. i. 639, Fms. i. 46 (cp. Germ. verbinden); b. um, of fomentation, Str. 4. 72: metaph. phrase, eiga um sárt at b., to bave a sore wound to bind up, one feeling sore; hefir margr hlotid um sart at b. fyrir mer, i. e. I bave inflicted deep

wounds on many, Nj. 54: the proverb, bezt er um heilt at b., or eiga um heilt at b., to bind a sound limb, i. e. to be safe and sound; bykir mér bezt um heilt at b., I think to keep my limbs unburt, to run no risk, Fms. vii. 263. 2. with a notion of impediment; b. skjöld sinn, to entangle the shield: metaph., bundin (closed, shut) skjaldborg, Sks. II. metaph. to bind, make obligatory; leysa ok b., of the pope, Fms. x. II: to make, contract a league, friendship, affinity, wedding, fellowship, oath, or the like; b. rad, to resolve, Ld. 4, Eg. 30; samfélag, lag, vináttu, eiő, tengdir, hjúskap, Fms. i. 53, iv. 15, 20, 108, 210, ix. 52, Stj. 633, K. A. 110: absol. with a following infin., binda (fix) beir porir at hittast i ákveðnum stað, Ísl. ii. 147. III. reflex. to bind, engage oneself, enter a league; leikmenn höfðu saman bundizt at setjast á kirkjueignir, Bs. i. 733; bindask (b. sik) í e-u, to engage in a thing; bott hann væri bundinn í slíkum hlutum, 655; at b. sik í veraldligu starfi, id.; hann bazt í því, at sýslumenn yðrir skyldu eigi koma á morkina, Eg. 71; em ek þó eigi þessa búinn, nema fleiri bindist, unless more people bind themselves, enter the league, Fær. 25, Valla L. 216; bindast i banns atkvæði, H.E. i. 465; binda sik undir e-t, with a following infin. to bind oneself to do, Vm. 25; b. sik við e-t, id., N.G.L. i. 89; bindask e-m & hendi, to bind oneself to serve another, esp. of the service of great personages; b. á hendi konungum, Fms. xi. 203, x. 215, Bs. i. 681, Orkn. 422; bindast fyrir e-u, to place oneself at the head of an undertaking, to bead, Hkr. iii. 40; Ongull vildi b. fyrir um atför við 2. with gen., bindask e-s, to refrain from a Gretti, Grett. 147 A. thing; eigi bazt hann ferligra orda, i.e. be did not refrain from bad language, 655. 12; b. tára (only negative), to refrain from bursting into tears, Fins. ii. 32; hlátrs, Sks. 118; b. við e-t, id., El. 21; b. af e-u, Stj. 56. bindandi and bindendi, f. (now neut., Thom. 68), abstinence, Stj. 147, 625. 186, Fms. i. 226, Hom. 17. COMPDS: bindendis-tími, a, m. a time of abstinence. bindandis-lif, n. a life of b., Stj. 147, 655 xiii. bindandis-maor, m. an ascetic, Bs. ii. 146; mod. a teetotaler. bindi, n. a sheaf, = bundin, N. G. L. i. 330; mod. a volume, (cp. Germ.

BINGB, m. a bed, bolster, Korm. (in a verse), prop. a beap of corn or the like, (Scot. bing,) Nj. 153; vide Lex. Poët.

birgoir, f. pl. stores, provisions, Sturl. ii. 225, Fær. 53, Fas. ii. 423. birgiligr, adj. well provided, Bs. i. 355.

BIRGJA, o, to furnish, provide; skal ek vist b. hann at nökkuru, Nj. 73; segir Sigurðr, at hann mun b. þá með nökkuru móti, Fær. 237; hann birgði þá ok um búfé, Ld. 144; nú vil ek b. bú þitt at málnytu í sumar, Hrafn. 9. [In the Edd. sometimes wrongly spelt with y, as it is quite different from byrgja, to enclose.]

birgr, adj. [O. H. G. birig, fertilis; unbirig, sterilis: sometimes in Edd. wrongly spelt byrgr: this form however occurs Bs. i. 868, MS. the end of the 15th century]: -provided, well furnished; b. at kosti, Grett. 127 A,

Sd. 170; viltú selja mer augun? pá er ek verr b. eptir, Fas. iii. 384. BIRKI, n. collect. = björk, birch, in compos: birki-raptr, m. a rafter of birch-wood, Isl. ii. 153. birki-vior, m. bircb-wood, Grág. ii. 355. birkja, t, to bark, strip; b. við, Jb. 235, Stj. 177; cp. Gkv. 2. 12,

birkinn viðr (= birki viðr?), Fms. viii. 33; b. hest, to flay a borse.

BIRNA, u, f. a sbe-bear, Stj. 530, Fs. 26, Magn. 476: astron., Rb. 468; b. er vér köllum vagn, 1812. 16. birnu-getir, m. the name of one of the constellations, 1812. 18.

BIRTA, t, [Ulf. bairbtian], to illuminate, brighten, Stj. 15; b. sýn, 655 xxx; b. blinda, id. 2. impers., bokunni birtir af, the fog lifted, Hrafn. 6: to brighten with gilding or colouring, a ship, há var birt allt hlyrit, cp. hlýrbjartr and hlýrbirt skip, Fms. iv. 277. 3. metaph. to enlighten; birta hjörtu vár, Hom. 67, Rb. 390: to make illustrious, Skálda β. to reveal, manifest, Fms. iv. 132, viii. 101: with dat., birti hann det sinni, x. 418. y. reflex. to appear; birtist bá skaði þeirra,

Fms. vii. 189, v. 344, Stj. 198, Ann. 1243; b. e-m, Fms. i. 142. birti, f. and mod. birta, u, f. [Goth. bairbti], brightness, light, the old form birti is used Luke ii. 9, in the N. T. of 1540, and the Bible of 1584, and still kept in the 11th Ed. of Vidal. (1829); otherwise birta, Pass. 8. 19, 41. 10; birta also occurs Stj. 81, Fb. i. 122; but otherwise birti in old writers; birti ok fegro, Fms. v. 344, x. 347; birti ægis, the gold, Edda 69; tunglsins birti, Stj. 26, Fms. i. 77.

birting, f. brightness, Sks. 26, 656 A: metaph. manifestation, revelation, Th. 76, Stj. 378, Barl. 199: vision, 655 xxxii. 2. day-break. COMPD: birtingar-tio, f. time of revelation, Hom. 63.

birtingr, m. a fish, trutta albicolor, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. vii.

157: pl. illustrious men, Eg. (in a verse).

BISKUP, m., in very old MSS. spelt with y and o (byskop), but commonly in the MSS. contracted 'bp,' so that the spelling is doubtful; but biscop (with i) occurs Bs. i. 356, byscop in the old fragm. i. 391-394; biskup is the common form in the Edd. and at present, vide Bs. i. ii. Sturl. S., Ib. [Gr. ἐπίσκοποε; A.S. biscop; Engl. bisbop; Germ. bischof]:—a bishop. Icel. had two sees, one at Skalholt, erected A.D. 1056; the other at Hólar, in the North, erected A.D. 1106. They were united at the end of the last century, and the see removed to

century are contained in the Bs., published 1858, and of the later bishops in the Biskupa Annálar (from A.D. 1606), published in Safn til Sögu Islands. vol. i. and Bs. ii, and cp. farther the Biskupaæfi, by the Icel. historian Jón Halldórsson (died A.D. 1736), and the Hist. Eccl. (H. E.), by Finn Jonsson (Finnus Johannæus, son of the above-mentioned Jón Halldórsson). During two hundred years of the commonwealth till the middle of the 13th century, the bishops of Skalholt and Hólar were elected by the people or by the magnates, usually (at least the bishops of Skalholt) in parliament and in the lögrétta (the legislative council), vide the Hungrv. ch. 2 (valinn til b. af allri alþýðu á Íslandi), ch. 5, 7, 13, 16, Sturl. 2, ch. 26, Kristni S. ch. 12, 1b. ch. 10, porl. S. ch. 9, Pals. S. ch. 2, Guom. S. ch. 40, Jons S. ch. 7 (þá kaus Gizurr biskup Jón prest Ögmundarson með samþykki allra lærðra manna ok úlærðra í Norðlendinga sjórðungi). Magnús Gizurarson (died A.D. 1237) was the last popularly elected bishop of Skalholt; bishop Gudmund (died A.D. 1237) the last of Hólar; after that time bishops were imposed by the king of Norway or the archbishop. COMPDS: biskupa-buningr, m. episcopal apparel, Sturl. i. 221. biskupa-fundr, m. a synod of bisbops, Fms. x. 7. biskupa-pattr, m. the section in the Icel. Jus Eccl. referring to the bisbops, K. p. K. 60. 713, H. E. i. 456. biskupa-bing, n. a council of bisbops, Bs. i. biskups-brunnr, m. a well consecrated by bisbop Gudmund, else called Gvendarbrunnar, Bs. biskups-búr, n. a bishop's-bower,' chamber for a bishop, Sturl. ii. 66. biskups-dómr. m. a diocese, Fms. vii. 173, xi. 229, 1b. 16, Pr. 107: episcopate, Fms. i. 118. biskups-dóttir, f. a bisbop's daughter, Sturl. i. 207. biskups-dæmi, n. an episcopal see, Sturl. i. 204, iii. 124: the episcopal office, 23, Bs. i. 66, etc. biskups-efni, n. bishop-elect, Bs. i, cp. ii. 339. biskups-frændi, m. a relative of a bishop, Sturl. ii. 222. biskups-garor, m. a bishop's manor, Fms. ix. 47. biskups-gisting, f. the duty of entertaining the bisbop on bis visitation, Vm. 23. biskups-kjör, n. pl. the election of biskups-kosning, f. id., Sturl. i. 33, Fms. viii. a bisbop, Bs. i. 476. biskups-lauss, adj. without a bishop, Fb. iii. 445, Ann. 118. v.l. 1210. biskups-maor, m. one in the service of a bishop, Fms. ix. biskups-mark, n. the sign of a bishop; þá gerði Sabinus b. 317. yfir dúkinum ok drakk svá öröggt (a false reading = kross-mark?), Greg. biskups-mágr, m. a brother-in-law of a bishop, Fms. ix. 312, 50. biskups-messa, u, f. a mass celebrated by a bisbop, Bs. i. 131. biskups-mitr, n. a bisbop's mitre, Sturl. ii. 32. biskups-nafn, n. the title of a bisbop, Fms. x. 11. biskups-riki, n. a bisbopric, diocese, Ann. (Hb.) 19, Fms. xi. 229, Sturl. ii. 15. biskups-sekt, f. a fine to be paid by a bisbop, N.G.L.i. 350. biskups-skattr, m. a duty to be paid to the bisbop in Norway, D. N. (Fr.) biskups-skip, a bisbop's ship: biskups-skattr, m. a duty to be the bishops had a special licence for trading; about this matter, vide the Arna b. S. Laur. S. in Bs. and some of the deeds in D. I.; the two sees in Icel. had each of them a ship engaged in trade, Fms. ix. 309, v. l.; vide a treatise by Maurer written in Icel., Ný Fél. xxii. 105 sqq. biskupsskruði, a, m. an episcopal ornament, Fms. ix. 38. biskups-sonr, m. the son of a bishop, Sturl. i. 123, Fms. x. 17. biskups-stafr, m. a bisbop's staff, Bs. i. 143. biskups-stofa, u, f. a bisbop's study, Dipl. biskups-stoll, m. an episcopal seat, bisbopric, Jb. 16, K. A. 109. biskups-sýsla, u, f. a diocese, episcopate, Fms. biskups-tign, f. episcopal dignity, Bs. i. 62, 655 iii, Sks. 96, Fms. x. 409. vii. 172. biskups-tiund, f. the tithe to be paid to the bishop in 802, Sturl. i. 45. Iceland, v. the statute of A.D. 1096, D.I. i, Ib., K. p. K. 150 (ch. 39), K. Å. 96. biskupstiundar-mál, n. a lawsuit relating to the bishop, H. E. ii. 185. biskups-vatn, n. water consecrated by bisbop Gudmund, biskups-veldi, n. episcopal power, Pr. 106. Bs. i. 535. vígsla, u, f. the consecration of a bishop, Fms. viii. 297, Bs. i. 61.

biskups, að, to confirm, Hom. 99; biskup er skyldr at b. börn, K. p. K. 62; Guðmundr biskup biskupaði hann tvævetran, Sturl. iii. 122; tók Glúmr skírn ok var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kol biskupi, Glúm. 397: now in Icel, called að ferma or staðfesta or even kristna börn.

biskupan, f. confirmation; ferming er sumir kalla b., K. A. 20, ch. 3. biskupligr, adj. episcopal; b. embætti, Stj. 556, Sks. 781, 655 xxxii. (not fit for a bishop.)

BISMARI, a, m. [for. word; Germ. besem, besen; Dan. bismer; v. Grimm s. v.], a steelyard, Ghl. 526, Dipl. iii. 4. COMPD: bismarapund, n. a sort of pound, N.G. L. iii. 166.

bissa, u, f., Lat. byssus, a stuff, Bær. 21.

bistr, adj. [Swed. bister], angry, knitting one's brows, Sturl. iv. 82, v. l., cp. Bs. i. 750, Pass. 21. 1.

BIT, n. bite, Lat. morsus; at tonnunum er bitsins van, Skalda 163: of cutting instruments, sax vænligt til bits, Fs. 6: of insects, mýbit, bite of gnats, Rd. 295; bit flugdýra, 655 xxx; dýrbit, a fox killing lambs, Bs. β. pasture = beit, N. G. L. i. 246. ii. 137.

bita, 20, to divide (2 ship) with cross-beams (biti); skip prennum bitum β. to cut food, meat into bits. út bitað, Sturl. iii. 61.

bit-bein, n., cp. Engl. bone of contention; hafa riki bessi lengi at öfund ordit ok bitbeinum, Fær. 230.

1. a bit, mouthful (cp. munnbiti); konungr át nökkura biti, a, m. Reykjavik. Biographies of ten of the bishops of the 11th to the 14th bita af hrosslifr, Fms. i. 37, Jatv. 26, Rd. 283: in the phrase, bioja

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2. an eye-tootb = jaxl, q.v., $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ bitum, to go begging, Grag. i. 278. [Swed. betar]; eru vér ok svá gamlir, ok svá bitar upp komnir, i.e. we are no longer babies, bave got our eye-teeth, Fms. viii. 325. beam, girder in a house, Ld. 316, Gpl. 346: in a ship, Lat. transtrum. Fms. ix. 44, Sturl. iii. 61.

bitill and bitull, m., dat. bitli, the bit of a bridle, Stj. 84, 397, Hkr. i. 27, Hkv. 2. 34, Akv. 30, Fms. iv. 75, Hkr. ii. 31.

bitlingr, m. a bit, morsel; the proverb, vida koma Hallgerdi bitlingar, cp. Nj. ch. 48; stela bitlingum, to steal trifles, Sturl. i. 61, v.l.; bera bitlinga frá borði, as a beggar, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

bitr, rs, adj. biting, sbarp, Korm. 80, Eg. 465, Fms. ii. 255.

bitra, u, f. bitterness, a cognom., Landn.

bitrligr, adj. sbarp, Korm. 80, Fbr. 58: metaph., Isl. ii. (in a verse).

bit-sott, f. contagious disease, poët., Yt. 17.

bit-yroi and bitryroi, n. pl. taunts, N. G. L. i. 223.

bí, bí, and bíum, bíum, interj. lullaby!

BÍĐA, beið, biðu, beðit; pres. bíð; imperat. bíð, 2nd pers. bíðbú, bíddu, [Ulf. beidan; A.S. bidan; Engl. bide; O.H.G. bitan]:-to bide. to bide, wait for: with gen., b. e-s, to wait for one, Eg. 274; skal slikra manna at visu vel b., such men are worth waiting for, i.e. they are not to be had at once, Fms. ii. 34; the phrase, bida sinnar stundar, to bide one's time: with hedan, badan, to wait, stand waiting, bid bu hedan, unz ek kem, 656 C. 35; þaðan beið þengill, Hkv. 1. 22: also, b. e-s ór stað, Lex. Poët. The old writers constantly use a notion 'a loco,' badan, hédan, or stad, where the mod. usage is hér, par, 'in loco: absol., Fms. x. 37, Nj. 3. II. to abide, suffer, undergo, Lat. pati: with acc., b. harm, Nj. 250; skada, Grág. i. 459, 656 C; ámæli, to be blamed, Nj. 133; bana, dauda, hel, to abide death . . . , to die, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 114; ósigr, to abide defeat, be defeated; svá skal böl bæta at bida annat meira (a proverb), Fb. ii. 336, Al. 57: sometimes in a good sense, bida elli, to last to a great age, 656 A; b. enga ró, to feel no peace, be uneasy, Eg. 403; b. ekki (seint) bætr e-s, of an irreparable loss, Isl. ii. 172. III. impers., e-t (acc.) biðr, there abides, i. e. exists, is to be bad, with a preceding negative; hvárki bíðr þar báru né vindsblæ, there is felt neither wave nor blast, Stj. 78; beid engan hann er ráda kynni, there was none that could make it out, 22; varla beid braud eðr fæðu, was not to be bad, 212; slægastr af öllum þeim kvikendum er til bíðr á jarðríki, 34. Gen. iii. 1. IV. part. pl. bíðendr, v. andróði. bioandi, f. a biding, waiting, delay, Fms. ii. 216.

bi-fala, 20, [Germ. befeblen], to recommend, command, Bs. i. 145 note

7. from paper MS., v. Introd. p. 48.

bildr, m., and bilda, u, f. an axe, Edda (Gl.); an instrument for bleeding: bild-spor, n. a scar as from a b., Bs. i. 367. 2. a sheep with spotted cheeks: bild-ottr, adj. (sheep) spotted on the cheeks, Rd. 240.

bild-or, f. a blunt arrow, a bolt,, Fms. ii. 320, x. 362.

bi-lifi, n. [A.S. biliofa], luxury, Al. 17, 34, 45.

bi-standa, stob, [Goth. bistandan; Germ. beisteben], (for. word), to assist, Stj. MS. 227, col. 102.

bisundr, m. (for. word), a besant (Byzantius), 2 coin, El. 2.

BÍTA, beit, bitu, bitið; pres. bít; imperat. bít, 2nd pers. bíttú; poët. forms with the negative, beitat, Eg. (in a verse); subj. bítia, Hkv. 2. 31, [Ulf. beitan; Engl. bite; Germ. beizen] :- to bite, Lat. mordere : properly, 1. with the teeth, Eg. 508, N.G.L. i. 351; b. menn (of a dog), Grág. ii. 119; b. skarð ór, Eg. 605: of a horse, N.G.L. i. 392: foxes killing sheep, Bs. ii. 138, N.G.L. ii. 34 (wolf):—to sting, of wasps, gnats, Landn. 146. 2. of grazing animals; b. gras, lauf, skóg, Grág. ii. 229, (hence beit, pasture); hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57: absol. to graze, Karl. 71. 3. of sharp instruments, weapons (vápnbitinn); engir vóru ósárir nema þeir er eigi bitu járn, except those whom iron could not bite, Eg. 33; sverdit beit ekki, did not cut, Nj. 45, Edda 7; ljárnir bíta, 48; fótrinn brotnaði en eigi beit, the sword did not cut but broke the leg, Bjarn. 66. β. e-m bitr, one's weapon (scythe) cuts well, bites; allt bitu honum annan veg vápnin, Eg. 4. of a ship, to cruise; her er skip ... er ver köllum bita (bite the wind) allra skipa bezt, the best sailes Fs. 27: impers., beit beim eigi fyrir Reykjanes, they could not clear cape R., Landn. 30. in fishing, to bite, take the bait; bitr vel a um daginn, the fishes did bite, Ld. 40; bita mætti beitfiskr, q. v. 6. bita á vörrinni, to bite the lip as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 68; hann hasõi bitid á kampinum, bad bitten the beard, 209. II. metaph .: a. of frost, cold, β. to bite, sting, burt; hvat mun oss heldr b. sickness, and the like. ord hans, why should his speech sting us any more? Grett. 95 A; eigi veit ek prestr, nema ordin bin hafi bitid, thy words have bit, Fms. vii. y. as a law term; sekt, sok bitr, the guilt strikes the convict, when brought home to him, hence sakbitinn, guilty; bá menn er hvártveggja hafa bitið, lög, réttindi ok svá dómar, convicted in the face of law and justice, Sks. 655 B; um þau mál sem sekt bítr, i.e. unlawful cases, liable to punishment, K. A. 148; um hat er sekt bitr, Grett. 133 A (new Ed. 1853), Sks. 655. 8. b. a e-n, to cut deep, affect, make an impression upon; the phrase, láta ekki á sig b., to stand proof against

ekki á bik b., do not mind it, id.; rennr þat öðrum opt mjök í brjóst. er á suma bítr ekki (of the conscience), 655 xi. c. e-t bitr fyrir, something 'bites off,' i.e. is decisive, makes a thing impossible or out of question; pat annat (the other reason) er bo bitr skjotara, which is still more decided against it, Fms. ii. 266; þeir kváðust þenna kost eigi vilja, ok kvuðu þat tvennt til vera er fyrir beit, two decided obstacles, reasons against it, Sturl. iii. 47; þú ert miklu æri maðr at aldri, en svá at vér hafim hér lögtekna í Jómsborg, ok bítr þat fyrir, that puts it out of question, makes it impossible, Fms. x. 93; porgilsi pykir nu petta ráð mega fyrir bita, Th. thought this would be quite sufficient,—fyrir hlita would here be better,-Ld. 264; beir höfðu jafnan minna hlut ór málum, þó betta biti nú fyrir, they always got the worst of it, though this was a thorough beating, Fas. i. 144; (þat er) lögmanni ok lögréttumönnum bykir fyrir b., seems a decisive proof, cuts the case off at once, N. G. L. ii. 21; b. e-m at fullu, to prove fatal to, tell fully upon; hafa mik nú at fullu bitið hans rúð, Fs. 8; Njáls bíta ráðin, a proverb quoted by Arngrim in Brevis Comment., written A.D. 1593, denoting the sagacity of Njal's schemes; beit petta ráð, it was effective, Fs. 153; e-m bitr við at horfa, Band. 7 C, is no doubt a false reading, = býðr, which is the reading l.c. of the vellum MS. 2845, vide bjóða. III. recipr. of horse fight, Rd. 298.

bi-tala, be-tala, 20, to pay, (mod.); cp. Germ. bezablen.

bja, interj. fie! bia, to defile.

bjagaor, part. wry, deformed, cp. bagr. bjag-leitr, adj. ugly, de-

formed, Fas. ii. 149.

bjalla, u, f. a bell, certainly an Engl. word imported into Icel. along with Christianity; bjöllu gætir, the keeper of the bell, is a nickname given by the heathen Icel, to a missionary, A.D. 998, Kristni S. (in a verse): hann vígði klukkur ok bjöllur, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 233: bjalla is now esp. used of small bells, e. g. on the horns of sheep, but klukka of a church bell; cp. dynbjalla, Grett.

bjannak, n. an απ. λεγ.; þat var háttr hans ef hann (viz. Odin) sendi menn sína til orrostu eðr aðrar sendifarar, at hann lagði áðr hendr í höfuð þeim ok gaf þeim bjannak, trúðu þeir at þá mundi vel farast. Ýngl. S. ch. II; it is commonly interpreted as benedictio, but it is no doubt the Scot. bannock, from Gael. banugh, an oat-cake; cp. Lat. panis. The whole passage in the Hkr. points to Christian rites and ideas brought into the pagan North, but which are here attributed to Odin, (cp. the

breaking of bread and the Eucharist.) BJARG, n. [Ulf. bairgabei = ή δρεινή; A. S. beorg; Germ. berg; lost 1. neut. pl. björg, precipices (in a collect. in Engl.], rocks, precipices: sense), esp. on the sea-side, cp. flugabjörg, sjófarbjörg, hamrabjörg; precipices covered with gulls and sea fowls are called bjarg, e.g. Látrabjarg, pórisbjörg, mostly in pl., Bs. ii. 111, Fms. 275, Orkn. 312. 2. sing. rock; bjargit hafði nýliga sprungit frá einum hellismunna, Fms. i. 230; vatn or bjargi, water out of a rock, 655 xii, Nj. 264, Fas. ii. 29. sing, it chiefly means an immense stone (cp. heljarbjarg), a boulder; hann hehr fært þat bjarg í hellisdyrnar, at ekki má í hellinn komast, Fms. iii. 223; einn stein svá mikinn sem bjarg væri, Gísl. 31; hve stór björg (pl.) at sá hestr dró, Edda 26; at svá ungr maðr skyldi hefja svá stórt

bjarg, Grett. 93.

BJARGA, barg, burgu, borgit; pres. bergr, pl. björgum; imperat. bjarg; pret. subj. byrga: in mod. use after the Reformation this verb is constantly used weak, bjarga, að, pres. bjargar, pret. bjargat; the only remnant of the old is the sup. borgit, etc. In Norway this weak form occurs very early, e.g. bjargar, servat, Hom. 17; in Icel. the weak seldom occurs before the 15th century; bjargaoist, Fs. 143, and bjargat (sup.) = borgit, Lv. 11, are probably due to these passages being left in paper MSS.; the weak bjargadi, however, occurs in a vellum MS. of the 15th century, porf. Karl. 388; 1st pers. pres. bjarga, Fms. xi. 150 (MS. 13th century) seems to be a Norse idiom, [Goth. bairgan; Hel. bergan; A.S. beargan; cp. birgr]:-to save, belp; with dat., bergr hverjum sem eigi er feigr (a proverb), Sturl. iii. 220; sá er öldum bergr, wbo saves mankind, viz. against the giants, i. e. Thor, Hým. 22; nema porgeirr byrgi honum. Rd. 295: absol., Guð barg (by God's grace) er konungrinn varð eigi sárr, Fms. v. 268: in theol. sense, vildu þeir eigi snúast til mín at ek byrga beim, 656 C. 23, Hom. l.c.: impers., e-m er borgit, is saved, comes safe and sound out of danger, Fær. 178, Hkv. Hjörv. 29. a law term; b. sök, máli, to find a point of defence; hann bergr beim kosti sökinni, at ..., Grág. i. 40; bergsk hann við bjargkviðinn, be is free by virtue of the verdict, 36; borgit mun nú verda at lögum, i.e. there will be some means of putting it right, Lv. 11, Nj. 36. special phrases; b. skipshöfn, to pick up the shipwrecked, porf. Karl. 1. c., Fms. xi. 412: skipi, to baul a ship out of the reach of tides and waves, Grág. ii. 385; hval, to drag a dead whale ashore, Ghl. 461: to help labouring women (v. hjargrúnar), Sdm. 9; b. nám (v. nábjargir), to render the last service to a dead body, 33; b. kum, to attend cours casting calf, Bjarn. 32; b. bufé, to milk ewes, N.G.L. i. 10; b. brókum, cacare, Fms. xi. 150. II. recipr. of mutual help; bjargast at allir saman, to be saved all in common, Hkr. ii. III. reflex., bjargask vel, to behave well, keep the beart up, 347. all; þetta lét Kjartan á sik b., K. felt pain from it, Ld. 204; låttu þetta 🏻 esp. in cold or hunger; Oddr bargst vel á fjallinu (in snow storm), Sturl. iii.

215, Orkn. 324, of one shipwrecked; b. úti, of cattle, to graze, N. G. L. T i. 25; b. sjalft, to gain one's bread, Grag. i. 294; b. a sinar hendr (spytur), to support oneself with one's own bands, Fms. ii. 159: of food or drink, cp. bergja; Snorri goði fann, at nafni hans bargst lítt við ostinn, that be got on slowly eating the cheese, Eb. 244; hann spurdi, hví hann byrgist svá lítt (v. l. matadist svá seint), ... wby be ate so slowly, id.; verði þér nú at bjargast við slíkt sem til er, you must put up with what you can get, Germ. für lieb nehmen, Eg. 204; hon had fyrir pær matar ok burgust þær við þat, Clem. 26; hon bjargaðist (= bargst) litt við þá fæðu er til var, she could hardly eat the food they bad (v. l. hjúkaðist), Fs. 174. Part. borginn, used as adj. and even in compar.; impers., erat héra (héri = hegri = duck) at borgnara bótt hæna beri skjöld, the drake is none the better off though a hen shield him, metaph. of a craven, Fs. 174, Fms. vii. 116: [Early Engl. to borrow = to save, 'who borrowed Susanna out of wo,' Sir Guy of Warwick.]

bjarg-aurar, m. pl. = bjargálnir, Mag. 160.

bjarg-álnir, f. pl. means enough for support. bjargálna-maor, m. a well-to-do man.

bjarg-festr, f. a rope or cord used to save men, Vm. 44.

bjarg-hagr, adj. a dexterous carpenter or smith for household work, Glum. 355; cp. Sturl. ii. 195.

bjarg-hogg, n. = berghogg, bewing rocks to make a road, Bárð. 166. bjarg-kvior, m. 2 law term, a verdict of acquittal given by five neighbours for the defendant, proving an alibi or the like, and produced during the trial; the b. seems to be, in its strict sense, synonymous with heimiliskviðr or heimiskviðr, q.v., cp. Grág. i. 60, 61, where it is defined; fimm búar skulu skilja um bjargkviðu alla, heimilis-búar þess manns er sottr er, nema ..., vide also 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, etc.

bjarg-leysi, n. starvation, destitution, Grag. i. 238, Gpl. 272, Band. 43. bjarg-ráo, n. pl. 2 law term, belp or shelter given to an outlaw, in the phrase, úalandi, úráðandi öllum bjargráðum, Grág. ii. 162, etc., Nj. 40.

bjarg-rifa, u, f. a rift in a rock, Eg. 390, Stj. 450.

bjarg-runar, f. pl. runes for belping women in labour, Sdm. 9. bjarg-rygr, jar, f. pl. ir, a Norse law term, a female witness in a case of paternity, defined, N. G. L. i. 358.

bjarg-ræði, n. and bjargræðisvegir, m. pl. means for support. bjarg-akora, u, f. a scaur or scar on a bill, Anal. 177, Ann. 1403, Hkr.

bjargs-maör, m. a bard-working man, Bs. i. 309.

bjarg-snös, f. = bergsnös, a crag, Fas. i. 324, Eg. 389, v. l.

bjarg-vel, adv. well enough, Fms. viii. 68, 126, v.l.

bjarg-vættr, f. (in mod. usage m.), [bjarg, mons, or bjarga, servare], a belping friendly sprite, a good genius, answering to the Christian good angel; according to the heathen belief, the country, esp. hills and mountains, were inhabited by such beings; in the northern creed the bjargvætter are generally a kind of giant of the gentler kind: in mod. usage, a supporter, belper in need; muntu verda mér hinn mesti (masc.) b., Fas. ii. 438, vellum MS. of 15th century; en mesta (fem.) b., Bárð. 168, new Ed. 12.

bjarg-prota, adj. destitute of means to live.

BJARKAN, n. the Runic letter B, Skalda, v. Introduction.

BJARKEY-, in the word bjarkeyjar-réttr, m. town-law, used as opposed to landslög or landsréttr, county-law, Sks. 22; sökin veit til landslaga en eigi til bjarkeyjarréttar, Fms. vii. 130; vide N. G. L. i. 303-336. It is an illustration of this curious word, that the Danes at present call a justice 'birkedommer,' and the district 'birk;' cp. local names, as in Sweden,-in Bircha civitate regia, Johann. Magnus 542 (Ed. 1554); civitas Birchensis, 556; in Bircha civitate tum maxima, 541; in Norway, Biarkey is one of the northern islands, whence the famous Norse family Biarkeyingar took their name; v. Munch, the pref. to Norge's Beskrivelse. Etym. uncertain; bedged in with birch (?).

BJARMI, a, m. the beaming or radiance of light, not the light itself; solar-bjarmi, dags-bjarmi; very freq. in mod. usage; no instances from old writers are on record; akin to brimi, bjartr, etc. Bjarmar (and Bjarmaland n., bjarmskr adj.), name of a people or tribe of the Russian empire, the Perms of the present day; vide K. Alfred's

Orosius i. 1, 14 sq., O. H. ch. 122, Fas. ii. 511 sqq.

bjarnar-, v. björn.

bjarn-bass, m. a pit for catching bears, Gpl. 457; used proverb., Hkr. i. 235.

bjarn-dýri, and mod. bjarndýr, n. a bear, Fms. vi. 298, Nj. 35, Fs. 27, 148, 182.

bjarn-eggjan, f. the egging a hear on to fight, a Norse law term, of a brutal provocation, N.G.L. i. 74.

bjarn-feldr, m. a bear's fell, bear-skin cloak, Vm. 91, Pm. 120, Jm. 28. bjarn-fell, n. id., Vm. 22, Am. 81.

bjarn-gjöld, n. pl. 'bear-gild,' reward for killing a bear, Fs. 150.

bjarn-húnn, m. a young bear, pórð. 17 (Ed. 1860).

bjarn-igull, m. echinus terrestris urseus, Rb. 348, Hb. 29 (Ed. 1865). bjarn-6lps, u, f. an outer jacket of bear-skin, Korm. 114. bjarn-akinn, n. a bear-skin, B. K. 83, Ld. 114, Korm. 112.

bjarn-staka, u, f. a bear-skin, Edda (pref.) 151.

bjarn-sviða, u, f. a large knife for killing bears, Eb. 208, Fas. iii, 546.

bjarn-veiðar, f. pl. bear-bunting, N. G. L. i. 46.

bjarn-ylr, s, m. bear's warmth, the vital warmth of an ice-bear; it was believed in Icel. (vide Isl. bjóðs. i. 610) that a child born on the hide of an ice-bear would be proof against frost and cold; people hardy against cold are therefore said 'to bave bear's warmth' (bjarnyl), vide Háv. 39.

bjart-eygr and -eygor, adj. bright-eyed, Fms. iv. 38, Bs. i. 66, Hkr. iii. 184, O. H. 245.

bjart-haddaör, adj. a fair-baired lady, Lex. Poet.

bjart-leikr, m. brightness, Hom. 60, Rb. 336, Fms. i. 228, Magn. 468. bjart-leitr, adj. of bright countenance, bright-looking, Fms. v. 319.

bjart-liga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), clearly, Stj. 26. bjart-litaor, adj. = bjartleitr, Hkv. Hjörv. 27.

BJARTR, adj. [Ulf. bairts = δηλοε; A. S. beorbt; Engl. bright; Hel. berbt; in Icel. per metath. bjartr; cp. birti, etc.], bright; Lat. clarus is rendered by bjartr, Clar. 128; bjart ljós, Fms. i. 96; bjart tunglskin, Nj. 118; sólskin, Fms. ii. 300; veðr, i. 128: of hue, complexion, b. líkami, Hkr. iii. 179, Nj. 208; hönd, Bb. 3. 20. 2. metaph. illustrious; med b. sigri, Fms. x. 253; in a moral sense, Stj. 141.

bjart-viori, n. bright weather, Bard. 175.

BJALFI, bjalbi, a, m. a fur, skin, Fms. v. 207, 236; esp. in the compds hrein-bjálfi, geit-bjálbi, flug-bjálbi, Haustl. 12. Etym. uncertain, perh. a Slav. word. 2. used as a pr. name, Landn.

BJALKI, a, m. [Hel. balco; Swed. and Dan. bjelke; Germ. balke;

prob. akin to bálkr], a balk, beam, Ghl. i. 346.

BJODA, baud, budu, bodit; pres. býð; pret. subj. byða; pret. sing. with the suffixed negative, baudat, Edda 90 (in a verse); the obsolete middle form budumk, mibi obtulit, nobis obtulerunt, occurs in Egil Höfuol. 2; [Ulf. biudan; A. S. biodan; Engl. bid; Germ. bieten; Swed. biuda; Dan. byde]: - Lat. offerre, proferre, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing: I. to bid, offer; beir höfdu bodit honum laun, they had offered him rewards, Fms. i. 12; porsteinn baud at gefa Gunnlaugi hestinn, Isl. ii. 213; b. grid, to offer pardon, Fms. i. 181; peir buðu at gefa upp borgina, ix. 41; bauð hann þeim, at göra alla bændr óðalborna, i. 20; býðr, at hann muni görast hans maðr, xi. 232; en ek býð þér þó, at synir mínir ríði með þér, Nj. 93; Írar buðu sik undir hans vald, Fms. x. 131. 2. reflex. to offer oneself, volunteer one's service; budusk honum þar menn til fylgðar, Fms. ix. 4; mun ek nú til þess bjóðask í sumar á þingi, Ld. 104, Sks. 510; þeim er þá býðsk, Grág. i. 284; þóroddr bauðsk til þeirrar farar, Hkr. ii. 247; ef þú búðsk í því, 8. metaph., b. ófrið, ójöfnuð, rangindi, liðsmun, of Fms. xi. 121. ill usage, Ld. 148, Rb. 418; b. e-m rangt, to treat one unjustly, Hom. 155: with an adverb, b. e-m sæmiliga, to treat one in seemly sort, Ld. 66; b. á bod e-s, to outbid one, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. invite, cp. boo, a banquet; prob. ellipt., hospitality or the like being understood; Özurr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka, Nj. 4; heim vil ek b. þér í sumar, 93; honum var boðit til boðs, 50; hann bauð þá þegar þar at vera Gizuri Hallssyni, Bs. i. 128; gékk Bárðr móti honum ok fagnaði honum, ok bauð honum þar at vera, Eg. 23; b. mönnum til boðs, to bid guests to a banquet, wedding, or the like, Ld. 104. to bid, order, Lat. imperare, cp. bod, bidding; sem lög budu, as the law prescribed, Fms. i. 81; svá bauð oss Guð, Post. 645. 88; b. af landi, to order one out of the land, make him an outlaw, Fms. vii. 20; b. af embætti, to depose, Sturl. ii. 119; b. út, a Norse milit. term, to call out, levy, cp. útboð, a levy; b. út leiðangri, b. út liði, skipum, to levy troops, sbips, Fms. i. 12, 61, vi. 219, 251, 400, x. 118, Eg. 31, cp. N. G. L. i. ii; b. e-m erendi, to commit a thing to one's charge, Fms. vii. 103; b. varnab & e-u. or b. til varnanar, to forbid, xi. 94, Edda 59: with prepp., b. e-m um (cp. umbod, charge), to delegate to one, commit to one's charge; beim manni er biskup hefir um boðit, at nefna vátta, K. p. K. 64; þess manns er biskup bauð um at taka við fé því, K. Á. 96, Sks. 460 B; hann keypti til handa porkatli på hluti er hann hafði um boðit, the things that he bad given charge about, Grett. 102 A; Hermundr baud nú um Vermundi, at vera fyrir sina hönd, Rd. 251. 2. eccl. to proclaim, announce, esp. as rendering of mid. Lat. praedicare; b. sio, trú, Kristni, to proclaim, preach a new religion, Nj. 156, 158, Fms. i. 32; b. messudag, sunnudag, to proclaim a boly day, N.G.L. i. 348.

IV. of a mental state, to bode, forebode; e-m byot hugt (cp. hugboo, foreboding), one's beart bodes, Fms. v. 38, 24, Eg. 21; mer bydr þat eitt í skap (my beart bodes). at þú verðir meira stýrandi en nú ertu, Bs. i. 468; mér býðr þat fyrir, which makes me forbode, Fms. ii. 193; e-m byor hugr vio (whence viobjóðr, dislike), to abbor, dislike; er honum hafði lengi hugr við boðit, Bs. i. 128. 2. impers., mér býðr ávallt hita (acc.) er ek kem í þeirra flokk, a boding comes over me, i.e. I feel uneasy, whenever ..., Fms. iii. 180; mér bauð útta (acc.), I felt a thrilling, Bs. i. 410; b. úpekt, to loathe, Grett. 111 A; b. bekt, to feel pleasure; baud beim mikla bekt er beir sá likit, Bs. i. 208: the phrase, e-m býor við at horfa, of a frame of mind, to be so and so minded; miklir eru ber frændr borði, ef yðr býðr svá við at horfa, Band. 7 (MS. 2845). β. the phrase, pat byor, it

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beseems, becomes; eptir hat fer veizla fram, eptir hví sem býðr, as is due, ? Fms. x. 15, Fb. l. c. has byrjadi; sem býðr um svá ágætan höfðingja, Fms. x. 149. V. with prepp.; b. fram, Lat. proferre, to produce; b. fram vitni, to produce a witness, Eg. 472; med fram bodnum fégjöfum, Sturl. iii. 232; b. upp, b. af hendi, to give up, leave off; bá býðr hann upp hornit, gives up the born, will not drink more, Edda 32; b. undan, a law term, to lay claim to; er þá kostr at b. undan þeim manni varðveizluna fjárins, Grág. i. 196; eigi skal undan manni b., áðr undir mann kemr feit, id.; cp. the following chapter, which treats 'um undan-boo fjár;' nú eru þeir menn svá þrír, at eigi býðr undan fjárvarðveizluna, viz, who are privileged guardians of the property of a minor, viz. father, brother, mother, and who cannot be outbidden, 192; b. viô, a trade term, to make a bid; b. við tvenn verð, to bid double, Ld. 146; ek býð bér jafnmörg stóðhross við, id.; at þú byðir Rúti bróður þínum sæmiliga, 66; kaupa svá jörð sem aðrir menn b. við, N.G.L. i. 95; b. fyrir is VI. part. pass. boðinn used as an adj., esp. in the alliterative phrase, vera bodinn ok buinn til e-s, to be ready and willing to do a thing, to be at one's service; skulu vér bræðr vera búnir ok bodnir til bess sem ber vilit okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; til bess skal ek bodinn ok búinn at ganga at þeim málum fyrir þina hönd, Ld. 202.

BJÓÐR, m.; as the word is used masc. in A.S. as well as in Úlf., we have in Haustl. 5 to alter breiðu bjóði into breiðum bjóði; [Ulf. biuds = τράπεξα; A.S. beód; Hel. biod; O.H.G. biud.] I. Lat. mensa, a table, Rm. 4, 28, 29, Haustl. l.c. II. soil, ground, cp. the Fr. plateau; á Engla bjóð, on Englisb ground, Höfuðl. 2; áðr Börs synir bjóðum um ypðu, Vsp. 4.

bjóðr, m. [bjóða], poët. one who invites, Lex. Poët; cp. also compds such as við-bjóðr, disgust, from bjóða við.

bjór-blandinn, part. mixed with beer, El. 21.

BJÓRR, m. [O. H. G. pior or bior; Low Germ. and mod. Germ, bier; Fris. biar; A. S. bior; Engl. beer], no doubt a word of German extraction, öl (öldr), ale, being the familiar word used in prose:—bjór hardly ever occurs, vide however Hkr. iii. 447, Bk. 48, 89, 96 (Norse); and is a foreign word, as is indicated even by the expression in the Alvismál—öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór, ale it is called by men, by gods beer: bjór however is very current in poetry, but the more popular poems, such as the Hávamál, only speak of öl or öldr, Hm. 11, 13, 65, 80, 132, 138.

BJÖRR, m. [Lat. fiber; A. S. beofar], a beaver, esp. the beaver's skin, Eg. 71, in the phrase, b. ok savali.

2. a triangular cut off piece of skin, [cp. provincial Swed. bjaur]; pat eru bjórar þeir er menn sníða ór skóm sínum fyrir tám eðr hæl, Edda 42; still used in Icel. in that sense.

35. metaph. a small piece of land (an ἄπ. λεγ. as it seems);

bjór lá ónuminn fyrir austan Fljót, Landn. 284.

BJÖRR, m., must be different from the preceding word, synonymous with brjóstþili, a wall in a bouse, a party wall, but also in the 13th and 14th centuries freq. a costly tapestry used in halls at festivals and in churches; hrindum hallar bjóri, let us break down the wall of the ball, Hálfs S. Fas. ii. (in a verse); eingi var bjórrinn milli húsanna, there was no partition between the bouses, Sturl. iii. 177; gengu þeir í stofuna, var hón vel tjölduð ok upp settir bjórar, 229; annarr hlutrinn stökk útar í bjórinn, svá at þar varð fastr, Háv. 40.

B. of a movable screen beimen eboir and nave, of cloth or costly stuff, different from tjöld (bangings) and reflar; hann lét Atla prest penta allt ræfr innan, ok svá allan bjórinn, Bs. i. 13a; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis sik með tvennum bjórum, Vm. 153; kirkja tjölduð sæmiligum tjöldum ok þrír bjórar, 171, D. I. i. 402; bjórr framan um kór, tjöld um alla kirkju, Pm. 103; b. slitinn blámerktr yfir altari, 108, Bs. ii. 476, 322; vide bjórþili.

bjór-sala, u, f. beer-keeping, N. G. L. iii. (Fr.)
bjór-salr, m. a beer-keeping, N. G. L. iii. (Fr.)
bjór-skinn, n. a beaver-skin, Eg. 55, 57, Fms. x. 379.
bjór-tappr, m. a tapster, beer-bouse keeper, N. G. L. iii. 13.
bjór-tjöld, n. tapestry, = bjórr, Vm. 135: b. um sönghús, id.
bjór-tunna, u, f. a beer-tun, barrel of beer, Bs. i. 389.

bjór-verpill, m. a beer-cask, Jb. 378.

bjór-þili, n. a party wall, = bjórr; b. var í milli ok vóru gluggar á, Vápn. Ný Fél. xxi. 124, Bs. ii. 322, v.l.

bjúga, n. (pl. bjúgu), a sausage, v. mörbjúga, Bs. i. 357, 810.

bjug-leikr, m. crookedness, MS. 1812. 18.

bjug-leitr, adj. of crooked countenance (nose), Rb. 344.

bjug-nefjaor, adj. with a booked nose, Fms. i. 155.

BJÜGR, adj. bowed, booked, crooked, bent; fætr lágu bjúgir við lendar, Hom. 114; með bjúgum þornum, Sks. 419; hann var b. á baki, be sat bent or bowed (from age) on borseback, Fs. 183; b. í vexti, Eg. 710; með bjúgum hring, Sks. 198, Rb. 344, Band. 9: metaph., hvárt er yðr þykir bjúgt eðr beint (MS. brátt), wbetber it seems to you crooked or straight, i.e. wbetber you like it or not, Fms. viii, 436; cp. boginn, baugr, etc.

bjúgr, s, m., medic., Lat. tumor; in many compds: skyr-bjúgr, scorbuticus, Engl. scorbutic; vind-bjúgr, tumor aereus; vatns-bjúgr, tumor oedematosus, Fél. ix. 197.

BJÖRG, f., gen. bjargar [v. bjarga], belp, deliverance, out of need or danger, e. g. feeding the hungry, saving one's life; unlawful 'björg' is that of giving help to an outlaw, who is ' úráðandi öllum bjargráðum," one on whom no help must be bestowed, neither food, shelter, nor ferry; Grag. in several passages, and there commonly used in plur. (bjargir) when in this particular sense; it was liable to a heavy punishment, and the case was to be summoned before the Fifth Court, Grag. þ. þ. ch. 25, Ld. 42. β. lögmæt björg, a lawful point of defence in pleading in the Court (v. bjarga sök), Grág. i. 73. 2. means of subsistence, stores, provisions, food; fjögurra (átta) missera b., Grág. i. 197, 8. a freq. pr. name of a woman, Ingibjörg, porbjörg, Gudbjörg, etc.; in Swed.-Dan. '-borg,' as in Ingeborg, etc. COMPOS: bjargarbjargar-leysi, n. = bjarg-leysi, Band. 15. lauss, adj. starving. bjargar-vist, f. serving for food and clothing, Hrafn. 6; cp. bjargræði (above).

BJÖRK, f., gen. bjarkar, [A. S. beore; Swed. björk; Dan. and Scot. birk; Engl. bircb; Germ. birke; Lat. betula; v. birki], a bircb, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 5, Jb. 236. In compds bjarkar.

BJÖRN, m., gen. bjarnar; dat. birni, pl. n. birnir; acc. björnu, mod. birni, [an enlarged form, cp. Goth. biari, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. θηρίον, Titus i. 12; A.S. bera; Engl. bear; Germ. bar; but Swed. and Dan. bjorn :- a bear; hvita-bjorn, the white bear or ice-bear; and skóg-björn, híð-björn, við-björn, the black bear or wood-bear, Germ, waldbar; the ice-bear was unknown in Europe till the discovery of Iceland at the end of the 9th, and Greenland at the end of the 10th century. The very first ice-bear was brought to Europe by Ingimund the Old as a gift to the king of Norway about A.D. 900, Landn., Fs. (Vd.) 27; Isleif, the first bishop of Iceland, also brought one as a present to the German emperor about A.D. 1050, Bs. i. 61, Hv. ch. 2; cp. the little story of Audun in Fms. vi. 297-307, Sks. 186, Sturl. iii. 82, Grág. ii. 181, Am. 17, where a hvítabjörn is mentioned, Fs. (Flóam. S.) 148; as to the black bear, vide esp. Grett. ch. 23, Finnb. ch. 11, Glum. ch. 3, Fas. i. 50; cp. an interesting paper, 'Waldbar und Wasserbar,' by Konrad Maurer, upon this subject. Björn and Bjarni are freq. pr. Bjarngrimr, Bjarnhéðinn, etc.; vide Landn. (Gl.) compos: bjarnar-broddr, m., botan. nartbeticum, Hjalt. 166. bjarnar-hamr, m. tbe tr, Fas. i. 53. bjarnar-híð, n. a black bear's lair, bjarnar-hold, n. the flesh of a bear, Fas. i. 54. bide, shape of a bear, Fas. i. 53. N. G. L. i. 35. bjarnar-hrammr, m. a bear's paw, Rb. 382, Ver. 26. biarnarslatr, n. meat of a slaughtered bear, Fas. i. 54: botan., Ivar Aasen records bjonnabær, rubus caesius; bjonnakamb, osmunda spicans; bjonnmosa, polytrichum commune. For popular tales of the bear vide Isl. pioos. i. 608-611.

BLAD, n. [A. S. bläd; Germ. blatt; Hel. blad. Ulf. renders the Gr. φύλλον by laufs, Engl. leaf, Icel. lauf. The Engl. say a blade of grass or corn, a leaf of a tree; and so, in Icel., herbs or plants have blad, trees lauf]:-a leaf; blöd bess grass er . . . heitir, Pr. 472; blöd á lauk, Hervar. S. (in a verse): metaph. a veil, svá er mér sem hangi b. fyrir auga, Fms. iii. 126. 2. of leaf-like objects, a leaf in a book, Germ. blatt, (never lauf, cp. bladsida, u, f. a page), Rb. 210, Isl. ii. 460: of a painted diptych or the like, par eru bloo tvau pentuo, Pm. 103. skirt of a kirtle (skaut), Stj. 481, Eb. 226, Orkn. 474: Icel. now say kjól-laf, the skirt of a coat. Y. a blade, in various connections: the flat part of a thing, the blade of an oar, arar-blad, N. G. L. i. 59: of a rudder, Fms. ix. 503; knifs-blad, the blade of a knife, Bs. i. 385: a sword's blade is in mod. usage called 'blað,' but in old writers brandr; spón-blað, the mouth-piece of a spoon; herbar-blad, the shoulder-blade, etc. Botan., blačka, u, f., e.g. horblačka, menyanthes: hófblačka, caltha palustris; but rjúpnalauf, dryas, Hjalt.: blaokr, m. in eyrna-blaokr, ear-lap.

blaðra, að, prob. an onomatopoëtic word, like Lat. blaterare, Scot. bletber, Germ. plaudern, in the phrase, b. tungunni, to talk tbick, Hom. 115; tungan var úti ok blaðraði, Fbr. 77 new Ed.; hann blaðraði tungunni ok vildi við leita at mæla, Fms. v. 152: metaph. to utter inarticulate sounds, bleat, as a sheep. blaðr, n. nonsense.

blaöra, u, f. a bladder, Pr. 472: a blain, watery swelling, Stj. 273, Bs. i. 182. bloöru-sótt, f. a stone in the bladder, Pr. 475.

BLAK, n. a slap; fyrir pústr (a buffet) fjórar merkr, fyrir blak (a slap) tvær merkr (as a fine), Gpl. 177, 187.

blaka, að, to slap, Ann. 1394.

2. neut. to wave, flutter, of the wings of birds, b. vængjum, to flutter with the wings, Stj. 74: of the leaves on a tree moved by a soft breeze, lauf viðarins blakaðu hægliga, Barl. 161; austan blakar laufið á þann linda, Fornkv. 129; blakir me þari um hnakka, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). In mod. usage, blakta, að or t, is freq. used of leaves, of the flaring of a light, ljós blaktir á skari, the flame flutters on the wick; hence metaph., öndin blaktir á skari, Snót 128; blaktir önd á brjósti, 121: the phrase, blaktir ekki hár á höfði, not a bair moves on one's bead.

blaka, u, f. a veil of silk, Fas. iii. 337; a pan, Mar. 153: now also = blabka, v. above s. v. blab.

blakk-fjallr, adj. black-skinned, epithet of a wood-bear, Akv. 11.

blakkr, m. (for, word), a sort of measure, N. G. L. i. 324.

blakkr, m., poët. a borse, cp. Blanka, the mythical horse of Thideric

(Dietrich) of Bern, Lex. Poet.

BLAKKR, adj. [A.S. blac; Engl. black; O. H. G. plak; in Icel. swartr. as in A.S. and other kindred tongues swart, etc., represents the Lat niger; while blakkr corresponds to the Lat. ater, dead or dusky black], in poetry used as an epithet of wolves, etc., Lex. Poet., in prose it is very rare, Fas. iii. 592; hence blekkja, to defraud: the mod. Icel. blek, n. inh, Swed. blak, Dan. blak, come from blakkr, corresponding to Lat. atramentum, Str. 63 (blez), Pr. 474. II. = bleikr, pale; blakkr hestr, Ghv. 18 (perh, corrupt for bleikr, pale, cp. folvan jo, Hkv. 2. 47), the colour of death: to dream of riding on a pale horse forebodes death, Bjarni 136; on a red horse a bloody death, Fs. (Vd.) 67.

blakra, ab, [blakra, Ivar Aasen, to shake, of leaves], to blink; b. augum, Hom. 89; now blakta, að, e.g. b. augum, to move the eyes, and also used of the beating of the heart; hon fann að hjartað blaktaði, in the story of the Beauty and the Beast (Skrymslið Góða), Kvöldy, ii. 176: blakra vængjum = blakta vængjum, to flutter with the wings,

Barl. 88; of sails, Ulf. 3. 14.

bland, n. in the adverbial phrase, i bland, among, Dan, i blandt, Bs. i.

802, Stj. 231, Matth. xiii. 25, (rare in mod. usage.)

BLANDA, in early Icel. poetry and prose a strong verb; pres. 1st pers. blend, Ls. 3; 3rd pers. blendr, Grág. ii. 389; reflex. blendsk, Symb. 30; pret. Ist pers. blétt, Am. 79, Greg. 50; reflex. blézk, Orkn. 104 (in a verse from about A.D. 1046); pl. bléndu, bléndum, Ls. 9, Greg. 60, Edda 47; reflex. bléndusk, Hkm. 8; subj. reflex. bléndisk, Mart. 129; blandinn (freq.), Sdm., Yt., etc., vide Lex. Poët., Skálda 164; but in the 13th century and later the weak form (blanda, ab) prevailed in all tenses except the part. pass., where the old blandinn = blandaor may still be used, though the weak is more common; imperat. blanda, Pr. 471, 472, N. G. L. i. 12; pres. blandar, 13; part. blandaðr, Sks. 349, Pr. 470, 472 (MS. about A.D. 1250), [Ulf. blandan, a redupl. verb; A.S. bland; Engl. blend; O. H. G. blantan; lost in N.H.G.; Swed. blanda]:—to blend, mix, the beverage in acc., the mixed ingredient in dat.; b. mjöð (drykk), eitri, meini, Greg. l.c.; drottning ok Bárðr blönduðu þá drykkinn ólyfjani, Eg. 210: adding 'við,' lítið (acc. instead of dat.) verðr ok við blandit, Skálda 164; maturt blandin við upsa-gall, Pr. l.c.; þar fellr Jórdan í gegnum, ok blendsk eigi (does not blend) við vötnin, Symb, l. c.; tak skógar súru ok blanda (imperat.) við fornt vín, Pr. l. c.; b. með, id., Rb. 164; b. saman, to mix together, Pr. l. c. II. metaph. to mix together, of fellowship or association, but partic used of carnal intercourse, cp. the Gr. profiper, Lat. misceri; b. mötuneyti (dat.) vid e-n, to eat together with one, N.G. L. l. c.; blandask i samfélagi, to associate with, Mart. l. c.; vér megum eigi hjálp né heilsu af Guði fá, nema vér blandimk við hans orð, 625. 181; þeir blönduðusk þá meir við mannfólk enn nú, they had more intercourse with, Fas. i. 301: to bave carnal intercourse, var skal eingi blandask við bufé, N. G. L. i. 18; þat féll í hórdómum, ok blönduðusk við þær konur er af heiðnum þjóðum vóru, Sks. 588. III. part. blandinn is used as an adj. with the notion mixed, mingled, bad, of temper, character, manner; Helgi var blandinn mjök (bad a mixed, mingled ereed), hann truði á Krist, en hét á þór til harðræða ok sjófara, Landn. 206; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (thou art bold and brave), en hon er blandin mjök, but she is a woman of mixed report,

blands, u, f. any minture of two fluids, Fs. 145 (of watery blood); but esp. a beverage of bot whey mixed up with water, Vm. 60, Fms. ix. 360. Blanda also is the local name of a stream of glacier water in the north of Icel., v. Landn.

β. metaph. the name of a book, miscellanea; skal sjá skrá... heita B., því at saman er blandað skyldu tali ok tkyldu, Rb. 4, v. l., in MS. Am. 625, 4to. blöndu-horn, n. a cup of blanda, a cognom., Landn. 278.

blandan, f. mixing, N.G. L. i. 153.

blasa, t; sup. blasað, [Engl. blaze], of places, in the phrase, b. við, to lie full and open before the eye (mod.)

blaud-hugadr, adj. soft of beart, cowardly, Fbr. 108.

bland-kladdr, part. soft-clad, b. mann, a rendering of Matth. xi. 8, a man clothed in soft raiment, 625. 95.

blaub-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. cowardly, Hkr. iii. 162.

BLAUDR, adj. [A. S. bleáde; Scot. blate = basbful, sby; Hel. blotbi; Germ. blode; cp. Goth. blaubjan = deupouv, and Hel. blodan = infirmare], it properly means soft, weak, Lat. mollis, Gr. μάλακος, and is opposed to hvatt, brisk, vigorous; hence the proverb, får er hvatr er hrörask tekr, ef i barnæsku er blauðr, Fm. 6, cp. Fms. viii. 49. B. metaph, blaudr means feminine, hvatr masculine, but only used of animals, dogs, cats, fishes; hvatr-lax = hæingr = salmo mas; bleyða, u, f., is a dam, and metaph. a coward; blaudr is a term of abuse, a bitch, coward; hafi hendr á (hundinum, add. p. 149) ok drepi þótt b. sé, take the dog and kill it, though it be a biteb, Gisl. 63; blaudir hundar, Fms. ii. 163, xi. 10. metaph., Hallgerör mælti við Gunnar, jafnkomit er á með ykkr, er hvárttveggi er blauðr (a taunt addressed to the beardless Njal), Nj. 59; blaamyra; vide Ivar Aasen s. v. blaamyr, the sea.

bíð nú ef bú ert eigi b., Nj. 205, cp. Skr. 114, 406, in the last passage used = blautr : blaudir eru vér nú ordnir. Niðrst. 6.

blaut-barn, n. a baby, in the phrase, frá blautbarns beini = blautu barns beini, Barl. 41.

blaut-flakr, m. a fresh fish, cod, Bs. i. 853.

blaut-holdr, adj. baving soft, smooth flesh; mær b., Karl. 470.

blaut-hugaor, adj. faint, soft-minded, Glum, 300.

blaut-leikr, m. effeminacy, Stj. 345

blaut-lendr, adj. soft, moist-soiled, Fms. v. 230.

blaut-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. faintly, effeminate, Stj. 362; b. kossar,

417; b. kvæði, soft, amorous ditties, Bs. i. 237.

BLAUTR, adi. [A. S. bleat = miser; Germ. blozs = nudus; Scot. blait = nudus (Jamieson): Dan. blod: Swed. blodig = soft: the Dan. and Swed. blott, blotted, = stripped, are borrowed from Germ.; Ivar Aasen distinguishes between blau = sby, and blaut = wet, damp; blaudr and blautr are no doubt only variations of the same word]. I. soft, Lat, mollis, in a good sense; this sense of the word remains only in a few compds, v. above, and in a few phrases, e.g. frá blautu barns beini, from babybood, Fms. iii. 155, Magn. 522, Al. 71; b. fiskr, fresb (soft) fisb, Bs. i. 853, opp. to haror (dried) fiskr; in Swed., however, it means soaked fish: in poetry, b. sæing, a soft bed, Gisl. (in a verse): of stuffs, but only in less classical writers or translated romances; b. purpuri, Bret. 32: lerept. Sks. 400 A; dunn, Mart. 126; blautir vindar, soft breezes, Sks. 214 B: a single exception is, Edda 19, fjöturinn var sléttr ok b. sem silkiræma, soft and smooth as silk lace. 2. = blaudr, faint, imbecile; blautir menn, Al. 34, Fas. i. 161: a paraphrasis of blaudr in II. but commonly metaph, = soaked, wet, miry, [cp. Swed, blöt, and the phrase, lägga sit hufuud i blöt, to beat one's brains: cp. also bleyta, mud; bloti, thaw; blotna, to melt]; par voru vellir blautir, því at regn höfðu verit, Eg. 528; keldur blautar, 266; beir fengu ekki blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Bs. i. 500, etc.; cp. Scot. and

blá, f., pl. blár, an ἄπ. λεγ. in a verse Isl. ii. 233, where it seems to mean the billows, blue waves. Ivar Aasen records 'blaa' a Norse term for the blue borizon; cp. the Icel. phrase, út í bláinn (as from blár, m.), into the blue, of what is thrown away, words spoken without need or end. In the east of Icel. blá means a meadow covered with snow half melted away, Erik Jonsson, Dict. s. v.

North. E. soft road, soft weather, = wet, Scott's Black Dwarf. ch.

blá-ber, n. pl., botan., Lat. vaccinium, as a cognom., Ann. 1393: adal-

blaber, vaccinium myrtillus, the bleaberry, Hjalt. blá-brúnaðr, adj. dark blue coloured, of stuff, Bs. i. 506.

blá-djúp, n. the blue sea, i. e. deep, open sea, Bs. ii. 179, 181.

blá-eygr and -eygor, adj. blue-eyed, Nj. 29, Fms. vii. 101, Hkr. iii.

blá-fastr, adj. very strong, Karl. 551.

blá-fáinn, adj. with a blue polish [fá, to paint], Sks., Rm. 26.

blá-feldr, m. a cloak of blue fur, N.G. L. i. 75.

blá-fjallaör, adj. blue-black, epithet of the raven, Landn. (in a verse).

blá-góma, u, f. labrus luscus.

blá-gras, n. a sort of geranium, the g. pratense.

bla-gryti, n. blue bard stones rolled in the surf, Eggert Itin. § 477.

blá-hattr, m. scabiosa, Ivar Aasen; a cognom., Sturl. ii. 207.

blá-hvítr, adj. wbite-blue, Gh. 4.

bla-kaldr, adj. blue-cold, of purling water or iron, cp. the phrase, berja fram blakalt, bammering the iron cold, of obstinate, dogged reasoning.

blá-kápa, u, f. a blue cape or cloak. blákápu-maor, m. a blue cloaked man, Gísl. 37.

blá-kinn, f. with a blue (black) chin, Landn. 201.

bla-klukka, u, f., botan. campanula rotundi-folia, Hjalt.

blá-klæddr, part. blue-clad, Fms. iii. 116.

blá-leitr, adj. blue-faced, Karl. 5.

blá-lenzkr, adj. Ethiopian, from Bláland, n. Ethiopia, Nigritia, and North-west Africa in general; Blalendingar, m. pl. Etbiopians; cp. 625. 625, Al. 51, Rb. 568, Stj. 253, 254.

blá-maor, m. a black man, negro, i. e. an Ethiopian, Al. 51, Orku. 364 (referring to A.D. 1152), distinguished from the Saracens and Arabians; three 'blamenn' were sent as a present to the German emperor Frederic the Second, Fms. x. 3: in romances blamenn are mentioned as a kind of 'berserkers,' q. v., Finnb. ch. 16, Kjalnes. S. ch. 15; cp. Scott's Ivanhoe, note B.

blaman, f. the livid colour of a bruise, Stj. 46. Gen. iv. 23.

bla-mengdr and -mengjaor, part. blue-mingled, Dipl. i. 168.

blé-merktr, part. marked, variegated with blue, Vm. 149, 153. blé-mær, f. [mærr = moor, cp. landamæri, borders, Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. ch. 23], the blue moor, an aπ. λεγ. in the Norse poet Eyvind Skáldaspillir as an epithet of the sea about A. D. 960, Hkr. i. 154; cp. Landn. 54, which reads boromærar, and attributes the verse to another poet. The word is still in use in Norway in the popular phrase, ut aa

blans, 20, to become black, livid, Nj. 203 (iron in fire); Hkr. i. 103 (of a plague-stricken corpse), Fms. ii. 42.

BIÁR, adj., fem. blá, neut. blátt, [Scot. bla, which has the Icel. sense of dark blue, livid: cp. A. S. bleov; Engl. blue; Germ. blau; Swed.-Dan. blå: cp. also A. S. bleo = colour], prop. Lat. lividus; of the colour of lead, Snót 231; blár sem Hel, cp. Engl. black as death, Eb. 314, cp. Edda 13; of the livid colour caused by a blow, in the alliterative phrase, blár ok blóðugr, Korm. 108; sárir eða lostnir svá blátt eðr rautt sá eptir, Grág. ii. 13: blár is the colour of mourning, tjalda blám reflum, Fms. xi. 17; falda blá, to wrap the bead in black, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); cp. kolblár, Blámaðr, etc.; blár logi, a pale lowe, of a witch's flame, Guilþ. 5: of cloths; möttull, Nj. 24; kápa, 255; kyrtill, 184; mörk, stripes, Ld. 244.

β. metaph. foolish insipid; cp. bláheimskr; hann er ekki blár innan, a popular phrase, he is no goose.

blá-rendr, adj. [rönd], blue-striped; brækr, Nj. 184.

BLASA, blés, blésu, blásit; pres. blæss, [Ulf. blêsan, a redupl. verb; Germ. blasen; Swed. blasa; cp. Engl. blow (blast); A.S. blavan; Lat. I. to blow, Lat. flare, of the wind; the naut. alliterative flare.] phrase, blasandi byrr, a fresh breeze, Fms. vii. 287; vindrinn blæs og þú heyrir hans þyt, John iii. 8. 2. act, to blow a trumpet, sound an alarm, with dat. of the people and the instrument, the act of blowing in acc.; b. lúðri, Fms. vii. 287; var blásinn herblástr, sounded an alarm, ix. 358; b. liði (troops) til ofangaungu, Orkn. 350, Bret. 46; b. til stefnu, to a meeting, Fms. vii. 286; konungr let b. öllum mönnum ór bænum, ix. 304; b. til þings, viii. 210; til héraðstefnu, ix. 255, v.l.: absol., pá bað hann b., sound the attack, viii. 403. B. to blow the bellows; blastu (imperat.) meir, Landn. 270 (in a verse), Edda Y. to melt, cast, the metal in acc.; hann bles fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hann af því kallaðr Rauðabjörn, Landn. 71, cp. Sks. 163; b. gullmálm, Bret. 4; sumir blésu ok steyptu af málmi Guðs líkneski, Barl. 139; sem af glóanda járni því er ákafliga er blásit í eldi, Fms. viii. 8; yxn tveir or eiri blasnir (cast), Bret. 22. δ. to swell. II. to breathe, blow up; létt sem belgr blásinn, Fms. x. 308. Lat. spirare; svá sem andi blæsk af munni, Eluc. 4: to blow with the mouth, hann blés í kross yfir drykk sínum, Fs. 103; bléss hann á þá og sagði, með-takið þeir Heilagan Anda, John xx. 22; b. við, to draw a deep breath; hon bles við ok svarar, Clem. 50; jarl bles þá við mæðiliga, Fs. 10, Magn. 444: to sigh, of a sick man, Gisl. 47; b. hatt við, Bjarn. 24: without 'viò,' Sturl. i. 20; b. eitri, eldi (of serpents or dragons), to 2. theol. to inspire; Gud snort, Edda 42; of a horse, Greg. 49. 2. theol. to inspire; Guð blés sínum anda (dat.) í brjóst honum, Fms. i. 142, 199; Guð blés henni því í brjóst, Stj. 160 (cp. innblástr). 3. b. móti e-m, to conspire against one, Fms. vii. 164: in the phrase, 'to blow not a hair off one's head,' Jarl mælti, at eingi skyldi b. hár af höfði Sveini, no one sbould dare to make a bair move on bis bead, Orkn. 252. III. impers.: medic. to 'boulne,' swell, from sickness, wounds..., the wound or swollen limb in acc.; hann svall svá ákafliga, at allan blés kviðinn, Bs. i. 319; sár Grims varð illa, ok blés upp fótinn, Dropl. 36, Grett. 153; hann blés allan, Bs. i. 116. 2. of land, to be laid bare, stripped of the turf by wind; hafði blásit hauginn ok lá silfrið bert, Fms. iv. 57. supine, and partic, the personal construction reappears; á Ormarsstöðum par sem er blasio allt, where all is stripped, harren, Landn. 280; meltorfa blasin mjök, stripped, barren, Hrafn. 27: medic., hin hægri geirvartan var blasin upp, 655 xxxii. 10; hans hörund var allt blasit, Fas. i. 286, Rb. 374; syndist fótrinn blásinn ok kolblár, Grett. 152.

blá-saumaor, part. blue-embroidered, Pm. 12.

blá-silft, n. bad silver, opp. to skirt silft; þrim tigum sinna skal b. vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skirt silft móti gulli, 732. 16: the proportion of bad to pure silver is thus as three to one.

blá-síða, u, f., cp. grásíða, a cognom., Isl. ii. 52. blá-stafaðr, adj. blue-striped; segl. b., Fms. x. 345. blá-stjarna, u, f. the blue star, i. e. Hesperus, Snót 131.

blástr, rs, m., dat. blæstri, blæsti, Hom. 47; pl. blástrar: 2. breath; b. af lopti, Eluc. 19; málit görisk af blast, Sks. 213. blæstrinum, Skálda 170: the blast of a trumpet, Fms. ix. 30: bissing of serpents, breathing of whales (hvala blastr), Gullh. 8: blowing a bellows, Edda 70. 3. medic. swelling, mortification, Nj. 209, Dropl. 36, Bs. i. 182. COMPDS: blastr-belgr, m. a bellows, Karl. 18. hol, n. the blow-bole of a whale. blástr-horn (blástrarhorn), n. a trumpet, born, 655. 8, Rb. 372. blastr-jarn, n. blast iron, cast, not wrought, Grag. i. 501, Jb. 345. blástr-samr, adj. windy, Sks. 41. blastr-svalr, adj. cold blowing, Sks. 41, v. l.

blá-tonn, f. a cognom. baving a blue, black tusk, Fas. ii. 390.

bledja, 20, [blad], prop. to prune, lop trees and plants, Bs. ii. 165, N.G.L. i. 241: esp. in the metaph. phrase, b. 21, to destroy, kill off one by one; mun hann svá zetla at b. hirdina, Fms. ii. 55, vii. 36, Fs. 96. blegd, m. [bleyg and blöyg, Ivar Aasen; Germ. pflock; Engl. plug], a plug, Krók. 56, where in pl.

bleik-alottr, adj., bleikalingr, m., and bleikala, f. a dun borse with a dark stripe down the back, Nj. 81, Sturl. ii. 145, Grett. 91.

bleik-harr, adj. auburn, Hkr. iii. 174, Fms. vii. 101.

bleik-hvítr, adj. of yellowish white colour, Hkr. iii. 250. bleikja and bleika, u, f. chalk paint; draga með bleiku, Hkr. ii. 341,

Fms. iv. 96. 2. salmo levis, Fél. i. 11.

bleikja, t, ð, [Swed. bleka; Germ. bleichen], to bleach; b. lérept, to bleach linen, Fas. ii. 71: in the phrase, b. hadda (cp. haddblik), of ladies, to wash and comb the bair, Edda 75.

BLEIKR, adj. [A.S. blåc or blæc; Engl. bleached and bleak; Swed. blek; Germ. bleich and blass]:—pale, wan, of the colour of gold, Fms. v. 345; of bad silver, Grág. i. 500; of fruits, Stj. 161; of ripe barley fields, b. akrar, Nj. 112, and N. T. John iv. 35, a rendering of λευκόs in the Gr.; of animals, a faun-coloured horse is in Icel. called Bleikr, m., a mare Bleik, f., Flov. 33, Vígl.; an ox, Vápn. 21; of hair, auburn, Fær. 156; bleikt hár, the fair locks of a baby, Rm. 31, where 'bleak and bright' are alliterative; Homer's ξαυθόs is in Icel. rendered by bleikhárr.

2. = Lat. pallidus, the colour of ashes, pale from fright, loss of blood, or emotion, Fms. i. 216; fiskbleikr, pale as a fish, vii. 269; b. sem bast, pale as bast, etc.: of the moonshine, Sks. 627: the colour of death, því ligg ek b. í brúki, of a corpse mouldering at the bottom of the sea, Fms. vi. 376.

blek, n. ink, v. under 'blakkr.' blek-horn, n. an ink-born, Th. 76. blekkiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. [blakkr], delusively, Mar., Al. 36. blekking, f. delusion, fraud, H. E. i. 506, Fms. x. 207, Hkr. iii,

112.

blekkja, t, 28, [blakkr], to impose upon, Stj. 335, Fms. i. 215, Hkr. ii. 317, Magn. 466.

blendingr, m. a blending, mixture.

2. metaph. a being balf man and balf giant, not a downright giant (troll); b. en ekki full-komit troll, Fas. iii. 179; b. purs einn, Grett. 135.

BLESI, a, m. and blosofter, adj. the blaze or white star on a borse's forebead, and as a pr. name of the horse himself, Landn. 70, Fms. vi. 414.

BLESTR and blesmæltr, adj. lisping, Skálda 170, Sturl. i. 60, Barl. 15.

BLETTR, s, m., pl. ir, [Engl. blot; Dan. plet], loc. a spot, blot, Fms. iii. 123 in a paper MS., the vellum MS. Fb. i. 228 reads 'flekkr:' blot, mjök grandvarr af blettum, without stain, blotless, 655 xxxii. 19: now much used in a loc. sense, a spot.

bleyoa, u, f. [blaudr], a craven, Hkr. i. 338.

bleyoask, dep. to lose beart as a craven, Fms. vi. 312: impers. with dat., viii. 137.

bleyði, f. cowardice, Fms. ii. 306: softness, in a good sense (rare), Sks. 496 B. comps: bleyði-maðr, m. a coward, Nj. 54, Fms. vi. 260. bleyði-mannligr, adj. cowardly, Fms. ii. 69. bleyði-mark, n. a mark of cowardice, Tistr. bleyði-orð, n. a cbarge of cowardice, Fas. ii. 530; leggja b. á bak e-m, Grett. 102.

bleyta, u, f. [blautr], mud, Clem. 35: mire, Hrafn. 27 (freq.)

bleyta, tt, to soak, moisten; b. húð, a bide, Fas. i. 289; leir, clay, Bret. 106.

2. to soften, Greg. 38, 655 v. B (rare in that sense). bleyti. n. soaking.

BLEZA, bletza, mod. blessa, að, [A.S. bletzian; Engl. bless; akin to blot, blota, denoting worship]:-to bless; an English word, which came to Icel, and Norway along with the Gospel; in Norway it never took root, and soon died out, and is at present unknown in Scandinavia; whilst in Icel. it grew from a term of worship into a household word of endearment and affection; the guest or traveller is met with a 'Guo blessi pig,' God bless thee, in reply to his greeting, 'her se Guð,' when entering a house; it is also the reply to one returning thanks. The Norseman, Swede, and Dane say, 'Gud signe dig' (cp. Germ. segnen), whilst 'signa' (signare) in Icel. usage only means to make the sign of the cross. Bleza is used as a standing epithet of the sun, blessub solin, the blessed sun: so also the alliterative phrase, blessað barnið, the blessed bairn; blessaðr. blessuo, in addressing, cp. Engl. bless you! In old writers it answers to a. with acc., Stj. 28, 655 ix, 'benedictus' þýðir b., Lat. benedicere: xxi, Fms. i. 230, K. Å. 120.

B. with dat, rare and now unusual; Guö b. fiskum ok fuglum, Stj. 18, Eluc. 40, Blas. 40; blessuð ertú á meðal kvenna, N. T. Luke i. 28. 2. reflex. to give good luck, succeed.

blezan, f. a blessing, benediction, Bs. i. 562; bliss, Hom. 13, Greg. 79. COMPD: blezanar-andi, 2, m. spirit of b., Stj. 242.

blezing, f. id., 655 viii. 2. BLIAT, 2 kind of stuff, (for. word), El. 21, Str. 12, 79.

BLIK, n. [cp. Germ. blick and blitz; Engl. blink (in ice-blink, the gleam of distant ice-fields), and blaze], gleam, sbeen, Scot. glint, Lat. nitor; barach þýðir b. eðr brjánda, Stj. 389. The original notion of fulgor is alien to Icel.; even augnablik, q. v., is of Dan. and Germ. extraction; a dead-calm sea is in Danish bavblik and bliktsille, but in Icel. blæja-logn. The gleam of metal (shields) is called blik, Edda 86 (poët.): of the sky, Breiðablik is the heavenly abode of the god Baldr, Gm. 12.

2. bleaching, Dan. bleg; blæjur á bliki, Fas. ii. (in a verse); lérept á bliki, N. G. L. i. 381.

7. II. (for. word), the vizor on a belmet, in writers of the 14th and 15th centuries, Fas. iii. 229, Ann. 1393.

blika, u, f. light clouds foreboding storms, such as the Engl. call mare's tails,' (regn-blika, vind-blika), hence the saying, e-m lizt ekki a blikuna, when matters look threatening; freq. in mod. usage, though no instance is on record in old writers. 2. medic. pallor. Dan. blegesot.

blika, að, and blíkja, bleik, bliku, an old obsolete poët, form, of which only remain the forms, 3rd pers. pl. pret. bliku, fulgebant, Vkv. 6, Fas. i. 186 (in a verse): infin., blikia, Hkr. i. o6 (in a verse): 3rd pers. pl. pres. blikja, fulgent, Grag. ii. 170, in an old law form; part. blikjanda, Edda 231, [Lat. fulgere; Germ. blicken, cp. blitzen; Engl. to blink]:-to gleam, twinkle, Lat. micare; the stars 'blika,' the sun 'skin;' used of arms, skildir bliku beirra við hinn skarða mána, Vkv. l. c.; bliku reið er Regin átti, Fas. l.c.; á baki létu blíkja (of the shields), Hkr. l.c.; skildir blíka við 1 Rauðaskriðum, Nj. 143, cp. Grág. ii. 170; blikuðu þar skildir við, Eg. 724; blika við sólu, Fbr. 156; blíkjanda (part.) böl, gleaming bale, of the hall of Hela, Edda l. c.

blik-hvitr, adj. white-gleaming, of a shield, Lex. Poët.

bliki, a, m. a drake; andar-bliki, zbar-bliki, etc.

blikna, 20, [bleikr], to become pale, Fms. ii. 240, iv. 166, Flov. 41. blikra, að, [Ivar Aasen blikra, to flutter], to blink; impers. with dat., kvaðst hann eigi hirða þó bónda blikraði nokkut til hvat fyrir væri (= blöskraði, felt a sbudder), Grett. 100 A (rare).

blinds, 20, [Ulf. blindjan], to blind, deprive of sight, Fms. v. 268, vii. 207, Stj. 619: metaph. to deceive, Fms. ii. 46, v. 217, Gbl. 215.

blindi, f. indecl., mod. blindni, blindness, Stj. 620, Greg. 35: metaph., Blas. 47: snjó-blinda, u, f. snow-blindness; nátt-blinda, nyctalopia; dag-blinda, bemeralopia, Fél.

blindingr, m. a blind or bidden peg, of pegs used to pin planks together edgeways, serving the same purpose as tongue and groove. Edda 232.

blindleikr, m. blindness, Fms. ii. 241, Stj. 122: metaph., H. E. i. 462. BLINDR, adj. [Ulf. blinds; A.S. and Engl. blind; O.H.G. plint; Germ. blind; common to all Teut. idioms, whilst Gr. riplos and Lat. caecus are of different roots]:-blind; blindr borinn, born blind, Nj. 152, Fms. vi. 389: proverb, misjafnir eru blinds manns bitar: metaph., with gen., mjök er mannfólkit blint ens sanna um forlögin, blind as to ebe fate, Al. 23: neut. 25 adv., dark, ekki er þat blint hvers þú eggjar, Fms. iv. 133; Einarr lét ser þat blint vera, i. e. said that be knew nothing about it, viii. 10; Grettir segir at beim var blint til bess at ætla, a blind matter for them to guess at, Grett. 148 A: a thick storm is called 'blindbylr;' (but the Icel. call thick darkness 'nioa-myrkr,' Dan, bælgmörke); the Germans call blind what is bidden and cannot be seen; this is rare in Icel., yet blind-sker, a bidden skerry (rock) in the sea; cp. also blindingr.

blida, u, f. [Ulf. bleihei], literally blitheness, but in usage gentleness, grace, of a woman; alla blibu let hon uppi vio mik, Ni. 18; hofst ba enn at nýju b. (friendly intercourse) með þeim mágum, Fms. ix. 450: in mod. usage, balminess of the air: fair words, blandishment, Sks. 540. COMPD: bliou-brago, n. a token of grace, caressing, Stj. 90, Fms. vii. 108: in a less good sense, of outward shew, Fas. iii. 151, 209.

blíðask, að, dep. = blíðkask, Thom. 183.

blioka, 20, to render 'blitbe,' caress, coax, Ld. 286: reflex., Stj. 142. bliokan, f. caressing, Stj. 186.

blioleikr and -leiki, m. mildness, balminess, of the air, Fms. x. 336. Rb. 336: blandishment, Pass. 31. 10.

blibleitr, 2dj. of mild countenance, Fms. xi. 215, v.l.

blioliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. blitbely, graciously; taka, fagna e-m b., Nj. 4, Sks. 370, Fms. vii. 107, ix. 411. blid-lundadr and -lyndr, adj. of gentle disposition, Magn. 474.

blio-lyndi, n. gentle disposition.

blio-leti, n. caressing, Bs. i. 140, Greg. 51.

blio-mali, n. fair words, blandishments, Fms. x. 307, i. 109, Pass. 6.6. blíð-mæltr, adj. bland, Sturl. ii. 189, Fms. xi. 215, vii. 239.

BLIDR, adj. [Ulf. bleibs, olarippor, misericors; and bleibi, olarippos; gableibjan, olereipeir; A.S. blide; Engl. blitbe; Hel. blitbi = clarus, laetus]:—in usage, mild, gentle, soft; blior is a word of endearment, but as it denotes the outward expression of mildness in the eyes, look, voice, it also has a bad sense, bland, fawning, enticing: alliterative proverb, blið er bætandi hönd; b. ok þekkr, Bs. i. 131; b. orð, Fms. x. 292; b. ok kátr, Eg. 45; blíð ok eptirmál, mild and charming, of a wife, Nj. 13: of the air, blitt veor, mild, balmy, Fms. ii. 76, vi. 378: metaph., blitt ok stritt, whether it pleases or not, in fine weather or foul, Sturl. i. 193; fyrir blidu né strídu, neither by fair nor foul means, 625. 95: agreeable, eigi blid baksletta, Al. 90; e-m er blidara, 'tis more pleasant for one, one is better pleased, Fms. x. 353.

blið-skapr, ar, m. mildness, kindness, friendly terms, Fms. i. 102; með bliðskap, m. friendly terms, Eg. 740, Stj. 192.

blio-veor and blioviori, n. mild weather, 655 xii. 2, Thom. 167. bliö-yrði, n. blandishment, Sks. 530, Fms. x. 292.

BLIFA, [Germ. bleiben; akin to leisa, q.v.], to remain; this word was taken from Luther's Bible into Icel., and is used by theol. writers; pret. sing. is never used, but pret. pl. blifu, Pass. 50. 4.

BLIGJA, &, [Swed. bliga = to gaze, stare], to gaze; b. augum, Mirm. 70. &

bligr, m. staring, gazing, a cognom., Eb. blina, d, to stare, gaze, [cp. A. S. blin.]

blistra, u, f. the mouth-piece of bellows, Vm. 177.

BLISTRA, ad, to whistle, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337, Bret. 26: the phrase, b. i spor e-m, prob. a hunting term, to run whistling after one, Korm. 62. Fms. viii. 60. 2. of snakes, to biss, Fr.

blistran, f. (blistr, n.), whistling, Mar. 61, Konr. 58 (Fr.): the mod. phrase, standa & blistri, to be swoln like bellows, is curious, and indicates a relation between blasa and blistra.

bljúgr, adj. [Swed. blyg], bashful, shy, modest, Pass. 16. 14 (penitent). blossi, a, m. a flame, Dan. bluss, (mod.), Pass. 3. 2.

BLOTI, a, m. [blautr], a thaw, melting of snow (freq.)

blotna, ad, to become moist or soft: metaph, to lose courage; blotnar hann eigi við þat, Ísl. ii. 330, Fms. viii. 137.

BLOD, n. [Ulf. blob, common to all Teut. idioms]:-the blood, Lat. sanguis; 'dreyri' is cruor; 'hlaut,' q. v., is blood shed in sacrifice, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Nj. 107, Eb. 242, Fms. i. 46; nema, láta (mod. taka) b., to take, let blood (bloblat), vii. 269, Grag. ii. 133; ganga blobi, to bave a bemorrhage, Bs. i. 337: the phrase, blanda blodi saman, to mix blood together, Ls. q, refers to the old heathen rite of entering foster-brothership, defined in Gisl. 11, Fbr. 7, Fb. ii. 93, Fas. iii. 376: metaph. offspring, Stj. 47; hjart-bloo, beart's blood; dauda-bloo, life-blood, gore: metaph. compound words are rare. In poets 'blood of Quasir' means poetry; the blood of the giant Ymir, the sea, vide Edda 47, 5. Fél. ix. 198, 199, records many medic. compounds, blodfall and blodlat, menorrhagia; blódhella, congestio ad viscera; blódkýli, ulcus; blódmiga, baematuria; blóðnasir, f. pl. epistaxis; blóðrás, bemorrbagia; blóðsótt, dysenteria; blóðhrækjur, baemoptysis; blóðspýja, baematemesis, etc. Other compos: blóða-brúðgumi, a, m., Stj. 42. Exod. iv. 25, the 'bloody busband' bloos-akr, m. the field of blood, Matth. xxvii. 8. of the Engl. text. blóðs-peningar, m. blóðs-litr, m. blood-colour, 656. 6, Eb. 26. bloos-uthelling, f. a shedpl. the price of blood, Matth. xxvii. 6. ding of blood, Fas. i. 73.

bloo-band, n., mostly in pl. a bandage to stop bleeding, Bs. i. 625, 376. bloo-bogi, a, m. a gusb of blood, Ni. 210, Fms. vi. 419, Sd. 178.

bloo-drefjar, f. pl. spatterings of blood, Grett. 111 A.

bloo-drekkr, m. one who drinks blood, Fas. iii. 573: epithet of a fox.

bloo-dropi, a, m. a drop of blood, Bs. i. 45, Fms. i. 270.

bloo-drykkja, u, f. drink of blood, Thom. 150.

bloo-fall, n. and bloofalls-sott, f. bloody flux, dysentery, Bs. i. 317, ii. 108, 61**8**.

blóð-flekkr, m. a fleck or stain of blood, Eb. 242.

blóð-fors, m. a gusb of blood, Nj. 244. blóð-fullr, adj. full of blood, Fbr. 12.

blooga, ab, to make bleed, Nj. 82: reflex. to become bloody, Str. 78.

blooi, a, m., poet. a brother, consanguineus, Edda (Gl.), Haustl. 14. blooigr, adj., contr. bloogir, -gum, etc.; in mod. usage uncontracted through all cases, and so it is freq. in old writers, e. g. blooigan (acc.), Bjarn. 50 vellum MS.; blóðugri (dat. f.), Grág. ii. 192: bloody, Nj. 19, Ísl. ii. 271, etc.

bloo-kýll, m. a blood-bag; metaph. a blood-sucker, a leech, Fms. ii. 317.

blóð-lauss, adj. (blóðleysi, n.), bloodless, Str. 5.

bloo-lat, n. loss of blood, Hkr. ii. 24: medic. blood-letting, bleeding, Fms. vii. 269, Str. 28, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bloo-latinn, part. baving blood let, bled, Bs. i. 848, Str. 27.

blóð-lifr, ar, f. pl. clotted blood, Nj. 171.

blóð-ligr, adj. bloody, Stj. 161.

blóð-litr = blóðslitr, Landn. 335

blóð-lækr, jar, m. a river of blood, Fms. vi. 407.

bloo-maokr, m. a maggot bred in putrefying blood, Stj. 91.

blóð-mikill, adj. pletboric.

bloo-neetr, f. pl. bloody nights; it may originally have been a law term, the night next after a murder or homicide; in the proverb, blodnætr eru hverjum bráðastar, i. e. the thirst for revenge rises highest during the bloody nights, Glum. 344, Fs. 39, Bs. i. 142. bloo-rauor, 2dj. blood-red, Fms. i. 217, Art. 120.

blóð-rás, f. a 'blood-rusb,' bemorrbagia, Ld. 140, Fms. x. 395, Pr. 473: mod. also circulation of blood.

bloo-refill, m. the point of a sword, Nj. 246, Eg. 216, 306, Hkr. i. 70; a curious word; does refill here mean a snake? cp. refil-stigar, semita serpentis; cp. also Korm. ch. q.

bloo-reior, adj. very wrath, Fms. iv. 182.

bloo-risa, adj. ind. [Germ. blutrise = saucius, cruentus], bruised and bloody, Eb. 46; in the alliterative phrase, blar ok b., blue and bloody from blows, Grett. 147, Stj. 91: as to the root, cp. har-ramr, the outside, but hold-rosa, u, f. a tanner's term, the inside of a skin; yet bloorisa in the MSS, is not spelt with a y.

blóð-segi and blóðsigi, a, m. a clot of blood, Bs. i. 334, Fas. iii. 296.

blóð-skuld, f. blood-guilt, Pass. 2. 10, 25. 7.

bloo-Bott, f. monthly courses, Stj. 318, 256: dysenteria, Fol. ix. 199. bloo-spyja, u, f. a spitting of blood, Fs. 153, Ann. 1393.

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blóð-stjarna, u. f. the bloody star, prob. Mars, Rb. 110. blóð-stokkinn, part. (mod. blóð-storkinn, stark with blood), gory

all over, Bs. i, 626, Niorst. 3. bloo-straumr, m. a stream of blood, Fas. i. 400.

blóð-sveiti, a, m. a bloody sweat, Pass. 2. 12 (Luke xxii. 44).

blóð-tjörn, f. a pool of blood, Eb. 200.

blóð-vaka, u, f. | vekja blóð, cp. vökvi, m. fluid], a law term, the letting blood flow; svá hart at b. yrði, Bs. i. 871.

blóð-varmr, adi, blood-warm, warm as blood, Karl. 240.

bloo-son, f. a sheep (swe) fit for slaughter, Fms. xi. 36.

bloo-men, i. a speep (swe) ju jui sunguer, and bloometr, Bs. i. 142. bloo-orn, m. 'blood eagle,' in the phrase 'rista b.,' to cut a blood eagle, a cruel method of putting to death in the heathen times, practised, as it seems, only on the slayer of one's father if taken alive in a battle: the ribs were cut in the shape of an eagle and the lungs pulled through the opening, 2 sort of vivisection described in Orkn. ch. 8. Fas. i. 203, 354 (Ragn. S.): so king Ella was put to death by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Fms. iii. 225: it is called a sacrifice to Odin of the victim, cp. the phrase, ok gaf hann Odni til sigrs sér, Orkn, l. c.; the old rite 'marka geirsoddi,' q. v., is analogous, not identical; cp. also upon the subject Grimm D. R. A., and Hm. 139.

bloo-ox and -ex, f. bloody axe, a cognom. of king Eric, Fms.

BLOM, n. [Ulf. bloma, Matth. vi. 28; Engl. bloom; Germ. blume; A.S. blosma, Engl. blossom, answers to blómstr, qs. Lat. flos. The Icel. has not the primitive verb. Hel. bloan; Germ. bluben]:-a bloom, blossom, flower; hvít blóm á grasi, El. 24; lauf ok blóm ok aldin, 19; gras ok blóm, flowers, Edda 145 (pref.), Fms. v. 345; þótti honum á einum kvistinum fegrst b., Bárð. 164; ekki bótti henni blómit (the bloom or blossom on the tree) svá mikit á vera sem hón vildi, Isl. ii. 14; kóróna af dýrligum blómum, Bret. compus: blóma-mikill, adj. rich-blossoming, Bárð. l. c. blom-berandi, part. bloom-bearing, Stj. blom-beranligr, adj. id., Fms. iii, 174.

blomgan, f. blooming, flourishing, Stj. 29. blomganligr, adj. blooming, Bs. ii. 183.

blomgast, ad, dep. to flourish, Magn. 502, Sks. 610: part. blomgaor, adj. which has blossom upon it, Fms. xi. q.

blómi, a, m. [Ulf. bloma, m., Matth. vi. 28; v. blóm]. 1. pl. blooms, blossoms, flowers; þar hrörna aldri fagrir blómar, Clem. 40; hafa rauða blóma (acc. pl.), 655 xiv; allskonar fagra blóma, Fms. x. 241; heilir blómar, flores integri, Magn. 468; this use is now rare. 2. sing. blooming; pat tré stendr ávalt síðan með blóma, in full bloom, 656 3. esp. metaph. full bloom, prosperity; stod hagr hans med hinum mesta blóma, Ísl. ii. 14, Band. 2, Fms. v. 346; í blóma aldrs síns (zsku blómi), in the bloom of life, viii. 29, vii. 108 (with blooming face); à peirra veldi var b. mjök langa hríð, Ver. 45, Sks. 758.

4. the yolk 4. the yolk in an egg; the phrase 'lifa sem blomi i eggi,' to live like the yolk in an egg, i. e. to live in perfect comfort.

blomstr, rs, m. bloom, blossom; allan akrsins blomstr, Stj. 20; sætan b., Sks. 630 B, 499; 'flos' is rendered by b., Stj. (pref.): in writers since the Reformation always neut.; allt eins og blómstrið eina, and glóandi blómstrið fritt, Hallgrimr, Snót 45; blóm and blómstr are synonymous, but blómi in common usage is metaph. = prosperity.

BLORAR, a, m. [cp. Dan. blar, the refuse of flax, and the phrase, at kaste een blar i öjnene, to throw dust in one's eyes], in Icel. only used in the metaph, phrase, at göra e-t í blóra við e-n, to commit an offence behind another person so that suspicion falls upon him: and blora-maor. m., en ef svá verðr sem mér er grunr á at, dóttir bín sé með barni, þá eru þar fáir blóramenn, ok vil ek ganga við faðerni, Fas. iii. 344.

BLOT, n. [Ulf. renders λατρεία and σέβασμα by blutinassus, cp. also A.S. compd words such as blotmonad]:—gener. worship, and worship including sacrifice, spec. a sacrificial feast or banquet, used freq. in pl. when in general sense; the feasts were, esp. the three great annual feasts, when the winter set in (Oct.), at Yule time and mid-winter (Dec. or Jan.), and when the summer began (April), O. H. ch. 94-96, Hkr. i. 139 sqq., Hák. S. G. ch. xvi sqq., and the verse of Kormak, Hafit maðr ask né eski, id., Hkr. (O. T.) i. 272, Fms. x. (O. T.) ch. 50, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 531, 512. Hervar. S. the last chapter, Eb. ch. 10, Eg. 257, Fb. i. 22; at Uppsölum vóru blót svá mikil í þann tíma, at hvergi hafa verit meiri á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 255; þann vetr fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. 33, cp. Hým. 1, Vsp. 62; þar vóru áðr blót ok hörgar, Bs. i. 20 (Kr. S.), Fms. i. 131, Eb. 4; there are mentioned álfa-blót, dísa-blót, etc. 2. blót, or more correctly blæti, n. an idol, amulet, engi maðr skal hafa í húsum sínum, stalla, vit eðr blót (blæti) . . . nú ef blót (blæti) er funnit í húsi láslausu, mat-blót (dough idol) eðr leir-blót (clay idol) gört í mannslíki af leiri eðr deigi, þá . . ., N. G. L. i. 383, 389; cp. Fs. (Hallfr. S.) 97. II. metaph. in Christian times the name of the heathen worship became odious, and blot came to mean swearing, cursing, freq. in Sturl. and Bs., and in mod. usage, Sturl. ii. 106, 152, iii. 101, Fs. (Vd.) 36, Gisl. The terms for

swearing in the heathen times were 'troll, gramir,' etc., q. v. BLOTA, in old use a strong (and originally a redupl.) verb, blota-

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hlét—blétu—blótinn; pres. blœt, and with the suffixed negative blœtka (I worship not), Stor. 22 (the Ed. wrongly blotka, without change of wrongly bloct(a)r, but a few lines below blotar (weak), probably altered from blætr; pret. sing. blét, Hkr. (Yngl.) 56, 269; pl. blétu, 56; subj. blétim, 623.61; imperat. blótt, Am. 75; part. blótinn, and sup. blótið are freq., Hkr. i. 34, 35, 239, Landn. 47, Fas. i. 255: more freq. weak, blóta, að; pres. blótar, blótast, Fas. i. 87, Fbr. 78; pret. blótaði, Landn. 224, 291, 322, Bs. i. 6 (Kr. S.), Nj. 272, Gisi. 140, Fær. 272, Fas. i. 463, 531, Bret., Fms. ii. 263, Hkr. i. 34, 35, Isl. ii. 109, Fs. 50: only the weak sup, and part, are rare in old writers; blotub, Hom. 153 (Norse); blótað (sup.), Bs. i. 5 (paper transcript): [Ulf. blotan (redupl. verb) = λατρεύειν, σέβεσθαι, cp. gubbloteins = παράπλησιε, gubblostreis = θεοσεβήε; A.S. blôtan = immolare; O.H.G. blozan; the root is probably akin to bletsian, Engl. to bless]: - gener. to worship, to worship with sacrifice; with acc. of the being worshipped, but dat. of the object sacrificed; thus b. hof, lund, fors, god, alfa, vættir, to worship temple, grove, force, gods, elves, beings; but b. mönnum, þrælum, kvikendum, to sacrifice with men. thralls, beasts, i.e. to sacrifice, slay them: also used absol.: with acc. or absol. to worship; skal porolfr b. ok leita heilla beim bræðrum, Eg. 257, 623. 61, Landn. 40, Hkr. i. 34 sqq., Fs. 41; heionar vættir, Nj. 272, Fær. 139, cp. Bret. 84, 94, Landn. 36, Ib. ch. 7, Bs. i. 25; b. til friðar, sigrs, langlifis, ars, byrjar, to make a sacrifice for peace, victory, long life, good season, fair wind, Hkr. i. 239, 34, 56, ii. 97, Fs. 173: of the worship of natural objects, at Giljá stóð steinn (a stone), er (acc.) þeir frændr höfðu blótað, Bs. i. 5, Harð, S. Isl. ii. 109; hann blótaði lundinn, be worshipped the grove (cp. Tacitus, sacrum nemus), Landn. 224; hann blótaði forsinn, 201: worship of men (rare), Gruns sonar bess er blotinn var daubt fyrir bokkasæld ok kallaðr Kamban, 47, Fb. ii. 7; þau vóru bæði blótuð, Edda 83: b. hof, in the phrase, heidnir menn hof b., Grag., Isl. ii. 381; blot er oss ok kviðjat, at vér skulum eigi b. heiðit goð, né hauga né hörga, N. G. L. i. 18: worship of animals, Ögvaldr konungr blét kú eina, Hkr. i. 269, Fas. β. with dat. (extremely rare); blótar hann einum gölt (sic 1), prob. corrupt = einn (acc.) gölt, Fas, i. 187 a paper transcript. with dat. to sacrifice; sacrifices of men are recorded, Hkr. i. 34, 35, 56. 239, Gisl. 140, Eb. l. c., Fas. i. 452 (Hervar. S.): slaves and criminals were esp. sacrificed, thus representing the executions of modern times; heiðingjar blóta enum verstum mönnum, ok hrinda þeim fyrir björg ok hamra...; enir heiðnu menn höfðu þá stefnu, ok tóku þat ráð at b. tveim mönnum ór hverjum fjórðungi, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 23: captives, O. H. ch. 131; kom bat ásamt með beim at hafa Hallfreð til blóta, Fs. 102; b. þrælum, Fms. x. 323; b. mönnum ok fé, Fs. (Vd.) 50, Am. 75, Fms. i. 174: a sort of self-immolation is recorded Fb. ii. 72. III. to curse, swear, vide blót II; with dat. or absol., hann blótar hestunum, Fbr. 78; eigi kviði ek því þótt biskup blóti mér eðr banni, Bs. i. 708; blótuð verð þú, Hom. 153: reflex. blótask, to go about swearing, Fms. viii. 294: vide Maurer, Bekehr. ii. 195 sqq.

blotan, f. sacrificing, 623.57. II. cursing, swearing, Fms. viii, 203. blot-audigr, adj. rich in sacrifices; b. hof, Mart. 116.

blot-bao, n. a sacrificial bath, Post. 138.

blot-biskup, m. a beathen priest, Bret. 34 (Laocoon), Fms. x. 323.

blót-bolli, a, m. a sacrificial bowl, Fms. ii. 309.

blót-dómr, m. idolatry, Stj. 106.

blót-drykkja, u, f. a sacrificial feast, Fms. x. 393, cp. Eg. 257. blot-fé, n. a sacred or accursed thing, Stj. 363 (Josh. vii. 11), Edda 83.

blot-godi, a, m. a beathen priest, Post. 656 B. 10, Hkr. i. 8.

blot-grof, f. a sacrificial den in which to kill the victim, Fs. 49, 50.

blot-guo, m. a beathen god, Fms. ii. 76.

blot-gyoja, u, f. a beathen priestess, Hkr. i. 8.

blot-haugr, m. a sacrificial mound or cairn, cp. N.G. L. i. 18; defined Fms. v. 164; about cairns of that kind among the Perms (Bjarmar), vide Fms. iv. 299, cp. also Hkr. i. 16.

blot-hus, n. a beathen bouse of worship, sometimes less than the 'hof,' used like Christian chapels for private worship, Fms. ii. 263, Isl. ii. 109: a temple in general, Stj. 391.

blot-jarl, m. a surname of the heathen earl Hacon, Fms. ii. 122.

blot-kalfr, m. the golden calf, Stj. 312.

blot-kolda, u, f. a fen near the heathen temples, in which animals (or men) were killed by drowning, Isl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 404.

blot-klebi, n. garments used at sacrifices, Fs. 42.

blót-kona, u, f. = blótgyðja, Stj. 428.

blot-lundr, m. a sacred grove, Fms. xi. 382, Stj. 391, cp. Landn. 222. blot-maor, m. a beathen worshipper, Bret. 57, Eg. 179, Fms. i. 294, 263, Andr. 65. 44 i

blot-matr, m. the meat of the victims, Hkr. i. 139.

blot-naut, n. an ox worshipped and enchanted, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. iii. 132, Fas. i. 255; hence in mod. use a mad bull is called blotneyti. 2. a bull to be sacrificed, a heathen sacrifice connected with the old holmgang, q. v., Eg. 506, cp. Korm. 212, 214, Gisl. 80.

blot-neyti, id., Fas. i. 425. blot-prestr, m. a beathen priest, Sks, 575.

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blot-risi, a, th. an enchanted champion (?), απ. λεγ., Korm. 242. blot-skapr, m. idolatry, beathen worship, sacrifice, Fms. i. 31, xi. 134, Stj. 650, N. G. L. i. 351: things belonging to worship, Stj. 391, Fagrsk. 28, Fms. v. 239.

blót-akógr, m. = blótlundr, Stj. 650, Róm. 199.

blot-spann, m. divining rods or chips used at sacrifices, cp. Tacitus Germ. ch. x, and Amm. Marc. xxxi. 2. in the phrase, tella blót-spán, ramos sortidicos jactare; bá feldi hann b. ok vitraðist svá, at hann skyldi hafa dagráð at berjast, Fagrsk. 40, in the passage of Vellekla (the source of the narrative) the poet uses the word teinn lautar, qs. hlautarteinn, the rod of the sacrificial blood, cp. the phrase, kjósa hlaut-við, Vsp. 62; and hrista teina, Hým. 1; þá feldi Önundr blótspán til, at hann skyldi verða víss..., Landn. 193; síðan var feldr blótspánn, ok gékk svá fréttin, at ..., Fas. i. 526, 452 (Hervar. S.)

blot-steor, m. a place of beather sacrifice, Hom. 175, Hkr. i. 6, Fms.

xi. 40, Fagrsk. 29.
blot-stallr, m. a beathen altar, Stj. 391.

blot-tre, n. a sacred tree, Mart. 115.

blot-trygill, m. [trog], a sacrificial trough, Fs. 108.

blot-veisla, u, f. a sacrificial banquet, Hkr. i. 139, Fms. i. 35, iv. 237.

blót-viör, m. = blótlundr, Greg. 80.

blót-villa, u, f. a beathen beresy, Fms. x. 243.

blót-völlr, m. a bewitched field; eigi munu vér nú optar ganga appá b. binn, Fms. viii. 157.

blunda, 20, to doze; éta blundandi, Edda 72; cp. mod. ganga blindandi, to go blinking, balf asleep; b. augum, to shut the eyes, Bs. ii. 481.

BLUNDR, m. sleep, dozing: slumber, a nickname, Landn. 80.

blund-skaka, ad, to blink with the eyes, Stj. 81.

blund-stafir, m. pl. rods eausing sleep, in the phrase, bregon blundstöfum, to awake, Sdm. 3; cp. stinga svefnborn, Isl. bjóðs.

COMPD: blygoarblygo, f. [bljugr], sbame, Grett. 159 A, Vigl. 20. lause, adj. (-leysi, n.), blameless, Grett. 161 A.

blygon, d, to put to shame, Fas. iii. 655, Fms. iii. 89. B. reflex. to be asbamed, Sks. 494; = bleydast, to lose beart, Fas. iii. 411; b. sin, to be asbamed, to repent, (mod.)

blygoan, f. sbame, disgrace, nakedness, Pass. 24. 3. COMPD: blygounar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), impudent,

blygjast, d, = blygdast, Sks. 494, v.l.

BLYS, n. [Dan. blus], a torch, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 804.

BLÝ, n. [Germ. blei; O. H. G. pli; Lat. plumbum], lead; sökkva sem b., Blas. 49, Dipl. v. 18. COMPDS: bly-band, n. a leaden band, Fms. x. 172. blý-kleppr, m. a plummet, Rb. 472. blý-ligr, adj. leaden, 732. 11. blý-skeyti, n. a leaden missile, Stj. 74, Pr. blý-steyptr, part. cast in lead, Sks. 392. blý-stika, u, f. a leaden candlestick, Vm. 38. bly-stokkr, m. a leaden box, Sd. 191. blf-bungr, adj. beavy as lead.

bly-pekja, pakbi, to thatch, i. e. roof, with lead, Bs. i. 235.

bleeds, dd, to bleed, to flow, of blood, Pr. 473; blæddu nasar hans (blod-nasir), Bs. i. 521: impers., e-m blædir, one loses blood, Grag. ii. II, Sturl. iii. 113, Sd. 139, Eb. 242: absol., laust hana í andlitið svá at blæddi, Nj. 18: metaph. phrase, e-m blæðir e-t í augu, it bleeds into one's eyes, i. e. one is amazed at a thing.

blanja, u, f. [cp. Germ. blege = limbus, prob. derived from A. S. bleob = colour; prob. an Engl. word, cp. Enskar blæjur, Eb. 256]:-a fine, coloured cloth; hon hafði knýtt um sik blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, Ld. 244: a burial sheet, Am. 101, Gkv. 1.13, Grag. i. 207: the cover of a bed, Gg. 7, 25, Rm. 20, Bb. 1. 12, Eb. l. c.: cover of an altar table, Vm. 65, Dipl. iii. 4: poët., hildar b., a shield, the b. of the mast = the sail, etc.: mod. a veil. COMPDS: bleeju-endi, a, m. the end of a b., Ld. l.c. blæju-horn, n. the corner of a b., Ld. 246. blæju-hvalr, m. [Germ. bleie], a kind of wbale, alburnus, Edda (Gl.)

BLAER, m. [cp. Engl. to blare], a gentle breeze, puff of air, esp. with a notion of warmth; b. hitans, Edda 4; kenna blæ (to feel a draft) á andliti ser, Clem. 35; vinds blær, Stj. 78; þá kom kaldr blær (a cold stream of air) & Skutu or jardhusinu, Rb. 319: poët. the blue sky, the pure air, undir blæ himins blidan, Pass. 25. 10; blærinn hýrnar við dægrið hvert, Bb. 2. in mod. usage metaph. the air, character of a speech, writ-II. a ram, ing, or the like; sögu-blær, frásagnar-blær, rit-blær.

Edda (Gl.), hence blæsma.

blosama, adj. ind. [blær, a ram], a ewe or goat at beat, Grag. i. 427, Fbr. 212, Stj. 178; cp. yxna of a cow, breyma of a cat, roeda of a sow. blokku-mao, m. [blakkr], a blackamoor, sometimes a negro, (mod.)

BLOKU-MENN, m. pl. Walachians, and Blokumanna-land, Walachia, Fms. v. 283; hann sviku Blakumenn i útfaru, Broc. Runstone, p. 179

BLOSKRA, 20, to blench: 1. absol., hann brá sér eigi við né blöskraði, Fms. vii. 157; hygg at vandlega hvárt ek b. nökkut, xi. 150, and so also Jómsv. 47, and Fb. i. 198. 2. e-m blöskrar-ok bað þá at hyggja hvárt honum blöskraði nökkuð, Sturl. iii. 43-ought perhaps to be 'hann;' the mod. use is constant, 'e-m b.,' one blenches, is shocked at a thing.

BOBBI, a, m. a snail-shell, Eggert Itin., hence metaph. puzzle, in the phrase, komast i bobba, to get into a puzzle.

BOD, n. [Ulf. buzns; Germ. bote, gebot; cp. bjóða].

1. a bid, offer; konungr bauð (offered) at fá Gunnari kvánfang ok ríki mikit... Gunnarr þakkaði konungi boð sitt, Nj. 46; bjóða boð fyrir e-n, to make bids or offers for one, Lv. 25, Vigl. 28; hvat er i bodi, what is the bidding? metaph. from an auction, O. H. L. 71. 2. a feast, wedding. banquet, to which the guests are 'bidden;' veizlan for vel fram. en er bodi var lokit, when the feast was past, Nj. 25; foru beir allir til bodsins, the wedding feast, Fms. xi. 106; skyldi bod vera at Mardar, Nj. 4; hafa e-n i bodi sinu, to entertain at one's feast, Fms. i. 40; haust-bod, Gisl. 8. [A. S. bebod], a bidding, commandment, Fms. ii. 30, 168, oδ ok bann, v. bann. β. the right of redemption, a Norse xi. 246; boð ok bann, v. bann. law term; skal sá óðalsmaðr er boði er næstr brigð upp hefja, Gþl. 294; ok svá eigu þær boð á jörðum jafnt sem karlar, N.G.L. i. 92, 94, 237. i. 60. 4. a message; gora e-m bob, to call for one, N.G.L. β. metaph. and a law term, a summons, being an arrow, axe, or the like sent to call people to battle or council, as symbolical of the speed to be used, or of the punishment to be inflicted, if the summons be not obeyed; cp. herör; so the Swed. budsticka or budkafle, (till tings, till tings, budkaflen går kring borg och dal! Tegner), and the fiery cross in the Lady of the Lake. In Icel., at least in the west part, a small wooden axe is still sent from farm to farm to summon people to the mantals-thing in the spring; vide Ghl. 433 sqq., Jb. 180, and the compds booburor, boofall. bodskurdr, bodleid, etc. COMPDS: boos-maor, m. a guest at a feast, wedding, Nj. 11, Fms. ii. 193. boos-vattr, m. a witness to a boo, boos-vitni, n. id., N. G. L. ii. 99, v.l. 4. β, N. G. L. i. 237.

bo**ča,** 28, 1. to announce, proclaim, esp. as rendering of the eccl. Lat. praedicare, to preach the Gospel, as a missionary; b. Kristni, to preach Christianity, Nj. 157; trú, 158, Fms. x. 298, H. E. i. 510; sjáið, eg boða β. hón boðaði þangbrandi heiðni, Nj. yðr mikinn fögnuð, Luke ii. 10. 2. to bid, order, with dat.; let hann b. a sinn fund öllum öldungum, Stj. 649; hann boðaði saman mörgu stórmenni, Bs. i. 470; konungr bodadi honum a sinn fund, the king bade bim come, Fær. 131; b. e-n af löndum, to outlaw one, bid bim off the land, Fms. vii. 17, 8. to bode, signify; hvat betta mundi boda, Eb. 270; e-m b. e-t, be bas a foreboding of it; mundi bar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir bodat, Eg. 75: impers., e-m bodar ótta, one feels uneasy, Sturl. 1. 109, where Bs. i. 410 spells bjóða ótta (better).

boos, u, f. = boo, a command, N. G. L. i. 237.

boon, f. announcement; b. dagr Mariu, the feast of the Annunciation, the 2nd of July, Mat.: preaching, proclaiming, 623.11.

boo-buror, m. a carrying of the bod, 4. β, Gpl. 432, 436, Jb. 180.

boo-fall, n. dropping the boo, 4. β, Gpl. 435, Jb. 182

boo-fasta, u, f. a fast ordered by the canonical law, H. E. i. 393.

boo-fero, f. the course of a boo, 4. B, H. E. i. 393. boo-greizla, u, f. = booburdr, Jb. 184, Ghl. 437 B; vide booreizla. 1. [vide boo 4, cp. A. S. boda], a messenger, used in

poetry; b. hildar, the messenger of war, Lex. Poet.: in prose, Thom. 5, and in compds such as sendi-bodi, a messenger, fyrir-bodi, a foreboder. esp. as a nautical term, a breaker 'boding' hidden rocks; beir undrudust mjök þenna atburð, er b. féll í logni, þar er engi maðr vissi, at b. hefði fallit fyrr, ok djup var undir, Magn. 488, Fms. ix. 415, x. 324, xi. 10, Eg. 161, Bs. i. 420, Grág. ii. 385: the phrase, vera sem b. á skeri, like a breaker on a skerry (rock), of a hot-tempered man, never at rest. booa-fall, n. the dash of breakers, Fas. iii. 506. boon-sloo, f. the

surf of breakers, Orkn. 322.

boo-leggja, lagdi, to offer for sale, Gpl. 302, v. l.

boo-leio, f. a law term, the due course of a boo [4. \beta] from bouse to bouse, defined in Gpl. 432, N. G. L. i. 348, Jb. 181: in the phrase, fara (rétta) b., to go from bouse to bouse in due course, skipping none: perhaps the true reading Nj. 185 is, fara booleio til buoar; some MSS. have bonleio. boo-ligr, adj. fit to be offered, Hav. 55.

BODN, f. [cp. A.S. byden = dolium, Icel. byona; Norse biona, Ivar Aasen], one of the three vessels in which the poët, mead was kept, Edda 47, etc., hence poetry is called the wave of the boon, Lex. Poët.

boo-oro, n. order, bidding; Guos b., Hom. 34, Ver. 25, Bs. i. 67, Magn. 448: as a law term, an ordinance, K. A. 192; = penance in eccl. sense, K. p. K. 26: in mod. usage, esp. the Ten Commandments (Tiu-lagabodord, or with the article, Bodordin), Sks. 671, cp. Pr. 437, where they are termed 'Laga-ord.' COMPDS: bodorda-breytmi, f. alteration of a are termed 'Laga-ord.' b., Bs. i. 545. boooroa-brot, n. breach of a b., Fms. vii. 108. orða-maðr, m. a public officer, N. G. L. i. 409.

boð-reisla, u, f. = boðgreizla.

boo-rifr, adj. fair bidding, Fms. iii. 122 (poët.)

boo-seti (beo-seti, N.G.L. i. 315), a, m. a dub. Norse term, the benches in a law-court (?), the bar (?); hverr peirra manna er gengr fyrir bodseta (ace. pl.) fram, nema hann eigi at sækja eðr verja, sá er sekr níu ertogum við konung ok bæjarmenn, N. G. L. i. 323, 315; bedseti, qs. bekkseti (?).

boö-skapr, m. a bidding, ordinance, Stj. 82, H. E. i. 471, 677. 6, Fms. II. in mod. usage, announcement.



boð-akurðr, m. [skera boð, to carve a boð, 4. \(\beta\)], a message, summons asides, Eg. 171; með endilöngum borðum, Fms. il. 273, Eg. 122; leggja to a meeting, N.G.L. i. 153.

boo-sletta (boo-slotti, a, m., Gbl. 200), also boo-flenna, u, f. an intruder at a feast, an uninvited guest, Jb. 110.

boo-slóo, f. = bodleio, Ib. 181.

bod-stoll, m., in the phrase, hafa e-t a bodstolum, to but a thing out for sale.

BOGI. a. m. [A.S. boga; Engl. bow; Germ. bogen], a bow, Nj. several times; skjóta af boga, 29, 96; benda b., Fas. ii. 88, Landn. 288, Fms. ii. 321, iii. 228; álm-bogi, hand-bogi, lás-bogi, ý-bogi, q. v. metaph, an arch, vault, Sks. 116: the rainbow, Stj. 62: metaph., bera mál ór boga, to disentangle a case, Sks. 654; himin-bogi, the sky; blóð-bogi, a gusb of blood; regn-bogi, a rainbow; öln-bogi, an elbow. COMPDS: bogs-dreginn, adi, bow-shaped, curved. bogs-hals, m. the tip of a bow, where the string is fastened, Al. 142, Fas. ii. 88. list, f. archery, now used metaph. boga-mynd, f. the form of a bow, boga-skot, n. bow-shot, shooting with a bow, Fms. ii. Fas. i. 271. boga-strengr, m. a bow-string, Nj. 115, 136. boga-vápn, n. a bow, Fms. viii. 184, v.l.

boginn, adj. bent, bowed, curved, Al. 8; prop. a part. from a lost strong verb bjúgan; cp. Goth. bjúgan = κάμπτειν.

bog-maör, m. a bowman, archer, Fas. i. 382, Ingv. 34, Lv. 63, Fær. 56, Fms. vi. 413. bogmanns-merki, n. the zodiacal sign, Arcitenens, Rb. 102. bog-mannliga, adv. bowmanlike, Fms. ii. 450.

bogna, 20, to become curved, bent, Hkr. ii. 365, Flov. 34: to give way, Fms. viii. 403, Al. 57.

bogra, 20, to creep along bowed or stooping; bá boru bograr (creeps) hann inn, Fas. i. 393; bogra fyrir e-m, to bow before one, porst. St. 53. bog-sterkr, -styrkr, adj. stark or strong at the bow, Hkr. iii. 264.

bog-sveigir, m. bow-swayer, a nickname, Fas. ii.

BOKKI, a, m., means probably a be-goat, [cp. Germ. bock; Dan. bukk; Engl. buck], a familiar mode of address; Höttr heiti ek, bokki sæll, and, skaltu nú bana mér, bokki, my good fellow, 'old buck,' Fas. i. 66; muntú festa, bokki, tindinn i kambi minum (the old woman addressing the bishop), Fb. iii. 446: stærri bokkar, bigger men, 352, vide stór-bokki.

bokkr, m. a buck, Lex. Poët. bola, ad, prop. to fell trees, to cut through the body (bolr), Fas. i.

106. II. [boli, a bull], to bully; b. e-n út, to push one out, as a bull with the horns: reflex. bolast, a wrestling term, of two wrestlers pushing or butting at one another with their heads.

boldang, n. a sort of thick linen, (for. word.)

bol-fimligr, adj. slender, agile of body, Fas. iii, 372.

bol-hlif, f. a covering for the body, opp. to the helmet, Bs. i. 667. BOLI, a, m. a bull, Boll. 336, Edda 99, Isl. ii. 26; in Icel. esp. of a bull-calf, bola-kálfr, etc.

bol-járn = bolöx (?), Ingv. 13.

bol-klesői, n. pl. garmenis (coat, waistcoat) for the body, Grett. 147 A. BOLLI, a, m. [A. S. bolla], a bowl, Stj. 310, Rm. 4; blótbolli, a measure = ½ ask, Gpl. 525: a pr. name, Ld.

BOLR and bulr, m. the bole or trunk of a tree, Sks. 555 B. metaph. the trunk of a body, N. G. L. i. 80, Nj. 275, Fms. x. 213, Eb. 244, Anec. 4: the phrase, ganga milli bols ok höfuðs á e-m, to go through between one's trunk and bead, i.e. to knock one quite dead, deal severely 3. an old-fashioned waistcoat. with, Ld. 244, Eb. 240.

bolungr, v. bulungr.

bol-voxtr, m. the growth, form of the body; vel at bolvexti, a wellgrown, stout man, Bs. i. 66, Fas. iii. 605.

bol-ox, f. [Swed. bolyxa], a pole-axe; in present usage opp. to skaroxi, a carpenter's axe, Stj. 401. Judg. ix. 48, Fms. ix. 357, Fbr. 179, Thom. 343, Ingv. 24, Vápn.

boppa, 20, to wave up and down, onomatopoëtic and common.

BOPS, n. an onomatopoëtic word, [Germ. bumbs], bump or plump; mikit fall, svá at b. kvað í skrokkinum, þórð. 16. B. the faint bark of a dog: also bopsa, ab.

bors, u, f. a bore-bole, Grett. 125, 133, Fas. i. 393, Vm. 65. boru-fóli, a, m. a Norse law term, a stolen article put into an innocent man's house; even if officers ransacked a house without having their persons searched, and find something, þá er b. ok liggr ekki búanda við, then it is b. and the farmer is free, N. G. L. i. 255.

BORA, 20, [Lat. forare; A. S. borian; Engl. bore; O. H. G. poran], to bore, to bore boles in, Fms. ix. 447, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Eb. 182, D. I. i. 243: metaph., b. atsúg at e-u, to do a thing thoroughly, v. atsúgr: reflex., borast fram, to press one's way through a crowd, Fms. v. 180, Fb. ii. 112.

BORĐ, n. [Ulf. baurd, in fotubaurd = ὑποπόδιον; Hel. bord = margo; A. S. bord; Engl. board]. 1. a board, plank, Lat. tabula; tók hann bá borð ok lausa viðu, ok rak um þvera stofuna, Grett. 140, N. G. L. i. B. of a ship, the side (cp. starboard, larboard); höggr hann þá tveim höndum borð (sides) skútunnar, ok gengu í sundr borðin (the planks) um tvau rum, Nj. 19; þeir Erlingr hjuggu raufar í drómundinum, sumar i kafi niðri, en sumar uppi á borðunum, Fms. vii. 232, Nj. 42; hence the nautical phrases, á borð, on each side; á tyau borð, á bæði borð, on both

bord vid bord = sibyrda, to lay a ship alongside of another, so as to board. Fas. ii. 534; bera skip bordi, to make the bulwarks rise, Fms. ii. 218: fyrir bord, overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. xi. 140; á bordi, on land, Jb. 327; bord á stjórn = stjórn-borði, the starboard side, Gbl. 518. The planks in a ship's side have different names, e. g. aur-borð, skaut-borð, sól-borð.

2. metaph. phrases, at vera mikill (lítill, nokkur) borði, to be of a bigb (or lowly) bearing, metaphor from a ship floating high out of, or deep in, the sea, Eg. 8, Sturl. iii. 196: verda (allr) fyrir bord borinn, to be (quite) thrown overboard, i.e. ill-used, Eb. 126, Fær. 234; verða allr fyrir borði, id., Ölk. 35; hans hlutr mundi eigi fyrir borð vera borinn, id., Rd. 230: e-n brestr á borði, to fail, be beaten (metaphor from rowing). Fms. 239, 511 taka skamt frá borði, to fall sbort, Lv. 45; ganga at borði við e-n, to come to terms, yield, submit, Bs. i. 889; gékk Egill tregt at borði um þetta mál, E. was bard, unyielding, 696; hverigum skyldi úhætt, nema beir gengi at bordi vid hann, unless they came to terms with him, 727, 778; á annað borð, on the other band; harðr maðr á annat borð. a bard one to pull against, Fms. xi. 39: but also on the other band, otherwise, else; hann vildi með engu móti kalla á Þormóð sér til bjargar, bó at hann félli ofan á annað borð, though be was sure to tumble down otherwise (i. e. unless he called), Fbr. 88; hence freq. in mod. usage, e. g. ef eg á annað borð göri það, i. e. if I do it at all: navig., ganga til borðs, á bord, to go to one's business, Fagrsk. 167, Bárd. 166. bord = labrum], the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid; er nú gott berandi borð á horninu, Edda 32; hence, fjöru-borð, the shore between bigb and low water, vide 33, 34; cp. the saying, fullt skal fromum bera, po skal bord a vera, i. e. it is clownish to bring a cup full to the brim, and, fullt skal föntum bera og ekkert borð á vera. board, table, Lat. mensa; risa frá bordi, to rise from the board, from table, Rm. 17, or simply and ellipt. risa, 30; bord is freq. used in pl., as in the old halls small tables were set at meal time, and removed after the meal: hence phrases, bord (pl.) of an (upp) tekin, the tables being removed, cp. Virgil's mensisque remotis, Nj. 176, Fms. i. 41, iv. 265, v. 126, Bs. i. 854, Eg. 408; til bess er bord foru brott, 551; setjast undir bord (pl.), to sit down; sitja undir bordum, to be at table, Nj. 68, Eb. 306; ganga undir drykkju borð, Fms. iii. 93; koma undir borð (acc. pl.), 96; ganga til borða, iv. 114, 129; koma til borðs (sing.), 202, cp. O. H. 86, Fms. iv. 246; sitja yfir bordum, iii. 155, iv. 113; sitja yfir matbordi, v. 126, viii. 212; sitja vfir bord (acc. pl.), id., Bs. i. 843: the rhyming phrase, vera bar at orði, sem hann er ekki at borði, vide Safn i. 91. It was the custom for kings or princes to give audience or receive poets whilst sitting at table, Fms. vi. 105, Eg. ch. 63. B. maintenance at table (cp. Engl. board and lodging); vera à bordi med e-m, B. K. 124, D. N. (Fr.): of a chess-board, Bs. i. 635. COMPDS: boroa-munr, m. difference in the beight of ships (in battle), Fms. viii. 292, cp. 288. boros-viti, n. pl. a 'board-fee,' sconce, cp. viti, Fms. iii. 155. borðs-tilgangr, m. going to table, Fms. iii. 155. boroa, 20, to sit at table, eat, dine, Fas. iii. 219.

boro-bunaor, m. table-service, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 292, iv. 262, Orkn. 226.

boro-diskr, m. a plate, Fas. iii. 222, vide diskr; (now freq.)

boro-dúkr, m. a table-clotb, Nj. 176, Hkr. ii. 189, cp. Fms. vi. 322, Rm. 28. boro-fastr, adj. maintained at one's table, Sks. 259.

borð-fjöl, f. a plank, Sturl. ii. 100.

borð-færi, n., in the phrase, taka sér borðfæri, = ganga til borðs, vide above, Grág. ii. 119.

bord-gestr, m. a guest at table. bord-hald, n. one's 'board,' fare, Edda 23, Hkr. ii. 36, Thom. 68. boro-har, adj. a ship rising high, Fms. ii. 314, Orkn. 362.

boro-hús, n. a room where the plate is kept, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191 C.

boro-hmo, f. the height of a ship out of the water, Fas. iii. 260. BORDI, a, m. [cp. Engl. border; O.H.G. porto; Germ. borti; prob. akin to boro]:-a border, Lat. limbus; byroa á boroa (acc.), to embroider, Gkv. 2. 16; bregoa boroa, to leave off embroidering, 17; tekja borda, to embroider, Helr. I, Og. 18; b. ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 430, 523; kona sat við borða, a lady sat embroidering, Fms. ii. 148; slá borða, to embroider, Fas. i. 113; cp. borða skögul, gná, etc., a poët. circumlocution of a lady, Lex. Poët.: tapestry, b. fimtigi alna, Dipl. iii. 4, Pm. 10. Bs. i. 77: of the tapestry of a church, esp. the choir, Nj. 6. a sbield, Lex. Poët,

boro-ker, n. a cup at table, loving-cup, Hkr. iii. 181; b. er vá átta merkr, Bs. i. 76.

boro-kista, u, f. a box for keeping the table-service in, D. N. (Fr.)

boro-knifr, m. a table-knife, Ann. 1339.

boro-leioangr, m. a levy commuted for victuals (Norse), D. N. (Fr.) boro-lægr, adj., b. viðr, timber fit for cutting into planks, Vm. 176.

boro-maor, m. a table-companion, Sks. 262. boro-mikill, m. = borohár, Fms. ii. 50, Hkr. i. 238.

boro-prestr, m. a 'board-priest,' who says grace at a bishop's table, Bs. ii. 129.

borð-prýði, n. the ornaments of a table, Fas. iii. 374.

bord-salmr, m. a 'board-psalm,' grace, Bb. 1. 15 (Mark xiv. 26). bord-saldir, m. pl. rules for behaviour at table.

bord-skutill, m. a small movable table, Bs. i. 537, Mar.

borð-stokkr, m. the bulwarks of a ship, Grett. 125.

boro-stoll, m. a chair used at table, D. N. boro-sveinn, m. a butler, waiter, Mag. 66; cp. skutilsveinn.

boro-tafi, n. a chess-board, Sturl. ii. 184, v.l.

borð-vegr, m. = borðstokkr, Bs. ii. 50, 179, Mar. borð-vers, m. = borðsálmr, N. G. L. i. 406.

boro-vior, m. boards, planks, Fms. viii. 374, D. N.

boro-bak, n. a 'thatch' or covering of planks, Hkr. ii. 11.

boro-bekja, pakti, to cover with planks, Fms. v. 331.

boro-bili, n. the sides of a ship, Gkv. I. 7.

BORG, ar, f., pl. ir, [Ulf. baurgs = πόλιε, and once Nehem. vii. 2 = arx, castellum; A.S. burg, burb, byrig, = urbs and arx; Engl. borough and burgh; O. H. G. puruc, purc; late Lat. burgus; Ital. borgo; Fr. bourg; cp. Gr. πύργοε; the radical sense appears in byrgia, to enclose; cp. also berg, a bill, and bjarga, to save, defend. Borg thus partly answers to town (properly an enclosure); and also includes the notion of Lat. arx, Gr. depóroles, a castle. Old towns were usually built around a hill, which was specially a burg; the name is very freq. in old Teut. names I. a small dome-shaped bill, hence the Icel. names of farms built near to such hills, v. Landn. (Gl.) Hel. once uses the word in this sense, 81; v. the Glossary of Schmeller; brann bá Borgarhraun, bar var bærinn sem nú er borgin (viz. the volcanic hill Eld-borg), Landn. 78; gongum upp á borgina (the bill) ok tölum þar, Ísl. ii. 216; er borgin er við kend, Landn. 127; Borgar-holt, -hraun, -dalr, -höfn, -fjörðr, -lækr, -sandr; Arnarbælis-borg, Eld-borg (above) in the west of Icel. It may be questioned, whether those names are derived simply from the hill on which they stand (berg, bjarg), or whether such hills took their name from old fortifications built upon them: the latter is more likely, but no information is on record, and at present 'borg' only conveys the notion of a 'hill;' cp. hólar, borgir og hæðir, all synonymous, Núm. 2. 00. a wall, fortification, castle; en fyrir innan á jörðunni görðu þeir borg (wall) umhversis fyrir ófriði jötna...ok kölluðu þá borg Miðgarð, Edda 6: cp. also the tale of the giant, 25, 26; borg Asa, Vsp. 28; peir höfðu gört steinvegg fyrir framan hellismunnann, ok höfðu sér þat allt fyrir borg (sbelter, fortification), Fms. vii. 81; hann let göra b. á sunnanverðu Morhæfi (Murrey), Orkn. 10, 310, 312, 396, Fms. i. 124, xi. 393, Eg. 160; the famous Moussaburg in Shetland, cp. Orkn. 398. a city, esp. a great one, as London, Hkr. ii. 10; Lisbon, iii. 234; York, 156; Dublin, Nj. 274; Constantinople, Fms. vii. 94; Nineveh, Sks. 502; Zion, Hom. 107, etc. This sense of the word, however, is borrowed from the South-Teut, or Engl. In Scandin, unfortified towns have -box or -by as a suffix; and the termin. -by marks towns founded by the Danes in North. E. COMPDS: borgar-armr, m. the arm, wing of a fort, Fms. v. 280. borgar-greifi, a, m. a borough-reeve, bur-grave borgar-görö, f. the building of a fort, Edda 26, Fms. (Engl.), Stj. borgar-hlio, n. the gate of a fort, Edda 26, Stj. 350, Hkr. viii. 180. i. 217, Ver. 25. borgar-hreysi, n. the ruins of a fort, Karl. 101. borgar-klettr, m. a rock on which a fort is built, Fms. viii. 284. borgar-kona, u, f. a townswoman, Stj. 426. borgar-lio, n. a garborgar-lim, n. lime for building a fort, Bret. 106. rison, Ver. 96. borgar-lyor, m. townsfolk, Fms. viii. 416, v. l. borgar-maor, m. a townsman, citizen, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 649, mostly in pl., Lat. concivis is rendered by b., Hom. 17. borgar-mugr, m. the mob of borgar-murr, m. a city-wall, Stj. 352. a city, Fas. i. 4. sior, m. city-manners, urbanity, Clem. 27. borgar-smio, f. the building of a town (fort), Stj., cp. Edda 28. . borgar-staor, m. the site of a town, Edda 152. borgar-veggr, m. the wall of a fort (town), Orkn. 376, Fms. i. 104, Hkr. i. 217, Ver. 24. Borgar-bing, n. the fourth political subdivision (bing) of Norway, founded by St. Olave, cp. O. H. L. 23, and Munch's Geography of Norway. borga-skipan, f. a (geographical) list of cities, Symb. 32.

borga, 20, [Engl. to borrow and bargain; Germ. borgen; related to byrgia and biarga; O. H. G. porgen only means parcere, spondere, not mutuare. In Icel. the word is of foreign origin; the indigenous expressions ate, lána, ljá, to lend; gjalda, to pay; selja, veðja, to bail, etc.; the word only occurs in later and theol. writers]:—to bail; vil ek b. fyrir Árna biskup með mínum peningum, Bs. i. 770 (thrice): now obsolete in this sense.

2. to pay, as in Matth. xviii. 25; but in old writers this sense hardly occurs.

borgan, borgun, f. bail, security, Bs. i. 749, 770, Dipl. v. 14, Stj. comp: borganar-maör, m. a bailsman, Bs. i. 770, Jb. 112, Band. 33

borgari, a, m. [for. word; Germ. bürger; Dan. borger], a citizen, N.G.L. iii. 144; rare and hardly before A.D. 1280. compp: borgara-réttr, m. civic rights, id.

borg-firakr, adj. one from the district Borgarfjöror, Landn.

borg-hlio, f. = borgarhlio, Edda 30, Bret. 94.

borgin-móði, a, m., poët. name of the raven, bold of mood, Lex. Poët.

borgin-oror, adj. cautious in words, reticent, reserved (=orovart), Fms. vi. 208: at present b. and borgin-mannligr, adj., mean vainglorious, braggart.

borr, m. (com. bor-járn, n.), a borer; stórviðar-borr, skipa-borr, Od. ix. 384: metaph. the pipe of a marrow-bone, Eg. (in a verse).

a less correct form of börr, q. v.

BOSSI, a, m. [Swed. buss; cp. Germ. burscb], a boy, fellow; occurs once in the Jomsv. S., Fms. xi. (in a verse), from A.D. 994. It is still in use in Icel. in the compd word hvata-buss, a boyish fellow who is always in a bustle; hence also hvatabuss-logr, adj. burried.

BOTN, m. [Lat. fundus; A.S. botm; Engl. bottom; Hel. bodm; Germ. boden; Swed. botten; Dan. bund]:—the bottom; of a vessel, tunnubotn, kistu-botn, etc., Nj. 133, Sturl. ii. 107, Hkr. ii. 245: the bottom of other things, e. g. of a haycock, Eb. 324; marar-botn, the bottom of the sea. β. the bead of a bay, firth, lake, dale, or the like; fjarðar-botn, vatns-botn, vágs-botn, dals-botn: Botn is a local name in Icel., Fms. xi. 125: in pl. even = bays, nú er at segja hvat móts gengr við Grænaland ór botnum þeim er fyrir eru nefndir, MS. A. M. 294; Haís-botnar, Trollabotnar, the Polar Sea between Greenland and Norway; the ancients fancied that these bays were the abode of the giants.

botn-hola, u, f. a pit; in the phrase, at vera kominn i botnholu, to bave got into a bole, i. e. into a scrape, metaphor from fox-hunting, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. viii. 186.

bóand-, v. búand-,

BOFI, a, m. [Germ. bube, büberl, spitzbube, v. Grimm], a knave, rogue, in Icel. only in a bad sense; cp. the rhyming phrase, bjófar og bófar, tbieves and knaves; no reference from old writers is on record (though it is common enough at the present day), except that in Eb. it is used as a nickname, Freysteinn Bófi; in Swed. it occurs as a pr. name, Baut. 1478, 1483.

bóg-limir, m. pl., poët. = arms, Lex. Poët.

bóg-lína, u, f. bow-line, Edda (Gl.)

BOGB, m., old acc. pl. bógu, Nj. 95, Fms. v. 163, etc.: mod. bóga; old dat. bægi, Hlt., Vkv. 31, Stj. 249, [A. S. bóg; Dan. boug; Engl. bow of a ship; and in Old Engl. bowres are the muscles of the shoulder]:—the shoulder of an animal, (armr of a man); á hinunn hægra bæginum, Stj. 249; ek hjó varginn i sundr fyrir aptan bóguna, Nj. l. c., Fms. l. c.; lær uxans tvau ok báða bógana, the shoulder-piece of the ox (the Ob. bóguna), Edda 45; cp. bægsli or bæxli, the shoulder of a whale or dragon, v. Lex. Poët.:—the bow of a ship, v. bóglina above.

2. mod. metaph. of the side of a person or thing; á hinn, þann bóginn, on this, on that side; á báða bóga, on both sides, etc.

BOK, ar, f. [Lat. fagus; Gr. φηγόs; A.S. bôc; Engl. beecb; Germ. buche (fem.); Swed. bok; Dan. böge, etc.]:—a beech, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. Owing to the absence of trees in Icel., the word rarely occurs; moreover the collect. beyki, n., is more freq.

BOK, gen. bókar, but also in old writers bækr, pl. bækr, [Ulf, renders by bôca the Gr. βίβλοε, γράμματα, ἐπιστολή, etc.; A.S. bôc; Engl. book; Germ. buch (neut.); Swed. bok; Dan. bog: the identity between bók fagus and bók liber seems certain; the gender is in all Scandinavian idioms the same; modern German has made a distinction in using buche fem., buch neut.; both are akin to the Gr.-Lat. fagus, φηγόε; cp. also the analogy with Gr. BiBAos and Lat. liber (book and bark): bok-stafr also properly means a beech-twig, and then a letter. In old times, before the invention of parchment, the bark of trees was used for writing on]: —a book. I. the earliest notion, however, of a 'book' in Scandin. is that of a precious stuff, a textile fabric with figures, or perhaps characters, woven in it; it occurs three or four times in old poems in this sense; bók ok blæja, bjartar váðir, Skv. 3. 47; bækr (bekr) þínar enar bláhvítu ofnar völundum (of bed-sheets?), Hom. 7, Gh. 4: bok-rúnar, Sdm. 19, may refer to this; or is it = runes engraven on beech-wood? a book in the proper sense. Icel. say, rita and setja saman bok (sögu), to write and compose a book (story); old writers prefer saying, rita 'á bok (dat. or acc.) instead of 'i,' perhaps bearing in mind that the earliest writings were on scrolls, or even on stones or wooden slabs-barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis; they also prefer to use the plur. instead of sing. without regard to volumes (as in Engl. writings); bad finst ritad á bókum, Fms. i. 157; á bókum Ara prests hins Fróda, iii. 106; historia ecclesiarum á tveim (sjau) bókum, Dipl. v. 18; á bókum er sagt, Landn. (pref.); á bókum Enskum, id.; á bók þessi (acc.) lét ek rita fornar frásagnir, Hkr. (pref.); but svá segir í bók þeirri sem Edda heitir, Skálda 222; þá hluti sem frammi standa í bók þessi, 159; svá sem hann (viz. Ari) hefir sjálfr ritað í sínum bókum, Ó. H. 188; þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók, Fb. ii. 68; hér fyrr í bókinni. i.e. a story, bistory (Saga), since in Icel. histories were the favourite books; cp. Íslendinga-bók, Konunga-bók, bók Styrmis; Landnáma-bók; bækr þær er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123. It is used of the Gospel in the law phrases, sem búar virða við bók, vinna eið at bók (bókar-eiðr), of a verdict given or an oath taken by laying the hand upon the Gospel, Grág. (b. b.) several times; as the Engl. phrase to swear on the book is common: of a code (of law) = Jons-bok, after A. D. 1272 or 1281,

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book, i.e. to bold the office of lögmaðr (law-man, judge); þórðr Narsa son hafði bók, Ann. (Hol.) A.D. 1304; á bókarinnar vegna, on the part of the book, i.e. the law, D.N. ii. 492. Mod. phrases: skrifa, rita, semja bók, to write it; less i bok, to read it; but syngja & bok, to sing from a book; fletta bók, to turn over the leaves; líta, blada, í bók, to peruse, look into a book (hann litr aldrei i bók, be never looks into a book); lesa bók ofan i kjölinn, to read a book carefully, v. lesa bók spjaldanna í milli, to read it from end to end:-sálma-bók, flokka-bók, a bymn-book; kvæða-bók, ljóða-bók, a book of poems; sögu-bók, of bistories; lög-bók, of laws; Guds orda-bok, God's word-book, a religious book: - also of MSS., Flateyjar-bók (Cod. Flateyensis), Orms-bók, Uppsala-bók, Konungs-bók, Staðarfells-bók, Skálholts-bók, etc.:—phrases relating to books: það er allt a eina bokina lært, all learnt from the same book, i. e. all of one piece (esp. denoting one-sidedness); blindr er bóklauss maðr, blind is a bookless man; læra utan-bókar, to learn without book, by beart; bókvit, 'bookwit,' knowledge got from books; mannvit, mother-wit, common sense; allra manna vit er minna en þeirra er af bókum taka mannvit sitt, Sks. 22:also, setja e-n til bækr, to set one to book, i.e. put one to school in order to make him priest; berja e-n til bækr, to tbrash one to the book, i. e. into learning, Bs. i; a book has spjöld, boards; kjöl, keel, back; snið, cut; COMPDS: bóka-gull, n. gold for gilding books, Vm. 117. bóka-görő, f. the transcription (or writing) of books, Bs. i. 168. bókakista, u, f. a book-box, Bs. i. 423, D. I. i. 402, Vm. 71. bókaloctari, a, m. a reading-desk, lectern, Vm. QI. bóka-list, f. book-lore, learning, scholarship, Bs. i. 127. bókar-blað, n. a leaf of a book, Mar. bókar-bót, f. an appendix to a book, 1812. 72. bókar-eiðr, m. an oath upon the Gospel, Dipl. ii. 2. bókar-eiðstafr, m. the wording D. N. bókar-lag, n. a lawful prize fixed in the code, Dipl. bókar-skeyting, f. a written deed, Gpl. 225. bókar-skrá, of a b., D. N. v. 5. f. an old scroll, Am. 100. bókar-stóll, m. a reading-desk, Vm. 22, 9. bókar-tak, n. the touching the Gospel in taking an oath, D. N. bókarvitni, n. witness upon the Gospel, Ghl. 400, Jb. 276, D.N. bóka-akápr, m. book-shelves, (mod.) bóka-steinn, m. paint to illuminate MSS., Bs. i. 341. bóka-stokkr, m. a book-case, Pm. 112.

bóka, að, to affirm by oath on the book (Gospel), Ghl. 151; bókaðr eiðt, vitni, = bókareiðr, D. N. i. 81, ii. 230 : mod. to record, register. bók-fell, n. [A. S. bócfell], book-skin, parchment, vellum, Skálda 165, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18: an A.S. word, as writing materials were imported from abroad.

bók-fróör, adj. book-wise, learned, Barl. 129.

bók-fræði, f. book-knowledge, Stj. 46, Bs. i. 138, Barl. 12.

bók-hlaða, u, f. a library, (mod.)

bók-lauss, adj. (bók-leysi, n.), book-less, void of learning, Bs. ii. 125, Mar. 145; = utanbókar, Clem. 60.

bok-lest, f. [lesa], a legend of the saints, N. G. L. i. 347.

bók-ligr, adj. bookish, literary, Bs. i. 680.

bók-list, f. book-lore, learning, Stj. 84, Sks. 16.

bók-ljóst, n. adj. so bright that one cannot see to read, Ann. 1341.

bók-lærðr, part. book-learned, Hom. 160: the clergy, Grág. ii. 165. bok-mal, n. the book language, learned language, i.e. Latin, Hom. 138; en at bókmáli (in Latin) verða öll hundruð tíræð, Sks. 57, Rb. 54, 516; Heilagt b., the Holy Scriptures, Str.; blot hau sem fyrirbodin eru at bókmáli, i. e. in the canon of the church, N.G.L. i. 351.

bók-mánuðr, m. a calendar month, Clem. 22.

bók-nám, n. (bók-næmi, Bs. i. 793), book-training, learning; setja e-n til b., Bs. i. 793; vera at b., to be a-reading, opp. to at riti, a-writing, 91, 265.

bók-rúnar, v. bók.

bók-saga, u, f. a written narrative; hlýða bók sögum, Bs. i. 108.

bók-setja, setti, to commit to writing, Sks. 6.

bók-skygn, adj. sbarp-sighted at reading a book, Sturl. ii. 185.

bók-speki, f. book-wisdom, Greg. 17.

bók-stafr, m. [Hel. bôcstabo; A. S. bócstæv; Germ. buchstabe], a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 168, Hom. 1.

bók-sögn, f. = bóksaga, Stj. 6.

bok-tal, n. a 'book-tale,' written computation, Rb. 4.

bók-vit, n. 'book-wit,' learning, erudition, Bs. i. 793. Acts xxvi. 24. bók-víss, adj. 'book-wise,' a scholar, Landn. 13, Bs. i. 65, (a cognom.)

BOL, n. [A. S. botl and bolt, byld, = aedes, mansio; cp. bytlian = aedifieare; Engl. to build. In Scandin, contracted in the same way as nal for nadal: böl and böll are very freq. in Dan. local names, and even mark the line of Scandin. settlements]:—'built,' i. e. reclaimed and cultivated land, a farm, abode, esp. in Norway, where bol answers to Icel. jord, Dan. gård; the value of the Norse farms is denoted by merkr-ból, eyrisból, or the like; taka bóli, to take a farm, Ghl. 328, 354. In Icel. this sense is almost obsolete, and only remains in such words as, ból-staðr, bólfesta; in local names as, Hörðu-ból, Sæ-ból, Lauga-ból, Ból-staðr, Breiðaból-staðr; in such phrases as, á bygðu bóli (opp. to wilderness), hvergi á bygdu bóli, i. e. nowbere, nowbere among men; and in a few law passages, Grag. ii. 279, Fms. x. 153. Otherwise, in Icel. ból and bæli denote the lm. an army of bændr, Fms. i. 162.

Bs. i. 720, 723, vide Ann. those years; hafa bok even means to bold the Tlair or lying place of beasts or cattle; bol and kvia-bol, the place subers sheep and cows are penned; bæla fé, to pen sheep during the night. a den, Eg. 41, Fas. iii. 345, cp. Edda 74 (the lair of a serpent); túku sumir heyhjálma nokkura ok görðu sér af ból, a hed of hay, Fms. vii. 296; liggja í bólinu, to lie a-bed, of a lazy fellow; cp. bæli.

BOLA, u, f. a blain, blister (cp. Engl. boil), Stj. 272, Mar. 655 xxxii. small pox, Ann. 1349: also bólna-sótt, f., Ann. 1310, 1347.

bóla, að, impers., b. á e-u, to be just visible.

BOLA, u, f. the boss on a shield, a for. word, perhaps the Lat. bulla. Valla L. 213.

ból-festa, u, f. abode, Ghl. 354: in the phrase, taka sér b., to abide. bólginn, part. of a lost strong verb, swoln, Fas. iii. 307; b. sem naut. Bs. i. 644: metaph. swollen with anger, reidi b., b. ilsku, Mar.; so, b. af reiði, Fas. iii. 630; cp. bylgja, belgr.

bólgna, að, [Engl. 'boulne,' Levins Manipul.], to 'boulne,' grow swollen,

Mar.: metaph., 655 xi. 2.

ból-göltr, m. a pig kept in the homestead, Nj. 109, v.l.

ból-staðr, m. a bomestead; chon á þar bólstaði mikla, Edda, where Ed. A.D. 1848 has bústaði, which is a more household Icel. word; hálfan b., balf the farm, Grág. i. 396, ii. 222 A. COMPD: bólstaðar-gorð, f. the building a homestead, Eg. 130.

BOLSTR, rs, [A. S. bolster; Germ. polster], a bolster, N. G. L. i. 351, 362, Am. 6, Gkv. 1. 15: rare and poet., metaph. in pl. piles of clouds,

Bjarni 59; also ský-bólstrar.

BON, f. [A. S. bene; Engl. boon, in Chaucer bone], a petition, Fas. i. 408, Ann. 1418; cp. bæn. COMPDS: bónar-maör, m. a beggar man, H.E. ii. 585. bona-vetr, m. begging winter, Ann. l. c.

BONDI, a, m.: older form buandi, or even boandi, pl. buendr or bóendr; gen. búanda, bóanda; dat. búöndum, bóöndum, Edda 28, Grág. i. 370, 371, O. H. 203, 209-211, 215, Nj. 14, 220; búanda (gen. pl.), 211, 212, 215-217, 220; buondum, 219; boandi, Grag. i. 114, 157, 187, 377, Nj. 52; but the common Icel. form is bondi, pl. bændr; gen. dat. pl. in old writers either bonda, bondum, or as at present keeping the æ throughout all plur. cases (bænda, (gen.) bændum): properly a part. act. from bua (turned into a noun subst., cp. frændi, fjándi), A.S. buan; Germ. bauer, and therefore originally a tiller of the ground, busbandman, but it always involved the sense of ownership, and included all owners of land (or bu, q. v.), from the petty freeholder to the franklin, and esp. the class represented by the yeoman of England generally or the statesman of Westmoreland and Cumberland: hence it came to mean the master of the bouse, A.S. bond and busbond, Engl. busband. man. The law distinguishes between a grid-madr a labourer, budsetumaor a cottager, and a buandi or bondi a man who has land and stock. In the Icel. Commonwealth only the b. (but neither cottager or labourer) could act as judge or neighbour who gave witness in acquittal of a cultrit (cp. bingheyjandi); the griomaor could only partly be admitted to the tylptarkviðr, not to the búakviðr, Grág. i. 35, 114; ek ryð þessa tvá menn ór kviðburðinum fyrir þá sök, at þeir eru búðsetu-menn en eigi bændr, Nj. 236; cp. l.c. below, where the distinction between both is defined. The Norse law, on the other hand, distinguishes between hersir or lendir menn (barons) and buandi, cp. the interesting passage Fms. vi. 279 (verðr mér þá lends manns nafn ekki at virðingu; nú vil ek heldr heita bondi sem ek á ætt til); the Norse hauldr- or óðals-bondi nearly answers to the Engl. 'yeoman.' In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, as in continental Europe, 'bóndi' became a word of contempt, denoting the common, low people, opp. to the king and his 'men' (hird), the royal officers, etc.; just as the Engl. boor degenerated from A.S. gebur, Germ. bauer, Dutch boer; and in mod. Dan. bonder means plebs, a boor; such is the use of bondi in the Fms., esp. Sverr. S. and Hak. S. In the Icel. Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men-Sighvatr bondi, Sturl. ii. 78; Rafn bondi (i.e. Sveinbjarnarsson), Bs. i. Rafn. S. several times; Rútr talaði þá til Marðar, hugsa þú svá um bóndi (Mord Gigja), Nj. 3; optar hefir þú glaðari verit, bóndi, en nú, 174 (of Flosi); Njáll bóndi, id.; Þorsteinn bóndi, Illugi bóndi, Gunnl. S. Ísl. ii; Björn bóndi, Safn i. 657; Björn bóndi Einarsson (Jórsalafari), Ann. 1393; Ari bóndi, Daði bóndi, Bs. ii. 474. 505; it is only opp. to the clerks (clergy) or knights, etc. This notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders. a busband, A. S. bûsbond; eigi var skegglauss borvaldr boandi binn, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 371, 377, Fms. i. 149; hjá hvílu búanda þíns, Nj. 14. [The learned Icel. clergyman Eyjulf on Vellir (died A.D. 1747) has written a short essay upon the word bondi, Icel. MSS. Bodl. no. 71.] -(in mod. use always bænda- if pl., bónda- if sing.)—b**ónda-bani, a,** m. a slayer of a bondi, Fms. vi. 104. bónda-ból, n. (bónda-bær, m.), a farm, Grett. 96 A. bonda-dottir, f. a bondi's daughter, Eg. 24, Snót 18. bónda-eiðr, m. a bóndi's oath, Ghl. 67. bónda-far, n. a bóndi's ferry-boat, Hkr. ii. 292. bónda-fé, n. a provincial fund, bónda-fólk, n. a class of bændr, Fms. vii. 293. Gbl. 11. bóndafylking (búanda-), f. a bost of bændr, Fms. viii. 126. bónda-herr, bónda-hlutr, m. = bóndatíund,

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bonda-hus, n. a bondi's bouse, K. p. K. 26. Fr. u, f. a bóndi's bed, El. 9. bonda-kirkja (búanda-), u, f. the church belonging to the bondi in Thingvalla, where the parliament was held; and buanda-kirkjugaror, m. the churchyard to that church, vide Nj. and Grag. This church was erected about the middle of the 11th century, vide Kristni S., Fms. vi. 266. bónda-kona, u, f. a good wife of a bóndi, Gpl. 511. bonda-laus, adj. busband-less, widowed, Stj. 420. loga, u, f. the burial place of bandr, N.G.L. i. 368.
n. = bondaherr, Fms. ii. 48. bonda-ligr, adj. farmer-like. bónda-lið. bóndamugr, m. a crowd, bost of bændr, Fms. xi. 248. bónda-nafn, n. the name, title of bondi, Fms. vi. 279, Gbl. 106. bónda-réttr (búanda-), m. the right of a bondi, Fms. ix. 135. bónda-safnaðr (-samnaðr) = bondamugr, Hkr. ii. 307, Fms. vii. 320. bonda-skapr, m. the state of the bændr, opp. to the clergy, Bs. i. 590. bonda-son, m. the son of a bóndi, Eg. 232. bonda-tala, u, f., vera i b., to be told or counted among bændr, Fas. ii. 326. bonds-tiund, f. titbe to be paid by bændr, bónda-ungi, 2, m. a young bóndi, Hkr. iii. 275. bóndaval, n. the elite of bandr; var ba gott b., there were choice bandr to be found, Sturl. i. 130, Landn. 236. bonda-mtt, f. a bondi's extraction, Fms. vi. 278.

bon-leid, f. a begging path; in the phrase, fara b., to go begging from bouse to bouse, Nj. 185: in mod. use, fara bonarveg (ad e-m) is to enter-

tain, v. however bodleid.

bón-orð, f. wooing, courtsbip; hefja b. við, to woo; síðan hóf þórólfr bónorð sitt við Sigurð ok bað Sigríðar dóttur hans, Eg. 38, 97; vekja b., COMPDS: bonoros-for, f. a wooing journey; fara b., Ld. 99, Nj. 17. to go a-wooing, Nj. 16. bonoros-mal, n. the business of wooing, Ld. 92. As to wooing and courtship in old times, cp. Ld. ch. 7, 23, 68, Nj. ch. 2, 9, 13, 27, 33, 98, Gunnl. S. ch. 5, 9, Hænsa þ. S. ch. 10, Glum. ch. 11, Lv. ch. 5, Harð. S. ch. 3, Eb. ch. 28, 41, Vd. ch. 3, 12, Korm S. ch. 7, Gísl. 9, Hallfr. S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 53-56 (the story of bishop Isleif), porl. S. ch. 5, Sturl. i. 197, 198, 200, 206-208 (the two sisters there), etc. The meeting of the parliament, where people from all parts of the island were gathered together, was a golden opportunity for 'bonoro' (v. the

passages above). 2. = begging, Gisl. 85.

BOT, ar, f., pl. bætr, [Ulf. bota; A. S. bôt; Engl. boot, booty, to boot; O. H. G. puoz; Germ. busse; akin to bati, better, etc.]: -bettering, 1. a cure, remedy, mental as well as bodily, from sickness, loss, sorrow, etc.; fá bót e-s, meina, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 427, Fas. i. 175; allra meina bót; vinna e-m b., to comfort one, Landn. 212; bera til bóta, to amend, Fms. xi. 236; berja ... e-n til óbóta is to beat ... one so that he never recovers from it. 2. as a law term, almost always in pl., atonement, compensation, and esp. = mann-bætr, weregild, cp. vigsbætr, sak-bætr, etc., Fms. vii. 36, Hrafn. 4, 9, Eb. 106, Isl. ii. 272, and in endless cases in Grag. (VI.) and Nj.: bætr and mann-gjöld are often used indiscriminately, e.g. tvennum bótum, or tvennum manngjöldum, a double weregild; cp. also the phrase, halda uppi botum, to discharge, pay the b.; the sing, is rare in this sense, Nj. 58, Grág, ii. 182. such phrases as, e-t berr til bóta (impers.), it is a comfort, satisfaction, Nj. 58, Fms. x. 264; (mikilla) bóta vant, very sbortcoming, Ld. 328. 4. a patch, of an old torn garment; enginn setr bót af nýju klæði á gamalt fat, Matth. ix. 17; svört bót var milli herða honum, Sturl. ii. 230. compos: bóta-lauss, adj. a law term, 'bootless,' getting no redress; hafa sar botalaust, Rd. 269: irreparable, Fms. i. 264, Hom. 121. bóta-maör, m. a law term, a man who has to receive 'bætr' for hurt or damage suffered, Ann. 1372, Ghl. 160; hence obotamaor, exlex, an outlaw, who has forfeited his right to 'bætr.' bota-veror, adj. worth redress, Fbr. 33.

BOTI, a, m. [Fr. botte; a for. word], a boot, Nj. 190, Fms. vii. 186,

N. G. L. iii. 13.

bót-leysi, n.; lemja e-n til b. = til óbóta above, Grett. 154.

bot-sams, 8, to make better, repair, Grag. i. 123, ii. 335.

bot-parfi (-parfa), adj. ind. needing 'bætr' or satisfaction, Fms. vii. 154, Sturl. iii. 123.

braga, ao, of the northern lights, to flicker, Bjarni 69

BRAGD, n. [cp. bregða].

I. the tundamental motion:

1. temp. a while, moment, cp. auga-bragð; in

Ca 18. Am. 2; af (á) I. the fundamental notion is that of a sudden motion: adverb. phrases, af bragdi, at once, Hrasn. 17, Gs. 18, Am. 2; af (a) skömmu bragði, sbortly, Fms. vi. 272, viii. 236, 348; í fyrsta bragði, the first time (rare), Ghl. 532, Js. 129; skams bragos, gen. used as adv. quickly, in a short time, Bs. i. 336, 337, Fms. viii. 348, v.l.; cp. 'at a brayd,' in a brayd,' Engl. Ballads.

2. loc. a quick movement; vidbrayd,' ' in a brayd,' Engl. Ballads. brago (cp. bregoa vio), knifs-brago (cp. bregoa sverði), a slash with a 3. metaph. in many phrases, verða fyrri (skjótari) at bragði, til bragðs, so make the first move; þeir hafa orðit fyrri at b. at stefna en vér, Nj. 241, Bs. ii. 106; svá at þú verðir skjótari at b. at veiða þenna niðing, Fms. i. 206, ix. 288; vera í bragði með e-m, to lend one a belping band, mostly in something uncanny, Gisl. 5, Bs. i. 722; snarast i bragð með e-m, id., Ld. 254; taka e-t bragðs, til bragðs or bragð, to take some step to get clear out of difficulties, Nj. 263, 199, Fms. ix. 407, Grett. 75 new Ed.; pat var b. (2009, 12110) Atla, at hann hljóp . . ., Háv. 53; Lacred custom, vide Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 49. Hervar. S. Fas. i. 417 and 518.

bonda-hvila, "uvitrligt b., a foolish step, Nj. 78; karlmannligt b., a manly issue, 194; gott b., Fs. 39; úheyriligt b., an unbeard-of thing, Finnb. 212. II. [bregða A. III], a 'braid,' knot, stúteb, chiefly in pl.; hekla saumuð öll brögðum, a cloak braided or stitched all over, Fms. ii. 70; fáguð brögðum, all broidered, v. 345, Bret. 34; rístu-bragð, a scratched cha-2. in wrestling, brago or brogo is the technical phrase for wrestlers' tricks or sleights; mjaomar-brago, leggjar-brago, hæl-brago, klof-brago..., the 'brago' of the hip, leg, heel..., Edda 33; [fangbrago, wrestling], hence many wrestling terms, fella e-n á sjálfs sins bragoi, to throw one on his own brago. 8. gen. a trick, scheme, device, [A.S. bræg 8, bræd; Engl. braid = cunning, Shakesp.], chiefly in pl., med ymsum brögðum, margskyns brögð, Fas. i. 274, Fms. x. 237; brögð í tafli, a trick in the game, a proverb, when things go not by fair means, Bs. ii. 318; ferr at fornum brögdum, in the old way, Grett. 79 new Ed.: but also sing., sér konungr nú bragð hans allt, Fms. xi. 106; hafði hann svá sett bragðit, x. 305, Eg. 196 (a trick); ek mun finna bragð þar til, at Kristni mun við gangast á Íslandi, Hkr. i. 290; bragð hitta þeir nú í, β. with a notion of deceit, a trick, crafty scheme; með Lv. 82. brögdum, with tricks, Hkr. ii; búa yfir brögdum, to brood over wiles, Fas. i. 290; hafa brögð undir brúnum, to bave craft under one's eyebrows, look crafty, Band. 2; undir skauti, under one's cloak, id., Bs. i. 730; beita e-n brögðum, metaphor from hunting, to deal craftily with one, Rm. 42, Isl. ii. 164; hafa brögð við e-n, Njarð. 382, 378; vera forn í brögðum, old in craft, of witchcraft, Isl. ii. 399: hence such phrases as, bragoa-karl, a crafty fellow, Grett. 161; bragoa-refr, a cunning fox; brögðóttr, crafty, etc. In Swed. 'bragder' means an exploit, action, whilst the Icel. implies some notion of subtlety or craft; yet cp. phrases as, stór brögð, great exploits, Fb. ii. 299; hreysti-brögð, hetju-brögð, great deeds, (above I. 3.) III. [bregoz C; cp. A.S. brad, Engl. breatb], countenance, look, expression; hon hefir hviti ok b. vart Myramanna, Isl. ii. 201, v.l.; þannig er bragð á þér, at þú munir fás svífast, tbou lookest as if . . ., cp. brögð undir brúnum above, Fms. ii. 51; heilagleiks b., to look like a saint, Bs. i. 152; pat b. hafdi hann á sér sem, Ld. 24; ekki hefir þú b. á þér sem hérlenzkir menn, Fms. x. 227; þannig ertu í bragði sem ..., thou lookest as if ..., Isl. ii. 149; með illu bragði, illlooking, Sturl. i. 170; með hýru, glöðu b., Bs. ii. 505; með beztu bragði, stern, Pass. 21.1; med hryggu bragði, with gloomy look; med betra bragði, in a better mood, Nj. 11; bleyði-mannligr í b., cowardly, Fms. ii. 69: metaph., Sturla görði þat bragð á, at hann hefði fundit..., S. put that face on a thing, Sturl. ii. 176. IV. [bergja, gustare], taste; vatnsbrago, beisku-brago, bitter taste, of water; 6-brago, a bad flavour, 2. [= bragr], mode, fashion; in vinnu-brogo, working; handbrago, bandicraft; lat-brago, manners; truar-brügo, pl. religion, mode of faith; afla-brügo, mode of gaining one's livelibood, etc.: very freq. in mod. usage, but in old writers no instance bearing clearly upon the subject is on record; cp. however the phrase, brago er at e-u, a thing is palpable, tangible: litid bragd mun par at (it must be very slight) ef þú finnr ekki, Ld. 136; zrit b. mun at því, Nj. 58; görðist þar at svá mikit b., it went so far that . . ., Fms. i. 187, Grett. 158 new Ed.

bragos, 20, I. = braga, of light, Sks. 202 B. to breathe], to give signs of life, of a new-born babe, of one swooning or dying; þá fæddi hón barnit, ok fanst eigi líf með, ok hér eptir bragðaði fyrir brjóstinu, i. e. the infant began to draw breath, Bs. i. 618, ii. 33; III. to taste = bergja, freq. þat bragðar sem kvikt er, þiðr. 114. in mod. usage.

brago-air, m. a brad-awl, used in Icel. for producing fire. bragoalseldr, m. fire produced by a b., Bs. i. 616; hann tok b. millum tveggja trjó, ii. 176.

brago-illr, adj. ill-looking, Fms. x. 174.

brago-lauss, adj. (-leysi, f., medic. pallor), pale, insipid.

brago-ligr, adj. expedient, Karl. 451: mod. well-looking.

brago-mikill, adj. expressive looking, Sturl. iii. 129.

brago-samr, adj. crafty, El.

brago-visi, f. eraft, subtlety, Edda 110.

brago-vialigr (and -viss), adj. cunning, Fms. ii. 140.

BRAGGA, 20, [Engl. brag], to throw off sloth, Bb. 1. 24.

Bragi, a, m. the god of poetry Bragi, also a pr. name: in pl. bragnar, poët. beroes, men, Edda, Lex. Poët.; cp. A. S. brego = princeps.

I. best, fore-BRAGR, ar, m. [akin to brago, braga, bragi, etc.] most; b. kvenna, best of women, Skv. 2. 15; Asa b., best of Ases, Skm. 34; b. karla eðr kvenna, Edda 17: only used in poetry or poët. language, cp. the A.S. brego (princeps) Egypta, Noromanna, Israelita, Gumena, Engla, etc.:-hence the compd bragar-full or braga-full, n. a toasting cup, to be drunk esp. at funeral feasts; it seems properly to mean the king's toast (cp. Bragi = princeps), i. e. the toast in the memory of the deceased king or earl, which was to be drunk first; the heir to the throne rose to drink this toast, and while doing so put his feet on the footstool of his seat and made a solemn vow (stiga & stokk ok strengja heit); he then for the first time took his father's seat, and the other guests in their turn made similar vows. For a graphic description of this heathen

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> bost trox 157 and Tholoughoi bofi?

Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Ragn. S. Fas. i. 345. It is likely that the b. was mostly used T at funeral banquets, though the passages in the Ragn, and Hervar. S. (cp. also Hænsab. S. ch. 12) seem to imply its use at other festivals, as weddings; cp. also the description of the funeral banquet, Hkr. i. 231, where 'minni hans' (the toast of the dead king) answers to bragarfull; cp. also the funeral banquet recorded in Jómsvík. S., where the Danish king Sweyn made the vow 'at bragarfulli' to conquer England within three winters. This is said to have been the prelude to the great Danish invasion A.D. 994, Fagrsk. 44, and Hkr. to l.c. The best MSS. prefer the reading bragar- (from bragr, princeps), not braga-. II. nearly like Lat. mos, a fashion, habit of life, in compds as, bæjar-bragr, heimilis-bragr, híbýla-bragt, bouse life; sveitar-bragt, country life; bónda-bragt, yeoman life; hérads-bragr, lands-bragr, etc. Icel. say good or bad bæjarbragr, Bb. 1. 15. III. poetry; gefr hann (viz. Odin) brag skaldum, Hdl. 5, Edda 17: in mod usage chiefly melody or metre. COMPDS: bragar-bot, f. a sort of metre, Edda 130: mod. palinode. bragarfræði, f. prosody, Icel. Choral Book (1860), pref. 7. bragar-laun, n. pl. a gift for a poem dedicated to a king or great person, Eg. 318, Isl. ii. 223, 230 (Gunnl. S.), etc. bragar-mal, n. pl. poetical diction, Edda 124; of using obsolete poët. forms, Skálda 189. BRAK, n. [Ulf. brakja = πάλη; A. S. and Hel. ge-bræc; cp. Lat.

fragor], a creaking noise, Hkr. iii. 139, Bárd. 160, Fms. ii. 100.

braka, að, [cp. Ulf. brikan = κλαν; A. S. brecan; Engl. to break; Lat. frangere]:-to creak, of timber, Hom. 155, Fs. 132, Gisl. 31, Fas. ii. 76. brakan, f. a creaking, Fms. iv. 57.

BRAKUN, m. [Engl. word], a broker, Fms. v. 183; O. H. L. 56 reads brakkarnir.

BRALLA, að, to trick, job; hvat er það sem börn ei b., Jón. Þorl. BRAML, n. (bramla, 20), a crash, Safn i. 93, Isl. Arb. v. ch. 128. BRANA, u, f. a freq. name of a cow, [brana = juvenca, cited by Du Cange from old Spanish Latin deeds; it probably came into Spain with the Goths.] brönu-grös, n. pl., botan. Satyrium Albidum; in Icel. lore this flower plays the same part as the German alraun or English mandrake; the b. are also called 'Friggjar-gras' (Frigg = Freyja, the goddess of love), and 'elsku-gras,' flower of love, as it is thought to create love between man and woman, Isl. pjóðs. i. 648. Gen. xxx. 14. brands, u, f. a little trout: the Manks call the salmon braddan.

brand-erfo, f. a Norse law term, originating from the heathen age when dead bodies were still burnt, vide arfsal, a sort of clientela, giving life-long support to a man; 'til brands eor bals,' i.e. ad urnam, and inheriting him when dead; defined N. G. L. i. 50.

brand-gás, f. anas tadorna, Edda (Gl.)

brand-krossóttr, adj. brindled-brown with a white cross on the fore-

bead (of an ox), Brand. 59; cp. brondottr, a brindled ox.

BBANDR, m.

I. [cp. brenna, to burn; A. S. brand (rate)] a brand, firebrand; even used synonymous with 'bearth,' as in the Old Engl. saying, 'este (dear) buith (are) oun brondes,' E. Engl. Specimens; b. af brandi brenn, Hm. 56; at bröndum, at the fire-side, 2, Nj. 195, 201; hvarfa ek blindr of branda, id., Eg. 759; cp. eldi-brandr. 2. [cp. Dan. brand, Germ. brand], a flame; til brands, ad urnam, N.G.L. i. 50 (rare); surtar-brandr, jet; v. brand-erfð. II. [A.S. brond, Beow. verse 1454; Scot. brand = ensis; cp. to brandisb], the blade of a sword; brast pat (viz. the sword) undir hjaltinu, ok for b. grenjandi nior í ána, Fas. ii. 484, Korm. 82, Eb. 238, Fms. i. 17, Bs. ii. 12; viga-brandr, a warbrand, a meteor. III. a freq. pr. name of a man, Brand.

B. On ships, the raised prow and poop, ship's beak, (sviri and brandr seem to be used synonymously, Konr. S. l. c.); fellr brattr breki bröndum hærri, the waves rise high above the 'brandar,' Skv. 2. 17; brandar af knerri (a b. on a merchant-ship), Grett. 90 new Ed., Fms. ix. 304; hann tók um skipstafninn; en menn hans tóku af hendr hans, því at bráð var eigi af brandinum (sing. of the 'bigb prow' of a ship), viii. 217; leiddist mér fyrir Þórsbjörgum, er brandarnir á skipum Bagla stóðu i augu mér, 372, 247; gyltir brandar ok höfuð, Konr., where some MSS. höfuð ok svírar. 2. ships' beaks used as ornaments over the chief door of dwellings, always in pl.; af knerri beim eru brandar veðrspáir fyrir dyrum, before (above?) the door, Landn. 231, cp. Grett. 116, where it can be seen that the b. were two, one at each side of the door; hann sá fatahrúgu á bröndum, beaps of clothes on the b., 179; b. ákasliga hásir fyrir höllinni svá at þeir gnæfðu yfir bust hennar (b. exceeding bigb over the door so that they rose above the gable), gyltir voru knappar a ofanverdum bröndunum, Konr. S.: these doors are hence called brandsdyrr, Sturl. ii. 106, iii. 200, 218.

brand-reið, f. [A. S. brandreda], a grate, Stj. 310, 315, Exod. xxx. 3, xxxvii. 26, Mar. 50; steikja & b., to roast on a grate, Mar. (Fr.) brand-skjöldóttr, adj. of cattle, brindled, red and white spotted.

brand-stokkr, m. a dub. aπ. λεγ. a bigh trunk of a tree in the middle of the hall of the mythical king Völsung, Fas. i. 119; Vr. 142 reads botstokk. branga, u, f. an aπ. λεγ. and dub., Hom. 21: cp. old Germ. brang =

brasa, 28, to braze (Shakesp.), to barden in the fire : cp. brosur, f. pl. in the metaph. phrase, eiga í brösum, to be always in the fire, always quarrelling. Lengi, n. a law term, belp, furtherance, lsl. ii. 322, Ld. 26 (advance-

BRASS (cp. brasaor, Fms. viii; brasi, ix. 8), m. [cp. Getm. brat = epulae; Swed. brasa; Dan. brase = to roast; Engl. to braze], a cook, an &π. λεγ., Am. 59.

brasta, ao, [Germ. brasten], to bluster, Band. 8.

bratt-gengni, f. skill in climbing, Fms. ii. 275. bratt-gengr, adj. skilful in climbing, Fms. ii. 169: steep, Greg. 62.

bratt-leitr, adj. with projecting forebead, Fb. i. 540.

BRATTR, adj. [A. S. brant, bront; Swed. brant; North. E. brant and brent], steep, of hills, etc.; brött brekka, a 'brent' bill, Hrafn. 20; barur, bigb waves, Sks. 40: metaph., bera bratt halann, metaphor from cattle, to carry the tail high (in mod. usage vera brattr), opp. to lægja halann. to droop the tail, Isl. ii. 330, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 20; reynt hefi ek fyr brattara, cp. Lat. graviora passus, I bave been in a worse plight, Am. 56; einatt hesi ek brattara átt, Grett. 133; mér hesir opt bodizt brattara, id., etc.,-a metaphor from mountaineers.

bratt-steinn, m. a stone column, Hým. 29.

BRAUD, n. [A.S. bread; Engl. bread; Germ. brod; Dan. brod]. This word, which at present has become a household word in all branches of the Teutonic, was in early times unknown in its present sense: Ulf. constantly renders άρτος as well as ψωμίον by blaibs; Engl. loaf; A.S. bláf; the old A.S. poetry also has bláf, and the old heathen Scandin. poems only bleifr, Hm. 40, 51, Rm. 4, 28. In Engl. also, the words lord, lady,—A. S. blafford, blafdige, which properly mean loaf-warder, loaf-maid,—bear out the remark, that in the heathen age when those words were formed, bread, in the sense of panis, was not in use in England; in old A.S. the word is only used in the compd beobread of the honeycomb (Gr. npior), cp. Engl. bee-bread; O. H. G. bibrod; Germ. bienenbrod; and this seems to be the original sense of the word. The passage in which doubtless the Goths used 'braud,' Luke xxiv. 42 -the only passage of the N. T. where unplow occurs—is lost in Ulf. Down to the 0th century this word had not its present sense in any Teut. dialect, but was, as it seems, in all of them used of the honeycomb only. The Icel. calls thyme 'bráð-björg' or 'broð-björg' (sweet food t); cp. the Lat. 'redolentque thymo fragrantia mella;' the root of 'braud' is perhaps akin to the Lat. 'fragrare.' The transition from the sense of honeycomb to that of bread is obscure: in present usage the 'bread' denotes the substance, 'loaf' the shape; b. ok smjör, Eg. 204; b. ok kál, Mar.; heilagt b., Hom. 137; the Icel. N. T. (freq.) 2. food, hence metaph. living, esp. a parsonage, (mod.) The cures in Icel. are divided into þinga-brauð and beneficia. braud-bakstr, m. bread-baking, Greg. 55

brauð-diskr, m. a bread-plate, Post. 686 B. brauð-görð, f. bread-making, Stj. 441. brauð-hleifr, m. a loaf of bread, Greg. 57, Orkn. 116. braud-jarn, n. a 'bread-iron,' Scot. and North. E. girdle, D. N. brauð-kass, n. a bread-basket, Fms. ii. 164. brauð-moli, 2, m. a crumb of bread, Stj. 155. brauð-ofn, m. a bread-oven, H. E. i. 394, N. G. L. ii. 354. brauð-skífa, u, f. a slice of bread, Andr. 68.

brauo-skorpa, u. f. a bread-crust. brauð-sneið, f. = brauðskífa.

brauo-sufi, n. spice eaten with bread, Anal. 180.

brauk, n., braukan, f. cracking, Konr. 30, Mag. 5; cp. brak. BRAUT, f., dat. brautu, pl. ir, [a purely Scandin. word, formed from brjóta, braut, as Engl. road from Ital. rotta, via rupta]:-a road cut through rocks, forests, or the like, and distinguished from vegr, stigr, gata (path, track); Önundr konungr lét brjóta vegu um markir ok myrar ok fjallvegu, fyrir því var hann Braut-Önundr kallaðt, Hkr. i. 46; ryðja b., to eut a road, Isl. ii. 400; braut... eigi breiðari en götu breidd, Eg. 582. II. as adv. away, either with or without the prep. '&' or 'i,' & braut or & brautu, which is the oldest form; II. as adv. away, either with or without but the common form in the old writers is brot, or with a double consonant, brott; later by metath, burt, burtu [Dan.-Swed. bort], which are the mod. forms, but not found in very early MSS.: it occurs in a verse in the Skálda—reið Brynhildar bróðir í bort' sá er hug né skorti:'-braut, brautu; braut hvarf or sal sæta, Korm. (in a verse), Hm. 88; braut, fer ek einn á brautu, Grett. (in a verse); in the Grág. freq., esp. in the old fragment Ed. A.D. 1852, pp. 19-26, where Kb. 16-16 reads brott; the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 333 sqq., constantly gives braut; so in also O. H. vellum of the middle of the 13th century: brott, Eg. 603, Nj. 132, Grág. i. 275: burt, burtu, in MSS. of the 15th century; the MSS. freq. use an abbreviated spelling bt (denoting ro and or), so that it is difficult to see whether it is to be read brot or burt or bort. It is used with or without notion of motion; the acc. forms braut, brott, burt, originally denote going away; the dat. brautu, burtu, being away; but in common use both are used indiscriminately; þat var brott frá öðrum húsum, far off from other bouses, Eg. 203; vera rekinn brott (braut), to be driven away, Nj. 132; fara braut, to go away, Fms. x. 216; af landi brott, Grág. i. 275, 331, 145, 258, 264, cp. also Nj. 10, 14, 26, 52, 196, Fms. ix. 421, Eg. 319, 370, and endless instances. COMPDS: brauter-

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brautar-mót, n. pl. a meeting of roads, Grág. ii. 114; cp. brautar-tak, biod-braut, a bigh road; vetrar-braut, via lactea, etc. n. a law term, bail, security, N. G. L. i. 44.

braut- in compds, v. brott.

brautingi, 2, m. a beggar, tramp, Hbl. 6, Fms. ii. 73: the proverb, bráð eru brautingja erindi, the tramp cannot afford delay, Fas. ii. 262, cp. Hm. 2; the poor had in old times to go from house to house; cp. gongu-madr, foru-madr; therefore misery and tramping are synonymous, e. g. válaðr, miseria; cp. A.S. vædl = ambitus: -not till the establishment of Christianity were poor-rates and other legal provisions made for the poor.

BRA, f. [Ulf. braw; A. S. bræv; Engl. brow; Germ. brau], an eye-lid; brár (gen. sing.), Edda 15; brár (nom. pl.), 6; brám (dat. pl.), Vþm. 41; brá (gen. pl.), Ad. 5; cp. Baldrs-brá, Gull-brá, Isl. þjóðs.: in poetry the eyes are called brá-tungl, -máni, -sól, -geisli, moon-, sun-beam of the brow; tears are brá-regn, -drift, rain of the brow; the head brá-völlr, field of the brow, etc., Lex. Poët.

BRAD, f. [A.S. brad; Germ. brat], meat, raw flesh, esp. venison; blodug brád (a law term), raw meat, Grág. ii. 192, N. G. L. i. 82; brytja í bráð, to chop into steaks, Fb. i. 321 : pl. metaph. prey of beasts, varmar bráðir, Hkv. 2.41, Fas. i. 209; villi-bráð, venison; val-bráð, black spots on the face. II. sól-bráð, sun-burning.

BBAD, n. tar, pitch, Fms. viii. 217, Anecd. 60, Vm. 21, Sks. 28, Krók.

57; funa undir bráðinu, Fær. 195.

BRAD, f. (brob, Bs. i. 341), denoting baste (cp. bráðr), but only used in adverb. phrases, i brad, at the moment, Sturl. i. 58, Ld. 302, Bs. 1. c.; bráð ok lengðar (mod. í bráð og lengd), now and ever, Fms. i. II. in many compds, meaning rash, sudden, bot. COMPDS: bráða-bugr, m. in the phrases, göra, vinda bráða-bug at e-u, to basten to do a thing, without a moment's delay, Grett. 98. bráða-fangs, bráða-sótt, f. gen. used as adv. at once, in great baste, Fms. iv. 230. sudden illness, a plague, Fms. vii. 155, Játv. 26: chiefly of cattle, murbráða-þeyr, m. a rapid tbaw, Eg. 766. rain, Ghl. 498.

bráð-björg (commonly proncd. blóð-berg, n.), f. tbyme, Hjalt., Björn. bráð-dauði, a, m. a sudden death, Hom. 12.

bráo-dauor, adj. dead in a moment, in the phrase, verda b., to die suddenly, Ver. 47, Fms. i. 18, Isl. ii. 45, 59, Stj. 196.

bráð-endis, adv. of a sudden, Ld. 192, Fms. viii. 199.

bráð-fari, adj., verða b., to travel in baste, Krók. 59.

bráð-feginn, adj. exceeding glad, Fms. xi. 256.

bráð-feigligr (-feigr), adj. rusbing to death, Fs. 74 bráð-fengis = bráðafangs, Fms. xi. 35, Orkn. 28 old Ed.

bráð-fengr, adj. bot, basty, Fms. vi. 109.

bráð-geðr, adj. bot-tempered, Fms. vi. 220, 195.

bráð-görr, adj. early ripe, of a young man, Fms. vii. 111, xi. 328.

bráð-görviligr, adj. of early promise, Glum. 338.

bráð-hættligr, adj. most dangerous, Lv. 59.

bráð-kjörit, n. part. bastily chosen, Sturl. iii. 151.

bráð-kvaddr, part. suddenly 'called;' verða b., to die suddenly.

bráð-lauss, adj. not pitched, Hkr. ii. 281.

bráð-látinn, part. = bráðdauðr, Fms. xi. 444.

bráð-látr, adj. eager, impatient, Bs. i. 172.

bráð-liga (bráðla, brálla), adv. soon, bastily, at once, Sks. 596, N. G. L. i. 12, Fms. x. 419, i. 29: quickly, ii. 180, Hkr. i. 111: rasbly, Bs. i. 722, Sks. 775.

bráð-litið, n. part. [lita], göra b. á e-t, to look (too) bastily at a thing, Fms. v. 284, Fbr. 141.

bráð-lyndr, adj. bot-tempered, Anecd. 48.

bráð-læti, n. impatience, Bb. 3. 29.

bráð-mælt, n. part. bastily spoken, Eg. 251.

bráðna, að, to melt, of snow, etc., Fms. iii. 193, Rb. 356.

bráð-orðr, adj. basty of speech, Lv. 85, Bjarn. 14.

BRADB, adj., neut. brátt, [Swed. bråd; Dan. brad; cp. bráð], sudden, basty: the allit. law phrase, b. bani, a sudden, violent death, Nj. 99, Fms. v. 289, Sks. 585 (of suicide); b. atburdr, a sudden accident, Fms. x. 328: metaph. bot-tempered, eager, rash, bráð er barn-æskan (a proverb), Am. 75; b. barns-hugir, id., Bev. Fr.; b. i skaplyndi, Nj. 16, Hm. 21; bú hefir verið hölzi b. (too eager, too rasb), í þessu máli, Vápn. 13; b. ok ákafr, rasb and beadlong, Fms. ix. 245; b. hestr, a fiery borse, Bs. i. 743.

II. brátt, bráðum, and bráðan used adverb., soon, sbortly; þá var brátt drukkinn einmenningr, Eg. 551; brátt fanst þat ú, it could soon be seen that ..., 147; vanu bradara (Lat. spe citius), (mod., vonum b.), very soon, in a very short time, Fms. xi. 115; sem bradast, as soon as possible, the sooner the better, Eg. 534: the phrase, e-t berr brudum (or bridan) at, a thing happens of a sudden, with the notion of surprise, 361; en öllum féllusk hendr (i. e. were startled), at bráðan bar at, as it came so suddenly, Hkr. ii. 152, cp. Orkn. 50.

bráð-ráðinn, part. suddenly or rasbly decided, Fms. ii. 25, Fær. 236; b. tíðindi, sudden news, Fms. v. 289; bráðrakinn, Lex. Poët., seems only to be a bad reading = bráðráþinn, the lower part of the h having been obliterated.

bráð-reiðr, adj. very wrathful, Barl. 25.

bráð-ræði, n. rashness, Fs. 53; glappaverk ok b., 184, Fms. ii. 25. bráð-sinnaðr, adj. bot-tempered, Nj. (Lat. Vers.) 219, v.l. (mod. word.) bráð-sjúkr, adj. taken suddenly ill, Fms. vi. 104.

bráð-skapaðr, adj. part. of basty disposition, Sturl. iii. 123, Nj. 219. v. l., Fas. iii. 520: mod. skap-bráðr, bot-tempered.

bráð-skeyti, n. rasbness, Sks. 250, Karl. 495.

bráð-skeytligr, adj. rasb, Str. 9.

bráð-skeyttr, adj. rasb, Fms. vi. 100, Ísl. ii. 316, Karl. 341, 343. bráð-sýnn, adj. soon seen, Fr.

bráðung, f. burry, O. H. L. 19: gen. bráðungar, as adv. of a sudden, Fms. xi. 70; af bráðungu, at a moment's notice, 27.

bráð-broaka (-aðr), adj. early ripe, early grown (broski, growtb), Finnb. 222, v. l., Fs. 126.

BRAK, f., Engl. brake (v. Johnson), a tanner's implement, in the form of a horse-shoe, for rubbing leather, Eggert Itin. 339: a nickname, Eg. bráka, að, in the phrase, brákaðr reyr, a bruised reed, Isaiah xlii. 3.

BREDI, a, m. [Norse bræ], a glacier, common in Norway, where the glaciers are called 'brzer' or 'fonn;' in Icel. an aw. hey., Fas. (Völs. S.)

BREF, n. [for. word, from Lat. breve, like Engl. and Germ. brief; Dan. brev], in Icel. proncd, with a long e, bref: - a letter, written deed, rescript, etc. Letter-writing is never mentioned in the true Icel. Sagas before the end of the old Saga time, about A. D. 1015. Bréf occurs for the first time as a sort of dispatch in the negotiation between Norway and Sweden A.D. 1018; lét þau fara aptr með bréfum þeim er Ingigerðr konungs dóttir ok þau Hjalti sendu jarli ok Ingibjörgu, O. H. ch. 71; bréf ok innsigli Engla konungs (viz. king Canute, A. D. 1024), ch. 120: a royal letter is also mentioned Bjarn. 13 (of St. Olave, A. D. 1014-1030). The earliest Icel, deeds on record are of the end of the IIth century; in the D.I., Sturl., and Bs. (12th and 13th centuries) letters of every kind, public and private, are freq. mentioned, vide D. I. by Jon Sigurdsson, Bs. i. 478-481. etc., Fms. vii-x, Sturl. freq. [In the Saga time, 'ord ok jartegnir,' words and tokens, is a standing phrase; the 'token' commonly was a ring; the instances are many, e.g. Ld. ch. 41, 42, Bjarn. 7, Gunnl. S.; cp. the interesting passage in the mythical Akv. verse 8, where the sister ties one hair of a wolf in the ring-har fann ek heiðingja riðit í hring tauðan -as a warning token; cp. also the story of the coin used as a token in Gisl. ch. 8. In the old Sagas even runes are hardly mentioned as a medium of writing; but v. rune.] COMPDS: bréfa-bók, f. a register-book, N.G.L. ii. 409. brefa-brot, n. breach of ordinances, H. E. i. 422. brefa-goro, f. letter-writing, Bs. i. 475, Fms. ix. 260. Bs. i. 706. bréfa-maor, m. a letter-carrier, public courier, Fms. ix. 20. sveinn, m. a letter-boy, Fms. ix. 467.

brefa, 20, to give a brief account of, Fms. ii. 257, Al. 66.

brefer, n. breviary, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 8.

bréf-lauss, adj. briefless, without a written document, Th. 78.

bréf-sending, bréfa-sending, f. a sending of letters, Fms. viii. III.

bréf-setning, f. the composition of a letter, Fms. viii. 298.

BREGDA, pret. sing. brá, 2nd pers. brátt, later brást; pl. brugðu, sup. brugdit; pres. bregd; pret. subj. brygdi; reflex. (sk, z, st), pret. brask, bráz, or brást, pl. brugðusk, etc.: poët. with the neg. suff. brá-at, brásk-at, Orkn. 78, Fms. vi. 51.

I. [A. S. bregdan, brædan; Old Engl. A. Act. with dat. and Scot. to brade or braid; cp. bragd throughout]:-to move swiftly: 1. of a weapon, to draw, brandish; b. sverði, to draw the sword, Gisl. 55, Nj. 28, Ld. 222, Korm. 82 sqq., Fms. i. 44, ii. 306, vi. 313, Eg. 306, 505; sverð brugðit, a drawn sword, 746; cp. the alliterative phrase in Old Engl. Ballads, 'the bright browne (= brugðinn) sword:' absol., brego (imperat.), Korm. l. c.: b. knifi, to slash with a knife, Am. 59; b. flötu sverði, to turn it round in the band, Fms. vii. 157; saxi, Bs. i. 629: even of a thrust, b. spjóti, Glúm. 344. 2. of the limbs or parts of the body, to move quickly; b. hendi, fingri, K. p. K. 10, Fms. vi. 122; b. augum sundr, to open the eyes, iii. 57, cp. 'he bradde open his eyen two, Engl. Ballads; b. fótum, Nj. 253; b. fæti, in wrestling; b. grönum, to draw up the lips, 199, Fms. v. 220. 3. of other objects; b. skipi, to turn the ship (rare), Fms. viii. 145, Eb. 324; b. e-m á eintal, einmæli, to take one apart, Fms. vi. 11, Ölk. 35; b. sér sjúkum, to feign sickness, Fagtsk. ch. 51; bregoa ser in mod. usage means to make a short visit, go or come for a moment; eg brá mér snöggvast til..., etc. 4. adding prepp.; b. upp; b. upp hendi, hondum, to bold up the band, Fms. i. 167; b. upp glófa, 206, Eb. 326: b. e-m á lopt, to lift aloft, Eg. 122, Nj. 108; b. e-u undan, to put a thing out of the way, to hide it, Fas. i. 6; undir, Sturl. ii. 221, Ld. 222, Eb. 230: b. e-u við (b. við skildi), to ward off with ..., Vápn. 5; but chiefly metaph. to put forth as an example, to laud, wonder at, etc.; þínum drengskap skal ek við b., Nj. 18; þessum mun ek við b. Áslaugar órunum, Fas. i. 257; nú mun ek því við b. (I will speak loud), at ek hefi eigi fyr náð við þik at tala, Lv. 53: b. e-u á, to give out, pretend; hann brá á því at hann mundi ríða vestr til Midfjarðar, Sturl. iii. β. to deviate from, disregard; vér höfum 197, Fms. viii. 59, x. 322. brugðit af ráðum þínum, Fær. 50, Nj. 13, 109, Isl. ii. 198, Grág. i. 359; b. af marki, to alter the mark, 397. 5. to turn, alter, change; b. lit,

e-t, to alter one's mien, shew signs of pain, emotion, or the like, Nj. 116; b. e-m i (or b. & sik) e-s liki, to turn one (by spell) into another shape, Bret. 13; at þú brátt þér í merar líki, Olk. 37; hann brá á sik ýmissa dýra líki, Edda (pref.) 149. II. to break up or off, leave off, give up; b. búi, to give up one's bousebold, Grág. i. 153, Eg. 116, 704; b. tjöldum, to break up, strike the tents, Fms. iv. 302; b. samvist, to part, leave off living together, ii. 295; b. rádahag, to break off an engagement, esp. wedding, 11; b. bodi, to countermand a feast, 194; b. kaupi, to break off a bargain, Nj. 51, Rd. 251; b. sýslu, to leave off working, Fms. vi. 349; b. svefni, blundi, to awake, Sdm. 2; smátt bregðr slíkt svefni mínum, Lv. 53; b. tali, to break off talking, Vápn. 22; b. orustu, to break off the battle, Bret.: esp. freq. in poetry, b. hungri, fostu, sulti, to break or quell the bunger (of the wolf); b. gledi; b. lifi, fjörvi, to put to death, etc., Lex. 2. to break faith, promise, or the like; b. máli, Grág. i. 148; trúnaði, Nj. 141; brugðið var öllu sáttmáli, Hkr. ii. 121; b. heiti, Alvm. 3: absol., ef boandi bregor vid gridmann (breaks a bargain), Grag. i. 8. reflex., bregoask e-m (or absol.), to deceive, fail, in faith or 153. friendship; Gunnarr kvaðsk aldri skyldu b. Njáli né sonum hans, Nj. 57; bregðsk þú oss nú eigi, do not deceive us, Fms. vi. 17; vant er þó at vita hverir mér eru trúir ef feornir b., ii. II; en beim brásk framhlaupit, i. c. they failed in the onslaught, vii. 298; pat mun eigi bregdask, that cannot fail, Fas. ii. 526, Rb. 50; fáir munu þeir, at einörð sinni haldi, er slíkir brugðusk við oss, Fms. v. 36, Grett. 26 new Ed. III. [A.S. brædan, to braid, broider], to 'braid,' knot, bind, the band, string being in dat.; hann bregor i fiskinn öbrum enda, be braided the one end in the fish, Finnb. 220; hón brá hárinu undir belti sór, she braided ber bair under ber belt; (hann) brá (untied) brókabelti sínu, Fas. i. 47; er þeir höfðu brugðið kaðli um, wound a cable round it, Fms. x. 53; hefir strengrinn brugdizk littat af fótum honum, the rope had loosened off his feet, xi. 152: but also simply and with acc., b. brago, to braid a braid, knit a knot, Eg. (in a verse); b. rád, to weave a plot, (cp. Gr. pánteiv, Lat. suere), Edda (in a verse); in the proper sense flétta and ríða, q. v., are more usual. 2. in wrestling; b. e-m, the antagonist in dat., the trick in acc., b. e-m brago (hæl-krók, sveiflu, etc.) 8. recipr., of mutual strife; bregdask brögdum, to play one another tricks; b. brigzlum, to scold one another, Grag. ii. 146; b. frumhlaupum, of mutual aggression, 13, 48; bregðask um e-t, to contest a thing, 66, cp. i. 34. part., brugdinn vid e-t, acquainted with a thing; munud hit bratt brugdnir vio meira, i. e. you will soon bave greater matters to deal with, Fs. 84; hann er við hvárttveggja b., be is well versed in both, Gísl. 51. metaph. to upbraid, blame, with dat. of the person and thing; far bregor hinu betra, ef hann veit hit verra (a proverb), Nj. 227; poror bligr brá honum því (Thord threw it in his face), á þórsnesþingi, at ..., Landn. 101; Kálfr brá mér því í dag, Fms. vi. 105; b. e-m brizglum, Nj. 227.

B. NEUT. OR ABSOL. without a case, of swift, sudden motion. b. á e-t, as, b. á leik, gaman, etc., to start or begin sporting, playing; Kimbi brá á gaman, K. took it playfully, i. e. laughed at it, Landn. 101; b. á gamanmál, Fms. xi. 151; þeir brugðu á glímu ok á glens, they started wrestling and playing, Ld. 220; bregðr hann (viz. the horse) á leik, the borse broke into play, ran away, Fms. xi. 280; Glumr svaradi vel en brá þó á sitt ráð, Glum gave a gentle answer, but went on in bis own way, Nj. 26, Fas. i. 250: the phrase, hönd bregðr á venju, the band is ready for its old work, Edda (Ht.) verse 26, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (in a 2. b. viò, to start off, set about a thing without delay, at a moment's notice, may in Engl. often be rendered by at once or the like; brá hann við skjótt ok fór, be started off at once and went, Fms. i. 158; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok varð þeim mjök við felmt, i. e. they took to their beels in a great fright, Nj. 105; peir brugðu við skjótt, ok fara paðan, 107; bregðr hon við ok hleypr, Grett. 25 new Ed., Bjarn. 60; hrossit bregðr nu við hart, id.; en er Ólafr spurði, at Þorsteinn hafði skjótt við brugðit, ok hafði mikit fjölmenni, Ld. 228. β. b. til e-s, þá brá Ingimundr til utanferdar, Ingimund started to go abroad, Sturl. i. 117; b. til Grænlands ferðar, Fb. i. 430. II. reflex, to make a sudden motion with the body; Rútr brásk skjótt við undan högginu, Nj. 28, 129; b. við fast, to turn sbarply, 58, 97; bregðsk (=bregðr) jarl nú við skjótt ok ferr, the earl started at once, Fms. xi. II; hann brask aldregi vid (he remained motionless) er þeir píndu hann, heldr en þeir lysti á stokk eðr stein, vii. 227. 2. metaph. and of a circumlocutory character; eigi þætti mér ráðið, hvárt ek munda svá skjótt á boð brugðisk hafa, ef . . . , I am not sure whether I should have been so hasty in hidding you, if . . ., Isl. ii. 156; bregdask á beina við e-n, to sbew bospitality towards, Fms. viii. 59, cp. bregoa sér above. β. b. yfir, to exceed; heyra peir svá mikinn gný at yfir brásk, they beard an awful crash, Mag. 6; þá brásk bat þó yfir jafnan (it surpassed) er konungr talaði, Fms. x. 322, yet these last two instances may be better read 'barst,' vide bera C. IV; bregðask ukunnr, reior . . . vio e-t, to be startled at the novelty of a thing, v. 258; b. reidr vid, to get excited, angry at a thing, etc.

C. IMPERS.

I. the phrase, e-m bregor vio e-t, of strong emotions, fear, anger, or the like; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann inn ganga, it startled them much, when they saw him some in, Nj. 68; Gisl. 33, Glum. 395; b. brún, the edge of a slope, 8 turl. ii. 75; hvel, Ska. 64,

litum, to change colour, to turn pale, etc., Fms. il. 7, Vigl. 24; b. sér við 🌱 Flosa brá svá við, at hann var í andliti stundum sem blóð, 177; en þó brá fóstru Melkorku mest við þessi tíðindi, i. e. this news most affected Mel-korka's nurse, Ld. 82; aldri hefi ek mannsblóð séð, ok veit ek eigi hve mér bregor viò, I wot not bow it will touch me, Nj. 59; brá honum svá við, at hann gerði fölvan í andliti...ok þann veg brá honum opt síðan (be was oft since then taken in such fits), þá er vígahugr var á honum, Glúm. 342; en við höggit brá Glæsi svá at..., Eb. 324; þorkell spurði ef honum hefði brugðit nokkut við þessa sýslu.—Ekki sjám vér þér brugðit hafa við þetta, en þó syndist mér þér áðr brugðit, Fms. xi. β. bregða í brún, to be amazed, shocked, Fms. i. 214; þá brá Guðrúnu mjök í brún um atburð þenna allan saman, Ld. 326, Nj. 14; þat hlægir mik at þeim mun í brún b., 239; nú bregðr mönnum í brún mjök (people were very much startled), því at margir höfðu áðr enga II. with prepp. vid, til, i, af; of appearfrétt af haft, Band. 7. ances, kynligu, undarliga bregor vio, it bas a weird look, looks uncanny, of visions, dreams, or the like; en bo bregor nú kynligu við, undan þykir mér nú gaflaðit hvárt-tveggja undan húsinu, Ísl. ií. 352, Nj. 62, 197, Gisl. 83; nú bregor undrum við, id., Fms. i. 292. e-m bregor til e-s, one person turns out like another, cp. the Danish 'at slægte en paa;' hat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til fóstrs, the fostering makes the fourth part of the man, Nj. 64; en því bregðr mér til foreldris míns, in that I am like my father, Hkr. iii. 223; er þat líkast, at þér bregði meir i præla ættina en pveræinga, it is too liken, that thou wilt show thyself rather to be kith and kin to the thrall's house to that of Thueræingar, Fb. i. 434; b. til bernsku, to be children al. 3. \(\theta\). B. bregðr af vexti hans frá öðrum selum, his shape diff the that of any other seals, Sks. 41 new Ed. (afbrigði). hart . . . at nyt (dat.) bregoi, (to drive the ewes) so fast that they fail (to give milk), Grag. ii. 231; bessu tali bregor aldri (=betta tal bregzk aldri), this calculation can never fail, Rb. 536; vebrattu (dat.) bra eigi, there was no change in the weather, Grett. 91; skini sólar brá, the sum grew dim, Geisli 19; fjörvi feigra brá, the life of the 'feys' came to an end (poët.), Fms. vi. 316 (in a verse); brá fostu, hungri, úlfs, ara, the bunger of wolf and eagle was abated, is a freq. phrase with the V. of a sudden appearance; kláða (dat.) brá á hvarmana, the eye-lids itched, Fms. v. 96: of light passing swiftly by, pa bra ljóma af Logafjöllum, Hkv. 1. 15; ljósi bregðr fyrir, a light passes before the eye; mey brá mér fyrir hvarma steina, a maid passed before my eyes, Snot 117; par við ugg (dat.) at þrjótum brá, i. c. the rogues were taken by fear, 170. breið, f. = breiða.

breioa, dd, [Ulf. braidjan; Germ. breiten], to 'broaden,' unfold; b. feld & höfuð sér, to spread a cloak on the bead, Nj. 164; b. út, to lay out for drying, Sd. 179, Ld. 290, Fbr. 17, chiefly of hay; b. völl and b. hey & völl, Jb. 193; b. e-t yfir e-n, to cover one in a thing, chiefly of the bed-clothes, Nj. 20, Fms. viii. 237; b. út hendr, to stretch out the bands, vii. 250, Th. 9; b. fabm, id., Rm. 16, Pass. 34. 2; b. borð (mod., b. á borð), to lay the cloth on the table, Bs. ii. 42.

breiða, u, f. a drift, flock, of snow, hay, or the like; also fjár-breiða, a lock of white sheep; abreida, a cover, etc.

breið-bælingr, m. a nickname, a man from Breiðabólstað, Sturl. breidd, f. [Goth. braidei], breadth, Alg. 372, Grag. i. 498, Symb. 22, Fms. x. 272: metaph., Skálda 175. breið-dælskr, adj. from Broaddals in Iceland, Landn., Nj.

Breið-firðingr, m. a man from Broadfirth in Iceland, Nj., Landn., etc. breið-firakr, adj. belonging to, a native of Broadfirth, Landn., etc. breiðka, að, to grow broad, Krók. 52.

breið-leiki (-leikr), a, m. breadth, Stj. 56.

breid-leitr, adj. broad of face, aspect, Hkr. ii. 405, Grett. 90 A. BREIDR, adj. neut. breitt, [Ulf. braids; Scot. brade; A.S. brad; Engl. broad; Germ. breit], broad, Ld. 276, Nj. 35, 91, Grág. i. 500, Fms. iv. 42, vi. 297; fjörðr b. ok langr, Eb. 8; breiða stofa, b. búr, the broad chamber, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 2.

B. á breiðan, adv. in breadth, Fms. viii. 416, x. 13: neut. as adv., standa breitt, to spread over a wide space. Edda 10.

breið-vaxinn, part. broad-framed, stout, Grett. 89.

breio-ox, f. [old Dan. breth ôxa; Germ. breitant; A.S. brad ax], a broad ane, N. G. L. i. 101, Fms. ix. 33, Isl. ii. 210, v. l., Bret. 84, Bjarn. 36, Orkn. 360; 'brand-öx,' Ed. l. c., is a false reading.

BREK, n. a law term, a fraudulent purchase of land, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grag. ii. 241, 242: hence the proverb, sa hasi b. er beidist, let bim bave b. that bids for it, i. e. volenti non fit injuria, Gretz. 2. pl. freaks, chiefly of children; ab 135 new Ed., Fas. iii. 202. barna þinna brekum skalt | brosa ei né skemtan halt, Húst. 49.

breka, að, to keep asking, of importunate requests, Fms. vi. 246: the proverb, latum barn hafa þat er brekar, þiðr. 51, 110: neut., b. til e-a, Al. 114.

BREKAN, n. [Gael. braecan = tartan], a stitched bed cover. brek-boo, n. a fraudulent bidding (of land), Grag. il. 242.

freq. in local names in Icel.: as a law term, the bill where public meetings were beld and laws promulgated, etc., hence the phrase, leida i brekku, so proclaim a bondsman free; ef þræli er gefit frelsi, ok er hann eigi leiddr í lög eðr b., Grág. i. 358. compos: brekku-brún, v. above. brekku-megin, n. strength to climb the crest of a bill.

brek-laust, n. adj. fraudless, Grag. i. 137, 200.

brok-ráo, n. pl. a law term, an attempt at fraudulent acquisition (v. brek), Glúm. 347, Boll. 352.

brek-seko, f. a law term, a fraudulent, mock outlawry in order to disable one from pleading his case, defined Grag. i. 121.

brok-vini, f. an importunate request, Ld. 134.

brella, u, f. a trick; veidi-brella, a ruse. brellinn, adj. = bellinn.

brengla, ab, to distort, = beygla, Fas. iii.

BRENNA, an old obsol. form brinna; pret. brann, 2nd pers. brant, mod. branst; pl. brunnu; sup. brunnit; pres. brenn, 3rd pers. brennr; old bredr, Grag. ii. 205, Fms. vii. 20 (in a verse); brenn (dropping the r), Hm. 56; with the neg. suffix, brennr-at (non urit), 153, [Ulf. brinnan; A. S. byrnan; Early Engl. to 'brenn;' Germ. brennen; the strong form is almost obsolete in Germ.]:-to burn: 1. of a light; beir bottust sjá fjögr ljós b., Nj. 118, Fas. i. 340; hrælog brunnu (blazed) af vápnum beirra, Bs. i. 509: of a candle, to burn out, eigi lengr en kerti bat brennr, 2. to be consumed by fire; Fas. i. 341, 342; cp. Fms. viii. 276. kyrtillinn var brunninn, Fms. xi. 420; nú breðr víðara en hann vildi, the fire spreads wider than be would, Grag. l.c. B. of a volcano; er hér brann hraunit, er nú stöndu vér á, Bs. i. 22; brann þá Borgarhraun, Landn. 78, Ann. several times. y. b. upp, to be burnt up, Grag. i. 459, K. D. K. 42; b. inni, to perish by fire, Gpl. 252, Nj. 198, 200. 8. to fester, Fms. xi. 288. e. to be scolded, Eb. 198; skulu grónir grautar fester, Fms. xi. 288. dílarnir þeir er þú brant, 200. 3. metaph. in the phrase, e-t or e-s hlutr brennr við, one's lot or portion of meat gets burnt in the cooking, one gets the worst of it; broth 'brennr við,' is burnt; ortu bændr þegar á um bardagann (they made an onslaught), en bó brann brátt þeirra hlutr vid, but it grew soon too bot for them, Fms. iv. 250; Sigurdr kvad sitt skyldu við brenna, quoth Sigurd, be would get the worst of it, i.e. it would never do, Fær. 236: the phrase, e-t brennt fyrir, or e-t rautt brennt fyrir, of bright hopes, rautt mun fyrir b. ok til virðingar snúa, Fs. 68; mun enn nokkut fyrir b. er ber komit heim, Fas. iii. 81.

brenna, d, with acc. to burn; b. bal, to burn or light a balefire, 2. to destroy by fire, devastate, Fms. xi. Hervar. S. (in a verse). 391, Ann. 1329, 1289; b. upp, to burn up, Eg. 49; b. e-n inni, to burn one alive, Nj. 115, Grág. ii. 128, Landn. 215, v.l. 8. medic. to cauterise (of hot iron), Grag. ii. 133; b. e-m dila, to burn spots on one's back, body (medic.), Bs. i. 644.

β. metaph. to brand one's back; eigi purfu Danir at hælast við oss Norðmenn, margan díla höfum vér brent þeim frændum, Hkr. iii. 148; b. e-m illan díla, id., Fbr. 190 (in a verse). b. kol, to burn, i.e. make charcoal (cp. charcoal-burner), Grág. i. 200. 8. part., brennt silfr, gull = skirt silfr, gull, pure silver, gold, K. p. K. 172, 152; eyrir brendr (= eyrir brends silfrs), mörk brend, Fms.

ix. 421, Hkr. iii. 12; b. gull, Fms. xi. 77.

brenna, u, f. fire, burning, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 158, 199; Njáls brenna, Blundketils brenna, etc., Ann. 962, 1010: the burning of a dead body, Edda 38 (=bálför).

β. astron., according to Finn Magnusson (Lex. Mythol.) Sirius is called Loka brenna, the conflagration of Loki, referring to the end of the world. compos: brennu-maor, m. an incendiary, Nj. 203. brennu-mál, n. action for fire, Nj. 210. brennu-sags, u, f. a tale of a fire, Nj. 269. brennu-staor, m. the place where a fire has been, Grág. ii. 128. brennu-sumar, n. a summer of fires. Sturl. i. 165. brennu-vargr, m. 2 law term, an incendiary (outlawed), defined N. G. L. i. 46, Sturl. iii. 261,

brennandi, m. fire, Fms. i. 63 (in a verse).

brennir, m. id., Edda (Gl.)

brenni-steinn (brennu-steinn, brenna-steinn), m. brimstone, sulphur, Sks. 391; Icel. sulphur mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, Arna b. S., D. I., H. E., etc.; b. logi, a sulphur lowe or flame, Rb. 336; b. vatn, a sulpbur well, Stj. 91; b. þefr, a smell of brimstone, id.

BRESTA, pret. brast, pl. brustu; part. brostinn; pres. brest, [A.S. berstan, per metath.; Engl. to burst; Germ. bersten; Swed. brista; Dan. briste]:-to burst, be rent; jördin brast (the earth burst) undir hesti hans, Nj. 158; steinninn brast, the rock was rent, Bs. i. 5. break with a crash; brast þá boginn í tvá hluti, Hkr. i. 342, Gísl. 81; brestr röng, the rib of a barrel creaks, Jb. 398: the boops of a vessel bresta (burst), Fs. 132; skulfu lönd, en brustu bönd (of a tub), 2. to crash, of the sound alone; hófarnir brustu í veggjunum, the boofs dashed against the wall, Grett. 25 new Ed.; hvat brast þar svá hátt, Hkr. i. 342; þá brast strengr á skipi, then twanged the bowstring on the ship, Fms. i. 182; brestandi bogi, the twanging bow, Hm. **β.** to burst forth, of a stream, avalanche, or the like; brestr flóð, of an avalanche, Gísl. 33; skriða brast, id., Fms. v. 250; blóð brestr út, y. a milit. term, the blood bursts out, from a blow, N.G.L. i. 342. flotti brestr, the ranks break in flight, when the host is seized by panic; þá brast flótti í liði Flosa, Nj. 246; er meginflóttinn brast, Fms. viii. 229; brigðarmaðr, Grág. ii. 204.

brast þá flótti á Vindum, xi. 233; bardagi brestr, the battle burste out, begins, (rare and as it seems aπ. λεγ.), Fas. i. 34. 5. b. or b. a, to burst or break out, a storm, gale, cp. Bs. i. 78 (vide however s. v. bera C. IV): b. or b. út, to ebb, but only of the first turning of the tide, Bb. 2. 15; augu b., the eyes break in death, v. auga; hence helbrostio auga. II. impers., e-n (acc.) brestr e-t (acc.), one lacks, falls sbort of; brast Sigridi (acc.) fimm tigi hundrada, Dipl. v. 3; ef oss brestr á borði, if we fall short, get the worst of it, Fms. ix. 507; eigi brestr mik áræði, Fs. 62; á mið þau er aldri mun fisk (Ed. wrongly fiskr) b., Bárð. 169; ef eitt orð (acc.) brysti, Fms. iv. 71; hann vissi þessa sína ætlan brostna (frustrated), Bs. i. 289; þat mun aldri b., that will never fail. Grett. 24 new Ed.; hamingjuna brestr, Fms. vi. 155 (Ed. hamingjan).

brestr, m. pl. ir, (old acc. pl. brestu, Jd. 25), an outburst, crash, Eb. 230, of a blow against a metal ring; steinarnir kómu saman, ok varð þar við b. hár, Glúm. 375 (cp. herads-brestr, vá-brestr), Fms. xi. 6, 7, Fbr. 148, Hkr. i. 342; her-brestr, the crash produced by a sort of powder (cp. Albertus Magnus), Bs. i. 798, 799; í þeim eldi léku laus björg stór sem kol á afli, svá at í þeirra samkomu urðu brestir svá stórir, at heyrði norðr um land (of a volcano), 803; mátti heyra stóra bresti, i.e. the clash of II. a chink, fissure, esp. in jewellery; b. á gulli, spears, Flov. 33. Vkv. 25, cp. 24; vóru gimsteinar svá heilir at eigi var b. á þeim, Joh. 623. 20; kom mér þá í hug, at b. hafði verit á hringnum, ... fleiri brestina, Ld. 126; cp. the phrase, berja i brestina, v. berja, to cry off a bargain, Nj. 32. 2. metaph. a crack, chink; bresti er í beim ráðahag hafa verit, Ld. 128. B. want, loss; hvert abati eor b. i varo, Fms. xi. 441; þar eptir fylgir b. bús, Bb. i. 12; hýbýla-brestr, domestic misfortune, Gisl. 79. III. a rattle (hrossa-brestr).

bretta, tt, [brattr], to turn upwards; b. halann, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; cp. bera halann bratt: in mod. use of the clothes, sleeves, etc., to fold up; b. nefid, brymar: hence brettur, f. pl. comical contortions of the face.

breyma, used as adj. ind., b. köttr, a sbe-cat at beat. breysk-leikr (-leiki), m. weakness of body, Stj. 21: in moral sense, Magn. 504, K. A. 200.

BREYSKR, adj. (akin to brjósk), properly brittle; b. leirpottr, a brittle eartben pot, Sks. 543; kerin b., Stell. 1. 72: chiefly metaph, in moral sense, weak, infirm; andinn er fús, en holdið er b., Matth. xxvi. 41, Stj. 55, 248, Sks. 688. 13: in mod. writing often spelt with i.

BREYTA, tt, [braut, via], to alter, change: bregoa implies the notion of breach, breyta simply denotes change: with dat.; b. farveg (of a river), to form a new channel, Grag. i. 350, Nj. 4, Ld. 158, Fms. ii. 158, Fb. i. 292; flestar þjóðir þurfa at b. (transform) nafni hans til sinnar tungu, Edda 14; þá vóru snjóvar miklir ok breyttir (changed, become impassable) vegir allir, Eg. 543, Rb. 262 (where the acc. is wrong). reflex., hafa þau ekki breyzk síðan, they have not changed since, Fms. y. to vary; b. háttum, to vary the metre, Edda 121; b. hári sinu, to dress the bair, Greg. 45; b. malum, to speak rhetorically, dress one's words, Fms. vi. 392; réttr ok b., plain and artificial, Edda 120; úbreyttr, II. metaph., absol. without case, to conduct oneself, act, do, behave; ef við breytum svá, if we do so, Nj. 202, Ísl. ii. 181, Fms. i. 150; b. eptir e-m, to imitate, Symb. 15; b. til e-s, to attempt, Grag. ii. 2. in mod. use chiefly in moral sense, to behave, conduct oneself; b. vel, illa, kristilega, cp. breytni, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

breyti-liga, 2dv. strangely, Fs. 42, Korm. 54, Lv. 77, Fms. vi. 374.

breyti-ligr, adj. strange, Sturl. iii. 302. breyting, f. change, N. G. L. i. 382.

breytinn, adj. variable, Post. 645. 90. breytni, f. change; göra b. & um e-t, to make an alteration in a thing, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 5, Fs. 98; b. i klædnadi, fashion, N. G. L. iii. 262: new fashion, Grag. i. 338; ný-breytni, Snót 68; hann kvaðst eigi nenna enn um sinn at hafa bessa b., be said that be was not yet minded to, viz. to be baptized, Fs. 77, Nj. 13 (shape, nature). 2. in mod. usage chiefly moral conduct, acting; eptir-breytni, imitation.

Brozkr, adj. Welsh, Fms., etc.; mod. British.
BBIGD, f. [bregoa A. II], a law term, 'jus retrahendi,' a right to reclaim, chiefly of landed property; eiga b. til lands; fyrnist bá eigi brigðin, then the right of reclamation will not be lost, Grag. ii. 202 sqq.; cp. Landbrigo and Landbrigoa-báttr, one of the sections of the law; cp. also óðals-brigð (Norse), vide Gþl. 295 sqq.: also brigð á dómi, change of a doom or sentence, Sks. 588 B: kaupa e-t i brigo vio annan, to purchase a thing already bought by another man, Rd. 252; engi brigo (neut. acc. pl. enga?) mun ek hér á göra, where brigð nearly means protest, Fms. 2. gener. breaking, breach; vináttu-brigo, breach of friendsbip, fickleness, Hm. 83. сомрр: brigðar-maðr, m. a law term, one whose lands are escheated, but may be redeemed, Grug. ii. 253, Gbl. 200.

brigoa, o, (mod. ao), [bregoa], a law term, to escheat; with acc., b. land, lönd, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; b. e-m frelsi, to abrogate, i. 203; b. fé (of the forfeiture of a deposit), 183. In the Norse sense, vide Gpl. 295 sqq., Jb. 188 sqq., Dipl. v. 16.

2. with dat. (irreg.), b. jörðu, Gpl. 300: to make void, b. domi, 23; b. sattmali, Stj. 382: part. brigoandi =

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bein eda b., Grág. ii. 12, 120.

brigoi, n.=brigo, Anecd. 14, Mk. 144: cp. compds lit-brigoi, gloaming : vedr-brigdi, change of weather ; af-brigdi, etc. brigoi-lier (brigolier), adi, and -lies, adv. variable, Sti. 117, Sks. 203, 627 B, 677. 8, 2. brigo-kaup, n. a void bargain, because of another man having a prior right of purchase, N. G. L. iii. 177. brigo-lyndi, f. fickleness, Hkr. iii. 273. brigo-lyndr, adi, fickle, Sturl, iii, 123. brigo-meeli, n. breach of promise, Korm. 56, Fms. vii. 305. brigor, adj. faitbless, fickle, Hm. 90, 125; brigt (unsafe) byki mér at trúa brándi, Fær. 226. brigo-reoi, n. fickleness, a wbimsy, Edda 110 (new Ed. i. 544, note 26). brigo-ull, adj. variable, fickle, unsafe, Fas. iii. 456. brigo-verpi, n. a cast in another man's fishery, Gbl. 426. brigala, ao, (derived from brigo and bregoa), to upbraid, with dat. of the person and thing; b. oss bví, at vér ..., Fms. ii. 227; honum sé bví brigglat, that it be thrown in his teeth, Fer. 100, Al. 2: with acc, of the thing (rare), Stj. 42, Anecd. 30: in mod. use, b. e-m um e-t, Mar. 153 (Fr.): absol., b. e-m ok hæða, Mar. l. c. II. medic, of broken bones (brixla saman) when they are only rudely healed. briggli and briggl, n., chiefly in pl. blame, shame, Stj. 176. Gen. xxx. 23; b. ok álygi, Hom. 76, Fms. i. 270, ii. 60; cilift b., everlasting sbame, x. 222; færa e-m e-t i brigzli, to throw a thing in one's teeth, Lv. 59; hafa at brigzlum, Nj. 223; brigzla-lauss, blameless, Fms. viii. 136. medic, callificatio ossium, the callus left after bone-fractures. brigal-yrði, n. pl. words of blame, Nj. 223, v.l. BRIM, n. [A.S. brim = aestus], surf, Fzr. 174, Eg. 99; bodar ok b., Grág. ii. 385; sker ok b., Eg. 161, Landn. 84, 276, Hkr. i. 228. poët. the sea. brim-gangr, m. the dashing of surf, Ann. 1312. brim-hljóð, n. the roar of surf. brimill, m. pl. lar, [bremol, Ivar Aasen], phoca fetida mas, also called brim-selr = útselr, a big sort of seal, Höfuðl, 5: Brimils-gjá, a local name. brim-lauss, adj. (-leysa, u, f.), surfless, calm, N.G.L. i. 139. brim-orri, a, m. anas nigra, a duck, Edda (Gl.) brim-rót, n. furious surf. brim-saltr, adj. salt as the sea. brim-sorfinn, part. (rocks) surf-worn, Eg. 142. brim-steinn, m. brimstone (?), a nickname, Fms. ix. brim-stormr, m. a gale raising surf, Stj. 26, 89. brim-tog, n. a rope used to tug a boat through the surf, Ghl. BRINGA, u, f., Lat. sternum, the chest (brjost, pectus), Nj. 24, Eb. 182, Eg. 719: the phrase, e-m skýtr skelk í bringu, one gets frightened, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418. B. the breast-piece, brisket, Stj. 310. Exod. xxx. 27, = bringu-kollr. y. metaph. a soft grassy slope, hence Gull-bringur, the golden slopes, whence Gullbringu sysla in Icel. compos: bringubein, n. the breast-bone, Finnb. 256. bringu-breiðr, adj. broadchested, Ld. 296, Sturl. ii. 133. bringu-kollr, v. above. bringusar, n. a wound in the chest, Sturl. ii. 138, Ld. 140. bringu-teinar. m. pl. = bringspalir, Fas. iii. 392. bring-spelir, m. pl. (mod. bringspalir, Isl. ii. 55, 447, or bringsmalir, f. pl.), the 'breast-rails, breast-bars,' the brisket or part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis (the bertespone of Chaucer), Isl. l. c., Fms. ii. 151, Gullb. 21; bringspölum (dat.), Grág. ii. 16; bringspölu (acc.), Gísl. 106; bringspala (gen.), Sturl. i. 140; bringspeli (acc.), Grett. 123 new Ed.: often in such phrases as, finna til (to feel pain) fyrir bringspölunum; [cp. Fr. espalier.] brinni, a, m. a flame, Haustl. 13. BRIS, n., medic. schirrus, gristle, Fél. ix. 208: the phrase, bita á brisinu, metaphor from a gristly piece of meat. BRÍK, f., gen. ar, pl. bríkr, [Engl. brick; Fr. brique; Swed. bricka; Dan. brikke = cbess-man in a game], properly a square tablet, e. g. altarisbrik, an altar-piece, Vm. 10, Bs. ii. 487: in the Sagas often of a low screen between the pillars (stafir), separating the bedrooms (hvílurúm) from the chief room, Gpl. 345, Fms. v. 339, Sturl. ii. 228, iii. 219, Korm. 182:—in mod. usage brik means a small tablet with carved work, one at the foot and one at the head of a bed, (höfða-brík, fóta-brík.)

Norway (Ivar Aasen) used of a small table placed at the door; in this

buningr, m. and brikar-klæði, brikar-tjald, n. covering for a tablet,

brimi, a, m. fire, poët., Edda (Gl.): brimir, m., poët. a sword, Lex.

brjá, ð, (cp. braga), to flicker, Stj. 389, Diðr. 114; brjándi birti, Bs. ii.

brjál, n. showy trifles, in a poem of A.D. 1410; cp. orða-brjál, showy

brjála, 20, to flutter; to confound, disorder: reflex., Orkn. 204 old Ed.

brikar-nef, n. a nickname, Bs. i.

compos: brikar-

sense it seems to be used Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 854.

(in a verse). brjándi, part. flickering, Stj. 389.

(mod. word). brjálaðr, part. one deranged of mind.

D. l. i. 268, Vm. 10, 24.

Poët.: a mythic. abode, Vsp. 43.

BRJOST, n. (brysti, provinc. Icel.), [Ulf. brusts, f. pl. = στήθος and σπλάγχνα; A.S. breost; Engl. breast; Hel. briost, n. pl.; Swed. brost; Dan. bryst, n.; Germ. brust, f.]:-the breast; b. ok kvior, Eg. 579, Nj. 95; önd í brjósti, K.b.K. 26: Lat. uber, a woman's breast, in pl., fæða barn á briósti, feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666, Str. 18, Stj. 429: mod. chiefly in pl. = Lat. mammae; hafa barn á brjóstum; brjósta-miólk, milk from the breast; briosta-mein, medic. ulcus or abscessus mammarum, Fel. ix. 202; brjósta-verkr, mastodynia (of women), id. ancients the breast was thought to be the abode of the mind, as well as of feeling, hence it is poët. called hug-borg, mun-strönd, reið rýnis, minnis knorr, etc., the eastle, strand, wain, ship of mind, of thought, of memory, etc., vide Lex. Poët., Edda 105, Höfuol, I. Stor. 18: thus briest freq. metaph. means feeling, temper, disposition; hafa ekki b. til es, to bave no beart for it; kenna i briosti um e-n, to 'feel in the breast' for one, feel compassion for; mun hann vera bralyndr sem fadir hans, en hasa brióst verra, a barder beart, Sturl. iii. 144, Bs. ii. 70, 41; láta eigi allt fyrir brjósti brenna, of a hardy, daring man; e-m rennr í brjóst, of a light slumber, esp. of one sick.

\$\begin{align*} \beta \text{ the front,} \text{ of a wave, Bs. i. 484; b.} \end{align*}\$ fylkingar, of a line, Eg. 268, Fms. v. 77. y. metaph. the breast-work or protector of one; b. ok hlifskjöldr, Hom. 95; bera (vera) b. fyrir e-m. to be one's defender, to shield one, Fms. vii. 263, x. 235; the phrase, vinna eid fyrir brjósti e-s, on one's bebalf, Ghl. 484. briost-afl, n. strength of chest, Sks. 372. brjóst-barn, n. a child at the breast, Stj. 227, Fs. 154. brjóst-björg, f. a breast-plate, Sks. 406. brióst-brago, n. compassion, Barl. 4. brjóst-búnaðr, m. a breast ornament, brooch, Js. 78. brjóst-drekkr, m. = brjóstbarn, Grág. i. 240. brjost-fast, n. adj. fixed in the beart, Fms. xi. 433. brjóst-festa, t, to fix in mind, Barl. 142. brjóst-friðr, m. peace of mind, 655 xxvii. 16. brjóst-gjörð, f. a saddle-girth. Sij. 397. Judg. viii. 26, Lv. 82. brjóst-góðr, adj. (brjóst-gæði, n. pl.), tender-bearted. brjóst-heill, adj. baving a sound chest, Fbr. 94, Mar. 655 xxxii. brjóst-kringla, u, f. a 'breast-disk,' brooch, Vkv. 24, 34. brjóst-leysi, n. beart-sinking, prostration, Bs. i. 387. brjóst-megin, n. strength of mind or beart, Bs. i. 238, Mag. 88. brjóst-mikill, adj. broad-chested, Sks. 227 (of waves). brjóst-milkingr, m. a suckling, Matth. xxi. 16. brióst-reior, adj. enraged, bior. 116. brjóst-reip, n. a breast-rope, girdle, a nickname, Orkn. brjóst-stofa, u, f. a front room, D. N. (Fr.) brjost-sullr, m. a tubercle in the lungs, Greg. 74 brjóst-sviði, a, m. beartburn, Fas. iii. 392, Fél. ix. brjóst-veiki, n. (brjóst-veikr, adj.), chest-disease, Fél. ix. brjóst-veill, adj. baving a delicate chest. brjóst-vit, n. motber-wit, Bs. i. 164, Pass. 44, 17. brjóst-vitra, u, f. id., Bs. ii. 11. brjóst-pili, n. = bjórpili, a front wall, Sturl. ii. 66, Hom. 94. brjóst-þungt, n. adj., Bs. i. 644, (-þyngsli and -þreyngsli, n.), asibma. BRJOTA, pret. braut; 2nd pers. brautt is obsolete; commonly brauzt or brauztu, O. H. 24 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 139 (in a verse of A.D. 1050); pl. brutu; sup. brotio; pres. bryt: [this word does not occur in Ulf. and is unknown in Germ.; the A.S. has breatan, breotan, but rarely and in the sense to destroy, demolish: but the Scandin. dialects all have it; Swed. bryta; Dan. bryde; whereas the Goth. braican, Germ. it brechen, Engl. break are unknown to the Scandin. idioms. Du Cange records a Latin-Spanish britare = destruere; it is therefore likely that it came into Spain with the Goths, although Ulfilas does not use it]:to break; with acc., Nj. 64, Bs. i. 346; peir brutu báða fótleggi í honum, Hom. 115; sumir brutu (burt) hendr sinar, sumir fætr, Bs. i. 10; ef madr brýtr tennr or höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; hvárz þat er höggit, eðr brotið, cut or broken, id.; þeir kómu við sker ok brutu stýri, Fms. ix. 307; pormóðr kvað betra at róa minna ok brjóta ekki, Grett. ch. 50: phrases as, b. á bak, to break the back, Fms. vii. 119; á háls, the neck, Vígl. 21; b. í hjóli (hvcli), to break on the wheel, of capital punishment, Fms. xi. 372, Hom. 147; í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, er beir menn voru brotnir um (on which the men were broken) er til blóta vóru hafðir, Eb. 26. 2. denoting to destroy, demolish; b. skurðgoð, Fms. x. 277, Bs. i. 10; þeir höfðu brotið hof en kristnað land, Fms. i. 32; Valgarör braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167.

β. b. skip, to sbipureck (skip-brot); brutu þar skipit tákn, Nj. 167.

β. b. skip, to sbipwreck (skip-brot); brutu þar skipit allt í spán, Nj. 282, Ld. 8, Landn. 149: absol., hón kom á Vikarsskeið. ok braut þar, 110: nú er á (a river) brýtr af annars manns landi, 3. adding prepp.; nior, sundr, af, upp. Gbl. 419; cp. land-brot. to break down, asunder, off, or the like; su er nior braut alla Jerusalem, 673. 51; b. niðr blótskap, Fms. iii. 165, viii. (pref.); brutu þá Baglar af bruna, B. broke the bridge off, x. 331; b. sundr, ix. 482; b. upp, 10 break up; beir brutu upp bilit, Eg. 235; beir brutu upp bur hans (of

BRJOSK, n. [Swed. and Dan. brusk], gristle, cartilage, Fas. i. 251;

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fence, K. b. K. 84. β. b. upp, to break up a package, unpack; brýtr haun nú upp gersemar sinar, Fær. 6:-as a naut, term, b. upp means to bring out victuals for the mess, Dan. bakke of; jarl ok hans menn b. upp visur ok setjast til matar, Fms. xi. 147: milit., b. upp våpn means to take arms, prepare for battle (in a sea fight); brjóta upp vápn sín ok berjask, Fær. 85; menn brutu upp um annan öll vapn, Fms. vi. 313 (in a Y. b. or b. saman, to fold (clothes or the like); b. sundr, to unfold, Nj. 171: in mod. usage also b. bréf, to fold a letter (hence brot, to denote the size of a book); b. upp bref, to break a letter open, Barl. 181; b. blad, to fold down a leaf in a book, etc.; b. út, to break (a channel) through, Landn. 65 (of a river); há var út brotinn óssinn, Bs. i. 315. 4. various metaph. phrases; b. bág við, to fight, v. bagr, Fas. i. 43; b. odd af offæti sinu, to break the point off one's pride, to bumble oneself, Nj. 94 (where to disgrace oneself); b. straum fyrir e-u, to break the stream for one, metaphor from a post or rock in a stream, to bear the brunt of battle, Orkn. 344; b. bekrann, vide bekri, Grett. 5. metaph. to break, violate, lög, rétt, etc.; mun ek þó eigi fyrir þínar sakir brjóta lögin né konungs tignina, cða svá landsrettinn, Fms. iv. 263; en ber, konungr, brutuð lög á Agli, you broke the law in Egil's case, Eg. 416, Fms. x. 401; at þú brjótir lög þín, xi. 93; engi skyldi annars ráð brjóta, Bret.; b. á bak, to infringe, Fas. i. 528 (cp. log-brot, laga-brot); b. af vid e-n, to wrong one, iii, 551: in theol. sense, H. E. i. 460 (vide af-brot, mis-brot, crime, sin): absol. to transgress, brjóta þau ok bæði, ok göra hórdóm, K. Á. 134. **B**. denoting force, to force, compel; b. menn til Kristni, Ld. 178, Fms. i. 142; til truar, Fs. 08; til hlydni, to force to submission; allt landsfolk var undir brotid riki peirra, all people were brought under their rule, Fms. iv. 64; hón er í hernaði ok brýtr undir sik víkinga, Odd. 22; b. konu til svefnis, a law term, violare, Grag. i. 338. II. reflex., with prepp. i, or, um, út, við, or adv. braut; brjótask, to break in, out, etc.; hann brauzk í haug Hrólfs Kraka, Landn. 169; brjótumk vér þá burt ór húsinu, to break out of the bouse. Fas. i. 88; briotask a. to break in upon, press; Onundr brauzk á hurdina, Onund tried to break in the door, Fs. 101, Fms. vii. 187; b. fram. to break forth. Bb.; b. milli, to break out between, Bs. i. 634; b. út, to break out, esp. in the metaph, sense of plague, disease, fire, or the like; er út brýzk vökvi ok úhreinindi, Greg. 22 (útbrot, a breaking out, eruption); b. um, to make a bard struggle (e.g. of one fettered or pinioned); því harðara er hann brauzk um, Edda 20; björn einn brauzk um i vök, Fs. 146; af ofrgangi elds bess er um brvtsk (rages) i grundvöllum landsins, Sks. 151; b. við e-t, to struggle (wrestle) bard against; þeir brutusk við skóga eðr stóra steina, of enraged berserkers, Fas. i. 515: metaph. to fight bard against, hann brauzk við heiðinn lýð, Fms. xi. 396; b. við ofressi, to fight against odds, Ísl. ii. 394: absol. to strive bard, Stj. 411; Hákoni jarli var ckki mikit um at b. við borgargörðina, Haco did not care to exert bimself much about making the burg, Fms. ix. 46: with dat., b. vio e-u, to fight against (in a bad sense); b. við gæfu sinni, to break with one's good luck, iv. 233; b. við forlögunum, to struggle against fate, Fs. 20; b. í e-u, to be busy, exert oneself in a thing; eigi harftú í þessu at brjótask lengr, i. e. give it up, Fms. iii. 102; því at þessi maðr Ólafr brýzk í miklu ofrefli, this man Olave struggles against great odds, iv. 77. 2. recipr., beir rerust svå nær, at brutusk árarnar fyrir, that they broke one another's oars, Fms. viii. 216. III. impers. in a pass. sense; skipit (acc.) braut i spán, the ship was broken to pieces, Ld. 142; skip pangbrands braut austr við Búlandshöfða, Nj. 162; tók út skip þangbrands ok braut mjök, Bs. i. 15: of a house, or the like, destroyed by wind or wave, ba braut kirkju (acc.), the church was blown down, 30: the phrase, straum (acc.) brýtr á skeri, the stream is broken against a skerry (rock); strauminn braut á öxlinni, the stream broke against his shoulders, Grett. 140 (the new Ed.), the old Ed. straumrinn-not so well; lá (acc.) brýtr, the surf breaks, abates, Edda (Ht. verse 78). IV. part. brotinn, broken; sverð slæ ok brotin, Hkr. i. 343: as adj. in such compds as fót-brotinn, vzng-brotinn, háls-brotinn, hrygg-brotinn, etc., with broken leg, wing, etc. brjótr, m. one that breaks, a destroyer, mostly in compds or poët., Hym. 17, Lex. Poët. BROD, n. [Engl. broth; Germ. brod], broth: still used in the east of

Icel.: occurs in the compd word brod-gygr, a broth-cook, in a verse in the Laufás Edda, and wrongly explained in Lex. Poët, to be = brauð-gýgr.

brodd-geiri, a, m. a spear-formed piece (geiri, goar) of land, Dipl. iv. 15, Grett. 89, new Ed. brot- wrongly.

brodd-hogg, n. a blow from a pike, Fms. ix. 528.

BRODDB, m. [A.S. brord; O.H.G. brort: Goth. brozds is suggested], a spike, Eg. 285. β. a kind of sbaft, freq. in Lex. Poet., Fms. vii. 211, Fas. ii. 118; handbogi (cross-bow) med tvennum tylptum brodda, N. G. L. ii. 427; örfa skeptra (sbafts) eðr brodda, i. 202. a sting, of an insect, Grönd. 46: metaph., daudi, hvar er binn b., I Cor. 8. of the spikes in a sharped horse-shoe or other shoe, mannbroddar, ice-sboes, porst. Hv. 46, Eb. 238, 240, Acts ix. 5; in a mountaineer's staff (Alpen-stock), Bárd. 170. 2. metaph. [cp. O. H. G. prurdi = ordo], milit. the front (point) of a column or body of men, opp.

burglars), 593; b. upp. kirkju, Fms. ix. 12; b. upp hlið, to break up a to hali, the rear; b. fylkingar and fylkingar broddr, Al. 56. 32; cpferdar-broddr, farar-broddr, Ld. 96, of a train of cattle and sheep. the phrase, vera i broddi lifsins, to be in the prime of life, Al. 29. milk of cows and ewes immediately after calving and lambing. botan, a spike on a plant. brodd-skot, n. a shot with a shaft (b.), Fms. viii. 359, ix. 528.

brodd-spjót, n. a pike in the form of a bayonet, Fas. ii. 29.

brodd-stong, f. a (mountaineer's) pole with an iron spike, Valla L. 212.

brodd-ör, f. a sbaft, = broddr, Fas. ii. 344. BROK, n. bad, black grass; hence Brok-ey, an island, Landn.; cp. broki, a. m. a nickname, Fms. ix.

brokkari, a, m. [brocarius = a cart, Du Cange], prop. a cart-borse, hence a trotter, Karl. 48; from brokk, n. a trot; brokka, ab, to trot; freq, but of foreign origin.

BROKKR, m., prop. a badger (?), [Germ., Scot., and Old Engl. B. the name of a dwarf, Edda. 2. a trotter, of a horse.

BROSA, brosti; pres. brosi; sup. irreg. brosat,-to smile; bá brosti Rútr, Nj. 35, Fms. ii. 197; b. at e-u, to smile at a thing; at hví brosi ek, at . . . , id., pord. 26, Orkn. 374, Fms. v. 178; b. vid, to smile in reply; Guðrún leit við honum ok brosti við, Ld. 246, Fms. vi. 359; b. litinn bann, Lat. subridere, iv. 101.

brosa, u, f. so in old writers, in mod. usage always bros, n., -a smile: in the phrase, mæla, svara, með (við) brosu, to reply with a smile; við brosu, Sturl. ii. 195; med brosu, Orkn. 464.

bros-leitr, adj. of smiling face, bjal. 18.

bros-ligr, adj. comical, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. iii. 113.

BROSMA, u, f. gadus monopterygius, a fish, Norse brosme, Edda (Gl.)

BROT, n. [brjóta, cp. O. H. G. broti = fragilitas], gener. a broken 1. esp. in pl., gimsteina brot, 623. 20, 544. 39; piece, fragment : brota-silfr, old silver broken to be recast; nú eru tekin Grúsiou brot, Gísl. 18; gullhringrinn stökk í tvá hluti, ok þá er ek hugða at brotunum..., Ld. 126; trogs brotin, 655 xxi; brutu bar i Vikinni ok ætluðu at göra sér skip ór brotunum (a wrecked ship), Grett. 88: in the compds um-brot, fjör-brot, a bard struggle, convulsions, agony; land-brot, deso-2. metaph, only in pl. violation: lagalation of land by sea or rivers. brot, breach of law; mis-brot, af-brot, transgression, freq. in theol. writers: arithm. fractions; tuga-brot, decimals, etc. 3. sing. breaking, bein-brot, q. v.; sigla til brots, to run asbore under full sail, Eg. 405 (skips-brot); cp. haugs-brot, hrygg-brot. β. a fragment; sögu-brot, the fragment of a tale, story; bokar-brot, the fragment of a MS. and the like. a shallow place in a river, a firth, where the stream breaks and widens, 8. medic. in the phrase, falla brot, to bave an epileptic Grág. ii. 346. fit; for the etymology see brotfall below: it is not qs. braut (away) because it is constantly spelt with an o, even in MSS, that give 'braut' constantly, e. g. the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 332-356; hann fell i brot, ok vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, 335, 336: a skin eruption (út-brot). of sledge of felled trees = broti; lét hann þú færa undir hann brot (a lever?) ok við þetta kómu þeir honum upp ór dysinni, Eb. 315, Mar. 89 (Fr.)

brot-fall, n. [Ormul. broph-fall], an epileptic fit; the spelling in the Ormulum shews the true ctymology, viz. bróð-fall or bráð-fall, a sudden fall; brot- is an etymologizing blunder, 544. 39; fell sveinninn nior ok hafði brotfall, 655 xxx; hann görði sér órar, ok lét sem hann félli í brotfall, Landn. (Hb.) 214, Bs. i. 335, 317, 120, where spelt brottfall, COMPD: brotfalls-sott, f. id., Fms. v. 213, Bs. i. 317.

brot-feldr, adj. epileptic, Karl. 547. brot-hljóð, n. a crashing sound.

brot-hættr, adj. brittle; b. gler, brittle glass.

broti, a, m. trees felled in a wood and left lying, Fms. vii. 320; brongvar merkr ok brota stóra, viii. 31, 60, ix. 357.

brot-ligr, adj. guilty, Fms. xi. 444, Jb. 55, 112, 339.

brotna, ad, [brotinn], to be broken, Lat. frangi, Nj. 19, K. p. K. 54, Fms. iv. 263; b. i span, to be broken to pieces, Eg. 405. This word is used instead of pass. to brjóta.

brotning, f. breaking, Hom. 137; rendering of Gr. κλάσιε, Acts ii. 42. BROTT- [vide braut II]:-away, in many compds.

brott-buningr, m. preparation for departure, Isl. ii. 50, Fms. ix. 128. brott-fero, f. an away-going, departure, Fms. i. 69, Grag. i. 274, Sks. 337, Fs. 7, Eg. 750. brottforoar-ol, n. a parting banquet, Hkr. i. 216.

brott-flutning (mod. -ingr, m.), f. carrying off, Grett. 88, Fms. viii. 251.

brott-fúsliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), eager to depart, Hkr. ii. 100.

brott-fúss, adj. eager to depart, Fms. xi. 128.

brott-fysi, f. eagerness to come away, Fb. i. 188.

brott-færsla, u, f. transportation, Grag. ii. 358, 379, Jb. 219.

brott-för, f.=brottiero, Eg. 587, Fms. ix. 129, Grág. i. 151. compbs: brottfarar-leyfi, n. leave to go away, vacation, Orkn. 60, Hkr. ii. 158. brottfarar-öl, n. = brottferðaröl, Fms. i. 58.

brott-ganga, u, f. departure, Fms. v. 183.

brautgangr). brottgangs-sok, f. a divorce-case.

brott-hald, n. a going away, Fms. vii. 197.

brott-hlaup, n. a running away, Fms. iv. 265, Eg. 422.

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brott-hvarf, n. disappearance, Fms. ix. 341.

brott-hofn, f. law term, a taking off, Grag. i. 217, 332, 420.

brott-kváma, u, f. a going away, Fms. ii. 298. brott-laga, u, f., naut. a retiring, after battle, opp. to atlaga, Fms. brott-reið, f. a riding away, Sturl. iii. 25. brott-rekstr, rs, m. a driving away, expulsion, Stj. 43. brott-sending, f. a sending away, Stj. 41. brott-sigling, f. a sailing away, Fms. ii. 95. brott-songr, m. divine service performed out of the curate's own parisb, Bs., Sturl., D. I. brott-taka, u, f. (-tekning, f.), a taking away, Ann. 1218. brott-tækiligr, adj. removable, Stj. 4. brott-varp, n. a throwing away, Sks. 388. brott-vist, f. (-vera, u, f.), a being away, absence, Fms. vii. 48. bróderni, n. brotherbood, Lat. fraternitas, Bs. ii. 72, Mar. 24 (Fr.) BRÓÐIR, gen. dat. acc. bróður; pl. nom. acc. bræðr, gen. bræðra, dat. bræðrum: in mod. common usage irregular forms occur, as gen. sing. bróðurs; nom. sing., and gen. dat. acc. are also sometimes confounded, esp, in keeping the nom, form brodir through all cases, or even the reverse (but rarely) in taking bróður as a nom.; another irregularity is acc. pl. with the article, bræður-nar instead of bræður-na, which latter form only survives in writing, the former in speaking. There is besides an obsolete poetical monosyllabic form broeor, in nom. dat. acc. sing. and nom. acc. pl.; gen. sing. bræðrs; cp. such rhymes as bræðr-æðri, in a verse of Einar Skúlason (died about 1170); bræðr (dat.) Sinfjötla, Hkv. 2. 8, as nom. sing., Fagrsk. 54, v.l. (in a verse), etc., cp. Lex. Poët. This form is very rare in prose, vide however Nj., Lat. Vers. Johnsonius, 204, 333, v.l., and a few times in Stj., e.g. sins bræðr, sinn bræðr, 160; it seems to be a Norse form, but occurs now and then in Icel, poetry even of the 15th century, e. g. bræðr nom. sing. rhymes with ræðr, Skáld H. 3.11, G. H. M. ii. 482, but is quite strange to the spoken language: [Gr. φράτηρ; Lat. frater; Goth. brôpar; A.S. brôδar; Engl. brother; Germ. bruder; Swed.-Dan. broder, pl. brödre]:—a brother: proverbs referring to this word-saman er bræðra eign bezt at sjá, Gísl. 17; einginn er annars bróðir í leik; móður-bræðrum verða menn líkastir, Bs. i. 134: a distinction is made between b. samfedri or sammædri, a brother baving the same father or mother, Grag. i. 170 sqq.: in mod. usage more usual al-brodir, brother on both sides; half-brodir, a half-brother; b. skilgetinn, frater germanus; módur-bróðir, a mother's brother; föður-bróðir, a father's brother, uncle; afa-bróðir, a grand-uncle on the father's side; ömmubróðir, a grand-uncle on the mother's side; tengda-bróðir, a brotherin-law: in familiar talk an uncle is called 'brother,' and an aunt 'sister.' The ties of brotherhood were most sacred with the old Scandinavians; a brotherless man was a sort of orphan, cp. the proverb, berr er hverr & baki nema sér bróður eigi; to revenge a brother's slaughter was a sacred duty; nú tóku þeir þetta fastmælum, at hvárr þeirra skal hefna annars eðr eptir mæla, svá sem þeir sé sambornir bræðr, Bjarn. 58: the word bróðurbani signifies a deadly foe, with whom there can be no truce, Hm. 88, Sdm. 35, Skm. 16, Hdl. 28; instances from the Sagas, Dropl. S. (in fine), Heidarv. S. ch. 22 sqq., Grett. S. ch. 50, 92 sqq., Eg. ch. 23, Ld. ch. 53 sqq., etc. The same feeling extended to foster-brotherhood, after the rite of blending blood has been performed; see the graphical descriptions in Fbr. S. (the latter part of the Saga), Gisl. ch. 14 sqq., etc. The universal peace of Fródi in the mythical age is thus described, that 'no one will draw the sword even if he finds his brother's slayer bound,' Gs. verse 6; of the slaughter preceding and foreboding the Ragnarök (the end of the world) it is said, that brothers will fight and put one another to death, Vsp. 46. II. metaph.: 1. in a heathen sense; fóstbróðir, foster-brotber, q. v.; eið-bróðir, svara-bróðir, 'oatb-brotber;' leikbrodir, play-brother, play-fellow: concerning foster-brothership, v. esp. Gisl. 11, Fbr., Fas. iii. 375 sqq., Hervar. S., Nj. 39, Ls. 9, the phrase, blanda blóði saman. 2. in a Christian sense, brother, brethren, β. a brother, friar; Svörtu-bræðr, Blackfriars; N. T., H. E., Bs. Berfættu-bræðr, q. v.; Kórs-bræðr, Fratres Canonici, Bs., etc. I. sing., broour-arfr, m. a brother's inheritance, Orkn. 96, Fms. ix. bróður-bani, a, m. a brother's bane, fratricide, Ld. 236, Fms. iii. 21. vide above. bróður-baugr, m. weregild due to the brother, N.G.L. i. 74. bróður-blóð, n. a brother's blood, Stj. 42. Gen. iv. 10. bróðurbeetr, f. pl. weregild for a brother, Lv. 89. bróður-dauði, a, m. bróður-deild, f. = bróðurhluti, Fr. a brother's death, Gisl. 24. bródur-dóttir, f. a brother's daughter, niece, Grag. i. 170, Nj. 177; bróðurdóttur son, a brother's son, N. G. L. i. 76. bróður-dráp, n. the slaying of a brother, Stj. 43, Fms. v. 290. bróður-gildr, adi. equal bróður-gjöld, n. pl. = bróðurin right (inheritance) to a brother, Fr. bætt, Eg. 312. bróður-hefnd, f. revenge for the slaying of a brother, Sturl. ii. 68. broour-hluti, a, m. the share (as to weregild or inheritance) of a brother, Grag. ii. 175. bróður-kona, u, f. a brother's wife, K. A. 142. bróður-kván, f. id., N. G. L. i. 170. bróðurbróður-son, m. a brotber's 168, n. a brother's share of inheritance. son, nepbew, Ni. 122, Grag. i. 171, Gbl. 239, 240; brodursona-baugr.

Grág. ii. 179. II. pl., bræðra-bani, v. bróðurbani, Fbr. 165. bræðra-búr, n. a friar's bower in a monastery, Dipl. v. 18. born, n. pl. cousins (agnate), Gpl. 245. bræðra-dætr, f. pl. nieces (of brothers), Gpl. 246. bræðra-eign, f. property of brothers, Gisl. 17. bræðra-garðr, m. a 'brothers-yard,' monastery, D. N. bræðra-lag, n. fellowship of bretbren, in heathen sense = fostbrædralag, Hkr. iii. 300; of friars, H. E., D. I.; brotherbood, Pass. 9. 6. bræðra-mark, n. astron., the Gemini, Pr. 477. bræðra-skáli, a, m. an apartment for friars, Vm. 109. bræðra-skipti, n. division of inberitance among brothers, Hkr. iii. 52, Fas. i. 512. bræðra-synir, m. pl. cousins (of brothers), Gbl. 53.

bróður-ligr, adj. brotberly, Fms. ii. 21, Hom. 26. BROK, pl. brækr, [Lat. braca, only in pl.]; this word is of Celtic origin, and identical with the Gaelic braecan = tartan: I. tartan or party-coloured cloth, from Gaelic breac = versicolor. Roman writers oppose the Celtic 'braca' to the Roman 'toga;' Gallia Bracata, Tartan Gaul, and Gallia Togata; 'versicolore sagulo, bracas, tegmen barbarum indutus,' Tac. Hist. 2, 20, where it exactly answers to the Scot. tartan, the national dress of Celts; a similar sense remains in the Icel, names lang-brók, a surname to a lady because of her tall stature, Nj., Landn.: há-brók, the poët, name of the hawk, from his chequered plumage (?). Gm. 44; loo-brok, the name of the famous mythical Danish king. sbaggy coat, though the reason for the name is otherwise given in Ragn. S. ch. 1; the name of the Danish flag of war Dannebrog, qs. Dana-brók, pannus Danicus. II. breeches, Scot. breeks, the sing, denoting one leg; fotinn ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok lét hann leika laust knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170: pl. skyrtu gyrða í brækr, Hav. 39, Ld. 136, Stj. 63. Gen. ix. 22, Fbr. 160, Fms. xi. 150, Vapn. 4; leista-brækr, breeches with the socks fixed to them, Eb. l. c.; blarendar (blue-striped) brækr, Nj. 184; the lesser outlawry might be inflicted by law on a woman wearing breeches, v. the curious passage in Ld. l. c. ch. 35; the passage, berbeinn bu stendr ok hefir brautingja görvi, batki bu hafir brækt binar, bare-legged thou standest, in beggarly attire, without even thy breeches on, Hbl. 6-the poet probably knew the Highland dress; cp. also the story of king Magnus of Norway (died A. D. 1103); hann hafði mjök þá siðu um klæða búnað, sem títt var í Vestrlöndum (viz. Scotland), ok margir hans menn, at beir gengu berleggjaðir, hörðu stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafnir, ok kölluðu margir menn hann Berbein eðr Bertætt, Fms. vii. 63: proverbs, barnið vex, en brókin ekki, the bairn grows, but the breeks not, advice to mothers making the first pair of breeks for a boy, not to make them too tight; petta veror aldri bam í brók, this will never be a bairn in breeks, i.e. this will never do. COMPDS: bróka-belti, n. a breeches belt, to keep them up, Sks. 405. Fas. i. 47, Sturl. iii. 190. bróka-vaðmál, n. clotb or stuff for b., Rd. brókar-sótt, f. nymphomania, Fél. ix. 203.

brók-lauss, adj. breekless, Fms. viii. 448.

brok-lindi, a, m. a girdle (lindi) to keep up the b., Fbr. 160, Ld. 78. bruðningr, m. [bryðja], bard bad food, Snót 216.

brugoning, f. (m., Stj. l. c., v. l.), [bregoa], breach, violation, Stj. 548, 656 A, Skálda 183.

brugg, n. brewing, N.G.L. iii. 107. 2. metaph. machination.

scheming, Mar. 52, Thom. 37.

BRUGGA, ad, [Germ. brauen; A.S. brewan; Engl. brew; Dan. brygge; Swed. brygga]:-to brew, but rare in this sense, the current

word being heita or gora öl, to beat or make ale; cp. öl-hita, öl-gord. cooking, making ale. 2. metaph. with dat. to trouble, confound: b. sáttmáli, Stj. 652: more often with acc., 610: to concoct, scheme (in a bad sense, freq.)

brugginn, part. brewed, an aπ. λεγ., Vtkv. 7 (b. mjöðr): the sole relic of a strong verb answering to the A.S. breovan, brav, and the old Gem. strong verb.

bruggu-kanna, u, f. a brewing can, Fr. bruggu-ketill, m. a brewing kettle, Fr.

brullaup, v. brúðkaup.

I. neut. a bud, Lat. gemma; bá hit fyrsta tók brum at þrútna um várit á öllum aldinviði til laufs, Sks. 105; af bruminu, Bs. ii. 165; birki-brum, a bircb-bud, Eyvind (in 2 verse). Lex. Poët. II. metaph, and masc. spring, only in the phrase, öndverdan brum (acc.), in the early spring time, Sighvat (in a verse); í öndverðan brum þinna daga, Bs. ii. 7. B. a moment, in the phrase, í þenna (sama) brum; í þenna brum kom Hringr Dagsson, in the description of the battle at Stiklastad, O. H. 218, cp. Fms. v. 81 (where v.l. tima); 'i bessu bruni,' Fms. ix. 24, is certainly a misspelling for 'i benna brum:' cp. also the compd word nyja-brum, novely. newfangledness.

brumaör, part. budded, Lex. Poët.

bruna, ad, to advance with the speed of fire; b. fram, of a standard in the heat of battle, Mag. 2: of ships advancing under full sail, Fms. viii. 131, 188: freq. in mod. usage, Helius rann upp af því fagra vatni, og brunaði fram á það eirsterka himinhvolf, Od. iii. 1, Bb. 3. 18.

brundr, m. [Germ. brunft], semen animalium, Sti. 45.

of December), Bs. i. 873, Vm. 80.

BRUNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. brunsts; Engl. to burn, burning], burning, beat: solar-bruni, Hkr. i. 5; bá er húsit tók at falla ofan af bruna (from the fire), Orkn. 458; reykr eðr b., Nj. 201, Sks. 197. \(\beta\), a barren beath or burnt lava-field as a local name in the west of Icel. 2. metaph. a burning passion, mostly in bad sense; b. öfundar, of envy, Fms. ii. 140; losta b., of lust, K. A. 104; but also truar b., fire of faith (but rarely), Fms. v. 239: medic. caustic, 655 xi. 2. compos: bruna-belti, bruns-domr, m. a sentence to be burnt, Stj. 46. n. the torrid zone. bruna-flekkr, m. a burnt fleck (spot), Fms. xi. 38. bruna-hraun, n. a burnt lava-field, Bárð. 179. bruna-vegr = brunabelti, Sks. 197. bruna-pefr, m. a smell of burning, 656B. Bruna-öld, f. the Burningage, i.e. the beathen time when the dead were burnt, preceding the Hauga-öld (Cairn-age) according to Snorri, Hkr. pref.; at vér munim hafna átrúnaði várum þeim er feðr várir hafa haft fyrir oss, ok allt foreldri, fyrst um Bruna-öld, ok síðan um Hauga-öld, i. 141: the 'Burning-age' is in Scandin. pre-historical; relics are only found in the mythological time (v. above s. v. bál) and in law phrases and old sayings, such as branderfð, q. v., til brands ok báls, v. brandr: 'brendr' is synonymous to 'dead' in the old Hm.; at kveldi skal dag leyfa, konu er brend er, praise no wife till sbe is 'burnt' (i. e. buried), 70; and blindr er betri en brendr sé, nýtr mangi nas, better to be blind than burnt, i.e. better blind than dead and buried, 80; but it does not follow that burning was used at the time when the poem was composed; the saying had become proverbial.

brunn-lækr, m. a brooklet coming from a spring, = bæjarlækr, Grág. ii. 289, Jb. 247, Isl. ii. 91, Fms. ii. 201.

brunn-migi, 2, m. 'mingens in puteum,' a kind of bobgoblin who polluted the wells, Halfs S. ch. 5. Fas. ii. 29, mentioned only here, and unknown to the present Icel. legends:—name of the fox, Edda (Gl.); cp. the proverb, skömm hundum, skitu refar i brunn karls, shame on the bounds, the foxes defiled the carl's burn, Fms. vii. 21.

BRUNNR (old form bruor), m. [Ulf. brunna; A.S. bærne; Scot. and North. E. burn; O. H. G. brunno; Germ. brunn, all of them weak forms, differing from the Scandin.-Icel, brunnr; Dan, brönd; Swed, brunn]: -a spring, well; the well was common to all, high and low, hence the proverbs, (allir) eiga sama til brunns að bera, i. e. (all) bave the same needs, wants, wisbes, or the like; allt ber ad sama brunni, all turn to the same well, all bear the same way, Grett. 137; seint ad byrgja brunninn er barnio er i dottio, it is too late to sbut the well when the bairn has fallen in; cp. the Engl. proverb, 'It is useless to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen.' In mythol., the brunnr of Mimer (Edda 10, 11) is the well of wisdom, for a draught of which Odin pawned his eye; probably symbolical of the sun sinking into the sea; the pit Hvergelmir (Edda 3) answers to the Gr. Tartarus; Stj. 612, Fms. ii. 83: the word may also be used of running water, though this is not usual in Icel., where distinction is made between brunnr and lækr, Grag. ii. 280, vide brunn-2. metaph. a spring, fountain; b. hita (the sun), A. A. 5; esp. theol. of God, Christ, b. gzzku, miskunnar . . ., Greg. 33; með brunni Guðlegrar spekðar, 673 A. 49; b. mælsku, Eluc. 56.

brunn-vaka, u, f. a third horn in the forehead of an ox with which he opened the ice during winter to get at the water; hit fjórða horn stóð ór enni, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, þat var b. hans, Ld. 120.

brunn-vatn, n. spring-water, Bs. ii. 177.

brunn-vigala, u, f. consecration of wells, Bs. i. 450, cp. Isl. bjóð. brutla (brutl, n., brutlan, f.), ad, [brytja]:-to waste, spend, esp.

in trifles; prop. to chop.

BRÚ, gen. brúar; nom. pl. brúar, Grág. i. 149, ii. 277, Eg. 529; brúr, Bs. i. 65 (Hungrvaka), is a bad spelling, cp. Landn. 332 (Mantissa); mod. pl. brýr, which last form never occurs in old writers; dat. sing. brú, gen. pl. brúa, dat. brúm: [A.S. brycg and bricg; Scot. brigg; Germ. brücke; Dan. bro; cp. bryggja]:—a bridge, Sturl. i. 244, 255, 256, iii. 24. In early times bridges, as well as ferries, roads, and hospitals, were works of charity, erected for the soul's health; hence the names szlu-hús (bospital), szlu-brú (soul-bridge). In the Swedish-Runic stones such bridges are often mentioned, built by pious kinsmen for the souls of the dead, Baut. 41, 97, 119, 124, 146, 559, 796, 829, 1112, etc. The Icel. Libri Datici of the 12th century speak of sheltering the poor and the traveller, making roads, ferries, churches, and bridges, as a charge upon donations (sálu-gjafir); þat sé þars eigi til tíundar at telja, er áðr er til Guðs þakka gefit, hvart sem þat er til kirkua lagit eðr brúa, cor til sælu-skipa, K. p. K. 142, cp. D. I. i. 279, 402. COMPDS : bruar-fundr, m. the battle at the Bridge, Sturl. ii. 256 (A.D. 1242). brúar-görő, f. bridge-making, Grág. ii. 266. brúar-sporðr, m. [sporor, the tail of a fish], tête-de-pont, Germ. brückenkopf, whereas the Icel. takes the metaphor from fishes touching the banks with their tails,

Nj. 246, Bs. i. 17. brúa, að, to bridge over, Fms. i. 123: metaph., Sks. 788.

brúða, u, f. a doll, puppet, Fms. xi. 300; stól-brúða (literally chair-bride). the pillar in carved work on the side of an old-fashioned chair; in Fbr. 98

tio. f. the time when the ewes are blæsma (in Icel. usually the month cinn mikinn, en á brúðum stólsins var skorinn borr, ok var bat mikit líkneski, cp. the classical passage Eb. ch. 4; var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 175 (in the vellum MS. distinctly bruð nar): a distinction in form and inflexion is always made between brúðr, a bride, and brúða, puppet; hence the saying, 'to sit like a brúða,' i.e. motionless, not stirring a limb; bláum skrýddr skrúða, skikkanlegri en brúða, more quiet than a b., Sig. Pét. 229; the sense of κύρη and νύμφη in Greek is analogous

> brúð-bekkr, m. the bride's bench; in old wedding feasts the bride and bridesmaids were seated on the bride's bench, the bride in the middle; the ladies were seated on the pallr or pverpallr (the dais or ladies' bench), turning their faces to look down the hall; the bruobekkr was the seat of honour, and the central part of the dais; cp. the phrase, bruor sat 'a miðjum palli,' i. c. 'á brúðbekk,' Ld. 296, Sd. 151, Lv. 37, Ísl. ii. 250, Nj. 50; vide bekkr, pp. 56, 57.

> brúð-fé, n. a bride's fee; cp. the 'duty to the priest and clerk' in the Engl. service; the bride's fee is mentioned in the beautiful heathen poem prymskviða (our chief authority in these matters), 29, 32; where it is a fee or gift of the bride to the giant maid. It seems to be a fee paid by the guests for attendance and waiting. Unfortunately there is a lacuna in verse 29, the last part of which refers to the bekkjargjöf (vide 57); the poem is only left in a single MS. and the text cannot be restored. It is curious that pkv. 32 calls this fee 'sbillings,' cp. Germ. braut schilling (Grimm); it shews that the bride's fee was paid in small pieces of money

> brúð-ferð and brúð-för, f. a bride's journey, Landn. 304, cp. Fs. 124, Rd. 255, Fms. iv. 180, Eg. 701, Grag. i. 441 A; as a rule the bridegroom was to carry his bride home, or she was carried home to him, and the wedding feast was held at the house and at the cost of the bridegroom or his parents. The bride came attended and followed by her bridesmaids, friends, and kinsmen, sometimes a host of men; hence originate the words brúðferð, brúðför, and perhaps even brúðhlaup, etc. 'Dress the hall! now the bride is to turn homeward with me, says the bridegroom-dwarf in the beginning of the poem Alvismal; so the bride Freyja travels to the wedding at the giant's, pkv., cp. Rm. 37; -- báðu hennar, ok heim óku, giptu Karli, gékk hón und líni, Ld. ch. 7, Nj. ch. 34, Hard. S. ch. 4, Sturl. iii. 181 sqq. In some cases, to shew deference to the father of the bride, the feast might be held at his house, Nj. ch. 2 (skyldi bod vera at Mardar), ch. 10, 14, Lv. ch. 12; cp. the curious case, Sturl. i. 226. In Icel., where there were no inns, the law ordered that a bride and bridegroom, when on the bride's journey, had the same right as members of parliament on their journey to the parliament; every farmer was bound to shelter at least six of the party, supposing that the bride or bridegroom was among the number, K. p. K. 94. One who turned them out was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. i. 441.

> brúð-gumi, a, m. [Ulf. uses bruhfahs, not bruhguma; A.S. brydguma; Hel. brudigomo; O. H. G. prutigomo; Germ. brautigam; Dan. brudgom; Swed. brudgumme; from brudr, a bride, and gumi, a man = Lat. bomo; the Engl. inserts a spurious r, bridegroom]:—a 'bride's man,' bridegroom; svá sem gumi er kallaðr í brúðför, Edda 107, Grág. i. 175, Nj. 25, Sturl. iii. 182, Isl. ii. 250. compp: brúðguma-reið, f. a 'bridegroom's ride;' at weddings the bridegroom, as the host, had to meet his guests (boosmenn) a quarter of a mile from his house; here he entertained them in tents, where they remained and enjoyed themselves till evening; when darkness began to set in, the party rode home in a procession drawn up two and two; this was called bruoguma-reid. The last bridegroom's ride on record in Icel, was that of Eggert Olafsson, just a hundred years ago, at his wedding at Reykholt in the autumn of 1767 A.D. A minute description of this last Icel. b. exists in a MS. (in the possession of Maurer, in Munich). An interesting treatise upon the wedding feasts in Icel. in the Middle Ages, down to the 18th century, is among the Icel. MSS. in the Bodleian Library, no. 130.

brúð-hjón, n. pl. the wedding pair.

brúð-hvíla, u, f. a bridal bed (lectus nuptialis), Bret.

brúð-kaup and brul-laup, n. a wedding feast, bridal; these two words are identical in sense, but different in etymology; brúðkaup, prop. bride's bargain, refers to the old notion, that marriage was a bargain or purchase, not that the bride was bought herself, but the word refers to the exchange of mundr (by the bridegroom) and heimanfylgja (by the bride's father), vide these words; hence the allit. phrase, mey mundi keypt, and mundr and mey ('mund' and maid); again, brullaup, [qs. brud-hlaup, bride's leap, cp. Germ. brautlauf, M. H. G. brutlouf, Swed. bröllopp, Dan. bryllup; Grimm mentions an A.S. brydlop (not found in Grein's Glossary or Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary); the full form brúðhlaup scarcely occurs in very old MSS., it is found in the Játv. S. MS. A.D. 1360, but only assimilated, Grág. i. 303, 311, l. 1] refers either to the bride's journey = brúðför, or to some bridal procession on the wedding day, probably the first; but in fact both words are only used of the wedding feast, the Engl. 'bridal,' A. S. bryd-eala. At the wedding feast the contract, though agreed upon at the espousals (festar), was to be the head of Thor was carved on the chair; Grima kona Gamla atti stol | read; to make a lawful britokaup' there must be at least six guests-ba

at brullaupi et fæsta, ok gangi brúðguminn í ljósi í sama sæing konu, Grág. i. 175; ráða b., to fix the wedding day, Nj. 4; vera at brullaupi, Ld. 70; drekka b., to drink, i.e. bold, a wedding, 16, Fms. iv. 196; koma til b., Sturl. iii. 182; göra b., Fms. i. 150; göra b. til, to wed, Eg. 160, Landn. 243; veita b., Eb. 140: as to the time of wedding, compos: brúðkaups-ferð, f. = brúðferð, Sturl. vide Grág. i. 311. brúðkaups-görð, f. bolding a wedding, Fs. 21, K. p. K. iii. 177. brúðkat 114, N.G.L. i. 16. brudkaups-klæði, n. a wedding-garment, brúðkaups-kostr, m. the cost of a wedding, Matth. xxii. II. brúðkaups-stofna, u, f. a wedding meeting, wed-D. N. iv. 174. ding feast, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 49, vi. 395. brúðkar wedding feast, Fms. vii. 278, ix. 345, Hkr. iii. 404. brúðkaups-veizla, u, f. a brúðkaupsvitni, n. a marriage-witness, Ghl. 224.

brúð-kona, u, f. a bridesmaid; hafi hann (viz. the bridegroom) brúðmenn, en hon (the bride) brúð-konur, N. G. L. i. 27; þá skal hann (the bridegroom) sitja millum brúðmanna, en hon (the bride) millum brúð-

kvenna, ii. 305.

brúð-maðr, m. a bridegroom's man, N. G. L. i. 27: collect. the bridesmen and bridesmaids when on a bride's journey, Grag. i. 436, Eg. 201, Rd. 270.

brúð-messa, u, f. the marriage-service, H. E. i. 527.

BRUDR, f., dat. acc. brúði; pl. brúðir: [Ulf. renders the Gr. νύμφη by bruhs, Matth. x. 35 (where the Gr. word means nurus); John iii. 29 (where it means bride) is lost in Ulf., but no doubt 'brubs' was also used there; A.S. bryde; Engl. bride; O.H.G. prut; Germ. braut; Dan.-Swed. brud]: -a bride; Germans use 'braut' in the sense of betrothed, but Icel. call a girl festar-mey (betrothed) from the espousal till she sets out for the wedding journey, when she becomes 'bride;' in mod. usage the word only applies to the wedding day; konur skipuðu pall, ok var brúðrin döpr, Nj. II; sat Hallgerðr á palli, ok var brúðrin allkát, 18; var brúðrin í för með þeim, 50; brúðr sat á miðjum palli, en til annarrar handar Þorgerðr dóttir hennar, 51; brúðr sat á miðjan pall ok borlaug & adra ok Geirlaug & adra (the ladies' seat of honour was nearest to the bride on her right and left hand), Lv. 37; konur sátu á palli, ok sat Helga hin Fagra næst brúðinni, Ísl. ii. 251. B. in a wider sense, the bridesmaids (=brúdkonur) sitting on the 'bride's bench! are called brides; sat þá þorgerðr (Ed. and MSS. wrongly þórhalla) meðal brúða, then Thorgerda was seated among the 'brides,' i. c. on the bride's bench, being herself bride, Nj. 51; cp. also bkv. 25, hvar sáttu 'brúðir' (acc. pl.) bíta hvassara? Answ., sáka ek brúðir bíta en breidara: in poetry, girls, maids in general, Lex. Poët.: metaph. and theol., b. Guos, b. Kristi = the church, H.E., Vidal., etc. brúðar-bekkr, 🖚 = brúðbekkr. brubar-efni, n. a bride to be, bride-elect, Bárð. 175. brúðar-gangr, m. the bridal procession; both the procession to and from the church (first the maids and women, then the ladies, and the bride, as the chief person, last); and again, the procession of the bride and ladies from the bride's room (brúðarhús) into the hall, where the men were assembled with the bridegroom. After grace had been said, both in the stofa, to the men, and in the bride's-bower, to the ladies, two dishes were served; a toast, called Heilags Anda skál or Heilags Anda minni (Holy Gbost's toast), perhaps a continuation of the heathen Bragarfull, was then given; at this signal the marshal (sidamadr) went up to the bride's room and summoned the brides (ladies) to come down to the stofa and join the men; this was the second procession. The bride then sat on the bride's chair, and every one took his lady, and the feast went on in common. This custom is obsolete, but the word remains; a slow, stately walk, with an air of importance in measured steps, is called in Icel. a 'bride's walk,' like that of brides on a wedding day; [cp. Germ. brautgang.] brúðar-hús, n. a bride's chamber, the room where the bride and ladies were seated at a wedding during the morning and the beginning of the wedding feast, 625. 167. brúðar-lín, n. the bride's veil; the bride was veiled during the wedding, and according to pkv. 19 she took the veil when she set out for the 'brudfor.' This was the only time in life when a woman was veiled, hence ganga und lini, to walk under veil, to be veiled, is synonymous with to wed, marry; giptu Karli, gékk hón und líni, Rm. 37; setjask und ripti, id., 20; bundu þeir Þór þá brúðar líni, þkv. 191, 15; laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, be (viz. the bridegroom) louted under the veil, him list to kiss, 27; Gudrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni, ok hafði lín á höfði, i. e. she sat wearing a veil, Ld. 296. brúðar-stóll, m. the bride's chair, N. G. L. i. 184.

BRUK, n. dried beaps of sea-weed, Bs. i. 527, Sturl. ii. 69, Njard. 380, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse): metaph. big words, Grett. 101 C.

BRÚKA, ad, [cp. Lat. frāgi, frux, fructus, frui; A.S. brucan; Germ. brauchen; Dan. bruge; Swed. bruke, porrowed from Germ. through Dan.; it seems not to have with acc., borrowed from Germ. through Dan.; it never occurs in the Icel. N. T., and even not in Pass.; in Vidalin (died A.D. 1720) it is used now and then; and at present, although used in common talk, it is avoided in

er brullaup gert at lögum, ef lögráðandi fastnar konu, enda sé sex menn que, Lat. uti (hafa, beita neyta, or other words indirectly bearing that sense are used); derived forms—as brukandi, brukanligr, adióbrúkanligr, adj. unfit, useless-are used, but sound ill. f. use, is preferred for bruk, n., Dan. brug = use, etc.

BRUN, f., old pl. brýnn, mod. brýr; the old form remains in the phrase, bera e-m e-t á brýn (qs. brýnn):—eye-brow (brá = eye-lid), Fins. xi. 274; kom (the blow) á brúnina, ok hljóp hón ofan fyrir augat, ... bindr upp brunina, porst. St. 49; or brununum ofan nefid, Isl. ii. 368; skegg ok brýnn, Stj. 318; brú eðr brúna, Edda 109. reference to frames of mind; to lift the eye-brows denoting a pleasurable state; to drop them, a moody frame; in phrases, bregoa i brun (brýnn?), to be amazed, v. bregða; lypta brúnum, to lift the eye-brows, to be glad, cheerful, Fs. 18; hof ba upp brun (impers.), their faces cleared, Bs. i. 637, Eg. 55; siga lætr bu brynn fyrir brur, cp. the Fingl. to knit the brows, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; er hann sá at þórr lét siga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun, Edda 28; hleypa brúnum, id., Eg. 305, hence lett-brýnn, glad; þung-brýnn, moody; brún-ölvi, id.; hafa brögð und: brunum, to look uncanny, Band.; vera (so and so) undir brun at lita, to look so and so, esp. in an uncanny sense, Nj. 55, Orkn. 284; bera e-m e-t á brýnn (vide bera B. I. β), Greg. 51, Rd. 241. II. metaph. the brow of a fell, moor, etc. (fjalls-brun, heiðar-brun, veggjar-brun); is-brun, the edge of ice; a framanverori bruninni, esstu bruninni, on the mountain edge, Sturl. i. 84: the first beam of day in the sky (dags-brun). litil brun af degi; lands-brun, the 'lands-brow,' i. e. the first sight of a COMPDS: bruna-bein, n. pl. the bones mountain above the water. of the brow, Sturl. i. 180, Heidarv. S. (in a verse). brúna-mikill, adj. beavy-browed, Eg. 304. brúna-stór, adj. baving long overbanging brows, Eg. 304, v.l. brúna-skurðr, m. cutting the bair straight across the brows (as in the later Roman time), Ld. 272.

BRUN, f. a kind of stuff or tapestry (for. word), Vm. 24, 31, 146, 177,

Pm. 25, Bs. i. 762.

brúnaðr, adj. (dark) coloured, Fms. viii. 217, Sks. 286.

brun-ass, m. the wall-plate, i.e. the beam (ass) along the edge (brun) of the walls on which the cross-beams rest, Nj. 114, 202, Bs. i. 804. brun-gras, n. 'brown-grass,' probably Iceland moss, Finnb. 214; or = brönugrös, q. v. (?)

brun-hvitr, adj. wbite-browed, epithet of a fair lady, Hým. 8.

brún-klukka, u, f. 'brown-bell,' name of an insect found in stagnant pools, Eggert Itin. § 600.

brún-móalóttr, adj. (a horse) of mouse-grey colour with a black stripe down the back, Hrafn. 5.

BRUNN, adj. [A.S. brûn; Germ. braun], brown, Hkr. iii. 81, Fas. iii. 336; brun klæði, black dress, of the dress of a divine, Bs. i. 800: 'svartr' is never used of a horse, but brunn, dark-brown, whereas a bay is jarpr, Nj. 167, Grett. 122 A, Bs. i. 670, cp. Sturl. ii. 32; a black horse is called Brunn, a mare Brunka; dökk-brunn, raud-brunn, dark-brows, red-brown, etc. The word is not much in use.

brún-siðr, adj. = brúnasiðr, with overbanging brows, þiðr. 179. brún-ölvi, adj. a word spelt in different ways, found in about three passages. brunolr, Bjarn. 62; brunvolvi, Fb. i. 186; brunvaulfi, iii. 357; brúnölvi, Fms. xi. 114; brúnölfr, Jómsv. S. 32 (Ed. 1824):frowning, with a wolfish brow, look, [from brun and ulfr, a wolf.]

BRÚSI, a, m. a buck, be-goat, Edda (Gl.): name of a giant, Fms. iii. 214. In Norway (Ivar Assen), a lock of bair on the forehead of animals is called 'bruse.' In Icel. a. an earthen jar, to keep wine or spirits in (cp. Scot. greybeard, Scott's Monastery, ch. 9), no doubt from their being in the shape of a bearded bead. This has given rise to the pretty little poem of Hallgrim called Skeggkarlsvisur, Skyldir erum við Skeggkarl tveir, a comparison between Man and Greybeard (Skeggkarl = Beardcarle); cp. leir-brúsi = brúsi; flot-brúsi, Hým. 26. B. a bird, columbus maximus, called so in the north of Icel., but else heimbrini, Eggert Itin. § 556. II. a pr. name of a man, Landn.

brúskr, m. a 'brush,' tuft of hair, crest of a helmet, etc.

brú-steinn, m. pavement, Eb. 120.

brydda, dd, [broddr], to prick, point: a. to sharp or rough a borse, in shoeing him, Hm. 89: to spit, pin, Sturl. iii. 85 C. B. to shew the point; svá langt sem bænar-krossinn á Sævarlandi bryddir undan Melshorni, of a view, just shewing the point, Dipl. iii. 11: metaph. to prick, torment, Str. 25; b. á illu, ójafnaði, to sbew, utter, evil, injustice. to line a garment, (akin to borð, borði.)

brydding, f. lining, N. G. L. iii. no. 2 and 10, D. N., freq. in mod. usc. II. a rude bryoja, u, f. a sort of trough, Stj. 178. Gen. xxx. 38.

wonian, a bag, v. the following word.

BRYDJA, bruddi, brutt, no doubt qs. brytja, prop. to chop with the teeth, used of chewing biscuits or other hard brittle food; cp. provincial Ital. rottà, which is used in the very same sense, from Lat. rumpere, as bryðja comes from brjóta, brytja.

BRYGGJA, u, f. [v. brú, Scot, brigg], a pier, landing-stage, gangway, Eg. 75, 530, Hkr. ii. 11, Ld. 190, Fms. i. 158, ix. 478, 503, xi. 102. The piers were movable, and were carried about in trading ships; hence writing. It is curious that the language has no special expression for to a such phrases as, skjóta bryggjum (skut-bryggja), to sboot out the ganguay,

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for embarking or loading the ship. In English local names, Stanfurðu-bryggja, Lundúna-bryggja, Stamfordbridge, London-bridge, Hkr., Fms. vi. compos: bryggju-búð, f. bryggju-fótr, m. the head (end) of a pier-sbop, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. a pier, a cognom., Fms. bryggju-ker, n. a tub at the pier, Fms. x. bryggju-lægi, n. a lying with the gangway shot out, Grág. i. 92, Hkr. ii. 213. bryggju-mang keeper at a landing-pier, N. G. L. iii. bryggju-mangari, a, m. a 'bridge-monger,' sbopbryggju-sporor, m. the end, bead of a pier, Grag. i. 92, Eg. 121, Fms. iv. 41.

bryn-brók, f. war-breeches, Sks. 405.

bryn-glofi, a, m. a war-glove, gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 247, El., Karl., etc. bryn-hattr and -höttr, m. and -hetta, u, f. a war-bat, Al. 78, Karl. 179, 239.

bryn-hosa, u, f. war-bose, greaves, Stj. 461, Sks. 405. I Sam. xvii. 6.

BRYNJA, u, f. [Ulf. brynio; A.S. burn; Hel. bry-nio; O. H.G. brunja; Swed. brynja; Dan. brynie]:—a coat of mail, in olden times woven of rings (hringa-brynja, ring-mail), hence in poetry called hring-skyrta, a chain-mail sark or shirt, with epithets such as 'iron sewed, knit, woven,' and the like, Lex. Poët.: the breast-plate, spanga-brynja (Fms. vii. 264, viii. 95, 388), is of later date, viz. of the time of the Crusades and the following ages, vide Fms. i. 43, ii. 309, iv. 65, vi. 410, 411, vii. 45, 46, viii. 403, xi. 137, v. l. etc. etc., Bs. i. 526, 528, 624. COMPDS: brynju-bitr, m. mail-biter, name of a sword, Sturl. brynju-bond, n. pl. cords brynju-hattr and -hetta = brynhattr. to fasten the b., Karl. brynju-hálsbjörg, f. a bauberk. brynju-hringr, m. the ring of a coat of mail, Fas. i. 197. brynju-lauss, adj. without a coat of mail, uncovered, Sturl, ii. 146, Fms. vi. 416 (in a verse). brynju-meistari, 2, m. a smith of a b., N. G. L. ii. 246. brynju-rokkr, m. a coat [Germ. rock] of mail, Karl.

brynja, 20, to cover with a coat of mail, Rom. 219; mostly in part. pass. brynjaor, wearing a coat of mail, Fms. v. 161, Orkn. 148: reflex. to

put on a coat of mail, El. 103.

bryn-klungr, m. a sort of weapon, = Lat. lupus, Sks. 419.

bryn-knift, m. a war-knife, dirk, Sks. 406.

bryn-kolla, u, f. = mid. Lat. collare, a collar of mail, Fms. viii. 404. brynna, t, [brunnr], to water cattle, with dat. of the beasts; b. nautum, Skálda 163, Dropl. 34.

bryn-stakkr, m. a mail-jacket, Fær. 110, Lv. 107.

bryn-stúka, u, f. a mail-sleeve, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 387.

bryn-tröll, n. a sort of balberd, Ld. 148, Valla L. 208, Eg. 121, 122, K. p. K. 170, Thom. 343, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 7, where the translator says of the spear of Goliah-slikt er nú kallat b.

bryn-pvari, a, m. a sort of balberd, probably synonymous to bryn-

tröll, defined in Eg. 285, Fas. iii. 387.

BRYTI, old gen. brytja, mod. bryta, m. [A.S. brytta = villicus; old Dan. bryde], a steward, bailiff. This word occurs twice or thrice in Icel. books, of the bailiffs, of private farms, Nj. 201, porf. S. Karl. 408, Fs. 147; also of the two bishops' bailiffs, Bs. i. 247, 477, 839, 848, where bryti is inferior to rádsmaðr, a steward, and denotes the beadlabourer in the bishop's homestead. In Denmark it was more in use, cp. a treatise of N. M. Petersen ('Bonde og Bryde') upon the subject, publ. in Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1847; even used in Denmark as a pr. name, as Steward, Stewart in the Brit. Isles, Hkr. i. 228; bryta eor hinum bezta manni er i bæ er staddr, Ghl. 428: the bryti was in Norway the bead-bondsman, tveir þrælar, þjónn ok bryti, N. G. L. i. 70, 36.

brytja, að, [brjóta-brotinn; A. S. bryttjan = to deal out], to chop, esp. of butcher's meat, Isl. ii. 337; svá brytju vér grísina, Sd. 163; b. búfé, Al. 80, Stj. 411. Judg. xiv. 6 (as be would have 'rent' a kid); b. nior, to eut down, as a carcase, Fms. vii. 123; b. mat, to chop meat, viii. 221.

brytjan, f. chopping, Grág. i. 148, 466.

bryt-akálm, f. a chopper, Gísl. 80.

bryt-trog, n. a butcher's trough, pryml. 3. 60.

brýna, d, [brún], to whet, sharpen, bring to an edge; b. ljá, kníf, sverð, to whet a scythe, knife, sword, Edda 48, Isl. ii. 348, Fs. 62. B. naut. to drag a boat or ship half a-shore, put her on the 'edge' of the sea-board; b. upp skipi, Nj. 19, Fs. 145, 147, Fms. viii. 333, v.l. 2. metaph. to egg on, incite, Al. 33.

bryna, u, f. whetting; mowers call 'bryna' the amount of mowing done before the scythe wants whetting again.

bryni, n. a wbetstone, Isl. ii. 348, Fas. iii. 43, 44. 2. metaph. spices (rendering of the Lat. incitamenta gulae), Róm. 306.

bryning, f. a whetting, sharpening, esp. metaph. egging on, sharpening; ek veit görst um yðr sonu mína, þurfi þér brýningina, Ld. 240; segir, at þá hefði þeir tekið brýningunni, Hkr. ii. 239.

brýnligr, adj. = brýnn.

brýnn, adj. [brún], prop. 'edged;' but only used metaph. prompt, ready; ef bryn fefong lægi fyrir, ready means, Fms. iv. 298; bryn málaefni, an evident, plain case, Ld. 66, Gisl. 119, 123; bryn sök, a just, cogent cause, Sturl. iii. 237; brýn vörn, a clear case of defence, Band. 15 new Ed.; brynt erindi, a pressing errand, business; brynn byrr, a straight, fair wind, Skálda 163, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse).

2. seldom = bridge, D. I. i. 404. Thaving such or such a brow, in compds, hung-brynn, létt-brynn, sambrýnn, q. v.

bræða, dd, [bráð], to melt, Sks. 145; b. jökul, snjó, ís, Fms. iii. 180, ix. 355, K. A. 6; b. lýsi, to make oil. 2. metaph. to burry; nú seinkada ek, en þú bræddir heldr, I tarried, but you burried, Dropl. 25. 3. [bráð, n.], to tar, pitch; b. hús, skip, timbr, kirkju, etc., Fms. i. 291, v. 331, Vm. 62, Eg. 90, N.G.L. ii. 247, Gpl. 81.

bræði, f. [bráði], anger, ire, temper, Eluc. 41; í bræði, in a passion, Fms. vii. 130, Pass. 8. 14; med brædi, with ire, Stj. 153. mæli, n. pl. angry language, Sks. 25.

bræðrunga, u, f. [bróðir], a female first cousin, Grág. i. 346, Fms. vii. 274, Post. 656 A. ii. 15.

bræðrungr, m. [bróðir], a first cousin (agnate), Grág. i. 171, ii. 172; also = bræðrunga; hón var bræðrungr, sbe was first cousin, Asnýjar, Grett. COMPDS: bræðrungs-barn, n. child of a first cousin, Ghl. 244. bræðrungs- and bræðrungs-baugr, m. the share of weregild due to first cousins, N. G. L. i. 75, Grag. ii. 185.

brækja, u, f. a brackish, bad taste. brækir, m. a cognom., Landn. bræklingar, m. pl. [brók], 'breechlings,' a nickname of the Irish, Morkinsk. (Fr.)

brækta, t, [Dan. bræge; Ivar Aasen, bræka, brækta], to bleat; b. sem geit, to bleat like a she-goat, Fbr. 212 (rare).

bræla, d, [Fr. brûler], to burn, in the allit. phrase, brenna ok bræla.

bræla, u, f. tbick smoke and fire (= svæla).

brogoottr, adj. [bragd], crafty, cunning, Eg. 283, Glúm. 379, Háv. 56.

brogou-ligr, adj. cunning-looking, Mag. 7.

BROLTA, t, [bratl and bratla, Ivar Aasen], to tumble about (as a cow in 2 bog), Ld. 328, Nj. 27, Jómsv. S. (Ed. 1824), p. 38 (breylti); Fms. xi. 129 has a false reading breysti. brölt, n. a tumbling about.

brorr, m. [A.S. brær], a briar, Haustl. 14; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. is scarcely right.

BRÖSK, n. a noise, crackling, Eb. 97 new Ed. note 1.

bröstuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), in the phrase, láta b., to brag, Sturl. i. 140 C, [cp. braska = to twist, Ivar Aasen.]

budda, u, f. a purse, (mod.)

BUDKR, bauökr, Art. 7, mod. contr. baukr, m. [a for. word derived from Gr. ἀποθήκη; mid. Lat. apotheca; Ital. bottega; Fr. boutique; O. H. G. buttick; mod. Germ. böttich; hence Germ. böttcher, Dan. bödker, mod. Icel. beykir = a cooper]: -a box, originally a box to keep herbs and balsams in; tvá buðka með balsamum, Bs. i. 872, Mar. 43; buðkr nokkurr er húsfreyja átti, Glúm. 378, Stj. 215: Bauka-Jon, Pillbox-John, was a nickname given to a bishop in Icel. for having made money by dealing in medicine-boxes; kölluðu óvinir hans hann Bauka-Jón, sögðu hann hafa selt í smá-baukum, þat er hann léti sem væri dýrindi nokkur, Espol. Arb. 1685; hence prob. bauka, q.v. COMPD: bauka-gross, n. pl. berbs kept in a box, Str.

buölungr, m. a king, poët., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

buffeit, n. [Engl. buffet], a buffet, Gisl. 27.

buffeita, tt, (for. word), to buffet, Bær. 20, Mar. 60. buga, ad, to bow; in fishing for trout with nets people in Icel. say, buga fyrir, to draw the net round; but mostly used metaph. and in compds, yfir-buga, to bow down, subdue; 3rd pers. pret. reflex. bugusk, from an obsolete strong verb bjúga, baug, occurs in Eyvind, bugusk álmar, bows were bent, Fms. i. 49.

bugoa, u, f. a bow or bent, of a serpent's coil.

BUGR, m. pl. ir, a bowing, winding; so Icel. call the bight or bend of a river, brook, creek, or the like; renna i bugum, to flow in bights, hence ar-bugr, lækjar-bugr: the bight (inside) of a ring, finger, bow-string, etc.; i bug hringinum, Eg. 306; b. fingranna, Sturl. i. 189; gripa i bug snærum, poët. to grip the bight of the bow-string, Jd. 27: the scythe has þjó-bugr, q.v.: the concave side of the sails, sá af landi í bug allra seglanna, Fms. vii. 94: a curve, disorder, of a line of men or ships (in battle), rétta bann bug, er á var orðinn flotanum, i. 174; hence the phrase, aka e-m á bug, vide aka; vinda (göra) brúða-bug að e-u, to make baste, Grett. 98 A: á bug, Scot. abeigb (aloof). Úlf. 3. 27; mein-bugir, impediments. B. convexity; b. jardar, Rb. 468, unusual in this sense.

bugt, n. bowing, servile bomage: bugta, ad, to make many bows, B. a bight, bay, Dan. bugt (for. and rare). y. [boughtes, Snót 163. Spencer] = bugoa, Fms. iii. 190, or false reading = beit (?).

BUKKR, m. [A.S. bucca; Engl. buck; Germ. bock; Swed.-Dan. bukk; cp. bokki]:—a be-goat, rare; hafr is the common word, Stj. 177, O. H. 15: = Lat. aries, a battering ram, Al. 89. COMPDS: bukkabloo, n. the blood of be-goats, 544. 39. bukka-skinn, n. the skin of be-goats, Sks. 184. bukka-vara, u, f. id., Bs. ii. 177, Sks. 184.

bukk-ram, n. a buck-ram, ram, Vm. 124, Dipl. iii. 4 (a for. word). COMPD: bukkrams-hokull, m. the scapular of a ram, Vm. 70.

BUKL, n. [mid. Lat. bucula], the boss of a shield, Al. 40, (2 for. word.) buklari, a, m. [Fr. bouclier], a buckler, shield, Sks. 374, Eg. 202, Fms. viii. 170, 317, ix. 533, Fas. i. 179, Sturl. ii. 44, 221, etc. buklara-bóla, u, f. the boss of a buckler, Sturl. i. 196. buklara-2. [brun, brow], fetill, m. the strap of a buckler, Sturl, i, 147.

talk nonsense, and bull, n. nonsense :- all mod.

bulla, u, f. the shaft in a churn or pump. bullu-fotr, m. a pr. name, Grett. bulungr, m., proncd. buolungr, [bolr, bulr], a pile of logs, fire-wood, Stj. 593, Isl. ii. 417.

bumba, u, f. [onomatopoëtic, cp. Engl. bomb, to boom, etc.], a drum, Stj. 289, Sks., Al., Karl., Fas. iii, etc. 2. the belly of a tub, kettle, or any big jar; ketil-bumba, Od. viii. 436.

BUNA, u, f. [akin to ben], a stream of purling water; lækjar-buna, vatns-buna: bunu-lækr, m. a purling brook, Jónas 137; blóð-buna = blóðbogi. 2. one with the stocking banging down his leg, ungartered; a cognom. (Björn buna), Landn.

buna, ad, to gush out, of blood, water-spring, etc.

BUNDIN, n., mod. byndini, Pass. 17. 27, [binda], a sbeaf, bundle, Stj. 192. Gen. xxxvii. 7, Greg. 40; korn-bundin, a sheaf of corn, Blanda MS.

bunga, u. f. elevation, convexity. bunki, a, m. a beap, pile, v. búlki. fir. bunungr, m. a sort of wbale, Edda (Gl.)

burdeiga, að, (a for. word; vide burt), to tilt, þiðr.

BURDR, ar, m. pl. ir, [Engl. birth; Hel. giburd; Germ. geburt; cp. bera A. II]:-birth, esp. of the birth of Christ; fra Guds, Drottins, Krists burði, Bs. i. 112, 145, 158, 173; frá hingað-burði Christi, id., 64, 75, 79, 85; til burðar Christi, Rb. 84: of men, sótt burðar = jóðsótt, labours, K. A. 104. 2. of domestic animals, calving, lambing, hence saud-burdt, the lambing-time; beim kum er bezt buast til burdar, Bs. i. 3. birth, the thing born, an embryo; Fillinn gengr tvö ar med burdinum, Stj. 70; at þær (viz. the ewes) skyldi sinn burd geta, 178; fæða sinn burð, 97; með konum leysisk burðr (abort), Bs. i. 798. in pl. birth, extraction; heidinn at burdum (MS. sing.), beathen by birth, Ver. 40; burðir ok ætt, kith and kin, Fms. i. 83; er ekki er til Noregs kominn fyrir burða sakir, ix. 389; Hákon jarl hafði burði til bess, at halda föðurleifð sinni, ok hafa jarlsnafn, i. 223; þykkjumk ek hafa til pess burði ok frænda styrk, Eg. 474; hence in mod. usage burðir means one's 'physique,' strength; burðamaðr mikill, a mighty strong man; hafa litla burdi, to bave little strength; yfir-burdir, superior strength (cp. bera vfir), and afburðir, q.v. II. the bearing of limbs, body; lima-burdr, fóta-burðr, höfuð-burðr. III. [bera C], the compds at-burdr, vidburdr, til-burdr, bap, accident; fyrir-burdr, vision. IV. answering to bera A. I. vide byror, and compds like ú-burðr. B. samanburor, comparison. compos: buroa-munr, m. distance of birth, Fs. burðar-dagr, m. a birthday, Hom. 106; b. Maríu, the nativity of the Virgin Mary, Rb. 8. burðar-maðr, m. a bearer, Fms. i. 271. burðar-sveinn, m. an errand-boy, Fms. vii. 222. burðar-tími, 2, m. birth-time, Stj. 97; natal bour, 101.

burougr, adj. [Germ. ge-burtig], of bigh birth, Grett. 161 A, Stj. 238 (unclass.)

burgeiss, m. [Fr. bourgeois; Chaucer burgeis; a for. word, of Teut. origin, from burg]:—a burgess, Fas. iii. 358: in mod. usage, a big man. buris, m. (a for. word), borax, N. G. L. iii.

burkni, a, m. [Scot. bracken or breckan, cp. Engl. brake,], the common fern, Hjalt.

BURR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, a son, akin to bera and barn, but poët., being used in prose only in allit, phrases such as, eigi buri viò bonda sínum, Stj. 428; sem burr eðr bróðir, Fms. xi. 75; áttu börn og buru (acc. pl.) grófu rætr og muru is a standing peroration of Icel. nursery tales, Isl. pjóðs. ii. 319, vide Lex. Poët.: else in prose only used in the weak form in the compd words tvi-buri, twins; pri-buri, three at a birth, (in modern statistics even fleir-buri.)

I. [A. S. byrst: Germ, borste; Swed, bösta], a bristle, BURST, f. Hb. (1865) 22; but also of a hog's back and bristles, Edda 70; cp. Gullinbursti, Gold-bristle, the mythical hog of the god Frey; Fas. i. 532 (of the sónargöltr, the sacred bog); Fms. v. 165: the phrase, draga bust or nch e-m, to draw a bristle out of one's nose, to cheat, gull one, Olk. 36, does not occur anywhere else that we know of; the Engl. say, 'to lead one by the nose,' in much the same sense. II. metaph. the gable of a bouse (hús-burst), Hkr. iii. 14 (of a shrine), Mar. 106, Konr. 57; og gogginn á bustinni brýnir (of a raven sitting on the top of a house and whetting his bill), Sig. Breidfjörd. COMPOS: bursta-kollr, m. bristlescalp, a nickname, Nj. 181. burstar-har, n. bristly bair, Fas. i. 105.

bursti, a, m. a brush, Dipl. v. 18:—from bursta, að, to brush. burst-igull, m. a bedge-bog, Thom. 145, 147; vide bjarnigull.

BURT-, v. brott-.

BURT, [Ital. bagordo; Fr. bobourt; bord in Chaucer; vide Du Cange s.v. bobordicum], in the phrase, rida burt, to ride a tilt; hence burtreið, f. a tilt, tournament, Bær. 17, Fas. ii. 295, Karl., þiðr., etc.; freq. in COMPDS: burtreiðar-maðr, m. a tilter, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. burtreiðar-vápn, n. a tilt-weapon, Fas. ii. 281. burt-241. stong, f. a lance for tilting, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. 360, Karl., etc.

busi, a, m. a bad, clumsy knife.

BUSSEL, n. (a for. word), a cask, busbel, Art. 99.

BUST, n. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

bulla, 20, to boil up; b. og sjóða; cp. Lat. ebullire: metaph. to cbat, "BUSTL, n. bustle, Isl. ii. 59, Snót 217; of a fish splaubing in the water, Bb. 2. 28: bustla, 20, to bustle, splash about in the water.

BUTTR and butraldi, a cognom., Dipl. v. 26, Fbr.: sbort, cp. butr; Dan. butted.

BUZA, u, f. [a for. word; mid. Lat. bussa; O. H. G. buzo; Dutch buise; Engl. berring-buss], a sort of merchant-ship, Fms. vii. 289, ix. 304. xi. 425; freq. in the Ann. of the 14th century; it occurs first A.D. 1251. then 1299: in the 14th century, during the Hanseatic trade with Icel., nearly every ship was called buza, vide Ann. compp: busu-akip. n. = búza, Ann. 1251, etc., Hkr. iii. 118.

BU, n. [Hel. bû = domicilium; O.H.G. bû; mod. Germ. bau = tillage. cultivation; Hel. also uses beo or beu, = seges, cp. also Teut. bound = messis. in Schmeller Heliand Glossary:-the root of this word will be traced more closely under the radical form búa; here it is sufficient to remark that 'bu' is an apocopate form, qs. 'bug' or 'bugg;' the root remains unaltered in the branch to which Icel, bygg, byggja, and other words belong]:—a bouse; bu and bæ (býr) are twins from the same root (bua); bær is the house, bu the household; the Gr. olkos (Foikos) embraces both; þeir eta upp bú mitt, Od. i. 251; biðla til móður minnar og evða búi hennar, 248; bú mitt er á förum, iv. 318; gott bú, ix. 35; etr þú upp bú hans bótalaust, xvi. 431; svo hann er fær um að veita buinn Prose Translation by Egilsson. In the Northern countries 'bú' implies the notion of living upon the produce of the earth; in Norway and esp. in Icel, that of living on the 'milk' (malnyta) of kine, ewes, or she-goats: bat er bu, er madr hefir malnytan smala, it is 'bu' if a man bas a milking stock, Grag. i. 158; the old Hm. says, a 'bu,' however small it be, is better to have than not to have; and then explains, 'though thou hast but two sbe-goats and a cottage thatched with shingle, yet it is better than begging;' Icel. saying, sveltr saudlaust bú, i.e. a sheepless bousebold starves: 'bu' also means the stores and stock of a household; gora, setia. reisa bu, to set up in life, bave one's own bearth, Bs. i. 127. Bb. 1. 219, Sturl. i. 197, Eb. 40; bregða búi, to give up farming or bousebold; taka við búi, to take to a farm, Sturl. i. 198; eiga bú við e-n, to sbare a bousebold with one, 200; rádask til bús, id.; fara búi, to remove one's bousehold, flit, 225; hafa bú, hafa rausnar-bú, 226; eiga bú, iii. 79. Eg. 137: allit. phrases, börn og bú, Bs. ii. 498; bóndi er bú-stólpi, bu er landstólpi, the 'bóndi' is the stay of the 'bú,' the 'bú is the stay of the land; búa búi sínu, Fas. iii. 312; búa úmegðar-búi, to bave a beavy bous-bold (many children), K. þ. K. 90; hafa kýr ok ær á búi, Nj. 236: bouskeeping, in the phrase, eiga einkis i bu at bidja, to bave plenty of everything. Bs. i. 131, 132; bædi þarf í búit mjöl ok skreið, Nj. 18: bome, bouse. reid Hrutr heim til bus sins, 4; & bui, adv. at bome, Fms. iv. 256, Hm. 2. estates; konungs-bú, royal demesnes; bar er bú hans voru. Eg. 42, 43, Landn. 124, fara milli bua sinna, to go from one estate to another, id.; eiga bú, to own an estate. 3. the stock in a farmstead; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum með bú sín, Sturl. iii. 75; drepa niðr bú, höggva bú, taka upp bú, to kill or destroy one's stock, Fms. ix. 473, Stj. 90. COMPDS: bus-afleifar, f. pl. remains of stores, Grag. i. 299. buhlutir, m. pl. implements of busbandry, Grag. i. 200, 220, 221, Dipl. iii. 14, Bs. i, D. I. (freq.) bus-efni, n. pl. bousebold goods, Sturl. i. bús-far, n. = búfar, Bs. i. 477. bús-forráð, n. pl. management of bousebold affairs, Sturl. i. 131, Grett. 107. bús-gagn = bugagn, bus-hagr, m. the state, condition of a 'bu,' Fas. ii. 469. Ib. 166. bús-hlutir = búsbúhlutir, Hrafn. 22. bús-hægindi, n. pl. comfortable income derived from a 'bú,' Bs. i. 688, Hrafn. 22. bús-kerfi. n. movables of a bousebold, Grag. ii. 339 A, 249, where buskerti, an obsolete and dubious word, bus-tilskipan, f. the settling of a bousebold, Fms. ii. 68. bús-umsvif, n. pl. the care, troubles of a bu. business, Band. ii. bús-umsýsla, u, f. the management of a 'bú,' Ld. 22, Eg. 333, 334, Band. l. c.

BÚA, pret. sing. bjó, 2nd pers. bjótt, mod. bjóst; plur. bjoggu, bjöggu, and mod. bjuggu, or even buggu; sup. búit, búið, and (rarely) contr. buð; part. buinn; pret. subj. bjöggi, mod. byggi or bjyggi; pres. sing. indic. bý; pl. búm, mod. búum: reflex. forms býsk or býst, bjósk or bjóst, bjöggusk, búisk, etc.: poët, forms with suffixed negative bjó-at, Skv. 3. 39: an obsolete pret. bjoggi = bjó, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); bjöggisk = bjósk, Hom. 118. [Bua is originally a reduplicated and contracted verb answering to Goth. bian, of which the pret, may have been baibau: by bûan Ulf. renders Gr. ολκείν, κατοικείν; Hel. bûan = babitare; Germ. bauen; Swed, and Dan. bo. The Icel, distinguishes between the strong neut. and originally redupl. verb bua, and the transit. and weak byggja, q. v.: bua seems to be kindred to Gr. φύω, ἔφῦσα (cp. Sansk. bhii, bhavàmi, Lat. fui); byggja to Lat. fūcio, cp. Swed.-Dan. bygga, Scot. and North. E. to 'big,' i. e. to build; cp. Lat. aedificare. nidificare: again, the coincidence in sense with the Gr. olkos, olkely, Lat. vicus, is no less striking, cp. the references s.v. bú above. Búa, as a root word, is one of the most interesting words in the Scandin, tongues; bu, bær, bygg, bygð, byggja, etc., all belong to this family: it survives in the North. E. word to 'big,' in the Germ, bauen (to till), and possibly (v. above) in the auxiliary verb 'to be.']

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A. NEUTER, to live, abide, dwell. = Gr. olkeiv. Lat. babitare: Tally to prepare, make: b. smyrsl, to make ointments. Rb. 82. sú synd sem í mér býr. Rom, vii. 17, 20; í mér, bat er í mínu holdi. býr ekki gott, 18; hann sem býr í ljósinu, 1 Tim. vi. 16; fyrir Heilagan Anda sem í oss býr, 2 Tim. i. 14; Látið Christs orð ríkulega búa meðal vðar. Col. iii. 16; bá trú . . . sem áðr fyr bjó í þinni ömmu Loide, 2 Tim. i. 5; bat hit goda sem í oss býr, 14; hann sem býr í ljósinu, bar einginn kann til að komast, I Tim. vi. 16; hence íbúð, living in, etc.; in many of those passages some Edd. of N. T. use byggja, but búa suits better: of a temporary abode, hann bjó í tjöldum, be abode in tents. Fms. x. 413. 2. a naut, term: beir biuggu bar um nóttina. they stayed, cast anchor during the night, Fms. vii. 3: on board ship, to bave one's berth, sá maor bjó á skipi næst Haraldi er hét Loðinn, 166; engi maðr skyldi búa á þessu skipi yngri en tvítugr, x. 321. to live together as man and wife; henni hagar ad b. vid hann, I Cor. vii. 12; hagar honum hjá henni að b., 13; b. með húsfrú sinni, Stj. 47; b. við; Helgi prestr bjó við konu þá, er þórdís hét (of concubinage), Sturl. i. 141: but bua saman, of wedded life, K. A. 134. be present in the place; at Selborir muni fyrir b. i hveriu holti, Fms. iv. 260: recipr., sjór ok skógr bjoggusk í grend, Skálda 202, Baruch. esp. (v. bu) to bave a bousebold, cattle, sheep, and milk; hence buandi, bondi, bær, and bú; búa við málnytu (milk), ok hafa kýr ok ær at búi, Nj. 236, Grag. i. 168, 335; b. bui (dat.), 153, K. b. K. 90; bua bui sinu, to big ane's ain biggin, bave one's own bomestead.

[B. absol., medan B. absol., meðan bu vilt b., so long as thou wilt keep bouse, Hrafn. q; b. vel, illa, to be a good (bad) bousekeeper; vænt er að kunna vel að búa, Bb. 3. 1; Salomon kongur kunni ad b., 100; fara ad b., to begin bousekeeping, 2. 6; b. & jordu, to keep a farm, gesa beim odul sin er á bjoggu, Fms. i. 21. bia a..., at ..., i..., with the name of the place added, to live at or in a place: hann bió á Velli (the farm) á Rangárvöllum (the county), Nj. I; Hoskuldr bjó á Höskuldstöðum, 2; hann bjó at Varmalæk, 22; hann bjó undir Felli, 16; Gunnarr bjó at Hlíðarenda, 20; Njáll bjó at Bergbórshvali, 30, 38, 147, 162, 164, 173, 174, 213, Landn. 39-41, and in numberless passages; Eb., Ld., Eg., Sturl., Bs., Isl. ii, etc. (very freq.): also b. i brjosti, skapi, huga e-m, to be, dwell in one's mind, with the notion of rooted conviction or determination, þess hins mikla áhuga, er þér býr í brjósti, Fms. iv. 80; því er mér hefir lengi í skapi búit, 78; ekki muntu levnask fyrir mer, veit ek hvat í býr skapinu, Lv. 16. metaph, and with prepp.; b. um e-t, or b. yfir e-u, almost in an uncanny sense, to brood over hidden schemes, designs, resentment, or the like; bua um hversan hug, to be of a fickle mind, Skv. 3. 39; b. eigi um heilt, to brood over something against one, to be insincere, Fms. xi. 365; b. um skoll, to broad over some deceit, id.; b. um grun, to be suspicious, ii. 87; in good sense, b. um eitt lunderni, to be of one mind, Jb. 17; b. um brek, hug, to bave a bold beart, Lex. Poët.: b. i or undir e-u, to be at the bottom of a thing; en i bessu vináttu merki bjoggu enn fleiri hlutir. Ó. H. 125; mart býr í þokunni (a proverb), many things bide in the mist; en þat b. mest undir ferð Áka, at ..., Fms. xi. 45; þóttusk eigi vita hvat undir myndi b., Nj. 62: b. yfir e-u, to brood over something, conceal; (ormrinn) bjo yfir eitri, i.e. the snake was venomous, Fms. vi. 351: the saying, litill bukr byr yfir miklu viti, little bulk bides mickle wit, Al.; b. yfir flærð ok velum, to brood over falsebood and deceit, id.; b. yfir brögdum, Fas. i. 290: b. undir, vio e-t, to live under or with a thing, to bide, put up with; eiga undir slikum ofsa at b., to bave to put up with such insolence, Fms. xi. 248; at hart mun þykkja undir at b., Nj. 90, 101; ok mun eigi við þat mega b., i. e. it will be too bard to bide, 164; pvi at bændr máttu eigi við hitt b., Fms. xi. 224.

III. in a half active sense; b. at e-u, vid hitt b., Fms. xi. 224. or b. e-u (with dat.), to treat; peir höfðu spurt hvern veg þórólfr hafði búit at herbergjum þeirra, bow Tb. bad used their premises, Eg. 85; peir bioggu búi sem þeim líkaði (where with dat.); i. e. they treated it recklessly, Bs. i. 544; Haraldr jarl fór til bús Sveins, ok bjó bá heldr úspakliga komum hans, Orkn. 424 (in all passages in bad sense): búa vel saman, to live well together, be friendly, Fms. xi. 312; hence sam-bud, living togetber; b. við e-n, to treat one so and so; sart býr bú við mik, bóra, thou treatest me sorely, vii. 203.

B. ACTIVE, to make ready: the sense and form here reminds one of the Gr. moieiv: [this sense is much used in Old Engl., esp. the part. bone, boon, or boun, ready, ('boun to go,' Chaucer, etc.); in later Engl. 'boun' was corrupted into 'bound,' in such naut. phrases as bound for a port, etc.: from this part, the ballad writers formed a fresh verb, to boun, 'busk ye, boun ye;' 'busk' is a remnant of the old reflex. búask, see Dasent, Burnt Njal, pref. xvi. note, and cp. below III.] make ready, 'boun,' for a journey; b. fero, for sina; and as a naut. term, b. skip, to make ready for sea; bjoggu beir ferð sína, Fms. ix. 453; en er beir voru bunir, Nj. 122; ok voru ba mjök brott bunir, they were 'boun' for sea, Fms. vii. 101; bjó hann skip sitt, Nj. 128; en skip er brotið, svá at eigi er í för búanda á því sunri, i. e. sbip unfit to go to sea, Grág. i. 92: b. sik til göngu, to be 'boun' for a walk, Ld. 46; b. sik at keyra, to make one ready for ..., Nj. 91. B. as a law term, b. sök, mál, or adding til, b. til sök, mål å hendr e-m, to take out a summons against one, begin a lawsuit; b. mál í dóm, of the preliminaries to a lawsuit, hence mulatilbuningr, in numberless cases in the Gragas and Sagas.

Old Engl. to boun, i. e. to dress, equip; b. sik, to dress; svá búinn, so dressed, Fms. xi. 272; hence buningr, dress (freq.); vel buinn, welldressed, Nj. 3, Isl. ii. 434; spari-buinn, in boliday dress; illa buinn, illdressed; sidan bjó hon hana sem hon kunni, sbe dressed ber as well as sbe could, Finnb. 258; b. bed, rekkjur, to make a bed, Eg. 236; b. upp hvilur, id., Nj. 168; b. öndvegi, hús, to make a bigb seat, dress a bouse for a feast, 175, (hús-búnaðr, hús-búningr, tapestry); búa borð, to dress the table, (bord bunadr, table-service); b. stofu, Fms. iv. 75. búa til veizlu, to make 'boun' (prepare) for a feast, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 307; b. til seydis, to make the fire 'boun' for cooking, Nj. 199; b. til vetrsetu, to make 'boun' for a winter abode, Fms. x. 42; til-bua, and fyrir-b., to prepare; eg fer héðan að til-b. yðr stað, John xiv. 3; eignizt það ríki sem yor var til-búið frá upphafi veraldar, Matth. xxv. 34. e-t, in mod, use with the notion of packing up, to make into a bundle, of parcels, letters, etc.; hence um-buningr and um-budir, a packing, packing-cover; b. um rum, hvilu, to make a bed; bua um e-n, to make one's bed; var búið um þú Þórodd í seti, ok lögðusk þeir til svefns, Tb.'s bed was made on the benches, and they went to sleep, O. H. 153; skaltú nú sjá hvar vit leggumk nior, ok hversu ek by um okkr (of the dying Njal), Nj. 201; er mér sagt at hann hafi illa um búit, of a dead body, 51; beir höfðu (svá) um sik búit (they had covered themselves so) at þá mátti eigi sjá, 261; kváðu nú Guðrúnu eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, said that G. would bave to comb B.'s (her husband's) bloody bead, Ld. 244; bua svå um at aldri mutti vokna, pack it up so that it cannot get wet, Fms. vii. 225; porolife let setja upp skip ok um bua, be bad the ship laid up and fenced it round (for the winter), Eg. 199; b. um andvirki, to fence and thatch bay-ricks, Grag. ii. 335: metaph. to manage, preserve a thing, Fms. ix. 52; aumlega buinn, in a piteous state, Hom. 115. ornament, esp. with metals or artificial work of any kind, of clothes laced with gold; kyrtill hladbuinn, Isl. ii. 434, Nj. 48, Vm. 120: of gloves, B. K. 84: of a belt with stones or artificial work, Fms. xi. 271: of a driffking-horn, D. N. (Fr.); but esp. of a weapon, sword, or the like, enamelled with gold or silver (gull-buinn, silfr-buinn); buin gulli ok silfri. Fms. i. 15; buinn knifr, xi. 271; vapn buit mjök, much ornamented, ii. 255, iv. 77, 130, Eb. 226, 228. β. part., buinn at e-u, or vel buinn, metaph. endowed with, well endowed; at flestum i brottum vel buinn, Nj. 61, Fms. x. 295; at aud vel buinn, wealthy, 410; vel buinn at hreysti ok allri atgörvi, Eg. 82; bezt at viti búinn, Fms. xi. 51. particular use of the part. pass. 'boun,' ready, willing; margir munu bunir at kaupa, ready, willing to buy, Fms. vi. 218; hann kvadsk bess fyrir löngu búinn, Ld. 66, Fms. iii. 123; nefna vátta at þeir eru búnir (ready) at leysa kvið þann af hendi, Grág, i. 54; vóru allir til þess búnir, Fms. xi. 360: compar., engir menn sýna sik búnari (more willing) til liðveizlu, Sturl. i. 103: the allit. phrase, vera boðinn og búinn til e-s, vide bjóða VI: denoting fitted, adapted, ek em gamall, ok lítt b. at (little fit to) hefna sona minna, Nj. 200; bott ek se verr til b. en hann fyrir vanheilsu sakir, Fms. vii. 275; eiga við búið (mod. vera við búinn), to keep oneself ready, to be on one's guard, Bs. i. 537. 2. on the point of doing, about to do so and so; hann var buinn til falls, be was just about to tumble, Fms. x. 314; en áðr þeir kómu var búið til hins mesta váða, ix. 444, v. l. B. neut, buið is used almost adverbially, on the point of, just about to; ok buid vid skipbroti, Isl. ii. 245; buid við váða miklum, Fms. ix. 310; sagði at þá var búit við geig mikinn med beim fedgum, Eg. 158: this is rare and obsolete in mod. usage; and the Icel. now say, liggja við mér lá við að detta, where an old writer would have said, ek var buinn at detta; the sense would else be ambiguous, as búinn, vera búinn, in mod, usage means to bave done; ég er búinn að éta, I bave done eating; vera búinn að e-u (a work, business of any kind), to bave done with it; also absol., eg er buinn, I bave done; thus e.g. vera b. að kaupa, fyrir löngu b., b. at græða, leysa, etc., in mod. sense means to bave done, done long ago; only by adding prepp. við, til (vera við búinn, til búinn) the part, resumes its old sense: on the other hand, buinn in the sense of baving done hardly ever occurs in old writers. y. búð (búið) is even used adverbially = may be, may bappen; with subj. with or without 'at,' bud, svá sé til ætlað, may be, it will come so to bappen, Nj. 114; bud, dragi til bess sem vera vill, 185; buð, eigi fari fjarri því sem þú gazt til, id., Ed. Johns. 508, note c; búð, svá þykki sem ek grípa gulli við þá, 9, note 3; búð, eigi hendi hann slík úgipta annat sinn, 42; búð, ek láta annars víti at varnaði verða, 106; buð, ver þurfim enn hlífanna, Sturl. ii. 137 (vellum MSS.; um ríð, Ed., quite without sense), cp. also Eb. 27 new Ed.: in mod. usage it is freq. to say, það er búið, vel búið, albúið, etc., it is likely, most likely that . . . svá búit, adverbially, and proncd, as if one word, as matters stand, or even temp. at present, as yet; eigi mun hlýða svá búit, i. e. it will not do 'so done,' i. e. something else must be done, Eg. 507; eigi munu pér fá at unnit svá búið, i. e. not as yet, Fms. vii. 270; stendr þar nú svá búit (i. e. unchanged), um hríð, xi. 81; en berjask eigi svo búit, not fight as yet, Nj. 229; segja Evjólfi til svá búins, they tell Eyolf the state of things, viz. that nothing had been done, Gisl. 41; þeir skildu við svá búit; þeir lögðu γ. gene- frá við svá búið, implying 'vain effort,' Germ, 'unverrichteter Sache,'

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Ísl. ii, Hkr. i. 340: at svá búnu, adverbially, as yet, at present: hann booth. Fær. 222. kvaðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búnu, Nj. 123, Fms. xi. 131; þenna draum segium vér engum manni at svá búnu, this dream we will not tell to anybody as yet, Nj. 212; en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364. reflex. to 'boun' or 'busk' oneself, make oneself ready, equip oneself; gengu menn há á skip sín, ok bioggusk sem hvatligast, Fris, v. 15; adding the inimitive of a verb as predicate, bjósk hann at fara norðr til Þrándheims, Eg. 18; or ellipt., where búask thus denotes the act itself, nú býsk hann út til Íslands, i. e. be 'busked' bim to go ..., Nj. 10; bjoggusk þeir fóstbræðr í hernað, they went on a free-booting trip, Landn. 31; seg Agli at þeir búísk þaðan finimtán, 94; or adding another verb denoting the act, in the same tense, bjósk Haraldr konungr úr þrándheimi með skipaliði, ok for suor a Mæri, be 'busked' bim ..., and went south, Eg. 7: the journey added in gen., búask ferðar sinnar, Fms. i. 3; búask menn ferða sinna, B. denoting intention, hidden or not put into action; for sa kurr, at Skúli byggisk á land upp, Fms. ix. 483. 2. to prepare for a thing: buask vid bodi, veizlu, etc., Ni, 10, Korm. 10; b. (vel, kristilega) viò dauda sinum, andlati sinu, (eccl.) to prepare for one's death, Fs. 80, Bs. i. 74; buask við vetri, to provide for the winter, get store in, Fms. xi. 415; b. við úfriði, vii. 23. \quad \beta to be on one's guard, take steps to prevent a thing; nú riða hér úvinir þinir at þér; skaltu svá við búask, i.e. be sure of that, make up thy mind, Nj. 264; bustu svá við, skal hann kveða, at ..., Grág. ii. 244. Y. such phrases as, búask um = búa um sik, to make one's own bed, encamp, make oneself comfortable, Nj. 259; tjölduðu búðir ok bjöggusk vel um, 219; var hörð veðrátta, svá at ekki mátti úti um búask, Fms. x. 13, Ld. 348; in the last passage the verb is 3. metaph., b. vid e-u, to expect, freq. in mod. usage; in denonent. phrases, bad er ekki við að búast, it cannot be expected; búast við e-m, β. to intend, think about : eg byst við að to expect a guest, or the like. koma, I bope to come; eg bjóst aldrei við því, I never boped for tbat, it never entered my mind, and in numberless cases. 4. passive (very rare and not classical); um kveldit er matr bjósk = er m. var búinn, Fms. ix. 364. búandi, a, m. = bóndi, q. v.

búand-karl, m. a farmer; b. eðr borpari, Fms. ii. 48, Eg. 49. buand-ligr, adj. yeomanlike, sturdy, stout, Ld. 274.

búand-maör, m. = búandi, Grág. i. 479, 480, Fms. v. 77. I. [Engl. bootb; Germ. bude; Dan. bod; not from bua]. a booth, shop; farmanna budir, merchants' booths; setja budir, Eg. 163; hafa budir a landi, Grag. i. 91, the booths in the harbour being but temporary and being removed as soon as the ship went to sea. B. specially used of the temporary abodes in the Icel. parliament, where, as the meeting only lasted two weeks a year, the booths remained empty the rest of the year; hence tjalda (to dress) buoir, viz. during the session for the use of its owner. But every godi (priest) and every family had their own 'booth,' which also took their names from a single man or ruling family, e.g. Allsherjar b., Sturl. ii. 44; Snorra b., 125: b. Škapta, Nj. 220; b. Haflida, Sturl. i. 44: from families or districts, Ölfusinga b., Nj. 181; Möðruvellinga b., 182, 247; Skagfirðinga b., 182; Jöklamanna b., Sturl. ii. 158; Austlirðinga b., 158, 159; Saurbæinga b., 82; Dalamanna b., Nj. 48; Mosfellinga b., 164; Rangæinga b., 48, 180; Ljósvetninga b., 183, 223; Norðlendinga b., 228; Vatnshrdinga b., 248; Vestfirdinga b., Bs. i. 21; Svinfellinga b., Lv. 18; Skarðverja b., Sturl. i. 199, etc.: other names, Byrgis-búð, 31; Grýta, ii. 45; Dilkr, 158; Valhöll, 126; Hlað-búð, 82, Nj. 244; Virkis-búð, 247. As the albing was a public meeting, other booths are also mentioned, e.g. Truða búðir, booths of Jugglers, Troubadours, Grag. ii. 84; Ölbúð, an Ale-booth, beer-shop, Sturl. ii. 125; Sútara búð, a Souter's (cobbler's) booth, Grag. ii. 84; Sverd-skrida b., a Tanner's booth, id.; and Göngumanna búðir, Beggars' booths, a troop of beggars being an appendage to any old feast or public meeting, cp. Gisl. 54-56: the law (Grágas) forbade the sheltering of beggars at the parliament, but in vain; see numherless passages referring to alping or fjórðungsþing, esp. Grág. þ. þ., Nj., Sturl., Gísl. l. c., Korm. S., Kristni S. A short treatise, called 'Catastasis of Booths,' composed about A. D. 1700, is mentioned in Dasent's Burnt Njal; but it is the mere work of a scholar, not founded upon tradition. As buð is opposed to bu, as a temporary abode to a permanent fixed one, so búðsetumaðr (búð-seta), a cottager, is opposed to bóndi; fara budum is to change one's abode, Hkr. ii. 110. γ. in eccl., Tjald-búð is the Tabernacle. II. esp. in compds, i-bud, living in; sam-bud, living together; vás-buð, a cold berth, i.e. wet and cold; hafa harða, kalda búð, to bave a bard, cold abode, Fms. x. 158 (belongs perh. to I.) kalda búð, to bave a bara, cota toota, i ins. k. 150 (change processed proce m. a booth-kettle, Eb. 196. búðar-kvjðr, m. a law term, a sort of verdict given by the inmates of a booth at the parliament, a kind of búakviðr, defined in Grág. ii. 84, 85, where it is laid down that the inmates of the booths of shopkeepers, jugglers, and beggars cannot be summoned to serve on a jury, nor the dwellers in a booth which has not at least five inmates (five being a minimum in a jury). the inmates of a booth, Sturl. i. 32.

búðar-nagli, a. m. a booth-peg, Stj. 388, Judges iv. budar-rúm, n. lodging in a booth, Grág. i. 24, ii. 55, Lv. 93. budar-setumaðr, m. = budsetumaðr, Nj. 236. búðar-staðr, m. a booth-stand, N. G. L. i. 342. búðar-sund, n. a passage, lane between two bootbs, Band. 5, Grett. 115. búðar-tópt, f. the walls of a (deserted) booth, without thatch, Rb. 274, Nj. 166, Isl. ii. 194. búðar-veggr, m. the búčar-virki, n. a fortification wall of a booth, Ld. 290, Eg. 724. round a booth, Sturl. ii. 126, cp. Virkisbúð. búðar-vist, f. a lodging in a booth, Lv. 11. búðar-vörðr or búðar-verðr, m. [verðr = cibus], the cooking and stewardship in a vessel, work which the crew was bound to do in turn day by day; cooking and dairy work was thought unworthy to be the sole business of a man, and therefore the sailors were obliged to take it turn about, cp. Eb. 194, 196, 220:-metaph. meat, meal, eigi hafða ek bína veðra . . . mér til búðarvarðar, the rams of thy flock I bave not eaten, Stj. 181. Gen. xxxi. 38; lofa mér at búa þér búðarvörð, 'let me set a morsel of bread before thee,' in the Engl. V., Stj. 493. I Sam. xxviii. 22; ruda til b., to prepare for a meal, Fms. v. 287, viii. 357; honum bótti bar gott til blaut-fisks ok búðarvarðar. Bs. i. 853. D. N. i. 311, ii. 16, Fas. ii. 200.

bú-deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; cp. deigja; (Norse.)

buo-fastr, adj. living in a booth, Grag. i. 32. bú-drift, f. a drove of cattle, D. N.

búð-seta, u, f. living in a cottage. сомрр: búðsetu-maðr, m. a cottager, answering to 'husmand' in Norway, or búandi bóndi in Icel., Nj. 236, Grág. i. 294; vide bóndi above.

búðu-nautr, m. a fellow inmate of a booth, Grag. i. 34, 35.

bú-evrir, m. value in stock, D. N.

bú-fang, n. domestic necessaries, K. Á. 176.

bu-far, n. bousebold condition, Sturl. i. 216. Bs. i. 477.

bú-fellir, m. a failing of stock, starvation of stock, Bs. i. 743. bú-ferli, n. bousebold, in the phrase, fara búferli, or b. sinu, to move. change one's bousehold and home; Olast for bangad b. sinu, Eg. 138. Fms. iii. 107: esp. live stock, Hallsteinn for hit efra med buferli, Gullb. 12; hafði hann með sér skulda-lið (people, family) ok b. (stock), Eb. 8: but sometimes the word is evidently used masc., an emigrant, mover of one's bousebold, cp. Róm-ferlar; en búserla (v.l. búserlar) eigu utan at fara beir er ómögum sínum megu vörð um veita, Grág. ii. 400.

bú-ferski, n. = búskerfi, Grág. ii. 339 B.

bú-fé, n. live stock, esp. the milch kine, Dipl. v. 28, Grág. i. 414, 427. ii. 301, Jb. 192, Eg. 532. compps: búfjár-eyrir, m. = búeyrir, Grag.
i. 428. búfjár-ferð, f. = búdrift, D. N. búfjár-fóðr, n. food for cattle, Fms. v. 219. búfjár-gangr, m. = búfjárhagi, Grág. i. 435-búfjár-gildr, adj. a being in proper condition, of cattle, D. N. búfjárhagar, m. pl. the pasture fields on an estate, esp. the home-pastures or closes, used daily for the home cattle, and opp. to afréttr, q. v.; hence the phrase in Nj., ríða upp ór b., denoting a pale of about three or four miles, 34; i b., within the pale of the b., Glum. 355, Eb. 54. búfiárhagr, m. the condition of stock, Vapn. 30. búfjár-hald, n. the keeping of stock, Grúg. i. 427. búfjár-lauss, adj. living wit Grúg. i. 294. búfjár-leiga, u, f. the rent of stock, Ghl. 62. bufjar-lauss, adj. living without stock, matr, m. food for cattle, stores of fodder, Fins. x. 400.

bú-félag, n. fellowship in bousekeeping, Fb. ii. 340. 7 \$34 bú-færsla, u, f. a removing of one's bousehold, Landn. 207.

bú-gagn, n. bousebold utensils, B. K. 20.

bú-garðr, m. a farm, esp. a big one, Fms. iii. 85, 251, xi. 422.

bú-görð, f. the making a bousehold, Sturl. ii. 21, Bs. i. 658.

bú-hlífð, f. a sparing of provender, Fms. v. 306.

bú-hlutr = búsbúhlutr above.

bú-höldr, m. a thriving bouseholder.

BÚI, a, m. [búa]. I. a dweller, inbabitant, only in compds 25 haug-búi, hellis-búi, berg-búi, a dweller in cairns, caves, rocks, of a gbost or a giant; ein-bui, an anchorite, a bachelor; himin-bui, an inhabitant of beaven, an angel; lands-búi, Lat. incola; ná-búi, a neighbour; í-búi or II. a neighbour = nábúi; inn-bui, incola, Snot 71; stafn-bui, q.v. kom Steinn at máli við Þorbjörn búa sinn, Krók. 36; við Bárðr búi minn, Nj. 203; þau sýndu búum sínum úþokkasvip, Fs. 31; Steinólfr b. hans, Landn. 269; cp. búi-sifjar, búi-graðungr, búi-maðr (below), rare in this 2. hence a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, a neighbour acting as juror; the law distinguishes between neighbours of place and person; as, vetfangs-buar, neighbours of the place where (e.g.) a manslaughter was committed; or neighbours either of defendant or plaintiff. e. g. heimilis-búar, bome-neighbours, opposed to dómstaðar-búar, Grág. ii. 405, and bingvallar-buar, neighbours of court or parliament: the number of the neighbours summoned was various; in slight cases, such as compensation for damage or the like, they were commonly five -sem buar fimm meta; in cases liable to outlawry they were usually nine, Grág. ii. 345; the verdict of the neighbour is called kviðr, the summoning kvöð, and kveðja búa, to summon neighbours; the cases esp. in the Grágás and Njála are almost numberless. The standing num in a jury). búðar-lið, n. Icel. law phrase 'sem búar meta' reminds one of the English mode búðar-maðr, m. an inmate of a of fixing compensation by jury. According to Konrad Maurer, the jury is of Scandinavian origin, and first appears in English law along with the Normans after the Conquest; but this does not preclude an earlier usage in the Scandinavian parts of England. In the old Dauish law they were called 'nævnd,' in Sweden 'nämd;' cp. csp. Nj. ch. 142 sqq. and Grag. b. b. and Vigslobi. The classical reference for this institution, Grág. i. 167, Kb. ch. 85, is quoted p. 58 s. v. bera B. I. 1. compos: búa-kviðburðr, m. = búakviðr, Grág., Nj. búa-kviðr, m. a verdict of neighbours, opp. to tylptarkviðr, q. v., Nj., Grág. búakvoo, f. a summoning of neighbours, Grag. ii. 52. búa-virðing, f. a fixing compensation by verdict of neighbours, Grug. ii. 343. a pr. name of a man, Jómsv. S.; mod. Dan. 'Boye' or 'Boy,' hence the mod. Icel. Bogi, Feoga-æfi, 27.

búi-griðungr, m. a neigbbour's bull, Vápn. 46. búi-maor, m. a neighbour-man, Sturl. i. 82 C, 167.

bú-jörő, f. a farm, estate.

bú-karl, m. = búandkarl, Fms. v. 186, vi. 139.

bú-kot, n. a cottage, Hkr. iii. 131. BUKR, m. [Hel. bûc = alveus; Germ. bauch], the trunk, body, Eg. 289; esp. the trunk without the head, Nj. 123, Fms. i. 218, Bs. i. 625. bu-lag, n. joint bousekeeping, Sturl. i. 64, 75.

bu-land, n. [Hel. bûland = arvum], bome land, Grág. ii. 315, 324, Jb. 51. bú-lauss, 2dj. baving no 'bú,' opp. to búandi, D. N. ii. 14, Jb. 12. bú-leiga, u, f. rent of a 'bú,' H. E. i. 394.

BULKI, a, m., in mod. spelling bunki, beap [cp. a ship's bunks]; this form occurs in the Hrokkinsk., a MS. of the 15th century, vide the references below; [cp. Engl. bulk, in the naut. phrase, to break bulk or begin to land a cargo]:-the cargo or freight of a ship; the allit. phrase, binda bulka, to bind bulk, sbut the bold, just when the ship is bound for sea, and levsa b., to break bulk, when in harbour; fyrir framan or aptan búlka, the b. was, namely, in the middle of the ship, Fms. vi. 108, 378, 381, N.G.L. i. 340, 371, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 209, Nj. 134, Fms. ix. 145, 468, Bs. i. 422, Fbr. 53. COMPDS: bulka-brun, f. the edge of the b. as it stood out of the ship, Jb. 398, 407, Fbr. 62 new Ed., where a sailor kept the look out, Sturl. iii. 106. bulka-stokkar, m. pl. the bulwark fencing the bulki in the middle of the ship, Edda (Gl.) In mod. usage, bulkast, ad, to be bulky; bulka-legr, adj. bulky.

bú-maor, m. a busbandman; goot, mikill b., a good bousebolder, skilled busbandman, Band. 8, Finnb. 334.

bú-missa, u, f. loss in stock, Gpl. 389.

búnaðr, m., gen. ar, [búa.] I. bousehold, bousekeeping, Bs. i. 76; reisa bunad = reisa bu, Sturl. iii. 106; færa b. sinn = fara buferli, to move one's bousebold, Jb. 288; bunadar-madr = bumadr, O. H. L. 30; Búnaðar-bálkr, the name of the section in the code of law Jb. answering to the Landbrigoa pattr of the Grag., treating of bousebold matters; and in mod. times the name of the very famous poem (of Eggert Olasson), the Icel. 'Georgics' (marked Bb. in this Dict.) II. dress, equipment, = buningr, Skálda 181, Fms. iv. 75, xi. 331; but esp. with the notion of crnaments in gold, silver, tapestry, Nj. 131, Eg. 701 (of a shield); altaris dukr glitaðr með búnaði, Am. 95. β. baggage, luggage, Bjarn. 19. v. a getting 'boun' (ready) for sea; in the naut. term, halda á bunaði sínum, Fms. ii. 254.

bunask, að, dep., in the phrase, e-m b. vel, illa, one bas good, bad,

luck in bis business as bondi.

bú-nautn, f., in the phrase, til b., for bousebold use, Vm. 96, D. I. i. 419. buningr, m. [bua], dress, clothing, attire; hvers dags b., every day dress, K. p. K. 140; opp. to spari b., Sunday dress; karlmanns b., a man's dress; kvennmanns b., a woman's dress, etc., Nj. 190. ment, of a ship; reidi ok b., Fms. v. 103: the dressing and arrangement of a table, Bjarn. 27. y. ornaments, laces, Nj. 48, v. l. COMPDS: bunings-bot, f. dress-improvement, a piece of new or smart attire, Ld. 208, Fas. ii. 329. bunings-lauss, adj. without ornament, Pm. 65. bunings-munr, m. difference in apparel, Sturl. ii. 94.

bu-nyt, f. the milk of sheep and cattle, on a farm also more usually called málnyt or málnyta, Jb. 375, Hkr. i. 110.

bû-prestr, m. a curate-farmer, Vm. 59. BÛR, n. [Hel. bûr = babitaculum; A.S. bûr; Engl. bower; Scot. and North. E. byre; Germ. bauer], a word common to all Teut. idioms, and in the most of them denoting a chamber; this sense only occurs a few times in some of the old poems, esp. the Völs, kviður, and even only as an allit. phrase, Brynhildr í búri, Og. 18; björt í búri, Gkv. 2. 1: in prose now and then in translations of foreign romances, El. 22. in Icel. only in the sense of larder, pantry (the North, E. and Scot. byre = cow-stall); this sense is very old, and occurs in Hallfred, Fs. 89, where buri (not bruði) is the right reading, as the rhyme shews-*stæri' ek brag, fyrir 'búri;' skellr nú láss fyrir búrin þeirra Reykdælanna, Bs. i. 512, 601, Ld. 242; defined, bur bat er konur hasa matreiðu i, Grág. i. 459. β. a bouse where stores are kept = úti-bur, Nj. 74; now called skemma. In Icel. a game, in which children try to force open one's closed hand, is called ad fara i bur e-s, to get into one's larder.

bú-rakki, 2, m. a shepherd's dog.

bú-ráð, n. bousebold management, Nj. 51, Grág. i. 333.

bú-rán, n. a law term, a kind of burglary, theft, to the amount of three cows at least, or three cows' value; defined N. G. L. i. 180: metaph. damage, Bs. i. 350.

bur-brot, n. the breaking into a pantry, Sturl.

búr-dyrr, n. pl. a pantry-door, Bs. i. 601.

búr-hilla, u, f. a pantry-sbelf, Glúm. 367. búr-hringr, m. the door ring of a búrhurd, D. N.

búr-hundr, m. a pantry-dog, Fs. 89.

bur-hurð, f. the door of a 'bur,' Gpl. 344.

buri, a, m. and bur-hvalr, m. a sort of whale, physiter macrocephalus Sks. 127 B: for a popular superstition as to this whale v. Isl. þjóðs. i. 629.

bú-risna, u, f. the keeping open-bouse, Sturl. i. 194.

bur-lykill, m. a pantry-key, Sturl. iii. 7. búr-rakki, a, ni. = búrhundr, Ld. 112.

bú-sifjar [qs. búi-sifjar, from búi, a neighbour], f. pl. relation between neighbours; godar b., a good neighbourhood, Karl. 536; the phrase, veita e-m illar, pungar b., to be a bad neighbour, aggressive, Eg. 750, Fms. iii. 222; má vera at þá batni b. okkar, Fs. 31.

bu-skapr, m. bousebold life, state of life as 'bondi,' D.N.; cp. the saying böl er b., hrygð er hjúskapr, illt er einlifi, og að öllu er nokkuð.

bú-skjóla, u, f. a pail for measuring milk, Jb. 375.

bú-skortr, m. the failure of stores, Nj. 18.

bú-skylft, n. adj.; eiga b., to bave an expensive bousebold, Sturl. i. 136. bú-alit, n., in búalita-maor, m. a 'bóndi' without bomestead, Gpl. 330.

bú-slóð, f. cattle and chattels, bousebold gear.

bú-smali, a, m. sheep and cattle, sometimes also including borses; naut ok saudi ok anuan b., Fs. 26; esp. the milch cattle, Ld. 96, where it is opp. to barren cattle, Fms. i. 151; vide smali.

bu-sorg, commonly proned. buk-sorg, f. care for worldly affairs, esp. in a bad sense; thirst for gain.

bú-staor (bostaor, Grag. ii. 222), m. a dwelling, abode, Fs. 31; taka sér b., to fix one's abode, Eg. 127, Landn. 37, 56, Nj. 173.

bú-stjórn, f. management of bousebold affairs, Eb. 204.

bú-stýra, u, f. a female bousekeeper, Gullb. 13, Háv. 39.

bú-sýsla, u, f. bousebold business, Glum. 335, Isl. ii. 68; búsýslumaðr = búmaðr, Eg. 2.

BÚTR, m. a log of wood. búta, ao, to cut logs of wood.

bu-verk, n. dairy work in the morning and evening, milking, churning, and the like, Fs. 72; vinna heima b. með móður sinni (as a taunt), Fas. iii. 595; hence búverka, að, to do the dairy work; búverkatimi, a, m. the time, morning and evening, when dairy work is to be done: in the Grag. i. 147 buverk means generally every kind of bousebold work, but esp. the lower part of it.

bú-begn, m. a busbandman, in allit. phrases, bændr ok b., Fms. i. 33, Sks. 603; illr b., a bad busbandman, Fms. i. 69, where it is used in a morally bad sense; elsewhere a bad bousebolder, vi. 102, Skálda 203.

BYGĐ, f. [búa, byggja]. I. gener. babitation: one's abode, colonisation; Islands b., colonisation of Iceland, 1b. (begin.); Grænlands b., id. 2. residence, abode; var peirra b. ekki vinsæl, Ld. 136; the phrase, fara bygo, or bygouin, to remove one's bouse and bome, change one's abode, Grag. i. 457, Nj. 25, 151; færa b. sina, to remove, Fas. ii. 281; banna, lofa e-m bygð, to forbid or allow one's residence, Grag. l. c.; hitta b. e-s, abode, bome, Band. 10: metaph., Hom. II. inhabited land, opp. to úbygðir, deserts; but also opp. to mountains, wild woods, and the like, where there are no buman dwellings: bygo thus denotes the dwellings and the whole cultivated neighbourbood; thus in old Greenland there was Eystri and Vestri bygo, the Eastern and Western colony, and úbygðir, deserts, viz. the whole Eastern side of this polar land, cp. Landn. 105, Antt. Amer., and Grönl. Hist. Mind. i-iii. In Norway distinction is made between bygðir and sætr, Fms. i. 5. Icel. say, snjór ofan í b., when the mountains are covered with snow, but the lowland, the inhabited shore, and the bottom of the dales are free; i Noregi er litil b. ok po sundrlaus, i. e. Norway is thinly peopled, Fms. iv. 140, viii. 200, 202, 203, Eg. 68, 229, Orku. 8: spec. = county = hérað, í b. þeirri er Heggin heitir, Fms. ix. 232; b. þeirri er Strönd heitir, 358; heima i bygdum, Ghl. 34; miklar bygdir (great inhabited dis-COMPDS: bygoar-fleygr, adj. tricts) voru inn i landit, Fms. i. 226. rumoured through the bygd, Jb. 161. bygoar-folk, n. the people of a bygoar-lag, n. a district, neighbourhood, neighbourhood, Fins. ii. 88. county, Grett. 101 A, Jb. 223, Fs. 50. bygðarlags-maðr, m. a neigbbygoar-land, n. land in possession or to be taken bour, Stj. 197. into possession, Stj. 74. bygoar-leyfi, n. leave to settle, Fs. 31, bygðar-lýðr, m. the people of a land, Valla L. 208, Grág. i. 457. Bs. ii. 80. bygoar-menn, m. pl. id., Fs. 31, Stj. 649, Dipl. v. 19, Fms. i. 226, etc. bygðar-rómr, m. a rumour going about in the 34. bygðar-stefna, u, f. a meeting of the neighbourbood, Krók. 34. neighbourhood, D.N.

bygð-fleygr, bygð-fleyttr, = bygðarfleygr, N. G. L. i. 389.

BYGG, n. [Scot. and North. E. bigg; Swed. bjugg; Dan. byg; Ivar Aasen bygg; derived from byggja]:-barley, a common word over all L Scandinavia, cp. Alm. 33, Edda (Gl.). Stj. 99, Bs, ii. 5, 532. 5; vide barr II,

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lest in

bygo.

bygg-braud, n. barley-bread, 655 xxi. 4. bygg-hjálmr, m. a barley-rick, Magn. 516. bygg-hlaða, u, f. a barley-barn, Stj. 344. bygg-hleifr, m. a barley-loaf, Sti. 303, Rb. 82.

bygg-hús, n. a barley-barn, Orkn. 196.

byggi or byggvi, m. an inbabitant, obsolete, but in compds as Eyrbyggjar, stafn-byggjar, fram-byggjar, aptr-byggjar, etc.

byggi-ligr, adi. babitable, Hkr. i. 108.

bygging, f. babitation, colonisation, Landn. 24, v.1., Stj. 176. tenancy, letting out land for rent, H.E. i. 495: in compds, byggingarbref, b. skilmali, an agreement between tenant and landlord. ings or bouses, Matth. xxiv. I; scarcely occurs in old writers in this sense; cp. Dan. bygning, Scot. and North. E. biggin, = building.

BYGGJA, older form byggva, d, [for the etymology v. búa], gener. to inbabit, settle, people, always in a transitive sense-not neut, as buabut often used absol. or ellipt., land being understood: a. to settle as a colonist; Hrollaugr bygði austr á Síðu, Ketilbjörn bygði suðr at Mosfelli, Audr bygði vestr í Breiðafirði, Helgi bygði norðr í Eyjafirði, all these instances referring to the first settlers of Icel., 1b. ch. 1, 2; en þat vas es hann tók byggva landit, id.; sumar þat er þeir Ingólfr foru at b. Island, the summer before Ingolf settled in Iceland, ch. 6; Ingolfr . . . bygði fyrstr landit, i. e. Ingolf was the first settler, id.; so in numberless instances, esp. of the 1b. and Landn., e.g. Landn. 42, 334, Eb. 8, Hrafn. 4, Eg. 99, 100; eptir Nóa-flóð lifðu átta menn beir er heiminn bygdu (peopled), Edda (pref.) B. to inbabit, live in a country; pesskonar þjóð es Vínland hefir bygt, Ib. ch. 6; þá er landit hafði sex tigi vetra bygt verit, Landn. 321; þeir b. þat hérað á Vindlandi er Ré heitir, Fms. xi. 378, H.E. i. 494, Bret. 100: allit. phrases, á bygðu bóli, i. c. among men, where men live: bygðr ból-staðr, possessed land, Grúg. ii. 214: the proverb, með lögum skal land byggja, with laws shall man build land, i.e. law builds (makes) lands and bome; and some add, en með ólögum eyða; eyða (to lay waste) and byggja are thus opposed to one another, Nj. 106; b. bæ, to settle on a farm; segi ek af því fyrst hversu bærinn hefir bygzk í Skálaholti... Ketilbjörn bygði þann bæ fyrstr er í Skálaholti heitir, Bs. i. 60; hann bygði bæ þann er í Eyju heitir, Gísl. 91, where it does not mean to build bouses, as in the mod. use of this phrase, but to settle, Lat. inbabiy. in more special or law phrases, to dwell in, occupy; b. sæng, to keep one's bed, sleep, Fas. i. 314; b. eina sæng, of married people, Fms. ii. 134; b. med e-m, to cobabit, Stj. 176; b. holl, to occupy a ball, Fms. vi. 147, x. 236; b. á skipum, undir tjöldum, to live aboard ship, in tents, vii. 138; b. hálfrými, a naut. term, viii. 199: metaph., ef Guð byggvir í peim, Eluc. 52, cp. also the references from the N. T. above under bua, where most of the Icel. Edd. use byggja. 2. to build a house, ship, or the like, [Scot. and North. E. to big; Dan. bygge; Swed. bygga]: this sense, common over all Scandinavia and North Britain, seems not to occur in Icel. writers before the 15th century or the end of the 14th, but is freq. at the present time; it occurs in the Ann. 1401, 1405, etc. Old writers always say, reisa or göra hús, skip . . ., not byggja. reflex. to be inhabited; Island bygðisk fyrst ór Noregi, 1b. ch. 1; Grænland fansk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, ch. 6; hundraði ára fyrr en Ísland bygðisk af Norðmönnum, Landn. (pref.); en áðr Ísland bygðisk, id.; bå er Island fansk ok bygðisk af Noregi, id. II. [Goth. bugjan, by which Ulf. renders ἀγοράζειν, and once πωλείν, which is elsewhere rendered by frabugian; A.S. bycgean; Engl. buy; Hel. buggean]:-to let out, esp. land or cottage; konungr má b. almenning hverjum sem hann vill, Gpl. 453; ef umbodsmadr konungs byggir jardar (acc.) konungs ... því at svá skal konungs jarðir b. sem um aðrar jarðir skill í lögum, 336; nú byggir maðr dýrra (lets out at a higher rent) en vandi hefir á verit, 337; İngimundr bygði þeim Hrolleifi bæinn í Ási, Fs. 34; er þeir bygðu lönd sín eðr tóku sér hjú, Grág, i, 445; hann tók mikit af landnámi Una, ok bygði þat (parcelled it out) frændum sínum, Landn. 244; byggja e-m út, to expel a tenant; b. e-m inn, to settle a tenant on one's 2. more properly, to lend money at interest; bat er ok ef menn b. dautt fé, eðr krefja framar af þeim hlutum er menn ljá, en innstæða, K. Á. 204; engi skal b. dautt fé á leigu, Bs. i. 684; um okr, er menn b. dautt fé, H. E. i. 459; Rútr . . . bygði allt féit, R. put all the money out at interest, Nj. 11. 3. the peculiar eccl. law phrase of the forbidden degrees; b. sifjar, frændsemi, to marry into such or such degree; this phrase may refer to buying (cp. brudkaup), or to cobabitation; þat er nýmæli, at jafn-náit skal b. sifjar ok frændsemi at fimta manni hvárt, i. e. intermarriage in the fifth degree is allowed, according to the decision of the council of Lateran, A. D. 1215, Grag. i. 304; frændsemi er eigi byggjandi, i.e. is forbidden, 307, 308, 321, N.G.L. i. 350; en þat var bannat með Ásum at b. svá náit at frændsemi, Hkr. Yngl. III. part. as subst.

bygg-mjöl, n. barley-meal, Gbl. 100. byggning = bygging, D. N. (freq.), Fr.

bygg-ваб, n. barley-seed, N. G. L. i. 385.

byggvandi, byggjandi, pl. byggendr, byggvendr, inbabitants, mostly in poetry, Stj. 399, Haustl. 10.

byggvi-ligr = byggiligr.

bygill, m. [Germ. bügel], a stirrup, Gbl. 359.

bygsla, u, f. = bygging, D. N.

BYLGJA, u, f. [cp. Dan. bölge, Swed. bölja, akin to bólginn, belgy]. a billow, Stj. 27, Fs. 142, etc.

bylja, buldi, pres. bylr, old byll, to resound, roar, of a gale; byll i öllum fjöllum, Al. 35; buldi í hömrunum, Fas. i. 425; freq. in mod. use. byljóttr, adj. gusty, Bs. i. 138.

BYLR, m. pl. bylir, gen. sing. byljar or rarely byls, a squall, gust of wind; kom b. á húsit, Gísl. 22; þá er bylirnir kómu, when the squails passed over, Fms. viii. 52.

bylta, u, f. a beavy fall, Grond. 147; bylting, f. a revolution; and bylta, t, with dat. to overtbrow.

byrða, ð, I. [borði], to embroider, Gkv. 2. 16. [bord], to board, in compds = si-byrda, inn-byrda, to pull on board; bykkbvrt, Fms. viii. 139.

byroa, u, f. a large trough, Stj. MS. 127, Ed. 178 reads brydjum. N. G. L. i. 255, B. K. 52.

byrði, n. the board, i. e. side, of a ship, Edda (Gl.), Jb. 147. byroingr, m. [old Dan. byrthing, from byror], a ship of burthen. merchant-ship, Eg. 53, Nj. 281, Fær. 12, 195, 196, Fms. iv. 255, vii. 283, 286, 310, viii. 208, 274, 372, ix. 18, 44, 46, 299, 470, x. 25, xi. 430, etc.; this is the genuine Scandin, word, wilst kjóll, kuggr, karfi (q. v.) are all of foreign origin. compos: byroings-maor, m. a merchantseaman, Fær. 4, Fms. ix. 18. byrðings-segl, n. the sail of a byrdingr, Fms. iv. 259.

byror (mod. byroi), f., gen. ar, pl. ar, mod. ir, [bera A. 1]:—a burtben, Nj. 19, Edda 74, Fas. ii. 514, Fms. v. 22, vi. 153, Fb. i. 74; hver cinn mun sina byrði bera, Gal. vi. 5. β. metaph. a burthen, task, Fms. ix. 330; hafi sá þá byrði er hann bindr sér sjálfum, 671. 1.

byrgi, n. [borg; A.S. byrgen = sepulcrum], an enclosure, fence, Eb. 132; helvitis byrgi, the gates of bell, Stj. 420, Post. 656 C. 6: metaph., COMPDS: byrgis-kona, u, b. hugar = hugborg, the breast, Hom. 148. f. a concubine, N.G.L. i. 327 (where spelt birg-), Bs. i. 663. skapr, m. concubinatus, Fms. iii. 145.

byrging, f. a sbutting up, Grag. ii. 110.

byrgja, d, [borg; cp. A. S. byrgjan, byrian; Engl. to bury]:—to close. sbut; b. dyrr eðr vindaugu, Grag. ii. 286; byrgja hús, Grett. 91 new Ed.; Hallfredr byrgdi húsit, Fms. ii. 83; b. sinn munn, to sbut one's mouth. Bs. i. 786; i byrgðum kviði sinnar móður, 655 xxvii. 10: metaph., byrgð syndum, overwhelmed with sins, Greg. 41. 2. adding prepp. aptr, inn, to shut; Grettir byrgði aptr húsit, Grett. l. c. MS. A; b. aptr gard, to sbut a fence, Grag. ii. 283; b. aptr hlid a gardi, id., Jb. 242; h. mann inni í húsum, to sbut a man up in a bouse, Grág. ii. 110, Sks. 140; hvárki byrgor né bundinn, 656 C. 32. 3. metaph. to bide, veil, of the face of God, the sun, or the like; sólin því ljóma sinn fékk byrgt, Pass. 44. 1; himna-ljósið var honum byrgt, 3. 2; byrg þig eigi fyrir minni grátheiðni Ps lv 2. 4. the phrase, b. e-n inni, to sbut one in, outwit; alla menn byrgir þú inni fyrir vitsmuna sakir, Fms. x. 247, xi. 31; b. e-n úti, to leave one outside in the cold, and metaph. to prevent, preclude; b. úti váða, to prevent misbap, x. 418, Sks. 44, Mar. 656 A. 18; byrg úti hræðsluna, Al. 25. 5. reflex., Fas. ii. 281. II. [borga], reflex. byrgjask, to be answerable for, vide ábyrgjask.

-byrja in compd úbyrja. BYRJA, að, [Swed. börja; lost in Dan., which has replaced it by begynde; Germ. beginnen; and probably also extinct in the mod. Norse dialects, vide Ivar Aasen, who seems not to have heard the word; it is in full use in Icel. and is a purely Scandin. word; the root is the part. pass. of bera A. II]:-to begin. I. in the phrase, b. mal e-s, to plead one's cause, O. H. L. 5; ek skal byrja (support) bitt mál, sem ek kann, Fs. 10. Fms. ii. 65; hann byrjaði hennar mál við Ólaf konung, x. 310; með einum hundraðs-höfðingja þeim er byrjaði mál hans, Post. 645. 96; heit bu fram byrjat bitt erindi, 655 xxx. 13, Al. 159: this sense, however, is rare and obsolete. II. to begin; b. fcro, to begin one's journey, to start, Edda I, Fms. iv. 232, Eg. 106, Ld. 162; b. ræðu, to begin a speech. Sks. 238; b. e-t upp, to begin, Bs. i. 825: reflex., Rb. 210: the word is not very freq. in old writers, who prefer the word hefja, incipere, hence upphaf, beginning; in mod. writers hefja is rather archaic, but byrja in full use, and is used both as act., impers., and reflex.; Icel. say, sagan byrjar, suguna byrjar, and sagan byrjast, all in the same sense. III. [bera A. II]. mostly in pass. to be begotten, Lat. suscipi; Elias af hjúskap byrjaðr, Greg. 16; á þeim mánuðum er barn var byrjað, Grág. i. 340; á þeirri sömu nótt sem hann byrjaðisk, Stj. 176; sem þau hittusk á fjallinu Brynhildrok Sigurðr ok hon (viz. the daughter Áslaug) var byrjuð, Fas. i. 257; heldr ertu bráðr að byrja þann er bein hefir engin, 250 (in a verse). 1. [bera C. III], to behove, beseem, be due; sem impers. with dat.: konungs-syni byrjar, Fms. i. 81; hann gefr sálu várri slíkan mátt sem henni byrjar, Hom. 157; svá byrjaði (behoved) Christo að líða, Luke xxiv. 46; þat byrjar mér meir at hlýða Guði en mönnum, 623. II; sem aðiljanum byrjaði, Grág. i. 394; sem þeim byrjaði at manntali, i.e. in due proportion to their number, ii. 381; sem byrjar (as it behoves) hlydnum syni ok

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eptirlátum, Sks. 12; er helzt byrjar kaupmönnum at hafa, 52. [byrr], the phrase, e-m byrjar vel, illa, one gets a fair, foul, wind; beim byrjaði vel, Eg. 69; honum byrjaði vel, 78, Eb. 8; byrjaði þeim vel um haustið, Fms. iv. 293; þeim byrjaði illa, Eg. 158.

byrjun, f. beginning.

byrla, ad, [A. S. byreljan and byrljan; whence the word is probably borrowed]:-to wait upon, with dat., esp. to band the ale at a banquet, (answering to bera öl, Fs. 121); stóð þar upp Snjófríð dóttir Svása, ok byrlaði ker mjaðar fullt konungi, Fms. x. 379, Hkr. i. 102; hann setti annan mann til at b. sér, Post. 656 C. 32: metaph., hann byrlar optliga eitr sinnar slægðar mannkyninu, Fms. ii. 137: to fill the cup, síðan byrlar hann i hornin, Fas. ii. 550: in mod. use, to mix a beverage, esp. in bad sense, by putting poison in it.

byrlari, 2, m. [A. S. byrele], a cup-bearer, Fms. i. 291.

byr-leiði, n. a favourable course, Fms. x. 291, Sks. 175.

byr-léttr, adj. gently blowing, Hkr. ii. 143

byr-leysa, u, f. lack of fair wind, or a foul wind, Ann. 1392.

byrli, a, m. = byrlari, Fms. x. 302.

byr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), promising a fair wind; bví at ekki et byrligt, Sd. 174, in the phrase, blasa byrlega, to blow fair for one; ekki b. draumr, a bad dream, Fas. i. 14.

byr-litill, adj. of a light (but fair) breeze, Fms. iv. 297.

BYRR, gen. byrjar, nom. pl. byrir, acc. byri: [Swed.-Dan. bör; cp. usage of Gr. ouplos]:—a fair wind; it is freq. used in pl., esp. in the impers. phrase, e-m gefr vel byri (acc. pl.), one gets a fair wind, rarely, and less correct, byr (acc. sing.), Nj. 10, Vápn. 9, but sing. Nj. 4, Eg. 98; byri geft hann brögnum, Hdl. 3; með hinum beztum byrjum, Bs. i. 81; bida byrjar, Fms. i. 131; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind, Eg. 183; byrr rennt á, a fair breeze begins to blow; þá rann á byrt ok sigldu þeir, Nj. 135, Eg. 158; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; þá tók byrr at vaxa, Eg. 390: allit. naut. phrases, blasandi byrr, blíðr byrr, beggja skauta byrr; hagstæðr byrr, fagr byrr, hægr, óðr byrr, Hm. 89; hraðbyri, etc.: also metaph., hafa góðan, mikinn, lítinn byrr, to be well, much, little favoured: in poetry in many compds, byrjar drosull, the borse of the wind, a ship; byr-skib, byr-rann, a ship; byrr always denotes the wind byrjar-gol, n. a fair breeze, Fms. ix. 21. on the sea.

byrsta, t, [bursti], to furnish with bristles or spikes, Sks. 418; gulli byrstr, F25. i. 184. 2. metaph. the phrase, b. sik or byrstask, to raise the bristles, to shew anger, Fms. ii. 174, Finnb. 248, Pass. 26. 1.

byr-sæll, adj. baving good luck, fair wind, Fms. x. 314. byr-vænligr, byrvænn, adj. promising a fair wind, Orkn. 332, Fms. ii. 5.

BYSJA. [Dan. buse; Swed. busa = to gusb], to gusb, a defect. verb, occurs only twice or thrice, viz. in pres. sing. byss, O. H. (in a verse), busti (pret. sing.), gusbed, of blood, Hkv. 2.8; of tears, Edda (append.) 217: the infin. never occurs, and the word is never used in prose.

byssa, u, f. [Lat. pyxis], a box, Vm. 117, D. N.: mod. a gun (Germ. büchse). bytna, 20. [botn], to come to the bottom, Krók. 20 new Ed.: metaph.,

b. a e-m, to tell on or against one.

BYTTA, u, f. [Dan. bötte], a pail, small tub, K. b. K. 82, Stj. 444. Fins. x. 54, Jm. 29, N. G. L. i. 327: of the bucket for baling a ship with, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; hence byttu-austr, the old mode of pumping is defined, Fbr. and Grett. I. c.

byxa, t, to box, Bev. Fr.; byxing, f. boxing, Finnb. 344 (Engl. word). BÝ, n. [Lat. apis; the Goth. word is not on record; A.S. beo; Engl. bee; O. H. G. pia; Germ. biene, and older form beie, Grimm i. 1367; Swed.-Dan. bi]:-a bee; the spelling in Icel. with \(\vec{y} \) is fixed by long usage, and by a rhyme in the Höfuðl., Jöfurr sveigði ý | flugu unda bý, where ý (a bow) and by (bees) rhyme; because perhaps an etymology from bu floated before the mind, from the social habits of bees, Barl. 86; the simple by is quite obsolete in Icel, which only uses the compd,

bý-fluga, u, f. a 'bee-fly,' bee, Edda 12, Stj. 91, 210, etc.; bý-flygi,

n. id., Bs. i. 210, Stj. 411.

byfur, f. pl. the feet, with a notion of awkwardness; rétta byfur, to stretch the legs out in an awkward manner; bar la Kolfinnr son hennar, ok rétti byfur hölzti langar, Isl. ii. 416: the passage Od. ix. 298τανυσσάμενος δια μήλων-Egilsson in his rhymed translation renders graphically, ok meðal búfjár býfur rétti.

byli, n. [ból], an abode, mostly in compds, á-byli, etc.

býll, adj. [ból], living, in compds, ár-býll, harð-býll, þung-býll.

bý-akip, n. the ship of the bees, the air, sky, poët., Höfuðl. 17 (dub.) BYSN, n. [cp. A. S. bysen, bisen, which means example, whilst the lcel, word means] a wonder, a strange and portentous thing; commonly used in pl., urðu hverskonar býsn, 625. 42; þar sem þessi býsn (acc. pl.) bar syrir, Fms, xi. 13; þetta eru stór bysn, 64; slíkt eru banvæn bysn, Fas. iii. 13 (in a verse); sing., Fms. xi. 10, 64: in mod. use fem. sing., Fb. i. 212, Pr. 76, 91; bysna-vedr, portentous weather, Fms. iii. 137; bysnavetr, a winter of portents, when many ghosts and goblins were about, Bs., Sturl. i. 115: bysna-sumar, in the same sense, Ann. 1203. In mod. use

2. Germ. ziemlich; bysna-vel, b. goor, langr, fljotr, pretty well, pretty good, etc.: in early writers the sense is much stronger.

býsna, að, to portend, bode; betta býsnar tjón ok sorg, Karl. 402; the proverb, býsna skal til batnadar, i.e. things must be worse before they are better, Old Engl. 'when bale is highest, bote is nighest,' Fms. v. 199, (spelt bisna, O. H. L.); er býsna skal at betr verði, x. 261.

byta, tt, [butr], to deal out, give, with dat. of the thing; bytti Hrafn siltrinu, Fas. iii. 256: esp. byta út, or út byta, to give alms, Hebr. xiii. 16, Gal. vi. 6. B. to exchange, Dan. bytte; byttum við jörðum okkar. Dipl. i. 12, H. E. i. 561.

býti, n. exchange, barter, Krók. 65; býting, f. spending, Ann. 1408. BÆDI, [v. baðir, where in p. 54, col. 2, l. 7, the words 'rarely Norse' should be struck out], used adverbially, both, Scot. 'baith,' with conjunctions connecting two parts of a sentence: a. bæði ... ok, botb ... and; bæði vitr ok framgjarn, both wise and bold, Nj. 6; b. blar ok digr, Fms. vii. 162; vitandi bæði gott ok illt, knowing both good and evil, Stj. 145. Gen. iii. 5; b. fyrir sina hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; b. at viti ok at öðru, 127; b. at lærdómi, vitrleik, ok atgörvi, in learning, wisdom, and accomplishments, 130 (where the subdivision after bædi is triple); b. lond ok kvikfé, Ísl. ii. 61; mun nú vera rofit bæði búlkinn ok annat, Fms. vi. 381; bæði var at hann kunni betr en flestir menn aðrir, ok hafði betri færi å..., Bs. i. 129; sometimes in inverse order, ok... bæði; hér og å himnum bæði, Pass. 24. 7; fagrt ok fátitt b., Hom. 117; undruðu ok hörmuðu b., 120. **B**. bæði...enda, where the latter part of the sentence, beginning with 'enda,' is of a somewhat disjunctive character, and can scarcely be literally rendered into English; it may denote irony or displeasure or the like, e. g. það er b. hann er vitr, enda veit hann af því, i. e. be is clever, no doubt, and knows it; b. er nú, jarl, at ek á yör margan sóma at launa, enda vili þér nú hafa mik í hina mestu hættu, if is true enough, my lord, that I have received many good things from you, but now you put me in the greatest danger, i. e. you seem to intend to make me pay for it, Fb. i. 193: or it denotes that the one part of a sentence follows as a matter of course from the other, or gives the hidden reason; b. mundi vera at engi mundi þora at etja, enda mundi engi hafa hest svá gódan, i.e. no one would dare to charge him, as there would hardly be any who had so good a borse, Nj. 89.

begi-fotr, m. [bágr], 'lame-foot,' a cognom., Eb.; Egilsson renders

άμφιγυήειε (Od. viii. 349) by bægi-fótr.

beging, f. thwarting, Finnb. 344.

bæginn, adj. cross-grained, Fms. iii. 95; bægni, f. peevisbness; orð-

bæginn, q. v.; mein-bæginn, pettisb.

bægja, 8, (an old pret. bagði, Haustl. 18), [bágr], with dat. to make one give way, push one back; troll-konan bægir honum til fjallsins, Bs. i. 464: b. skipi or lægi, to push the ship from her moorings, Fins. vii. 114; b. vist sinni, to change one's abode, remove, Eb. 252; peim bægði veðr, of foul wind, Eg. 245; honum bægði veðr, ok bar hann til eyja beirra er Syllingar heita, the weather drove him from his course, and he was carried to the islands called Scilly, Fms. i. 145. β. absol. to binder; ef eigi b. nauðsynjar, Grág. i. 446. 2. metaph. to treat barshly, oppress 3. reflex, with the prep. við; b. við e-n, to quarrel; one, Bs. i. 550. þá vill hann eigi við þá bægjask, Ld. 56; þá var við enga at bægjask (none to dispute against) nema i móti Guðs vilja væri, Bs. i. 128. bægjask til e-s, to contend about a thing, but with the notion of unfair play; betra er at vægjask til virðingar en b. til stór-vandræða, Fms. vii. 25. Y. impers., bægðisk honum svá við, at ..., things went so crookedly for him, that ..., Grett. MS.

bæki, v. beyki; bæki-skógr, m. a beech-wood, Fms. xi. 224. bæklingr, m. [bók]. a 'bookling,' little book, Lat. libellus, Bs. i. 59. I. [bal], to burn = bræla, in the allit. phrase brenna ok b., bæla, d, 671. 4, Fms. iv. 142, vi. 176; vide bræla, Fas. i. 4. II. [ból]. 10 pen sbeep and cattle during the night; reflex., dýr bælask í þeim stöðum, Greg. 68.

Gbl. 452. arnar-bæli, an eyry, a freq. local name of farms in Icel., Landn.; drekabæli, orms-bæli, a dragon's lair, serpent's den, Edda; even used of the lair of an outlaw, Grett. 132 (Grettis-bæli), Ld. 250.

BÆN and bón, f. [biðja], prayer, request, boon; these two words are nearly identical in form, and sometimes used indiscriminately as to sense: but in most cases they are different, bæn having a deeper sense, prayer, bón, request, boon; we may say biðja e-n bónar, and biðja e-n bænar, but the sense is different; only bæn can be used of prayer to God; göra e-t at bæn e-s, Fs. 38; er sú bæn allra vár, at . . ., we all beg, that . . ., Eg. 28; skaltú veita mér bæn þá er ek mun biðja þik, Nj. 26; fella bæn at e-m, to pray one earnestly, Isl. ii. 305. β. prayer to God, often in plur.; vera á bænum, to be at prayers; hon var löngum um nætr at kirkju á bænum sínum, Ld. 328; hann hellir út bænir fyrir dómstól Krists, Hom. 13, 156; bæn ok ölmusugjafir, Bs. i. 370, Pass. 4. 22, 44. 17: the phrase, vera e-m goot (illr) bæna (gen. pl.), to turn the ear (or a deaf ear) to one's prayers, Hom. (St.) 95; ver mér nú svá bæna, sem þú vilt at Guð sé þér á dómsbysna- is prefixed to a great many words in the sense of pretty, tolerably, degi, Orkn. 174; Drottinleg bæn, the Lord's Prayer; kveld-bæn, evening

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prayer; morgun-bæn, morning prayer; lesa bænir sínar, to say one's prayers, etc. compds: bæna-fullting, f. support of prayers, Fms. vi. 114. bæna-hald, n. a bolding of prayers, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahaldsmaðr, a man wbo prays to God, a religious man, Bs. i. 42. Hom. 154. bæna-hús, n. a chapel, Grág. i. 459, Bs. i. 646; b. tollr, 647: a bouse of prayer, Matth. xxi. 13. bæna-staðr, m. entreaty, intercession, prayer; þat er b. minn til allrar alþýðu, Nj. 189; ck ætlaða, at þér munduð láta standa minn b. um einn mann, Fms. vi. 101; göra e-t fyrir bænastað e-s, to do a tbing because of one's intercession or prayer, Lv. 13: supplication, Bs. i. 740; með beztu manna ráði ok b., Gpl. 13. bænar-bréf, n. a letter of entreaty, Ann. 1330; bónar-bréf, 1392. orð, n. pl. prayers, entreaties, Fs. 10, Fms. ii. 235, Sks. 515.

bæna, d, to pray, entreat one; bændi hann til at hann skyldi, Fms. x. 387; prestr sú er bændr er, requested, K. p. K. 8, 40; því ætla ek at senda hann til keisarans sem hann bændi (asked) sjálfr, Post. 645. 98, cp. Acts xxv. 25; grút-bæna, to pray 'greeting,' i. e. with tears.
(in mod. use) to cover the face with the bands in prayer.

ben-heyra, d, esp. thcol. to bear one's prayer, N. T. ben-hus = benahus, Pm. 41, Dipl. iii. 2, iv. 9, Vm. 78. ben-rækinn, adj. diligent in prayer, Hkr. ii. 191.

BÆR, bœr, or býr, gen. bæjar or býjar; gen. biar also occurs, esp. in Norse MSS, of the 14th century, Fb., but is rare and unclassical; pl. -ir, gen. -ja, dat. -jum. In Icel. people say bær; in Norway bö; in Swed. and Dan. (always with y) by; the root word being bua, bu: this word is very freq. in local names of towns and villages throughout the whole of Scandinavia; and wherever the Scandinavian tribes settled the name by or bo went along with them. In the map of Northern England the use of this word marks out the limits and extent of the Norse immigration, e. g. the name Kirkby or Kirby; about twenty or thirty such are found in English maps of the Northern and Midland Counties, denoting churches built by the Norse or Danish settlers, as Whitby, Grimsby, etc., cp. Kirkjubær in Icel. In Deumark and Sweden local names ending in -by are almost numberless. I. a town, village, this is the Norse, Swed., and Dan. notion; þeir brenna býi at köldum kolum, Fms. xi. 122; til bæjarins (of Nidarós), vii. 30; of Bergen, viii. 360, 438; Tunsberg, ix. 361; of the town residence of the earl of Orkney, Nj. 267: allit., borgir ok bæi, castles and towns, Ann. 1349, etc. etc.; bæjar-biskup, a town-bisbop, Fms. vii. 32; bæjar-prestr, a townpriest, D. N.; bæjar-lögmaðr, a town-justice, id.; bæjar-lýðr, bæjar-lið, bæjar-menn, town's-people, Fms. viii. 38, 160, 210, Eg. 240, Bs. i. 78; bæjar-brenna, the burning of a town, Fms. x. 30; bæjar-bygð, a town-district, viii. 247; bæjar-gjald, a town-rate, N.G.L. i. 328; bæjar-sýsla, a townoffice, Fms. vi. 109; bæjar-starf, id., Hkr. iii. 441; bæjar-seta, dwelling in town, Ld. 73, Isl. ii. 392. II. a farm, landed estate, this is the Icel. notion, as that country has no towns; bær in Icel. answers to the Germ. 'hof,' Norweg. 'ból,' Dan. 'gaard,' denoting a farm, or farmyard and buildings, or both together; hence the phrase, reisa, göra, setja bæ, esna til bæjar, to build the farmstead, Eb. 10, 26, 254, Ld. 96, 98, Fs. 26, Landn. 126, 127, Eg. 131, Gisl. 8, 28, Bs. i. 26, porst. hv. 35; byggja bæ, Bs. i. 60; the phrase, bær heitir..., a farm is called so and so, Isl. ii. 322, 323, 325, Ann. 1300, Hrafn. 22, Dropl. 5; the allit. phrase, búa á bæ..., þorst. hv. 37; the passages are numberless, and 'bær' has almost become synonymous with 'house and home;' and as it specially means 'the farm-buildings,' Icel. also say innan-bæjar, in-doors; utan-bæjar, out-of-doors; i bæ, within doors; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. p. K. 78; milli bæja; bæ frá bæ, from bouse to bouse; á bæ og af bæ, at home and abroad: things belonging to a bær, bæjar-dyr, the doors of the houses, the chief entrance; bæjar-hurð (janua); bæjar-veggr, the wall of the bouses; bæjar-bust, the gable of the bouses; bæjar-lækr, the home-spring, well; bæjar-hlad, the premises; bæjar-stett, the pavement in the front of the bouses; bæjar-leið, a furlong, a short distance as between two 'bæir; bæjar-sund, passage between the bouses; bæjar-hús, the home-stead, opp.

bæ, God be in this bouse, a form of greeting, cp. Luke x. 5; bæjar-bragr, the customs or life in a bouse; nema börn hvað á bæ er titt (a proverb). bæra, ð, [bera, báru], to move, stir, esp. reflex. to stir a limb, Bb. 3. 31; enginn sá hans varir bærast, no one saw bis lips move.

to fjár-hús, etc., where cattle is kept, or barns and the like; fram-bær,

the front part of the bouses; torf-bær, timbr-bær, a 'bær' built of turf or timber: phrases denoting the 'bær' as hearth and home, hér sé Guð í

beri-ligr, adj. fit, seemly, Stj. 141.

bærr, adj. due, entitled to, cp. Germ. gebührend; the proverh, b. er hverr at råda sinu, every one has a right to dispose of his own property, 1sl. ii. 145; vera b. at dæma um e-t, to be a fit judge in a matter (a proverh); unbecoming, Ýt. 11.

bessa, t, [búss], = bása, to drive cattle into stall, Gísl. 20; the saying, fyrr á gömlum uxanum at b. en kálfinum, Fms. vi. 28.

bessingr, m., prop. one born in a bass (q.v.); hence, as a law term, the child of an outlawed mother; pat barn er ok eigi arfgengt (that child is also not entitled to inheritance), er sú kona getr er sek er orðin skógarmaðr, þó-at hon geti við bónda sínum úsekjum, ok heitir sá maðr bæsingr, Grág. i. 178. Is not the name Bastard, which first occurs as the sur-

prayer; morgun-bæn, morning prayer; lesa bænir sínar, to say one's prayers, name of the Conqueror, simply a Norman corruption of this Scandin. law etc. compos: bæna-fullting, f. support of prayers, Fms. vi. 114. bæna-hald, n. a bolding of prayers, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahalds- poët, the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

BÆTA, tt, [bót; Ulf. bôtjan = ἀφελείν; Hel. bôtian; A.S. bêtan; O. H. G. bôzan; Germ. büssen]:-to better, improve, amend, also to restore, repair, Nj. 163, Ghl. 411; b. aptr, to restore, Grag. ii. 336; b. upp, to restore, atone for, Fins. ix. 43; b. at e-u, to repair, 367; bæta rúð sitt, to better one's condition, to marry, Nj. 2: theol. to better one's life: Guð bætti honum af þessi sótt, God restored bim to health, Fms. ix. 391; with gen, of the sickness, O. H. L. 84. β. to mend, put a patch on a 2. reflex., e-m bætisk, one gets better, is restored to garment. bealth; at födur hans bættisk helstrid, Landn. 146: absol., bættisk honum begar, be got better at once, Bs. i. 318, 319, 325: with gen., bættisk Búa augna-verkjarins, Ísl. ii. 428 (rare); cp. heilsu-bót, recovery II. a law term, to pay weregild, the person slain of bealth. in acc., the money in dat.; Hrafnkell bætti engan mann fé, i. e. H. paid no weregild whomsoever be slew, Hrasn. 4; ek vil engan mann sé b., 9; Styrr vá mörg víg, en bætti engin (viz. víg), S. slew many men, but paid for none, Eb. 54; bæta þá menn alla er þar létusk eðr fyrir sárum urðu, 98; b. sakir (acc.) fé (dat.), Grág. ii. 169: the allit. law term, b. baugum, to pay weregild, 174: the amount of money in acc. to pay out, bæt heldr fé þat er þú ert sakaðr við hann, Frns. iii. 22; ok á hann eigi þat at b., be bas not to pay that, Grag. ii. 168; b. öfundar bot, Gpl. 358: part. bættr, Eb. 98, 246. metaph. to redress, adjust; b. við e-n, or b. yfir við e-n, to give one redress, make good a wrong inflicted; hefir bu yfir bætt við mik um petta bráðræði, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 434: also used in a religious sense, skaltu b. við Guð, er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, ii. 213 (yfir-bót, repentance); b. sál, or b. fyrir sál sinni, to do for the health of the soul, iv. 63, Fb. i. 345, Bs. i. 642 (in a verse); b. um e-t, to make a thing better (um-bot, bettering, improvement), Orkn. 442: reflex., ekki bætisk um, matters grow worse, Fms. ii. 53; b. við, to add to (við-bót, addition), Hav. 45. 3. part. pass. used as adj. in compar.; ok er eigi at bættra, bótt ..., things are no better, though ..., Fms. vii. 36; bykir mér Ólasr ekki at bættari, þótt ..., i. e. it is no redress for Olave's death, though ..., Fas. ii. 410; er mér ekki sonr minn at bættari þótt Bolli só drepinn, my son's death is none the more atoned for though B. is slain. 4. part. act. as noun; bætandi, pl. -endr, a law term, one Ld. 226. who has to pay weregild, Grag. ii. 174, etc.

BÆXL, mod. bæxli, n. [bogr], the shoulder (Lat. armus) of a dragon, whale, shark, or the like, Fms. vi. 351, Bret. 544. 16, Gullp. 7.

BÖÐ, f., gen. böðvar, [A.S. beadu], a battle, only in poetry, in which it is used in a great many compds; hence come the pr. names Böðvarr, Böðvildr, Böðmóðr, vide Lex. Poët.

böðull, m., dat. böðli, [Dan. böddel], an executioner, (mod. word.) i böðvask, að, dep. to rave, Hðm. 21.

BÖGGR, m., dat. böggvi, an obsol. word, a bag; breiðr b., a big bag, in a metaph. sense, Glúm. (in a verse): the dimin. böggull, m. a small bag, is in freq. use as a nickname, Arn. S. Bs. i. bögla, að, to sbrivel, v. bagla.

BOL, n., dat. bölvi, gen. pl. bölva, [cp. Goth. balva-vesei and balveins = βάσανος, κόλασις; A.S. balew; Engl. bale; Hel. balu; O. H. G. balv: lost in mod. Germ. and Dan.]:—bale, misfortune; allit. phrases, böl and bót, 'bale' and 'bote;' bölva bætr, Stor. 22; pegar böl er hæst er bót næst, 'wben bale is best, bote is nest,' Morris, E. Engl. Spec. 100; svá skal böl bæta at bíða annat meira (a proverb), Grett. 123, Fbr. 193; böl er búskapr (a proverb).

böl-bæn, f. imprecation, Sks. 435, Anecd. 10.

böl-fengi, f. malice, O. H. L. 32.

böll-óttr, adj. ball-sbaped, Sks. 634; b. eggskurn, Stj. 12; b. manna höfuð, Fms. v. 343, Rb. 466.

BÖLLR, m., gen. ballar, dat. belli, [Engl. ball; O. H. G. balla]:—a ball, globe: the ball, in the game of cricket, Gísl. 26 (in a verse, A. D. 963), but hardly ever used, knöttr being the common word: a globe, Al. 18; b. jarðar, Sks. 205 B; b. sólar, id., v.l.: the front of a phalanx, belli svinfylktar fylkingar, 384 B: a small body of men, Lat. globus, Fms. viii. 406, where some MSS. read bjöllr, probably to avoid the ambiguity: a peak, mountain, in the local name Ballar-á, a farm in the west of Iceland, Eb.

2. anatom. the glans penis, Grág. ii. 16.

bölva, 2δ, [Ulf. balujan = βασανίζειν], to curse, with dat. or absol., Stj. 37, 199, Sks. 539, 549, Hom. 33.
β. to swear, Sturl. iii. 239. bölv, n. swearing, (mod.)

bolvan, f. a curse, Stj. 37, 483: swearing, Fær. 239, Hom. 86.

bol-viss, adj. [Ulf. balva-vesei, Hel. balu-veso, = diabolus], 'bale-wise,' detestable, Hbl. 23: a nickname, Hkv.

BÖRGR, m. [Dutch and Germ. barg; Engl. barrow], a barrow-bog, Hd., Lex. Poët.

BÖRKR, m., gen. barkar, dat. berki, bark, Stj. 177, Pr. 473, Åm. 17; börku (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 242: a pr. name of a man, Landn. 26 u börr, m. a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

11. a son = burr, böruðr, m., poët. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

bostl, f., pl. böstlar, arrows, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët,

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C (ce), the third letter, has all along been waning in Icel. The early Gothic Runes (Golden horn) use C for C, e.g. C for ek, ego; the later common Runes have no C. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic, and use C for C, as cen, a torch.

A. Spelling .- The rule given by the first Icel. grammarian, Thorodd (A. D. 1140), is curious; he says that he will follow the Scots in using c with all the vowels, as in Latin, and then makes c serve instead of k; but, though in other cases he makes the small capitals serve for double consonants, e.g. ubi, brat, men, halar, dog, = ubbi, bratt, menn, etc., he admits k to mark a double c, and spells soc sake, but sok sank; lycia to sbut, but lykja a knot; vaca to wake, but vaka vagari; becia to thatch, but bekia to know. Thorodd gives as his reason that other consonants have different shapes as small or capital, but c is uniform, whereas he says that k suits well for a double c, being a Greek letter itself, and having a shape similar to a double c, namely, (; this k or double c he calls ecc, but the single c he calls ce, Skálda 108. second grammarian (about the end of the 12th century) only admits c as a final letter, ranking with δ , z, or x, which are never used as initials: all these letters he calls 'sub-letters;' he thus writes karl, kona, kunna, but voc, soc, tac. Such were the grammatical rules, but in practice they were never strictly followed. As the Anglo-Saxon, in imitation of the Latin, used c throughout for k, so the earliest Icel. MSS., influenced by the Anglo-Saxon or by MSS. written in Britain, made free use of it, and k and c appear indiscriminately; k is more frequent, but c is often used between two vowels or after a vowel, e. g. taca, lécu, vica, boc, etc. etc. In such cases, t and c (k) can often hardly be distinguished; and readings can sometimes be restored by bearing this in mind, e.g. in Bjarn. S. (all our MSS. come from a single vellum MS.) the passage letu heim at landinu' should be read 'lécu (léku) honum landmunir,' 16; 'sáttvarr' is 'sacvarr,' i. e. sakvarr, 51; cp. also such readings as bikdælir instead of Hitdælir, Gullb. 3; drickin = dritkinn, id. In Ad. 20 it is uncertain whether we are to read veclinga- or vetlinga-tos, probably the former.

B. Foreign words .- Throughout the Middle Ages the spelling remained unsettled, but k gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing began, c was only kept to mark the double k, ck (cut on one face), and in foreign proper names; but it was not admitted in appellatives such as kirkja, klaustr, klerkr, kór, kross, kalkr or kalcikr, church (Scot. kirk), cloister, clericus, choir, cross, calix, etc., or in kista, kastali, kerti, keisari, kær, kærleiki, kyndill, kórona or krúna, kurteisi, kumpan, kompás, kapítuli, cista, castellum, cera, caesar (as appell.), carus, caritas, candela, corona, courtesy, company, compass, chapter. All words of that kind are spelt as if they were indigenous. The name of Christ is usually in editions of the N. T. and Vidal, spelt Christus or Christur, but is always sounded as a native word Kristr or Kristur, gen. Krists, dat. Kristi; in modern books it is also spelt so, and almost always in hymns and rhymes, ancient as well as modern, e.g. Stridsmenn bá höfðu krossfest Krist | skiptu í staði fjóra fyrst, Pass. 36. 1, 19. 1, 3, 10. 1, 14. 1, 15. 2, 16. 1, 49. 4; Postula kjöri Kristur þrjá, 41; Stríðsmenn Krist úr kápu færðu, 30. 1; Framandi maðr mætti Kristi | hér má finna hvern það lystir, 30. 6, 46. 12. Icel. also spell Kristinn, Kristilegr. Christian: kristna, to christen, etc. β. in the middle of syllables k for c is also used in words of foreign origin, Páskar = Pascha, Passover; dreki = draco; leikmenn = laici; Sikley or Sikiley = Sicilia; Grikland or Grikkland = Greece. In modern books of the last fifty years ck is turned into kk; and even C in proper names is rendered by K, except where it is sounded as S; thus Icel. spell Caesar, Cicero, Cyprus; for Sesar, Sisero, Syprus, Silisia-although even this may be seen in print of the last ten or twenty years—is a strange novelty. There is but one exception, viz. the proper name Cecilia, which, ever since the Reformation, has been spelt and pronounced Sesselja; where, however, the name occurs in old writers, e.g. the Sturl. i. 52 C, it is always spelt in the Latin form. Latin and foreign words are spelt with communis-bók, f. a missal, Vm. 52. c in some MSS. currentis-old, f. dies concurrentes, Rb. crucis-messa = kross-

messa, K. b. K.

**A digraph cb = k is at times found in MSS., as michill = mikill, etc. C is used in nearly all MSS. to mark 100; the Arabian figures, however, occur for the first time in the Hauks-bok and the chief MSS. of the Njála (all of them MSS. of from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 14th century), but were again disused till about the time of the Reformation, when they came into use along with print. An inverted c (5) is sometimes in very early MSS. used as an abbreviation for con (kcm), thus \(\text{Digr} = \text{konungr}, \text{ } \text{5a} = \text{kona}, \text{ } \text{5or} = \text{konor} = \text{konur}; \text{hence the curious blunder in the old Ed. of Páls. S., Bs. i. 140, viz. that a bishop had to take charge of women and clergy instead of cboir and clergy, the word cor of the MSS. being mistaken for \(\text{5or} \) (konor). In MSS. of the 15th century c above the line is used as an abbreviation, e.g. \(\text{ta} = \text{taka}, \) \(\text{tr} = \text{tekr}, \) \(\text{mill} = \text{mikill}, \) etc.

D

D (dé) is the fourth letter of the alphabet; it is also written D & (ed). The Gothic Runes have a special sign for the d, or DD, namely, a double D turned together; this d is found on the Runic stone at Tune, the Golden horn, and the Bracteats. The reason why this character was used seems to have been that the Latin d was already employed to mark the tb sound (b), which does not exist in Latin. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic; again, the common Scandinavian Runes have no d, but use the tenuis t, to mark both d and t.

A. Pronunciation, etc.—The Icel, has a double d sound, one hard (d) and one soft (d commonly called 'stungið (cut) dé'); the hard d is sounded as the Engl. d in dale, day, dim, dark; the soft d as the soft Engl. tb in father, mother, brother, but is only used as a final or medial, though it occurs now and then in early MSS. to mark this sound at the beginning of words, e. g. dar, dinn, degar, but very rarely.

B. Spelling.—In very early Icel. MSS, the soft d in the middle or end of words was represented by p (tb); thus we read, blob, fabir, mobir, gub, orb, eymb, sekb, dypb, etc., blood...deptb, etc. Even Thorodd does not know the form θ , which was borrowed from the A. S. at the end of the 12th century, and was made to serve for the soft th sound in the middle or end of words, h being only used at the beginning of syllables; but the old spelling with h in the middle and at the end of syllables long struggled against the Anglo-Saxon 8, and most old vellum MSS. use & and h indiscriminately (blob and blod); some use h as a rule, e. g. Cod. Upsal. (Ub.) of the Edda, written about A. D. 1300, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 250 sqq. At the beginning of the 14th century 8 prevailed, but again lost its sway, and gave place to d, which marks both the hard and soft d sound in all MSS, from about A. D. 1350 sqq. Thenceforward & was unknown in Icel, print or writing till it was resumed in the Ed. of Njúla A.D. 1772 (cp. also the introduction to the Syntagma de Baptismo, A. D. 1770), and was finally introduced by Rask in common Icel, writing about the beginning of this century; yet many old people still keep on writing d throughout (fadir, modir). On the other hand, Norse (Norwegian) MSS. (laws) never use a middle or final p; and such words as ohr, gohr in a MS, are a sure mark of its Icel, origin.

I. assimilation: 1. dd change into dd, as in the feminines breidd, vidd, sidd, from breiðr, viðr, siðr; pret. beiddi, leiddi, ræddi, hæddi, hlýddi, etc., from beiða, ræða, hlýða, etc. ôt into tt, adj. neut., gott, ótt, brátt, leitt, from góðr, óðr, bráðr, 3. the Goth. zd, Germ. and Engl. rd, into dd in words such as rödd = Goth. razda; oddr = Germ. ort; hodd = Engl. board, Goth. 'buzd; gaddr = Goth. gazds, etc. Those words, however, are II. the initial p of a pronoun, if suffixed to the few in number. verb, changes into ð or d, and even t, e.g. far-ðu, gör-ðu, sjá-ðu, fá-ðu, bú-ðu, = far þú (imperat.), etc.; kalla-ðu, tala-ðu, = kalla þú, tala þú; or kon-du, leid-du, bid-du, sýn-du, sen-du, = kom þú, leið þú, etc.; or t, hal-tu, vil-tu, skal-tu, ben-tu, hljót-tu,=hald þú, vilt þú, skalt þú, bend bú, hljót bú; and even so the plur. or dual-komi-ðið, haldidid, ætli-did, vilid-id, göri-dér, gangi-dér, = komi pid . . . gangi þér; or following conjunctions, efad-dú = ef að þú, síðan-dú = síðan þú, úðren-III. change of d into 8: 1. d, whether ðú = áðr en þú. radical or inflexive, is spelt and pronounced θ after a vowel and an r or f_* g, e. g. blóð, þjóð, biðja, leið, nauð, hæð, brúðr, bæði, borð, orð, garðr, ferð, görð, bragð, lagði, hægð, hafði, höfðum (capitibus), etc. This is without regard to etymology, e. g. Goth. piuda (gens) and pjup (bonum) are equally pronounced and spelt 'pjoo;' Goth. daups and deds, Icel. dauði and dáð; Goth. gup (deus) and gods (bonus), Icel. guð, góðr; Goth. fadar, bruhar, Icel. fadir, brodir, cp. Germ. vater, mutter, but bruder; Goth. vaurd and gards, Icel. ord, gardr; Engl. burden and birth, Icel. byrðr, burðr, etc. Again, in some parts of western Icel. rð, go, and fo are pronounced as rd, gd, fd, ord, Sigurd, gerdu (fac), bragd (with a soft g, but hard d), hafdi (with a soft f and hard d); marks of this may be found in old MSS., c. g. Cod. Reg. (Kb.) of Sæm. Edda. a. after k, p, e. g. in pret. of an inflexive d is sounded and spelt 0: verbs, steypði, gleypði, klípði, drúpði, gapði, glapði, steikði, ríkði, sekði, hrökði, hneykði, blekði, vakði, blakði, etc., from steypa, klípa, drúpa, gapa, glepja, steikja, ríkja, sekja, hrökkva, hneykja, blekkja, vekja, or vaka, etc.; and feminines, seko, eyko, dýpo, etc. B. after the liquids l, m, n in analogous cases, valði, dulði, hulði, deilði, and dæmði, sæmði, dreyniði, geymði, samði, framði, and vanði, brenði, etc., from dylja, deila, dreyma, semja, venja, brenna, etc.; feminines or nouns, sæmð, fremð, vandi (use), yndi (delight), andi (breath), synd (sin): these forms are used constantly in very old MSS. (12th century, and into the 13th); but then they changed—lô, mô, nô into ld, md, nd, and kô, pô into kt, pt, y. after s (only on Runic stones; even the earliest Icel. MSS. spell st), e. g. raishi = reisti from reisa. In MSS. of the middle of that century, such as the O. H., Cod. Reg. of the Eddas and Grágás, the old forms are still the rule, but the modern occur now and then; the Grágás in nineteen cases out of twenty spells seko (culpa), but at times also 'sekt;

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kô, pò were first abolished; the liquids kept the soft d till the end of the T that the young Glum was very lazy, and lay in bed till day-meal every century, and lo, mo, no is still the rule in the Hauksbok; though even the chief vellum MS, of the Njála (Arna-Magn, no. 468) almost constantly uses the modern ld, md, nd. As to kt and pt, the case is peculiar; in early times the Icel. pronounced dypo or dypp etc. exactly as the English at present pronounce depth; but as the Icel. does not allow the concurrence of two different tenues, the modern pt and kt are only addressed to the eye; in fact, when & became t, the p and k were at once changed into f and g. The Icel. at present says dyft, segt, just as he spells September, October, but is forced to pronounce 'Seft-,' 'Ogt-.' The spelling in old MSS. gives sometimes a clear evidence as to the etymology of some contested words, e.g. the spelling eyko (q.v.) clearly shews that the word is not akin to Lat. octo, but is derived from auka (augere), because else it would have been formed like nott, atta, dottir, Lat. noct-, octo, Gr. $\theta \nu \gamma \dot{\alpha} \tau \eta \rho$; so and i, synd, shew that the d in both cases is inflexive, not radical, and that an, syn are the roots, cp. Gr. aveµos and Germ. sübnen; but when editors or transcribers of Icel. MSS .-- and even patriotic imitators of the old style—have extended the ô to radical ld, nd, and write land, band, hönd, vald, etc., they go too far and trespass against the law of the language. It is true that 'land' is in Icel. MSS. spelt '16,' but the stroke is a mark of abbreviation, not of a soft d.

D. Interchange (vide p. 49): I. between Greek, Latin, and Scandinavian there are but few words to record, θυγάτηρ = dóttir, $\theta \dot{\eta} \rho = d \dot{y} \tau$, $\theta \dot{v} \rho a = d y r \tau$, $\theta \dot{a} \nu a \tau \sigma s$ and $\theta \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \omega = d \dot{a}$ and $d e y \dot{a}$, $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{o} s = d \dot{a} \tau$, θαλλός = dalr (arcus), and perhaps θύω = domr; Lat. truncus = draugr, trabere = draga. II. between High German on the one hand, and Low German with Scandinavian on the other hand, a regular interchange has taken place analogous to that between Latin-Greek and Teutonic; viz. Scandin.-Engl. d, t, p answer to H. G. t, z, d, e.g. Icel. dagr, Engl. day = H. G. tag; Icel. temja, Engl. tame = H. G. zabmen; Icel. ping, Engl. thing = H. G. ding.

In very early Icel. MSS, we find the old Latin form d, which sometimes occurs in the Kb. of the Sæm. Edda, but it is commonly d, whence of is formed by putting a stroke on the upper part, A.S. of; this shews that the δ is in form a d, not a p (tb); vide more on this subject in the introduction to p: Thorodd calls the capital D edd, the d dé.

daðra, að, d. róunni, dat. to wheedle.

dafi, a, m. or dafar, f. pl. a dub. word, a shaft (?), Akv. 4, 14.

dafia, ad, and damla, with dat. to dabble with the oar, up and down, metaph. from churning, Krók. 59 C. damla, u, f., is used of a small roll of butter just taken from the churn, það er ekki fyrsta damlan sem þú færð, Brúnn, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 124.

dafna, 20, to thrive well, a nursery term, used of babies. dafnan, f. thriving; dofnunar-barn, etc.

daga, að, to dawn; eptir um morguninn er trautt var dagað, Eg. 360; þegar er hann sá at dagaði, Fms. v. 21; hvern daganda dag, Mar. (Fr.): impers., e-n dagar uppi, day dawns upon one, in the tales, said of hobgoblins, dwarfs, and giants, uppi ertu nú dvergr um dagaðr, nú skínn sól í sali, Alm. 36, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 29, 30; en Búrðdælingar segja hana (acc. the giantess) hasi dagat uppi þá þau glímdu, Grett. 141: single stone pillars are freq. said in Icel. to be giants or witches turned into stone on being caught by daylight, and are called Karl, Kerling, vide Isl. Þjóðs. i. 207 sqq.

dagan, dögun (deging, Sturl. i. 83 C), f. dawn, daybreak; i dagan, Edda 24; en er kom at d., 29; litlu fyrir d., 30, O. H. L. 51; um morguninn í d., Fms. ix. 258; í dögun, Eg. 261; í öndverða d., Sturl. ii. 249.

dag-drykkja, u, f. a morning-draught, which was taken after the

dagverðr, Orkn. 276, Fas. iii. 42.

dag-far, n. a 'day-fare,' journey, used in dat. in the phrase, fara dagfari ok náttřari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203; hann hatði farit norðan dagfari, in a single day's journey, ix. 513. 2. mod. and theol. the ' journey of life,' daily course, conduct; hence dagfars-goor, adj. good

dag-fasts, u, f. fasting by day, K. b. K. 106, Hom. 73.

dag-fatt, n. adj., in the phrase, verda d., to lose the daylight, to be overtaken by night, Fms. xi. 142, Rb. 376, Ver. 24.

dag-fero, dag-for, f. a day's journey, Symb. 15, Fms. xi. 440, Stj. 65. dag-ganga, u, f. a day's walk, Fas. iii. 643.

dag-goisli, a, m. a day-beam, Bjarn. 46, name given to a lady-love. dag-langr, adj. [A.S. dæglang], all day long; d. erfiði, toil all day long, Sks. 42; daglangt, all this day long, for this day, Eg. 485, Fms. ii. 268. dag-lát, n. pl. day-dreams, vide dreyma.

dag-leio, f. a day's journey, Fms. vii. 110, Hkr. i. 45; fara fullum dagleiðum, Grág. i. 48.

dag-lengis, adv. all day long, Korm. (in a verse), Karl. 481.

dag-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), daily, Fms. ix. 407, Sks. 42, Dipl. iii. 14, H. E. i. 432, Vm. 139.

dag-mal, n. (vide dagr), prop. 'day-meal,' one of the divisions of the day, usually about 8 or 9 o'clock A.M.; the Lat. bora tertia is rendered by 'er vér köllum dagmál,' which we call d., Hom. 142; enn er ekki

morning, cp. also 343; Hrafn. 28 and O. H. L. 18-á einum morni milli rismála ok dagmála-where distinction is made between rismál (rising time) and dagmal, so as to make a separate dagsmark (q. v.) of each of them; and again, a distinction is made between 'midday' and dagmal, Isl. ii. 334. The dagmál is thus midway between 'rising' and 'midday,' which accords well with the present use. The word is synonymous with dagverdarmal, breakfast-time, and denotes the hour when the ancient Icel, used to take their chief meal, opposed to nattmal, night-meal or supper-time, Fms. viii. 330; even the MSS. use dagmál and dagverðarmål indiscriminately; cp. also Sturl. iii. 4 C; Rb. 452 says that at full moon the ebb takes place 'at dagmålum.' To put the dagmål at 7.30 A.M., as Pál Vídalín does, seems neither to accord with the present use nor the passage in Glum or the eccl. bora tertia, which was the nearest hour answering to the Icel, calculation of the day. In Fb. i. 539 it is said that the sun set at 'eyko' (i. e. half-past three o'clock), but rose at 'dagmál,' which puts the dagmál at 8.30 A.M. COMPDS: dagmálastaor, m. the place of d. in the borizon, Fb. I. dagmála-tið, í. morning terce, 625. 176.

dag-messa, u, f. day-mass, morning terce, Hom. 41.

DAGR, m., irreg. dat. degi, pl. dagar: [the kindred word doegr with a vowel change from \dot{o} (dóg) indicates a lost root verb analogous to ala, ól, cp. dalr and dælir; this word is common to all Teutonic dialects; Goth. dags; A.S. dag; Engl. day; Swed.-Dan. dag; Germ. tag; the Lat. dies seems to be identical, although no interchange has taken place]: -a day: in different senses: 1. the natural day :- sayings referring to the day, at kveldi skal dag leyfa, at eventide shall the day be praised, Hm. 80; allir dagar eiga kveld um síðir; mörg eru dags augu, vide auga; enginn dagr til enda tryggr, no day can be trusted till its end; allr dagr til stefnu, Grág. i. 395, 443, is a law phrase,-for summoning was lawful only if performed during the day; this phrase is also used metaph. = 'plenty of time' or the like: popular phrases as to the daylight are many-dagr rennr, or rennr upp, and kemr upp, the day rises, Bm. 1; dagr i austri, day in the east, where the daylight first appears; dagsbrun, 'day's brow,' is the first streak of daylight, the metaphor taken from the human face; lysir af degi, it brightens from the day, i.e. daylight is appearing; dagr ljómar, the day gleams; fyrir dag, before day; móti degi, undir dag, about daybreak; komið at degi, id., Fris. viii. 398; dagr á lopti, day in the sky; árla, snemma dags, early in the morning, Pass. 15. 17; dagr um allt lopt, etc.; albjartr dagr, habjartr d., full day, broad daylight; hæstr dagr, bigh day; ond-veror d., the early day = forenoon, Am. 50; midr dagr, midday, Grag. i. 413, 446, Sks. 217, 219; alidinn dagr, late in the day, Fas. i. 313; hallandi dagr, declining day; at kveldi dags, siò dags, late in the day, Fms. i. 69. In the evening the day is said to set, hence dag-sett, dag-setr, and dagr setzt; in tales, ghosts and spirits come out with nightfall, but dare not face the day; singing merry songs after nightfall is not safe, það kallast ekki Kristnum leyft að kveða begar dagsett er, a ditty; Syrpuvers er mestr galdr er i folginn, ok eigi er lofat at kveða eptir dagsetr, Fas. iii. 206, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8: the davlight is symbolical of what is true or clear as day, hence the word dagsanna, or satt sem dagr, q. v. 2. of different days; i dag, to-day, Grag. i. 16, 18, Nj. 36, Ld. 76, Fms. vi. 151; í gær-dag, yesterday; í fyrra dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í hinni-fyrra dag, the third day; annars dags, Vigl. 23, Pass. 50. 1; hindra dags, the binder day, the day after to-morrow, Hm. 109; dag eptir dag, day after day, Hkr. ii. 313; dag frá degi, from day to day, Fms. ii. 230; hvern dag frá öðrum, id., Fms. viii. 182; annan dag frá öðrum, id., Eg. 277; um daginn, during the day; á dögunum, the other day; nott ok dag, night and day; lidlangan dag, the 'life-long' day; dögunum optar, more times than there are days, i.e. over and over again, Fms. x. 433; & deyjanda degi, on one's day of death, Grag. i. B. regn-dagr, a rainy day; sólskins-dagr, a sunny day; sumardagt, a summer day; vetrar-dagt, a winter day; hútidis-dagt, a feast day: fegins-dagr, a day of joy; donis-dagr, the day of doom, judgment day, Gl. 82, Fms. viii. 98; hamingju-dagr, heilla-dagr, a day of bappiness; gledidagr, id.; brúðkaups-dagt, bridal-day; burðar-dagr, a birtbday. pl. days in the sense of times; adrir dagar, Fms. i. 216; ek ætlada ekki at bessir dagar mundu verða, sem nú eru orðnir, Nj. 171; góðir dagar, bappy days, Fms. xi. 286, 270; sjá aldrei glaðan dag (sing.), never to see glad days. β. á e-s dögum, um e-s daga eptir e-s daga, esp. of the lifetime or reign of kings, Fms.; but in Icel. also used of the logsögumaðr, Jb. repeatedly; vera á dögum, to be alive; eptir minn dag, 'aster my day,' i. e. when I am dead.

'aster my day,' i. e. when I am dead.

'y. calendar days, e. g. Hvitadagar, the White days, i. e. Whitsuntide; Hunda-dagar, the Dog days: Banda-dagr, Vincula Petri; Höfud-dagr, Decap. Jobannis; Geisla-dagr, Epiphany; Imbru-dagar, Ember days; Gang-dagar, Ganging days, Rogation days; Dyri-dagr, Corpus Christi; etc. 4. of the weekdays; the old names being Sunnu-d. or Drottins-d., Mána-d., Týs-d., Óðins-d., Þórs-d., Frjá-d., Laugar-d. or Þvátt-d. It is hard to understand how the Icel. should be the one Teut. people that have disused the old names of the week-days; but so it was, vide Jons S. ch. 24; fyrir baud liðit af dagmálum, Hom. (St.) 10. Acts ii. 15; in Glúm. 342 we are told hann at eigna daga vitrum monnum heiðnum, svá sem at kalla Týrsdag

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Oðinsdag, eðr Þórsdag, ok svá um alla vikudaga, etc., Bs. i. 237, cp. 165. Tsupper; corresponding as to time with the mod. Engl. breakfast, as to Thus bishop John (died A. D. 1121) caused them to name the days as the church does (Feria secunda, etc.); viz. priði-d. or priðju-d., Third-day = Tuesday, Rb. 44, K. p. K. 100, Isl. ii. 345; Fimti-d., Fifth-day = Tbursday, Rb. 43, Grág. i. 146, 464, 372, ii. 248, Nj. 274; Föstu-d., Fast-day = Friday; Miðviku-d., Midweek-day = Wednesday, was borrowed from the Germ. Mittwoch; throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the old and new names were used indiscriminately. The question arises whether even the old names were not imported from a broad (England); certainly the Icel. of heathen times did not reckon by weeks; even the word week (vika) is probably of eccl. Latin origin (vices, recurrences). It is curious that the Scandinavian form of Friday, old Icel. Frjádagr, mod. Swed.-Dan. Fredag, is A.S. in form; 'Frjá-,' • Fre-,' can hardly be explained but from A.S. Frea-, and would be an irregular transition from the Norse form Frey. The transition of ja into mod. Swed.-Dan. e is quite regular, whereas Icel. ey (in Frey) would require the mod. Swed.-Dan. o or u sound. Names of weekdays are only mentioned in Icel. poems of the 11th century (Arnor, Sighvat); but at the time of bishop John the reckoning by weeks was probably not fully established, and the names of the days were still new 5. the day is in Icel. divided according to the position of the sun above the horizon; these fixed traditional marks are called dags-mork, day-marks, and are substitutes for the hours of modern times, viz. ris-mál or miðr-morgun, dag-mál, há-degi, mið-degi or mið-mundi, nón, miðr-aptan, nátt-mál, vide these words. The middle point of two day-marks is called jafn-nærri-báðum, in modern pronunciation joinu-badu, equally-near-both, the day-marks following in the genitive; thus in Icel. a man asks, hvad er fram ordid, what is the time? and the reply is, jöfnubáðu miðsmorguns og dagmála, balf-way between mid-morning and day-meal, or stund til (to) dagmála; hallandi dagmál, or stund af (past) dagmálum; jöfnu-báðu hádegis og dagmála, about ten or balfpast ten o'clock, etc. Those day-marks are traditional in every farm, and many of them no doubt date from the earliest settling of the country. Respecting the division of the day, vide Pál Vídal, s. v. Allr dagr til stefnu, Finnus Johann., Horologium Island., Eyktamörk Íslenzk (published at the end of the Rb.), and a recent essay of Finn Magnusson. II. denoting a term, but only in compounds, dagi, a, m., where the weak form is used, cp. ein-dagi, mál-dagi, bar-dagi, skil-III. as a pr. name, Dagr, (freq.); in this sense the dat. is dagi. Dag, not Degi, cp. Odinn lédi Dag (dat.) geirs sins, Sæm. 114. daga-tal, n. a tale of days, Rb. 48. dags-brún, v. above. dags-ljós, n. daylight, helgi, f. ballowedness of the day, Sturl. i. 29. dags-mark, v. above. dags-megin, n., at dags magni, in full day, 623. 30. dags-munr, m. a day's difference; svá at d. sér &, i. e. day by day, Stj.

dag-ráð, n. [A. S. dagrêd = daybreak], this word is rarely used, Eg. 53. 174, Fms. i. 131; in the last passage it is borrowed from the poem Vellekla, (where it seems to be used in the A.S. sense; the poet speaks of a sortilege, and appears to say that the sortilege told him to fight at daybreak, then he would gain the day); the passages in prose, however, seem to take the word in the sense of early, in good time.

dag-riki, n. (dag-rikt, n. adj., N.G.L. i. 342, 343, v.l.), in the phrase, bæta sem d. er til, of the breach of a Sunday or a holy day, to pay according to 'the day's might,' i. e. according to the time of the day at which the breach is committed, N. G. L. i. 342, 343, 348, 349; or does it mean 'the canonical importance' of the day (Fr.)?

dag-roor, m. a day's rowing, A.A. 272.

dag-sanna, u, f. true as day, Nj. 73, Fær. 169, Fas. i. 24, cp. Eb. 60. dag-setr (dag-setr, Sturl. iii. 185 C), n. 'day-setting,' nightfall; um kveld nær dagsetri, Landn. 285; í d., Fms. v. 331, ix. 345; leið til dag-

setrs, Grett. 111; d. skeið, Fms. ix. 383. dag-sett, n. adj. id., Háv. 40: vide dagr.

dag-sigling, f. a day's sailing, journey by sea, Rb. 482.

dag-skemt, f. a day's amusement, games, telling stories, or the like, Sturl. i. 63 C, (dagskemta, gen. pl.) dag-skjarr, adj. 'day-scared,' sbunning daylight, poet. epithet of a

dwarf, Ýt. 2. dag-slátta, u, f. a day's mowing, an Icel. acre field, measuring 900

square fathoms (Icel. fathom = about 2 yards), to be mown by a single man in a day, Dipl. v. 28, Isl. ii. 349.

dag-stingr, m. the 'day-sting,' daybreak, Greg. 57, (rare.)

dag-stjarna, u, f. the morning star, Lucifer, Al. 161, Sl. 39.

dag-stund, f. day time, a whole day. K. b. K. 6; dagstundar Leid, a · Leet' (i. e. meeting) lasting a day, Grag. i. 122:-elsewhere dagstund means an bour in the day time = stund dags.

dag-stæddr, adj. fixed as to the day, Thom. 56, Fms. xi. 445. dag-tio, f. [A.S. dagtid], day-service, 673. 60, 625. 177, Sks. 19.

dag-veizla, u, f. belp to win the day, = lioveizla, Fas. iii. 336. dag-veror and dog-uror, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [Dan. davre], 'daymeal, the chief meal of the old Scandinaviaus, taken in the forenoon at the time of dagmál, opp. to nátturði or náttverði (mod. Dan. nadver), 📗

the nature of the meal with the Engl. dinner. The old Scandinavians used to take a hearty meal before going to their work; cp. Tac. Germ. 22. An early and a hearty meal were synonymous words (vide arlegr); the old Havamal advises men to go to the meeting 'washed and with full stomach' (pveginn ok mettr), but never to mind how bad their dress, shoes, or horse may be; and repeats the advice to take 'an early meal' even before visiting a friend, 32, cp. Hbl. 3. Several places in Icel. took their name from the settlers taking their first 'day-meal,' e.g. Dogurðar-nes, Dögurðar-á, Landn. 110, 111, cp. also Gísl. 12. δείπνον is rendered by dagveror, Greg. 43. Matth. xxii. 4; but in the Icel. N. T. of 1540 sq. δείπνον is constantly rendered by kveld-máltið; eta dögurð, Landn. l. c., Nj. 175, Gisl. l. c.; sitja yfir dagverði, Eg. 564, 577, Isl. ii. 336, Fms. iv. 337, ix. 30; dogurðar borð, a day-meal table, in the phrase, sitja at dögurðar borði, to sit at table, Fms. i. 40, vi. 411, Hkr. i. 153, iii. 157; dögurðar-mál and dögurðarmál-skeið, the day-meal time, time of the day-meal, Fms. viii. 330, v.l.; um morguninn at dagverðar máli, 443, Eg. 564, Edda 24, Hom. 91 (in pl.), O. H. L. 19. COMPD: dagverðar-drykkja, f. = dagdrykkja, the drinking after dagverðr, Fas. iii. 530, Mag. 3

dag-ville, adj. 'day-wild,' i. e. not knowing what day it is, K. A. 190, N. G. L. i. 342.

dag-voxtr, m. daily growth; in the phrase, vaxa dagvoxtum, to wax day by day, Finnb. 216, Eb. 318.

dag-bing, n. and dag-bingan, f. a conference, Ann. 1391; vera i d. við e-n, Fms. iii. 201, Bs. i. 882, freq. in Thom.

dag-pinga, ad, to bold conference with one, D. N., Thom. (freq.)

dala, 20, to be dented; dalaði ekki né sprakk, Eg. 769, cp. Fas. iii. 12 (the verse).

dal-búi (dalbyggi, Sd. 214), a, m. a dweller in a dale, Grett. 141 A. dal-bygo, f. a dale-country, Stj. 380, Hkr. ii. 8.

dal-land, n. dale-ground, Grág. ii. 257.

DALLR, m. a small tub, esp. for milk or curds; bæði byttur og dallar, Od. ix. 222, Snót 99.

dalmatika, u, f. a dalmatic, Stj., Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 2, 123.

DALR, s, m., old pl. dalar, acc. dala, Vsp. 19, 42, Hkv. 1. 46; the Sturl. C still uses the phrase, vestr i Dala; the mod. form (but also used in old writers) is dalir, acc. dali, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; old dat. sing. dali, Hallr í Haukadali, Íb. 14, 17; í Þjórsárdali, í Örnólfsdali, 8, Hbl. 17; mod. dal; dali became obsolete even in old writers, except the earliest, as Ari: [Ulf. dals = φάραγξ, Luke iii. 10, and βόθυνον, vi. 39; A. S. dæl; Engl. dale; Germ. tal (tbal); cp. also Goth. dala = κάτω, and dala above; up og dal, up bill and down dale, is an old Dan. phrase]:-a dale; allit. phrase, djúpir dalir, deep dales, Hbl. l.c.; dali doggótta, bedewed dales, Hkv. l. c.; the proverbial saying, lata dal mæta holi, let dale meet bill, 'diamond cut diamond,' Ld. 134, Fms. iv. 225: dalr is used of a dent or bole in a skull, dalr er i hnakka, Fas. iii. l. c. (in a verse): the word is much used in local names, Fagri-dalt, Fair-dale; Breid-dalt, Broaddale; Djupi-dalt, Deep-dale; pver-dalt, Cross-dale; Langi-dalt, Langdale; Jökul-dalr, Glacier-dale, (cp. Langdale, Borrodale, Wensleydale, etc. in North. E.); 'Dale' is a freq. name of dale counties, Breidatjardar-dalir, or Dalir simply, Landn.: Icel. speak of Dala-menn, 'Dales-men' (as in Engl. lake district); dala-fifl, a dale-fool, one brought up in a mean or despised dale, Fas. iii. I sqq.: the parts of a dale are distinguished, dalsbotn, the bottom of a dale, ii. 19; dals-oxl, the shoulder of a dale; dalsbrun, the brow, edge of a dale; dals-hlidar, the sides, slopes of a dale; daladrog, n. pl. the head of a dale; dals-mynni, the mouth of a dale, Fms. viii. 57; dals-barmr, the 'dale-rim,' = dals-brun; dals-eyrar, the gravel beds spread by a stream over a dale, etc.:—in poetry, snakes are called dalefishes, dal-reyor, dal-fiskr, dal-ginna, etc., Lex. Poët. [It is interesting to notice that patronymic words derived from 'dale' are not formed with an e (vowel change of a), but an æ, æ (vowel change of ό), Lax-dælir, Vatns-deelir, Hauk-deelir, Hit-deelir, Syr-deell, Svars-deelir . . ., the men from Lax(ar)dalr, Vatnsdal, Haukadal, Hitardal, etc.; cp. the mod. Norse Dolen = man from a dale; this points to an obsolete root word analogous to ala, ól, bati, bót; vide the glossaries of names to the Sagas, esp. that to the Landn.] II. $a \ dollar \ (mod.) = Germ.$ Joachims-thaler, Joachims-thal being the place where the first dollars

dalr, m., gen. dalar, poët. a bow, Lex. Poët.; this word has a different inflexion, and seems to be of a different root from the above; hence in poetry the hand is called dal-naud, the need of (force applied to) the bow, and dal-tong, as the bow is bent by the hand.

dal-verpi, n. a little dale, Nj. 132, Fms. vi. 136, Al. 41.

damma, u, f. [domina], a dame, Fr. (for, and rare); hence in mod. use madama, madame.

COMPDS: damm-stokkr, m. a sluice. dammr, m. a dam, D. N. damm-stæði, n. a dam-yard, D. N. (for, and rare).

dampr, danpr, m. [Germ. dampf], steam, (mod. word.) 2. a pr. name, Rm., Yngl. S.

dan, m. [dominus], sir, D. N.; hence comes perhaps the mod. Icel. word

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of-dan, það er mér ofdan, 'tis too great a bonour for me; else the word wake, Arna S. ch. 2; in Sturl. i. 23; at the banquet in Reykhólar, 1119, is quite out of use.

Danskr, adj., Danir, pl. Danes; Dan-mörk, f. Denmark, i. e. the mark, march, or border of the Danes; Dana-veldi, n. the Danish empire; Dana-virki, n. the Danish wall, and many compds, vide Fms. xi. This adj. requires special notice, because of the phrase Dönsk tunga (the Danish tongue), the earliest recorded name of the common Scandinavian tongue. It must be borne in mind that the 'Danish' of the old Saga times applies not to the nation, but to the empire. According to the researches of the late historian P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerac (Vik); hence a Dane became in Engl. synonymous with a Scandinavian; the language spoken by the Scandinavians was called Danish; and Dönsk tunga' is even used to denote Scandinavian extraction in the widest extent, vide Sighvat in Fms. iv. 73, Eg. ch. 51, Grág. ii. 71, 72. During the 11th and 12th centuries the name was much in use, but as the Danish hegemony in Scandinavia grew weaker, the name became obsolete, and Icel, writers of the 13th and 14th centuries began to use the name 'Norræna,' Norse tongue, from Norway their own mother country, and the nearest akin to Icel, in customs and idiom. 'Swedish' never occurs, because Icel. had little intercourse with that country, although the Scandinavian tongue was spoken there perhaps in a more antique form than in the sister countries. In the 15th century, when almost all connection with Scandinavia was broken off for nearly a century, the Norræna in its turn became an obsolete word, and was replaced by the present word 'Icelandic,' which kept its ground, because the language in the mean time underwent great changes on the Scandinavian continent. The Reformation, the translation of the Old and New Testaments into Icelandic (Oddr Gotskalksson, called the Wise, translated and published the N. T. in 1540, and bishop Gudbrand the whole Bible in 1584), a fresh growth of religious literature, hymns, sermons, and poetry (Hallgrimr Pétrsson, Jón Vidalín), the regeneration of the old literature in the 17th and 18th centuries (Brynjólfr Sveinsson, Arni Magnússon, pormódr Torfason),-all this put an end to the phrases Dönsk tunga and Norræna; and the last phrase is only used to denote obsolete grammatical forms or phrases, as opposed to the forms and phrases of the living language. The translators of the Bible often say vort Islenzkt mál, our Icelandic tongue, or 'vort móður mál,' our mother tongue; móður-málið mitt, Pass. 35. 9. The phrase Dönsk tunga' has given rise to a great many polemical antiquarian essays; the last and the best, by which this question may be regarded as settled, is that by Jon Sigurdsson in the preface to Lex. Poët.; cp. also that of Pál Vídalín in Skýr. s. v., also published in Latin at the end of the old Ed. of Gunnl. Saga, 1775.

DANZ, mod. dans, n. a word of for. origin; [cp. mid. Lat. dansare; Fr. danser; Ital. danzare; Engl. dance; Germ. tanz, tanzen.] This word is certainly not Teutonic, but of Roman or perhaps Breton origin: the Icel. or Scandin, have no genuine word for dancing,—leika means 'to play' in general: the word itself (danza, danz, etc.) never occurs in the old Sagas or poetry, though popular amusements of every kind are described there; but about the end of the 11th century, when the Sagas of the bishops (Bs.) begin, we find dance in full use, accompanied by songs which are described as loose and amorous: the classical passage is Jóns S. (A.D. 1106-1121), ch. 13. Bs. i. 165, 166, and cp. Jóns S. by Gunnlaug, ch. 24. Bs. i. 237-Leikr sá var kær mönnum áðr en hinn heilagi Jón varð biskup, at kveða skyldi karlmaðr til konu í danz blautlig kvæði ok rægilig; ok kona til karlmanns mansöngs vísur; þenna leik lét hann af taka ok bannaði styrkliga; mansöngs kvæði vildi hann eigi heyra né kveða láta, en þó fékk hann því eigi af komið með öllu. Some have thought that this refers to mythical (Eddic) poetry, but without reason and against the literal sense of the passage; the heathen heroic poems were certainly never used to accompany a dance; their flow and metre are a sufficient proof of that. In the Sturl. (Hist. of the 12th and 13th century) dancing is mentioned over and over again; and danz is used of popular ballads or songs of a satirical character (as those in Percy's ballads); flimt (loose song) and danz are synonymous words; the Sturl, has by chance preserved two ditties (one of A. D. 1221, running thus-Loptr liggr i Eyjum, bitr lunda bein | Sæmundr er á heidum, etr berin ein, Sturl. ii. 62, and one referring to the year 1264-Minar eru sorgirnar bungar sem bly, Sturl. iii. 317) sufficient to shew the flow and metre, which are exactly the same as those of the mod. ballads, collected in the west of Icel. (Ögr) in the 17th century under the name of Fornkvæði, Old Songs, and now edited by Jon Sigurdsson and Svend Grundtvig. Danz and Fornkvæði are both of the same kind, and also identical with Engl. ballads, Dan. kæmpeviser. There are passages in Sturl, and Bs. referring to this subject — færðu Breiðbælingar Lopt í flimtun ok görðu um hann danza marga, ok margskonar spott annat, Sturl. ii. 57, cp. 62; Danza-Bergr, the nickuame of a man (Sturl. ii), prob. for composing comic songs; danzagörð, composing comic songs; fylgðar-menn Kolbeins fóru með danzagörð, ... en er Brandr varð varr við flimtan þeirra, iii. 80; þá hrökti pórðr hestinn undir sér, ok kvað danz þenna við raust, 317.

the guests amused themselves by dancing, wrestling, and story-telling; be var sleginn dauz í stofu, ii. 117; í Viðvík var gleði mikil ok gott at vera; þat var einn Drottins dag at þar var danz mikill; kom þar til fjöldi manna; ok ríðr hann í Viðvík til danz, ok var þar at leik; ok dáðu menn mjök danz hans, iii. 258, 259; honum var kostr á boðinn hvat til gamans skyldi hafa, sögur eða danz um kveldit, 281:—the last reference refers to the 21st of January, 1258, which fell on a Sunday (or wake-day): in ballads and tales of the Middle Ages the word is freq. :- note the allit. phrase, dansinn dunar, Isl. Djóðs. ii. 8: the phrases, stiga danz; ganga í danz; brúðir í danz, dansinn heyra; dans vill hun heyra, Fkv. ii. 7. Many of the burdens to the mod. Icel. ballads are of great beauty, and no doubt many centuries older than the ballads to which they are affixed; they refer to lost love. melancholy, merriment, etc., e. g. Blitt lætur veröldin, fölnar fögr fold | langt er síðan mitt var yndið lagt í mold, i. 74; Út ert þú við æginn blá, eg er hér á Dröngum, | kalla eg löngum, kalla eg til þín löngum; Skín á skildi sól og sumarið fríða, | dynur í velli er drengir í burtu riða, 110; Ungan leit eg hofmann í fögrum runni, | skal eg í hljóði dilla þeim mér unni ; Austan blakar laufið á þann linda, 129; Fagrar heyrða eg raddirnar við Niflunga heim; Fagrt syngr svanrinn um sumarlanga tíð, þá mun list að leika sér mín liljan fríð, ii. 52; Einum unna eg manninum, á meðan það var, | þó hlaut eg minn harm að bera í leyndum stað, 94; Svantinn víða, svanurinn syngr víða, 22; Utan eptir firðinum, sigla fagrar fleyr | sá er enginn glaður eptir annan þreyr, 110; Svo er mér illt og angrsamt því veldur þú, | mig langar ekki í lundinn með þá jungfrú, Espol. Ann. 1549. The earliest ballads seem to have been devoted to these subjects only; of the two earliest specimens quoted in the Sturl. (above), one is satirical, the other melancholy; the historical ballads seem to be of later growth: the bishops discountenanced the wakes and dancing (Bs. I.c., Sturl, iii), but in vain: and no more telling proof can be given of the drooping spirits of Icel. in the last century, than that dancing and wakes ceased, after having been a popular amusement for seven hundred years. Eggert Glasson in his poems still speaks of wakes, as an eyewitness; in the west of Icel. (Vestfirðir) they lasted longer, but even there they died out about the time that Percy's ballads were published in England. The Fornkvæði or songs are the only Icel. poetry which often dispenses with the law of alliteration, which in other cases is the light and life of Icel. poetry: vide also hofmaor, viki-vakar, etc. In the 15th century the rimur (metrical paraphrases of romances) were used as an accompaniment to the danz, höldar danza harla snart, ef heyrist visan min; hence originates the name man-songr (maid-song), minne-sang, which forms the introduction to every rima or rhapsody; the metre and time of the rimur are exactly those of ballads and well suited for dancing. An Icel. MS. of the 17th century, containing about seventy Icel. Fornkvæði, is in the Brit. Mus. no. 11,177; and another MS., containing about twenty such songs, is in the Bodl. Libr. no. 130.

danza, mod. dansa, að, to dance, Sks. 705, not in Sturl. and Bs., who use the phrase slá danz; the verb danza occurs for the first time in the ballads and rimur-Ekki er dagr enn, vel d. vifin, Fkv. ii. 102.

danz-leikr, m. dancing, Sturl. i. 23.

dapi, a, m. a pool, Ivar Aasen: a nickname, Fms. viii.

DAPR, adj., gen. rs, of a person, downcast, sad, Nj. 11, Isl. ii. 248, 272, Band. 9: of an object, dreary, d. dagr, Am. 58; d. nætr, Sl. 13; döpr heimkynni, Hbl. 4, Fms. x. 214: the proverb, fyrr er d. en daudr, one droops before one dies, i.e. as long as there is life there is bope; daprt böl, Pass. 44. 3; döpr dauðans pína, Bs. ii. 501; döpr augu, weak eyes, Vidal, i. 25; augn-dapr, weak-eyed; hence depra or augn-depra, weak sight: a faint flame of a light is also called daprt, tvo dopur ljos sitt log, Jón Þorl. i. 146.

dapra, 20, to become faint, in swimming; e-m daprar sund, be begins to sink, Njard. 374; more usually dep. daprask, Fbr. 160, Fas. iii. 508.

dapr-eygr, adj. weak-sighted, Bjarn. 63.

dapr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), dismal, sad; hnipin ok d., Isl. ii. 196; kona d., a dreary looking woman, Sturl. ii. 212; d. ásjóna, a sad look, Fms. i. 262; d. draumar, dismal dreams, vi. 404.

darka, 20, to walk beavily, to trample, (2 cant term.)

DARRADR, m., gen. ar, [A. S. dearod; Engl. dart; Fr. dard; Swed. dart]:-a dart, Hkm. 2 (in the best MSS.), cp. Dl., where vefr darradar simply means the web of spears; the common form in poetry is darr, n., pl. dörr, vide Lex. Poët., in mod. poetry dör, m., Ulf. 1. 16, 4. 47, 7. 61; the word is probably foreign and never occurs in prose. sort of peg, Edda (Gl.)

dasask, ad, [Swed. dasa], to become weary and exhausted, from cold or bodily exertion, Bs. i. 442, Fær. 185, Fms. ii. 98, Orkn. (in a verse). Sturl. iii. 20, O. H. L. 16; dasaor, exhausted, weary, Ld. 380, Fas. ii. 80, Fms. viii. 55, Bb. 3. 24.

DASI, a, m. (dasinn, adj., Lex. Poët.), a lazy fellow, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. (in a verse).

datta, 20, to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 37, vide detta. daud-dagi, a.m. a mode of death, Isl. ii. 220, Lv. 68, Fas. i. 88, Greg. 67. dauð-dagr = dauðadagr, Bs. i. 643

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dauö-drukkinn, part. dead-drunk, Fms. xi. 108, Orkn. 420. daud-færandi, part. death-bringing, 623. 26, Greg. 14. daud-hræddr, adj. frightened to death.

DAUĐI, a, m. [Ulf. daupus = θάνατος; A.S. dea δ; Engl. death; Germ. tod; Swed. and Dan. dod]:—deatb; the word is used in the strong form in all Teut. dialects from Gothic to English, but in Icel. it is weak, even in the earliest writers; though traces of a strong form (dauor, s or ar) are found in the phrase til dauds (to death) and in compds, as mann-daudr; cp. also Hm. 6q, where dauor seems to be a substantive not an adjective: Fagrsk. 139 also writes daudar-ord instead of dauda ord; an old song, Edda 52, has Dvalins dauds-drykkr = dauda-drykkr, i. e. the death-drink of the duarf; the strong form also remains in such words as daud-dagi, daudhræddr, dauð-yfli, dauð-ligr, dauð-vána, which could not possibly be forms of a weak daudi, Nj. 198; at dauda kominn, Fms. i. 32; d. fór á hann, Nj. 27; the references are numberless, though heathen proverbs and sayings prefer to use 'hel' or 'feigo,' which were more antique, whereas dauoi recalls Christian ideas, or sometimes denotes the manner of death. medic. mortification. compos: dauda-blod, n. 'death-blood,' gore, dauöa-bönd, n. pl. death-bonds, Greg. 48. dauða-dagr, m. death's day, Nj. 109, Stj. 168. dauda-da, n. a death swoon. daudadómr, m. death's doom, Sks. 736. dauða-drep, n. plague, Stj. 437, dauða-drukkinn, adj. dead-drunk, Fms. ix. 22. dauðadrykkr, m. a deadly draught, Fms. i. 8. dauða-dyrr, f. gates of death. dauoa-damdr, adj. doomed to death, Bs. i. 222. dauðatylgja, u, f. a ' death-fetch,' an apparition boding one's death, Nj. 62, v. l.; vide fylgja. dauða-hræddr = dauðhræddr. dauða-kvöl, f. the death-pang, Mar. dauda-leit, f. searching for one as if dead. daudalitr, m. colour of death, 623. 61. dauda-madr, m. a man doomed to die, Fms. vii. 33; hafa e-n at daudamanni, 656 A. I. 25, Eg. 416. daude-mark, -merki, id, n. a sign of death (opp. to lifs-mark), medic. decay or the like, Nj. 154, 656 C. 32; a type of death, Hom. 108. dauda-mein, n. death-sickness, Bs. i. 616. dauda-ord (v. l. and better daudayror, f., from yror = uror, weird, fate), n. death, 'death-weird,' Yt. 8. dauon-rao, n. ' death-rede,' fatal counsel, Gisl. 35. dauða-róg, n. deadly slander, Landn. 281. Dauða-sjór, m. the Dead Sea, Rb., Symb. dauda-akattr, m. tribute of death, Niorst. 6. dauða-skellr, m. a death-blow, Bs. ii. 148. dauda-skuld, n. the debt of nature, 655 xxxii. 19. dauða-alag, n. = dauðaskellr, Stj. 280. dauða-slig, n. deadly splay, a disease of horses, Bs. i. 389. dauða-snara, u, f. snare of death, Hom. 144. dauða-steytr, m. [Dan. stöd], = dauðaslag, Bs. dauda-strid, n. the death-struggle. ii. 182. dauða-stund, i. the hour of death, Al. 163. dauða-svefn, n. a deadly swoon, fatal sleep, as of one fated to die, Fas. iii. 608: medic. catalepsis, also called stiarfi, Fél. x. 43. dauda-sok, f. a cause for death, a deed deserving death, Fms. i. 48, iii. 20, vi. 383. dauða-tákn, n. a token of death, Bret. 66, cp. Il. xx. 226. dauda-teygjur, f. pl. the death-spasms, Fél. ix. dauda-utlego, f. penalty of death, Sturl. ii. 2. verk, n. a work deserving death, Isl. ii. 413.

dauð-leikr, m. mortality, Stj. 21, Greg. 17.

dano-ligr, adj. deadly, Sks. 533, Hom. 52, Stj. 92, K. A. 202, Fms.

daudr, adj. [Ulf. dauhs; A. S. dead; Engl. dead; Germ. todt; Dan. dod]:-dead, Grag. i. 140, Nj. 19; the phrase, veroa d., to become dead, i.e. to die, 238, Jb. ch. 3, Am. 98; d. veror hverr (2 proverb), Fs. 114 (in a verse); falla nior d., Fms. viii. 55: metaph. eccl., 623. 32, Hom. 79, 655 xiv. Á; dauð trúa, Greg. 13, James ii. 17, Pass. 4. 23. 2. in-animate, in the law phrase dautt fé, K. Á. 204. \$\beta\$. medic. dead, of a 3. compds denoting manner of death, sæ-dauðr, vápn-dauðr, sott-daudr; sjálf-daudr, of sheep or cattle, = svidda, q.v.: again, hálf-daudr, balf dead; al-daudr, quite dead; stein-daudr, stone-dead; the old writers prefer to use andaor or látinn, and in mod. use dáinn is a gentler term, used of a deceased friend; daubr sounds rude and is scarcely used except of animals; in like manner Germ. say abgelebt.

daud-vana, adj. ind., and daud-vænn, adj., medic. sinking fast, when

no hope of life is left, Grett. 155, Fms. vi. 31, H. E. i. 480.

dauð-yfli, n. (cp. Goth. dauþublis = ἐπιθανάτιος, 1 Cor. iv. 9), a carcase, lifeless thing, Stj. 317 (Lev. xi. 38).

dauf-heyrask, d, dep., d. vid e-t, to turn a deaf ear to, Fms. xi. 134, Thom. 374dauf-heyror, adj. one who turns a deaf ear to, 655 xxxi, Fms. vi. 30.

daufingi, a, m. a drone, sluggard.

dauf-leikr, m. deafness, sloth, Fas. i. 7

dauf-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'deaf-like,' lonely, dull, Eg. 202, 762, Lv.

22, Fms. vi. 404 (dismal).

DAUFR, 2dj. [Gr. τύφλου; Goth. daubs = πεπορωμένου, Mark viii. 17; A.S. deaf; Engl. deaf; Germ. taub; Swed. dof; Dan. dov]:-deaf, 623. 57, Luke vii. 22: allit. phrase, daufr ok dumbi, deaf and dumb, Stj. 207; dumbi sá er ekki mælir, d. sá er ekki heyrir, K. Á. 56; blindr eðr d., Gpl. 504, Hom. 120.

2. metaph., Bs. i. 728.

3. (mod.) witbout savour, = daufligr.

daun-mikill, adj. stinking, Bs. ii. 23.

DAUNN, m. [Goth. dauns = σσμη; cp. Swed.-Dan. dunst; O. H. G. dauns]:—a smell, esp. a bad smell, Anecd. 8; illr d., Rb. 352; opp. to ilmr (sweet smell), 623. 22; in Bb. 3. 27 used in a good sense.

daunsa or daunsna (mod. dunsna), ao, to smell at, sniff at, esp. of cattle; gékk Glæsir (an ox) at honum ok daunsnaði um hann, Eb. 320.

daun-semő, f. = daunn, Mar.

dauss, m. [mid. H. G. tûs; Fr. deux], the dice; kasta daus, to cast a die, Sturl. ii. 95. II. the rump, of cattle, Fas. ii. 510, cp. dof.

DA, n. [the root word of deyja, dauor]. 1. catalepsy; Icel. say liggja í dái or sem í dái, to lie motionless, without stirring a limb and without feeling pain; hann vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, ok þótti þá sem hann lægi í dái, Bs. i. 336, Fas. ii. 235; falla í dá, to fall into a senseless 2. it is medic, used of the relieving swoon, like state, Bs. i. 451. the sleep which follows after strong paroxysms, Fél. ix. 204; it is different from aungvit (swoon) or brotfall (epilepsy).

ds, d, to admire, be charmed at, a word akin to the preceding, denoting a sense of fascination, a kind of entrancement (cp. dár); with acc., dá e-t, dáðu menn mjök danz hans, Sturl. iii. 259; dáðu þat allir, 625. 96, Konr. 59 (Fr.); but esp. and in present usage only dep., dást (mod. dáðst) að e-u, Fms. ii. 192, xi. 429.

dá- is esp. in mod. use prefixed to a great many adjectives and adverbs, denoting very; dá-góðr, very good; dá-vel, very well; dá-vænn, dá-fallegr, v. below; dá-fagr, very bandsome; dá-lítill, in the west

of Icel. pronounced dultio, dulitill, very little. DAD, f. [Ulf. deds, in missdeds, = παράβασιε, Germ. missetbat, Engl. misdeed; A. S. dæd; Engl. deed; O. H. G. tat; mod. Germ. tbat; Dan. daad]:-deed; allit. phrase, drýgja dáð, to do a daring deed, Sturl. iii. 7, 10; dáð ok drengskapr, Band. 10; cp. the compds ó-dæði, a misdeed; for-dæda, an evil-doer; the adverbial phrase, af sjálfs-dáðum, of β. valour; ef nokkur dáð er í þér, Fms. xi. 86, one's own accord. 623. 49; the word is not much in use, or merely poet. in compds as dáð-framr, dáð-fimr, dáð-gjarn, dáð-göfugr, dáð-kunnr, dáðmildr, dáð-rakkr, dáð-sterkr, dáð-sæll, dáð-vandr, etc., all of them 'epitheta ornantia,' bold, valiant, Lex. Poët., but none of them can be used in prose without affectation.

dáði, a, m. a dainty, Snót 216.

dáð-lauss, adj. 'deedless,' lubberly, Ld. 236, Lv. 53: impotent, Fél. ix. 204.

dáð-leysi, f. meanness, impotency, Grett. 131.

dáð-leysingi, 2, m. a good-for-naught, (fainéant), a lubber, Sturl. iii. 135. dáð-rakkr, adj. bold, Sks. 358. dáð-semi, dáð-samliga, v. dá-semi, etc.

dáð-vandr, adj. virtuous, Sks. 486.

dá-fallegr, adj. very pretty, Fas. iii. 3, v. l.

dáindis-, pretty, rather, as an adverb. prefix to adjectives and adverbs. dainn (v. deyja), dead, deceased, (freq.) β. masc. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.): cp. Dan. daane = to swoon.

dá-la, adv. very, quite; ekki d., not quite, Bjarn. 42. dá-leikar, m. pl. (prop. cbarms), intimacy, Nj. 103.

dá-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), [Dan. daarlig], bad; d. tré, Stj. 24; d. deyning, bad smell, 51; d. fero, Ld. 324; d. kostr, Fms. i. 202; d. dæmi,

Sks. 481: wretched (of a person), Magn. 494, Stj. 157, 473.

DALKR, m. [cp. mod. Germ. dolch, which word does not appear in Germ. till the 16th century (Grimm); Bohem. and Pol. tulich; mod. Dan. dolk]:-the pin in the cloaks (feldr) of the ancients, whence also called feldar-dálkr, Glúm. ch. 8, Korm. ch. 25, Fms. i. 180, Gísl. 55, Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 18; cp. also the verse l. c., where the poet calls it feldar-stingr, cloak-pin, cp. Tac. Germ. ch. 17. 2. the vertebrae of a fish's tail; it is a child's game in Icel. to hold it up and ask, hvað eru margar árar á borði undir sporði? whilst the other has to guess how many joints there are, cp. the Ital. game morra, Lat. 'micare digitis.' β . a column in a book.

dálpa, v. dafla. dá-læti, n. fondness, intimacy.

dámaðr, adj. flavoured, Sks. 164.

dámgast (proncd. dángast), 20, to get seasoned: metaph. to thrive; hence, damgan, dongun, f. thriving; donguligr, adj., etc. dam-goor, adj. well-flavoured, N. G. L. ii. 419.

DAMB, m. [perh. akin to the Germ. dampf], flavour; görði síðan af dám ekki góðan, Bs. i. 340; illr d., Konr. 57; the phrase, draga dám af e-u, to take a (bad) flavour from a thing; hver dregr dam af sinum sessunautum: Icel. also use a verb dáma, ao, in the phrase, e-m dámar ekki e-t, i. e. to dislike, to loatbe; a filthy person is called o-damr, etc.

dánar-, a gen. form from dá or dáinn, in dánar-arfr, m. a law term, inheritance from one deceased, Hkr. iii. 222; danar-bu, n. estate of one deceased; dánar-dagr, m. or dánar-dægr, n. day, bour of death, Fms. i. 219, Hs. verse 44 (where it nearly means the manner of death); danar-16, n. property of a person deceased, Grag. i. 209, Fms. vi. 392, cp. Dan. dannefæ, but in a different sense, of property which is claimed by no one, and therefore falls to the king.

DAR, n. scoff; in the allit. phrase, draga d. at e-m, to make game of one, Hkr. iii. 203; gys og dár, Pass. 14. 2.

dar, adj. [dá], scarcely used except in the neut, datt, in various phrases; Digitized by

e-m verð dátt (or dátt um e-t), numbness comes to one, one is benumbed, 623. 10; við þau tíðendi varð honum svá d. sem hann væri steini lostinn, at those tídings be was as 'dumbfounded' as if be bad been struck by a stone, Bs. i. 471.

B. in phrases denoting a charm or fascination exercised over another, always of uncertain and fugitive nature (cp. dá, ð); göra sér dátt við e-n (v. dá-leikar), to become very familiar with one, Korm. 38; svá var dátt með þeim at..., they so charmed one another that..., Nj. 151; þá var nú í dátt efni komit, i. e. they came to be close friends, 8d. 138; varð mönnum dátt um þat, people were much charmed by tt, Bjarn. 9, 20, cp. Hm. 50.

V. dár gleymsku-svefn, a benumbing sleep of forgetfulness, Pass. 4. 11.

dára, 2d, to mock, make sport of, with acc., Fas. i. 9, Stj. 22, 165, 199,

Grett. 139.

dári, a, m. [Germ. tor or thor; Dan. daare], a fool, buffoon, Fms. ix. 272; dára-samlegr, adj. foolish, Stj. 269; dára-skapr and dáru-skapr, m. mockery, Fas. ii. 337, Grett. 108 A, 144.

dá-sama, að, to admire, Fms. vi. 57. Magn. 504; dásamandi, part., Fms. v. 239, Mar. 39; this word and the following are by mod. theol. writers much used of God, the grace of God.

dé-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Bs. i. 305), wonderful, glorious, Fms. x. 234, iv. 71; d. tákn, Bs. i. 325, Magn. 504, 532, Clem. 46.

dá-semd and dá-semi, f. glory, grace, Mar. 33, 68, Post. 188. dá-semőar-verk, n. work of glory; mikil eru dásemőar verkin Drottins, great are the glorious works of the Lord, cp. Ps. cxi. 2.

dá-vænn, adj. very pretty, Fær. 157, Fas. ii. 343.

deging, f. dawn, Eluc., Sturl. i. 83 C.

doig, n. [Ulf. daigs, m. = ϕ ύραμα; A. S. dåg; Engl. dough; Germ. teig; Swed. deg]:—dough, Ann. 1337, Matth. xiii. 33, I Cor. v. 6–8, Gal. v. 9; the earliest trace of this word is the Goth. deigan, a strong verb by which Ulf. renders the Gr. π λάσσειν, as also $\dot{\sigma}$ στράκινοs by the part. digans, π λάσμα by gadik in Rom. ix. 20, and $\dot{\epsilon}$ πλάσθη by gadigans in I Tim. ii. 13: to this family belong the following Icel. words, deigr (moist), deigia, digna, deigla, digull, the fundamental notion being plasticity: vide the following.

deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; this word is the humble mother of the Engl. lady, qs. la-dy (vide p. 76, s. v. braud), A. S. blæf-dige = bread-maid; cp. Norse bú-deigja (q. v.), Chaucer's dey (a maner dey), and West Engl. day- (or dey-) bouse, a dairy. The deigja in old Norse farms was the chief maid, but still a bondwoman, N. G. L. i. 70, H. E. i. 510; öll ertú d. dritin, Ls. 56, where it is curiously enough addressed to the daughter of Byggvir (bygg = barley), a handmaid of the gods; deigja seems to mean a baker-woman, and the word no doubt is akin to deig, dough, and Goth. deigan, to knead, the same person being originally both dairy-woman and baker to the farm: in Icel. the word is never used, but it survives in the Norse bu-deia, sæter-deia, agtar-deia, reid-deia (Ivar Aasen), and Swed. deja, = a dairy-maid.

deigja, u, f. wetness, damp.

deigla, u, f. a crucible, Germ. tiegel, v. digull.

deigr, adj. 'dougby,' damp, wet; Icel. say, vera d. i fætrna, to be wettish, less than våtr, wet, and more than rakr. damp. β. soft, of steel, and metaph. timid; d. brandr, Eb. 238, þiðr. 79; deigan skal deigum þjóða (proverb), Háv. 40, Fins. i. 143 (in a verse), iii. 103, Pr. 173.

deigull = digull, m.; deigul-mor, m. a sort of clay.

DEILA, d, [Goth. dailjan and ga-dailjan = μερίζειν, μεταδιδόναι, διαιρείν, etc.; A. S. dælan; Engl. to deal; Germ. theilen; O. H. G. tailjan; Swed. dela; Dan. dele.] I. with acc. (never dat.), to deal, divide; the phrase, vilja bæði kjósa ok deila, will both choose and deal, of unfair dealing, a metaphor taken from partners, e. g. fishermen, where one makes the division into shares (deilir), and the others choose (kjósa) the shares they like best, Ld. 38; deildr hlutr, a dealt lot, i.e. sbare dealt or allotted to one, Grag. i. 243; d. e-m e-t, to allot one a thing, to deal out to one, ii. 294; deila dögurð, d. mat (in mod. usage skamta), to deal out portions of food in a bousebold, Isl. ii. 337; ser at bar var manni matr deildr, Gísl. 47; þú kunnir aldregi d. mönnum mat, Ls. 46; þá er maðr á bröt heitinn ef honum er eigi deildr matr á málum, Grág. i. 149; cp. the proverb, djarfr er hver um deildan verð; d. fé, Skm. 22; d. bauga, Rm. 20; d. e-t út, to deal out, give, Fms. xi. 434. 2. of places, to divide, bound; firoir deila, the firths are the boundaries, Grag. ii. 217; vatnsfoll (rivers) d. til sjávar, Eg. 131; svá vítt sem vatnsfoll deila til sjávar, Landn. 57, K. þ. K. 34.

β. used impers. as it seems; deilir norðr vatnsföllum, Ísl. ii. 345; fjöll þau er vatnsföll deilir af milli héraða, β. used impers. as it seems; deilir the fells that divide the waters, form the water-shed, between the counties, Grág. i. 432; þar er víkr deilir, Hlt. 3. metaph, to distinguish, discern; eptir þat sá sól, ok máttu þá d. ættir, after that the sun broke forth. and they could discern the airts (of heaven), Fb. i. 431, Fms. iv. 38; deila liti, to discern colours (lit-deili), hence the proverb, eigi deilir litr kosti (acc. pl.), colour (i. e. look, appearance) is no sure test, Nj. 78: metaph., d. vig, to act as umpire in a fight, tourney, or the like, Ls. 22; we ought perh. to read deila (not bera) tilt með tveim, 38. phrases, deila sér illan hlut af, to deal onself a bad sbare in, to deal badly in a thing, Ld. 152: the phrase, e-t deilir mali (impers.), it goes for a great deal, is of great importance, Hs. 65, mod. usage skipta máli, miklu, etc. :

d. mál, to deal with a thing, Hom. 34; d. mál e-s, to deal speech, to discuss or confer with one, O. H. 82 (in a verse); d. e-n malum, to deal, i. e. speak, confer, with one, Krók. 36 C; d. ordspeki vid e-n, to deal, i. e. contend in learning with one, Vhm. 55; runar, Rm. 42; eiga við e-t at d., to bave to deal with a thing, Fms. viii. 288: the phrase, d. mál brotum, to deal piecemeal with a case, take a partial or false view of a thing, or is the metaphor taken from bad payment (in bauga-brot, q. v.)? Eb. 184; peir hasa eigi deilt petta mal brotum, i. e. they bave done it thoroughly, have not been mistaken, Konr. 52: to share in a thing, d. knif ok kjötstykki, to sbare knife and meat, Grag., Isl. ii. 487: the phrase, d. hug, to 'deal one's mind,' pay attention to, with a notion of deep concern and affliction; heil vertú Sváfa, hug skaltú d., thy beart shalt thou cleave, Hkv. Hjörv. 40; deildusk hugir, svá at húskarlar héldu varla vatni, their minds were so distraught, that the house-carles could bardly forbear weeping, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence a hardened man is called litill skapdeildar maor, (Hugdeila, mind's concern, is the name of a poem of the 17th century): at peir deildi enga úhæfu, that they should forbear dealing outrageously, Fms. i. 22; d. heiptir, to deal batred, to bate (poët.), Hkv. I. 41: d. afli, ofriki við e-n, to deal barsbly and overbearingly with one, Fms. i. 34; d. illyroum, ill-deildum, to chide, abuse one another, Háv. 37, Ld. 158. II. neut, to be at feud, quarrel; the saying, sjaldan veldr einn þegar tveir deila; deili gröm við þig, Hkv. 1.43; ek bað flögð d. við þau, Sighvat: d. til e-s, to quarrel for a thing, Eg. 510: d. upp å e-n, to complain of one, Stj. 294. Exod. xvii. 2, Wby chide ye with me?' β. impers., ef i pat deilir, if there be dissent on that point, Grag. ii. 125; ef i deilir med beim, if they dissent, i. 58. d. um e-t, to contend about a thing, as a law term; peir deildu (they bad a lawsuit) um jardir, Fms. iv. 201; beir deildu um landaskipti, 315: beir deildu um land þat er var ..., Landn. 125; þeir deildu um leysingja-arf, 100, 101: mctaph., d. um stafn, to come to a close fight, Orkn. 232. reflex. to spread, branch off; vatnsföll deilask milli héraða, Grág. ii. 218; svá víða sem hón (i. e. Christianity) deilisk um heim, Hom. 49. medan mer deilisk lifit til, as long as life be dealt (i. e. granted) me, Fms. viii. 205; e-t deilisk af, a thing comes to pass, Hkr. iii. 55 (in a verse); kölluðu þeir, at lengi mundi vörn deilask af úti, that a long defence would be dealt out, i. e. there would be a long struggle, Sturl. i. 59, cp. the Goth. afdailjan = to pay off; hugr deilisk (vide above); þat mun oss drjúgt deilask, it will cost us dear, Am. 19. deila, u, f. disagreement, a contest, often as a law term, law contest

deila, u, f. disagreement, a contest, often as a law term, law contest (laga-deila, þing-deila), Nj. 90, Fms. i. 68, iv. 119, 198, vi. 136, viii. 146, Sturl. i. 105, Eg. 367, Rd. 304, Ld. 204. compps: deilu-gjarn, adj. quarrelsome, þórð. 59. deilu-mál, n. a quarrel, Sturl. i. 30.

deilu-vænligr, adj. likely to lead to a quarrel, Eg. 725.

deild (deilb, deild), f. a deal, dole, sbare, Edda 147; fara at deildum, to be parcelled out, Orkn. 88, 1sl. ii. 337 (a portion of meat); gota d., to give a dole, N. G. L. i. 142; the phrase, fa illt or deildum, to get a bad sbare, be worsted, Sighvat (in a verse). 2. dealings; hardar deildir, bard dealings, Fbr. (in a verse); sannar deildir, just dealings, Lex. Poet.; ill-deildir, ill dealings; grip-deildir, dealings of a robber, robbery; skap-3. seldom used of fighting with weapons (N.G.L. i. deild, temper. 64), but freq. of a lawsuit (ping-deild), Nj. 138, 141, 86, 36, Eg. 738, Fms. vi. 361, viii. 268, Gbl. 475: the parliamentary phrase, leggia mál i deild, to 'lay a case under division' in court (cp. leggja mál i gorð), a phrase which recalls to mind the English parliamentary phrases 'division' and 'divide,' Sturl. i. 59; leggja mál til deildar, id., Laxd. 204 (MS., Ed. deilu). β. cp. also local names, Deildar-tunga, -hvammr, -hjalli, Landn., Sturl. y. in Icel. a boundary river is often called Deild or Deildar-á, Deildar-lækr, etc.; or of other boundary places, Deildar-hvammr, 8. metaph., í aðra d., þriðju d., etc., secondly, tbirdly, etc., Stj. COMPDS: deildar-arfr, m. inberitance in shares, Grag. i. 172. 0. 21. deildar-lio, n. a strong body of men, so that some can be kept in reserve, Fms. v. 14. deildar-maör, v. dældarmaðr.

deili, n. pl. marks, whereby to discern one thing (person) from another; sá pó öll d. á honum, all bis features were visible, Fas. i. 298; the metaph. phrase, kunna, vita, deili á e-u (e-m), to know the marks of a thing (man), i. e. to know it so as to discern it from another thing; vita öll d. á, to know exactly; vita eingi d. á, to know nothing about, Eg. 185, Fas. ii. 113, Fms. v. 316.

deili-ker, n. a cup, Js. 78, cp. N. G. L. i. 211. Vin Dria-

deiling, f. division, dealing.

deilir, m. a dealer, Lex. Poët.: arithm. divisor. deili-steinn, m. a 'mark-stone,' land-mark, D. N.

deill, m. [Germ. theil; Goth. dails; Engl. deal; Swed.-Dan. deel, del], D. N.; this word never occurs in old writers, and can scarcely be said to

be in use at present. Icel. use the fem. deild and deila, vide above. dekr, n. [mid. Lat. dicra], ten bides, B. K. 125.

2. [deck = to dress], flirtation, finery.

dekret, n. a decree (Lat. word), Bs. i. Arna S.

dekstra, að, to coax for one; in phrases as, vertu ekki að d. hann, or hann vill láta d. sig (of spoilt children).

deli, a, m. a dog, (cant word.)

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Dellingr, qs. deglingr, m. [dagr], Dayspring, the father of the Sun, Edda. demant, m. diamond, (mod.)

demba, d, with dat. to pour out.

demba, u, f. a pouring shower. β . a mist (= dumba), Ivar Aasen. demms, u, f. [dammr], to dam, D. N.; demning, f. damming, id. denging (dengo, Grag. ii. 338), f. the whetting a scythe by hammering the edge, Grag. i. 200.

dengir, m. one who whets, a cognom., Fms. x. 219.

dengja, d, [Swed. dänga], to bammer and so whet a scythe; d. ljá, Grág. ii. 211.

dengsla, u, f. = denging.

dentinn, adj. dainty, Snot (Stef. Ol.) 212.

depill, m., dat. depli, [depil = a pond, little pool, from dapi = a pool, Ivar Aasen], a spot, dot; hvitr, svartr d., O. H. L. 59: a dog with spots over the eyes is also called depill.

depla, ad, d. augum, to blink with the eyes.

depra, u, f. [dapr], vide aug-depra or augn-tepra, p. 33.

der, n. the peak or shade of a cap.

des, f., gen. desjar, pl. desjar, = Scot. and North. E. dass or dess (a bayrick), cp. also Gael. dais; menn eru við heygarð þinn ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; hey-des, a bay-dass, Bs. 54, Sturl. i. 83, 196: it exists in local names as Desjar-mýri in the east, Des-ey in the west of Icel.

des, n. [cp. Swed. desman], musk, in the compd des-hús, n. a smelling box for ladies to wear on the neck, of gold or ivory.

DETTA, pret. datt, 2nd pers. dazt, pl. duttu; part. dottinn; pres. dett; pret. subj. dytti :--to drop, fall : d. nior daudr, to drop down dead, Fms. iii. 132; of a bird when shot, 179; þeir tóku brandana jafnskjótt sem ofan duttu, Nj. 201; spjótið datt ór hendi, El. 91; duttu þær ofan, they tumbled down, Fas. ii. 84; draga þá stundum upp, en láta stundum d., Karl. 161: to drop, die suddenly, saudienadt datt nidt unnvorpum i megro, Bs. i. 873; þau hafa nú niðr dottið í hor, the cattle dropped down from starvation, 875: to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 108: metaph., lif dettr or e-m, the life drops out of one, Fms. iii. 214: denoting to come on suddenly, daudinn dettr á, Al. 90; láttu niðr d., engu er nytt, drop it, it is all false, Fs. 159: the phrases, e-m dettr e-t i hug, a thing drops into one's mind, i.e. one recollects it suddenly; d. ofan yfir e-n, to be overwhelmed, amazed; d. i stafi, to fall in pieces (as a tub without hoops), to be amazed: cp. datta, dotta.

dett-hendr, adj. a kind of metre, Edda 124, 129: cp. Ht. 29. dettr, m. the sound of a heavy body falling; heyra dett, Fms. iv. 168. dett-yroi, n. dropping unregarded words, Mirm.

DEYDA, dd, [v. dauor; Ulf. daubjan; Germ. töden; Swed. döda]:to kill, put to death, with acc., Ld. 54, Nj. 158, Fms. ii. 270: allit., deyda illum dauda, to put to an ill death, Clem. 57; dræpr ok deydandi, a law term, Germ. wogelfrei, Gpl. 137; dræpr ok deyðr, N.G.L. i. 351: metaph. (theol.), Fms. ii. 238; d. sik, to mortify one's lusts, Bs. i. 167.

DEYFA, &, [v. dauft; Ulf. ga-daubjan; Germ. betäuben; Dan. dove; Swed. döfva]:-to make blunt; d. sverð, vápn, eggjar (of weapons blunted by the look of a wizard), Korm. 220, Gisl. 80, Isl. ii. 225; bær er d. sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27, Eg. 509 (in a verse), Dropl. 36, Hm. 149, where this power is attributed to Odin himself. 2. to 'deave' (Scot. and North. E.), i. e. stupefy; medic., d. hönd, Fas. iii. 396: metaph. to sootbe or stupefy, d. sakar, to soothe, Ghv. 2. 23; d. sefa, Sdm. l. c. =Goth. daupjan, Germ. taufen, = to dip; d. i vatn, to dip in water, N. G. L. i. 339, 378, v. l.; vide dyfa.

deyfo, f. (deyfa, u, f.), [Ulf. daubiha], deafness, N.G.L. i. 228; numbness, baving no savour.

DEYJA, pret. dó, 2nd pers. dótt, later dóst, pl. dó, mod. dóu; part. dáinn; pres. dey, and pers. deyr (in mod. familiar use deyrð); pret. subj. dzi; in the south of Icel people say dzoi, inserting a spurious o; old poems with neg. suffix, deyr-at, dó-at; a weak pret. form deyði (died) occurs in the Ann. 1400-1430, and was much used in biographies of later centuries, but is borrowed from Dan. döde, unclassical and unknown in the spoken tongue; Icel. always say do: [the root is akin to da, q. v., Gr. Gáraros, etc.; Ulf. uses a part. divans, by which he sometimes renders the Gr. θνητόε, φθαρτόε; undivans = αθάνατοε, άφθαρτοε; undivanei = άθανασία; but the Gr. θνήσκειν he renders not by divan but by gasviltan; Hel. uses dojan, but rarely; the A.S. seems not to know the word, but uses suiltan, whereas in Icel. svelta means to starve, die of bunger; the Engl. perhaps borrowed the verb to die from the Scandin., whereas to starve (used by Chaucer = Germ, sterben) now means to die of bunger or cold]:-to die; deyr fé, deyja frændr, Hm. 76; hann dó af citri, 623. 27; er þat sögn manna, af hón hafi af því dáit, Korm. 164; hann dó ór sárum, Fs. 120; þeir dó allir, Landn. 294; dó þar undir ellifu naut, Bs. i. 320; hann do litlu sidarr, Fnis. i. 108; þat áttu eptir sem erfidast er, ok hat er at d., Nj. 56; betra er at d. med sæmd en lifa með skömm, Orkn. 28: the proverb, deyja verðr hverr um sinn, omnes una mamet non: the allit. phrase, a devjanda degi, Ld. 106, Grag. ii. 207. Hkr. iii. 50: eccl., dauda deyja, Gen. iii. 3, Matth. xv. 4, 'let him die the death, Engl. A.V.; d. godum, illum dauda, to die a good. bad death, etc.: it sometimes has in it a curious sense of motion, hann kaus at d. i d fjürðinn, Espol. Árb. 1768.

Mælifell, Landn. 192; þeir Selþórir frændr dó í Þórisbjörg, 78; trúði at hann mundi deyja i fjallit, Eb. 7 new Ed., v.l., where it means to die (i. e. pass by death) into the fell, i. e. they believed that after death they would pass into the fell; cp. hinnig deyja or Helju halir, Vpm. 43. y. of inanimate things; dainn arfr, medic. to die, of a limb, Pr. 239. a law phrase, a dead inberitance, i.e. left to the beir, Gpl. 263; hence dánar-fé, dánar-arfr, q. v.

DEYNA, d, [daunn], to stink, 544. 39, Hom. 151, 623. 22, Stj. 91

deyning, f. a stink, bad smell, Stj. 51.

digla, ao, to drip, prop. of a running at the nose (v. dígull), Sd. 168; to drip, of wet clothes hung out, Konr. 32.

digna, ad, to become moist (deigr): to lose temper (of steel), Nj. 203; metaph. to lose beart, Karl. 390, O. T. 20, Flov. 44, Fas. iii. 540, G. H. M.

DIGR, adj., neut. digrt, [the Goth. probably had an adj. digrs; Ulf. renders άδρότηs by digrei; Swed. diger; the Germ. dick is different, and answers to Icel. bjokkr, bykkr]:-stout, big; a pole is digr, a wall bykkr: the phrase, d. sem naut, big as an ox, Eb. 314; har ok d., Anal, 79; d. fotr, Nj. 219; Olafr Digri, Olave the Fat, O. H.; er kalfi var digrastr, Nj. 247; digrt men (monile), Fms. vi. 271; falr langr ok digr, Eg. 285; digrir fjötrar, Sks. 457; (hon) gékk digr með tveim, sbe was big with twins, Str. 16. β. irregularly = þykkr; d. panzari, Sturl. ii. 59; d. ok feit nautssida, a thick side of bacon, Fins. ii. 139. gora sik digran, to puff oneself out, Bs. i. 719, Karl. 197; digr ord, big words, threats, Isl. ii. 330, Bs. i. 758. β. gramm. deep, of a tune, sound, Skálda 177, Ísl. ii. 467, v. l.

digrask, að, to grow big, of a pregnant woman, Fms. xi. 53; d. í gerdum, id., Bard. 173, Fb. i. 157: mctaph. to make oneself big, d. ok dramba, Th. 11.

digr-barkliga, adv. 'big-throated,' baughtily, Finnb. 252, Bs. i. 764. digr-beinn, adj. big-legged, Fms. iv. 28.

digro, f. bigness, stoutness (cp. lengd, hæð, breidd, þykt), Fms. iii. 209.

digr-hálsaðr, adj. = háls-digr, big-necked, þiðr. 18.

digr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), bigness, Edda 20, Ann. 1345, Bs. ii. 167, 173: aspiration, Skálda 180.

digr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), big, boastful, Bs. i. 728, Eg. 711, v. l. digr-nefjaör, adj. = nef-digr, big-nosed, Sturl. iii. 111 C.

digr-yrði, n. pl. big words, Stj. 461.

DIK, n. a run, leap; taka dik (taka undir sig d.), to take a spring, Bs. ii. 143: the word is probably foreign, but root uncertain; hence comes mio-dik, n., pronounced mio-bik, the middle of a thing; hun (i. e. the Reformation) hefir upphafit illt og efnislaust, mið-dikið mátalaust, og endann afskaplegan, Bs. ii. 313, a pastoral letter of the old popish bishop Ögmund, A. D. 1539.

dika, 20, to run, (mod.)

dikt, n. composition in Latin, Latinu-dikt, Fms. iii. 163, Bs. i. 869, ii. 121; þat nýja dikt, 77: söngva-dikt, composition of songs, Sörla R. 1. 5.

DIKTA, 20, [Lat. dictare], to compose in Latin; Gunnlaugr munkr er Látínu söguna diktað hefir, Bs. i. 215, 786; dikta ok skrifa bréf á Látínu; bréf skrifað ok diktað, 798; d. bækr, 79; d. vers, 655 xxxii. 17; d. röksemdir, Bs. i. 786: in old writers dikta is only used of Latin (not Icel.) compositions, but as these compositions were in an affected and artificial style, the word also got the sense of fiction, cp. Germ. dichten, dichter = a poet, dichtung = poetry; mod. Dan. digter; Engl. ditty; in Icel, mostly with the notion of falsebood, not as in Germ. and mod. Dan. 2. to romance, lie; logit edr diktad, Stj. 40; diktadu of fancy. þar andsvör þau er eigi vóru sönn, 248; menn hugðu þetta ráð diktað (feigned), Bs. i. 757; sem fjandinn hafði diktað, Mar. (Fr.); Dóra þú lézt dikta ljóð, dári þig sérhver maðr, Vídal. (a ditty).

diktan, f. composition in Latin, Bs. i. 798.

diktr, m. a poem (rare), seldom used but as a name of several legendary poems of the 15th and 16th century, Ceciliu-d., etc.

dilk-fé, n. ewes together with their lambs, Bs. i. 719

DILKR, m. a sucking lamb, Grett. 137, borst. St. 51, Grag. i. 417. ii. 307, in the last passage also of sucking pigs, calves or kids; kviga (a 'quey' or young cow) med tvá dilka, Isl. ii. 401; in Icel. households the lambs are separated from the mother in June, this is called 'færa frá,' the time 'fráfærur,' the lamb 'fráfæru-lamb;' the lambs that are left with the mother all the summer are called 'dilkar' as opp. to 'fráfæru-2. metaph. the small folds all round a great sheepfold. the phrase, e-t dregr dilk eptir sér, it brings trouble in its train.

dilk-sauor, m. a sheep with a lamb, Grag. i. 418.

dilk-eer, f. a ewe with a lamb, Grag. ii. 304.

dilla, ab, with dat. to trill, lull; dillandi rodd, a sweet voice: dillindo, interj. lullaby: dillari, a, m. a triller, of the nightingale; hjartans danspípu dillarinn, Jón Þorl. i. 131.

dimma, d, (but dimmadisk, Fb. i. 91; dimmat, part., Mar.):-to become dim; neut. or impers., um kveldit er d. tok, when it began to grow dark, Fms. viii. 305; dimmir af nott, the night darkens, iii. 135: also of clouds, to grow dark (of a gale, storm); bá hvesti ok dimdi í

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dimma, u. f. dimness, darkness, esp, of clouds, nightfall > seglio bar i afima ordnar ber disir. the disir bave left thee, thou art a lost man. fiardar-dimmuna, Espol. Arb. l. c.: metaph. gloom, Pass. 4. 11; the phrase, dimmu dregt & e-t, it becomes clouded, looks threatening, Band. 10.

dimm-hljóðr, adj. = dimmraddaðr, Fas. ii. 231.

DIMMR, 2dj. [A. S. and Engl. dim], dim, dark, dusky; d. ok dökt sky, a dim and dark sky, Fms. xi. 136; verða dimt fyrir augum, to see dimly, esp. of sudden changes from darkness to light, iii. 217; var dimt hit neðra, dark below, Háv. 40; d. himin, Matth. xvi. 3; harla dimt var af nott. Pass. II. I: dimm nott, a dark night; d. stigr, a dim path, Fins, i. 140; dimt él, a dark storm, Úlf. 7. 63; d. regn, Lex. Poët.; d. dreki, the dusky dragon, Vsp. 66. B. of voice, bollow, Isl. ii. 467; vide the following word.

dimm-raddaör, adj. deep-voiced, Grett. 111.

dimm-viori, n. dark, cloudy weather.

dindill, m. the tail of a seal.

dingla, 20, to dangle; dingull, m. a small spider, cp. dor-dingull. dirfs. 8. (vide diarfr), to dare, always with the reflex, pronoun separated or suffixed, dirfask or d. sik, with infin. to dare, Fms. xi. 54, Isl. ii. 331; d. sik til e-s, to take a thing to heart, Al. 88, 656 A. I. 36: reflex., dirfask, to dare; bændr dirfdusk mjök við Birkibeina, became bold, impudent, Fms. ix. 408; er beir dirfdusk at hafa med höndum hans píslar-mark, vii. 195; engi maðr dirfðisk at kveðja þess, i. 83, K. Á. 114; dirfask í e-u, þá dirfðumk ek í ræðu ok spurningum, I grew more bold in speech, Sks. 5.

dirfo, f. boldness, often with the notion of impudence, arrogance, Eg. 47, Glum. 309, Fms. iv. 161, xi. 54, Post. 645. 71; of-dirfo, impudence.

dirfska, u, f. = dirfo; of-dirfska, temerity.

DISKR, m. [a for, word; from Gr. δίσκος; Lat, discus; A. S. and Hel. dise; Engl. desk and disk; Germ. tisch]:-a plate; þá vóru öngir diskar, 1sl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 337, O. H. L. 36, Fms. i. 259, Bs. i. 475; silfr-d., gull-d., silver and gold plate are mentioned as a present given to a king, O. H. 154, cp. Fb. iii. 332; both the words used in this sense, diskr and skutill (Lat. scutellum, Germ. schüssel) are of for. origin; cp. also Rm. 4, 20: in the earliest times small movable tables also served as plates.

dispensera, 20, to dispense (Lat. word), H. E. i. 510.

dispenseran, f. dispensing, Stj., Bs.

disputa, disputera, ab, to dispute (Lat. word), Stj.

diametr, n. diameter (Gr. word), 732.7.

DIAR, m. pl. [the Icel. has two words, but both of them poetical and obsolete, viz. díar answering, by the law of Interchange, to Gr. θεόs (Icel. $d = Gr. \theta$), and tivar, by the same law, to Lat. deus (Icel. t = Lat. d); cp. Sansk. devas, Gr. θείοs, Lat. divus, Ital. dio, Fr. dieu]:-gods or priests; this word occurs only twice, Yngl. S. ch. 2-bat var bar sior, at tólf hofgoðar vóru æðstir, skyldu þeir ráða fyrir blótum ok dómum manna i milli; bat eru diar kallaðir eðr drottnar, - where diar means not the gods themselves but the priests; and by the old poet Kormak in an obscure periphrasis, in a poem addressed to the staunch heathen earl Sigurd; Snorri (Edda 96), in quoting Kormak, takes the word to mean gods; but the version given in Yngl. S. seems more likely; the diar of the Yngl. S. were probably analogous to the Icel. godi, from god (deus). The age of Kormak shews that the word was probably not borrowed from the Latin.

I. the mucus of the nose; d. er horr, Edda dígull, m. [deig]. (Lauf.), Lex. Poët.; hence hor-digull, Fas. ii. 149; mod. hor-dingull, as II. [Swed.-Dan. digel; Germ. tiegel], a if it were from dingla. crucible; hence poët., gold is called digul-farmr, digul-snjór, -jökull, the load, snow, icicle of the crucible, Lex. Poët.

DIKI and dik, n. [Germ. teich], a dike, ditch, Eg. 529-531, Hkr. iii. 154, Jb. 245, Grett. 161, Fms. iii. 187, vi. 406, O. H. 21 (in a verse),

Orkn. 452; díkis-bokki, a, m. an eel, poët., Kormak.

DILI, a, m. a spot, mark; allodin nema d. undir vinstri hendi, Fms. iii. B. esp. medic., b. dila, to burn with caustic; this operation was in olden times performed (caustic being unknown) with a pointed hot iron, and is described in an interesting passage in Bs. i. 379, cp. also Rafns S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 644, Nj. 209.

Y. a brand (on thieves), esp. on the back (v. brenna); fyrr skulu grónir grautar-dílarnir á hálsi þór, þeir er þú brant . . . en ek myna gipta þér systur mína, Eb. 210, Hkr. iii. 148, Fbr. 190; vide brenna.

DÍS, f., pl. dísir, and an older but obsolete form jó-dís, which remains in the earliest poems, jódís (the sister of) úls ok Nara = Hela, Ýt. 7; but Loga dis, the sister of Logi, 9; cp. Edda 109: it also remains in the Icel. fem. pr. name Jódis,—the explanation given in Skálda 183 (from jor, equus, and dis) has no philological value, being only the poet's fancy: [Hel. idis = virgo; A.S. ides; Grimm ingeniously suggests that the Idistaviso in Tacitus may be corrupt for Idisiaviso, the virgin-I. a sister, Yt. l. c.; mead, from idis and viso = Germ. wiese.] heitir ok systir, dís, jódis, a sister is called dís and jódis, Edda 109; dis skjöldunga, the sister of kings, Bkv. 14. II. generally a goddess or priestess (?), a female guardian-angel, who follows every man from his birth, and only leaves him in the hour of death, cp. the very interesting passages, Hallfr. S. Fs. 114, Porst. Sidu H. Anal. 184, 115; djösla-mót, meeting of d., Greg. 51 185, Gisl., Fms. ii. 192-195 (cp. Nj. 148); hence the phrase, ek kved diabolical power, Fms. x. 283, Fas. i. 254.

Am. 26; cp. also the phrase, heillum horfinn. 2. poët, a maid in general, Lex. Poët. 3. freq. in Icel. as a fem. pr. name, in compds, Jó-dís, Her-dís, Val-dís, Vig-dís, Hiör-dís, etc. COMPDS: diss-blot. n. a sacrifice to the disir, Eg. 205, Yngl. S. ch. 33. disa-salr, m. the temple of the disir, Yngl. S. ch. 33, Hervar. S. Fas. i. 454. dísa-skald. n. the 'disir-Scald,' surname of a heathen Icel. poet who composed a poem in honour of the disir, Edda, Skáldat.

dívisera, 20, to distribute (Lat. word), Stj. 42, 80.

djarf-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), courage, Edda 16, Fs. 6, bior. 273. djarf-ligr, adj. bold, daring, Fb. i. 380, 445. djarf-liga, adv., Fms. i. 27, ix. 302, Nj. 48, Ld. 214.

djarf-mannligr (djarfa-mannligr), adj. daring, Bárð. 164.

djarf-mæltr, adj. bold-spoken, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 53.

DJARFR, adi. [cp. dirfa above: Hel. derbi or derui = audax. improbus; mod. High Germ. derb = bard is a different word, answering to A.S. peorf, and originally meant unleavened (of bread); kindred words are, Engl. dare, daring, Gr. bappeiv]:-bold, daring, but also in a bad sense, audacious, impudent; d. i orrustum, bold in battle, Edda 16; d. ok dularfullt, impudent and arrogant, Fms. i. 75; at Olaft digri mundi eigi svá d. vera at ..., so foolishly daring, iv. 107; nú ver eigi síðan svá d., at þú talir ósæmilig orð við Harald, be not so presumptuous as to speak unseeming words to Harold, vii. 168; firna djörf kona ertú ok heimsk, impudent and foolish, xi. 54; djarfastr (boldest) ok bezt hugaðr, Edda 16; víg-djarfr, sókn-djarfr, hug-djarfr, valiant; ú-djarfr, sby.

djarf-tækr, adj. bold in taking, Stj. 422 (of Ruth gleaning). djákn, m. (djákni, a, m., Sturl. i. 180 C), the Lat. diaconus, a deacon,

Dipl. v. 22, Bs., K. A., K. p. K., Vm., etc. djásn, n. a diadem, D. N. i. 321, 590, etc. (freq. in mod. use); prob.

a foreign word, though the root is uncertain.

djup, n. the deep; i djupum vatna, in the depths of the waters, Sks. 628; mikit djúp (a great gulf) á milli vor staðfest, Luke xvi. 26; at eigi svelgi oss djúpit, 655 xxxii; djúp árinnar, the channel in a river, Fas. i. 151. B. the deep sea off the shore is called djup; kastadi hann öxinni fyrir borð á djúpi, Eg. 196; síðan býr Agnarr sik til ok kafar í djúpit, Fas. i. 27: the fishers distinguish between grunn-mið and djúpmið, vide mið; Icel. also say, hundrað, sextigi ... faðma djúp: a large bay may be called djúp, e. g. Isafjarðar-djúp, Landn. 147; sjávar-djúp, hafsdjup, the main; hann let grafa ut d. (a 'deep,' i. e. channel) vio Skeljastein, y. metaph., eilift d., 656 B. 9: eccl. used of God. d. Fms. x. 153. miskunnar, gzzku, depth of mercy, grace, etc.; cp. dýpt, dýpi.

djup-audigr or -udigr, adj. the cognom. of Auda, Landn.; it probably

djúp-

means the wise, deep.

djup-fyndni, f. 'deep-finding,' wit, ingenuity, Pass. 21. 3. fundinn, part. 'deep-found,' ingenious, Króka Refs R. 4. 2.

djup-hugsaor, adj. deep-musing, Sturl. ii. 202. djup-hyggja, u, f. (-hyggni, f.), sagacity, Fagrsk. 32.

djup-leiki (-leikr), a, m. depth, Magn. 514, Karl. 394. djup-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), deep, deeply, Sks. 552.

DJUPR, adj., compar. djúpari, superl. djúpastr; djúpust, Greg. 62; djúpari (fem.), Eg. 99; djúpara, Ld. 78; djúpastan, Edda 34; djúpasti, Hom. 144; but in mod. use more freq. dýpri, dýpstr: [Goth. djúps; A.S. and Hel. diôp; Engl. deep; Germ. tief; Swed. djup; Dan. dyb]:-deep, of water; d. vatn, Grag. ii. 131; d. tjörn, Greg. 62; i hinn djupa sæ, Edda 18, Sturl. ii. 202; djúp á, Eg. 99: of other things, a dale, pit, etc., djúpr dalr, Fms. i. 210, Edda 34; dökkva dala ok djúpa, 38; djúpar grafir (pits), Sks. 426; d. pyttr, Hom. 144: of a vessel (the ark), 625. 7; djúpt sár, a deep sore, i. e. wound, Dropl. 29; d. höttr, a deep bat, coming down over the eyes, Fms. viii. 368; d. hver, a deep kettle, Hým. 5. β. neut. as adv. deep, deeply; bitu hvelin djupt í jörðina, Al. 140. 2. metaph., d. tákn, Hom. 134: beavy, severe, d. laun, 100: the phrase, leggjask djúpt, to dive deep, Nj. 102: in mod. usage freq. in a metaph. sense, deep, profound.

djúp-ráðigr and -ráðr, adj. deep-counselling, þiðr. 135, Fagrsk. 32. djúp-ræði, n. deep-scheming, Fagrsk. 32, v. l

djup-settr, adj. deep, deep-laid; d. rad, Magn. 466, Fas. iii. 218; d. orð, Stj. 4; d. maðr, a deep man, Fms. xi. 44.

djup-skygn, adj. (-skygni, f.), deep-seeing.

djup-sei, f. the seeing deep, profoundness, Stj. 560.

djúp-sepr (-seeligr), adj. seeing deep, penetrating, Eb. 224, Sks. 552. djúp-úðigr, adj. [A. S. deop-bydig], deep-minded.

djup-vitr, adj. deeply wise, Orkn. 230, Fas. iii. 53.

DJOFULL, m., dat. djöfli, pl. lar; [Gr. διάβολοε; eccl. Lat. diabolus; A. S. deofol; Engl. devil; Germ. teufel; Swed. djefvul; Dan. djævel; the nearest to the Icel. is the A.S. form, which shews that the word came from England with Christianity; of course in the old Saga time the word was almost unknown; the evil spirits of the heathens were trolls and giants]:-a devil, Nj. 273, Fms. ii. 184; but in Bs., Fms. viii. sqq., the legendary Sagas, etc. it is freq. enough: as a term of abuse, Sturl. ii. 115. Fms. viii. 95, 368, ix. 50; djöfla-blót (vide blót). Mart. 115; djöfla-mót, meeting of d., Greg. 51; djöflals-kraptr, devil's craft,

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djoful-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), devilish, 623. 24, 625. 72, Fms. x. 289, Gr. δρύφακτοι, Lat. cancelli; the Goth. stana, = court and judge, properly 290, Barl. 149, Mar. 60.

djöful-6or, adj. 'devil-wud,' possessed, Orkn. 518, Clem. 51, N. T.

djöful-ærr, adj. = djöfulóðr, Mar. 656 B. 7.

djörfung, f. [djarfr], boldness, in a good sense, Fms. iv. 133, Pass. 40. 17: impudence, Fms. ii. 184, H. E. i. 503: cp. dirfd, dirfska.

DODI, 2, m. [dauor], deadness, insensibility.

dooks, u, f. the bird tringa fusca, lækjar-duora, Fél. i. 17, Edda (Gl.)

doo-na, 20, to become insensible, Anal. 196. door-kvisa, u, f. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

doff, a, m. [daufr], medic. torpor, in the hands, feet, etc.,-handar-dofi, fota-dofi; as to the art, stein-dofi, anaestbesia; nála-dofi, 'needle-torpor, pins and needles,' Fel. ix. 205, 206: metaph. torpor, numbness, Stj. 97, Hom. 108.

dofinn, adj. dead, of a limb; d. er mer fotr minn, Vapn. 21: metaph.

drowsy, [Dan. doven], Al. 71.

dofna, 20, [Goth. daubnan; Swed. domna], to become dead, of limbs; dofnadi höndin, Fms. vi. 203, Stj. 296, 297: of water, flat, Sks. 165: metaph. the phrase, dofnar yfir e-u, the matter begins to die out, people cease to talk about it, Fms. x. 301, Bs. i. 348, Band. 4; hugr dofnar, the mind gets beavy, Brandkr. 60.

dogg, n. a pillow (?), in the phrase, ad sitja upp vid dogg, to lie balf erect in bed, leaning the head upon a high pillow.

dokk, dokka, t, f. a windlass, Fms. x. 53.

doparr, m., and doppa, u, f. a boss of metal, pior. 111, Karl. 550 (in a saddle); of earrings, D. N. i. 321: (the last word is freq.)

dor-digull (dordingull), m. a small spider; araneus totus ater splendens, filo demissorio, Eggert Itin. 609; also called fiski-karl, fisher-carle; the word is no doubt to be spelt dorg-digull, i. e. angling spider; for popular lore as to the dordígull vide Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 547, 548: the small spider's web is called hégómi, q. v.

dorg, f. an angler's tackle, rod and line, etc., for trout or small fish; þeir réru tveir á báti með dorgar sínar at smá-fiski, Sæm. Gm. (introd.), D. 32; land-dorgar, the land of dorg, the sea, Edda 66; dorgar-skot, a

kind of fishing implement, D. N. iii. 201; cp. dorga.

dorga, ad, to fish with a dorg: in mod. use dorg is only used of fishing through holes in the ice; metaph. Icel. also say, d. vio e-t, to go angling for a thing, go dangling after it.

dorma, ao, [Lat. dormire], to doze.

dornikar, m. pl. [from Doornik in Flanders], a kind of water-tight boots, Jón Þorl.

dorri, a, m. a wetber.

dotta, 20, (dott, n.), to nod from sleep; dottr, m. a nodder, Hav. 44. dólg (dolg), n. [A.S. dolg = vulnus; O.H.G. tolg], direful enmity, only in poetry in compds, as dólg-brandr, -eisa, -ljós, the fire, embers, light of the d., = sword; dolg-lio, the ale of the d., i. e. blood; dolg-linnr, the d. snake, i.e. spear; dolg-svala, the battle-swallow, i.e. the shaft; gaping wounds are called dolg-spor, Hkv. 2. 40.

dolg-ligr, adj. fiendish, Finnb. 326.

dólg-maðr, m. = dólgr, Hkv. 2. 49 (Ed. dólgar mær).

DOLGR (dolgr), m. [Ulf. renders χρεωφειλέτης, Luke vii. 41, by dulgisskula; and davecorhs, id., by dulgabaitja]:-a fiend; daudir dolgar, gbosts, Hkv. 2. 49-verða öflgari allir á nóttum dauðir dólgar mær, en um daga ljósa—used synonymous to 'devil,' djöfull, Fms. iii. 200, vi. 143, x. 172 (of a giant); þar sat dólgr í hásæti, mikill ok illiligr (of witches), Fas. ii. 184; svartir dólgar, Karl. 525; sögðu at sá d. væri kominn í bygdina er þeim þætti eigi dæll viðfangs, Grett. 127; söku-dólgr, a criminal; vide dylgia.

dóli, a, m. [dole, Ivar Aasen; cp. Engl. dull], a drudge, Edda (Gl.)

dólpr, m. a sort of dress, Edda (Gl.) 232.

dólpungr, m. the larva of a caterpillar, Björn.

dómandi, a. m., pl. dómendr, [A. S. dêmend], a judge, Fas. ii. 32, Grúg. i. 27, 65, 79, Nj., N.G. L. i.ii, Eg. ch. 57, Stj. 378 sqq.; as to the Icel. judges cp. esp. Grág. p. p. ch. 1, 6, and numberless passages in the laws and Sagas. dómari, a, m. [Dan. dommer; Swed. domare], a judge, this is the common form instead of dómandi, Edda 93, K. Á. 202, Sks. 472 B, Pass. 27. 5, 28. 10; dómara-sæti, n. judgment-seat, Sks. 480 B; Dómara-bók, f. the Book of Judges: used besides in many compds, lands-dómari, chief judge, of Pilate, Matth. xxvii. 27, Pass. 25. 1; yfir-dómari, undir-dómari, etc.

dom-16, n. a fee or payment fixed by sentence, D. N.

dom-festa, u, f. submitting to subpoena, N. G. L. i. 22, 221.

dóm-flogi, a, m. a law term, a runaway from court, used either of the plaintiff or judge if they do not appear in court, or quit the court, or even rise in court, without leave; in which case the judge forfeits his seat, and the plaintiff his case; defined N.G.L. i. 23, 220.

dom-hringr, m. 'doom-ring,' 'judgment-ring;' (cp. also vé-bönd, the sacred bounds or bar): the courts of heathen times were surrounded by the domhringr, about a bow-shot from the centre where the benches were placed; no evil-doer might enter this hallowed ring, or commit an act of violence within it; if he did so, he was called a vargr i véum (lipus in sanctis); the Engl. law term 'bar' answers to this old word, cp. 💄 220 of select men who stand outside and pronounce an opinion on the case.

means a staff, bar; the bar was, according to Eg. l. c., a pole of hazelwood, hesli-stengr: classical passages referring to this,—par sér enn dómhring þann, er menn vóru dæmdir í til blóts, í þeim hring stendr Þórs steinn, etc., Eb. ch. 10; þar stendr enn þórs steinn . . . ok þar 'hjá' (better) er så dómhringr er (in wbich) menn skyldi til blóts dæma, Landn. 98: another classical passage is Eg. ch. 57 beginning; cp. also Fas. iii. Gautr. S. ch. 7, Edda 10, though the 'ring' is not expressly mentioned in these last two passages: hann gengr i dómhringinn ok setzk niðr, Band. 6; en þeir eigu at rísa ór dóminum ok sitja í dómhring innan meðan um þá sök er dæmt, Grág. i. 78, cp. 17, 26: in early heathen times this sacred circle was formed by a ring of stones, cp. dóm-steinar: no doubt some of the so-called Celtic or Druidical stone circles are relics of these public courts, e. g. the Stones of Stennis in the Orkneys; cp. Scott's last note to the Pirate, referring to this subject: even in later times, when the thing was obsolete, the name still remained.

dom-hus, n. the 'bouse of doom,' court-bouse, Sks. 784; the idea is foreign, though the word is native: the old courts and meetings were always held in the open air.

dom-kirkja, u, f. [Germ. dom-kirche, from Lat. domus], a cathedral,

dóm-leggja, lagði, a law term, to lay before a court, Dipl. iii. 13.

dom-nefna, u, f. the nomination of judges in the Icel. court, described in Ib. ch. 5; in parliament the godar (priests) had the right to appoint the judges, Grág. i. 25; peir (viz. the priests) skyldu domnesnur eiga á þingum, Fras. iii. 106.

DOMR, m. [Goth. dôms, which occurs once, but not in Ulf., who only uses the word in compds, and renders kpious and kpiths by staua; A. S. dôm; Engl. doom and the termin. -dom; O. H. G. tom; known in Germ. only from the termin. -tum (-tbum)]. I. a court of judgment, the body of judges, or the court' itself; the Icel. law of the Commonwealth distinguishes between several bodies of judges; in parliament there were Fjórdungs-dómar, 'Quarter Courts,' one for each of the political quarters of the country, Breidfirdinga-d. or Vestfirdinga-d. for the West, Rangæinga-d. for the South, Eyfirðinga-d. or Norðlendinga-d. for the North, and Austfirdinga-d. for the East; these courts were instituted by Thord Gellir A.D. 964: at a later date a fifth High Court, called Fimtar-domr, the Fifth Court, was erected about A. D. 1004; vide Nj. ch. 98, 1b. ch. 8, Grág., esp. p. p. in the first chapters, and many passages in the Sagas, esp. Nj., Sturl.; and of mod. authors, Konrad Maurer in his essay, Die Entstehung des Icel. Staates, Ed. 1852, Dasent's Introd. to Burnt Njal;—the treatise of Maurer is an indispensable guide in matters of the Fimtar-dómr. There are other courts on record, e. g. dyra-dómr, a court at the door of the defendant, vide Eb. ch. 18 and N. G. L.; nú skal dóm setja fyrir durum verjanda, en eigi á bak húsi; hann (viz. the plaintiff) skal setja dóm sinn eigi nær húsi en svá, at verjandi (the defender) megi setja sinn dóm milli dura ok dóms hans ok aka hlassi viðar milli dóms ok dura (vide dæma), N. G. L. i. 22: technical law-phrases as to the courts, setja dom, to set the court, let the judges take their seats; domar fara út, the courts 'fare out,' i.e. open; færa út dóm, dóma-útfærsla, i.e. the opening of the courts, Grag. i. 27,—the judges went out in a body in procession and took their seats; rydja dóm, to challenge the court, Nj.; ganga at dómi, to go into court; nefna dóm, to name the judges (dómnesna); sitja i dómi, to sit in court; mál ferr i dóm, a case goes into court; hleypa upp dómi, to break up the court by force; bera fé i dóm, to bribe the court; doms-afglapan, vide afglapan;-for all these phrases, vide Grág., b. b. in the first chapters, Nj., esp. ch. 140 sqq., Eg. ch. 57, N. G. L. i, Gpl. This sense is now almost obsolete, but it remains in the Manx demster and Scot. doomster. II. doom, judgment, sentence, and this may be the original sense; doms-atkvæði, doms-orð, and doms-uppsaga mean doom, sentence, as pronounced by the presiding judge, Nj., H. E. ii. 115, Sks. 159, Band. 6, Grag. i. 3, 83; domadagt, doomsday, the day of judgment; Norna-dómt, the doom of the Norns, their weird, fate, Yt. 23, Fm. 11; skapa-dómt, id. \(\beta\). judg-III. denoting state, condition, age, in words such ment, opinion. as heidin-domr, Kristin-domr, the beathen, Christian age, faith; konungdómr, a kingdom; biskups-dómr, a bisbopric, etc.; hefja ór heiðnum dómi, to lift out of beathendom, baptize, Sighvat. 2. helgir dómar, relics, Bs., H. E., Grág. ii. 165, Fms. i. 230, v. 143, Gpl. 70: but helgidómr, Old Engl. balidom, Germ. beiligtbum: leyndr d., mystery, puotipior of the N. T.; leynda dóma himnaríkis, Matth. xiii. 11; þenna leyndan dóm, Rom. xi. 25; sjáið, að eg segi yðr leyndan dóm, I Cor. xv. 51. in many compds = Engl. -dom, -bood, -bead; Guð-dómr, Godbead; manndómr, manbood, etc.

dóm-rof, n. disregard of judgment, Grág. i. 87, cp. Gbl. 21. dom-ruoning, f. a challenging of judges, Grag. i. 27.

dom-seta, u, f. sitting in court, judgment, Sks. 638, 641.

dóm-setning, f. opening the court, N. G. L. i. 220.

dóm-staðr, m. court, tribunal, Grág. i. 448, ii. 405, Edda 10. dom-staurr, m. a court bar, properly court rails, but used in N. G. L. i.

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dóm-stefna (-stemna), u. f. a citing, summoning, Grág. i. 448. dóm-steinar, m. pl. court-stones, court-ring, Sturl. i. 31, vide dómhringr. dóm-stóll, m. the judgment-seat, John xix. 13, Sks. 622, 637, Hom. 46, Fms. x. 443.

dóm-sæti, n. = dómstóll, Sks. 488, 606.

dom-seetr, adj., in the phrases, vera d., N. G. L. i. 84; eiga domsætt, to be qualified to sit in a court, a lawful judge, Grag. i. 64.

dóm-varzla, u, f. guarding a court, Grág. i. 65. dómvörzlu-maðr, m. a man who guards the court, a javelin-man, Grág. l. c.

DÓNI, a, m. (and compds dóna-logr, -skapr, -háttr); this is a college word, by which the students of the old colleges at Skalholt and Hólar called outsiders as opposed to collegians, like the Philister of Germ. universities: it is still used: from Span. don, through the E. Engl. done, ('In pi dysche zette not pi spone, nober on pe brynke. as unlernyd done,' = einsog ólætör dóni, as an illiterate clown (used mockingly), Bodl. Ashm. MSS. no. 61, about A. D. 1500, Boke of Curtesy, E. Engl. Text Society, 1868.)

dós, f. [cp. Engl. dose, Dan. daase], a small box, snuff-box, (mod. word.) dót, n. [North. E. doit], trumpery, trifles, (cant word.)

DOTTIR, f., gen. dat. acc. dottur, plur. dœtr, later dætr or dætur; gen. dætra, dat. dætrum; the Icel. keeps a single t throughout in the plur., whereas Swed, and Dan, have döttre; dættr also occurs in Sks. B. (a Norse MS.), and at least once or twice in poetry, cp. the rhyme, Ægis dættr ok tættu. Edda (Ed. A. M.) i. 324; and Hlés dættr, Skulda 198: [Gr. θὔγάτηρ; Ulf. daußbtar: A.S. dogbtor; Engl. daugbter; Swed. dotter; Dan. datter; O. H. G. tobtar; Germ. tochter; the Greek has a short v, and the Goth, has au, answering to Gr. o; the diphthongal o and the double t in the Scandin. is only caused by the suppression of the middle consonant gb]:-a daughter; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; Þóra dóttir Sigurðar Orms í auga; Þorgerðr dóttir Þorsteins ens Rauða, 2; Höskuldr átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, id.; er illt at eiga dáðlausa sonu, ok vist ætla ek yor til þess betr felda at þér værit dætr föðurs yðvars ok værit giptar, Ld. 236; gott skaplyndi hefðit þér þá fengit, ef þér værit dætr einhvers bónda, 216; nú veit ek at þú ert d. en ekki sonr, er bú þorir eigi at verja frændr þína, Háv. 43. If suffixed to a name, -dóttir denotes a woman, -son a man, e.g. porsteinn Egils-son, but his sister porgeror Egils-dóttir; Halldórr Ólafs-son, but Halldóra Ólafs-dóttir, vide the Index of Names to Landn., the Sagas, etc.: this custom, in early times common to all Teut. people, is still in almost exclusive use in Icel., where a lady keeps her name all her life, whether married or not: eingadóttir, only daughter; sonar-dóttir, son's daughter; dóttur-dóttir, a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter, Grag. i. 171; dottur-maor, a sonin-law, Germ. eidam, Fms. ix. 240, Grag. i. 175: the waves are poët. called Ranar-dætr, Hlés-dætr, Ægis-dætr, the daughters of Ran, etc., Edda: the Earth is daughter of Onar, and, on the mother's side, of Night, Edda; the Sun is daughter of Mundil-fari, 7. 2. Dótta is a fem. pr. name in Denmark, prob. akin to daughter, Fms. vi.

drabba, 28. (drabb, n., drabbari, 2, m.). to 'drab,' to dirty. draf, n. draff, busks, N. G. L. iii. nos. 2, 8. Luke xv. 16. drafa, 28, to talk tbick; pad drafaði í honum, of a drunken person. drafa, þiðr. 116, v. l., 205, 289, from the M. H. G. drabe or darabe, = tbereby, which the Icel. translator did not understand.

draft, n. tattle, Fas. iii. 423.

draffi, a, m. curdled milk when cooked, Grett. (in a verse); raud-seyddr d., a red-cooked d., a dainty.

drafna, ad, d. sundt, to become rotten as draff. Fas. iii. 325, 451.

drag, n. [draga], in compds as Endrag, a bow-sbot, of distance: spec. a soft slope or valley, i hverri laut og dragi, Arm. ii. 94: in pl. drög, the watercourse down a valley, dals-drög, dala-drög; Gljufrár-drög. Pm. 46; Kúlfadals-drög, id.; fjalla-drög. B. sing. the iron rim on the keel of boat or a sledge; the metaph. phrase, leggja drag undir e-t, to lay the keel under a thing, i. e. to encourage it, Eb. 20. y. a lining, in ermadrög, Bév. 16 (Fr.) b. Icel. also say, leggja drög fyrir e-t, to lay a drag (net) for a thing, i. e. to take some preparatory steps for a thing.

(net) for a supernumerary, additional line to a stanza, Edda (Ht.) 124, Fms. vi. 347.

draga, u, f., vide drögur.

DRAGA, pret. dró, pl. drógu; part. dreginn; pres. dreg; pret. subj. drægi: [Lat. trabere; Ulf. dragan, but only once or twice, = ἐπισωρεύειν in 2 Tim. iv. 3; Hel. dragan = portare, ferre (freq.); A. S. dragan; Germ. tragen; the Engl. distinguishes between to drag and draw, whence the derived words to draggle, trail, drawl; Swed. draga; the Danes have drage, but nearly obliterated except in the special sense to travel,—otherwise they have trække, formed from the mod. Germ. tragen]:—to draw, drag, carry, pull.

A. Act., with acc.

I. to drag, earry, pull; hann dró þau öll
út, Nj. 131; djöfla þá er yðr munu d. til eilífra kvala, 273; d. heim við,
to drag the logs home, 53; d. sauði, to pick sheep out of a fold, Bs. i. 646,
Eb. 106; d. skip fram, to launch a ship; d. upp, to draw her up, drag
her ashore, Grág. ii. 433; dró þorgils eptir sér fiskinn, Fs. 129; Egill
dró at sér skipit, E. pulled the ship close up to himself, Eg. 221, 306;
dró at sér skipit, E. pulled the ship close up to himself, Eg. 221, 306;
dró hann þá af grunninu, Fms. vii. 264; hann halði dregit (pulled) hött
order to make the light fainter or stronger; d. e-n til e-s, to draw one

síðan yfir hjálm, Eg. 375, cp. Ad. 3; d. föt, skóklæði af e-m, to draw off clothes, shoes; þá var dregin af (stripped off) hosa líkinu, Fms. viii. 265; dró hann hana á hönd ser, be pulled it on bis band, Eg. 378; d. hring á hönd ser, to put a ring on one's band, 306; (hann) tok gullhring, ok dró (pulled) à blóðrefilinn, id.: phrases, er við ramman reip at d., 'ais to pull a rope against the strong man, i. c. to cope with the mighty, Fms. ii. 107, Nj. 10,—the metaphor from a game; d. árat, to pull the oars, Fms. ii. 180, Grett. 125 A: absol. to pull, ok drógu skjótt eptir, they soon pulled up to them, Gullp. 24, Krók. 52: metaph., um margar íþróttir dró hann fast eptir Olafi, in many accomplishments be pressed bard upon Olave, Fms. iii. 17: d. boga, to draw the bow, x. 362, but more freq. benda (bend) boga: d., or d. upp segl, to boist the sails, Eg. 93, Fms. ix. 21, x. 349, Orkn. 260: d. fiska, or simply draga (Luke v. 7), to fish with a book, to pull up fish with a line (hence fisk-drattr, drattr, fishing), Fms. iv. 89, Hým. 21, 23, Fs. 129, Landn. 36, Fas. ii. 31; d. drátt, Luke v. 4; d. net, to fish with a drag-net; also absol., draga & (on or in) & (a river), to drag a river; hence the metaphor, d. langa not at e-u, = Lat. longue ambages, Nj. 139: d. steina, to grind in a hand-mill, Sl. 58, Gs. 15: d. bust or nefi e-m, vide bust: d. anda, to draw breatb; d. öndina um barkann, id., (andar-drattr, drawing breath); d. tönn, to draw 2. phrases mostly metaph.; d. seim, prop. to draw wire, a tooth. metaph, to read or talk with a drawling tone; d. nasir af e-u, to smell a thing, Isl. ii. 136; d. dam af e-u, to draw flavour from; draga dæmi af e-u, or d. e-t til dæmis, to draw an example from a thing, Stj. 13, cp. Nj. 65; d. þýðu eðr samræði til e-s, to draw towards, feel sympathy for, Sks. 358; d. grun & e-t, to suspect, Sturl.; d. spott, skaup, gys, etc. at e-u, to bold a thing up to ridicule, Bs. i. 647; d. á sik dul ok dramb, to assume the air of ..., 655 xi. 3; d. a sik ofbeldi ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20; d. e-n á tálar, to deceive one, metaphor from leading into a trap, 2 Cor. xii. 17; d. vél at e-m, to deceive one, draw a person into wiles, Nj. 280, Skv. 1. 33; d. & vetr, to get one's sheep and cattle through the winter; Hrasnkell dró á vetr kálf ok kið hin firstu misseri, Hrasn. 22, cp. Germ. anbinden, and in mod. Icel. usage setja á vetr; d. nafn af e-m, to draw, derive the name from, Eb. 126 (App.) new Ed.; the phrase, (hann skyldi ckki) fleiri ár yfir höfuð d., more years should not pass over bis bead, be must die, bord. II. to draw a picture; kross lét hann d. í enni á öllum hjálmum með bleiku, Fms. iv. 96; þa dró Tjörvi líkneski beirra á kamarsvegg, Landn. 247; var dregit á skjöldinn leo með gulli, Ld. 78, Pr. 428; í þann tíma sem hann dregt (draws) klæða-föllin (the folds), Mar. (Fr.): d. til stafs (mod.), to draw the letters, of children first trying to write; d. fjödr yfir e-t, a metaph. phrase, to draw a pen over ot through, to bide, cloak a thing : gramm. to mark a vowel with a stroke,a long vowel opp. to a short one is thus called 'dreginn;' hljóðstafir hafa tvenna grein, at þeir sé styttir (sbort) eða dregnir (drawn, marked with a stroke), ok er því betr dregit yfir þann staf er seint skal at kveða, e. g. ári Ari, ér er-, mínu minni, Skálda 171 : to measure, in the phrases, draga kvarða við vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498; draga lérept, N. G. L. i. III. to line clothes, etc.; treyja var dregin utan ok innan við rauðu silki, Flov. 19. IV. metaph. to delay; dró hann svá sitt mál, at ..., Sturl. iii. 13; hann dró um þat engan hlut, be made no subterfuge, Hkr. ii. 157; Halldorr dro ba heldr fyrir beim, H. then delayed the time, Ld. 322; vil ek ekki lengr d. þetta fyrir þér, 284; vil ek þessi svör eigi láta d. fyrir mér lengr, Eb. 130. V. with prepp. af, at, a, fram, frá, saman, sundr, etc., answering to the Lat. attrabere, abstrabere, protrabere, detrabere, distrabere, contrabere, etc.; d. at lio, to collect troops: d. saman her, id., Eg. 172, 260, Nj. 127; d. at fong, to collect stores, 208, 259: metaph., ba dró at honum sottin, the sickness drew nearer to bim, be grew worse, Grett. 119; d. af e-m, to take off, to disparage a person, Fms. vi. 287; d. af við e-n, ok mun héðan af ekki af dregit við oss, we sball not be neglected, stinted, Bjarn. 54: mathem. term, to subtract, Rb. 118: d. fram, to bring forward, promote; d. fram bræla, Fms. x. 421, ix. 254, Eg. 254; skil ek þat, at þat man mína kosti hér fram d. (it will be my greatest belp bere), at þú átt ekki vald á mér; d. fram kaupeyri, to make money, Fms. vi. 8; d. saman, to draw together, collect, join, Bs. ii. 18, Nj. 65, 76; d. sundr, to draw asunder, disjoin; d. e-t &, to intimate, (á-dráttr) drag eigi á þat, Sturl. iii. 110; d. undan, to escape; kómu segli við ok drógu undan, Fms. iv. 201; nú lægir segl þeirta ok d. þeir nú undan oss, v. 11: metaph. to delay, Uspakr dró þó undan allt til nætr. Nj. 272; hirðin sá þetta at svá mjök var undan dregit, Fms. ix. 251 (undan-dráttr, delay); hví dregt þú undan at bjóða mér til þín, Glúm. 326, Fms. ix. 251, Pass. 16. 13: mathem., d. rót undan, to extract a root, Alg. 366; d. upp, to draw a picture (upp-drattr, a drawing); to pull up, Edda I; to pull out of the snow, Eg. 546; d. út, to extract, draw out, 655 xxxii. 2; d. undir sik, to draw under oneself, to embezzle, Eg. 61, Fins. vii. 128; d. upp akkeri, to weigh anchor, Jb. 403; d. upp segl, to boist sail, vide above; ljós brann í stofunni ok var dregit upp, Sturl. i. 142; þar brann ljós ok var dregit upp, en myrkt hit neðra, ii. 230; ok er mönnum var í sæti skipat vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, iii. 182; herbergis sveinarnir drógu upp skriðljósin, Fas. iii. 530, cp. Gísl. 29, 113, -in the old halls the lamps (torches) were hoisted up and down, in

towards a thing; mikit dregt mik til þess, Fs. 9; engi ofkæti dregt arðelvísk hestr hans, ii. 75: part. dreginn, drawn, pinched, starved, hestar mik til bessarar ferdar, i. e. it is not by my own choice that I undertake this journey, Fms. ix. 352; slikt dró hann til vinsældar, this furthered him in popularity, vii. 175, Sks. 443 B; mun hann slikt til d., it will move, influence bim, Nj. 210; of hann drægi ekki til, if be was not concerned, 2. draga til is used absol, or ellipt., denoting the course of fate, and many of the following phrases are almost impers.; nema til verra dragi, unless matters turn out worse, Nj. 175; buð, dragi til þess sen vera vill, Lat. fata evenient, 185; ef honum vill þetta til dauða d., if tbis draw to bis death, prove fatal to bim, 103, Grett. 114; hat samband heirra er beim dregr badum til bana, which will be fatal to both of them, Nj. 135; enda varð þat fram at koma sem til dró, Ísl. ii. 263; sagði Kveldúlfr at þá (tben) mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; dró til vanda með þeim Rúti ok Unni, it was the old story over again, Nj. 12; dró til vanda um tal þeirra, 129; at hér mundi til mikillar úgiptu draga um kaup bessi, that mickle mischief would arise from this bargain, 20; dró þá enn til sundrþykkju með þeim Svíum, the old feud with the Swedes began over again, Fms. x. 161; ok er úvist til hvers um dregr, Fs. 6; svá er þat, segir Runólst, ef ekki dregt til, unless some unforeseen tbings bappen, Nj. 75; hón kvað eigi úlíkligt at til mikils drægi um, Isl. ii. 19; þá dró nú til hvárttveggja, Bret.; hence til-drög, n. pl. cause.

1. of clouds, shade, darkness, to be drawn before B. IMPERS. a thing as a veil; dimmu (acc.) þykir á draga ráðit Odds, it looked as if gloom were drawing over Odd's affairs, Band. 10; ok er i tok at draga skurimar (acc.), it began to draw into showers, i.e. clouds began to gather, Fms. iii. 206: often ellipt., hratt stundum fyrir en stundum dró frá, [clouds] drew sometimes over, sometimes off, of the moon wading through them, Grett. 114; dregr fyrir sól, [a veil] draws over the sun, he is hid in clouds; ský vônarleysu döpur drjúgum dró fyrir mína gleði-sól, Bb. 2. 9; dregt & gledi biskups, [clouds] drew over the bishop's gladness, it was eclipsed, Bs. ii. 79; eclipsis heitir er fyrir dregr sól eðr tungl, it is called an eclipse when [a veil] draws over the sun or moon, 1812. 4; tunglskin var ljóst, en stundum dró syrir, the moonshine was clear, and in turn [a veil drew over it, Nj. 118; þá sá lítið af tungli ljóst ok dró ymist til eðr frá, Isl. ii. 463; þat gerðisk, at á dregr tunglit, ok verðr eclipsis, Al. 2. in various connections; dró yor (acc.) undir hrakningina, en oss (acc.) undan, you were drawn into a thrashing (i. e. got one), but we escaped, Nj. 141; hann (acc.) dró undan sem nauduligast, be bad a narrow escape, Fms. ix. 392: absol., a noun or personal pronoun in acc. being understood, litt dro enn undan vid bik, there was little power of drawing out of thy reach, i.e. thy blow did its work right well, Nj. 199, 155; hvárki dró sundr né saman með þeim, of two running a dead heat: metaph. phrases, mun annarsstaðar meira slóða (acc.) draga, there will be elsewhere a greater trial left, i. e. the consequences will be still worse elsewbere, 54; saman dró hugi þeirra, their hearts were drawn together, of a loving pair, Bard. 271; saman dró kaupmala med peim, they struck a bargain, literally the bargain was drawn tight, Nj. 49; hann hreinsar þat skjótt þóat nokkut im (acc.) hafi á oss dregit af samneyti (although we have been a little infected by the contact with) annarlegs sidferdis, Fms. ii. 261; allt slaft (acc.) dró af Hairi, i. e. H. became quite mute, Grett. (in a verse): in a temp. sense, til bess er dró at degi, till the day drew nigh, Fms. x. 138; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140; bá er dregr at Jólum, Yule drew nigh, Fbr. 138; dregr at hjaldri, the battle-bour draws nigh, Fms. vi. (in a verse); dró at því (the time drew nigb), at hann var banvænn, Eg. 126: of sickness, hunger, or the like, to sink, be overcome by, svá dregr at mér af elli, svengd ok borsta, at ..., Fms. iii. 96; nú þykki mér sem fast dragi at þér, thou art sinking fast, Fas. ii. 221; ok er lokið var kvæðinu dregr at Oddi fast, O. was sinking fast, 321: of other things, tok ba at d. fast at heyjum hans, bis stock was very low, Fms. iii. 208; boku dregr upp, a fog draws on, rises, 97 (in a verse), but ok taki sú þoka (nom.) fyrir at d. norðrljósit,

Sks. 211 (better þá þoku, 2cc.) C. REFLEX. to draw oneself, move; ef menn dragask til föruneytis beirra (join them) úbedit, Grág. ii. 270; Sigvaldi dregsk út frá flotanum, S. draws away from the fleet, Fms. xi. 140; ofmjök dragask lendir menn fram, i. e. the barons drew far too forward, vii. 22; hyski drosk á flótta, they drew away to flight, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skeiðr drógusk at vígi, the ships drew on to battle, iii. 4 (in a verse); dragask undir = draga undir sik, to take a thing to oneself, Grág. ii. 150; dragask á hendr e-m. drógusk opt þeir menn á hendr honum er úskilamenn voru, Sturl. i. 136; dragask e-n á hendr, hann kvað þess enga ván, at hann drægisk þá á hendr, ii. 120; dragask aptr á leið, to remain bebind, Rb. 108; dragask int, to recede, of the tide, 438; dragask saman, to draw back, draw together, be collected, Fms. i. 25, Bs. i. 134; e-m dragask penningar. Fms. vi. 9; d. undan, to be delayed, x. 251; the phrase, herr, lio dregsk e-m, the troops draw together, of a levy, i. 94, vii. 176, Eg. 277; dragask å legg, to grow up, Hkr. iii. 108; sem aldr hans ok vitsmunir drógusk fram, increased, Fms. vi. 7; þegar honum drósk aldr. wben be rrew up, Fs. 9; dragask á legg, to grow into a man; dragask við e-t, to come discouraged, Fms. viii. 65; d. vel, illa, to do well, ill, Fs. 146: so be morn out, exbausted, drosk þá liðit mjök af kulda, Sturl. iii. 20; Llike a ghost.

mjök dregnir, Fms. ix. 270; görðisk fénaðr dreginn mjök, drawn, tbin, iii. 208; stóð þar í heykleggi einn ok dregit at öllu megin, a tapering bayrick, Hav. 53: of sickness, Herra Andrés lagdisk sjúkr, ok er hann var dreginn mjök, Fms. ix. 276.

β. recipr., þau drógusk um einn gullhring, they fought, pulled, Fas. iii. 387. From the reflex. probably β. recipr., þau drógusk um einn originates, by dropping the reflex. suffix, the mod. Swed. and Dan. at draga = to go, esp. of troops or a body of men; in old writers the active form hardly ever occurs in this sense (the reading drogu in the verse Fms. iii. 4 is no doubt false); and in mod, usage it is equally unknown in Icel., except maybe in allit. phrases as, e. g. út á djúpið hann Oddr dró, Snót 229 new Ed.; to Icel. ears draga in this sense sounds strange; even the reflex, form is seldom used in a dignified sense; vide the references above.

draga, u, f., only in pl. drögur, timber carried on borseback and trailing along the ground, Glum. 368; dragua-hross, a dray-horse, 369: metric. term, a sort of anadiplosis, when a stanza begins with the last word of the preceding one, Edda (Ht.) 126, Skálda 191.

dragi, a, m. a trail or long line of laden borses or carts, Bjarn. 36: cp. heim-dragi, a loiterer, Lex. Poët.

drag-kyrtill, m. a trailing kirtle or gown, Fms. vi. 440, viii. 336. drag-loka, u, f. a bolt; metaph. a loiterer, Finnb. 300.

drag-máll, adj. drawling, Fas. i. 382.

dragna, 20, [Engl. drain], intrans. to drag, trail along, Fas. iii. 525, Sturl. ii. 49; Skiði d. eptir, Sd. 169; hann dragnar síðan heim at búrinu, Háv. 54; haíði losnað annarr þvengrinn, ok dragnaði skúfrinn, Eb. 220: reflex., Fas. ii. 497.

drag-nál, f. a bodkin, Fas. iii. 621.

drag-net, n. a drag-net, opp. to lag-net, a laying-net. drag-reip, n. a 'draw-rope,' balyard, Bs. i. 276, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi.

dragsa, 20, = dragna, Karl. 147, 554.

drag-sior, adj. trailing behind, of a gown, Eg. 702.

dralla, ao, (drall, n.), qs. dragla, to loiter, (slang word.)

I. prop. a roll of fat on the neck of fat men or DRAMB, n. beasts, hnakka-dramb, hnakka-drembi, cp. drambr, m. a knot in char-II. metaph. arrogance, Nj. 47; ofbeldi coal or logwood; hence β. pomp, Fms. x. 232: drambs-fullr, adj. ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20. arrogant, Hom. 151, Fms. x. 222: drambs-maor, m. a baughty, pompous person, Fms. x. 254, Hkr. ii. 288.

dramba, 20, to be baughty, pompous, Flov. 29, Hom. 135; d. i virðingu, 656 C. 11; d. yfir e-m, Greg. 22, Nidrst. 7; d. yfir ser, to boast, Fas. i. 36; d. í móti e-u, Fms. xi. 11.

dramb-hosur, f. pl. a sort of 'court-breeches,' Fms. vi. 440.

dramb-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unpresuming, Bs. i. 275. dramb-latr, adj. baughty, Greg. 24, Hom. 7, Fas. i. 89, Luke i. 51, Pass. 35. 7

dramb-læti, n. pride, Fas. i. 18, Str. 81.

dramb-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, Hkr. iii. 244, Sks. 451. dramb-samr, adj. baughty, Sks. 701, Fas. i. 49, Pass. 21. 7.

dramb-semi, f. baughtiness, H. E. i. 519, Al. 153.

dramb-visi, f. = drambsemi, Str. 82.

dramb-viss, adj. = drambsamr, Hom. 152, Karl. 135.

dramb-yrði, n. pl. baugbty language, Sks. 558.

DRANGR, m. a lonely up-standing rock, Dipl. v. 23; kletta-drangr, fjall-drangr, etc., freq. in Icel., vide Eggert Itin. 497: many places take their names from these basalt rocks, Drangar (pl.), Drang-ey, Drangavík, Dranga-jökull, etc.; in popular lore these rocks were thought to be giants turned into stones, Isl. Þjóðs.

drang-steinn, m. = drangr, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 346, Mar. 93 (Fr.) drasa, u. f. [dros], prattle; drösu ok lygi, Anecd. 14; drösur (pl.) ok hégómlig orð, 78; hence the mod. drösla or drusla, u, f. a vulgar ditty. drasill, drösull, m., poët. a borse, cp. Ygg-drasill, vide Lex. Poët.

dratta, 28, (qs. dragta), to trail or walk like a cow, Fas. ii. 128, i. 484: Homer's ellimous is rendered by drattandi.

draug-hentr, n. adj. a sort of metre, Edda (Ht.) 137; a supernumerary syllable being added to every line, this syllable seems to have been called draugr, a plug or log.

DRAUGR, m. [Lat. truncus is perhaps akin]: Edda (Gl.); this sense, however, only occurs in old poets, in compds such as el-draugr, ben-d., hiròi-d., her-d., óðal-d., jó-d., gervi-d., in poetical circumlocutions of a man, cp. Edda 68, 85.

II. metaph. in prose (as it is now used), a ghost, spirit, esp. the dead inhabitant of a cairn was called draugr, Ld. 326, Fms. iii. 200, Bs. i. 256, Stj. 492. I Sam. xxviii. 15, Róm. 186, 217, Orkn. 210 (in a verse), Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 436–438, Hkv. 2. 49, Isl. (Hard. S.) ii. 47 (in a verse); it also occurs in the verse on the Runic stone in Schonen, quoted and explained in Rafn Antiq. Orient. 178, but it is uncertain whether it is here used in the first or B. a sluggard, a drone who walks about as a ghost; second sense. draugs-ligr, adj.; drauga-skapr, m.; draugast, ad, to walk about y. metric., vide draughentr above.

drottinn, m. the lord of ghosts, is one of the names of Odin, Hkr. i. 11. Peroration; according to the length, a drapa is tvitug or a poem of drauga-fé, n. boards in cairns or tombs, Fas. ii. 368. drange gangr, m. a gang of ghosts. drauga-sögur, f. pl. gbost stories in nursery tales, for a collection of such, vide Isl. þjóðs. i. 222-354

draum-kons, u. f. a 'dream-woman,' a spirit in dreams, Gisl. 41. Þorst. Síðu H. 185.

draum-maor, m. a man who appears to another in a dream, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 107: a dreamer, Stj. 193. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

draum-orar, f. pl. (now m. pl.), dream-phantasies, Fas. iii. 79.

DRAUMR, m. [A.S. dream; Hel. drom; Engl. dream; Swed .- Dan. dröm; Germ. traum; Matth. i. and ii, and by a singular mishap Matth. xxvii. 10. are lost in Ulf., so that we are unable to say how he rendered the Gr. ovap:—the A. S. uses dream only in the sense of joy, music, and dreamer = a barper, musician, and expresses draumr, Engl. dream, by sveofnas.—even the Ormul, has dræm = a sound: so that the Engl. dream seems to have got its present sense from the Scandin. On the other hand, the Scandin, have dream in the proper sense in their earliest poems of the heathen age, ballir draumar, Vtkv. 1; Hvat er bat drauma, Em. 1; it is used so by Bragi Gamli (9th century), Edda 78 (in a verse); cp. draum-bing, Hkv. 2.48, whilst the A.S. sense of song is entirely strange to Icel.: it is true that svefnar (pl.) now and then occurs in old poets = Lat. somnium, but this may be either from A. S. influence or only as a poetical synonyme. Which of the two senses is the primitive and which the metaph.?]:—a dream. Many old sayings refer to draumr,—vakandi d., a day dream, waking dream, like the Gr. umap; von er vakandi draumr, bope is a waking dream, or von er vakanda manns d.; ekki er mark at draumum, dreams are not worth noticing, Sturl. ii. 217; opt er ljótr d. fyrir litlu, Bs. ii. 225. Icel. say, marka drauma, to believe in dreams, Sturl. ii. 131; segja e-m draum, to tell one's dream to another, Nj. 35; sáda draum, to read (interpret) a dream, Fms. iv. 381, x. 270, xi. 3; draumr rætisk, the dream proves true, or (rarely) draum (acc.) ræsir, id., Bret.; vakna við vándan (eigi góðan) draum, to wake from a bad dream, of a sudden, violent awakening, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 339, Stj. 394. Judg. viii. 21, 22; vakna af draumi, to waken from a dream; drevma draum, to dream a dream; lata e-n njóta draums, to let one enjoy bis dream, not wake bim: gen. draums is used adverb. in the phrase, e-m er draums, one is benumbed, dreamy; stóð hann upp ok fylgði englinum, ok hugði sér draums vera, Post. 656 C; draums kved ek ber vera, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; þótti honum sjálfum sem draums hefði honum verit, O. H. L. 81: hence comes the mod. e-m er drums, of stupid insensibility. Passages referring to dreams-Hkr. Hálfd. S. ch. 7, Am. 14. 25, Edda 36, 1b. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 134, Ld. ch. 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 2, 13, Hard. S. ch. 6, Lv. ch. 21 (very interesting), Gísl. ch. 13, 24 sqq., Glum. ch. 9, 21, porst. Síðu H., Vápn. 21, Bjarn. 49, Fbr. ch. 16, 37, porl. S. ch. 7, Sturl. i. 200, 225, ii. 9, 99, 190, 206-216, iii. 251-254, 272, Rafns S. ch. 7, 14, Laur. S. ch. 2, 65, Sverr. S. ch. 1, 2, 5, 42, Fms. vi. 199, 225, 312, 403, 404, vii. 162, Jómsv. S. ch. 2, etc. etc. COMPDS: drauma-maor, m. a great dreamer, Gisl. 41. draumaraoning, f. the reading of dreams, Anal. 177. drauma-akrimal, n a dream monster, phantasm, Fas. ii. 414. drauma-vetr, m., Gisl. 63.

draum-skrök, n. a dream phantasm, Ld. 122. draum-spakr, adj. skilled in interpreting dreams, Fms. vi. 361.

draum-speki, f. skill in interpreting dreams, Fms. iv. 30.

draum-spekingr, m. a skilful interpreter of dreams, Stj. 401. I Sam. xxviii. 3.

draum-stoli, adj. (cp. vit-stola), a 'dream-stolen' man, i. c. one who never dreams,—the ancients thought this a disease; bat er ekki manns eðli at hann dreymi aldri, Fms. vi. 199, cp. also Hkr. i. 71.

draum-bing, n. dream-meeting, poët. sleep, Hkv. 2. 49.

DRAK, f. (draka, u, f., Thom. l. c., mod. rák, f.), a streak; lá eptir ein blóð-drák í léreptinu, . . . fagra heilsu barnsins ok blóð-drákina, Bs. ii, 170; hafði hann þá blóðrás merkiligasta, at ein draka (drák) gékk af hægra veg hanns minnis í skakk um þvert andlitið á vinstri kinninni, ok með bví sama marki vitraðist hann síðan mörgum mönnum, Thom. 356; ein rauð blóðdrög, MS. Holm. no. 17 (Fr.), vide drög: rák is at present a very freq. word in Icel., but is hardly found in old writers; the identity of these two words cannot be doubted.

dráp, n. [drepa], slaughter, Eg. 222, Fms. v. 235, etc.; mann-dráp, man-slaughter, bomicide.

DRAPA, u, f. a beroic, laudatory poem; this word is probably derived from drepa, to strike, i.e. to strike the chords of an instrument, vide drepa A. I, as poems were at early times accompanied by instrumental music: the drapas were usually composed in the so-called 'drottkvætt' metre, q. v., and were much in fashion from the 10th to the 12th or even to the 13th century, but esp. flourished at the end of the 10th and during the 11th; the earliest poems of this kind on record are of the end of the 9th century: even poems in honour of gods, Christ, the holy cross, saints, etc. are called drapur if composed in the proper metre; but most of them are in honour of kings, earls, princes, or eminent men, vide Skáldatal. A drápa usually consisted of three parts, upp-haf introduction, stef or stefjamál the burden or middle part interpolated with artificial burdens, whence the name stefja-drápa, and lastly slæmr or pú skalt d. af tvá drykki, id.; d. brjóst (acc.), to suck (v. brjóst-drekkr),

twenty stanzas, sextug or sixty stanzas, and so on; it is called erfi-drapa if in praise of a deceased man, mansongs-drapa (Germ, minne-sang) if addressed to a lady-love, etc.; as to metre, we have tog-drapa, hrynheud drápa, etc.; drápa is sometimes distinguished from flokkr, a less laudatory and shorter poem without burdens, Fms, vi. 301; hví ortir bú flokk um konunginn, eðr þótti þér hann ekki drápunnar verðr, Ísl. ii. 237. and the classical passage Knytl, S. ch. 10. Passages in the Sagas referring to the delivery of these poems are very numerous, e. g. Guunl. S. ch. 7-9, Eg. ch. 62, 63 (Höfuð-lausn), 80 (Sonatorek and Arinbjarnar-d.), 81 (Berudrápa), Ld. ch. 20 (Hús-drápa), Hallfr. S. ch. 6, 11, Bjarn. 6, 39, Fms. iii. 65, v. 173-175, Knytl. S. l. c., O. H. L. ch. 60, 61, Har. S. Hard. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 66, 110 (the interesting story of Stuf the Blind). Skáldat, 252, 268, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Hkr. i. 185, 186; the last on record is Sturl. iii. 303-306, referring to A. D. 1263, cp. also Sturl. ii. 56; most of these poems derive their name from the king or person in whose honour they were composed, e. g. Ólafs-d., Knúts-d. (king Canute), Eiriks-d., etc., vide Fms. xii, s. v. kvæði, or Jómsvíkinga-d., Íslendingad., the name of a laudatory poem addressed to the Icelandic people; or referring to other subjects, as Vell-ekla (want of gold), Hafgerdinga-d., Landn. 106, or Kross-d., Róða-d. (the Holy Rood), etc. Mythical drápas COMPDS: drápu-mál, n. a are, e.g. Ragnars-d., Haustlöng, Hus-d. lawsuit for a d., viz. a love song (mansongs-d.), which songs were forbidden, Fs. 87. drápu-stúfr, m. a nickname for a poetaster. Landn. 168.

dráp-gjarn, adj. blood-tbirsty, Sks. 89.

drap-veor, n. a furious, destructive gale, Lv. 59. DRATTR, m., gen. ar, dat. drætti, pl. drættir, acc. dráttu and drætti, [draga, cp. Engl. draught]:-pulling, Jm. 1: metaph. besitation, Fms. x. II: a draught, of fishing (fiski-drattr), but esp. of a drag-net, Luke v. 4. DREGG, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. dreggjar, dregs, lees; peir oguolegu

skulu dreggjarnar af súpa, Ps. lxxv. 8, Fas. ii. 26: metaph., N.G. L. i. 330. dregill, m., dimin., dat. dregli, a ribbon, Nj. 214, Hkr. i. 320, Edda 20, O. H. L. 65, H. E. ii. 113; dregla-lið = dreglat lið, soldiers decorated with ribbons, Fb. ii. 337,-a reference to the custom of neophytes after baptism wearing a white ribbon round their heads.

drogla, 20, to lace, furnish with a ribbon, Sturl. iii. 218.

dreif, f. scattering; & dreif, id.; & vio ok dreif, scattered abroad. Grönd. 166. 2. a chain; haukr bundinn i gull-dreifum, and haukrinn komst hvergi þvíat dreifarnar héldu honum, El. (Fr.)

DREIFA, O, [Ulf. draibjan; v. drifa], to scatter, disperse, with dat.; dreifdu þeir þá öllu liðinu, Nj. 207, Hkr. i. 250; er þú dreifdir svá. mjök frå ber fjölmenni bví er ..., Fms. vii. 182: metaph. to divert, d. hug e-s, Hom. 38: with the notion of violence, to scatter, Post. 656 C. 14: to strew, tak duft ok dreif á sárit, Pröver 471: to sprinkle, d. vatni, Fms. i. 262, Ísl. ii. 403, Barl. 185: adding acc. of the person, d. e-n blodi, to bedabble with blood, Am. 19; ok dreifir ba medr blodinu, Stj. B. with acc. to disperse, dissolve; dreifoum ver Guos ovini (acc.). 655 xxxii; voru dreifo oll bein hans, 623. 33 (very rarely). reflex. to be spread out, Eg. 530; of the branches of a tree, Edda 10: ord dreifask (gramm.), words are derived from, Skálda 205.

dreifing, f. scattering, diffusing, Stj. 244, H. E. i. 500.

dreift, n. adj. 'adrift,' scattered, in the phrase, fara d., of troops, to march in loose order, Fms. i. 71, v. 56; dreifara, viii. 213.

dreita, tt, [drita], in the phrase, d. e-n inni, to lock one up so that be is forced to do bis business within doors (a disgrace), Sturl. i. 198, Ld. 209.

DREKI, a, m. [from the Gr. δράκων; Lat. draco; A. S. draca; Germ. drache: Engl. dragon: Swed. drake: Dan. dragel: - a dragon. Al. 160. 656 A, Gullb. ch. 4; this word, which undoubtedly is of foreign origin, is however very old; it occurs in Vsp. 65 (there is no reason to suspect the genuineness of this verse); it is most freq. used by poets of the 10th and 11th centuries, and is especially used of ships of war bearing a dragon's head as beaks, Fms. ii. 179, 182, 217, 303, iv. 354, v. 311, vi. 314, 360, vii. 51, 109, 248, x. 36, 77, 204-206, xi. 45, 375. the constellation Scorpion, Rb. 408. 2. naut. a small ancbor. COMPDS: dreka-hamr, m. the slough of a dragon, Fas. ii. 378. hofuð, n. a dragon's bead as a ship's beak, Eg. 42, Hkr. iii. 94. dreks. liki, n. the shape of a dragon, Niorst. I. dreka-merki, n. the sign of a dragon, Karl. 351; the constellation Scorpio is also called Spord-drekamerki. The language distinguishes between flug-dreki, the flying dragon of the tales, and spord-dreki, a tailed dragon, i.e. a scorpion.

drekka, u, f. drink, beverage, Edda 48: a banquet, N.G. L. i. 91, Og. 13; cp. Ægis-drekka, the banquet at Ægir, Edda.

DREKKA, pret. drakk, pl. drukku; sup. drukkit; pres. drekk; pret. subj. drykki; [Ulf. drigkan; A.S. drinkan; Engl. drink; O.H.G. trinkan; M. H. G. trinken; Dan. drikke; Swed. dricka]:-to drink, the beverage or feast in acc.; d. mjöð, Hm. 18; mungát, öl, Fms. viii. 166. Hm. 82; d. full, minni (a toast), Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 442; d. horn, to drain, drink off a born, a cup, Hkr. i. 35; síðan tók Kolskeggr justu eina af miði fulla ok drakk, Nj. 43; d. drykk, to drink a draught. Fms. xi. 233; eptir þat tók þórir kalkann ok drakk af tvá drykki, Gullþ. 7; Mar. 656 A. 23, cp. Gbl. 504. acc.; d. Jói, Fins. vi. 100, Fagrsk. 4 (in the poem of Hornklofi); d. veizlu, Nj. 11; d. brullaup, Fms. xi. 88; d. erfi, Nj. 167.
y. denoting the mode of drinking; d. ein-menning, to drink one to one, Eg. 551; d. tví-menning, to drink two to two, id.; d. fast, to drink bard, Eb. 184; d. úmælt, to drink without measure (cp. mál-drykkja), Fms. iii. 18; d. til e-s, to drink to a person, Eg. 552, Sturl. iii. 305, Bs. i. 848, 798; d. á e-n, id., Fms. iv. 333, vi. 442 (cp. á-drykkja); d. e-n af stokki, to drink one under the table, iv. 167; d. frá sér vit, to drink one's wits away, ix. 339, Hm. 11; the allit. phrase, d. ok dæma, to drink and ebatter, Rm. 29: adding the prepp. 2f, or, to drink off a cup; d. 2f dýra hornum, Fms. vi. 442, Eg. 206, 207: absol. to drink, bold a feast, Eg. 43. 8. impers. (vide á-drykkir) of a ship, to sbip a sea, metaph., Al. e. recipr., drekkask a, to drink to one another, Hkr. ii. 249, 139. €. recipr., dre N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78. 2. part. pass. drukkinn, drunken, tipsy, Eb. 154, Fms. i. 59, Eg. 552.

drekk-hladinn, part. 'drench-loaden,' a ship laden till she sinks. drekkja, t and b, [Ulf. dragkjan; Engl. drencb], to drown, with dat., Edda (pref.) 144, Fms. iii. 28, Fas. ii. 35: metaph. to swamp, Fms. x. 395: with acc., Hom. 154 (rarely): reflex. to be submerged, Fms. xi. 66. drembi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, Fms. vi. 155, x. 237, Nj.

78, Fas. i. 39; cp. rembiligr.

drengi-liga, adv. brave, bravely, Korm. 238, Nj. 180, 258, Ld. 206. drengi-ligr, adj. brave, valiant, Ld. 272, Fms. vii. 105, xi. 57: generous, vi. 96, Nj. 73, Boll. 348.

drengja, d, a naut. term, to bind fast, baul taut to a pole (drengr); taka akkeri ok d. við ása, Fms. vii. 54; d. með köðlum, 82.

dreng-leysi, n. want of generosity, unmanliness, Stj. 396.

dreng-lundsor and -lyndr, adj. noble-minded, Hkr. i. 327, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 220; hogyærr ok drenglyndr, gentle-minded and bigb-minded, Nj. 30 (of Njal).

dreng-maör, m. a bachelor, opp. to bondi, N.G.L. i. 21, 98: a stout doughty man, Lex. Poët.

dreng-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), bravely, doughtily, Nj. 78, v.l. dreng-menska, u, f. boldness, Fas. i. 404.

DRENGR, m., pl. ir, gen. drengs, pl. drengir, on Runic stones drengjar; this is a most curious word, and exclusively Scandinavian; it occurs in the A. S. poem By noth, but is there undoubtedly borrowed from the Danes, as this poem is not very old. 1. the earliest form was probably drangr, q. v., a rock or pillar, which sense still remains in Edda (Gl.) and in the compd ás-drengr, cp. Ivar Aasen; it also remains in the verb drengja. then metaphorically came to denote a young unmarried man, a backelor, A. S. bagestald, N. H. G. bagestolz; drengir heita ungir menn ok búlausir, Edda 107; ungr d., a youth, 623. 22, Post. 656 C. 32, Edda 35; drengr, a youth, Stj. 409; hverrar zettar ertú d., 465; (hence the mod. Dan. sense of a boy); far-d., a sailor.

3. hence came the usual sense, a sense of a boy); far-d., a sailor. bold, valiant, worthy man, and in this sense it is most freq. in all periods of the language. Drengr is a standing word in the Swed, and Dan. Runic monuments, góðr drengr, drengr harða góðr, denoting a good, brave, gallant man, a bold and gentle beart; lagoi pá hvert fram sitt skip sem d. var ok skap hafði til, Fms. vi. 315; drengir heita vaskir menn ok batnandi, Edda 107; hraustr d., a gallant d., Ld. 50; d. fullr, a bluff, out-spoken man, Isl. ii. 363; göfuligt d., Bær. 12; d. góðr, nobleminded; audigr at fé ok d. góðr, Fms. vi. 356; hann var enn bezti d. ok hófsmaðr um allt, Ld. 100; drengr góðr ok öriggr í öllu, Nj. 30; ekki byki mér þú sterkr, en drengt ertú góðt, thou art not strong, but thou art a good fellow, Lv. 109; drengs dáð, a' derring do, the deed of a drengr, Fbr. 90 (in a verse): also used of a lady, kvennskörungr mikill ok d. góðr ok nokkut skaphörð, Nj. 30 (of Bergthora); allra kvenna grimmust ok skaphörðust ok (but) d. góðr þar sem vel skyldi vera, 147 (of Hildigunna): the phrases, litill d., a small dreng, or d. at verri, denoting a disgraced man, Nj. 68; at kalla pik ekki at verra dreng, to call thee a dreng none the less for that, Ld. 42; drengir en eigi dadleysingjar, drengs' and no lubbers, Sturl. iii. 135; drengr and niðingr are opposed, N. G. L. ii. 420: at Hallgeror yroi beim mestr drengr, greatest belper, prop, Nj. 76; at þú mættir drengrinn af verða sem beztr, that thou couldst get the greatest credit from it, Gisl. 48: the phrase, hafa dreng i serk, to bave a man (i.e. a stout, bold beart) in one's sark, in one's breast, Fms. ix. 381: in addressing, goor d., my dear fellow, Eg. 407: cp. 'et quod ipsi in posterum vocarentur Drenges,' Du Cange (in a letter of William the Conqueror). COMPDS: drengja-móðir, f. a mother of drengja-val, n. chosen, gallant men, Fas. beroes, a cognom., Hdl. 18. drengs-aoal, n. the nature of a d., Km. 23. drengsi. 73, 304. bot, f. what makes a man the better d., Fms. ii. 276, vi. 107, Karl. 120. drengs-brago, n. the deed of a d., brave deed, Sturl. ii. 84.

dreng-skapr, m., gen. ar, courage, bigh-mindedness; the phrase, falla med drengskap, to fall sword in band, Fms. ii. 42; vit ok d., xi. 112; deyja með drengskap, opp. to lifa með skömm, v. 136; þínum drengskap (manliness) skal ek við bregða, Nj. 13: allit., dáð ok d.; með litlum drengskap, cowardly, Fms. viii. 29; má þat verða til drengskapar, Isl. ii. 366; drengskapar-raun, trial of d., Sturl, ii. 62,

β. to bold a feast, the feast in drep, n. [A. S. drepe; Germ. treff], a smart, blow; the legal bearing of this word is defined Grag. Vsl. ch. 10-13; wound and 'drep' are distinguished-þat ero sár er þar blæðir sem á kom, en drep ef annars-staðar blæðir, ch. 51, cp. N. G. L. i. 69, 164, Eb. ch. 23: trail, vide dögg. slaying, killing, = dráp, Grág. Vsl. ch. 111. 8. plague, pest 3. plague, pest, = drepsótt, Stj. 546, Bret. 46, Sks. 731 B: a malignant disease, N. G. L. i. 145; metaph., Al. 86. 4. medic. mortification, gangrene, Fms. iii. 184. ix. 36, Bs. i. 346, Fél. ix. 207.

DREPA, pret. drap, and pers. drapt, mod. drapst, pl. drápu; pret. subj. drzpi; part. drepit; pres. drep; with the suff. neg. pret. drap-2, Orkn.: [A.S. drepan; Dan. dræbe; Swed. drapa; O. H. G. trefan; mod. Germ. treffen, whence the mod. Dan. treffe, in the sense to bit; Ulf. uses slaban

and stautjan, but never dripan; in Engl. the word is lost.]

A. WITH ACC., OR ABSOL. högg (a blow) or the like being understood, to strike, beat: I. act. of music, to strike the chords, (cp. phrases such as, slá danz, to strike up for a dance; slagt is battle and poem, Trolla-slagr and Gýgjar-slagr are names of poems); hann tók hörpu sína ok drap strengi (struck the strings) til slags, Stj. 458 (hence drápa, a song); d. e-n vendi, to strike with a rod, Skm. 26: to knock, d. á dyrr, or d. högg á dyrr, to knock at a door, Nj. 150; síðan gengu þau heim bæði ok drápu á dyrr, 153; drápu þar á dyrr, Sturl. iii. 154: metaph., d. á. e-t, to touch slightly on a matter; d, both or keraldi, to knock the bottom out of a jar, Fms. xi. 34; d. járn, to beat iron (a blacksmith's term) with a sledge-hammer, Grett. 129, cp. drep-sleggja. sense of violence, to knock, strike; afallit hafdi drepit hann inn i batinn, Bs. i. 422; at eigi drepir þú mik í djúp, that thou knockest me not into the deep, Post. 656 B. 9; herða klett drep ek þér hálsi af, Ls. 57. a law term, to smite, strike: ef madr drepr (smites) mann, ok vardar hat skoggang, Grág. ii. 116; eigu menn eigi at standa fyrir þeim manni er drepit hefir annan, id.; ef maðr drepr mann svá at bein brotna, 14; nú vænisk så maðr því er drap, at..., 15; þat er drep ef bein brotna, ok verðr sá úæll till dóms er drepit hefir, 16; nú vænisk hinn því, at hann y. the phrases, d. e-n til heljar, Grag. ii. hafi drepit hann, 19. 161, or d. til dauds, to smite to death; Josúa drap til dauda alla þjóð Anakim, Stj. 456; d. í hel, id., Hbl. 27; hence 8. metaph. or ellipt. to kill, put to death, cp. Lat. caedere, Engl. smite; eigi er manni skylt at d. skógarmann, þótt..., Grág. ii. 162; skulu vér nú fara at honum ok d. hann, Nj. 205; þar varð illa með þeim því at Ásgrímr drap Gaut, 39; til bess at d. Grim, Eg. 114; toku beir af eignum jarla konungs en drápu suma, Fms. i. 6; er drepit hafði fóstra hans..., eigi hæfir at d. svá fríðan svein..., d. skyldi hvern mann er mann údæmðan vá, 80; konung drápum fyrstan, Am. 97; drap hann (smote with the bammer) hina öldnu jötna systur, pkv. 32; d. mátti Freyr hann með hendi β. in a game (of chess), to take a piece; bá drap sinni, Edda 23. jarl af honum riddara, Fms. iv. 366; tafisins er hann hafði drepit, vi. 29; Hvitserkr hélt töfl einni er hann hafði drepit, Fas. i. 285. y. adding prepp. af, nior, to slaughter, kill off; bott hiromenn binir sé drepnir nior sem svin, Fms. vii. 243: d. af, to slaughter (cattle); yxni fimm, ok d. af, Ísl. ii. 330; láttu mik d. af þenna lýð, Post. 656 B. 9. phrases; d. e-m skúta, to taunt, charge one with; áfelli þat er konungr drap oss skúta um, Fms. iv. 310; hjarta drepr stall, the beart knocks as it were against a block of stone from fear, Hkr. ii. 360, Orkn., Fbr. 36 (hence stall-dræpt hjarta, a 'block-beating' faint beart): d. upp eld, to strike fire, Fms. iv. 338: d. sik or droma, to throw off the fetter, Edda 19: d. e-t undir sik, to knock or drag down, skaltú standa hjá er fjandi sá drepr mik undir sik, Grett. 126, 101 A: d. sloo, to make a slot or sleuth (trail); d. kyrtlarnir slooina, the cloaks trailed along the ground so as to leave a track, Gisl. 154: to trail or make a track of droves or deer, Lex. Poët. : d. e-t út, to divulge a thing (in a bad sense), Fms. vi. 208; d. yfir e-t, to hide, suppress, drap hann bratt yfir (be soon mastered) harm sinn, Bs. i. 140 (hence yfir-drep, bypocrisy, i. e. cloaking). II. reflex., drepask, to perisb, die, esp. of beasts; fé hans drapsk aldrei af megrð ok drephríðum, Eb. 150; drapsk allt hans fólk, Fms. v. 250. 2. recipr. to put one another to death; bá. drepask bræðr fyrir ágirni sakar, Edda 40; nú drepask menn (smite one another), edr særask edr vegask, Grag. ii. 92; ef menn d. um nætr, Fms. vii. 296; er sjálfir bárusk vápn á ok drápusk, viii. 53; en er bændr fundu at þeir drápusk sjálfir, 68; drepask niðr á leið fram, Ld. 238; drepask menn fyrir, to kill one another's men, Fms. vii. 177; görðisk af því fjandskapr með þeim Steinólfi svá at þeir drápusk þar (menn?) fyrir, Gullb. III. impers., drepr honum aldregi ský (acc.) í augu, bis eyes never get clouded, of the eagle flying in the face of the sun, Hom. 47; ofrkappit (acc.) drepr fyrir beim (their high spirits break down) begar hamingjan brestr, Fms. vi. 155; drap þó heldr í fyrir honum, be ratber grew worse, i. e. bis eyes grew weaker, Bjarn. 59; nú drepr or hljóð (acc.) fyrst or kontinginum, the king became silent at once, Fms. xi. 115; stall drepr or hjarta e-s, Fbr. 36 (vide above, I. 4); ofan drap flaugina (acc.), the flaug was knocked down, Bs. i. 422; regn drepr i gögnum e-t, the rain beats through the thatch or cover, Fagrisk. 123 (in a verse). mod. usage, drepa is even used in the sense to drip (=drjúpa), e.g. bak, hús drepr, the thatch, bouse lets water through.

B. WITH DAT.: I. denoting gentle movement; in many cases

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the dat. seems to be only instrumental: & kampa, be put his band to his beard, Hom. 21; d. fæti (fótum), to stumble, prop. to strike with the foot, Nj. 112, Fas. ii. 558, Bs. i. 742, Hom. 110, Grett. 120; d. fæti i e-t, to stumble against, 103; d. fæti við e-t, id., Fas. ii. 558; d. höfði, to droop, nod with the head; drap í gras höfði, (the horse) drooped with the head, let it fall, Gkv. 2. 5; d. nior hofdi, id., Nj. 32; Egill sat svá opt, at hann drap höfðinu niðr í feld sinn (from sorrow), Eg. 322, O. H. L. 45 (for shame); d. fingri i munn ser, to put the finger into the mouth, Edda 74; fingri drap i munninn sinn (of a child), the words of a ditty; d. hendi til e-s, or vio e-m, to give one a slap with the hand (inst. dat.), Nj. 27; hence metaph., d. hendi vio e-u, to wave away with the hand, to refuse a kind offer, Bs. i. 636; d. hendi við boðnu gulli, Al. 75: the phrase, d. hendi við sóma sínum, cp. Al. 162. 2. to tuck up the sleeves or skirts of a garment; d. skautum (upp), Fms. vii. 297; hann hafði drepit upp skautunum, Lv. 85; hann hafði drepit upp fyrir blöðunum undir beltið, Eb. 226; Sigurðr drap blöðunum undir belti ser, Orkn. 474; d. hari undir belti ser, to tuck the bair under the belt (of a lady), hárit tók ofan á bringuna ok drap hón (viz. því) undir belti sér, Nj. 24; hafði hár svá mikit, at hann drap undir belti sér, 272. II. to dip; d. skeggi í Breiðafjörð niðr, to dip the heard in the Breidafford, i. e. to be drowned, Ld. 316; d. hendi, or fingri i vatn, to dip the band, finger into water (vide above); d. barni i vatn, to dip a baby into water, i. e. to baptize, K. p. K. 10: the phrase, d. fleski i kál, to dip bacon into kale broth, Fas. iii. 381; nú taka beir hafrstökur tvær, ok d. beim í sýrukerin, Gísl. 7. B. the phrase, d. e-u, of wax, lime, butter, or the like, to daub, plaster, fill up with; þú skalt taka vax ok d. því í eyru förunauta þinna, Od. xii. 77; síðan drap eg því í eyru á öllum skipverjum, 177; vaxið er eg hafði drepið i eyru peim, 200; d. smjöri i ilat, to fill a box with butter. metaph. phrases; d. dul & e-t, to throw a veil over, Hkr. ii. 140, in mod. usage, draga dulur á e-t: the phrase, d. i skorðin (the tongue understood), to talk indistinctly, from loss of teeth; d. ordi, domi & e-t, to talk, reason, judge of a thing, Fms. ix. 500; d. huldu á, to hide, cloak, keep secret, xi. 106: d. e-u & dreif, prop. to 'throw adrift,' throw aside, i. e. think little of a thing, pessu var a dreif drepit, it was hushed up, Orkn. 248; aor hafdi mjök verit a dreif drepit um mal Bjarnar (there bad been much mystery about Björn), hvárt hann var lífs eðr eigi, sagði annarr þat logit, en annarr sagði satt, i. e. no one knew anything for certain, Bjarn. 20; en eigi varð vísan á dreif drepin (the song was not thrown aside or kept secret) ok kom til eyrna Birni, 32; drápu öllu á dreif um bessa fyrirætlan, bushed it all up, Eg. 49: d. i egg e-u, prop. to bate the edge of a thing, to turn a deaf ear to, Orkn. 188, metaphor from blunting the edge of a 8. d. e-u nior, to suppress a thing (unjustly); d. nior konungs tétti, N.G.L. i. 73; d. nior sæmd e-s, to pull down a person's reputation, Boll. 346; d. nior illu ordi, to keep down a bad report, suppress it, Nj. 21; d. niðr máli, to quash a lawsuit, 33; drepit svá niðr herörinni, e. d. glaumi, gledi, teiti e-s, to spoil one's joy, Lex. Fms. iv. 207. Poët.; d. kosti e-s, to destroy one's bappiness, Am. 69: impers., drap bá brátt kosti, the cheer was soon gone, Rm. 98.

drep-hrio, f. a killing snow storm, Eb. 150.

drepill, m., in knatt-drepill, a bat, in the game of cricket.

drop-ráð, n. pl. 2 law term (cp. áljóts-ráð, sár-ráð, bana-ráð, fjör-ráð), an intended affray or assault, Grág. ii. 116, 117, Vsl. ch. 75.

drep-samligr, adj. deadly, destructive, Stj. 71.

drep-sleggja, u, f. a sledge-bammer, Eg. 272.

drep-sott, f. a plague, pest, Ver. 21, Rb. 478.

drep-sottr, part. plague-stricken, Bs. ii. 33.

drettingr, m. [dratta], a loiterer, a cognom., Sturl. i. 89.

DREYMA, d and o, poët. obsol. pret. reflex. dreymdumk; [draumr; A. S. dryman = psallere; Hel. drômian = jubilari; Engl. dream; Germ. träumen; Dan. drömme; Swed. drömma]:-to dream; in Icel. impers. and with a double acc., that of the dreamer and the dream or person appearing; thus, mik dreymdi draum, mik dreymdi mann, etc.; þat dreymdi mik, Nj. 95; hvat hefir þik dreymt, id.; hinn veg d. mik þó, 53; hann kvað sik dreymt hafa Húkon jarl (acc.), 122; dreymt hefir mik mart i vetr, Ld. 126; enn dreymdi hann enn þriðja draum, Fms. xi. 8; or poët., draum dreymdumk = draum dreymdi mik, I dreamt a dream, Bjarn. 49; or with 'at' with subj., hann (acc.) dreymoi bat, at hann væri at lögbergi, 1b. ch. 4, cp. 385: konung dreymdi aldri, the king never bad a dream, Hkr. i. 171; the phrase, at dreyma fyrir daglátunum, esp. of light merry dreams at daybreak, which people in Icel. consider a sign of good health, Fél. ix. B. pers., the appearance in nom., (rare), sá maðr (nom.) dreymir mik jafnan, Fs. 98; dreymdi Svein Þórr heldr ófryniligr, Fms. ii. 162; þat er fyrir eldi er járn (nom. pl.) dreyma, Gkv. 2. 38; um vetrinn vóru dreymdir draumar margir, Bs. i. 497; vide draumr.

DREYPA, t and δ, [drjúpa, draup], to drop, put a drop of fluid, wine, medicine, etc., into the mouth of one sick, fainting, and the like, the fluid in dat.; d. e-u á e-t, or í munn em; hann dreypir vígðu vatni í munn henni, Bs. i. 199; at hann dreypi vatni á tungu mína, Greg. 23. Luke xvi. 24; d. víni á e-n (of fainting), Fas. iii. 508, 571; hann dreypti á konuna þar til at hon raknaði við, ii. 151: to dip, at hann dritin, dirty, Ls. 56.

1. of the limbs; hendi drap dreypi í vatn enum minsta fingri sínum, Greg. 22. Luke xvi. 24, where

dreyra, ð, to bleed, ooze (of blood from a slight wound), always absolor neut.; þótti mér dreyra ór hlutunum, Ld. 126; ok dreyrði ór hlutunum, Fb. i. 67; eigi dreyrði ór hvirflinum, Fms. ii. 272; hann reist í lófa sér krossmark svá at dreyrði, so that blood flowed, v. 185; nýdreyrt blóð, neu-bled blood, þiðr. 199.

dreyr-blandinn, part. blent, mixed with blood, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-fáðr (-fár), part. blood-stained, Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-gjarn, adj. blood-tbirsty, dreary, Al. 31.

DREYRI and drøri, a, m. [as to the root, cp. Goth. drjúsan, pret. draus, = to drop, fall, a verb analogous to frjósa, fraus, and fröri; this strong verb is lost in the Icel., only the weak dreyra is used; A.S. dreór = gore; O.H.G. trôr:—are A.S. dreôrig, Engl. dreary, from the same root, in a metaph. sense?]:—blood, esp. gore, properly blood ooxing out of the wound; vekja e-m dreyra, to bleed one, Fms. vii. 145; nú vökva þeir sér blóð, ok láta renna saman dreyra sinn, Gísl. 11; manna d., buman blood, Fms. xi. 233; the phrase, rauðr sem dreyri, = dreyrrauðr, red as blood, i. e. dark red, v. 127; rauðr d., Vsp. 33: allit., er hann etr hold mitt ok drekkr dreyra minn, 625. 195; dreyrinn dundi, the blood gusbed, Pass. 23. 3: poët. phrases, dals d., jarðar d., the blood of the dales, earth, rivers, Lex. Poët.; Kvásis d., the blood of K., poetry, Edda. Compp: dreyra-runninn, part. spattered with blood, Fms. vii. 89, dreyrigr, dreyrugr (drørigr, Yt. 5, 11), adj. [cp. Engl. dreary, Germ.

dreyrigr, dreyrugr (drørigr, Yt. 5, 11), adj. [cp. Engl. dreary, Germ. traurig]:—bloody, gory; uncontr., dreyruga, Al. 41; dreyruga húfu, Gísl. 64, 151; dreyrugra benja, Bragi: contr., dreyrgan mæki, Yt. 11; dreyriga

steina, Sb. 58; dreyrgra darra, Jd. 9.

dreyr-rauor, adj. blood-red, Eg. 113, Fms. vii. 145.

dreyr-stafir, m. pl. dreary, bloody runes, Sl. 40. DREYSSA, 28, [drussi], d. sik, to vaunt oneself foolisbly, Pass. 1.12.

DRIF, n. [drifa], driven snow; hvitt sem d., Fms. iv. 372, v.l.: the foaming sea, sjór var hvitr fyrir drifi, Bs. ii. 116. compds: drifastormr, m., drifa-veðr, n. a strong storm.

drif-hvítr and drift-hvítr, adj. white as driven snow, Karl. 546: naut., leggja til drifs, to lie adrift.

drift, dript, f. a snow-drift; þar var snjár í driptum, Sturl. i. 84; hvítt sem drift, wbite as driven snow, O. H. 170.

DBIT, n. (mod. dritr, m.), [Engl. dirt, cp. drita], dirt, esp. of birds, fugla-d., dufna-d., Stj. 620. 2 Kings vi. 25; siðan tekr hann fugla dritið, þiðr. 79, v.l.: local names, Drit-sker, Eb. ch. 4; Drit-vík, Bárð. ch. 4: nicknames, Drit-kinn, Gullþ.; Drit-ljóð, Fms. ix; Drit-loki, Sturl. i. 30.

DRÍFA, pret. dreif, pl. drifu; pres. drif; pret. subj. drifi; part. drifinn: [Ulf. dreiban = ἐκβάλλειν; A.S. drifan; Engl. drive; O.H.G. triban; mod. Germ. treiben; Swed. drifva; Dan. drive, all in a transitive sense = to drive. I. to drive like spray, either pers. or impers. with dat. or even neut.; þá kemr áfall mikit...ok dreif yfir búlkann, Bs. i. 422; laudri dreif a lypting útan, the spray drove over the poop, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence metaph. phrases, lata yfir d., to let drift before wind and wave, Isl. ii. 461: or even reflex., lata yfir (fyrir) drifask, to let drive or drift away, let go, give in; rán ok útlegðir þeirra manna er eigi létu fyrir drifask, Fb. i. 70; þat dugir á enga leið, at menn láti yfir drífask, Bs. ii. 51; ok er þó þat ráð, at láta eigi fyrir drífask, Karl. 386, 452: allit. phrase, drifa á dagana, e. g. mart hefir drifit á dagana, many things (splashes) have happened; driftin doggu, besprent with dew, Vtkv. 5: naut., roa drifanda, to pull so that the spray splashes about, pull bard, Fms. viii. 263, 431: to drift, of a snow storm or the like, tré med drifandum kvistum, a tree with the branches full of snow, Sks. 49; veor var drifanda, it snowed, Sturl. iii. 50, O. H. 85; pegar dreif i Löginn krömmu, there fell soft snow in the Lake, i. e. it began to sleet, Fms. v. 196; ba drift snær or öllum attum, Edda 40: metaph. of missiles, to shower as flakes of snow, borgarmenn láta þegar d. skot á þá, Al. II; láta þeir d. · II. neut. to crowd, throng; bá drift ofan vápn á þá, Fb. i. 135. mannfjöldi mikill til strandar, a great crowd rusbed down to the shore, Ld. 76; tóku menn þá at d. brott frá hertoganum, the men began to desert (run away) from the duke, Fms. ix. 531; dreif allt folk & hans fund, all people rushed to see him, i. 21, iv. 105; d. a dyrr, to rush to the door. Vkv. III. to perform; eiga e-t at d., to have a thing to perform, Gbl. 15, 16; en í annan stað á ck at d. mikinn vanda, I am in a bard strait, Fms. i. 221; d. leik, to play, Fas. i. 37: the sense to drive out, expel, so common in all other Teut. dialects, hardly occurs in old writers. and sounds foreign even now; the proverb, með íllu skal illt út drífa; d. sig, to exert oneself, etc., (cant phrases.)

drífa, u, f. a fall of snow, sleet; fjúk ok d., Bs. i. 185; veðr var þykt ok d., Fms. v. 341; skotvápn flugu svá þykt sem d., i. 45; um kveldit görði á drífu-él blautt, Orkn. 414; kom þá drífu-él mikit, ok var allmyrkt, Fms. ix. 23.

drsii, n. a petty beap of peat or the like, hence metaph. drsidinn, adj. petty; drsidni, f. pettiness.

DRÍTA, pret. dreit, dritu, dritinn, to dirty, cacare; hann sögðu þeir dríta á alla þá er við hann áttu af hrópi sínu, Sturl. ii. 39: part. fem, dritin, dirty, Ls. 56. drjóli, a, m. a drone, (cant word.)

drjóni, a, m. an ox, Edda (Gl.) II. [Swed. drönare], a drone.

drjúg-deildr, part. substantial, Sturl. i. 166.

drjúg-genginn, part. taking long to walk or pass, of a road, Lex. Poët. drjúg-látr, adj. wanton.

drjúg-liga, drýg-liga, adv. with an air of importance; láta d., Fms. ii. 145. Nj. 76.

drjúg-ligr, adj. substantial, solid, Sks. 382.

drjug-mæltr, adj. long-winded in speaking, Greg. 39: neut., Vigl. 24. DRJÚGR, adj., compar. drjúgari, superl. drjúgastr; in mod. use more freq. drýgri, drýgstr, solid, substantial; the phrase, verða drjúgari or drjúgastr, to get the better or best of it, to prove the better (of two champions); varð Þórir þeirra drjúgari, Bárð. 170; þú, Kári, munt þeim öllum drjúgari verda, thou, K., wilt outdo them all, Nj. 171; hvárir bar mundi drjúgari verða, Ld. 222; þótti þeim, sem hann myndi drjúgastr, Bárð. 170; hverr yðar drjúgastr (strongest) er höfðingjanna, Ísl. ii. 165, Grett. 151. the neut. drjugt and drjugum is used as adv. in great numbers, much; Kolskeggt vá drjúgt menn, Kolskegg slew men in numbers, Nj. 108; þaðan af muntu d. spekjask, 677. 12; vegr Gunnarr drjúgum meim, Nj. 96; lá þá drjúgum í fyrir þeim, Hrafn. 27: almost, nearly, drjúgum allr, almost all, Fms. ix. 318; drjúgum allra manna virðing, Bret. 38; drjúgum hverr bóndi, Landn. (Mant.) 330; drjúgum dauðr af kulda, Fms. ix. 467: driugan (acc. masc.) as adv., id., Fb. i. 304, Karl. 246, 181 (Fr.): the proverb, þat er drjúgt sem drýpr, i.e. many drops make a flood; þar var drjugt manna, a good many people, Bs. i. 536. 2. substantial, lasting, rich, ample, [Swed. dryg, Dan. droj], in compds as, drjug-virkr, vinnu-d., one who works slowly but surely; rada-d., hamingiu-d., etc. saving, blanda agnar við brauð, ... til þess at þá sé drjúgari fæzlan en aðr, Sks. 321; til þess at rit verði minna, ok bókfell drjúgara, i.e. to save parchment, Skálda 168; at jafndrjúg verði sagan ok Jólin, that the story shall last as long as Yule, Fms. vi. 355.

DRJÚPA, pret. draup, pl. drupu; subj. drypi; sup. dropit; pres. dryp; [Engl. drip; Germ. trausen; Dan. dryppe]:—to drip; bloð drypr, Frms. x. 366; drupu þá of bloðdropar, 625. 98; svá at brúðnaði ok draup, Edda 4: absol., þá sveittisk róðan helga, svá at draup á altarit ofan, Frms. viii. 247; þórólfr kvað d. smjör af hverju strái, Landn. 31. β. to let in rain, of houses or things not water-tight; öll hlaðan

draup, Fms. ix. 234; ok tóku húsin at drjúpa, Gísl. 22. • drokr, m., one MS. wrongly dirokr, [cp. Dan. drog, Engl. drudge], a

drudge, Edda (Gl.)

drolla, 20, [drjóli], Old Engl. to droil, i. e. loiter, (cant word.)

dropi, a, m. [A. S. dropa; Engl. drop; Swed. droppe; Germ. tropfen; Dan. draabe], a drop, Ld. 328, H. E. i. 488. compos: dropa-lauss, adj. water-tight, Gpl. 331. dropa-rum, n. a dripping-place, from the eaves, Gpl. 433. dropa-tal, n., i dropa-tali, in drops, drop by drop.

dros, f. [A. S. dreas; Ulf. drus = πτωσιs; Swed. drosse = a beap of corn; cp. also the Dan. drysse], dross, poët., in the compd alm-dros, the dross

of the bow, the arrows, Lex. Poet.

dróg, f. (drogi, a, m., Edda (Ub.) 277), = drák, Rb. 478, 480; sásk dróg á himni björt sem tungl, Ann. 1334; blóð-dróg, a streak of blood, Thom. (Fr.)

2. a jade.

drómi, a. m. [cp. Swed. drum = thrums], the fetter by which the Fenrir (Wolf) was fettered, Edda 19; used in the phrase, keyra í dróma, to tie 'neck and beels;' Drottim í dróma keyrðr, Pass. 6. 10; keyrði hann saman í dróma, Úlf. 7. 134.

drómundr, m. a kind of sbip of war (for. word), [Gr. δρόμων; mid. Lat. dromon; O. H. G. drabemond], Orkn. 358 sqq., Fms. vii. 2: a nickname, Grett.

drós, f. [cp. Ital. druda = a sweetbeart], poöt. a girl; drósir heita þær er kyrlátar eru, Edda 108, Fas. iii. 618, Al. 70, 152.

I. the sill or beam above a door, also a door-post DROTT, f. (dyra-drótt). II. bousebold, people, Vpm. 24, (inn-drótt, sal-drótt, Lex. Poët.); dyggvar dróttir, good, trusty people, Vsp. 63; dverga d.. the dwarf-people, 9; d. Irskrar þióðar, the Irish people; Engla d., English persons, etc., Lex. Poët.; öll drótt, all people, Hkv. 2. 48: twenty people make a drótt, Edda 108. 2. esp. the king's bodyguard; cp. Goth. ga-draubts, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. στρατιώτη (drjûgan, pret. draub = στρατεύειν); A. S. dright; the Scandinavian drótt thus answers to the comitatus of Tacitus, Germ. ch. 13, 14, in the Saga time called 'hird.' Drott is obsolete in prose, but occurs in Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20,—áðr vóru þeir (viz. the kings) dróttnar kallaðir, en konur beirra dróttningar, en drótt hirðsveitin: poët., víg-drótt, her-d., folk-d., hjálm-d., etc., warriors. III. a fem. pr. name, Yngl. S. ch. 20; cp. drós.

drótta, 20, d. e-u 2t e-m, to bring to one's door-post, i. e. impute to one. dróttin-hollr, 2dj. faithful to one's master, Fms. vi. 401. Skelp 5) dróttin-lauss, 2dj. without a master, Fms. iii. 13.

dróttin-ligr, adj. lord-like, of the Lord, Bs. i. 171, Stj.; Drottinleg bæn, the Lord's Prayer, Mar., Hom. 26; d. dæmi, 656 A. 24.

dróttinn, mod. drottinn, but in old poetry always rhymed with an 6, e. g. flóttstyggr—dróttni, Sighvat; dat. dróttni or drottni, pl. dróttnar

or drottnar, etc.; [A.S. drighten; Hel. drubtin = dominus]:-the master of a 'drott' or bousebold, a lord, master: the proverb, dyrt er drottins ord, e.g. strong is the master's word, Bs. i. 484, Al. 128, Ld. 212; præll eða d., Hom. 29; Josep fékk svá mikla virðing af dróttni sínum, 625. 16, Grág. ii. 86; þrjá dróttna átti hann í þessi herleiðingu, Fms. x. 224; eigi er þrællinn æðri enn dróttininn, Post. 656. 37, cp. John xv. 20; en þó eta hundar af molum þeim sem detta af borðum drottna þeirra, Matth. xv. 27; verit hlýðugir yðrum líkamligum drottnum, Ephes. vi. 5: in mod. usage this sense remains in prose in the compd lánar-dróttinn, q. v. name for a king, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20 (vide drótt). y. as a name of beathen priests; þat eru díar kallaðir eðr dróttnar, Hkr. Yngl. S.ch. 2. the Lord, which also is the standing phrase in mod. usage, in the Bible, sermons, hymns, ever since the Reformation; losaor sé Drottinn, Nj. 165; af miskun Drottins, Mar. 656 A. 6; greidit Dróttins götur, 625. 90; Christr Drottinn, Grag. ii. 167; an grats var Drottinn fæddr, Rb. 332; Drottinn sagði mínum Drottni, Matth. xxii. 44; elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn, 37; Dróttinn Guð Abrahams, Luke xx. 37, xxiv. 34; hefi eg eigi séð Dróttinn vorn Jesum Christum, eruð þér ekki mitt verk í Drottni? 1 Cor. ix. 1, 5, 14, x. 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, xī. 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, xii. 3, 5, etc. etc. COMPDS: Drottins-dagr, m. the Lord's day, K. p. K. 68, Rb. 112, 655 iii, Sturl. iii. 37, 159, 226, Nj. 165; Drottinsdaga hald, ballowing the Lord's day, Nj. 165; Dróttinsdags nótt, Saturday night, 194; Drottinsdaga veiðr, K. p. K. 85. Drottins-kvold, n. Sunday even-Drottins-myrgin, m. Sunday morning, Sturl. iii. ing, Fms. ix. 19. Drottins-nótt, f. Sunday night, Fms. vii. 187.

dróttin-svik, n. pl. treason towards a lord or master, Hkr. ii. 132, Sks. 571, Hom. 23 (Judas).

dróttin-svikari (-sviki), 2, m. a traitor to bis master, Nj. 260, K. A. 60.

drótt-kvæðr, adj. (-kvæði, n.), in the beroic metre, the metre used in the drápas (q. v.) or poems which were recited before a king and the king's men (drótt), whence the name probably comes; dróttkvæðr is opp. to kviðu-háttr, the epic, narrative metre, and ljóða-háttr, the metre of didactic poems or poems in the form of dialogues, Edda (Ht.)

drótt-lát, f. adj. beloved by the bousehold, gentle, epithet of a queen,

Am. 10.

drótt-megir, m. pl. men, people, Vpm. 11, 12.

dróttna or drottna, að, [Ülf. draubtinon = στρατεύεσθαι], to rule, govern, bold sway; d. yfir e-m, to rule over one, Stj. 396, Fms. viii. 242: with dat., þó lætr hann þat eigi d. huga sínum, Greg. 32; at oss drottni eigi dauði síðan, Niðrst. 8; fyllit jörðina, stjórnit henni ok drottnið, Stj. 21.

dróttnan or drottnan, f. sway, rule, 625. 5, Stj. 20, H. E. i. 502; drottnunar-gjarn, adj. ambitious; drottnunar-gjrni, f. ambition.

dróttnari, 2, m. a ruler, Stj. 20.

dróttning and drottning, f. a mistress; præll sá er vegr at dróttni (master) sinum eðr dróttningu (mistress), Grág. ii. 86 (vide above); ef præll verðr sekr skógarmaðr um víg dróttnis sins eðr dróttningar, 161; drottning hans girntisk hann, Ver. 16. Gen. xxxix. 7; this sense is quite obsolete except in old law phrases and translations.

2. a queen, common to all Scandinavians, Swed. drottning, Dan. dronning, whereas drottinn = king is obsolete, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20, Fins. i. 99, vi. 439, Sks. 468; the instances are endless.

COMPDS: drottningar-efni, n. a future queen, Fas. iii. 456.

drottningar-maðr, m. a queen's busband, a prince consort, Nj. 5, v.l.

drottningar-nafn, n. the title of queen, Fins. i. 101.

drótt-seti, a, m. a steward at the king's table; this word occurs in various forms throughout the Saxon parts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Friesland, Brabant, etc. Du Cange records a 'drossardus Brabantiae;' it is in mid. Lat. spelt drossatus, Germ. and Saxon drost, land-drost, reichsdrost (drozerus regni), Fris. drusta, vide Grimm; the Dutch preser the form drossardus: in the court of the king of Norway the office of dróttseti is not heard of before the beginning of the 12th century (the passage Bs. i. 37 is monkish and of late composition), and is there a kind of bead-cook or steward at the king's table, who was to be elected from the king's skutilsveinar; d. spurði hvat til matar skyldi búa, the d. asked the king what meat they should dress, Fms. vii. 159 (about A.D. 1125), ix. 249, x. 147; d. ok skenkjari, N. G. L. ii. 413, 415; cp. also Hirðskrú (N. G. L. l. c.) ch. 26, Fms. x. 100 refers to the drost of the German emperor. In the 14th century the dróttseti became a high officer in Sweden and Denmark. The derivation from drótt and seti (seti can only mean a sitter, not one who makes to sit, cp. land-seti, a landsitter, a tenant) is dubious; the Norse word may be an etymologising imitation of the mid. Lat. drossatus.

drukna, að, [drukkinn, drekka], to be drowned, Nj. 59.

druknan, f. being drowned, death by drowning, Ld. 58, Orku. 246, Ann. 1260, 1026.

drumbr, m. a log of dry or rotten wood, Fms. viii. 184; drumba, u, f. a cognom.. Rm.

drungi, a, m., medic. beaviness, fulness in the bead. drunga-legr, adj. drunur, f. pl. [drynja], a rattling, thundering, Dan. drön. drussi, a, m. a drone; þú d. (άφρον), 1 Cor. xv. 36.

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DRŪPA, t or ð, to droop (from sorrow), different from drjúpa, to drip; drúpa is in Icel. an almost obsolete word, in old poets and writers esp. used in a metaph. sense; at the death of a dear person, the country, hills, mountains are said to droop; swá drúpir nú Danmörk, sem dauðr sé Knútr sonr minn, Fms. i. 118; svá þótti drúpa Ísland eptir fráfall Gizurar biskups, sem Rómaborgar ríki eptir fráfall Gregorii páfa, Bs. i. 71; Ari prestr hinn Fróði segir hve mjök várt land drúpði eptir fráfall Gizurar biskups, 145; staðrinn í Skálholti drúpti mjök eptir fráfall hins sæla þorláks biskups, 301; drúpir Höfði dauðr er þengill, hlæja hlíðar við Hallsteini, Landn. 224 (in a verse); hnípði drótt ok drúpði fold, Lex. Poët.; drúpir örn yfir, Gm. 10; Vinga meiðr (the gallows) drúpir á nesi, Hlt.; en Skæreið í Skírings-sal of brynjálfs beinum drúpir, Ýt. 22; hans mun dráp um drúpa, dyrmennis mér kenna, Sighvat; knáttu hvarms af harmi hnúpgnípur mér d., my bead drooped from grief, Eg. (in a verse); drúpðu dólgárar, the swords drooped (to drink blood), Hkm. 2: in mod. usage drjúpa and drúpa are confounded, aví, hve má eg aumr þræll, angraðr niðr drjúpa, Pass. 41. 4.

drupr, m. drooping spirits, coldness; ok þó at þar hefði orðit nokkurr d. með þeim, þá..., Fms. xi. 76.

drykk-fátt, n. adj. sbort of drink, Hkr. iii. 117.

drykkja, u, f. [drukkinn], a drinking-bout, carousal, banquet; sitja við drykkju, Eg. 88; var veizla hin bezta, ok d. mikil inni í stofunni, 205; at þeim veizlum er drykkjur vóru, Bs. i. 394; matmála í milli ef eigi vóru alþýðu-drykkjur, a public banquet, l.c.; göra d., to make a banquet, Og. 27; þá var ár mikit ok drykkjur miklar, O. H. 71; þar var öl-d. ok fast drukkit, Eb. 184, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 2; taka til drykkju, to take to drinking, Fms. ii. 266; drykkja (banquet) skyldi vera at hvárratveggja, Gísl. 27; tóku menn til drykkju um kveldit, 28; hafa samd., to bave a carouse, Grett. ch. 8; Jóla boð ok sam-drykkjur, O. H. ch. 95, cp. 33, 34, 131, Eg. ch. 11, 44; á-drykkja, q. v., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 23, Fms. vii. 203, cp. Orkn. ch. 33, 34, 70, 101, 104, Sverr. S. ch. 36, 98, 103, 104, Fagrsk. ch. 11, 219, 220: the ancients drank hard, 'diem noctemque continuare potando nulli probrum,' Tac. Germ. ch. 11: with kings the drinking (dag-drykkja, q.v.) began immediately after the day-meal, vide the references above; the words of Tacitus, 'tum (viz. after breakfast) ad negotia, nec minus saepe ad convivia, procedunt armati,' l.c., are therefore true enough, Edda (Gg.) ch. 39, 46; the phrase, preyta drykkju (cp. kapp-d., a drinking match), Edda 32. The Icelanders of the Saga time seem to have been of much more abstemious habits than their Norse kinsmen of the same time, and drinking is scarcely mentioned but at public banquets; the Sturlunga time is worse, but only those who had been abroad are mentioned as strong drinkers (cp. Arons S. ch. 10); cp. also a treatise of the end of the 12th century, named De profectione Danorum, ch. 11-" in cunctis illius regni (i. e. Norway) civitatibus uniformis consuetudo sed vitiosa inolevit, scilicet jugis ebrietas, 2. = beverage = drykkr (rare), Egill bað fá sér drykkju, Eg. 107. COMPDS: drykkju-boro, n. a drinking-table, Fms. xi. 2. drykkjufong, n. pl. drinkables, Sturl. iii. 289. drykkju-litill, adj. sober, Bs. drykkju-maör, m. a great drinker, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 238, i. 275. Edda 32. drykkju-mál, n. drinking at meal time, Anal. 195, Fas. ii. 266. drykkju-rútr, m. a drunkard. drykkju-skapr, m. bard drinking, drunkenness, Fms. iii. 191, Ann. 1389. drykkju-skáli, a, m. a banquet drykkju-stofa, u, f. = drykkjuskáli, ball, Orkn. 244, Fms. i. 299. Fms. vii. 147, Eg. 553. drykkju-stútr, m. a drinking-can, Bs. i. 877. drykkja, or, part. drunk, Rb. iii. 384, Karl.

drykk-langr, adj., in the phrase, drykklanga stund, just a moment, a

measure of time whilst one drinks a draught.

drykk-lauss, adj. (-leysi, f.), without drink, Bs. i. 822, Finnb. 234, K. A. 34.

drykkr, jar, m., pl. ir, [A. S. drine; Engl. drink; Germ. trunk; Dan. drik]:-drink, beverage, Fms. xi. 108, 233; eiga drykk ok sess við e-n, Eg. 95: a draught, Edda 32, 48; hvat hafa Einherjar at drykk? 24; vatns-d., a draught of water, id.; svala-d., borsta-d., a thirst-draught; muntu nú eigi sparask til eins drykkjar, one draught more, 32; breyta á drykkinn, to take a deep draught, id.; drekka í tveimr, þremr.. drykkjum, to drain in two, three . . . draughts, id.; undarliga mundi mér þykkja ef þvílíkir drykkir væri svá litlir kallaðir, id. B. sour wbey, proncd. drukkr, Krók. 64; freq. in western Icel. COMPDS: drykkjar-bolli, a, m. a drinking-bowl, Mart. 119. drykkjardrykkjar-horn, n. a drinking-born, Fr. föng, n. pl. drinkables. drykkjar-ker, n. a drinking-cup, Greg. 50, Sks. 725, Stj. 486. drykkjar-kostr, m. drinking cheer, Vm. 56.

drykk-sæll, adj. lucky in drink or brewing, Bs. 108.

dryllr, m. a nickname, Fms. i; drylla, u, f., Snot 184; also spelt with u, proluvies alvi, (vulgar.)

drymba, u, f. a kind of stockings (?), Art. (Parcevals S.)

DRYNJA, drundi, pres. dryn, to roar. This root word is common to Goth., Scandin., Fris., and Dutch; for Ulf. drunjus = φθόγγος, Rom. x. 18, is a sufficient proof; in Swed. we have dröna, and drön neut.; Dan. dröne and drön; Dutch dreunen; North. E. to drone, as a cow; Fris. dröne; the mod. High Germ. dröhnen was, in the 17th century,

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drynr, m. pl. [Dan. and Swed. drön], roaring; drunur, f., vide above. dryn-rann, n., poët. 'the roaring inn of drink,' a drinking-born, Fas. l.c. drysil-, dusil-, a term of contempt, paltry, in the compos drysil-jordll, m. a petty, paltry devil, devilkin, Fms. iii. 201, in the amusing ghost story, opp. to the big inmates of hell. drysil-hross (speat dusil-), n. a paltry borse, 1sl. iii. 333. drysil-menni, n. a paltry,

petty man, Edda (Gl.)

DRÝGJA, δ, [drjúgr; A. S. dreógan = to endure; North. E. and Scotto dree = to endure, suffer]:—to commit, perpetrate, mostly in a bad sense; d. synd, to commit a sin, K. Á. 202; d. glæp, id.; d. hórdóm, to commit wboredom, Sks. 340; þú skalt ekki hórdóm d., thou shalt not commit wboredom; d. misræðu við konu, id., Grág. i. 338; d. hernað, to pirate, ii. 79; d. ílsku, Orkn. 32: it is a standing phrase in eccl. or sacred writers, N. T., Pass., Vídal.: in a good sense only in a few phrases as the allit., d. dáð, Sturl. iii. 7; or in poets or bad old prose; orlög d., A. S. orlég dreogan (cp. the North. E. to dree one's weird = to abide one's fate), to try one's luck, Vkv. I, cp. also the Germ. tales, in die welt geben; d. hlýðni, Sks. 675; d. mannliga náttúru, to pay the debt of nature, 447; d. e-s vilja. to comply with one's wishes, Bær. I4,—the last three passages are bad prose.

β. to make to keep longer, to lengthen, Bs. ii. 173, Bb. 3. 30.

drægr, adj. that which can be pulled against. dræmt, n. adj. [from draum?], slowly, Osv.

dræplingr, m., dimin. [drápa], a paltry drápa, Hkr. ii. 82, Fms. xi. 204. dræpr, adj. who may be killed with impunity, N. G. L. i. 82, Grág. i. 92, Ni. 111.

ĎRŎFN, f., gen. drafnar, pl. drafnir, [akin to drefjar], spots, spray-like spots; hence drofnóttr, adj. spotted; rauð-d., blá-d., etc., red-, blue-spotted; poët. the foaming sea is called dröfn, Edda.

drösla, 20, to roam about; cp. drasill, drösall.

dubba (dybba), 20, (for. word), to dub a knight; nú hefir þú dybbat mik til riddara, Bær. 5, 18, Fms. x. 109, Karl. 193: to arm, dress, Stj. 464. I Sam. xvii. 38; upp dubbaor, dressed in full dress, Finnb. 226; d. sik, to trim oneself, Fms. vi. 208.

dubban, f. dubbing a knight, Karl. 222. dubl (dufl), n. double, Alg. 366 (mathem.) Grett. (in a verse).

β. gambling, Gpl. 521, and a buoy.

dubla, dufla, að, [dubla = a coin, Du Cange], to gamble, Gpl. 521; dublari, a, m. a gambler, Róm. 161.

DUGA, pret. dugði; pres. dugi; sup. dugat; imperat. dugi þú, mod. dugou; [A. S. dugan; Scot. and North. E. to dow; O. H. G. tugan; Germ. taugen; Dan. due; Swed. duga; Engl. do, in phrases such as, that will do]: -to belp, aid, with dat.; dugi þú mér Hvíta-Kristr, Fs. 101; d. frændum sínum, Post. 658 C. 19; ok vill eigi d. henni, will not support ber, Grág. i. 368; hann dugði heiðnum mönnum, 655 iii. 4: with the notion to do, suffice, bat er ber man d., which will do for thee, Nj. 13; hefir oss bo dugat bessi átrúnaðr, this faith has done well for us, Fms. i. 34; mun pat d. minum hesti, it will do for my borse, Mag.: the proverb, fatt er svá illt at einu-gi dugi, cp. the Engl. ''its an ill wind that blows nobody good,' Al. 46, Hm. 134; mun ber eigi bat d. at sofa her, it will not do (is not safe) for thee to sleep here, Fms. v. 307: adding prepp. vio, at, til, to succour, lend belp, en Gisli for at d. peim vio, Gisl. 22; d. þeir nú at þeim mönnum er lífs var ván, Finnb. 316, cp. at-dugnaðr; hon dugir eigi verr til enn einhverr karlmaðr, Fb. i. 533: impers., e-m dugir e-t, it does well, beseems, becomes; hon dugir mer illa (vel), Mar. (Fr.), Hkv. 1. 45; bo myndi mer enn vel d. (it would do well for me), ef ek fengja at drekka, Isl. ii. 369. β. absol. or even neut. to shew prowess, do one's best; dugi þú enn, belp! Fms. ii. 75; dugði hverr sem matti, every one did bis best, viii. 139; dugi nú hverr sem drengr er til: mundi þá eigi nauðsyn at d. sem drengilegast, ix. 509: denoting moral force, vel sidadir menn ok jafnan vel dugat, bonest men and who bave ever y. to suffice, be strong done well, Eg. 96; d. i burft e-s, Hom. 47. enough; ef bitt zoi dugir, if thy wit does suffice, Vpm. 20, 22; ef vitni d., if the witnesses do, i. e. fail not, N. G. L. i. 136; dugoi veor it bezta, the weather did well.

dugandi- or dugandis-, as a prefix to nouns, denoting doughty; d. madr (dugand-madr, Fms. viii. 104), a doughty man, Dipl. i. 3, Orkn. 456, Rd. 260, Róm. 137.

dugan-ligr, adj. dougbty, Yt. 15.

DUGGA, u, f. a 'dogger,' small (Dutch or Engl.) fishing vessel, Ann. 1413, where it is reported that thirty English 'fiski-duggur' came fishing about Icel. that summer; (hence the Engl. Dogger-bank):—duggari, a, m. the crew of a dugga, D. N. ii. 651.

2. a lazy dogged fellow, Edda (Gl.), Trist. (Fr.)

dug-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), good for nothing, poro, 47 (Ed. 1847).

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dugnaor, ar, m. doughtiness, valour, aid, assistance; bioja e-n sér dugnadar, to ask one's belp, 655 v. 1, Isl. ii. 262, 293; veita e-m dugnad, to give belp to one, Fms. v. 259: skyrtunnar d., the virtue of the kirtle, COMPDS: dugnadar-maor, m. an aider, Fas. iii. 441: in pl., Greg. belp in need, 656 A, Fms. vi. 118, Fas. iii. 181: a bonest bard-working man (mod.) dugnaðar-stigr, m. the path of virtue, Hom. 14.

dugr, m. pl. ir, [North. E. dow], doughtiness, strength of soul and body, Fms. viii. 411; aldri er d. i ber, thou art good for nothing, Grett. 24

new Ed.

I. prop. concealment, in phrases, med dul, DUL, f. [dylja]. secretly, Bárd. 168; drepa dul á e-t, to conceal, Hkr. ii. 140; and in the COMPDS dular-bunaor, m. a disguise, Fms. vi. 61; dular-kufl, m. a cloak used for a disguise, Grett. 139 A. II. metaph. self-conceit, pride, in phrases as, dul ok vil, pride and wilfulness, Skalda 163, Sl. 34; ztla sér bá dul, to be so conceited, Finnb. 282; ztlask mikla dul, Fas. ii. 521; dul ok dramb, 655 xi. 3; mikinn dul (masc.), þórð. MS. (wrongly): the phrase, ganga fram i dul, to go forth in one's conceit, Hm. 78, (mod., ganga fram í þeirri dulunni): proverb, maðr verðr dælskr af dul, conceit makes an envious, moody man, Hm. 56; dul bin, Band. (MS.) 13.

dula, u, f. a worn strip of cloth. dula, 8, (cp. dylja), a law term, to deny, with gen., N. G. L. i. 93, 94,

330: with subj., Js. 77: absol., 83.

dul-eior and dular-eior, m. [Swed. duls-ed], a law term, an oath of denial, Gpl. 199, Js. 58.

dul-höttr, m. a disguise-bood, bood used for a disguise, Fms. x. 383; dró ek dulhött (MS. wrongly djarfhött) um dökkva skör, Ad. 3.

dul-klesői, n. disguise, Fas. ii. 441. dul-kofri, a, m. = dulhöttr, (v. kofri.)

dulnaör, m. = dul, Fr.

dulr, adj. silent, close; the phrase, ganga duls e-s, to be unaware of a thing, Fms. v. 265.

dul-remmi, f. stubborn self-conceit, Sks. 536 B. dul-ræna, u, f. id., v.l. dul-samr, adj. self-conceited, Stj. 122.

dulsi, a, m., poët. a dwarf, Yt. 2.

dul-vigi, n. a law term, secret manslaughter, = laun-vig, not so strong as murder, Gbl. 150.

dumba, u, f. a mist; cp. the mod. dumbungr, m. a dark, misty, gloomy sky. dumbungs-veor, m. gloomy weather. In the east of Icel. dumba is the bran of oats when ground, Fel. ii. 155; in Edda (Gl.) it is even mentioned as a sort of seed; hann (the wizard) hristi einn poka, ok bar ór fykr ein dumba svört (black powder like mist)... blés þar ór vindi miklum móti dumbunni, svá at hon fauk aptr í augu á Grims mönnum, svá þeir urðu þegar blindir, Fas. iii. 338. dumbr, m. id., also occurs as a name of a giant, the misty; the Polar Sea is called Dum s-haf = the Misty, Foggy Sea, (cp. Bárð. ch. 1; cp. also Gr. τῦφος, τυφών, which probably are kindred words.

rupár, which probably are kindred words.

dumbi, 2dj. dumb; dauf ok dumba skurðgoð, Stj. 207, K. Á. 56.

dumbóttr, adj. of dark misty colour (of cows).

DUMBR, adj. [Ulf. dumbs = κωφόε; A.S. dumb; Engl. dumb; O.H.G. tumb; Germ. dum = stupid, whence Dan. dum; Gr. τυφλόε and τύφοε are kindred words, the fundamental notion being dusty, clouded]:-dumb, 656 C. 34; dumbir ok daufir, 623. 57; gramm. a mute letter, Skálda 176. In Norway dumme or domme means a peg inside doors or gates.

dumpa, ao, [Ivar Aasen dump = a gust; Dan. dumpe], to thump, Lv. 81 (άπ. λεγ.)

DUNA, ad, (cp. dynja), to thunder, give a bollow rushing sound; dunar í skóginum, Edda 30; svá skal danzinn duna, Ísl. Þjóðs. (of dancing).

duna, esp. pl. dunur, f. a rusbing, thundering noise, Eb. 174, Fms. iii. 184; hence the Dan. tor-den, qs. Thor-dön, the din of Thor, i. e. thunder, supposed to be the noise of the god Thor in his wain.

dunda, ao, to dally, Bb. I. 9.

dun-henda, u, f. (-hendr, adj.), a sort of metre, having four anadiploses, Edda (Ht.) 124, 128.

dunn, m. a band, gang, drove; ganga i e-m duni, to march in one band, Sturl. iii. 185 C; sauda-dunn, a drove of sheep, Sd. 164: a number of ten is called dunn, Edda 108.

dunna, u, f. the wild duck, Edda (Gl.), cp. Engl. dun.

DUPT, m., better duft, [it properly means the powder of flowers or the like; so dust in Germ. means a sweet smell as from flowers; in old writers duft is rare, dust (q. v.) freq.; in mod. use dust is almost obsolete, and as these two words can hardly be distinguished in old MSS. (where ft and st look like one another), the transcribers have often substituted duft, where the old MS. has dust: again, dufta (a verb) is never used, but only dusta: duft is probably a foreign South-Teutonic word; the Swedish uses only the more homely sounding anga, vide angi]:proder; d. ok aska, Stj. 204, Sks. 211, Magn. 448: botan. pollen; duptberi, a, m. the stamen of a flower; dupt-knappr, m. the anther; duptbraor, m. the filament, Hjalt.

dura-, v. dyrr.

durgr, m. [dvergr], a sulky fellow. durgs-legr, adj. sulky. durna-legr, adj. sulky, rude. durna-skapr, m., etc.

durnir, m. a dwarf, Yt. 2: metaph. a sulky man. durtr, m. = durgr. durts-legr, adj. sulky, rude. dur-voror, m. a door-keeper, Eg. 409, Fms. ii. 160.

dusil-, v. drysil-.

dusla, ao, to bustle, be busy, Njaro. 368, (cant word.)

DUST, n. [A. S. dust; Engl. dust], dust, Fms. v. 82, 324, xi. 12, Stj. 336. Num. xxiii. 10, Greg. 98: flowers ground to dust, Pr. 471, 472, 474, 475.

dust, n. [Dan. dyst; Swed. dust], a tilt; halt eitt d. med mik, Karl. 72; d. ok turniment, Fr.

dusta, ao, to dust.

dustera, ao, to tilt, fight, Bev. (Fr.)

dusti, 2, m. a grain of dust; engi d. saurs, 656 A. ii. 8.

dúða, 20, to swathe (in clothes). dúði, a, m. swaddling clothes.

DUFA, u, f., gen. pl. duma; [Goth. dubo; A.S. duva; Engl. dove; Dan. due; Swed. dufva; O. H. G. tiba; Germ. taube]:—a dove, Stj. 111, Hom. 57, 65, Al. 168: as a term of affection, my dove. 2. poët. a wave, one of the daughters of Ran, Edda. COMPDS: dufu-ligr, adj. dove-like, 655 xxxii. 7. dufu-nef, n. a cognom. 'dove-neb,' dove-beak, dufu-ungi, a, m. the young of a dove, Mar. 656, Stj. 317. dúka, 20, to cover with a cloth, Fas. iii. 187, 373.

dúk-lauss, adj. without a cloth, Pm. 108.

DUKR, m. [Engl. duck; Swed. duk; Dan. dug; Germ. tuch]:—any cloth or texture, Bard. 160; vaomáls-d., lín-d., etc., a cloak of wadmal, linen, etc.: a carpet, Fms. ix. 219: tapestry in a church, fimm dúka ok tvá þar í búna, annarr með rautt silki, Vm. 77, vide altaris-dúkr, 20: a neck-kerchief of a lady, dúkr á hálsi, Rm. 16.

β. a table-cloth (borðdúkr); as to the ancient Scandin. custom of covering the table with a cloth, vide esp. Nj. ch. 117, Bs. i. 475, Guom. S. ch. 43; and for still earlier times the old heathen poem Rm., where Modir, the yeoman's good-wife, covers the table with a 'marked' (i. e. stitched) white linen cloth, 28; whilst Edda, the old bondman's good-wife, puts the food on an uncovered table (verse 4); by a mishap the transcriber of Ob. (the only MS. wherein this poem is preserved) has skipped over a verse in the second line of verse 17, so that we are unable to say how Amma, the husbandman's good-wife, dressed her table: the proverb, eptir dúk og disk, i. c. post festum. y. a towel; at banquets a servant went round to the guests in turn bearing a basin and a towel on the shoulder, Lv. ch. 13; to be served first was a mark of honour; cp. also Nj. l. c., Har. S. Haror. ch. 79 (the Danish king and the old woman): a napkin, Blas. 45, 655 xvii. 5: belonging to the priest's vestment, Pm. 133; d. ok corporale, Vm. 154, Stj. Gen. xxiv. 65 (a veil).

dúk-slitr, n. rags of a d., Vm. 77. dún-beor, m. a bed of down-clothes, D. N. (Fr.) dun-grind, f. a frame whereon to clean eider-down.

dún-hægindi, n. a pillow or bolster of down, D. N.

dun-klesoi, n. pl. bedclothes of eider-down, Js. 78, Sturl. iii. 108, Bs. Lowell i. 802

DUNN (dýnn, Mart. 126), m. [Dutch dune; Engl. down: Swed. and Dan. dun; Germ. daun is prob. of Saxon or Dutch origin, as the d remains unchanged]: down; taka dun ok dyna, N.G.L. i. 334; esp. used of bedclothes of down; the word occurs in the old heathen poem Gs., sofi hann á dúni, 5; blautasti d., Mart. l. c.; á dúni ok á guðvefi, Fms. x. 379; vöttu (pillows) dáns fulla, a verse of Hornklofi. In Icel. 'dún' is chiefly used of eider-down, which word is undoubtedly of Icel. origin, Fr. édre-don, Germ. eder-don or eider-daun; the syllable er is the Icel. gen. zoar-dun, from nom. zor (the name of the eider duck), acc. zoi, gen. zoar. The eider-down, now so important as an article of trade, is never mentioned in old Icel. writers or laws; they only speak of the eggs (egg-ver). The English, during their trade with Icel. in the 15th century, seem first to have brought the name and article into foreign markets. At first it was bought in a rough state; Bogi Benediktsson in Feoga-æfi II records that a certain Jon i Brokey (born 1584), after having been in England, was the first who taught the Icel. to clean the down-var hann líka sá fyrsti hér vestra sem tók að hreinsa zoar-dun..., en sor (i. e. during the English and Hanseatic trade in Icel.) seldist óhreinsaðr dún eptir Búa-lögum. Icel. say, hreinsa dún, hræla dún. The Danes say, have dun på hagen, to bave down on the chin.

dun-tekja, u, f. gathering eider-down.

dúra, 20, to nap, Skálda 163.

DURR, m. a nap, slumber, Hom. 116, O. H. L. 80: in mod. usage in such phrases as, milli dúra; sofa góðan, væran, dúr.

DUS (dos, Björn), n. [Norse duus], a lull, dead calm, in the proverb, opt kömr zöiregn or dusi, a lull is often followed by a beavy shower, Eb. (in a verse).

dúsa, u, f. a sugar-teat for babies to suck.

dúsa, ad, prob. to doze, Og. 18.

dvala, u, f. [Dan. dvale], = dvöl, Fr. dvala, að, to delay, with dat.; at dvala ekki förinni, Fms. xi. 22; ef ér dvalit ferðinni, 115; dvalar hann ekki brotferðinni, Fb. ii. 147;

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muna nú Helgi hjörping (hjörpingi or -pingum, better) dvala, Hkv. 1. 49 : Tto trust in one's integrity, Fs. 121 (of 2 judge); fyrir sakir þinnar dygðar, with infin., Kjartan bað þá ekki dvala, Ld. 176.

dval-samr, adj. dilatory, Stj. 122; e-m verðr dvalsamt, one is delayed,

Greg. 80, Fbr. 136.

DVELJA, dvaldi, dvaldi; pres. dvel; part. dvaldr, dvalinn; sup. dvalit: [A.S. dveljan; Engl. dwell; O.H.G. tvelan; Swed. dväljas; Dan. dvæle]:--to dwell, delay, with acc.; d. für, ferð, to keep back, delay, Grág. ii. 385, Isl. ii. 266; því dvalða ek dauða þinn, Blas. 47; d. dóm (a law term), to defer judgment, Grag. i. 67; d. rad fyrir konu, to put off a woman's marriage, 307; at þat dveli garðlagit, ii. 332; gútu þeir hann eptir dvalit, they managed to keep him back, Fms. vii. 169; d. e-n frá e-u, to keep one from doing a thing, Jb. 380; dvelr mik engi hlutr, at ek geng ekki ..., i. e. I will go at once, Fms. ii. 37: the proverb, mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 58: absol., dvaldi þat fyrir ferð beirra, that caused delay, Njaro. 374. 2. in neut. sense = dveljask, to tarry, cp. Engl. to dwell on a thing; ok vildu eigi dvelja, ok eigi bida Olafs konungs, Fms. iv. 118. 3. with acc. of time, to wait, abide; konungr dvaldi mestan hluta sumars á Hálogalandi, Fms. iv. 233; d. af stundir, to kill time, Band. 8; d. stund e-s, to bold one up, Karl. II. reflex, to stop oneself, i. e. to stay, make a stay; myndi bar dveljask um hríð, Nj. 122; ok er þeir höfðu þar dvalisk til bess er ..., Ég. 28; dvaldisk þar um hríð, 59; ok er konungr hafðr dvalsk par um hrið, Fms. viii. 428: d. at e-u, to tarry over a thing, D. I. i. 2. the phrase, e-dvelsk, one is kept, loses time by a thing; dvaldisk þeim þar lengi, Eg. 230; dvaldisk þeim þar at því, in (doing) that they lost much time, Nj. 241. 3. with pass. notion; sá dagr mun dveljask, that day will not soon come, will come late, Ld. 174; dveljask munu stundirnar, the bours will be taken up, it will take many bours, it will grow late before all is told, Edda 15; ef bat dvelsk, at ek koma eigi hingat, if I should be bindered from coming, Fms. xi. 51: to tarry, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalisk at sækja yðvarn fund, Ld. 32.

DVERGR, m. [A.S. dveorg; Engl. dwarf; Germ. (irreg.) zwerg; Swed. dverg]:—a dwarf; about the genesis of the dwarfs vide Vsp. 6-16, Edda 9: in mod. Icel. lore dwarfs disappear, but remain in local names, as Dverga-steinn, cp. the Dwarfy Stone in Scott's Pirate, and in several words and phrases: from the belief that the dwarfs lived in rocks, an echo is called dverg-mál, n. (-máli, m.), dwarf-talk, Al. 35, 37, Fas. iii. 369; and dverg-mala, ad, to echo: from the skill of the dwarfs in metal-working, a skilful man is called dverg-hagr, adj. (skilled as a dwarf), or dvergt, a dwarf in bis art; dverga-smidi, n. dwarf'swork, i. e. all works of rare art, such as the famous or enchanted swords of antiquity, Hervar S. ch. 2, Fas. i. 514, ii. 463-466 (Asmund. S.), Gisl. 80: crystal and prismatic stones are in Norway called either dwarf's-work or 'dwarfy-stones,' as people believe that they are worked out by the dwarfs in the depths of the earth: botan., dverga-sóleyg, f. ranunculus glacialis, Hjalt. β. from its dwarfed shape, a dog without a tail is in Icel. called dvergr or dverg-hundr, m., Clar.: sbort pillars which support the beams and rafters in a house are called 'dvergar;' this sense occurs as early as Hom. (St.) 65, and is still in use in some parts of Icel.: the four dwarfs, East, West, North, South, are in the Edda the bearers of heaven, Edda 5. y. ornaments in a lady's dress worn on the shoulder are called 'dvergar,' Rm. 16; smokkr á bringu, dúkr á hálsi, dvergar á öxlum, prob. a kind of brooch. For compos vide above.

DVÍNA or dvina (in old writers even dvena), 20, [North. E. dwyne], to dwindle, pine away; bá dvenar tómr maðr, Hom. 26; dvinar allr proti (of a tumor), Sks. 235; lét hann eigi dvina kveðandina, Fms. v. 174; þaðan í frá sögðu menn at dvinaði liðveizla Sæmundar við Þorgrim, Sturl. i. 171; görir nú eigi at dvina við, it will not do to saunter, Karl. 380; dvina munda ek láta ferðina, I would let the travelling cease, Fs. 172; heit dvinudu Heina, their bragging dwindled away, Lex. Poet. In early times this word was probably sounded with an i (short), which may be inferred from the form dvena; and the word was rather common, and occurs rarely. In later times it was ennobled by the frequent use made of it in Pass., and with altered inflexion, viz. an i throughout, the pres, indic, either strong, dvin, or weak, dvinar; thus, her begar mannlig hjálpin dvín, Pass. 44. 12; görvöll þá heimsins gleðin dvín, 41. 8; þá æfin lífsins dvín, 36. 10; but holds megn og kraptr dvínar, 44. I; dvínar og dregst í hlé, 47. 4: infin., sjón og heyrn tekr að dvína, 41. 10.

dvol, f., gen. dvalar, old pl. dvalar, mod. dvalir, [cp. 'dwelling' = delay, Engl. Ballads], a short stay, stop; dvalir ok náttstaði, Stj. 294; eiga dvöl, to stop, Nj. 181; afhvarf manna ok dvalar (acc. pl.), Ld. 204; meðan þessi dvól (pause) var, Fms. xi. 135: delay, iv. 179; bera til dvala, to cause delay, Fas. iii. 543:—used once as neut. pl., urðu dvöl dægra, Am. 102. β. gramm. quantity, Skálda 175.

dyörill or dyröill, m. a nickname, seems to mean a tail, = mod. dindill, Fms. i. 186, ii. 253, 279; cp. daora. to wheedle.

DYGD, f. [A. S. dugub = doughtiness, valour; O. H. G. tugad; Germ. tugend; Swed. dygd; Dan. dyd]:-virtue, probity, only used in a moral metaph. sense; the original sense (from duga, q.v.) of valour, strength,

probity, Fms. vi. 58; lio ok d. (belp and faithful service) goos drengs, 2271 fyrir sina dygo, for bis faithfulness, vii. 158. β. in mod. eccl. writers the Lat. virtus is rendered by dygo, Vidal., Pass., etc.; ó-dygo, wickedness. y. virtue, of an inaminate discounting dygoar-lauss, adj. wicked, K. A. 230: bad, 24. dygoar-lauss, adj. wicked, K. A. 230: bad, 24. dygoar-lauss, in. dygoar-maor, in. a faitblessness, wickedness, Stj. 487, Bs. i. 40. trusty man, Grett. 147 A. dygöar-verk, dygoar-verk, n. faithful work, Mar. : cp. dugr, dugnaðr.

dygougr, adj. 'doughty,' faithful, trusty; d. bjónusta, Fas. i. 90; d. madr, Grett. 143 A, Th. 12: efficient, baving virtue in them, of inanimate things, Stj. 99, 215. **B.** in mod. eccl. writers, virtuous, good. dyggiligr, adj. faithful, Stj. 198. dygg-leikr, m. faithfulness, H. E. ii. 66, Fms. viii. 29. things, Stj. 99, 215.

dyggliga and dyggiliga, adv. faithfully, trustily, Stj. 9, 152, Fms. iii. 115, 138, Bs. i. 40.

dyggr, adj., mostly with v if followed by a vowel, e.g. dyggvar, dyggvan, superl. dyggvastr, compar. dyggvari, but sometimes the v is dropped:faithful, trusty; dyggvar drottir, worthy, good people, Vsp. 63; d. ok trúr, Fms. x. 233; d. ok drengileg meðferð, vi. 96; dyggra ok dugandi manna, Stj. 121; enn dyggvasti hirðmaðr, Magn. 484; reynda ek hann enn dyggvasta i öllum hlutum, Fms. i. 69; dyggvastr ok drottin-hollastr. Hkr. iii. 150; but dyggastr, Fms. vi. 401, l.c.; ú-dyggr, faitbless: in mod. usage esp. as epithet of a faithful servant, d. þjón, dygt hjú; ódyggt hjú, a bad servant, etc.: of inanimate things, dyggir ávextir. Stj. 234.

DYKR (mod. dynkr, with an inserted n), m. a cracking, snapping noise; vard af því d. mikill, it gave a great crack, Grett. 96 A, cp. new Ed.; heyrðu þeir dyki mikla, Bárð. 32 new Ed.; mikill dykr, Al. 76; dunur ok dynki, Fas. iii. 412 (paper MS.); varð þat svá mikill dykr, sem nauts-búk flegnum væri kastað mör á gólfit, Eb. 220 (new Ed. 78); dynkr, Grett. 178 new Ed.

dyl-dúkr, m. a veil, B. K. 83.

dylgjur, f. pl. [dólgr], suppressed enmity, finding vent in menaces, bootings, and the like; vóru þá dylgjur miklar með þeim, Eb. 22; nú eru dylgjur miklar þat er eptir var þingsins, Band. 13; vóru þá dylgjur miklar millum þeirra allra, Sturl. i. 196.

DYLJA, pret. duldi and duldi, part. duldr, dulidr, Fms. ii. 97; dulinn, Fb. i. 11 (Hdl. 7), Fs. 97 (MS. Arna-Magn. no. 132); [Swed. dölja; Dan. dolge]:-to conceal, bide, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing concealed; d. e-s, to disavow, deny, dissemble; ætla ek því alla (þá varla?) kunna at dylja þessa ráða, they can hardly deny it, Eg. 49; þórir dylr þess ekki, 173; Eysteinn duldi ok þeirra orða fyrir sik, E. said be bad never said such a thing, Fins. ix. 329; bó duldu þeir ekki illvirkja sinna, they denied not their guilt, confessed it, Sks. 583: with following subj., en allir duldu at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, all dissembled, Nj. 133; en ef umbodsmaðr dylr (disavows), at hann hafi við umboði tekið, Gbl. 375. II. reflex. to conceal, bide oneself; ok kendi brátt... þó at hann dyldisk, Fms. ii. 173; ok fékk hann svá dulzk fyrir honum, at eigi vissi jarl . . . , be bid bimself (bis thoughts) so well, that ..., viii. 16; at hat se flugumenn, ok vili dyljask (disguise themselves) undir munka bunadi, vi. 188. 2. metaph., d. vid e-t, to conceal for oneself; purfu vér eigi at dyljask vid, at ..., Fms. v. I; megu þeir þú eigi við dyljask, at ek hefi drepit hann, Grett. 155 A; en Sveinn duldisk við þat, S. sbrank from believing it, Orkn. 298; ckki dyljumk ek við (I don't disavow) skuldleika okkra, Ld. 40; en ef goði dylsk við (disavows) þingsesti þess manns, Grug. i. 23; truit þessu eigi medan per megit vid dyljask, believe it not as long as you can disavow it, i. e. till you get full evidence, Fms. ix. 477: dyljask i e-u; Eirikr konungt parf nú ekki at d. i því, at..., king E. cannot conceal it for bimself, tbat . . ., Eg. 424, bior. 118, 191, 196. III. part. pass., the phrase, vera (ganga) dulior (duldr, dulinn) e-s, or vera d. at e-u, to be unaware, to be kept in ignorance of a thing; hefir hon verio alls bessa duld, Vigl. 33; en at þú gangir lengr duliðr þess er skylt er at vita, than that thou shouldest be longer ignorant of things which all people ought to know, Edda 13; veit engi ætt mina, ok ganga þess allir duldir, Frns. viii. 21; dulin ertú Hyndla, H., thou art mistaken, Hdl. 7; ok ertú of mjök dulinn at honum, herra, thou, my lord, art too much mistaken about him, i.e. trustest bim too well, Fs. 97, cp. Fms. ii. 57: the phrase, e-t fer, gengt, dult, is bidden, kept secret.

dylma, d, [Dan. dulme]; d. yfir e-t, to be careless or indifferent about a thing, Fr.; dylminn, part. careless, indifferent, Stj. 122.

dymbil-dagar, m. pl. the 'dumb-bell days,' i. e. the three days before Easter; hence dymbildaga-vika, u, f. [Swed. dymmel-vecka; Dan. dimmel-uge], Passion week, Bs. i. 71, Fms. x. 72, H. E. i. 491, Sturl. i. 25; during the dymbildagar the bells in Icel, were rung with a wooden tongue called dymbill, m.; a dymbill is often mentioned among the inventories of Icel. churches of the 14th century, e.g. kirkja á dymbil, Vm. 47, 51: it is, however, likely that the word dymbill itself is simply derived from the Engl. dumb-bell, as in the Roman church the bells were dumb or muffled in the Passion week: Björn (Lex.) mentions that in the century before his time people used to strike the time to a dance with the dymbill. which prevails in the A.S., is quite obsolete; trúa e-m til dygðar um e-t, 占 It was also an old Icel, custom that the father of a house inflicted a general

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chastisement on his children and household on Good Friday for the sins T than haugr, Ld. 152, Eb. 172, 176, Dropl. 9, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse), of the past year, gently or strongly as they had been obedient or not; hence the popular phrase, lior ao dimbildogum, or koma dymbildagar, = the dimmel-days are nigh, i. e. the day of reckoning will surely come; cp. H. E. iv. 180, 181 (note).

dymbil-nott, f. the three nights next before Easter, Vm. 144.

dyn-bjalla, u, f. a tinkling bell, Grett. 129.

dyndr, adj. = dunhendr, Bs. ii. 103 (in a verse).

DYNGJA, u, f. a lady's bower, in old Icel. dwellings, Eg. 159, Nj. 66, Bjarn. 68, Rd. 270, Korm. 10, Fs. 88, Gísl. 15; in those passages it is different from 'stofa,' and seems to have been a detached apartment: [as to the root, cp. A.S. dyng, O. H. G. tunc, Engl. dungeon;the common sense prob. being that both the bower and the dungeon were secluded chambers in the inner part of the house or castle]:-Trolladyngiur, a mountain in Icel., a bower of giantesses. 2. a beat. dung, Dan. dynge, (mod.)

DYNJA, dundi; pres. dyn, dunio; [cp. A. S. dynnan; Engl. din; the Icel. word is irregular in regard to the interchange of consonants; for the Lat. tonare, Engl. thunder, Germ. donner would properly answer to Icel. bynja, a word which does not exist]:—to gush, shower, pour, of rain, with the additional notion of sound; dundi ákaft regn ór lopti, Stj. 594. 1 Kings xviii. 45; of blood, bloo er dundi or sárum Drottins, 656 A. I. 31, Pass. 23. 3; dundi þá blóðit um hann allan, Nj. 176: of air quivering and earth quaking, Haustl. 14, Vtkv. 3: of rain and storm, steypi-dögg görði, ok vatnsflóðið kom, og vindar blésu og dundu á húsinu, Matth. vii. 25, 27; dynjandi logi, Yt. 6, Mar. 2. metaph. to pour, shower, like hail; Otkell lætr þegar d. stefnuna, O. let the summons shower down, Nj. 176: of weapons, dundu á þá vápnin, the weapons showered upon them, Fms. viii. 126; spiotin dundu á beim, xi. 334: the phrase, dynja á, of misfortune; eigi var mér ván, at skjótara mundi á dynja, vii. 125; hvat sem á dynr, whatever so bappens. 3. metaph. also of men, to pour on or march in a body with a din; dundu jarlar undan, Lex. Poet.; dynja i bod, to march to battle, Sighvat; dynja þeir þá fram

á þingit, Lv. 31; konungs menn dynja þegar á hæla þeim, Ål. 11. dynr, m. pl. ir, [A. S. dyn; Engl. din; Swed. dån; Dan. dön]. a din; engi d. veror af hlaupi kattarins, noiseless are the cat's steps, Edda 19; gnýr eða þrymr, dynr eða dunr, Skálda 169; d. ok brestr, Bær. 15: marching as troops, rida mikinn dyn, to ride with mickle din (of horsemen galloping), Isl. ii. 333: the phrase, koma e-m dyn fyrir dyrr, to make a din before one's door, take one by surprise, Fms. viii. 60, 180; gera sem mestan dyn, to make the greatest noise, 403: in pl., heyrdi Gangleri dyni

mikla, Edda 44.

dyn-skot, n. a shot making a din, but barmless, Fms. v. 198.

dynta, t, to dint.

dyntr, m., dynta, f., dyntill, m. a dint, a cognom., Fms.; vide dyttr.

dyrgja, u, f. [durgr], a dwarf woman, a bag, þjal. Jón. 17.

dyrgja, ô, to fish with a dorg, = dorga, piòr. 91. dyri-gætt, f. a door-frame, Sd. 158, Odd. 16.

dyri-staft (mod. dyru-), m. a door-post, Stj. 279. Exod. xii. 7, Sd.

153, Grett. 121, Ver. 21, Sturl. ii. 49.

DYRR, n. or f. pl., in mod. usage always fem., and often so in old writers; sometimes even in old MSS.: neut, with the article; dyrrin with a double r (or dyrin, Eb. 42 new Ed., Stj. 520, Edda 29, Nj. 198): fem. dyrnar; aðrar dyrr, Fms. iv. 220, 221; dyrr byrgðar, Stj. 40; einar dyr, Sturl. i. 189; dyr opnar, id. (but dyrin, id., one line below, perhaps wrongly by the transcriber): in most cases, however, the gender of the gen. and dat. cannot be discerned: there is hardly any instance of its neuter use if joined to an adjective; thus, in Njala we read, gengu þeir þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin (neut.); but only four lines below, ef nokkurar væri laundyrr á: hversu margar dyrr eru á Valhöll eða hversu stórar, Edda 25; but settisk Borr í dyrrin, 20: in old writers the gen. and dat, are spelt with u, dura, durum, and that they were so pronounced may be seen from Skálda 163-þegar gestrinn kveðr 'dura,' þá skyldi eigi bondinn 'dura;' cp. also Grag. ii. 194, Fms. iv. 221, viii. 161, Gm. 23, Sturl. iii. 218, Edda 25, Landn. 231; but dyra, dyrum, Isl. ii. 342 (rare): in mod. usage y throughout (spelt dyra, dyrum, proucd. as i):-[Gr. bupa; Goth. daur, neut., and dauro, fem.; A.S. duru; Old Engl. dore (now door); Dan. dör; Swed. dörr; Germ. thure; the root vowel is short in Gr. and Goth. as well as the Scandin.]:—a door, viz. the opening (hurð is Lat. janua); karl-dyrr, branda-d., úti-d., leyni-d., and-d., eldahús-d., Sturl. iii. 218; synztu-d., id.; úti-dyrr enar syðri, 185; suðrdyrr, 186; syðri-d., 190; skála-d. nyrðri, 187; kvenna-skála-d., 188; í beim dyrum er skálar mættusk, 189; and-dyri hit syðra, 218; sund-d. (= suðr-dyr?), ii. 106; stofu-d., 181; dýrshöfuðs-d., i. 106, a door over which a stag's head is placed. COMPDS: dura-dómr, m., vide dómr. dura-gætti = dyrigætti. dura-stafr = dyristafr. dura-stob, f. a door-post, N. G. L. i. 55. dura-umbuningr, m. a door-frame, Grett. dura-veggr, m. a door-jamb, Sturl. i. 178. dura-voror, m. a door-keeper, Sks. 289. dyra-drótt, f. a door-sill, vide drótt. dyr-skíð, n. = dyrigætti (?), D. N.

DYS, f., gen. sing. nom. pl. dysjar, [Dan. dös and dysse], a cuirn, less

Hbl. 45, pord. 73; kumbl-dys, Gg. 1.
dysja, ad, [Dan. dysse = to bide], to bury in a cairn, beap stones over a witch, criminal, or the like, never used of a proper burying, Eb. 172, Grett. 112, Fms. v. 222, Landn. 107.

dytta, tt, [Engl. dint], to meddle: recipr., ber höfdut til dytzt, Stj.

510: in mod. usage, dytta ad e-u, to varnish.

dyttr, m. a dint, a nickname, Fms. ii. 67; hnakka-d., a 'neck-dint,' i. e. a shot by a bolt in the nape of the neck, Orkn. 416 (in a verse); the hnakka-dyz of the MS. is = dytts, as vaz = vatns, braz = bratts.

DÝ, n. a bog, Sturl. iii. 50, Gbl. 393, Róm. 259. dýbliza, dýfliza, u, f. a dark dungeon, Al. 94, Fms. i. 258, iii. 89, vi. 164, Eluc. 12, 42, Sks. 457, Þiðr. 63, Grett. 158, Fagrsk. 111: [no doubt a foreign word, perhaps from 'diabolus' = the dungeon of bell.] **DÝFA**, δ, [cp. Goth. daupjan = βαπτίζειν; O. H. G. taufjan; Germ. taufen; Dan. dobe; A. S. dyppan, akin to djupt; cp. also dufa, a billow; all these words are akin, but the Engl. dive is the same word]:-to dip, with dat.; d. e-m i vatn, to dip one into water, Hom. 139, K. A. 6, cp. N. G. L. i. 339; d. sér, to dive: the word is now freq., but rare in old writers, who preferred drepa; in Germ. etc. it is only used in the sense of christening = baptizare, prop. to dip into water, but never so in the Icel., which renders baptize by skíra.

dýfa, u, f. dipping in. DYJA (mod. dúa), duði, to sbake, quiver, of spears or the like; d. frökkur, dörr, to sbake spears, fight, Rm. 32, Fms. vi. (in a verse); d. skör, to sbake the locks, bkv. 1; hann duði spjótið inn í dyrnar, Sturl. iii. 218, Ld. 278: in mod. usage, það dúir undir, of boggy ground that shakes

dýna, u, f. [dúnn], a down-bed, feather-bed, a pillow or bolster, Fms. iii. 125, vi. 279, ix. 26, x. 186, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. ii. 167, Lex. Poët. boggy ground, Dropl. 26, v. l.

dýna, ô, to cover, belay with down, N. G. L. i. 334.

dýpi, n. [djúpr; Ulf. diupei; Germ. tiefe], deptb.

dypka, ad, to become deeper, deepen.

dýpt (and dýpð), f. [Goth. djupipa], depth, Clem. 33, Bs. i. 209.

DÝR, n. [Gr. θήρ; Ulf. djus = θηρίον, Mark i. 13, I Cor. xv. 32; A. S. deôr; Engl. deer; Germ. thier; Swed.-Dan. dyr]:-an animal, a. excluding birds, dýr ok fuglar, Edda 144 (pref.); fuglar, dýr eðr sækvikindi, Skálda 170; dýrum (wild beasts) eða fuglum, Grág. ii. β. used of wild beasts, as bears, Nj. 35, Grett. 101, Glum. 330, Fs. 146 (bjarn-dýra): in Icel. esp. the fox, Dropl. 27, Bs. ii. 137, the fox being there the only beast of prey, hence dýr-bit; úarga-dýr, the lion; villi-d., a wild beast. Y. used esp. of binting deer, the deer of the forest, as in Engl. deer, the bart, etc., Hkv. 2. 36, N. G. L. i. 46, Str. 3, Fas. iii. 4, bior. 228-238; hrein-d., the reindeer; raud-d., the red deer. dýra-bogi, a, m. a trap to catch foxes. dýra-garor, m. a yard or inclosure to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456. dýra-grof, f. a pit to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456, 457. dýra-kjöt, n. the flesh of animals, Stj. 8. dýrarödd, f. the voice of beasts, Skálda 170. dýra-skinn, n. the skin of wild beasts, Fas. iii. 124. dýra-veiðar, f. pl. deer-bunting, þiðr. l. c., 655 x. 2, Gbl. 447. dýrs-belgr, m. a beast's skin, Fas. ii. 518 (of a bear). dýrs-horn, n. a deer's born used for a drinking cup, Eg. 306, dýrs-höfuð, n. the bead of a deer, Sturl. i. 106. dyr-bit, n. 'deer-bite,' of the worrying of lambs by a fox, Bs. i. 587.

DYRD, f. [Engl. dearth], glory; himinrikis d., the glory of beaven, Fms. v. 143, 230, Fat. 137, 625. 163, Fms. v. 216 (a glorious miracle): in pl., 623. 32, Eluc. 47; tóm d., vain-glory, 655 xxvi. 3: in N. T. and eccl. writers since the Reformation this word is much in use; the dofa COMPDS: dýrðar-dagr, of the N. T. is usually rendered by dyro. dýrðar-fullr, adj. full m. a day of glory, Hom. 90, Fms. ii. 142. Dýrðar-konungr, m. the King of of glory, Fms. ii. 199, vii. 89. dýrðar-kóróna, u, f. a crown of glory, Glory (Christ), Niorst. 4. Magn. 502, Pass. 25. 11. dýrðar-maðr, m. a glorious man, Hkr. iii. 250, Bs. i. 90. dýrðar-samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. glorious, Stj. 288, 655 xxxii. 17, Fms. iv. 32, Stj. 34. dýrðar-staðr, m. a glorious place, Ver. 3. dýrðar-söngr, m. a song of glory.

dyr-gildr, adj. dearly paid for, Fms. vi. 106.

dyr-gripr, m. a jewel, treasure, a thing of great value, Eg. 4, 55, 179, Orkn. 354.

dýr-hundr, m. a deer-bound, esp. a fox-bound, Eb. 216.

dýrka (and dýrčka), að, with acc. to worsbip, Stj. 103: to glorify, Ver. 6; d. Drottinn Guð þinn, Stj. 458; d. Guðs orð, 655 C. 15; d. kenning postulanna, 14: to celebrate, d. benna dag, Hom. 8: to exalt, nú er tíð Drottinn, sú er þú d. oss ambáttir þínar, Blas. 47; ek em Guð sá er þik dýrkaða'k, ok mun ek enn d. þik, 50; hann dýrkaði válaðan, Greg. 24; d. e-n med e-u, Fms. x. 315; d. e-n, to pray one reverentially; hón kastar sér fram á gólfit, dýrkaði hann, svá segjandi, Stj. 522. 2 Sam. xiv. 4; hence the common Icel. phrase, vertu ekki að d. hann, don't 2. reflex. to magnify oneself; þá mundu Gyðingar beg (coax) bim. dýrkask í sjálfum sér, Stj. 392; hirð eigi þú maðr at d. í krafti þínum, thou man, glory not in thy strength, Hom. 8; sá er dýrkask, kvað Paulus

postuli, dýrkisk hann með Guði, 23: in pass. sense, Fms. xi. 415; dýrkaðisk dæla, u, f. bolinmæði réttlátra, Hom. 49; verit ér þolinmóðir litla stund, at ér dýrkisk, 623. 32. In N. T. and mod. eccl. writers the Gr. δοξάζειν is sometimes rendered by dýrka, e. g. Matth. v. 16.

dýrkan, f. worsbip, adoration, 623. 11; veita goðum d., 655. 1: in pl., Stj. 54: glorifying, dýrkan andar ok likama, 50; afguða-d., skurðgoða-d., idolatry.

dýr-kálfr, m. a deer-calf, Hkv. 2. 36.

dýr-kálkr, m. a dub. reading (of a horse), Glúm. 356.

dýr-keyptr, part. dearly bought, Fbr. 56 new Ed.

dýr-lagor, part. dearly rated, Ld. 30.

dýr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), dearness, Dipl. ii. 5.

dýr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), glorious, Fms. iv. 82, vii. 85, x. 223, xi.

51, Eg. 478; d. veizla, Bs. i. 133; d. matráð, 139.
dýrlingr (dýrðlingr, Hom. 115, Bs. i. 202, Fms. i. 227), m. [A. S. deôrling; Engl. darling]:—a saint, boly man; Guðs d., Ver. 1, Fms. iv. 227, 232, v. 214, Bs. i. (freq.)

dýr-menni, n. a glorious man, Lex. Poët.

dýr-mætr, adj. precious, Stj. 180, 204, Fas. i. 455, Sks. 183.

DYRR, adj., compar. dýrri, superl. dýrstr, mod. more freq. dýrari, dýrastr; dýröztum, Fb. i. 211: [Ulf. does not use this word, but renders έντιμος etc. by reiks or svêrs; A.S. deore; Engl. dear; Dan. and Swed. dyr; O. H. G. tiuri; Germ. theuer]:-dear: 1. of price, of such and such a price: referring to the weregild, at sá maor sé vel dýrr, Hrafn. Q; fésætt svá mikla, at engi maor hafi dýrri verit hér á landi enn Höskuldr, i.e. that there has never before been paid so high a weregild as for Hoskuld, Nj. 189; munu þat margir ætla at hann muni dýrstr gerr af þeim mönnum er hér hafa látizt, 250; dýrr mundi Hafliði allr, Sturl. i. 47: of other things, ek met hana dyrra en adrar, I put ber at a bigber price than the rest, Ld. 30; hversu dýr skal sjá kona, bow much is she to cost? id.; kaupa dýru verði, to buy dearly, at a bigh price; þér eruð dýru verði keyptir, I Cor. vi. 20. 2. precious, costly; bókina dýru, Fms. vii. 156; skjöldinn þann inn dýra, Eg. 698; enn Dýri dagr, vide dagr, Ann. 1373, Mar. 96; eigi var annarr (gripr) dýrri í Noregi, Fas. ii. 65; því betr sem gull er dýrra en silfr, Ld. 126; dýrar hallir, lordly balls, Rm. 45; enn dy'ri mjöor, the nectar, the godly mead, viz. the poetical mead of the gods, Hm. 106; hence dyr-gripr, a B. as a metrical term; enn Dyri hattr, the artificial metre, Edda 131; hence the phrase, kveda dyrt, to write in an artificial metre; dyrt bragr, bragar-háttr, an artificial air, tune, opp. to a plain one. ó-dýrr, common, Lex. Poët., mod. cheap; fjöl-d., glorious, and many other poet. compds: the proverb, dyrt er drottins ord, vide dróttinn. 8. of bigb worth, worthy; en dýra drottning María, Mar. 18; Abraham er kallaðr dýrstr (the worthiest) allra höfuðfeðra, Ver. 12; skatna dýrstr, the best of men, Edda, Ht. 82; Jon Loptsson, er dyrstr madr er a landi þessu, Sturl. i. 105; at því er at gæta við hversu dýran mann (noble, wortby man) þú átt málaferli, 33; af hinum dýrustum höfðingjum, Fb. l. c.: dýrr is not used in Icel. in the exact Engl. sense of beloved.

dýr-skinn, n. a deer-skin, N. G. L. iii. ch. 47.

dýr-tíð, n. a time of dearth, famine, N. T. dægi-ligr, adj. [Dan. deilig], fair, (mod. and rare.)

deegn (doegn), n. [Swed. dygn; Dan. dogn], = dzgr, q.v., N.G.L. i.

335, Skálda 190; this form is very rare.

DÆGR (dogr), n. [dagr; in Dan. dögn means the natural day = 24 hours, and answers to Icel. solar-hringr, whereas Icel. dægr usually means both night and day, so that one day makes two dzgr]: hence dzgramot or dægra-skipti, n., denotes the twilight in morning and evening, Hom. 41, Sks. 218; í degi dægr tvau, í dægri stundir tólf, in a day two dægt, in a dægt twelve bours, Rb. 6; þau (Day and Night) skulu ríða á hverjum tveim dægrum umhverfis jörðina, Edda 7; tuttugu ok fjórar stundir skulu vera í tveimr dægrum, Sks. 54; hann sigldi á átta dægrum til þess er hann tók Eyjar ú Íslandi, and below, ek skildumk fyrir fjórum nóttum (viz. Sunday to Thursday) við Ólaf konung Haraldsson, Fms. iv. 280; þeir vóru þrjú dægr í leitinni, Nj. 265; á hverju dægri, Grág. ii. 169; á dægrinu, 360; tvau dægr, Fb. i. 539; þrjú d., 431; skipti þat mörgum dægrum, id.:--in all these passages the 2. in some few cases it seems to be sense seems clearly to be as above. used of the astronomical day = 24 hours, or the Danish dogn; such is the case with the interesting passage Landn. I. ch. 1; the journey between Iceland and Ireland is here reckoned as five dægr, between Norway and Iceland seven, between Iceland and Greenland four, and to the deserts of Greenland (the east coast) one, etc.: sjau dægra sigling, fjögra d. sigling, fimm dægra haf, i.e. a sail of six, four, five dægr, Landn. 25, 26. COMPDS: desgra-far, n. the division of day and night, Sks. 26, Fms. iv. degra-stytting, f., in the phrase, til dægra styttingar, to sborten dægra-tal, n. ' day-tale,' calculation the time, of pastime, Fas. iii. 39. of time, Rb. 488: sam-dægris (sam-dægnis, O. H. L. 86), adv. the same day; also sam-dægrs: jafn-dægr or jafn-dægri, equinoctial time.

dægr-sigling, f. a day's sail, Landn. 26.

deel (doel), f. [dalr. dol], a little dale, Nj. 253, Sd. 173, Sturl. ii. 100 C; of fjalldala ok dælar, Greg. 59.

dæla, u, f.

I. a small dale, Sturl. ii. 100 (Ed.)

II. a naut. term, a contrivance to serve the purpose of a ship's pump, Edda (Gl.); hence dælu-austr, m. emptying a ship by a dæla, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; dælu-ker, n. a kind of bucket: hann bað þrælinn færa sér í d. þat er hann kallaði sjó, Landn. 251; hence the metaph. phrase, láta dæluna ganga, to pour out incessantly, chatter without ceasing, Grett. 98. The ancients cannot well have known the pump; but as dælu-austr is distinguished from byttu-austr, where the buckets were handed up, so dæla seems to have been a kind of groove through which the bilge water was made to run out into the sea instead of emptying every bucket by handing it overboard: in Norse döla means a groove-formed trough, eaves, a trench, and the like, D. N. iv. 751, Ivar Aasen s. v. dæla, p. 75.

dæld, f. = dæl, Fms. x. 319. dæld, f. [á], gentleness, in the compp dældar-maðr (deildar-maðr, v. l.), m. a gentle, easy man, Ld. 68, 276.

dælir (dæll, sing.), m. pl. dales-men, O. H. L. 23; mostly in compds, as Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, Sýt-dælir, Svarf-dælir, Fljóts-dælir, etc., the men from Laxeydale, Waterdale, etc.

dell, adj. gentle, familiar, forbearing; this word is no doubt akin to deila (qs. deill), i. e. one who is easy 'to deal with;' vertu nú dæl (i. e. keep peace, be gentle) meðan ek em brautu, Nj. 52; ekki þótta ek nú dæll heima, I was not good to deal with at home, Fms. xi. 51; ekki d. vidfangs, not easy to deal with, Grett. 127; dæll (easy, affable) öllu lands fólki, Orkn. 184; engum þótti dælt at segja konungi hersögu, Fms. i. 41; þat er eigi svá dælt (easy) at taka Sigurð jarl af lífdögum sem at drepa kið eðr kalf, 53; þótti þeim dælla at taka þat er flaut laust, vi. 262; þótti nú sem dælst mundi til at kalla, er ungr konungr réð fyrir ríki, Eg. 264: the phrases, gora ser dælt vid e-n, to put oneself on a free, familiar footing towards one; poror gordi ser d. vid pau porvald ok Gudrunu, Ld. 134; ck mun nú gera mér dælt um ráðagörð við þik, I will take the liberty to give thee straightforward advice, Nj. 216; hann gördi sér við þá dælt, Grett. 144; mun dælt við mik þykja, ef þú ert eigi í för, tbey will pay me little beed, unless thou art with me, Lv. 37; botti vera spottsamr ok grár við alla þá er honum þótti sér dælt við, rude and taunting against all whom he thought his match to deal with, Bjarn. 3: proverb, delt er

heima hvat, at bome anything will do, Hm. 5.

dæl-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), familiarity, often with the notion of over great freedom, easy dealing; mjök kennir nú dælleika af várri hendi ... er svá vándr dúkr er undir diski þínum, Bs. i. 475; fyrir dælleika sakir, Sks. 553; til þeirra dælleika, 482; gör allt í dælleikum við oss, make no ceremony with us (the king's words to his host), Fms. vi. 390; hann (Moses) var svá í dælleikum við Guð, M. was in such familiarity with God, Ver. 23: affability, condescension, mildi ok dælleika, Fms. ix. 535, v.l. (of a duke): ú-dæll, overbearing; inn-dæll, delightful.

dællig-leikr (-leiki), m. = dælleikr, Sks. 482, 553, v. l., Sturl. i. 215 C. dæl-ligr, adj. [hence Dan. deilig], genteel, fine to look at, Edda 58. = dæll, familiar, Al. 33.

dælska, u, f. familiarity.

β. idle talk, nonsense, Edda 110, Karl. 437.

dælskr, adj. [6], belonging to a dale, mostly in compds: Breið-dælskr, from Broaddale, Sturl. i. 112 C.
β. [Engl. dull], moody, dull; en til dælskr af dul, Hm. 56; d., fólskr, impertinent, foolisb, Fms. iv. 205.

DÆMA, d or o, [domr; Ulf. domian; A. S. deman; Engl. deem (as in demster); O. H. G. tomjan; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed. domma; Dan. domme]:—a law term, to give judgment, pass sentence; d. mál, to give judgment in a case, Nj. 56, Eg. 417; hvat sem at dæma er, porst. St. 55; lét dæma vörnina, caused judgment to be given on the part of the defence (in reference to a curious Norse custom, by which both plaintiff and defendant pleaded before different courts, which had finally to adjust the sentence according to rules varying with the circumstances), Nj. 240; d. dóm, to pass sentence, Fms. xi. 246; d. rangan dóm, Sks. 109 B: the fines etc. in acc., d. fé, útlegðir, sekð, to pass sentence to a fine, outlawry, payment, etc., Grág. i. 320; útlegðir þær er á alþingi eru dæmðar, 3; fé þat á dæmask á heimili þess er sóttr er, 320; á þá at dæmask féit þannug, then the money is to pass (by sentence) to them, 378; dæma eindaga a té, to fix a term for payment, 3; d. lög, to pass a lawful sentence, Fms. xi. 224; d. af, to make void, Sks. 11: d. um e-t, to judge of a thing, 625. 60: with acc. of the person, d. e-n skógarmann, to proclaim one an outlaw, Nj. 240; d. syknan, sekan, etc.: adding dat. of the person, d. e-m e-t, to adjudge a thing to one; d. e-m fé, or the like; even, dæma e-m dom, to deal a sentence out to one, Fms. xi. l. c.: adding prep. af, d. sé af e-m, to give judgment against bis claim, Bs. ii. 91; but more usually, d. e-n af e-u, to declare one to bave forfeited; the instances in B. to ' deem,' give an Grág., N. G. L., and the Sagas are almost endless. II. to chatter, talk, mostly in poetry; esp. in the opinion, judge. allit. phrase, drekka ok d., vide Lex. Poët. and drekka; en er beir áttu of pessa hluti at d., when they were talking of those things, 623. 55.

dæmi, n., usually in pl., [dómr.]

1. an example, case: hörð dæmi, a bard fate, Hkv. 2. 2; úlfa d., the case (doings) of vodves, Hðm. 30; kvenna d., womanish example, behaving like a woman, þorst. St. 52; at mér verði vargsins d., Band. (MS.) 35: in plur., forn dæmi ok síðu foreldra sinna (cp. the Germ. weisthümer, alterthümer), old tales and

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customs of their forefathers, Fagrsk. ch. 219; pessi dæmi (i. e. verses) öll eru kveðin um þenna atburð, Mork. 114; þó hafa mörg dæmi orðið i forneskju, many things have happened in olden times, O. H. 73 (margs d., Fms. iv. 172, less correctly), cp. dæmi-saga; spekingr at viti ok at öllu frodt, lögum ok dæmum (old lore, tales), mannfræði ok ættfræði, Fms. vii. 102; Ari prestr hinn Frodi, er mörg d. spakleg hefir saman töld, Bs. i. 145, cp. also Barl. 47, 73, 112; hence fu-dæmi, an unexampled, partentous thing; eins dæmi, in the proverb, eins dæmin eru vest, viz. a singular, unexampled fate is the worst: used even of pictures, a story represented by drawing, Pm. 122: gramm. a citation, proof, nú skal láta heyra dæmin, now let us bear the proofs, Edda 49; pessi dæmi (those references) ok nóg önnur, Anecd. 6, 15, 18, 21; draga dæmi af bókum, B. example, generally; djarfari en d. eru til, Fms. iv. 311; Sks. 468. vita dzmi til e-s, Róm. 234; umfram d., or dzmum, unexampled, portentous, Stj. 143, Fms. i. 214, viii. 52; svá sem til dæmis at taka, to take an example, Mar. 40, Bs. ii. 116; hence the mod. adverb, til dæmis (commonly written short t. d. = e.g.), for example; sem d. finnask, Fagrsk. ch. 9, Barl. 50; meir en til dæma, beyond example, Stj. 87, 167, 179. v. example for imitation (eptir-dæmi, example); eptir dæmum Kristinna manna, Fms. v. 319; eptir þínum dæmum, Niðrst. 4; d. dæmi af e-u, to take example by it, Greg. 134. 2. judgment, only in compds as, sjálf-dæmi, rétt-dæmi, justice, etc. COMPDS: dæma-fátt, n. adj. dæma-froor, adj. wise in old lore, Fms. iv. 89. almost unexampled. dæma-lauss, adj. unexampled, Stj. 391. dæma-maör, m. a man to be imitated, Greg. 12.

dæming, f. judgment, Grág. i. 235, Skálda 211.

demi-saga, u, f. a fable, parable; in old eccl. translations, the parable of the N. T. is rendered by 'dæmisaga,' Greg. 22; but in mod. versions and writers since 1540 a distinction is made, and dæmisögur are fables, e.g. of Aesop, Reynard, or the like; whereas the parables of the N. T. are called 'eptir-liking;' heyrit mik ok mína dæmisögu, Stj. 399. Judges ix. 7: anold saw, Fms. vii. 102, v.l.: a proverb, Stj. 560. I Kings iv. 32, (rare.) dæmi-stóll, m. the judgment seat, 623. 12, 13, 73, 625. 79.

dessa, t, to utter a deep groan, Sturl. ii. 154: reflex. to lose breath from exhaustion, Sks. 231: part. dzstr, exhausted, breathless, Grett. 98.

DOF, s., pl. dasar, the rump, Scot. doup; her ysir skipunum uppi mættusk dösin ok hösuðit dýrsins (of a bear), Fas. ii. 172, while 510 has dausin; cp. Norse dov = rump, Ivar Aasen.

2. a kind of spear, Edda (Gl.), Akv. 4, 14.

II. [cp. dasna, and Swed. däfven = moist], suck (?) and metaph. rest, in the poët. phrase, vær dös, sweet rest; milli Belindar brjösta-kulna búið hefi eg þér væra dös, Grönd. 67; hreppa væra dös, sweet rest (of one dead), Feðga-æsi, 83 (in a verse).

DÖGG, f., old gen. döggvar, Korm., Sks. 606, Fms. ii. 278, mod. daggar; old pl. döggvar, Vsp. 19, Vpm. 45; mod. daggir, Sks. 40; dat. sing. döggu, Vtkv. 5, 656 A. 18: [A. S. deau; Engl. dew; Germ. thau; Dan. and Swed. dug]:—dew; natt-dögg, night-dew; morgun-dögg, morning-dew, Vpm. 45, Hkv. Hjörv. 28. COMPD: (mod. daggar-, old döggvar-), döggvar-drep, n. a dew-track, Fms. ii. l. c.

dogg-fall, n. dew-fall, Stj. 17.

dogg-litr, adj. dew-besprinkled, Hkv. 2. 41.

döggóttr, adj. bedewed, Hkv. I. 46.

dogg-akór, m. [Swed. dopsko], the tip or chape of a sheath, etc., Fas. i. 173, Gullb. 47, Gisl. 115.

dogg-aloo, f. the slot or track left in the dew, Gisl. 67.

döggva, 2ð or ð, to bedew; pres. döggvar, Stj. 73. 397; hon döggvaði, fætr Drottins, 655 xxxi. 2; á morni hverjum döggvir hann jörðina af méldropum sínum, Edda 7; döggðu andlit sín í tárum, 623. 58; d. hjörtu manna, Skálda 210, Hom. 45.

döggvan, f. bedewing, Stj. 14.

Döglingt, m., poët. a king, descendant of king Dag, Edda 105, Hdl. 8. 2. mockingly, a draggle-tail, Sturl. i. 62.

dögun, dögurör, v. dagan, dagverör.

dokk, doko, f. [dock], a pit, pool, Gpl. 393, Mart. 107.

dokk-blar, adj. dark blue, Sturl. ii. 212.

dökk-brúnaðr, adj. dark brown, Fas. i. 172.

dökk-greenn, adj. dark green, Stj. 62.

dokk-harr, adj. dark baired, Hkr. iii. 281.

dökk-jarpr, 2dj. dark auburn, Ld. 274.

dokk-litaor, adj. dark coloured, Sturl. ii. 212, Fms. vii. 239.

dokkna, 20, to darken, Fms. i. 216, x. 284, Fas. iii. 12.

DÖKKB, adj., acc. dökkvan etc., with v inserted, [Swed.-Dan. dunkel], dark, Rb. 108; ský dökt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136; dökkvir hjálmar, vi. 150; dökkt yfirbragð, i. 97; d. á hár, dark of bair, Nj. 39; dökkvan skima, Sks. 229; compar., dökkvara ljós, 203; dökkvir villustigar, Fms. i. 138.

dökk-rauör, adj. dark red, þiðr. 178.

dökkva, ð, to darken; eigi döktusk augu hans, Stj. 348. Deut. xxxiv. 7; þá er dökkvir skilning, 656 C. 33: impers., dökkvir þik, andskoti, art thou in darkness ? 623. 31; dag (acc.) dökði, the day darkened, Skálda (in a verse).

dökkvi, 2, m. a dark spot, Fas. iii. 560.

E

E (a), the fifth letter, is in the old Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes represented by M, being in Anglo-Saxon called 'eob;' the common Scandinavian Runes have no character for e, but mark it either ia or i, and, still later, |, with a knob in the middle ('stungium Iss' \).

A. PRONUNCIATION, etc.—The Icel. e is sounded as English a in same, take, and in modern printed books is only used in radical syllables without regard to etymology; but there is sufficient evidence that in early times in Icel. the e had a double sound, one long, like the Italian e or English a (long), the other short, like e in English wet. These two sounds are etymologically different; the first is of comparatively late growth and derived from a by vowel change or otherwise; it is therefore in kindred languages (Swed., Germ.) often spelt ä, so as to indicate its origin from the mother-letter a: the other e is much older, nearly akin to i, being related to that letter as o to u. Grimm suggests that e is derived from i as o from u (only admitting a, i, u as primitive vowels), but in the Icel. at least e and o are in spelling as old as i or u, and seem to be primitive. The Runes in Tune and on the Golden horn have special marks for e and o. At the time of Ari and Thorodd the two seem to have been distinguished in Icel. The latter grammarian uses a special sign for each; he proposes to represent the long sound (Engl. a) by & (commonly e), adding (as he says) the bight of a to the body of e, to express a sound intermediate between \bar{a} and e; he therefore would have written tæk (I take), vænja, tæmja (to tame), but eðr, en, ef, etc., Skálda 161-163; in the unique vellum MS. (and in Edd.) the characters are not given correctly, as transcriber and editors did not fully understand the bearing of the author's words. About 700 years later, Jacob Grimm (without knowing the Icel. grammarian or the spelling of MSS. not then edited) recalled the old double e sound to life, guided by the analogy of other Teutonic languages. He proposed to represent a (the e of Thorodd) by e, and the genuine e by e. He (Gram. i. 281-284) drew out a list of words founded on the supposed etymology, and kept this distinction wherever he spelt Icel. words. It is curious to observe the difference between Grimm's artificial list of words and the phonetic spelling in some MSS.; there are especially two MSS., both of them Norse, which are remarkable for their distinction of the two sounds, the long e being spelt with æ, the short with e: these MSS. are the O.H.L., published from a vellum MS. Ups. De la Gard, no. 8, written in Norway at the beginning of the 13th century, and edited by C. R. Unger; the second, small fragments of Norse law MSS., published in N. G. L. ii. 501-515 and i. 339 sqq. Some words compiled from them are as follow: I. a: the verbs, bærja, blækkja, ærja, æggja, færja, hængja, glæðja, hæfja, hærja (to barry), kvæðja, læggja, sægja, sælja, sætja, strængja, væðja (to bail), værja, etc.; bænda, brænna (brændi), bræsta, æfia, æfina (Swed. amna), fælla (to fell), frægna, gægna, hæmna (= hæfna), hværfa (to turn), kænna, mætta, næmna (Swed. namna), rænna (to let run), ræfsa, spænna, stænina (stafn), tælja, værða (to become), værka, vækra (vakr), þværra: nouns, bæn, a wound (but ben, N. G. L. iii. 388); bær, a berry; bæor, a bed; bælgr; bærsærkr; bælti, a belt; dæpill; drængr, a man; drægg; ækkja, a widow; zndi, end; zldr, fire; zmni (=zfni=Swed. ümna); zmbztti (Germ. amt); ældri (in for-ældri, forefatbers, Germ. ältern); ælja, a concubine; zrendi, an errand; zrzndr, exanimis; zngill, an angel; zrmr, a sleeve (armr); zrvi, zrfingi, zrfo (arfr); znni, the forebead; zrtog (a coin); zng, a meadow (ang = a sweet smell); Ærlingr (a pr. name); zrki-, Engl. arcb- (doxi-); zrveði, toil, and zrveðr, toilsome; zgg, an edge; fæðgar (faðir); fælmtr (falma); færð (fara); frælsi (frjals); hæl, bell; hælviti; hælla, a stone; hællir, a cave; hærra, a lord; hærr, troops; hærbudir; hærnadr; hærad, in county (but herad in N.G. L. i. 344 sqq.); hærðar, sboulders; kæfli (Swed. kafle); kær, a jar; kælda (kaldr), a well; kætill, a kettle; fætill; kvæld, evening; kværk, the throat; læggr, a leg; mærki, a mark; mærgð (margr); mægn, mægin, main; mærr, a mare; næf, nose; næss, a ness; ræfill, tapestry; rækkja, a bed; sækt, sake; skægg, beard; skællibrögð; skæpna, a creature (skapa, Dan. skæbne); sværð, a sword; sænna, sound; væfr, weaving; værk (but verk better, N. G. L. i. 339 sqq., cp. virkt); væstr, the west; væl, a trick; vætr, the winter (but vittr or vitr better, N. G. L. ii. 509); vær (in sel-vær); værðr, a meal; bængill, a king; bækja, tbatcb; bægn, tbane; Ængland, England; Ænskr, English; Ænglændingar, the English (Angli); Tæmps, the Thames, etc.: datives, dægi, hændi, vændi, vælli, hætti (höttr), bælki (balkr): adjectives, compar. and superl., fræmri, fræmstr; skæmri, skæmstr; ældri, ælztr; længri, længstr; bætri, bæztr; værri, værstr; hældri, hælztr: sækr, guilty; værðr, due; fæginn; hælgr, boly; bærr, bare; stærkr, stark, etc.: prepositions, hænni, hænnar (hann); tvæggja, duorum; hværr, wbo; ænginn, none; ækki, notbing (but also engi, which is better), etc.: particles, æftir, after; væl, well; ælligar, or: inflexive syllables, -sæmd (-samr); -ændi; -spæki, wisdom, etc.: the diphthongs æi and æy = ei and ey, læita, bæita, hæyra, æyra, etc. II. e: the pronouns and particles, eda, or; ek, ego; enn, still; en, but; sem, wbicb; ef, if; med, with; medan, wbile; medal, between; nema, nisi; snemma, early; er,
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is, and eru, are; em, I am; pessi, this; petta, that; sex, six; sek, mek, e and the derived ja make different words, as berg and bjarg, fell and bek, sometimes instead of sik, mik, bik: nouns, elgr, an elk; sef, sib; brekka, brink; vedt, weather; nevi, a kinsman (Lat. nepos); nevi, a neave, fist; segl, a sail (cp. segla); vetr, a wight; selr, a seal; net, a net; nes, a ness; el, a gale; messa, a mass (Lat. missa); hestr, a borse; prestr, a priest; begn (O. H. L. 47); vegr, a way, bonour; sel and setr, shielings; veröld, the world; vesold, misery: verbs, geta, to 'gar,' to do; drepa, to kill; bera, to bear; bresta, to burst; gefa, to give; geta, to get; meta, to measure; kveda, to say; drekka, to drink; stela, to steal; vera, to be; mega, must; nema, to take; eta, to eat; vega, to weigh; reka, to drive; skera, to cut: participles and supines from piggja, liggja, biðja, sitja, þegit, legit, beðit, setið: preterites as, hengu, gengu, fengu (Germ. gingen, fingen); greru, reru, sneru (from gróa, róa, snúa): e if sounded as é, e. g. hét, blés, lét, réttr, léttr; even in the words, hér, bere; mér, sér, þér, mibi, sibi, tibi; neðan (niðr), hegat (= buc); héðan, bence: adjectives, mestr, flestr, prennr, etc.: inflexions, -legr, -ly; -lega, -ly; -neskja, -neskr (cp. Germ. -iscb); in the articles or the verbal inflexions, -en, -et, -er, -esk, etc. The e is often used against the etymology, as dreki, dragon; menn, men (from madr). In some other Norse MSS, the two sounds are marked, but so inaccurately that they are almost useless, e.g. the chief MS. of the Barl. S.; but in other MSS. there is hardly an attempt at distinction. The list above is mainly but not strictly in accordance with the etymology, as phonetical peculiarities come in; yet the etymology is the groundwork, modified by the final consonants: both old spelling and modern pronunciation are of value in finding a word's etymology, e. g. the spelling drængr indicates that it comes from drangr; hærað and hær, troops (but her, bere), shew that hærað (hérað) is to be derived from hærr (herr), exercitus, and not from her (hér), etc. The Icel. idiom soon lost the short e sound in radical syllables, and the long e sound (like the Italian e) prevailed throughout; there was then no more need for two signs, and e prevailed, without regard to etymology. Some few MSS., however, are curious for using æ almost throughout in radical syllables, and thus distinguish between the e in roots and the e in inflexions (vide B below); as an example see the Arna-Magn. no. 748, containing an abridgement of the Edda and Skalda and poems published in the edition of 1852, vol. ii. pp. 397-494; cp. also Vegtamskviða, published by Möbius in Sæm. Edda, pp. 255, 256, from the same MS.; this MS. uses α in radical syllables, but ϵ or i in inflexions. It is clear that when this MS. was written (at the latter part of the 13th century) the Icel. pronunciation was already the same as at present. In some other MSS. e and æ, and e and g now and then appear mixed up, till at last the thing was settled in accordance with the living tongue, so that the spelling and sound went on together, and æ (or g) was only used to mark the diphthong; vide introduction to Æ.

B. Spelling of e and i in inflexions.—The Germans, Swedes, Danes, English, and Dutch all express the i sound in inflexional syllables by e, not i, as in Engl. father, mother, brother, taken, bidden, bidden, beaven, kettle; or in Germ., e. g. batte, möchte, sollte, lange, bruder, mutter, soltest, bimmel, etc.: in the earliest times of Icel. literature also it is almost certain that e was used throughout: Ari probably signed his name Are (en ek heiter Are, 1b. fine): Thorodd, too, seems to have followed the same rule, as we may infer from several things in his treatise, e.g. the words framer and frá mér, which would be unintelligible unless we suppose him to have written framer, not framir: even the name of Snorri is twice spelt Snorre in the Reykholts-máldagi, probably written by one of his clerks. Some old vellum fragments may be found with the e only; but even in the oldest extant, i is used now and then. The reason is clear, viz. that the Icel, never admits the long e in inflexive syllables, and in roots it never admits the short e, consequently the same sign would not do both for roots and inflexions; hende, velle, gefe have each two vowel sounds; therefore the short i was admitted in inflexions; yet in most MSS, both e and i are used indiscriminately, e.g. faðir and faðer, tími and tíme, manni and manne, kominn and komenn, komið and komet, höndin and hönden, fjallit and fjallet; even those that use i admit e if following δ or d, e.g. vide, bæde, lide, lande, but fjalli, vatni. As the spelling was partly influenced from abroad, the e even gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing became common, it was reassumed throughout, and remained so for nearly 230 years, when (about A. D. 1770-1780) i was reinstated and expelled in all inflexions, as being inconsistent with the spelling and ambiguous; but the sound has undoubtedly remained unchanged from the time of Ari up to the present time: the English father, mother, German vater, mutter, and Icel. fabir are, as to the inflexion, sounded exactly alike.

C. Interchange of e and i.—The adjectival syllable -ligr, -liga, is in MSS. spelt either -ligr or -legr; in modern pronunciation and spelling always -legr, -lega (Engl. -ly). β. in a few root words e has taken the place of i, as in veror, qs. viror (food); brenna, qs. brinna; premr and primr; tvenna and tvinna; ef, efa, efi, =if, ifa, ifi; einbirni and einberni (born): e has taken the place of o in such words as hnetr (nuts) from hnot, older form hnøtr: so also in eðli and öðli; efri efstr from öfri öfstr: Sigurðar Þögla R. 5. 4, Rímur af Ill Verra og Vest, 4, 3, Jarlmanns R.

fjall, bergr and bjargar, etc.

D. DIPHTHONGS: I. ei answers to Goth. ai, A.S. a, Germ. ei, Engl. ō (oa or the like); in Danish frequently expressed by ee; in Swedish and Northern English the diphthong is turned into a plain e and a, which, however, represent the same sound: Goth. stains, A.S. stan, Swed. sten, North. E. stane. The o sound is English-Saxon; the a sound English-Scandinavian; thus the forms, bome, bone, oak, oath, broad, one, own, more, none, no, may be called English-Saxon, from A. S. bam, ban, etc.; the North. E. and Scottish bame, bane, aik, aith, braid, ain, mair, nain, may be called English-Scandinavian: cp. Swed. bem, ben, ek, ed, bred, en; Icel. beimr, bein, eik, eidr, breidr, einn, meir, neinn, nei; cp. also Icel. bleikr, Swed. blek, North. E. blake, etc. The Runic stones mark the ei with a+i or i simply, e. g. stin or stain. Old Norse and Icel. MSS. frequently for II. ey is in modern usage sounded as ei, and only ei give æi. distinguished in writing; in old times a distinction was made in sound between ei and ey. Norse MSS. almost always spell öy, and in Norway it is to the present time sounded accordingly, e.g. öyra, = Icel. eyra, sounded nearly as in English toil: the ey is properly a vowel change of au: ey frequently answers to an English e (ea) sound, as heyra, to bear: eyra, ear; dreyma, to dream; leysa, to lease. In very old MSS., e.g. Ib. (ai in the Ed. is a wrong reading from a in the MS.), au and ey are even spelt alike (a or au), though sounded differently. In some MSS. ey is also used where it is not etymological, viz. instead of or o, in such words as hreyqva, seyqva, steyqva, deyqvan, greyri, geyra, seyni, etc.,= hrökva, sökva, ... greri or grori, syni, e. g. the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, the Rafns S. Bs. i. 639 sqq.

E. é is sounded almost as English ye (or ya); it is produced, by an absorption of consonants, in words as réttr, léttr, þéttr, sétti, flétta, rétta, cp. Germ. recht, Engl. right; Germ. leicht, Engl. light: or in fé, kné, tré, hlé, sé (Icel. fé = Engl. fee, Goth. faibu, Lat. pecus), etc. by a lost reduplication in the preterites, fell, grét, réð, lét, blés, hét, gékk, hékk, lék, fékk, from falla, gráta, etc.; in some old MSS. this é is replaced by ie, e.g. in the Hulda Arna-Magn. no. 66 fol. we read fiell, liet, hiet, griet, gieck, liek, cp. mod. Germ. fiel, biess, liess, etc.; perhaps in these cases \acute{e} was sounded a little differently, almost as a bisyllable. in such words as the pronouns vér, þér or ér (you), mér, sér, þér (tibi): the particles hér (bere), héðan (bence), hérað, vél, él. sounded after g and k, and often spelt ie in MSS., gieta, giefa, kier, kierti: this sound is, however, better attributed to g and k being aspirate. In Thorodd and the earliest MSS. é is marked with ' just like the other long or diphthongal vowels; but the accent was subsequently removed, and e and é are undistinguished in most MSS.: again, in the 15th century transcribers began to write ie or ee (mier or meer). In printed books up to about 1770 the is prevailed, then e, and lastly (about 1786) e (cp. the 5th and 6th vols. of Fél.): è is an innovation of Rask, and is used by many, but máttr, dráttr, and réttr, sléttr, etc. are etymologically identical, though the sound of \dot{e} is somewhat peculiar: the spelling je is also a novelty, and being etymologically wrong (except in 2 above) is not to be recommended.

Ebreskr, adj. Hebrew, Skálda 161, 167, Stj. 26. Ebreaks, f. the Hebrew tongue, Ver. 11, Ann. (H.) 14. eð, a particle, vide er.

eðal-, noble, in compds, borrowed from Germ. and rare.

EDDA, u, f. a great-grandmother, Rm. 2, 4; móðir (mother) heitir ok amma (grandmother), pridja edda (the third is edda), Edda 108: this sense is obsolete. II. metaph. the name of the book Edda, written by Snorri Sturluson, and containing old mythological lore and the old artificial rules for verse making. The ancients only applied this name to the work of Snorri; it is uncertain whether he himself called it so; it occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the MSS. of Edda, viz. the Ub., written about fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death: Bok bessi heitir Edda, hann hefir saman setta Snorri Sturlusonr eptir beim hætti sem hér er skipat (viz. consisting of three parts, Gylfagynning, Skáldskaparmál, and Háttatal), Edda ii. 250 (Ed. Arna-Magn.); svá segir í bók þeirri er Edda heitir, at sá maðr sem Ægir hét spurði Braga... 532 (MS. of the 14th century); hann (viz. Snorri) samansetti Eddu, be put together the Edda, Ann. 1241 (in a paper MS., but probably genuine). As the Skáldskaparmál (Ars Poëtica) forms the chief part of the Edda, teaching the old artificial poetical circumlocutions (kenningar), poetical terms and diction, and the mythical tales on which they were founded. the Edda became a sort of handbook of poets, and therefore came gradually to mean the ancient artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems; it, however, never applies to alliteration or other principles of Icel. poetry: reglur Edd . the rules of Edda, Gd. (by Amgrim) verse 2, Lil. 96, Nikulas d. 4; Eddu list, the art of Edda, Gd. (by Arni) 79;—all poems of the 14th century. The poets of the 15th century frequently mention the Edda in the introduction to their Rimur or Rhapsodies, a favourite kind of poetry of this and the following time, Reinalds R. 1. 1, Ans R. 7. 2, Sturlaugs R.

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the greater part of them belonging to the 15th century. Poets of the 16th century (before 1612), Rollants R. 9. 6, 12. 1, Pontus R. (by Magnus Gamli, died 1501), Valdimars R., Ester R. 2. 2, 6. 3, Syraks R. 1. 2. 6. 2. Tobias R. I. 2; from the first half of the 17th century, Grett. R., Flores R. 6. 3, 9. 2, Króka Refs R. I. 7, Lykla Pétrs R. 4. 2, 12. 1, Apollonius R. 1. 5, Flovents R. 6. 3, Sjö Meistara R. 1. 7, 2. 1, 3. 8; -all in MS. In these and many other references, the poets speak of the art, skill, rules, or, if they are in that mood, the obscure puerilities and empty phrases of the Edda, the artificial phraseology as taught and expounded by Snorri; and wherever the name occurs (previous to the year 1643) it only refers to Snorri's book, and such is still the use of the word in Icel.; hence compd words such as Eddu-lauss, adi, void of Eddic art; Eddu-borinn, part. poetry full of Eddic phrases; Eddu-kenninger, f. pl. Eddic circumlocutions, Kötlu Draumr 85, e.g. when the head is called the 'sword of Heimdal,' the sword the 'fire or torch of Odin,' etc.; Eddu-kendr= Edduborinn; Eddu-bagr, adj. a bungler in the Eddic art, etc. The Icel. bishop Brynjolf Sveinsson in the year 1643 discovered the old mythological poems, and, led by a fanciful and erroneous suggestion, he gave to that book the name of Sæmundar Edda, the Edda of Sæmund; hence originate the modern terms the Old or Poetical and New or Prose Edda: in foreign writers Eddic has been ever since used in the sense of plain and artless poetry, such as is contained in these poems, opposed to the artificial, which they call Scaldic (Skald being Icel. for a poet); but this has no foundation in old writers or tradition. Further explanation of this subject may be seen in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia, s. v. Graagaas.

EDIK. n. [from Lat. acidum or acetum; A. S. eced; Germ. essig; Dan. edik]:-vinegar (qs. acidum vini); the word is modern in Icel., being borrowed from Danish, and probably first used in Matth. xxvii. 34, 48; edik galli blandað, Pass. 33. 1, 2.

EDLA (eyola, O. H. L. 27), u, f. [old Swed. ydbla], a viper, Hkr.

eola-, in compds [from Germ. edel-, Dan. ædel-], noble, Pass. 48. 6, (rare and mod.)

EDLI, n., akin to and derived from obal, q.v.; old MSS. also always use the form øðli (eyðli, D. I. l. c.), Fms. x. 301, Hom. 47, 118, Greg. 48, O. H. L. 86, Eluc. 16, Hkr. i. 225, Hbl. 9, Bs. i. 335, 342; edli is more modern, but öbli is still preserved: 1. nature; mannligt e., buman nature or character, 623. 19, Eb. 110, Fms. x. 301; natturligt e., buman condition, Mag. (Fr.); vera i e. sinu, to be in one's own nature or frame of mind, Fs. 59; eptir e., natural, ordinary, Fms. iii. 118; móti e., against nature, extraordinary; með líkindum ok e., Edda 69; undruðusk er jörðin ok dýrin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman e. í sumum hlutum, 144 (pref.); eðli and nattura (natura) are used synonymously, id.; engla ödli, the nature of angels, Eluc. 16; arnar ödli, the eagle's nature, Hom. 47; allt mannkyns öðli, Greg. 48; öðrlez (= öðlis) skepna, O. H. L. 86. origin, extraction, in the alliterative phrases, ætt ok ödli, Fms. i. 149; hann var Valskr (Welsb) at ætt ok eðli, vii. 56; Danskr at öðli, Danisb by origin, Hom. 118; nafn ok ödli, name and family, Hbl. 9: the phrase, at alda-ödli, for ever and ever, D. I. i. 266: in mod. usage, frå alda ödli, from the birth of time, from the beginning, only used of 'past time: the Dan. 'fra Arildstid' is probably a corruption of the same phrase. embryo, Lat. fetus, Mar. 156. сомроз: eðlis-fræði, f. pbysic, (mod.) eolis-heettir, m. pl. constitution, Bb. 2. 14. eðlis-skapan, n. and eolis-skepna, u, f. one's nature, Fms. v. 216, Hom. 123.

eoli-borinn, part. noble-born, well-born, Hkr. ii. 135.

edli-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), natural, proper. edlingr, m. = ödlingr, poët. an 'etbeling.

eði-vina, adj., probably corrupt, as a viper (?), Hdl. 45.

EDB or eoa, which is the more freq. form in mod. use, conj., [Goth. aubba; A.S. odde; Engl. or; Germ. oder]:-or; joining two nouns, verbs, or adjectives, hold eor bloo, heitr eoa kaldr, illr eoa goor, etc., esp. after the pronouns annadhvart, hvart, eitber; heradsektir e. utanferdir, Ni. 189; slikr vetr eða verri, Ísl. ii. 138; kaupmenn e. formenn, Fms. i. 11; í Blálandi eðr Arabia, Bb. 468; kirkjum eðr klaustrum, H.E. i. 419; í skógum eðr í öðrum fylsnum, Fms. iv. 384; skjóta e. kasta, e. höggva e. leggja, Sks. 430; fyrr e. siðar, sooner or later, Hkr. ii. 368. **B**. in comparison of two unlike things, the two things are connected with the disjunctive eda instead of the copulative ok, where the Engl. may use and, e.g. the proverb, sitt er hvað, gæfa eðr görfuleiki, there's a difference between luck and wit; er úglikt at hafa með sér góða drengi ok hrausta eðr einhleypinga, Ísl. ii. 325; úlíkr er þessi eða hinn fyrri, be is unlike and the first one, Mar. (Fr.); mun nokkut allikt, garpskapt Bersa eor stuldir porarins, i.e. can one compare the valour of B. and the thievishness of Thorarin? Korm. 142.

y. after a comparative, or even, sooner; ek em eigi verri riddari en Salomon konungr, eor nokkuru betri, I am no worse a knight than king S., nay, rather somewhat better, pior. 161; eigi sior, ... eor nokkrum mun heldr, not less, but rather a little more, Barl. 97: otherwise, else, = ella, lykt skal landskyld vera fyrir sumarmál, eðr..., N.G.L. ii. 106 (rare): ellipt. = enn, than, meta hvárt þau sé meiri, eðr hennar föng sé, Js. 61.

7. 1, 5, 11. 3, Dinus R. 2. 4, Konraos R. 7. 5;—all these in vellum and 2 query, exclamation, abrupt sentence, or the like, as Engl. or, what, but: ek heiti Audgisl, edr ertú Hallfredt, my name is A., or art thou Hallfred? Fms. ii. 80; ek heiti Onundr, ... eda hvert ætli bit at fara, but whither do you think of going? 81; nú vil ek gera at skapi bínu, eðr hvar skulum vit á leita? Nj. 3; sagði, at þeir mundi vera menn stórlátir, eðr hvat þeir mundi fyrir ætlask, Eg. 17; eðr með hverjum fórstu norðan? Finnb. 256; vituð ér enn, eðr hvat? Vsp. 22, 31, 38, 39.

eor, adv. still, yet, older form instead of 'enn,' only in poetry; eor of sér, one still bas to see, i. e. the next thing is . . . , Haustl. 14; stod edr i

hausi. stood, i. c. remains, still in his bead, 19.

A. neut. subst., older form if. Barl. 114, 124, Hkv. l. c., Vellekla l.c., Hkv. Hjörv. 33:-doubt, used in plur., hver se if, what doubt can there be? Vellekla: it still remains in the phrase, mer er til efs, I doubt; en bar sem ef er å, wherever it is doubtful, K. A. 28; hvervetna bar sem ef er á nokkuru máli, 204; ekki er til efs, at beir menn ríða at grindhliði, it cannot be doubted, that ..., Lv. 19; sæmilig til efs, dubiously good, rather bad, Vm. 55; utan ef, without doubt, Fms. vii. 37, Stj. 421; fyrir

utan allt ef, H. E. i. 519, Barl. I. c.

B. conj. [Goth. ibai; A. S. and Scot. gif; Engl. if; O. H. G. ipu; Germ. ob; lost in Swed. and Dan.]:-if, in case; en ef bit eigit erfingja, Nj. 3; ef eigi (unless) væri jafnhugaðr sem ek em, 264; ef bú átt þrjár orrostur við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 178; ef hann er varmr, if be is warm, 655 xxx. 1: very freq. as a law term = in case that, Grag., N.G. L.; if it be Eric, bid bim come in, Em. 1; nálgastu mik, ef þú megir, if thou may'st, Gm. 53; vega þú gakk, ef þú reiðr sér, if thou be wroth, Ls. 15; ef Gunnars missi, Akv. 11; ef hann at yor lygi, Am. 31; ef sér geta mætti, Hm. 4; heilindi sitt ef maor hafa nái (better than náir), 67; ellipt. passages where 'if' is omitted, but the subj. retained, v. Lex. Poët.; skór er skapaðr illa eðr skapt sé rangt (= ef skapt sé rangt), Hm. 127; but indic. sometimes occurs, ef hann freginn erat, 30; ef bitt zoi dugir (indic.) ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir (subj.), Vþm. 20: in prose the subj. is rare, and only in peculiar cases, e. g. nú munu vér á þá hættu leggja, ef (if, i. e. granted, supposed that) ek ráda ok binda ek við hann vináttu, Fms. iv. 82; ok bæta um þat, ef konunginum hafi yfirgefizt, xi. 283; þat var háttr Erlings, ef úvinir hans kæmi fyrir hann, vii. 319; en skotið á þá, ef þeir færi nær meginlandi, viii. 419; ef ek lifi ok mega'k ráða, Edda 34. if, whether, Germ. ob, with indic. or subj.; sjá nú, ef Jakob leysir hann sa þessum böndum, 655 xxx. 3; þá spyrr Frigg, ef sú kona vissi, then Frigg asks, if the woman knew, Edda 37; hann kom opt á mál við konung, ef hann mundi vilja bæta þórólf, Eg. 106; Egill spurði, ef hann vildi upp or gröfinni, 234; at Bölverki þeir spurðu, ef hann væri með böndum kominn, Hm. 109; hitt vil ek fyrst vita, ef bú fróðr sér, Vbm. 6; vittu ef þú hjálpir, see if thou canst help, Og. 5:- this sense is now obsolete, and 'hvárt' (hvort) is used instead.

efa, 2d, in old writers usually spelt with i, ifa; efa occurs in Nj. 207, Hkr. ii. 326, Sks. 153, Stj. 256, Fms. ii. 42, iii. 115, vi. 184, Al. 43, Grett. 110 A, Bs. ii. 169, etc.; in mod. usage always with e:-to doubt, with acc.; engi ifar pat, Fms. x. 319: the phrase, efa sik, to besitate, Grett. l. c.; skulu pér eigi e. yor (doubt), at ..., Nj. 307: used as neut. to feel a doubt, ifi pér nokkut, at, Fms. v. 38, Hkr. l. c., 623. 33; ifa (efa) um e-t, to doubt about a thing, Hkr. i. 223, Grág. ii. 47, Fms. ii. 283, v. 37, vi. 184. 2. reflex., efask (ifask) i e-u, to doubt or besitate in a thing; i því má engi maðr ifask, at ..., Sks. 272 B; ekki efumk ek í því, 153, Stj. l. c.; Freysteinn efaðisk í, hvárt . . . , F. was in doubt, whether ..., Fms. iii. 115; þér efisk í um þeirra almátt, ii. 42: efask um e-t, to doubt about a thing, x. 392; hvárt ifisk ér um ok hræðisk, Niorst. 2. B. absol. to doubt, besitate, Str. 22; statt upp ok ifask alls ekki, Hom. 119. y. with gen., efask e-s, to change one's mind in a matter, Grag. i. 312, 313.

efan, ifan, f. (almost always with i; efan, H. E. l. c.), doubt, besitation, Barl. 149, H.E. i. 396, Bær. 14, Hom. 23. COMPD: efanar-lauss. adj. undoubted, Stj., 655 xxvii. 2: neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Fms. ix. 347, El. 2, Str. 35, K. A. 202.

efan-laust, n. adj. undoubtedly, Hom. 15 (spelt ifan-).

efan-leikr, m. doubtfulness, Skálda 188.

ofan-ligr (ifan-ligr), adj. doubtful, Skálda 188, Ld. 58, Fms. x. 317,

369 (in the last two passages spelt with i).

off, a, m., in old writers almost always iff: -doubt, Greg. 37, Fms. iii. 8, x. 392, Hkr. i. 223; vera ifa, to be in doubt, Mar. 17; enn er eptir isi i hug minum, 623. 26; an isa (esa), without doubt, Fms. x. 336, Skálda 210: suspicion, Fms. x. 260. COMPDS: efa-lauss (ifa-lauss), adj. undoubted, clear, Nj. 87: neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Grág. efa-lausligr, adj. id., Bs. i. 263. efa-samr, ifað-samr, efaö-samligr, adj. doubtful, Al. 5, Stj. 172. efa-samliga, adv. efa-semo and efa-semi, f. doubt, Bs. i. 272. doubtfully, Bs. ii. 153.

scheder, not less, effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

effa-80k, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

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nýju Danavirki, they restored the Danish wall, Fms. i. 121. raise, endow; effa stab, kirkju, to endow or raise a church, bishopric, Barl. 65, Fms. iv. 110; c. bu, to set up one's bouse, Band. (MS.) 3: milit., e. her, lid, to raise troops, Fms. v. 279; e. flokk, to raise a party, 140; e. ófrið, to raise a rebellion, make war, xi. 268: e. e-n, to aid, side with one, in a fight or lawsuit; efidi Dofri hann síðan til ríkis í Noregi, Bárð. 164; ok hét honum liðveizlu sinni at hann skyldi e. Steinar, Eg. 722; e. e-n til rangs máls, to belp one in a wrong case, Js. 8; Danir höfðu þá herrana efit upp á Svíaríki, Fms. x. 50; bað liðit e. sik, Fagrsk. Y. to perform solemnly; e. heit, to make a vow, Gisl. 90; ch. 179. e. blot, to perform a sacrifice, Nj. 158; e. at brullaupi, to bold a wedding, Fms. ix. 21: poët., e. dáð (dáð eflir, a bero); e. tafl, to play a game, 8. neut. to be able; sem vér eflum ok Orkn. (in a verse), Lex. Poët. orkum, Stj. 149; sem þú eflir ok orkar, id., 186, (rare.) reflex. to grow strong; hversu stadrinn hefir efizk ok magnask, Bs. i. 59; hann fann at mótstöðumenn hans efldusk, grew strong; eflask at her, liði, to gather, raise troops, Gísl. 7, Fms. i. 199, vii. 23; síðan var efldr (raised) flokkr í móti honum, iv. 140: eflask til ríkis, to win a kingdom, get a kingdom by force of arms, Bárð. 165: eflask við e-n (poët.)= mægjask, to marry into one's family, Hdl. 15.

ef-lauss and if-lauss, adj. undoubted, Greg. 25, Mart. 121, Fas. ii. 539. efling, f. growth, increase in strength and wealth. Bret., Greg. 43: strength, belp, assistance, Glum. 346, 347, Ld. 88, Hkr. iii. 185, Mork. 128. eflir, m. a belper, promoter, Lex. Poet.

EFNA, d, (ad, Nj. 189, Fms. ix. 453, xi. 286), [Swed. ämna; A.S. efnan, æfnan, = to perform :-- to perform, chiefly to fulfil a vow or the terms agreed upon; e. oro sin, to keep one's word, Fms. i. 4; pat efndi Gunnarr, Nj. 45; þat skal ek e. sem ek hét þar um, Fms. i. 217; e. sætt, to fulfil an agreement, Nj. 258: Olafr efnir vel vid ambattina, Olave behaved well to the bandmaid, Ld. 156. β. reflex. to turn out so and so, come to a certain issue; efndisk pat ok vel, Nj. 72; pat efnask (better efnisk) opt illa, it comes to a bad end, 189. II. efna, að, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements; ekki er þess getið at hann efnaði til um fégjaldit, Fms. xi. 286; hann efnaði þar til vetrsetu, x. I; þeir efnuðu til vetrsetu í Oslo, ix. 453; þar hafði Ólafr konungr efnat til kaupstadar, king O. bad there founded a town, iv. 93; efnadi Olafr konungr þá til ágætrar veizlu, king O. made a great feast, ii. 133; þeir Ingjaldr efna par seid, Ingjald made a great sacrifice, feast, Fs. 19.

efnaor, adj. rich, baving ample means. efnd, f. fulfilment of a pledge, promise, Sturl. iii. 170, Fms. vi. 29, vii. 121. EFNI, n. [Swed. amne = stuff, materia, and Dan. ævne = achievement]: -a stuff, originally like Lat. materia, timber; and so the stuff or material out of which a thing is wrought; audskæf mærdar e., Ad. 16; at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efni, that all things were wrought (created) of some stuff, Edda 147 (pref.); skapa af engu efni, to create from nothing (of God), Fms. i. 304; efni (materials) til garðbóta, Grág. ii. 263, Sks. 287 (of a cloth); ek em görr af ústyrku efni, I am made of frail stuff, 543, Barl. 140, Stj. 17, 67; smíðar-efni, materials; efni-tré, a block, tree; csni i ljá, orf, etc., or of any piece fitted as materials. B. in a personal sense; manns-efni, a promising young man; karls-efni, a thorough man, a nickname, Landn.; the proverb, engi veit hvar sæls manns efni sitr, of youths of whom no one can tell what may be hidden in them: begns e. = manns-efni, Stor. 11; gott manns-e., gott bónda-e., promising to be an able man; and on the other hand, onytt, illt manns-e., in whom y. merely in temp. sense, applied to persons designate or elect; konungs-e., a crown prince; biskups-e., a bishop-elect; brudare., a bride-elect; konu-e., one's future wife. 8. a subject, of a story, book, or the like, Lat. argumentum, plot; yrkis c., Id. 11; e. kvæða, a plot, subject for poetry; sogu-e., a subject for tales or history; in old writers it rarely occurs exactly in this sense: the contents of a written thing, bréfs-e., efni i bók; hence efnis-laust, adj. void, empty writing; efnis-leysa, u, f. emptiness in writing; Björn hafði ort flim um þórð, en þau vóru par efni i, at ..., but that was the subject of the poem, that ..., Bjarn. 42; þótti mönnum þar mikit um, hversu mikil efni þar vóru til seld, i. c. people thought the tale interesting, Ld. 200; eigi med sonnu efni, falsely, with untrue statements, Sturl. iii. 305; hvart efni peir höfdu i um rogit, bow they had made (mixed) their lies up, Eg. 59; meir en efni sé til seld, i. e. (related) more than what was true, the tale was overdone, Bs. i. 137; talar af sama efni (subject) sem fyrrum, Fms. ix. 252. metaph. a matter, affair; til sanninda um sagt e., Dipl. i. 8; segir konungi frá öllu þessu e., Sturl. i. 3; er þat merkjanda í þessu e., Rb. 250; fátt er betr lutid enn efni cru til (a proverb), few things are reported better than they really are, Band. 2; fyrir hvert efni, for this reason. cause, reason; latask badir af bvi e., both died from this cause, Isl. ii. 197; med hverju e. Sturla hesdi bessa for gort, what was the reason of S.'s doing so? Sturl. ii. 132; gleði e., sorgar e., matter of joy, sorrow, etc.: the proverb, en hvert mál, er maðr skal dæma, verðr at líta á tilgörð með efnum (causes), Eg. 417; fyrir þat efni (for that reason) keypti hann landit, Hrafn. 22, H. E. i. 471; en þetta efni (cause) fundu

β. to found, deigi görla efni Gunnlaugs, I know not bow Gunlaug's matters stand, 240; Helgi kvað eigi þat efni í, at láta lausan þjóf fjölkunnigan, H. said that it would never do, to let a thief and wizard go, Sturl. i. 62; ef pess eru esni, if that be so, Grag. i. 76; ser, hvers esni i eru, be saw bow matters stood, Band. (MS.) 11; sagði hver efni í vóru, said bow matters stood, Nj. 99; mér þykir sem málum várum sé komið í únýtt efni, cf... 150; munu ill efni i, some mischief may bave bappened, Fs. 144; gott, bungt e., Karl. 402, Bs. i. 815; e-t gengr, kemr svá til efnis, bappens so and so, Mar. (Fr.); skipta sitt lif i betra e., to repent, id.; bera til efnis, to bappen, Pr. 410. 3. plur. means, ability; minni nytjamenn af meirum esnum en hann, Sturl. i. 126; eptir sinum esnum, to the best of their ability, Hom. 123; ok bjoggusk um eptir beim esnum sem beir hösðu til, Orkn. 360; sjái þér nökkuð ráð (possibility) eðr efni vár (means), 358; grunar mik, at þórólfr muni eigi görr kunna at sjá efni sín, i.e. I fear that Th. will overrate his own means, power, Eg. 76; há væri hat efni nú i vóru máli, it would be a chance for us, Fms. ix. 239; har vóru engi esni önnur, there was no other chance, xi. 144; nú eru þess eigi esni, if that be impossible, Grág. ii. 140; her eru engin efni til pess at ek muna svikja hann, i. e. I will by no means deceive bim, it is out of the question that I should do so, Eg. 60.

B. in mod. usage, means, property, riches. compos: efna-feod, f. want of means, Bs. i. 457.

efna-lauss, adj. efna-leysi, n. want of means, Hrafn. 5. Afnawanting means. lítill, adj. poor; vera vel við efni, to be a well-to-do man.

skortr, m. sbortness of means, Bs. i. 525.
efni-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bopeful, promising, e. g. of a youth, Nj. 39, Eg. 147, 599, Fms. i. 17, v. 263, Orkn. 202; efniligt rad, a wise issue, Fms. xi. 21; sögðu allt hit efniligasta, made a flattering report, ix. 488; ekki efniligt, not advisable, Sturl. i. 186.

efni-mark, n. a sign, 732. 17.

efning, f. keeping (=efnd), Grág. i. 316.

efni-tré, u. a block, timber, Gisl. 146, Fas. ii. 210, Stj. 618, Mork. 91. EFRI, compar.; EFSTR, superl.; older form öfri, Hkv. 2. 36, O. H. ch. 248 (in a verse), Greg. 41, N.G. L. i. 10, 384, 1b. 5, Hom. 116; ofstr, Fms. x. 394, 686 C. 2, Ls. 50, 51, Hbl. 18, Edda 115, 116 (Gl.); compar. and superl. without the positive [as Lat. superior, supremus, Gr. ὑπέρτεροs], but formed from the root syllable 'of-,' cp. ofar, yfir; very old MSS, therefore mostly spell with \ddot{v} , a vowel change of o; the mod. form, as well as that of most MSS., is with e, efri, efstr, Am. 50, Og. I. the upper, higher; the phrase, bera efra skjöld, to carry the bigher shield, i. e. carry the day, Fms. x. 394 (MS. æfra): opp. to neori = upper, at Mosselli enu öfra, ib. 5: the adverb. phrase 'it efra' denoting the upper or inland road, opp. to the shore; allt hit efra suor, Eg. 58; sumir fóru it efra til þríhyrnings-hálsa, Nj. 207; hit efra um Uppliend, Fms. i. 22: by land, opp. to the sea, Hkr. ii. 8: of the inner part of a building, opp. to fremri or the part nearest the door, Eg. 43: in the air, opp. to the earth, Sks. 115: superl. efstr, the bindermost, e. lior, the bindermost joint, 623. 32: neut. efst as adv. bigbest up, uppermost, efst á stólpanum, 655 xxv. 2. β. metaph. superior, better; er öllum öfri er, Greg. 43. II. the latter, last part: 1. temp., á efra aldri, in the decline of life, Eg. 4; inn öfri, the latter, opp. to fyrri, N. G. L. i. 342; efri hluti sumars, in the decline of summer, Eg. 712; Olafs-messa hin öfri (= sidari), the latter (i. e. second) day of St. Olave (viz. Aug. 3), opp. to Olafs-messa fyrri (July 29), N.G.L. i. 10; efsti domr, the last judgment, Stj. 58; öfsti domr, id., 686 l.c.; efsta vika, the last week of Lent = the Passion week, Orkn. 386, Mar. 78; öfsti dagt Paska, the last day in Easter, N.G.L. i. 348; efsta bæn, the last prayer, 623. 50; þeim gef ek erni efstum bráðir, Fas. i. 429 (in a verse); efsta sinni, for the last time, 227; þó vér ritim hana öfri en aðrar, Hom. 2. loc., where aptari and aptastr or eptri and eptstr are the common words; fyrstr and efstr are opposed, foremost and last, in a rank, Ls. l.c.; sá fyrstr er efstr gekk inn, Grág. i. 32.

EFSA, t, [cp. Swed. efsing = thrum, stump], to cut; e. e-m skör, to cut one's head off, Sighvat, ($\tilde{\alpha}\pi$. $\lambda \epsilon \gamma$.)

egoir, m., poet. an eagle.

Egőskr, adj. from Agðir, a county in Norway, Fms., Landn.

EGG, n. [A.S. äg; Engl. egg; Swed. ägg; Dan. æg; Germ. ei]. an egg, Eg. 152, Grág. ii. 346; arnar-e., æðar-e., álptar-e., hrafns-e., dufu-e., kriu-e., etc., an eagle's egg, eider duck's, swan's, raven's, dove's, etc.; also, höggorms egg, a snake's egg: eggja-hvíta, f. the white of an egg: eggja-rauða, f. or egggla-blómi, m. the yolk; verpa eggjum, to lay eggs; liggja á eggjum, to sit on eggs, brood; koma, skríða ór eggi, of the young, to come out of the egg, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse): an egg is glæmýtt fresh, stropað balf-batched, ungað batched; vind-egg, a wind-egg, addled egg; fúl-egg, a rotten egg; vera lostinn fúlu eggi, proverb of a sad and sulky looking fellow that looks as if one bad pelted him with rotten eggs, Gísl. 39 (in a verse); fullt hús matar og finnast hvergi dyrnar á, a riddle describing an egg; but fullt hús drykkjar og finnast hvergi dyrnar á, the berry: eggja-fata, f. a bucket in which to gather eggs: eggja-kaka, f. an 'egg-cake,' omelet: eggja-leit, f. a gathering of eggs, etc.

peir til, Sks. 311. y. a state, condition, affair; Rutt sagòi allt e. sitt, BGG, s., gen. sing. and nom. pl. eggjar, old dat. eggju, mod. egg; Nj. 4; i uvænt esni, a bopeless state, Band. (MS.) 13, Isl. ii. 225; ek veit [Lat. acies; A.S. ecg; Engl. edge; Hel. eggja; lost in Germ.; Swed.

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ägg; Dan. æg]:—an edge, Eg. 181, 183, Nj. 136: the phrase, með oddi ok eggju, with point and edge, i.e. by force of arms, with might and main, O. H. ch. 33, Grág. ii. 13, Nj. 149, 625. 34; oddr ok egg, 'cut and thrust,' Hom. 33; drepa i egg, to blunt: as the old swords of the Scandinavians were double-edged (only the sax had a single edge), egg is freq. used in pl.; takattu á eggjum, eitr er í báðum, touch not the edges, poison is in both of them, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse); the phrase, deyfa eggjar, vide deyfa: the sword is in poetry called eggjum-skarpr, m. with sharp edges; and the blade, tongue of the bilt, Lex. Poët.; sverðs-eggjar, sword edges; knifs-egg, öxar-egg, the edge of a knife, axe. 2. metaph., fjalls-egg, the ridge of a mountain, Hkr. ii. 44; reisa á egg, to set (a stone) on its edge, opp. to the flat side, Edda 40: eggja-broddr, m. an edged spike, Fms. x. 355.

egg-bitinn, part. bitten, smitten by an edge, Bs. i. 644.

egg-dauor, adj. slain by the edge of the sword, Lex. Poët.

egg-elningr, adj. baving an ell-long edge (of a scythe), Grág. i. 501.

egg-farvegr, m. the print of an edge, pord. 54 new Ed.

egg-frann, adj. sbarp-edged, Lex. Poët.

egg-hvass, adj. sbarp, Lex. Poët.

egging, f. an egging on; eggingar-fift, n., v.l. for eggjunar-fift,

Nj. 52.

oggja, að, to egg on, incite, goad, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; (e. e-n e-s), er þá eggjaði hins vesta verks, Nj. 213; allmjök muntu eggjaðr hafa verit þessa verks, Fs. 8; e. lið, a milit. term, to encourage, cheer troops just before battle, Fms. v. 73: proverb, illt er at e. óbilgjarnan, 'tis not good to egg on an overbearing man, Grett. 91; e. e-n á e-t, to egg one on to do a thing, Nj. 21, Pass. 22. 9: absol., er þat gráta á annari stundu er eggja á annari, þorst. St. 52. 2. reflex., láta at eggjask, to yield to another's egging on; eigi mun konungr láta at eggjask um öll níðingsverk þín, Eg. 415; Haraldr konungr lét at eggjask, Fms. xi. 23; eggjask upp á e-n, to thrust oneself upon one, provoke one, Róm. 120: recipr. to egg one another on in a battle, eggjuðusk nú fast hvárirtveggju, Nj. 245.

eggian (eggiun), f. an egging on, Fms. v. 75, vii. 260, Eg. 473, 623.

29. comps: eggiunar-fifi, n. a fool, a cat's paw, Nj. 52; vide eggingar-fifi. eggiunar-orð, n. pl. egging words, Fms. ii. 290, viii. 219. eggiari, 2, m. an egger on, inciter, Barl. 52.

egg-leikr, m., poët. the play of edges, battle, Gkv. 2. 31.

egg-móðr, adj., poët. epithet of the slain in a battle-field; e. valr, mown by the sword, Hôm. 31, Gm. 53; no doubt from má, to mow, not from móðr, weary.

egg-skurn, n. (mod. egg-skurmr, m.), an egg-sbell, Edda 12, Stj. 10. egg-sléttr, adj. 'edge-plain,' i. e. quite plain, of a meadow to be mown.

egg-steinn, m. an edged, sharp stone, Edda (Ub.) 290.

egg-teinn, m. 'edge-rim,' one of the two rims running along the ancient swords, with a hollow between them; blanaor 'annarr' eggteinninn, Nj. 203; svá at fal búða eggteina, the blade sank so deep that both edge-rims weere bidden, 125, Ísl. ii. 55, Fas. ii. 415; ritað gullstöfum fram eptir eggteinum, of the sword of Charlemagne, Karl. 178.

egg-tio, n. 'egg-tide,' the egg-season (May), Edda 103.

egg-ver, n. 'egg-field,' a place where the eggs of wild fowl are gathered in quantities (cp. sel-ver, sild-ver, silpta-ver), Grág. ii. 263, 338, Jb. 217, Eg. 42: gathering eggs = varp, Bs. i. 350; eggvers-holmi = varpholmi, Jm. 1.

egg-volr, m. the slope on the edge (as of scissors), Fbr. 142, Bs. ii. 94. egg-bunnr, adj. thin-edged; e. öx, Ann. 1362.

Egipskr, adj. Egyptian; Egiptaland, n. Egypt, Al., Fms., etc.

EGNA, d, [agn], to bait, with dat. of the bait, Edda 154, Hym. 22: the prey for which the bait is set either in acc., e. örriða, to bait for trout, Sighvat; e. veiði, to set bait for the prey, Sturl. i. 18; or in mod. use, e. fyrir fisk: even used, e. neti (better acc.), to cast a net, Fms. ii. 140; e. snörur, gildru, Mar. passim; egnd snara, Grett. (in a verse).

2. metaph. to provoke, Sks. 232, Fas. i. 39; reiði Drottins þá uppegnd er, Pass. 40. 3.

egning, f. = eggjan; egningar-kviör, m. a kind of verdict, v. kviör. EI and ey (cp. also se), adv. [cp. Gr. alw; Lat. aevum; Goth. aivs = eternity, everlasting time: hence are derived the O. H. G. eva, A. S. a, Hel. co, in the metaph. sense of law (the law being symbolical of what is everlasting), which word still remains in the mod. Germ. ebe = marriage; whence the mod. Germ. echt = genuine, mod. Dan. ægte, mod. Icel. ekta, q. v. (Grimm)]:-ever; the phrase, ei ok ei, or ey ok ey, for ever and ever; gott ey gömlum mönnum, gott ey ungum mönnum, Landn. 45; öllungis muntu hafa bau ei ok ei, Hom. 15, Al. 120; hans riki stendr ei ok ei, 160; Guos ei lifanda, Blas. 43: the proverbs, ey sér til gyldis gjöf, Hm. 146; ey getr kvikr kú, 69; ey lýsir mön af mari, Vþm. 12; ey bað hon halda, Hkv. 1. 4; ey var mér týja, Akv. 27; lifa ey, Hm. 15, 34; er ok ey eða ei þat er aldregi þrýtr, Skúlda 172; ei at vera, 677. 3; til hins sama var ey at ætla, Bs. i. 108. II. [Dan. ei, Swed. ej], not ever. not, properly a contraction from ei-gi, in the MSS. freq. spelt é or eg; ei is often used in mod. writers, but not in speech; it is also used now

genuine. 2. ey in a negative sense; ey manni, no man, Vpm. 55;

EID, n. an isthmus, neck of land; mjótt e., Eg. 129; rastarlangt eið, Fms. ix. 402; hence the names of places, Satíris-eið, the Mull of Cantire, Orkn. 152; Skalp-eið, Sealpa (in Orkney), 244; Eiðar (a farm), Eiðaskógr (in Sweden), Eiða-fjörðr, Eiðs-berg, Eiðs-vágr, Eiðs-völlr (in Norway), Eið = Aith (in Shetland).

EIDA, u, f. [Ulf. aipei; Finn. aiti], a mother, Edda 108; an obsolete word, which only occurs once or twice in old poetry; perhaps akin to edda, q.v.

eio-brooir, m. an oath-brother, confederate, Fms. ix. 294, Bær. 16: metaph., arnar e., the oath-brother of the eagle, the raven, Fagrsk 4 (in a verse).

eið-bundinn, part. bound by oath, Hkr. iii. 26.

eio-byggjar, m. pl. inhabitants of an isthmus, Fms. viii. 194.

eið-fall, n. 2 law term, failing in one's oath, Grág. ii. 22, Glúm. 387, K. p. K. 146.

eid-falli, 2, m. one who fails in an oath, N.G.L. i. 431.

eið-færa, ð, a law term, to charge one with a thing by an oath, Grág. i. 244, 245, Sturl. iii. 98, (in a case of alimentation.)

eio-færing and eio-færala, f. charging by an oath, Grag. i. 235, 244,

eio-færr, 2dj. able, competent to take an oath, Fb. i. 555.

eið-hjálp, f. a Norse law term, 'oath-belp,' metaph. last belp, issue; svá er, segir Þórarinn, ok er þó nokkur í eiðhjálpin, Band. (MS.) 16, H. E. i. 467, v. l.

eio-laust, n. adj. without an oath, K. p. K. 72.

EIDR, m. [Ulf. aips: A.S. ad; Engl. oath; North. E. aith; Swed. ed; Dan. eed; Germ. eid]:-an oath; vinna eid, but also sverja eid, to take an oath, to swear, Glum. 387, Nj. 36, Grug., Sdm. 23; ganga til cida, to proceed to the taking an oath, Nj., Grug.; cidar, ord ok særi, Vsp. 30; fullr e., a full, just oath, Grett. 161; rjufa eid, to break an oath (eid-rofi); perjury is mein-særi, rarely mein-eior (Swed.-Dan. men-ed, Germ. meineid); eidar úsærir, false, equivocal oatbs, Sks. 358; hence the proverb, litio skyldi i eioi úsært, with the notion that few oaths can bear a close scrutiny, Grett. 161; trúnadar-e., hollustu-e., an oath of fealty, allegiance: cp. the curious passages in Sturl. i. 66 and iii. 2, 3; dýr eiðr, a solemn oath; sáluhjálpar-e., sverja dýran sáluhjálpar-eið, to swear an oath of salvation (i. e. as I wish to be saved). In the Norse law a man was discharged upon the joint oath of himself and a certain number of men (oath-belpers, compurgators, or oath-volunteers); oaths therefore are distinguished by the number of compurgators,—in grave cases of felony (treason etc.), tylptar-e., an oath of twelve; in slighter cases of felony, séttar-e., an oath of six, (in N. G. L. i. 56, ch. 133, 'vj à hvára hönd' is clearly a false reading instead of 'iij,' three on each side, cp. Jb. bb. ch. 20); grímu-eiðr, a mask oath, a kind of séttar-e.; lýrittar-e., an oath of three; and lastly, ein-eidi or eins-eidi, an oath of one, admissible only in slight cases, e.g. a debt not above an ounce; whence the old law proverb, eigi veror einn eior alla, a single oath is no evidence for all (cases), Sighvat, Fms. iv. 375, v. l., Bjarn, 22, Nj. 13: other kinds of oaths. dular-e., an oath of denial; jafnadar-e., an oath of equity, for a man in paying his fine had to take an oath that, if he were plaintiff himself, he would think the decision a fair one; vide N.G.L. i. 56, 254-256, 394, Jb. and Js. in many passages. In the Icel. law of the Commonwealth, oaths of compurgators are hardly mentioned, the kviðr or verdict of neighbours taking their place; the passage Glum. ch. 24, 25 is almost unique and of an extraordinary character, cp. Sir Edmund Head's remarks on these passages in his notes to the Saga, p. 119, cp. also Sturl. iii. 2; but after the union with Norway the Norse procedure was partly introduced into Icel.; yet the Js. ch. 49 tries to guard against the abuse of oaths of compurgators, which led men to swear to a fact they did not know. As to the Icel. Commonwealth, it is chiefly to be noticed that any one who had to perform a public duty (lög-skil) in court or parliament, as judge, pleader, neighbour, witness, etc., had to take an oath that he would perform his duty according to right and law (baug-eiðr ring-oath, bok-eidr gospel-oath, log-eidr lawful-oath), the wording of which oath is preserved in Landn. (Mantissa) 335, cp. pórð. S. (Ed. 1860) p. 94, Band. (MS.) COMPDS: eiða-brigði, n. breach of oath, eioa-fullting, n. an oath help, Fas. ii. 204. eiða-konur. Band. 6. eiða-lið, n. men ready to f. pl. women as compurgators, Grett. 161. take an oath, Eg. 503, referring to Norway, the men elected to an oath of eiða-mál, n. an oath affair, Sturl. iii. 2. eiða-sekt, f. a fine twelve. for an (unlawful) oath, N.G.L. i. 211. eiða-tak, n. giving security for an oath, bail, N.G.L. i. 314, 321. II. a pr. name, Landn.

eið-rof, n. breach of an oath, perjury, K. Á. 148.

eið-rofi (eið-rofa), 2, m. a perjurer, violater of an oath, Fms. viii, 387, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 152, 429, Edda 43.

til hins sama var ey at ætla, Bs. i. 108.

II. [Dan. ei, Swed. ej], not ever, not, properly a contraction from ei-gi, in the MSS. freq. spelt é or eg; ei is often used in mod. writers, but not in speech; it is also used now and then in Edd. of old writers, though it is doubtful whether it is there etc. But the syllable eið- may be derived from eið, an isthmus, because

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their parliament was held on an isthmus, Eid, now called Eidsvold; vide med konungi, the men who owed following to (i.e. were bound to attend)

eið-spjall, n. delivery of an oath, in the Icel law phrase, hlýða til eiðspjalls e-s, to listen to one's oath, Nj., Grag. i. 39, 76, etc.

eio-stafa, 20, to say the oath formula for another to repeat, D. N.

eio-stafr, m. the form or wording of an oath; sverja med pessum eiðstaf, Ghl. 7, Fms. vi. 53, viii. 150, x. 418.

eio-svari, a, m. a confederate, one bound by oath, Nj. 192: a liegeman bound by a hollustu-e., Orkn. 106, Fms. v. 44 (Hkr. ii. 333).

eio-særr, 2dj. such that it may be sworn to, absolutely true, Eg. 347 (in a verse, MS.; Ed. audsært).

eið-unning, f. the taking an oath, Grág. i. 57.

eio-vandr, adj. 'oath-fast,' religious as to an oath, Lex. Poët.

eio-varr, adj. cautious (conscientious) as to an oath, Isl. ii. 98.

eið-vinning, f. = eiðunning, K. þ. K. 156. eio-vætti, n. testimony on oath,]b. 448.

EIGA, pret. átti; pret. subj. ætti, pres. eigi; pres. ind. á, 2nd pers. átt (irreg. eigr, Dipl. v. 24), pl. eigum, 3rd pers. pl. old form eigu, mod. eiga; imperat, eig and eigou; sup. att; with suffixed neg. pres. ind. 1st pers. á'k-at, 2nd pers. átt-attu; pret. subj. ættim-a: [Gr. έχω; Goth. aigan; A. S. agan; Hel. egan; O. H. G. eigan; Swed. aga; Dan. eje; Engl. to owe and own, of which the former etymologically answers to 'eiga,' the

latter to 'eigna']:-to bave, possess.

A. Act. I. denoting ownership, to possess: proper sense; allt þat góz sem þeir eiga eðr eigandi verða, D. N. i. 80; hann eigt hálfa jörðina, Dipl. v. 24; Björn hljóp þá á skútu er hann átti, Eb. 6; Starkadr átti hest góðan, Nj. 89; þau áttu gnótt í búi, 257; hón á allan arf eptir mik, 3; átti hón auð fjár, Ld. 20; ef annarr maðr ferr með goðorð en sá er á, Grág. i. 159; annat vápnit, ok á þat Þorbjörn, en borgautr á betta, Ísl. ii. 341; eignir bær er faðir hans hafði átt, Eb. 4; í ríki því er Dana konungar höfðu átt þar lengi, Fms. xi. 301, Rb. 494, Eb. 54, 118, 256, 328, Sturl. ii. 60, Eg. 118; e. saman, to own in common, Grág. i. 199; ef tveir menn eigo bú saman, ii. 44; e. skuld (at e-m), to be in debt, Engl. to owe; en ef hann atti engar skuldir, if be owed no debts, i. 128; þar til átti honum (owed bim) meistari borgeirr ok bá mörk, D. N. iv. 288 (Fr.); e. fé undir e-m, to be one's creditor, Nj. 101; in mod. usage, e. fé hjá e-m, or ellipt., e. hjá e-m. 2. in a special a. eiga konu, to bave ber to wife; hann átti Gró, Eb. 16; hann átti Ynghvildi, 3; þorgerðr er (acc.) átti Vigfúss, ... Geirríðr er (acc.) átti þórólfr, 18; hann gékk at eiga þóru, be married Tbora, id.; puridi haidi hann adt atta, Thorida bad been bis first wife, 42; enga vil ek bessa e., I will not marry any of these, Nj. 22; Björn átti bá konu er Valgerðr hét, 213, 257; faðir Hrúðnýjar er átti Þorsteinn, Landn. 90; Asdísi átti síðar Skúli, S. was A.'s second busband, 88; Þorgerðr er átti Ónundr sjóni, 89; Vigdis er átti Þorbjörn enn digri, 87; Árnþrúðr er átti Þórir hersir, 66; Hungerð er átti Svertingr, 61, 86, and in numberless passages: old writers hardly ever say that the wife owns her husband—the passages in Edda 100 (vide elja) and Nj. 52 (til lítils kemr mér at eiga hinn vaskasta mann á Íslandi) are extraordinary—owing to the primitive notion of the husband's 'jus possessionis' (cp. brúðkaup); but in mod, usage 'eiga' is used indiscriminately of both wife and husband; Icel. even say, in a recipr. sense, eigast, to own one another, to be married; þau áttust, they married; hann vildi ekki at þau ættist, hann bannaði beim ad eigast, be forbade them to marry:—to the ancients such a phrase was almost unknown, and occurs for the first time in K. A. 114. börn, to bave children, of both parents; áttu þau Jófriðr tíu börn, J. and ber busband bad ten bairns, Eg. 708; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þau þorsteinn ok Unnr áttu son er Steinn hét, Eb. 10, Nj. 91, 257; áttu þau þórhildr þrjá sonu, 30; e. móður, föður, to bave a mother, father, Eb. 98; vænti ek ok, at þú eigir illan föður, id. y. the phrase, e. heima, to have a home; þeir áttu heima austr í Mörk, Nj. 55; því at ek tek eigi heim í kveld, þar sem ek á heima út á Íslandi, 275; in mod. usage = to live, abide, in regard to place, cp. the questions put to a stranger, hvað heitir maðrinn? hvar áttu heima? used in a wider sense than búa. 8. eiga sér, to bave, cp. 'havde sig' in Dan. ballads; Höskuldr átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét. Nj. 3; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25, (freq. in mod. use.) 3. without strict notion of possession; e. vini, òvini, to bave friends, enemies, Nj. 101; hverja liòveizlu skal ek þar e. er þú ert, what belp can I reckon upon from thee? 100; e. ván c-s, to have bope of a thing, to reckon upon, 210; e. til, to have left; ekki eigu it annat til (there is nothing left for you) nema at bidja postulann, Joh. 623. 22: in mod. usage e. til means to own, to bave left; hann å ekkert til, be is void of means, needy; eiga góda kosti fjár, to be in good circumstances, Isl. ii. 322; e. vald & e-u, to bave within one's power, Nj. 265: the phrase, e. hlut at e-u, or e. hlut i e-u, to bave a sbare, be concerned with; eptir þat átti hann hlut at við mótstöðumenn Gunnars, 101, 120; par er þú ættir hlut at, where thou wast concerned, 119; mik uggir at hér muni eigi gæfu-menn hlut í e., 179: hence ellipt., e. í e-u, to be engaged in, chiefly of strife, adversity, or the like; thus, e. i striði, fátækt, baráttu, to live, be deep in struggle, want, battle, etc. II. denoting duty, right, due, obligation:

the king's person, Fms. vii. 240; & ek bar fyrir at sja, I am bound to see to that, Eg. 318; Tylptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, Eb. 48; þeir spurðu hvárt Njáli þætti nokkut e. at lýsa vígsök Gunnars, Nj. 117; nú áttu, Sigvaldi, now is thy turn, now ought thou, Fms. xi. 109, Fs. 121; menn eigu (men ought) at spyrja at þingfesti, Grág. i. 19; þá á þann kvið einskis meta, that verdict ought to be void, 59; ef sa maor a (owns) fe út hér er ómagann á (wbo ought) fram at færa, 270; nú hafa þeir menn jammarga sem þeir eigu, as many as they ought to have, ii. 270; tíunda á maðr fé sitt,... þá á hann þat at tíunda,... þá á hann at gefa sálu-gjafir, i. 202:—'eiga' and 'skal' are often in the law used indiscriminately, but properly 'ought' states the moral, 'shall' the legal obligation, -elska skalt þú föður þinn og móður, þú skalt ekki stela, where 'átt' would be misplaced; sometimes it is merely permissive, gefa & maor vingjafir at sér lifanda, et hann vill, a man 'may' whilst in life bequeath to bis friends, if be will, id.; maor a at gefa barni sinu laungetnu tólf aura, ef hann vill, fyrir ráð skaparfa sinna, en eigi meira nema erfingjar lofi, a man 'may' bequeath to the amount of twelve ounces to his illegitimate child without leave of the lawful beir, etc., 203; ef bat a til at vilja, if that is to bappen, Fas. i. 11. 2. denoting claim, right, to own, be entitled to, chiefly in law phrases; e. dom, sakir, to own the case, i. e. be the lawful prosecutor; ok á sá þeirra sakir, er . . ., Grág. i. 10; eðr eigu peir eigi at logum, or if they be not entitled to it, 94; e. mál á e-m, to bave a charge against one, Nj. 105; e. rétt á e-u, to own a right; sá sem rétt á á henni, who has a right to ber, K. Á. 16; þeir sögðu at þeim þótti slíkr maðr mikinn rétt á sér e., such a man had a strong personal claim to redress, Nj. 105; hence the phrase, eiga öngan tétt á sér, if one cannot claim redress for personal injury; på eigu peir eigi rétt á sér, then they have no claim to redress whatever, Grág. i. 261; e. sök, saka-stadi á e-u, to bave a charge against; bat er hann átti öngva sök á, Nj. 130; saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; kalla Vermund eigi (not) eiga at selja sik, said V. bad no right to sell them, Eb. 116: hence in mod. usage, eiga denotes what is fit and right, hu att ekki að göra það, you ought not; eg ætti ekki, Í ought not: in old writers eiga is seldom strictly used in this sense, but denotes the legal rather than the moral β. eiga fé at e-m (mod. e. hjá e-m), to be one's creditor, Grág. i. 90, 405, Band. 1 C: metaph. to deserve from one, ok áttu annat at mér, Nj. 113; e. gjafir at e-m, 213; in a bad sense, kváðusk mikit e. at práni, they bad much against Thrain, 138. y. the law phrase, e. útkvæmt, fært, to bave the right to return, of a temporary exile, Nj. 251: at hann skyli eigi e. fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; ok á eigi þingreitt, is not allowed to go to the parliament, ii. 17; e. vigt, Grag., etc. III. denoting dealings or transactions between men (in a meeting, fight, trade, or the like), to keep, bold; þætti mér ráðliga at vér ættim einn fimtardóm, Nj. 150; e. orrustu við e-n, to fight a battle, Fms. i. 5, Eg. 7; e. högg vid e-n, to exchange blows, 297; e. vápna-vidskipti, id., Fms. ii. 17; eiga handsöl at e-u, to sbake bands, make a bargain, x. 248; e. ráð við e-n, to consult, bold a conference with, Nj. 127; e. tal vid e-n, to speak, converse with one, 129; e. mál vio e-n, id., Grág. i. 10; e. fund, to bold a meeting, Nj. 158; e. þing, samkvámu, stefnu, to bold a meeting, Eg. 271; þetta haust áttu menn rétt (a kind of meeting) fjölmenna, Eb. 106; e. kaupstefnu, to bold a market, exchange, 56; e. féránsdóm, Grág. i. 94; e. gott saman, to live well together, in peace and goodwill, Ld. 38; e. illt vid e-n, to deal ill with, quarrel with, Nj. 98; e. búisifjar, q. v., of intercourse with neighbours, Njard. 366 Le. drykkju vid e-n, to be one's euch 'cup-mate,' Eg. 253; e. viò e-n, to deal with one; ekki á ek þetta við Razpik, this is no business between thee and me, Nj. 93; gott vilda ek vid alla menn e., I would live in goodwill with all, 47; e. vid e-n, to fight one; eigum vér ekki við þá elligar (in a hostile sense), else let us not provoke them, 42; edr hvart vili it Helgi e. við Lýting einn eðr bræðr hans báða, 154; brátt fundu þeir, at þeir áttu þar eigi við sinn maka, Ld. 64; Glúmr kvað hann ekki þurfa at e. við sik, G. said be bad no need to meddle with bim, Glum. 338; e. um ab vera, to be concerned; ekki er við menn um at e., Nj. 97; þar sem við vini mína er um at e., where my friends are concerned, 52; vid færi er ba um at e., ef Kari er einn, there are fewer to deal with, to fight, if K. be alone, 254; vid brögdótta áttu nú um, Fms. v. 263; ætla ek at oss mun léttara falla at e. um við Svein einn, iv. 80; Sveinn svarar, at þeir áttu við ofressi um at e., that they had to deal with odds, 165.

B. almost as an auxiliary e., that they had to deal with odds, 165. verb; e. skilt (skilit), to bave stipulated; hafa gripina svá sem hann átti skilt, Fms. vi. 160; pat átta ek skilit við þik, il. 93; sem Hrani átti skilt, iv. 31; e. mælt, of oral agreement; sem vit áttum mælt með okkr, xi. 40; þá vil ek þat mælt e., 124: in mod. usage e. skilit means to deserve, eg á ekki þetta skilit af hér, etc. y. sometimes used much like geta; við því átti Búi eigi gett, B. could not guard against that, Fms. i. deserve, eg á ekki þetta skilit af hér, etc. 117, cp. xi. 109:—also, e. bagt, to be in a strait, poor, sickly; e. heimilt, to bave at one's disposal, Eb. 254. IV. to bave to do; skal porleisr eigi (not) e. at því at spotta, Eb. 224; e. hendr sínar at verja, to bave to defend one's own bands, to act in self-defence, Nj. 47; e. e-m varlaunad, to stand in debt to one, 181; e. um vandrædi at halda, to be 1. to be bound, etc.; peir menn er fylgð áttu hin a strait, Eb. 108; e. erindi, to bave an errand to run, 250; en er peir

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Attu um betta at tala, when they had to talk, were talking, of this, Stj. 391; e. rikis at gæta, to bave the care of the kingdom, Nj. 126; en bó & ek hverki at telja við bik mægðir né frændsemi, i. e. I am no relation to thee, 213; ok zetti heir vid annan at deila fyrst, III; e. mikid at vinna, to be much engaged, bard at work, 97; e. e-t eptir, to have left a thing undone, 56; e. for, ferd, to bave a journey to take, 11, 12; hann átti þar fe at heimta, 261; e. eptir mikit at mæla, 88. 2. metaph. in the phrases, e. mikit (litio) 'at' sér, or 'undir' sér, to bave much (or little) in one's power; margir menn, beir er mikit bottusk at ser e., Sturl. i. 64; far þu við marga menn, svá at þú eigir allt undir þér, go with many men, so that thou hast the whole matter in thy hands, Ld. 250; en avalt atta ek nokkuð undir mér, Vígl. 33; kann vera at hann eigi mikit undir sér, Fas. i. 37; eigum heldr undir oss (better keep it in our own bands), en ganga i greipar beim mædginum, Fs. 37; sem beir, er ekki eigu undir ser, who are belpless and weak, porst. St. 55; e. bykisk hann nokkut undir ser, i. e. be bears bimself very proudly, Grett. 122; petta ráð vil ek undir sonum minum e., I will leave the matter in my sons' bands, Valla L. 202; e. lif sitt undir e-m, to bave one's life in another's bands, Grett. 154; mun ek nú senda eptir mönnum, ok e. eigi undir ójöfnuði hans, and trust bim not, 110: hence in mod. usage, e. undir e-u, to risk; eg bori ekki 20 e. undir því, I dare not risk it: e. saman, to bave or own in common; the saying, pad a ekki saman nema nafnið, it bas notbing but the name in common; rautt gull ok bleikt gull á ekki saman nema nafn eitt, Fms. v. 346: the proverb, þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Clf. 3. 44; e. skap saman, to agree well; kemr þú þér því vel við Hallgerdi, at it eigit meir skap saman, you are quite of one mind, Nj. 66; eigi veit ek hvárt við eigum heill saman, I know not whether we shall bave luck, i. c. whether we shall live bappy, together, 3. B. to deal with one another (sam-eign); er vér skulum svá miklu úgæfu saman e., that we are to have so much mischief between us, Nj. 201; e. e-t yfir höfði, to have a thing hanging over one's head, Sks. 742.

V. to agree with, to fit, to suit one:

1. with acc., pad & ekki vid mig, it suits me not, it agrees not with me. 2. with dat., medic. to agree, beal, the sickness in dat., thus the proverb, margt & viò mörgu, cp. 'similia similibus curantur,' Vídal. ii. 109. 3. absol. to apply to; at hann skyldi eigi trúa lágum manni rauðskeggjuðum, því at meistarinn átti betta, the description suited to the master, Fms. xi. 433; pat muntu ætla, at ek muna e. hinn bleika uxann, that the dun ox means me, Vapn. 21.

B. REFLEX., in a reciprocal sense, in the phrase, eigask vio. to deal with one another, chiefly to fight; en er þeir höfðu langa hríð við átzk, when they had fought a long time, Eb. 238, 74; eigask vid deildir, to be engaged in strife, 246; áttusk þeir höggva-viðskipti við, they came to a close fight, Fms. i. 38; áttusk þeir fá högg við, áðr ..., they had a short fight before ..., Eg. 297; sátt áttusk þeir við þjóstólft ok þorvaldr, Thostolf and Thorwald had little to do with one another, kept aloof from each other, Nj. 18; var nú kyrt þann dag, svá at þeir áttusk ekki við, that day passed quietly, so that they came not to a quarrel, 222. marry, vide above (A. I. 2).

eiga, u, f. ownership, property; bá er af hans e., Grág. ii. 304, Gbl. 312; alla eigu sina (al-eiga), Nj. II; eiga i eigunni (mod. eigu sinni), to own, possess, Fms. vii. 156, 280; kasta eigu sinni å, to take in possession, Eg. 335. COMPD: eigu-ligr, adj. worth baving, precious, Fms. i. 294, v. 260, Sks. 696, Sturl. i. 2.

eigandi, pl. eigendr, part. possessor, owner, Grág. i. 410, 420, 623. 21. ei-gi, sometimes (though rarely) egi, or even contracted ei, adv. (vide ei 2, p. 117); [the negative eigi is particular to the Scandin., mod. Dan. ei. Swed. ej]:-not. Old Icel. writers usually make a distinction between ekki, neut. adj. = nullum, nibil, and eigi, non; but in mod. usage ekki has, as adv., taken the place of eigi (whilst ekkert is used as the neut. adj.), e. g. ekki góðr, ekki vel, where the oldest writers use eigi góðr, eigi vel; this use of ekki is, however, very old and freq. used, e.g. in the Njála, and even in as old a vellum MS. as the Miracle-book (Bs. i); in most cases ekki and eigi are difficult to distinguish, because of the contraction in MSS. (vide ei); editors commonly print eigi:-that old poets used eigi, not ekki, may be seen from rhymes such as eigi varð ens ýgja, Fms. vi. 420: vide the negative -gi.

eigin, n. [Ulf. aigin = οὐσία], one's own, of property; sitt eigin, bis own, Stj. 448; girnask annars eigins, Hom. 54, Fms. ix. 453, v.l., Grag. ii. 191 (rare), vide eign. II. a seed, Edda (Gl.); cp. the Norse iend or ejende = the first sprouts of corn, Ivar Aasen.

eigin-bondi, m. one's own busband, K. A. 122, 655 xxxi. 3.

eigin-bruor, f. one's own bride, Lex. Poët.

eigin-bygo, f. one's own county, Fms. ii. 185. eigin-dóttir, f. one's own daughter, Stj. 516.

eigin-gipt, f. part. one's own wife, H. E. ii. 111.

eigin-giptask, dep. to marry, Bs. ii. 167. eigin-girnd and eigin-girni, f. selfishness, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 396.

eigin-gjarnligr and eigin-gjarn, adj. selfish, Sks. 528.

eigin-húsfrú, f. one's own bousewife, Stj. 251.

eigin-kons, u, f. one's own wife, Eg. 342, Grág. i. 376, K. A. 122, Fms. vii. 306, x. 265, Sturl. ii. 197.

eigin-kvángaðr and eigin-kvæntr, part. lawfully married, 671 B. 17, Sturl. i. 226.

eigin-kyn, n. 'own-kind,' peculiarity, Stj. 22.

eigin-leikr (-leiki), m. peculiarity, quality, Skálda 174. eigin-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv. properly), one's own, Fms. v. 232, x. 230, Magn. 496, K. A. 432: gramm., e. nafn, a proper name, Skalda 185.

eigin-maor, m. one's own wedded busband, K. A. 136, Titus i. 6. eiginn, adj. [A.S. agen; Engl. own; North. E. ain; Germ. eigen; Swed.-Dan. egen]:-own, one's own; this word is in mod. usage indecl. in case and number, only marking the gender, e.g. min, minnar, minum eigin..., but mitt eigio, etc.; old writers use a full declension, til eiginnar konu, K. Á. 110; eigna konu, Str. 20; sínum eignum bróður, Hom. 158; spýju sína eigna, 159; í sínu eignu fóstrlandi, Štj. 103; fyrir sinum eignum sonum, 240; hafa at eignum manni, one's own busband, Fagrsk. 10; eiginnar konu barn, 13.

eigin-ord, n. as a law term, ownership, possession, Grág. i. 417, ii. 259, O. H. 98; fá at eiginordi, to get into possession, Eg. 511. a wedding, betrotbal, Korm. 74, Grag. i. 162, 174, 310, Vigl. 20. eigin-spúsa, f. = eiginkona, Str., (for. word.)

eigin-tunga, u, f. one's own native tongue, Edda 153 (pref.)

eign, f. property, possession, patrimony; riki bessu er ek kalla mina eign, Fms. i. 201; fá til eignar, to get, Stj. 484; kasta sinni eign & e-t, to take into possession, Fms. iv. 238, Eg. 466. B. chiefly in pl. estates, landed property, opp. to lausafé or movable; hann åtti eignir i Vik austr, Eg. 466, K. A. 84: sing., en ef eign (a landed estate) er i þegngildi, Gþl. 131; eignir eða lausafé, N.G.L. i. 121; eignir er hann tekr, 122. COMPDS: eigna-lauss, adj. without estates, Fagrsk. 33. bur. n. one's own barn, N. G. L. i. 383. eignar-hluti, m. private sbare, property, Dipl. ii. 6: part of an estate, Bs. i. 762. eignar-jörð, f. a patrimony, landed inberitance, Bs. ii. II. eignar-kona, f. = eiginkona, Fms. x. 152, K. A. 136. eignar-lyör, m. one's own people, Stj. eignar-maör, m. an eignar-lýrittr, m., vide lýrittr, Grág. ii. 204. owner, possessor, Jb. 371, Dipl. v. 9. eignar-mark, n. a mark of ownership (on cattle), Jb. 121. eignar-nafn, n. a proper name, Stj. 258, Fms. xi. 444. eignar-skipti, n. [mod. Dan. mageskifte], exchange of land, Jb. 192, D. N. eignar-vitni (-vætti), n. a witness of ownersbip, Jb. 191.

eigna, 20; e. e-m e-t, to attribute to one, Stj. 25, Grett. 147 A, Fms. v. 277: to dedicate, name after one, mikit hof ok eignat bor, i. 294; kirkju ok e. hinum helga Kolumba, Landn. 43; eigna daga vitrum mönnum heiðnum, Bs. i. 237; eigna sér, to declare a thing to be one's own property; fé minu ok eignir ykkr Helgu, say that you and Helga are the owners, Nj. 257; e. ser land, to take land into one's own bands, Fms. v. 168: the proverb, sér eignar smalamaðr fé, þó enga eigi hann kindina, the shepherd calls the flock his own, though he owns not a sheep. reflex. to get, become the owner of, Grag. i. 4, Nj. 94, Fms. i. 28, iv. 79, Edda 145 (pref.): part. eignaor, baving possession, Fnis. iv. 23, v. l.

ei-góor, adj. 'ever-good,' dear, beloved, a nickname, Fms. eigra, 20, to walk beavily, denoting pain from age or debility, Fas. ii. 130 (in a verse), now freq.

eigu-ligr (eigur-ligr, Barl. 205), vide eiga.

EIK, gen. eikar, pl. eikr, [O. H. G. eik; Germ. eiche; A. S. ac; Engl. oak; North. E. aik; Swed. ek; Dan. eg]:-an oak, Skálda 151. used in Icel. (where are no trees) in the general sense of tree, Lat. arbor; and wherever found it is a sure test of Icel. authorship; brotna eikmar fyrir því, Fb. i. 133; í skóg við eik eina, Fs. 69; hann reist á honum kviðinn ok leiddi hann um eik, Nj. 275, Fms. xi. 9, 12 (Jómsv. S.), (an 'oak' with apples); átu hverjar aðrar því eikrnar með skyndi, Núm. 2. 98; 'saepius ventis agitatur ingens pinus' (of Horace) is by Stefan Olafsson rendered, opt vindar 'eik' þjá ef að hún er mjög há, Snót 87: but in the oldest proverbs the sense is probably that of oak, e.g. bat hefir eik er af annari skeft, cp. one man's meat, another man's poison, Hbl. 22, Grett. 53 new Ed.; or, bá verðr eik at fága sem undir skal búa, Eg. 520;—this last proverb seems to refer to an old custom of building houses under an old oak as a holy tree.

eiki, n. oak timber, Lex. Poët.

eiki-ass, m. an oaken beam, El. 12.

eiki-kylfa, f. an oaken club, Lex. Poët.

eiki-köstr, m. a pile of oak-wood, Gh. 20.

eikinn, adj. savage (of a bull), freq. in mod. use; in Skm. 17, 18 it is II. oaken, Edda i. 430 (in a verse). used of wild-fire.

eiki-skógr, m. an oak-sbaw, oak-wood, Fms. vi. 426, xi. 224.

eiki-stobbi, a, m. the stump of an oak, Flov.

eiki-stokkr, m. an oak-stock, Fms. vii. 37

eiki-súla, u, f. an oaken column, Róm. 148.

eiki-tindaör, part. with oaken pegs, Sks. 418.

eiki-viör, m. an oak-wood, Sks. 415. eiki-vöndr, m. a twig of an oak-tree, Sks. 416.

EIKJA, u, f. [eikja, Ivar Aasen], a small ferry-boat, Hbl. 7, Fms. iv. 185, viii. 37, N. G. L. i. 239, 243; for Bs. i. 674 vide eykr.

ei-ligr, adj. eternal, 677. 2, 3, (rare.)

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judge in a case, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. ii. 11, O. H. L. 36; cp. sjâlf-dæmi.
 ei-lifo, f. everlasting life, eternity, Mar., (freq. in mod. use.)
 ei-lift, n. = eilifd, Barl. 76, 93.
                                                                                a single example, Sks. 649: an unexampled thing, cp. the proverb, eith-
                                                                                dæmin eru verst, Grett. 93 A, vide dæmi; cp. also endemi.
 ei-lifleikr, m. eternity, Stj. 8.
 ei-lifliga, adv. to eternity, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 322, Eluc. 3, Fzr. 137,
655 xxxii. 10, N. T.
 ei-lifligr, adj. everlasting, eternal, N. T.
 ei-lift, adj. everlasting, eternal, 625. 188, Fms. i. 75, K. A. 228, N.T.;
at eilifu, for ever and ever, Niorst. 8, Hkr. i. 19.
ei-litill, adj. 'ever-little,' very little.
 EIMR, m. and eimi, a, m. [this word may be akin to O. H. G. âtam;
Germ. athem; Fris. ethma, adema, omma; A. S. âdm,-a Scandin. con-
tracted form would be sounded eim; Dan. em; Norse æm, Ivar Aasen]:
  -reek, vapour, from fire or embers, different to gufa, steam from boil-
ing; eimr ok reykr, Stj. 58; e. ok aldrnari, vapour and fire, Vsp. 57;
eim hratt, vapour gusbed out, Orkn. (in a verse); eimr skaut hrimi, the
vapour sent forth soot, Lex. Poët .: when the poets (Edda Gl.) call fire
eimr, this can only be in a metaphorical sense; the sword is poët. called
eimnir, m. reeking (with blood).
                                        β. in mod. usage eimr is also used
of sound, a faint sound, tune; fyrir songlistar sætan eim, Bb. 1. 4.
  ei-muni (and ey-muni), a, m. an ever-memorable thing; hat er heim
eimuni, they will never forget, Fms. iv. 240; bat man ber eymuni, thou
wilt never forget it, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse); eymuni hinn mikli (name of a
very severe winter), Ann. 1291.
                                      β. nickname of a Dan. king, the ever-
beloved, Fms. xi; vide ein-muni.
 eim-yrja, u, f. [Dan. æmmer; Ivar Aasen eimor], embers; in allit.
phrases, eldr ok e., Fms. iii. 180, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse), or eisa ok e.; hann
var borinn i eimyrju, Greg. 57; akin to eimr, qs. eim-myrja, a quantity
of eimr, q. v.
 EIN- in compds denoting only, or only one in an intensive sense, vide
the following words.
 ein-angr, m., Lat. angustiae, a narrow passage: metaph. a great
strait; the proverb, margr verðr vaskr í einangrinum, þótt lítt sé vaskir
pess á milli, many a man is bold in perils, though . . . Éb. 60; útilleitinn (unprovoking) en öruggr i einangri, but bold if put in a strait, Grett. 120.
  ein-angra, ad, to put one in a strait, drive into a corner, Stj. 71.
  einaro-liga, adv. firmly, Fms. ix. 509, v.l.: beartily, 625. 195; vel
ok e., well and beartily, Fms. x. 35; eigi mjök e., not very beartily, 99.
  einaro-ligr, adj. firm, trusty looking, Fms. ii. 39.
ein-aror (qs. ein-haror), adj. firm, and metaph. bonest, sincere; einörd tru, firm belief, Hom. 38, 159; röskr maðr ok e., a bold and trusty man,
Nj. 223; e. ok skelegr, firm and undaunted, Sturl. iii. 217; djarfr ok e.,
daring and bold, Fms. iv. 204: faithful, trusty, ix. 256, opposed to tvi-
                II. single; einord sæng, a single bed, D. N. ii. 94 (Fr.);
bæta einörðum rétti, to pay a single fine, N. G. L. i. 69, 71,—this sense
is Norse and obsolete and rarely occurs in Icel, writers; einart pak, a
single thatch, Ld. 280; en hann slitt af sér böndin eigi seinna en ein-
ardan vef, Stj. 416. Judges xiv. 12 ('like a thread,' A. V.)
  einart, mod. einatt, or even einlagt, adv. incessantly; gekk annarr
maor út en annarr inn einart, one went out and another in incessantly,
Fms. iv. 261; sitja einart við drykk, xi. 366; mærin grét einart, the
girl 'grat sore,' kept on weeping, Eg. 481; fylgja e., to follow on one's
beels, 371; Ogmundr var e. (always) med Karli, Sd. 171; sóttusk e. í
ákafa, Ísl. ii. 268; hann ferr einart (straight, directly) til himna-ríkis, Hom.
159; boginn má eigi e. uppi vera, a bow must not be ever bent, 623. 19;
lá þó allr herrinn Dana ok Svía einart í skotmáli, Fms. ii. 313.
 ein-asta, adv. only, solely, Sks. 439: in mod. usage also adj. indecl.
  ein-bakaör, part. once-baked, Stj. 279.
  ein-bani, 2, m., poët. the only, i.e. the great, slayer, Hým. 22, Hkm. 3.
  ein-baugr, m. a single ring, opp. to tvi-baugr, a double ring.
  ein-beittr, adj. resolute.
  ein-berni, mod. ein-birni, n. [barn], the only bairn, only beir, Grag.
ii. 183, Eg. 25, 83.
  ein-berr, adj. sheer, pure.
  ein-beygor, part. (cp. baugr II. 4), in the phrase, e. kostr, dire neces-
sity, only chance, Hkr. ii. 172, Orkn. 58.
  ein-bjargi (ein-bjarga), adj. able to belp oneself, Bs. i. 328.
  ein-bregoa, brá, to braid a single knot.
  ein-breior, adj. of a single breadth, balf a yard broad, of stuff, opp.
to tví-breiðr, N. G. L. iii. 114.
  ein-bui, a, m. a single dweller, Eg. 109.
  ein-bæli (ein-býli), n. [ból], a single bousebold, opp. to tví-býli, Fms.
iv. 93, Fagrsk. 57.
  ein-daga, að, to fix a day for pay or the like, with acc.; e. fé, þing,
brullaup, etc., Grág. i. 102, 266, 391, Gpl. 212.
 ein-dagi, a, m. a term for pay or any other duty to be done, Grag. i.
3, 383, Fms. v. 278, N. G. L. i. 7, 27, 83.
  ein-dreginn, part., e. vili, decided, firm will.
  ein-drægni, f. (ein-drægr, adj.), unanimity, barmony, Ephes. iv. 3.
  ein-dell, mod. and more freq. inn-dell, adj., prop. very easy: metaph.
agreeable, Fas. ii. 402; vide inndæll.
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ein-eggjaör, part. one-edged, Stj. 383.
ein-eiði, n. (eins-eiðr, m., K. Á. 150, Gbl. 25), a single oath (vide
                                                                            eidr), Ghl. 196, 361, K. p. K. 42, Jb. 119, 120, 123, 126, 443, passim.
                                                                             ein-eigis, adv. with sole ownership, D. N.
                                                                              ein-eign, f. sole ownership, D. N.
                                                                             ein-elti, n. the singling one out.
                                                                              ein-eygőr (ein-eygr), adj. one-eyed, Bárð. 178, Fas. i. 379.
                                                                              ein-falda, ab, to 'single,' address with 'thou,' Sks. 303.
                                                                              ein-faldleikr (ein-faldleiki), m. simplicity, Stj. 34, 44, Hom. 67.
                                                                              ein-faldliga, adv. simply, Stj. 60, K.A. 224: specially, singularly,
                                                                            Skálda 190, Alg. 354.
                                                                              ein-faldligr, adj. simple, singular, Skálda 190.
                                                                              ein-faldr, adj., prop. baving 'one fold,' Lat, simplex, simple, single.
                                                                             Vm. 135: metaph. simple, plain, of men or things, Bs. ii. 39, 147, Hom.
                                                                            49, Hkr. iii. 97, Fas. i. 76: simple, silly, (mod.)
                                                                             ein-farir, f. pl. walking alone, Hkr. ii. 106; fara einförum, with the
                                                                            notion of melancholy, (freq.)
                                                                              ein-feldr, part. [fella], resolute, bent on one thing, Isl. ii. 36.
                                                                              ein-fyndr, adj. as finder entitled to the whole, N. G. L. ii. 146, l. 9, 13.
                                                                            or belonging only to the finder, id. l. 13, 14.
                                                                              ein-færr, adj. able to do for oneself, Fas. ii. 113, Glum. 344.
                                                                             ein-fætingr, m. a one-legged man, Rb. 344, cp. porf. Karl. 432.
                                                                              ein-fættr, adj. one-legged, Grett. 87.
                                                                              EINGA- [from einigr; Ulf. ainaba; A.S. anga; Germ. einig], only,
                                                                            single; only used in compos: oinga-barn, n. an only bairn, Barl. 174.
                                                                            pidr. 130, Sturl. ii. 197, Bær. 14.
                                                                                                                   einga-brúðr, f. the only belowed
                                                                             bride, Lex. Poët. (the Church, the bride of Christ).
                                                                                                                                     einga-dóttir, i.
                                                                            an only daughter, Fas. i. (in a verse), Stj. 407. Judges xi. 34, pior. 224,
                                                                                          einga-dróttinn, m. the only Lord, Hom. 74.
                                                                            Fas. i. 76.
                                                                            sauor, m. an only sbeep, Stj. 516. 2 Sam. xii. 4.
                                                                                                                                   einga-sonr, m. az
                                                                            only son, Mar. 43, Gg. 2, Karl. 209.
                                                                                                                      einga-vinr, m. an only friend,
                                                                            bosom friend, Nj. 77. In mod. usage einka- (q. v.) is used instead of
                                                                            einga-, which is an obsolete form; and even in old MSS, both torms
                                                                            occur, e. g. Stj. (l. c), v.l.: pior. 130 spells 'einka-,' and it even occurs
                                                                            in old vellums as 623, p. 41; einka-sonr, Luke vii. 12.
                                                                             ein-ganga, u, f. = einfarar, N. G. L. iii. 36: eingöngu, as adv. solely.
                                                                              ein-getinn, part., eccl. only begotten, Clem. 40, Sks. 604 (of Christ).
                                                                             EINGI, einginn, in old writers more freq. spelt 'eng' (which accords
                                                                            with the mod. pronunciation), engi, enginn, qs. einn-gi from einn, one,
                                                                            and the negative suffix -gi:-none.
                                                                                  A. THE FORMS vary greatly:
                                                                                                                       1. the adjective is declined, and
                                                                            the suffix left indeclinable; obsolete forms are, dat. eino-gi or einu-gi
                                                                            (nulli), ægishjálmr bergr einugi, Fm. 17; einugi feti framar, not a step
                                                                            further, Ls. 1; svá illr at einugi dugi, Hm. 134; in old laws, ef maðr
                                                                           svarar einugi, Grág. (þ. þ.) i. 22; acc. sing. engi, engi mann, Hkv. 1. 37; engi frið, Hm. 15; engi jötun (acc.), Vþm. 2; engi eyjarskeggja, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse); also in prose, engi mann, O. H. 68; engi hlut,
                                                                            33. 34; engi liðsamnað, 36, Mork. passim; engi knút fékk hann leyst.
                                                                            ok engi álarendann hreift, Edda 29.

2. the -gi changes into an adjective termination -igr; gen. sing. fem. einigrar, Hom. 22, Post. 64=.
                                                                            ok engi álarendann hreift, Edda 29.
                                                                            73; dat. sing. fem. einigri, Hom. 17; acc. sing. fem. einiga, Fas. i. 284
                                                                             (in a verse); nom. pl. einigir, Jd. 1; fem. einigar, Grág. i. 354; gen. pl.
                                                                            einigra, Post. 73; dat. einigum: this obsolete declension is chiefly used in
                                                                            the sense of any, vide below.
                                                                                                                 3. declined as the pronom. adj. hverr
                                                                            or nekverr (=nokkur); dat. sing. fem. engarri; gen. pl. aungvarra, Frns.
                                                                            ix. 46, Stj. 70; dat. sing. fem. aungvarri, Mork. 187; hereto belongs also
                                                                            the mod. neut. sing. ekkert.
                                                                                                              4. the word is declined as the adj. brongr,
                                                                            with a final v; nom. fem. sing. öng sorg (no sorrow), Hm. 94; nom. masc.
                                                                            öngr or aungr, Skv. 2. 26, Nj. 117 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 42 (Sighvat), i. 132
                                                                             (Vellekla), etc.
                                                                                                  5. adding -nn, -n to the negative suffix, thus einginn,
                                                                            fem. eingin, neut. pl. eingin (or enginn, engin); in the other cases this #
                                                                                          Out of these various and fragmentary forms sprung the
                                                                            normal form in old and modern writings, which is chiefly made up of I,
                                                                            4, and 5: old writers prefer nom. engi or eingi, but modern only admit
                                                                            einginn or enginn; gen. sing. masc. neut. eingis, einskis or einkis (enskis,
                                                                            Grag. i. 163; einskis, 25 C), engis or eingis, Eg. 74, 714, 655 xxxii. 10;
                                                                            einkis, Fms. x. 409: in mod. usage einskis and einkis are both current,
                                                                            but eingis obsolete: neut. sing. ekki assimilated = eit-ki or eitt-ki, in
                                                                            mod. usage ekkert, a form clearly originating from 3 above, but which,
                                                                            however, never occurs in old MSS.,—Fms. iii. 75, Landn. (Mant.) 329,
                                                                            Gbl. 343 (cp. N. G. L. ii. 110), are all paper MSS., -and only now and
                                                                            then in those from the end of the 15th century, but is common ever since
                                                                            that time; the N. T. in the Ed. of 1540 spelt ekkirt: in the nom. sing.
                                                                            old writers mostly use eingi or engi alike for masc, and fem. (eingi maor,
                                                                            eingi kona), whereas modern writers only use einginn, eingin (einginn
                                                                            madr, eingin kona); this form also occurs in old MSS., though rarely,
                                                                            e. g. engin hafði þess gáð, Stj. 6; einginn karlmaðr, 206; eingin atkvæði,
ein-demi, n. a law term, the right to be an absolute, sole umpire or | Fins. v. 318; eingin hey, Isl. ii. 138; chiefly in MSS, of the 14th or 15th
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centuries: acc. sing. masc. engan or öngan is in MSS. much commoner than eingi (engi), see above, e. g. engan háska, Fms. ii. 322; fyrir engan mun, Gpl. 532, etc.: in the other cases the spelling and pronunciation are at variance. Editions and mod. writers usually spell engra, engrar, engri, engum, engu, engan, enga, engir, engar, but these forms are pronounced throughout with o or au, ongra, ongrar, ongri, ongum or ongvum, ongu or öngvu, öngan or öngvan, önga or öngva, öngir or öngvir, öngar or öngvar; that this is no mod, innovation is amply borne out by some of the best vellum MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, O. H., Fb., Mork.; öngum manni, Nj. 82; öngri munuð, 10; öngvar sakir, 94; önga fárskapi, 52; aungu vætta, Stj. 208; öngvan þef, 7; öngu nýtr, Fb. i. 284, 365; öngvan hlut, 166; öngum, 25; aungum várum bræðra, 63; avngir, O. H. 184; öngva, 146; öngu, 184 (freq.); avnga menn, Isl. ii. 349 (Heið. S. MS. Holm.); öngvir diskar, 337; öngum, Grág. i. 27; avngver menn, Bs. i. 337 (Miracle-book); öngom, 346, 347; önga björg, 349; en sér öngu at una, Hm. 95, Mork. passim, etc.: these forms are clearly derived from 4 above. [The word is exclusively Scandin.; Dan. ingen, neut. intet; Swed. ingen, inga, intet; Ivar Aasen ingjen, neut. inkje.]

B. THE SENSE: I. 'not one;' used as adj. with a subst. none, no, not any; peir vissu sér eingis ótta ván, Eg. 74; man hann einigrar (= ongrar) ömbunar vætta af Guði, Post. 73, and in numberless 2. used absol. (Lat. nemo) as subst. none, naught; ekki er mér at eigna af þessu verki, Fms. ii. 101; enda virðask einkis vætti pau er þeir bera, Gråg. i. 25; enginn konungs manna, Fms. i. 104; ok lét þá ekki (naught) hafa af föðurarfi sínum, Eg. 25; eingi þeirra, Skálda 165; fur hann var enskis örvænt, Isl. ii. 326; en svarar engu, Ld. 202; at öngu, for naught, Fms. iv. 317; öngum þeim er síðarr kemr, Grág. i. 27; på skal enga veiða, none of them, ii. 338; engi einn, none, Fms. v. 239; sem engin veit fyrri gert hafa verit, K. Á. 28; ekki skorti þá (ekkert, Ed. from paper MS.), Fms. iii. 75. β. neut. ekki with gen. pl. in a personal sense, ekki manna, 'nought of men,' = engir menn or enginn madr, no man, not a single man, O. H.; ekki vætta, nought, Fms. viii. 18; öngu vætta, nought (dat.), xi. 90; ekki skipa, not a single ship, etc. (freq. in old writers): einskis-konar, adv. in nowise, Sks. 713: engan-veginn, adv. noways. 8. neut. ekki is freq. used as adv. = eigi, q.v., Edda 20, Fms. ii. 81, vii. 120, xi. 22, Grág. i. 206, Eg. II. any; this sense is rare and obsolete, and probably also etymologically different from the preceding (cp. A. S. ânig): a negative; & hón eigi at selja fjárheimtingar sínar, né sakar einigar, Grág. i. 354; er eigi saurgisk í einigri líkams úhreinsun, Hom. 17; hvat sem engi segir, þiðr. 178; aldregi skalt þú þat heyra né engi annarra, 128; aldri fyrr i engri herferð, 29; má eigi þar fyrri undir búa eingi sá er tempraðan bólstað vill hafa, Sks. 45 new Ed.; né önnur eingi, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; því at hann má hvárki vaxa né þverra, né á engi veg skapask í sínu at kvæði, 166; eigi skal maðr gildra í mörku annars til einigra dyra, N.G.L. i. 242. β. after a comparative; prettvísari en ekki annat kvikendi, Mar.; þíðari ok fegri en engi maðr annarr, Stj. 524; sæmilegri en engan tíma fyrr hafði hann verit, 196; um þat fram (= framar) en engi hans frænda hefir haft fyr húnum, Fagrsk. 11.

ein-girni, n. [garn], single-threaded yarn.

ein-hagi and ein-agi, a, m. a piece of ladies' dress, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. 42 (in a verse).

ein-hama and ein-hamr, adj. 'one-shaped,' as equivalent in the phrase eigi e., 'not single-shaped,' a werewolf; it is also used with berserkr, q. v.; sem hattr er beirra manna sem eigi eru einhamir...er af beim gengr berserks-gangrinn, Eb. 136; þrándr var kallaðr eigi e. (Tbrand was thought to be a werewolf), medan hann var heidinn, en ba tok af flestum tröllskap er skírðir vóru, 306; þykkir sem hann hafi eigi síðan dyggilega e. verit, Fb. i. 260; því at þú ert eigi e., Ísl. ii. 29: without a preceding eigi (less correctly), at hann hafi sterkastr maðr verit . . . sá er e. hefir verit, i. e. of those who were not berserkers, Fb. i. 524, Fas. ii. 261; cp. hamr, hamramr, hamremi, hamask, etc.

ein-hendis, adv. straight, off-hand, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

ein-hendr, adj. single-banded, Edda 17, Landn. 186.

Ein-herjar, m. pl. the 'only' or great champions, the dead warriors in Valhalla; about this mythological word vide Edda (Gg.) 23-25, Em. 1, Hkm. 16, Gm. 23, Vpm. 40, 41: sing. voc. einheri, thou great champion! (of Thor), Ls. 60: the name Einarr is properly = einheri; cp. einardr bold, einörð valour, all kindred words.

ein-hjal, n. secret gossip, O. T. 2.

ein-hleypi, n., einhleypis-maör, m. = einhleypingr, Gbl. 94.

ein-hleypingr, m. one who goes alone, hence a vagabond or person without bearth or home (cp. Scot. landlouper), Hrafin. 13; e. félausir, Stj. 398. Judges ix. 4 ('vain and light persons,' A. V.)

ein-hleypr, adj. a single man without fixed bousehold, unmarried, K. A. 126, N.G. L. i. 142; opp. to buandi, 26.

ein-hlitr, adj. [hlita], trusting to oneself alone, self-confident, not needing the belp of another; vera ser e. i e-u, Eb. 90, Orku. 283; lata ser e-t einhlitt, to think it enough, rest satisfied, Fms. iv. 78; hat var mælt at hon leti mik eigi einhlitan, it was said that she was untrue to me (a euphemism), Sturl. i. 44; svá mundi þá, ef hón hefði bónda sinn einhlítan

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121
gjört, Dropl. 9; vera e. um e-t, to bave to decide a thing; eigi em ek e.
um svör þessa máls, ok vil ek ráðask um við móður hennar, Ísl. ii. 159.
 ein-hugsa, 20, to make up one's mind, Fs. 18.
 ein-hversa, b, to decide upon, determine, with acc., Fms. v. 39.
 ein-hverfr, adj. determined, Sturl. i. 213.
 ein-hverr, v. einn.
 ein-hyrndr, adj. baving one born, Stj. 69.
 ein-hyrningr, m. 'one-born,' a unicorn, Karl. 386.
 ein-hæfr, adj. only fit for one thing.
 einigr, v. eingi.
 eining, f. unity, Hom. 55, Ver. 46, Fms. i. 281, Sks. 604.
 EINIR, m. [Swed. en], juniper, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 396, Hjalt. einir-ber,
n. berries of the juniper, Hjalt. einir-lauf, n. leaves of the juniper, Björn.
 ein-jarnungr, m. all of one piece of iron, e. g. a knife, Krók. 40.
 einka, ad, to appoint for a peculiar use; hann einkadi til bess eitt hus,
Sks. 622; hlutr einkaðr kirkjunni, H. E. i. 258; ok var þar til einkaðr
Gudmundr prestr, Bs. i. 452: to dedicate, Karl. 301.
 EINKA- (rarely einkar-), in compos denoting,
                                                                 I. special,
personal, particular: einka-gjöf, f. a special gift, Lex. Poët.
grio, n. special truce, N.G.L. i. 417.
                                               einka-gripr, m. a special
family beir-loom, Glum. 339; bæði runar ok e., runes and tokens, Fms.
             einka-hlutr, m. a special, particular, personal thing, 625.
       einka-jartein, f. a special token, Skálda 167. einka-leyfi,
105.
n. a law term, an especial leave, Grag. i. 364, ii. 491, 492: (mod.) a
privilege.
              einka-lof, n. id., Grág. i. 6.
                                                 einka-lækning, f. an
                            einka-maor, m. a person of special rank,
especial remedy, Hom.
a dignitary, Sks. 271, N.G.L. i. 4. einka-mál, n. pl. a special, personal agreement, treaty, Eg. 37, F2grsk. 179, Fms. i. 23, ii. 290;
binda sætt eidum ok einka-málum, vii. 282: a privilege, e. ok réttar-
bætr, Bs. i. 699, Js. 47, Játv. 8.
                                         einkar-eðli (einka-öðli), n.
especial nature, Skálda 171, 677. 3.
                                        einkar-nafn, n. a special name,
proper name, Edda 108.
                              einka-skriptargangr, m. a special con-
fession, Hom. 74.
                       einka-sæla, u, f. bappiness, beatitude, Greg. 18.
einka-vinr, m. a particular friend, Bárð. 173, Nj. 77, v. l., Orkn. 448,
                           II. only: einka-dóttir, -barn, -sonr, etc.,
(vide einga-vinr.)
vide einga- above.
 einkan-liga, adv. especially, particularly, Fms. i. 20, 191, K. A. 216,
230, Bs. i. 771.
 einkan-ligr, adj. especial, Stj. 6, H. E. i. 502, 655 xxxii. 8: extra-
ordinary, Bs. ii. 18, 159, 170.
 ein-kanna, 20, = einka, to attribute, N. G. L. ii.
 ein-kanna- in einkanna-hlutr, m. an especial thing, Fms. vii. 120.
 einkar- prefixed to adjectives or adverbs = Scot. unco = specially, greatly,
very; e. vel, very well, Fms. xi. 18; e. fagr, very fine, beautiful, ii. 300;
e. skjótt, with great speed, Eg. 354; e. traudt, very unwilling, Fms. xi.
98; e. mjök, very much, viii. 186; e. litill, very small, Fbr. 99 new Ed.:
cp. Lex. Poët., (very freq. in mod. use.)
 ein-kenna, d, to mark, signalise, Stj. Josh. ii. 18, Hkr. iii. 264, v. l.
 ein-kenniligr, adj. especial, particular, Str. 3, 39.
 ein-kenning, f. distinction, Karl. 288.
 ein-kili, m. [cp. Swed. kela; Dan. kjæle = to fondle], a fondling, Edda
(Gl.); hence einkilju-legr, adj. fondled, spoilt, Björn.
 ein-kleyfr, adj. clear, unequivocal, Hkr. iii. 203, v.l.
 einkum, dat. used as adv. 'unco,' chiefly, especially, Landn. 282, Fms. ci. 25, viii. 102, Fs. 21, K. p. K. 162. 2. = cinkar, very; e. goo,
xi. 25, viii. 102, Fs. 21, K.b. K. 162.
Hom. 111; e. vel, 655 xxx. 7; e. lítið, Sks. 188; e. bezt, Mork. 79.
particularly, Fms. xi. 45, 127.
 ein-kunn, f. a mark, sign, Grag. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, Hkr. iii. 364.
 ein-kunna, að, = einkenna, Grág. ii. 345.
 ein-kynna, t, = einkenna, esp. of marking sheep or cattle, to brand or
mark their ears, Grag. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, 348.
 ein-lagi, adj., vera, gerask e. um e-t, to act alone in a thing, Ld. 266,
Fms. iv. 87.
 ein-lat, n. pl. 'letting alone,' deserting one's wife, Grag. i. 178.
 ein-leikit, part. neut., in the phrase, það er ekki e., of an uncanny
thing, not by fair means.
 ein-leitr, adj. singular, odd, particular, Mar.
 ein-litr, adj. of one colour, Stj. 45, H. E. i. 492, Rd. 251.
 ein-lyndr, adj. odd, strange, stubborn, Nj. 184, Sks. 435.
 ein-lægni, f. sincerity, earnestness.
 ein-lægr and einlæg-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sincere.
 ein-læti, n. = einlát, Hkr. i. 245.
 ein-man, n. solitude, in the phrase, i einmani; nú ef madr býr i ein-
mani ödrum mönnum fjarri, in solitude, far from other men, N. G. L. i.
340; nú er maðr staddr í einmani, 343.
ein-mani (ein-mana), adj. solitary, alone, lonely; e. svú langt frú öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 48, iii. 227: with the notion of a belpless, orphan
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ein-mall, adj. one-sided in speech, Skalda 164. Digitized by Google

state, bottisk hann nú mjök e., left alone, Nj. 260; bar bu ert kominn

her e. (single-banded), Fbr. 154; ungrok e., young and friendless, Fms.

viii. 3; hversu e. (bow bereft) margir fara, Sl. 48.

ein-manuor, m. the 'single month,' i. e. the last month of the winter, thirty days long, beginning on the Tuesday between the 9th and 15th of the best, the fleetest, but in a somewhat depreciatory sense. March (old style), Grág. i. 166, Edda 103, Rb. 516. COMPD: einmánaðar-samkváma, u, f. a meeting beld (in northern and eastern Icel.) at the beginning of the Einmanad, mentioned in Sturl. iii. 311, Lv. 65, Vápn. (Ný Fél. xxi. 124), Jb. 301, Fs. 67.

ein-menningr, m., drekka e., to toss off a bumper at one draught, Eg. 551.

ein-mitt, n. adj. as adv. just, exactly. ein-muna, adj. 'alone remembered,' memorable, always in a good sense; e. blior, exceedingly mild; e. veor, fine weather, cp. eimuni.

ein-munaligr, qs. ein-manaligr, adj. lonely.

ein-mæli, n. private talk or conference, Eg. 54, 741, Nj. 10, Sks. 363, Fms.i. 204, iv. 123, 303: common talk, var þat allra manna e., Fagrsk. 179. ein-mæling, f.=einmælt, Mar. 155. ein-mælis, adv. once a day, N.G. L. ii. 359.

ein-mælt, n. adj. [mál = meal], one meal a day; eta, matask e., Fms. viii. 447; fasta e., K. p. K. 102.

ein-mæltr, part. spoken by all, Fms. ix. 501, Eg. 514, Eb. 310.

EINN, adj., pl. einir, acc. sing. einn, but also einan, esp. in the sense al-einan etc.; [Gr. els, ev; Lat. unus, and early Lat. oinos; Ulf. ains; A. S. an; Engl. one, in E. Engl. proncd. like stone, bone; Scot. ane;

Swed. en; Dan. een]:-one.

A. Cardinal number, one; einn, tveir, þrír ..., opp. to báðir, fleiri, etc.; einum edr fleirum, Grag. i. 108; eina sök edr fleiri, 78; unnu badir eins verk, Fas. i. 515; einum ok einum, one by one, ii. 252; tveir menn veðmæltu um einn grip, Grág. i. 412. 2. in old poems it is used as an ordinal number; Urð hétu eina, aðra Verðandi, Vsp. 20; segðu þat it eina ..., opp. to pat it annat, Vpm. 20; hjalp heitir eitt, belp ranks first, Hm. 147, Vkv. 2; but this use is quite obsolete. 3. with the notion of sameness, one and the same (unus et idem); i einu husi, in the same bouse, Grag. ii. 42; ein ero lög um, hvart sem ero naut edr saudir, i. 422; allt á eina leið, all one way, Fms. ii. 315; til einnar gistingar badir, vii. 274; i einu brjosti, Alm. 36; allr einn, the very same, Nj. II. indefinite, a, an, a certain one; einn vetr, a winter, Fms. i. 57; einn dag, x. 11, Fas. i. 514; eitt kveld, Ld. 38; einn hinn versti madr, Fær. 91; Breidlingr einn, a man from Broaddale, Sturl. ii. 249; einn vinr boris, a certain friend of Thorir, Fms. vi. 277: einn as the indefinite article is hardly found in old writers; and though it is freq. in the Bible, sermons, hymns, etc., since the Reformation, it was no doubt borrowed from the German, and has never been naturalised. B. about, before numbers; ein tvau hundruð vaðmála, about two bundred pieces, Sks. 30; einar fimm busudir, about three thousand, Al. 111, - obsolete, in mod. usage hérum-bil or the like. III. alone, Gr. μόνοs, Lat. solus, used both in sing, and plur.; Guðrún skyldi ein ráða, Ld. 132; Hallr tók einn upp fang, 38; lata einan, to let alone; lattu mig Drottinn einan ekki, Pass. 34. 11; as a law term, to let one's wife alone, ba let hann eina Guðrúnu, Fms. x. 324 (cp. einlát); Gunnarr mundi vera einn heima, Nj. 113; sjá einn hlutr, that one thing only, 112; þau ein tíðendi (plur.), only β. if put after the noun, einn denotes, only, but, such news, 242. sbeer, and is almost adverb.; segja þetta prett einn, a mere trick, Sturl. ii. 249; raufar einar, all in boles, Nj. 176; urdu bordin i blódi einu, the tables were bedabbled with blood all over, 270, O. H. 116; öll ordin at hvölum einum, all turned into whales, Fas. i. 372; gabb eitt ok håd, sheer mockery, Sks. 247; ord ein, mere words, Nj. 123; ígangs-klæði ein, Eg. 75; vin eitt, wine only, Gm. 19; heiptyrði ein, Fm. 9; hamingjur einar, Vpm. 49; ofsamenn einir, Ld. 158; bá nótt eina, for that one night, N. G. L. i. 240: also after an adj., litid eina, only a little, Stj. 177; pat eina, er hann ætti sjálfr, Eg. 47, Fms. v. 303; nema góðs eina, naught but good, Eg. 63; fatt eitt, few only, but few; vilt eitt, but what is agreeable, Hm. 125; mikit eitt skala manni gefa, a proverb, 'small gifts shew great love,' 51; så einn, er..., he only, who..., 17; satt eitt, sooth only, Fm. 9; the sense differs according as the adj. is placed before or after the noun, einn Gud, the One God; but, Gud einn, God only, none but God. IV. plur. in a distributive sense, single; ein gjöld, a single weregild, opp. to tvenn, brenn, fern, double, triple, quadruple, Grág. ii. 232; thus Icel. say, einir sokkar, skór, vetlingar, a pair of socks, shoes, gloves; einar brækr, a pair of breeches; also with nouns which have only plur., e. g. ein, tvenn, prenn Jól, one, two, three Christmasses (Yules); einar (tvennar) dyrr, a single ... door; eina Páska, one V. gen. pl. einna is used in an intensive sense; einna manna bezt, best of all single men, Fms. ix. 258; i mesta lagi einna manna, foremost of all single men, Bjarn. 65; fatt er sva einna hluta, at örvænt sé at hitti annat slíkt, O. H. 75. B. ellipt., manna, hluta, or the like being omitted, einna becomes almost an adverbial phrase, by far, exceedingly; at engi viti einna miklogi görr (= einna manna), that no one (no single man) shall know it much better, Grag. i. 2; einna verst, by far the worst, Orkn. 162, Nj. 38; einna sizt, by far the least, least of all, Fms. i. 37; einna mest verðr, Ld. 8; er einna var ríkastr, who was the mightiest of all, Fms. i. 297; engan rétt einna meir kunnan at göra (=einna rétta meir), Sks. 22; engi er einna hvatastr (=e. manna), there is none so mighty but be may find his match, Hm. 63: in mod. usage deinninn syngja i kirkju, Bs. (Laur. S.)

used adverb .: 1. gen. sing. eins, a. eins ok, as, as if; eins ok væri hann með öllu óttalauss, Hkr. iii. 275; allt eins ok (just as) rakkar metja með tungu, Stj. 392. β. likewise, in the same way; mikill borri var þat er þær sögðu eins báðar, Landn. (Hb.) 320; this use of eins is very rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. use; in the spoken language at y. only; er ek hefi least 'eins' (=as) has almost replaced the old 'sem.' áðr spurn til eins, Fms. iv. 139 (rare). 8. at eins, only, but, Grag. i. 235; vel at eins, ironically, well enough, Ld. 248; eigi at eins, not only, Fms. i. 266; með sínum at eins kostnaði, vii. 184; því at eins, only in that case, Nj. 228; par at eins, Isl. ii. 400; allt eins, not the less for that, 216: in mod. use, just as (vide allr A. V. 5). 2. dat. at einu = at eins; údauðr at einu, Ld. 242; því at einu = því at eins, Fms. iv. 195; því at einu er rétt ..., Grág. i. 164; svá at einu, id., Nj. 103; sá eykr syndir sinar at einu, be but adds to bis sins, Hom. 157; allt at einu, all the same, Isl. ii. 216, v. l.: af því einu, only because, Mork. 140.

B. Joined to another pronominal adj. or adv.: hverr, 2dj. pron., in old writers usually in two words and with a double declension (see below), but now and then (and in mod. usage always) in a single word, einn being indecl.; einhverja (acc. f.), Hbl. 30; einhverjum (dat. sing.), Hm. 122, Fms. x. 71; einhverjo héraði, Al. 98, Nj. 2; einhverra (gen.), Fms. iv. 75; einhverir (nom. pl.), viii. 202; einhver, einhverir, etc.: the form eins-hverr is peculiar, keeping the gen. indecl. through all the cases, nom. einshverr, N. G. L. i. 6; acc. einshverja, Stj. 156, 655 xxxii. 18, Gpl. 135; dat. einshverjum, Stj. 22, 442, 448; this form seems to be chiefly Norse, is very rare in old writers, and now quite obsolete; neut. sing. eitthvert, Vm. 73, or eitthvat, Stj. 442, the mod. usage makes a distinction, and uses eitthvert only as adj., eitthvað as subst.: 1. each one, each single one; madr er einn hverr, Edda 108; pær eru svá margar, at ein hver må vel endask, Eg. 414; ór þeirra fjórðungi sem ór einum hverjum öðrum, 1b. ch. 5; skal einn hverr (eacb) þeirra nefna sér vátta, Grág. i. 74; jafnmikinn arf sem einn hverr (each) sona hans, Sturl. ii. 77; fatt er svå herra einhverra hluta, of any single thing, β. joined to a superl. it strengthens the sense; ágætastr Fms. iv. 175. madr einn hverr, one of the very first men, Nj. 282; vinsælastr hofðingi einhverr, bigbly popular, Fms. vii. 4; einhver drengilegust vorn, ix. 2. in an indefinite sense, some, somebody, a certain one; eltthvert ríki, Sks. 350; eina hverja nótt, some night, 686 B. 4; eitthvert sinn, once, sometime, Sturl. i. 77, Nj. 79; einhverju sinni, id., 2; einhvern dag, some day, Fms. v. 177, Isl. ii. 212; eina hverja þessa tíð, about this time, N.G.L. i. 355; til einnar hverrar stefnu, to some meeting. Fb. i. 354; eins-hverja hluti, Stj. 156; með eins-hverjum sveini, 442; at ekki sé minna vert, at hlýða prests-messu nývígðs hinni fyrstu, heldr en biskupsmessu einhverri, Bs. i. 131. β. used as subst.; einn hverr várr búandanna, Fms. i. 34; einn hvern manna hans, Eg. 258; einhverr i hverjum dal, Ld. 258, Nj. 192. y. einhver-stadar (eins-hver-stadar, Fms. vii. 84), adv. somewbere, Grett. 130, Fms. iv. 57, Sd. 181. einn-saman, adj. 'one together' (vide einsamall), i. e. quite alone; maðrinn lifir ekki af einu-saman brauði, Matth. iv. 4; með einni-saman sinni sýn, með einni-saman sinni þefan, Stj. 93; ef útlegðir fara einarsaman, if it be solely a matter of outlay (fine), Grag. i. 103; ef pat færi eitt-saman, ii. 10: of a woman, vera eigi ein-saman, to be not alone, to be with a child, Fms. iii. 109. III. with other words; einir . . . ymissir, 'one and sundry,' various, mixed, Stj. 88, 204; eina hluti ok ýmissa, Fb. i. 191. B. hverr ok einn, 'each and one,' every one, 677. 1. H. E. i. 393, Rb. 492; fyrir hvern mun ok einn, Fas. i. 396. 8. einn ser, apart, for oneself, alone; ok sér-hverr, one and all. Múspells-synir hafa einir sér fylking, Edda 41; einn sér, sole, Fms. ii. 308; sér einir, Sturl. ii. 53: metaph. singular, peculiar, ein var hón sér í lýðsku, Fs. 30. e. sér-hverr, adj. every one, q. v.: eins-konar, adv. of one kind, Skalda 165; mod. indef. of a certain kind, a kind of: einskostar, adv. particularly, 1sl. ii. 322, Mork. 81. I. né einn, not one, none; in old writers usually so, but now and then contracted neimin (q. v.), and in mod. usage always so; né eina seko, Grág. i. 136; né eitt uhreint, Stj. 409; né einu sinni, not once, Fms. xi. 13; né eins, not a single thing, 112; né eina herserd, vii. 28. n. fáir einir, only a few, in mod. usage in one word, nom. fáeinir, dat. fáeinum, gen. fáeinna: ein-stakr, single, q.v.: al-einn, alone, q.v.: ein-mana, q.v. (cp. Gr. μόνος): einum-megin, adv. on one side, Nj. 248 (vide vegr). ein-nefna, d, to appoint specially, Grág. i. 11.

einn-ig (einn-eg, einn-og, einn-ug), in mod. pronunciation and in MSS. of the 15th century einninn or einneginn (qs. einn veginn), adv. [from einn and vegr, qs. einn veg; cp. hvernig, bow; pannig, thus; hinnig, otherwise :- in the same way, likewise, also; the subst. notion is still seen in the phrase, & einneg, in the same manner, 686 B. 12, Hom. (St.) 64; ek vil sjá hvernog þú markar þinn hlut, at eigi markim vit einnog báðir, Hkr. iii. 59; eigi þótti öllum einnug, Isl. ii. 352; Torfa Svartsson einnig (likewise), Sturl. i. 103; einneginn Ölver, O. likewise, Fas. iii. 470; fylgir honum ok einninn sá kappi, Fas. i. 419; létu þeir

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Ein-riði. 2. m., pr. name, also Eind-riði, mod. Indriði, but freg in
good MSS. spelt ein-, Mork., O. H., Orkn.; it properly means the great
          B. nickname of Thor the god of thunder from his driving in
the clouds, Edda (Gl.); cp. reio, thunder.
 ein-rum, n. a privy; i einrumi, privately.
 ein-redi, n. self-will, obstinacy, Fms. ii. 254, Ld. 4, 188, Mork. 83.
 ein-rænligr, adj. singular, strange, odd, Fms. vi. 217. / 1/2
 ein-rann, adj. of singular temper, self-willed, Eg. 573/Fms. ii. 154,
iii. 202. Bs. i. 144, in the last passage probably a false reading, = einvænn.
ein-samall, adj., einsömul, einsamalt, pl. einsamlir, etc., alone, rarely,
in old writers, who use einn saman in two words, and it only occurs in
later MSS., Fas. i. Q1, iii. 460 (paper MSS.)
 ein-seta, u, f. bermitage, Hom. 26, Mart. 125.
                                                      compos: einsetu-
kona, u, f. a female anchorite, Bs. i. 478, Ld. 332, Hkr. i. 316.
setu-lif, n. and einsetu-lifnsor, m. the life of an anchorite, Bs. i. 204,
                 einsetu-maor, m. an anchorite, Fms. i. 145.
setu-munkr, m. a bermit, Greg. 70, 655 iii. 4.
 ein-setia, setti ; e. sér, to resolve firmly.
 ein-skapan, f. the right to fix one's own terms, Orkn. 214, Fms. xi. 24.
 ein-skepts, u, f. stuff woven with a single weft, a kind of flannel,
 ein-skilt, n. adj. taken aside for a private purpose, (Fr.)
 ein-akipa, adj. with a single ship, Fms. ii. 5, vii. 214, ix. 499.
 ein-skirr, adj. quite clear; e. veor, Njaro. 374.
 oin-skjaldar, gen. as adv. under one shield, acting together, Fms. ix. 240.
 ein-skora, ad; e. hug sinn, to make one's mind up, Bær. 11.
 ein-skerlier, 2di. pure: e. rodd, a pure voice. Thom, 151.
 ein-akerr, adj. pure; e. nao, pure grace.
 ein-skopuor, m. a sole judge or umpire, Lex. Poët.
 eins-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), alone, by oneself, Sks. 2: singly, Fms. i.
130, Stj. 184: especial, Magn. 512: gramm. singular, Skálda 185, 101.
 ein-stake, adj. single, isolated (with the notion of few, now and then,
bere and there); e. víg, Fms. xi. 99; e. slög ok skeinur, Háv. 50; e. kossar,
Fb. i. 304; e. visur, extemporised ditties (hence staka, a ditty), Fbr. 69.
 ein-stakr, adj. = cinstaka.
                                  B. mod. famous, notorious, chiefly in a
bad sense; e. armingi, svíðingr, þjófr, galdramaðr, etc.
 ein-stapi, a, m. a kind of fern, pteris aquilina, Str. 45.
 ein-stigi, a, m. a single path, so narrow that only one can pass, Eg.
576, 577, 583, Fzr. 267, Rd. 246, 247, Fms. ii. 110, viii. 49
 ein-strengia, d, to resolve firmly, Fms. iii. 40: reflex. to grow bold, ix. 50.
 ein-steedingr, m. an orphaned (bereft) person. einsteedings-skapr,
m. a state of bereavement.
 ein-steor, adj. left alone, bereaved, widowed, Hom. 5.
 ein-sýnn, adj. = eineygr, one-eyed, Fas. i. 41, Fms. ii. 138, x. 301.
at einsynu, clearly, evidently, Hom. 5.
 ein-sett, n. adj. evident, what clearly ought to be done; e-t er c., i. e.
that and nothing else is to be done; ok er ber e. at bjona eigi lengr fjanda,
Fms. ii. 39, 124, vi. 154, 242, vii. 19, 25, 27, Boll. 342, Orkn. 408.
 ein-tal, n. private conversation, Nj. 103, Fms. i. 205, iv. 145, 308, vi.
11, vii. 103, Mork. 176.
 ein-talat, part., verda e-t um e-t, to speak of nothing but that, Isl. ii. 245.
 ein-teiti, adj. quite merry, in bigb spirits, Eg. 526, Fms. iv. 167.
 ein-tómi, adj. at one's ease, undisturbed, Orkn. 266.
 ein-tómis, adv. alone.
 ein-tomr, adj. sole, alone, sbeer.
 ein-trjanungr, m. made of one piece of wood, Karl. 96, v. l.
 ein-vala, adj. ind. chosen, excellent (Lat. egregius); e. kappi, a great
champion, Stj. 512; e. ker, a chosen vessel, of a saint, Orkn. 226, Bs. ii.
148; e. lid, chosen, picked troops, Fær. 79, Stj. 480; e. madr, a choice
man, Blas. 37; e. riddari, a fine borseman, Stj. 450.
 ein-vald, n. monarchy, sovereignty, Stj. 499; koma einvaldi á landit,
to make the country (i. e. the Icel. Commonwealth) submit to the monarch,
Fms. ix. 435; tiundi vetr einvalds hans, the tenth year of his reign, x. 161.
compos: einvalds-höfðingi, a, m. a monarch, Ann. 492.
                                                              einvalds-
konungr, m. an absolute king, Fms. i. 4, Eg. 6, 118, 263.
rîki, n. an empire, Stj. 576, Fms. i. 19.
 ein-valdi, a, m. and ein-valdr, s, m. a monarch, Fms. i. 2, iv. 126,
Eg. 6, Fb. i. 40.
 ein-valinn = einvala, Bs. ii. 70, 183.
 ein-veldi, n. = einvald.
 ein-verougr, adj. = einvirouligr, (Fr.)
 ein-vili, a, m. self-will, Fms. x. 418.
 ein-virðing, f. one's own choice, Bs. ii. 46, H. E. i. 523.
 ein-virðis, adv. in particular, Mar. 49, 139.
 ein-virouliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), especially, Lv. 37, H. E. i. 518.
 ein-virki, also ein-yrki, a, m. [verk], a single worker, one who works ]
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ein-nættr, adj. one night old, Sturl. i. 174, Hm. 85.

ein-reikull, adj. straying alone, Bs. i. 243.

60, Eg. 424, Fms. ii. 266, v. 44, Orkn. 34: masc., Mork. 84.

ein-rendr, part, baving a single stripe (of cloth), Ni. ob, v. l.

ein-rédit, sup., hafa e., to bave resolved, made up one's mind, Greg.

ein-ráor, adj. self-willed, Ld. 314, Fms. xi. 246, Fas. ii. 113, Bjarn. 70.

single-banded, a poor busbandman that has no servants; the einyrki is reckoned partly as bondi, and not cottager; he could serve as a neighbour (būi) in case of his property amounting to two cows' value per head of his household (wife and children), Grág. i. 145, defined in ii. 42, 43: the Norse sense of the word, Gbl. 438, cp. Jb. 184: in N. G. L. i. 199 distinction is made between bændr, einhleypingar, and einyrkjar.

ein-vist, f. in the phrase, vera einvistum, to live alone, 625. 88, Bs.

ein-vigi, n. [A. S. ânvig], a single combat; distinction is made between the hólmganga (q. v.) and einvigi, the rules of einvigi being plain, cp. the curious passage in Korm. 84: Edda 18, Nj. 33. Fms. vii. 229. COMPD: einvigis-maör, m. one who fights in single combat, Fms. x. 88. ein-voldugr, adj. absolute, Fs. 17.

ein-venn, adi. [ván]: medic., liggja e., to lie in a bopeless state, to be sinking fast, Bs. i. 353; hón hafði aldri orðit einvænni, ber life bad never been in greater danger, id.; fylgði bæði svefnleysi ok matleysi, ok þótti hann þá einvænn vera, and they thought he was in a bopeless state, 144, (Ed. einrænn, which no doubt is a misspelling in the MS.)

ein-vörðum, adv. specially, D. N., Sks. 787.

ein-pykkr, adj. (ein-pykkni, f.), stubborn, self-willed, Fb. i. 543. ein-æri, n. [ár], a term of one year, D. N.

ein-serr, adj. lasting one year, D. N.

ein-eeti, n. pl.; eta einætum, to eat 'off-band,' Glúm. 340, cp. Edm. Head's Transl. 24.

ein-örð, mod. einurð (Norse form einarð), f. [einarðr], frankness, boldness, fairness; vit ok e., Fms. ix. 333; ef þú vilt heldr trúa lygi... en e., ratber to believe a lie tban simple truth, Eg. 63; e. ok vinatta, frankness and friendsbip, Ísl. ii. 234; þá munu þér ætla, at sá muni eigi e. til hafa við at ganga, tbat be bas not the fairness (boldness) to confess, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32; nú vilju vér sýna e. várrar frásagnar, we will shew the fairness of our story, viii. 48.

B. faith, fidelity: at engi skjoplisk í einurðinni (fidelity) við annan, O. H. 61; að landfölkit mundi snúit frá einörðinni við konung, 177; fáir munu nú vera í Noregi þeir er einörð sinni haldi nú við mik, 194.

y. in mod. usage, einurð means frankness, as opp. to shyness; thus einarðar-lauss, adj. = shy: einarðar-leysi, n. shyness: einarðar-lítill, adj. rather shy, whereas in old writers these words mean faithless or irresolute; verða einarðar fátt, to fail in courage, Nj. 208; einarðar-lauss, wavering, Al. 71, Sks. 357, N. G. L. ii. 420: einarðar-maðr, m. a stedfast, trusty man, Sturl. ii. 64: einarðar-skortr, m. = einurðarleysi, Nj. 208, v.l.

EIR, m. [Lat. aes; Goth. aiz; A. S. ar; Engl. ore; O. H. G. er; Hel. erin; Germ. erz]:-brass, Stj. 340, 656. 7, Greg. 80, Hkr. i. 265, COMPDS denoting brazen, of brass: eir-altari, m. a Fms. x. 284. brazen altar, Stj. eir-baugr, m. a brazen ring, Fb. i. 370. hestr, m. a brazen borse, Merl. eir-hjálmr, n. a brazen belmet, Stj. eir-ketill, m. a brass kettle, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 396. 461. eirkross, m. a brazen cross, Vm. 49. eir-kyrtill, m. a brazen cloak (used for torment), Blas. 46, 655. 14. eir-lampi, a, m. a brass lamp, Jm. 2. eir-ormr, m. a brazen serpent, Stj. 333. Numb. xxi. 9. eir-penningr, m. a penny of brass, Post. 645. 78. a brazen shield, Stj. 461. 1 Sam. xvii. 6. eir-stólpi, a, m. a pillar of brass, Stj. 564. eir-teinn, m. a wire of brass, Fms. ii. 129. uxi, a, m. an ox of brass (image), Stj. 2 Kings. xvi. 17.

EIR, f. peace, elemency; this word occurs several times in old poetry (Kormak), but not in prose, cp. Lex. Poët., and in compos: eirar-samr (eir-samr), adj. mild; eirar-lauss and eirar-vanr, adj. merciless, martial.

II. one of the heathen goddesses, Edda.

eira, 8, [A.S. arian = parcere], to spare, with dat.; hafa allir hlutir unnit eida at e. Baldri (not to burt Balder), Edda 37; hann eirdi öngu hvárki í orðum né verkum, be spared naught either in word or work, Nj. 184, Fms. vii. 312; at þeir skyldu e. konum ok kirkjum, spare women and churches, Sturl. iii. 40; e. undan e-u, to yield; höfum vér lengi undan eirt fjandskap yðrum, Ld. 204; kvað hann þá ekki mundu tjá at letja sik, kvaðsk lengi hafa undan eirt, Fms. vii. 244; ok meir tjå at letja sik, kvaosk iengi naja undan ein, amo vid þykjumk vér undan eira, Sturl. i. 72; eptir þetta ríða þeir Ögmundr í brott ok eirir hann undan bá enn fyrst, iii. 103. **B.** impers., e-m eirir e-t illa, it displeases one, i. e. to feel ill at rest with a thing; illa eirði mér fall þitt, Flóv. 29; Eiríki konungi eirði þetta stórilla, Fms. i. 19; honum eirir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mål, Isl. ii. 236; Bergi eirði hit versta, Fs. 53; eira vel (ironically), to be well pleased, meira efni hefir hann til eldingar en honum megi vel eira inni at vera, 45: to do for one, vitum hve oss eiri öl þat er Bárðr of signdi, let us see bow Bard's draught will agree with us, Eg. ch. 44 (in a verse); Egill fann, at honum mundi ekki svå buit eira, E. felt that this would not do, Eg. 552. In mod. usage, eira means to feel at rest (= una), of a man or beast who is restless or runs from one place to another, -it is said 'hann eirir hvergi,' be can nowbere rest; the other senses are obsolete.

eira, u, f. rest, = eiro.
eiro, f. clemency, mercy, Fms. ix. 36, v.l., Hkr. iii. 257, Gullp. 48, O. H. L. 40.
2. mod. rest, quietness; pl. ú-eiroir, uproar, tumult.
eirinn, adj. forbearing, Bs. i. 766; 6-eirinn, overbearing, mod. restless.

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eir-ligr, adj. brazen, Stj. 377. EISA, u, f. [Swed. ässia; Norse eisa and esja], glowing embers, Edda (Gl.), esp. in the allit. phrase, eisa ok eimyrja. oisa, ad, in the phrase, e. eldum, to shower down embers, Fas. ii. 469:

poët., ganga eisandi, to go dashing through the waves, of a ship, Hkv. 1.2; lata skeidr e., id., Sighvat; vargr hafs eisar, the sea-wolf (the ship) goes dashing, Edda (in a verse); eisandi uor, foaming waves, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.

eiskald, n., poët. the beart, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: in pl., eisköld, Fm. 27. eiskra, 20, to roar or foam, rage; gekk hon útar ok innar eptir gólfinu eiskrandi, Isl. ii. 338; görvir at eiskra, enraged, Hom. 11; hann eiskraði þá mjök ok hélt við berserksgang, Fas. i. 524; eiskraði sút í berserkjunum, 425: in mod. usage, það ískrar í honum, it roars witbin bim, of suppressed rage.

EISTA, n., gen. pl. eistna, a testicle, Sturl. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 342, Bs. i. 615, Fb. ii. 161; sels-eista, a nickname, Fbr.

EITILL, m. a nodule in stone, iron, or the like; hence the saying, hardr sem e., 'bard as a flint,' poët. name of a giant, Edda (Gl.) eitla, ad, in the phrase, eitla augum, 'to set the face as a flint,' Sks. 230 B. EITR, n., gen. eitrs, [A.S. ator; O.H.G. eitar; Dan. ædder; Old Engl. atter-cop; the spider is in A. S. ator-coppa, whence Dan, adder-kop = cup of poison]:-poison, Bær. 15, Fms. vi. 166, viii. 303, Edda 155 (pref.), Al. 49, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse).

eitra, ad, to poison, Ann. 1360: part. eitraor, empoisoned.

eitr-á, f. a poisonous stream, Edda 42.

eitr-blandaör (eitr-blandinn), part. poisoned, Rb. 358.

eitr-blastr, m. inflammation from poison, Bs. ii. 95, 157.

eitr-bólginn, part. swoln with poison, Greg. 79.

eitr-dalr, m. dales with rivers of poison, Vsp. 42.

eitr-drep, n. deadly poison, mortification, Stj. 97.

eitr-dropi, a, m. a drop of poison, Vsp. 44.

eitr-drykkr, m. a poisoned draught, Fas. iii. 392. eitr-eggjaör, part. baving a poisoned edge, Fms. iii. 78.

eitr-far, adj. glittering (of poison), venomous (of snakes), Edda (Gl.)

eitr-fluga, f. a venomous insect, Bs. ii. 183.

eitr-fullr, adj. full of poison, Magn. 470.

eitr-heror, part. tempered in poison (of steel), Bret.

eitr-kaldr, adj. deadly cold, Lex. Poët.

eitr-kveisa, f. venomous sore, a nickname, Fms.

eitr-kvikendi, n. a poisonous animal, Sks. 88, Stj. 253, Al. 1, 623. 26.

eitr-kvikja, u, f. poisonous yeast, Edda 3.

eitr-ligr, adj. poisonous, Stj. 91.

eitr-maokr, m. a venomous maggot, Stj. 97.

eitr-naora, a, u, f. a poisonous adder.

eitr-ormr, m. a viper, Stj. 37, 96, Rb. 344, Fms. vi. 164.

eitr-tandraör, adj. = eitrfár, Al. 168.

EK, pers. pron., mod. eg, proned. ég or jeg; eg occurs as early as in MSS. of the 15th century, Arna-Magn. 556 A; jak, Fms. x. 287, cp. the mod. Swed. form and the mod. Icel. jeg; old poets make it rhyme with ek, as, Halldorr ok ek | höfum engi prek, Korm. 154 (in a verse), cp. Ld. 108: [Ulf. ik, but ek on the Golden horn and on the stone in Tune; A. S. ic; Engl. I; Germ. icb; old Swed. jak, mod. jag; Dan. jeg; cp. Lat. ego, Gr. έγω]:—I, Nj. 10, 30, 132, etc.

2. in poetry and Lat. ego, Gr. έγω]:—I, Nj. 10, 30, 132, etc.

2. in poetry and old prose a pronominal 'k or 'g is suffixed to the verb; em'k buinn annan í at neína, Grág. i. 103; ek em'k, 623. 56, Blas. 41, Mork. 89, 94, 99, 104, Vþm. 8, Ls. 14, Ad. 1, Post. 645. 33; jók'k, 'I eked' (added), 156; ok rít'k á þessa lund, Skálda (Thorodd) 166; sjá'k (sim), Mork. 183: g before k becomes by assimilation k, e. g. hyk'k = hygg'k, Skm. 5: the pronominal k is inserted between the suffixed negative and the verb, ek skal'k-a, hef'k-a, mon'k-a, sá'k-a, má'k-a, veit'k-a, or skal'k-a ek, hef'k-a ek, etc.: even a double k after a diphthong, siá'kk (sim), Mork. 89, 134, but chiefly in poetry with the suffixed negative, e.g. ek sé'kk-a: this form is obsolete, whereas the suffixed g (or k) in bisyllables or after a vowel is more freq.; svá at ek fæ'k eigi leyzt mik, Edda 20; er ek vilda'g helzt, Fms. xi. 146; eigi munda'k trúa, Edda 32; ef ek lifi ok mega'k ráða, 34; þá hafða'k bundit með gresjarni, id.; sem önga frægð muna'k af hljóta, 20; sýnda'k bæði þeim ok Sæmundi, Íb. (pref.); þá er ek var heima heyrða'k sagt, Edda 81; er ek æva kenni'g, Hm. 164; draums ætli'g þér, Hdl. 7; þorða'g, Ad. 1; ræka'g, mætta'g, Stor. 8; skýt ek ok ræ'k (ræ'g, v.l.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse); líkara at ek vitja'g hingat þessa heita, Eg. 319; næða'k (or næða'g), if I could reach, Eb. 70 (in a verse); at ek nemni þá menn alla ok beiði'g, Grág. ii. 317; vilja'k, I will, Ht. 1; þvíat ek ætla'g, O. H. 59; ok náða'k svá öllu ríki peirra, 74; pvíat ek trúi'k yðr bezt, 88; ek setta'k, Mork. 62; flytta'k, 94; geri'k, heyrda'k, 36; mæli'g, 39; ek vetti'g, 175; tefli'g, 186; setta'g, lagoa'g, id.; vilda'g, 193; vide Lex. Poët. and the word '-at' [p. 2]: sometimes a double pronoun occurs, g and k, matti'g-a'k, Og. 32; no reference from an old writer is on record seems to be a mere

Tbjargi'g-a'k, Hm. 153; stöðvi'g-a'k, 151; hversu ek má'k, Fms. vi. 102; vide Lex. Poët. and Frump. 228 sqq.

B. DAT. AND ACC. are from a different root:—dat. mer, [Ulf. mis; Germ. mir; lost in Dan.], Nj. 10, etc. etc.; acc. mik, mod. mig, which form occurs even in MSS. at the beginning of the 14th century, e.g. Hauks-bók: mek occurs now and then in MSS., e. g. O. H. L., N. G. L., Sks. B, else it is rare and obsolete, Al. 42, O. H. 107, [Ulf. mik; A. S. mec; Engl. me; Germ. micb; Dan. mig.] As the word is so common, we shall only mention the use of mik which is special to the Scandinavian tongue, viz. its use as a verbal suffix. The ancients had a double form for the reflexive; for 1st pers. -mk, i. e. mik suffixed to the plur. of the verb; for the 3rd pers. -sk, i.e. sik suffixed to sing. and plur. alike; thus, ek (vér) þykkjumk, I (we) seem to myself (ourselves); but hann bykkisk, be seems to bimself; peir bykkjask, they seem to themselves: the -mk was later changed into -mz, or -mst of editions and mod. use; but this is a grammatical decay, as if both -mst and -st (bykjumst and bykist) arose from the same reflex, sik. 1. the subject may be another person or thing (plur. or sing.) and the personal pronoun mik suffixed as object to the verb, a kind of middle voice found in very old poems, and where it occurs freq. it is a test of antiquity; in prose it is quite obsolete: jotna vegir stodum'k yfir ok undir, the ways of giants (i.e. precipices) stood above and beneath me, Hm. 106; er lögðum'k arm yfir, the lass who laid ber arms round me, 108; mögr hétum'k fögru, my son promised me fair, Egil; hilmir budum'k löd (acc.), the king gave me leave, i. e. bade me, sing, Höfuðl. 2; úlfs bagi gáfum'k íþrótt, the wolf's foe (Odin) gave me the art (poetry), Stor. 23; Ragnarr gafum'k reidar mana, R. gave me the shield, Bragi; bat erum'k synt, it is shewn to me, id.; stöndum'k ilmr fyrir yndi, the lass blights my joy, Kormak; hugr tjúðum'k, courage belped me, Egil; snertum'k harmr við hjarta, grief touches me to the beart, Landn.; stöndum'k til hjarta hjörr, the sword pierces me to the beart, Fm. 1; feldr brennum'k, my cloak catches fire, Gm. 1; draum dreymdum'k, I dreamed a dream; grimt várum'k hlið, the gap (breach) was terrible to me, Stor. 6; half van fellum'k, balf my bope failed me, Grufeldar-drápa; heiðnir rekkar hnekðum'k, the heathen men turned me out, Sighvat; disir hvöttum'k at, the 'disir' booted us, Hom. 29; gumi gordum'k at vígi, the man made us fight, id.; lyst várum'k, it list me, Am. 74: very common is erum'k, 'tis to me (us); erum'k ván, I (we) bave to expect; mjök erum'k tregt tungu at hræra, 'tis bard for me to move the tongue, i. e. the tongue cleaves to my mouth, Stor. 1, 17, Ad. 16. sometimes oneself is the subject, freq. in prose and poetry, either in deponent verbs or as reflex. or recipr.; at vit skillin'k sáttir, O. H. 119; at vér komim'k, that we shall come, 85; finnum'k her þá, 108; ef ver finnum'k, 111; ek skildum'k við Ólaf konung, 126; ef ek komum'k í braut, 140; sigrom'k, if I gain the victory, 206; æðrom'k, 214; ef ek öndum'k, if I die, Eg. 127; ck berum'k, I bear myself, Grag. ii. 57, Mork. passim; ek þykkjum'k, þóttum'k, ráðum'k, látum'k, setjum'k, bjóðum'k, skildum'k, kveljum'k, etc., = ek þykisk, þóttisk, ræðsk, lætsk, setsk, býðsk, skildisk, kvelsk, etc.: even at the present day the forms eg þykjumst, þóttumst are often used in writing; in other words the suffix -mst (-mk) is almost β . the obsolete interjection or mik = I am; vel or mik, well is me (= bless me!'), O. H. L. 71; z er mik, ab me! 64; kendr er mik, I am known, 66: with a reflex. notion, hvat er mik at bvi, what is that to me? Skv. 1. 28; er mik þat undir frétt þeirri, that is my reason for asking, Grag. i. 19:—this 'er mik' is clearly the remains of the old erum'k.

C. DUAL AND PLUR. also from a different root: 1. dual vit. mod. vio, a Norse form mit also occurs, Al. 170, 171, [cp. mi, Ivar Aasen]:-we two; gen. and dat. from a different root, okkar and okkr, [cp. Goth. iggqis; A.S. inc and incer; O. H. G. incb and incbar: Ivar Aasen dikke and dykk]:—our. 2. plur.: 6. nom. vér Ivar Aasen dikke and dykk]:-our. a. nom. vér and vær, the last form now obsolete, [Goth. veis; A.S. and Engl. we; -we. β. gen. vár, mod. vor, Eg. 524, Fms. γ. dat. and acc. oes, [Goth. uns (acc.), unsis Germ. wir; Dan. vi]:-we. viii. 213, 398, etc. (dat.); A.S. us; Germ. uns; Swed. oss; Dan. os]:-us: it need only be noticed that in mod. familiar usage the dual-við, okkr, okkar-has taken the place of the plural, vér, oss; but that in written books the forms ver, oss are still in freq. use, except in light or familiar style; old writers, on the other hand, made a clear distinction both in speech and

EKJA, u, f. [aka], a carting, carrying in a cart; tóku þá sumir til ekju, en sumir hlóðu heyinu, Eb. 260; cp. Swed. aska, vide áss [p. 46]. COMPD: ekju-vegr, m. a cart-road, D. N.

EKKI, a, m. [akin to öngr, Lat. angustus], as a medic. term, a convulsive sobbing, caused by the repression of tears, Fél. ix. 208, Hkv. 2. 43. Skv. 1. 20, Gisl. 64 (in a verse), Rafns S. (in a verse), Am. 44, Hkr. iii. (in a verse of Sighvat), Stor. 2, where we ought to read, byi at ekki stendr höfugligr i (not 'or') hyggju stad, because a beavy sobbing oppresses, stifles my breast; angrs ok ekka, Stj. 428, (freq.)

ekki, adv. not, vide eingi. okkill, m. a widower, akin to the preceding; freq. in mod. use; that

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accident. Ekkilsiurt, Acbillaea L., Bb. 3. 75. ekkja, u, f. [Swed. enka and Dan. enke shew that the root consonants are nk: this word is peculiar to the Scandin, tongue; even Ulf. renders xhoa by vidovo, which is the Lat. vidua]:—a widow, Grag. i. 108, 306, Blas. 21, Bs. ii. 161, Fas. i. 223. COMPDs: ekkju-bunsor, m. widow's weeds. Stj. 197. ekkiu-domr, m. widowbood, Stj. 107. nafn, n. a widow's name, widowbood, Fas. i. 223, Am. 98 (MS. ekkiunam clearly a false reading = namn). ekkju-skapr, m. widowbood, ekkiu-sonr, m. a widow's son, 656 A. ii. In Edda Fms. x. 433. 108 there is a distinction between hæll, a widow whose bushand is slain, and ekkja, the widow of one who died a natural death; hall is merely a poet, word and obsolete, but ekkia is in full use. In old poetry ekkia is used = a lass, girl, cp. Lapp. akka = Lat. mulier; cp. also Lex. Poët. ekla, u. f. dearth, want, Sks. 218, v. l.: Vell-ekla, Dearth of Gold, the name of a poem, Hkr.; suml-e., scarcity of drink, Eg. (in a verse): the word is rare in old writers, but still in use in Icel., e. g. hey-e., scarcity of bay; matar-e., dearth of meat; vinnu-folks-e., scarcity of servants. ekla, adv. scarcely; beir Helgi tóku e. til matar um kveldit, konungr spurði hvárt þeir væri sjúkir, Fms. v. 317 (απ. λεγ.) EKRA, u, f. [from akr, p. 10], an acre, corn-field, Landn. 125, Al. 52, N. G. L. i. 217, Stj. 400. Judges ix. 32. ektar- and ekta-, [Germ. ecbt], adj. genuine, mod. (vide ei). wedded; taka til ekta, to marry: chiefly used in COMPDS, ekta-maor, m. a busband; ekta-skapr, m. matrimony, etc.; ektar-kons, u, f. a wedded wife, occurs in D. N. i. 501, (mod.) £L, n., spolt iel, Edda (Kb.) 72, Fms. xi. 136; él, Hom. 109; gen. dat. pl. éla, élum; mod. élja, éljum, inserting j; [cp. Dan. iling]:—a snow-shower; the proverb, öll él linna um sídir, every 'él' comes to an end; él eitt mun vera, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, Nj. 200; þá görði él mikit ok illviðri, Fms. i. 175; élum ok hreggi, x. 135, xi. 136, 137; drífu-él, Orkn. 414; meðan él dró á, 396; í éli einnar stundar, 656 B. 12; él augna (poét.), tears, Edda 72. B. metaph. a sbock, uproar, Hom. 109: a bot figbt, ok verðr et harðasta él, Fms. xi. 32. élja-drög, n. pl. (qs. elia-drog, f.?), streaks of snow-showers seen far off, etc. elda, d, mod. also ao, [eldr], to light, kindle a fire, with dat. of the fuel; e. viði, Grág. ii. 211, 338; ef þeir e. görðum, grindum eðr andvirki, Ghl. 422: absol., at vér eldim úsparliga í Hvammi, Sturl. i. 67: to beat, warm, þá skulu þeir e. hús at manntali, Jb. 225; e. ofn, Hkr. iii. 115: metaph., elda hug e-s, to kindle one's mind, Hom. 107; ek skal yora hud e. knáliga med klungrum (make you smart), Stj. 395; e. vita, to kindle a beacon, Orkn. 264; en bo eldi her lengi af med beim brædrum, the spark of resentment was long felt among the brothers, Lv. 34; e. járn, to forge iron, Rkv.: the phrase, elda grátt silfr, to be bad friends, is a metaphor taken from smelting drossy silver that cannot stand the fire; þeir Stórólfr eldu löngum grátt silfr, en stundum vóru með þeim blíðskapir, Fb. i. 522. 2. to cook, or gener. to expose to II. reflex. to be kindled; må vera at eldisk her langr a light fire. opokki af, it may be that long ill-feeling will be kindled therefrom, Lv. 50. eldask, d, [aldr], to grow old; eldisk árgalinn nú, Fms. vi. 251; er bá tók mjök at eldask, viii. 108; hann tekr nú at eldask (MS. öldask) mjök, xi. 51; ek finn at ek eldumk, en þverr kraptrinn, Orkn. 464; beir hrymask eigi né eldask, Rb. 346. β. part. eldr, old, worn by age; Gísli kvaðsk eldr vera mjök frá úfriði, Sturl. iii. 10: equivocal is the phrase, eldir at ráðum ok at þrotum komnir (in the dream of king Sverrir), Fms. viii. 108, cp. Orkn. ch. 34. y. impers. in the phrase, nott (acc.) eldir, the night grows old (cp. elding); há er nótt eldir, Fas. i. 147. eld-bakaor, part. baked on embers, Stj. 595. I Kings xix. 6. eld-beri, a, m. a brasier, lantern, H.E. ii. 107, Pm. 26, 73, Jm. 12, Vm. 164; eldbera-ker, id., Pm. 106. eld-borg, f. a volcanic crag, vide borg. eld-bruni, a, m. fire, conflagration, D. N. eld-bollr, m. a fire-ball, Dipl. v. 18. eld-firm, adj. inflammable, easily catching fire, Sks. 427. eld-fjall, n. a fire-bill, volcano. eld-færi, n. pl. an apparatus for striking fire, tinder-box, Jb. 145. eld-gamall, adj. [from Dan. ældgammel = Icel. elli-gamall], stone old, (mod. word.)

eld-gleringar, f. pl. 'fire-glare,' seen in darkness. eld-gos, n. 'fire-gusb,' a volcanic eruption. eld-grof and eld-grof, f. a 'fire-groove,' Isl. ii. 405, 417, Eb. 272, v. l. eld-gýgr, m. a crater eld-gögn, n. pl. cooking-vessels, D. N. eld-heitr, adj. bot as fire. eld-hraun, n. a 'fire-field,' lava-field. eld-hús (elda-hús, Eg. 397, 603, Sturl. iii. 219, Ghl. 344), n. the fire-bouse, i. e. the ball or parlour, one of the chief rooms in ancient dwellings, where the fire was kept up, used synonymously with eldaskáli, but opp. to stofa, the ladies' room; stofa, eldhús, búr, Grág. i. 459; stofu-hurð, búr-hurð, eldahús-hurð, Gbl. 344, H.E. i. 495; eldhús eðr stofur, Grág. i. 468; ganga milli stofu ok eldhúss, Fbr. 164; cp. Gísl. I floor, N. G. L. i. 256.

II. poët. name of a sea-king, Edda (Gl.): botan., 4 14, 15, 97, (Mant.) 324, Eb. ch. 52, vide new Ed. 98, v.l. 1, 3, 4; gékk porgeror pegar inn í eldahús, Eg. 603; eldhúss dyrr, Lv. 89, Ld. 54, Sturl. iii. 218, 210; eldhúss-skot, n. id., cp. Eg. 307; eldhús-hurð, f. the burdle of an e., N. G. L. i. 38, Ghl. l. c.; eldhús-fifi, n. a 'fireside fool,' an idiot who sits all day by the fire, Fas. ii. 114; in Sturl. iii. 210 eldahús and skáli seem to be used differently. B. it may also be used of any room having a hearth and fire, eldahús ... var bat brott frá öðrum húsum, Eg. 203; and even of a kitchen, 238, cp. Nj. 75. In mod. usage eldhús only means a kitchen,

eldi (elbi, Grag.), n. [212], feeding, maintenance, Grag. i. 117, 143: the person maintained, 236: in mod. usage esp. of keeping another's lambs, sheep, in winter, hence lambs-eldi, 'lambs-keep,' an obligation on every householder to feed a lamb for the priest in winter; elda-skildagi, m. the time when the lambs are sent back (middle of May); the phrase, skila ur eldum, to send back (lambs): eldis-hostr, m. a borse kept in stall, 2. a thing born; mislit eldi, Stj. 179. Gen. opp. to útigangs-hestr. xxxi. 8; e. þat er fram fer af kviði konunnar, 656 B. 7; skaltú þiggja pat af Guði at hann gefi þér gott eldi, Mar. 3, 6, 19; komask frá e. sinu, to be delivered of a child, Fas. iii. 276; cp. upp-eldi, breeding.

eldi-brandr, m. fire-wood, fuel, Grag. ii. 261, Fms. ii. 82, viii. 358, v.l., Fbr. 97: a fire-brand, Stj. 402, Fs. 45, pior. 332, Grett. 117: metaph., Post. 645. 84.

eldi-ligr, adj. elderly, Fas. i. 120, Mag. 5.

elding, f. firing, fuel, Scot. eilding, Grag. ii. 338, 358, Fs. 45; eldingarsteinar, (bituminous?) stones to make a fire, Karl. 18: smelting metals, gull er stenzk e., gold which resists the heat of the crucible, Grag. i. 501; cp. elda grátt silfr. II. lightning, also in plur., Fms. x. 30, xi. 136, Fas. i. 372, Sks. 229, Stj. 300, Al. 41: eldinga-flug, n. a flash of lightning, Rb. 102: eldinga-manaor, m. the lightning month, id. elding, f. [aldr], the 'eld' or old age of the night, the last or third part of the night; allt frå eldingu ok til mids aptans, Hrafn. 7; vakti borhildr upp sína menn begar í elding, Fms. ii. 231; í elding nætr, vii. 214; kómu i elding nætr á Jadar, O. H. 117. The ancients divided the night into three equal parts, of which the last was called either ótta (q. v.) or elding, (ba er bridjungr lifir nætr, i. e. where the third part of the night is left); the mod. usage is, það er farið að elda aptr, it begins to rekindle; and aptr-elding, rekindling, as though 'daybreak' were from fire 'eldr;' but in old writers 'aptr' is never joined to these words (Anal. 193 is taken from a paper MS., cp. Fb. iii. 405, 1. 6); the phrase elding 'nætr' also shews that the word refers not to daylight, but to night, and means the

last part of the night, opp. to midnight, mid-nætti. eldi-skíð, m. a log of fire-wood, Fs. 6, bior. 262; loganda e., a firebrand, Stj. 413.
eldi-stokkr, m. a lóg of fire-wood, Glúm. 338.

eldi-torf, n. turf for firing, Isl. ii. 112, Dipl. v. 23, Bs. ii. 135.

eldi-vior, m. fire-wood, Fms. ii. 82, vii. 97, K. p. K. 90: but, as Icel. is barren of trees, eldivior means fuel in general, peat, etc., Orkn. 16; torf-skurð svá sem hann þarf til eldiviðar, digging peat for fuel, Vm. COMPDS: eldivioar-fatt, n. adj. wanting fuel, Fbr. 97. eldiviðareldivioar-leysi, n. want of fire-wood lauss, adj. sbort of fuel. (fuel), Fms. vi. 146, Stj. 150. eldivioar-stika, u, f. a stick of firewood, Stj. 268.

eld-ker, n. = eldberi, Am. 5.

eld-knöttr, m. a fire-ball.

eld-kveykja, u, f. kindling fire, Nj. 194: metaph., 625. 74, Mork. 7. eld-ligr (elligr, Al. 65), adv. fiery, of fire, Greg. 19, Niorst. 6, Fas. iii. 414, Sks. 208, Rb. 442, Stj. 98.

eld-neyti, n. fuel, Gpl. 369.

old-næmr, adj. easily catching fire, Sks. 427, Fms. xi. 34, Mork. 7. ELDR, m., gen. ellds, also spelt ellz, [a word that may be taken as a test of Scandin, races; Dan. ild; Swed. äld; for the Teut. nations use the word feuer, fire, which is wanting in Scandin., though used by old Icel. poets, who probably borrowed it from A.S.; on the other hand, Ulf. constantly renders $\pi \hat{\nu} \rho$ by fon, Icel. funi, q.v.; in A.S. poetry and in Hel. äled = incendiary occurs a few times, and älan = Lat. urere (Grein and Schmeller); Rask suggests a Finn. origin]:—fire. In cold climates fire and life go together; hence the proverb, eldr er beztr með ýta sonum, ok sólar sýn, fire is best among the sons of men, and the sight of the sun, Hm. 67: in reference to the healing power of fire, eldr tekr við sóttum, fire consumes (cures) fevers, 138; sá er eldrinn heitastr er á sjálfum brennt, Grett. 136 new Ed.: allit., e. né járn, fire nor iron, Edda 82; hvárki egg né eld, 162; eldr (sparks of fire) hraut or sverðum peirra, Flov. 29; e. þótti af hrjóta er vápnin kómu saman, Sturl. iii. 187, vide Fms. i. 292, vi. 153, vii. 338 (MS. ell), viii. 74, 202, x. 29, Nj. 74, Eluc. 19, 625. 178. B. the eruption of a volcano, Bs. i. 803, 804; jard-eldr, 'earth-fire,' subterranean fire. compos: elds-bruni, a, m. burning of fire, Stj. elds-daunn, m. smell of fire, Finnb. 242. gangr, m. the raging of fire, Fms. i. 128, x. 29, Sturl. iii. 132, Bs. i. 327, elds-glor, n. glare of fire, Fas. iii. 471. Orkn. 368, 458, Sks. 141. elds-gneisti, 2, m. a spark of fire, Greg. 74. elds-golf, n. a bearthelds-gögn, n. pl. materials for firing, Vm.

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elds-hiti, a, m. fiery beat, Fms. x. 379. =eldkveikja, Greg. 77. elds-litr, n. orbs of fire, Nj. 194, Rb. 336. elds-liki, n. a likeness, shape of fire, Clem. 30, Rb. 388. elds-ljós, n. fire-light, Fms. ix. 49. elds-logi, a, m. a flame, Stj. 414. eldsmatr, n. food of fire, Th. 19. elds-neyti, n. pl. fuel, Band. 10, Fms. ix. 339, Fas. i. 84. elds-stólpi, a. m. a pillar of fire, Stj. 326. eldsuppkváma, u, f. the eruption of a volcano, Landn. 269, Bs. i. 148, 498. elds-vélar, f. pl. fire devices, Flov. 43. elds-vimr, m. 'fire-whims,' flickering fire, of the aurora borealis, fire-gleam, Sks. 203. virki, n. a tinder-box, Fms. vii. 225, Orkn. 208, Band. 30. esp. in plur. a fire on the bearth; the proverbs, vio eld skal öl drekka, by the fireside shalt thou drink ale. Hm. 82; allir eldar brenna út um sidir, all fires (beacons) burn out at last (of the death of an aged man): allit., eldr á arni (vide arinn). In the old halls in Scandinavia an oblong hearth was built in the middle of the hall, and the fires kindled were called langeldar, long fires, with an opening in the thatch called ljóri for a chimney; the benches in the hall were ranged on both sides of the langeldar, vide Edda 82 (the hall of king Adils); hence the phrase, bera öl um eld, to band the ale round the fire, viz. to one's cup fellow on the opposite bench, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Grett. ch. 10, new Ed. p. 23; eldaskálar vóru stórir á bæjum, sátu menn við langelda á öptnum, þá vóru bord sett fyrir menn fyrir (innan MS. Holm.), svátu menn upp (út MS. Holm.) frá eldunum, Kristni S. ch. 2; þá vóru görvir eldar stórir eptir endilöngum skálanum, sem í þann tíma var títt, at drekka öl við eld. Bs. i. 42; cp. Orkn., eldar vóru á gólfinu, on the floor, ch. 18, where the fire seems to have been made in a pit (vide eldgrof) in the middle of the floor, cp. also kipti honum upp at pallinum, vide bakeldr: again, at the evening and morning meals people gathered round the 'meal-fires' (máleldar), hence the phrases, sitia vio elda, to sit at the fire; voru gorfir måleldar hvert kveld í elda-skála sem siðr var til, sátu menn löngum við eldana áðr menn gengu til matar, Eb. ch. 52: máleldr, the 'meal-fire' or the small fire, is distinguished from langeldr, the great fire, 276; bat var í þann tíma er þeir Snorri sátu við málelda (yfir málborði, v. l.), ch. 26; höfðu menn orðit vátir ok vóru görvir máleldar (langeldar, v. l.), Nj. ch. 8; ok er skálabúinn var mettr sat hann við eld, Fs. 6; snýr at dyrum, er menn satu við langelda (in the evening), Korm. ch. 15; um kveldit er menn sátu við elda. Orkn. 448: the phrase, sitja milli elda, to sit between two fires, to be in a strait, vide Gm. COMPDS: elda-hús, n., vide eldhús. olda-skáli, a, m. = eldhús, Eb. l, c., Grett. l. c., cp. Eb. 170; einn laugaraptan sat Helga í elda-skála, Ísl. ii. 274; hafði hann lagzt niðr í eldaskála eptir dagverð, Gísl. 97; þrándr hafði látið göra elda mikla í eldaskála, Fær. 183; ekki lagðisk Ormr í elda-skála, Fb. i. 521, Eg. 238. olda-skára, u, f. (olda-skári, a, m., Lex. Run.), a 'fire-rake,' poker, III. a beacon. Nj. 236. elds-goro, f. making fire, Fs. 45. IV. in old poetry the fire of wounds or of bale-fire, Gs. 18. Odin = weapons, the fire of the sea = gold; hauga-eldar, magical fire in old cairns; maur-ildi, a glow-worm; hrævar-eldt, a Will o' the wisp, ignis fatuus.

V. as a prefix to pr. names, Eld-grimr, Eld-járn, Eld-rio, etc.: in names of places it denotes volcanic ground, Eld-borg, eld-fjall, eld-gjá, etc.

old-rauor, adj. fiery-red.

eld-sókn, f. fetching fire, Grett. 89.

eld-stokkr, m. a burning beam, Nj. 202.

eld-stó, f., pl. stóar, a 'fire-stove,' bearth, Bárð. 2 new Ed., Nj. 236, Fb. iii. 446, Fas. ii. 115, Mork. 91; sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6. old-surr, adi. bot as fire, of vinegar or the like.

eld-sætr, adj. always sitting by the fireside, as a spoilt boy; Oddr var eldsætr í æsku ok seinlegr ok kallaðr kolbítr, Landn. 235 (Hb.); Grímr var mikill ok eldsætr, ok þótti vera nær afglapi, Gullb. 14, Krók. 33 (Ed. eldseti), Fas. ii. 112 (Ed. eldsætinn).

eld-tinna, u, f. a flint stone, Fas. i. 447.

ELFR, f., gen. elfar, acc. dat. elfi, a pr. name of the three rivers called Elbe, Lat. Albis, viz. Gaut-Elfr, the Elb of the Gauts (a Scandin, people) = the River Gotha of the present time; Sax-E., the Elb of the Saxons, the Elbe; Raum-E., the Elb of the Raums (a people in Norway), i. e. the present Glommen and Wormen, Bær. 3, Nj. 42, Fms. i. 6, ii. 128, iii. 40, iv. 121, ix. 350, 393, 401, x. 292: Elfar-bakki, the bank of one of these Elbes, Bær. 3, Fms. ix. 269, 274; Elfinar-bakki, Fms. i. 195, of the river Ochil in Scotland, is a false reading = Ekkjals-bakki, vide Orkn. 12. COMPDS: Elfar-grimar, m. pl. dwellers on the banks of the Gotha, Elfar-kvislir, f. pl. the arms of the Gotha, Fms. vii. 17, 19, 321. Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, ix. 274; used of the mouths of the Nile, Edda 148 (pref.) Elfar-sker, n. pl. the Skerries at the mouth of the Gotha, Fms., Fas.; cp. álfr, p. 42. 2. meton, used of any great river, (rare in Icel, but freq. in mod. Dan.)

Elfskr, adj. a dweller on one of the Elbe rivers, Landn., Fms. ii. 252. elgja, ð, to belch.

ELGR, m., gen. elgs or elgjar, [Lat. alces; O. H. G. elab; Engl. elk], an elk, Gpl. 449, Fms. viii. 31, Fas. i. 54; elgja-grof, f. an elk pit, a hunting term, D.N.; elgja-veior, f. bunting elks, Gpl. 448; elgjar-galgi, a, m., poët. 'elks-gallow,' the ice, as elks were hunted on the ice, Stor. 15;

elds-kveykja, f. but some explain the phrase = tree, cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 27. deep pools of balf-melted ice; akin to olga, ylgr.

elg-skógr, m. a forest with elks, Gbl. 449.

eligr, adj. [Swed. elig], vile, Hom. 151; e. ambatt, a poor bandmaid, Stj. 484. I Sam. xxv. 24; afleitt cor elikt, vile and refuse, 456. I Sam. xv. q; illr ok e., Hb. 31: it is probably akin to el-, Germ. elend, vide aulandi, p. 34.

Eli-vágar, m. pl. the Ice-waves, a mythol, name, Edda.

ELJA, u, f. a concubine, as opp. to a wedded wife; this word is either akin to eljan in the sense of zeal, jealousy, or to the word eligt, as these women were often captives of war and handmaids; cp. the case of Melkorka, Ld., cp. also Gen. xxi. 10:-the word is defined in Edda 109,-bær konur eru eljur, er einn mann eigu, those women are called eljur, wbo are wives of one man; stattú upp or binginum frá elju minni, Nj. 153; en elja hennar görði henni jafnan skapraun, Stj. 428. I Sam. i. 6 ('and her adversary also provoked her sore,' of the two wives of Elkanah); systur konu binnar skaltú eigi taka til elju hennar, Stj. 320. Lev. xviii. 18: in poetry the earth is called the elja of Rinda, one of Odin's wives, Fms. vi. (in a verse): this word points to the remotest time; the sole passage where it occurs in an Icel. hist. work is Nj. (above), where it is wrongly used, the wedded wife being called the elia by the concubine; cp. arin-elja.

ELJAN, f. (in mod. usage elja, u, f.), [Ulf. aljan = (ηλοε; cp. A.S. ellian; Hel. ellan], endurance, energy; eljun ok styrk annarra manna, Fms. vii. 228; heilsu ok eljun, 277; aft ok eljun, Fas. i. (in a verse); atferd ok eljun, Ld. 318; ok fari bar e. eptir ok öll tilræði, Fs. 4. COMPDS: eljanar-lauss, adj. [ellennlæss, Ormul.], weak, feeble, Al. 100, eljunar-leysi, n. weakness, want of energy, Fms. iv. 163. Fbr. 157. eljunar-maor, m. an energetic man, Fms. iv. 163, viii. 447. mod. usage elju-lauss, adj., elju-leysi, n., with the notion of impatience; hann hefir enga elju å e-u, be is too restless to perform anything.

eljara-gletta, u, f. [cp. elja], pertness, sauciness, Skýr. 53 (pref.)

Elj-úðnir, m. the ball of Hela, Edda (Gl.)

61-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, epithet of a stream, Yt. 23.

ELLA, adv., in Norse laws freq. ellar, and so in Fms. vi. 214, vii. 17, 115, etc.; in mod. Icel. usage ellegar; elligar, O. H., Grag., Mork., passim, etc., which seems to be the original form, qs. ell-vegar, 'otherways,' cp. pann-ig, hinn-ig, einn-ig; ella, though it is the usual form in the MSS., would be an apocopated form, the r being dropt: [A.S. elles; Engl. else; Swed. eljest; cp. Lat. alius, Gr. allos]:-else, otherwise; er yor nú annat-hvárt til at leggja í brott þegar, ella búisk þér við sem skjótast, Nj. 44; en þann þeirra e. er réttari er, Grág. i. 78; en ella jamt skerða sem at skuldadómi, 84; ella liggr á þér víti, Fms. iv. 27; hann hét vináttu sinni ef þessu vildi játa en elligar afarkostum, Ó. H. 141; ella man ek láta drepa þik. Nj. 74; eða-ella, or-else, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse); eda heit hvers manns nidingr ella, or else be called the 'nithing' of every man, Nj. 176; eda drepit hann ella, Fms. xi. 100; edr stökki hann af eignum sínum ellar, vii. 17.

ELLI, f. indecl. [Dan. ælde], 'eld,' old age; the saying, öllum hefir elli à kné komit, old age bas brought all on their knees, cp. the tale in Edda 33, 34, where the old giantess Elli wrestles with Thor, whence in poetry she is called 'the antagonist of Thor,' Eg. (in a verse); engi hefir sá orðit..., at eigi komi ellin öllum til falls, Edda 34; fyrir elli sakar, Eg. 107; eigi er þat síðr en elli..., Nj. 171. COMPDS: elli-belgr, m., in the mythol. phrase, kasta e., to east the 'slough of age,' to be young again, Mag. 3, (freq.) elli-bjúgr, adj. bowed down with age, Mag. elli-dagar, m. pl. old days, Stj. 190, Sks. 458. dauor, adj. dead (dying) from old age, Nj. 58, Fms. i. 117, Edda 18. elli-dómr, m. old age, Stj. 192. elli-gamall, adj. exceeding old, Stj. 190, Sks. 92, Al. 3. elli-glop, n. pl. dotage from old age, Fas. i. elli-hamr = ellibelgr (of serpents shedding their slough), Stj. 98. elli-hrumr, adj. tottering from old age, Stj. 432. pl. the boariness of age, Stj. 214. elli-karl, m. an old carle, Batl. elli-lyf, f. medicine to bar old age, elixir vitae, (mythol.), Haustl. Q, cp. Edda 63. elli-móor, adj. worn, weary from age, Ld. 12. elli-sjúkr, adj. sick from age, þiðr. 30. elli-stoð, f. Landn, 117. the stay of old age. elli-tio, f. time of old age, Hom. 13. elli-vafur, n. pl. wavering from age, decrepitude, Bret. 162 (of king Lear); in Eg. 756 (the verse), the old poet said, vals hefi'k vafur elli = elli-vafur; the comparison with the passage in Bret. is decisive, and the explanation in Lex. Poët. s. v. váfur is undoubtedly wrong. elli-vam, n. the being a elli-pokki, a, m. looking old; hratt hon af ser dotard. Bret. 162. ellibokka, Stj. 627. 2 Kings ix. 30 (of the old queen Jezcbel).

elliði, a. m. a kind of ship with a high poop, Edda (Gl.), Fas. ii. 5; hence Elliða-ey, f. the name of an island, from its resemblance to these old-sashioned ships, Landn., Eb.; Elliði, a, m. a sarm, Korm.; Elliða-Grimr, m., pr. name of a man, Landn., Nj.

ellifti, mod. ellefti, ord. numb. the eleventh, Landn. 199, Fms. ix.

ellifu, mod. ellefu, ord. numb., the Goth. ainlif; A. S. ellefne; Eugl. eleven; Germ. eilf; Swed. elfva; Dan. elleve :- 'lif' is an obsolete word.

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denoting ten, so that 'eleven, twelve' are formed just like thirteen, four-TFms. ix. 305: Icel. now say, eltask vid e-n, e.g. of catching a horse, teen, etc.

61-ligr, adj. [él], stormy, Vápn. 51.

ellri (eldri), compar. elder, and ellstr (eldstr), superl. eldest; vide

elma, u, f. [almr], a branch, twig, Mar. 183.

-eln, adj. in compds, tvi-e., pri-e., etc., two, three . . . ells long.

elna, 20, [cp. Goth. aljanon; A. S. elnjan = aemulari], to wax, grow, a medic. term, in the phrases, soft elnar & hendr e-m, the fever grows upon one's bands, i. e. becomes worse; en sott elnadi á hendr Gizuri biskupi, Bs. i. 69; þá elnaði sótt á hendr Kveldúlfi, en er dró at því at hann var banvænn, etc., Eg. 126; e-m elnar sótt, id.; ok elnar honum sóttin, Band. 14; en Lopthænu elnaði sóttin (of a woman in labour), Fas. ii. 162; sótt elnaði við Lopthænu, 504.

elptr, f. = alpt, a swan, Str. 52, 62, etc. elrir, m., and elri, n. the alder-tree, Lat. alnus, A.S. alor, aler, Germ.

erle, Edda (Gl.), O. H. 250, Fbr. 10.

elska, að, to love, love dearly, with acc.; elskaðr sem sá er framast elskaði sannan Guð, Fs. 80; konungr elskaði Hákon meir en nokkurn annan mann, Fms. i. 17; Birkibeinar elskuðu því meir sveininn, sem ..., ix. 244; halt vel trú þína ok elska Guð, ii. 255; Hrafnkell elskaði ekki annat god meir enn Frey, Hrafn. 4; kona þess hins ríka manns elskaði Joseph, Sks. 455; hann sá at Guð elskaði Davíd (acc.), 708; ok er svá auðr svá sem hann er elskaðr til, 442. 2. reflex., elskask at e-m, to grow fond of; porkell var lengi með jarlinum ok elskaðisk at honum, Frns. iv. 217 ('elskaði' at jarli, act., O. H. 93, is scarcely right). β. recipr. to love one another; höfðu þau Jón elskask frá barnæsku, Bs. i. 282; þessir ungu menn elskask sín í millum mjök hjartanliga, 655 xxxii. 20. Icel. have a playful rhyme referring to lovers, running thus—elskar hann (hún) mig. | af öllu hjarta, | ofrheitt || harla litið | og ekki neitt, which calls to mind the scene in Göthe's Faust, where Gretchen plucks off the petals of the flower with the words, liebt mich-nicht-liebt mich-nicht.

ELSKA, u, f. (zlska, Barl. 6, O. H. L.), [this word is peculiar to the Scandin, races; it is probably derived from él and an inflexive sk, and properly means storm, whence metaph. passion; the Swedes and Danes have not the single word, but älskog and elskov, qs. elsk-hogr; Icel. elskhugi or elskogi]:-love; með Guðs elsku ok náungs, Hom. 48; hafa elsku á e-m, to love one, Bs. i. 36; mikla elsku hafði jarl á konungs syni, Fms. ix. 242; vit höfum lengi saman haldit okkarri elsku, vii. 140; svá mikla ást sem þú hefir á hinum digra manni ok elsku við hann lagt, iv. 182. COMPDS: elsku-band, n. a bond of love, Mar. brago, n. a deed of love, Mar. 220. elsku-fullr, adj. full of love, Barl. elsku-geő, n. a loving kindness, Pass. 30. 11. elsku-gras, n. love's flower, vide brönugrös s. v. brana, p. 76. loveless, and elaku-leysi, n. want of love, Lex. Poët. elsku-lauss, adj. elsku-merki, elsku-váttr, m. a n. a love token. elsku-semi, f. lovingness. love token. Elska never occurs as a verb or noun in old heathen poets; Arnor is the first poet on record who uses it; old writers prefer using ast; with Christianity, and esp. since the Reformation, it gained ground; dyamar of the N. T. is usually rendered by elska (to love) and dyamy by elska (love) or kærleiki (charity); so, mann-elska, humanity, kindness. elskandi, part. a lover, Greg. 30.

elskan-liga, adv. lovingly, 655 xxxii. 17.

elskan-ligr, adj. beloved, N. T.

elskari, a, m. a lover, Barl. 88, 187, Karl. 545, Mar. 197, (rare.)

elsk-hugi or elsk-ogi, a, m. [Swed. älskog; Dan. elskov], love, Edda 21; vináttu ok elskhuga, Stj. 8; ástúð ok e., 130, Bev. 8 (Fr.); elskugi (ælskugi), Barl. 6: a sweetbeart, minn sæti herra ok ágætr elskugi (my love), Fb. i. 514.

elskr, adj., in the phrase, e. at e-m, fondly attached to one, fond of one, of the attachment of children, or to children; hann var elskr at Agli, be loved the boy Egil, Eg. 187; Egill (the father) unni honum mikit, var Böðvarr (the child) ok e. at honum, 599: also used of animals, ok svá elskir hvárr at öðrum, at hvárr rann eptir öðrum, two steeds that never left one another, Nj. 81; hann (the ox) er mjök elskr at mér, Fms. iii. 132; hence mann-elskr, of pet lambs or tamed animals (but never used of cats, dogs, or animals that are constant companions of man); heima-e., bome-loving, one who never leaves the bearth, Fs. 4.

elsku-ligs, adv. lovingly, beartily, Fms. i. 140.

elsku-ligr, adj. loving; e. alvara, warm affection, Fms. iii. 63, K. A. 22: dear, beloved, hitt e. andlit, 655 xxxii. 7; e. sonr, Th. 7; var heini mjök e., Fms. i. 81; αγαπητόν of the N. T. is usually rendered by elskuligr. él-skur, f. a snow-sbower, Sks. 227.

ELTA, t, to chase, with acc.; beir eltu einn hjört, Flov. 27; elta dýr à spori, Barl. 199; e. saudi, to run after sheep, in order to fetch them back, Nj. 27, Korm. 28 (in a verse); eltu þjálfa, Hbl. 39; þeir höfðu elt af skipum Tryggva konung, they bad driven king T. from bis ships, Fms. i. 37; Styrkárr elti þá suðr í Karmsund, ix. 54; hljópu á land upp ok eltu þá, iv. 304, Gullþ. 21; e. öxn með vendi, to drive cattle with a goad, Karl. 471.

sheep, when grazing wild in an open field. II. to knead, work; 2. a tanner's term; elta leir, to mix lime, Stj. 247, cp. Exod. i. 14. e. skinn, to tan a bide, i. e. rub, scratch it, so as to make it soft; ek skal yora huo elta med klungrum, Stj. 395. Judges viii. 7; elt skinn, tanned bide; oelt skinn, rough bide, (freq.) 3. = velta, to overthrow, in the Runic phrase, at rita sa varpi es ailti stain pansi epa hepan dragi, Rafn 188, 194.

elting, f., chiefly in pl. pursuing, chasing, Fms. vii. 128, 294, Fs. II. botan., proncd. elking, [Swed. ältgras], spearwort, equisetum vulgare, arvense, Björn.

eltur, f. pl. pursuing, Fms. vii. 407, viii. 406, Róm. 276.

Embla (in Ub. spelt Emla), u, f. a mythol, word, which only occurs in Vsp. 17; and hence in Edda (where it is said that the gods found two lifeless trees, the askr (ash) and the embla; of the ash they made man, of the embla woman), it is a question what kind of tree the embla was; some suggest a metathesis, qs. emla from almr, elm, but the compound emblu-askr, in one of Egil's poems, seems to shew that the embla was in some way related to the ash.

embætta, tt, mod. að, to attend, wait upon, with dat.; e. gestum, to wait upon guests; kann vera at Gud ydvarr sé á málstefnu, eðr eigi gestum at e., Stj. 593. I Kings xviii. 27; eigi samneytti hon, heldr e. hon, she ate not with the people, but waited on them, 655 xxxi A. 3; e. fé, to serve the cattle, to milk, Isl. ii. 334, 482. 2. eccl. to say mass, to celebrate the eucharist, D. N. β. in mod. usage since the Reformation, to officiate as a clergyman.

embætti (embuð, Anecd. 38), n. [Germ. amt; Dan. embede; as to the root vide ambatt, p. 19], service, office; bjóða e-m af e., to depose one from office, Bs. i. 550; Guds e., Hom. 121, 160, Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13; mikit e., bard work, a great task, Hom. 153; veita e-m e., to serve one, Fms. viii. 332, 406; bindask i e-s e., to enter one's service, Sks. 357; fremja e., to perform a service, Bs. i. 426; Gudligt e., boly service, Fms. ii. 198; heilagt skirnar e., boly baptism, i. 148: officiating at mass, D. Ń. 2. in mod. use, a. divine service, answering to 'mass' in the Roman church; fyrir, eptir e., before, after service. secular sense, [Germ. amt, Dan. embede], a public office. COMPDS: embættis-færr, adj. able to perform one's duties, Ann. 1332. em. embættisbættis-görð, f. officiating (of a clergyman), Bs. i. 811. lauss, adv. bolding no office (of a priest), Sturl. ii. 118. embættismaor, m. a minister (priest), Hom. 119, Sks. 162, Fms. v. 146: in mod. use, embættismaðr, -lauss, etc. (=Germ. beamter, Dan. embedsman) mean an officer, chiefly in a secular sense.

emenders, ao, to amend (Lat. word), Fb. i. 517.

EMJA, 20, to bowl, Fms. vi. 150, x. 383, Fas. i. 213, 656 B. 10, Fagrsk. 8.

emjan, f. bowling, Fs. 44.
EN, disjunctive conj.; in MSS. spelt either en or enn, [a particle peculiar to the Scandin.; in Danish men; in Swedish both men, an, and endast; Norse enn and also men, Ivar Aasen]:-but; en ef hann hefir, þá..., but if be bas, then..., Grág. i. 261; en ef menn gefa þeim mat, id.; en heima mun ek sitja, but I will stay at bome, Fms. vi. 100; en fjöldi féll, but a great many fell, Fas. ii. 514; eyrum hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; en ekki eigu annarra manna orð, Grág. i. 84, 99, 171; en Skíðblaðnir skipa, en jóa Sleipnir, en hunda garmr, Gm. 44; en ór sveita sjár, en ór beinum björg, Vpm. 21; and passim. It is even used with a slight conjunctive sense; þykki mér sem því muni úhægt saman at koma, kappi þínu ok dirfð en skaplyndi konungs, metbinks it will be bard to make the two things go together, thy vehemence and rashness 'and' (on the other hand) the temper of the king, Eg. 521; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar 'en' kappsemd Egils, I know the devices of Gunnbilda ' and' (on the other band) Egil's eagerness, 257: used in narratives to begin a sentence, merely denoting the progress of the tale, much the same as 'and,' cp. the use of auk III, p. 33; thus in Yt. some verses begin with 'en,'—En dagskjarr..., 2, 3, 14, 23; En Gunnlaugr grimman tamði, Hlt.; En Hróalds á höfuðbaðmi, Ad. 19, without any disjunctive notion.

EN, temporal adv., better spelt enn, [prob. akin to endr and eor, q. v.] :- yet, still; þú hefir enn eigi (not yet) heyrða kenning Drottins, Mar. 656 A. ii. 14; vildi hann enn svá, Fms. i. 11; at hann mundi enn svá göra, vi. 100; þá ríkir hann enn fyrir mik, Al. 29; til betri tíma en (tban) enn (still) er kominn, Sks. 596 B. 2. before a comparative; enn sidarr, still later, N.G. L. i. 94; enn betr, still better; enn fyrr, still later; enn verri, still worse; enn zori, still wortbier; enn hærri, still bigber; enn firr, still further off; enn nær, still nearer; enn heldr, still more, Sks. 304: separated from the comparative, enn voru fleiri dætr Haralds, the daughters of H. were still more, i.e. H. had more daughters yet, Fms. i. 5. β. curious is the use of en (usually spelt in or inn) in old poems, viz. before a comparative, where in prose the 'en' can be left out without impairing the sense; thus, helt-a in lengr rumi, be kept not bis place longer, i.e. ran away, Am. 58; rad en lengr dvelja, β. reflex. to pursue one eagerly; eltask eptir e-m, to delay no longer, 61; menn in sælli, a bappier man, Skv. 3. 18; né in

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bardier man, Hbl. 14; nema bu in snotrari ser, unless thou art wiser, Vpm. 7; drekka in meira mjöo, to drink more mead; bita en breidara, to bite broader, i. e. eat with better appetite, pkv. 25; pars bætti skáld in verri, where poets were kept in less honour, Jomsv. S. (in a verse); né in heldr, neitber; né hests in heldr, neitber for bis borse, Hm. 60; né in heldr hugdir sem var Högni, neither are ye minded as H., Gh. 3, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21: in prose, eigi in heldr ætla ek, þat ..., neither do I think, that ..., Nj. 219. 3. to boot, further, moreover; bolöxar ok enn ambod nokkur, pole-axes and some tools to boot, Dipl. v. 18; ok þat enn, at, and that still more, that, Róm. 302; Ingibjörg hét enn dottir Haralds, Ingeburg was further Harold's daughter, Fms. i. 5. EN or enn, conj., written an in very old MSS., e. g. Hom., Greg., Eluc., but in the great bulk of MSS. en is the standing form, both ancient and modern; [formed by anacope, by dropping the initial b; Ulf. banub; A. S. banne; Engl. tban; Hel. tban; O. H. G. danna; Germ. dann, but here almost replaced by 'als;' Swed. ann; Dan. end; Norse enn, Ivar Aasen; the anacope is entirely Scandin.]:-tban, Lat. quam; heldr fadir an modir, more father than mother, Eluc. 5; bjartari an sól, brighter than the sun, 45, 52; meira an adrir, more than others, Greg. 51; vidara an adr, wider than before, id.; betr an begja, better than being silent, 96; ædri an betta, Eluc. 51; annat an annat, one thing rather than another, 50; ljosara an nú, 44; heldr an vér, 17; annat an daudan, 15; meira an Gud, 13; fyr an, 6; annat an bú ert, 59; framarr an beir hafa, id.; framar an vesa, 60; heldr an færi eðr fleiri, Hom. 45; heldr an, 63; betra er þagat an mælt, 96; helgari an annarra manna, 126; framar an sin, 135, etc.; cp. Frump. 158-163: 'en' however II. the form 'en' (or 'enn') occurs passim, occurs in Hom. 126. Grág. i. 173, ii. 13, Al. 29, Sks. 596 B, N. G. L. i. 32, etc. etc.

The particle en differs in sense when placed before or after the comparative; if before, it means still; if after, than; thus, fyrr enn, adr enn, before, Lat. priusquam, but enn fyrr, still earlier, sooner; enn heldr, still more, but heldr enn, rather than; enn betr, still better, but betr enn, better than; enn sidar, still later, but sidar enn, later than, etc. Again, there is a difference of sense, when neither en is a comparative; en ef, but if; ef enn, if still, etc.

EN is now and then in MSS., esp. Norse, used = er, ef, q. v., but this is a mere peculiarity or false spelling: 1. wben; mér vórum í hjá en (= er) beir, when they, D. N. i. 271; til bess en = til bess er, 81. as a relat. particle, which; sú hin ríka frú en (which), Str.; mina dóttur en allra meyja er fegtst, my daughter who is the fairest of all women, bior. 249; af því en hann hefir fingit, Al. 145; sa ótti en, 107; en sungin er, which is sung, Hom, 41; but hvart en er, whether, N.G. L. i. 349. 3. = ef, if, [cp. Old Engl. an]; sælar væri sálurnar, en þær vissi, if they knew, Al. 114; en peir vildi = ef peir vildi, 118; en ver færim = ef vér færim, 120, esp. freq. in D. N. (vide Fr.) Very rate in Icel. writings or good MSS., e. g. en ek hefi með Guðs miskunn (i. e. er ek hefi), as I bave, because I bave, Bs. i. 59, Hung. ch. 1; vide er.

ENDA, a copul. conj. with a slight notion of cause or even disjunction: [the use of this copulative is commonly regarded as a test word to distinguish the Scandin. and the Saxon-Germ.; the A.S. ende, Engl. and, Hel. end, Germ. und being represented by Scandin. auk, ok, or og: whereas the disjunctive particle is in Scandin. en, enn, or even enda, answering to the Engl., A.S., and Germ. aber, but; the Gothic is neutral, unless jab, by which Ulf. renders kai, be = auk, ok:—this difference, however, is more apparent than real; for the Icel. 'enda' is probably identical with the Germ, and Saxon und, and: in most passages it has a distinct copulative sense, but with something more than this]:-I. with subj., a standing phrase in the law, connecting and, etc. the latter clause of a conditional premiss, if so and so, and if ..., and again if ...; or it may be rendered, and in case that, and supposing that, or the like. The following references will make it plainer; ef goðinn er um sóttr, enda hafi hann öðrum manni í hönd selt..., þú skal hann ok sekja ..., if a suit lies against the priest, 'and' be has named a proxy, then the suit lies also against him (viz. the proxy), Grug. i. 95; ef skip hverfr ok sé cigi til spurt á þrim vetrum, enda sé spurt ef beim londum öllum et vår tunga et å, på..., if a sbip disappears without being beard of for three years, 'and' inquiry has been made from all the countries where 'our tongue' is spoken, then..., 218; ef godinn gerr eigi nemna féránsdóm, enda sé hann at lögum beiddr ..., þá varðar goðanum fjörbaugsgard, if the priest name not the court of feran, 'and' bas been lawfully requested thereto, then be is liable to the lesser outlawry, 94; nú henr maðr sveinbarn fram fært í æsku, enda verði sá maðr veginn sidan, ba..., if a man bas brought a boy up in his youth, 'and in case that' be (the boy) be slain, then ..., 281; cf madr færir meybarn fram ..., enda beti svá at..., ok (then) skal sá maðr..., id.; ef menn selja ómaga sinn af landi héðan, ok eigi við verði, enda verði þeir ómagar færðir út hingat síðan, þá ..., 274; hvervetna þess er vegnar sakir standa úbættar á milli manna, enda vili menn sættask á þau mál..., þá..., ii. 20; ef sá maðr var veginn er á (wbo bas) vist með konu, enda sé þar þingheyandi nokkurr..., pa..., 74; pat voru lög, ef þrælar væri drepnir fyrir manni, hafa þetta nema þór, Fas. i. 104; segir honum eigi ella endask mundu.

mætri mægð, wortbier affinity, id.; mann in harðara = harðara mann, a enda (and in case that) væri eigi færð þrælsgjöldin fyrir hina þriðju sól, þá ..., Eg. 723, cp. Éb. 222; þótt maðr færi fram ellri mann, karl eðr konu, í barnæsku, enda (and in case tbat) berisk réttarfar síðan um þá menn, þá skal..., 281; ef þú þorir, enda sér þú nokkut at manni, if thou darest, 'and supposing that' thou art something of a man, Fb. i. 170; segja má ek honum tíðendin ef þú vilt, enda vekir þú hann, 'and supposing that' thou wilt awake him, Fms. iv. 170; en beir eru skilnadarmenn réttir er með hvárigum fóru heiman vísir vitendr, enda (and even) vildi þeir svá skilja þá, Grág. ii. 114; enda fylgi þeir hvárigum í braut (supposing they), id.; hvat til berr er þú veizt úorðna hluti, enda sér þú eigi spámaðr, supposing that thou art a prophet, Fms. i. 333. rarely with indic.; ef kona elr börn með óheimilum manni, enda gelzt þó fé um, hón á eigi ..., Eb. 225. II. even, even if, usually with indic.; kona á sakir þær allar ef hún vill reiðask við, enda komi (even if) eigi fram lofordit, Grag. i. 338: in single sentences, ba skal hann segja buum sinum til, enda a pingi, even in parliament, ii. 351: the phrase, e. svá (even so), eigi þau handsöl hennar at haldask, enda svá þau er, i. 334; enda er po rett virðing þeirra, ef..., and their taxation is even (also) lawful, if..., 209: in mod. usage very freq. in this sense III. denoting that a thing follows from the premiss, and consequently, and of course, and then, or the like, and forsooth, freq. in prose with indic.; man ek eigi optar heimta betta fé, enda verða þér aldri at liði síðan, I sball not call for this debt any more, and also' lend thee help never more, Vapn. 18; ef peir eru eigi tleiri en fimm, enda eigi færi, if they are not more than five, and also not less, Grág. i. 38; enda eigu menn þá at taka annan lögsögumann ef vilja, and they shall then elect another speaker if they choose, 4; enda skulum ver bá leysa bik, and then of course we shall loose thee, Edda 20; vardar honum skoggang, enda verðr hann þar óheilagr, and of course or and even, and to boot, Grug. ii. 114; skal hann segja til þess á mannamótum, enda varðar honum þú eigi við lög, i. 343; á sá sök er hross á, enda verðr sá jamt sekr um nautnina sem aðrir menn, 432; þá á sök þá hvárr er vill, enda skal lögsögumaðr..., 10; enda á hann kost at segja lögleigor á féit, ef hann vill þat heldr, 217; trúi ek honum miklu betr en (tban) öðrum, enda skal ek þessu ráða, and besides I will settle this myself, Eg. 731; synisk þat jafnan at ek em fégjarn, enda man svá enn, it is well known that I am a money-loving man, and so it will be too in this case, Nj. 102; beid ek af því þinna atkvæða, enda mun öllum þat bezt gegna, I waited for thy decision, and (as) that will be the best for all of us, 78; er bat ok likast at ber sækit með kappi, enda munu beir svá verja, and so will they do in their turn, 227; Hallgerðr var fengsöm ok stórlynd, enda (and on the other band) kallaði hón til alls þess er aðrir áttu í nánd, 18; mikit má konungs gæfa um slíka hluti, enda mun mikill frami fásk í ferðinni ef vel tekst, Fms. iv. 129; Ölver var málsnjallr ok máldjarír, e. var hann vitr maðr, 235; ekki mun ek halda til þess at þú brjótir lög þín, enda eru þau eigi brotin, ef..., neither are they broken, if..., Fb. i. 173, Mork. 81. notion of disjunction, and yet; eigi nenni ek at hafa bat saman, at veita Högna, enda drepa bróður hans, I cannot bear to do both, belp Hogni and yet kill bis brother, Nj. 145; er ber töldut Grænland vera vedrgott land, enda er bat bo fullt af jöklum ok frosti, that you call Greenland a mild climate, and yet it is full of frost and ice, Sks. 209 B. ellipt. in an abrupt sentence, without a preceding premiss; enda tak nú oxi pina, and now take thy axe (implying that I can no longer prevent thee), Nj. 58; enda þarf hér mikils við, 94; maðrinn segir, enda fauk höfudit af bolnum, the man continued,-nay, the head flew off the body, Ld. 200: even in some passages one MS. uses 'enda,' another 'ok,' e. g. skorti nú ckki, enda var drengilega eptir sótt (ok var drengilega eptir sótt, v.l.), Fms. viii. 357; cp. Fb. iii. 258, l. 16, and Mork. 7, l. 15: the law sometimes uses 'ok' exactly in the sense of enda, ef maor selr omaga sinu af landi brott, 'ok' verði hinn aptrreki er við tók, þá ..., Grág. i. 275. ENDA, d, (enda, ao, Fs. 8, Ld. 50, Bs. i. 865; mod. usage distinguishes between enda ad, to end, finish, and enda t, to fulfil):-to end, bring to an end; ok endi þar líf sitt, Fms. i. 297; af ráðinn ok endaðr, Fs. l.c.; 2. metaph, to bring to an end, fulfil, endaðir sínu valdi, Bs. i. 865. perform a promise or the like; på syslu er hann endi eigi, work which be did not perform, Grag. ii. 267; potti Heinreki biskupi Gizurr eigi enda við konung þat sem hann hafði heitið, Fms. x. 51; enda þeir þat er Páll postuli mælti, Hom. 135; hefir þú komit ok ent þat er þú lofaðir. Niorst. 8. II. reflex. to end, come to an end; reidi mannsins endisk á einu augabragði, 656 A. ii. 17; er svá hefjask upp at eigi endask, 656 B. 3; þá endisk sá enn mikli höfðingskapr Dana konunga, Fms. xi. 205; þær endask ok byrjask jafnfram ávalt, Rb. 232. to last out; ok endisk þá allt á sumar fram, Nj. 18; meðan mer endask fong til, Eg. 66; en honum endisk eigi til þess líf, Bs. i. 77; en ef veizlor endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakir, Hkr. ii. 92; ok endisk bri petta hóti lengst, Gísl. 50; meðan ek endumk til, as long as I last, i. e. live, Fms. iv. 292. 3. to end well, do; enda mun þat fám bóndum vel endask at synja mér mægðar, Ísl. ii. 215; ek veit, at þat má honum eigi endask, ef ..., Rd. 311; ok öngum skyldi öðrum hans kappa enzk

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III. impers. in the phrase, sögu endar, endar bar
Fms. iv. 143.
sogu frá honum, it ends the tale, i. c. the tale is ended, Ld. 50: in mod.
usage Icel. can say, saga endar, sögu endar, and saga endast, bere the
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endemi and endimi, n. pl. an abomination, scandal, sbame, esp. in exclamations; sé undr ok endemi! Niðrst. 6; ok þykir nauðsyn, at eigi verði þau e. í, Fms. xi. 27; nú eru slíkt mikil e., vii. 36; heyr á endemi, bear the abomination! for shame! heyra á firn ok e., 21, ii. 14; heyr á e., segir Hallgerðr, þú gerir bik góðan, Nj. 74; vissum vér eigi vánir slíkra véla ok endema, Blas. 46; mörg e. tóku menn þá til onnur, Bs. i. 62; her lystr i e., segir hann, Fms. xi. 94. endemis-maor, m. a monster, Fs. 38. The etym. is doubtful, either = ein-dæmi, endemiswhat is unexampled, or rather from damr and the prefix and-; endemi is always used in a very bad sense; the passage Fms. v. 206-veiztu ef þau e. (=wonder) eru sönn, at konungrinn sé heilagr hjá okkr-is an exception and perhaps incorrect.

ENDI, a, m., and endir, s, m. [Ulf. andeis = τέλου; A. S. ende; Engl. end; O. H. G. enti; Germ. ende; Swed. ande; Dan. ende]:-the end, conclusion; as in the proverbs, endirinn skyldi i upphafi skoda, Lat. quidquid incipias respice finem; allt er gott ef endirinn er goor, all's well that ends well; sin fyrir enda a e-u, to see the end of a thing (how it will end); göra fyrir enda á e-u (a weaver's term), to bring to an end, Grett. 100 new Ed.; leysa e-m illan (gódan) enda (a weaver's term), to bring to an ill (good) end, Korm. 164 (in 2 verse); mun einn endir leystr vera um på úgiptu, it will all come to one end, Gisl. 82; binda enda á e-t, to fulfil, finish, Snot 169; göra enda á, to bring to an end, Dipl. i. 6; vera á enda, to be at an end, Fms. xi. 427 (to be at one's wit's end); standask á endum, Nj. III; allt með endum, adv. from end to end, Lex. Poët.; til annars endans, Nj. 176; öðrum endanum, Eg. 91; dyrr á báðum endum, Fms. iv. 220; at sínum enda hvárir, Grág. ii. 48; til enda jardar, 656 B. 4; endanum (with the article), 655 xxxii; til enda, to the end of life, Nj. 39; endir likams, Hom. 103; upphaf ok endir, 146; engi endir, 157; hér skal nú ok endir á verða, it sball come to an end, Nj. 145; sá varð endir á, at ..., that was the end of it, that ..., Fas. ii. 514; annarr endir hersins, Fms. ix. 353; hinn neðri endir, Sks. 167 B. COMPDS: enda-dagr, m. (enda-dægr, n.), the last day, day of death, Fms. viii. 93, x. 388, Sks. 355, Fas. i. 223. enda-fjol, f. a gable end, Pr. 413. enda-knútr, m. the end-knot, final issue. endaend, Pr. 413. lauss, adj. endless, Fms. v. 343, Sks. 617, Hom. 87. enda-lok, n. pl. and enda-lykt, f. the end, conclusion, Finnb. 248, Fbr. 29, Hom. 152, Fms. iii. 163, v. 343, Stj. 20, 49. enda-mark, n. the end, limit, H.E. ii. 70, Fms. v. 343. enda-merki, n. id., D. N. enda-miórr. adj. thin at the end, tapering, in the phrase, lata eigi verda endamjótt vid e-n, to treat one well to the end; Icel. say, e-t veror enda-sleppt, n. adj. it bas an abrupt end, etc. enda-barmr, m. the great gut, Pr. 473. endi-land, n. borders, confines, Stj. 406, 531, 546.

endi-langr, adj. 'end-long,' from one end to another; eptir endilangri mörkinni, Eg. 58; með endilöngum bekkjum, along the benches, Nj. 220; utlaga fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368, Fms. iv. 319, Grett. 97: as adverb. phrases, 'endwise,' opp. to 'across,' at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; um endilangan, Stj. 290; um endilangt, Bs. i. 644; at endilöngu, El. 32. endi-lauss, adj. endless, Hom. 87.

endi-leysa, u, f. nonsense, 'without end or aim,' Fms. vi. 375.

endi-liga, adv. finally, Stj. 225, Fms. ix. 355, v.l. endi-ligr, adj. final, Stj. 110, Dipl. ii. 11, Bs. i. 8.

endi-lok, n. pl. the end, conclusion, 625. 172.

endi-mark, n. esp. pl. a boundary, confine, Grag. ii. 166, Hom. 48, Stj. 275, 345, Sks. 338, Dipl. ii. 4, Pm. 92: a limit, end, Hom. 52, Skálda 206, Ghl. 44, Sks. 272 B, Fms. ii. 89, H. E. i. 466.

endi-merki, n. (and endi-mörk, f.) = endimark, Sks. 207, 338 B. ending, f. ending, termination, Fms. v. 225, Vigl. 16. endir, v. endi.

end-langt, adj. = endilangr, Grág. ii. 257, Vkv. 7.

Fms. ii. 212, Greg. 34, Stj. 53, 228, 632.

ENDB, adv. [cp. Lat. ante]. I. in times of yore, erst, formerly, before; very freq. in old poetry, Am. 1, Ad. 3, Yt. 12, 13, Eg. 751 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.; in prose very rare, or only in the phrase, endr fyrir löngu, a long time ago, Fas. iii. 250, 347; cp. cor. 2. in the phrases, endr annan veg en endr = now one way, now another, 677. 2; endr ok sinnum, mod. endrum og sinnum, from time to time, now and then, Sks. endra-nær and endrar-nær, adv. 208; endr ok stundum, id., 703 B. at other times, otherwise; bæði þá ok endra-nær, Bs. i. 533; sem jafnan endra-nær, as always else, 526, 538; sem avalt endrar-nær, Fas. ii. 144; at enum sama hætti sem e., Rb. 28; en þat er endra-nær, at . . ., but else, tbat ..., Fms. viii. 410. II. again; svá kom Óðins son endr at mri, bkv. 32. Mostly as prefix to nouns and verbs, answering to Lat. re-, chiefly in a biblical and theological sense, esp. after the Reformation. endr-borinn, part. born again, Sæm. 118, Sturl. iii. 269, Fas. iii. 68. endr-bot, f. making good again, repentance, Hom. 41. endr-bua, bjó, to restore, 655 xiii B. 3.

endr-besta, tt, to repair, restore, 671. 3, 655 A. 13: reflex., 625. 69,

f. and engja-verk, n. making bay in the eng. meadow-produce, Jb. 146. engi, n. (=eng), meadow-land, a meadow, Grág. i. 123, ii. 264, Háv.

COMPDS: engis-höfn, f. possession of a meadow, Grág. ii. 274. engis-16, m. a scythe to mow a meadow, Korm. 40(in a verse), (engissler, MS.); this seems to be the correct reading of the passage. maor, m. the owner of a meadow, Grag. ii. 289.

engi-búi, a, m. a neighbour who has to appear in an engidómr.

engi-dalr, m. a meadow-valley, Stj. 163.

engi-dómr (or engja-dómr), m. a court to decide the possession of a meadow, sitting on the spot, Grag. (L. p. ch. 17) ii. 269 sqq.

ENGILL, m. [Gr. άγγελος; Lat. eccl. angelus: hence in the Teut. dialects, Goth. aggilus; A.S. and Germ. engel; Engl. angel]:—an angel, Rb. 78, Nj. 157, 625. 4, N.T., Pass., Vidal., etc.; englar, höfuðenglar, veldis-englar, Hom. 133; engils andlit, 623.55. compos: englatylki, n. a bost of angels, Stj., Hom. 133, Fms, v. 340, Mar. 656 A. 8.

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endr-bæting, f. restitution, restoration, Stj. 52, 632, 625. 69. endr-bætingr, m. a thing repaired, patchwork, N.G.L. i. 75. endr-forn, f. an offering, presenting again, Stj. 49. endr-fórna, 20, to offer, present again, Stj. 49. endr-sæða, dd, to regenerate, Hom. 154, 1 Peter i. 3. endr-fæðing, f. regeneration, Matth. xix. 28. endr-gefendr, part. those who give again, Hm. 40. endr-geta, gat, to bear (give birth to) again; sonu bina sem Heilög Kristni endrgat, 623. 28; endrgetinn fyrir vatn ok Helgan Anda, Hom. 55, Fms. iii. 166; endrgetinn af vatni ok Helgum Anda, Hom. 3: reflex. to be born again, Post. 656 B. 11, Niorst. 104. endr-getnaör, m. the being born again, Niorst. 104. endr-getning, f. = endrgetnaor, 655 vi. 2, Titus iii. 5.

endr-gjalda, galt, to reward, Mar. 175, Bs. ii. 25, Rom. xii. 19.

endr-gjaldari, a, m. a rewarder, Heb. xi. 6. endr-græða, dd. to beal again. Barl. 148. endr-gora, d, to restore, reconstruct, K. A. 28.

endr-hreinsa, að, to purify again, Hom. (St.)

endr-hræra, d, to move again, Barl. 130. endr-kaupa, t, to redeem, 2 Peter ii. 1. endr-laginn, part. replaced, Skv. 3. 65.

endr-lausn, f. redemption, Luke xxi. 28, 1 Cor. i. 30; this and the following two words were scarcely used before the Reformation.

Endr-lausnari, 2, m. the Redeemer, Job xix. 25, etc.

endr-leysa, t, to redeem, Matth. xvi. 26, Luke xxiv. 21. endr-lifna, 28, to come to life again, Stj. 221, Greg. 58, Luke xv. 32.

endr-lifga, ad, to call to life again, Stj. 30. endr-lifgan, f. a refreshing, revival, Acts iii. 19.

endr-minnask, t, dep. to remember, call to mind, Stj. 23, 40, 51.

endr-minning, f. remembrance, recollection, Hom. 9, Skálda 204.

endr-mæðing, f. tribulation, Stj. 49. endr-mæla, t, to repeat, Matth. vii. 2.

endr-mæling, n. repetition, Sturl. iii. 71 C.

endr-nýja, að, to renew, repeat, Fms. ix. 248, 499, Jb. 156, K. A. 28: impers., Eb. 278: reflex. to grow again, Str.

endr-nýjung, f. renovation, renewing, Titus iii. 5.

endr-næra, ð, to refresh, Matth. xi. 28, Rom. xv. 32, 2 Cor. vii. 13. endr-næring, f. refreshing.

endr-reisa, t, to raise again, Fms. x. 276.

endr-rjóða, adj. ind. downcast, forlorn; Ketill kvað þá mjök e., K. said that they were much east down, disheartened, Fas. ii. 16, Fspl. 12; it occurs only in these two passages, see a note of Dr. Scheving to Fspl. l. c., where he says that the word still survives in the east of Icel.

endr-semja, samoi, to recompose, renew, Bs. i. 735.

endr-skapa, 20, to create anew, Eluc. 52, Str. 52.

endr-skikka, 20, to restore, Acts iii. 21.

endr-taka, tók, to retake, Stj. 29. endr-tryggja, d, to reconcile, Bs. i. 686.

endr-vinda, vatt, to turn back (of things), Orkn. 202.

endr-paga, u, f. retribution, Hm. 4. ENG, f., pl. engjar, (spelt æng, O.H.L.), [Dan. eng; Swed. äng; A.S. ing, found in local names in North. E., as Ings, Broad Ing]: [inch &] a meadow; opp. to akr, in the allit. phrase, akr né eng, Grág. i. 407, Hrafn. 21, Gpl. 136, 360, K. p. K. 90; i enginni, Stj. 193; veitti hann lækinn á eng sína, Landn. 145; hálfs mánaðar eng, balf a montb's meadow-land, Dipl. ii. 12: in pl. engiar is in Icel, used of the outlying lands, opp. to tun, the home-field, and hagi, the pasturage, vide Grett. ch. 50; engjar manna, Grág. ii. 264; þótt fé gangi í engjar, 233: used in many compos: engja-brigo, f. the escheatage of an eng, Grag. ii. 277. engia-grasnautn, f. right of grazing, making hay in the eng, Vm. 48. engia-hey, n. hay of the eng, = út-hey, 'out-field hay,' opp. to tada, hay from the well-manured bome-field. engja-merki, m. marks, borders of the eng, Grág. ii. 219. engja-skipti, n. division of the eng, Grág. engja-slattr, m. the time of mowing the eng, in August, opp. to tuna-slattr, mowing of the home-field, in July. engja-vinna. engia-vöxtr. m.

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engla-lio, n. a bost of angels, Greg. 37, Hom. 49, 154. n. life of angels, Hom. 16. engla-mjöl, n. 'angel-meal,' i.e. manna, engla-sveit, f. a bost of angels, Hom. 154. englasyn, f. a vision of angels, 625. 84. engil-ligr, adj. angelical, Stj. 4, Niðrst. 4.

Engilskr, adj. English, D. N. (freq. but mod., vide Enskr).

engi-mark, n. the boundary of a meadow, Grag. ii. 233, 287. engi-skipti, n. = engja-skipti; engiskiptis-búi, m. = engi-búi, Grág.

ii. 276. engi-spretta, u, f. [Swed. grässboppa; Dan. græsboppe], a grassbopper, locust, Matth. iii. 4, Exod. x.

engi-teigr, m. a piece of meadow-land, Grag. ii. 259, Eg. 745, Vm. 15. engi-verk, n. meadow work, Eb. 150; = engja-slattr; um e., during the time of mowing the meadows, Grag. i. 149, K. p. K. 136.

engi-vöxtr, m. meadow-produce, Grag. ii. 287.

engia, d, [Gr. dyxw; Lat. ango; Germ. engen], to press tight, compress; engdr (vexed) med ufridi, Str.: with dat., hon engvir honum (makes bim anxious, vexes bim), ok angrar, id.: the mod. phrase, engja sig (or engjask), Swed. wrida sig, = to writhe with pain, chiefly used of a worm.

engja, u, f. and enging, f. [Germ. enge], narrowness (rare): medic., garn-engja, constriction of the bowels.

eng-liga, adv. narrowly; vera e. staddr, to be in a strait, Str.

Englis-maðr (Engils-maðr), m. an Englishman, Fms. v, Fas. iii. 354. ENGR, adj. [Lat. angustus; Goth. aggvus; A. S. enge; Germ. eng], narrow, close; i engri gæzlu, in close watch, Str.; vide öngr.

enn, art. the, = hinn.

enn, v. en.

enna, adv. [en with a demonstrative -na], in the phrase, eigi enna, not yet or not forsooth ! Glum. 378, Fms. vi. 360, viii. 119.

ENNI, n. [a word peculiar to the Scandin.; Swed. anne, but usually in mod. Swed. and Dan. panna or pande; root uncertain] :- the forebead; þó spratt honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68, Pr. 471; um þvert ennit, Fms. i. 178: also brow, metaph. a steep crag, precipice, Landn., Eb. enni-brattr, adj. baving a straight forehead, Sd. 146.

enni-breior, adj. baving a broad forebead, Eg. 304, Fms. v. 238. enni-dúkr, m. a fillet worn round the head by heathen priests at sacrificial ceremonies, Lat. vittae, Kormak (απ. λεγ.)

enni-leor, n. the skin of the forehead of animals, Fas. i. 80.

enni-snaudr, adj. baving a low forebead, Fins. vii. 343.

enni-spænir, m. pl. [cp. Swed. annespan = bead-wreath, ornament], carved work, such as dragon-beads on old ships of war, both fore and aft, Fms. v. 304, vi. 120, viii. 197, Orkn. 332, Fas. iii. 113.

enni-svell, n. boulders of ice, Sturl. i. 61.

Enska, u, f. the English tongue, Skálda 161.

ENSKR, adj. English, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 517; Enskir menn, m. Englishmen, Fms., Orkn., Hkr.

EPJA, u, f. [apr], chilliness, Björn.

EPLI, n. [A.S. appel; Engl. apple; Swed. aple; Dan. able; O. H. G. aphol; mod. Germ. apfel]:—an apple, Fms. xi. 9, Rb. 346; it occurs even in old poems, Skm. 19, 20; cp. Edda 17, the apples of Idunna, of which the gods ate and became young again, cp. also Völs. S. ch. 2; Heljar e., the apple of death, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse). COMPDS: epla-at, n. eating epla-garor, m. [Dan. abildgaard], an 'appleof an apple, Stj. 40. yard, orchard, Ghl. 144, Vigl. 17. epla-kyn, n. 'apple-kind,' Stj. epla-stong, f. an apple-stalk, a cognom., Fms. viii.

epli-berandi, part. apple-bearing, Stj. 14.

eplóttr, adj. = apal-grár, q. v., Karl. 306, 334.

EPTIR, better spelt eftir, in common pronunciation ettir, a prep. with dat, and acc, and also used as adv, or ellipt, without a case; an older form ept or eft only occurs in poetry, Skm. 39, 41, Ýt. 2, Edda 91 (in a verse); ept víg, Hkr. i. 349 (in a verse), iii. 50 (Arnór); [cp. Goth. afar; Runic stone in Tune, after; A.S. aft; Engl. after, aft; Swed .- Dan. efter] :- after.

A. WITH DAT., Loc.; with verbs denoting following, pursuing, or the like; hann reid e. beim, Eg. 149; hann bar merkit eptir honum, be bore the standard after him, 297; roa e. peim, to pull after them, Ld. 118; begar e. Kara, on the beels of Kari, Nj. 202; varð ekki e. honum gengit, none went after bim, 270. B. with the notion to fetch; senda e, e-m, to send after one, Eb. 22, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 2; rida i Hornafjörd e. fe yoru, ride to H. after your things, Nj. 63. y. ellipt., viljum vér eigi e. fara, we will not follow after them. Eb. 242; ek mun hlaupa begar 2. metaph., a. with verbs denoting to look, stara, e., Ni. 202. lita, sjá, gá, horfa, mæna, etc. e. e-u, to stare, look after a thing while departing, Isl. ii. 261: leita, spyrja, frétta etc. e. e-u, to ask, 'speer,' seek after a thing, Nj. 75, Eg. 155, 686, Fms. i. 71, x. 148, etc. e. e-m, to tell tales, report bebind one's back in a bad sense, 623. 62; bo at ek segða eigi óhapp eptir tengda-mönnum mínum, Sturl. i. 66; sjá e. -u, to look after, miss a thing, Nj. 75: leggja hug c. e-u, to mind a thing, Isl. ii. 426; taka e., to mind, mark a thing; ganga e. e-u, to retain a thing, y. verbs denoting to expect; bida, vænta e. e-u, to expect, (mod. eptir á) koma osvinnum rád i hug, the fool is wise too late, Vapa. Fms. x. 5.

engla-lif, wait for a thing; vaka e. e-m, to sit up waiting for one, but vaka yfir e-m, to sit up nursing or watching one, cp. Fas. ii. 535. denoting along, in the direction of a track, road, or the like; nior e. hálsinum, down the bill, Fms. iii. 192; út e. firði, stood out along the firth, i. 37; innar e. höllinni, Nj. 270; upp e. dal; Eb. 232; ofan e. dalnum, Nj. 34; ofan e. eyrunum, 143; upp e. eyrunum, 85; innar e. búðinni, 165; út e. þvertrénu, 202; ofan e. reykinum, Eb. 230; inn e. Skeidum, 224; inn e. Alptafirdi, id.; innar e. isum, 236; inn e. isum, 316; út e. isnum, 236; út e. Hafsbotnum, Orkn. 1; e. endilöngu, from one end to another, Fms. x. 16; e. midju, along the middle, vii. 89. metaph. after, according to; e. því sem vera ætti, Ld. 66; e. sið þeirra ok lögum, Fms. i. 81; e. þínum fortölum, ii. 32; hann leiddisk e. fortölum hennar, be was led by ber persuasion, v. 30; gékk allt e. því sem Hallr haiði sagt, Nj. 256; gékk allt e. því sem honum hafði vitrað verit, all turned out as be bad dreamed, Fms. ii. 231; e. minni visan, i. 71. denoting proportion, comparison; bó eigi e. því sem faðir hans var, yet not like bis father, Eg. 702; fatt manna e. því sem hann var vanr. few men in comparison to what he used to have, Sturl. ii. 253; hat var ord a, at bar færi adrar e., people said that the rest was of one piece, Ld. 168. with verbs denoting imitation, indulgence, longing after, etc.; life e. holdi sinu, to live after the flesh, Hom. 25; lifa e. Gudi, 73; lifit e. mér, follow after me, Blas. 45; láta e. e-m, to indulge one; mæla e. e-m, to take one's part, Nj. 26; breyta e. e-m, to imitate; dæma e. e-m, to give a sentence for one, 150; fylgja c. e-m, to follow after one, N. T.; herma e. e-m, to mimic one's voice and gesture, as a juggler; mun ek bar e. gera sem ber gerit fyrir, I will do after just as you do before, Nj. 90; hann mælti e. (be repeated the words) ok stefndi rangt, 35; leika e. e-m, to follow one's lead; telja e., to grudge; langa e., to long after, Luke 8. kalla, heita e. e-m, to name a child after one; kalladi Hákon eptir föður sínum Hákoni, Fms. i. 14; kallaðr e. Myrkjartani móður-föður sínum, Ld. 108: Icel. now make a distinction, heita í hofuðit á e-m, of a living person, and heita e. e-m, of one deceased. denoting behind; fundusk e. þeim Írskar bækr, Irish books were found which they had left behind, Landn. (pref.), Fms. xi. 410; draga pik blindan e. sér, vi. 323; bera e-t e. sér, to drag bebind one; hann leiddi e. sér hestinn, be led the borse after bim, Eg. 766. β. as an adv., þá er eigi hins verra e. van er slikt ferr fyrir, what worse can come after, when such things went before? Nj. 34. 2. but chiefly ellipt. or adverb.; lata e., to leave behind, Sturl. i. 60; sitja e., to sit, stay behind, Fms. i. 66; bida e., to stay behind; vera e., Grett. 36 new Ed., Bs. i. 21; standa e., to stay behind, remain, be left, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248; dveljask e., to delay, stop, Sturl. ii. 253; leggja e., to lay bebind, but liggja e., to lie behind, i. c. be left, Karl. 430; eiga e., to bave to do, Nj. 56; ef ekki veror e., if naught remain behind, Rb. 126; skammt get ek e. binnar æfi, I guess that little is left of thy life, Nj. 182; pau bjoggu par e., they remained, stayed there, 25.

B. WITH ACC., TEMP. after; vetri e. fall Olafs, Eb. (fine); sextán vetrum e. dráp Eadmundar konungs ..., vetrum e. andlát Gregorii, ... e. burd Christi, Ib. 18; c. fall jarls, Eg. 297; c. verk bessi, Nj. 85: esp. immediately after, var kom e. vetr, spring came after winter, Eg. 260; hvern dag e. annan, one day after another, Hom. 158; ar e. ar, year after year, Rb. 202; dag e. dag, day after day, Fms. ii. 231; e. bat, or e. betta, after that, Lat. deinde, deinceps, Nj. 151, Eb. 58, Bs. i. 5, etc. etc.; e. bingit, after the meeting, Eb. 108; e. sætt Eyrbyggja, 252. denoting succession, inberitance, remembrance, etc.; eptir in this sense is frequent on the Runic stones, to the memory of, after; hon a arf allan e. mik, Nj. 3; tekit i arf e. fodur binn, inherited after thy father, Fms. i. 256; ef skapbætendr eru eigi til e. bauga, i.e. to receive the weregild, Grag. ii. 184; þeir er sektar-fé eigu at taka e. þik, Nj. 230; tók konungdom e. fodur sinn, took the kingdom after his father, Fms. i. 2; porkell tók lögsögu e. Þórarinn, Thorkel took the speakership after Thorarin, ib. ch. 5, cp. ch. 8, 10: metaph., vita þá skömm e. sik, to know that shame [will be] after one, i. e. leave such a bad report, Ld. 222; skadi mikill er e. menn slika, there is a great loss in such men, Eg. 93; hann fastadi kartostu c. son sinn, be fasted the lenten fast after bis son's death, Sturl. ii. 231; sonr . . . e. genginn guma, a son to succeed bis deceased father, Hm. 71; mæla e. en, or eiga vígsmál (eptir-mál) e. e-n, to conduct the suit after one if slain, Nj. 254 (freq.), hence eptir-mal; eptir vig Arnkels voru konur til erfdar ok adildar, Eb. 194; i hefnd e. e-n, to revenge one's death, Nj. 118; heimta gjöld e. menn sína, to claim weregild, Fms. viii. β. the phrase, vera e. sig, to be weary after great exertion. used as adv. after; sidan e. a ödrum degi, on the second day thereafter, Hom. 116; sidan e., Lat. deinceps, Fms. x. 210; um varit e., the spring after, Eb. 125 new Ed.; annat sumar e., the second summer after, Nj. 14; annat haust e., Eb. 184; annan dag e., the second day after, Nj. 3; um daginn e., the day after, Fms. vii. 153, Bs. i. 21; næsta mánuð e., Rb. 126. B. by placing the adverb, prep. at the beginning the sense becomes different, later; e. um várit, later during the spring, Eb. 98. used adverb. with the relat. particles er, at; e. er, Lat. postquam, Grag. i. 10; e. at, id., K. b. K. 32. β. eptir á, afterward; the proverb, eptir

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17, Fas. i. 98; eptir á, kvað hinn . . . , 'after a bit,' quotb the . . . , (a
 proverb.)
   eptir-batr, m. an 'after-boat,' sbip's boat, Eg. 374, Fms. vii. 195, 214,
 Orkn. 420: metaph. a laggard, Fær. 49, Isl. i. 236.
  eptir-bio. f. waiting for.
  eptir-breytni, f. imitation, following, (eccl.)
  eptir-bredrasynir, m. pl. second cousins (Norse), N. G. L. i. 189.
  eptir-buror, m. second birth, Stj. Gen. xxxviii. 29.
  eptir-drag, n. a trail, track; hafa i eptirdragi.
  eptir-dæmi, n. example, Stj. 132, Fms. i. 141, Fær. 137, Bs. i. 263.
  eptir-farandi, part. following, Stj. 10, Bs. i. 263.
  eptir-ferő, f. pursuit, Eb. 296, Orkn. 442.
  eptir-frétt, f. asking after, inquiry, Sks. 52, Bs. i. 632.
  eptir-fylgo, f. following after one.
  eptir-ferilegr, adj. = Lat. investigabilis, Hom. 16.
  eptir-för, f. pursuit, Eg. 593.
  eptir-ganga, u, f. a going after, following, attendance, Eb. 112, Sturl.
 i. 14, iii. 10: prosecution of a thing, Fms. vii. 358. eptirgongu-maor,
 m. a follower, Eb. 112.
                                         COMPDS: eptirgangs-munir, m.
  eptir-gangr, m. = eptirganga.
                     eptirgangs-samr, adj. pressing one's claims, impor-
 pl. importunity.
             eptirgangs-semi, f. insisting upon a claim.
  eptir-gengi, n. id., Bs. i. 852.
  eptir-glikjari, a, m. an imitator, follower, Bs. i. 90.
  eptir-grenzlan, f. investigation.
  eptir-görð, f. 'after-making,' i. e. funeral-bonours, esp. gifts for the soul
 of the dead, Fms. x. 103, 234, Ghl. 61.
  eptir-hermur, f. pl. mimicking one's voice and gesture.
  eptir-hreyta, u, f. the 'after-milk,' Grönd. 182.
  eptir-komandi, part. following. future, Edda 150 (pref.): a successor,
 Fms. ix. 328, v.l., Dipl. i. 2: in pl. offspring, Landn. 254, Stj. 386.
  eptir-kers, u, f. prosecution, Rd. 275.
  eptir-kost, n. pl. after-whims.
  eptir-látligr, adj. pleasing, Bs. i. 636.
  eptir-latr, adj. buxom, complaisant, obedient, Nj. 68, Fms. xi. 71, Fas.
 iii. 196, Stj. 71, Fs. 80.
  eptirlát-samr, adj. id., Stj. 11.
  eptir-leiðis, adv. for the future.
  eptir-leifar, f. pl. remains, Stj. 543.
  eptir-leikr, m. after-play; in the proverb, ovandari er eptirleikrinn.
  eptir-leit, f. search, pursuit, Nj. 133, Eb. 218, Fms. xi. 240.
  eptir-leitan, f. searching for, pursuing, Fms. i. 68, vii. 106, x. 268:
metaph. request, Sturl. ii. 80, Sks. 234.
  eptir-lit, n. looking after a thing. eptirlits-samr, adj. (eptirlits-
semi. f.), careful, attentive.
  eptir-lift, n. indulgence, Stj. 155, Rb. 384, Sks. 619.
  eptir-lifr, adj. indulgent, Mar.
  eptir-liking (-gliking), f. imitation, 623. 26, Hom. 44, Fms. vi. 28, kj. 51, Bs. ii. 157. 2. a parable, N. T.
Stj. 51, Bs. ii. 157.
  eptir-likjandi, part. imitator, Hom. 48, 51.
eptir-lesti, n. enjoyment, Stj. 31, 51, 144, 509, Nj. 13. indulgence (esp. for a child), Ld. 88, Gisl. 85, Gpl. 64.
                                                                     2. fond
                                                                    COMPDS:
                                                      eptirlætis-líf, n. a
eptirlætis-barn, n. a pet child, spoilt child.
                                           eptirlætis-þjónusta, u, f. an
life of indulgence, Ver. 28, 625. 28.
act of indulgence, Stj. 78.
 eptir-longun, f. a longing after, desire for.
 eptir-mal, n. an 'after-suit,' i. e. prosecution undertaken after a person
is slain, properly by the next heir (adili, q.v.), Nj. 120, 128, 166, Fms.
              COMPDS: eptirmáls-maor, m. a prosecutor, Bárd. 171.
eptirmála-staor, m. = eptirmál, Háv. 55.
 eptir-máli, a, m. an epilogue, (mod.)
 eptir-mall, adj. indulgent, consenting, Nj. 13.
 eptir-mjölt, f. = eptirhreyta.
 eptir-mynd, f. a copy, drawing, (mod.)
 eptir-mælandi, part. the prosecutor in an eptirmál, Js. 40, Nj. 175.
 eptir-meli, n. fond indulgence, Fms. x. 375, Nj. 26.
Ni. 176.
                 8. good report, Mar., Róm. 289.
 eptir-ras, f. a running after, pursuit, Grag. i. 440, Js. 39.
 eptir-reio, f. pursuit on borseback, Nj. 254, Landn. 152.
 eptir-rekstr, m. a driving one to go on.
 eptir-rit, n. an after-writ, copy (mod.), opp. to frumrit.
 eptir-roor, m. the rowing in pursuit of one, Hkr. iii. 94.
 eptir-roor, m. the rowing in partial prints a thing, Eb. 54. compus: eptir-eptir-ryning, f. the prying into a thing, Eb. 54. compus: eptir-eptir-yninga-samr,
ryninga-maor, m. a prying, inquisitive person.
adj. a prying man, Eb. 54, v.l.
 eptir-sets, u, f. sitting back, i. e. remaining behind, N. G. L. i. 156.
 eptir-sjá (-sjón), f. the looking with desire after a lost thing, hence loss,
grief. Fms. i. 258, vii. 104, Ld. 194: attending to, 298, Sturl. i. 27.
 eptir-skodun, f. a looking after, 655 xxxii. 13.
 eptir-sókn, f. a seeking after, pursuing, Blas. 38, Fms. i. 222.
 eptir-spurn, f. speering after, inquiring for.
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eptir-staös, u, f. (-stöövar, f. pl.), remains, arrears, B. K. 118. eptir-staosi, adj. remaining behind, Fms. xi. I. eptir-syn, f. looking after one, O. T. eptirsynar-meor, m. = eptirmálsmaðr, N. G. L. i. 170. eptir-takanlegr, adj. (-liga, adv.), perceptible. eptir-tekja, u, f. produce, revenue. eptir-tekt, f. attention: eptirtektar-samr, adi, mindful. eptir-tölur, f. pl. an 'after-counting,' grudging. eptir-vænting, f. expectation, N. T eptir-porf, f., in the phrase, koma ekki i e., to be not amiss. eptir-ætlandi, part. one who intends to prosecute, N. G. L. i. 165. EPTRI, compar., and EPTSTR or epstr, superl. (also sometimes aptari, aptastr), the aftermost, binder, bindmost: 1. loc., eptra fæti, the bind leg, Edda 28; báða fætr hina eptri, Vigl. 21 (aptr-fætr, bind legs); til hins eptra austr-rums, the bindmost, opp, to fremri, Fms. viii. 139; framstafninn ok hinn eptri (viz. stafn), ii. 304; eptra (aptara) hjalt (of a sword), Fas. iii. 244; at aptara stafni, 429; eigi vil ek vera aptastr allra minna manna, I will not be the bindmost of all my men, Fms. ii. 307; er raddar-staf hefir eptra í nafninu, Skálda 165. 2 temp later. last; en eftri burðar-tíð en hin fyrri, Hom. 56; hina eftri hingatkomu Krists, 106; bá eru beir skrökváttar er eftri báru, that last bore witness, N. G. L. i. 32; vide efri and aptr. ER, old form es, mod. sometimes eo, but usually 'er;' indecl. particle used as relat, pron. or as relat, adv.; in very old MSS, always es, and

rhymed so by old poets; in the 12th century it changed into er. In poems and in law phrases the particle 'es' is suffixed to the pronoun or adverb, as s or z, e. g. thus: as pron., sá's = sá es (so in 'people's Engl.' be as, bim as, for be wbo, etc.), Hkr. iii. 11 (Sighvat); dat. þeim's = peim es, illi qui, Hm. 3, Fms. vi. 38 (Sighvat); acc. masc. pann'z or pann's = pann es, illum qui, Vsp. 45 (MS.), Od. 1, Hm. 44, 120, Hvm. 39, Am. 90; neut. patz = pat es, illud quod, Hm. 39, Am. 37, Hkv. Hjörv. 3, Fms. iii. 9 (Hallfred): as conj. or adv., hvárť z . . . eða = hvárt es...eða, utrum...an, Grág. (Ed. 1853); hvart'z hann vill at reiða eða . . ., i. 25, 145, 152, 155, 156, 161, 233, ii. 50 : as adv., pegar's = pegar es, as soon as, Grág. (Ed. 1853) i. 94, Am. 30; sídan's = sidan es, since (Old Engl. sithens, sithence), 78; even sem's = sem es, Am. 103; hvar's = hvar es, wherever, 47, Mork. 138, Hm. 138; hve's = hve es, bowever, 140 (MS. hvers), Skálda 190 (in a verse); þar's = þar es, there where, i. e. where, Grag. i. 46, 153, Hm. 66, Hbl. 60, Gm. 8, Ls. 50, Mork. 18, 34, 37, 62, 170, Skalda 189 (Bragi), Edda (Ht.) 124, where this anastrophe is called bragar-mal, poetical diction; hvarge's = hvarge es, wherever, Grag. ii. 44. The Icel. has no relat. pron. but only the relat. particles er and sem, both of them indecl. in gender, case, and number; in simple sentences the sense (gender etc.) is clear from the context; and the language has certain expedients to meet the deficiency. I. used alone, A. Used as relat. pron. which, who, that:

where there is perhaps an ellipse of the demonstrative, er = er hann (beir, a. nom., á þeim bæ, er Abia heitir, 625. 83; Mörðr þær, þeim, etc.); hét maðr, er kallaðr var Gígja, Nj. I; hann átti dóttur eina, er Unnr hét, id.; þá skulu þeir, er færi eru (wbo are) saman, Grág. i. 9; maðr, er bessa burfi, id.; at beim svörum, er verða, 19; lið þat, er beim hafði þangat fylgt, Fms. i. 62; konur þær, er völfur vóru kallaðar, iii. 212; peim unga manni, er þar sitr hjá þér, id.

β. acc., þingfesti manna
þeirra, er (quos) menn vilja sækja, Grág. i. 19; sakar þeirrar, er (quam)
ak heß högðað id. y. gen., aðra hluti þá, er (quorum) menn vildu vísir ð. dat., þann einn, er (cui) hann ann lítið, Fms. ek hefi höfðað, id. verða, Fms. iii. 212. e. joined to a demonstrative; allir prændir, peir er . . ., all the Tb., wbo ..., Fms. i. 62. II. with a prep., which, as often in Engl., is placed at the end of the sentence; er hann kom til, whom be came to; land, er hann kom frå, the land be came from; so Lat. quocum venit = er hann kom með; sub quibus = er ... undir; in quibus = er ... i, etc.: the prep. may also be a penultimate, e.g. the phrase, er mér er á ván, which I have a hope of; or, er hann var yfir settr, whom he was set over, etc.; this use of the pronoun is undoubtedly elliptical, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun being left out, although the ellipse is not felt; pvengrinn så er muðrinn Loka var saman rifjaðr með (Kb. omits the prep.), the lace that the mouth of Loki was stitched with, Edda 71; öðrum höfðingjum, þeim er honum þótti liðs at ván (that is to say, þeim, er honum botti lids van at beim), at whose hands, i. e. from whom be thought belp likely to come, Fms. i; beir er ek mæli betta til (= er ek mæli betta til beirra), those to whom I speak, xi. 12; er engi hefir adr til ordit, Nj. 190; in stóruðgi jötunn, er ór steini var höfuðit á (= er ór steini var höfuðit á honum), whose bead was of stone, Hbl. 15; því er vér urðum á sáttir, Fms. xi. 34; við glugg þann í loptinu, er fuglinn hafði áðr við setið, the window elose to which the bird sat, Eg.; nokkurum peim höfðingja, er mér sé eigandi vinátta við (viz. þá). O. H. 78; þá sjón, er mér þykir mikils um vert (viz. hana), 74; er mer þat at sýn orðit, er ek hefi opt heyrt frá sagt (= frá því sagt), 57; til vatns þess, er A en Helga fellr ór, 163; til kirkju þeirra, es bein eru færð til, Grág. i. 13 new Ed. ellipt. the prep. being understood, esp. to avoid the repetition of it; beldrinn så er brendr var Ásgarðr (viz. með), Edda (pref.); hann gékk

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the king was in, O. H. 160, Fb. iii. 251; dyrr bær, er ganga mátti upp á husit (viz. gegnum, through), the doors through which one could walk up to the bouse, Eg. 421; or beim ættum er mer bottu fuglarnir fljuga (viz. or), the airt (quarter) that I thought the birds flew from, Isl. ii. 196; yfir beim manni, er Mördr hafdi sök sina fram sagt (viz. yfir), the man over whose head (to whom) Mord had pleaded his suit, Nj. 242; prjú þing, þau er menn ætluðu (viz. á), three parliaments, in (during) which men thought ..., 71; nær borg þeirri, er konungr sat (viz. i), near the town the king resided in, Eg. 287; Montakassin, er dyrkast Benedictus, Monte Cassino, where B. is worshipped, Fms. xi. 415; peir hafa nú látið líf sitt fyrir skömmu, er mér þykir eigi vert at lifa (viz. eptir), tbey, wbom methinks it is not worth while to outlive, 150; fara eptir med hunda, er beir vóru vanir at spyrja þá upp (viz. með), er undan hljópusk, they pursued with bounds, that they were wont to pick up fugitives with, i. e. with bloodbounds, v. 145; þat er í þrem stöðum, er dauðum má sök gefa (viz. í), it is in three places that a man can be slain with impunity, N. G. L. i. 62; bat er i einum stad, er madr hittir (viz. i), it is in one place that III. a demonstrative pron. may be added to the relat. particle, e. g. er beirra = quorum, er beim = quibus, er hans, er hennar = cujus; but this is chiefly used in old translations from Lat., being rarely found in original writings; pann konung, er undir honum eru skatt-konungar, that king under whom vassals serve, Edda 93; ekkja heitir sú, er búandi hennar (wbose busband) varð sótt-dauðr; hæll er sú kona kölluð er búandi hennar er veginn, 108; sú sam-stafa, er raddar-stafr hennar er náttúrlega skammr, that syllable, the vowel of which is naturally short, Skálda 179; sá maðr, er hann vill, that man who wishes, Grag. i. 19; sa madr, er hann skal fasta, 36; nema ein Gudrun, er hon zva gret, G. that never wailed, Gh. 40; bess manns, er hann girnisk, Hom. 54; sæl er sú bygghlaða ... er ór beirri ..., felix est illud borreum ... unde ..., Hom. 15; engi er hærri speki en sú, er í þeirri..., nulla melior est sapientia quam ea, quâ..., 28; varðveita bodorð hans, fyrir þann er vér erum skapaðir, ejusque mandata custodire, per quem creati sumus, 28; harda göfugr er hattr hófsemi, fyrir þá er saman stendr ..., nobilis virtus est valde temperantia, per quam ..., id.; elskendum Guo pann er svá mælti, Deum diligentibus qui ait, id.; skirn Grædara várs, er í þeirri, 56; er á þeim = in quibus, 52: rare in mod. writers, enginn kann að játa eðr iðrast réttilega þeirrar syndar, er hann þekkir ekki stærð hennar og ílsku, Vídal. i. 226. in the 14th century, the relat. pron. hverr was admitted, but by adding the particle er; yet it has never prevailed, and no relative pronoun is used in Icel. (except that this pronoun occurs in the N. T. and sermons, e.g. Luke xi. I, whose blood Pilate had mingled, is rendered hverra blodi Pilatus hafði blandað; an old translator would have said, er P. hafði blandað blóði þeirra): hvern er þeir erfðu, M. K. 156; hverjar er hón lauk mér, id.; af hverju er hann megi marka, Stj. 114; hvat er túkna mundi, Fms. xi. 12. V. the few following instances are rare and curious, er bú, er ek, er mér, er hón; and are analogous to the Germ. der ich, der du, I that, thou that; in Hm. l.c. 'er' is almost a superfluous enclitic, eyvitar fyrna er maðr annan skal, Hm. 93; sáttir þínar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 7; ójafnt skipta er þú mundir, Hbl. 25; þrár hafðar er ek hefi, Fsm. 50; auði frá er mér ætluð var, sandi orpin sæng, Sl. 49; lauga-vatn er mér leiðast var eitt allra hluta, 50; ærr ertu Loki, er þú yðra telr, Ls. 29, cp. 21, Og. 12, Hkv. 2. 32; tröll, er þik bíta eigi járn, Ísl. ii. 364. This want of a proper relat. pron. has probably preserved Icel. prose from foreign influences; in rendering Lat. or mod. Germ. into Icel, almost every sentence must be altered and broken up in order to make it vernacular.

B. Conj. and adv. joined with a demonstrative particle, where, 1. loc., þar er, there where = ubi; þar er hvárki sé akr nó eng, Grág. i. 123; hvervetna þess, er, N.G.L. passim. temp. wben; ok er, and wben; en er, but wben; ba er, then when; bar til er, until, etc., passim; annan dag, er menn gengu, Nj. 3; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann, 68; sjaldan fór þá svá, er vel vildi, Ld. 200; ok i því er þórgils, and in the nick of time when Th., id.; þá lét i hamrinum sem er (as wben) reið gengr, Ísl. ii. 434; næst er vér kómum, next when we came, Eg. 287; bá er vér, when we, id. that (vide 'at' II, p. 29); þat er (is) mitt ráð er (that) þú kallir til tals, Eg. 540; ok þat, er hann ætlar, Nj. 7; ok fansk þat á öllu, er (tbat) hon þóttisk vargefin, 17; en þessi er (is) frásögn til þess, er (tbat) þeir vóru Heljar-skinn kallaðir, Sturl. i. 1; ok finna honum þá sök, er (en MS.) hann hafði verit, ibat be bad been, Fms. vii. 331; af hverju er hann megi marka, from which be may infer, Stj. 135; hvart er (en MS.) er (is) ungr eda gamall, either that he is young or old, N. G. L. i. 349; spurdi hann at, hvart er, asked bim wbetber, Barl. 92; mikill skadi, er slíkr madr, that such a man, Fms. vi. 15; hlægligt mér þat þykkir, er (that) þú þinn harm tinir, Am. 53; er ber gengsk illa, that it goes ill with thee, 53, 89; hins viltú geta, er (tbat) vit Hrungnir deildum, Hbl. 15. ing cause; er dóttir mín er hörð í skapi, for that my daughter is bard of beart, Nj. 17. β. er þó, altbough, Skálda 164. 3. begar er, as soon as, when, Fms. iv. 95, cp. begar's above: alls er bu ert, for that thou art, i. 305; sidan er, since, after that, Grag. i. 135; en sidan er Freyr brullaup Olass ok ersi Unnar, ch. 7, Floam. S. ch. 2, Jomsv. S. ch. 21,

til herbergis þess, er konungr var inni (viz. i), be went to the bouse that Thair heygor verit, Hkr. (pref.); but without 'er,' N.G.L. i. 342. In the earliest and best MSS. distinction is made between eptir er (postquam), begar er (quum), meðan er (dum), síðan er (postquam), and on the other hand eptir (post), pegar (jam), medan (interdum), sidan (post, deinde); cp. medan's, sídan's, pegar's, above; but in most old MSS. and writers the particle is left out, often, no doubt, merely from inaccuracy in the MSS., or even in the editions, (in MSS. 'er' is almost always spelt & and easily overlooked): again, in mod. usage the particle 'at, ab,' is often used as equivalent to 'er,' meðan að, wbilst; síðan að, since that; þegar að, postquam, (vide 'at' V, p. 29.)

ER, 3rd pers. pres. is, vide vera.

ER, pl., and it, dual, spelt ier, O. H. 147 (twice), 205, 216 (twice), 227; [Goth. jus=ὑμει̂s; A.S. ge; Engl. ye, you; Germ. ibr; Swed.-Dan. I]:—ye, you. That er and not per is the old form is clear from the alliteration of old poems and the spelling of old MSS.: allit., ér munuð allir eiða vinna, Skv. 1. 37; it (σφώ) munut alla eiða vinna, 31; hlaðit ér jarlar eiki-köstinn, Gh. 20; lifit einir ér bátta ættar minnar, Hom. 4; æðra óðal en ér hafit, Rm. 45 (MS. wrongly þér); ér sjáið undir stórar yðvars Græðara blæða, Lb. 44 (a poem of the beginning of the 13th century). It is often spelt so in Kb. of Sæm.; hvers bíðit ér, Hkv. 2.4; þó þykkisk ér, Skv. 3. 36; börðusk ér bræðr ungir, Am. 93; urðu-2 it glikir, Gh. 3; ef it, id.; en ér heyrt hafit, Hým. 38; þá er (wben) ér, ye, Ls. 51; er it heim komit, Skv. 1. 42: ér knáttuð, Edda 103 (in a verse): in very old MSS. (12th century) no other form was ever used, e. g. er it, 623. 24; hat er er (that which ye) heyrit, 656 A. 2. 15; er brædr . . minnisk er, ye bretbren, remember ye, 7; treystisk er, 623. 32; hræðisk eigi ér, 48. In MSS. of the middle of the 13th century the old form still occurs, e.g. O.H., ér hafit, 52; ér skolu, 216; þegar er ér komit, so soon as ye come, 67; sem ér mynit, 119; ér hafit, 141; til hvers er ér erot, that ye are, 151; ef er vilit heldr, 166; er erot allir, ye are all, 193; sem ér kunnut, 196; sem ier vilit, 205; sem ér vitoð, as ye know, 165; ef ér vilit, 208; peim er ér sendod, those that ye sent, 211: the Heidarv. S. (MS. of the same time)-unz ér, (Isl. ii.) 333; ef ér þurfut, 345; er it farit, 346 (twice); allz ér erut, id.; er ér komið, as ye come, id.; en ér sex, but ye six, 347; ok ér, and ye, 361; ér hasit þrásamliga, 363; eða it fedgar, 364: Jómsvík. S.-ef ér, (Fms. xi.) 115, 123: Mork. 9, 63, 70, 98, 103, 106, passim. It even occurs now and then in Niála (Arna-Magn. 468)-ér erut, ye are, 223; hverrar liðveizlu ér þykkisk mest þurfa, 227: ér ertuð hann, Skálda 171; Farið-a ér, fare ye not, Hkr. i. (in a verse). It is still more freq. after a dental δ , l, h; in old MSS. that give h for δ it runs thus—vitop ér, hafip ér, skolup ér, megup ér, lifip ér, etc., wot ye, bave ye, shall ye, may ye, live ye, etc.; hence originates by way of diæresis the regular Icel. form ber, common both to old and mod. writers; vide þú, where the other forms will be explained. ERDI, n. [akin to aror], a beavy balk of timber, Grett. 125; hence

the phrase, bungt sem erði, beavy as a balk.

erenda, d, to perform an errand, Vigl. 29.

erendi, etc., v. eyrendi.

erfa, d, with acc. to bonour with a funeral feast, cp. the Irish phrase to 'wake' bim, Eg. 606; sídan lét Egill e, sonu sína eptir fornri sidvenju, 644, Fms. i. 161, xi. 67.

2. to inherit, N. T. and mod. writers.
β. metaph. in the phrase, e. e-t vid e-n, to hear long malice, 2. to inberit, N. T. and mod. to grumble.

ERFD, f. [Germ. erbe], inberitance; for the etymology vide arfr; the law distinguishes between frænd-erfo, family inberitance, and út-erfo, alien inheritance, N. G. L. ii. 146; within the frænd-erfo the law records thirteen degrees of kin, Ghl. 232-242, N. G. L. i. 49, Jb. 128 sqq., Grag. i. 170 sqq.: special kinds of 'út-erfd' are, brand-erfd (q. v.), gest-erfd, skip-erfð, gjaf-erfð, land-erfð, félaga-erfð, litla-erfð, leysings-erfð, N. G. L. i. 50: again, in mod. usage erfo implies the notion of a family, and úterfo, út-arfar are used of distant kinsfolk, inheritance in a different line, or the like; vide Grag., Nj., and the Sagas freq. B. inberiting, succession, Gpl. 48-55. COMPDS: erfoa-balkr, m. the section of law treating of inberitance, Ann. 1273. erfős-einkunn, f. an bereditary mark (on cattle), Grág. ii. 304. erfőa-fé, n. an beirloom, inberita i. 206. erfőa-goðorð, n. bereditary priestbood, Sturl. i. 198. erfőa-fé, n. an beirloom, inberitance, Grág. erfőaland, n. patrimony, land of inberitance, Stj. 50, 66, Orkn. 126, Fms. iv. erfőa-maőr, m. an beir, Js. 38. 224, vi. 20. erfőa-mark, n. = erfős-mál, n. a lawsuit as to erfőa-einkunn, Grág. i. 422, 423. erfoa-partr, m. sbare of inberitance, Stj. 110. inberitance, Nj. 6, 92. erfoa-skipan, f. a law, ordinance of inberitance, N.G.L. i. 49. staor, m. bereditary estates, used in a special sense of church demesnes held by lay impropriators, vide Arna S., Bs. i. 794. erfőa-tal, n. the section of law respecting inheritance, Gpl. 55. erfős-úmagi, 2, m. an 'úmagi' baving an inberited right to support, Grág. i. 134, 237.

orfloa-oldr, n. [Dan. arveöl], a funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 432. orfl, n. a wake, funeral feast, Nj. 167, Fms. i. 161, xi. 68, Ld. 16, Gpl. 275, Rb. 344, N. G. L. i. 391, Am. 83, Gh. 8. For the sumptuous funeral feasts of antiquity, vide esp. Landn. 3. 10, where the guests were more than fourteen hundred, Ld. ch. 26, 27; var nú drukkit allt saman,

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erfis-görö, f. = erfi, Fms. xi. 69.

erfion or ervion, 20, [Goth. arbaidjan = nomav; early Germ. erbeiten; mod. Germ. arbeiten; mod. Dan. arbeide is borrowed from Germ.]:-to toil, labour, Edda 149 (pref.), 677. 11; allir ber sem erviðið og bunga eruð hladnir, Matth. xi. 28: metaph., e. e-m, to cause one toil and trouble, Bs. i. 726: trans., e. jörðina, to till the earth, Stj. 30: impers., sóttar-far hans erfidadi, bis illness grew worse, Fms. x. 147. In the Icel. N. T. it is sometimes used in the same passages which have arbaidjan in Ulf., e. g. heldr hefi eg miklu meir erfidad en allir beir adrir, I Cor. xv. 10; öllum beim sem styrkja til og erfiða, xvi. 16; að eg hafi til einskis erfiðað hjá yor, Gal. iv. 11; heldr erfidi og afli med höndum, Ephes. iv. 28; hvar fyrir eg erfiða og stríði, Col. i. 29; þá sem erfiða meðal yðar, I Thess. v. 12; því at til þess hins sama erfiðum vér einnig, 1 Tim. iv. 10; in 2 Tim. ii. 6 the Icel. text has 'sá sem akrinn erjar.'

erfiö-drægr, adj. difficult, Sturl. iii. 271. erfiði or erriði (ærfaði, N.G.L. i. 391; ærfuð, id. l. 10), n. [Ulf. arbaips = xóxos; A.S. earfoð; O.H.G. arapeit; mod. Germ. arbeit, which shews that mod. Dan. arbeide and Swed. arbete are borrowed from the Germ.; lost in Engl. The etymology of this word is uncertain; the Icel. notion is to derive it from er- priv. and vida = vinna, to work, but it is scarcely right; Grimm, s. v. arbeit, suggests it to be akin to Lat. labor; Max Müller refers it to the root AR, to plough, Science of Language, p. 258, 3rd Ed.; but arfiði (Björn, p. 41) instead of erviði is a fictitious form, and the statement that in old Norse or Icel, it means ploughing rests only on a fancy of old Björn (Dict. l.c.), to which he was probably led by the similarity between Lat. arvum to Germ. and mod. Dan. arbeit, arbeide: in fact the Icel., ancient or modern, conveys no such notion; even in the old heathen poems the word is used exactly in the present sense, which again is the same as in Ulf.]:-toil, labour, and metaph. toil, trouble; in the allit phrase, e. en eigi eyrendi, toil but no errand, i. e. lost labour, pkv. 10, 11, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; víl ok e., toil and trouble (of travelling), Hbl. 58, Skálda 163; kváðusk hafa haft mikit e. ok öngu á leið komið, Fms. v. 21, Post. 645. 58, Sks. 235, v.l., N.G. L. l. c. distress, suffering; drygja e., to 'dree' distress, Gm. 35 (heathen poem), -in N.G.L. i. 391 this phrase is used of a priest officiating; hungr, porsti, e., Hom. 160: in pl., meðr mörgum erhðum er á hana leggjask, Stj. 51: an old poet (Arnor) calls the heaven the erfibi of the dwarfs, vide dvergr. In the Icel. N. T. erfioi is often used in the very same passages as in Ulf., thus-yovart e. er eigi ónytt í Drottni, 1 Cor. xv. 58; í erfiði, í vökum, í föstu, 2 Cor. vi. 5; og hrósum oss eigi fram yfir mælingu í annarlegu erfiði, x. 15; og vort e. yrði til ónýtis, í Thess. iii. 5, cp. Ulf. 1. c. \(\beta\). medic. astbma, difficulty in breathing; brjóst-erfiði, beavy breathing. COMPDS: erfiðis-dauði, a, m. a painful, bard death, 655 xxxii. 17. erfiðis-laun, n. pl. ing, Niðrst. 5, Fms. vi. 149, Barl. 95. erfiois-laun, n. pl. a recompense for labour or suffererfiðis-léttir, m. a reliever of labour, Stj. 19. erfidis-munir, m. pl. toils, exertion, Bárd. 180, Fas. i. 402, Fb. i. 280. erfiois-naud, f. servitude, grinding labour, Stj. erfiðis-samr, adj. toilsome, Stj. 32. 247, 265. erfiðis-semi, f. erviöis-verk, n. bard work, Stj. 263, 264.

erfið-leiki, m. bardsbip, difficulty. erfio-liga, adv. with pain and toil; er hann sotti e. til hans, be strove bard to get up to bim, Edda 60; e-t horfir e., looks bard, Nj. 139; bua e. vid e-n, to treat one barsbly, Fas. ii. 96; at skipi þessu farisk e., that his ship will fare ill, make a had voyage, vi. 376; varo mer har ervioligast um, there I met with the greatest difficulties, Nj. 163.

erfio-ligr, adj. toilsome, difficult, adverse; margir hlutir e. ok bungligir, adverse and beavy, Fms. viii. 31, Sks. 235.

erfio-lifi, n. a life of toil, 655 viii. 2.

erfior, adj. toilsome, bard, difficult; ok var af því honum erfitt búit, a beavy, troublesome bousebold, Bs. i. 63; erfida ferd hafa beir fengit oss, they have made a hard journey for us, Fms. v. 22; Guðrún var erfið á gripa-kaupum, G. was troublesome (extravagant) in buying finery, Ld. 134; e-m veror e-t erfitt, one bas a difficulty about the thing, Fms. β. bard, unyielding; var Flosi erfiðr, en aðrir þó erfiðri miklu, F. was bard, but others much barder, Nj. 186, 187; jarl var lengi ersior, the earl long remained inexorable, 271; ek var yor bá ersior, y. bard breatbing; ok er hann vaknadi var honum erfitt ordit, when be awoke be drew a deep breath, after a bad dream, Isl. ii. 194; hvildisk Helgi, því at honum var orðit erfitt, H. rested, because be was exhausted (from walking), Dropl. 22; bó honum væri málið erfitt, though be spoke with difficulty (of a sick person), Bs. i. 110. erfidar (the more difficult) sem ..., Fas. i. 81: so in the phrase, e-m veitir ersitt, one bas bard work, Bs. i. 555, Nj. 117; ersitt mun beim veita at ganga í móti giptu þinni, 171.

erfi-drápa, u, f. a funeral poem, Fbr. 16, Fms. vi. 198, v. 64. erfio-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), toilsome, bard, 677. 10.

erfio-vinnr, adj. bard to work, Grett. 114 A. erfi-flokkr, m. a short funeral poem, Fms. vi. 117.

erfi-kvæði, n. a funeral poem, = erfidrápa, Eg. 605. erfingi, ja, m., (arfingi, Fms. ix. 328, Ghl. 287), pl. erfingjar, [arb- | 655 xxxiii. 4; ertra (gen.), Ghl. 544; ertra-akr, a pea-field, id.; ertra-

compos: erfis-drykkjs, u, f. a funeral feast, Pass. 40. 16. Pingjas (pl.), Runic stone in Tune; Ulf. renders κληρονόμος by arbja or arbinumja; Dan. arving; Swed. arfvinge]:-an beir, Grag. i. 217, Eg. 25, Nj. 3, 656 C. 36, Fms. l.c., etc. etc. erfingia-lauss, adj. without beirs, Fms. v. 298, x. 307.

erfi-veizla, u, f. a funeral banquet, Bs. i. 837.

erfi-voror, m. [A.S. erfeveord], an beir, poët., Ch. 14, Akv. 12, cp. the emendation of Bugge to Skv. 3. 60.

erfi-öl, n. [Dan. arveöl], a wake, funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 14.

EBG, n., Gael. word, answering to the Scot. shiel or shieling; upp um dalinn þar sem var erg nokkut, þat köllu vér setr = der som vaar noget erg, det kalde vi sætter (in the Danish transl.), Orkn. 448 (Addit.), cp. local names in Caithness, e. g. Asgrims-erg, Orkn. 458.

ERGI, f. [argr], lewdness, lust; ergi, zoi ok ópola, Skm. 36, Fas. iii. 300; e. keisara dóttur, Bær. 15, El. 10; ílsku ok e. ok hórdóm, Barl. 138: wickedness, med e. ok skelmisskap, Gisl. 31, Yngl. S. ch. 7: in mod. usage ergja, f., means greediness for money or the like; the rare sense of moodiness is quite mod., and borrowed from Germ. through Dan.

ergjask, d, dep. to become a coward, only in the proverb, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Hrafn. 25, Fms. iii. 192, iv. 346.

erill, m. [erja], a fuss, bustle.

ERJA, ardi, pres. er, sup. arit; mod. pres. erjar, erjadi, 2 Tim. ii. 6; [A. S. erjan; Old Engl. to ear; cp. Lat. arare Gr. apoûv]:-to plougb; þrælarnir skyldi erja, Landn. 35, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 240; eitt nes þat fyrirbaud hann at e., löngum tíma eptir örðu menn hlut af nesinu, Bs. i. 203; þér hafit arit með minni kvígu, Stj. 412: in the saying, seint sá man erja, be will be slow to put his band to the plough, will be good for nothing, Glum. 341.

\[\beta \]

B. metaph. to scratch; hann lætt e. skoinn um legginn útan, O. H. L. 45; kom blóðrefillinn í enni Ketils ok arði niðr um nefit, Fas. ii. 126.

erjur, f. pl. brawl, fuss, quarrels. ERKI-, [Gr. άρχι-; Engl. arcb-, etc.] I. eccl. artb-, in COMPDS: erki-biskup, m. an archbishop, Gpl. 263, Fms. i. 106, N. G. L. erkibiskups-dæmi and erkibiskups-riki, n. arcbbisbopric, Fms. xi. 392, vii. 300, x. 88, 155; e. stoll, an archiepiscopal seat, Rb. 422. erki-biskupligr, adj. archiepiscopal, Bs. Laur. S., Th. 12. erki-djákn, m. an archdeacon, Fms. ix. 325, xi. 416, 625. 45, Stj. 299. erki-prestr, m. an archpriest, Bs. i. 173, Stj. 299. erki-stóll, m. an archiepiscopal seat, Symb. 28, Fms. iv. 155. II. = great, portentous; erki-býsn, f. portent, Bs. i. 423.

erlendask, d, to go into exile, Stj. 111, but in 162 spelt ör-.

erlending, f. [Germ. elende], an exile, Stj. 223.

erlendis, adv. abroad, in a foreign land, Grug. i. 167, Gpl. 148, K. b. K. 158; e. drep, committing manslaughter in a foreign land, Grag. ii. 142; e. vig, a manslaughter committed abroad, i. 183

ERLENDR, adj., ör-lendr, Ghl. 148, [Hel. elilendi = a foreigner; Germ. elende], foreign, Grag. i. 217, Sks. 462; the spelling with er- and ör- is less correct than el- or ell-, cp. aulandi, p. 34. name, Orkn.

Erlingr, m. a pr. name; prop. a dimin. of jarl, an earl.

erm-lauss, adj. arm-less, sleeve-less, Fms. vii. 21, Sturl. iii. 219.

ERMR, f., mod. ermi, dat. and acc. ermi, pl. ermar, [armr], an arm, sleeve, Fms. v. 207, vi. 349, xi. 332, Nj. 35, Clem. 54, Landn. 147: so in the saying, lofa upp i ermina à ser, to make promises in one's sleeve, i. e. to promise without meaning to keep one's word. COMPDS: erma-drög. erma-kapa, u, f. a cape with sleeves, n. pl. sleeve-linings, Bret. erma-kjós, f. the armpit, 656 C. 28. Band. 5. erma-langr, adj. with long sleeves, Fas. ii. 343. erma-lauss, adj. sleeve-less, Fms. xi. erma-stuttr, adj. with short sleeves. 272, Sks. 406. adj. with wide sleeves. erma-prongr, adj. with tight sleeves.

Ermskr, adj. Armenian, K. p. K. 74, Ib. 13, Fas. iii. 326.

erm-stúka, u, f. a sbort sleeve, Karl.

ERN, adj. brisk, vigorous, Bs. i. 655, Fms. v. 300; hence Erns, u, f. a pr. name, Rm. 36, Bs. i. 32, v. l.

ern-ligr, adj. of brisk, stout appearance, Nj. 183, Eb.

erpi, n. a sort of wood, Al. 165.

erri-ligr, adj. = ernligr, Fms. iii. 222, Eb. 94 new Ed.

erring, f. a brisk, bard struggle, Fbr. (in a verse).

errinn, adj. = em, Lex. Poët.; fjöl-e., very brisk and bold, Hallfred. ERTA, t, to taunt, tease, with acc., Rd. 302, Hkr. iii. 130, Skálda 171, Fms. vi. 323; er eigi gott at e. illt skap, a saying, Mirm.: reflex., ertask vid e-n, to tease one, Fms. ix. 506.

erting, f. teasing, provoking, Lv. 26; engi ertinga-madr, a man wbo stands no nonsense, Eg. 417.

ertinn, adj. taunting; ertni, f. a taunting temper.

ERTLA, u, f., proncd. erla or atla, [arta], the wagtail, motacilla alba, now called Máríatla or lín-erla.

ERTR, f. pl. [early Germ. arbeiz; mod. Germ. erbse; Dutch erwt or ert; Dan. ært; Swed. ärter]:-peas; the Scandin. word is probably borrowed from Dutch or Fris. and occurs in the 13th century; in old writers the r is kept throughout, ertr, ertrnar, Stj. 161; ertrum (dat.),

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reitr, a bed of pens, N. G. L. ii. 172; ertra-vellingr, Stj. 160, 161, Gen. xxv. 29: in mod. usage it is declined erta, u, f., gen. pl. ertna, ertum, etc. es, older form of er.

ESJA, u, f. a kind of clay, freq. in Norway in that sense, vide Ivar Aasen; the name of the mountain Esja in Icel. no doubt derives its name from this clay, which is here found in abundance, Eggert Itin. ch. 21; hence Esju-berg, n. name of a farm, Landn., [eisa, and even Germ. esse, Dan. esse, Swed. ässa are kindred words.]

Esk-hyltingr, m. one from the farm Eskibolt, Sturl. ii. 145.

oski, n. [askr], an asben box, Edda 17, 21, Fms. ii. 254, Fas. i. 237, Isl. ii. 79; mod. spelt askja, and used of any small box.

eski-mær, f. a lady's maid, Gm. (pref.)

oskingr, m. [aska], asbes or fine snow driven by a gale, Baro. 20

eski-stong, f. an ashen pole, Rom. 232.

ESPA, 2d, to exasperate, irritate, probably = to make one shake like an aspen, Vidal.

espi, n. aspen wood (vide ösp), hence Espi-holl, m. a farm, Landn.; Esphælingar, m. the men from E., id.

espingr, m. [Swed. esping], a ship's boat, Fr.

ess, n. [for. word; old Swed. örs], a steed, Fms. x. 139, Fas. iii. 471,

582, much used in romances.

ETA, proncd. éta; pret. át, pl. átu; pres. et, proncd. iet, Greg. 82; part. etio; pret. subj. æti; imperat. et; [Lat. edere; Gr. edere; Ulf. itan; A. S. and Hel. etan; Engl. eat; O. H. G. ezan; mod. Germ. essen; Swed. äta; Dan. æde]:-to eat, Grag. ii. 347; sem þú mátt vel e., Nj. 75; e. dagverd, Ld. 10; bar's ek hafda eitt etid, Hm. 66; c. kjöt, Greg. l.c.; at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31 (hence fljót-ætinn, sein-ætinn, rash or slow eating); at hvarrtveggi sem tíðast, id.; Logi hafði ok etið slátr allt, id.; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii.

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2. metaph. to eat, consume; eigu at eta alla aura ómagans sem hann sjálfr, Grág. i. 288; eyddir ok etnir, Fms. xi. 423; sorg etr hjarta, sorrow eats the beart, Hm. 122; etandi öfund, consuming envy, Str.; Gydingar atusk innan er þeir heyrðu þetta, the Jews fretted inwardly on bearing this, 656 C. 17. \(\beta\). medic., 655 xxx. 8. \(\gamma\). the phrase, eta ord sin, to eat one's own words, Karl. 478; or, eta ofan i 8. the dubious proverb, úlfar eta sig aptr, id., of liars or slanderers. annars eyrendi, wolves eat one another's fare or prey, Ld. 92; and recipr., etask af úlfs munni, to tear one another as wolves, Isl. ii. 165; ok hefir mer farit sem varginum, þeir eta þar (etask?) til er at halanum kemr ok finna eigi fyrr, Band. 12, where MS.—bat ætla ek at mér verði vargsins dæmi, beir finnask eigi fyrr at en beir hafa etisk ok beir koma at halanum, 26: as to this proverb cp. also the allusion, Hom. 30: the mod. turn is -úlfr rekr annars erindi, so used by Hallgr.—annars erindi rekr úlfr og longum sannast það-and so in paper MSS. of Ld. l. c., but prob. a corruption.

eta, u, f., mod. jata, a crib, manger, Hom. 36, 127, Mar. 26; in the proverb, standa öllum fótum í etu, to stand with all feet in the crib, to live at rack and manger, Gisl. 46. etu-stallr, m. a crib, manger, Orkn. II. medic. cancer, Magn. 480: mod. áta or átu-mein.

etall, adj. eating, consuming, Lat. edax, 655 xxix. 6.

ETJA, atti; pres. et; part. att; but etjad, Andr. 625. 73; [it means probably 'to make bite,' a causal of eta] :- to make fight, with dat., esp. etja hestum, of horse fights, a favourite sport of the ancients; for a graphic description of this fight see Bs. i. 633. Arons S. ch. 18, Glum. ch. 18, Rd. ch. 12, Nj. ch. 58, 59, Vigl. ch. 7, N. G. L. ii. 126; vide hesta-ping, 2. gener. to goad on to fight; atta ek jöfrum hesta-at, vig-hestr, etc. B. etja hamingju við e-n, to match one's luck en aldri sætta'k, Mbl. 24. with another, Fms. iv. 147; e. kappi vid e-n, to match one's force against one, Ld. 64, Eg. 82; e. vandræðum við e-n, 458; e. saman manndrápum, to incite two parties to manslaughter, Anecd. 14: in a good sense, to exbort, ok etjað þá bolinmæði, Andr. l. c. (rare). y. ellipt., etja við e-t, to contend against; e. vio aflamun, to fight against odds, Al. 110; e. við liðsmun, id., Fms. i. 42, ix. 39, Fs. 122; e. við ofrefli, id., Fms. 3. to stretch forth, put forth; hann iii. 9; e. við reiði e-s, Fb. i. 240. etr fram berum skallanum, be put forth his bare skull to meet the blows, Fms. xi. 132; (Icel. now use ota, ao, in this sense.) II. reflex., lét eigi sama at etjask við kennimenn gamla, said it was unseemly to boot old clergymen, Sturl. i. 104; er ofstopi etsk i gegn ofstopa, if violence is put against violence, 655 xxi. 3. 2. recipr. to contend mutually; ef menn etjask vitnum å, if men contend (plead) with witnesses, N. G. L. i. 247; ok ef þeir vilja andvitnum á etjask, Gþl. 298. III. the phrase, ettja heyvi (spelt with tt), to fodder (cattle) upon bay, Grág. ii. 278, 340; ettja andvirki, to fodder upon a bayrick, Gpl. 357.

etja, u, f. fighting, biting. COMPDS: etju-hundr, m. a deer-bound, fox-bound, Sturl. ii. 179. etju-kostr, m. a beastly choice, Isl. ii. 89, etju-tik, f. = etju-hundr; bondi átti e. stora, Fb. Fms. viii. 24, v.l. ii. 332, Bárð. 32 new Ed.

expens, n. (for. word), expences, Stj. 127, Bs. i. 742.

EY, gen. eyjar; dat. eyju and ey, with the article eyinni and eyjunni; acc. ey; pl. eyjar, gen. eyja, dat. eyjum; in Norway spelt and proncd. \ 28.

öy; [Dan. öe; Swed. ö; Ivar Aasen öy; Germ. aue; cp. Engl. eyot, leas-ow, A. S. eg-land, Engl. is-land; in Engl. local names -ea or -ey, e. g. Chels-ea, Batters-ea, Cherts-ey, Thorn-ey, Osn-ey, Aldern-ey, Orkn-ey, etc.]:-an island, Fas. ii. 209, Skálda 172, Eg. 218, Grág. ii. 131, Eb. 12; eyjar nef, the 'neb' or projection of an island, Fb. iii. 316. 2. in warious compds; varp-ey, an island where wild birds lay eggs; eyoi-ey, a deserted island; heima-ey, a bome island; bæjar-ey, an inhabited island; út-eyjar, islands far out at sea; land-eyjar, an island in an inlet, Landn.: a small island close to a larger one is called a calf (eyjar-kálfr), the larger island being regarded as the cow, (so the southernmost part of the Isle of Man is called the Calf of Man): it is curious that 'islanders' are usually not called eyja-menn (islandmen), but eyjar-akeggjar, m. pl. 'islandbeards;' this was doubtless originally meant as a nickname to denote the strange habits of islanders, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse), Fzr. 151, 656 C. 22, Fms. ii. 169, viii. 283, Grett. 47 new Ed.; but eyja-menn, m. pl., Valla L. 228, Eb. 316 (and in mod. usage), cp. also Götu-skeggjar, the men of Gata, a family, Landn.; eyja-sund, n. a sound or narrow strait between two islands, Eg. 93, Fms. ii. 64, 298. 3. in local names: from the shape, Lang-ey, Flat-ey, Há-ey, Drang-ey: from cattle, birds, beasts, Fær-eyjar, Lamb-ey, Saud-ey, Hrút-ey, Yxn-ey, Hafr-ey, Svin-ey, Kid-ey, Fugl-ey, Arn-ey, Æd-ey, Má-ey, pern-ey, Úlf-ey, Bjarn-ey: from vegetation, Eng-ey, Akr-ey, Vio-ey, Brok-ey, Mos-ey: from the quarters of heaven, Austr-ey, Noror-ey, Vestr-ey, Suor-ey (Engl. Sudor): an island at ebb time connected with the main land is called Örfiris-ey, mod. Öffurs-ey (cp. Orfir in the Orkneys): from other things, Fagr-ey, Sand-ey, Straum-ey, Vé-ey (Temple Isle), Eyin Helga, the Holy Isle (cp. Enhallow in the Orkneys). Eviar is often used κατ^ν εξοχήν of the Western Isles, Orkneys, Shetland, and Sudor, hence Eyja-jarl, earl of the Isles (i. e. Orkneys), Orkn. (freq.); in southern Icel. it is sometimes used of the Vestmanna eyjar. it is sometimes used of the Vestmanna eyjar. β in old poets ey is a favourite word in circumlocutions of women, vide Lex. Poët.; and in poetical diction ey is personified as a goddess, the sea being her girdle, the glaciers her head-gear; hence the Icel. poetical compd ey-kona. For tales of wandering islands, and giants removing islands from one place to another, vide Isl. bjóðs. i. 209.

4. in female pr. names, 4. in female pr. names, por-ey, Bjarg-ey, Landn.: but if prefixed—as in Eyj-úlfr, Ey-steinn, Eymundr, Ey-vindr, Ey-dís, Ey-fríðr, Ey-vör, Ey-þjófr, etc.-ey belongs to a different root. COMPD: eyja-klasi, a, m. a cluster of islands. ey-, a prefix, ever-, vide ei-,

ey-búi, a, m. an islander, Lex. Poët.

EYDA, dd, [auor; A.S. êdan; Dan. öde; Germ. öden; Swed. öda]. to I. with dat. denoting to waste, destroy, of men or things; hann eyddi (slew) öllum fjölkunnigum mönnum, Stj. 491, Fms. ii. 41, vii. 8; ekki muntu með þessu e. öllum somm Haralds konungs, i. β. of money; eyoa fé, etc., to spend money, Eg. 70, Grág. i. 327, Nj. 29, Fms. i. 118: to squander, 655 iii. 1, Nj. 18, Fms. xi. 423. Fs. 79: reflex., hann atti land gott en eyddusk lausafé, but bis loose cash II. with acc. to lay waste, desolate, or the went. Fms. vi. 102. like; upp eyða (lay waste) alla þeirra bygð, Fms. v. 161; þá vóru eydd skip Svía-konungs átjan, eighteen of the Swedish king's ships were made void of men, x. 353; hann eyddi bygoina, iv. 44. 2. to desert, leave; en skyldi út bera ok e. skemmuna, Fms. v. 262; féllu sumir en sumir eyddu (deserted from) hálfrýmin (in a battle), viii. 226; skip brotið eða eytt, a ship wrecked or abandoned, Grag. i. 91; en hon er nú eydd af mönnum, forlorn or deserted of men, Al. I. | B. impers., coa hérud evoi, if counties be laid waste, K. b. K. 38; hence evoi-hus, etc. (below). as a law term, of a meeting, to terminate, dissolve; ef peir eru eigi samþinga, eðr vár-þing eru eydd, or if it be past the várþing, Grág. ii. 271; en er sá dagr kom er veizluna skyldi eyőa, when men were to depart, break up the feast, Fms. xi. 331. 4. a law term, eyða mál, sókn, vörn, to make a suit void by counter-pleading; e. dæmo mál, Grág. ii. 23; muna ver e. malit med öxar-hömrum, Fs. 61; ok eydir malit fyrir Birni, 125; evddi Broddhelgi þá enn málit, Vápn. 13; at hann vildi í því hans sök e., ef hann vildi hans mál í því e., of unlawful pleading, Grág. i. 121; vera má at Eysteinn konungr hafi þetta mál eytt með lögkrókum sínum, Fms. vii. 142; eyddusk sóknir ok varnir, Nj. 149: with dat., eytt vígsmálum. 244; hélt þá Snorri fram málinu ok eyddi bjargkviðnum, Eb. 160, Arnkels (but no doubt less correct).

eyői, n. [audr, Germ. öde], waste, desert; leggja i e., to leave in the lurch, desert, Jb. 277; jörðin var e. og tóm, Gen. i. 2; yðart hús skal yor i e. latio verda, Matth. xxiii. 38: in compds, desert, forlorn, wild; eyői-borg, f. a deserted town (castle), Stj. 284. eyői-bygő, f. a desert country, Fs. 19. eyői-dalr, m. a wild, desolate vale, Hrafn. 1. eyðiey, f. a desert island, Fms. x. 154. eyői-fjall, n. a wild fell, Sks. 1. eyði-fjörðr, m. a desert firth county, Fs. 24. eyði-haf, n. the wild sea, eyői-hús, n. deserted dwellings, Hkr. ii. 379. Stj. 636. eyðijörö, f. a deserted bousebold or farm, Dipl. iii. 13, Jb. 183. eyði-kot, n. a deserted cottage, Vm. 61. eyői-land, n. desert land, Hkr. i. 96. eyői-mörk, f. a desert, wilderness, Fms. i. 118, iv. 336, v. 130, Fat. eyői-rjóör, n. a desert plain, Stj. 527, 2 Sam. xv. 62, Stj. 141, 283. eyői-akemma, u, f. a desert barn, Hkr. ii. 383.

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n. a wild rock, skerry, Fs. 18. eyői-staőr, m. a barren place, 655 xiii B, Bs. i. 204. Stj. 485. eyðitröd, f. a desolate lane, Sturl. ii. 209, cp. auda tröd, Hkm. 20. veggt, m. a deserted building, ruin, Karl. 2.

eyői-legging, f. desolation, Matth. xxiv. 15. eyői-leggja, lagői, to lay waste, N. T.

eyői-liga, adv. in a forlorn state, Stj. 113.

eyői-ligr, adj. empty, in metaph. sense, sad, cheerless; veikligr ok e., weakly and cheerless, Fas. ii. 30; e. veraldar riki, v. 343; ýmislegt né e., 677. 2: medic., e-m er eydiligt, one feels empty (bollow) and uneasy: also in the phrase, e-t er eybiligt, strange, unpleasant.

eyosla, u, f. waste, squandering. compos: eyőslu-maőr, m. a eyőslu-semi, f. extravagance.

spendtbrift, þorst. hv. 35. eyðslu-semi, f. extravagance. Ey-firskr, adj., Ey-firðingar, m. pl. men from Eyjafirtb in Icel., Landn.

eygir, m. one who frightens, a terror, Lex. Poët. eygja, o, to furnish with a loop or eye, Fms. xi. 304. β. [Dan. öjne],

to see, esp. to see far off, Clar. 176. ey-gló, f. the ever-glowing, poët. the sun, Alm. 17.

ey-góðr, adj. [Dan. ejegod], 'ever-good,' cognom. of a Danish king,

EYGR, later form eygor, which, however, is freq. in MSS. of the 14th century, adj. [auga]:—baving eyes of a certain kind; vel e., with fine eyes, Stj. 460. 1 Sam. xvi. 12, Nj. 39; e. manna bezt, Isl. ii. 190, Fms. vi. 438, xi. 79; mjök eygör, large-eyed, þorf. Karl. 422; eigi vel eyg, not good looking, Fms. iii. 216; e. mjök ok vel, with large and fine eyes, Eb. 30, Fb. i. 545; e. forkunnar vel, with eyes exceeding fine, Fms. iv. 38; esp. freq. in compds: in the Sagas a man is seldom described without marking the colour, shape, or expression of his eyes, fagr-e., bjart-e., dökk-e., svart-e., blá-e., grá-e., mó-e.; the shape also, opin-e., út-e., inn-e., smá-e., stór-e., etc.; the lustre of the eye, snar-e., fast-e., hvass-e., frán-e., dapr-e., etc.; expressing disease, vát-e., rauð-e., ein-e.; expressing something wrong in the eye, hjá-e., til-e., rang-e., etc., Fél. ix. 192.

eyj-ottr, adj. full of islands, Fb. i. 541. eyk-hestr, m. a cart-borse, Eg. 149, Fb. ii. 332.

evki. n. a vebicle; hestr ok e., Dropl. 26.

EYKR, m., pl. eykir, gen. eykja, [Swed. ök; Dan. ög; akin to ok, a yoke]:—a beast of draught; úlfalda ok eyki, Sti. 303; hross eðr eyk, Grág. i. 434; þat er einn e. má draga, ii. 362; þeir hvíldu sik þar ok eyki sína, Eg. 586 (travelling in a sledge); eykja fóðr, fodder for eykr, N. G. L. i. 38: eykr includes oxen, horses, etc.,—eykjum, hestum ok uxum, cattle, whether borses or ozen, Fms. v. 249; eyk, uxa edr hross, Jb. 52; uxa ok asna, þá sömu eyki..., Mar.; hefi ek öngva frétt af at nokkurr peirra hafi leitt eyki pors (of Thor in his wain with the hegoats), Fb. i. 321: metaph., Bs. i. 294. II. the passage Bs. i. 674 -par er þeir höfðu eykinn búit-ought to be read 'eikjuna,' vide eikja. eykja-gerfi, n. the barness of an eykt, Yt. 10; jötuns-e., the giants' e., i. e. a wild ox, poet., 14: in poetry ships are called the eykir of the seakings and the sea.

eyk-reiði, n. the barness of an eykr, Ghl. 358.

EYKT, eyko, f. three or half-past three o'clock P.M.; many commentaries have been written upon this word, as by Pal Vidalin Skýr., Finu Johnson in H. E. i. 153 sqq. note 6, and in Horologium, etc. The time of eyko is clearly defined in K. p. K. 92 as the time when the sun has past two parts of the 'útsuðt' (q.v.) and has one part left, that is to say, half-past three o'clock P. M.: it thus nearly coincides with the eccl. Lat, nona (three o'clock P.M.); and both eykt and nona are therefore used indiscriminately in some passages. Sunset at the time of 'eyko' is opposed to sunrise at the time of 'dagmál,' q. v. In Norway 'ykt' means a luncheon taken about half-past three o'clock. But the passage in Edda-that autumn ends and winter begins at sunset at the time of eykt-confounded the commentators, who believed it to refer to the conventional Icel. winter, which (in the old style) begins with the middle of October, and lasts six months. In the latitude of Reykholt—the residence of Snorrithe sun at this time sets about half-past four. Upon this statement the commentators have based their reasoning both in regard to dagmál and eykt, placing the eykt at half-past four P.M. and dagmál at half-past seven A.M., although this contradicts the definition of these terms in the law. The passage in Edda probably came from a foreign source, and refers not to the Icel. winter but to the astronomical winter, viz. the winter solstice or the shortest day; for sunset at half-past three is suited not to Icel., but to the latitude of Scotland and the southern parts of Scandinavia. The word is also curious from its bearing upon the discovery of America by the ancients, vide Fb. l. c. This sense (balf-past three) is now obsolete in Icel., but eykt is in freq. use in the sense of triborium, a time of three bours; whereas in the oldest Sagas no passage has been found bearing this sense,—the Bs. i. 385, 446, and Hem. l. c. are of the 13th and 14th centuries. In Norway ykt is freq. used metaph, of all the four meal times in the day, morning-ykt, midday-ykt, afternoon-ykt (or ykt proper), and even-ykt. In old MSS. (Grág., K. p. K., Hem., Heið. S.) this word is always spelt eykô or eykh, shewing the root to be 'auk' with the fem. inflex.

eyői-skógr, m. a wild 'sbaw' (wood), "thence came to mean the time of day at which this meal was taken. eccl. law dilates upon the word, as the Sabbath was to begin at 'hora nona; hence the phrase, eykt-helgr dagr (vide below). The word can have no relation to átta, eight, or átt, plaga coeli. At present Icel. say, at eykta-motum, adv. at great intervals, once an eykt, once in I. balf-past tbree; þá er eykð er útsuðrs-átt er three bours. deild í þriðjunga, ok hefir sól gengna tvá hluti en einn ógenginn, K. þ. K. 92; net skal öll upp taka fyrir eykö, 90; helgan dag eptir eykö, 88; ef þeir hafa unnit á eykð, 94; enda skal hann undan honum hafa boðit fyrir miðjan dag en hinn skal hafa kosit at eykþ, Grág, i. 198; ok á maor kost at stefna fyrir eykh ef vill, 395; i þat mund dags er tók út eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; eptir eykt dags, rendering of the Lat. vix decima parte diei reliqua,' Róm. 313; þeir gengu til eyktar, ok höfðu farit árla morguns, en er nón var dags, etc., Fs. 176; at eykő dags bá kómu heim húskarlar Barða, Ísl. ii. 329; nú vættir mik at þar komi þér nær eykð dags. 345; var þat nær eykð dags, 349; var hón at veraldligu verki þangat til er kom eykð, þá fór hón til bænar sinnar at nóni, Hom. (St.) 59. COMPDS: eykoar-helgr, adj. = eykthelgr, Hom. (St.) 13. eyktar-staor, m. the place of the sun at balf-past three P.M.; meira var þar jafndægri en á Grænlandi eðr Íslandi, sól hafði þar eyktar-stað ok dagmála-stað um skamdegi, Fb. i. 539,—this passage refers to the discovery of America; but in A. A. l. c. it is wrongly explained as denoting the shortest day nine hours long, instead of seven; it follows that the latitude fixed by the editors of A. A. is too far to the south; frá jafndægri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eykðarstað, þá er vetr til jafndægris, eykoar-tio, n. the hour of eyko, = Lat. nona, Hom. (St.) II. triborium; en er liðin var nær ein eykt dags, Bs. i. 446;

at þat mundi verit hafa meir en hálf eykt, er hann vissi ekki til sín, 385; bessi flaug vanst um eina eyko dags, Hem. (Hb.)

eykt-heilagr, adj. a day to be kept boly from the bour of eykt, or balfpast three P.M., e. g. Saturday, Grag. i. 395.

ey-kyndill, m. 'isle-candle,' cognom. of a fair lady, Bjarn.

ey-land, n. an island, Fms. i. 233, xi. 230, Eb. 316. B. the island Öland in Sweden, A. A. 290.

ey-lifr, v. cilifr.

EYMA, d, [aumr], to feel sore; in the phrase, e. sik, to wail, Hom. 155: reflex., eymask, id., Post. (Fr.) B. impers., in the metaph, phrase, það eymir af e-u, one feels sore, of after-pains, Fas. iii. 222: in mod. usage also of other things, whatever can still be smelt or felt, as if it came from eimr, q. v.

eymd (eymő), f. misery, Fms. i. 223, ii. 126, vi. 334, viii. 242: in pl., Stj. 38; af lítilli e., Fas. i. 215. compos: eymoar-skapr and eymdar-háttr, m. wretchedness. eymöar-tíö, f. and eymöartími, a, m. time of misery, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 404, Karl. 248.

eymoar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), pitiful, piteous, Post.

eymstr, n., medic. a sore, sore place.

EYRA, n., pl. eyru, gen. eyrna, [Lat. auris; Goth. ausô; A.S. eûre; Engl. ear; O. H. G. dra; Germ. obr; Swed. öra, öron; Dan. öre, ören]: -an ear; eyrum hlyðir, en augum skoðar, be listens with bis ears, but looks with his eyes, Hm. 7:-proverbs, mörg eru konungs eyru, many are the king's ears, Orkn. 252; bar eru eyru sæmst sem óxu, the ears fit best where they grow, i. e. a place for everything and everything in its place, Nj. 80; láta inn um eitt eyrat en út um hitt, to let a thing in at one ear and out at the other; lata e-t sem vind um eyrun bjóta, to let a thing blow like the wind about one's ears, i. e. beed it not; Grimi var sem vid annat eyrat gengi út þat er Þorsteinn mælti, Brand. 60; svá var sem Kálfi færi um annat eyrat út þótt hann heyrði slíkt talað, Fms. xi. 46; skjóta skolla-eyrum vio e-u, to turn a fox's ear (a deaf ear) to a thing; har er mér úlfs van er ek eyru sé'k, I can guess the wolf when I see his ears, Fm. 35, Finnb. 244; við eyra e-m, under one's nose, Ld. 100; mæla í e. e-m, to speak into one's ear, Eg. 549; hafa nef i eyra e-m, to put one's nose in one's ear, i.e. to be a tell-tale, Lv. 57; leida e-n af eyrum, to get rid of one, Isl. ii. 65; setja e-n vid eyra e-m, to place a person at one's ear, of an unpleasant neighbour, Ld. 100; setr (hnefann) við eyra Hými, gave Hymir a box on the ear, Edda 36; e-m lodir c-t i eyrum, it cleaves to one's ears, i. e. one remembers, Bs. i. 163; reisa, sperra eyrun, to prick up the ears, etc.; koma til eyrna e-m, to come to one's ears, Nj. 64; roona út undir bæði eyru, to blush from ear to ear. compos: eyrna-blað, n. (Sks. 288, v.l.), eyrna-blaökr, m., eyrna-snepill, m. (Korm. 86, eyrna-búnaðr, m. (Stj. 396), H. E. i. 492), the lobe of the ear. eyrna-gull, n. (Stj. 311, 396), eyrna-hringr, m. ear-rings. lof, n. 'ear-praise,' vain praise, Barl. 63. eyrna-mark, n. ear-cropping, of animals, Grág. ii. 308, cp. 309, Jb. 291. eyra-rúna, u, f. a rowning of secrets in one's ear, poet. a wife, Vsp. 45, Hm. 116.
eyrna-skefill, m. an ear-pick.

II. some part of a sbip, Edda (Gl.) β. a bandle, e. g. on a pot. γ. anatom., ohljods-eyru, the auricles 8. hunds-eyru, dogs-ears (in a book).

eyra-ros, f., botan. a flower, epilobium montanum, Hjalt.

EYRENDI or örendi, erendi, n. [A. S. ærend = mandatum; Engl. errand; Hel. arundi; O. H. G. arunti; Swed. arende; Dan. ærende; édded; it probably first meant the ele-meal, answering to Engl. lunch, and akin to arr, a messenger, vide p. 45, and not, as some suggest, from

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ör-andi; the reference Edda l. c. is quite isolated; there is, however, some ϕ money, Eg. (in a verse); gefin til aura (= til fjår), wedded to money, İsl. slight irregularity in the vowel]: -an errand, message, business, mission; eiga e. viò e-n, to bave business with one, Eg. 260; reka eyrendi, to do an errand, message (hence erind-reki), 15; bess eyrendis, to that errand or purpose, Stj. 115, 193; hann sendi menn sina med besshattar erendum, Fms. i. 15; báru þeir fram sín erindi, 2, 1b. 11; hón svaraði þeirra erindum, Fms. i. 3; ok láti yðr fram koma sínu eyrendi, 127; koma brátt þessi örendi (news) fyrir jarlinn, xi. 83; hann sagði eyrendi sín þeim af hljóði, Nj. 5; mun annat vera erindit, 69; gagna at leita eor annarra eyrenda, 235; tók þorgils þeim eyrendum vel, Sturl. iii. 170; síns örendis, for one's own purpose, Grag. i. 434; ek á leynt e. (a secret errand) við þik, Fs. 9; erviði ok ekki örendi, þkv. (vide erfiði); hafa þeir hingat sótt skapnadar-erindi, a suitable errand or end, bidr. 202; ef eyrindit eydisk, if my errand turns to naught, Bs. ii. 132; ek em ósæmiligr slíks erendis, unworthy of such an errand, Sturl. i. 45; pannog var på mikit eyrendi margra manna, many people flocked to that place, Bs. i. 164. β. the phrase, ganga örna sinna, to go to do one's business, cacare, Eb. 20, Landn. 98, Stj. 383 (where eyrna), Judges iii. 24, Bs. i. 189, Fs. 75 (spelt erinda); setjask nior at eyrindi, id., Bs. ii. 24; stiga af baki örna sinna, Sturl. 172. a message, speech: taldi hann morg örendi med mikilli snild, Fms. x. 274; Snorri Godi stóð þá upp ok talaði langt eyrindi ok snjallt, then Snorri Godi stood up and made a long and a fine speech (in parliament), Nj. 250; en er Sigurör jarl hafði heyrt svá langt ok snjallt eyrendi, Orkn. 34; konungr talaði snjallt eyrindi yfir greptinum, of a funeral sermon, Fms. x. 151, v.l.; þá mælti Gizurr Hallsson langt erendi ok fagrt, Bs. i. 299; ok áðr hann væri smurðr mælti hann mjök langt örindi, 296; allir rómuðu betta eyrendi vel, all cheered this speech, Sturl. ii. 217; taladi Haflidi langt e. um málit, i. 35; langt e. ok snjallt, id.; skaut konungr á eyrindi, the king made a speech, Fms. i. 215; en er bing var sett stod Sigmundr upp ok skaut á löngu eyrendi, Fær. 140. 3. a stropbe in a secular poem, vers (a verse) being used of a hymn or psalm; ok jók nokkurum erendum eðr vísum, Hkr. ii. 297; hversu mörg vísu-orð (lines) standa í einu eyrendi, Edda (Ht.) 120; eptir bessi sögu orti Jórunn Skáldmær nokkur erendi í Sendibít, Hkr. i. 117; gef ek þér þat ráð at snúum sumum örendum ok fellum ór sum, O. H. L. 46; allt stafrofið er svo læst i í erindin þessi lítil tvö, a ditty. 4. the breath; en er hann braut eyrendit ok hann laut or horning, when the breath left him and he 'louted' from the drinking born, removed his lips from the born, of Thor's draught by Utgarða-Loki, Edda 32. COMPDS: erindis-lauss, n. adj. going in vain; fara at erindislausu, to go in vain, Fs. 5. eyrindis-leysa, u, f. the failure of one's errand, Hg. 21. eyrindis-lok, n. pl. the result of one's errand, Fms. xi. 69. eyrend-laust, n. adj. purpose-less; fara e., to go in vain, Fms. vi. 248,

Glúm. 351, Th. 18, Al. 34.

eyrend-reki (örend-reki and erind-reki), a, m. [A. S. ærend-raca], a messenger, Post. 645. 27, Gbl. 12, 42, Greg. 44, Stj. 524, Barl. 52. eyri-lauss, adj. penniless, N.G.L. i. 52.

EYRIR, m., gen. eyris, dat. and acc. eyri; pl. aurar, gen. aura, dat. aurum; a word prob. of foreign origin, from Lat. aurum, Fr. or, Engl. ore; (A.S. ora is, however, prob. Danish.) The first coins known in Scandinavia were Roman or Byzantine, then Saxon or English; as the old word baugr (q. v.) denoted unwrought, uncoined gold and silver, so eyrir prob. originally meant a certain coin: I. an ounce of silver or its amount in money, the eighth part of a mark; an eyrir is = sixty pennies (penningar) = three ertog; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtug, þrír örtugar í eyri, átta aurar í mörk, 732. 16; silfr svá slegit at sextigir penninga görði eyri veginn, Grág. i. 500; penning, þat skal hinn tíundi (prob. a false reading, x instead of lx) hlutr eyris, 357; hálfs eyris met ek hverjan, I value each at a balf eyrir, Glum. (in a verse); leigja skip þrem aurum, to bire a boat for three aurar, Korm.; einn eyrir bess fjar heitir aladsfestr, Grag. i. 88: the phrase, goldinn hverr eyrir, every ounce paid; galt Guðmundr hvern eyri þá þegar, Sturl. i. 141; gjalda tvá aura fyrir einn, to pay two for one, Grag. i. 396, ii. 234; verdr bá at hálfri mörk vaomála eyrir, then the eyrir amounts to half a mark in wadmal, i. 500; brent silft, ok er cyririnn at mörk lögaura, pure silver, the ounce of which amounts to a mark in lögaurar, 392; hring er stendr sex aura, a ring worth or weighing six aurar, Fms. ii. 246; hence baugr tvi-eyringr, tvitug-eyringr, a ring weigbing two or twenty aurar, Eb., Glum.

B. as a weight of other things beside silver; hagl hvert va eyri, every bail-stone weighed an ounce, Fms. i. 175; stæltr lé ok vegi áttjan aura, eggelningr, þeir skulu þrír fyrir tvá aura, a scythe of wrought steel and weighing eighteen aurar, an ell-long edge, three such cost two aurar (in silver), the proportion between the weight in wrought iron and the y. the amount of an ounce. worth in silver being 1:28, Grag. i. 501. without any notion of the medium of payment, hence such phrases as, tolf aura silfrs, twelve aurar to be paid in silver, Nj. 54; eyrir brendr, burnt eyrir, i.e. an eyrir sterling, pure silver, D. N. II. money in general; skal par sinn eyri hverjum dæma, to every one bis due, bis sbare, Grág. i. 125; in proverbs, ljósir aurar verða at löngum trega, bright silver brings long woe, Sl. 34; margr verðr af aurum api, Hm. 74; illr af aurum, a miser, Jd. 36; vára aura, our money, Vkv. 13; leggja aura, to lay up

ii. 254 (in a verse); telja e-m aura, to tell out money to one, Skv. 3. 37, cp. 39: the phrase, hann veit ekki aura sinna tal, be knows not the tale of bis aurar, of boundless wealth, Mar. 88: the allit. phrase, lönd (land, estate) ok lausir aurar (movables, cp. Dan. lösöre, Swed. lösören), Eg. 2; hafa fyrirgört löndum ok lausum eyri, K. Á. 94. 2. money or specie; the allit. phrase, aurar ok odal, money and estates, N.G.L. i. 48; ef hann vill taka við aurum slíkum (such payment) sem váttar vitu at hann reiddi honum, 93; peim aurum öllum (all valuables) sem til bus beirra vóru keyptir, Grág. i. 412; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, F. asked in what money be wished to be paid, Nj. 259; logaurar, such money as is legal tender; bú skalt gjalda mér vaðmál, ok skilrad hann frá adra aura, other kinds of payment, Grág. i. 392; útborinn eyrir, in the phrase, mér er það enginn útborinn (or útburðar-) eyrir, I do not want to part with it, offer it for sale; eyrir vaomala. payment in wadmal (stuff), 300, Bs. i. 639: for the double standard, the one woollen (ells), the other metal (rings or coin), and the confusion between them, see Dasent's Burnt Njal, vol. ii. p. 397 sqq.: at different times and places the ell standard varied much, and we hear of three, six, nine, twelve ell standards (vide alin, p. 13): in such phrases as 'mörk sex álna aura," the word 'mork' denotes the amount, 'sex alna' the standard, and 'aura' the payment = payment of 'a mark of six ells,' cp. a pound sterling, K. b. K. 172; hundrað (the amount) þriggja álna (the standard) aura, Sturl. i. 141, 163, Boll. 362, Isl. ii. 28; mork sex álna eyris, Fsk. 10, N. G. L. i. 65, 101, 389, 390; þrem mörkum níu álna eyris, 387-389; sex merkt β. in various compds, etc.; land-aurar, land tax, tólf álna evrir. 81. Jb. ch. 1, O. H. ch. 54; ofundar-eyrir, money which brings envy, Fs. 12; sak-metinn e., sak-eyrir, sakar-eyrir, money payable in fines, Fms. vii. 300: ómaga-eyrir, the money of an orphan, K. p. K. 158, Grág. ii. 288; liksöngs-eyrir, a 'lyke-fee,' burial fee (to the clergyman); visa-eyrir, a tax: goot e., good payment, D. N.; verd-aurar, articles used for payment, id.; forn-gildr e., standard, sterling payment, id.; færi-eyrir = lausir aurar, Skv. 3. 50; flytjandi e., id., Fr.; kaupmanna e., trade money; búmanna e., D. N.; Norrænn e., Norse money, Lv. 25; Hjaltenzkr e., Shetland money, D. N. (vide Fritzner s. v.); frior e., 'kind,' i. e. sheep and cattle, COMPDS: I. pl., aura-dagr, m. pay-day, D. N. aura-lag, n. the standard of money, Fms. vii. 300, 304. aura-lán, n. worldly luck, 656 i. 3. aura-logan, f. the squandering of money, 655 iii. 1. aura-lykt, n. payment, D. N. aura-skortr, m. scarcity of money, D. N. aura-taka, u, f. receipt of money, N. G. L. i. 93, Gbl. 298. sing., eyris-bót, f. fine of an cyrir, Grág. i. 158. eyris-kaup, n. a bargain to the amount of an cyrir, Ghl. 511. eyris-land, n. land giving the rent of an eyrir, Fms. x. 146. eyris-skaði, 2, m. loss to the amount eyris-tfund, f. titbe of an cyrir, K. p. K. 148. of an eyrir, Jb. 166. eyris-tollr, m. toll of an eyrir, H. E. ii. 95.

EYRR, f., mod. eyri, gen. eyrar, dat. and acc. eyri, pl. eyrar, [aurr; Dan. öre; Swed. ör: it remains also in Scandin. local names, as Eyrar-sund, the Sound; Helsing-ör, Elsinore, qs. Helsingja-eyrr]:—a gravelly bank, either of the banks of a river (ar-cyrar, dals-eyrar) or of small tongues of land running into the sea, Fms. v. 19, Eg. 196, Nj. 85, Grág. ii. 355, N. G.L. i. 242, and passim in local names, esp. in Icel., vide Landn.: eyraroddi and eyrar-tangi, a, m. the point or tongue of an eyrr, Gisl. 93, Grág. ii. 354, Jb. 314, Háv. 47; Eyrar-maor, m. a man from the place E., Sturl. iii. 11, Band. 9; Eyr-byggjar, m. pl. id., hence Eyrbyggja Saga, the bistory of that name, Landn., Eb., Bs. i. 409. A great meeting used to be held at Haleyr, now Copenhagen (P. A. Munch), Fær. ch. 2, hence Eyrar-floti, a, m. the fleet at Eyrar, Eg. 78. Another meeting was held in Drondheim (Niðarós) on the gravel banks of the river Nid, hence Eyrar-bing, n., Fms. vi. 24, viii. 49, ix. 91, 449, etc. usually took place on a gravel bank or on an island, hence the phrase, ganga út á eyri, to go to fight, Ísl. ii. 256 (in a verse); mér heñr stillir tökt til eyrar, the king has challenged me to fight a duel, Hkv. Hjörv. B. in poetry used in circumlocutions of a woman, Lex. Poët.

eyr-silfr, n. 'ore-silver,' mercury, 655 xxx. 7; mod. kvika-silfr. eyrskr, adj. a dub. απ. λεγ., in the phrase, jo eyrskan, a shod (?) borse, Akv. 32; vide aurskór.

eysill, m., dimin. [ausa], little ladle, a nickname, Fms. xii.

eystri, [austr], compar. the more eastern; austastr, superl. the most eastern, Nj. 8, 281, Hkr. i. 137, Eg. 100, Fms. i. 252, vii. 259, xi. 414-Eystra-salt, n. the Baltic, Fms. i. 100, Fær. 10, etc.

Ey-verskr, adj. from the Orkneys, Landn. 27, B. K. 29, Lex. Poët. ey-vit or ey-fit, ey-fvit, ey-vitar, adv. [ey = not, and vit = wight]. naught; used as subst. eyvitar, gen., Hm. 93; eyvitu, dat., 27; but else used as adv., blandask eyvitar (blend not) við aðra ísa, Sks. 40 new Ed.: the proverb, eysit týr (it boots not) þótt skyndi seinn, Mkv.; eysit hef ek fé, I bave no money, Fbr. 49 new Ed.; en biskup hafdi þó eyfvit at sök við þenna mann, the bishop could do nothing with this man, Bs. i. 170; hón mátti cyfit mæla eðr sofa, sbe could neitber speak nor sleep, 180; hón mátti ok eyfit sofa, 195.

eyx, vide öx.

ey-polinn, m. the rivet in a clasp knife, now called polin-moor, Edda (GL)



F (eff), the sixth letter, was in the Gothic Runes, on the Bracteats, and on the stone in Tune, marked , a form evidently derived from the Greek and Latin; hence also comes the Anglo-Saxon F called feob, and in the Scandinavian Runes & called fé (=fee, money), sé veldr frænda rógi, Rkv. I. The Runic alphabet makes f the first letter, whence this alphabet is sometimes by modern writers called Fubork. The first six letters are called Freys-ætt, the family of Frey; perhaps the Goths called this Rune Frauja = Freyr, the lord. Only in very early Icel. MSS. is the old Latin form of f used: at the beginning of the 13th century the Anglo-Saxon form **f** (derived from the Rune) prevailed; and it was employed in printed Icel. books till about A. D. 1770, when the Latin f came into use. In very early MSS. It and It are very difficult to distinguish from 11 and 12. Emendations may sometimes be made by bearing this in mind, e. g. hóstú, Am. 95, should clearly be read hóftú = host þú, from hesja,-proving that this poem was in writing not later than about A. D. 1200, when the Anglo-Saxon letter was introduced.

A. Pronunciation.—At the beginning of a syllable always sounded as Engl. f; but as a medial and final, it is often pronounced and sometimes spelt v, especially after a vowel, so that in af, ef, lauf, gefa, hafa, grafa, lifa, lif, gröf, f is pronounced like the v, as in Engl. grave. Foreign proper names, Stefan (Stepben), etc., are exceptions, where f not initial has an aspirate sound. For the exceptional spelling of f as b vide introduction to B, (pp. 48, 49.) The Icel, dislike a double f sound, which is only found in a very few modern foreign words, such as kaffe, coffee; straff, Germ. strafe, punishment; koffort, a box (from French or Germ.); offur, an offer; skoffin, a monster; skeffa, a 'skep' or busbel; skuffa, a

drawer; eff, the name of the letter itself, cp. Skalda 166.

B. SPELLING: I. as an initial the spelling never changes; as medial and final the form f is usually retained, as in alfr, kalfr, sjalfr, silfr, arfr, orf, úlfr, etc., af, gaf, haf, etc., although the sound is soft in all these syllables. Some MSS, used to spell fu, especially after an l, sialfuan (ipsum), halfuan (dimidium), etc.; in the 14th century this was common, but did not continue; in Swedish it prevailed, hence the mod. Swed. forms gifva, drifva, etc. II. the spelling with f is against the true etymology in many cases, and here also the spelling differs; this is especially the case with the final radical v or u (after a vowel or after l or r), which, being in some cases suppressed or obsolete, reappears and is differently spelt; thus, örfar, arrows (from ör); snjófar (nives), snow, and snjófa, to snow (from snjór); háfan (acc.), bigb (from hár); mjófan, tbin (from mjor); sæfar (gen.), the sea (from sær): the partly obsolete dat. forms ölvi, mjölvi, Mávi, bölvi, heyvi, hörvi, smjörvi, lævi from öl (ale), mjöl (meal), hey (bay), etc. are also spelt ölfi...heyfi, cp. e. g. Eb. 94 new Ed. note 8: so also adjectives, as orfan (acc. from orr), liberal: nouns, as völfa or völva, a prophetess. III. the spelling with pt in such words as, aptan, evening; aptr, after; leiptr, lightning; dript, drift; dupt, Germ. duft; heipt, cp. Germ. beftig; kraptr, Germ. kraft; aptari, eptri, = aftari, eftri, aft, behind; eptir, after; skipta, to shift; lopt, Germ. luft; kjöptr, Germ. kiefe; opt, often; nipt (from nefi), a sister; hapt, a baft, hepta, to baft; gipta, a gift; raptr, a rafter; topt, cp. Engl. toft, Dan. toft; skapt, Engl. sbaft, Dan. skaft; popta, Dan. tofte,-is against the sense and etymology and is an imitation of Latin MSS. The earliest MSS. and almost all Norse MSS. use ft, and so also many Icel. MSS., e. g. the Flateyjar-bók, Hauks-bók, etc.; pt, however, is the regular spelling, and hence it came into print. The present rule appears to be to use pt wherever both consonants are radicals, but ft if the t be inflexive—thus haft, part. from hafa, lift from lifa, hlift from hlifa; but in speaking pt and ft are both sounded alike, regardless of etymology, viz. both as ft or with a soft f sound; hence phonetic spelling now and then occurs in MSS., e. g. draft = drapt, from drepa, Fb. i. 149; efde = zpdi = zpti, from 2p2, to weep, Bs. i. 342; keysti, from kaupa, Greg. 50; steysti, from B. a digraph fp or pf occurs a few times in MSS., esptir, 673 A. 2; lopfti = lopti, Greg. 72 (vide Frump. 100), but it never came into use; it reminds one of the pf which in modern German is so frequent: fm = f or m, e.g. nafm = nafn or namn, Mork. 60 and N.G. L. passim; fft = ft also occurs in old MSS.

C. CHANGES.—The final soft Icel. f answers to Engl. f, ve, e.g. Icel. lif = Engl. life, but Icel. lifa = Engl. to live; gefa, to give; hafa, to bave; leifa, to leave. Again, the spurious Icel. f (B. II) usually answers to Engl. w or the like, e.g. örfar = Engl. arrow; snjófar = Engl. snow; már máfi, cp. Engl. mew; Icel. nær (the v is here suppressed), cp. Engl. narrow; Icel. levi, cp. Engl. lewd, etc. etc. In Danish the soft f is usually spelt with v, e. g. balv, kalv, bav, give, love, sove, = Icel. hálfr, kálfr, haf, gcfa, lofa, sofa, whereas the Swedes frequently keep the f. In German a final b answers to Icel. f: Germ. geben = Icel. gefa, Engl. give; Germ. kalb, erbe, - Icel. kalfr, arfi, etc., see introduction to B. Again, in German a final f or ff answers to Icel. and Engl. p, e. g. Germ. lauf = Icel. hlaup, Engl. leap; Germ. kauf = Icel. kaup, Engl. cheap; Germ. schiff = Icel. skip, Engl.

deep; Germ. baufen = Icel. hopr, Engl. beap; Germ. rufen = Icel. hropa; Germ. schaffen = Icel. skapa, Engl. shape; Germ. saufen = Icel. súpa, Engl. to sup; Germ. bofte = Icel. huppr, Engl. bip; Germ. greifen = Icel. gripa, Engl. to grapple, grip; Germ. gaffen = Icel. gapa, Engl. gape; Germ. offen = Icel. opinn, Engl. open; Germ. affe = Icel. api, Engl. ape; Germ. triefen = Icel. drjupa, Engl. drip; Germ. tropfen = Icel. dropi, Engl. drop. As to the use of the initial f, the Engl., Icel., Swed., and Dan. all agree; the High Germ. spelling is confused, using either f or v, but both of them are sounded alike, thus voll = Engl. full, Icel. full; vier = Engl. four, Icel. fjórir; vater = Engl. fatber, Icel. faðir, etc.: but fiscb = Engl. fisb, Icel. fiskr; fest = Engl. fast, Icel. fastr. This German v, however, seems to be dying out (Grimm, introduction to F). 2. for the change of fn and mn, see introduction to B: f changes to m in a few Icel. words, as himin, qs. hifinn, cp. Engl. beaven; helmingr, a balf, from halfr, balf.

D. Interchange.—The Greek and Latin p answers to Teutonic and Icel. f; thus, pater, paucus, piscis, πέντε, πῦρ, πῶλοι, pēcu, pellis, πίων, pinguis, plecto, pes, nod-ós, pallor, etc., cp. Icel. faðir, fúr, fiskr, fimm, furr, foli, fé, fell (feldr), feitr, flétta, fet and fótr, fölr, etc.; Lat. portare = færa, Engl. to ford; se-pelio = fela; πτερόν = fjöðr and fiðr; πνέω and πνεῦμα, cp. fnasa; Lat. per, pro, προ-, cp. fyrir; Lat. plenus, pleo, πλέον, πλέου, cp. fullr; πλοίον = fley; Lat. prior, πρώτος, cp. fyrir, fyrstr; Lat. primus, cp. frum-; Lat. plūres, plērique, πολλόε, πλείστοε, πολύε, = fjöl-, fjöld, fleiri, flestr; Lat. plicare = falda; Lat. prětium, cp. frídr, frídendi, etc. (vide Grimm). Again, where no interchange has taken place the word is usually borrowed from the Greek or Latin, e.g. forkr, Engl. fork, = Lat. furca; Icel. fals, falskr, = Lat. falsus; Icel. falki = Lat. falco, etc.

faberni, n. fatherbood, paternity, Fms. vii. 164; at f. eðr móðerni, on father's or mother's side, Eg. 267, Fms. ix. 251; verða sekr um f., to be convicted of fatherbood, Grág. i. 86; ganga við f., to acknowledge one's fatberbood, Fms. i. 257, ii. 19, iii. 130; faderni opp. to moderni, vi. 223.

β. patrimony, Skv. 3. 67.
γ. a parent, the father; ekki var breytt um f. Kolla, Bjarn. 45 MS. (Ed. wrongly födurinn); hann var ljóss ok fagr eptir f. sínu, as bis fatber, Edda 7. paternitas, Bs. ii. 14, 80, 151, Th. 12, Mar., etc.

FADIR, m., gen. dat. and acc. foour; pl. nom. and acc. feor, gen. feðra, dat. feðrum; there also occurs a monosyllabic nom. föðr or feðr, gen. föörs or feörs, dat. and acc. föör or feör, the pl. as in faðir; this form occurs passim in MSS, and editions, but is less correct and quite obsolete, Eg. 178, Fms. i. 6, N. G. L. i. 52, Stj. 130: in mod. usage in gen. both föður and föðurs, better föðrs; feðr and veðr are rhymed, Edda 95; cp. also the compds all-föðr (of Odin), but Al-faðir of God in mod. usage: [Goth. fadar; A.S. fader; Early Engl. fader, mod. father; O. H. G. fatar, mod. vater; Swed .- Dan. fader; Lat. pater; Gr. warhp; all of them bisyllabic]: -a father, N.G.L. i. 30, Grág. i. 170, Stj. 71, Hom. 47, passim: - in eccl. sense, Lat. pater, a father of the church, Stj. 126; speki fedra, Eluc. 2, K. A. 30; fadir ok fotstjóri, father and ruler, Mar.:—God, heavenly Father, N. T.; Fadir Vor, Our Father (i. e. the Lord's Prayer, Lat. Pater Noster). Proverb or saying, fleygir fusum til foour husa, swift is the ride towards a father's bouse. COMPDS: föðurföður-arfr, m. inberitance afi, u, m. a grandfather on the father's side. after a father, Eg. 470, Rd. 282, Fb. ii. 172. föður-bani, a, m. slayer of another man's father, Nj. 120, Landn. 286, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 220, foour-betringr, m. better than one's father, Grett. 110. föður-bróðir, m. a fatber's brother, uncle, Grág. i. 171, ii. 185, Nj. 4: födurbródur-sont, a fatber's brother's son, Fms. x. 390. f. pl. weregild for a father, Fms. ii. 109, Hkr. iii. 387. föður-dauði. a, m. a father's death, Isl. ii. 116, Fas. i. 34. foour-drap, n. a father's slaughter, 1sl. l. c., v. l. föður-erfð, f. = föðurarfr, Landn. 214, v. l. föður-faðir, m. a fatber's fatber, Grag. i. 171, ii. 185, Jb. 14, Fms. i. 67, fodur-frændi, 2, m. a kinsman on the father's side, Ghl. 261, vii. 16. föður-garðr, m. a fatber's bouse, Fas. iii. 250, cp. K. A. 58. foour-gjold, n. pl. weregild for one's father, Edda 48, Isl. ii. 216. föour-hefndir, f. pl. revenge for one's father if slain, Ld. 260, Rd. 305, Vd. 94, Al. 7; as to this heathen custom, vide Sdm. 35, Skv. 3. 12, Nj. ch. 120 (en þó er þér meiri nauðsyn á at hefna föður þíns), Heiðarv. S. (the revenge of Gest), Fms. vi, Har. S. hardr. 103 (the taunts of Halli), Ld. ch. 60, cp. also Eb. ch. 38, etc. foour-hús, n. a father's bouse, föður-kyn, n. fatber's kin, Eg. 266. Stj. 398, 463. n. [Germ. vaterland, Dan. fædreland], fatberland, Bær. 17, a rare word, sounding even now affected and mod.; Icel. prefer saying ætt-jörð, fóstrfoour-lauss, adj. fatherless, H. E. i. 237. iörð, or the like. leifo (foour-leif, Bær. 5, Fms. x. 386), f. a patrimony, viz. land and estates, Fms. i. 52, v. 117, vii. 176, Ld. 104. föður-liga, adv. and föður-ligr, 2dj. fatberly, Stj. 63, Fms. vi. 70, Finnb. 226. móðir, f. a father's mother, Nj. 25, Grág. i. 171. föður-systir, [whence Dan. faster], f. a father's sister, Grag. i. 171, Fms. iv. 24; födursystur-dóttir, the daughter of a father's sister, a niece, Hkr. iii. foour-verringr, m. a degenerate son, Mag. 170. (or -att), f. kinsfolk on the father's side, Grag. i. 171, Nj. 25, Gpl. 158. II. in many compos used as adj., e. g. foour-ast, f. and sbip, also shiff; Germ. treff= Icel. drep; Germ. tief = Icel. djupr, Engl. L foour-elaka, u, f. fatherly love; foour-hendr, f. pl. fatherly bands;

foour-hirting, f. fatherly punishment; foour-hjarts, n. fatherly fagrar brudir, fair brides, Sdm. 28; mær undarliga fogr. a wonder-2. guð-faðir, a god-father; tengda-faðir, a father-in-law; stinn-fadir, a step-father: fostr-fadir, a foster-father: al-fadir, all-father. faoma, ad, to embrace, Stj. 185, Barl. 20, Gg. 3: recipt. to embrace one another, Sks. 572: metaph. to grasp with the arms, Sturl. i. 160, Al. 86. faoman, f. embracing, Str.

faom-byggvir, m., poët. a dweller in one's arms, busband, Lex. Poët. faom-lag, n., esp. in pl. embraces, Isl. ii. 269, Fms. iii. 129, Bret. 24:

metaph., Sks. 550, Mar. 119.

FADMR, m. [cp. Goth. faha = φραγμόε; A. S. fædem; Engl. fatbom; O. H. G. fadam; Germ. faden or fadem = Lat. filum; Dan. favn; Swed. famn: the root is akin to that of Gr. πετάννυμι, cp. Lat. patere, pandere, prop. to stretch out] :- a fathom : 1. a measure = two passus, Hb. 732. 5, Grág. ii. 262, 336, Landn. 35, 131, Fms. viii. 416, Eluc. 43, Gísl. 14; very freq. used in measuring depths or heights; thus fertugt djup, britugr hamarr, etc. invariably means forty fathoms deep, thirty fathoms bigb; whereas roads are measured by 'fet,' stuffs, etc. by 'ells.' brjóst ok f., Fms. v. 344, Sturl. i. 214, Rm. 16, Th. 9, Am. 73; sofa í fadmi e-m, to sleep in one's arms, Hm. 114; hafa barn i fadmi, Fms. vii. 31: the bosom, Stj. 260. Exod. iv. 6: often in the phrase, fallask i faoma. to square one thing with another, set off against, Landn. 307, Orkn. 224, Glum. 306, Bs. i. 606, Fs. 130, Gullb. 10.

FAGNA, aδ, [Ulf. faginon = χαίρειν; A.S. fægnian; Hel. faganon; cp. Engl. fain, Icel. feginn]:-to be fain, to rejoice, Greg. 20, 40, Sks. 631; fagnið þér og verið glaðir, Matth. v. 12, John xvi. 20; fagnið með fagnendum, Rom. xii. 15: with dat., fagna e-u, to rejoice in a thing; 2. fagna e-m, to allir munu því fagna, 623. 43, Nj. 25, Ld. 62. welcome one, receive with good cheer, Nj. 4; var honum par vel fagnad, 25, Eg. 36, Fms. iv. 131, ironic. vii. 249, x. 19. B. with prep., fagna i e-u, to rejoice in a thing, Th. 76; fagna af e-u, id., Stj. 142, Th. 76. phrase, fagna vetri (Jolum, sumri), to rejoice, make a feast at the beginning of winter (Yule, summer); bat var ba margra manna sidr at f. vetri ... ok hafa þá veizlur ok vetrnátta-blót, Gísl. 18; ef ek mætta þar í veita í haust vinum mínum ok f. svá heimkomu minni, Fms. i. 200; þat er siðr þeirra at hafa blót á haust ok f. þá vetri, Ó. H. 104.

fagnaor and fögnuor, m., gen. fagnadar, pl. ir, [Goth. fabeds = xapa], joy, Greg. 68, Hom. 85; gaudium er fögnuðr, Bs. 1. 801; eilifr f., Hom. 42, Stj. 44; himinríkis f., beavenly joy, Fms. x. 274; óvina-fögnuðr, triumph, joy for one's foes, Nj. 112. B. metaph. welcome, good cheer, Hkr. i. 50, Eg. 535, Fms. i. 72, iv. 82; görðu henni fagnað þá viku alla, 625. 86: the phrase, kunna sér bann fagnad, to be so sensible, so clever, Band, 9, Hkr. ii. 85, v.l.; öl ok annarr fagnaðr, ale and other good cheer, Grett. 98 A. In the N. T. xapá is often rendered by fügnuðr, Mark iv. 16, Luke i. 14, ii. 10, viii. 13, x. 17, xv. 7, 10, John iii. 29, xv. 11, xvi. 21, 22, 24, xvii. 13, Rom. xiv. 17, xv. 13, 2 Cor. ii. 2, etc., in the same passages in which Ulf. uses fabeds: fognuor is stronger than gledi. COMPDS: fagnaðar-atburðr, m. a joyful event, Barl. 88. fagnaðarbooskapr, m. glad tidings. fagnaðar-dagr, m. the day of rejoicing, fagnaðar-Fms. x. 226. fagnaðar-eyrendi, n. a joyful message, Bs. eyru, n. pl., hevra f., to bear with joyful ears, Hom. 143. fagnaðarfullr, adj. joyful, Bs. i. 201, Fms. i. 244. fagnaðar-fundr, m. a joyful fagnaðar-grátr, m. weeping for joy, meeting, Fms. x. 405, xi. 438. 655 xxvii. 9. fagnadar-heit, n. a joyful promise, Th. 9. fagnaðarkenning, f. joyful teaching. fagnaðar-krás, f. a dainty, Stj. 443. fagnaðar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), joyless, Bs. i. 462, 801: wretched, poor, 464, Fins. xi. 445. fagnadar-lúdr, m. a trumpet of joy, Stj. 631. fagnaðar-mark, n. a sign of joy, Hom. 104. fagnaðaróp, n. a shout of joy, Al. 13, Róm. 214. fagnaðar-raust, í. a voice of joy, Stj. 434. fagnaðar-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), joyful, Hom. 140, Stj. 148. fagnaðar-skrúð, n. raiment of joy, Eluc. 46. fagnaðar-staðr, m. a place of joy, Hom. 147. fagnaðar-sæll, adj. delightful, Fms. vi. 441, Pass. xxvii. 12. fagnaðar-söngr, m. a song of joy, Hom. 140, Sks. 754, Stj. 434. fagnaðar-tíð, f. and fagnaðartimi, a, m. a time of joy, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 131, Fms. ii. 196. fagnadartíðindi, n. pl. joyful, glad tidings, Hom. 88, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 250. fagnaðar-veizla, u, f. a feast of joy, Stj. fagnaðar-vist, f. an abode fagnaðar-öl, n. a joyful banquet, merry feast, Al. 150, of joy, 625.6. Hkr. ii. 31.

fagna-fundr, m. a joyful meeting (of friends); vard bar f., there was great joy, good cheer, Eg. 130, 180, 198, 515, Isl. ii. 387, Fms. iv. 305, v. 41, x. 405, Stj. 478. β. a bappy discovery, Stor. 2 (MS.), of the poetical mead; the edition wrongly pagna-fundr.

FAGR, adj., fem. fögr, neut. fagrt; compar. fagrari or better fegri, superl. fagrastr or better fegrstr; mod. fegurri, fegurstr; [Ulf. fagrs = εύθετος; A. S. fæger; Engl. fair; O. H. G. fagar; Dan. favre, in Dan. ballads faure mo = fair maid; Swed. fager]:-fair; used very freq. and almost as in Engl., except that the Icel, does not use it in a moral sense, like Engl. fair, unfair: 1. of persons, the body, etc.; fögr mær, a fair maid, Nj. 2, Vkv. 2; fagr sýnum, fair to see, Fms. i. 116; f. álitum, id., Edda 5, Skv. 1. 27; fögr hönd, a fair band (hand-fögr), Fms. ix.

fully fair maid, Hkr. i. 40; fegra mann (a fairer man) eor tigurlegra, 2. of places: fögr er Hlíðin svá at mer hefir hón Fms. vi. 428. aldri jafnfögr sýnzk, Nj. 112; fagra túna (gen.), a fair abode ('toun'), pkv. 3; salr solu fegri, Vsp. 63; fagrar lendur, fair fields, Ld. 96: freq. in local names, Fagra-brekka, Fagr-ey, Fagri-dalr, Fagra-nes, Fagriskogr, etc., = Fair-brink, -isle, -dale, -ness, -wood, etc., Landn. of light, wind, weather, etc.; fagrt lios, a bright light, Hom. 111, Fms. i. 230; skina fagrt, to sbine brightly (of the sun); fagr byrr, a fair wind, Fms. ii. 182, Orkn. 356; fagrt vcor, fair weather, O. H. 216. as an epithet of tears; in the phrase, grata fogrum tarum, cp. Homer's θαλερον δάκρυ; hence grat-fagt, beautiful in tears, Edda 63. the voice; fogr rodd, a sweet voice; fagr songr, a sweet song, Bs. i. 168; fügr ord, a fine speech, Mork. 6. of other things: fagrt skip, a fine sbip, Eg. 173; fagr bordi, Nj. 24; fagrt kvædi, a fine poem, Isl. ii. II. metaph., fagrt lif, a fair, goodly life, Mork. 72; lifa 237. fagrt, to live a bappy life, Hm. 53; fagrir sidir, fine manners, Sks. β. as an epithet of victory; fagr sigr, með fögrum sigri γ. mæla (tala) fagrt, to speak fair, Hm. 91, Isl. ii. 339; 279. (freq.) taladi fagrt, en hugdi flatt, spoke fair, but thought false, Fms. ii. 01; heita fögru, to promise fair, Hm. 131, Eg. (in a verse); lofa öllu fögru, cp. the Dan. 'love guld og grönne skove;' biðja fagrt, to bid fair (with false intention), Am. 37.

B. In compos, with nouns, adjectives, fair, fine, gracious: prefixed, e. g. munn-fagr, fine-mouthed; augna-fagr, fair-eyed; hand-fagr, fair-banded; gang-lagt, with a fair, gracious gait; lit-fagt, of fair bue; II. suffixed, e. g. fagra-hvel, n. the har-fagr, fair-baired, etc. fair wheel or disk, the sun (poët.), Alm. 17. fagra-reefr. n. the fair roof, the sky (poët.), Alm. 13. fagr-blainn, m. fair blue, a shield fagr-blar, adj. light-blue. (poët.), Lex. Poët. fagr-blóm, n., botan, trientalis, Hight. fagr-buinn, part. 'fair-boun,' bright-dressed, chiefly as an epithet of a lady, Eg. 77, Hkr. iii. 290, Hom. 120, Am. fagr-bygg, n. the fair 'bigg,' gold 20: of a ship, Hkv. 1. 31. (poët.), Lex. Poët., cp. Edda 83. fagr-dæll, adj. a man from Fairfagr-eygr (-eygor), adj. fair-eyed, Bs. dale, Sturl. iii. 181, Landn. i. 127, 178, Hkr. ii. 2, Fms. xi. 205. fagr-ferougr, adj. graceful, virtuous, Stj. 136, v. l. fagr-flekkóttr, adj. fair-flecked (of a snake), fagr-gali, a, m. a fair, enticing song, enchantment, flattery. fagr-gim, n. the fair gem, the sun (poet.), Lv. 2. fagr-glóa, adi. fair-glowing, bright (poet.), Alm. 5 (the Sun as bride). fagr-grænn, adj. light-green, Fms. xi. 335, Hkr. i. 71 (of a field or tree). fagr-harr (-hærðr), adj. fair-baired, Nj. 16, gulr, adj. light-yellow. fagr-hljóðr (-hljóðandi, -hljóðaðr), adj. sweet-Fms. xi. 205. voiced, Grett. 159, Fms. ii. 199. fagr-kinn, f. (fögrum-kinni, m., Fms. xi), fair-cheek, soubriquet of a lady, Sd. fagr-klæddr, part. fair-clad, Greg. 24, Dropl. 25. fagr-kolla, u, f., botan. bieracium, bankweed. Hight. fagr-limi, a, m. 'fair-branch,' a wood (poët.), Alm. fagr-læti, n. blandishment, Barl. 110. fagr-máll, adj. fairfagr-mæli, n. fair language, Barl. 24, 117, Nj. spoken, Fms. vi. 52. 167, Fms. i. 74. fagr-mæltr, part. bland, Fms. vi. 52, v. l. oror (-yror), adj. fair-spoken, bland, Sks. 370, 432, Sturl. ii. 133. fagr-raddaor, part. sweet-voiced. fagr-rauor, adj. light-red (opp. to dökk-raudr or dumb-raudr, dark-red), bidr. 181, Fas. i. 172, Vsp. 34. fagr-rendr, part. painted with fine stripes (of a shield), Hornkloti. fagr-skapaor, part. fair-shapen, Sks. 627. fagr-skrifaor, part. finely drawn, painted in bright colours, Greg. 26. fagr-skygör, part. transparent as crystal (of a shield), Lex. Poët. fagr-strykvinn, part. painted with fair streaks (of a ship), Lex. Poët. fagr-varinn, part. wearing fine clothes (of a lady), Vkv. 37. fagr-vaxinn, part. of fair stature (of a lady), Band. (in a verse). fagr-yroi, n. pl. fair words, Fms. x. 104.

fagrendi, n. pl. costly, fair things, Barl. 176. fagr-leikr, m. beauty, Fms. v. 281, xi. 428.

fagr-leitr, adj. of fair complexion, beautiful, Fms. vii. 321, Gisl. 71. fagr-liga (fagrla, O. H. in a verse), mod. falloga, adv. fairly, beautifully, Fms. i. 141, vii. 147, x. 243, Fs. 145.

fagr-ligr, adj., mod. contracted fallegr (cp. fallega above), which word is at the present time in Icel. used very much as fine, nice are in Engl., that is to say, of almost everything, whereas this form is hardly found in old writers:-fair, fine, Vtkv. 6; f. penningar, fine money, Fs. 6; f. skrúði, a fine dress, Stj. 142; f. sigt, Fms. x. 231; f. hljóðan, sweet tunes, Bs. i. 155.

FALA, ad, [falr], to demand for purchase, with acc., Fms. i. 135, iii. 159, Ld. 28, Eg. 714; f. e-t af e-m (better f. e-t at e-m), Fms. iii. 208, x. 4, Nj. 73, Ld. 144.

FALDA, in old writers this word (if used in sense II) always follows the strong form and is declined like halda, viz. pret. félt, Landn. 166, vide Lex. Poet. passim, pl. feldu; pres. sing. feld; imperat. falt; pret. subj. féldi, Orkn. (in a verse); part. faldinn; but in signf. I (to fold) it is weak (faldar, faldaði), though it seldom occurs in old writers in this sense: in 283; fögr augu, fair eyes (fagr-eyer); fagrt har, fair bair, lal. ii; mod. usage the weak form only is used: [Ulf. faipan = 27600es in Luka

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iv. 20, to fold or close the book; A.S. fealdan; Engl. to fold; Germ. falten; Dan. folde; Swed. falla; Fr. fauder; cp. Lat. plicare]:-to fold, I. gener, to fold; ek skal f. hana saman, I sball fold with acc.: ber up, Str. 9; tók hón þá skyrtuna ok faldaði saman, id.; sem hón hafði saman faldat, id.; f. fald eptir, to unfold a fold, id.; at engi mundi þann B. to bem: fald aptr f., id.; ef hón gæti aptr faldat skyrtu þína, 13. falda dúk, klút, etc., to bem a towel, kerchief, or the like; cp. faldaðr, II. esp. to bood or cover the head, chiefly used of ófaldaðr. ladies wearing the fald, q.v.: a. with acc. of the person, dat. of the dress; ek mun falda pik með höfuðdúki, Nj. 201; at hón hefði nú faldit sik við motrinum, Ld. 210; Brandr var faldinn, B. was booded as a lady, Fs. 109; Hildr Eyvindar-dóttir félt honum, H. booded bim, 194 (Ed. fylgði wrongly); at hón hefði nú faldit (Ed. wrongly faldat) sik við motrinum, that she had booded berself with the motr, Ld. 210; mundi Guðrún ekki burfa at falda sik motri til bess, at sama betr en allar konur adrar, id.; hennar höfut er faldit bremr skautum, ber bend is booded in three sheets (hence skauta-faldr), Mar. 48 (Fr.) dat. of the person; þá segir Hrefna, at hón vill falda sér við motrinn (better motrinum), Ld. 192; ef maðr feldr sér til vélar við konu, eðr ferr hann i kvennklæði, if a man boods bis bead wilily mocking a woman, Grág. i. 338 (liable to the lesser outlawry); f. þér við höfuðdúki, Nj. 1. c., v. l.; aldri hefi ek frétt at konur féldi höfuðdúkum, Orkn. (in a verse); ek félt hjálmi, I covered my bead in a belmet, Sighvat. the phrases, falda sitt, to bood the head so that the eyes and face cannot be seen; far á meðal kvenna, ok falt þér sítt, at ekki verðir þú kend, Post. 656 B. 11; brúðirnar falda sítt, svá at úgerla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, Fms. xi. 106: enn fyrsta aptan hafa brúðirnar síð-faldit, Jv. 20 (Ed. 1824); sú (kona) hafði sítt faldit, Fms. vii. 161, cp. Gen. xxxviii. 14; falda hátt, to wear a tall fald, cp. Eb. 136 (in a verse); falda blá, or svortu, to bood the bead in black, to mourn, 1sl. ii. 351 (in a verse): the metaph. phrase, f. raudu, to bood the bead in red, to die a bloody death, 2. part. faldinn, used as adj. booded, mod. faldaör, Landn, l. c. booded, bordered, bemmed, etc., in compds, eld-faldinn, booded with flames, poët. epithet of the foaming waves, Lex. Poët.; hjálmi faldinn, booded with a belmet (poët.), Hkv. I. 47; járn-faldinn, iron-booded, belmed, Eb. 208 (in a verse); hag-faldin, booded with bedges, poët. epithet of the goddess Earth, Fms. vi. 140 (in a verse); hvít-faldin, white-booded, of glaciers or foaming waves, Snot 12, 16.

falda, u, f. = faldr, Korm. 240 (in a verse).

fald-laus, f. adj. boodless, having her fald pulled off, Sd. 181.

FALDR, m. [A. S. feald; Engl. fold; Germ. falte; O. H.G. fald; Dan. fold; Ital. falda, and faldetta (in Malta); Fr. fauvetta and faudage]: —a fold, of a garment, Str. 9, 13, l. 19, 21, where it is even spelt foldr; in Icel. hardly ever used in this sense.

B. the bem of a garment; hún gékk á bak til ok snart fald hans klæða, Luke viii. 44; og fald sinna kiæða stækka þeir, Matth. xxiii. 5; og báðu hann, að þeir mætti snerta að eins fald hans fata, Mark vi. 56; kyrtill hlaðbúinn í fald niðr, a kirtle laced down to the bems, Fms. iv. 337; allt i fald nior, Mag. (Fr.) 63; klæða-faldr, Pass. 36. 9. II. a white linen bood, the stately national head-gear worn by ladies in Icel., of which drawings are given by Eggert Itin. pp. 24, 27, Sir Joseph Banks in Hooker's Travels, the account of the French expedition of the year 1836 sq., and in almost all books of travels in Iceland. In old Sagas or poems the fald is chiefly recorded in Ld. ch. 33 (the dreams of Guorun Osvifs datter), cp. Sd. ch. 25; in the Orkn. S. ch. 58 the two sisters Frakök and Helga, daughters of the Gaelic Moddan, wore a fald (þá hnyktu þar af sér faldinum, ok reyttu sik), 182. In the Rm. (a poem probably composed in the Western Isles, Orkneys) all the three women, Edda, Amma, and Modir, wore the fald; the words in bkv. 16, 19-ok haglega um höfuð typpum, and let us cleverly put a topping on bis bead, of Thor in bridal disguise—seem to refer to the fald. Bishop Bjarni, a native of the Orkneys (died A. D. 1222), gives the name of 'fald' to the belmet; Kormak, in the 10th century, speaks of the 'old falda.' In Normandy and Brittany a kind of 'fald' is still in use; it may be that it came to Icel, through Great Britain, and is of Breton origin; a French fald (Franseiskr, i.e. Britain?) is mentioned, D.N. In Icel, the fald was, up to the end of the last century, worn by every lady,-áðr sérhver fald bar frú | falleg þótti venja sú, a ditty. The ladies tried to outdo each other in wearing a tall fald; keisti faldr, the fald rose bigh, Rm. 26; falda hátt, Eb. (the verse); hence the sarcastic name stiku-faldr, a 'yard-long fald;' stifan teygja stiku-fald, pagnarmál 53, a poem of 1728; I Tim. ii. 9 is in the Icel. version rendered, eigi með földum (πλέγμασι) eðr gulli eðr perlum,—since with ancient women, and in Icel. up to a late time, braiding of the hair was almost unknown. In mod. poetry, Iceland with her glaciers is represented as a woman with her fald on; minn hefir faldr fengið fjúka-ryk og kám, Eggert: the sails are called faldar mastra, boods of the masts, faldar mastra blöktu stilt, Ülf. 3. 14; hestar hlés hvíta skóku falda trés, id., 10; faldr skýja, the folds of the clouds, poët., Núm. 1.11; faldr af degi, of the day break, 4. 86; vide krók-faldr, sveigr, a crooked fald. falda-feykir, m. a magical dance in which the falds flew off the ladies' heads, Fas. iii; cp. Percy's Fryar and Boy, also the Wonderful Flute in Popular Tales.

Fal-hófnir, m. barrel-boof, bollow-boof, a mythol. horse, Edda.

FALL, n., pl. föll, [common to all Teut. idioms except Goth.], a fall: -defined in law, bat er fall ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág, ii. 8, Isl. ii. 246, Al. 76, Sd. 143: the proverb, fall er farar heill, a fall bodes a lucky journey, Fms. vi. 414 (of king Harold at Stamford-bridge), viii. 85, 403, Sverr. S.; sá er annarr orðs-kviðr at fall er farar heill, ok festir þú nú fætr í landi, Fb. i. 231, cp. Caesar's 'teneo te, Africa;' falls er ván ad fornu tré, Stj. 539; stird eru gamalla manna föll; flas er falli næst, flurry is nigh falling: föll hetask á e-n, one begins to reel, stagger, Fas. iii. 429; koma e-m til falls, to cause one to fall, Edda 34; reiddi hann til 2. a fall, death in battle, Lat. caedes, Fms. falls, be reeled, Eb. 220. i. 11, 43, 89, Nj. 280, Eg. 37, 106, O. H. 219, passim; the proverb, i flotta er fall vest, Fms. viii. 117; val-fall, Lat. strages; mann-fall, loss of men in battle. B. the 'fall,' a plague in cattle or beasts, murrain, 655. 2, Bs. i. 97, 245, 456. 7, the carcase of a slaughtered animal; baulufall, saudar-fall, nauts-fall, hruts-fall, Stj. 483. 8. medic. in compds, brot-fall, the falling sickness, epilepsy; blod-fall, klæda-foll, bloody flux; B. childbirth, in the phrase, vera komin að falli, to lima-fall, paresis. be in an advanced state, (komin 20 burði is used of sheep, cows.) the fall or rush of water; vatns-fall, a waterfall, large river; sjavar-foll, tides; ad-fall, flood-tide; út-fall, ebb-tide; boda-fall, a breaker, cp. Bs. ii. 5. in gramm. a case, Lat. casus, Skalda 180, 206: quantity, 159, 160, Edda 126: a metric. fault, a defective verse, dropping of syllables, Fb. iii. 426. II. metaph. downfall, ruin, decay; fall engla, the fall of the angels, Rb. 80; til falls ok upprisu margra i Israel, Luke ii. 34; hafa sér e-t til falls, to run risk of ruin, Hrafn. 30; gózin eru at falli komin, the estates are dilapidated, Mar.; á-fall, a shock; fráfall, death; ó-fall, misbap; jato-fall, an earth-slip. 2. eccl. a sin, transgression, Bs. i. 686, Mar. 77 (Fr.) 3. a law term, breach, failure, non-fulfilment, in eid-fall, vegar-fall, Ghl. 416; messu-fall, ordfall, veizlu-fall. 4. mod. a case, occasion.

FALLA, pret. féll, 2nd pers. féllt, mod. féllst, pl. féllu; pres. fell, pl. föllum; part. fallinn; reflex. féllsk, fallisk, etc., with the neg. suffix fellr-at, féll-at, féllsk-at, Am. 6, vide Lex. Poët. [Common to all Teut. languages except Goth. (Ulf. renders minrew by drjusan); A.S. feallan; Engl. fall;

Germ. fallen; Dan. falde; Swed. falla.]

A. to fall; as in Engl. so in Icel. falla is the general word, used in the broadest sense; in the N.T. it is therefore used much in the same passages as in the Engl. V., e.g. Matth. v. 14, vii. 25, 27, x. 29, xii. 11, xiii. 4, xxi. 44, Luke xiv. 5, John xii. 24, Rom. xi. 11, xiv. 4, 1 Cor. x. 12, 1 Tim. vi. 9, Rev. viii. 10: blómstrið fellr, James i. 11: again, the verbs hrynja and hrapa denote ruin or sudden fall, detta a light fall, hrasa stumbling; thus in the N.T. hrynja is used, Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; hrapa, Luke x. 18, xi. 17, xiii. 4, Matth. xxiv. 29; hrasa, Luke x. 30; detta, xvi. 21: the proverb, eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg, a tree falls not by the first stroke, Nj. 163, 224; hann féll fall mikit, Bs. i. 343; hón féll geigvænliga, id.; falla af baki, to fall from borseback, 344; f. afram, to fall forwards, Nj. 165; f. a bak aptr, to fall on the back, 9; f. um hais e-m, to fall on one's neck, Luke xv. 20; f. til jardar, to fall to the ground, fall prostrate, Fms. vii. 13, Pass. 5. 4: to fall on one's face, Stj. 422. Ruth ii. 10; f. fram, to fall down, Matth. iv. 9; f. daudr ofan, to fall down dead, Fær. 31; ok jafnsnart féll á hann dimma og myrkr, Acts xiii. II; hlutr fellr, the lot fell (vide hlut-fall), i. 26. 2. to fall dead, fall in battle, Lat. cadere, Nj. 31, Eg. 7, 495, Dropl. 25, 36, Hm. 159, Fms. i. 8, 11, 24, 38, 95, 173, 177, 178, ii. 318, 324, 329, iii. 5, iv. 14, v. 55, 59, 78, 85, vi. 406-421, vii-xi, passim.

3. of cattle, to die of plague or vi. 406-421, vii-xi, passim. 4. medic., falla i brot, to fall in a fit, Bs. i. famine, Ann. 1341. 335; f. i ovit, to swoon, Nj. 210: the phrase, f. frá, to fall, die (frá-fall, death), Grág. i. 139, 401, Fms. iv. 230, vii. 275; f. i svefn, to fall asleep, Acts xx. 9. II. to flow, run, of water, stream, tide, etc.: of the tide, særinn fell út frá landi, ebbed, Clem. 47; fell þar sær fyrir hellismunnann, the sea rose higher than the cave's mouth, Orkn. 428; sídan féll sjór at, the tide rose, Ld. 58; ok þá er út féll sjórinn, þorf. Karl. 420; sjórinn féll svá skjótt á land, at skipin vóru öll á floti, Fms. iv. 65: also used of snow, rain, dew, Vsp. 19; snjó-fall, a fall of snow: of the ashes of a volcano, cp. ösku-fall, s.v. aska: of a breaker, to dash, menn undruðusk er boði féll í logni, þar sem engi maðr vissi ván til at fyrri hefði fallit, Orkn. 164: of a river, nema þar falli á sú er eigi gengr fé yfir, Grág. ii. 256; vötn þau er ór jöklum höfðu fallit, Eg. 133; á féll (flowed) við skála Ásólfs, Landn. 50, A. A. 285; þeir sá þá ós (fors, Hb.) mikinn falla í sjóinn, Landn. 29, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 236; Markar-fljót féll í millum höfuð-ísa, Nj. 142; á fellr austan, Vsp. 42; falla forsar, 58; læk er féll meðal landa þeirra, Landn. 145: of sea water, sjár kolblár fellr at þeim, the sbip took in water, Ld. 118, Mar. 98; svå at inn fell um soxin, that the sea rushed in at the stern, Sturl. 2. to stream, of hair; harit silki-bleikt er fell (streamed) & herðar honum aptr, Fms. vii. 55. β. of clothes, drapery, Edda (Ht. 2) III. to fall, of the wind; fell vedrit ok görði logn, the wind fell, Eg. 372; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; ok fellr veðrit er þeir koma út at eyjum, Ld. 116; hón kvaðsk mundu ráða at veðrit félli eigi,

2. falla niðr, to fall, drop; mitt kvæði mun skjótt niðr f., my poem will soon be forgotten, Fms. vi. 198; mun pat (in the poem) aldri niðr f. meðan Norðrlönd eru bygð, 372; féll svá þeirra tal, their speech dropped, they left off talking, Fas. iii. 579: as a law term, to let a thing drop, lat nior f., Fs. 182; fellu halfar bætr nior fyrir sakastaði þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166, 250, Band. 18; þat eitt fellr niðr, Grág. i. 398, Fms. vii. 137; falla i verdi, to fall in price, etc. to fail, be foiled, a law term; sá (viz. eiðr) fellr honum til útlegðar, i. e. if be fails in taking the oath be shall be liable to outlawry, N.G. L. i. 84 (eid-fall); en ef eidr fellr, þá fari hann útlægr, K. Á. 214; fellr aldri sekt handa á milli, the fine is never cancelled, N. G. L. i. 345; f. á verkum sinum, to bave been caught red-banded, to be justly slain, Eg. 736; vera fallinn at sókn, to fail in one's suit, N. G. L. i. 166: hence metaph., fallin at frændum, failing, bereft of friends, Hom. 5; fallinn frá mínu máli, baving given my case up, Sks. 554, 747; því dæmi ek fyrir dráp hans fallnar eignir ykkar, I sentence your estates to be forfeited for bis slaughter, Fs. 122; f. i konungs gard, to forfeit to the king's treasury, Fms. iv. 227: reflex., ef honum fellsk pessor brigd, if his right of reclamation fails, Gpl. 300; ef menn fallask at því, if men fail in that, N. G. L. ii. 345; ef gerð sellsk, if the reparation comes to naught, id.; ef gerðar-menn láta sallask, if they fail to do their duty, id., cp. i. 133, 415: to fail, falter, in the phrase, e-m fallask hendr, the bands fail one; bliknadi hann ok féllusk honum hendr, O. H. 70; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, their voice and bands alike failed them, Edda 37; en bondum fellusk hendr, því á þeir höfðu þá engan foringja, Fms. vi. 281; féllusk þeim allar kvedjur er fyrir voru, their greeting faltered, i. e. the greeting died on their lips, Nj. 140; vill sá cigi fallask láta andsvör, he would not fail or falter in replying, Hkr. i. 260; féllskat saðr sviðri, ber judgment did not V. metaph., falla í villu, to fall into beresy, Ver. 47; f. í hórdóm, to fall into whoredom, Sks. 588; f. í vald e-s, to fall into one's power, Ld. 166; f. i fullsælu, to drop (come suddenly) into great wealth, Band. 31; f. i fullting vio e-n, to fall a-belping one, to take one's part, Grag. i. 24; lyktir falla a e-t, to come to a close, issue, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 326; f. á, to fall on, of misfortune, vide á-fall. 2. falla undir e-n, to fall to one's lot, of inheritance, obligation; arfr fellr undir e-n, devolves upon one, Ghl. 215; f. frjáls á jörð, to be free born, N. G. L. i. 32; f. ánauðigr á jörð, to be born a bondsman, Grág. ii. 192. árar, to fall to at the oars, Fms. xi. 73, 103; porgeirr féll þá svá fast á árar (pulled so bard), at af gengu báðir háirnir, Grett. 125 A; f. fram við árar, id., Fas. ii. 495 (in a verse). VI. to fall out, befall; ef audna fellr til, if it so falls out by luck, Fms. iv. 148; ef audna vildi til f. með þeim, xi. 267; litlu síðar fellr til fagrt leiði, a fair wind befell them, 426; alla hluti bá er til kunni f., Nj. 224; öll bingvíti er til f., all the fines that may fall in, be due, Ghl. 21; nema porf falli til, unless a mishap befalls bim, i.e. unless be be in a strait, 76; mer fell svá gæfusamliga, it befell me so luckily, Barl. 114; verðuliga er fallit á mik betta tilfelli, this accident has justly befallen me, 115; sem sakir f. til, as 2. to fall, be produced; pat (the iron) fellr i the case falls, Eg. 89. firði þeim er Ger heitir, Fas. iii. 240; þar fellr hveiti ok vín, 360. impers. in the phrases, e-m fellr e-t bungt, létt, etc., a thing falls lightly, beavily upon, esp. of feeling; betta mun yor bungt f., it will fall beavily on you, Band. 18; fellr þá keisaranum þyngra bardaginn, the battle fell out ill to (turned against) the emperor, Fms. xi. 32; at oss mundi bungt f. 2. the phrases, e-m fellr e-t nær, it falls nigh to one, touches one nearly; svá fellr mér betta nær um trega, Nj. 170; sjá einn var svá hlutr, at Njáli féll svá nær, at hann mátti aldri óklökvandi um tala, this one thing touched Njal so nearly, that he could never speak of it without tears, 171; mér fellr eigi firr en honum, it touches me no less than bim, Blas. 41; henni fell meinit svu nær, at ..., the illness fell on ber so sore, that ..., Bs. i. 178; fell henni nær allt saman, she was much vexed by it all (of illness), 351; e-t fellr bagliga, hörmuliga etc. fyrir e-m, things fall out sadly for one, Vigl. 30, El. 15. B. Metaph. to fall in with, agree, fit, suit, Germ. gefallen:

to please, suit: kvað sér þat vel falla til aftekta, said that it suited him well for drawing taxes from, Fb. ii. 122; en allt bat, er hann heyrði frá himnaguði, féll honum harla vel, pleased bim very well, Fms. i. 133; honum féll vel í eyru lofsorð konungs, the king's praise suited bis ears well, tickled, pleased bis fancy, Bret. 16: reflex., þat lof fellsk honum í eyru, 4; jarli fellsk bat vel i eyru, the earl was well pleased to hear it, Bjarn. 7. saman, to fall in with, comply, agree; en bo at eigi felli allt saman med γ. féllsk vel á með peim, though they did not agree in all, Bs. i. 723. beim, they loved one another, Fas. i. 49; fell vel á með þeim Styrkári, i. e. be and S. were on good terms, Fms. iii. 120.

8. honum féllsk þat vel í skap, it suited bis mind well, pleased bim, Fas. i. 364; féllsk hvárt öðru vel i geo, they agreed well, liked one another well, Band. 9; fallask & e-t, to like a thing; brutt kvartar að mér fellst ei a, Bb. 3. 23. beseem, besit; heldr fellr beim (it besits them), at syna öbrum med god-3. falla at e-u, to apply to, refer to; betta eitt ord er vilia, Str. 2. at fellr eiðstafnum, Band. MS. 15 (Ed. 18 wrongly eiðrinn instead of ciðnum). 4. the phrase 'falla vid' in Luke vi. 36 (bótin af því | Fær. 174; cp. fatrask,

Gullb. 30; i því bili fellr andviðrit, Fbr. 67; þú féll af byrrinn, Fms. Phinu nýja fellr eigi við hið gamla) means to agree with; hence also viðfeldinn, agreeable:-but in the two passages to be cited falla vio seems to be intended for falda við, to enfold; hvergi nema þar sem falli við akr eða eng, unless field or meadow be increased or improved, N.G.L. ii. 116; ekki má falla (qs. falda) við hamingju-leysi mitt, 'tis impossible to add a fold to my bad luck, it cannot be worse than it is, Al. 110. part. fallinn; svá f., such-like, so framed; eitt litid dýr er svá fallid, at ..., a small animal is so framed, that ..., Stj. 77; hví man hinn sami maor svá fallinn, bow can the same man be so framed? Fms. xi. 429 :in law phrases, such-like, as follows, svá fallinn vitnisburd, testimony as follows, Vm. 47; svo fallinn órskurð, dóm, etc., a decision, sentence . . . beschaffen), Stj. 154.

2. fallinn vel, illa, etc., well, ill-disposed; beschaffen), Stj. 154.

2. fallinn vel, illa, etc., well, ill-disposed; hann var vænn maðr ok vel fallinn, Fms. xi. 422; þau vóru tröll bæði ok at öllu illa fallin, Bárð. 165: fitted, wortby, bezt til konungs fallinn, Fms. i. 58; ok er hann bezt til bess f. af bessum premr, vi. 386; at hann væri betr til fallinn at deyja fyrir þá sök en faðir hans, that be more deserved to die than his father did, x. 3; Olafr er betr til yfirmanns f. enn minir synir, Ld. 84; margir eru betr til fallnir fararinnar, Isl. ii. 327; Hallgerör kvað hann ser vel fallinn til verkstjóra, Nj. 57; så er til þess er f., Sks. 299: worthy,' I Cor. vi. 2. 3. neut. fit; ok hætti bá er honum botti fallit, when be thought fit, Fms. vi. 364; slik reip sem f. bykir, as seems needful, Sks. 420; væri þat vel fallit, at..., it would do well, to..., Fms. ii. 115; pat mun nú vel fallit, that will be right, that will do well, Nj. 145; kalladi vel til fallit, said it was quite right, Fms. xi. 321. 4. of a thing, with dat. suited to one; eigi þyki mér þér sú ferð vel fallin, i. c. this journey will not do for thee, will not do thee good, Fms. vi. 200; cp. ó-fallit, unfit.

fallegr, adj. fair. falliga, adv., vide fagrligr. fallerask, ad, dep. [for. word, Lat. fallere], to prove false, Stj. 4, K. A.

224: to fall, of a woman, H.E. ii. 190. fall-hætt, n. adj. staggering, in danger of falling, Eb. 240.

fall-jökull, m. or fall-jaki, a, m. an ice-berg, Sks. 176.

fall-sótt, f. a murrain, plague, Grág. i. 458.

fall-staor, m. a falling place, Fms. viii. 435.

fall-valtr, adj. reeling, metaph. in eccl. writers, faltering, changeable, uncertain, of worldly things, opp. to heavenly; f. heimr, f. lif, Post. 656 B. 11, Magn. 504; f. hlutir, opp. to eilifr hlutir, Hom. 42; f. fagnaor pessa lífs, Fms. i. 225; fallvaltan ríkdóm, I Tim. vi. 17.

FALR, m. [fal, Ivar Aasen], the socket of a spear's bead in which the handle is put, often richly ornamented (spjots-falr), Fas. iii. 388, Stj. 461, Eg. 285, 726, Edda 83, Ld. 98, Nj. 108, K. b. K. 96, Fms. iv. 278,

338, Fs. 127; vide Worsaac 344 sqq., 498.

FALR, adj. [A. S. fæle; O. H. G. fali; Germ. feil; Swed. and Dan. fal]:-venal, to be sold, Fms. i. 185, Sd. 188, Ld. 146; e-m er e-t falt, or eiga (láta) e-t falt, to bave a thing for sale, Grag. ii. 243, N. G. L. i. 237, Fms. vii. 20, Nj. 32; gjaf-falr, Fms. vii. 124: metaph., er mér eru falastir til bungs hlutar, i. e. I should not mind if they fared ill, Lv. 105, Mag. 59, Trist. 8, 11 (Fr.)

FALS, n. [for. word, Lat. falsum], a fraud, cheat, deceit, imposture, Fms. viii. 265; f. ok svik, ix. 283: illusion, in a dream, xi. 371: adul-

teration, ii. 129, Gpl. 490-493. fals, adj. = falskr, false, Barl. 134, 144, 149, 152, Fms. ii. 210.

fals-, in compds, false, fraudulent, forged: fals-blandaor, part. blended with fraud, Stj. 142; fals-bref, n. a forged deed, Bs. i. 819; fals-guð, n. a false god, Fms. i. 304, Sks. 308; fals-heit, n. pl. false promises, Art.; fals-kona, u, f. a false woman, barlot, Korm. 76; fals-konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Bær. 15, Fms. ix. 433, Gbl. 35; fals-kristr, m. a false Christ, Matth. xxiv. 24; fals-penningr, m. false money, Karl.; fals-postuli, a, m. a false apostle, 1 Cor. xi. 15; fals-silfr, n. bad silver, Fær. 217; fals-spamenn, m. false prophets, Matth. vii. 15, xxiv. 24; fals-tru, f. false doctrine, heresy, Barl.; falsvitni, n. a false witness, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

falsa, ad, to defraud, impose upon, Nj. 106, Fms. ii. 129: to cheat, Hkr. i. 8; f. e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing, Fms. viii. 205: to spoil, El. 12; brynjan falsadisk, the coat of mail proved false, Fas. i. 2. to falsify, forge; f. bréf, K. Á. 222: neut., f. ok hégóma, to use false and vain language, Stj. 131 : part. falsaor, false, Fms. i.

139, Stj. 58, 592.

falsari, 2, m. an impostor, deceiver, Fms. viii. 295, ix. 261, 262, El. 31. falskr, adj. [for. word, Germ. falseb], false; f. bræðr, 1 Cor. xi. 26; it occurs first in the 15th century.

fals-lauss, adj. guileless, Edda 20; f. máli, good money, Fms. vi. 245; f. kaup, a bargain in good faith, Bs. i. 719. falslaus-ligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), sincere, in good faith, Stj. 149.

fals-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), crafty, vile, Flov. 43: false, Fms. v. 242. fals-6ttr, adj. deceitful, Stj. 144.

fals-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, crafty, Sks. 404. fals-vitr, adj. crafty, cunning, Stj. 144 (MS. 227).

faltrask, 20, dep. to be cumbered; f. vid e-t, to be puzzled about a thing,

fal-vigr, f. a spear with an ornamented socket, Mork, 200. FAMBI, a, m. a simpleton, Hm. 103. 1. catching FANG, n. [for the root vide fa], a catching, fetching : fish, fishing, Eb. 26, Am. 32; halda til fangs, to go a-fishing, Ld. 38: a take of fish, stores of fish, hann bad ba lata laust fangit allt, bat er beir höfðu fangit, Fms. iv. 331; af öllu því fangi er þeir hljóta af dauðum hvölum, Am. 36; f. þat er þeir áttu báðir, cp. veiði-fang, her-fang, a. baggage, luggage, Nj. 112; föng ok fargögn, 2. in plur.. luggage and carriage, 266; ok er beir höfdu upp borit föngin, carriage, Orkn. 324: stores, forn korn ok önnur föng, Fms. iv. 254. B. provisions. esp. at a feast; öll vóru föng hin beztu, Fms. iv. 102; kostnaðar-mikit ok burfti föng mikil, Eg. 30; bórólfr sópask mjök um föng, 42; veizla var hin prudlegsta ok öll föng hin beztu, 44; hann leitadi alls-konar fanga til bus síns, 68, Fs. 19, 218; hence, bord med hinum beztum föngun, board with good cheer, Fms. i. 66; bua ferd hennar sæmiliga med himum y. metaph. means, opportunity; byi at eins beztum föngum, x. 102. at engi sé önnur föng, Fms. iv. 176; meðan svá góð föng eru á sem nú, 200; hafa föng á e-u, or til e-s, to be enabled to do a thing, viii. 143, x. 388, Eb. 114, Gullb. 30, Eg. 81, Ld. 150, Odd. 18; urðu þá engi fong onnur, there was no belp (issue) for it (but that ...), Fms. vii. 311; af (eptir) fongum, to the best of one's power, x. 355; af beztu fongum byr hón rúmið, Bb. 3. 24; at-fong, q.v.; bu-fong (bu-fang), q.v.; öl-fong, vín-fong, store of ale, wine.

3. the phrase, fá konu fangi, to wed a woman, N.G.L. i. 350: fangs-tio, n. wedding season, 343; hence kván-fang, ver-fang, marriage. II. an embryo, fetus, in sheep or kine; ef gradungr eltir fang or kú. Ib. 303; the phrase, láta fangi, to 'go back,' of a cow. B. a metric, fault, opp. to fall, Fb. iii. 426 (in a verse). III. that with which one clasps or embraces, the breast and arms; kom spjótið í fang honum, the spear pierced his breast, Gullb. 23, Fms. ii. 111; reka i fang e-m, to throw in one's face, Nj. 176; hafa e-t í fangi sér, to bold in one's arms, Bdl. 344; hné hón aptr í f. honum, Isl. ii. 275; taka sér í fang, to take into one's arms, Mark x. 16; cp. hals-fang, embraces. 2. an apron, Edda (Gl.) 3. færask e-t i fang, to bave in one's grip, metaph. to undertake a thing, Fms. vii. 136; færask e-t ór fangi, to throw off, refuse, Sturl. iii. 254: the phrase, hafa fullt i fangi, to bave one's bands full. 4. wrestling, grappling with, Isl. ii. 445, 446, 457; taka fang við e-n, Edda 33; ganga til fangs, Gpl. 163: the saying, fangs er van at frekum úlfi, there will be a grapple with a greedy wolf, Eb. 250, Ld. 66, Fms. v. 294, Skv. 2. 13. phrases, ganga a fang vio e-n, to grapple with one, provoke one, Ld. 206; ganga í fang e-m, id., Band. 31; slíka menn sem hann hefir í fangi, such men as be bas to grapple with, Hav. 36; fa fang a e-m, or fa fang af e-m, to get bold of one; fékk engi þeirra fang á mér, Nj. 185, Fms. x. 159; sá þeir, at þeir fengu ekki f. af Erlingi, they saw that they could not catch E., vii. 300, xi. 96. 5. an armful; skida-fang, vidar-fang, an armful of fuel: Icel. call small bay-cocks fang or fong, hence fanga hey upp, to put the bay into cocks: fanga-hnappr, m. a bundle of IV. in the compds vet-fangr, hjör-fangr, etc. the f is = v, qs. vet-vangr, hjör-vangr, vide vangr. COMPDS: fangabrekks, u, f. a wrestling ground, Glum. 354. fanga-fátt, n. adj. falling sbort of provisions, Fms. viii. 367. fanga-hella, u, f. = fanghella. fanga-kvior, m. a law term, a body of jurymen taken at random, opp. to búa-kviðr, defined Grág. ii. 99, 140. fanga-lauss, adj. void of means, of provisions, Fms. viii. 419. fanga-leysi, n. want of stores, Róm. 263. fanga-litill, adj. vile, not worth fetching, Vm. 119. fanga-ráð, n. a fanga-mark, n. mark of ownership, a monogram. device, stratagem, a wrestling term, Nj. 253, Lv. 92, Orkn. 50. stakkr, m. a wrestling jerkin, Isl. ii. 443. fanga-váttr, m. a law term, a witness fetched (summoned) at random, Gpl. 547-549 fanga, 20, [Germ. fangen = to fetch, whence Dan. fange], to fetch, capture, Stj. 122, Vigl. 29, Bs. i. 881, ii. 118, Fb. i. 240; áðr en hann var fangaðr, Ísl. (Harð. S.) ii. 105; f. dauða, to catch one's death, to die, Or. 39: this word is rare and borrowed from Germ., it scarcely occurs before the end of the 13th century; part. fanginn vide s. v. fá and below. fangaor, part. baving means (fong) for doing a thing, K. A. 118, Ann. fangari, a, m. a wrestler, Sd. 142, Barl. 148: a gaoler, (mod.) fang-brögð, n. pl. wrestling, Fs. 131. fang-elsi, n. [Dan. fængsel; Swed. fängelse], a prison, gaol, Fms. iv. 167, xi. 240, (a rare and unclass. word); cp. dýflissa, myrkva-stofa. fang-hells, u, f. a stone set on edge in the arena, Isl. ii. 446. fangi, a, m. a prisoner, Mar., (rare and unclass.); cp. Dan. fange. fanginn, part. captured, Stj. 71, Ann. 1299, Bs. i. 698: metaph. enticed, Fas. i. 60; cp. ást-fanginn, captured by love, in love. fang-litill, adj. yielding little produce, Bs. i. 335. fang-remi, f. a deadly struggle, Korm. (in a verse). fang-staor, m. something to grasp or lay hold of, in the phrases, fá f. á e-m, to catch bold of one, Vápn. 14, Th. 14; ljú fangstaðar á sér, to let oneself be caught, Fms. iv. 282. fang-seill, adj. baving a good grasp, Eb. 250: lucky, Vellekla. fang-taka, u, f. taking bold, in wrestling, Barl. 8.

fang-ving, m. and fang-ving, u. f. an antagonist in wrestling. Grett. 124 (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse). FANIR, f. pl. [Swed. fan; Engl. fan; cp. Germ. fabne, Goth. fana], a fan, in tálkn-fanir, the gill-flaps of a whale. fann-fergia, u. f. beavy snow-drifts. fann-hvitr, adj. white as driven snow (fonn). Sti. 206. fann-koma, u. f. a fall of snow. fann-mikill, 2dj. snowy, Grett. 112. FANTR, m. [Ital. fanti = a servant; Germ. fanz; Dan. fjante = an oaf; the Norwegians call the gipsies 'fante-folk,' and use fante-kjæring for a bag, fille-fant for the Germ. firle-fanz, a ragamuffin, etc.: the word is traced by Diez to the Lat. infans, whence Ital. and Span. infanteria, Fr. infanterie, mod. Engl. infantry, etc., -in almost all mod. European languages the milit, term for foot-soldiers. In Norse and Icel, the word came into use at the end of the 12th century; the notion of a footman is perceivable in the verse in Fms. viii. 172 (of A. D. 1182)—fant sé ek hvern á hesti en lendir menn ganga, I behold every fant seated on horseback whilst the noblemen walk:—hence it came to mean] a landlouper. vagabond, freq. in Karl., Str., El., Flov.; fantar ok glópar, Mar.; hversu vegsamligr var konungrinn af Israel í dag, hver eð afklæddist fyrir ambáttum bénara sinna, og lék nakinn sem fantar, and danced naked like a buffoon, Vidal. i. 220, cp. 2 Sam. vi. 20.

fanz, m. a gang, tribe; Odd sá pekti allr fans, Stef. Ól.; præla-fanz, a gang of tbralls.

\$\beta\$. Umber, Ulf. 8. 64; akin to fantr. I. motion, travel; rare in this sense, as the fem. ĔAŘ, n. för and ferð, q. v., are used instead. B. of the clouds, in the phrase. far a lopti, drift in the sky. II. a means of passage, a ship; far er skip, Edda 110, Skálda 163: the allit. phrase, hvert fljótanda far, every floating vessel, Fms. xi. 125, Fær. 260; at bjarga fari á floti, Hm. 2. in compds, a trading vessel; Islands-far, an Icelandtrader, Fms. vi. 370, vii. 32; Englands-far, an English-trader, ix. 41; Dyslinnar-far, a Dublin ship, Eb. 254; fjögra-, tveggja-, sex-manna-far, a four-, two-, six-oared boat.

3. passage, in the phrases, taka sér (e-m) fari, fá sér fari, ráða sér fari, usually so in dat., but in mod. usage acc. (taka, ráða sér far), to take a passage in a sbip, Gbl. 516, Grág. ii. 400, 406 (acc.), Ld. 50, Landn. 307, Eg. 288, Nj. 111, 112, Isl. ii. 199, Eb. 194; beidask fars, id., Grag. i. 90, Fms. vi. 239; banna e-m far, to forbid one a passage, stop one (far-bann), Landn. 307; synja e-m fars, to deny one a passage (far-synjan), Hbl. 54; at beir hafi allir far, Jb. III. a trace, track, print, Hom. 120; Sveinki rak lömb sín til fjöru í förin, at eigi mátti sjá tveggja manna för, Njarð. 376; nú villask hundarnir farsins, the bounds lost the track, Fms. v. 147, cp. O. H. L. 83: metaph., of et sama far, on the same subject, of a book, 1b. (pref.): in many compds, a print, mark of any kind, fóta-för, footprints; skaffa-for, the print of a sharp-shod borse; nalar-far, a stitch; fingrafor, a finger-print; tanna-for, a bite; nagla-for, the marks of nails, John xx. 25; knifs-far, a knife's mark; eggjar-far, the mark of the edge, in a cut; jarna-far, the print of the shackles; kjal-far, the keel's track, wake of a ship; um-far, a turn, round; saum-far, a rim on a sbip's side. metaph. life, conduct, behaviour; hugar-far, geos-far, lundar-far, disposition, character; ættar-far, a family mark, peculiarity; dag-far, daily life, conduct of life; i góðra manna fari ok vándra, 677. 3; hvat þess mundi vera i fari konungsins, in the king's character, Fms. v. 327; ek vissa bá marga hluti í fari Knúts konungs, at hann mætti heilagr vera, xi. 287; nokkut af fyrnsku eptir í fari hans, iii. 131. 2. estate, condition; ok gefa beir eigi gaum um hennar far, N.G.L. i. 226; sem hann hafði skirt far sitt, made known bis state, bow be fared, 34; aldar-far, Lat. genius seculi; dægra-far, q. v.; súra-far, the state of the wounds; víga-far, q. v.; heilindis-far, bealth, Mar. 124; far vedranna, the course of the winds, Eb. 3. the phrase, at fornu fari, of yore, of old, Ghl. 85, 86, Eg. 711; at fornu fari ok nýju, of yore and of late, D. N.; at réttu fari, β. the phrase, göra sér far um e-t, to take pains about a thing. B. = fár, q. v., bale, ill-fate (rare); far er reiði, far er skip, Edda 1100 at hann mundi fara bat far sem hans formaor, that be would fare as ill as bis predecessor, Bs. i. 758: cp. the dubious phrase, muna yovart far allt i sundi bott ek hafa öndu látið, your ill-fate will not all be afloat, i.e. cleared off, though I am dead, Skv. 3. 51; vera i illu fari, to fare ill, be in a strait, Orkn. 480; ok vóru í illu fari hér um, Stj. 394. Judges viii. I, 'and they did chide with him sharply,' A. V.; at hann skyldi i engu fari moti beim vera, that be should not be plotting (brooding mischief) against them, Sturl. iii. 121 C. FARA, pret. fóra, 2nd pers. fórt, mod. fórst, pl. fóru; pres. ferr, 2nd pers. ferr, in mod. pronunciation ferð; pret. subj. færa; imperat. far and farðu (= far þú); sup. farit; part. farinn; with the suffixed neg. fór-a, Am. 45; farid-a (depart not), Hkr. i. 115 MS. (in a verse). [In the Icel.

occurs (Cruden); Swed. fara; Dan. fare.]

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scarcely any other verb is in so freq. use as fara, as it denotes any motion; not so in other Teut. idioms; in Ulf. faran is only used once,

viz. Luke x. 7; Goth. farjan means to sail, and this seems to be the

original sense of fara (vide far); A.S. faran; the Germ. fabren and Engl.

fare are used in a limited sense; in the Engl. Bible this word never

sem hann for, be walked wherever be went, Hkr. i. 100; né ek flý bó ek ferr, I fly not though I fare, Edda (in a verse); létt er lauss at fara (a proverb), Sl. 37: the saying, veror hverr med sjálfum sér lengst at fara, Gisl. 25; cp. 'dass von sich selbst der Mensch nicht scheiden kann' (Göthe's Tasso), or the Lat, 'patriae quis exul se quoque fugit?' usually in the sense to go, to depart, heill bu farir, heill bu aptr komir, Vbm. 4; but also to come, far bu hingat til min, come bere, Nj. 2. 2. to travel, go forth or through, pass, or the like; bu skalt fara i Kirkjubæ, Nj. 74; fara or landi, to fare forth from one's country, Fms. v. 24; kjoll ferr austan, Vsp. 51; Surtr ferr sunnan, 52; snjór var mikill, ok illt at fara, and ill to pass, Fms. ix. 491; foru þeir út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; síðan fór Egill fram með skóginum, 531; þeim sem hann vildi at færi ..., Njáll hét at fara, Nj. 49; fara munu vér, Eg. 579; Egill fór til þess er hann kom til Alfs, 577, Fms. xi. 122; fara þeir nú af melinum á sléttuna, Eg. 747; fara heiman, to fare forth from one's home, K. b. K. 6; alls mik fara tidir, Vbm. 1; fjold ek tor, far I fared, i. e. travelled far, 3; the phrase, fara utan, to fare outwards, go abroad (from Iceland), passim; fara vestr um haf, to fare westward over the sea, i.e. to the British Isles, Hkr. i. 101; fara á fund e-s, to visit one, Ld. 62; fara at heimbodi, to go to a feast, id.; fara fæti, to fare a-foot, go walking, Hkr.: absol. fara, to travel, beg, hence foru-madr, a vagrant, beggar: in olden times the poor went their rounds from house to house within a certain district, cp. Grág, i. 85; ómagar er þar eigu at fara í því þingi eðr um þau þing, id.; ómagar skolu fara, 119; ómegð þá er þar ferr, 296: in mod. usage, fara um and um-ferd, begging, going round. B. with prep.; fara at e-m, to make an inroad upon one, Nj. 93, 94, 102 (cp. at-for): fara & e-n, to mount, e. g. fara a bak, to mount on borseback: metaph., daudinn for a, death seized him, Fms. xi. 150; f. saman, to go together, Edda 121, Grág. ii. 256; f. saman also means to sbudder, Germ. zusammenfabren, Hým. 24: metaph. to concur, agree, hversu má þat saman f., Ni. 192; beim botti bat mjök saman f., Fms. iv. 382: fara á hæl, or á hæli, to go a-beel, i. e. step back, retreat, xi. 278, Eg. 296: fara undan, metaph. to excuse oneself, refuse (v. undan), Nj. 23. Fms. x. 227; fara fyrir, to proceed; fara eptir, to follow. 3. with ferd, leid or the like added, in acc. or gen. to go one's way; fara leidar sinnar, to proceed on one's journey, Eg. 81, 477, Fms. i. 10, Grag. ii. 119; fara ferdar sinnar, or ferða sinna, id., Eg. 180, Fms. iv. 125; fara ferð sína, id., Eg. 568; fara förum sinum, or för sinni, id., K. b. K. 80, 90; fara dagfari ok nattfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203; fara fullum dagleiðum, to go full days-journeys, Grág. i. 91; or in a more special sense, fara bessa fero, to make this journey, Fas. ii. 117; f. steinu-for, to go a-summoning; f. bónorðs-för, to go a-courting, Nj. 148; f. sigr-för, to go on the way of victory, to triumph, Eg. 21; fara sendi-for, to go on a message, 540. B. in a metaph, sense; fara hneykju-för, to be sbamefully beaten, Hrafn. 19 (MS.); fara osigr, to be defeated, Eg. 287; fara mikinn skada, to 'fare' (i. e. suffer) great damage, Karl. 43; fara því verrum förum, fara skömm, hneykju, erendlevsu, usæmo, to get the worst of it, Fms. viii. 125. 4. with the road in acc.; hann for Vánar-skarð, Landn. 226; f. sjó-veg, land-veg, K. p. K. 24; fór mörg lönd ok stórar merkr, Fas. ii. 540; fara sömu leið, Fms. i. 70; f. sama veg, Luke x. 31; f. fjöll ok dala, Barl. 104; fara út-leið, þjóð-leið, Fms. iv. 260: also, fara um veg, fara um fjall, to cross a fell, Hm. 3; fara liði, to march, II. in a more indefinite sense, to go; fara búðum, Fms. i. 110. bygdum, vistum, to move, change one's abode, Ld. 56, Hkr. ii. 177, Nj. 151, Vigl. 30; fara búferla, to move one's household, Grág. ii. 409; fara vöflunar-2. the phrases, fara eldi forum, to go a-begging, i. 163, 204, ii. 482. ok arni, a law term, to move one's bearth and fire, Grag. ii. 253; fara eldi um land, a heathen rite for taking possession of land, defined in Landn. 276, cp. Eb. 8, Landn. 189, 284. 3. fara einn-saman, to be alone, Grág. ii. 9: the phrase, f. eigi einn-saman, to be not alone, i. e. with child, Fms. iii. 109; or, for hón með svein þann, Bs. i. 437; cp. ganga með barni. Adding an adj., to denote gait, pace, or the like; fara smidigt, to stride baughtily, Nj. 100; fara mikinn, to rush on, 143; fara flatt, to fall flat, tumble, Bárð. 177; fara hægt, to walk slowly. B. fara til svefns, to go to sleep, Nj. 35; f. i sæti sitt, to go to one's seat, 129; f. i sess, Vpm. 9; f. á bekk, 19; fara á sæng, to go to bed, N. G. L. i. 30; fara í rúmið, id. (mod.); fara í mannjöfnuð, Ísl. ii. 214; fara í lag, to be put straight, Eg. 306; fara i vöxt, to wax, increase, Frus. ix. 430, Al. 141; fara i purd, to wane, Ld. 122, l. I (MS.); fara i úcfni, to go to the wrong side, Sturl. iii. 210; fara at skakka, to be odd (not even), Sturl. ii. 258; fara at sölum, to be put out for sale, Grag. ii. 204. 5. fara at fuglum, to go a-fowling, Orkn. (in a verse); fara at fugla-veiðum, id., Bb. 3. 36; fara í hernað, i viking, to go a-freebooting, Fms. i. 33, Landn. 31; fara at fe, to watch sbeep, Ld. 240; fara at fé-föngum, to go a-fetching booty, Fms. vii. 78. **B.** with infin., denoting one's 'doing' or 'being;' fara sofa, to go to sleep, Eg. 377; fara vega, to go to fight, Vsp. 54, Gm. 23; fara at roa, Vigl. 22; fara leita, to go seeking, Fms. x. 240; fara ad bua, to set y. akin to this up a bousebold, Bb. 2. 6; fara ad hátta, to go to bed. is the mod, use of fara with an infin. following in the sense to begin, as in the East Angl. counties of Engl. it 'fares' to ..., i. e. it begins, is fara med ran, to deal in robbing, Nj. 73; fara med spott ok had, to go

A. NEUT. to go, fare, travel, in the widest sense; gékk hann hvargi Likely to be or to do so and so; bað fer að birta, það er farit að dimma, it 'fares' to grow dark; bad fer ad hvessa, it 'fares' to blow: fer ad rigna, it ' fares' to rain, etc.:-no instance of this usage is recorded in old Icel., but the Engl. usage shews that it must be old. 8. with an adi. etc.; fara villr, to go astray, Sks. 565; fara haltr, to go lame, Fms. x. 420; fara vanstiltr, to go out of one's mind, 264; fara his ser, to be beside oneself, Eb. 270; fara apr, to feel chilly, Fms. vi. 237 (in a verse); fara duldr e-s, to be unaware of, Skálda 187 (in a verse); fara andvigr e-m, to give battle, Stor. 8; fara leyniliga, to go secretly, be kept bidden, Ni. 40. to pass; for su skipan til Islands, Fms. x. 23; fara bessi mål til bings, Ni. 100; hversu ord foru med beim, bow words passed between them, 90; foru bau ord um, the runner went abroad, Fms. i. 12; ferr ord er um munn líðr (a saying), iv. 279; þá fór ferligt úorðan, a bad report went abroad, Hom. 115.

7. fara fram, to go on, take place; ferr betta fram, Ld. 258; ef eigi ferr gjald fram, if no payment takes place, K. b. K. 64; ferr svá fram, and so things went on without a break, Nj. 11, Eg. 711; veizlan ferr vel fram, the feast went on well, Ni. 11, 51; spyrr hvat bar færi fram, be asked what there was going on, Band. 17: for allt a somu leid sem fyrr, it went on all the same as before, Fms. iv. 112; fara fram rádum e-s, to follow one's advice, Nj. 5, 66, Fms. vii. 318; allt mun bat sinu fram f., it will take its own course, Ni. 250; nu er byi ferr fram um hrið, it went on so for a while, Fms. xi. 108: 2 law term, to be produced, gogn fara fram til varnar, Grag. i. 65; domar fara út, the court is set (vide domr), Grág., Nj., passim. fara upp brott, the tables are removed (vide bord), Eg. 247, 551; eigi má betta svá f., this cannot go on in that way, Nj. 87; fjarri ferr bat, far from it, by no means, 134; for hat sjarri at ek vilda, Ld. 12; for hat ok svá til, and so it came to pass, Fms. x. 212. hversu ætlar þú fara hesta-atið, Nj. 90; fór þat sem líkligt var, it turned out as was likely (i. e. ended ill), Eg. 46; svá fór, at . . ., the end was, that . . . , Grett. 81 new Ed.; ef svå ferr sem ek get til, if it turns out as I guess, Dropl. 30, Vigl. 21; ef svá ferr sem mín orð horfa til, Fms. v. 24; ef svá ferr sem mik varir, if it comes to pass as it seems to me, vi. 350; svá fór um sjóferð þá, Bjarni 202; á sömu leið fór um aðra sendi-menn, Eg. 537: to depart, die, par for nýtr maor, Fs. 39; fara danda-yrdi, to pass the death-weird, to die, Yt. 8. 10. to fare well, ill, in addressing; fari ber vel, fare ye well, Nj. 7; bioja e-n vel fara, to bid one farewell, Eg. 22, Ld. 62; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197: in a bad sense, far þú nú þar, ill betide thee! Hbl. 60; far (impers.) manna armastr, Eg. 553; Jökull bað hann fara þræla armastan, Finnb. 306; fari 11. fara í fat, í brynju (acc.), þér í svá gramendr allir, Dropl. 23. etc., to dress, undress; but fara or fotum (dat.), to undress, Fms. x. 16. xi. 132, vii. 202, Nj. 143, Gh. 16, etc. III. metaph., fit, esp. of clothes, hair, or the like; ekki þykkir mér kyrtill þinn fara betr en stakkr minn, Fas. ii. 343; hárið fór vel, Nj. 30; jarpr á hár ok fór vel hárit, Fms. ii. 7; gult hár sem silki ok fór fagrliga, vi. 438, Fs. 88; klæði sem bezt farandi, Eb. 256; var sú konan bezt f., the most graceful, lady-like, Isl. ii. 438; for illa a hestinum, it sat ill on the borse, 2. impers. it goes so and so with one, i. c. one behaves Bs. i. 712. so and so; e-m ferr vel, illa, etc., one behaves well, ill, etc.; houum hafa öll málin verst farit, be bas behaved worst in the whole matter, Ni. 210; bezta ferr ber, Fms. vii. 33; vel mun ber fara, Nj. 55; at honum fari vel, 64; ber hefir vel farit til min, Finnb. 238; e-m ferr vinveittliga, one behaves in a friendly way, Nj. 217; ferr þér þá bezt jafnan ok höfðinglegast er mest liggr við, 228; mun honum nokkurn veg vel f., Hrafn. 10; údrengiliga hefir þér farit til vár, Ld. 48; ferr þér illa, Nj. 57; hversu Gunnari for, bow (well) G. behaved, 119. 3. fara at e-u, to deal with a thing (i. e. proceed) so and so; svá skal at sókn fara, thus is the pleading to be proceeded with, Grag. i. 323; svá skal at því f. at beiða ..., 7; fara at lögum, or úlögum at e-u, to proceed lawfully or unlawfully, 126; hversu at skyldi f., bow they were to proceed, Nj. 114; fara mjúklega at, to proceed gently, Fms, vii, 18; her skulu ver f. at med radum, to act with deliberation, Eg. 582; Flosi for at öngu odara (took matters calmly), en hann væri heima, Nj. 220. B. impers. with dat., to do, bebave; illa hefir mer at farit, I bave done my business badly, Hrafn. 8; veit Guo hversu hverjum manni mun at f., Fms. x. 212: in mod. phrases, to become, ironically, per ferr pad, or per ferst pad, it becomes thee, i. e. tis too bad y. hví ferr konungrinn nú svá (viz. at), Fms. i. 35; er slíkt úsæmiliga farit, so sbamefully done, Nj. 82; hér ferr vænt at, bere things go merrily, 232; karlmannliga er farit, manfully done, 144. care about; ekki ferr ek at, bott bu hafir svelt bik til fjår, it does not matter to me, I do not care, though ..., Nj. 18; ekki munu vit at því fara (never mind that), segir Helgi, 133. e. fara eptir, to be in proportion; her eptir for voxtr ok afl, bis strength and stature were in proportion, Clar. 4. fara med e-t, to wield, bandle, manage; for Hroptr med Gungni, H. wielded Gungni (the spear), Kormak; f. med Gridar-vol, to wield the staff G., pd. 9: as a law term, to wield, possess; fara med godord, to keep a godord, esp. during the session of parliament, Dropl. 8, Grág. and Nj. passim; fara med sök, to manage a laussuis,

phrase, farðu ekki með það, don't talk such nonsense. y. to deal with, treat, bandle; þú munt bezt ok hógligast með hann fara, tbou wilt deal with him most kindly and most gently, Nj. 219; fara af hljóði með e-t, to keep matters secret, id.; Ingimundr for vel med sögum (better than sögur, acc.), Ing. dealt well with stories, was a good bistorian, Sturl. i. 9. with dat.; fara med e-u, to do so and so with a thing, manage it; hversu beir skyldi fara með vápnum sinum, bow they were to do with their weapons, Fms. ix. 509; sá maðr er með arfinum ferr, who manages the arfr, Grag. i. 217; ef þeir fara annan veg með því fé, 216; fara með málum sínum, to manage one's case, 46; medan hann ferr svá med sem mælt er, 93; Gunnarr fór með öllu (acted in all) sem honum var ráð til kennt, Nj. 100; ef svá er med farit, Ld. 152; f. vel med sinum hattum, to bear oneself well, behave well, Eg. 65; Hrafn for med ser vel, H. bore bimself well, Fms. vi. 109; undarliga fara munkar bessir með sér, they behave strangely, 188; við förum kynlega með okkrum málum, Nj. 130; vant þyki mér með slíku at fara, difficult matters to have to do with, 75; f. malum a hendr e-m, to bring an action against one, Ld. 138; fara sókn (to proceed) sem at þingadomi, Grág. i. 463; fara svá öllu máli um sem . . ., 40, ii. 348: fara með hlátri ok gapi, to go laughing and scoffing, Nj. 220; cp. B above. fara um, yfir e-t, to pass over slightly; nú er yfir farit um landnám, shortly told, touched upon, Landn. 320; skjótt yfir at f., to be brief, 656 A. 12; fara myrkt um e-t, to mystify a thing, Ld. 322; fara mörgum orðum um e-t, to dilate upon a subject, Fbr. 124, Nj. 248, Fms. ix. 264. phrase, fara hondum um e-t, to go with the bands about a thing, to touch it, Germ. befühlen, esp. medic. of a healing touch; jafnan fengu menn heilsubót af handlögum hans, af því er hann fór höndum um þá er sjúkir vóru, Jatv. 24; ok þá fór hann höndum um hann, Bs. i. 644; þá lét Arnoddr fara aðra höndina um hann, ok fann at hann var berfættr ok í línklæðum, Dropl. 30; cp. fóru hendr hvítar hennar um þessar görvar, Fas. i. 248 (in a verse): note the curious mod. phrase, bad fer ad fara um mig, I y. impers. with began to feel uneasy, as from a cold touch or the like. dat.; eigi ferr ber nær Gunnari, en Merði mundi við þik, thou camest not nearer to G. than Mord would to thee, i.e. thou art just as far from being a match for G. as Mord is to thee, Nj. 37; bá ferr honum sem ödrum, it came to pass with bim as with others, 172; þá mun mér first um fara, I shall fall much short of that, Fins. vi. 362; því betr er þeim ferr öllum verr at, the worse they fare the better I am pleased, Nj. V. reflex., esp. of a journey, to fare well; forsk peim vel, they fared well, Eg. 392, Fms. xi. 22; honum fersk vel vegrinn, be proceeded well on his journey, ii. 81; hafdi allt farizt vel at, all had fared well, they had had a prosperous journey, 1b. 10; forsk beim ha seint um daginn, they proceeded slowly, Eg. 544; mönnum fórsk eigi vel um fenit, Fms. vii. 149; hversu beim hafdi farizk, Nj. 90; at beim færisk vel, Isl. ii. 343, 208, v. I.: the phrase, hamri forsk i hægri hönd, be grasped the hammer in his right hand, Bragi; farask lond undir, to subdue lands, Hkr. i. 134, v. l. (in a verse). 2. recipr., farask hjá, to go beside one another, miss one another, pass without meeting, Nj. 9; farask á mis, id.; farask í móti, to march against one another, of two hosts; þat bar svá til at hvárigir vissu til annarra ok fórusk þó í móti, Fms. viii. 63, VI. part., 1. act., koma farandi, to come x. 46, Fas. ii. 515. of a sudden or by chance; bá kómu hjarðsveinar þar at farandi, some sbepberds just came, Eg. 380; Moses kom farandi til folksins, Sks. 574; koma inn farandi, 369, Fbr. 25. 2. pass. farinn, in the phrase, á fornum vegi, on 'wayfaring,' i. e. in travelling, passing by; finna e-n á förnum vegi, Nj. 258, K. b. K. 6; kveðja fjárins á förnum vegi, Grág. i. 403; also, fara um farinn veg, to pass on one's journey: of the sun, sól var skamt farin, the sun was little advanced, i.e. early in the morning, Fms. xi. 267, viii. 146; þá var dagr alljós ok sól farin, broad day and sun bigb in the sky, Eg. 219; also impers., sol (dat.) var skamt farit, Ulf. 4. 10: the phrase, aldri farinn, stricken in years, Sturl. i. 212: vel farinn i andliti, well-favoured, Ld. 274; vel at orði farinn, well spoken, eloquent, Fms. xi. 193; mod., vel orði, máli farinn, and so Ld. 122: gone, par eru baugar farnir, Grág. ii. 172; pó fætrnir sé farnir, Fas. iii. 308. B. impers. in the phrase, e-m er pannig farit, one is so and so; vedri var pannig farit, at ..., the winter was such, that ... Fms. xi. 34; veðri var svá farit at myrkt var um at litask, i. e. the weather was gloomy, Grett. III; hversu landinu er farit, what is the condition of the country, Sks. 181; henni er pannig farit, at hón er mikil ev. long . . . , (the island) is so shapen, that it is large and long, Hkr. ii. 188; er eigi einn veg farit úgæfu okkari, our ill-luck is not of one piece, Nj. 183: metaph. of state, disposition, character, er hanum vel farit, be is a well-favoured man, 15; undarliga er yor farit, ye are strange men, 154; honum var svá farit, at hann var vesal-menni, Boll. 352: adding the prepp. at, til, beim var úlíkt farit at í mörgu, they were at variance in many respects, Hkr. iii. 97; nú er annan veg til farit, now matters are altered, Ni. 226; nú er svá til farit, at ek vil ..., now the case is, that I wish ... Eg. 714; her er þannig til farit, ... at leiðin, 582; þar var þannig til farit, Fms. xi. 34. Hence comes the mod. form vario (v instead of

sporting and mocking, 66; f. með fals ok dár, Pass. 16. 5; fara með Sd. 181; er honum vel varið, Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v. l.; svá er til varið, galdra ok fjölkyngi, K. þ. K. 76; f. með hindr-vitni, Grett. 111; cp. the phrase, farðu ekki með það, don't talk such nonsense.

y. to deal with, treat, handle; þú munt bezt ok hógligast með hann fara, thou wilt deal was nearly overcome from want of sleep and fasting.

B. TRANS. I. with acc.: 1. to visit; fara land herskildi, brandi, etc., to visit a land with 'war-shield,' fire, etc., i.e. devastate it; gekk síðan á land upp með liði sínu, ok fór allt herskildi, Fms. i. 131; land þetta mundi herskildi farit, ok leggjask undir útlenda höfðingja, iv. 357; (hann) lét Halland farit brandi, vii. 4 (in a verse); hann for Ivist eldi, 41 (in a verse); hann hefir farit öll eylönd brandi, 46 (in a verse); fara hungri hörund, to emaciate the body, of an ascetic, Sl. 71. with acc.; hann gat ekki farit hann, be could not overtake (catch) bim, 623. 17; tunglit ferr sólina, the moon overtakes the sun, Rb. 116; aor hana Fenrir fari, before Fenrir overtakes ber, Vbm. 46, 47; knegut oss falur fara, ye witches cannot take us, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; hann gat farit fjóra menn af liði Steinólfs, ok drap þá alla, ... hann gat farit þá hjá Steinólfsdal, Gullb. 29; hann reið eptir þeim, ok gat farit þá út hjá Svelgsá, milli ok Hóla, Eb. 180; Án hrísmagi var þeirra skjótastr ok getr farit sveininn, Ld. 242; viku þeir þá enn undan sem skjótast svá at Danir gátu eigi farit þá, Fms. (Knytl. S.) xi. 377 (MS., in the Ed. wrongly altered to náo þeim); hérinn hljóp undan, ok gátu hundarnir ekki farit hann (Ed. fráit wrongly), Fas. iii. 374; ok renna allir eptir þeim manni er víg vakti, . . . ok verðr hann farinn, Ghl. 146: cp. the phrase. vera farinn, to dwell, live, to be found bere and there; bott hann so firr um farinn, Hm. 33. II. with dat. to destroy, make to perisb; f. sér, to make away with oneself; kona hans for sér i dísar-sal, she killed herself, Fas. i. 527; hón varð stygg ok vildi fara sér, Landn. (Hb.) 55; ef þér gangit fyrir hamra ofan ok farit yðr sjálfir, Fms. viii. 53; hví ætla menn at hann mundi vilja f. sér sjálfr, iii. 59; fara lífi, fjörvi, öndu, id.; skal hann heldt eta. en fara öndu sinni, tban starve oneself to death, K. p. K. 130; ok veror bá binu fjörvi um farit, Lv. 57, Yt. 20, Fas. i. 426 (in a verse), cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 13; mínu fjörvi at fara, Fm. 5; bu hefir sigr vegit, ok Fasni (dat.) um farit, 23; sarit hafði hann allri ætt Geirmimis, Hkv. 1. 14; ok létu hans fjörvi farit, Sól. 22; hann hafði farit mörgum manni, O. H. L. 11. β. to forfeit; fara sýknu sinni, Grág. i. 98; fara löndum ok lausafé, ii. 167. 2. reflex. to perisb (but esp. freq. in the sense to be drowned, perish in the sea); farask af sulti, to die of bunger, Fms. ii. 226; fellr fjöldi manns í díkit ok farask þar, v. 281; fórusk sex hundruð Vinda skipa, xi. 369; alls fórusk níu menu, Isl. ii. 385; mun heimr farask, Eluc. 43; þá er himin ok jörð hefir farisk, Edda 12; farask af hita, mæði, Fms. ix. 47; fórsk þar byrðingrinn, 307; hvar þess er menn farask, Grág. i. 219; heldr enn at fólk Guðs farisk af mínum völdum, Sks. 732: of cattle, ef fé hins hefir troðisk eðr farisk á þá lund sem nú var tínt, Grág. ii. 286. β. metaph., fersk nú vinátta ykkur, your friendship is done with, Band. 12. y. the phrase, farask fyrir, to come to naught, Nj. 131; at sidr mun fyrir farask nokkut stórræði, Ísl. ii. 340; en fyrir fórusk málagjöldin af konungi, the payment never took place, Fms. v. 278; lét ek þetta verk fyrir farask, vii. 158; þá mun þat fyrir farask, Fs. 20; en fyrir fórsk þat þó þau misseri, Sd. 150: 8. in act. rarely, and perhaps only in mod. usage (N. T.), to perisb. a misspelling; frá því er féit fór (fórsk better), K. p. K. 132; fóru (better fórusk, were drowned) margir Íslenzkir menn, Bs. i. 436. farinn, as adj. gone, undone; nú eru vér farnir, nema . . . , Lv. 83; hans tafi var mjök svá farit, bis game was almost lost, Fas. i. 523; þá er farnir voru forstödumenn Troju, when the defenders of Troy were dead and gone, Ver. 36; tungl farit, a 'dead moon,' i. e. new moon, Rb. 34; farinn af sulti ok mæði, Fms. viii. 53; farinn at e-u, ruined in a thing, having lost it; farnir at hamingju, luckless, iv. 73; f. at vistum, xi. 33; f. at lausa-fé, iii. 117: in some cases uncertain whether the participle does not belong to A. far-ald, n. [A.S. fareld], a journey, only in the phrase, hverju faraldi,

bow, by what means, expressing wonder at one's appearance, escape, or the like; matti pat engi madr vita hverju f. pangat mundi farit hafa, Bs. i. 338, Rd. 235, Sturl. iii. 219, Fs. 147 (where wrongly fem.), Mar. 98.

far-aldr, m. (neut. Fb. l. c.), medic. pestilence, cp. Bs. i. 662 (the verse), Fb. i. 583 (the verse): in mod. usage plague, among animals.

farand-kona, u, f. a beggar-woman, Nj. 66; vide fara A. I. 2.

far-angr, m., gen. rs, luggage, Isl. ii. 362, Fbr. 140.

fanan- vide für a journey

farar-, vide for, a journey.

far-bann, n. a stopping of trade, an embargo, Eg. 403, Fms. vii. 285, ii. 127, Ann. 1243, Bs. i. 510.

far-bauti, a, m. a 'sbip-beater.' destroyer, an ogre, Fms. xi. 146: mythol. a giant, the father of Loki, Edda.

far-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482, v. l.; better forbeini. far-borôi, a, m. a ship's board or bulwark above water when loaded, cp. Grág. ii. 399; hence the metaph. phrase, sjá (or leita) sér farborða, to take precautions, so as to get safe and sound out of a danger, Fms. vi. 430, vii. 142, v.l.

far-buinn, part. 'boun' to sail (or depart), Hkr. iff. 193.

far-bunaor, m. equipment of a ship, 673. 61.

farit, Fins. xi. 34. Hence comes the mod. form varið (v instead of far-dagar, m. pl. flitting days, four successive days in spring, at the f), which also occurs in MSS. of the 15th century—veðri var svá varit, end of May (old style), in which householders in Icel. changed their abode;

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144 this use is very old, cp. Glum. ch. 26, Grag. p. p. ch. 56, Edda 103, Bs. far-sælligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), prosperous, Fms. ii. 36, v. 37. far-talmi, a, m. binderance in one's journey, Gpl. 417, Al. 61. far-tekja, u, f. taking a passage in a sbip, Jb. 377, N. G. L. i. 58. i. 450, the Sagas and laws passim; hence fardaga-helgi, f. the Sunday in fardagar, Grag. ii. 12; fardaga-leiti and fardaga-skeið, n. the time of fardagar, Isl. ii. 26. far-tior, m. a ferry-boat, Germ. fabrzeug (poët.), Edda (Gl.) FARDI, a, m. [Fr. fard; Old Engl. fard, farding; Norse fare, Ivar far-vegr, m. a track, Fms. v. 225, ix. 366, xi. 316; manna f., a track of men, Gpl. 538, Stj. 71: metaph., Sks. 565 B. Aasen], scum (in milk, curds), and faroa, ao, to have scum formed on it. a channel, bed of a river, Landn. 65, Grag. ii. 281, Stj. 230, Fms. iv. 360 far-drengr, m. a sea-faring man, Edda 107, Fms. ii. 23, borf. Karl. 402. FARFI, a, m. [Germ. farbe], colour, (modern and scarcely used.) far-flótti, adj. fugitive, exiled, Hkr. i. 252: with gen., Fas. iii. 103. freq.) 3. a road, journey; langr f., Fms. xi. 16, v. 225. far-viðr, m. [farvid, lvar Aasen], faggots, Björn. far-fuss, adj. eager for departing, Bs. ii. 35, 130. far-fýsi, f. eagerness to depart or travel, Fms. iii. 45, Fs. 46. FARG, n. [cp. Ulf. fairguni = a mountain], a press, press-weight; vera undir fargi, to be under a press, Bjarni 132. farga, ad. I. with acc. to press, Hom. 152, Bs. ii. 118. with dat. to destroy, make away with, Bb. 1. 7. farga, u, f. [for. word, cp. farga, Du Cange], a sort of stuff, Pm. 6. far-gögn, n. pl. luggage, Nj. 266: sing., Stj. 367. far-görvi, n. travelling gear, Eg. 727, Edda 110. far-hirðir, m. a ferryman, Ghl. 415, Hbl. 52 (fé-hirðir MS.) fari, m. a sea-farer, in compds, Dyflinnar-fari, a Dublin trader; Englandsfari, an English seaman, Baut. 387, Rafu 217, Fms. vi. 240; Hlymreksfari, a Limerick seaman, Landn.; Hallands-fari; Holmgards-fari, one who trades to Holmgard: Jórsala-fari (a traveller to Jerusalem). Fms., Ann. far-kona, u, f. a beggar-woman, Sturl. ii. 108. farkonu-sótt, f., medic. erysipelas (?), Ann. 1240. far-kostr, m. [Swed.-Norse farkost; Scot. farcost], a ferry-boat, a ship, Fms. vi. 219, Edda 48, Grág. ii. 130, Fb. i. 546, Ver. 8, Thom. 29. far-lami, adj. lame and unable to go, Bs. i. 303. far-land, n., poët. the land of ships, the sea, Lex. Poët., cp. Og. 31. far-leiga, u, f. passage-money, Ghl. 415. far-lengd, f. travels, journey, Bs. i. 450, 758, Fms. v. 273, Thom. 173. far-ligr, adj. comfortable; farlig sæng, a soft bed, Vellekla. far-ljós, f. adj. light enough for travelling, of the night, Eg. 88, Fbr. 97 new Ed. far-lög, n. pl. nautical law, Grág. ii. 399. far-maor, m. a seaman, sea-faring man, Landn. 180, Bs. i. 66, Nj. 61, Eg. 154, Fms. i. 11, iv. 124, 174, porst. hv. 44, Grág. i. 190. COMPDS : farmannafarmanna-búðir, f. pl. merchant booths, K. b. K. 34. 10g, n. pl. = farlog, Jb. 7. far-moor, adj. weary from travelling, Fms. ix. 233, v. 288. FARMR, m. a fare, freight, cargo, Jb. 411, Eg. 129, Band. 5, Fms. iv. 259, Grag. ii. 395: mctaph. a load in general, vide Lex. Poët.: in the Edda, Odin is Farma-guð and Farma-týr, m. the god and helper of loads,—he also was invoked by sailors; skips-f., a ship's freight; vidat-f., timbr-f., korn-f., hey-f., etc., a load of wood, timber, corn, bay, etc. farnaor and fornuor, m., gen. ar, furtherance, speed; til farnaoar mér ok til ferðar, Grág. ii. 21, Skv. 1. 8, Fms. viii. 31; ú-farnaðr, bad speed; par til hon kynni ser f., till sbe knew bow to speed in the world, Ld. 116. far-nagli, a, m. the water-peg in a ship's bottom, in mod. usage negla, Edda (Gl.); cp. var-nagli. farnask, 20, dep. to speed well, Fms. iv. 56. far-nest, n. viands, Eb. 196, Skálda 173. farning, f. a ferrying over, passage; veita e-m f., Pd. 16, K. b. K. 24, Glum. 371, Fbr. 158, Sturl. i. 18, Isl. ii. 386, Grag. i. 98. far-rek, n. sbipwreck, in a metaph. sense; pat hafði þórði orðit til farreks, at hestar hans búðir vóru í brottu, i. e. Tb. was wrecked, in that be bad lost both bis ponies, Isl. ii. 318; skulu vér frændr þínir veita þér styrk til þess at þú komir aldri síðan í slíkt f., in such a strait, Fms. iv. 270. FARRI, a, m. [A.S. fearr; Germ. farre = a bullock], a bullock, Yt. 14, Edda (Gl.) B. [farri, Ivar Aasen], a landlouper, vagrant, Clar. COMPD: farra-fleinn, m., prop. a landlouper; Alm. 5 spells

addressed to the dwarf, not (as in the Edd.) the dwarf's own words.

2. metaph. prosperous,

far-sorkr, m. travelling sark or jacket, a nickname, Landn.

far-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Ghl. 416.

far-snilli, f. nautical art, Fb. iii. 385.

far-sumar, n. the season for sea-faring, Ann. far-synjan, f. refusing to ferry one, Hbl. 50.

far-sælask, d, dep. to speed, bave luck, Fs. 34.

farsælla en hvert annarra, Fs. 27 (obsolete).

very freq., esp. in eccl. sense; ó-farsæll, unbappy.

far-begi, a, m. [biggja], a passenger, Finnb. 278, Ann. 1425, Ld. 86. 112, Bs. ii. 47, Fas. ii. 171. FAS, n. gait, bearing; Icel. say, vera hægr, stilltr í fasi, or fas-góör, fas-pruor, adj. of gentle gait and bearing; fas-mikill, adj. rushing: this word, though in freq. use at the present time, seems never to occur in old writers, unless it be in arga-fas, q.v.: the etymology is uncertain, perhaps from Engl. fashion, face; it seems at all events to be of foreign origin; at the time of Pal Vidalin it was in full use, cp. Skyr. 90. fasi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x. 27. FASTA, u, f. [Ulf. fastubni; O. H. G. fasta; Germ. faste; Swed. fasta; Dan. faste; a word introduced along with Christianity; the old Scandinavians could have no such word, as voluntary fasting was unknown in the heathen rites, and at the first introduction of Christianity the practice was sorely complained of, cp. Hkr. Hák. S. Góða, ch. 17]:—a fast, fasting, Hom. 73, K. b. K. 122, Rb. 82; the word therefore occurs first in poets of the beginning of the 11th century, e.g. Fms. vi. 86, cp. bod-f., lög-f., etc. COMPDS: fostu-afbrigo, f. breaking the fast, K. Á. 192. föstu-bindandi, f. abstinence in fasting. Stj. 147. föstu-dagr, m. a fast-day, K. A. 186, 187, Nj. 165; the Icel. name of Friday, Rb. 112, Grág. i. 146; Föstudagr Langi, Good Friday, Nj. 158. Föstudags-nótt, f. Friday night, K. b. K. 122. Föstu-kveld, n. Friday föstu-matr, m. fast-day food, evening, Fms. vii. 159, Nj. 187. Sturl. i. 139, Fms. iv. 283, v. l. Föstu-morgin, m. Friday morning, Orkn. 370. Föstu-nátt, f. Friday night, Nj. 186: fastnights, K. b. K. 122. föstu-tíð, f. fast-time, Fms. v. 199, K. p. K. föstu-timi, a, m. fast-time, Stj. 148. II. Lent, 134, Am. 37. Fms. viii. 28, Ld. 320, N. G. L. i. 12; distinction is made between the Easter Lent, (sjö-vikna Fasta, seven weeks Lent, also called langa F., the long Fast, K. p. K. 122, Bs. i. 801, and passim; niu-vikna F., the nine weeks Lent, K. b. K. 122, Grag. i. 325), and Jola-f., (the Yule Lent, the time from Advent to Yule, Grag. l. c., Rb. 46, K. p. K. 124.) Föstugangr or Föstu-igangr and -inngangr, m. beginning of these seasons, esp. Lent; fimm eru föstu-ígangar, Clem. 58, Sturl. iii. 81, Rb. 4 (v.l.), **48, 76.** Föstu-prédikan, f. a Lenten sermon. Föstu-tjald, n. bangings used in churches during Lent, Vm. 52, 109. 1. eccl., Hom. 71, 73, Ld. 200, K. A. 160, Bs. fasta, ad, to fast: passim, Fms. ii. 250, N. G. L. i. 141, 144. 2. secular; af fastanda manns munni, Sks. 450, Lækn. 471. fasta, adv. = fastlega, Lex. Poët. fasta-eign, mod. fast-eign, f. landed property, Stj. 224, H. E. ii. 85, fasta-far, n., i fastafari, eagerly, Th. 76, Stj. 287, 291. fasta-land, n. the mainland (Germ. festes land), opp. to ey-land. fast-aldi, a, m. a cognom., Landn., prop. of a bear. fastendi (fastyndi), n. pl. surety, N. G. L. i. 449, H. E. i. 247. fast-eygr, adj. firm-eyed, Sturl. ii. 133, Bs. i. 127. fast-garor, m. a fastness, strongbold, Fas. i. 266. fast-haldr, adj. fast-bolding, tenacious, saving, Fms. x. 409. subst. a key, Edda (Gl.): a sbackle, Fastaldr var á Fenri lagðr, Mkv. fast-heitinn, adj. true to one's word, Sturl. iii. 122. fast-holdi, f. tenacity, perseverance, Stj. 155, Fb. ii. 14. fast-hendr, adj. close-fisted, Sks. 440. fjarra-fleinn, N.G.L. ii. 154, v.l. fira-fleinn, both wrongly as it FASTI, a, m., poët. fire, Lex. Poët., root uncertain: the phrase, færa e-n i fasta, to bring one into a strait, 'between two fires,' pd. seems, cp. farra-trjona, f. 'bullock-snout,' Yt. l. c., cp. also Germ. farrenfast-liga, adv. firmly, strongly, Sks. 374. schwanz and farren-kope (Grimm); the verse in Alm. 5 is probably Fms. v. 217, Fas. i. 4; trúa f., to believe firmly, Fms. v. 242; bjóða f., Stj. 54: e-t horfir f., it looks bard, unyielding, difficult, Lv. 94; vera f. kominn, to be fast shut up, Eg. 519, Ld. 52. fast-ligr, adj. fast, firm, strong, Stj. 26, Sturl. iii. 140, Bs. i. 517. fast-lyndr, adj. strong-minded, Finnb. 210. fast-máll, adj. trusty. fast-mæli, n. a fast engagement, Fms. i. 206, iii. 85, vii. 164, Bjam. 58. far-sæla, u, f., prop. good speed (in travelling); but only used metaph. fast-mæltr, adj. bard-speaking.
fastna, ad, to pledge; f. lögbót, K. p. K. 24.

β. csp. to betroth to give good speed, prosperity, bappiness, freq. in that use, esp. in eccl. sense, 623. 52, Stj. 327; f. pessa heims, Hom. 29, 76, Fms. i. 104, vi. 155, x. 276, 409. the bride away at the betrothal, Grag. i. 302 sqq.; fastnadi Mördr Ruti far-sæld, f. = farsæla; friðr ok f., peace and bappiness, Fms. xi. 438, dóttur sína, Nj. 3, 51, Band. 3, Ísl. ii. 8, 163, 206, Ld. 22. Barl. 62: in pl., 655 xxxii. 9; 6-farsæld, misfortune. far-sæll, adj. speeding well in voyages; svá f. at hann kaus sér jafnan to be betrotbed, given away, Fms. x. 284. fastnaor, m. betrotbal, H. E. i. 246, 247; vide festar. höfn, Korm. 140; þat er mælt at þú sért maðr farsælli en aðrir menn fastnandi, part. a betrother, one who gives a bride away, Grag. i. 305. flestir, Fb. iii. 385: farsælli en aðrir menn, Band. 5, Barl. 195: of a ship, fast-næmr, adj. fast, firm, trusty, Dropl. 6, Valla L. 208, Fs. 13.

2. a fair way.

B. metaph., Hom. 114. fast-ofinn, part. stout, of stuff, Lex. Poët. fast-oror, adj. true to one's word, Fms. vi. 52, vii. 120. Digitized by GOOSIG

FASTE, adj. [wanting in Ulf., who renders βέβαιος etc. by tulgus; but common to all other Teut. idioms; A. S. fæst; Engl. fast; O. H. G. fasti; Germ. fest; Swed .- Dan. fast]:-fast, firm, esp. with the notion of sticking fast to the spot; hrutr f. (beld fast, entangled) a medal vida, 655 vii. 2; fastr á velli, standing fast, e. g. in a battle, Fris. xi. 246; vera, standa f. fyrir, to stand fast, porst. St. 53; f. á fótum, of a bondsman whose feet are bound fast to the soil, Grag. ii. 192, Nj. 27: grid-fastr, bome-bound, of a servant: the phrase, e-t er fast fyrir, a thing is bard β. fast, close; f. i to win, difficult, Lv. 94, Fms. xi. 32, Ld. 154. verkum, bard at work, Grag. i. 135 (Ed. 1853); þeir menn allir er í dómi sitia edr i gögnum eru fastir, engaged, 488: fastr ok fégjarn, close and covetous, Fms. x. 420; f. af drykk, Sturl. iii. 125. y. of a meeting; þá er sóknar-þing er fast, i. e. during the session, Grág. i. 422: sam-fastr, fast together, continuous, 156; á-fastr, q. v. 8. firm; metaph., fast heit, losord, etc., a fast, faithful promise, word, Eg. 29; fost tru, fast faith, cp. stað-f., steadfast; geð-f., trú-f., vin-f., etc. 6. bound to pay; at aurum eigi meirum en hann var fastr, to the amount of his debt, N. G. L. i. 36. gramm., fast atkvæði, a bard syllable ending in a double consonant, Skálda 2. neut. in various phrases; sitja fast, to sit fast, Sks. 372; standa fast, to stand fast, Edda 33; halda f., to bold fast, Fms. i. 159; binda fast, to bind fast, Isl. ii. 103, Fas. i. 530; liggja fast, to be fast set, steadfast, of the eyes, Sturl. ii. 189; drekka fast, to drink bard, Fms. ii. 259; sofa fast, to be fast asleep, i. 9; begja fast, to be dumb, not say a word, 655 xxxi A. 4; leita fast eptir, to urge, press bard, Ld. 322; sylgia fast, to follow fast, Dropl. 26, Fas. ii. 505; eldask fast, to age fast, Eb. 150; rydjask um fast, to make a bard onslaught, Nj. 9; leggja fast at, to close with one in a sea-fight, Fms. ii. 312, hence fastr bardagi, a close engagement, Róm. 272; telja fast á e-n, to give one a severe lesson, B. as adv., hyrndr fast, very much borned, Lv. 69. the phrase, til fasta, fast, firmly; ruda, mæla, heita til f., to make a firm agreement, Bjarn. 61, Band. 20, Fms. ii. 125; cp. the mod. phrase, fyrir fullt ok fast, definitively.

FASTR, n. the prey of a bear which he drags into his lair; cp. Ivar Assen s. v. fastra, of a bear, to drag a carcase into bis lair (Norse); hence the phrase, liggja á fasti, of a wild beast devouring its prey, Landn. 235 (of a white bear). Icel. now say, liggja & pasti, and in metaph. sense pastr, vigour, energy; pastrs-lauss, weak, feeble, etc.

fast-ráðinn, part. determined, Eg. 9. 19, Fms. ix. 252.

fast-riki, n. a strong, fast rule, Ver. 54.

fast-tekio, part. n. resolved, Fms. ii. 265.

fast-tækr, adj. beadstrong, stubborn, Fms. ii. 220, Glúm. 323.

fast-úðigr, adj. staunch, firm, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 447, v.l.

fastúð-ligr, adj. = fastúðigr, Hkr. iii. 252.

fast-vingr, adj. a fast friend, pior. 20, = vinfastr.

FAT, n., pl. fot, [as to the root, cp. Germ. fassen = to compass, which word is unknown to Icel.; A.S. fæt; Old Engl. fat, mod. vat; O.H.G. faz; Germ. fass; Dan. fad; Swed. fat]: -a vat; kona vildi bera vatn, en hafdi ekki fatio, Bs. ii. 24; eitt fat (basket) med vinberjum, G. H. M. iii. 98; vín ok hunang í fötum fullum, N. G. L. iii. 122. B. luggage, baggage; bera föt sin á skip, Jb. 406; bera föt á land, Eg. 393; elti Hakon á land ok tók hvert fat þeirra, Fms. vii. 215; hafa hvert fat á skipi, vi. 37, Grág. ii. 59; fyrr en hann fari á brot ór vist með fót sín frá bóanda, i. 300.
2. in pl. clothes, dress; hann hafði fót sín í fangi sér, en sjálfr var hann naktr, Lv. 60, Bs. ii. 47, Hrafn. 23: metaph., falla or fotum, to be stripped, forgotten, 655 xxxi. I. COMPDS: fatabuningr, m. apparel, 656 C. 24. fata-bur, n. [Swed. fata-bur; Dan. fade-bur], wardrobe, Stj. 205, Grett. 160, 44 new Ed., Bs. i. 840. görvi, n. luggage, gear, Eg. 727. fata-hestr, m. a pack-borse, Flor. fata-hirzla, u, f. wardrobe, Grag. fata-hrúga, u, f. a beap of clothes, Landn. 179, Grett. 176 new Ed. fata-kista, u, f. a clotheschest, Rd. 314, Sturl. i. 10. fats-töturr, m. tatters, Bs. i. 506. fata, u, f. a pail, bucket, Fb. i. 258, Bs. ii. 24, N. G. L. i. 30, Stj. 394;

vatns-fata, a pail of water, freq in western Icel.; in the east of Icel. usually skjóla, q.v. főtu-barmr, m. the rim of a pail, etc.

fata, 20, to clothe (mod.): to step = feta, Bs. i. 291.

fat-kanna, u, f. a vat, Dipl. v. 18.

fatlaor, part. impeded; fjötri fatlaor, fettered, Bkv. 16: in mod. usage, impeded as to the limbs, e.g. lame.

fat-lauss, adj. without luggage, Fas. iii. 537. B. without clothes, Karl. 534.

fatl-byror, f. [fetill], a burden fastened with straps, N. G. L. i. 380. fatli, a, m., bera hönd í fatla, to bave one's arm tied up, vide fetill.

fatnaör, m. clothing, Fms. x. 379, 655 x. 2. fat-pruor, adj. dressy, Hom. 97, 656 C. 24.

fat-pryoi, f. dressiness, Greg. 24.

fatr, n. impediment, delay, Mork. 109; cp. fjöturr.

fatrask, 20, dep. to be entangled and puzzled. Mork. 106.

FATTR, adj. bowed backward; standa fattr, opp. to lútr. slender, of the fingers; fatta hafði hann fingr og smá, Snót 202; fingr fattir ok at öllu vel vaxnir, þiðr. 6, v. l., freq. in mod. usage; cp. fetta. fatt-akolptaðr, part. with upturned snout, of the hippopotamus, Stj. 78.

FAUSKR, m. (fouski, a, m., Hom. 152), a rotten dry log, esp. dug out of the earth; fausk ok fúka, Barl. 206; f. ok stofna, Grúg. ii. 297, Jb. 239, Bs. ii. 183, Barl. 134; fauska-gröptr, m. digging dry logs II. metaph, of an old man, out of the earth for fuel, Landn. 303. ertú náliga f. einn, Róm. 195; sem fúinn f., Karl. 361, Hom. l. c.; karlfauskr, an old man.

FAUTI, a, m. a beadstrong man, hence fauta-logr, adj. frantic, beadstrong; fauta-skapr, m. frenzy.

FAX, n. [A.S. feax], a mane, Edda 7, Sks. 100, El. 29: poët., vallarfax, the field's mane, the wood, Alm. 29.

faxaor, part. = fextr, maned, Al. 168.

faxi, a, m., freq. name of a horse, cp. Sturl. iii. 155; Skin-faxi, Hrim-

faxi, Edda; Frey-faxi, Hrafn.; Gló-faxi, etc.

FA, pret. sing. fékk, sometimes spelt feck or fieck, pl. fengu; pres. fæ, 2nd pers. fær, mod. færð, pl. fám, mod. fáum; pret. subj. fengja, mod. fengi; pres. fá, mod. fái; imperat. fá; sup. fengit; part. fenginn: the forms fingit, finginn, and pret. fingu (cp. Gerni. fingen) are obsolete, but occur in some MSS. (e.g. Arna-Magn. 132 and 122 A); the poets rhyme—Erlingr var þar finginn; with the neg. suff., fær-at, fékk-at, Lex. Poët.: [Goth. faban and gafaban = πιάζειν, καταλαμβάνειν: A.S. fon; Hel. faban; Germ. faben, whence fabig = capax; in the Germ., however, the nasal form fangen prevailed, but in the Scandin., Swed., and Dan. få or faae; the Dan. fange is mod. and borrowed from Germ.; Icel. fanga is rare and unclass, and only used in the sense to capture, whereas fa is a standing word; the ng reappears in pl. pret. and part. pass. fengu, found with all pass. fengit, vide above; cp. Old Engl. fet, mod. fetcb]:-to fetcb, get, etc. to fetch, catch, seize; fengu peir Gunnar, they fetched, caught G., Akv. 18; Hildibrandr gat fengit kirkju-stodina, Sturl. i. 169; hon hefir fengit einn stein, she bas fetched a stone, Isl. ii. 394; fa a e-u, to get bold of, grasp with the hand, fadir Móda fékk á þremi, Hým. 34. i c-t, to grasp; fengu i snæri, they grasped the bow-strings, bent the bow, Am. 42; hann fékk í öxl konungi, be seized the king's shoulder, Fms. viii. Y. to take, capture, but rare except in part.; hafdi greifi Heinrekr fengit Valdimar, Fms. ix. 324; verða fanginn, to be taken, Gcrm. gefangen werden, i. 258, Stj. 396. 2. to get, gain, win, with acc. of the thing; sá fær er frjár, be who wooes will win (a proverb), Hm. 91; hann skal fá af Svart-álfum, be shall get, obtain from S., Edda 69; fú braud, mat, drykk, Fms. x. 18; þat fékk hann eigi af föður sínum, xi. 14; bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, be wooed the woman and got ber band, Edda 23; fá sitt eyrindi, to get one's errand done, Fms. i. 75; fá fljóðs ást, to win a woman's love, Hm. 91; fú hærra hlut, to get the better, 40; ek ætla at fú at vera yovarr farpegi, Ld. 112; hence fá, or fá leyfi, to get leave to do a thing; eg fæ það, fékk það ekki, fú að fara, etc.: Icel. also say, eg fæ það ckki af mér, I cannot bring myself to do it. β. to suffer, endure; is. usigr, to get the worst of it, Fms. iv. 218; sumir fengu petta (were befallen) hvern sjaunda vetr, Sks. 113; fá skaða, to suffer a loss, Hkr. ii. 177; fá úvit, to fall senseless, Nj. 195; fá liflát, to fall lifeless, Grág. i. 190; fá bana, to come by one's death, Nj. 110. Y. fá góðar viðtökur, to get a good reception, Eg. 460, 478, Fms. iv. 219; sá mun sæll er þann átrúnað fær, blessed is be that gets bold of that faith, Nj. 156; hann hafdi fingit úgrynni fjár, Fms. xi. 40; fá skilning á e-u, to get the knowledge of a 3. to get, procure; þá fékk konungr sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; ek skal fá mann til at biðja hennar, Fs. 88; peir fengu menn til at rydja skip, they got men to clear the ship, Nj. 163; mun ek fá til annann mann at göra þetta, I will get another man to do it, 53; fá sér bjargkvið, Grág. i. 252; hann fékk sér gott kvánfang, Fms. i. 11; fám oss ölteiti nokkura, let us get some sport, vii. 119; fá sér (e-m) fari, to take a passage, vide far; fengu þeir ekki af mönnum, they could fetch no men, ix. 473; peir hugdusk hafa fengit (reached) megin-land, vii. 113.

4. fá at veizlu, blóti, to get provisions for a feast, etc.; hann fékk at blóti miklu, Landu. 28; lét Þorri fá at blóti, Orkn. 3; Þórólfr Mostrar-skegg fékk at blóti miklu, Eb. 8; er fengit at mikilli veizlu, Fas. i. 242; var síðan at samkundu fingit, a meeting was brought about, 623. 52; sá dagr er at Jólum skal fá, the day when preparations are to be made for Yule, K. b. K. 110, hence attangadagr, the day before a feast, q. v.; bá var fengit at seid, Hkr. Yngl. S. II. to give, deliver to one, put into one's bands; her ch. 17. er eitt sverð, er ek vil fá þér, Isl. ii. 44; fá mér (fetch me, give me) leppa tvá ór hári þínu, Nj. 116; þá er keisarinn hafði fingit honum til föru-neytis, Fms. xi. 40; konungr fær honum veizlur, Eg. 27; horn þat er Bardr hafdi fingit Ölvi, 207; fait nú konungi festu (give the king bail) þá er honum líki, Fms. iv. 268; fá e-m sök, to charge one, Sks. 708; var så sveinn fenginn i hendr okkr, delivered into our bands, Fms. i. 113; fékk hann búit í hendr Valgerði, iii. 24, Nj. 4; honum fékk hverr maðr penning til, Íb. 5; hon fékk biskupinum tuttugu mánaða mataból, B.K. 125; fá e-m e-t at geyma, to give a thing into one's charge, Stj. 177; fá þá sonum þínum í hendr til geymslu, id. with a following pass, part, or sup. to be able to do; hón fær með engu móti vakit þá, sbe could by no means awaken them, Fms. i. 9; þú fékkt ekki leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, vii. 119; þeir munu mik aldri fá sótt, they will never be able to overcome me, Nj. 116; ok fait ber hann eigi

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veiddan, if you cannot catch bim, 102: hann fekk engi knut levst, Edda 20: fengu beir honum ekki náð, they could not catch him. Fagrsk, 167: at Vagn mun få yfir-kominn Sigvalda, that V. will overcome S., Fms. xi. 06; skulu vér bá freista at vér fáim drepit bá, i. q; skaltú hvergi fá undan hokat, thou shalt have no chance of sneaking away, xi, 61; is gaum gefinn at e-u, to take beed to a thing, Fas. ii. 517; menn fingu hvergi rétt hann né hafit, Eg. 306; at beir mundu komit fá til lands hvalnum, Grág. ii. 381; en fékk þó eigi víss orðit..., but be could not make out for certain . . . Fms. x. 170. B. to grow, get, become; Hjörleif rak vestr fyrir land, ok fékk hann vatnfátt, be became sbort of water, Landn. 34: of travellers, to fall in with, etc., bar fengu beir keldur blautar mjök. they got into bogs, Eb. 266; beir fengu hvergi blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Sturl. ii. 50; fengu þeir veðr stór, they met with foul weather, Eg. 160. 1. to take, gain, earn, win; renna beir a land upp, ok fa mikils fiar, Fms. v. 164; beir fengu fiar mikils, they took a rich booty, Nj. 137; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veiðum at fú heyjanna, ok dó allt kvikfé þeirra um vetrinn, Landn. 30; vel er bess fengit, it is well earned, well done, 7; nú mun ek fara bessa ferð ef þú vill; hann segir, vel er bess fengit, well done, said be, Fas. ii. 517; hann var eigi skáld, ok hann hafði eigi peirrar listar fengit, be bad not got that gift, Fb. i. 214; at ba mundi bykkia fengit betr, people would think that it suited better, Ni. 75; fa verdar, to take a meal, Hm. 33; hann sékk sér sveitar (raised a band) ok görðisk illvirki, 623. 15: but chiefly in the phrase, fá konu, to get a wife, marry; Haraldr fékk þeirrar konu, Fms. i. 4; at ek munda fá þin, tbat I sbould get tby band, Nj. 24; betr er þá séð fyrir kosti systur minnar at þú fáir hennar (gen., i. e. that thou marry ber), en vikingar fái hana (acc., i.e. to fetch, capture ber) at herfangi, Fs. 8; hón var átján vetra er Þorsteinn fékk hennar, Ísl. ii. 101. conceive, of sheep, cattle; fá burðar, Stj. 97; er hann (sauðrinn) fær lambs, Skálda 162: absol., við þeim hafði hón (the mare) fengit, Landn. 195; at eigi fái ær við, Grág. i. 418, (cp. fang, fetus.) 3. denoting to affect, touch, etc.; bat fékk mikils hinum hertekna menni, it touched much the captive, Orkn. 368; svá fékk honum mikils, at hans augu vóru full af tárum, Fms. i. 130; henni fékk þetta mikillar áhyggju, it caused ber great care, iv. 181; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 174; nú fær mér ekka (gen.) orð þat þú mælir, Skv. 1. 20; fá e-m hlægis, to make one a laugbing-stock, Hm. 19: even with acc. or an adv., bá fær borbirni svá miök (Tb. was so much moved) at hann grætr. β. fá á e-n, to affect, chiefly of intoxicating liquors; er Hrain. 13. drykkr fékk á Hákon jarl, when the drink told on earl Hacon, Magn. 508; fær á þá mjök drykkrinn, Fms. xi. 108; aldregi drakk ek vín eðr annan drykk svá at á mik megi fá, Stj. 428; en er á leið daginn ok drykkr fékk á menn, Fms. vii. 154; drykkr hefir fengit yðr í höfuð, y. opt få å (entice) horskan. Fas. i. 318; á-fengt or á-fenginn, q. v. er á heiniskan né fá, lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92. V. impers. to be got, to be bad, cp. Germ. es giebt; vapn sva god, at eigi fær önnur slik (acc.), so good, that the like are not to be got, Nj. 44; at varla fai vitrara mann, a wiser man is bardly to be found, Sks. 13; eigi fær þat ritað, it cannot be recorded, viz. being so voluminous, Fms. viii, 406; bat skip fær vel varit eldi, that ship can well be guarded against fire, ix. 368; svu mikill herr at varia fekk talit, a bost so great that it could hardly be numbered, xi. 261 (Ed. fékst wrongly). VI. reflex. in the phrase, fásk í e-u, to be busy, exert oneself in a matter; drottningin måtti þar ekki í fásk, Fms. x. 102; Helgi leitaði þá ef Sigurðr vildi í fásk við Þorvald, if S. would try with Tb., Fb. i. 379; vildir þú fásk í því sem þér er ekki lánat, 215; segir hana ljúga ok fásk í rógi (and deal in slander) fyrir höfðingjum, β. fásk við e-n, to struggle against; ef nokkut væri þat er hann mætti við fásk, which he could try, Grett. 74 new Ed.: to wrestle with, skaltú fásk við blámann várn, Ísl. ii. 444; um fangit er þú fékksk vid Elli, when thou strugglest against Elli, Edda 34; at porleikr ætti lítt við elli at fásk, Ld. 160; fámsk vér eigi við skrafkarl þenna, let us bave naught to do with this landlouper, Hav. 52; ok fask eigi við fiánda benna lengr, Isl. ii. 45; fást um e-t, to make a fuss about a thing: the passage, Hrólfi fékksk hugr, Fas. iii. 203, is prob. an error for Hrólfi gékksk hugr, H. was moved: the phrase, fásk þú at virði vel, take thou a good meal, Hm. 117. 2. as a pass., esp. in the sense to be gotten; sumt lausa-feit hafdi fengisk (bad been gotten) i hernadi, Fms. i. 25; at honum fengisk engi tararbeini, that no means of conveyance could be got, Grag. i. 208; eigu beir bat allt er a (adildunum) fæsk, all the fines that accrue from the adild, 281; fekksk bat, it was obtained, Jb. 17; er hljóð fékksk, when silence was obtained, so that he could speak, Fms. i. 34: ef þeir fásk eigi, if they cannot be taken, Odd. 12 (very rare); sem úviða muni þinn jafningi fásk, thy match is not easily to be got, Nj. VII. part. fenginn as adj. given to, fit to; ok er hann vel til þess fenginn, Fms. vi. 389; Jón var mjök fenginn (given) fyrir kvenna ast, Bs. i. 282; fæsk eigi því nita, it cannot be denied, Am. 2. again, fanginn denotes captured, hence taken by passion; fanginn í ílsku, Fb. i. 280. FA, d, part. fát, fád or fáid, cp. fáinn or fánn; a contracted verb =

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gay, merry, Lv. 75. fá-læti, n. = fáleikr, melancboly. fá-máligr, adj. 'few-speaking,' silent, Fms. i. 155, iv. 76, xi. 78; hljótt fága :- to draw, paint, Fms. v. 345; gulli fáðr, gilded, Gisl. 21; fá rúnar, ok fámálugt, Bjarn. 54. to draw runes, magic characters, Hm. 143; vér höfum fáða unga brúði á 1

fá-menni, n. few men, a little bost, Nj. 93, Fms. z. 407. Digitized by GOOSIC

vegg, we have painted the young bride on the wall, Landn, 248 (from a verse about the middle of the 10th century); of precious stuffs, fab ript. Skv. 3. 63. fáan-ligr, adj. to be gotten. fá-biáni, a. m. an idiot. fá-bygor, part. few, i. e. thinly, peopled, Glum. 350. få-dæmi, n. pl. monstrosities, portents, 623. 39, Fms. v. 206; með fådæmum, ofdiríð ok niðingskap, vii. 18; vera með fådæmum, to be portentous, viii. 52, v. l., Sturl. iii. 274; heyrit f., shame! Hav. 45: joined to an adi, or adv., fá-dæma-, portentous: f. mikill, f. stór, f. vel, etc., biðr,

187, Krók. 49. fá-dæmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), portentous, Fms. iii. 167. fá-einn, adj., chiefly in pl. only a few, Eg. 573, Sturl. iii. 3; vide einn. fá-fengiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), vain, empty.

få-fengr, adj. empty. Luke i. 53. få-froor, adj. 'few-knowing,' ignorant, Fms. viii. 447, Barl. 13, 17.

fá-fræði, f. want of knowledge, Fms. vi. 265, Gbl. 266, Bs. i. 137,

fága, að, to polish, clean; f. saltkatla, Fas. ii. 499, Eg. 520 (vide eik); f. hest, to curry a borse, Sks. 374; öll fáguð (painted) með brögðum, Fms. v. 345. 2. metaph, to cultivate: fága jörðina, to till the earth, 549 B; f. akr, Mar. 188: of arts, science, sem hann fágaði þá iðn lengr, 549 f. 1. 15. β. to worship; f. heiðin guð, Stj. 576; f. heiðin sið, Lex. Poët.; f. heiga menn, H. E. i. 243.

fágan, f., Lat. cultus, worship, Stj. 577, Fms. v. 163, Barl. 138.

fágandi, part. a tiller; vingards f., Greg. 48.

fágari, a, m. a tiller, cultivator, Magn. 474. fá-glýjaor, part. sad, of little glee, Hkr. i. 167 (in a verse).

fágu-ligr, adj. neatly polished, Róm. 302.

fá-gætr, adj. 'few to get,' rare, Nj. 209, Fms. i. 99, vi. 142. fá-heyrðr, part. unbeard, Finnb. 248, Sks. 74, Fms. v. 224, 264, xi. 247. fá-heyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unbeard, Fms. viii. 279, v. l., Barl. 65. Mar. 234.

fá-hjúaðr, part. few in family, Fas. iii. 209.

fá-hæfr, adj. of little use, valueless, Vm. 9, Pm. 55.

fái, a, m. a painted figure, vide mann-fái.

fáinn and fánn, [faaen = pale, Ivar Aasen], pale, white; fánn hrosti, the pale brewing, of the good ale of the giant Egir, Stor. 18; fan (MS. fanz) fleski, light-coloured bams, bacon, Rm. 29.

fá-kátr, adj. sad, gloomy, Fas. i. 50. fák-hestr, m. = fákr, Karl,

fá-klæddr, part. thinly clad, Grett. 141.

FAKR, m. [Dan. fag], a borse 'uno testiculo,' a jade, in prose, Sturl. (1) i. 40: it occurs in Kormak, and is often used in poetry of any horse.

fá-kunnandi, f. ignorance, Fms. iv. 318: as part. ignorant.

fá-kunnasta, u, f. id., Fr.

fá-kunnigr, adj. 'few-knowing,' ignorant, Barl. 62, Jb. 4.

fá-kunnligr, adj. unusual, rare, Bs. i. 348, 355. fá-kynstr, n. a sbocking accident, Gisl. 34.

FALA, u, f. a giantess, Edda (Gl.): a romping lass, Fas. iii. 521; cp. flago, flenna, skass, skersa, all of them names of giantesses, but also used

of hovdenish women. fá-látr, adj. silent, cold, Fs. 23, Nj. 177, Fms. i. 19, ix. 246. fá-leikr, m. coldness, melancholy, Nj. 14, Fms. vi. 147, vii. 103.

fá-liðr (fáliða, fáliðaðr, Fb. ii. 285), adj. with few followers, Sturl. ii. 5 C, Ld. 242, Fms. iv. 370, ix. 43, xi. 358, Bs. i. 763.

fá-liga, adv. coldly, Fms. i. 237, iii. 79, vii. 113, Bs. ii. 27. fá-ligr, adj. cold, reserved, Fms. iii. 116, iv. 301, v. 306.

FÁLKI, a, m. [from Lat. falco], a falcon, Jb., Arna S., Hák. S. (Fms. COMPDS: fálka-kaup, n. buying falcons, Bs. i. 738. veior, f. catching falcons, Bs. i. 720, 737. This foreign word came into use as a trade term, and only occurs in the 13th century. The white falcon ('falco Islandicus') was during the Middle Ages much sought for, and sometimes the king or bishops claimed the exclusive right of exporting these birds; they were sent to England even as late as A. D. 1602, and sought for by English noblemen of that time; cp. the anecdote told in Feðga-æfi 10.

FALMA, 20, [Dan. famle; Swed. famla], to fumble, grope about, as in blindman's-buff; Hrappr vildi f. til min, Ld. 98; hann falmaði til Egils (of the blind giant), Fas. iii. 385: fálma höndum, to fumble with the bands, Fms, iii, 125; or with a weapon, bá f. jötuninn til agn-saxinu, Edda 2. metaph. to flinch; lata ged f., to flinch or falter (Eyvind); f. ok skjálfa, Niðrst. 107; f. af hræðslu, 5; flýja eðr f., Pms. vii. 260,

207, vide Lex. Poët.

fá-lyndi, n. coldness, reserved manners, Bjarn. 50.

fá-lyndr, adj. cold, reserved, Fms. iv. 109, v. 240; eigi fályndr, i.e.

fá-mennr, older form fá-meðr, mod. fá-menntr, adj. baving few men, few followers, Fas. i. 25, Fs. 71, Nj. 95, Fms. vii. 250: compar., β. neut., fámennt, thinly famennari, iii. 18; famedri, Hkr. ii. 22. peopled, solitary; f. og daufligt, Lv. 22: cp. the Icel. phrase, hér er fámennt og góðmennt, bere are few but good people.

16-meltr, part. few-speaking, O. H. 94, Fms. x. 39: melancholy, vii. 162. fá-nefndr, part. seldom named, baving a strange name, Fbr. 93.

FANI, a, m. [Ulf. fana; A. S. fana; Hel. and O. H. G. fano; Germ. fabne; Lat. pannus]:—a standard, gunn-fani, Hbl. 40, etc.; else it is rare and hardly used in old prose; even in old poetry vé is the usual word:-metaph. a buoyant, bigb-flying person is now called fáni; so, fánaligr, adj. buoyant; fána-skapr, m. buoyancy in mind or temper.

fá-nýtr (fá-neytr), adj. worn, of little use or value, Vm. 98, B. K. 83,

Pm. 18, 19, 22, Sks. 244.

fá-oror, adj. of few words, Sturl. iii. 80.

FAR, f. [Dan. faar], a sheep, D. N. ii. 312, Boldt 165; vide fær. FAR, n. [A. S. fær; Hel. får = dolus; Germ. fabr = treason, gefabr = danger; Engl. fear = terror; cp. also Germ. furcht: -but in the old Scandin, languages the word does not rightly mean either fear or danger; the mod. Dan. fare and Swed. fara are borrowed from Germ.]:-evil passion, bale, barm, mischief; far ok fjandskapr, Gisl. 125; eigi standa orð þin af litlu fári, baleful words, Fas. i. 195; lesa fár um e-n, to speak foul calumnies of one, Hm. 23; af fári, from evil passion, Og. 12, Hm. 151; er þú felldir mér fár af höndum, tbat tbou brakest my spell, Og. 10; flytjandi fars, bringing mischief, Am. 4; ef ek vissa bat far fyrir, if I could foresee that bale, Skv. 2. 7; halda kvið til fárs e-m, to withbold the verdict to the injury of the other party, Grag. i. 58; verða e-m at fári, to be one's bale, Korm. 12 (in a verse); full skal signa ok við fári sjá, i.e. make a sign over the cup to prevent barm in it, Sdm. 8; hat er far mikit ('tis a bad omen), ef þú fæti drepr, Skv. 2. 24; þá er hann réttlauss ef hann biggt fat a ser, if he receives bodily barm, N. G. L. i. 255. plague, esp. of animals; hunda-far, sickness among dogs; kua-far, nautafar, cattle plague, cp. heljar-far, mord-far, murderous pestilence; urdarfar, a weird plague, Sturl. ii. 213 (in a verse); feikna-far, deadly pain, Pass. 2. 11; vera i fári, to be in an extremity; i daudans fári, in the deathagony, etc. β. of men, a dangerous illness; lá hann í þessu fári nær viku, Bs. i. 761; cp. fár-veikr, dangerously ill; fár er nokkurs-konar nauð, y. wratb; får er reiði, Edda 110; vera í íllu fári Edda 110, cp. far B. (vide far B), to be bent on doing mischief. 3. as a law term, fraud, such as selling sand or dirt instead of flour or butter, defined N. G. L. i. 24; kaupa fals, flærð eða fár, 324. COMPDS: fár-hugr, m. wratb, Am. far-leikr, m. disaster, Greg. 40, where it is opp. to frior. liga, adv. wrathfully, Fms. xi. 94, Bs. i. 813, Pass. 4. 13. fár-ligr. adj. disastrous, Fms. xi. 433, Fas. i. 394. far-ramr, adj. awfully strong, Fs. 7. fár-reiðr, adj. wroth, fierce. får-skapr, m. fiercefar-sott, f. pestilence, Bs. i. 325, N. G. L. i. 29. ness, Nj. 54. fársumar, n. the plague summer, Ann. fár-veikr, adj. very ill. verkr, m. a severe pain, Bs. i. 339. fár-viðri, n. a burricane, tempest, Bjarn. 34, Gullp. 6, Gisl. 106. fár-yrði, n. pl. foul language, Nj. 50, 185. fárs-kona, u, f. a bag, violent woman, Gisl. 52. fárs-maðr, m. an abusive man, porst. Sídu H. 175. fárs-sótt, f. dangerous illness.

FAR, fem. fá, neut. fátt; dat. fám; acc. fá (paucos and paucam); fán (paucum); fár (paucae and paucas), but in mod. usage dissyllabic, fáum, fáa, fáan, fáar; gen. pl. fára, mod. fárra:-compar. færi, mod. færri with a double r; superl. fæstr, in books of last century sometimes spelt færstr, -a form warranted neither by etymology nor pronunciation; færst, however, occurs in the old MSS. Arna-Magn. 132. Ld. 210: [Lat. paucus; Ulf. faus; A. S. feå; Engl. few; Hel. fab; O. H. G. fob; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. and Swed. få or faa]:-few; Margr vid Myvatn, en Fár í Fiskilækjar-hverfi (a pun), Rd. 311, Glúm. 361; með fá liði, with few men, Eg. 51; færa saudié, fewer sbeep, Grág. (Kb.) 159; færi saudi, i. 423; i fám orðum, in few words, Stj. 29; við fá menn, Fms. i. 35; við fára manna vitni, Ld. 260; færi öfundarmenn, 204; fleiri . . . færi, Grág. i. 38; fáir einir, only a few; fá eina menn, Sturl. iii. 3; hjón fá ein, Eg. 573, vide einn. 2. used as noun, few, in the sense of few or none, none at all; fáir hafa af því sigrask, Nj. 103; þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa β. esp. in old sayings; e. g. fár er fagr ef grætr, Fb. i. 566; fár veit hverju fagna skal, Kvöldv. i. 47; fár bregðr hinu betra ef hann veit hit verra, Nj. 227; får er hvatr er hrörask tekr ef í bernsku er blaudt, Fm. 6; får er full-ryninn, Am. 11; får hyggt begjanda börf, Sl. 28; fås er fróðum vant, Hm. 107; fått er of vandlega hugat, Kvöldv. li. 198; fátt veit sá er sefr, Mork. 36; fátt er svo fyrir öllu illt að ekki bodi nokkuð gott; fátt segir af einum, Volks. 62; fátt er ramara en forneskjan, Grett. 144; fått er sköpum ríkra, Fs. 23; får gengr of sköp norna, Km. 24; fått er betr låtið en efni eru til, Band. 2; får er vamma vanr, Mirm. 68; fått veit fyrr en reynt er, Fms. vi. 155; fått gat ek þegjandi þar, Hm. 104. Many of these sayings are household words, and this use of the word is typical of the dry northern humour. II. metaph. dismal, cold, reserved; Siguror konungr hafði verit nokkut fár (dismal, in low spirits) öndverðan vetr, en nú var hann glaðr ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82;

vato hann fyrst fár ok tikátr, 192; vóru menn allir fáir við þá, v. 307; L

Vigdis varð fá um, Vigdis became silent about it, i. e. disliked it much, Sturl. iii. 180; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, for a long time G. was cold to ber, Nj. 59. 2. neut. fátt, coldness, coolness; fátt var med beim Rúti um samfarar, there was coolness between R. and his wife, Nj. 11; var fátt um með þeim bræðrum, 2, Eg. 199; var et fæsta með beim, Ld. 234; verið hefir fátt með okkr, Gísl. 100; fátt kom á með beim Gretti, Grett. 99. III. neut., konungr svarar fá (dat.), O. H. 94; Guðrún talaði hér fæst um, Ld. 210; var eigi boðit færa en hundraði, not fewer than a bundred, Nj. 17; fátt af þeirra mönnum, only a few of their men, Fms. v. 290; fatt eina, only a few, Ld. 328: with gen., fatt manna, few men, Nj. 130; fatt gods, but little good, Hom. 38; tatt einna hverra hluta, few of things, i. e. few things, Fms. iv. 175: peir ugou sátt at sér, they beeded them but little, Fms. vii. 201; hlutask til fás, Hrafn. 17. B. as adv., in the phrases, sofa fatt, to sleep but little, be wakeful; leika fatt, to play but little, i.e. be in a dismal bumour; tala fatt, to speak but little; syrgja fatt, to sorrow but little, i.e. to be gay, cp. y. with numerals, less than, short of, minus, save; vetri Lex. Poët. fátt í fjóra tigu, i. e. forty years save one, i. e. tbirty-nine, Fms. x. 2, v.l.; tveimr ertogum fátt í átta merkr, eight marks less two ortogs, B. K. 84; litio fatt i fimm tigi vetra, little sbort of fifty years, Fms. iii. 60; halfum eyri fatt a atta merkt, eight marks less balf an ounce; bremt mörkum fátt á laup, a busbel less three marks, B. K. 84, II: at fæstu, the fewest, least, the minimum; tveir et fæsta, two at least, Grag. i. 9; sex menn et fæsta, 378; cp. the neut. afl-fátt, svefn-fátt, dag-fátt, q. v.

fárast, að, dep., in the phrase, f. um e-ð, to make a fuss about a thing.

fá-ráðr, adj. little-prudent, belpless, Fms. ii. 96.

fá-ræðinn, adj. 'few-talking,' silent, Fms. ii. 144, iv. 218, Fas. iii. 654.

fá-rætt, part. n. little spoken of, Bjarn. 34, Fms. ii. 154.

fá-sénn (fá-séðr), part. seldom seen, costly, Ld. 84, Fms. x. 260, xi. 428. fá-sinna, u, f., Lat. amentia, want of reason, melancholy, (mod.)

fa-sinni, n. loneliness, isolation, Nj. 185, Fb. i. 543.

fá-skiptinn, adj. little meddling, quiet, Ld. 94, Finnb. 336, Fas. iii. 529.

16-stadar, adv. in few places, Fms. vii. 10. 70. FAT, n. fumbling; göra e-t í fáti, to fumble about a thing; fát kemr á e-n, to be confounded. fáta, ao, to fumble. fá-talaðr, part. 'few-speaking,' silent, Fms. ii. 76, ix. 52, Sks. 474:

gramm., sem þessi er tungan fátalaðri, as this language has fewer vowels, Škálda 161.

fá-tíðindi, n. pl. rare, strange tidings, Bs. i. 148.

fá-tíðligr, adj. rare, strange, Hom. 114. fá-tíðliga, adv., Bs. ii. 110.

fá-tíðr, adj. id., Fms. v. 211, Hom. 108, Fas. i. 183.

fő-tækdómr, m. [Dan. fattigdom], poverty, Stj. 212, Mar. fő-tæki, n. [taka], want, poverty, Stj. passim, Al. 61; ganga & f., to go a-begging, Jb. 174, 655 xxxii. COMPDS: fátækis-fólk, n. poor folk, Stj. 652, Fms. v. 95. fátækis-land, n. land of affliction, Stj. 212. fátækis-liö, n. poor people, Bs. i. 332. fátækis-Gen. xli. 52. maðr, m. a poor man, 655 xxxii. 24.

fátæk-leikr, m. poverty, Skálda 211.

fá-tækliga, adv. poorly, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 70.

fá-tækligr, adj. poorly, Fms. i. 69, v. 194.

f6-tækr, adj. [Swed.-Dan. fattig], poor, Nj. 196, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 33, 197, Edda 81, Bs. i. 81, 104, 110, 139, 840, 850 (passim), Sl. 70, K. p. K. (passim): fátækr is the standing Icel. word, answering to Lat. pauper.

fá-tækt, f. poverty, Barl. 8, Štj. 212, 421; old writers prefer fátæki, which is now obsolete, but in mod. usage fátækt is a standing word; snauðr, q. v., is only used in a peculiar sense; fátækt (from fár and taka) properly means 'few-taking,' baving little between the bands, hence poverty, want; it occurs in many compds.

fá-vingat, part. n. baving few friends, Fms. iii. 144.

fá-vitr, adj. 'few-wise,' little-wise, Stj. 558, v. l. fá-vizkr, adj. id., id.

fá-vizka, u, f. folly, Fms. i. 104, vi. 211, Fb. i. 379.

fá-viss, adj. little-wise, Ld. 268, Fms. viii. 31 (v.l., = barbarous).

fá-þykkja, u, f. coldness.

FE, n., irreg. gen. fjár, dat. fé; pl. gen. fjá, dat. fjám; with the article, féit, féinu, féin, mod. féd, fénu, fén: [Lat. pecu; Goth. faibu; A.S. feob; Engl. fee; Hel. febu; O. H. G. febu; Germ. vieb; Dan. fæ; Swed. fa]:-cattle, in Icel. chiefly sbeep; fé né menn, Grett. 101; fjölda fjár, Ld. 210; gæta fjár, to mind sbeep, 232; en ef beir brenna húsin þó at fé manna sé inni, Grág. ii. 164; þeir ráku féit (the sheep) upp á geilarnar, Nj. 119; kvik-fé, live-stock, q. v.; ganganda fé, id., opp. to dautt fé, dead COMPDs: fjár-beit, f. pasture for sbeep, Vm. property, Grag. passim. fjar-borg, f. a 'burrow' or shieling in which sheep are kept in fjár-breiða, u, f. a flock the east of Icel., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 816. fjár-dauði, a, m. cattle-plague, Ann. 1284. of white sheet. fellir, m. falling of cattle, from plague or starvation, Ann. 1341, Bs. i. 548. fjár-fæði, n. = fjárfóðr, Vápn. 30. fjár-fóðr, n. fodder, Bs. i. 477. fjar-fæling, f. [fóli], stealing cattle, Gpl. 395. fjár-ganga, u, f. and fjár-gangr, m. a sbeep-walk, Grág. ii. 304, Jb. 287 A, Ld. 54. geymsla, u, f. keeping sbeep and cattle, Krók. 37. fjár-gæzla, u, f. id., Grett. 111 C, Eg. 741. fjár-hagi, a, m. pasture-land, Grett. 115. fjår-heimtur, f. pl. sbeep returning from the mountain pastures. Digitized by ULU

hirðir, m. a sbetberd. fjar-hundr, m. a sbepberd's dog. fjár-hús, n. a shed or shieling for fjár-kaup, n. pl. purchase of sheep. fjár-kláði, a, m. the fjár-nyt, f. sheeps'-milk, Grág. i. 428, 431. scab on sbeep. fjár-rekstr, m. a drove of sbeep, Grág. ii. pest, f. the cattle-plague. fjar-rettr, m. the driving of sheep from the mountain 228, Sd. 149. pastures in the autumn, Eg. 741; grazing, Grag. (Kb.) 200. fjár-sauðr, II. property, money; hvart sem m. = færsaudr, sbeep, Tristr. (Fr.) fé bat er land eðr annat fé, Grág. ii. 237: the allit. phrase, fé ok fjörvi, Sl. 1; hafa fyrir gört fé ok fjörvi, to forfeit property and life, Nj. 191: the proverbs, fé er fjörvi firr, life is dearer than money, 124; fé veldr frænda rógi, money makes foes of kinsmen, Mkv. I. Common sayings, hafa fullar hendr fjár; afla fjár ok frægðar, to gain wealth and fame, Fms. i. 23 (a standing phrase); afla fjár ok frama, Fs. 7; fjár ok virðingar, id.; seint munu bin augu fylld verða á fénu, Gullb. 7; þú munt ærit mjök elska féit áðr lýkr. id.: lát mik sjá hvárt fé betta er svá mikit ok frítt. Gisl. 62; at borgils tæki við fjám sínum, Fs. 154; fagrt fe, fine money; at þeir næði féinu, Fms. x. 23; þegn af fé, liberal, Ísl. ii. 344; Audt tekr nú séit, A. took the money, Gisl. 62; her er sé pat (the money) er Gunnarr greiddi mer, Nj. 55; sé pat allt er hann atti. Eg. 98; alvæpni en ekki fé annat, Fms. i. 47; skemman var full af varningi, þetta fé ..., v. 255; Höskuldr færði fé allt til skips, Nj. 4; hversu mikit fé er betta, id.; heimta fé sín, Grág. i. 87; þiggit þat herra, fé er í pvi, there is value in it, Fms. vii. 197. COMPDS: fjár-afhlutr, m. a share of money, Fas. iii. 198. fjár-aflan, f. making money, Fms. x. 305. fjár-afli, a, m. stock, Eg. 137, Ld. 88, Fms. xi. 422. fjar-auon, f. losing all one's money, Stj. 570, Fms. v. 270. fjar-agirnd (-girni), f. greed for money, Nj. 15, Bs. ii. 159, Rb. 424. fjár-bón, f. begging, Nj. 141. fjár-burðr, m. bribery, Fms. vi. fjár-dráttr, m. (unfairly) making money, Eg. 71, Fms. vi. ıgı. fjár-efni, n. means, Grett. 31 C. fjár-eigandi, part. owner of means, Fbr. 19 new Ed. fjar-eign, f. wealth, property, Fms. vii. 33, Isl. ii. 216. fjár-eyősla, u, f. spending money. fjáreyðslu-maðr, m. a spendtbrift, Fms. iii. 83. fjár-fang, n. fjár-far, n. money booty, plunder, Sks. 183, Anecd. 30, Fms. ii. 2. affairs, Ni. 40, Fms. ii. 12. fjár-forráð, n. administration, management of one's money, Nj. 98, Bs. i. 128, 129. fjar-framlag, n. laying out contributions of money, Band. I. fjar-fundr, m. a 'find' of money, Fins. vi. 272, Fas. i. 20. fjár-gjald, n. payment, Fins. v. 162. gjöf, f. a gift of money, Fms. v. 175, v.l. fjár-gróði, a, m. making money, Stj. 176, v.l. fjár-gæzla (fjár-geymsla), u, f. boarding money. fjárgæzlu-maðr, m., mikill t., a thrifty man, Sturl, i. 225, fjár-hagr, m. money-matters, Nj. 10, Sd. 176, Bs. i. 854, Sturl. ii. 195. fiárhaga-maðr, m., góðr, litill f., a good, bad, manager, Fms. v. 321. fjar-hald, n. money affairs, Edda 48; withbolding one's money, Sturl. ii. 22, iii. 292; administration of one's money, esp. of a minor, Gpl. 222, 259; hence, fjárhalds-maðr, m. a guardian, 260. (-heimta and -heimting), f. a claim for money owing one, Eg. 519, Nj. 15, Grag. i. 280 (and Kb. 158). fjar-hirosla, u, f. a money-chest, Fas. iii. 395, Sks. 229, Acts viii. 27. fjár-hlutr, m. a lot, sbare of money, Eg. 182, Sks. 668, Landn. 226, Fms. v. 216, vii. 152, xi. fjár-kaup, n. a bargain, Gþl. 211, v. l. fjár-kostnaðr, m. fjår-kostr, m. means, Sturl. expenses. Bs. i. 686. fjár-krafa, u, f. pecuniary claim, N.G. L. i. 21. fjår-lag, n. the fixed value of property. D. l. i. 316; a money contract, Grag. i. 226; partnership = fé-lag, Gpl. 257. fjár-lán, n. a loan of money, Isl. ii. 223. n. loss of money, Isl. ii. 359. fjár-leiga, u, f. rent. N. (fjár-lát, fjár-leiga, u, f. rent, N.G.L. i. 25, Fms. i. 256. fjar-megin, m. amount of stock, Gpl. 257, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Å. 82. fjár-met, n. valuation of property, Grág. i. 452. fjár-missa, u, f. (fjár-missir, m.), loss of money, Hom. 111, H.E. i. 561, Grett. 136. fjár-munir, m. pl. property, valuables, Fms. xi. 321, Hkr. iii. 114, Hom. 111. fjár-nám, n. seizure of money, plunder, Hkv. I. II, D. N. fjárorku-maðr, m. a wealtby man, Fas. iii. 30. fjár-pína, fjár-pind, f. extortion, H. E. i. 391, Bs. i. 720. fjár-rán, f. robbery, cheating for money, Grág., Kb. 224, Ld. 140. fjár-reiða, u, f. money-matters, used chiefly in pl., Glúm. 364, Grág. i. 332, 334, 383, Bjarn. 39, 40, Ld. 212. fjár-reita, u, f. cheating, plunder, Bjarn. 17. fjár-saknaðr, m. = fjárauðn, Grett. 159 C. fjár-sekt, f. a fine in money, Lv. 94. fjár-sjóðr, m. a treasure, Fas. i. 20. fjár-skaði, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i. g. ii. 195. fjár-skakki, a. m. an unjust sbaring, Fms. ii. fjár-skilorð, n. conditions (as to payment), N.G.L. i. 75. 146, Grág. ii, 105. fjár-skipti, n. division of property, beirsbip, Nj. 22, Sturl. ii. 77. fjár-skuld, f. debt, N. G. L. i. 332. fjár-sóan, f. expenditure, Bs. i. fjár-sókn, f. a lawsuit or money claim, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 143, K. A. 182, cp. N. G. L. i. 14. fjár-staðr, m. a place for money, i. c. an investment, Band. 11, Vapu. 13. fjár-tak, n. (fjár-taka or fjár-tekja, u, f.), seizure of money, confiscation, Fas. ii. 350, Fms. vii. 209, Grag. i. 188, Sturl. i. 76. fjar-tal, n. and fjar-tala, u, f. payment to the full amount or to a certain proportion, Bs. i. 287, Grág. i. 335, ii. 250. fjár-tapan, f. loss of money, N. G. L. i. 321. fjár-tilkall,

fjár-hnappr and fjár-hópr, m. a flock.

on a claim for money, Eg. 341. fjár-tillag, n. and -tillaga, u, f. a contuctorse of sheep. fjár-kláði, a, m. the f. sheeps'-milk, Grág. i. 428, 431. fjár-typtak, n., -upptaka, u, f., and -upptekt, f. seizure of f. sheeps'-milk, Grág. i. 428, 431. fjár-typtak, n., -upptaka, u, f., and -upptekt, f. seizure of f. sheeps'-milk, Grág. ii. 431. fjár-tekstr, m. a drove of sheep, Grág. ii. i. fjár-ty, Band. 10, Fms. xi. 153, İsl. ii. 146, Sturl. i. 13, Fas. ii. 468. fjár-varðveizla, u, f. management, administration of another's property, Grág. i. 410. Nj. 4, Landn. 304, Grett. 111. fjárvarðveizlu-maðr, m. a trustee, Grág. ii. 237: the allit. phrase, fé ok fjórvi, fjörvi, to forfeit property and life, Nj. 191: tr., life is dearer than money, 124; fé veldt of fifir-vard, fjór-varðveizlu-maðr, m. increase of rent or money, Dipl. iii. 14. fjár-parfnaðr, m. and fjár-purft, f. need of money, Dipl. iii. 14. fjár-parfnaðr, m. and fjár-purft, f. need of money, Dipl. iii. 14. fjár-parfnaðr, m. and fjár-purðt, f. ane emptying of one's purse, H. E. i. 563. fjár-purft, adj. wanting money, fifir ok frama, Fs. 7; fjár ok virðingar, id.;

B. F6- in COMPDS, usually in sense II, sometimes in sense I: f6auona, u, f. money luck. féauonu-maor, m. a man lucky in making money, Band. 4. fé-boo, n. an offer of money, Lv. 62, Fms. v. 26, 369, 656 A. 17; a bribe, Grag. i. 72. febota-laust, n. adj. without compensation, Glum. 358. fé-brogo, n. pl. devices for making money, Fms. fé-bætr, f. pl. payments in compensation, esp. of xi. 423, 623. 21. weregild, opp. to mann-hefndir, Nj. 165, Eg. 106, Fs. 53, 74, Isl. ii. 386. f6-bættr, part. paid for weregild, Gullb. 12. f6-drengr, m. an open-banded man, Nj. 177. fé-drjúgr, adj. baving a deep purse, fé-fastr, adj. close-fisted, Isl. ii. 392, Bs. i. 74. fått, n. adj. in want of money, Eg. 394, Fms. iii. 180, Hkr. iii. 422. fé-fellir, m. losing one's sheep, Lv. 91. fé-festi, f. close-fistedness, fé-fletta, tt, to strip one of money, cheat one, Fas. iii. Grett. 155 C. 103, v. l. fé-frekr, adj. greedy for money, Rd. 314. fé-föng, n. pl. booty, plunder, spoil, Fms. iii. 18, vii. 78, Eg. 57, 236, Gullp. 5, Sks. fé-gefinn, part. given for (and to) gain, Band. 4, Valla L. fé-girnd, f. avarice, Hom. 86, Al. 4, Pass. 16. 7, 10. fé-girni. f. = fégirnd, Sks. 358, Band. 11, Sturl. i. 47 C. fégjafa-guð, m. the god of wealth, Edda 55. fé-gjald, n. a payment, fine, Nj. 111, 120, fé-gjarn, adj. greedy, avaricious, Eg. 336, Band. 11, Fms. vii. 248. Fs. 133, Nj. 102, Fms. i. 52, vii. 238. fé-gjöf, f. a gift of money, fé-glöggr, f. close-banded, Fs. 11, 21, Fms. i. 53, xi. 325, Ld. 52. Eb. 158. fé-góðr, adj. good, i. e. current, money, D. N. fé-grið, n. pl. security for property, Grúg. ii. 21. fé-gyrðill, m. [early Dan. fagurtbil], a money bag, purse, worn on the belt, Gisl. 20, Fbr. 66, fé-gætni, f. saving babits, Glum. 358. fé-göfugr, adi. blessed with wealth, Isl. ii. 322. fé-hirðir, m. a sbefberd, Fas. i. 518, Fms. viii. 342, Gpl. 501: a treasurer, Hkr. i. 36, Eg. 202, Fms. x. 157, vi. 372, viii. 372. fé-hirzla, u, f. a treasury, Fms. vi. 171, vii. 174, Eg. 237, Hom. 9. féhirzlu-hús, n. a treasure-bouse, Stj. 154. féhirzlu-maor, m. a treasurer, Karl. 498. fé-hús, n. = fjós, a fé-kaup, n. a bargain, stall, D. N. (Fr.): a treasury, Róm. 299. fé-kátr, adj. proud of one's wealth, Róm. 126. kostnaor, m. expenditure, expense, Stj. 512, Fms. iv. 215, xi. 202, Hkt. fé-kostr, m. = fékostnaðr, Orkn. 40. fé-krókar, m. pl. money-angles, wrinkles about the eyes marking a greedy man (vide auga), Fms. ii. 84. fé-kvörn, f. a small gland in the maw of sheep, in popular superstition regarded, when found, as a talisman of wealth, vide fé-lag, n. fellowship, and fé-lagi, a, m. a fellow, Eggert Itin. ch. 323. fé-lauss, adj. penniless, Fms. vi. 272, Fs. 79, Gullb. 5, vide p. 151. Landn. 324 (Mant.) fé-lát, n. loss of money, Landn. 195. leysi, n. want of money, Fms. viii. 20. fé-ligt, adj. valuable, band-some, Fms. viii. 206. fé-litill, adj. sbort of money, Eg. 691, Stutl. a suit for money, Fms. viii. 130, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 83. fé-mikill, adi. rich, monied, Sks. 252, Sturl. i. 171 C: costly, Fms. v. 257, xi. 85, Bs. i. 295, Hkr. iii. 247, Eb. 256: expensive, Korm. 224 (in a verse). mildr, adj. open-banded, Nj. 30. fé-missa, u, f. and fé-missir, m. loss of cattle, Jb. 362: loss of money, Grett. 150 C. fe-munir, m. pl. valuables, Hkr. i. 312, Grág. i. 172, Hrafn. 19, 21, Fms. vi. 298, viii. 342. fé-múta, u, f. a bribe in money, Nj. 215, 251, Gullp. 7, Fms. v. 312, Bs. i. 839, Thom. 72. fé-mætr, adj. 'money-worth,' valuable, Fms. i. 105, Ísl. ii. 154, Orkn. 386. fé-neytr (fé-nýtr), adj. money-worth, Fms. iv. 340, cp. Hkr. ii. 253. fé-nýta, tt, to turn to account, make use of, Bs. i. 760, Grág. ii. 155. fé-penningr, m. a penny-worth, Bs. i. 757. fé-pina, u, f. a fine, H. E. i. 511. fé-prettr, m. a money trick, fé-pynd, f. extortion, Bs. i. 757. N. G. L. i. 123. fé-ráð, n. pl. advice in money-matters, 656 C. 16. fé-ran, n. plunder, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 263, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse): -execution, confiscation, in the law phrase, férans-dómr, m. a court of execution or confiscation to be held within a fortnight after the sentence at the house of a person convicted in one of the two degrees of outlawry, vide Grág. b. b. ch. 29-33, and the Sagas passim, esp. Hrafn. 21, Sturl. i. 135; cp. also Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal. f6-rfkr, adj. rich, wealthy, Fms. ix. 272, Gullp. 7, 16-sam, adj. lucrative, Sturl. i. 68 C. Ld. 102, Skálda 203.

satt (16-septt), f. an agreement as to payment, of weregild or the like, \$\Phi\$ 623. 40, Hkr. i. 73, Bs. i. 134. Grág. i. 136, Nj. 189, Ld. 308. fé-sekr, adj. fined, sentenced to a fine, Grag. i. 393. fé-sekt, f. a fine, Nj. 189, Finnb. 276. sinki, f. niggardliness, Sks. 421, 699. fé-sinkr, adj. niggardly, Sturl. fé-sjóor, m., prop. a bag of money, Band. 6, Fbr. 35 new Ed., Nj. 55, Fas. iii. 194: mod. esp. in pl. a treasury, treasure, in Matth. fé-skaði, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i, vi. 20, Col. ii. 3, Heb. xi. 26. fé-skipti, n. a sharing or division of property, Fs. 4, Fms. iv. 327. Nj. 118, Ld. 134. f6-skjálgr, adj., fcskjálg augu, eyes squinting for money, Band. 6. f6-skortr, m. sbortness of money, Rd. 284. f6-skuld, f. a money debt, Finnb. 350. fé-skurðr, m. detriment, Ld. 44. skygn, adj. covetous, Fms. v. 263. fé-skylft (fé-skylmt), n. adj., in the phrase, e-n er f., one bas many expenses to defray, Grett. 89, 159, Eb. 98. fé-snauor, adj. poor in money, penniless, Bs. i. 335. anikja, u, f. (fé-anikni), begging, intruding as a parasite, Sks. 669, fé-snúðr, m. lucre, Band. 5, 655 xi. 4. 451, 585. fé-sparr. adj. sparing, close-banded, Band. 6, Fms. iii. 190. fé-spjöll, n. pl. an ar. Ney. in Vsp. 23, fee-spells, i.e. spells wherewith to conjure hidden treasures out of the earth, where we propose to read,-valoi hón (MS. henne, dat.) Herfödr (dat.) ... f. spakleg, she (the Vala) endowed the father of bosts (Odin) with wise fee-spells; the passage in Yngl. S. ch. 7-Odinn vissi of allt jardfé hvar fólgit var—refers to this very word; Odin is truly represented as a pupil of the old Vala, receiving from her his fé-sterkr, adj. wealthy, Fms. iv. 231, Sks. 274. supernatural gifts. fé-stofn, m. stock. fé-sæla, u, f. wealth, Hkr. i. 15, Edda 16. sæll, adj. wealtby, Edda 15. fé-sök, f. a suit, action for money, Nj. 15, fé-útlega, u, f. a fine, outlay, N. G. L. i. 85. fé-vani, Grág. i. 138. adj. sbort of money, Fms. iv. 27. fé-ván, f. expectancy of money, Gullb. 7, Eg. 241, Fms. iv. 27, Orkn. 208. fé-veizla, u, f. contributions, belp, Sks. 261, v.l. fé-vél, n. a trick, device against one's property, fé-víti, n. mulct, Grág. N.G. L. i. 34. fé-vænliga, adv. in a manner promising profit, Fms. v. 257. fé-vænligr, adj. promising profit, profitable, Sturl. i. 138, Fms. v. 257. fé-vænn, adj. = févænligr, Sturl. i. 138. fé-voxtr, m. increase in property, gain, Eg. 730. 16-burfi, adj. in need of money, Eb. 164, Fms. ii. 80, Lv. 108, Fas. i. 392. fe-bufa, u, f. a 'money-mound,' used in the Tales like Fortunatus' purse; in the phrase, hafa e-n fyrir sépusu, to use one as a milch cow, to squeeze money out of one. fé-byrfi and fé-borf, f. need of money, poverty, Rd. 236.

feogar, m. pl. [faoir], father and son (or sons), Eg. 18; Kveldúlfr ok beit sedgar, Kveldulf bimself and bis son, 84; vio sedgar, we, father and son, Nj. 8, Stj. 190; beim fedgum, Fms. vii. 65, Fbr. 22; vin beirra Sturlu fedga, a friend of Sturla and bis father, Sturl. ii. 111; lang-fedgar, q. v.,

lineage of agnates.

FEDGIN, n. pl. parents, (in Icel. the neut. is the collective gender for male and female); in old writers only in this sense, but about the time of the Reformation it was replaced by foreldrar, Germ, vorültern, which word in old writers means forefathers, whereas feogin is the word for parents only; varra fyrstu fedgina, of our first parents (Adam and Eve), Stj. 39; feogin var, Lil. 18; hans feoginum, Stj. 127; einberni sinna fedgina, Mar.; börn ok beirra fedgin, K. A. 146; frænda eðr fedgina, Barl. 122; fedginum eða ná-frændum, parents or near kinsfolk, Fras. ii. 227; fedgina barnsins, N. G. L. i. 392; hiá fedginum sínum ok forellris-monnum, by bis parents and forefathers, Stj. 190; sing., hvárttveggja fedginit, 97: this sense still remains in gud-fedgin, q. v., god-parents; and it has slipped into two passages of the Icel. N. T., viz. petta sögðu hans feðgin, John ix. 22; fyrir því sögðu hans feðgin, 23; (for in all the other passages foreldrar or foreldri is used.) mod. father and daughter, cp. mæðgin, mother and son; systkin, brother and sister, all of them neut.

feoma, d, [faomr], to span or encompass with the arms, Fas. ii. 149.

feora, 20, to father.

fegin-gratr, m. tears of joy, Pass. 31.17.

fegin-leikr, m. joyfulness, Lv. 54, Fms. x. 231, Bs. ii. 172.

FEGINN, adj. [fagna; A. S. fægen; Engl. fain; Hel. fagin], glad, joyful; verda feginn, to rejoice, Eg. 567; fegnari en frá megi segja, exceeding bappy, Th. 9: with dat. to rejoice in a thing, Bs. i. 133; verda eyrindi feginn, to enjoy one's errand, bring it to a bappy end, Isl. ii. 340; urdu menn beim fegnir, people were fain to see them again, Nj. 47; ok er fegit orðit hjarta mitt tilkvámu þinni, 175; Ingi konungr varð honum hinn fegnasti, i. e. king Inge was fain at bis coming, Fms. vii. 247; illu feginn ver þú aldregi, never rejoice in mischief, Hm. 129; glaðr ertú nu Siguror, ok gagni feginn, rejoiced at thy victory, Fm. 25: with subj., feginn letsk bo Hjalli at hann fjör þægi, H. would fain save bis life, Am. 59 (rare). B. freq. with infin. or absol. and almost adverb. as in Engl., e.g. eg vil feginn gera það, I will fain do that; það vil eg feginn, or eg varð feginn ad sleppa, I was fain to escape. II. the phrases, a feginsdegi, on the day of joy, the day of resurrection, re-meeting, Fms. viii. 98, Sl. 82; taka fegins-hendi viò e-u, to receive with glad hand, with beart and hand, Fms. iii. 98, Fb. i. 257, Nj. 106; & fegins-luori, on the mill of joy (poët.), Gs. 5.

fegins-morgun, m. a morning of joy, Fms. vii. 86 (in a verse).

fegin-samliga, adv. joyfully, Eg. 149, 169, Bs. i. 76, Fms. iii. 228, iv. 207.

fegin-samligr, adj. joyful, Greg. 27.

fegra, að and ð, fegrðe, Ó. T. I, and fegrir (pres.), Skálda 180, Eluci 4, Hom. 149, Mork. (in a verse), cp. Fms. vi. 336: but segraði, Fms. x. 320; fegrad (sup.), Bs. ii. 165, and in mod. usage always so, [fagr]: -to adorn, beautify, make fair; at kanna siðu manna ok fegra, to improve, better, Bs. i. 521; ekki þarf þat orðum at fegra, notbing is gained by extenuating it, Nj. 175; fegra um e-t, to mend, polish, Bs. i. 60.

FEGRD, mod. feguro, f. beauty, fairness, of a woman; fegro hennar, Fms. vi. 71, Stj. 548; fegrð sólarinnar, 26; fegrð Baldrs, Edda 15; fegrð ok prýdi (pomp), Fms. vii. 157: in pl., 677. 10, Sks. 228; freq. in mod. use. fegroar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), void of beauty, Stj. 16.

fegringr, m. a cock (poët.), Edda (Gl.)

fegrir, m. an adorner, Lex. Poët.

feigo, f. [A.S. fago], 'feyness,' approach or foreboding of death: in proverbs, koma mun til min feigðin hvar sem ek em staddr, Nj. 103; ferr hverr er feigdin kallar, Fas. i. 420; ætla ek þetta munu vera fyrir feigd ydvatri, a foreboding that you are 'fey,' Fms. v. 66; bví at hón feigd fira fjöl-margra sá, Gs. 20; þú sátt þegar í dag feigðina á honum. thou sawest the 'fey-tokens' on him to-day, Fms. xi. 154; þær (the Valkyrjur) kjósa feigð á menn ok ráða sigri, Edda 22: cp. the phrase, feigð kallar að e-m, the 'feigo' (death) calls upon him, one behaves as a 'fey' man. oro, n. or feigoar-yror, f. the death-weird, Yt. I.

feig-ligr, adj. looking 'feylike,' Al. 30.

FEIGR, adj., [this interesting word still remains in the Dutch a veeg man and in the Scot. fey; cp. A. S. fage, early Germ. veige; in mod. Germ. feig, but in an altered sense, viz. coward, craven, whence mod. Dan. feig]:-in popular language a man is said to be 'fey' when he acts in an unusual or strange manner, as when a miser suddenly becomes open-handed, Icel. say, eg held hann sé feigr, I bold that be is 'fey;' cp. feigo; or when a man acts as if blinded or spell-bound as to what is to come, and cannot see what all other people see, as is noticed by Scott in a note to the Pirate, ch. 5; again, the Scottish notion of wild spirits as foreboding death is almost strange to the Icel., but seems to occur now and then in old poetry, viz. mad, frantic, evil; svú ferr hann sem f. maðr, be fares, goes on like a 'fey' (mad) man, Fagrsk. 47 (in a verse); alfeig augu = the eyes as of a 'fey' man, Eg. (in a verse); feigr (mad, frantic) and framilionn (dead) are opposed, Skm. 12; feikna fæðir, hygg ek at feig sér, breeder of evil, I ween thou art 'fey,' Skv. 3. 31, and perhaps in Vsp. 33, where the words feigir menn evidently mean evil men, inmates of bell; cp. also Hbl. 12, where feigr seems to mean mad, frantic, out of one's mind: -cp. Scott's striking picture of Kennedy in Guy Mannering. fated to die, without any bad sense, Hom. 10; the word is found in many sayings-fé er bezt eptir feigan, Gísl. 62; skilr feigan ok úfeigan, Bs. i. 139, Fb. iii. 409; ekki má feigum forða, Ísl. ii. 103, Fms. vi. 417, viii. 117; ekki kemr úfeigum í hel, 117; ekki má úfeigum bella, Gísl. 148; allt er feigs sorad, Fm. 11; fram eru seigs götur, Sl. 36; verdr hverr at sara er hann er feigr, Grett. 138; bá mun hverr devja er feigr er, Rd. 248; bergr hverjum nokkut er ekki er feigr, Fbr. 171, Sturl. iii. 220, all denoting the spell of death and fate; it is even used of man and beast in the highly interesting record in Landn. 5. 5: cp. also the saying, fiplar hönd á feigu tafli (of chess), the band fumbles with a 'fey' (lost) game, also used of children fumbling with things and breaking them: the phrases, standa, ganga feigum fotum, with 'fey' feet, i. e. treading on the verge of ruin, Isl. ii. (in a verse); mæla feigum munni, to talk with a 'fey' mouth, of a frantic and evil tongue, Nj. 9, Vpm. 55; göra e-t feigum höndum, with 'fey' bands, of an evil doer causing his own fate, Lv. 111; fjör og blær úr feigum nösum líðr, Snót 129: of appearances denoting feigð, vide Nj. ch. 41, Glum. ch. 19, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Am. 26, Heidarv. S. ch. 26, Nj. ch. 128, the last two passages strongly resembling Homer's Od. xx. (in fine), Isl. þjóðs. ii. 551, 552; gerum vér sem faðir vár vill, þat mun oss bezt gegna; eigi veit ek þat víst, segir Skaphéðinn, því at hann er nú feigr, Nj. 199; en fyrir þá sök at Þormóðr var eigi f., slitnaði . . ., Fbr. 160; en fyrir gný ok elds-gangi, ok þat þeir vóru eigi feigir, þá kómusk þeir undan, Fs. 84; ætla ek at ek sé eigi þar feigari en hér..., þat er hughoð mitt at beir muni allir feigir er kallaðir vóru, Nj. 212; þat hefir Finni sét á þér, at sá mundi feigr, er þú segðir drauminn, Lv. 70, Fms. iii. 212; vilja e-n feigan, to wish one's death, Nj. 269, Fms. iii. 70, 190.

feikinn, feikn (feikr, Lil. 9), adj. awful, monstrous, Hdl. 39.

FEIKN, f. [A. S. fæcen], portent, Skv. 3. 31, Landn. 153 (in a verse); in compds feikna- denotes portentous, immense. COMPDS: feiknalið, n. an immense bost, Hkv. 1. 32. feikna-mikill, adj. immense. , feikna-veor, n. a burricane, Fas. ii. 117.

feikn-ligr, adj. terrible, Nj. 185, v. l.

feikn-stafir, m. pl. [A. S. facen-stafas], banes, evils, Gm. 12, Fas. i. (in a verse): baleful runes, Sl. 60.

FEILA, ad, [early Germ. feilen, mod. feblen, usually derived from Lat. COMPDS: fogin-saga, u, f. joyful news, fallere], to faller, be sby; Sinfjötli let ser ekki feilask, Fas. (Völs. S.) i.

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133; mod., feila sér, id. This word hardly occurs before the 14th century; cp. however fól, fælinn, fæla, which are all of Teut. origin.

feilinn, adj. faltering, sby, vide ú-feilinn.

feima, u, f. [prob. of Gaelic origin, fjamb = fear, Armstrong], poët. a bashful girl, a young lass, in Edda 108, Gl., Rm. 22, Fms. xi. (in a verse of the year 994).

feiminn, adj. bashful, and feimni, f. sbyness, bashfulness.

feita, tt, to fatten, K. p. K. 130, Hm. 82, Hom. 72, Greg. 44.

feiti, f. fatness, Stj. 106, 309.

feiting, f. fattening, Eb. 316.

feit-laginn, part. disposed to grow fat. feit-leikr, m. fatness, ubertas, Stj. 167.

feit-meti, n. fat meat, butter, etc.

FEITR, adj. [Lat. pinguis; Gr. πίον; A. S. fætt; Engl. fat; Hel. feit; early High Germ. feiss; mod. but Low Germ. form fett; Dan. feed; Swed. fet]:—fat, Nj. 52, Eg. 137, Fbr. 19, Lv. 18, Fms. i. 36, v. 93, x. 303, Stj. 42; vide fita.

feit-æti, n. = feitmeti; feit-ætr, adj. liking fat.

FEL, f. [fill or fela=a maw, Ivat Aasen], the rough inside of an animal's maw. β. metaph. a ragged coat; hann lagoi i felina (acc. sing. with the article), he pierced the rags of the cloak, Lv. 85.

FELA, pret. fal, and pers. falt, pl. falu; pres. fel; pret. subj. fæli; part. fólginn: in mod. usage, pret. faldi, part. faliun, and sup. falið, with weak declension, if in the sense to bide; but fol, pl. folu, part. folginn, if in the sense to commend; thus, undir trjánum sig faldi, Pass. 33. 6; einn fyrir engum faldist, 33. 7; but, þá Frelsarinn í Föðurs hönd fól nú blessaðr sina önd, 45. 1; fól and falinn, however, never occur in old MSS.:-[Ulf. filban = κρύπτειν, θάπτειν; Hel. bi-felban; O. H. G. felaban; Germ. be-feblen and emp-feblen; Lat. se-pelio contains the same root, properly meaning to bide, sbut up; cp. Engl. bury, which really means to I. to bide, conceal; allt veit ek Odin, hvar bu auga falt, Vsp. 22; þú falt fé þitt í svá mikilli þoku, Band. 12; hrís-kjarrit þat er Vaði risi fal sverðit, þiðr. 69, Gm. 37; fálu þeir gullit í Rín, Edda 76; tóku líkit ok fálu þar, Ó. H. 225 (fólu, Hkr. ii. 380, wrongly); ek mun fela yor hér í gamma mínum, Fms. i. 9; barnit var fólgit, Fs. 60, Gullb. 26; fel sverð þitt, sbeathe thy sword, Fms. xi. 348; felðu (= fel þú) sverð þitt í umgörð, 656 C. 4; þær austr ok vestr enda fálu, Hkv. I. 2; fólgit, bidden, preserved, Vsp. 31; fólginn, bid, þkv. 7, 8; örlög fólgin e-m, fate bidden, in store for one, Vsp. 36, Akv. 16; fólginn endi lis, poët. the bidden thrum of life, i.e. death, Yt. 17. bury, Yt. 24; liggja fulginn, to lie buried (in a cairn), on a Runic stone, Rafn 178. 2. metaph., hefir þú fólgit nafn hennar í vísu þessi, Eg. 325; fólgit 1 rúnum, Edda 47; yrkja tólgit, to use obscure pbrases (in poetry), 110.

3. impers., fal þá sýn (acc.) milli þeirra, tbey lost sigbt of one another, with the notion of a hill or object coming between, O. H. 182; begar er sýn fal í milli þeirra Egils, Eg. 545. 4. the phrase, fela e-n a brott (= in mod. usage koma e-m fyrir), to put one out (for alimentation), of one sick or old, a child, etc., Grag. i. 155; or, fela e-n inni, id.; så boandi er hann felr sik inni, the bushandman with whom he boards and lodges, 158; ef sá maðr andask er fólginn var inni, 155: of cattle, to put out to keep, nú felr madr bufé inni at manni at fulgu-mála réttum, N.G.L. i. 25; hence fulga, q.v. = medgjöf. II. to give into one's keeping, entrust; hann fal Odni allan bann val, be gave all the slain to Odin, Fas. i. 454; mey frumunga fal hann (entrusted to) megi Gjúka, Skv. 3. 4: to invest, aud hefi ek minn illa folginn, Fms. vii. 49 (in a β. in the phrase, fela e-m e-t á hendi (mod. á hendr); þér fel ek á hendi, Skarphéðinn, at hefna bróður þíns, Nj. 154; fal hón sik ok allt sitt föruneyti á hendr lifanda Guði, Fms. i. 226; Kristi á hendi fólgin, 655 xxiii; fel'k þér á hendi ábyrgð hans at öllu, Grág, i. 245; fálu sik ok sálur sínar Guði Almáttkum á hendi, Bs. i. 139; at Jón Loptsson fæli Petri postula á hendi þá hjörð... en Jesus Kristr fal sina hjorð á hendr Föður sínum, 145; fela undir e-m, to put under one's charge; er und einum mer öll um folgin hodd Niflunga, i.e. all the board of Niflung is kept by me only, Akv. 26; fela ván sína alla undir Guði, 686 B. 2; mun hér öll vár vinátta undir felask, all our friendsbip will depend upon this, Eb. 130: a law term, skulu beir fela undir eid sinn, they shall avouch it on their oath, Grag. i. 9; fela undir begnskap sinn, to vouch upon one's bonour; po rangt se undir pegnskap folgit, 33.

III. reflex. to bide oneself; ek mun felask, Fs. 48; hann falsk í Kröflu-helli, Landn. 183; mörg leyni þau er felask mátti í, Fms. x. 218; í skógi þar er þeir höfðu fólgizk, O. H. 152; en fálusk at degi, id.; felask i fadmi e-m, to be shut in one's arms, Hkv. 2. 27. felask & hendi e-m, to put oneself in another's bands, enter bis service; Kolskeggr falsk á hendi Sveini Dana-konungi, Nj. 121.

FÉ-LAG, n. [this word and the following are of Scandin. origin, and found neither in early A. S. nor South-Teut. dialects; the Germans use genosse and genossenschaft; the E. Engl. felaw (mod. fellow) is a northern word]:—prop. a laying one's fee together, i. e. fellowship, partnership, Grág. i. 330, ii. 72, 73 (passim); ciga télag saman, Fbr. 102; nú leggja menn félag sitt saman, ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; skipta til félags, to share in partnership, Sks. 32; eiga félag við e-n, to be in partnership.

with one, Eg. 76; leggja félag við e-n, to enter into partnership with one, Fms. iv. 124; hafa félag við e-n, id., 296: Hallr fór milli landa, ok hafði félag Ólaís ens Helga konungs, Hall traded in divers countries, and was in partnership with king Olave, O. H. (pref.), Fb. iii. 239; leggja til félags, to contribute to a common fund, Fms. vi. 183, viii. 20: in the law even matrimony is a félag or partnership (between man and wife),—in respect to the common fund of mundr and heiman-fylgja, vide the Grág.—In COMPDS, denoting common: félags-bú, n. bousebold in common, Sturl. i. 180; félags-fé, n. a common fund, Landn. 33; félags-görő, f. entrance in partnership, Grág. i. 331, Sks. 33, 632: a contract, nema annan veg hafi mælt verit í f. þeirra, Grág. i. 331 ; félags-hross, n. a borse owned in partnership with others, Grag. i. 436; félags-lagning, f. a 'laying' of, or entering into, partnership, Grag. i. 331; félags-maor, m. a partner, Hkr. ii. 157, Sks. 32; félags-vætti, n. a witness in matters of félag. Grág. i. 330, v. l. II. a society, association; mann-félag, an as-ociation of men; mannlegt félag, etc.; vísinda-f., etc., literary society, is a modern turn of the word, and scarcely occurs earlier than the 17th or 18th century. It is now used in a great many compds: the passage in Sd. ch. 5, p. 123, where it means agreement, is a sure proof that these chapters are spurious.

fé-lagi, a, m. [E. Engl. felaw, vide félag]:-prop. a 'fee-layer,' i. e. a partner, sbarebolder of any kind, esp. in trade, Fbr. 74 new Ed., cp. konungs-félagi, a king's partner, for the kings of old carried on trade, Fbr., Fb. iii. l. c.; sailors who had food in common were felagar; the law provides that even a poor man, if he contributes all that he has, is a lawful félagi, Grág. ii. 72; enda á hann hvárki félaga né mötu-naut, er einn í mötu-neyti ok á engan félaga, 73, passim in the Grág.: félagaerfo, f. a partner's inberitance, N. G. L. i. 50. B. in the law it is also used of married people (vide félag), a partner, mate, consort; hvat segir bú mér frá Hrúti félaga þínum, Nj. 12; ef því hjóna batnar heilsa er vitfirring hafði, þá skal þat hverfa aptr til félaga síns ok hjúskapar, Grág. i. 287; ek vil skilja við félaga minn, I wish to part with my mate, a formulary in pleading before a court of divorce, 326. 2. metaph. a fellow, mate, comrade; this sense of the word occurs as early as the old Hm. 51,-með hálfum hleif ok með höllu keri fékk ek mér félaga, where it however has some slight notion of partnership, with balf a loaf and a balf-drained cup I got me fellows; sélagi is a frequent word in Icel., both ancient and modern, and used just as in English; gamansamr félagi, a merry fellow, Sks. 634; félagi minn ok frændi, my fellow and kinsman, Fms. x. 88; góðr félagi, a good fellow, Sks. 432: in addressing one, hverr ertu, f., who art thou, fellow? Fb. iii. 239: a dear fellow, ber mun ek þykkja úlíklega spyrja, f., Ld. 268; hversu hefir í dag at farit, f., Vápn. 4. β. in a pun, Fms. xi. 150. 3. mod. a fellow, member of a society.

félag-ligr, adj. 'fellowlike,' kind, H. E. i. 470.

félag-skapr, m. fellowsbip, partnersbip, Eg. 1.

sbip, friendsbip, Eg. 27; görðisk þar brútt f. góðr, they soon became intimate friends, Fms. iv. 127; binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap, to bind their fellowsbip together, enter into close alliance, 295; var þeirra f. at öllu merkilegr, Fs. 15; görðisk með þeim öllum enn mesti f., 29; þykki mer þú hafa lýst í því við mik mikinn félagskap, Boll. 346.

II. association, mod. in many compds.

feld-kápa, u, f. = feldr, Ld. 274, v.l.; vide fellikápa.

FELDR, m., gen. feldar, pl. feldir, a cloak worn by the ancients, esp. one lined with fur; hvitr-f., a white cloak, Fbr. 145 sqq.; raud-f., a red cloak, Landn. (a nickname); grá-f., a grey cloak, Hkr. i. 176; skinn-f., a skin cloak, Orkn. 326 (in a verse); bjarn-f., q.v., a bear-skin cloak; röggvar-f., a woollen cloak, Grett. 114; varar-f., a common cloak; lob-f., a shaggy cloak, a fur cloak, = lodi; blá-f., a blue cloak, N. G. L. i. 74; feldr fimm alna i skaut, a cloak measuring five ells square, Korm. 86; a feld four ells long and two ells broad, Grág. i. 500, was in trade the usual size, but here the ell is a 'thumb ell,' measuring only about sixteen inches; stutt-f., a sbort cloak, Fms. vii. 152 (a nickname); feldt, kapa, and skikkja seem to be synonymous, cp. Ls. ch. 14, 15, Glum. ch. 3. 8, Grett. ch. 23, Lv. ch. 17, Tac. Germ. ch. 17—'tegumen omnibus sagum, fibulà, aut, si desit, spinà consertum;' the cloaks were often made of (or lined with) costly furs, Glum. ch. 6; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to wrap the bead in a cloak, Nj. 164, Kristni S. ch. 11, Fms. vi. 43 (Sighvat), as a token of deep thinking: feldar-dálkr, m. a cloak-pin, Hkr., vide dálkr; feldarroggvar, f. pl. the patches or 'ragged' bairs on the outside of a cloak, Lv. 55, cp. Grág. i. 500; feldar-skaut, n. (-blað, n., Finnb. 342), a cloak's skirt, Fb. i. 416; feldar-slitr, n. pl. the tatters of a cloak, Grett. The etymology of feldr is uncertain, scarcely from Lat. pellis, but rather from falda, to fold, wrap; even Tacitus, l. c., makes a distinction between the 'sagulum' (=feldr) and 'ferarum pelles,' the latter being a mark of more savage habits, such as that of the berserkers; feldr is never used of a woman's cloak (möttull, skikkja); the passage Fm. 43 is corrupt: the phrase, það er ekki með feldi, it is not right, something is wrong, is a corrupt form instead of med felldu, part. from fella, q. v.

feljóttr, adj. [filled, Ivar Aasen], sbabby; f. sem laki, rough as a sheep's

maw, Fbr. 156.



Tent a. gimen 91.

FELL, n. a fell, wild bill, Hrafn. 4, Isl. ii. 76, passim: freq. in local names; Helga-fell, Mos-fell, Miò-fell, Meòal-fell, Þórólfs-fell, and Fell alone, vide Landn. In Icel. fell is a single bill, and in pl. a range of bills; fjall (= Lat. mons) is a general name.

FELLA, d, a weak causal verb, answering to the strong neuter form falla; [absent in Goth.; A. S. fellan; Engl. fell; Germ. fällen; O. H. G.

fallian; Swed. falla; Dan. fælde.]

A. [Answering to falla A], to fell, make fall; fella við, to fell timber, Fms. ii. 84; fella mann, to fell a man, defined in the law, Grág. Vsl. ch. 3, cp. ch. 31; fella tár, to let tears fall, Sighvat; fella mel-dropa, to let the drops fall, Vpm. 14; fella segl, to take down sails, Bárð. 14; fella jörð undir e-m, to make the earth slip under one (by means of sorcery), Bs. i. 12; fella vatn i fornan farveg, to make the stream flow 2. to fell or slay, in battle, Eg. 80, in its old bed, Grag. ii. 281. 296, 495; Bróðir felldi Brján, Nj. 275; fella e-n frá landi, to slay or deibrone a king; hann hafdi fellt hinn helga Olaf konung frá landi, Orkn. 82; var felldr frá landi Haraldr Gráfeldr, H. Graycloak was slain, Fær. 38; síðan felldu þeir frá landi Hákon bróður minn, Fms. viii. 241, v. l.; fella her, val, etc., to make bavoc, slaughter, (val-fall, strages), Lex. B. to lose sheep or cattle from cold or hunger (v. fellir); var vetr mikill ok felldu menn mjök fé sitt, Sturl. iii. 297. II. to make to cease, abolish; hann felldi blót ok blótdrykkjur, Fms. x. 393; f. niðr, to drop, put an end to, abandon; var hans villa svá niðr felld, Anecd. 98; bat felldi hann allt nior, Fms. vii. 158; ef bu fellir nior (gives up) bann átrunað, ii. 88: to drop a prosecution, a law term, at konungr mundi petta mál ekki niðr fella, vii. 127 (cp. niðr-fall at sökum); fella ræðu sina, to close one's speech, ix. 331; par skal nior f. þrjá-tigi nátta, there shall [they] let drop thirty nights, i. e. thirty nights shall not be counted, Rb. 57; fella bod, f. herör, to drop the message, not let the arrow pass, N. G. L. i. 55, Gpl. 83 (vide bod, p. 71); fella skjót, to fail in supplying a vehicle, K. Å. 22.

2. to lower, diminish; fella rétt manns, fella 2. to lower, diminisb; fella rétt manns, fella konungs sakar-eyri, Ghl. 185; hann skal fella hálfri mörk, [they] shall lower it, i. e. the value shall be lowered by half a mark, Grag. ii. 180. the phrases, fella he istrenging (eid) & sik, to bring down on one's bead the curse for a breach of faith (vow, oath, etc.), Hrafn. 8. hold af, to starve so that the flesh falls away, K. A. 200, K. p. K. 130; hence fella af, absol. ellipt. to become lean, starved; cp. af-feldr: the phrase, f. blótspán, q. v., p. 71; fella dóm, to pass sentence, is mod., borrowed from Germ.

B. [Answering to falla B], to join, fit: I. a joiner's term, to frame, tongue and groove; fella innan kofann allan ok bilja, Bs. i. 194; felld súð, a framed board, wainscot, Fins. vi. (in a verse), hence fellisúð; fella stokk á horn, to put a board on the borns of a savage bull, Eb. 324; eru fastir viðir saman negldir, þó eigi sé vel felldir, the boards are fast when nailed together, they are not tongued and grooved, Skalda 192 (felling); fella stein i skorð, to fit a stone to the crevice, Róm. 247: metaph., fella lok & e-t, to bring to an end, prop. to fit a cover to it, Grág. i. 67: also a blacksmith's term, fella járn, to work iron into bars, þiðr. 79. II. metaph. in the phrases, fella ast, hug, skilning, etc., til e-s, to turn one's love, mind, etc., towards one; fellim varn skilning til einskis af öllum þeim, Stj. 4; Geirmundr felldi hug til Þuríðar, G. fell in love with Th., Ld. 114; poror bar eigi audnu til at fellasvá mikla ast til Helgu, sem vera atti, i. e. they did not agree, Sturl. i. 194; fella bæn at e-m, to apply prayer to one, beg of bim, Isl. ii. 481; fella sik við e-t, to fit oneself to a thing; ek hefi byrjað þitt erindi, ok allan mik við fellt, and have done my best, 655 xxxii. 13; felldi þorkell sik mjök við umræðuna, Tb. took a warm part in the debate, Ld. 322; hence such phrases as, fella sig (eigi) viò e-t, to take pleasure (or not) in a thing; fella saman ord sin, to make one's words agree, Grag. i. 53: to appropriate, fellir hann med því dalinn sér til vistar, Sd. III. part. felldr, as adj. = fallinn; svå felldr, so fitted, such; med svá felldum máta, in such a way, Rb. 248; vera vel (illa etc.) felldr til e-s, to be well (ill) fitted for a thing, Fms. xi. 76; gamall ok þó ekki til felldr, Bs. i. 472, Fms. iii. 70; Hallgerðr kvað hann sér vel felldan til verkstjóra, H. said be was well fitted to be ber steward, Nj. 57. v.l.: neut., ber er ekki fellt (it is not fit for thee) at ganga a greipr mönnum Haralds, Fms. vi. 210; svá lízt oss sem slíkum málum sé vel fellt at svara, such cases are well worth consideration, Ld. 90; ekki héldu þeir vel lög pau nema pat er peim botti fellt, they observed not the rules except what seemed them fit, Hkr. i. 169; peirrar stundar er honum potti til fellt, the time that seemed him fit, Bs. i. 161: in many compds, geo-felldr, skap-f., hug-f., pleasant, agreeable; hag-felldt, practical; si-felldt, continuous.

fells, u, f. [Engl. falling], framework, a framed board, Fas. i. 393. I. a falling off; felli-sott, f. sudden illness, felli-, in compds: Fer. 190; felli-vetr, m. a bard winter when the cattle die, Sturl. i. 127, II. a joining, framing; felli-huro, f. a wainscotted door, Art. (Fr.); felli-kapa, u, f. a plaid, Ld. 274; felli-stokkr, m. a kind of plane, Pm. 13, 112, 124; felli-suo, f. a kind of frame or wainscot, opp. to skar-súð.

felling, f. I. a felling, knocking down, Grág. ii. 133. a joining, framing, Skilda 192, Fas. i. 229. B. the folds of a garment. fellir, m. death, esp. of cattle, Ann. 1377, 1380; vide mann-fellir. fellu-járn, n. wrought iron, Grág. i. 501.

felmta, t, mod. felmtra, að,-en hjartað mitt á flótta fer | felmtrað i brjosti lyptir sér, Snot 128, [fálma]:-Lat. trepidare, to be in a state of fright and alarm; fari menn stilliliga ok felmti eigi, Fms. vii. 262; sá maðr felmti mjök, Bret. 90; felmtandi maðr, a man who has lost his bead, Sks. 383.

FELMTR, m. [fálma], alarm, fear; f. eda flótti, Fms. i. 45, viii. 226. felms-fullr (or felmts-fullr), adj. alarmed, frightened, Fins. i. 217, Orkn. 16, Grett. 124.

folmtr, part. frightened; fara f., Njard. 370: cp. the phrase, e-m veror felmt, to be terrified, panic-stricken, Nj. 105, Fms. viii. 189, v.l. felur, f. pl. a lurking-place; hlaupa i felur, to run and bide oneself.

FEN, n., gen. pl. fenja, dat. fenjum, [Ulf. fani = πηλόε; A. S. fenn; see Engl. fen; O. H. G. fenna; Dutch venn; a word common to all Teut. idioms]:—a fen, quagmire, Symb. 26 (of the Pontine marshes); mýrar ok fen, Hkr. iii. 227; fen eor forad, Gbl. 383; kelda eor fen, Ld. 204; fórsk þeim seint um fenin, the bogs, Fms. vii. 69; djúpt fen ok breitt fullt af vatni, a deep pool and broad, full of water, vi. 406, vii. 70, Orkn. 444, Eg. 577, 582, 767, Nj. 21, Eb. 326, porst. Síðu H. 186.

féna, ao, to gain, profit; heldr fénar nú, Fms. vi. 349; fénaoi bér nú, i. 167: reflex., Fas. iii. 4.

fénsor, m. pl. ir, [answers to Lat. pecunia as fé to pecus], sheep, cattle, Nj. 119, Fms. ii. 92, xi. 33, Bárð. 170, Eg. 219, Ísl. ii. 155, Gpl. 119; menn ok f., man and beast, Grag. ii. 164, Fms. i. 266.

fengari, a, m. [Byzant. φεγγάρι], the moon, an απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.) fengi-ligr, adj. (fengi-liga, adv.), promising a good baul, Bs. ii. 133. feng-litill, adj. of little value, Sturl. ii. 182, 238, Fms. vi. 367. FENGR, m., gen. jar, pl. ir. (fengi, n., Fms. vii. 213, xi. 83, Hom. 130). [fá, fanga], a baul, take, of fish, K. A. 90: gain, booty, Fær. 70,

Fms. v. 287, Hkr. ii. 73: a store, supply, 1sl. ii. 138.

fen-grani, a, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

feng-samr, adj. making large provision, Nj. 18, Bs. i. 652.

feng-semi, f. being fengsamr, Bs. ii. 88.

feng-sæll, adj. making a good baul, Sturl. i. 77. fenjóttr, adj. fenny, boggy, Fms. x. 261.

FENNA, t, to be covered with snow (fonn); fennt yfir ofan, Bs. i. 196:

impers., fennti fé (acc.), the sheep perished in the snow, Ann. 1380.

FENRIR, m. the monster wolf of heathen mythology, Edda, Vbm., Ls. FER-, in compds, in fours: fer-elingr, m. four ells long, of a fish, Finnb. 220. fer-falda, 20, to make fourfold, Stj. 148. adj. fourfold, Rb. 334, El. 13, Fas. ii. 215, 343, Sturl. iii. 206, 656 A. 33. fer-fætingr, m. a quadruped, 656 C. 8. fer-fættr, adj. fourfooted, Stj. 56, Sks. 628, Fas. iii. 272, N. G. L. i. 82; fjór-f., id., Sks. fer-hyrndr, part. four-cornered, square, Stj. 57, 171, 205, 628 B. fer-hyrningr, n. a square. fer-menningr, m. a fourth cousin, vide fjor-menningr. fer-nættingr, m. a period of four nights, K. A. 182. for-skepts, u, f. a stuff with fourfold warp, Vm. 52, 93, 115, Am. 50, 90, Jm. 9. fer-skeyta, tt, to square, 415.18. fer-skeyttr, part. 'four-sbeeted,' square, Edda, 623. 24: mathem., ferskeytt tala, a square number, Alg. 366; ferskeytt visa, a quatrain, like the common ballad metre, as in the ditty—yrkja kvæði ólán bjó eptir flestra sögu en gaman er að geta þó gert ferskeytta bögu. for-skiptr, part. divided into four parts, Stj. 148, v. l. fer-strendr, adj. fer-söngr, m. a four-edged, Eg. 285, Sturl. ii. 134, Magn. 450. quartett, Bb. 2. 11. fer-tugandi, fer-tugasti, adj. fortietb, Fms. x. 73, v. l. fertug-faldr, adj. fortyfold, Stj. 147. fer-tugr (-togr), adj. forty years old, Stj. 624, N.G. L. i. 106, Fms. iii. 20:-measuring forty (ells, fathoms, etc.). Fas. i. 298. Stj. 563; fertug drápa, a poem of forty verses, Fms. iii. 93; f. at ruma-tali, numbering forty rooms,' Fb. ii. 277. fer-æror, adj. four-oared, Isl. ii. 74. mringr, m. a four-oared boat. fer-err, adj. four years old, Dipl. ii. 16.

FERD, f. (fardir, pl. exploits, Haustl.), travel, journey, Fms. i. 3, iv. 3, Nj. 7, Isl. ii. 126, Ann. 1242, Sturl. iii. 38, Ld. 96, Dipl. v. 18; ekki verða allar ferðir til fjár (a saying); um-f., a round, circuit; vel-f., compos: ferőa-bók, f. a book of travels, Dipl. v. 18. ferőalag, n. travelling, þórð. 64. ferða-maðr, m. a traveller, Sty. 400, Sturl. i. 80. ferðar-broddr, m. the van. Fms. viii. 400, Fas. ii. 178, ferða-maðr, m. a traveller, Stj. 400, ferðar-leyfi, n. leave to travel, Stj. 406. n. a meeting, Hkr. ii. 194: ferd is very freq. in compds, whereas for (q. v.) is more obsolete. II. ú-ferð, the texture of cloth.

ferðask, að, dep. to travel, 655 xxxii. 20, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. ii. 136, Isl. ii. 359.

ferð-búinn, part. (ferðar-búinn, Fms. vii. 3, Boll. 356, Finnb. 248), boun, i. e. ready, for a journey, pord. 69, Boll. 356. ferő-lúinn, adj. weary from travelling, Bárð. 181.

fero-ugr, adj. [borrowed from Germ. fertig], well-doing; vin sæl ok vel ferðug, Bs. i. 264: fit, belgir með ferðugum skinnum, Vm. 177.

forgin, n., botan. veronica, Hjalt.

fergir, m. [farg], poët. an oppressor, enemy, Lex. Poët.

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FERILL, m., dat. ferli, a track, trace, Eg. 579, Ghl. 448; kross-f., a stick fast to; spjótið (acc.) festi í skildinum, Nj. 43, 262; kemr í Pass. 11. 3; liss-s., the course of life; blod-s., q.v. β. the phrase, vera á ferli, to be on one's legs, rise, be out of bed, Nj. 55, Grett. 145 (Ed. felli); vera snemma á ferli, to rise early. II. of persons, a traveller, esp. in pl. and in the compds, Rom-ferlar, pilgrims to Rome; vegferill, q. v., a way-farer.

ferja, u, f. a ferry, Bs. i. 355, D. I. i. 319, 320, Ld. 56, 324. COMPDS: ferju-ar, f. a ferryman's oar, Sturl. ii. 70. ferju-búi, a, m. one who ferju-hald, n. charge of a ferry, lives near a ferry, Grag. ii. 267. Grág. ii. 266. ferju-karl, n. a ferry carle, ferryman, Sæm. 62. ferjuland, n. land belonging to a ferry, D. I. i. 319. ferju-maor, m. a ferryman, Vm. 16: the inmate of a ferry-bouse, Sd. 226. ferju-máldagi, a, m. a ferry contract, D. I. i. 320. ferju-skattr, m. a ferry toll, þiðr. ferju-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Bs. i. 354. feriu-smíði. n. building a ferry, pord. 62. ferju-staðr, m. a ferry place, Vm. 15. ferju-stutr, m. the post to which a ferry-boat is fastened, Fbr. tollr, m. a ferry-toll, þiðr.

ferja, old form farði, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Vellekla; pl. förðu, Grág. i. 274; part. farðr, K. p. K. 24, Blas. 5, Grág. ii. 267; acc. förðan, i. 273 (Kb., Ed. Arna-Magn. færðan wrongly); pres. ferr, Grág. i. 272; imperat. fer, Hbl. 3; mod. pret. ferjadi, Fms. v. 182, K. A. 12: [Engl. ferry, cp. Germ, farge]:-to transport, carry by sea, and esp. to ferry over a river or strait; serja e-n af landi, to carry one abroad, Grag. i. 145; eigi skal bá ferja yfir vötn eðr reiða, K. b. K. 82; ferja e-n aptr, to carry one back, 24: as a law phrase, ú-ferjandi, outlawed, Germ. vogelfrei, Grág., Nj.

passim.

fer-liga, adv. monstrously, Lv. 78, Rd. 273, Karl. 476, Stj. 3, Bs. i. 349. The syllable fer- in this and the four following words denotes anything monstrous, and seems akin to firn and firin, q. v.

ferlig-leikr, m. abnormity, monstrosity, Barl.

fer-ligr, adj. [cp. Scot. ferlie], monstrous, Fms. iv. 175, vii. 156, 162, Nj. 185, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 802, Fas. i. 194: metaph. monstrous, Orkn. 164, Ld. 86, Hom. 115, Fms. v. 150.

fer-likan, n., prop. a monstrous shape: medic. an abnormity, monster,

Fas. iii. 654, Bs. ii. 33.

for-liki, n. = ferlikan, Fas. i. 244, Al. 95, Greg. 52, Barl. 87, Karl. 157. ferma, d, [farmr], to load, Ld. 32, 86, Sturl. iii. 33. II. [Lat. firmare is from a different root], eccl. to confirm, K. A. 148, N.G. L. i. 350. fermi-dregill, m. a ribbon worn at confirmation, N. G. L. i. 16. ferming, f. confirmation, K. A. 20.

fern, adj. distrib. esp. in pl. = Lat. quaterni, in sets of four, Fb. i. 521,

Nj. 150, K. b. K. 86, Grág. i. 4; vide einn. FERSKR, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; Germ. fersch; Engl. fresb], fresb, of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc.; ferskr fiskr, N. G. L. iii. 193; fersk grös, fresh berbs, Bs. i. 258; fersk lykt, a fresb smell, Clar. 85; ferskar gjafir, Stj.

109: scarcely used in a metaph. sense as in Engl.

FESTA, t, [fastr], to fasten; lim er festir allan vegginn, Rb. 2. to fasten with a cord, to fasten a thing affoat; testa skip, to make a ship fast, moor it, Eg. 161, Fms. vii. 314; peir festu sik aptr við lyptingina, they made the ship fast, ii. 327; festa hval, Grág. ii. 337; festa við, of drift-timber, id. **B**. to bang up; festa út til þerris, to bang out for drying, Ld. 290; ef madt festir upp vapn sitt par er sjalft fellr ofan, Grag. ii. 65; festa a galga, to bang on the gallows, Am. 55, Hom. 22, Fms. i. 89; festa upp, to bang up, Nj. 9, Fær. 188, Fms. vi. 273, ix. 410; festa i stagl, to make fast to the rack, 656 C. 38; cp. stagl-festa, II. metaph. in many phrases; festa trúnað, to fix one's 623.51. faith on, to believe in, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 100; festa yndi, to feel happy in a place, 135; festa hug vid e-t, to fix the mind upon a thing, hence hugfastr; festa bygð, stað, to fix one's abode (stað-fastr, steadfast); festa rúð, to make one's mind up, iv. 149; festa e-t i minni, to fix in the memory, Edda (pref.), Fms. iv. 116, hence minnis-fast; also absol., festa kvæði, to fix a poem in the memory, learn it by beart; Sidan orti Egill alla drapuna, ok hafði fest, svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421. in law phrases, to settle, stipulate; festa mál, sáttmál, to make a settled agreement, Eg. 34, Fms. x. 355; festa grid, to make a truce, Grag. ii. 194; festa kaup, verd, to make a bargain, 399; festa fé, to give bail, Gbl. 482, N. G. L. i. 23, Fms. vii. 200; festa eid, to pledge oneself to take an oath, Gpl. 539; festa jarn, to pledge oneself to the ordeal of red-bot iron, Fms. vii. 230; festa dom e-s, or f. e-m dom, iv. 227, vii. 311, Hkr. i. 168, N. G. L. i. 23; festa eindæmi, q. v., Sturl. ii. 22; festa e-t í dóm e-s, id., Fms, vii. 302; festa e-t á dóm e-s, id., iv. 327; festa lög fyrir e-t (=log-testa), to claim a thing as one's lawful property, and thus forbid another any use of it, K. A. 184, N. G. L. i. 154, Gpl. 333, Jb. 157-249 (passim), cp. Vidal. Skýr. s. v. festa: absol. to pledge oneself, Eysteinn konungt festi at gjalda halfan fimta tög marka gulls, Fms. vii. 290. to bind in wedlock; Asgrimr festi Helga dottur sina, Asgrim (the father) bound his daughter in wedlock to Helgi (dat.), betrothed her to him, Nj. 40; létu þeir nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjálf, sbe sbould bind berself, 49: also of the bridegroom, the bride in acc, as the bargain stipulated, festi porvaldr Hallgerdi, 17; nú festir madr sér konu, N. G. L. i. 350, Glúm. 351, cp. Grag. F. p. passim.

skjöldinn svá at festi, 70; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit ok festi þar á steini, stuck fast on a stone, of a thing floating, 108; vid edr hval festir i vatns-bökkum, timber or whales aground in the shoals, Grag. ii. 355; ef við rekr at ám ofan, ok festir í evrum, and sticks on the gravel banks, id.: nema festi i mioju vatninu, id.; eld festir, the fire catches, takes bold, Fms. i. 128. **B.** medic., bein (acc.) festir, a bone joins (after a fracture); fot festir, the leg grows firm, Bs. i. 743, cp. Eb. 316 and Bs. i. 424. reflex. to grow to, stick fast to; namid festisk vid hann, Ld. 52, Fas. i. 86; rydr festisk, rust sticks to it, it grows rusty, 519; festask i landi, riki, absol. to get a fast footing in the land, Fms. i. 32, xi. 343: the milit. phrase, bardagi, orrosta festisk, the battle closes up fast, when all the ranks are engaged, Sturl. iii. 63, Fms. ii. 313.

festa, u, f. a bail, pledge; svardagi ok f., Nj. 164, 240, Fms. iv. 268, 285, ix. 432, Eg. 227, Js. 40. COMPD: festu-maor, m. a bail, surety, Fms. vii. 39.

festi-band, n. a cord, string, Sks. 627 B.

festi-liga, adv. firmly, Eg. 711. Bs. Laur. S.

festing, f. a fixing, fastening, Gpl. 462; festingar-hvalr, m. a whale driven asbore and secured, Jb. 320. 2. the firmament, Stj. 12, Fas. iii. 664; festingar-himin, m. id., Rb. 78, 110, Fas. l. c., 655 xvii. = festar, betrotbals (rare), K. A. 112, Jb. 131, Gpl. 236; festingar-fé, n. = festarfé, Stj. 468; festingar-stefna, u, f. a betrotbal-meeting, N. G. L. i. 382; festingar-váttr, m. = festarváttr, Jb. 162 A.

festiv-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), festive (Lat. word), Bs. i. 791, Stj. 51. festr (mod. festi), f., dat. and acc. festi, gen. festar, pl. festar:-prop. that by which a thing is fastened, a rope, cord, Grett. ch. 68, 69, vide Guom. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Fms. ix. 3, 219, Eg. 324, Sks. 419, Isl. ii. 49:—the cable to moor a ship to the shore, Eg. 195, Jb. 314, 319, Grag. ii. 354; cp. skut-festar, land-f., stafn-f., bjarg-f.:—a trap (rare), COMPDS: festar-auga, n. the loop or eye at the end of a Hrafn. 27. rope, Grett. 141, Fas. ii. 369. festar-garmr (and -hundr), m. nickname of a sailor, Ld. festar-hald, n. bolding the rope, Grett. 96, 141. festar-hæll, m. a fastening pin, put in the eye of the rope to secure it, Edda 20, Grág. i. 150, Grett. 141. festar-lauss, adj. without a festr, Vm. 29, 56. festar-stufr, m. the stump of a rope, a rope's end, festar-vörör, m. watcher of the moorings, Jb. 407: Grág. ii. 361. a chain, gull-f., silfr-f.; ketil-f., a kettle-chain, whereon to hang the kettle II. metaph. and as a law phrase, bail; in cooking, = hadda. festar-penningr, m. a pledge, bail, Fms. x. 199, Stj. Gen. xxxviii. 17, Fas. iii. 548. III. esp. in pl. festar, betrotbals; respecting this matter see the first eight chapters of the Festa-pattr, in Grag. i. 305-319, and the Sagas passim, Ld. ch. 9, 23, 34, 43, 68, Nj. ch. 9, 13, 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 4, Band. 3, Lv. ch. 12, Hænsa þ. ch. 11, Harð. S. ch. 3, Sturl. passim; festar fara fram, the betrothal is performed, Fb. ii. 196, Ld. 92, 186; sitja i festum is said of a bride between betrothal and wedding, Nj. 4. COMPDS: festar-fé, n. a dowry, Fms. x. 284, Stj. 468. I Sam. xviii. 25. festar-gjöf, f. id., D.N. festar-gull, n. a bridal ring, D. N. (does not occur in old writers). festar-kona, u, f. a betrothed woman, = Germ. braut, viz. from the betrothal to the wedding, Isl. ii. 217, Fms. ii. 9, festar-maor, m. a betrothed man, Grag. i. 355, Gbl. Grág. i. 355. 212. festar-mál, n. pl. betrotbal, affiance, Lv. 33, Fms. vi. 395, x. 393. festar-mær (mod. festar-mey), f. a betrotbed maid, = festarkona, Fms. iv. 164, v. 33, þórð. 67, Fas. i. 412. festar-orð, n. = festarmál, Mar. festar-öl, n. festar-váttr, m. a witness at betrotbals, Grág. i. 335. betrotbal-ale, Fas. iii. 62. festa-váttorð and festar-vætti, n. a witness or evidence to a betrotbal, Grag. i. 313, 330. Festa-þáttr, m. the section in the Icelandic law treating of betrothal, Grag. I.c.

FET, n. [Swed. $f_i \ddot{a}t = a \ track$; it answers to Lat, $p \ddot{c}d$ -is, four to Gr. ποδ-6s]:—a pace, step; ganga, stiga, feti framar, to go a step forward, Lv. 59, Skm. 40; ekki fet, not a step; hann gékk fram þrjú fet, Karl. 438; ganga niu set, Vsp. 56; ok bar niu set, Fms. i. 129; Jon gekk set frå kirkjunni, ok féll þá niðr, Sturl. ii. 119; ganga, fara fullum fetum. to go at full pace, Fms. iv. 299, also used metaph. to proceed in one's own course; med linlegum fetum, with slow steps, Sks. 629; fetum (dat.) as adv. at a pace, Akv. 13. 2. as a measure, a foot, and so in mod. usage, three palm breadths make a 'fet,' Hb. 732. 5; a wall five 'fet' thick, Grag. ii. 262; 'fet' is called a subdivision of 'passus,' Rb. 482; a tombstone fourteen 'fet' long, Hkr. i. 122; it may, however, mean a pace in Korm. 86, K. p. K. 98, and Karl. 396.

feta, in old writers strong, pret. fat, pl. fátu; in mod. usage weak, fetadi, and so in paper MSS., Fas. iii. 492; fotudu, Bs. i. 291, is undoubtedly an error for fátu: I. to step, with the notion to find one's way, of one walking in a fog or darkness, a. act. with acc.; feta braut, Eb. 208 (in a verse); feta leið (acc.), Grág. ii. 44; feta veg sinn, Bs. l. c.; menn fátu trautt leið sína í sumum stöðum, Ann. 1300, cp. Bs. i. 804. B. absol. feta burt or völundar húsi, to find the way out of a labyrinth, Lil. 91; en svå fjarri ferr at ek feta (subj.) þangat, Fas. ii. 284; blindr ok fat eigi til dyranna, Orkn. 192; var ok svå at hann fat af því heim, Grett. 46 new Ed.; sutu beir eigi heim, Fb. i. 97; ætlaði at hann mundi seta til síðarr. III. impers. in a pass. sense, to cleave, Landn. 146; ok fátu hvergi, and could not find the way, Fas. iii. 401.

as an auxiliary verb with an infin.; hve ek yrkja fat, bow I did make my fimmtungt, m. the fifth part, Eg. 266, Fms. i. 23, Rb. 136, N. G. L. poem, Höfuðl. 19; hve ek þylja fat, bow I did speak, 3; faztú at árna, tbou didst earn, Sighvat; ek fet smíða, I do (ean) work, Fms. vi. 170; hann fat gerða, be did gird, Fagrsk. 48; ek fat kjósa, I did choose, Edda 229 (App.); ek fet inna, I do record, Rekst. 29, v.l.; this use, however, although freq. in the poets of the 10th century, became obsolete, and is never met with in prose. β. in mod. usage, to step, esp. in the phrase, feta i fótspor e-s, to step in one's foot-prints; bo eg feginn feta vildi fótspor þín, Pass. 30. 10.

feti, 2, m. a stepper, pacer, in compds, há-feti, létt-feti, mál-feti, a bigbstepper, light-stepper, etc., poët. names of a race-horse.

feti, a, m. [fete, Ivar Aasen], the blade of an axe, Nj. 27, 209.

a strand in the thread of the warp.

fetill, m., dat. fetli, pl. fetlar; an older dat. form fatli (cp. katli) seems to be left in the phrase, bera hönd i fatla (qs. fatli), to carry the arm in a sling: [Germ. fessel]:—the strap by which a bag is bung on the shoulder, N. G. L. i. 349: the strap or belt of a shield or sword (skjaldar-fetill, sverds-f., Gr. τελαμών), umgörð ok fetlar, Fas. i. 414, El. 22, 33, Edda 123, N. G. L. ii. 422; hence the sword is in poetry called fetil-stingi, a, m. a 'belt-pin,' etc. fetla-byror, f. a burthen carried by straps, N. G. L. i. 143.

fet-mál, n. a measured step, pace.

fetta, tt, [fattr], to bend back; fetta fingr, to bend the fingers back; fetta fingt úti e-t, to criticise (unfairly); vide fingt.

fettr, adj. slender, = fattr.

fettur, f. pl. mimics, in the phrase, fettur og brettur.

FEYJA, o, in mod. usage inserting g, feygja, [cp. fuinn], to let decay, go to ruin; hann feyr (mod. feygir) hús niðr fyrir óræktar sakir, be lets the house decay, Ghl. 332.

FEYKJA, t, [fjúka], to blow, drive away, with dat., Ps. i. 4, Rd. 272: absol., Fas. ii. 238: metaph., feykja at e-m, to rush at one, Al. 40; hann feykir (rusbes) inn í húsit sem kólfi skyti, Fms. vii. 342.

feyra, u, f. mites in cheese, etc.; feyror, part. mity.

feyskinn, adj. [fauskr], rotten, esp. of timber.

FIDLA, u, f. [A. S. fidele; Germ. fiedel], a fiddle, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 353 (in a verse); fiolu-slattr, playing on a fiddle, Hom. 106.

flölari, a, m. a fiddler, Hkr. i. 30.

flora, 20, to touch or tickle with a feather; floringr, m. the effect of being tickled; floraor, part. feathered, of arrows, Fas. ii. 173.

FIDRI, mod. fior, n. feathers (vide fjödr), Edda 46, Stj. 83, Fms. vi. 85 (in a verse); sængr-f., the feathers of a bed; alptar-f., swan feathers; gæsar-f., goose feathers; again, a quill is fjödr.

fiorildi, n. a butterfly, vide fifrildi.

flor-varinn, part. wearing feathers, of a bird, Fas. i. 477 (in a verse). fika, ad, in the phrase, fika sig upp, to climb nimbly as a spider.

fikta, 20, to fumble, grope with a thing, as a child, (mod.)

fila, u, f. [vide fjöl], a deal, thin board, N. G. L. i. 75.

FILLA, u, f. the greasy fat flesh, e. g. of a halibut; esp. the thick film of the bead, in vanga-filla, kinn-f., haus-f., hnakka-f.

filungr, m. one who cuts deals, N. G. L. i. 101, Ghl. 80. II. a bird, procellaria maxima.

fimask, að, dep. to basten, Karl. 382, (rare.)

FIMBUL-, [cp. Germ. fimmel = an iron wedge; Bohem. fimol; Swed. fimmel-stang = the bandle of a sledge-bammer; in Icel. obsolcte, and only used in four or five compds in old poetry], mighty, great, viz. fimbulfambi, a, m. a mighty fool, Hm. 103; fimbul-ljóð, n. pl. mighty songs, Hm. 141; fimbul-týr, m. the mighty god, great belper, Vsp. 59; fimbulwetr, m. the great and awful winter preceding the end of the world, Vpm. 44; fimbul-bul, f. the roaring of a river, Gm. 27, Edda (Gl.); fimbulbulr, m. the great wise man, Hm. 143.

fimi, mod. fimni, f. nimbleness; vide vápn-fimi.

fim-leikr (-leiki), m. nimbleness, agility, Fms. ii. 5, 170, vi. 5, 225. fimleika-maör, m. a nimble man, İsl. ii. 191.

fim-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), nimbly, Fms. ii. 268, Bær. 19.

FIMM, a cardinal numb. [Lat. quinque; Gr. πέντε; Goth. fimf; A.S. fif; Engl.five; Germ. funf; Swed.-Dan. fem]:-five, passim; fimm sinnum, five times, passim. compos: fimm-dolla, u, f. the fifth part, Am. fimm-deila, d, to divide into five sbares, Am. 84. fimmfaldr, adj. fivefold, Sks. 416. fimm-nættungr, m. a law phrase, a summons with five nights' notice, N. G. L. i. 124, K. A. 182, v. l. tíu, indecl., old fimm-tigir, m. pl. fifty. fimm-tugandi, mod. fimmtugasti, the fiftieth, 686 C. I, Stj. 110, Orkn. 360, Greg. 73. togr or fimm-tugr, adj. fifty years old, Fms. xi. 75: -measuring fifty (ells, fatboms, or the like), cp. áttræðr.

fimmta, 20, to summon (v. fimt), Ghl. 423.

fimm-tán, a cardinal numb. fifteen, passim. fimmtán-sossa, u, f. a ship with fifteen seats, Hkr. i. 215.

fimm-tándi, an ordinal numb. the fifteenth, passim.

fimmti, an ordinal numb. the fifth, passim. fimmti-dagr, mod. fimtu-dagr, m. the fifth day, Thursday (vide dagr), 415. 8, Bs. i. 237, Rb. 112, Fms. v. 97, Nj. 274.

i. 79, Gpl. 283.

FIMR, adj. nimble, agile, in bodily exercise; fimr við leika, Fms. ii. 91; fimr ok hverjum manni görvari at sér um alla hluti, viii. 343; sterkr ok fimr, Hkr. i. 290; fimr ok skjótr, Fms. x. 314; fimr í orrostum, ii. 106:—neut. as adv. dexterously, speedily, bændum fór eigi fimt at reka flóttann, viii. 407; nú lát við fimt at leita duranna, Hom. 120; víg-fimr, skilled in fight; ord-fimr, mal-fimr, quick of tongue, eloquent: the prop. noun Fima-fengr prob. means nimble-fingered, Ls.

FIMT or fimmt, f. a number of five: fimtar-tala, u, f. a set of five or multiple of five (as fifteen, fifty, etc.), Bs. i. 190. 2. [Swed. femt = a kind of court], a law phrase, a summoning before a court with a notice of five days: a standing phrase in the Norse law, so that the verb fimta means to summon: so, fimtar-grio, n. pl. a truce during a fimt, N. G. L. i. 342, 351; fimmtar-nafn, n. a citation with a fimt's notice, 86; fimmtar-stefna, u, f. a citation before a court with a fimt's notice, K. A. 184: the phrase gera e-m fimt simply means to summon, N.G.L. i. 346, passim; one first is the shortest notice for summoning, five fimts the longest,-fimm fimtum hit lengsta, cf hann veit nær þing skal vera, 21:--the law provides that no summoning shall take place on Tuesday, because in that case the court-day would fall on Sunday, the day of summoning not being counted, N. G. L., Jb., and K. A. passim.—This law term is very curious, and seems to be a remnant of the old heathen division of time into fimts (pentads), each month consisting of six such weeks; the old heathen year would then have consisted of seventy-two fimts, a holy number, as composed of 2 × 36 and 6 × 12. With the introduction of the names of the planetary days (vide dagr) and the Christian week, the old fimt only remained in law and common sayings; thus in Hm. 73,—'there are many turns of the weather in five days (viz. a fimt), but more in a month, which would be unintelligible unless we bear in mind that a fimt just answered to our week; or verse 50, - among bad friends love flames high for five days, but is slaked when the sixth comes;' in a few cases, esp. in ecclesiastical law, sjaund (hebdomad) is substituted for the older fimt, N.G.L. passim; it is curious that in Icel. law (Grág.) the fimt scarcely occurs, as in Icel. the modern week seems to have superseded the old at an early time. Fimtar-domr, m. the Fifth High Court in the Icel. Commonwealth, vide dómr, Grág. p. p., etc.; the form of the word is irregular, as it means the Fifth Court (added to the four Quarter Courts) = domr hinn fimmti, as it is also called in Grág. p. p. ch. 24 sqq.; the old Scandin. law term fimt seems to have floated before the mind of the founders, as fimtardomr etymologically answers to Swed. femt, i. e. a court before which one has to appear a 'fimt' from the citation. Fimtardóms-eiðr, m. the oath to be taken in the Fifth Court, Grag. p. p. ch. 26, 27, Nj. 241; in Sturl. ii. 128 used of an oath worded as the oath in the Fifth Court. Fimtardóms-lög, n. pl. the institution of F., Ib. 13, Nj. 166. doms-mal, n. an action before the Fifth Court, Nj. 231. doms-stefna, u, f. a citation before the Fifth Court, Nj. 168. Fimtardoms-sok, f. a case to be brought before the Fifth Court, Grag. i. 360, fimtar-bing, n. a (Norse) meeting called so, Js. 41.

FINGR, m., gen. fingrar, mod. fingrs; dat. fingri; pl. fingr; a neut. fingr occurs in O.H.L. 73, 74, which gender is still found in Swed. dialects; the acc. pl. is in conversation used as fem., an Icel. says allar fingr, not alla fingr: [Goth. figgrs; A.S. finger, etc.; whereas Lat. digitus and Gr. δάκτυλος etymologically answer to Icel. tá, Engl. toe, Germ. zebe, a finger of the foot]:—a finger, Grág. i. 498, Hkr. ii. 380, 384, Magn. 518, passim: the names of the fingers—pumal-fingr, the thumb; visi-f., the index finger, also called sleiki-f., lick-finger; langa-tong, long-prong; græði-f., leechfinger, also, but rarely, called baug-f., digitus annuli; litli-f., the little finger. Sayings or phrases:—playing with one's fingers is a mark of joy or happiness-leika fingrum (Rm. 24), or leika við fingr sér (sína), Fms. iv. 167, 172, vii. 172, Orkn. 324, mod. leika við hvern sinn fingr; also spila fingrum, id., Fbr. 198; vita e-8 upp & sinar tiu fingr, to know a thing on one's ten fingers, i. c. bave at one's fingers' ends; fetta fingr úti e-t, to find fault with; rétta e-m fingr, digito monstrare, Grett. 117; sjá ekki fingra sinna skil, not to be able to distinguish one's fingers, of blindness, Bs. i. 118: other phrases are rare and of foreign origin, e.g. sjá í gegnum fingr vid e-n, to sbut one's eyes to a thing, etc.; fingr digrir, thick fingers, of a clown, Rm. 8; but mjó-fingraðr, taper-fingered, epithet of a lady, 36; fingra-mjúkr, nimble-fingered; fingrar-bykkr, a finger tbick, Al. 165; fingrar gomr, a finger's end, Fs. 62; fingra stadr, the frint of the fingers, Symb. 59; fingrar breidd, a finger's breadth. In the Norse law (N. G. L. i. 172) the fingers are taxed, from the thumb at twelve ounces, to the little finger at one ounce-not so in the curious lawsuit recorded in Sturl. i. ch. 18-27. Also a measure, a finger's breadth, Nj. 27, cp. MS. 732. 5: arithm. any number under ten, Alg. 362: botan., skolla-fingr, a kind of fern, lycopodium. fingra-jarn, n. a finger-iron, a thimble (?), Dipl. v. 18. fingr-heed, f. a finger's beight, as measure.

fingr-bjorg, f. [Swed. finger-borg], a 'finger-sbield,' a thimble. fingr-briotr, m. a 'finger-breaker,' a false move in chess, but uncertain which, Fms. iv. 366.

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fingr-gull, n. a' finger-godd.' a ring, Nj. 16, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 641, Fms. sér ekki um þat finnask, Fms. iv. 195; lét hann sér fátt um finnask, vii. iv. 130, Worsaae 243-246, 381-383, 433 sqq.

fingr-höggva, hjó, to bew one's finger off, Ann. 1342.

fingrungr, m. a finger-ring, Stj. 191.

FINNA, pret. fann, 2nd pers. fannt, mod. fanst; pl. fundu; pres. finn and finnr; in old MSS, and poetry freq. fior, Hm. 23, but finnr 63; pret. subj. fynda; part. fundinn; sup. fundit; the forms funnu and funnit may be found in MSS., but were probably never so pronounced; for even in Haustl. bund and fundu rhyme together; with the neg. suff. famka, Hm. 38: [Ulf. finpan; A.S. findan; Engl. find; Germ. finden; Swed. finna; Dan. finde]: -to find; Finnar kómu aptr ok höfðu fundit hlutinn, Landn. 174; hann leitar ok fior, Isl. ii. 321; Knútr hinn Fundni, Canute the Foundling, Fms. i. 112; hann herjaði á Ísland ok fann þar jarðhús mikit, Landn. 32; fundu beir Hjörleif daudan, 35; bar fundusk undir bein, Ld. 328. 2. to meet one; hversu opt hann fyndi smala-mann Þórðar, Ld. 138; ok vildi eigi finna Hákon konung, Fms. x. 3. β. to visit; en þó gakk þú at finna konung, Nj. 7; veiztu ef þú vin átt ... far þú at finna opt, Hm. 120. to find out, invent, discover; porsteinn er fann sumar-auka, Landn. 131, Ld. 12; Nói fann vín at göra, Al. 64, Stj. 191; rúnar munt þú finna, Hm. 143; hann fann margar listir, bær sem áðr höfðu eigi fundnar verit, Edda (pref.) B. to discover a country; leita lands bess er Hrafna-Flóki hafði fundit, Fms. i. 238; þá er Ísland fannsk ok bygðisk, Landn. 24; þá rak vestr í haf ok fundu þar land mikit, 26; land þat er kallat er Grænaland fannsk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, 1b. 9; í þann tíma fannsk Ísland, Eg. Y. metaph., finna e-n at e-u, a law phrase, to bring a charge bome to one, Fms. xi. 75; hence also, vera funding ad e-u, to be guilty of a thing; vera ekki at pvi fundinn, to be not guilty of a thing; cp. the Engl. to 'find' guilty.

II. metaph.,

1. to find, perceive, notice, feel; bu fannt at ek lauss lifi, Fm. 8; Gunnhildr finnr bat, Nj. 9; fundu þeir þá brátt, at þangat var skotið öllum málum, Eb. 330; hitki hann fior bott beir um hann far lesi, Hm. 23; ba bat finnr er at bingi kemr, 24, 63; þeir fundu eigi fyrr en sjölmenni dreif at þeim, Fms. i. β. impers., fann þat á. it could be perceived, Eg. 51; 136, Nj. 79. fann þó mjök á Dofra, er þeir skildu, i. e. D. felt much at their parting, Fms. x. 175; fann litt á honum, hvárt honum þótti vel eðr illa, it was little to be seen, whether ..., Eb. 42. Y. finna til, to feel burt, feel a sore pang, is a freq. mod. phrase, but rarely occurs in old writers; finnr bú nökkut til hverr fjándskapr, etc., Anal. 175; en Aldrían fann ekki til þessa sjálfr, áðr einn riddari tók brandinn af honum, þiðr. 358; hence tilfinning, feeling. 2. to find, bring forward; finna e-t til, in support of a charge; ok finna þat til foráttu, at ..., Nj. 15; hvat finnr þú helzt til bess, bow dost thou make that out? 49; hann fann bo bat til, at ... Fms. vii. 258; Eyolfr fann þat til, at . . . Nj. 244; hvat finnr þú til pess, what givest thou as the reason? Eb. 184; finna e-t vid, to make objection to; hvártz hinn fiðr við, at hann sé eigi þar í þingi, Grág. i. 22; þá fundu þeir þat við, um gjaforð þetta, Fms. x. 87, v. l. 8. as a law phrase, to find money, to pay, lay out; hann skal eigi finna meira af fé því, en kaupa leg, Grág. i. 207; allra aura þeirra er úmaginn skal finna með sér, 206; ok slíka aura f. honum, ii. 210; á hann enga heimting til bess er hann fann við, Jb. 421 (MS.); ef maðr selr úmaga til framtærslu ok finnt fé með, Grág. i. 266; þeim þræli er hann hefit fulla verðaura fyrit fundit, 358; hence in the old oath, ek hefka fé boðit í dóm þenna, hefka ek fundit, ok monka finna, hvárki til laga né úlaga (where bjóða and finna are opposed, i. e. bjóða to offer, finna to pay actually), 75; hence is derived the law phrase, at finna sjálfan sik fyrir, to pay with one's self, according to the law maxim, that 'he that cannot pay with his purse shall pay with his body,' used metaph. to pay dear, to feel sorely; kvað makligt at hann fyndi sik fyrir, Sturl. iii. 213. Eb. 154; skaltú sjálfan þik fyrir finna, Fms. iii. 110, xi. 256, porst. Sídu H. 9; the pun in Anal. 177 is a mere play 4. finna at e-u, to censure, Fbr. 212, Edda (pref.), very freq. in mod. usage, hence að-finnsla and að-fyndni, censure; nearly akin is the phrase, þat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at mér þykir hann vera úráðinn, that is the only fault I find with Gunlaug, Isl. ii. 217; ef nokkut væri bat er at mætti finna, if there was anything to blame, Sks. 69 new Ed. III. reflex... I recipt to meet with one meet the III. reflex., 1. recipr. to meet with one another, Fms. i. 19, Nj. 8, 48; eigi kemr mér þat á úvart þótt vit finnimk á Íslandi, Fs. 20. 2. for some instances where the sense seems purely passive, see above. 3. freq. in a half passive reflex, sense, to be found, to occur; finnask dæmi til, examples occur, Gpl. 45; þat finnsk ritað, it is found written, occurs in books, Fms. ii. 153; finnsk í kvæðum þeim er ..., Eg. 589. **B**. metaph. to be perceived; fannsk þat mjök í ræðu Erlings, Fms. vii. 258: adding á, fannsk þat opt á jarli, Nj. 46; fannsk þat á öllu, at, it was easy to see, that ..., 17, 90; þat fannsk á Arnkatli goða, at ..., Eb. 178. Y. finnask til e-s, to be pleased with a thing: impers., fannsk Grimi fått til hans, Grim was little pleased with bim, Eg. 190; ekki fannsk Eiríki til þessa verks, Eric was not much pleased with it, Fs. 149; fannsk mer fleira til hans en annarra, I liked bim better than the rest, Fms. i. 141: e-m finnst til e-s, to value; honum finnsk ekki til, be thinks naught of it, thinks it worthless, Fas. i. 317, freq. in mod. usage: finnask at e-u, to admire, Sighvat (obsol.): so in the phrase, lata ser litio um finnask, to pay little beed to, rather dislike, Hkr. iii. 244; konungr lét

29; Dagr let ser ekki um finnask eor fatt, iv. 382; Ölvi fannsk mikit um hann, O. admired bim much, Nj. 41; fannsk mönnum mikit um tal beirra, 18; honum fannsk um mikit, be was much surprised, Hkr. iii. 355: e-m finnsk, one thinks, it seems to one; mer finnsk sem hann hafi önga verki, methinks be feels no pain, Barl. 101; finnsk mer svá, at engi madr, methinks that no man, 15: very freq. in conversation, with infin. it seems to me, metbinks. IV. part. finnandi, a finder, 655 xii. 2; finnandaspik, n. blubber which is the perquisite of the finder of a whale, Grag. ii. 283; part. pass. fundit, beseeming, nú mun ok vel fundit, at ..., Anal. 173

FINNAR, m. the Finns and Lapps; Finne, m. a Finn; Finns and Finn-kona, u, f. a Finn woman, Fms. x. 378; Finn-mork, f. Finnark, Fms. passim; Finnland, n. Finland; Finnlendingar, m. pl. the Finns; the name Lapps only occurs in Orkn, ch. I and Ann. of the 14th century; Finn-fero or Finn-for, f. or Finn-kaup, n. travelling or trading with the Finns or Lapps, Fms. vii, Eg. 25, Hkr. ii. 162; Finnskattr, m. tribute paid by the Finns, Eg. 53, Fms. vi. 377; Finn-skref, n. cargo in a Finn merchant ship, Fas. ii. 515, 516; Finnskr, adj. Finnic, Lapp, etc., vide Fms. passim. The trade with the Finns or Lapps was in old times regarded as a royal monopoly, cp. esp. Eg. ch. 10, 14, O. H. ch. 122, Har. S. haror, ch. 104, 106, and the deeds and laws passim. again the Finns or Lapps were in old times notorious for sorcery, hence the very names Finn and sorcerer became synonymous, cp. Vd. ch. 12. Landn. 3. 2, Har. S. harf. ch. 25, 34, Hkr. Ol. S. Tr. ch. 36; the law forbids to believe in Finns or witchcraft (trúa á Finn eðr fordæður), N. G. L. i. 389, 403:-often in the phrase, Finn-fero, f. going to the Finns; fara Finn-farar, f. pl. (N. G. L. i. 350) and fara & Finn-mork at spyrja spá (352) are used like Germ. ' to go to the Blocksberg;' Finnvitka, 20, to 'Finn-witch,' i. e. bewitch like a Finn, Fb. ii. 78; Finnbólur, f. pl. or Finnar, m. pl., medic. 'Finn-pox,' pustules in the face, Fél. ix. 209; Finn-brækr, f. pl. 'Finn-breeks,' wizard-breeks, conceming which see Maurer's Volkssagen.

finnerni, mod. firnindi, n. pl. a wilderness, desert, in the phrase, fjöll ok f., Fms. viii. 432.

finn-galkn, n. (finn-galp, Fas. iii. 473, wrongly), a fabulous monster, half man, half beast, Nj. 183, Landn. 317, v. l., Fms. v. 246: the word centaur is rendered by finngálkn, 673. 2, Rb. (1812.17); hence finngálknað, part. n. a gramm. term to express incongruous metaphors and the like, cp. Horace's 'desinit in piscem ...,' Skálda 187, 204.

finnungr, m., botan. juncus squarrosus; sinu-f., töbu-f., nardus stricta, Norse Finna-skæg = Finn's beard.

FIPA, ad, fipa fyrir e-m, to disturb, confuse one in reading or speaking: reflex., e-m fipast, one is confounded, in reading or talking.

fipla, 20, to touch, finger, Grett. 203 A: for the proverb vide feigr. fipling, vide fifling.

firin-verk, n. pl. lecbery, Hkv. 1. 40.

firn, n. pl. (mod. firni), [Ulf. fairina = altia], an abomination, shocking thing; mæltu margir at slikt væri mikil firn, Nj. 156, Fs. 62, Sturl. i. 12. Fms. vi. 38, Gullp. 13; svá miklum firnum, Eg. 765; f. ok endemi, or hevr a firn, what a monstrous thing ! Fms. vii. 21, 25: the saying, firnum nytr pess er firnum fær, cp. the Lat. 'male parta male dilabuntur,' Fbr. 28, Grett. 16 new Ed.: gen. pl. firna-, used as a prefix to adjectives and COMPDS: firna-djarfr, adj. mad, Fms. vii. 65, xi. nouns, sbockingly. firna-fullr, adj. firma-frost, n. an awful frost, Hom. 87. awful, Fas. i. 24. firna-haror, 2dj. violent, Fms. viii. 225. in mod. usage, firni = a great deal, a lot; firnin öll, a vast lot.

firna, ad, [Ulf. fairinon = μωμασθαι], to blame, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Hm. 92, 93; firnattu mik, blame not me, Korm. 100 (in a verse); firma e-n um e-t, id., Mork. 36.

firnari, compar. one degree farther, of odd degrees of cousinship, c. g. three on one side and four on the other, Grag. i. 50, 171, passim; cp. D. I. i. 385.

FIRRA, 8, [fjarri], to deprive one of a thing, with dat. of the thing, acc. of the person; begar er hann firdi bord augum, whenever be lost sight of Thord, Fms. vi. 201; firdr riki ok fóstrlandi, bereft of kingdom and 'fosterland,' iii. 6; firra e-n festar-konu sinni, Grág. i. 314; firra konu ráði lögráðanda, 343, cp. Kb. ii. 50. β. to save, defend; viðr því firri (defend) oss Guds son, Stj. 152; firra e-n ámæli, Fms. v. 307; firra e-n úhæfu, vi. 383; úhöppum, Lv. 94 (Ed. fríum). 2. reflex. to sbun; firrask fund e-s, Eg. 70; hann vildi f. alþýðu þys, Fms. i. 272; firsk bú eigi gæfu þína, don't sbirk thy good luck, Glum. 382; firrask e-n eðr flýja, Grág. i. 233; ef kona firrisk bónda sinn, if a wife elopes from ber busband, 353, cp. Hm. 163; heilsa firrisk e-n, bealth departs from one, Sturl. ii. 114 C. II. part. firor or firror, as adj. bereft of, word of, Skv. 2. 7, 3. 13, 24; vammi fird, faultless, boly, Stor. 23.

firri, adj. compar. farther, Nj. 124, (vide fjarr.)

firring, f. a shunning, removal, Bs. i. 740. firtur, f. pl. fretfulness; firtinn, adj. fretful; firtast, t, dep. to fret. firskr, adj. from fjörðr, q. v., in a great many compds, Breið-firskr, Ey-firzkr, Skag-firzkr, etc., Landn., Sagas, passim. fiska, 20, to fish, vide fiskja.

fisk-bein, n. a fish-bone, Blas. 40, Bs. i. 368. fisk-bleikr, adj. pale as a fish, Fms. vii. 269. fisk-gengd, f. a shoal of fish, Grag. ii. 350. fisk-hryggr, m. a fish-spine, Fms. viii. 221.

fiski, f., irreg. gen. fiskjar (as if from fiskr), fishing, Grág. ii. 383, Ghl. 422, Bs. i. 360; leysa net til fiskjar, 656 C. 2; róa, fara til fiskjar, to go a-fishing, Edda 35, Bs. i. 654, Fas. ii. 113; fara í fiski, Grag. i. 150; róa á fiski, Gullb. 5, Fbr. 158; róa at fiski, Bs. i. 654; öll fiski í Laxá, COMPDS: fiski-afli, 2, m. fishing stores. Am. QI. fiski-batr, m. a fishing-boat, 625. 63. fish-river, Jb. 305. fiskibekkr, m. a brook full of fish, Fr. fiski-brogo, n. pl. fishing. flskibúð, f. a fisbing-booth, Grág. i. 471. fiski-dugga, u, f., vide dugga. fisk fiski-dráttr, m. catching fish. fiski-fang, n. a catch of fish, Eg. 130, Fms. xi. 225; in pl. stores of fish, Bjarn. 34. fiski-fyla, u, f. 'fish-fouler,' a nickname of one who returns without having caught any fish, fara sýlu, fiski-færi, n. fisbing-gear. fiski-för, f. a fishing Finnb. 352. extedition, Ghl. 425. fla f. a shoal of fish, Vigl. 22. fiski-gangr, m., -ganga, u, f., and -gengd, fiski-garor, m. a fish-pond, B. K. 119. fiski-gjöf, f. a contribution in fish, N.G.L. i. 257. fiski-gögn, n. pl. fiski-hylr, m. a fish-pond, Fr. fiski-karl, fishing-tackle, Ghl. 424. m. a fisherman, Fas. i. 6: metaph. a spider = dordingull, q. v. fiskikufl, m. a fishing-jacket with a cowl or bood, Fms. vi. 388. ligt, n. adj. fit for fishing, Bs. ii. 141. fiski-lækr, m. a brook full of fish, Glum., Karl. 486. fiski-maor, m. a fisherman, Bs. i. 360, Blas. 38, Fms. vii. 121, 122. fiski-mal, n. the range within which fishing is carried on, Gpl. 461. fiski-mið, n. the place where the fish-shoals are. fiski-net, n. a fishing-net. fiski-roor, m. rowing out for fish in an open boat, Eb. 26, 28, Bárð. 169. fiski-saga, u, f. fisb-news, viz. of shoals of fish, in the saying, flygr fiskisaga, pjal. 35. fiski-setr, n. a fishing-place, Boldt. fiski-skáli, a, m. a fisberman's but, Fms. v. 305, Grág. i. 471. fiski-skip, n. a fishing-boat, 656 C. 2, Bs. i. fiski-stöö, f. a fishing-place, N. G. L. i. 257. fiski-stöng, f. a fishing-spear, Gisl. 21. fiski-tollr, m. fish-toll, Vm. 149. fiskivatn, n. a lake full of fish, Ghl. 455, Stj. 91; in pl. as local name, Ld. fiski-veiör, f. a catching of fish, Fms. v. 232, Grág. ii. 337, Vm. 158, 170. fiski-vél, f. a fishing device, D. N. fiski-ver, n. a fishing-place, fiski-vél, f. a fishing device, D. N. sisbing, Fms. xi. 225, Pm. 74, Band. 4, Hkr. ii. 272. a sisberman's abode, Vm. 155. fiski-vist, f. fiskinn, adj. good at fishing.

fiskja, t; pret. pl. fisktu, Landn. 271; fiskpi, Grág. Rb. i. 132; fiskja, N.G.L. i. 139, Bs. i. 326; pres. fiskir, Grág. i. 470, 471; fiscar, Kb. i. 132, is undoubtedly wrong; fiskt (sup.), 656 C. 2: in mod. usage always ad, and so in MSS. of the 15th century; pres. fiskar, Gbl. 427; pret. fiskaði, Bs. i. 360; pl. fiskaðu, Fas. ii. III, B. K. I20:-to fisb; fiskja sild, Fms. x. 22.

fisk-laust, n. adj. 'fisb-less;' and fisk-leysi, n. bad fishing.

fisk-lýsi, n. fisb-oil. FISKR, m. [Lat. piscis; Ulf. fisks; A. S. fisc; Engl. fisb; Germ. fiscb; Swed.-Dan. fisk :- a fish, of both sea and fresh-water fish, esp. cod, trout, salmon are often κατ' έξ. called 'fish,' Sks. 180, Hkr. ii. 385; var þar undir f. nógr, Bárð. 169; at miði því er þik man aldri fisk bresta, id.; par var hvert vatn fullt af fiskum, Eg. 134; fugla ok fiska, Grag. ii. 345, Sturl. ii. 165, passim; of the zodiacal fishes, 1812. 17: -different kind of fish, heilagr fiskr (mod. heilag-fiski), balibut, borf. Karl., Bs. i. 365; flatr f., id., Edda 35; hval-f., a 'wbale fisb;' beit-f. (q. v.), bait fisb; ill-fiskar, ill or evil fishes, sharks; skel-f., shell fish; blautt f., fresh fish, N. G. L. iii. ch. 2, 5; skarpr f., dried fish, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, in mod. usage hardr fishr; fred-f. = frer-f., frozen fish, preserved by being frozen: as to fishing vide Hym. 17 sqq., Bs. ii. ch. 2, 87, Guom. S. ch. 87, Nj. ch. 11, Edda l.c., Eb. ch. 11, Fbr. ch. 40, Landn. 2. 5, Ld. ch. 12, 58, Barð. ch. 9, Raín S. ch. 10, D. I. and Bs. passim in the Miracle-books: the section of law regarding this important branch of livelihood in Iceland is wanting in the present Gragas, proving that this collection is not complete, β. the flesh of a fish, for in Icel. the word but in a fragmentary state. flesh can only be used of a land-animal; thus, hvitr & fiskinn, baving II. metaph., kinn-fiskar, the flesh on the cheeks (of a woite flesh. man); kinnfiska-soginn, with sunken cheeks: the phrase, e-m vex fiskr um htygg, one's back gains muscle, i.e. one gains strength: fjör-fiskt, live fib. a phrase for spasms of the muscles, the 'growing pains' common in children,—the fjör-fiskr is said to bound or leap (sprikla), which is regarded as a sign of good health and growth. III. fish were used as units of value, each = half an ell's worth (vide alin), esp. in southern and western Icel., cp. fiskvirði; hence the standing phrase in the title-page of books of later times, 'charge so many fishes.' COMPDS: fiska-á. f. = fiskiá, Jb. 305. fiska-ferő, f. = fiskigangr, B. K. 119. fiska-kaup, n. the purchase of (dried) fish, Bjarn. 34. fiska-Stj. 18. fiska-merki, n. the zodiac, Rb. 104. fiska-kyn, n. a kind of fish, fiska-pollr, m. a fish-pool. Bret. fiska-skip, n. a fishing-vessel, Fms. v. 101. fiskastoð, f. = fiskistöð, Ld. 4. fiska-stóng, f. = fiskistöng, Gísl. 104. fiska-tund, f. fisb-titbe, Vm. 173. fiska-tollr, fiska-ver, vide fiski-, Am. 3. Fms. iv. 330, and endless other compds.

fisk-reki, a, m. 'fish-driver,' a kind of whale, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 125; as a nickname, Eb., Landn.: fish drifted ashore, Vm. 18.

fisk-veiör, fisk-ver, etc., vide fiski-.

fisk-virði, n. the value of a fish, about two-pence Engl.; cp. fiskr III. fisk-æti, n. fisb-meat.

FIT, f., pl. fitjar, gen. fitja, dat. fitjum, the webbed foot of water-birds, (hence fit-fuglar opposed to kló-fuglar), Grág. i. 416, Sks. 169: also of a seal, 179. fitja-skamr, adj. baving a sbort f. (of a seal), Ld. 56. the web or skin of the feet of animals, flá fit af fremra fæti, ok göra af skó, N. G. L. i. 31, Fas. iii. 386, Fms. iv. 336. meadow land on the banks of a firth, lake, or river, Fms. iv. 41, Vm. 168; á fitjum ár þeirrar er fellr millum húsa, Krók. 38, Eg. 132; Agnafit (in Sweden), very freq. in Icel. names of places, vide Landn. the edge or hem of a sock, knitted things, etc., hence fitja upp, to begin knitting a piece; dúkr fitja-lagor, a bemmed kerchief, Pm. 99. fita, u, f. [feitr], fat, grease, Fms. iii. 186; in many compds.

fit-fugl, n. a web-footed bird, water-bird, Sks. 169.

fitja, að, [cp. A. S. fettan, Engl. to fit], to web, knit; hann lét fitja saman fingrna, be webbed the fingers together, like the foot of a duck or seal, in order to swim better, Grett. 148.

β. fitja upp sokk, etc., to 'cast on' a sock or the like, i. e. make the first stitches in knitting it: metaph., fitja upp á nef sér, to knit or screw up the nose in anger, Dan. slaa kröller paa næsen;' so in Engl. 'to knit the brows.'

fitla, ao, to finger, to fidget; f. med fingrinum, Clar.; and fitl, n.

fidgeting.

fitna, ad, to become fat, Karl. 448.

fit-skor, m. a shoe made of fit (I. 2 = hemingr), Fms. vii. 297.

FÍFA, u, f. [Gr. πάππος], cotton grass, eriopborum, Stj. 40; Icel. say, léttr sem fifa, light as f.; fifu-kveykr, m. a wick of f. and poet. an arrow, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, from her swiftness. Orkn.

fifil-bleikr, adj. dandelion-yellow, used only of a horse, Vigl. 20, Finnb. 278.

FÍFILL, m., dat. fifli, pl. fiflar, a dandelion; the withered fifill is called bifu-kolla, q.v.: used in compds of divers wild flowers of similar kind, unda-fifill or skari-fifill, bawk-weed; Jakobs-f., Jacob's staff; fjallaf., common avens or berb bennet, geum; heida-f., liver-wort, bepatica alba; tún-f. = common fifill, Björn, Hjalt.: metaph. a flower, blossom; renna upp sem fifill i brekku, to run up like a weed on a bank (of youth); fegri man eg fifil minn, I mind when my bloom was fairer, i. c. remember bappier days, Eggert.

FIFL, m. [A.S. fifal = monster], a fool, clown, boor, Gisl. 46 sqq., Korm. 76, Sd. 176, Fms. vi. 217; fift ok afglapi, ii. 156; the proverb, því er fifl ad fatt er kennt, no wonder one is a fool, if one bas never been taught; dala-sifi, a 'dale-fool,' one born and bred in a low dale, Gautr. S. (Fas. iii), ch. I sqq., Parcevals S.; for popular tales respecting such characters vide Isl. þjóðs. ii. 505 sqq.; eldhús-fífl = Germ. ascb-brödel; skáld-fífl, a poetaster, Edda. fifts-ligr, adj. foolisb; f. hjal, foolisb talk, Flov. 43.

fifia, u, f. a girl, Grett.

fifia, d, [fivle, Ivar Aasen], with acc. to fool one, Skálda 168. to beguile a woman, Glum. 377, Fs. 60, Nj. 107: reflex., fiflask at konu, id., Rd. 318, Bs. i. 663: of a woman, to fall into illicit love, Stj. 321, Bs. i. 653.

fiflingar, f. pl. beguilement, Lv. 5, Fs. 138, Eb. 142, Bs. i. 447.

fifi-mogir, m. pl. an απ. λεγ., Vsp. 51, 'monster-men,' fiends; cp. A. S. fifal = monster.

fifi-ræða, u, f. foolisb talk, nonsense, Mag. 6.

fifiska, u, f. foolisbness, folly, Eg. 729; fifisku-fullr, adj. full of folly,

fifi-skapr, m. folly, 625. 192; hence the phrase, hafa e-t i fifiskaparmalum, to speak vainly of a thing (viz. sacred things).

fifiskr, adj. foolish, Landn.; a nickname.

fifi-yrði, n. pl. foolisb, foul language, Gisl. 53.

FÍFRILDI, mod. fiðrildi through a false etymology, as if it were from fidri, [O.H.G. viveltre; A.S. fifalde; provinc. Germ. feifalter; Swed. fjäril; Norse fivreld or fibrelde; Lat. papilio]:-a butterfly, Flor. 18. fígúra, u, f. [Lat. word], a metaphor, Skálda 160, Alg. 356: a figure

of speech, Skálda 183, 211, Stj. 524.

fikinn, adj. [Dan. figen; Swed. fiken; wanting in Germ., Engl., and A.S.]: -greedy, eager; freq. in poët. compds, boo-f., gunn-f., moro-f., sigr-f., etc., warlike, valiant, Lex. Poët.

FÍKJA, u, f. [Lat. ficus; Germ. feige], a fig, Stj. 331. COMPDS: fikju-kjarni, a, m. the kernels or seeds of a fig, Stj. 645. fîkju-tré, n. = fik-tré, N. T.

fíkjask, t, dep. to desire eagerly; f. á fé, Sl. 34; f. eptir e-u, id.

fikjum, dat. used as adv. eagerly, very, freq. in the Jd.; fikjum grimm, 12; fikjum illt, 26; fikjum haukligt, 41; fikjum hátt, exceeding bigb, Hom. (St.) 58.

fikni, f. eagerness.

fikr, adj. eager, greedy, Fms. vi. 404 (in a verse). fik-tré, n. a fig-tree, Stj. 36, 325, 399, 403, Mar. 32.

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the Alps), Sks. 143.

fiell-dalr, m. a dale in the fells, Eg. 137, Hkr. i. 47.

fiell-fero, f. a 'fell-trip,' mountain excursion, Fs. 71.

fjall-hagi, a, m. a fell-pasture, Eb. 54, Jb. 243.

fjall-gola, u, f. a breeze from the fells.

fjall-dfr, n. a beast of the fells, wild beast, Bs. ii. 137 (of 2 fox).

Vapn. 22. fjallgöngu-maör, m. men searching the fells for sheep.

fjall-ganga, u, f. going into the fell-pastures to gather sheep, Jb. 284,

fiall-garor, m. a wall of fells, range of bills, Hkr. i. 8, A. A. 287 (of

7en 203.

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 fikula, adv. greedily, fims. vi. (in a verse).
 FILL, m. [early Swed. and Dan. fil], an elephant; this interesting
word, which is still in exclusive use in Icel., was borrowed from the Per-
sian fil, and came to Scandinavia in early times, probably by the eastern
road of trade through Russia and Constantinople; it occurs in a verse of
the 10th century (Fb. i. 209), the genuineness of which may be doubt-
ful, but at all events the word is old; freq. in Al., Stj., Flov., and romances.
But úlfaldi, Goth. ulbandus, A. S. olfend or olvend, a corruption of the
Gr. ἐλέφαντ-, means camel.
                               COMPDS: fils-bein or fils-bein, n. ivory,
                          fils-tönn, f. ivory, Mar.
Al., Edda (pref.), Str.
FÍNN, adj. [Ital. fine and fino = perfect, from Lat. finis; Engl. fine; Germ. fein]:—fine; it occurs in the Icel. poems Nikulas-drápa and Skíða-
rima, and prob. came to Icel. along with the English trade at the begin-
ning of the 15th century; sax fint sem spegill, Fas. iii, 543 (MS. 15th
century): in a good sense, girnist þú barn mitt blezan fá, björg lífs og
gæfu fina, fine luck, bappiness, Pass. 37. 4. B. of clothes, 'finn' is opp.
to 'coarse,' but the use of the word is rare in Icel.
 FÍRAR, m. pl. [A. S. firas], poët. men, people, Ls. 25, Hm. 25, Edda
(Gl.); fjöld er þat er fira tregr (a saving), Sdm. 30, passim.
fisa, a strong verb, pret. feis, [Swed. fisa; Dan. fise; akin to Lat.], pedere, Hbl. 26; en hann feis við, Ísl. ii. 177.
 fisi-belgr, m. small bellows.
 físi-sveppr, m. a kind of fungus, = gor-kúla.
 fitón-, in compds; hence the mod. fitungr, m. frenzy; [from the Gr.
Πύθων; mid. Lat. phitones = wizards, Du Cange; phitoness = Πυθώνισσα,
                       COMPDS: fitóns-andi, a, m. magic, Fms. i. 76, x.
a witch, Chaucer.]
223, Fas. iii. 457: mod. frenzy. fítóns-kona, u, f. a sorceress, Stj. 491.
fitons-list, f. magical art, Edda (pref.)
                                             fitons-maor, m. a sorcerer,
Stj. 647, 651.
 fjaðra-, vide fjöðr, a featber.
 fjaor-hamr, m. a 'feather bam,' winged baunch (in northern tales), like
that of Icarus in the Greek legend, pkv. 3, 5, 9, piòr. 92, 93, Al. 72.
 fjaðr-klæði, n. pl. a feather-bed used as a coverlet, Js. 78.
 fjaor-lauss, adj. featberless, Edda 77.
 fjaor-sarr, adj. feather-wounded, of a bird changing feathers, K. b. K.
112, K. Á. 164.
 fjaor-spjót, n. a kind of spear, Grett. 121, Fs. 64.
 fjaor-stafr, m. the barrel of a quill, Stj. 79.
 fjala-, vide fjöl, a deal, plank, board.
 fjal-högg, n. a chopping block, Vápn. 24, Bs. i. 696.
 FJALL, n., pl. fjöll, [a Scandin, word, Swed, fjäll, Dan, fjæld, but
wanting in the Germ. and Saxon, not even used in the Ormul., but freq.
in North. E. and Scot., where it is of Dan, origin]:-a fell, mountain,
Nj. 25, Hkr. i. 228, Grett. 149, in endless instances: in the phrase,
það gengr fjöllunum hæra, it mounts bigber than the fells, cries to beaven,
of injustice: in allit. phrases, fjöll og firnindi, fells and deserts (vide
finnerni); fjall edr fjördr, fells or firths, Hm. 117, N. G. L. i. 117: the pl.
fjöll is used of a mountain with many peaks, Eyja-fjöll, Vaðla-fjöll, Hafnar-
fjöll, Fbr.; but Akra-fjall, Fagraskógar-fjall, of a single mountain: the
pl. is also used of a chain of mountains, thus, Alpa-fjoll, the Alps; Pyrenea-
fjöll, the Pyrenees; but Dofra-fjall, the Dofra range in Norway: in biblical
names it is usually prefixed, e. g. fjallið Sinaí, fjallið Horeb, etc.; but also
Gilboa-fjöll, Sam. Sálm. 2. 1, prob. for the sake of euphony: fjall is also
used κατ έξ., and as a pr. noun, of the Alps, in the phrase, fyrir nordan
fjall, i.e. Germany north of the Alps; sunnan um fjall, i.e. Italy; the
German emperor is called keisari fyrir norðan fjall, Fms. ix. 229, x. 101,
Landn. 24, Fas. i. 223; Norway is also divided into sunnan fjall (i. e.
Dofre) and nordan fiall; in mod. Norse, Norden-fiælds og Sönden-fiælds,
               COMPDS: fjalla-bak, n. the back of a fell, the sun sinks ad
fjalla baki, behind the fells.
                              fjalla-dalr, m. a valley, 673. 53.
                                                                     fialla-
fé, n. sheep on the fells or bill-pastures.
                                              fjalla-gol, n. a light breeze
from the fells, Fxt. 203, opp. to haf-gola, a breeze off the sea.
                                          fjalla-klofi, a, m. a cleft or pass
grös, n. pl., botan. lichen Islandicus.
between fells, Stj. 87, Al. 26.
                                  fjalla-læða, u, f. 'fell-sneaker,' a mist
leaving the fells clear, but covering the low land.
                                                      fjalla-sýn, f. moun-
tain-view, Bs. ii. 179, freq. in names of places, vide Landn.
                                                                     fjalla-
tindr, m. a peak.
                        fjalls-brun, f. the brow, edge of a fell, Stj. 402,
D. I. i. 471.
                 fjalls-hlíð, f. a fell-side, Fms. i. 211, ix. 527.
                                                                     fjalls-
hyrna or fjalls-gnipa, u, f. the horn of a fell, a sharp peak.
                                                                     fjalls-
                                            fjalls-múli, a, m. a 'mull' or
hæðir, f. pl. summits, Stj. 59, 607.
crag projecting between two valleys, Landn. 313.
                                                         fjalls-rætr, f. pl.
the roots of a f., i. e. the foot of a mountain; the fells are metaph. regarded
as trees rooted in the earth, but cp. the mythical tale in Edda 19 and 221
             fjalls-öxl, f. the shoulder of a fell, Stj. 529, Fas. i. 53.
  fjall, n. a fell, skin, Lat. pellis, vide berfjall, (rare.)
  fjalla, að, to clothe with a fell, cover with fur; fjalla um þik með góðum
klædum, Clar.: metaph. to treat; hence comes the part. fjallaor, adj.
tinted, coloured; blú-fjallaðr, black, etc.; gull-fjallaðr, gilt, Fas. ii. 173.
  fjall-berg, n. a crag, precipice, Fms. ii. 277.
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fjall-borg, f. a bill-fort, Stj. 380.

fjall-bygo, f. a county among fells, 625. 87, Eg. 58, Hkr. ii. 65.

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fjall-hola, u, f. a 'fell-bole,' cavern, Sks. 714.
 fialligr. adi, billy, mountainous, Sks. 42, (rare.)
 fjalligr, adj. billy, mountainous, oks. 42, (mic.)
fjall-kona, u, f. 'fell-queen,' a giantess, Bs. ii. 26, (raje.)

— fialloonoumaor, Sd. 156.
 fjall-nar, m. a law term, a man put to death by being exposed on a
fell, opp. to gálg-nár banged, sæ-nár drowned, vide Grág. Vsl. ch. 90, cp.
Rd. ch. 21, 22.
 fjall-rapi, mod. fjall-drapi, 2, m. a kind of dwarf birch, Bs. i. 7,
Edda (Gl.), Hjalt., Björn.
 fjall-rota, u, f. [Norse rutte], a kind of wild partridge, Edda (Gl.)
 fjall-rænn, adj. blowing from the fells, Kristni S. (in a verse).
 fjall-skard, n. a gap in the fell, mountain-pass, Krók. 64.
 fjall-skerða, ð, a pun, Krók. l. c., = gilja, to beguile, (fjallskarð = gil.)
 fjall-skora, u, f. a 'fell-scaur,' Hkr. iii. 323, v. l.
 fjall-skógr, m. a mountain forest, Stj. 256, 644.
 fjall-sletta, u, f. a mountain plain, table land, Flor.
 fjall-stong, f. a fellsman's staff, Eb. 106.
 fjall-tindr, m. a mountain peak, = fjalla-tindr, Edda (pref.)
 fjall-vegr, m. a mountain road, Stj. 352, v.l., Isl. ii. 349, Fms. viii. 50.
 fjall-vior, m. timber from the fells, Gbl. 455
  fjall-vindr, m. a land wind, opp. to hafvindr, Eg. 370.
                                                            founds
 fjall-boka, u, f. fog from the fells.
  fjalms-fullr, adj. = felmsfullr, O. H. L. 27.
  FJARA, u, f., gen. fjöru, [a Scandin. word, which remains in Orphir
in the Orkneys, vide ey]:-the ebb-tide, ebb, 415. 10, Edda 32-34. Fms.
xi. 6, Fs. 157, Grág. ii. 352-366, passim.
                                                  2. [cp. fore- in the Engl.
fore-shore], the fore-shore, beach, sea-board, Edda l. c., Grág. i. 91, Fas. ii. 148, Nj. 19, Eb. 292, Grett. 89, Orkn. 336, passim: the allit. saying.
milli fjalls ok fjöru, between fell and fore-sbore; var þá skógr milli fjalls
ok fjöru, at that wime it was forest between fell and fore-sbore, i. e. all over the low land, Landn. 28, Ib. ch. I; par sem mætisk gras cor f., where
the grass and sea-beach join, Dipl. iii. II. COMPDS: fjöru-boro, n. the
sea-board, the breadth of the fjara, metaph, from a cup, cp. the mythical
                      fjöru-grjót, n. the gravel on the beach, Fms. ii. 93,
 tale in Edda l. c.
                    fjöru-grös, n. pl., botan. a kind of sea-weed, opp.
Fas. ii. 112.
to fiallagrös.
                   fjöru-kóngr (fjöru-kúfungr), m. a kind of snail.
fjöru-maðkr, m. a kind of worm used for bait.
                                                          fjöru-maðr, m.
                                                       fjöru-mark, n. the
the owner of the shore, Grag. ii. 367, Jb. 318.
land-marks on the shore, Jb. 320, Dipl. ii. 5, Grág. ii. 361.
mal, n. the rim of the shore between the flood line and the ebb, more
usually flæðarmál, Sturl. ii. 35, v.l. fjöru-nytjar, f. pl. used of drift-
timber, dead whales, sea-weed, or the like, Engl. jetsum, Vm. 75, 80.
 fjöru-steinn, m. sbingle on the beach, Bs. i. 506: -mark stones, shew-
ing the tide is so far out as to leave a way along the beach, 656 C. 31.
fjöru-stufr, m. a piece of strand or strand right belonging to a farm,
 fjara, ad, (but fjarði, Korm. 118), to ebb; er fjarði, fjarar (pres.), Vm.
 96, Korm. l.c.; fjara uppi, of a ship, to be aground, Hkr. i. 152; so,
 fjaraði um nótt út undan skipinu, the ship was left on dry land, Fms. xi.
 241; fjarar nú undan skipinu, Ld. 56: metaph. to be upset, Str. 32 (badly):
impers., skip (acc.) hans sjaradi uppi, bis sbip ran aground, Fms. iv. 65;
sum skipin vóru þá uppi fjöruð, Hkr. i. 152. fjarðar-, vide fjörðr, a firtb.
  fjarg-hús, n. pl. [farg, fergja, fjörgyn], buge, big bouses, Akv. 39, 42.
  fjarg-vefjask, dep. to groan and lament, Bjarn. 69 (in a verse), (MS.
fiargvefiar, r = z = sk; the explanation given in Lex. Poët, cannot be right.
 Ls. 19 is corrupt, so that there is no evidence for the word fjörg = gods.)
 fjarg-viorask, ao, dep. to groan as under a weight; f. dyrin sein og
 bung, Bb. 3. 35: the phrase, f. um e-t, to groan, make a fuss about nothing.
  fjar-lægo, f. distance, Rb. 476, passim.
  fjar-lægjask, ð, to leave far bebind, A.R. ii. 151, Stat. 282.
  fjar-lægr, adj. 'far-lying,' distant, Fms. i. 289, x. 227, Mar. 207.
 fjarr, adj. being far off, an obsolete word; as to the dubious passage
 Alm. 5 vide farri.
  fjarran, adv. [A.S. feorran; Old Engl. ferne; Germ. fern; Swed.
 fjärran; Dan. fjern], far off, Hkr. ii. 37, D. N. v. 24, = fjarri.
  fjarri, compar. firr, mod. fjær, superl. first or firrst, mod. fjærst;
 [Gr. πόρρω; Goth. fairra, which is also used to transl. μακράν; A.S.
 feor; Engl. far; Hel. and O. H. G. fer]:-far off; pvi at utlendir hofo-
 ingjar vóru þeim jafnan fjarri, O. H. 34; svá at fjarri flugu brotin, flew
 far off, Edda 19; vide Isl. ii. 483, passim; skattlöndin þan er fjarri
lugu, the provinces that were at a distance (far-lægr), Eg. 536: with dat.,
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sólu fjarri, Vsp. 44; hvárt sem eru nær kirkju eða fjarri kirkju-garði, 9 far from the churchyard, K. b. K. 28; standa f. e-m, to stand far from one: hamingjan stóð honum eigi fjarri, Al. 82; stóðtu mér þá fjarri, Nj. 19; útibur þat er first var húsum, fartbest from the bouses, 168; hvar fiarri ödrum mönnum, quite far from other men, Grett. 127; beim monnum er first bygðu megin-héruðum, who lived farthest from the chief counties, Fms. iv. 144; í þat horn lands síns er first er lýrittar-vörn hans, Grag, ii. 224: bóttusk beir bazt hafa er first vóru beirra samgangi, the fartber off the better, Glum. 380; svá hátt at þó mátti heyra gerla þótt beir væti firr. Ni. 118: bó at skip leggi firr búð (dat.) en svá. Grág. i. 01: eigi firr garði en í örskots-helgi, 82; far þú firr sundi, begone from the sound, Hbl. 54; farit firr húsi, Am. 37; the phrase, ganga e-m hendi firr, to go out of one's band, be lost, Rd. 283, Grett. (in a verse); bykki mér hann jafnan betri firr mer en nær, Fms. iv. 330; hvart bat er nær honum eða firr, Rb. 38, (mod., nær eða fjær); með hramminum þeim er firr var berginu, Grett. 101; firr meir, farther aloof; bonda-mugrinn sat firr meir, Fins. i. 280; ok byí firr meir, at ..., and so much more aloof, in order that ... Sks. 365: in the proverb, allt er fjörvi firr, all is farther than life, i. e. life is the nearest, dearest thing, Ld. 266, (or, fé er fjörvi firr); at firr, much less, Eg. ch. 14; bott hann se firr farinn, though be be far away, Hm. II. metaph., taka e-u fjarri, to take a thing far, i. e. to take it coolly, deny it flatly; Ormr tók því ekki fjarri, Fms. i. 209; þeir tóku því ekki fjarri, 220; ek ætla þat nú eigi fjarri, well, I tbink it's not far wrong, Nj. 248: with dat., ok er bat ekki fjarri hennar skapi. 'tis not far from ber mind, 40; þat er fjarri skapi föður míns, Lv. 87; þú talar þat eigi fjarri rettu, thou sayest what is not far from right, Fms, ii, 14; eigi fjarri byi at lengd, i. e. about so long a time, Bs. i. 61; ferr eigi fjarri getu minni, Fms. iv. 312, vi. 104; the phrase, sjarri fer því, it 'fares' far from that, i.e. far from it, by no means; ok er því fjarri orðit er ek vilda at væri, it is far from what I had wished for, Valla L. 221; nú sé ek eigi at mér mætti firr um fara en ber, now I see not bow I can fare worse than thou, Grett. 150. B. far from, bereft of; fjarri fcor-munum, bereft of my patrimony, Fm. 8; fjarri vinum, friendless, Sighvat; fjarri augum sem menjum, bereft of eyes and treasures, i. e. losing both life and money, Akv. 27. fjarski, a, m. a far distance; vera, liggja, i fjarska, to be afar off, Fms.

xi. 57, Sks. 183, Fas. iii. 459: - metaph, in mod. usage immensity, and in many compos: fjarska-legr, adj. immense. fjarska-liga, adv. imfjarska-mikill, fjarska-stór, adj. immensely big, etc.

fjar-stæör, adj. 'far-standing,' far from; fjarstætt et um aft vårt, there is a long way between our strength, i. e. no comparison, Fms. iii. 187. fjar-synis, adv. far off, out of sight, Mar.

fjar-tæki, n. [taka fjarri], a flat refusal, Fas. iii. 527. fjar-vist, f. living far off, Sks. 190.

FJA, δ, [Goth. fijan = μισείν; A. S. feon or fjan], to bate; an obsolete word, but occurs in Hym. 22, Ls. 35: reflex., fjask e-n, to bate one, Skm. 33. Its participle however remains in all Teut. dialects, vide fiandi below.

fjáðr, part. [fé], monied, Bjarn. 18.

fjalbr or fjalfr, n. a dubious word, [akin to fela (?)], the deep, an abyss, Haustl. 18; undir-f., the lower deep, the abyss, bd. 19.

fjálg-leikr, m. [felegbed = security, Dan. ballads], trust, faith, Hom. 122. tjalgr, adj. [feleg = safe in Dan. ballads; fjelg = comfortable, Ivar Aasen; prob. from fela]:—safe, well kept, only in compds, gloð-fjálgr, bid in embers, of a fire, Ýt. 21; inn-f., stifled, of tears, Hkv. 2. 43.

fjánd-flokkr, m. a bost of enemies, N. G. L. i. 34. fjándi, a, m., mod. fjandi, pl. fjándr, mod. also féndr; dat. fjándum, mod. fjöndum; [Ulf. fijands = δ ἐχθρός; A. S. feond; Engl. fiend; Germ. feind; Swed. fiende; Dan. fiende; the nd indicates the part.; whereas, Engl. foe seems to be formed from the infin.]:—prop. a bater. an enemy, Hkv. 2. 30, 35, Rb. 380; freq. in old poetry, vide Lex. Poët.: in the allit. phrase, sem frændr, en eigi fjándr, as friends, noi foes, Isl. ii. 380: the heathen maxim, gefat binum fjandum frið, give no truce to thy foes, Hm. 128. 2. [Dan. fanden; Swed. fan], after the introduction of Christianity fjandi came to mean a fiend, the fiend, Bs. i. 452, Niorst. 4; fjándr en eigi menn, fiends and no men, Fas. ii. 535: Satan, K. Á. 74, Fms. i. 202, Stj. 40; ber þú sjálfr fjánda þinn, carry thy fiend thyself (of a bewitched banner), Nj. 274; fjánda-kraptr, fiendish power, Fms. vii. 205; fjánda-limr, a devil's limb, viii. 221; fjánda-sont, a fiend's son, 656 C. 14; fjánda-villa, a fiendish beresy, Post. 645. 99: in mod. usage fjánda-fæla, u, f., botan. fuga daemonum, fjándi means a fiend. angelica, Germ. engel-kraut.

fjánd-ligr, adj. (fjánd-liga, adv.), fiendish, fiendishly, Fms. v. 162, Bær. 10, porst. hv. 44, Fas. ii. 150.

fjánd-maör, m. a foe-man, Lv. 106, Fms. v. 273, Orkn. 224.

fjand-mæli, n. the words of a foe, invectives, Lv. 39.

fjánds-boð or fjánd-boð, n. a law term, a foe's bidding, a sham bidding at an auction; ok sé eigi fjándsboð, eigi skal hann at fjándsboði annars hafa, N.G.L. i. 117, cp. Gpl. 292.

fjánd-semi, f. enmity, Sturl. iii. 13.

fjánd-skapaðr, part. bostile, Fms. xi. 261.

fjánd-skapask, 20, dep. to shew bostility towards, Sks. 337, Orkn. 226.

fjánd-skapr, m. bostility, Fms. i. 37, iv. 270, ix. 268, Nj. 40. Hom. 86, 106, Bret. 22. fjándskapar-fullr, adj. bostile, Sturl, iii. 223.

fjár-, vide fé. monev.

fjárungr, m. gryllus, a locust, Fél. x. 226.

fjóla, u, f. a violet, Hjalt. (mod.)

fjón, f. [fjá], batred; an obsolete word, occurs in old prose in the phrase, reka e-n fjonum, to persecute, Ver. 20, Rb. 388; or else in poetry. leggia fion & e-n, to bate one, Hallfred; in pl., konungs f., the king's wrath. Ad. 11; vekja f., to stir up quarrels, Sl. 76, vide Lex. Poët.; gud-fjon, an abomination, that which drives the gods away, Fbr. (in a verse); mod. poets use a verb fjóna, að, to bate (Bjarn. 67, 122), probably misled by the corrupt passage in Sl. 27.

FJOR-, in many compds = fer-, q.v.: fjor-fættr, adj. four-footed; fior-menningr, m. a fourth cousin, Js. 71, 96, Fms. i. 285, Gpl. 145; fjór-mynntr, part. 'four-cloven,' Sks. 394; fjór-nættingr, m., fjórskeyttr, adj., vide fer-; fjor-skiptr, part. quartered, Stj. 148. fjordi, adj. [Germ. vierte; Dan. fjærde], the fourth, Fms. i. 67 (passim).

fjórðungr, m., generally the fourth part, quarter, D. I. i. 470, Grág. i. 144; f. héradsmanna, N. G. L. i. 352; f. rastar, the fourth part of a mile, Fms. viii. 63; fjórðungr vísu, the fourth part of a verse-system or stanza, = two lines, Edda (Ht.); hence fjórðunga-lok, n. the last quarter of a verse, Fms. vi. 387: a coin (cp. Engl. farthing), N. G. L. iii. ch. 13. liquid-measure = ten pots or twenty 'merkr;' fjórðungs-fata, a vat bolding 3. a weight = ten pounds or twenty 'merkr,' Jb. 375, Grag. Kb. 232, Dipl. iii. 4, Grag. ii. 362: the law allows a person to bequeath the fourth part of his property, this is called fjórðungs-gjöf, f., Gbl. 270, cp. Jb., Dipl. v. I. 4. the Icel. tithe (tiund) was divided into four shares, each of them called 'fjórðungr,'—to the poor, bishop, church, and priest, Grag., Tl., passim. II. in Norway counties were divided into fjórðungar quarters (þriðjungar ridings, sextungar sextants, åttungar octants, etc.), vide D. N.; hence fjórðungs-kirkja, a quarter church, parish church, N. G. L.; fiordungs-made, a man from the same quarter or parisb; fjórðungs-prestr, the priest of a fjórðungs-kirkja; fjórðungs-bing, the meeting of a f.; fjordungs-korn, corn due to the priest, D. N., N. G. L., the statutes passim; fjórðungs-ból, a farm yielding a certain rent, and many others. Again, in Icel, the whole land was politically divided into quarters or fjórðungar (this division seems to have taken place A. D. 964, and exists up to the present time), thus, Austinoinga-, Vestfirðinga-, Norðlendinga-, Sunnlendinga-fjórðungr, or east-, west-, north-, and south quarters; each of the quarters had three or four shires or bing, and each had a parliament called Fjórðungs-bing or Fjórðunga-bing, and a court called Fjórðungs-dómar, Quarter-courts, Eb. ch. 10, Landn. 2. 12; (it is uncertain whether the writer Eb. l. c. intended to make a distinction between Fjórðunga-þing and Fjórðungs-þing, denoting by the latter a 'general quarter parliament,' cp. also Landn. 150.) comps: fjórðunga-mót, n. pl. the borders of the f., Grág. ii. 323, Landn. 251 (v.l.), 237. fjórðunga-skipti, n. a division into quarters. fjórðungs-höfðingi, a, m. a Tetrarch, N. T. fjórðungs-menn. m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjórðungr, Grág. p. p., Landn. 98, Nj. 110. fjórðungs-sekt, f. outlawry, exile from one of the quarters, Bs. ii. 75. fjórðungs-úmagi, 2, m. a pauper charged to a f., Grág. i. 445.

fjórir, num. adj., fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur (fjugur); gen. fjogurra or fjögurra (fjugurra, N. G. L. i. 77, Sks. 173 B), mod. fjögra; dat. fjórum; acc. masc. fjóra, fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur: [Goth. fidvar; A.S. feover; Engl. four; Hel. fivar; O. H. G. fior; Germ. vier; Swed. fyra; Dan. fire; cp. also Lat. quatuor, Gr. τέσσαρες, Aeol. πίσυρες]:-four (passim). fjögra-manna-far, n. a four-oared boat.

fjór-tán, card. numb., [older form fjögr-tán or fjugr-tán, B. K. q. 60, 62, 125, Sks. 179 B]:—fourteen (passim). fjórtán-sessa, u, f. a ship with fourteen oars, Fms. ix. 408, v.l.

fjór-tándi, ord. numb., [older form fjögr-tándi or fjugr-tándi, N.G.L. i. 49, 348, 350; fjogr-tándi, Fms. x. 398]:-fourteentb.

fjór-tugti, the fortieth, Dipl. ii. 15.

FJOS, n., contr. form = fé-hús = 'cow-bouse,' [Norse fjös; the contracted form is usual even in the earliest writers]:-a cow-bouse, byre, stall, Ld. 98, Gísl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28, Njarð. 368, Sturl. ii. 43, iii. 54, Fms. ix. 508; vera i fjósi, or fara i fjós, to attend to the cows. fjós-dyr, fjós-haugr, fjós-hlaða, fjós-hurð, fjós-reka, fjós-veggr, etc., the door, mound, barn, burdle, spade, wall, etc. of a sjós. gata, u, f. the byre-path, Landn. 51. Fjósa-karlar, m. pl. the 'byrecarles,' the three stars in the sword of Orion. fjósa-kona, u, f. a byre-maid, Landn. (Hb.) 51: fjósa-konur, the 'byre-maids,' the three stars in the belt of Orion, because the dairy-work is in the winter months (Dec., Jan.) fixed by the rising of these stars. fjósa-verk, n. 'byrework,' attendance on the cows, Nj. 185, v.l.

FJOS, mod. bjós, f. the carcase of a whale, Grág. ii. 360, 372, Jb. 310 B (passim)

fjúk, n. [cp. Engl. fog], a snow-storm: allit., frost ok fjúk, Fbr. 23; fjúk ok drífa, Bs. i. 158; fjúk var úti, 672; í fjúki, Landn. 235; stormr með fjúki, Fas. ii. 74: in swearing, fái þat fjúk, a 'fjúk' upon it. FJÚKA, pret. fauk, 2nd pers. faukt, mod. faukst, pl. fuku; pres. fýk,

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pl. fjúkum; pret. subj. fyki; part. fokinn; sup. fokit: [Swed. fyka; Dan. TRd. 293; fjöl-skyldi, n., N. G. L. ii. 9, Fms. xi. 68, Hom. 1, Grág. i. fyga]:-to be driven on, tossed by the wind, of snow, dust, spray, or the like: allit., fjúka sem fys, as chaff; mold er fýkr, 623. 25; axhelmur þær sem fjúka...ef nokkut fýkr frá oss, Stj. 422: of snow, tók þá at f., it began to snow, Grett. 111; var sjukanda vedt, there was a snow-storm, 144; hafði fokit yfir öndverðan vetr, they had been buried (had perished) in the snow, Glim. 341; hence the metaph. phrase, nú er fokið í flest skjól, now all places of shelter are filled with snow, no refuge left, Gisl. 63, Nj. 258; útvegar Háreks eru foknir, all H.'s outgoings are stopped, Fms. xi. 423; syndisk þeim sem eldr fyki um alla gluggana, of embers, Bs. i. 7; fauk svá sandrinn, at ..., of the ashes from a volcano, 804, (sand-tok, a drift of sand or asbes.) 2. metaph. to fly off; fauk af höfuðit, Nj. 97, Ld. 291; fuku tennrnar ór Búa, Fms. xi. 139; láta fjúka í kveðlingum, to reply with sarcastic, extemporised ditties, Grett. 94. fjúk-renningr, n. a snow-drift, Sturl. i. 155 C.

fjúk-viðri, n. a snow-storm, Sturl. ii. 31. fjær, and compds, vide fjarri, farther off.

FJÖDR, gen. fjaðrar; old pl. fjaðrar, later fjaðrir; dat. fjöðrum: [A. S. feder; Engl. feather; Germ. feder; Gr. πτερόν]:-a feather, it may be used of either the plume or the quill, but usually a distinction is made between fidri or fidr, plumage, and fjadrar, quills; væng-fjödr, a wingfeather; stél-fjödr, a tail-feather; dynja hana fjadrar, Bm. 1; hár ok fjadrar, Edda (pref.); plokkaði af fjaðrarnar, 77: phrases and sayings, það er ekki fjödr af fati pinu, 'tis no feather of thy gear, thou needst not be proud of it, cp. Acsop's fable; verdr hverr ad fljuga sem hann er fjadradt, every one must fly as be is feathered; draga fjödr um e-t, to slur over a thing (vide draga), Fms. vii. 20: cp. the proverb in Rafns S. Bs. i. 647,—litid er nef vart, en breidar sjadrar, our neb is small, but the feathers large, perhaps somewhat corrupt in the text, being taken from some fable about birds; the sense seems to be something like the Fr. 'l'homme propose, Dieu dispose.' 2. metaph. of feather-formed a. the blade of a spear, Eg. 285, Stj. 461, Ld. 244, Grett. 121, p. Fas. ii. 209, Fb. iii. 409. β. the fin of a fish, Fas. ii. 131; things. Sturl, ii. 60, Fas. ii. 209, Fb. iii. 409. \beta. the fin of a fish fiskr niðr frá beltis-stað ok fjöðr á, Fms. iv. 56 (rare). fjaora-broddr, m. a feathered, i.e. double-edged, spike, Báro. 170. fjaora-lauss, adj. featherless, Fas. ii. 378; in the riddle, fuglinn flaug fjaðra-lauss, elti fuglinn fóta-lauss. fjaðra-sárr, adj. = fjaðr-sárr. fjaora-spjót, n. a kind of sword-spear to thrust with, = fjaor-spjót.

FJÖL, f., gen. fjalar, old pl. fjalar, later fjalir, a deal, thin board, Fms. vi. 15, 281, x. 404: metaph. of snow shoes, Sks. 81 B: so in the proverb, það er ekki við eina fjöl fellt, 'tis not joined with a single deal, 'tis no plain matter, Mag. 86; or, hann er ekki við eina fjöl felldr, i.e. fit for many things; fota-fjöl, a foot-board; höfða-fjöl, the head-board of a bed; rúm-fjöl, the side-board of a bed; gafl-fjöl, the barge-board in a COMPDS: fjala-bru, f. a bridge of planks, Fms. xi. 280. fjala-hlass, n. a load of deals, N. G. L. i. 142. fjala-köttr, m. a fjala-stóll, m. a deal stool, Pm. 90, etc. mouse-trap, Fms. iii. 74.

FJÖL-, [akin to Gr. πολύs; Ulf. filu = πολύs; A. S. fela; O. H. G. filu; Germ. viel; lost in Engl. and mod. Dan.; in Icel. freq., esp. as a prefix in poetry, but never used as an independent adj.]: -much, mani-I. in a bad sense: fjöl-beiðni, f. begging, intruding, Al. fold. fjöl-breytinn, adj. false, whimsical, Edda 18. fjöl-kunnigr (fjöl-kundr, Barl. passim), adj. [kunna], skilled in the black art, Grett. 150, 153, Eg. 119, 179, Nj. 17, 272, Fms. i. 18, ii. 134, Hm. 114, passim. fjöl-kyngi (fjöl-kyndi, Barl. passim), f. the black art, witcheraft, Fms. i. 10, Korm. 222, Landn. 84, Grett. 151, Rb. 408, Stj. 647; galdrar ok fjölkyngi, K. þ. K. 76, Grett. 155, etc., passim; fjölkyngis-bækr, f. pl. magical books, Post. 645. 61; fjölkyngis-fólk, n. wizard-folk, Hkr. i. 267; fjölkyngis-sþrótt, f. magic art, 623. 31, Fms. x. 307; fjölkyngis-kons, u, f. a sorceress, Fas. ii. 273; fjölkyngis-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with sorcery, Gisl. 31; fjölkyngislist, f. magic art, Stj. 73; fjölkyngis-veör, n. a gale produced by sorcery, Fms. iv. 44. fjöl-lyndi, f. looseness, Lv. 78. fjöl-lyndr, adj. fickle, loose, Sturl. i. 225. fjöl-máligr, adj. tattling, Karl. 439, fjöl-mæli, n. tittle-tattle, slander, Fms. ix. 250, Hkr. ii. 35, 686 B. 2. Gbl. 195, N. G. L. i. 57, H. E. i. 479. fjölmælis-maðr, m. a tatler, fjöl-orör, adj. = fjölmáligr, Fs. 36, Fms. ix. 277, slanderer, Ghl. 197. v. l. fjöl-ráðr, adj. fickle, loose, Fb. ii. 701. fjol-ræði, n. fickleness, looseness, 655 ix. C. 2. fjöl-ræðinn, adj. too intimate, Fms. vi. 109. fjöl-skrúðigr, adj. dressy, showy. Eb. 256. II. in the simple sense of many: fjöl-audigr, adj. very rich, wealthy, Landn. 79. fjölbygor, part. thickly peopled, Landn. 168, 270, 321 (App.) menna, t, to crowd, meet in crowds, Nj. 75: become peopled, Rb. 392, Edda (pref.) fjöl-menni, n. many people, a crowd, Nj. 2, Eg. 38, 271, Fms. i. 54, ii. 152, passim: the common people, bændr ok f., Anecd. 6, Sks. 5. fjöl-mennr, older form fjöl-meör, adj. with many people, Fms. i. 37; rikr ok f., Bs. i. 651; ridu menn fjölmennir til bings, Isl. ii. 254; far sem fjölmennastr, Fms. vii. 221: peopled, fjölmennt bing. veizla, etc., Nj. 167; gildi f., Eg. 22, 46, Isl. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 265: neut., vera, hafa fjölmennt, Eg. 5, Sturl. ii. 245; fjölmennt ok góðmennt, many people and good, Eg. 201.

225: much business, many duties, with a notion of toil and trouble, Fms. i. 53, iv. 179, vi. 60, xi. 68, 429, Hom. 135, Bs. i. 90, 686 (of debt); mæðing ok f., Sks. 569; álög né f. (duties), Fms. xi. 224; annask um f., to be very busy, Rd. l. c.; eiga f. um at vera, id., N. G. L. l. c.: in Hom. 1. Lat. occupatio is rendered by fjölskyldi; hvárki fé né fjölskyldi, neitber in money nor in work, Grag. i. 225 :- in mod. usage, encumbrance with many people (children), a large family, household, but this scarcely occurs in old fjöl-skyldr (-skyldugr, Mar. 232), adj. busy; f. embætti, III. poët, as a prefix to adj. as an ornamental Sks. 38, 257 B. epithet, e.g. fjöl-blíðr, -dyggr, -dýrr, -errinn, -gegn, -góðr, -kostigr, -kænn, -mætr, -nenninn, -snerrinn, -sviðr, -varr, -vitr, fjöl-höfðaðr, adj. manydenoting exceeding good, wise, valiant, etc. beaded, Vþm. fjöl-margr, adj. very many, Gs. 20; vide Lex. Poët. fjölö, f. = fjöldi, a multitude, Fms. ii. 199, Róm. 383: esp. in poetry, with gen. a plenty of, Höfuðl. 16, Am. 8, 92, Gs. 5, pkv. 23, Skv. 3. 2, Gh. 18:

used as adv. [Germ. viel], much, Vpm. 3, passim, Hm. 17, 73, Sdm. 30. fjöldi and fjölði, a, m. multitude, Fms. i. 37, Eg. 74, 79, Nj. 8; fjöldi manna = fjölmenni, N.G.L. i. 30.

fjölga, að, to make to increase, Sturl. iii. 242: impers., Fas. i. 73. to become numerous, Edda (pref.) β. reflex., Fas. iii. 10, Stj. 21.

fjölgan, f. increase in number, Fms. v. 276. fjöllóttr, adj. mountainous, Fb. i. 431, Stj. 94.

fjöl-móði, a, m. the sea-snipe, tringa maritima, so called from its wailing note, Edda (Gl.); hence fjölmóða-vil, n. pitiful wailing, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. pref. p. xì.

FJOR, n., dat. fjörvi, mod. fjöri, [Ulf. renders κόσμος by fairvus; A. S. feorb, pl. feoru = life; Hel. firab; obsolete in Engl., Germ., Swed., and Dan.]:—life, Vsp. 33; með fjörvi, 623. 49: esp. freq. in allit. phrases, eiga fótum fjör at launa; fjör ok fé, Fms. iv. 77. Grág. ii. 21, Sl. 1; frekr er hver til fjörsins, porst. St. 54, Nj. 124; allt er fjörvi firr, Ld. 266. 2. in poetry it seems to be used of the vital parts, the body; fleinn hitti fjör, Höfuðl. 9, Hm. 7, Vellekla Hkr. i. 175, Gh. 18, Skm. 20; cp. Germ. leib, leben, and the Goth. and A.S. sense of this 3. in mod. usage freq. in the sense of vitality, vigour, energy, spirits; thus, fjör-fiskr, m., vide fiskr: fjör-kalfr, m. one bounding with life as a young calf,—hann er mesti fjörkálfr; vera með fullu fjöri, to be in the full vigour of life : fjor-lauss, adj. life-less, listless : fjor-maor, m. a vigorous man: fjör-mikill, adj. full of life. II. in poetry fjör is used in a great many compds, chiefly those denoting loss of life, death, e.g. fjör-bann, -grand, -lag, -lát, -lot, -nám, -rán, -spell, -tál: the beart is fjör-segi, a, m. the 'life-clod,' Fm. 32.

fjör-baugr, m. 'life-money,' a law term, a fee amounting to a mark, to be paid by a convict of the lesser degree to the executive court (féránsdómr); and if this was not paid, the convict was henceforth a full outlaw :- hence the convict is called fjörbaugs-maor and the lesser outlawry or conviction fjörbaugs-garðr, m., because within a fixed space (garðr), the convict was safe, having paid the life-money, vide esp. Grag. p. p. ch. 32 sqq., ch. 40, Nj. 240, and the Sagas and laws passim. In two passages, viz. Flóam. S. ch. 10 and Glúma ch. 24, fjörbaugsgarðr is used in the same sense as ping-helgi, q. v., viz. of the sacred boundary of a meeting, regarded by the heathens as a sanctuary, cp. Eb. ch. 4 fine; in the Edit. of Floam. S. the passage 'til Lons' is false, the probable reading being 'til Lopz,' i. e. Lopts; in the old MS. Vatnshyrna the shank of the p was prob. obliterated so as to make it look like n, and so one transcriber read 'Lóns,' another 'Jóns;' the reading 'Lopts' is born out by the historical context, cp. also Landn. 5, ch. 8; the word fjörbaugr is diffusely commented on in H. E. i. 137 sqq. COMPDS: fjörbaugs-sekt, f. penalty of f., = fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 40. fl. a case liable to fjörbaugr, Eg. 723, Nj. 164, Grág. i. 90.

fjör-brosa, u, f. a lovely smile; sumir menn mæla at móðir þín sé engi f., some people say that thy mother is no f., Mirm. 69.

fjor-brot, n. pl. the death-struggle, esp. of wild beasts, Fær. 49, Fm. 21, Bs. i. 345: Norse, a taking of life, manslaughter, N.G.L. i. 156.

FJORD or fjoro, adv. [carly Germ. fert, used by Luther, but obsolete in mod. Germ.; Swed. and Dan. fjord; cp. Sansk. parut]:-the past year; in Icel. this word is obsolete, and scarcely ever occurs in old prose writers; but the mod. 'i fyrra' is derived or corrupted from an older phrase 'i fjord,' which is still used all over the Scandin. continent; in D. N. 'i fjörð' repeatedly occurs, cp. Fr.; the 'fjörð' in the following passages Hkr. i. 186, Fms. ii. 328, vi. 88, Fs. 95 (Hallfred), all of them poems of the 10th and 11th centuries—is doubtless to be taken in this sense; and the explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. fjörð and following, cannot be right. fjörð-gamall, 2dj. a year old, D. N.

fjörðingi, 2, m. one who has dwelt for a year in a place, N. G. L. i. 201. FJÖRDR, m., gen. fjarðar; dat. firði; pl. firðir, gen. fjarða; acc. fjörðu, mod. firði: [Swed.-Dan. fjord; North. E. and Scot. firth. frith: Engl. ford is a kindred word, but not identical]:—a firth, bay, a Scandin. word; but a small crescent-formed inlet or creek is called vik, and is less than fjörðr, hence the saying, fjörðr milli frænda, en vík milli vina, let fjöl-akylda and fjöl-akyld, f., there be a firth between kinsmen, but a creek between friends, denoting that

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kinship is not always so trustworthy as friendship: the allit, phrase, fiall ok fjörðr, vide fjall; freq. in Icel. and Scandin. local names combined with some other word expressing the shape, etc., Breidi-f., Mjófi-f., Djúpi-f., Grunni-f., Eyja-f., Lima-f. or Eylima-f., Arnar-f., Alpta-f., Vatns-In Icel, and old Scandin, countries the shore districts are freq. divided into counties, bearing the name of the firth, just as the inland is divided into dales; thus Eyja-f. and Skaga-f. denote both the firth and the county bordering on the firth. The western and eastern parts of Icel. are called Vest-firðir and Aust-firðir; in Norway a county is called Firdir; cp. Rb. 324 sqq., where over a hundred names of Icel. fjords are recorded, Landn. (Index), and the Sagas: fjaroa-gol, n. a breeze blowing off a fjord, Fzr. 203, Fms. iv. 302; fjarðar-botn, m. the bottom or bead of a fjord, Eb. 188; fjardar-horn, n. the creek at the head of a fjord, Gisl. 55, also freq. as a local name; fjarðar-íss, m. fjord-ice, Eb. 242, Bs. i. 327; fjarðar-kjöptr or fjarðar-minni, n. the mouth (opening) of a fjord, Sturl. i. 121, Hkr. iii. 118; fjarðar-menn, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjord county, Sturl. ii. 199.

fjör-gamall, adj. stone-old, (mod.); cp. fjörögamall. fjör-gjafl, 2, m. one wbo saves another's life, = lifgjafl, Al. 98, Mork. 109.

hor-grio, n. pl. truce for one's life, Grag. ii. 21.

Fjörgyn, f. [Goth. fairguni = a mountain], Mother-earth, Edda.

fjor-löstr, m. loss of life, Grag. i. 187, Fms. xi. 135; used in the phrase, verda e-m ad fjörlesti, to cause one's death, Gisl. 62.

fjorr, m. a kind of tree, the fir (?), Edda (Gl.)

fjor-rao, n. 2 law term, a plotting against one's life (cp. Germ. verra-COMPDS: fjörráða-sök, f. a case of then), Grag. ii. 116, Al. 127. fjörráðs-maðr (fjörs-maðr, Fagrsk. 181), m. fjorráð, Sturl. ii. 152. a traitor against one's life. fjörráðs-mál, n. a suit for fjörráð, Eb. 129. fjörræði, n. = fjörráð, Matth. x. 21.

fjor-sjúkr, adj. sick unto death, Og. 9.

fjör-skaði, a, m. 'life-scathe,' injury to one's life, N. G. L. i. 169.

fjörsungr, m. [Norse fjærsing], a fish, draco marinus, Edda (Gl.); arft fjorsunga, the heirloom of dragons, a hoard, cp. Fasnis arfr, Hkv. 2. 23. fjor-vel, f. a plot against one's life, N.G.L. i. 34.

fjötra, ad, to fetter, Eg. 239, Nj. 136, Fms. iv. 264, vi. 378; fjötra hest, to bobble a borse, Glúm. 378, = mod. hepta (q. v.) fjötur-lauss, adj. unfettered, Fms. xi. 226.

fjötur-lass, m. a fetter lock (for a door), Fms. viii. 341, v. l.

FJÖTURB, m., dat. fjötri, pl. fjötrar; [A. S. fetor; Engl. fetter; Germ. fesser; cp. Lat. com-ped-is]:—a fetter of iron, a sbackle; sprettr mer af fótum fjöturr en af höndum hapt, Hm. 150; fjöturr á fótum, Fms. iv. 15; fjötur allsterkan, annan fjötur, Edda 19; fjöturr af hinu sterkasta stáli, Fms. x. 172, Hom. 118, 119; sitja í fjötri, Fms. ii. 12; sitja i fjötrum, id.; beir brutu af sér fjötrana, Nj. 136. β. metaph., sleda-fjötrar, the straps of a sledge, Sdm. 15: the straps on a smith's COMPDS: fjötra-brot, n. pl. the fragments of bellows, Vkv. 22, 32. a fetter, Fms. xi. 290. fjötrar-rauf, f. the boles in a sledge through which the straps go, Eb. 190.

FLADR, n. low flattery, fawning.

flaora, ad, to fawn; f. at e-m, to fawn on one, Fas. iii. 282 (mod. flaora upp á e-n). flaorari, a, m. a fawner, [cp. Germ. and Engl. flatter.]

FLAG, n. [Engl. flaw], the spot where a turf has been cut out; mo-flag, moldar-flag, freq.:—so also flaga, u, f. a flag or slab of stone, Bs. i. 609, ep. Fms. viii. 320. In the East Angl. counties of Engl. flag is still used of turf as well as stone.

flagari, a, m. a loose person, an impostor.

flag-brjóska, n. the cartilage of the breast-bone, Edda 76, Bs. i. 378. FLAGD, n., pl. flögð, an ogre, giantess, Fas. i. 59, Fms. iii. 122, 125, 133, xi. 136, Bs. i. 468: the saying, opt eru flögð í fögru skinni, oft is a witch under a fair skin, Eb. 46: demons = tröll, Hkr. iii. 299 (in 2 verse), Fas. iii. 35 (in a verse). COMPDS: flagoa-hattr, m. a kind of metre, flagða-lag, id., Ht. R. 32. Edda (Ht.) 34.

flago-kona, u, f. a giantess, Fas. ii. 518, iii. 560, Gullp. 20.

flagna, ao, to flake off, as skin or slough, Bs. i. 618.

flag-spilds, u, f. a slice, cut, Isl. ii. 32.

FLAK, n. the bood of a cap; ok saumat flökin at höfdi hennar, Sturl. Hi. 77 C, (Ed. flókinn); hence flaka-ólpa, u, f. a cap with a bood or flag, Sturl. I. c.

lar. Sturl. l.c. B. the flapper or fin, e. g. of a halibut.
flaka, d, to gape, esp. of wounds; f. sundr af sárum, Fas. iii. 485; flakti frá siðan, ii. 139.

fra sidan, ii. 139. B. to flap, be loose, of garments etc.

flaki and floki, a, m. a flake, esp. a burdle or shield wicker-work, used for defence in battle, Fms. ix. 30 (v.l.), 421, Hkr. ii. 11, Sks. 416 B. flakk, n. a roving, roaming about.

flakka, 2d, to rove about as a beggar, Fas. ii. 228, Fms. viii. 240, Sturl. i. 70 (MS.): metaph., Vápn. 4.

flakna, ad, to flake off, split, Fms. viii. 380, v. l.

FLAN, n. a rusbing; feigoar-flan, 'mad-rusb' (a saying).

flana, 20, to rush beedlessly.

flangi, a, m. a coaxer, fawner; hence flangsast, dep. to fawn and coax. flann-fluga, u, f. an adulteress, one who runs away from her wedded busband, a law term, N.G.L. i. 28.

flanni, a, m. a giddy person.

FLAS, n. and flas-fengni, f. a beadlong rusbing.

flasa, 20, to rusb, cp. Germ. flatschen.

flaska, ad, to split, in the popular phrase, flaska á skeri, to split on a

skerry or rock, of a ship, cp. Grett. 148 (in a verse).

flaska, u, f. [a word prob. of Byzantine origin, from Gr. φλάσκη, φλάσκιον; Dan. and Swed. flaska or flaske; Germ. flasche; Engl. flask; Ital. fiasco; Span. flasco; Fr. flacon; cp. Du Cange s. v. flasco and flasca]:a flask; but it must be old, as flosku-skegg, n. bottle-beard, occurs in Landn. as a nickname of an uncle of the old Njal.; flösku-bakr, m. bottle-back, which occurs as a nickname in Grett., cp. Landn.

flaski, a, m. a flaw in timber or the like.

flat-bytna, u, f. a flat-bottomed boat, a barge, Jm. 1.

flat-ligr, adj. flat; flat-liga, adv. flatly, Bs. ii. 129. flat-maga, ad, to bask in the sun, lie as a dog, (cant.)

flat-nefr, adj. flat-nebbed, Lat. simus, a nickname, Landn.

flatneskja, u, f. a plain, Lat. planities; cp. Engl. flats, as in the Essex flats etc.

flatningr, m. a flat fish, Mk. 53.

FLATR, adj., fem. flot, neut. flatt; [Engl. and Swed. flat; Dan. flad; Germ. platt]:—flat, level, of land; sletta dala ok flata völlu, Sks. 629: of other things, flatt skjaldbili, Eg. 233; flattr fiskr, a flat fish, Edda 35, Fs. 129, Bs. ii. 179. β. flat; falla flatr, Sturl. i. 85, Hkr. i. 38; draga e-n statan, to drag one flat on the ground, Nj. 247; kasta ser slötum niðr, to throw oneself down flat, Fas. i. 53. Y. of the slank of a thing, the phrases, styra á slatt, to steer on the flank (side) of another ship, Korm. 230, Fas. ii. 523; bregoa flotu sverði, to deal a blow with the flat of a blade, Fms. vii. 157; öxin snerisk flot, the axe turned so as to strike flat, Grett. 151; bregoa við flötum skildi, Nj. 262: metaph., fara flatt fyrir e-m, to fare ill, be worsted, metaphor from a ship, Sturl. iii. 233, Fnis. vi. 379; koma flatt upp & e-n, to come 'flat' on one, take one by surprise. flata-fold, f. a flat-field, Bs. ii. 69.

flat-sigling, f. sailing with a side wind.

flat-skjöldr, m. = Lat. pelta, Stj. 572. I Kings x. 16, 17

flat-smidi, n. things wrought flat with a plane or hammer, Grag. i. 504.

flat-stroymi, n. an eddy coming on the side of a ship.

flat-sæng, f. a bed made on the floor, Fær. 259.

flat-særi (proncd. flassæri), n. a flat wound, as from a blister.

flat-vegr, m. the flat, broad side, Grett. 151; opp. to an edge.

flat-vior, m. flat timber, planks, boards, Gpl. 455. FLAUG, f. [fljuga], flying, flight, Sks. 114 B; fugla f., 655 B. 3; fugl a flaug (mod. fugl á flugi), Sks. 81; þessi f., Hem. 40; hefja flaug, Hom. 142: metaph., Am. 23, Sks. 423 B: the phrase, vera á för ok flaugum, to be unsteady and fluttering, Nj. 196.

II. [Dan. flöj], a vane, Bs. i. 422, II. [Dan. floj], a vane, Bs. i. 422,

ii. 50, Edda (Gl.); hence flaugar-skegg, n. the edge or tail of the vane. flaum-6si (mod. flum6sa), adj. rushing beedlessly on, metaph. from the sudden swelling of a torrent, Gisl. 30, Fs. 30.

FLAUMR, m. [Norse flom; A. S. fleam; Dutch. fleem]:-an eddy, Bs. ii. 5: poët. the din of battle, hildar f., göndlar f., Lex. Poët. metaph. a bevy, crowd; kvenna f., a bevy of ladies, Fs. (Hallfred): in the phrase, nema e-n flaumi, to bereave one of company and glee, Jd. 5, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse); flaums felli-dómr, the hasty judgment of a crowd, (Sighvat). COMPDS: flaum-semi, f. flimsiness, Mar. n. pl. a forsaking one, abandonment, Hm. 122.

FLAUST, n. [akin to fley], poët. a sbip, Lex. Poët. passim.

flaustr, n. fluster, burry; flaustra, ad, with dat. to be flustered. FLAUTIR, f. pl. [A.S. flet; Dan. flode = cream], a kind of whitped milk, Sturl. iii. 16, 31.

flá, f. the float or quill of a net, Jb. 317, Grág. ii. 358: metaph. strips

of meadow land = fit, Rom. 310.

FLA, pres. flæ; pret. fló, pl. flógu or flóu; part. fleginn; [akin to flag]: to flay, Finnb. 250; ok flou af skinn, Sd. 154; áðr enn flái húð af, Gbl. 502; öll huð af honum sem flegin væri, Fms. vii. 227, Edda 72; flegnir, 28; flá e-n kvikan, Fms. viii. 227: the saying, þar er ekki feitan gölt að flá: metaph. to strip, flá e-n at gripum, to strip one for one's money, Bjatn. 16; síðan flógu þeir hann ór klæðum, stripped bim, Fms. vii. 352; ph flogu peir ph or fotum, 623. 33: also with acc. of the thing, hann flo af ser yfir-klæði sitt, stripped bis over-garment off bim, Sturl. ii. 231 C: reflex., flæzk hann ór kyrtlinum, be pulled the cloak off, Bs. i. 442.

fláki, a, m. flat moors, moor-land; fúa-f., móa-f., etc.

FLÁR, sem. slá, neut. slátt, compar. slári, superl. slástr, prop. gaping; flár saumr, a loose ill-stitched seam. 2. metaph. in the saying, mæla fagrt, en hyggja flátt, to speak fair, but think false, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 90, Bjarn. 21, Al. 102.

flá-ráð and flá-ræði, n. falsebood, Boll. 348, Fms. x. 390, Sks. 618.

flá-ráðr, adj. false, deceitful, Fas. i. 23, Hm. 119.

fleða, u, f. a sleek, bland person. fleðu-ligr, adj. bland.

flegoa, u, f. = flago, a giantess.

FLEINN, m. [A. S. flan], a bayonet-like pike, Fms. iii. 224, Sks. 394, cp. Grett. 141. B. the fluke of an anchor, Nj. 42, Orkn. 362; vide 2. a kind of sbaft, a dart, = A.S. flân, Höfuðl. 10, Digitized by akkeris-fleinn.

13, Rm. 32, Fms. i. 45, cp. Hkr. i. 159, Hm. 85, 151; hence poöt. flein- Hengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; flets strá, rooms strewed with strate, Ls. drifa, u, f. a drift or shower of shafts; flein-stökkvandi and fleinvarpaor, m. epithets of archers. 3. a pr. name, Landn.; hence Fleins-hattr, m. a metre attributed to an old poet of that name. Edda (Ht.)

FLEIPR, n. babble, tattle, Mag. 56.

fleipra or fleipa, 20, to babble, prattle, Gisl. 98, Isl. ii. 151, Grett. 148 B, Fas. ii. 507

FLEIRI, compar., and FLESTR, superl., (fleirstr is a bad form, freq. in books of the 18th century), [cp. Lat. plerique, plūres; Gr. πλείστοι, πλείονεs; Dan. flere, flest; Ulf. uses managistr = πλείστοs and managiza = πλείων; vide margr]:-more, most; sex domendr eða fleiri, Grág. i. 37; eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, Fms. x. 275; hinir vóru þó miklu fleiri (more numerous), Ld. 170; ef hann þarf fleiri bjargkviðu, Grág. i. 55; á því vígi eigi fleirum mönnum á hendr at lýsa, ii. 34; vil ek heyra fleiri manna orskurd, Fms. i. 42: neut. fleira, more, fell miklu fleira lid hans, 121: with gen., hafði hann nokkuru fleira manna, Eg. 77, Bs. ii. 167; fleira barna, Fs. 75; ekki sagði hann þessum manni fleira, Fms. β. metaph. more communicative, bearty, cp. fár and margr; er nú fleira í frændsemi með þeim, Band. 20 new Ed.; hann görðisk við hann fleiri ok fleiri, more and more intimate, Finnb. ch. 7; fannsk mér þá ok æ síðan fleira til hans, i. e. I liked bim then and better ever since, Fms. i. 141: in the sense of more, er fleira drekkr, the more be drinks, Hm. 12; fleiri vásbúð hafði hann, en vér höfum haft, Fb. i, O. T. ch. 26. superl., forsjálir um flest, Eg. 73; þét erut um flest einrúðir Íslendingar, Ld. 314; flest allt, almost all (vide allr), Fs. 174; flest allt stórmenni, Landn. 39, v. l.; flest öll hof, Sks. 234; peir eru her flestir menn at mikils munu virða mín orð, Ld. 184; flestir allir nema fáir menn, Niðrst. 7; flest lid, the greater part of the people or troops, Korm. 236, Eg. 92. **B.** with the notion of all; flestr made, most people, Höfudl. 3; pat tel ek fyrst er flestr um veit, Ad. 17; reyndr var flestr í fastri fleindrífu, Fbr. (in a verse); flestan dag, all day long, Gm. 15; flestan aldr, all ages, for ever, Arnót; dag-lengis flestan, all day long, Kormak; því at ek brúðar á flest um ráð sem faðir, Alm. 5, Lex. Poët.: the saying, flestir kjósa fyrðar lif, all men cling to life, Kvöldv. i. 194, as motto to the fable of Death and the Old Man with the Sack.

fleka, að, with acc. to deceive, beguile.

fleki, a, m. = flaki, Fms. v. 167, viii. 429, ix. 30, 421, v. l., Sks. 417. FLEKKA, ad, to fleck, stain, pollute, 655 xxxii. 4, Magn. 474: reflex., H. E. i. 476, Stj. 142.

flekka, u, f. a kind of chequered jacket, Sturl. ii. 218: a fleck, spot, in flekku-sótt, f. scarlet fever, Fél. ix.

flekkan, f. pollution, 655 xxxii. 3, Stj.

flekkja, 20, to rake the bay into rows for drying.

flekk-lauss, adj. unspotted, eccl., 625. 70, 183, Stj. 49.

flekk-óttr, adj. flecked, spotted, of sheep, dogs, cattle (skjóttr, of horses), Stj. 98, 177, 178, Rb. 354; flekkótt hekla, Landn. 319, v.l.; rauð-f., svart-f., blú-f., etc., red-, black-, blue-flecked, etc.

FLEKKR, m., pl. flekkir, gen. flekkja, a fleck, spot, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 332. Nj. 68, Fb. i. 258: metaph. a blot, stain, porst. St. 51, H. E. i. 505; blod-f., q. v.; an flekk, sine contaminatione, Mar. 2. a row of bay spread out for drying.

flenging, f. whipping, Grett. 135.

flengja, d, to whip, Fas. iii. 312: to ride furiously, (mod.)

flenna, t, to put wide open (cant word), Eg. 305, v.l., Fb. iii. 335, 427.

flenna, u, f. [flanni], a gadding, giddy woman.

flenn-eygr, adj. baving wide-staring eyes, Fb. i. 276.

flens, n. kissing, licking, coaxing; kossa-flens, kissing and coaxing. flensa, ad, [Germ. flansen], to kiss, lick (cant word), Fms. vi. 359, cp. Mork. 75, where it is spelt flenssa: of an ox, Fas. iii. 500.

fleppinn, adj. [Scot. flypin], crest-fallen.

FLES, f., pl. flesjar, [cp. flas, flaska], a green spot among bare fells and mountains, Edda 52 (in a verse), pd. 12.

FLESK (floski, Rm. l. c.), n. [A. S. flæsc; Engl. flesb; Germ. fleisch; not in Ulf.; in Icel. and all northern languages kjöt (Swed. kött, Dan. kjöd) is the common word, and flesk is only used of pork or bacon; Dan. flæsk; Swed. flask]:-pork, esp. bam and bacon, often used in pl.; fan fleski, Rm. 29; fleska bezt, Gm. 18; forn fleski, Snót 226; brauð ok lítið fleski, Bs. i. 819; galtar flesk, Edda 23; hveiti ok flesk, Fms. vi. 263: a dish of kale and bacon was a dainty, hence the saying, drepa fleski i kál, to dip bacon into kale, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fellr flesk i kál, the bacon drops into one's kale, cp. the Engl. 'roasted larks flying into one's mouth;' honum þótti, ef þetta prófaðisk satt, náliga flesk fallit í kál sitt, Bs. i. 717; feitt flesk féll þér í kál (Ed. ketil wrongly), ef þú kannt at súpa, Fms. xi. 348. COMPD: fleski-sneið, n. a cut or slice of bacon, Finnb. 212,

FLET, n. [cp. Scot. and Engl. flat = a story of a house; Dan. fled in fled-foring; A. S. flett = aula; O. H. G. flazi; Hel. fletti = coenaculum, domus; mod. provinc. Germ. fletz]:-a set of rooms or benches, and hence metaph. the bouse itself; often in pl., chiefly used in poetry and in 1. rooms; flet fagrlig, Vtkv. 6; sitja & fleti fyrir, Hm. 1; ef FLISSA, ad (and fliss, n.), [Swed. fliss], to titter.

46; setjask midra fletja, to be seated in the middle, Rm. 4; vaxa upp a fletjum, 34; láttu á flet vaða gull-skálir, let the golden goblets go round the benches (as the Engl. loving cup), Akv. 10; stýra fletjum, to duell, keep house, Helr. 10; bera hrör af fletjum, Scot. to lift and carry a body out of the house, to bury, Stor. 4; um flet ok um bekki, Fas. ii. 164. in law phrases, a bouse; setja hann niðr bundinn á flet sýslu-manns. 5 place bim bound in the bailiff's bouse, Gpl. 147, cp. 534; þá skulu þer hafa vitni til, ok setja þann mann bundinn á flet hans, N.G. L. i. 161, of compulsory alimentation, cp. Dan. fled-föring; er dóttir hans á fieil, if be bas a daughter in the house, 341; ganga á flet ok á borð e-s, to board and lodge with one, D. N. ii. 442. 3. a couch, in the phrase, risa or fleti, to rise up from bed, of a lazy fellow, Gullb. 14; the word agrees with the mod. use of flet, a flat bed on the floor, = flat-sang. flet-björn and flet-vargr, m., poët. = a bouse.

flet-genginn, part. a law phrase = arfsals-maor, q. v., Dan. fled-foring. fletja, flatti; pres. flet; part. flattr:-to cut open; borskr flattr, dried cod, stock fish, Grag. ii. 354 B, Jb. 317: reflex. to stretch oneself, Fas. ii. 147: impers., skip (acc.) fletr, to drift aside (with the current).

flet-roo, n. a 'clearing the flats,' of a furious onslaught in battle,

Jómsv. 39.

fletta, tt, to strip; fletta klædum, Nj. 209, Fms. viii. 77, 264; fletta e-n af brynju, vii. 227, viii. 121; fletta e-u af e-m, to strip (the clothes) off, iii. 125, Al. 89: metaph., Th. 24. β. to strip, plunder, Sturl. ii. 208, Fms. ix. 383, Stj. 282; cp. fé-fletta. 2. the phrase, fletta bok (dat.), to turn the leaves of a book, (mod.)

FLETTA, tt or 20, [Lat. plectere; Ulf. flebtan; Germ. flecbten; Dan. flette; the word is scarcely borrowed from the Germ.]:-to plait; has fléttað, Karl. 335 : reflex., hárið fléttask niðr á bringu, the bair fell dous in braids on the breast, 226.

flétta, u, f. a braid, string; hát-f., plaited bair. COMPDS: fléttuband, n. plaited string, cord. fléttu-grjót, n. sling-stones, Sks. 421, O. H. 185 (in a verse). fléttu-skepta, u, f. a kind of shaft, basts amentata, = skepti-flétta, q.v.

fletting, f. a stripping, plunder, Ann. 1242.

fléttingr, m. braids, knots, Karl. 299, 335, Mag. 33, El. 27, 29.

flettu-selr, m. a kind of seal, Sks. 17

FLEY, n. a kind of swift ship (= snekkja, q.v.); only found in poets, as Thiodolf calls the sea fleyja flatvöllr, the flat-field of the fleys, cp. Hkv. 2. 4; fley ok fagrar árar, a fley and beautiful oars, Egill; used by poets also in many compds, as fley-braut, fley-vangr, the road-field of the fleys, etc.; never in prose, except in pr. names, as Gesta-fley, Fms. viii, Sverr. S.; but fley-skip occurs not only in verse, Fb. i. 528, but also in a deed of the year 1315, N. G. L. iii. 112 :- also used of merchant ships, Ann. The Span. flibbte, Engl. fly-boat (Johnson) point to a form fley-batr = fley-skip, though that form has not been found; from the Span. flibóte prob. came the Ital. flibustiero, Anglo-American filibuster: perh. also the Gem. freibeuter, Engl. freebooter, Dutch vrijbuiter represent the same word, altered so as to give an intelligible sense in the respective languages.

fleyőr, n. a scratcb. fleygi-fero, f. flying speed.

fleygi-gaflok, n. a javelin, Sks. 386, 387.

fleygi-kvittr, m. a loose rumour, Fagrsk. ch. 277.

FLEYGJA, fleygði, [fliúga, flaug], to 'let fly,' tbrow, with dat., Fms. ii. 17, v. 223, xi. 72, Ld. 166, Bs. ii. 87, Rm. 32 (where read fleini): absol., Vsp. 28, Fms. vi. 137; fleygja af hendi, 623. 31.

β. impers., mönnum ok fénaði fleygði (were thrown) til jarðar, Ann. 1339.

fleygr, adj. able to fly, Grág. ii. 346, Hom. 89.

fleygr, m. a wedge.

fleymingr, m. [flaumr], jest, sport, in the phrase, hafa e-t i fleymingi. to make sport of, 655 xxxii. 15, Hkr. ii. 187, Grett. 95 A, Sturl. passim; sometimes spelt flymingi or flæmingi, but less correct.

fley-skip, n. a 'fly-ship,' Fb. i. 528 (in a verse), N. G. L. iii. 112, where

it is opp. to langskip: cp. fley.

FLEYTA, tt, [fijota, flaut], to float, launch, with dat.; fleyta skipum, lkr. iii. 433, Eg. 359.

B. to lift slightly from the ground, Fms. iii. Hkr. iii. 433, Eg. 359. 211: reflex. fleytask, metaph. to pass, go through, but with the notion of a narrow escape, as a boat in shallow water, Band. 7 (v. l.) new Ed.

FLIKKI, n. a flitch of bacon, Fms. x. 204, Fas. ii. 473, Dipl. iii. 4. COMPD: flikkis-sneið, n. a cut or slice of bacon, Fms. iii. 112.

FLIM and flimt, n., esp. as a law phrase, a lampoon, libel (in verses), Nj. 70, Bjarn. 42.

flim-beri, a, m. a flouter, Fb. iii. 242.

flimska, u, f. mockery, Hb. 14.

flimta, að and t, to flout, lampoon; ef þú flimtar mik, Fms. ii. 9; flimtaði, Fs. 89; but þeir flimtu þorgrím, Fms. vi. 31 (flimtuðu, v.1); flimtaði (subj.), Fs. 89.

flimtan, f. a lampooning, quizzing, satire, Nj. 50, Eg. 209, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. ii. 57, iii. 80; vide danz.

FLIPI, a, m. a borse's lip; (granir, of a cow; vor, of a man.)

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FLÍK, f., pl. flikr (but flikar, borf, l.c.), [Germ, flick and flicken], a fl flog, n. [fliúga], a flying, flight, old form = flug, Barl, 56; medic, a 'flitch,' tatter, rag, flap, bort, Karl, 436, Pass. 24. 1. 2. flirur, t. pl. caresses; fliru-ligr, adj. bland; fliru-læti, n. pl. FLIS, f. [Germ. fliese; Swed. flisa; Dan. flise], a splinter, N. G. L. i. 38, Fms. x. 30: a slice, Mar. (Fr.) flisask, 20, dep. to be split into slices, be splintered, Stj. 641. FLJOD, n. a woman, only used in poetry, Hm. 78,01,101, Alm. 5, Rm. 22, II. in pl., a local name in Norway, Fms. xii. Edda 108; etvm. uncertain. FLJOT, n. [A. S. fleot = ostium; cp. the Fleet River in London, whence Fleet Street, Northfleet and Southfleet in Kent; Germ, fliess, usually fluss, whence Dan. flod]:—in old writers scarcely used except as a pr. name of a river, viz. Markar-fljót (and simply Fljót) in the south of Icel., whence Fljóts-hlíð, f. the county, Landn, and Nj. passim; and the county Fljót (pl.) in the north of Icel., whence Fljóta-menn. m. pl. the men from Fljót, Sturl. i. 138: in mod. usage it may be used as an appell, a river, as in Dan, and Germ., but scarcely except in poetry, e.g. 2. á fljóti, afloat, Fms. iv. 65; better á floti, vide flot. Num 7 T FLJOTA, pret. flaut, 2nd pers. flauzt; flautt scarcely occurs, pl. flutu; pres. flýt, pl. fljótum, pret. subj. flyti; part. flotinn; sup. flotið: [A.S. fleitan; Engl. float; O.H.G. fliozan; Germ. fliessen; Dan. flyde; Swed. 1. to float on the water; sá þar fljóta langskip tjaldat, Eg. 88; þar sem þat flaut í höfninni, 359; láta þeir f. skipit, Fms. x. 347; þar sá þeir f. fyrir skip Þorvalds, Korm. 234; hverir láta fljóta fley við bakka, Hkv. 2.4; flýtr meðan lifir en sökkr þegar dautt er, Rb. 352: in the saying, flytr medan ekki sökkr, a phrase answering to the Engl. sink or swim; fugla er f. á vatni, fowls that swim, Grag. ii. 346; þá flýtr hann til lands, floats asbore, Sks. 94; sedú hve flotinn flytr, Skálda 163. β. metaph. to float about, spread, of news, Bs. ii. 143; lata ord f., Mar. 14; pat hefir flotið um þrjá bæi eðr fjóra, N.G.L. i. 141, Hom. 45. Y. reflex., láta fliotask, to drift, Sks. 133. 2. to run, stream, of running water; svá sem rennandi vötn f. at vímissum uppsprettum, Fins. ii. 89: to form a pool, vötnin flutu fjórtán álna djúp, Stj. 58; með fljótandum tárum, with β. intrans, to be flooded; flaut hann allr í tárum, be gusbing tears, Mar. was in floods of tears, Fms. x. 24; flutu í vatni augun klár, Pass. 2. 11; flaut i blodi golf allt, the floor was flooded with blood, Eg. 217; jordin flaut af hunangi, Stj. 453; ketillinn flytr með feiti, Bs. ii. 135; flaut allt land af mönnum, Fms, viii. 400. fljót-endi, n. the float or cork of a net, Ghl. 428. fljót-fanga, adj., Bs. i. 360, read fljót fanga-ráðs. fljót-liga, adv. fleetly, swiftly, Fms. i. 69: metaph. promptly, iv. 295. fljót-ligr, adj. fleet, Ld. 232: metaph. speeding, Bs. i. 423. fljót-mæltr, part. lalking quickly, opp. to sein-mæltr. fljótr, adj. fleet, swift, of a horse, Flóv. 30: of a ship, Fs. 28, Fms.

fljót-leikr (-leiki), m. fleetness, speed, Fms. x. 344, xi. 428, Sks. 82.

β. metaph. ready, speedy; Olafr var þess ekki fljótr, ok fór vi. 262. þó at bæn Bolla, Ld. 186. II. neut. used adverb. fleetly, swiftly; nú lát við fljótt ok leita dyra, Fms. v. 147; svá fljótt, so soon, 168; sem fljótast, the soonest, at once, Fb. i. 539; þat fljótast sem þú getr, as soon as thou canst, Fms. iii. 04; fljótara, sooner, Dipl. v. 5. 2. metaph. promptly; hann tekr honum eigi fljótt, be received bim coolly, Sd. 139; þeir tóku eigi fljótt undir þat, Fms. ii. 32.

fljót-ráðr, adj. rasb, Hkr. iii. 87, v. l.

fljót-ræði, n. rasbness.

fljót-tækr, adj. quick at taking in or apprehending, Fms. xi. 427.

fljót-virki, f. quickness in working, Fms. xi. 431, Th. 19. fljót-virkni (fljót-virkt, Bs. ii. 96), f. burried work.

fljót-virkr, adj. quick in working, Mar.; but also opp. to góðvirkr, working bastily, 'scamping' the work.

FLJÚGA, pres. flýg. pl. fljúgum; pret. flaug, 2nd pers. flaugt, mod. flaugst, pl. flugum; another old pret. fló, Haustl. 2, 8, pkv. 5, 9, Gh. 17, Yt. 14, and prose passim; the form flaug is very rare in old poets; fló is now quite obsolete, flaug, pl. flugu, being the current form; part. floginn; sup. flogit; pret. subj. 1st pers. flygja, 3rd pers. flygi; with the neg. suf. flygrat, Hm. 151: [not on record in Goth., as the Apocal, is lost in Ulf.; A. S. fleogan; Engl. fly; O. H. G. fliogan; Germ. fliegen; Dutch vliegen; Swed. flyga; Dan. flyve: cp. flug]:-to fly, Lat. volare, of birds; in the allit. phrase, suglinn sliugandi; valr slygr, Grag. ii. 170; sa hrasn aptr um stasn, Landn. 29; slo hann þangat til, Niðrst. 4; at fljuga eigi upp fyrr, Edda 60; Johannes flaug upp til himins, Hom. 2. metaph., fljuga á e-n (á-flog, q. v.), to fly at one another, in a fight, Nj. 32: recipr., fljugask á, to join in a fight, N. G. L. i. 46, Nj. 56. **B.** of weapons, sparks, rumour, and the like; spjótið fló yfir hann fram, Nj. 58; kesjan flaug í völlinn, Eg. 379; gneistarnir (the sparks) flugu, Fms. viii. 8; at vápn skyli falla at manni eðr f. at honum, Grág. Kb. 108; fljugandi fleinn, Hm. 85, 151; fleinn floginn, Höfudl. 12: um konu þá fló út ferlegt úorðan, Hom. 115; sá kvittr fló í bygðinni, Fms. par sem sinu-eldr, i. 21. γ. of shooting pains (vide flog); baðan af fló á hann mein þat, Bs. i. 446. II. in old nostru and on Runic stones. used = a-frie on Runic stones, used = flýja (q. v.), to flee, Lat. fugere; sá cr eigi fló at Uppsölum, wbo fled not at Upsala, Baut. 1169; en binir fjandr flugu, Hkm. 12; flo or landi, fled from the land, Yt. 14.

shooting pain, verkjar-liog, or flog-verkr, m., and flog-kveisa, u. f. rheumatism Fel iv

flogall, adj. volatile, Lat. volatilis, Hb.

FLOKKR, m. akin to fólk, [A. S. floc; Engl. flock; Dan. flok; Swed. flock]:-a body of men; in law five men make a flokkr; flokkr cru fimm menn, Edda 108; bat heitir f. er fimm menn eru saman, N. G. L. i. 61: -a company, bost, party, beir gengu allir i einum flokki, Nj. 100; engla flokkar, a bost of angels, Greg. 34; marga flokka, Th. 3; hlaupa i gegn ór öðrum flokki, Grág. ii. 10: adverb., flokkum, in crowds, 656. 18; flokkum þeir fóru, Sl. 63:—a troop, band, hefja flokk, to raise a band, to rebel, Fms. viii. 273, ix. 4; ofriki flokkanna, vii. 203; fara með flokk, to roam about, 318 :- a tribe, company, in a good sense, Sti. 321, 322, passim. and so in mod. usage. COMPDS: flokka-atvigi, n. an attack in bands. uproar, N. G. L. i. 165. flokka-fero, f. a marching in troops, Grett. 124 B. flokks-foringi, a, m. a captain, leader, Fbr. flokks-höfðingi, a. m. a bead, chief, Stj. 322. flokks-maor, m. a man belonging to a f., Fms. vii. 252, Sturl. iii. 242. flokks-vig, n. a law term, manslaughter in a faction fight or mêlée, N. G. L. i. 64. foem, Isl. ii. 237. Fms. v. 227, vi. 391, xi. 203, 204: as the name of poems, Brands-flokkr, Sturl. iii. 90; Tryggva-f., Fms. iii. 54, 116; Kálfs-f., 123; Valbjofs-f., vi. 426; cp. esp. Gunnl. S. and Knytl. S. l. c., vide drápa. 2. in mod. usage an epic poem consisting of several cantos is called flokkr or rimna-flokkr; thus Úlfars-rimur, Núma-rimur, Þrymlur, etc. are each of them a flokkr, but the Skida-rima or Olafs-rima, being single rhapsodies, are not so called.

flokk-stjóri, 2, m. a captain or leader of a f., Ld. 268.

florin, m. (for. word), a florin, Bs. ii. 43.

FLOS, n. the 'floss' or tile of velvet.

flosa, u, f. a splinter, = flis, Bev.

flosi, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. \(\beta\). [Norse fl\u000s], a fop. flosa-háttr. m. flutter. flosa-legr, adj.; cp. flysjungr.

flosna, ad, to bang loose, prop. of threads: to wither, par flosna aldregi blómar, Hb. 6. β. metaph., flosna upp, to break up one's bousebold, be bankrupt.

FLOT, n. [fljóta], the fat, grease, esp. from cooked meat, Fms. i. 36, Sd. 163, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18: in the phrase, sjaldan hefi eg flotinu neitao, Isl. pjóðs. i. 437.

II. afloat, only in the phrases, á flot, with the sense of motion, 'setting' afloat, Fms. vi. 249; á floti, 'being' afloat; vera á floti, Hm. 155, Fms. vii. 287, Grág. ii. 357, N.G.L. i. 45. flota, 28, to float, launch, with dat., Far. 162, Fms. ii. 107, ix. 447.

flota-hólmr, m. an islet, = um-flotin ey, Sks. 93

flot-brúsi, a, m. a floating jar, poët. a boat, Hým. 26.

flot-bytta, u, f. a grease-tub, a cognom., Fms.

flot-fundinn, part. found affoat, of a whale, Grag. ii. 383.

floti, a, m. [Germ. floss; Dan. flaade], a float, raft, Lat. ratis, Skalda 163, Ghl. 411, Fms. viii. 32. 2. a fleet, Lat. classis, Hkv. 1. 27, 35, 2. 18, Fms. i. 169, viii. 222, passim. II. = flet, a movable seat, bench, Fms. v. 332, v.l., perhaps a misspelling.

flotna, ao, to come afloat, Fms. viii. 380, Sti. 123: metaph., flotna upp. to float up, come to the surface, Bs. i. 724.

flotnar, m. pl., poët. seamen, freebooters, Edda 107, Lex. Poët. flot-rennr, adj. passable by a float or raft, of a river, Gpl. 414

FLO, f., pl. flær, a layer, stratum, Edda 83. II. [A. S. fleå; Engl. flea; Germ. flob], a flea, Fas. i. 394: the saying, vera eins og fló & skinni, i. e. never at rest; mar-flo [Germ. flob-krebs], cancer pulex. floa-

bit, n. flea-bite. FLOA, að, to boil milk or fluids; hence, flouð miólk, boiled milk; óflouð mjólk, unboiled milk; sólin heitir ok flóar alla veröld, Mar. 56; hón flóar ok heitir kólnuð hjörtu, 60. II. to flood; Lögrinn gengr svá upp á löndin at víða flóar, Ó. H. 17; af hans sárum flóaði svá mikit blóð, Mar.

(Fr.): in mod. usage always declined with o, floir and flooi, if in this sense. FLOD, n. [Ulf. flodus = ποταμός, Luke vi. 49; A.S. flod; Engl. flood; Swed.-Dan. flod; Germ. flutb]:—a flood, inundation, deluge, Rb. 336; floott mikla, Ann. 1199, Fms. xi. 393; vatns-floo, waterflood. 2. of the tide, flood = flæbr, Fms. vii. 272, Eg. 195; þá er flóð, er tungl er í vestri ok í austri, 415. 10; flóð eðr fjara, Gullþ. 13; at flóði, Fms. viii. 389, Orkn. 428, v.l., Landn. 57; in the west of Icel. always flæðr, q. v. 3. a flood, river or sea, only in old poetry; the allit. phrase, fiskr í flóði, fisb in flood, esp. of salmon, Gm. 21; hvat er þat fiska er renn flóði í, Skv. 2. 1, Fas. i. 483 (in a verse); fold skal við flóði taka (a saying), Hm. 138; cp. meðan jörð heldr flóði, vide Lex. 4. a snow-slip, avalanche, Gisl. 33; snæ-flóð or snjó-flóð Poët. (freq.) II. metaph. tumult, uproar; en hinn vegni yrði fyrir því flóði, that the slain should be swept away in that flood, Grág. ii. 140; var Páll í því flóði, Paul perished in the tumult, Sturl. iii. 83 C; í þessu flóði urðu þeir Hringr, Fms. v. 268; veit ek hverir hér munu andask, ok monat þú í því flóði verða, thou shalt not perish along with them, Greg. 75; í því flóði urðu fjórir tigir riddara, Blas. 38: in a good sense, í því flóði græddi hann konu þú er Sintica heitir, Post. 656 B. 11: in the mod. phrase, vera i flooi e-s, to be in one's train, under one's protection.

flóð-skítr, m. a duck, podiceps cornutus, Edda (Gl.), = flóa-skítr. FLOI, a, m. [Norse flaa-vand, flaa-bygd; cp. the Kelpie's flow in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor; also the ice-floe of Arctic navigators]: -a marsby moor, Isl. ii. 345, Fms. iv. 359, Jb. ii. 280; fúa-flói, a rotten fen; flóa-barð, n. the edge of a f.; flóa-skitr, m. = flóð-skitr; flóasund, n. a strip of moor; and many other compds. B. a district in the south of Icel., hence Floa-menn, m. pl. the men of F., and Floamanna Saga, u, f. the name of a Saga. II. a bay or large firth, pord. 7 new Ed.: freq. in local names, Stranda-floi, Grett. 13 new Ed.; Húna-flói, Sturl. iii. 58 sqq.; Faxa-f. (old Faxa-óss). Flóa-fundr, m. the battle in F., Sturl., Ann. - Deep water in a bay is also called floi, opp. to the shallow water near the coast, Bjarneyja-flói.

FLÓKI, a. m. 'flock,' felt, bair, wool, etc.; ullar-flóki, Edda 237, Fas. ii. 207 (freq.): of a goat's beard, Eb. Q2. COMPDS: flóka-hattr, m. and -hetta, u, f. a felt-bat, Hkr. ii. 202, Eb. 240. flóka-ólpa, u. f. flóka-stakkr, m. id., Fas. ii. 242. a jacket with a felt cowl, Sturl. flóka-trippi, n. a foal with a shaggy skin, Fas. i. Q. 2. metaph. of dense black clouds, Vigl. 22; ský-flóki, Eb. 260. II. [A.S. floc], a kind of balibut, passer, solea, Edda (Gl.) III. a pr. name, Landn.; hence in names of places, Flóka-dalr, etc., Landn.

flókinn, part. clotted, entangled, Fms. x. 192: of a cloud, Sks. 226. FLÓN, m. an oaf, fool; flónska, u, f. foolisbness; flóns-háttr, m. id.; no example has been found in old writers.

flóna, 28, to become warm; þá tók at flóna líkit, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 34; þá flóna þeir til ústar við Guð, Mar. 99.

FLOR, m. [for. word; A. S. flor; Engl. floor; O. H. G. fluor; Germ. flur; Dutch vloer]:—a floor, pavement, in Icel. only used of the floor of a cow-stall, Bjarn. 32; moka flor, to clean the floor, Fas. ii. 341: in Norway = cow-stall, Bk. 98, D.N. i. 233. flor-fili, n. floor-deals, N.G.L. i. 38.

FLOTTI, a, m. [Engl. flight; Germ. flucht, whence Dan. flugt; cp. flýja]:-flight = Lat. fuga (never = volatus); kom flótti í lið Eireks-sona, Fms. i. 38, Al. 142, passim; snúa á flótta, Eg. 290; flótti brestr, Fms. passim, vide bresta. B. a flying bost; reka flotta, to pursue the flying bost, Eg. 290, 299, Fms. passim. COMPDS: flótta-gjarn, adj. craven, Sti. 263. flótta-menn, m. pl. a flying bost, Fms. i. 45, Orkn. 106. flótta-rekstr, m. pursuit of the flying bost, Stj. 483, Fms. vi. 323. flótta-stigr, m. a path of flight, Sks. 728. Poët. compds: skjarr, flótt-styggr, adj. 'flight-sby,' i. e. valiant, Lex. Poët. flótt-reka, rak, to put to flight, Bs. ii. 82, (rare.) Poët. compds: flótt-

FLUG, n., but in old writers usually, if not always, flugr, m. [cp. fljuga 1]:-flight, Lat. volatus; fuglanna flug (acc.), Stj. 17; þá beinir hann fluginn, Edda 60; (hann) dró arnsúg í flugnum, 46; í sínum flug, Stj. 270: the phrase, & flugi, in the flight; fugl & flugi, a bird of flight, Od. xii. 62; mætir hón hamrinum á flugi, Edda 58; á ferð ok flugi, 'faring and flying,' all in motion, Fas. i. 6, Núm. 2, 99: metaph., var hón öll á flugi, she was all in a flutter, Fb. ii. 335. II. = flótti, Lat. fuga, flight, only in poetry; tranor flugar, unwilling to flee, bold, Hkv. I. 52, Fms. xi. 186 (in a verse); flugar-tranor, adj. bold, Hkv. I. 54; cp. flug-skjarr, flug-styggr, flug-trauðr, flug-varr, adj., flug-pverrir, m. firm in battle, unflinching, all epithets of heroes, Lex. III. neut. a sheer precipice; hann er svá hár, ok þat flug fyrir ofan at ..., Fas. ii. 231; hence fluga-björg, n. pl. and flugahamarr (mod. flug-hamarr), m. precipices, Bs. i. 330, Fms. viii. 18, 49, Fb. iii. 408, Fas. ii. 231: also of a current, fluga-fors, m., Mag.; flugastraumr, m. a rapid vortex, eddy, Edda 67 (in a verse):—other compds in mod. use, flug-beittr, adj. keen-edged, as a razor; flug-gafaðr, flug-næmr, flug-skarpr, adi. keen, acute, quick to learn; flug-hall, adj. (flug-hálka, u, f.), very slippery; flug-ríkr, adj. immensely ricb.

fluga, u, f., gen. pl. flugna, a fly, gnat, moth, Stj. 23, 91, Pr. 474, Edda 70, Ver. 20; gesta-fluga, a moth; mý-f., a gnat; bý-f., a bee; randa-f., a wasp; hunangs-f., a boney-fly, a kind of Icel. bec; mel-f., a clothesmoth; pey-f., a kind of tipula; myki-f., a dung-fly; madka-f., a maggotfly, all three musca, etc., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 688: the phrase, cins og fluga, swift as a fly. Wizards were said to bewitch flies and send them to kill their enemies (vide galdra-fluga, gand-fluga), hence the phrase, gina við flugu, or taka flugu, to swallow the fly or to carry the fly, i. e. to be the tool of another man, esp. in a wicked and fatal business, Eb. 164; ef Hallgerdr kemr annarri flugu í munn þér, if H. puts another fly in thy mouth, i. e. makes thee to carry another lie, Nj. 64; peir gina við pessi flugu, Al. 9; era minligt flugu at gina, 'tis not ' mine-like' to open the mouth for flies, i. e. lies and slander, Kristni S. (in a verse of the year 998); hann fær komit beirri flugu i munn eins skiptings, Fms. xi. 445. COMPDS: flugumaor, m. 'a man of flies,' a wizard, occurs in this sense in the old Swed. law (Verel.): hence metaph. a bired bandit, an assassin, Landn. 181, N. G. L. ii. 51, Fms. v. 45, 190, vi. 188, Glúm. 361, Rd. 307, Lv. 57. flugu-mannligr, adj. looking assassin-like, Fs. 65.

flugði, a pret. of a lost verb flygja, to sbudder; hón flugði öll, sbe shuddered all over (from horror), Eb. 318.

flug-dreki, a, m. a flying dragon, a mythic monster, Nj. 183, Bjarn. 12, Gullp., Al., Sks. 79; cp. dreki fljúgandi, Vsp.

flug-dýr, n. a flying insect, Pr. 476.

flug-ormr, m. a flying snake, winged serpent, mythol., Pr. flug-sjór, m. the giddy deep, Fas. ii. 231, v. l. flug-skjótr, adj. swift as one winged, Fas. iii. 455.

flug-snarr, adj. = flugskjótr, Art. 149.

flug-stigr, m. a path of flight, poet., Hkv. 2. 47: the popular phrase, eg var kominn á flugstig að fara, I was just about to go (or do a thing), but always with the notion that one is prevented at the last moment.

flutning, f., used as masc. (flutningr) in Norse writers, Gbl. 432, in mod. usage masc. throughout, [flytja]:—transport, carriage of goods; flutning halfa, Pm. 122; f. öll, Vm. 150; allar flutningar, Grag. ii. 357, 359, Fms. iv. 121, viii. 179, Band. 2:-conveyance of persons, Eg. 75, 477: in mod. usage also = farmr. 2. masc. in the metaph. sense, belp, negotiation, intervention, Hrafn. 14, Fms. vii. 17, ix. 295; mála-f., pleading, Hrafn. 17:-report, var þat þeirra flutningr, they reported, Fms. х. 97, Bs. i. 702, 775; but fem., 701. сомроз: 1. fem., flutningarmaor, m. a carrier of goods, Grág. ii. 383, Glúm. 393, Vm. 16. flutninga-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Vm. 15. 2. masc., flutningsmaðr, m. a pleader, Eg. 172, 467, Hkr. iii. 27, Sturl. ii. 17

FLUD, f. low skerries or reefs flooded by the sea; & flud eda skeri,

Mar.; flúð ok fall, Bs. ii. 51.

FLUR, n. [for. word; Lat. flos], a flower, blossom, Fms. v. 345, Barl., Flor., Stj., Bs. ii, freq. in old translations, but now obsolete, except in a metaph, sense, a flowery style of writing. II. flour, Fms. viii. COMPDs: flur-braud, n. flour-bread, Stj. 250, v. l., Bs. i. 707, 713. flur-hleifr, m. a flour-loaf, El. 21. 121, Fms. ix. 241.

fluraor, part. flowery, esp. in a bad sense, of an affected style, etc.

FLYDRA, u, f. a flounder, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 179.

flygill, m. [Germ. flügel], a wing, pior. 92, where it seems borrowed from German ballads.

flyka (and flyksa), u, f. a flake, rag, metaph. a phantom, Grett. 111. flykkjask, t, dep. [flokkr], to crowd, Fms. viii. 81, 411, Hom. 65, Fas. ii. 80, Orkn. 372 (in a verse).

flysja, ad, [flos], to split or cut into slices, Hav. 31 new Ed.; ep. flis. flysjungr, m. a fop, charlatan.

FLYTJA, pres. flyt; pret. flutti; sup. flutt:-to cause to flit. carry, Gísl. 133; flytja vöru til skips, Nj. 4, Skálda 163, Eg. 125, 194: of trade, to export or import, benna fjárhlut f. menn þaðan, Sks. 184; kaupmenn er mest gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; frillu þú er þú hefir flutt 2. metaph., flytja fórn, to bring an offering, Sks. af Noregi, Ld. 34. β. to perform; flytja skírslu, járnburð, Ld. 58, Fms. viii. 149, Hkr. ii. 229. Hkr. ii. 229. 7. to proclaim, preach; hvada skirn hann flytti, 625. 90: pass., Fms. x. 161: to recite, deliver a poem, speech, etc., flytja kvadi, Isl. ii. 222; flytja ræðu, to deliver a sermon (mod.): metaph., var sú visa mjök flutt, the verse was much repeated, went abroad, Fms. i. 48: pass. to be told, Stj. 59, K. A. 200. 8. to belp, plead, intercede; flytja eyrindi, Fms. x. 44, v. 1; göfgir menn fluttu þetta mál með honum, Fms. i. 13; nú hefi ek flutt sem ek mun at sinni, Hrafn. 17; cp. af-flytja, to disparage: pass., Sks. 185 B. e. to entertain, support; flytja úmego, Mar. (Fr.): pass. to support oneself, Bs. i. 705. II. reflex. to flit, migrate; hann fluttisk til fjalls upp, Fms. x. 411; fluttisk bå herrinn, ix. 353; fluttusk þeir upp í árós einn, Landn. 57; láta skjóta báti ok fluttisk út á skipit, Nj. 133, Fms. xi. 143; flytjask þeir Ólafr þangat ok kasta akkerum, Ld. 76; ef þér flytisk eigi ór höfninni, Ísl. ii. 127; flytjask fram, to pass, succeed tolerably, Helgi kvað sér við slíkt hafa fram flutzk nokkura stund, Fms. v. 257; þó at nú flytisk fram búið er þú ert við, Band. 2. III. part. flytjandi, in the phrase, f. eyrir. movables, money, Grett. 90, Am. 3, Pm. 22, Dipl. iii. 6. Grág. ii. 358: metaph. a promoter, O. H. 126, Glúm. 349.

flytjan, f. a belping, promoting, Stj. 111.

flyxa, v. flyka. FLYJA, pres. fly; pret. flyði; sup. flyð; part. flyiðr: mod. flúa, pret. fludi, part. fluinn, pres. fly; an older form with a-floeja, pres. floe, pret. flæði-occurs in poetry and old prose; skæðr and flæði rhyme even in Pd. 47 (of the 12th century): this older form is rightly formed from the part. fló; sup. flýit, Fms. i. 26; flær (pres.), 623. 26; flæðu (pret.), Bret. 74; but flyðu, 40; flyíðr (part.), Edda 154 (pref.); flæja (inf.), Sdm. 21, 677. 10, 655 xiv. A. 1, 623. 16; fleoði = flæði, Hom. (St.) 3; pret. infin, flœðu (figisse), Ód. 9; pret. subj. flæðim (fugeremus), Fms. ii. 181 (in a verse): [cp. Ulf. pljúban; A.S. fleon; O. H. G. fliúban, mod. flieben; Engl. flee; no strong verb corresponding to this occurs in the Scandin., except fljuga, which in very old times served for both fugere and volare, vide s.v.]:—to flee, Lat. fugere; peir slyou til Upplanda, Fms. i. 19; vist vil ek eigi slyja, x. 348; Kjötvi hinn audgi slyoi, Eg. 33, Sks. 716 B; þá er Eirekr hafði brott flyit, Fms. i. 26; landsmenn féllu ok flyðu, Bret. 40; Tyrkir voru flýðir í borgina, 88; flýja undan, to flee from one pursuing, Eg. 269; or, flýja undan e-m, 623. 16; flýja undan banvænligu höggi, Edda 154. 2. adding acc., flyja land, to flee the land, Fms. i. 1, Ld. 4; flydu margir göfgir menn odul sin, Eb. 3, Fs. 123: to flee from. sbun, úhægf mun forlögin at flýja, to sbun fate, 20; flýja hvárki eld né járn, Edda 82; ek flýða banann, I sbunned death, Bret. 90; þá er sá bani, er

FLYTA, tt, [hence fljótr], to basten, make baste, with dat.; flyta ferð- eitri, to blow out poison, Fms. i. 160, Fm., Gkv., pd. l. c.; fnýsa blóði, Hkr. inni, to basten on one's journey, Grett. 99, Bs. i. 130; fly'ta sér, to basten, speed oneself, Stj. 221, pord. 69.

flytir, m. fleetness, speed, Stj. 172, Lv. 41, Fas. iii. 219. verk, n. burried work. II. of a person, an instigator, Lex. Poët.

flæða, dd, [flóð], to flood over, Stj. 56, 284, Ann. 1345: to flow, of the tide, Fms. vi. 163, ix. 44, x. 98: impers., fé ok skip (acc.) flæðir, the flood-tide overtakes sheep and boats, i. e. they are lost by the tide, (mod.)

fiedi-, in compos: fiedi-bakki, 2, m. flood-tide-banks, banks covered at bigb water, Gisl. 138, cp. 52. fleedi-sker, n. a skerry which is at bigb water, Gisl. 138, cp. 52. flooded at bigb water, Fms. ii. 142: the phrase, hann er ekki á flæði-skeri

staddt, be is not on a fl., i. e. is in safety.

FLÆDR, f., gen. flæðar, acc. and dat. flæði, pl. flæðar, flood-tide, bigb water, a word used in western Icel. instead of floo, which is used in the south, north, and east; þá var flæðrin síð dags, Eg. 600; flæðr sævar, Sturl. ii. 70; í sandi þar er flæðr gékk yfir (í flæðar-máli, Landn. l. c.), Fms. i. 248; biðu þeir flæðar, Eg. 120; af nálægð tunglsins vaxa flæðar, Rb. 478; fyrir flædarinnar skyld, Stj. 57; at flædum, Orkn. 428; at flædi sævar, 422; stórstraums-f., hábakka-f., smástraums-f. compos: flæðar-bakki, a, m. =flædibakki, Gísl. 52. flædar-mál, n. flood-mark, i. e. the space between low and bigb water, N. G. L. i. 13, Landn. 117. flæðar-mús, f. ' floodmouse,' a fabulous animal in nursery tales, vide Isl. pióos. and Maurer's Volksagen; the word is, however, probably only a corruption from Germ. wes. 'fleder-maus,' the bat. flæðar-pyttr, m. a pit on the beach, Fs. 158. flæðar-sker, n. = flæðisker, Edda 48. flæðar-tími, a, m. flood-time, bigb water, Stj. 57. fledar-uro, f. rocks reached by bigb water, Grett. 99. The word flæðr may be used as a test, to shew whether a MS. was written in the west of Icel. or not; but for authorship it is not sufficient, as copyists were apt to alter such things; thus the Gullb. S. (a western Saga) uses flóð not flæðr; at the present day an Icel. from the west is ridiculed in other counties of Icel. for his flædr.

flækingr, m. vagrancy, also a stroller.

flækja, t, [flóki], to entangle: reflex., flækja fyrir e-m, to cross one's path, Fas. iii. 380, Grett. 134.

flækja, u, f. entanglement.

FLÆMA, d, to drive away ignominiously, Mart. 119, Fms. v. 304, x. 262, Fær. 133:= slæma, q. v., Nj. 262, a bad reading: reflex. to roam about, rove, (mod.)

fimmi, n. a waste, open place.

fixmingr, m. a stroller, landlouper, (mod.)

Flæmska, u. f. the Flemish language. Flæmskr, adj., and Flæmingi, a, m. Flemish, Fas. iii. 262, Bs. Laur. S., Vm. 62.

FLÆRD, f. [flar II], falsebood, deceit, Gpl. 492, Stj. 169, 631, Hom. 86, 158, Fms. i. 74. β. with the notion of blandness, (mod.) COMPDS: floroar-fullr, adj. full of deceit, Stj. 78, Fms. x. 221. flærðar-lauss. flærðar-orð, n. false (but fair) adj. sincere, Sks. 20, 632, Bret. 82. language, Fas. i. 193. flærðar-samligr and flærðar-samr, adj. false, 625. 65, Sks. 308. Flærðar-senna, u, f. Siren-song, name of a poem, cp. Loka-senna.

flærðari, a. m. an impostor, Fms. viii. 235.

flærð-lauss, adj. = flærðarlauss, Stj. 554, Fms. viii. 239, Hom. 150.

fleror, part. blended with falsebood, Fas. i. 142.

flærð-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, Stj. 554, Fms. i. 59, x. 260. flærð-samr, adj. = flærðarsamr, Sks. 308 B.

flögra, 20, to flutter, flap, Grett. 111.

floke, n. a roving, roaming about, = mod. flakk, Bs. i. 97.

flökra, að, = flökta; fljúga ok f., Barl. 137.

flokrt, n. adj. a 'fluttering' feeling, nausea; mer er flokurt, I am like to be sick; flökr-leiki, a, m. a feeling rather sick, Fél.

flokta, t, to flutter and fly about, Fas. i. 393, Greg. 79, Fms. vi. 62, x. 139. flösur, f. pl. flaws in iron, Eg. 184 (in a verse).

FLOT, f., pl. flatir, a plain, freq. in mod. use. Flötr. f. pl. a local name, Eb. 15 new Ed., Bs. i. 629.

FNASA, 20, [mid. H. G. phnasen], to sneeze, snort, Lat. fremere, metaph. to snort in rage, pkv. 13, Korm. 220 (in a verse).

masan and fnösun, f. a sneezing, snorting, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse). fnauði, a, m. a craven, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xi. 141, Mork. 148, used only

FNJOSKR, mod. hnjóskr, m. [Swed. fnöske, cp. Swed. fnas= busk]:-touchwood, Fms. vii. 225: metaph., synda-f., Mar. 23; fnjóskr eðr kveyking, id.; hence local names in Icel., as Fnjóska-dalr, Fnjósk-á, Landn., Eggert Itin.

fnjósk-burr, adj. dry as touchwood.

FNYKR, m., also spelt nykr, [cp. Dan. fnug = an atom, a light substance; Swed. fnugg]:—a stench, Bs. ii. 5 (spelt snykr); há slöri illum fnyk (MS. fnycc) af líkamanum, Fms. x. 379 (Ágrip); fnykr ok fýla, 213; nykr ok fýla, Bs. i. 199; þar til er út ferr fnykr (MS. frykr) um nasar yðrar, Stj. 323. Numb. xi. 20, Barl. 86, v.l.

fnýsa (and older form fnossa, Fm. 18, Gkv. 1. 27; fnæstu, pd. 5), t, [Swed. fnysa; Dan. fnyse]:-to sneeze, Lat. fremere: with dat., fnysa | sense, Sks. 331 B: absol. to escape, Edda 21, Ni. 43, Fms. x. 290.

i. 86 (in a verse)

fogl, m. a fowl, vide fugl.

FOK, n. [fjika], spray, any light thing tossed about by the wind; heyfok, fjadra-fok, bay, feathers tossed about:—a snow-drift = fjuk, Bjarn. COMPDS: fok-reior, adj. wroth, frantic. fok-sandr, m. drift-sand. folald, n. a young foal, Lv. 93, Sturl. i. 144.

FOLD, f. [A. S. folde; cp. Engl. field, Germ. feld], a field of soft grass; flata-foldir, fields, Bs. ii. 79; hence fyldinn, adj., q.v. Foldir, f. pl. local name of a grassy oasis in western Icel.; rare in prose, but freq. in poetry: generally the earth, Alm. 11, Vsp. 57, Hým. 24, Haustl. 5, Edda 97 (in a verse); á foldu, on earth, Hyndl. 40. II. the name of a fjord and county in Norway, the modern Christjania-fjord; Vest-fold, Westfold, a county; perhaps 'fold' is to be taken in this sense, viz. = fjörðr in Hm. 138.

fold-vegr, m. = fold, Vtkv. 3.

FOLI, a, m. [A. S. fola; Germ. fillen; Dan. fole; Swed. fåle]:-a foal, freq.: in a phrase, Gisl. 27: of a camel, Stj. 183; asna-foli, Sams. fola-fótr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 51.

FONTR, m. [for. word; Lat. fons], a font, Vm. 6, 52, K. A. 20, H. E. i. 480, Stj. 289, Pm. 126. COMPDS: font-kleeoi, n. a font-cover, Vm. 4, B. K. 83. font-kross, m. the cross on a font, Vm. 103, 117.

FOR, f., pl. forar, a drain, sewer; i forum beim er hann grefr, Grag. Kb. ch. 187; stiflur (dikes) eða forar (drains, ditches) er hann hefir görvar með vatns-veitingum, Grág. ii. 289: in mod. usage, a cess-pit, bæjar-for, hland-for; for og bleyta, mud and dirt.

FORAD, n., in pl. foruð or foröð, mod. foræði, a dangerous place, precipice, abyss, pit; allt er feigs forað, Sl.; elta e-n á forað, Grág. ii. 117, 120, 157, Bs. i. 200, Gg. 15, Gpl. 393, 411, N. G. L. i. 342, Vápn. 8, Blas. 46, Thom. 256, Fsm. 9, 40; fallanda f. (stumbling-block) preskoldr hennar, Edda (Gl.): freq. in mod. usage, a bog, quagmire, morass, esp. in the allit. phrase, fen og foræði, fens and bogs.

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B. metaph. a dangerous situation; vera i foradi, Fms. ix. 517; kom hann sér i mikit forad, 623. 15; in Post. Luke xvi. 26 is rendered by for 20 (N. T. djúp). y. a bugbear, ogre, monster; hann er et mesta forað, Edda 42; Mystus heitir forað, Pr. 472; pú ert et mesta forað, Nj. 176: cp. the saying, foruðin sjásk bezt við, cp. also the Germ. 'ein fuchs riecht den andern,' Orkn. 308: in compos, borribly, awfully; foraðs-hár, adj. terribly tall, Fms. iii. 124. foraðs-filr, adj. abominable, Isl. ii. 162. forsos-ligr, adj. awful, Thom. 256. forsosveor, n. abominable weather, Sturl. ii. 50, Bjarn. 54, 56, Post. 656 B. 12. 1/

forað-skapr, m. abominable nature, Stj. 483. I Sam. xxv. 25. for-akt, n. (for. word), intention; med vilja edr f., H. E. i. 561. mod. usage = Germ. veracht, contempt.

for-akta, 20, [Germ. verachten], to despise, scorn, (mod. word.)

forátta, u, f., an older form forurtir, contr. foróttir, f. pl. occurs,forutta-laust, Grág. i. 329, 377 (Kb. ii. 42 forótta-laust), 468; foráttalaust, Kb. i. 133, 136; but foratta, Nj. 15, Eb. 40: [the etymology of the word seems to be 'for' in a privative sense, and 'verk,' cp. A.S. forwyrbt = peccatum; in the Icel, it is used as a law term]:—a cause of forfeiture, an act whereby the other party has 'forfeited' his right, but it is not used in a criminal sense = Germ. verbrechen; ef honum bykkja forurtir til bess, Grag. l. c.: the phrase, forotta-laust or forurta-laust (forysta-laust, N. G. L. i. 29, is a false reading), sine causa legali, Grag. l.c.: chiefly in divorce cases, the phrase, finna til foráttu, to plead as an excuse, Nj., Eb. l. c. II. in mod. usage = forað; foráttu-brim, foráttu-veðr, n. a benvy surf, strong gale, etc.

for-beini, a, m. furtherance, Eg. 162, 163, 568, Hkr. i. 189, Bs. ii. 80.

for-bending, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81.

for-berg, n. a projecting rock, Grett. 141, Fas. iii. 257.

for-bergis, adv. down-bill, Hkv. 1. 41.

for-blindaor, part. blinded, Pass. 34. 3.

for-boo, n. a foreboding, Fms. vii. 157 II. eccl. an interdict,

the Germ. verbot, K. A. 46, 62, 226, H. E. ii. 75. for-boon, ad, to forbid, Germ. verbieten, esp. eccl. to put under an

interdict, K. A. 44, 108, Bs. i. 141, Sturl. i. 123, ii. 4, H. E. i. 466. for-booan, f. an interdict, H. E. i. 419.

for-brekkis, adv. down-bill, Grett. 134.

for-brekkt, n. adj. down-bill, Fms. ii. 98, Lv. 112.

for-briota, braut, to transgress, Vidal. for-bænir, f. pl. imprecations, Isl. ii. 220, Fas. iii. 205.

FORDA, ad, prop. to 'forth' oneself, belp oneself forth or forward, esp. to save one's life, escape danger, with dat.; forda ser, Oska 356, Fms. i. 72, v. 87, Eg. 70, Finnb. 320, Magn. 458; haltú undan ok f. þér, Fb. iii. 407; forda fjörvi, lifi, to save one's life, Hbl. 12, Fms. vi. 46, Grág. ii. 13: with a double dat., to be ware of a thing, sal min ber fari f., Pass. 11. 9, 16. 10; but usually, forða sér fyrir e-u, or við e-u. β. hví forðar þú enni hægri hendinni, why withholdest thou thy right hand? 623. 17. reflex. to sbun, escape, avoid, the thing avoided in acc., Fs. 180; forbask fund e-s, to sbun one, Eb. 92. Fms. ii. 136; forðask forlögin, Fs. 24; ekki má f. þá (notbing can escape them) hvarki menn né dýr, Fms. i. 9: in pass.

fordi, a, m. respite; skammr f., a sbort respite, Fms. viii. 154, v.l.: in of for-hleypi, n. a fore-leaping, in the phrase, hasa e-n at forhleypi, or mod. usage, stores, viands; lifs f., what supports life, a livelihood,-this sense seems not to occur in old writers; hence foroa-bur, n. a store-bouse. for-djarfa, ad, [Germ. verderben], to disgrace, Art. 73, Fas. iii. 289: reflex. to disgrace oneself, Stj. 144, H. E. i. 514: mod. to spoil, destroy. for-djörfun, f. destruction.

for-drifa, dreif, [Germ. vertreiben], to drive away, Clar. 19, Fb. i. 402. fordum, adv. [akin to fjord, q. v.], aforetime, formerly, once, erst, Stj. 121, Fms. x. 413, Sks. 108; fordum daga, in former days, Fms. i. 141, ii. 183, vi. 38; ungr var ek fordum, young was I once, Hm. 46: freq. in mod. usage, but esp. in the sense of yore, in days of old; the saying, prysvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253; cp. 'all good things come in threes.'

for-dúkr, m. a curtain, Vm. 10, 22, 29.

for-dyktr, adj. equipt, Fms. x. 139, (for. word.) for-dyld, f. [dul], conceit, vanity, show, Pass. 32. 3.

for-dyri, n. a 'fore-door,' vestibule, Fms. viii. 14, Orkn. 368 old Ed. for-deoa, u, f. for- negative and dad = an 'evil-doer,' cp. Germ. 'missetbat;' the etym. given in Js. (Gl.) is inadmissible; only used as a law term]:—a witch, sorceress, in the worst sense, N.G.L. i. 70, 342, 351, Ls. 32, Korm. (in a verse), Grett. 108 new Ed.; bölvuð f., accursed witch! COMPDS: fordæðu-maðr, m. an execrable man, Fms. Fms. xi. 435. fordæðu-skapr, m. witchcraft, sorcery, Hom. 86, Bs. ii. 97, N. G. L. i. 182, defined K. p. K. 76 :- objects used for sorcery, N. G. L. fordæðu-verk, n. an execrable crime (slaying a man asleep), i. 351. Vigl. 86 new Ed.

for-dema, d, to condemn, Germ. verdammen, Rb. 338, K. Á. 224, Bs. ii. 159: eccl., Stj. 151, N. T. passim.

for-dæming, f., esp. eccl. damnation, Germ. verdammung, Stj. 151,

for-ellri or foreldri, n., later forellrar, mod. foreldrar, m. pl. (inserting d); masc. foreldrar occurs Nj. 224; forellar (eliding the r), Fms. x. (Agrip), 410, 413, 418; [Germ. voraltern]:-forefathers, elders, ancestors, in old writers always in this sense; feor ok forellri, Stj. 240, Fms. i. 34; úlíkir sínu forellri, 195; um þat bregðr mér til forellris míns, vii. 64; euir fyrri forellrar várir, O. H. 69; frændr ok forellrar, id.; frænda ok forellra, Fms. i. 33; sumir hans forellrar, viii. 101; faðir ok forellar, x. 418: eccl. predecessors, H. E. i. 512. forellris-menn, m. pl. forefathers, Fms. ix. 334, Fas. i. 351, Stj. 63, 139, Barl. passim. in mod. usage, parents, and only in masc. pl. foreldrar; this sense occurs as early as the N. T. (vide feogin), but is unknown to older writers.

for-eyősla, u, f. desolation, N. T. for-fadir, m. a forefather, Stj. 124; chiesly in pl., Edda (pref.), Stj. 128, freq. in mod. use: -eccl. a predecessor, H. E. i. 514, 655 xxxii. 2. for-fall, n. a let, bindrance, esp. in pl. as a law phrase, Ghl. 102, H. E. ii. 82: a drawback, Fas. ii. 466. forfalla-laust, n. adj. and adv. = in case that there be no let or bindrance, Jb. 222, Ghl. 13, K. Á. 22, H. E. i. 516: in N.G.L. i. 351 it is used = without legal cause = for attu-II. sing. a bed-curtain, Edda (Gl.), Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 494; hann brá upp forfalli, ok sá at þar lá maðr, Mag. 1: used as masc. (for-fallinn), El. 24.

for-fagaor, part. painted, whitewashed, Gr. κεκονιαμένος, Matth. xxiii. 27.

for-feogin, n. pl. 'fore-parents,' Stj. 134.

for-fjöl, f. a side-board, Str.

for-flótti, adj. exiled. fugitive, Fms. i. 212, Eg. 284: a landlouper, Stj. 43: flight, Bs. ii. 66; far-flótti, q. v., is not so good a reading.

for-ganga, gekk, [Germ. vergehen], to perish, Ann. 1368, 1412, N. T. for-ganga, u, f. [A. S. fore-genga], a 'going before,' belp, Hkr. ii. 122. forgöngu-kona, u, f., Mar., Stj. forgöngu-maðr, m. a guide (either man or woman), leader, Hkr. iii. 103, Th. 15.

forgangs-maor, m. a leader, for-gangr, m. = forganga, Háv. 57. Hkr. i. 274, Fms. i. 299, vii. 138.

for-garor, m. a 'fore-yard,' the fore-court of a house, Fsm. 2, 3: the metaph. phrase, vera á forgörðum (mod. fara að forgörðum), of stores, to go out of doors, i. e. to be wasted and squandered, Fas. iii. 51.

for-gefins, adv. [Germ. vergebens], in vain, (mod.)

for-gildi, n. an āπ. λεγ. = Lat. praefatio, a preamble, 625. 90. for-gildra, a lay a trap for, Thom. 159.

for-gipt, f. payment for alimentation, = mod. medgjöf, Sd. 149, Fms. vi. 298, vii. 112, Fas. ii. 438, Fs. 29, 64. forgiptar-laust, adj. with-II. [Germ. vergift], poison, Bb. 3. 68, but out costs, 655 xx. 4. in this sense it can scarcely be called an Icel. word,

for-gisl, m. a bostage, Karl. 79.

for-gisla, ad, to give as bostage, Karl. 57, O. H. L. 65.

for-góðr, adj. exceeding good, Safn i. 92.

for-gripa, greip, [A. S. forgripan; Germ. vergreifen], to do amiss. for-gyltr, part. (Germ. word), gilded, Vm. 21, 39, Pm. 120, Dipl. iii. 4.

for-hagr, adj. skilful in bandicraft, Stj. 22. for-haronaor and for-hertr, part. bardened.

for-hellir, m. the fore part of a cave, Sams. 19.

for-heroa, t, to barden, the Bible passim, [cp. A. S. for-beard, very for-herðing, f. bardness of beart, Bible.

at forhleypis-manni, to use one as a 'fore-leaper,' i. e. as a cat's faw, Nj. 224, Sturl. i. 181.

for-hraustr, adj. exceeding valiant, Lex. Poët.

for-hugsan, f. forethought, Bs. ii. 40, 76. for-hugsaor, part. musing. for-hús, n. a porch, Eb. 220, Fms. viii. 360, v.l., H. E. i. 510.

fori, a, m. a bell-wetber, Bb. 3. 55: eins og forinn feitr, a ditty. foringi, a, m., gen. ja, pl. jar, a leader, captain, Fær. 106, Hom. 111, Fs. 57, Vápn. 25, Bs. i. 48, Fms. iv. 147, v. 295; hers-f., liðs-f., a captain of troops; skips-f., a ship's captain.

forka, 20, to 'fork' or punt a ship, push it on with a pole, Nj. 273, Fas. ii. 360.

for-kast, n. throwing (hay) before cattle, Isl. ii. 141.

for-kirkja, u, f. a church-porch, Stj. 562, Sturl. ii. 59.

for-kláraðr, part. (Germ. word), glorified, Rb. 312. for-kláran, f. transfiguration.

for-klarast, ad, dep., in the Icel. N. T. to be transfigured, Mark ix. 1.

for-kostuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), very finely, Grett. 154 new Ed. for-kólfr, m. a 'fore-bolt,' metaph. a bead, chief, Al. 127; the reading gjörkólfr in Eb. 86 is prob. false.

FORKE, m. [for. word; Lat. furca], a fork, pole, Landn. 154: a punting pole, Eg. 220, Fms. vii. 195, viii. 337, ix. 24, 257, passim, Ld. 56, it occurs even in a verse of the 10th century in Landn. 3. 14 (if the verse be genuine): a fork to eat with is in Icel. called gasfall, a mod. word borrowed from Germ. gabel, Dan. gaffel.

for-kuor, f. [kunna], eagerness to learn, curiosity; var monnum nú f. á skemtan, Isl. ii. 326; þá hluti er þeim er f. á at vita, Orkn. 100 old Ed., 138 new Ed. reads forvitni; gen. forkunnar- in compds means remarkably, exceedingly; f. margir, Isl. ii. 226; f. mjök, Orkn. 332; f. vel, Eg. 253, Nj. 230, v.l.; f. væn, Fms. i. 70; f. fagr, Edda 46: with a subst., forkunnar orð, eloquent words, Hom. (St.)

for-kunna, adj. eager to learn; voru allir f. at heyra orð hans, Clem. 52. for-kunnliga, adv., prop. remarkably, exceedingly; f. væn, Rb. 404, Joh. 623. 15; f. fríðr, Fms. i. 212; f. fljótr, viii. 382; f. vel, Grett. 154 new Ed.; sverð búit f., Eb. 226; biðja f., to beg ardently, Sks. 616.

for-kunnligr, adj. remarkable, beautiful, Hkr. ii. 73, Fms. x. 319. for-lag, n. what is 'laid' up: I. esp. in sing. provision for living, a livelibood, Bs. i. 137, Fms. vi. 304; urðu þaðan í frá góð forlög manna, Bs. i: metaph. of marriage, Isl. ii. 416, 453: fate in store for one = forlög, Lv. 33, Glum. 333. forlags-eyrir, m. livelibood, Gpl. 259, 442, N.G.L. i. 52: means, Jb. 166. II. in pl. for-log, n., properly 'fore-law;' hence law or fate, destiny, cp. or-log and log; the word is not very freq. in old writers, and chiefly occurs in Sagas such as Vd., Flóam. S., in old poetry only in Km. 23, but rare in genuine heathen Sagas; the very word conveys some Christian notion; örlög and sköp are solely heathen, e. g. Hm. 55; this distinction is rightly marked in a ditty of Pal Vídalín-forlög koma ofan að | örlög kringum sveima | álögin úr ymsum stað | en ólög fæðast heima; in mod. usage forlög is current, but orlög, sköp, obsolete; þetta mun vera forlög hennar, Glúm. 333; Hákon kvaðsk þá heyra vilja forlög sín, . . . ef þú vilt vita forlög þín, Örkn. 140, Fs. 19; úhægt mun forlögin at flýja, 20; eigi mundi tjóa at brjótask við forlögunum, id.; ok mætti þit njóta lengri forlaga, that ye might enjoy a longer life, 84; honum var annarra forlaga audit, 6; verðr hverr eptir sínum forlögum at leita, II; torsótt er at forðask forlögin, 24; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Úlf. 3. 69; má vera at hér sé hennar forlög (destiny), Fs. 141.

for-lagor, part. done with, forlorn, porst. St. 51.

for-lat, n. forgiveness, Karl. 552, Pass. 31. 16.

for-lata, let, to forgive, with dat. II. to forsake, [A.S. forlætan], with acc., N. T., Pass.

for-leiga, u, f. rent paid in advance, N. G. L. i. 241.

for-leistr, m. the fore part of a sock, N. G. L. iii.

for-lendi, n. 'fore-land,' the land between sea and bills, Finnb. 242, Bs. ii. 25, Orkn. 324; now undir-lendi.

for-liði, a, m. a leader, Nj. 192, v. l., = fyrir-liði.

for-liga, adv. vehemently; f. reidr, Thom. 204; vide forr.

for-likan, f. reconciliation (the Gr. καταλλαγή), Rom. v. II.

for-likast, ad, dep. [cp. Germ. vergleichen], to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 232: in mod. Icel. law, in all but criminal cases, the litigants have to appear (in person or by delegates) before two or more 'peace-makers' or umpires called forlikunar-menn,-usually the parson and one or more of the chief men of the parish; the office of the peace-makers is to try to bring about a friendly settlement called forlikan, and this meeting is often repeated; only after a forlikan has been tried in vain, can the case be taken before a law-court; by this judicious proceeding more than half the quarrels are nipped in the bud; there seems to be nothing like this in the old law, and the custom was probably borrowed from Denmark. There is a saying, 'a lean forlikan is better than a fat lawsuit.'

for-litill, adj. exceeding small, Mar. 195. for-ljótr, adj. exceeding ugly, Bs. i. 802. for-lýta, tt, to blame, Fms. viii. 4.

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\widetilde{T}ii. 134; fremja forneskju, Grett. 150; fara með f., Orkn. 136.
 for-log, n. pl. fate, vide forlag II.
 FORM, n. [Lat. forma], form, shape, 655 xxxii. 17, 18, xxv. 1, Rb.
                                                                           eskju-maor, m. a sorcerer, Orkn. 136.
                                                                            forn-fáguligr, mod. forn-fáligr, adj. old and worn out, Fms. iii. 166.
360, Fms. xi. 436, (rare.)
 for-maor, m. a 'fore-man,' captain, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 348, xi. 243,
                                                                            forn-froor, adj. skilled in old lore, in a bad sense, of sorcery, Fbr. 163:
402, Nj. 43, Magn. 486:—a master, ruler, Edda (pref.); formaor konunga,
                                                                           mod. learned in old things.
                                                                            forn-fræði, f. old lore (of witchcraft), Fms. iii. 90.
the foremost among kings, Fms. ii. 292; f. annars folks, the foremost
                                                                                                                                     β. arcbæology,
man of other folk, vi. 38.
                             COMPDS: formanns-lauss, adj. without a
leader, H. E. i. 562. formanns-skapr, m. leadership, Stj. 50.
                                                                             forn-fræðingr, m. an antiquarian, a scholar in old lore, (mod.)
mod. the foreman or captain in a fishing vessel or boat; in many compds,
                                                                             forn-gildr, adj. of old standard value, Dipl. v. 20, Ann. 1392.
e. g. formanns-hlutr, m. the captain's share (of the fish caught).
                                                                             forn-gripr, m. pl. antiquities.
                                                                                                              forngripa-safn, n. a collection of
formann-ligr, adj. leader-like, Fms. vii. 63, Valla L. 203.
                                                                           antiquities, (mod.)
 for-mál, n. a preface, preamble, 625. 90.
                                                                             forn-haldinn, part. time-bonoured, Hallfred.
 for-máli, 2, m. a preamble, Eg. 389, 390, 552; konungr skipadisk eigi
                                                                             for-njósn, f. looking abead, Sdm. 27.
við slíkan formála, Fms. vii. 65; á hverjum gistingar-stað hafði hann
                                                                             forn-konungr, m. an ancient king, Fms. ii. 138, ix. 455, Fs. 21, Skálda 194.
(the bishop) formála sjálfr, i. e. saying grace, prayers, or the like, Bs. i.
                                                                             forn-kveðit, n. part. said of old, epithet of old saws, Eg. 520; satt er
                                                                           hit fornkvedna, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Fær. 218, passim; það finnst
140: a stipulation, condition, med þvílíkum formála sem . . ., Fms. i. 90,
Str. 55: a preface, rendering of the mid. Lat. praefatio; in mod. usage,
                                                                            á mér sem fornkveðit er, að fátt segir af einum, a ditty.
                                                                                                                          β. a ballad, vide danz.
the preface to a book = Germ. vorwort, vorrede.
                                                                             forn-kvæði, n. an old poem, Edda 135.
                                                                             forn-leifar, f. pl. old relics, antiquities, (mod.)
 for-megan, f. [Germ. vermögen], means, wealth, (mod.)
                                                                             forn-ligr, adj. old, with the notion of worn out, decayed, Fær. 186, Pm.,
 for-meistari, a, m. a bead-master, Edda (pref.)
 for-menntr, part. well-trained, bigbly skilled, Finnb. 290; f. á járn-
                                                                            Fms. ii. 142, Fas. ii. 300; fræði f., old lore, Fms. iii. 90.
smíð, Fms. xi. 427, Bs. i. 681, 850, ii. 32.
                                                                            forn-maor, m. a man of the olden time: forn-menn, m. pl. the
 formera, ad, mod. forma, vide aforma, (Lat. word), to form, Stj. 14,
                                                                           ancients, in many compds: the old biographies of the kings of Norway
20, Bs. ii. and Mar. passim, Magn. 478, Dipl. iii. 5.
                                                                            edited 1825 sqq. are by the editors (less correctly) called Fornmanna-
                                                                           sogur, instead of the true old name Konunga-sogur or Konunga-æfi.
 formeran, f. form, shape, Stj. 5, 12.
 for-merking, f. a symbol, Stj. 281.
                                                                             forn-menjar, f. pl. old relics, antiquities, (mod.)
 for-merkja, t, [Germ. vermerken], to perceive, N. T., Pass. 12.
                                                                             forn-menni, n. a man of the olden time, Fms. ii. 59.
                                                                             forn-mæli, n. an old saw, Fas. iii. 365.
 for-messa, u, f. 'fore-mass,' matins, Fms. vii. 145, viii. 174, ix. 48,
                                                                             forn-mæltr, part. = fornkveðit, Fms. vi. 4.
Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18.
                                                                             forn-oror, adj. using old phrases, (mod.)
 formi, a, m. (Lat. word), the case in which the chalice is kept, Vm. 29,
                                                                                                                            II. swearing, Bs. i. 712.
Pm. 71. forma-dúkr, m. id., Pm. 40.
                                                                             forn-ortr, part. composed in olden time, bior. 2.
 for-mikill, adj. exceeding great, Bs. ii. 8.
                                                                             forn-rit, n. pl. old writings, (mod.)
 for-modir, f. a 'fore-mother,' ancestress, Stj. 141.
                                                                             forn-saga, u, f. an old tale, esp. of the mythical age, Fas. i. 417 (v. l.),
 for-myndari, a, m. [Germ. vormund], a ward, of a minor.
                                                                            Eg. 698: mod. forn-sögur, old legends.
 for-myrkvast, ad, dep. to be eclipsed. for-myrkvan, f. an eclipse.
                                                                             forn-skald, n. an ancient scald or poet, Edda 124, 135, Al. 48.
                                         II. to curse, with dat., N. T.
 for-mæla, t, to appoint, El. 21.
                                                                             forn-skrá, f. an old scroll, Vm. 122.
 for-mælandi, part. a spokesman, Hm. 24, 62, Stj. 157, Fms. ii. 45.
                                                                             forn-skræða, u, f. = fornskrá, Fas. iii. 237, v.l.
 for-mælari, a, m. id., Fms. v. 241.
                                                                             forn-spekingr, m. an old wise-man, Stj. 377.
 for-mæli, n. pleading, Stj. 603, Fms. vii. 39, Sd. 155, Bs. i. 168: a
                                                                             forn-spjöll, n. pl. old spells, old lore, Vsp. 1.
prescribed form, formula, Gtág. ii. 249, Stj. 342: -cccl. saying frayers,
                                                                             forn-spuror, part., in the phrase, göra e-n fornspuroan at e-u, or göra
                                                                            e-t at e-m fornspurdum, to do a thing without asking one's leave, Fas. i. 48.
tidir ok f., Bs. i. 167; in Vm. 6 it seems to mean the mass or liturgy, =
                                                                             forn-songr, m. an old song, bior. 181.
formæla-bók, f. a book of f., Vm. 21.
                                                                             forn-tiðindi, n. pl. old tales, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. vii. 97, Ht. R. 2.
 for-mæling, f. an imprecation; f. illan finnr stab, Pass. 28. 9.
 FORN, adj. [Ulf. fairnis = παλαιός; A.S. fyrn; Hel. furn; Swed.
                                                                             forn-trodinn, part.; stigr f., an old trodden path, Fas. iii. 279.
forn; lost in Engl.]:-old; forn vinátta, Eg. 729; forn fjándskapr, old
                                                                             forn-vinr, m. an old friend, Fas. ii. 422.
enmity, Nj. 49; forn rök, Ls. 25; fornt vin, old wine, Pr. 472; en forna
                                                                             forn-yrði, n. old words or saws: fornyrðis-lag or fornyrða-lag, n.
fold, the old earth, Hym. 24; forn timbr, the old timbers, Akv. 42; inn forni fjandi, the old fiend, Satan, 686 C. 2; forn jötunn, the old giant,
                                                                            a kind of old metre; this word is an απ. λεγ. in Edda Ht., whence it has
                                                                            spread into mod. use, but it is better called kviðu-háttr: mod. an archaism.
Hým. 13; fornar tóptir, old abodes, Gm. 11: stores preserved from the
                                                                             forn-yrtr, part. archaizing.
past year are called forn, forn mjöðr, old mead, Skm. 37; fornari hey,
                                                                             for-næmi, n. a law phrase, plundering another's property; the law
                                                                            distinguishes between ran (by personal violence) and fornæmi, plunder
                     2. with the notion of old, worn, rotten, or the like;
К. Ъ. К. 163.
byrðings-segl várt hið forna, Fms. iv. 259; forn mörr, Bjarn. 29 (in a
                                                                            before the owner's eyes, but without the use of force, Jb. 426, cp. also
              3. old, in temp. sense; in the Icel. Commonwealth the old
                                                                            Gþl. 402, 416, N.G.L. i. 227.
verse).
                                                                             forn-öld, f. the olden time, mythical age: Fornaldar-sögur, f. pl.
priestboods were called forn godord and forn godordsmadr, an old priest,
opp, to the priesthoods instituted along with the Fifth Court, which were
                                                                            mythical stories, (mod.)
                                                                             for-pris, m. (for. word), great praise, bonour, Mar. (Fr.), Pass. 35. 3.
termed 'new.'
                     4. time-bonoured, old; forn lög, forn lands-sior, Bs. i.
682.
            5. at fornu, formerly, in times past, Eg. 267, K. A. 152, D. I. i.
                                                                             for-prisa, ad, to praise, H.E. i. 404, Stj. 9.
635; til forna, id., cp. Dan. til forn.
                                                                             for-prisan, f. glory, Stj. 7, 109, 161.
                                           6. in old writers forn is often
used of the heathen times with the old mythical lore; forn sidr, the
                                                                             FORR, adj. forward; of sljór eðr of forr, too slow or too forward, Thom.
old (beathen) rite, Fb. i. 215; fornir menn, the men of old, Eb. 132; a
                                                                            279:—baughty, forr ok framhvass, 180; harðla forr, ef nökkut reis við,
fornum skjöldum, on shields of old, Edda 87; fornar frusagnir, old tales,
                                                                            id .: - as adv. quickly, vinna fort, to work eagerly, Bs. ii. 93; snúast fort,
Hkr. pref.; forn-menn, forn-tidindi, forn-sögur, the men, lore, or saws of
                                                                            to wbirl (as a wheel or a spindle), 443 (in a verse): the mod. phrase,
the olden age, (forn-fræði, id.; forn-spjöll); forn átrúnaðr, forn trúa, the
                                                                            fara fort (of fort) i e-t, to go too far (too keenly) into a thing.
old creed, beathenism; forn-kveðit mál or hið forn-kveðna is a standing
                                                                             for-rad, n. management, superintendance; med forradi ok umsýslu c-s,
phrase for an 'old saw,' proverb, the Sagas passim, and vide below.
                                                                            Rb. 400: the phrase, kunna ekki fótum sínum forráð, Stj. 558:—admi-
metaph. old, i. e. versed in old lore or witchcraft; hann var forn mjök
                                                                            nistration, stewardsbip, hann hafði f. með Auði, Landn. 109; hann tók þar
(be was a great wizard) ok hafði jafnan úti setið, Orkn. 234; fróð ok
                                                                            við forráðum öllum, Eg. 36, 84; staðar-forráð, the management of church
                                                                            domain-land, Bs. i. 479; til eignar ok forráða, Ld. 14; forráð sakar, the
forn i skapi, Isl. ii. 332, Fb. i. 250 (forneskja).
  fornaor, m., in the phrase, at fornadi, furthermore, Fms. ix. 27, Grág.
                                                                            leading of a suit, Grag. i. 489:-as a law term, the bolding a godord
(Kb.) ii. 85, 145, where Sb. umfram.
                                                                            (q. v.) of the beathen time, manna-forrad, Hrafn. 14, Nj. 149, v. l.; hence
                                                                                                                            COMPD: forráða-maðr
  fornaðr, part. worn; f. búnaðr, Hkr. i. 90.
                                                                            rule, sway, Fms. vii. 209, xi. 201, Eg. 50, 401.
                                                                            and forráðs-maðr, m. a manager, warden, Grág. ii. 405, Vm. 108; f.
 for-nafn, n., gramm. a pronoun, Skálda 178, 180, Edda 108, 121.
  for-nam, n. an obstacle, Bs. ii. 106, 179:—the haft on the hilt (nema
                                                                            kristninnar, the leaders of the church, 656 C. 17, Hom. 95; f. ok höfdingi,
                                                                            Ver. 18, Hkr. i. 83; f. á skipi, the captain of a ship, Landn. 56.
fyrir), Stj. 383. Judges iii. 16, 22.
                                                                             for-rada, red, [Germ. verrathen], to betray, Bev. 10 (Fr.), N. T., Pass. 5.1.
  forn-bréf, n. an old deed.
                                                                             for-radandi, part. an overseer, manager, Fms. x. 330; f. skips, Bjarn.
  for-nema, nam, to perceive, (the Germ. vernebmen), scarcely in use.
  for-nes, n. a promontory, (cp. Furness in Lancashire), Orkn. 442.
                                                                            15, Fms. ii. 63:—a law term, a guardian, réttr f. fjár hennar, Grág. i. 377;
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frænda eðr f., 343.

forneskja, u, f. the old beathen time, 'beathenesse;' ágætis-mönnum þeim

er verit hafa í forneskju, Fms. viii. 6; f. klæða-búnaðr, old-fasbioned

lore, witcheroft, Grett. 144, Isl. ii. 391, Nj. 273; f. ok fjölkyngi, Fms.

gear, vii. 321. forneakju-legr, adj. antique looking.

for-reods, u, f. [Germ. vorrede], a preface, Str. 1, (rate.)

for-rennari, a, m. a forerunner, Stj. 204: a predecessor, 118.

for-rikr, adj. exceeding rich, Bs. i. 852, Fb. ii. 187.

I. = forráð, management; f. fjár, Ghl. 217: rule, sway, Fms. i. 4, vii. 105, x. 231, xi. 326: esp. as a law term, keeping a godord (priestbood); manna-f., Hrafn. 19, Grag., and the Sagas passim. forræðismaor, m. = forrádamaor, N. G. L. i. 151, 152, Barl. passim. [Germ. verratb], treason, mod. and rare, Pass. 16. 6.

FORS, n. wrath, rage, ire; snúa fors í frið, grimd í grið, 655 xxxii. 24, Bs. ii. 97; med forsi, baughtily, Sturl. iii. 144, Pass. 13. 2; ferr erkibiskup i fors mikit, be fell into great wrath, Fms. xi. 441; fors ok atköst, Fas. iii. 91; fors ok ilska, Stat. 398. COMPDS: fors-fullr, adj. wratbful, insolent, Grett. 106 A. fors-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), insolent, Bs. ii. fors-maðr, m. an angry man, Korm. 80.

FORS, mod. foss, m., prob. akin to the preceding word and forr, [Swed.-Dan. foss; North. E. force; a test word of Scandin. language and origin; cp. the curious passage in Constant. Porph. De Admin. Imperii, ch. 9, where the Byzantine author gives some names of waterfalls in Russia in two languages, ρωσιστί and σκλαβινιστί (Russian and Slavonic), with a Greek translation; ρωσιστί, a waterfall, being called βορσί or φόροε (e. g. οὐλ-βορσί = Icel. Hólm-fors, βαρου-φόροs = Icel. Báru-fors), whereas σκλαβινιστί it is called πραχ, i. e. porog or prag: Constantine in another passage states that the Russians were Teutonic or 'Franks:' the Gardar (Russia Minor) of that time was in fact a Scandin. country; even the name Russia is by some (P. A. Munch) explained as Scandin., afterwards adopted for the whole empire; it was still regarded so by the Byzantine authors of the 10th century, as opposed to Slavonic]:—a 'force,' waterfall, Landn. 291, 292; fors mikill er Sarpr heitir, Ó. H. 49, Landn. 277, v. l.: in many local names, Skóga-f. in southern Icel.; Gýgjar-f. in the north (Goda-f. is a corrupt form, cp. porláks-kver, p. 288, and Grett. ch. 68, 69, whence the name); Gull-f., Gold-force, a freq. name in west-2. a brook, stream; this sense is curious, and peculiar to the Stj. (by bishop Brand, a native of south-eastern Icel.); it is well suited to the district of Skaptafells-sýsla, where all brooks are torrents rushing from glaciers into the ocean; til forsins Bison, Stj. 387. Judges iv. 13; hann gripr einn stein upp or forsinum, 227; David tok fimm steina or einum forsi, 464. I Sam. xvii. 40; við forsinn Besor, 490. 1 Sam. xxx. 9; yfir fors Cedron, 527. 2 Sam. xv. 23; af forsi drakk hann 6 götu, 656 C. 2: in the old poem Vsp. fors is evidently used in the same sense; á sér hón ausask aurgum forsi, 31; falla forsar, 58. This idiom perhaps gives a hint as to the native place of this poem; falla forsum, to fall in torrents, Fas. ii. (in a verse). fors-fall, n. a 'forcefors-fall, n. a 'forcefall,' torrent, Stj. 32, O. H. 17, Fms. iv. 361.

forsa, ad, to stream in torrents: to be enraged, Mar.

for-sala, u, f. a law term, a mortgage, Ghl. 304. COMPDS: forsölu-jörð, f. a mortgaged estate, N.G.L. i. 214. forsölu-máli, a, m. a mortgage contract, Ghl. 304.

for-samliga, adv. unduly, cp. forsóma, Bs. i. 733.

for-sat, f. an ambush, Bs. i. 289, ii. 70, 97.

for-sends, u, f. a part of an angler's line, Od. xii. 253.

for-sending, f. a sending one to certain death, a dangerous mission, Eg. 540, Fms. iii. 68, Hkr. ii. 76, iii. 104 (where forsenda).

for-seti, a, m. the myth. name of a heathen god, Edda, where it however seems to mean an umpire or peace-maker, cp. Gm. 15. in mod. usage a 'fore-sitter,' president, chairman; but in 1703 (Fél. vol. xiii), the chairman is called for-maor or forstöðu-maor, as forseti was not then an established word.

for-sjá and for-sjó, f., gen. as nom. foresight, prevision, Nj. 210, Sks. 224 B, Fær. 79, Fms. v. 284, vii. 134, x. 9. adj. belpless, Njarð. 380. forsjá-leysi, n compos: forsjá-lauss, forsjá-leysi, n. want of foresight, Bret. 38, Grett. 95, Fms. viii. 364. forsjá-maor, m. a warden, overseer, Stj. 243, Fms. i. 290, x. 421, Sturl. i. 198. II. Providence, Sks. 559 B.

for-sjáll, adj. foresighted, prudent, Nj. 222, Fms. v. 150, Sks. 436, Al. 8, Eg. 73.

for-sjálliga, adv. prudently, Bs. i. 742, Fms. vi. 325, Fas. ii. 245. for-sjálligr, adj. prudent, Greg. 32, Fas. ii. 469, Sturl. i. 113. for-sjálni, f. prudence.

for-ajón, f. = forsjá; eccl. since the Reformation, Providence, in hymns,

sermons, etc. forsjónar-maðr, m. = forsjámaðr, Karl. 500. for-skáli, a, m. an ante-chamber, lobby, Dropl. 28, Bs. i. 451, Sturl. ii. 173, iii. 193.

for-skepti, n. the 'fore-baft' of a hammer, Edda 70, Fb. iii. 427.

for-skot, n. a vestibule, porch, Stj. 562. I Kings vi. 3.

for-sköp, n. pl. bad times, ill fate, Hkv. 2. 32.

fors-legja, 8, to lower one's pride, Stj. 621.

for-smá, ð, [Germ. verschmäben], to despise, Stj. 142, 621 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 15, Fms. iii. 89, (now freq.)

for-smán, f. disgrace, H. È. i. 497, Ann. 1394, (now freq.) for-smiðr, m. a 'fore-smith,' chief builder, Edda (pref.), Bret.

for-snjallr, adj. exceeding wise, Vellekla.

for-sorga, ad, [Dan. forsurge; Germ. versorgen], to provide for; forsorgan, f. provision.

for-soms, 20, [Germ. versäumen], to neglect, (mod. word.) for-soman, f. neglect, (mod. word.)

for-spá, f. a 'fore-spacing' (Scot.), prophecy, Fms. i. 88, 96, 263, ii. 79. x. 275, Bret. 62, Stj. 202, Bs. ii. 7.

for-spar, adj., often used in the description of the wise men of antiquity, such as Njál, Snorri:—'fore-spaeing' (Scot.), prophecying, Eb. 41, Nj. 30, Fms. iv. 24, 87, Eg. 20, Fs. 54; of Odin, Yngl. S. ch. 5.

for-spell, n. a beavy loss, Gkv. 1. 3, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse). for-spjall, n. a 'fore-spell,' preamble. Forspjalls-ljóð, n. name of

for-sprakari, a, m. [for. word; Germ. sprecben], a 'for-speaker,' spokesman, Stj. 266; hence the mod. for-sprakki, a, m. a ringleader

for-stada, u, f. standing up for one, shielding one, Ghl. 265, Ld. 180, Lv. 4, Orkn. 40; mæla e-m forstöðu, to say a good word for one, Hkr. COMPD: forstöðu-maðr, m. a manager, Ver. 36, Rb. 404. ii. 147. for-stand, n. [the Germ. verstand], understanding in household mat-

ters. forstands-kona, u, f. (-maðr, m.), a good bousekeeper. for-standa, stoo, (for-stá is freq. in poetry of the 16th century), [for. word; Germ. versteben]:-to understand, Bs. i. 802.

for-stjóri, a, m. a 'fore-steerer,' foreman, overseer, leader, Eg. 52, 201, 646, K. Á. 34, 224, Fms. i. 2, v. 72, vii. 238, 265, x. 311, Skálda 202. for-stjórn, f. rule, management, Fms. viii. 5. forstjórnar-maðr, m. a manager, Glúm. 360.

for-stoo, f. = forstada, N. G. L. i. 60, 68, Fms. iv. 216.

for-stofa, u, f. = forskáli, Eb. 136, Fms. vi. 34, O. H. 116, Eg. 216, v.l. for-storr, adj. exceeding tall, Vigl. 20.

for-streymis, adj. down stream, opp. to andstreymis, Edda 60, Sturl. iii. 163, Fms. vii. 253, O. H. 20, Bs. ii. 175.

for-stöndugr, adj. [Germ. verständig], clever in household matters. for-svar, n. [Dan. forsvar], defence, (mod. word.)

for-svara, ad, [from Dan. forsvare, cp. Germ. verantworten], to answer for one, defend.

for-svaranligr, adj. justifiable, Bs. i. 733, but prob. wrongly; forsamliga (in the MS.), q. v

for-syma, 0, = forsóma, Boldt and D. N.

for-syn, f. foresight, foreboding, Bs. ii. 38.

for-sýnn, adj. gifted with foresight, Fms. xi. 423, cp. Bs. ii. 81. for-sæla, u, f. [sol], a shade from the sun, Bb. 3. 85, Fas. i. 467 (freq.)

COMPD: Forsælu-dalr, m. name of a valley, Landn.

for-sæti, n. 'fore-seats,' front benches, Nj. 220, Fms. v. 332, v. l. for-sögn, f. order, superintendance, Fins. i. 290, x. 433, Orkn. 286, β. prophecy, Stj. 114. γ. 2 law term, previous declara-Sturl. i. 46 C. tion, N.G.L. i. 88, 89. forsagnar-vitni, n. a witness to a declaration, N. G. L. i. 32, Gpl. 475.

for-songvari, a, m. a precentor in a church.

for-tak, n. denial, protest, Dipl. i. 7. COMPDS: fortaks-laust, n. adj., in the phrase, segja, lofa f., to state, promise without reserve, posifortaks-oro, f. words of contradiction, Bs. ii. 23. tively.

for-taka, tók, to deny positively, Bs. ii. 31.

for-tapaor, part. forlorn, Matth. x. 6: for-tapan, f. damnation, N. T. for-tíða, dd, to forsake; hann fortíddi Guð, Bret. (Verel.)

for-tjald, n. a curtain, Ld. 29: a bed-curtain, Fms. iii. 196, Fas. iii. 391, Hav. 54, Sams. 11: the veil of the Temple, Stj. 321, Pass., N. T. for-tölur, f. pl. persuasions, Nj. 200, Eg. 9, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 56, 85. for-urtir, f. pl., vide forátta.

forusta, vide forysta.

for-vao, n. sboal water between the cliffs and the flowing tide; hence the phrase, i sidustu forvod, to pass the last shoal water before the tide cuts the passage off, also metaph. to delay till the last moment; gora flekann allan, ok halda upp forvöðunum þar í hjá, D. N. vi. 167, where it seems to mean a ford.

for-vaoi, a, m. a cliff projecting into the forvao, where the rider has to wade through water, Fbr. 45, Vm. 107.

for-vara, ad, [Germ. verwahren], to keep, Matth. xvi. 25

FORVE, n. an απ. λεγ. in the eccl. law of the county Vikin or Borgarbing, a coast district in the south of Norway, N. G. L. i. 339, 363, where the law orders that a monster child (i. e. an abortion, a birth without human shape) shall be brought to a place 'forve,' and buried where neither man nor beast comes by; pat skal a forve (forre, v. l.) forra ok röyra (put in a cairn) þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, þat er forve (forfue, v.l.) hins illa. In N.G.L. i. 13 it is ordered that felons (e.g. traitors, murderers, self-murderers, etc.) were not to be buried in consecrated soil, but in the 'flood-mark where sea and green turf meet;' cp. the curious story in Landn. 2. 19, where the Christian lady Auda ordered herself to be buried between high and low water mark (i fixdarmáli), as she would not rest in heathen earth; so, on the other hand, a monster child must not rest in Christian earth. Thus forve is probably derived from fyrva, q. v., to ebb, and denotes the flood-mark or beach in which the grave was to be dug; the concluding words, pat er forve hins illa, probably mean this place is the forve of the evil one, i. e. an unballowed place. The etymology given in H. E. i. 75 cannot be right.

for-veðja or for-veði, adj. a law term, forfeitable or forfeited, Vm. 16, Grág. ii. 234, N. G. L. i. 27 (Js. 124), 391.

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for-vedjadr, part. forfeited, Bs. i. 227.

for-vegr, m. a trace, foot-print, N.G.L. i. 83, Str. 78, Barl. 10, 142. for-verari, a, m. a predecessor, Dipl. i. 4, ii. 11, (mod.)

for-vero, n. price, worth, Dipl. iii. 10.

for-verk (for-virki, Hrafn. 5), n., prop. bumble work, farm work; ef madr kaupir mann til forverks sér, Grág. i. 272; várt f., our task, Hom. (St.); of gamall til þræls, ok þótti ekki forverk í honum, too old for a thrall, and unfit for work, Hkr. i. 199, Fms. i. 77; betta sumar var litið forverk í Krossavík, Vápn. 29; ok var lítið forverk orðit, en hann átti ómegð, Sturl. i. 137; þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafn. 5; forverk heys, carting bay, K. p. K. 100; skal hverr buandi fara er forverk á sér, N.G.L. i. 128; þú munt fá föður mínum forverk ef ck ferr frá, þorst. St. 53: forverks-lítill, adj. one who is able to do but little f., Fas. iii. 158: forverks-maðr, m. a labourer, workman, Ghl. 6, Eb. 150: forverks-tíð, f. work-time, Hom. (St.); þér skal fá þræla til forverks, þorst. St. 55. II. metaph. [cp. A. S. for-wyrbt = peccatum], in the phrase, göra ekki forverkum við e-n, to treat one well, not meanly, not like a drudge; er þat líkast at aldri sé forverkum við þik gört, Band. 10; skal aldri forverkum við þik göra meðan við lifum baðir, 54; ekki skal forverkum við þik göra þat sem vel er, Fas. ii. 238; vér munum þetta eigi forverkum göra, we shall do no bireling's work, i. 100; at beir görði lítt forverkum (that they did it thoroughly) at hefna þeim Dönum spottsins, Mork. 51, 153.

for-viða, adj. ind. [qs. forveðja, q. v.], upset in a fight, Nj. 228, 246; Gestr varð allr f. fyrir, Bárð. 43 new Ed., Róm. 150:—in mod. usage,

amazed, greatly surprised.

for-vioris, adv. before the wind, Rd. 276, Sturl. iii. 198, Rom. 369, Bs. ii. 5.

for-vindis, adv. before the wind, Fms. iii. 235.

for-vista, u, f. = forysta (forvist, Fms. vii. 25), Eb. 142, Fms. x. 273. for-vitinn, adj. curious, chiefly in a bad sense, Greg. 27, Sturl. i. 216. for-vitligr, adj. curious, Mag. 8.

for-vitna, ad, to pry into, enquire; f. e-t, Sks. 183 B; f. um e-t, to enquire about, 6, 182 B.

2. reflex., forvitnask e-t, to enquire, Bret. 94, Fms. i. 147, 253, vii. 258, Eg. 764, Ld. 268: absol., Lv. 15; f. til e-s, id., Fzr. 53; f. um e-t, id., Landn. 51, Grett. 96, 160.

3. impers., e-n forvitnar e-t, or with infin., it makes one curious to know, Fzr. 54, Sks. 182 B, Fas. i. 22.

for-witni, f. curiosity (often in a bad sense), Fas. i. 71, Sks. 183, 553, Fms. i. 145, 260, Glum. 327, Johann. 625. 89; fáa leiðir gott af forvitninni (a saying), Vídal. i. 58.

for-vitri, adj. (-vitra, Fms. vi. 56, 428), very wise, deep, Fms. iv. 24,

⁷² 239, vi. 56, xi. 79, Band. 3, Eg. 3, Bs. i. 66 (forvitr). for-vitringr, m. a wise man, Matth. xi. 25.

for-vigi, n. an outwork. forvigis-maor, m. a bead champion, defender.

for-yflask, d. dep. (foriflask, Al. 110 and 655 xxix; for-œfask, Hom. 151), in the phrase, f. e-s. only used with neg., to shrink from nothing; Lucinia foryfldisk eigi filta ráða, Bær. 14; Halli foryfldisk eigi at mæla þat er honum sýndisk, Fms. vi. 360 (foryfldiz, Mork. 93); at þeir muni foriflaz at etja við afla-muninn, Al. l. c.; þú foræfisk (foryflisk?) eigi eiða, tbou sbrinkest not from perjury, Hom. l. c.

for-ynja, u, f. an appearance or foreboding; hygg ek at þetta sé f. þin. Fb. i. 67; nú hygg ek at þetta beri þína forynju, ok sér þú svikinn, Ó. T. 3; f. eðr fyrirfari hinnar fremri tignar, Bs. i. 682. [3. a speetre, Germ. scheusal; þegi þú yfir þeim, f. (thou monster!), Ld. 326, v. l.; and so in mod. usage.

for-ysta, u, f. (forosta, Fms. ii. 88, Fs. 8, Grág. i. 503, Îsl. ii. 87, 330), mod. forusta [qs. forvista, vi = y]:—beadsbip, leadersbip, and even used personally a captain, 623. 56, Fms. ii. 88, v. 273, vii. 326, Hkr. ii. 202, v. l., Sturl. i. 159, Mork. 137, 140 (cp. Fms. vii. 25, Hkr. iii. 206), Glum. 340. compos: forustu-geldingr, m. a bell-wetber, Grág. i. 503, Îsl. ii. 330. forystu-lauss, adj. witbout a leader or protector, Fs. 8, Ld. 260, Bær. 17, Dropl. 32. forustu-sauðr, m. = forustu-geldingr, Îsl. ii. 87, Bs. i. 138.

for-benusta, u, f. [Germ. verdienst], merit, mod. eccl., N. T., Vidal.

for-pokki, 2, m. dislike, poro. 22 new Ed.

for-póttr, m. = forþokki, Bs. ii. 37.

for-pykkja, pótti, to dislike, Sturl. iii. 231, Thom. 300, (rare.)

FOX, n. [A.S. and Engl. fox; Dutch vos; Germ. fucbs; this word occurs in the old northern tongues only in a metaph, sense, and even then rare and obsolete]:—a fraud in selling, adulteration; fox er illt i exi, Eg. 184 (in a verse); otherwise only in the phrase, selja e-m fox né flærð, Gbl. 492; kaup-fox, veð-fox (q. v.), fraud in sale or bailing, Gbl.

PÓA, u, f. a fox; this curious word, which answers to Goth. faubô, O.H. G. foba, only occurs in Edda (Gl.), unless the present Icel. toa (the common name for a fox) be a corruption of foa; if not, the etym. of toa is quite uncertain. It is a common superstition not to call the fox by his right name, whence the variety of names in different languages, and number of synonymes in the same language.

form, n. the crop or maw of a bird, Fbt. 12.

FÓÐB, n. [Engl. fodder; Germ. futter; Dan. and Swed. foder], fodder for cattle, (but fæði or fæða of human food), Ísl. ii. 138, Gpl. 503, Fbr. 156: a certain quantity of fodder or bay, a stack thus contains so many kýrföðr or lambs-föðt:—a foddering of lambs for the parson in the winter, hence a parish has so and so many lambs-föðr; skila úr fóðrum, to return lambs in the spring. fóðr-birgðir, f. pl. (-birgr, adj.), stores of bay.

fóðr, n. [Germ. futter; Engl. fur], lining. fóðra, að, to fodder, Fms. i. 272, Isl. ii. 132: reflex., Sks. 185.

foora, ad, to fur or line a garment, Fms. vi. 422, Bs. i. 636; hence in mid. Lat. cappa forata.

fóðr-lauss, adj. unlined, Vm. 29, Pm. 37.

fó-erla, u, f. a duck.

fógeti, a, m. [low Lat. vocatus; Germ. vogt], a kind of bailiff, D. N. from the 14th century:—the bailiff of Reykjavík in Icel. is called tógeti.

FOL, n. a fool: allit., fifl ok fól, 656 B. 7; fól, however, has often the notion of rage and foul language; fifl that of pranks or silliness; fól (madman) væri Sverrir þá, Fns. iii. 122, viii. 242; bað taka fól þetta, Ísl. ii. 220 (one who had used bad language); hann þótti þar fól eitt (idiot), Glúm. 336. compos: fóls-liga, adv. foolisbly, like a madman, Sturl. i. 4. Fns. xi. 280. fóls-ligr, adj. foolisb, mad, Fns. viii. 242 (of foul language).

fóli, a, m. = fól, Gísl. 50, Sd. 178; fóli þinn, thou fool! Ld. 220.

FÓLI, a, m. [cp. Fr. voler, early Fr. foler, cp. also low Lat. felo, Engl. felony; but is prob. a Teut. word from fela, fólginn]:—stolen goods, esp. hidden, a law term; skal binda fóla á bak honum, N. G. L. i. 83, Js. 129; finna þeir fóla (bidden tbeft) meðal skjaldbálka, N. G. L. i. 84, passim; finna fóla, Grág. i. 195; bera inn fóla á hendr mönnum, id. fólagjald, n. damages, compensation, in a case of theft, Grág. i. 84.

FOLK, n., prop. folk with a short vowel, cp. fylki; [A.S. fole; Engl. folk; Germ. volk; Dan. and Swed. folk]:-folk, people; skjótt fjölgaðisk fólkit, Grett. 88:-people indefinitely, til at hræða fólk, to frighten folk, Bs. i. 764: curiously Icel. say, kvenn-folk (as in Engl.), woman-folk; but karl-fólk never, only karl-menn. 2. in Icel. chiefly the people of a bousebold, community, or the like; kirkju-fólk, the church-folk, i.e. people assembled in church; bods-folk, the guests at a banquet; soknarfolk, the parish folk; heimilis-folk, bouse-folk, the people of a bousehold; allt fólkið á bænum, all the folk; vinnu-fólk, servant-folk; grasa-fólk, people gathering fell-moss; medal annars folksins, Nj. 66, v.l.; Njáll gékk inn ok mælti við fólkit, 200; mik ok fólk mitt skortir aldri mat, Band. 13; hott, hott og hæ! hér sé Guð í bæ, sælt fólkið allt, Stef. Ól.; fæddi varla búféit fólkit, Ísl. ii. 68; var eigi fólk upp staðit, Hrafn. 20; this sense is to the present day very common in Icel.; while the Germ. sense of people, nation (Dan. folket) is strange to Icel.; even landsfólk is rare, better lands-menn. 3. kinsfolk; hans fólk ok foreldismenn, bis 'folk' and forefathers, Stj. 139; allt yoart f., Karl. 328: so Icel. say, vera af góðu fólki kominn, to come of good folk, be well II. a bost = fylking, and hence battle, but only in old poets, cp. Edda 108; fjórtán fólk, fourteen divisions, troops, Hkv. 1. 49; ok í fólk um skaut, Vsp. 28; ef ek sék flein í fólki vaða, Hm. 151; þótt í fólk komi, 159; í fólk, in battle, Yt. 10; fara með fólkum, to wage war, Gm. 48; öndvert folk, the van of the bost, Fas. i. 46 (in a verse); and in many compds: adj. a valiant man is called folk-bráðr, -djarfr, -eflandi, -glaðr, -harðr, -prúðr, -rakkr, -reifr, -skár, -snarr, -sterkr, -borinn, etc.: weapons, fólk-hamla, -naðra, -skíð, -svell, -vápn, -vöndr: armour, fólk-tjald, -veggr: a warrior, fólk-baldr, -mýgir, -nárungar, -rögnir, -stjóri, -stuðill, -stýrir, -valdr, -voror: the battle, folk-roo, -vig, Vsp. 28: in prose rarely, and only in poët. phrases, fólk-bardagi, a, m. a great battle, battle of bosts; and fólk-orrusta, f. id., Flov. 40, Orkn. 94; fólk-land, n. = fylki, Hkr. i. 209, paraphrase from the Vellekla; fólk-vápn, n. pl. (vide above), weapons, N. G. L. i. 101: metaph., Fms. iii. 167.

fólsku, u, f. foolisbness, often with the notion of madness, impudence, Fms. iii. 167, ix. 405. Sks. 623, Isl. ii. 84. compps: fólsku-för (fólsku-ferð), f. a mad expedition. Sturl. ii. 97. fólsku-orð, n. foolisb (foul) words, Fms. vii. 118. fólsku-verk, n. a foolisb (mad) act, Edda 57: a foul act, Pass. 36. 7.

fólskr, adj. foolisb, impudent, Hkr. ii. 138.

FORA, u, f. (a for. word), armour, barness; her-fóra, armour, Stj. 287, Mag., Karl. passim; hence the mod. phrase, hafa e-ð í fórum sínum, to keep a thing bidden under one's barness.

FORN (fórur, f. pl., Ver. 6), f. offering. [prob. a word of Lat. and eccl. origin, derived from Lat. offerre; after the introduction of Christianity the old heathen word blót (q.v.) became odious, as denoting heathen sacrifice, and is consequently never used in connection with Christian worship; its place being taken by the word forn]:—a sacrifice in the Jewish sense, and in the Christian sense an offering to God; but it is scarcely ever used in a heathen sense—the passage Fær. 103 is quite peculiar: the phrase, færa fórn, to bring an offering, Stj. passim; Guð mun sér sjá fórn til handa, 131, passim; brenni-fórn, a burnt offering; dreypi-fórn, a drink offering; synda-fórn, a sin offering, Bible, Vidal, passim; fórnar-blóð, n. the sacrificial blood, Stj. 305, 318; fórnar-

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fót-langr, adj. long-legged, Fms. x. 151, v.l.

fót-laug, n. a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37.

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brauð, n. and fórnar-hleifr, m. the shew-bread, Stj. 474, 565 (panis
propositionis, Vulg.); fórnar-kvikindi, n. a victim, Stj. 430; fórnar-
skrin, n. a sbrine in which the wafer is kept, Vm. 55; fornar-songr,
m. the offertory in the Roman Catholic service, 625. 190.
                                                               2. metaph.
chiefly in pl. offerings, presents; in this sense it occurs in Am. 5 (a poem
not too old for such a word), Fms. ix. 416; ríkar ok fagrar fórnir, Str.
34; fórnar-lauss, adj. not bringing an offering, Al. 172: sing., aldri ætla
ek óþarfari fórn færða Sveini konungi, en þetta it vánda höfuð, Mork. 87.
 fórna, 20, to offer, with acc. of the offering, dat. of the person; fórna
mér reykelsi, Stj. 431; mörr er fórnaðr, 430. I Sam. ii. 16; þá hluti er
hann vildi forna, 410; forna þik Guði, offer thee to God, 407: to offer
as a present, Fms. ix. 450, Al. 96: in mod. usage, with dat. of the offer-
ing and the Deity, e.g. fórna Guði bænum sínum.
                                                           2. the phrase,
forna höndum, to lift the bands to beaven as in prayer, or to wring the
bands as in agony; that this phrase was also known to the ancients may
be inferred from the compd, fornar-hendr, f. pl. offering bands, uplifted
bands, Magn. 514.
 forn-færa, 0, = forna, to bring an offering, sacrifice, with acc. of the
offering, Fms. ii. 41, Stj. passim: mod. with dat. of the offering.
 forn-færing, f. an offering, sacrifice, Stj. 17, 248, 276.
 fóst-bróðir, m. a foster-brother:
                                           1. prop. of men brought up
together, brothers in arms, and the like; Arinbjörn hersir var f. Eireks
konungs, Eg. 401, Fs. 121, 139, Fms. x. 226, Isl. ii. 219; frændr ok
fóstbræðr, Fs. 120, 122; þeir vóru vænligir menn ok görðusk fóstbræðr
(brothers in arms) Ingimundar, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, passim.
brother, = eiobrooir, pledged by the rite of blending blood together (vide
bróðir), Gísl., Fbr., passim: hence Fóstbræðra-saga, u, f. the name of
the history (but the name is mod.); fóstbræðra-lag, n. a foster-brother-
bood, Eg. 116, 165, Fms. vii. 25, passim:—sworn brotherhood, sverjask í
f., Fms. iii. 213, cp. esp. Gísl., Fbr.
 FOSTR, n. [a Scandin. word; Swed.-Dan. and North. E. foster; but
neither in Goth., A.S., nor Germ.]:—the fostering of a child, Fms. i. 1,
Eg. 119, Nj. 40, Grág. i. 276, 277, Gpl. 531, Fs. 12, Ld. passim; for this
see barn-fóstr, but cp. also Grag. O. p. ch. 21: the sayings, fjórðungi
bregðr til fóstrs, Nj. (vide bregða), and fé er fóstri líkt; ást-fóstr, q. v.
 fóstra, u, f. a foster-mother; fóstra sú er hann hefir fæddan lögfóstri,
Grág. ii. 60, Fms. iii. 71, vii. 275:—a wet-nurse, Fs. 148.
                                                               2. a foster-
daughter; fóstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. l. c., Eg. 169, Str. 63.
 fóstra, að, to foster, also to nurse, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 16, Nj. 59.
 fóstr-dóttir, f. a foster-daughter.
 fóstr-faðir, m. a foster-father, Eg. 117, Ísl. ii. 139 (v. l.), Fms. ix. 361.
 fóstr-foreldrar, m. pl. foster-parents, (mod.)
fóstri, a, m. a foster-father, 1b. 14, Eg. 117, Fs. 13, 19, Lv. 50, Bs. i.
154, 425, Fms. v. 126, Grág. i. 226; freq. in Icel. in addressing, fóstri
minn, fóstra mín!
                      2. a foster-son, Nj. 149.
                                                    3. a pet, of a favourite
horse, Sturl. i. 40, Hrafn. 8.
                                    4. a foster-brother, Fms. vii. 316, xi.
155, (rare.)
                   5. in pl., collect. the foster-father and his son (or sons),
 fóstr-jörð, f. a native country, Nj. 45, Fms. i. 76, Hom. 140.
 fóstr-land, n. id., Barl. 99, 156, Stj. 50, Fms. x. 340, 343, Bret. 100.
 fóstr-laun, n. pl. reward for fostering one, Ld. 232, Grág. i. 280.
 fóstr-man, n. a nurse (bondwoman), Skv. 3. 67 (poët.)
 fóstr-meistari, a, m. a tutor, Karl. 32.
 fóstr-móðir, f. a foster-mother, Stj. 83, 548.
 fóstr-mær, f. a foster-daughter, Fas. ii. 293.
 fóstr-neyti, n., collect. foster-parents, Fms. vii. 237.
 fóstr-son, m. a foster-son, Fms. i. 85, Eg. 524, Isl. ii. 145.
 fóstr-systir, f. (sometimes in MSS. spelt fósystir, Mar. 14, 15, Stj.
407, Bs. i. 460), a foster-sister, Fs. 139, Fb. ii. 4.
 fostr-systkin, n. pl., collect. foster-brothers and sisters, Fas. ii. 64.
 fót-borð, n. a foot-board, Gisl. 31, Vigl. 17, O. H. L. 36.
 fot-brot, n. a fracture of the leg, Bs. i. 431.
 fot-brotinn, part. broken-legged, Bs. i. 423, Stj. 279, Eb. 316.
 fot-fara, for, to pace, measure, Ann. Oldk. 1845, p. 164.
 fót-festi, f. a foot-bold, in climbing.
 fót-fimr, adj. nimble-footed, Róm. 310.
 fot-fljótr, adj. swift-footed, Barl. 103, (rare.)
 fot-fuinn, part. 'foot-rotten,' i.e. reeling on one's legs, a wrestling term.
 fot-ganga, u, f., in fotgöngu-lio, n. bost of footmen, Stj. 450, Fms.
x. 139; fótgöngu-herr, m. id., Hkr. i. 216, Stj. 456; fótgöngu-
menn, m. pl. id., Fms. vi. 413, Stj. 285.
 fot-gangandi, part. walking on foot, Bs. i. 535; f. menn, footmen,
Fms. x. 139, Stj. 512.
 fot-har, adj. long-legged, bigb-stepping, Eg. 710.
 fot-heill, adj. 'bale-legged,' sound-legged, Gpl. 87.
 fot-hrumr, adj. weak-legged (from age), Fms. vii. 9, Bs. ii. 24.
 fot-hvatr, adj. swift-footed, Nj. 38, Edda 31, O. H. 71.
 fot-hogg, n. bewing off one's feet, Eb. 246, Sturl. ii. 90.
 fot-hoggva, hjó, to bew one's feet off, Fms. viii. 167, ix. 19, Sturl. ii. 66.
 fot-kaldr, adj. baving cold feet.
 fot-lami, adj. lame of foot, Nj. 219, Stj. 501.
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fót-lauss, adj. foot-less, without feet, Al. 134.
 fót-lágr, adj. low-legged, sbort-legged, þjal. 29.
 fót-leggr, m. the leg, Fb. ii. 387, Bárd. 14 new Ed., Fms. viii. 162,
447, ix. 528, Magn. 524, Fas. i. 27, Stj. 96.
 fót-mál, n. a step, Stj. 129.
 fót-mikill, adj. big-footed, Mag. 1.
 fót-mjúkr, adj. nimble-footed, a wrestling term, Sturl. i. 14.
 fót-pallr, m. a foot-board, Fms. x. 186, Hkr. i. 81.
 FÓTR, m., gen. fótar, dat. fæti; pl. fætr, gen. fóta, dat. fótum; in mod.
conversation and even in writing the acc. pl. is used as fem., thus 'allar
fætr,' not 'alla fætr,' and with the article 'fætrnar,' which form was already
used by poets of the 17th century, Pass. 33. 4, Snót 156: [Goth. fötus; A. S. fôt; Engl. foot; Germ. fuss; Swed. fot; Dan. fod; Gr. πόδ-, Lat.
pěd-, with a short vowel; but with a long vowel in all Teutonic lan-
guages; fit, q.v., also seems to be a kindred word]:—a foot; and as in
some other languages either the foot only or the foot and leg. Icel. dis-
tinguish between various animals, and use fotr (foot) of men, horses, cattle,
sheep, etc.; hrammr (paw) of beasts of prey, as bears, lions; löpp (also paw) of cats, dogs, mice; klær (claws) of birds of prey, as the raven,
eagle; hreifi (fins) of a seal: Edda 110, Fms. i. 182, xi. 145, Anecd. 6, Nj.
219, 264, Landn. 180: the allit. phrase, fótr ok fit (q. v.); þá var uppi
f. og fit, i. e. all (men and beast) were about or all was bustle; standa
badum fotum, einum fæti, öllum fotum, to stand (rest) on botb . . . feet,
Fms. viii. 41, Gisl. 46; spretta (stökkva) á fætr, to start to one's feet, Eg.
495; vera á fótum, to be a-foot, to be out of bed, Fms. vi. 201, x. 147,
Glum. 368, Eg. 586; vera snemma á fótum, to be early a-foot, Valla L.
223: metaph. to be alive, Ld. 230; fara á fætr, to rise; skjóta (kasta)
fótum undir sik, to take to bis beels, Fms. viii. 358, Þórð. 43 new Ed.;
hlaupa sem fætt toga, to run as fast as feet can go, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. 434;
taka til fóta, to take to one's beels, Grett. 101, Bs. i. 804; eiga fótum fjor
at launa, to owe one's life to the feet, i.e. to run for one's life, O. H. L. 8;
leggja land undir fót, to take a long stride, Bs. ii. 124, Fkv. ii. 2: phrases
denoting the delight of getting on shore, hafa land undir fæti, to feel
the ground under one's feet, 'O quam securum, quamque jucundum in
solo, fastr er á foldu fótr, Profectio in Terr. Sanct. 159; falla til fóta
                                                     2. phrases, kominn af
e-m, to fall at another's feet, 623. 27.
fótum fram, off one's feet, bedridden, Fms. xi. 155, Fb. i. 201; þótt ek
bera þaðan hvárigan fót heilan þá skal ek þó fara, Fs. 9; hverr á fætr
öðrum, one on the beels of another, Eg. 132; Hákon drepr yor á fætr oss, H. slays you on your feet, Fms. x. 386; miklu er fyrir fætr þér kastað, many
things are cast before thy feet, many obstacles, Korm. 176.
phrases, standa á mörgum fótum, to rest on many feet, bave many resources;
stóð á mörgum fótum fjárafli Skallagríms, Eg. 137, Fms. xi. 423; standa
å tré-fótum, to stand on wooden legs, be in a tottering state; það er
enginn fótr fyrir því, 'it bas not a foot to stand on,' i. e. is not true: tún-fótr,
the outskirt of a home-field, metaphor from a skin stretched out.
a measure, Al. 163, Karl. 438, 481, 509, 525, Isl. ii. 402, Landn. 335,
                                   COMPDS: fota-afi, n. the strength of the
Fs. 26; fet is more usual.
                      fóta-brik, f. the foot-board of a bed, Sturl. iii. 177.
feet, Fms. viii. 410.
fóta-burðr, m. the bearing of the feet, gait, Bs. i. 670. fóta-búnaðr,
m. foot-gear, Stj. 366.
                           fóta-ferð, f. a rising from bed; fótaferðar-
tími, a, m. the time of rising. fóta-festi, f. = fótfesti, Barl. 56. fóta-
fjöl, f. = fótabrík, Fms. v. 340: a foot-board, iv. 277. fóta-gangr, m. trampling, din, Finnb. 246. fóta-grýta, u, f. a pan with feet, Fr. fóta-
                                                            fóta-gangr, m.
hlutr, m. the nether part of the body, opp. to höfða-hlutr, Eb. 326, Eg.
398, Fms. xi. 277.
                        fóta-kefli, n. a stumbling-block.
                                                               fóta-klæði,
n., eccl., Lat. pedale, Am. 90, Jm. 10, 36.
                                                   fóta-læti, n. pl. 'foot-
                                             fótar-bragð, n. 'foot-braid,'
pranks' (of one hanged), Fms. vii. 13.
a wrestling term, vide bragð, Fas. ii. 370.
                                                     fótar-mein, n. a sore
leg, Nj. 219, Bs. i. 815, Sturl. i. 64.
                                              fótar-sár, n. a foot-wound,
Fms. viii. 141.
                     fótar-verkr, m. = fótverkr, Hkr. i. 63, Fas. ii. 106.
fóta-saurr, m. the foot-dirt, Post. to Matth. x. 14.
a 'foot-skin,' carpet, Rd. 272, Am. 6. fóta-skor
                                                             fóta-skinn, n.
                                             fóta-skortr, m. missing the
feet; e-m verdr f., to slip, stumble. fota-spyrning, f. a spurning with
the feet, Fas. iii. 355.
                          fota-stapp, n. a stamping with the feet, Skalda
         fóta-stokkr, m. a sbackle; berja fótastokk, to dangle the legs
174.
in riding.
               fóta-bil, n. the foot-board of a bed, Fms. ii. 84.
pvattr, m. foot-washing, Bs. i. 105.
 fót-sárr, adj. foot-sore, Lv. 59 (of a horse).
 fot-sior, adj. reaching down to the leg, of a garment, Finnb. 310, Stj. 520.
 fót-skemill, m. (-skefill, Bs. i. 155), a foot-board, Fms. v. 301, Sturl.
iii. 131, Sks. 292, O. H. L. 26.
 fót-skriða, u, f., in the phrase, renna fótskriðu, to run and slide on ice,
Nj. 145, Valla L. 220, Rd. 278.
 fót-skör, f. a foot-board, Bs. i. 220, Fms. ii. 132, Sturl. iii. 131, v. l.
 fót-spor, n. pl. foot-prints, 623. 36, Fms. i. 280; stíga í e-s fótspor,
to step in one's foot-prints, Fs. 4, Sks. 13, Vigl. 20.
 fot-stallr, m. a pedestal, Fms. ii. 108, Fær. 103 (v. l.), 655 xxxii. 10.
 fót-stirðr, adj. stiff-legged, Eg. 754.
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fót-troð, n. treading under foot, Bs. ii. 57, Thom. 104. fót-troða, trað, to tread upon, Stj. 42, Fms. ii. 172, iii. 165, H.E. i. 506. fót-veill, adj. with a bad leg, Bs. i. 344, Thom. fót-verkr, m. 'foot-warke,' gout, Ýt. 26.

fot-viss, adj. sure-footed, a wrestling term.

FRAKKA, u, f. [A.S. franca], a kind of spear; Grimm thinks that the framea of Tacitus is merely a corruption of franca, a suggestion which seems to be almost certain; in northern poems and writers this word only occurs in Rm. 32, whence it was probably taken into Edda (Gl.); on the other hand, we have an Icel. frakki, a, m. a kind of weapon, in the compd hræ-f., a 'carrion-fluke,' i. e. the blade of a sword, Gisl. 7 (in a verse); and akkeris-frakki, a, m. an 'anchor-fluke (?), in a verse of 996, Fs. 92: again, the frakka of the Rm. was probably borrowed from A.S.

Frakki, a, m. a proper name, cp. Gullb.; Frakka-nes, n. a farm.

Frakkar, m. pl. the Franks, mod. the French; perhaps derived from the national weapon franca, as that of Saxons from seax, sax = gladius; Frakkland, n. the land of the Franks, as fixed by the peace of Verdun in 843, 1b. ch. 9 and Fins. i. ii, and in old poets (Hallfred):—in mod. language used for France.

frakki, 2, m. [Fr. fraque], a frock, coat, mod. word, borrowed from

frakkr, adj. [Engl. and Germ. frank], this word never occurs in old writers, and in mod. usage only in the sense impertinent, intrusive.

FRAM, adv.—the Icel. has a triple adverbial form, fram, denoting the going to a place (ad locum); frammi, the being in a place (in loco); framan, the going from a place (a loco)—compar. framarr (mod. framar) or fremr, = Goth. framis; superl. framast (framarst) or **fremst**: proncd. with a double m = framm; and that such was the case in olden times may be seen from Fms. vi. 385 and Skálda 168, 171. This adv. with its compds and derivatives may be said to have been lost in Germ. as well as Engl., and at a very early time. Even Ulf. uses fram as a prep. in the sense of ano, like the A.S. and Engl. from, Swed. från: only in two passages Ulf. uses fram as adv., viz. Rom. xiii. 12, where he renders 'the night is far spent' (nottin er um lidin of the Icel. N. T.) by framis galeihan, which recalls to mind the Icel. fram-lidinn = deceased, past; and Mark i. 19, where mpoBalver is rendered by gaggan framis = Icel. ganga framarr or ganga fram; cp. also the Goth. compds framgabts = progress, Philipp. i. 25; fram-aldrs = stricken in years; fram-vigis = Icel. fram-vegis; fram-vairhis = further: in O. H. G. vram = ultra still occurs, but is now lost in Germ, as well as in Engl.: the Icel., on the other hand, makes a clear distinction between the prep. frá (from) and fram, on, forward, = Gr. πρόσω, Lat. porro, pro-; in some compds the sense from appears, e. g. framandi, a stranger, = Ulf. framabeis, prop. one who is far off or from far off; so also fram-liding, gone, past; ganga fram, to die.

A. fram, forward, (opp. to aptr, backward); adra leid aptr en fram, 655 xxxii. 18; hann fell fram a fætr konungi, be fell forward on bis face at the king's feet, Eg. 92; stefna fram (to go on) hina ncôri leid, 582; brautin liggr þar fram í milli, id.; ef þeir vilja fram, or, fram ú leid, forward, Sks. 483; fram rett, straight on, Fms. ii. 273, v.l.; fram, fram! on, on! 2 war cry, O. H. 215: koma fram, to reappear, arrive, after being long unheard of; hann kom fram í Danmörku, Fms. i. 62; hann kom fram í kaupstað þeim er..., Ísl. ii. 332; ok kómu þar fram, er Kirjálar vóru á fjalli, Eg. 58: the phrase, fram í ættir, in a far or distant degree (of relationship), 343: people in Icel. in the 14th century used to say, fram til Noregs, up to Norway (cp. up to London), Dipl. ii. 15, 16. II. fram is generally applied to any motion outwards or towards the open, opp. to inn, innar; thus fram denotes the outer point of a ness, fram á nes; Icel. also say, fram á sjó, towards the high sea, (but upp or inn at landi, landwards); also, towards the verge of a cliff or the like, fram á hamarinn (bergit), Eg. 583: when used of a house fram means towards the door, thus, fara fram i dyr (eldhús), but inn or innar í baðstofu (hence fram-bær), var hón ávalt borin fram ok innar, she was borne in a litter out and in, Bs. i. 343: of a bed or chair fram denotes the outside, the side farthest from the wall, horfir hon til bils, en bondi fram, she turned her face to the wall, but her bushand away from it, Vigl. 31. β. again, Icel. say, fram á dal, up dale, opp. to ofan dalinn, III. without motion, the fore part, opp. to aptr, binder part (cp. fram-fætr); aptr krókr en fram sem sporðr, Fms. ii. 179; madr fram en dýr aptr (of a centaur), 673. 2, Sks. 179; aptr ok fram, fore and aft, of a ship, Fms. ix. 310. IV. joined with prepp. or particles, Lat. usque; bida fram á dag, fram á nótt, fram í myrkr, to wait far into the day, night, darkness, Bs. ii. 145; bida fram yfir, or fram um Jol, etc., to bide till after Yule; um fram, past over; sitja um þat fram er markaðrinn stóð, to stay till the fair is past, Fb. i. 124; fram um hamarinn (bergit), to pass the cliff, Eg. 582; rida um fram, to ride past or to miss, Nj. 264, mod. fram hjú, cp. Germ. vorbei:-metaph., vera um fram e-n, above, surpassingly; um fram adra menn, Fb. i. 91, Fms. vi. 58, passim; um alla hluti fram, above all things: yfir alla hluti fram, id., Stj. 7: besides, Sks. 41 new Ed.: fyrir lög fram, in spite of the law, Fms. iii. 157; fyrir rett fram, 655 xx. 4; fyrir lof

the phrase, fyrir alla hluti fram, above all things, 623. 19. B. temp.. fyrir fram means beforeband, Germ. voraus; vita, segja fyrir fram, to know, tell beforeband, Germ. voraus-sagen. y. fram undan, projecting, stretching forward; fram undan evjunni, Fms. ii. 305. phrase, fram, or more usually fram-ordit, of time, hvad er fram-ordit, bow late is it? i. e. what is the time? Ld. 224; ba var fram-ordit, it was late in the day, Clem. 51; þá er fram var orðit, 623. 30: dropping 'orðit,' beir vissu eigi hvat fram var (qs. fram orðit), they did not know the time of day, K. p. K. 90: with gen., fram-ordit dags, late in the day, Fins. xi. 10, Ld. 174; afram, on forward, q. v. V. with verbs, denoting motion, like pro- in Latin, thus, ganga, koma, sækja, falla, fljóta, renna, lida, fara . . . fram, to go, come, flow, fare . . . forward, Eg. 136, Fms. ii. 56, Jb. 75, passim: of time, lida fram, Bs. ii. 152 (fram-lidinn). færa, selja, setja fram, to stretch, bold forth, Nj. 3; flytja, bera, draga, leiða, færa, selja, setja fram, to bring ... forward, Sks. 567; leggja fram, to 'lay forth,' discharge, Fms. v. 293, Nj. 3, 11; bjóða fram, to offer; eggja, hvetja fram, to egg on; segja fram, to pronounce; standa, lúta fram, etc. sjá, horfa, stökkva ... fram fyrir sik, to look, jump forward, opp. to aptr fyrir sik, Nj. 29:-impers., e-m fer fram, to grow, make progress; skara fram iir, to stand out.

B. frammi, (for the pronunciation with a double m vide Skálda 169,) denotes in or on a place, without motion, and is formed in the same way as uppi from upp, niðri from niðr; Icel. thus say, ganga fram, nior, upp, to go on, go down, go up; but vera frammi, niori, uppi, to be in, etc.; if followed by a vowel, the final i may be dropt, thus, vera frammi á dal, or framm' á dal, Hrafn. 6; sitja framm' fyrir hásæti (= frammi fyrir), O. H. 5; just as one may say, vera niôr á (qs. niôri á) engjum, upp à (=uppi à) fjalli: as to direction, all that is said of fram also applies to frammi, only that frammi can but denote the being in a place; Icel. thus say, frammi á dal in a dale, frammi í dyrum in-doors, frammi á fjalli on a fell, frammi á gólfi on the floor, frammi á sjó, etc.; þeir Leifr sitja frammi í húsum, Fær. 181, cp. also Hrafn. 1; sitja (standa) frammi fyrir e-m, to sit (stand) before one's face, Hkr. ii. 81. the phrase, hafa c-t frammi, to perform a thing, Nj. 232, Sks. 161: to use, sbew, in a bad sense, of an insult, threatening, or the like; hafa peir f. mikil-mæli ok heita afarkostum, Hkr. i. 191: the particle i is freq. prefixed, hafa í frammi, (not á frammi as áfram, q. v.); svá fremi skaltú rógit í frammi hafa, Nj. 166; þarftú þá fleira í frammi at hafa en stóryrði ein ok dramblæti, Fas. i. 37; hatðú í frammi kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215: to exercise, Bs. i. 852; hafa f. iprottir, Fms. ix. 8 (rare); luta, leggja f., to contribute, produce, Fas. iii. 118, Fms. vi. 211.

C. framan, from the front side; framan at bordinu, to the front of the table, Fb. ii. 302; framan at e-u, in the face or front of (opp. to aptan að, from bebind); skaltú róa at framan borðum skútunnar, thou shalt row towards the boards of the boat, of one boat trying to reach another, Hav. 46; taka framan af e-u, to take (cut) from the fore part, Od. xiv. 474; framan á skipinu, the fore part of the ship, Fms. ii. 179; framan um stafnβ. temp., framan af sumri, vetri, hausti, vári, the beginning, first part of summer ...; also simply framan af, in the beginning. of the fore part of the body; nokkut hafit upp framan nefit, Ld. 272; réttnefjadr ok hafit upp i framan-vert, a straight nose and prominent at the tip, Nj. 20; framan a brjostid, on the breast; framan i andlitid, in the face; framan ú knén, í stálhúfuna framan, Fms. viii. 337; framan á þjóhnappana, Sturl. i. 14 (better aptan á). 8. with the prep. i preceding; i framan, adv. in the face; rjoor i framan, red in the face; folr i framan, pale-faced, 2. fyrir framan, before, in front of, with acc. etc., freq. in mod. use. (opp. to fyrir aptan, behind); fyrir framan slána, Nj. 45; fyrir framan hendr honum, 60; fyrir framan hamarinn, Eg. 583; fyrir framan merki, Fms. i. 27, ii. 84: as adv., menn stóðu með vápnum fyrir framan þar sem Flosi sat, before F.'s seat, Nj. 220; þá var skotið aptr lokhvílunni ok sett á hespa fyrir framan, Fms. ii. 84: ab framan, above. 3. as framan is prop. an adv. from the place, Icel. also say, koma framan af dal, framan af nesi, framan ór dyrum, etc., to come down the dale, etc., vide fram 4. 'framan til' in a temp. sense, up to, until; nú líðr til bings framan, it drew near to the time of parliament, Nj. 12; lior nú til þings framan, Ld. 88; leið nú framan til Jóla, Ísl. ii. 42; framan til Páska, Stj. 148; framan til vetrnátta, D. N.; framan til bess er hann átti við Glám, Grett. 155; framan til Leidar, Anal. 172; frá upphafi heims framan, from the beginning of the world, Ver. 1; in mod. usage simply fram in all such instances.

prepp. or particles, Lat. usque; biða fram á dag, fram á nótt, fram í myskr, to wait far into the day, night, darkness, Bs. ii. 145; biða fram yystr, or fram um Jól, etc., to bide till after Yule; um fram, past over; sitja um þat fram er markaðrinn stóð, to stay till the fair is past, Fb. i. 124; fram um hamarinn (bergit), to pass the eliff. Eg. 582; riða um fram, to ride past or to miss, Nj. 264, mod. fram hjá, cp. Germ. worbei:—metaph., vera um fram e-n, above, surpassingly; um fram aðra menn, Fb. i. 91. Fms. vi. 58, passim; um alla hluti fram, above all things: yfir alla hluti fram, id., Stj. 7: besides, Sks. 41 new Ed.: fyrir löf fram, id., Stj. 7: besides, Sks. 41 new Ed.: fyrir löf fram syite of the law, Fms. iii. 157; fyrir rétt fram, 655 xx. 4; fyrir löf framart skyldr sakrúða við menn, Grág, i. 11; nema vér reynim oss framart, switbout leave, Grág. i. 326; fyrir þat fram, but for that, ii. 99:

D. Compar. framarr, farther on; superl. framast, foremst, farthest on:

1. loc., feti framar, a step farther on, Lv. 59; þar er þeir koma framast, 497; hvar hann kom framarst, Fms. xi. 416; svá kómu þeir fremst at þeir unnu þá borg, i. 114; þeir eru mest til þess nefndir at framast (foremost) hafi verit, lsl. ii. 368; þeir er fremst vóru, Fms. v. 78.

2. Loc., feti framarr, a step farther on; superl. framast, foremst, farthest on:

1. loc., feti framarr, a step farther on; superl. framast, farthest on:

1. loc., feti framarr, a step farther on; superl. framast, foremst, in step farther on; superl. framast, foremst, in step farther on; superl. framast, foremst, foremst, the farthest point they can reach, Grág. i. 11; par sem hann kömt framast, 497; hvar hann kom framart, a step farther on; Lv. 59; þar er þeir koma framatt, dor:

1. loc., feti framarr, a step farther on; sve komu framart, a step farther on; Lv. 59; þar er þeir koma framatt, dor:

2. Limetaph, farther on; superl. framast, foremst, the farthest point they can reach, Grág. i. 11; par sem hann framast, 497; hvar hann kom framart, a step farther on; Lv

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B. with dat., venju framarr, more than Frms. xi. 131, Lv. 89, Isl. ii. 368, Grett. 159.
to us the strongest, Dipl. ii. g.
                                                      y. with 'en' follow-
usual; bví framarr sem, all the more, Fms. i. 184.
                                                                               a forward, valiant man, Glum. 331.
ing; framar en, farther than, more than; mun her bvi (therefore) framarr
leitad en hvarvetna annars-stadar, Fms. i. 213; at ganga framarr á hendr
porleiki en mitt leyfi er til, Ld. 154; hversu porolfr var framarr en ek, Eg. 112; framarr er hann en ek, be is better tban I, Nj. 3; sókn framarr
(rather) en vom, 236; framarr en (farther than) nú er skilt, Js. 48; því
at hann væri framarr en adrir menn at ser, better than other men, Mar.
            2. superl., svá sem sá er framast (foremost) elskaði, Fs. 80;
25.
svá sem framast má, 655 xi. 2; sem Guð lér honum framast vit til, Js. 5:
with gen., konungr virði hann framast allra sona sinna, Fms. i. 6; at Haraldr
væri framast þeirra bræðra, 59; framast þeirra at allri sæmd, viii. 272. frama, 2ð, [A. S. fremman; Dan. fremme], to furtber; frama sik, to
distinguish oneself, Fms. v. 282: with dat. to further, promote a thing,
hvárir-tveggju hafa svá mjök framat kvöð sinni, at ..., proceeded so far
with their suit, that ..., Grág. ii. 50: of a pregnant woman, ek veit at þú
ert með barni, ok mjök framat, and far advanced, Finnb. 212, Ld. 142.
 fram-altari, a, m. a side-altar, opp. to the bigh altar, Vm. 77.
 framan, vide fram C.
 framandi, part. a man of distinction, Bs. i. 797, 805, Orkn. 358.
[Ulf. framapeis; Germ. fremder], a stranger, Pass. 30. 6, (mod.)
 framan-veror, adj. [cp. Ulf. fram-vairbis], 'fore-ward,' in the front;
á framanverðri brekkunni, Fms. vii. 298; nesinu, Eg. 399; framanverðar
fylkingar, Fms. vi. 69; um hökuna framanverða, Orkn. 288; í framan-
vert nefit, Nj. 29.
 framar-liga, contracted framarla, adv. 'forwardly,' in front; bá má
hverr vera svá framarla sem hann vill (of ranks in battle), Fms. viii.
403, v.l.; lagði konungr framarla skip sitt, Eg. 33; þeir kómu svá f. í
landit, went so far, Fms. xi. 360: Icel. say, framarliga i dalnum, nesinu,
far off in the dale, etc., where old writers would prefer i framanverdum
dalnum, nesi: f. á sjötta hundraði, bigb up in the sixth bundred, Sturl. iii.
          2. metaph. fully, bigbly, much; treysta f., to trust fully, Fms. v.
236, vi. 151; svá framarla, so far, to that point, x. 7, Hom. 40; svá f. sem,
so far as, 87; sjá f. við e-u, to be fully ware of, Sks. 358; hann man f. á
horfa um kvanfangit, be will look bigb, i. e. make great pretensions, Ld. 88.
 fram-booligr, adj. that can be offered, Fms. iii. 180.
 fram-bogr, m. the shoulder of an animal, Hkr. iii. 283.
 fram-bryggja, u, f. the gangway leading to the bow of a ship, Eg. 121.
 fram-burðr, m. delivery, esp. of a speech; með snjöllum framburði,
Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 151, 260, 261: specially a law term, pleading, delivery,
Grag. i. 42; f. um kvidinn, delivery of the verdict, Nj. 87: in mod. usage
a gramm. term, pronunciation.
 fram-buo, f. lasting for the time to come: in the phrase, vera til litillar
frambudar, to be of little lasting use, Barl. 63.
 fram-byggjar, -byggvar, m. pl. 'bow-sitters,' the men placed on the
bow of a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Eg. 32, Hkr. i. 86, Orkn. 230.
 fram-beer, m. the front or fore part of a bouse.
 fram-dráttr, m. carrying, launching a ship, Grág. ii. 399: metaph.
support, maintenance, Fms. v. 23.
                                        framdráttar-samr, adj. putting
oneself forward, Sturl. ii. 227.
 fram-eggjan, f. an egging on, Nj. 61, Fms. viii. 118, xi. 261.
 fram-fall, n. a falling on one's face, Karl. 552.
 fram-farinn, part. departed, Fær. 264; fram-farandi, part. act. de-
parting, K. A. 20.
 fram-fero, f. procedure, course of procedure, Bs. i. 840, Fms. i. 126,
vii. 296: conduct, Stj. 141.
 fram-ferði, n. = framferð, Fms. ii. 37: conduct, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 8,
142, Bs. i. 840, Fms. vi. 133: freq. in mod. use, N. T., Vidal.
 fram-ferougr, adj.; f. maor, a ready man, Ann. 1348, (rare.)
 fram-flutning, f. maintenance, Eg. 77, Fms. i. 222, xi. 234: gramm.
pronunciation, Skálda 175, 181.
  fram-flutningr, m. pleading, Bs. i. 769.
  fram-fótr, m. the fore leg (of a quadruped), Fas. iii. 295.
 fram-fúss, adj. eager, forward, willing, Bs. i. 238.
  fram-færa, d, to maintain, Grág. passim, (better as two words.)
 fram-færi, n. furtberance, Sturl. i. 72; koma e-u á f., to furtber it. fram-færing, f. pronunciation, Skálda 179; = Lat. translatio, 194.
 fram-færinn, adj. (fram-færni, f.), a putting oneself forward; úfram-
færinn, sby; óframfærni, sbyness.
  fram-færsla, u, f. a 'bringing forward,' bringing up, maintenance,
Dipl. iv. 8, Grág. i. 62, 454, Jb. passim. COMPDS: bálkr, m. the section in the Jb. treating of alimentation.
                                                  COMPDS: Framfærslu-
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kerling, f. an old pauper woman, Fbr. 95.

Fms. ii. 164, Bs. i. 742, Post. 686 C. 2.

in mod. usage.

without means of support, Grag. i. 454, Jb. 179.

m. a pauper, Jb. 181, porst. St. 55; = mod. sveitar-ómagi.

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fram-gangr, m. a 'going forward,' advancing, in battle, Fms. viii.
                                                                             117: metaph. success, vi. 133, vii. 280, ix. 508, Eg. 20 (advancement):
                                                                             aggression, ofsi ok f., Fms. xi. 93, K. A. 232.
                                                                              fram-genginn, part. performed, Sks. 32, 560.
                                                                                                                                         2. of persons,
                                                                             departed, deceased, Sks. 12.
                                                                              fram-gengt, part. n. (fem., Fms. x. 401), brought about, successful;
                                                                             in the phrase, verba f., to succeed, come to pass, Ld. 238, Fms. i. 277,
                                                                             vii. 5, 183, Sks. 32, 560, $\foxtar{Y}\tau. 1.
                                                                              fram-girnd, f. = framgirni, Barl. 62.
                                                                              fram-girni, f. forwardness, Fms. v. 246, Fbr. 121.
                                                                              fram-gjarn, adj. striving forward, H. E. i. 250, Thom. 28.
                                                                              fram-hald, n. continuation, (mod.)
                                                                              fram-heit, n. pl. fair promises for the future, Sturl. iii. 232, 255.
fram-hleypi (fram-hleypni), f. forwardness, Thom. 175.
                                                                              fram-hleypiligr, adj. forward, Stj. (pref.)
                                                                              fram-hleypinn, adj. leaping forward, intruding.
                                                                              fram-hlutr, m. the fore part, Fms. vi. 351.
                                                                              fram-hrapan, f. a rusbing on, H. E. i. 501.
                                                                              fram-hus, n. a 'fore-bouse,' porch, entry, Njard. 376, Fs. 149.
                                                                              fram-hvass, adj. forward, sbarp, Fms. ii. 45, Thom. 46, 180.
                                                                              fram-hvot, f. encouragement, Ld. 260, Sturl. iii. 6, Bs. ii. 72.
                                                                              frami, a, m. advancement, but esp. distinction, renown, fame, Sl. 70,
                                                                             Vpm. 11, Hm. 104, Eg. 19, 106, Nj. 38, Fms. i. 287, vi. 133, vii. 149.
                                                                             viii. 336: forwardness, vi. 303; lang-frami, lasting fame, Orkn. 466.
                                                                             COMPDS: frama-fero, f. a feat, famous exploit, Fs. 4.
                                                                                                                                        frama-leysi,
                                                                                                      frama-maor, m. a man of distinction, Bs. i.
                                                                             n. obscurity, Al. 118.
                                                                             Laur. S.
                                                                                         frama-raun, f. a trial of fame, dangerous exploit, Fas. iii.
                                                                                    frama-skortr, m. listlessness, Fms. v. 338.
                                                                                                                                      frama-verk, n.
                                                                             a 'forward-work,' exploit, feat, Fms. iii. 97, Fs. 4, Orkn. 80. fram-játan, f. a promise, 655 xxxii. 21, Th. 24.
                                                                              fram-kast, n. a forecast, empty words, Eb. 46, Mar. (Fr.)
                                                                              fram-kirkja, u, f. the 'fore-church,' nave, opp. to the choir or chancel.
                                                                             Vm. 26, Jm. 13, Bs. i. 829.
                                                                              fram-kváma, u, f. 'coming forward,' fulfilment, Greg. 32, Hom. 51.
                                                                              fram-kvæma, d, to fulfil, bring about, O. H. 62, Bs. i. 133, ii. 147.
                                                                              fram-kvæmd, f. fulfilment, success, prowess; vit ok f., Fms. i. 195, ii.
                                                                             119, vii. 280, 300, ix. 7, 625. 175, Sks. 609. сомры: framkvæmdar-
                                                                                                     framkvæmdar-leysi, n. listlessness, Fær. 246.
                                                                             lauss, adj. listless.
                                                                             framkvæmdar-maör, m. a man of prowess, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 15, xi. 232.
                                                                             framkvæmdar-mikill, adj. full of prowess, Fms. vii. 431.
                                                                              fram-lag, n. a 'laying forth,' an outlay, Fms. iv. 33, Sks. 27, Grag. i.
                                                                             478: contribution, Fær. 69, Fms. vi. 307, xi. 320, 428. Fms. ix. 495, v. l.
                                                                                                                                            2. display.
                                                                              fram-laga, u, f. an advancing, in battle, Hkr. iii. 122.
                                                                              fram-leidis, adv. [Dan. fremdeles], further, in future, K. A. 20, Jb.
                                                                             406, Sturl. iii. 269.
                                                                              fram-leiðsla, u, f. a 'leading on,' conduct; f. lífdaga, Fms. iii. 89.
                                                                              fram-leistr, m. the fore part of a sock, N.G. L. iii. 13.
                                                                              fram-ligr, adj.; f. maor, a fine man, Sturl. ii. 134 C, Ems. wi
                                                                              fram-lundaor and fram-lyndr, adj. courageous, Lex. Poët.
                                                                              fram-lútr, adj. 'louting forward,' prone, 655 xxxii. 3, Bs. ii. 20.
                                                                              fram-lopp, f. a fore-paw.
                                                                              frammi, vide fram B.
                                                                              frammi-stada, u, f. a 'standing forth,' behaviour, feat, Karl. 149, but
                                                                             only used in peculiar phrases; in Dipl. v. 18 the missal is called frammi-
                                                                             stöðu-bók, f., from being read by the priest while standing. frammi-
                                                                             stöðu-maðr, m. a steward at a wedding or feast.
                                                                              fram-mynntr, adj. with a projecting mouth, Sturl. ii. 133 B.
                                                                              framning, f. performance, Magn. 480, Hom. 26, 655 xxxii. 3.
                                                                              framr, adj., compar. fremri or framari, Stj. 127; superl. fremstr or
                                                                             framastr, Fas. i. 320; [A. S. freme, fram = bonus; cp. Germ. fromm]:
                                                                              -forward; in the positive, used almost always in a bad sense, imperti-
                                                                             nently forward, intrusive (but 6-framr, sby); this distinction is old. e.g.
                                                                             mjök eru beir menn framer, er eigi skammask at taka mína konu frá mer,
                                                                             says the old Thorodd, Skálda 163:—in a good sense, prominent, Bs. ii.
                                                                             70, 155; framr ok góðir klerkr, i. 824; framr spámaðir, Stj. 33.
                                                                             neut, framt as adv. so far, to such an extent, Stj. 254; ganga framt at, to deal barshly, Dipl. ii. 19; treysta framt &, to put full trust in, Fms. iii. 184:
                                                                             svå framt sem ..., in case that ..., Dipl. ii. 13,-better svå framarlega,
                                                                             as soon as, Stj. 287; svá framt sem hann hefir lukt, as soon as be bas paid,
                                                            framfærslu-
                                                                             Dipl. iii. 9.
                                                framfærslu-lauss, adj.
                                                                                                  II. compar. the foremost (of two); til hins fremra
                                                                             austrrums, to the fore-pumping room, Fms. viii. 139; enum fremrum fotum,
                                                    framfærslu-maðr,
                                                                             with the fore-feet (mod. fram-fotum), 1812. 16.
                                                                                                                                B. neut., hit fremra, the
 fram-for, f. advancing, Fms. iv. 270, Hom. 181: departing from life,
                                                                             place nearest the door, Eg. 43: of a road, the 'fore-road,' the road along the
                                                                             coast, (opp. to 'the in-road,' across the inland), Nj. 207, Orkn. 6.
                                               2. metaph. progress, freq.
                                                                             metaph. superior, with dat.; öllum fremri, Fas. i. 205; fremri i öllum
fram-ganga, u, f. a 'going forth,' proceeding, Sks. 520, 563: a going
                                                                             hlutum, Fær. 47; göfgari maðr né fremri, þórð. 9 new Ed.
                                                                             superl. fremstr, foremost, Fms. i. 176, ii. 317, Al. 90, O. H. 121: metaph.
towards the door from the inner rooms (vide fram), Fs. 140: -advancing,
in battle, and metaph. valour, exploits, O. H. 216 sqq., Eg. 33, Nj. 127, bibs best, foremost, Stj. 93; fremstr-at allri sæmd, Fms. viii. 272; jain
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framgöngu-maðr, m.

hirum fremstum í öllum mannraunum, Eg. 21; allra þeirra bræðra framastr. Fas. i. 320.

2. temp. fartbest back; sem ek fremst um man; better to be taken as adverb, cp. p. 169, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom.

fram-rés, f. a 'running forward,' the course of time or tide, Th. 78. fram-reið, f. a riding on, Fms. xi. 256, Ísl. ii. 169, Karl. 350, Al. 76. fram-reitr, m. the 'fore-beds' in a garden: metaph., hafa e-t á fram-

reitum, to display, make a show of, Ld. 318.

fram-saga, u, f. a 'saying forth,' as a law phrase, pleading, delivery, Nj. 36, 110, Grág. i. 37.

fram-sala, u, f. a giving up, extradition, Grag. ii. 13.

fram-setning, f. the launching a ship, Grag. ii. 403.

fram-skapan, f. rendering of Lat, transformatio, Skálda 188.

fram-snodinn, adj. bald on the forebead, Fms. x. 35, Fas. ii. 149.

fram-sókn, f. prosecution of a case, Fs. 74.

fram-stada, u, f. = frammistada, exertion, 655 xxxii. 3.

fram-stafn, m. the stem, bow, Jb. 383, Eg. 123, Fms. vii. 260, Fb. i. 431.

fram-sýni, f. foresight, Fms. x. 392, Stj. 444.

fram-syniligr, adj. foreseeing, Fins. i. 263.

fram-sýnn, adj. foreseeing, prophetic, Landn. 27, Nj. 194, Háv. 41, Fs. 54, 74, Fms. i. 76, Stj. 126.

fram-sogn, f. assertion, esp. of a witness, Dipl. i. 3.

fram-tönn, f. a front tooth, Gpl. 167.

fram-úrskarandi, part. standing out, prominent, excellent.

fram-vogis, adv. fore-ways, further, for the future, Magn. 474, H. E. i. 304, Bs. i. 302.

fram-visi, f. 'fore-wit,' a prophetic gift, Fas. i. 122.

fram-viss, adj. 'fore-wise,' prophetic, Fms. xi. 411, Vápn. 20, Gs. 13, Frankis-menn, m. pl. the French, Bær., Flóv., El. passim; Frankis-mái, n. the Frankish (French) tongue, Flóv. 22; Frankis-riddari, a, m. a French knight, Str. 39; Franzeis, f. France; Franziska, u, f. the French tongue, Bs. i. 799; Franzeis, m. [Fr. Français], a Frenchman, Bs. i. 239, in the romances passim.

frata, ad, = freta, Ls. 32.

FRAUD, n. the froth as of roasted meat or of a roasted apple; fraudit or hjartanu, Edda 74: in mod. usage fraud (or fraudr, m.) is the dry, withered marrow of lean and half-starved animals; peir reikna það gras sem auki fraud. Bb. 3. 47.

FRAUKR, m. (Germ. froseb, etc.), a frog; kom hagl svå mikit sem frauka rigndi, Al. 169; the reading frauda-fætt in N. G. L. i. 351 ought to be frauka-fætt (frauda = frauka), m. pl. frogs' legs, articles used in witchcraft; if nails (ungues), frogs' legs, and the like were found in 'bed or bolster,' it made a person liable to outlawry, as being tokens of sorcery; cp. Shakespeare's Macbeth, 'toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog.'

FRA, prep. with dat., sometimes with & or a prefixed, ifra, afra, cp. Swed. ifrån; áfra, Fms. vi. 326, 439, viii. 25, ix. 508, x. 408; í frá, xi. 16, 137, 508, Grág. ii. 30, Nj. 83, 108, passim: [Goth. fram; A. S. fram, from; Engl. from; O. H. G. fram; again in the Scandin., Swed. fran; Dan. fra; Ormul. fra; so also Engl. fro (in to and fro and froward) is a Dan. form, but from a Saxon]:-from, vide af, p. 3, col. 2; ganga frá lögbergi, Nj. 87; frá landi, Ld. 118; ofan frá fjöllum, Isl. ii. 195; frá læknum, 339: with adv. denoting direction, skamt frá ánni, Nj. 94; skamt frá landi, Ld.; upp frá bæ Una, Fs. 33, Ld. 206; niðr frá Mælifells-gili, Landn. 71; ofan frá Merki-á, Eg. 100; út frá Unadal, Fs. 31; norðr frá garði, Nj. 153; norðr frá dyrum, Fms. viii. 25; austr frá, ix. 402; suðr frá Noregi, x. 271; skamt frá vatninu, Ld. 268; allt frá (all the way from) Gnupu-skörðum, 124: ellipt., inn frá, útar frá, Nj. 50: with the indecl. particle er, vetfang þeim er frá (from which) var kvatt, Grag. (Kb.) B. with names of hills, rivers, or the like, from, but 'at' is more freq., vide p. 26; frá Osi, Eirekr frá Osi, Þórð. 8 new Ed.; Þórðr frá Hörða, Ld. 188, 200; frá Mosfelli, frá Hliðarenda, Landn., Nj. passim.

2. denoting aloof; brott frá öðrum húsum, aloof from other houses, Eg. 203; nökkut frá (aloof from) ödrum mönnum, Fas. i. 241; út í frá ödrum mönnum, aloof from other 8. with adverbs denoting direction; Varbelgir men, Hkr. i. 223. eru hér upp frá yðr, Fms. ix. 512; stóðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj. 253; pangat frá garði, er ..., in such a direction from the farm, that ..., Grág. i. 82. 4. with verbs, as vita, horfa, snúa frá, to look away from, Skálda 242; stafnar horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; þat er frá vissi berginu, viii. 428. 5. with gen. ellipt. cp. 'at' A. II. 7; frá ríks manns, from a rich man's [bouse], Hom. 117; fra Arnors, Bjarn. 35; frá frú Kristínar, Fms. ix. 407; frá bóanda þess, Grág. i. 300; frá Heljar, Edda (Ub.) 202; frá Bjarnar, Hkr. i. 100. 6. temp., fjórtán nætr frá alþingi, Grág. i. 122; frá þessu, from that time, since; upp frá pessu, id., Ld. 50, Fnis. xi. 334; frá hinni fyrstu stund, Sks. 559; allt frá eldingu, all along from daybreak, Hrafn. 7; frá öndverðu, from the beginning, Sks. 564; frá fornu ok nýju, of old and new, Dipl. iv. 14: adding upp, upp frá því, ever since, Bs. ii. 37. succession; stund frá stund, from time to time, 656 A. i. 36; ár frá ári, year after year, Stj. 17; dag frá degi, Fms. ii. 230; hvem dag frá borum, one day after another, viii. 182; hvárt sumar frá öðru, one summer after another, Grag. i. 92; annan dag fra ödrum, Eg. 277: in

other relations, madr fra manni, man after man, Finnb. 228. 1. from among, above, beyond, surpassingly; gora sik audkenndan frá öðrum mönnum, to distinguish oneself from (above) other men, Fms. vii. 73, Fb. ii. 73: adding sem, frá því sem . . . beyond that what ...; frå því harðfengir ok illir viðreignar sem aðrir. Fms. i. 171; herðibreiðr, svá at þat bar frá því sem aðrir menn vóru, Eg. 305; nú er bat annathvárt at þú ert frá því þróttigr ok bolinn sem aðrir menn, Fms. ii. 60: cp. frá-görðamaðr, frá-bær. denoting deprivation, taking away, forsaking, or the like; taka e-t fra e-m, to take a thing from one, Nj. 253; renna frá e-m, 264; devia frá úmögum, to 'die from orphans,' i. e. leave orphans behind one, Grág, i. 249; segja sik ór bingi frá e-m, to secede from one, Nj. 166; liggja frá verkum. to be bedridden 'from work,' i. e. so as to be unable to work, Grag. i. 474; seljask arfsali frå úmögum, i.e. to shift one's property from the minors, i. e. to cut them off from inheritance, 278. 8. against; byert frá mínu skapi, Fms. vii. 258, Hom. 158; frá likindum, against likelibood, 4. denoting derivation from a person; i mikilli sæmd frá konungi, Ísl. ii. 304; njóta skaltu hans frá oss, Fbr. 58 new Ed.;so also, kominn frå e-m, come of, descended from one, Eb, sub fin., Landn. 5. of, about, concerning; segja frá e-u, to tell of a thing, Fms. xi. 16, 137, Nj. 100, (frá-saga, frá-sögn, a story); verða víss frá e-m, to be informed about one, Fms. iv. 184; er mér svá frá sagt konungi, I am told so of the king, Eg. 20; lýgr hann mestan hlut frá, be lies for the most part, Isl. ii. 145, cp. Nj. 32. III. adverb, or ellipt, away, off; hverfa frá, to turn away, Landn. 84; snúa í frá, Nj. 108; stukku menn frá, Eg. 280; hnekkjask Írar nú frá, Ld. 78; ok frá höndina. and the band off, Nj. 160; falla frå, to fall off, to die (fråfall), Fms. x. 408; til ok frá, to and fro, Eg. 293, Fms. ix. 422, Pass. 3. 2; hédan í frá, bence 'fro,' Nj. 83; þaðan í frá, thence, Grág. ii. 30: þar út í frá, secondly, next, Fms. vi. 326; outermost, 439:-temp., þadan, hédan frá, thence, Grág. i. 204, ii. 30, Fms. ii. 231, Nj. 83, Vápn. 30: cp. the phrases, af og frá, by no means I vera frá, to be gone, done with, dead.

frá-beranligr, adj. excellent, Th. 10.

frá-brugðinn, part. different, apart, Sks. 245, v.l.

frá-bæriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), and frá-bærligr, adj. surpassing, Fas. iii. 364. Th. 10, Magn. 512.

frá-bærr, adj. surpassing, Fms. xi. 428, Fas. i. 88, iii. 627, Th. 22.

frá-dragning, f. subtraction, (mod.)

frá-dráttr, m. diminution, Sks. 491, 800, Anecd. 60.

fré-fall, n. decease, death, Isl. ii. 276, B. K. 126 (spelt franfall).

frá-forð, f. = fráfall, Eluc. 48.

frá-fælast, d, dep. to sbirk, sbun.

frá-færsla, u, f. removal, B. K. 108: the weaning of lambs, Dipl. v. 10.
frá-færur, f. pl. the weaning of lambs (in June). compos: fráfærulamb, n. a weaned lamb. fráfæru-tími, a, m., and fráfæru-leiti,
n. the season for weaning lambs, (freq.)

frá-ganga, u, f. a going away, departure, Grág. ii. 13.

frá-gangr, m. a leaving one's work well or ill done; illr f., work badly done. frágangs-sök, f. a thing which makes an agreement impossible.

frá-görðir, f. pl. surpassing feats; var þat at frágerðum, it was extraordinary, Ísl. ii. 83. COMPDS, with gen. pl. surpassing, choice: frágörða-lið, n. choice troops, Lv. 93. frágörða-maðr, m. a remarkable man, Fs. 3, Fær. 52, Fms. iii. 114, x. 192. frágörða-mikill, adj. exceeding great, Fms. x. 172.

frá-hverfr, adj. 'froward,' averse.

frá-laga, u, f. retreat (in a sea-fight, leggja frá), Sturl. iii. 68.

frá-lauss, adj. free, detached, Grag. i. 494, ii. 190.

frá-leikr, m. (-leiki), swiftness, Fms. vi. 211, Glúm. 342, Rd. 212.

frá-leitr, fráleit-ligr, adj. (fráleit-liga, adv.), 'froward,' averse: fráleitt sinni, a reprobate mind, Rom. i. 28.

frá-liga, adv. swiftly, Th. 79.

frá-ligr, adj. quick, swift, Lv. 73, Fbr. 27, 136, 155, Ld. 38, Háv. 39. FRÁNN, adj. gleaming, flasbing, acc. fránan, Fm. 32: the word seems akin to frár; only used in poetry as an epithet of serpents, and metaph of swords and sharp weapons; fránn naðr, Vsp. 65; f. ormr, Vkv. 16; fránn dreki, frán egg. Lex. Poët. passim: of the eyes, flasbing, id. Eggert uses it of a cloud gilded by the sun, sólin brauzt fram ór fránu skýi, Bb. 2. 33. Poër. compps: frán-eygr, adj. with flasbing eyes, Fm. 5. frán-leitr, frán-lyndr, adj. id.:—hence as a subst. fránn, m., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2. 17, or fræningr, m., Edda (Gl.), a serpent, (cp. Gr. δράκων from δέρκομα.)

FRAR, adj., neut. frátt, compar. superl. frári, frástr, but older form frávari, frávastr, hence fráfæri, Eluc. 48; fráostr, Krók. 37; frávastu (acc.), Stj. 480: [a word not found in Germ. or Engl., unless O. H. G. fró, frawer, Germ. frob = joyful, be a kindred word; but in Icel., old as weld as mod., frár only conveys the notion of swiftness]:—swift, light-footed, Fms. iii. 178, Nj. 258, Finnb. 236, Bs. ii. 87, Fb. i. 394.

frá-saga, u, f. a story, narrative, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. iv. 348, Eg. fine, Ld. 58. frásögu-ligr, adj. interesting, Hkr. ii. 135.

frá-skili (frá-skila, frá-skilinn), adj. separated, isolated, astray, with dat., fráskili e-m, Fas.iii. 130, Stj. 26, 655 xi. I, Fb. i. 540 : rejected, Fs. 128.

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frá-skilligr, adj. = fráskila, 655 xxxii. 27. vately, Thom. 153.

frá-skilnaðr, m. separation, Stj. 195.

frá-snúinn, part. froward, averse.

frá-sögn, f. = frásaga, 625. 83, Sturl. i. I, Hkr. i. I, Skálda 150; vera til frásagnar um e-t, to regret a thing, Isl. ii. 267, Nj. 97, Orkn. 202. COMPDS: frásagna-maðr, m. an bistorian, 732. 15 (better sagna-maðr). frásagnar-verðr, adj. worth relating, Eg. 425.

frá-vera, u, f. absence, Fms. iii. 164, Fb. i. 512, Bs. ii. 45.

frá-verandi, part. absent, Skálda.

frá-vist, f. = frávera, D. N.

frá-vita, adj. insane.

freðinn, part. frozen; freð-jaki, a. m., and freð-fiskr, m., vide frjósa. freð-stertr or fret-stertr, m., and freðsterts-mát or fretstertumát, n., Mag. 23: [Chaucer calls the queen in chess fers, which is derived from her Persian name ferz or ferzan = a king's captain; the Icel. word is no doubt of the same origin]:-check-mate with the queen's pawn: other check-mates used in Icel, are heima-stertr, ped-rifr, gleiðar-mát, níumanna-mát, and many more.

fregn, f. news, intelligence, Fas. ii. 368, Fms. ix. 483; flugu-fregn, gossip, a 'canard.'

FREGNA, pret. frá, 2nd pers. frátt, fráttu, pl. frágum; pres. fregn; pret, subj. frægi, frægim, Am. 99; part. freginn; sup. fregit; with the neg. suf. frúat, Yt. 10: in mod. usage weak fregna, ad, pres. fregna, sup. fregnað: in old writers a form fregna, d, occurs early, thus, pres. freguir, Fme xi 42 Jumsy S. 2; pret. fregudi, 14; pres. subj. freguisk (=fregnsk), Sighvat, Fms. vi. 41; pres. fregnar, Glum. 374; sup. fregnt (=fregit), Ld. 4, is scarcely a correct form; pret. pl. fregnudum, Dipl. v. 16, in a deed of the 14th century; -by that time the word had got its present form: [Goth. fraibnan = ἐρωτὰν; A.S. frignan; old Sax. gifrægnan; cp. Germ. fragen]:-to bear, be informed; er bu fregn andlát mitt, Blas. 43; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30; þrándr frá andlát föður síns, Landn. 214; ok frágu þau tíðendi at ..., Ö. H. 106; enda fregn sakar-adili vígit á þingi, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 107, (fregni, subj., Sb. i. 105); er hann fregn dauða hins, Kb. i. 154; eða fregn hann eigi hvar féráns-dómr átti at vera, Grág. i. 95; ok er hann fregnar (sic Ed.), safnar hann liði, Glúm. l. c.; þá frá hann til öndvegis-súlna sinna, Landn. 250; síðan frá engi maðr til hans, Str. 74; frá hann, at Haraldr . . ., Fms. vi. 256; eptir því vér fregnuðum af oss ellrum mönnum, Dipl. l. c.; síðan fregnir hann safnaðinn, Fms. xi. 42; nú sem þessi tíðendi vóru fregin um allt landit, Str. 54; beir bottusk badan mart sysiligt fregit (Ed. frengt) hafa, Ld. 4; sann-fregit = sann-spurt, Hallfred. II. to ask, only in very old poetry; fregna e-n e-s; hvers fregnit mik, Vsp. 22; ok ek pess opt fróða menn fregit hafði, Ýt. 6; fregna ok segja, to ask and say, ask and answer, Hm. 27; ef hann freginn er-at, 29; fregna ok segja skal fróðra hverr, 61, Skv. 1. 19, Fsm. 8; fregna e-n rúðs, to ask one's advice, Hm. 109: fregna at e-u (as spyrja), 32.

fregn-viss, adj. curious, in the saying, froor er hverr f., Art. 90.

FREISTA, að, [Ulf. frajsan = πειράζειν, A.S. frasjan, Hel. and O. H. G. fresan, old Frank. frasan,—all of them without t; Dan. friste; Swed. fresta]:-to try, with gen.; freista má ek þess, Eg. 606; freista sín, to try one's prowess, Edda 31; freista sunds, Ld. 166; hafa ymiss við freistað, O. H. 34; freista þessar íþróttar, Edda 31; freista þessa, id. :— with um or inf., freista um fleiri leiki, 32; at hann mun f. at renna skeið, 31:-absol., bað þá f. ef . . ., Eg. 174, 279; freista hvé þat hlýddi, to try bow, 1b. 7; freista at vér fáim drepit þá, Fms. i. 9. B. to tempt, make trial of, with gen., which sense occurs in Vsp. 22; freistum beirra, Fms. vii. 193; ef hans f. firar, Hm. 25:-esp. in the religious sense, to tempt, Rb. 82, Symb. 31, Stj. 145 passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

freistan, f. temptation, Hom. 37, 97, Greg. 18; freistnan, f. id., Stj. 145, 147, 295.

freistari, a, m. a tempter, Hom. 45, Stj. 144, 146.

freisti and freistni, f. temptation, Hom. 17, 82; freistni, 17, 26, Sks. 185 B, 450 B, 623. 26, Stj. passim, Magn. 488, N. T., Pass., Vidal., and all mod, writers insert the n.

freisting, f. = freistni, (mod. freq.)

freistinn, adj. daring, tempting, Sks. 98 B.

freka (mod. frekja), u, f. bardsbip, Fms. x. 402, v.l., xi. 99: in the phrase, með freku, barsbly, with great bardsbip, Eb. 128, O. H. 92; með svá mikilli freku at, Fms. i. 34, iv. 85, viii. 64, 135, x. 401, xi. 268; með meiri freku en fyrr var vandi til, Bs. i. 706; ánauð ok íllar frekur, Fms. vii. 75, v. l.

frek-efldr, part. forcible, Fms. x. 418.

freki, a, m., poët. a wolf, Vsp. 51, Gm. 19.

frek-leikr, m. greediness; frekleikt ebr ætni, 655 xxxi. A. 3. frek-liga, adv. barsbly, Isl. ii. 385, Fms. ii. 66. Stongly ton 149 frek-ligr, adj. barsh, exorbitant, Fms. vii. 293, Lv. 54.

freknóttr, adj. freckly, Ld. 274, Sturl. ii. 133. Grett. 90.

FREKNUR, f. pl. [Dan. fregner; Swed. fraknar], freckles, Fel. ix. FREKR, adj. [Ulf. -friks, in faibu-friks = φιλάργυρου; A.S. fræc;

frá-skilliga, adv. pri- greedy; frekr til fjár, Sd. 140; frekr er hverr til fjörsins, a saying, Njard. 374; frekir konungar, Fms. x. 416: voracious, bungry, fangs er ván at frekum úlfi, Eb. 250; svá f. at torsótt sé at fylla bik, Fs. 72: metaph. exorbitant, frek fegjöld, Ghl. 169; frek lög, barsb, unfair law, Hkr. ii. 384; frekr hardsteinn, a rough whetstone, Fms. xi. 223; frekr get ek at beim bykki lokarr minn til fégjalda, I guess they will find my plane rough (cutting thick chips) as to the bargain, ii. 65; bora frekan atsúg at e-u, Orkn. 144; frekust orð ok umkvæði, Ísl. ii. 149: neut. frekt, as adv., frekt eru þá tekin orð mín, Fms. ii. 260; ganga frekt at e-u, Fs. 32; leita frekara eptir, Fins. x. 227.

FRELSA, t, mod. 20, to free; frelstr, Fms. i. 79; pret. frelsti, 225. 70, Sks. 660, Gullp. 4; frelstisk, Fms. vii. 59, x. 404, 413; frelstusk, Sks. 587 (frjalsti B); pres. frelsir, 655 xxxii. 4; imperat. frels, Hom. 159; part, frelst, Sturl. iii. 139: in mod. usage always frelsa, ad, e.g. heldr frelsa (imperat.) oss frá íllu, in the Lord's Prayer; this form occurs even in MSS, of the 14th century, e.g. frelsaði, Bs. i. 269 (MS, Arna-Magn, 482); but frelsi, l. c., in the older recension, Bs. i. 95: an older form frjálsa, að (frealsa), freq. occurs in old MSS.; pres. frjálsar, Gpl. 91; frjálsaði, Dipl. i. 11; infin. frjálsa, Sks. 349, 594 B; subj. frjálsisk, 349 B; frealsadisk, Stj. 26: [Dan. frelse; Swed. fralsa]:-to free, deliver, rescue, passim: the law phrase, frelsa e-m e-t, to rescue a thing for one; til at f. honum sina föðurleifð, Fms. ix. 329; Egill kvaðsk frelst hafa þórði manna-forráð, Sturl. iii. 139; frelsa þeim jörð er á, Gbl. l. c.; ok frjálsaði jörðina honum til æfinlegrar eignar, Dipl. l. c.; hann frelsaði sér þann hlut frá, er eptir var, til forráða, Bs. i. 269; ok frelsti hón sveininum (veiðina), Gullb. 4; frelsa bræl, to set a bondsman free, N. G. L. passim. reflex. to save oneself, escape, Fms. vii. 59 passim: as a law term, to get freedom, from bondage, N. G. L. i. 33: in a pass. sense, Sks. 587 passim. frelsari, a, m. (older obsolete form frjalsari), a saviour, Stj. passim,

655 xiii. 4: the Saviour, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. frels-borinn, part. (and frjáls-borinn, Eg. 284, Grág. passim), freeborn, Hom. 152.

frelsi, Molder form frjálsi, Sks. 622 B), freedom, esp. of a bondsman set free, or generally, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. i. 357, Fms. i. 33, 222, ix. 352, Fs. 70, 126, in the laws and Sagas passim :- metaph. freedom, leisure, Fms. x. 147, v. l., Bs. i. 518, Sks. 504; núdir ok f., rest and leisure, Háv. 57: freedom, privilege, immunity, c.g. of the church, Fms. x. 14: frelsi kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 720 and passim. COMPDS: frelsis-bréf, n. a charter frelsis-giof, f. a gift of freedom to a of privilege, H. E. i. 386, v. l. bondsman, Fs. 126, N. G. L. i. 33. frelsis-öl, n. 'freedom-ale,' a carouse on occasion of a bondsman being set free, N.G. L. i. 29, 32, 33.

frelsingi, 2, m. (frelsingr, 677. 1), a freedman, Eg. 42, 67, Landn. 123. fremd, f. [frami], furtherance, bonour, Hkr. iii. 99, Rd. 310, Eg. 279, Fms. viii. 321, v. l. COMPDS: fremdar-lauss, adj. inglorious, Fas. i. fremdar-verk, n. a feat, Fms. x. 230, Fas. i. 162, Stj. 509.

fremi, adv. (often, esp. in the Grag., spelt fremmi), only in the phrase, svá fremi, only so far, only in that case: temp., seg þú svá fremi frá því er bessi dagr er allr, i. e. wait just till this day is past, Nj. 96, Al. 118; jarl hafði svá fremi frétt til Erlings, er hann var nær kominn, be only beard of Erling when he was close up to him, Fms. vii. 296; skildisk Hákon konungr svá fremi við er hverr maðr var drepinn, king H. left [pursuing] only when every man was slain, Hkr. i. 151; svá f. munt bu betta hafa upp kveðit, er ekki mun tjóa letja bik, O. H. 32; en svá f. vil ek at vér berim þetta fyrir alþýðu, er ek sé, 33; svá f. er unnin væri borgin, Róm. 358; svá f. at ..., id., Pr. 406; svú fremi ef, in case that, Nj. 260; þá skulu þeir at dómi kveðja, ok svá f. er til varnar er boðit áðr, but only when they have called on them for the defence, i. e. not before they bave, Grag. i. 256; þat er jamrétt at stefna svá fremmi hánum er hann missir hans ba er kvidarins barf, it is equally lawful to summon a neighbour-juror in case he does not appear to deliver a verdict, 48: so far, svá fremi er upp komit, at ..., Finnb. 226.

FREMJA, pret. framdi, pres. frem, part. framidr, framdr, mod. also framinn; [A.S. fremman; Dan. fremme]:—to further, promote: fremja Kristni, to further Christianity, Fms. x. 416; fremja sik, to distinguish oneself, Nj. 254; fremja sik á e-u, Sks. 25 B; þóttú þykisk hafa framit bik utan-lendis, Glum. 342; sa er framidr er framarr er settr, Edda 2. to perform, exercise, Fms. i. 260, vii. 164, 625. 60, 656 A. 2. 18, Hom. 52, 655 xi. 4, Og. 146, Nj. 10; fremja seið, heiðni, N. G. L. i. 19, Hkr. i. 19; fremja munadlifi, 625. 41; fremja sund, to swim, Rm. B. in mod. usage often in a bad sense, to commit, e. g. fremja glæp, II. reflex, to advance oneself; hann hafði mikit framisk löst, etc. í utan-ferð sinni, Fms. iii. 122, v. 345. 2. in a pass. sense (rarely), III. part. fremjandi, a performer, Edda 68.

Hom. 72. fremr and fremst, vide fram.

FRENJA, u, f., poët. a cow, Edda (Gl.), Bb. 3. 41. frenju-ligr, adj. boydenish; and frenju-skapr, m.

FRER, n. pl., also spelt freyr or better fror, (in mod. usage freour, m.pl.), [Ulf. frius, 2 Cor. xi. 27; Old Engl. frore as an adj. or adv.]:-frost, frosty soil; fara at freyrum, to travel when it begins to freeze; bioa frora, to wait for frost, O. H. 17; at frerum, 198; en er konungi potti van frora, Germ. frech (bold, impudent), whence Dan. fræk; cp. Engl. freak]:- 122; fter ok snjóva, Bs. i. 872: in sing., fter var hart úti, a bard frost, ii.

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FRERJAKI-FRIÐSTOLL. 173 COMPDS: frer-jaki, a, m. a piece of ice, Bárð. 9 new Ed. frer- frið-helgi, f. inviolability, protection by law, Landn. 97, Fms. i. 80. 22. mánuðr, m. the frost month, answering to December, Edda. friðill, m. a lover, gallant, poët., Vkv. 27; cp. friðgin. frerinn and frorinn, part. of friosa, = frozen, mod. freðinn. frið-kastali, a, m. a 'castle of peace,' asylum, Fas. iii. 248. FRESS, m. a tom-cat, Edda 63, Grag. i. 501; also called fressfrid-kaup, n. purchase of peace, Ghl. 142, Fbr. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 327. köttr, m., and steggr, q. v.:—a bear, Edda (Gl.), Korm. (in a verse). frið-kaupa, keypti, to purchase peace. Isl. ii. 442. FREST, usually n. pl., but also f. sing. (in mod. usage frestr, m.), frio-kolla, u, f. the nickname of a lady, Fms. vii. 63. delay; long frest. Fms. ii. 216; ok væri þar logð frest á, Hkr. i. 292; FRIDLA, u, f., usually contr. frilla, [Dan. frille], prop. = Lat. amica, a bessi frest, Sti. 446; þó at frestin væri löng, Fms. v. 72; biðja sér fresta, fem. answering to fridill, q.v.; en frida frilla, the fair mistress, Hym. 30; but ii. 114, Rb. 364; ljá e-m fresta um e-t, Fms. iv. 225, Hom. 33; Uni kvað in prose in a bad sense a barlot, concubine, Fms. i. 2, viii. 63, Sturl. ii. 73, sér illa líka öll frestin, Fs. 32: the saying, frest eru ills bezt, Fms. v. 294, Sks. 693. COMPDS: frillu-barn, m. a bastard child, Landn. 174, -mod., frestr er á illu bestr: the phrase, selja á frest, to sell on credit, Fms. xi. 212. frillu-borinn, part. bastard-born, Fas. i. 354. Vápn. 7, Sturl. 91, Gísl. 12; hence frest-skuld, f. credit, Snót 62. dóttir, f. an illegitimate daughter, Gpl. 238, 239. frillu-lifnaðr. fresta, ad, to defer, put up, with dat., Ld. 322, O. H. 95, Orkn. 48, Fms. m. fornication, wboredom, Jb. 137. frillu-lifl, n. id., K. A. 218, H. E. i. 477; in the N. T. = the Gr. μοιχεία. viii. 327, Fb. iii. 408: absol. to delay, tarry, Lv. 52, Fms. ix. 355: reflex. frillu-maor, m. an adulterer, = Gr. μοιχόs, N. T.; in pl., Bs. i. 684. to be delayed, upset, Fær. 93, Fs. 74, Korm. 134, Fbr. 185, Fms. v. 318. frillu-sonr, m. an illegitimate frestan, f. delay, Fb. ii. 42, better frestin. son, Gpl. 237, 238, Hkr. i. 100, 198, Landn. 260. frillu-tak, n., in FRETA, pret. frat, mod. ab, to fart, Lat. pedere, Dropl. 31, Lv. 54. the phrase, taka frillutaki, to take as concubine, Eg. 343, Fms. ii. 291, vii. fret-karl, m. a 'fart-cburl,' wagaland, Lv. 59, Fs. 160, Isl. ii. 483. fretr, m. a fart, Fms. vi. 280. 110, Sturl. iii. 270. frio-land, n. a 'peace-land' or friendly country, Fms. ii. 132, Hkr. i. 295: FRETT, f. [akin to fregn, but contracted], news, intelligence, Fms. xi. used in the laws of old freebooters (vikingar), who made a compact not to 101, Nj. 175, Bs. i. 735, Grett. 122, Fs. 15, 27; very freq. in mod. usage, plunder a country, on condition of having there a free asylum and free market;—such a country was called friðland, Eg. 245, Fms. xi.62, Isl. ii. 234. esp. in pl. fréttir, news; hvat er i fréttum, what news? in compds, fréttablað, a newspaper; fregn and tíðindi (q. v.) are only used in a peculiar frið-lauss, adj. outlawed, Fms. vii. 204, N. G. L. i. 15, K. A. 142. frio-leggja, lagoi, to make peace, Fms. iii. 73. 2. enquiry, Grág. i. 35, obsolete. \(\beta \). in a religious sense, enquiring of gods or men about the future, Nj. 273: the phrase, ganga til fréttar frið-liga, adv. peaceably, Fms. ii. 124. við e-n; Sigurðr gékk til fréttar við móður sína, hón var margkunnig, frio-ligr, adj. peaceable, Hom. 143, Fms. v. 248, Nj. 88, Eb. 266. Orkn. 28; þangat géngu menn til frétta, Fs. 19; gékk hann þá til sónarfrið-mark, n. a token of peace, Fms. x. 347. frið-mál, n. pl. words of peace, Fms. vii. 23 blóts til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24; biskup gékk til fréttar við Guð, 686 B. 13. frétta, tt, to bear, get intelligence, Korm. 160, Am. 1. Nj. 5, Eg. 123, frio-menn, m. pl. men of peace, friends, Ld. 76, Lv. 102, Stj. 213, Fms. vi. Isl. ii. 164; very freq., whereas fregna is obsolete. 2. to ask, en-28, x. 244, H. E. i. 243; friomenn konungs, the king's friends or allies, id. quire, Korm. 216, Pass. 11. 4, 21. 8; frétta tidenda, to ask for news, Fms. frið-mælask, t, to sue for peace, Krók. 62; f. við e-n, id., Stj. 398. i. 101; frétta e-n upp, to find one out, Edda (pref.); frétta at mönnum, FRIDR, m., gen. fridar, dat. fridi, [Ulf. renders elphun by gavairhi, Nj. 34. II. reflex. to get about, be reported, of news; betta fréttisk um héradit, Korm. 198; fréttisk alls ekki til hans, nothing was but uses the verb gafribon = καταλλάττειν, and gafribons = καταλλαγή; A. S. frið and freodo; mod. Germ. friede; Dan. and Swed. fred; lost in beard of bim, Isl. ii. 168; fréttisk mér svá til, I am told, Boll. 338, Fms. Engl., and replaced from the Lat.]: -peace, but also personal security, B. recipr. to ask one another for news; fréttusk beir tidenda, inviolability; in the phrases, fyrirgöra fé ok friði, to forfeit property and Boll. 336; fréttask fyrir, to enquire, Fs. 78. fréttinn, adj. curious, eager for news, Fms. i. 184, v. 299, Bs. i. 776. peace, i.e. be outlawed, Ghl. 160; setja grid ok frid, to 'set,' i.e. make, truce and peace, Grag. ii. 167; til ars ok fridar, Hkr. i. 16; fridr ok FREYDA, dd, [fraud], to froth; med freydanda munni, Al. 168: of farsæla, Bs. i. 724; vera i friði, to be in safe keeping, Al. 17; biðja e-n roasting, Fas. i. 163: of matter, freyddi o'r upp blod ok vágr, Ísl. ii. 218. fridar, to sue for peace, Hbl. 28; about the peace of Frodi cp. Edda 78freyja, u, f. a lady, in hús-freyja, q. v.; prop. the goddess Freyja, Edda. 81, it is also mentioned in Hkv. 1. 13, and Vellekla. FREYR, m. [Goth. frauja = Gr. κύριος; A. S. frea; Hel. fro = a lord], sacredness of a season or term, cp. Jóla-f., Páska-f., the peace (truce) of Yule, Easter; ann-frior, q. v. is in the Scandin. only used as the pr. name of the god Freyr, Edda, Vsp., 3. peace, rest, tranquillity; gefa e-m etc.; for the worship of Frey cp., besides the Edda, Gisl. ch. 15, Hrafn. frið, to give peace, rest; gefat þínum fjándum frið, Hm. 128. ch. 2, Glum. ch. 9, the tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. ch. 173, 174, the notion of love, peace, friendship; frior kvenna, Hm. 89; frio at kaupa, Vd. ch. 10, also Landn. 174, Fms. v. 239. to purchase love, Skm. 19; eldi heitari brennr med illum vinum frior fimm COMPDS: Freys-gooi. a, m. the priest of Frey, a nickname, Hrafn. Freys-győlingar, m. daga, Hm. 50; frids vætta ok mér, I boped for a friendly reception, pl. priests or worshippers of Frey, the name of a family in the south-east Sighvat, O. H. 81; allr frior (all joy) glepsk, Hallfred; connected with of Icel., Landn. Freys-taft, n. the game of Frey, probably what is this sense are fridill, fridla, fridgin,—this seems to be the original notion now called goða-tafl, Flóv. of the word, and that of peace metaph.: from the N. T. the word obtained frioa, ad, [cp. A. S. freedian], to pacify, restore to peace; frioa ok frelsa, a more sacred sense, elphrn being always rendered by frior, John xvi. 33, Fms. i. 110; frida ok frelsa land, O. H. 189; frida fyrir e-m, to make -friðr sé með yðr, peace be with you. COMPDS: frioar-andi, a, m. spirit of peace, Pass. 21. 13. frioar-band, n. a bond of peace, H. E. i. peace for one, to reconcile; frida fyrir kaupmonnum, Fms. vii. 16; frida friðar-boð, n. an offer of peace. fyrir beim brædrum við Kolbein, to intercede for them with K., Sturl. iii. friðar-boðorð, n. a proclamation of peace, 656 C. 30. friðar-bréf, n. a letter of peace, Fms. x. 4; frida fyrir öndudum, to make peace for the dead, intercede for them, by singing masses, Bs. i. 65; hann fridadi vel fyrir landi sinu, be pacified the fridar-fundr, m. a peaceful meeting, Fms. x. 38. land, Fms. vii. 16:- in mod. usage esp. to protect by law (birds or other görő, f. = friðgörð, Sks. 45, 655 xxxii. 24. friðar-koss, m. a kiss of animals), frida fugl, varp, to protect eider-ducks. II. reflex., friðask peace, osculum pacis, Magn. 478, Bs. i. 175. friðar-mark, n. = friðvid e-n, to seek for reconciliation or to reconcile oneself to another, Fms. iii. friðar-menn, m. = friðmenn, Lv. 96. mark, þorf. Karl. 422, 625. 9. 155, v. 202, Al. 85: in a pass. sense, Fms. viii. 152. friðar-skjöldr, m. = friðskjöldr, Fas. i. 462. friðar-stefna, u, f. a fridan, f. pacifying, Fb. ii. 339: mod. protection. peace meeting, Fms. vi. 27. fridar-stilli, n. a peace settlement, Pass. friðar-tákn, n. a token of peace, Al. 59. frið-benda, d, to furnish with friðbönd, Krók. 40. 21. 8, cp. Luke xxiii. 12. friðar-tími, a, m. a time of peace, Bret. 50. frið-bót, f. peace-making, O. H. L. 10. II. as a prefix in prop. names, Frið-björn, -geirr, -gerðr, -leifr, -mundr; but it is rarely used in olden times; Friðrik, Germ. *Friedrich*, is of quite mod. date in Icel. frið-brot, n. a breach of the peace, Eg. 24, Gpl. 21, O. H. 190, Eb. 24. friðbrots-maðr, m. a peace-breaker, Sturl. iii. 161. frio-bond, n. pl. 'peace-bonds,' straps wound round the sheath and frið-samliga, adv. peaceably, Fms. vii. 312, Hkr. ii. 282, Stj. 183. fastened to a ring in the hilt when the weapon was not in use; hence the frio-samligr, adj. peaceable, Fms. i. 25, Stj. 301, 505, 558. phrase, spretta friðböndunum, to untie the 'peace-straps,' before drawing frio-samr, adj. peaceful, Stj. 187: a name of the mythical king Frodi, the sword, Sturl. iii. 186, Gisl. 55; the use of the word in Krók. 40 is Fb. i. 27: also Frið-Fróði, id. undoubtedly wrong: cp. the drawings in old MSS. frio-semd, f. peacefulness, Fms. vi. 441. frið-semi, f. = friðsemd, Grág. pref. p. 168. friðgin, n. pl.; this curious word is analogous to systkin, feðgin, mæðgin, and seems to mean lovers; it only occurs twice, viz. in Clem., bá frio-semja, samdi, to make feace, Fr. frið-skjöldr, m. a ' peace-shield,' a shield being used as a sign of truce, varð hvárt þeirra friðgina öðru fegit, 37; and in the poem Pd. 53, but here the verse is in a fragmentary state. answering to the mod, flag of truce; in the phrase, bregða upp friðskildi, frio-gelur, f. pl. enticements of peace, in the phrase, bera friogwlur á Fas. ii. 534, Orkn. 432, Hkr. iii. 205: the truce-shield was white and e-n, to make overtures for peace to one, Bjarn. 55. opp. to the red 'war-shield,' Hkv. I. 33.

frio-goro, f. 'peace-making,' truce, treaty, Fms. vi. 63, x. 155, Stj. 566, 650; a part of the O.H. is called Friogoroar-saga, u, f., referring to

frio-heilagr, adj. inviolate, Ghl. 129, N. G. L. i. 4, K. A. 30, Fs. 150.

the negotiation for peace between Sweden and Norway, A. D. 1018.

frio-helga, 20, to proclaim inviolate, Nj. 101, Lv. 7.

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frio-staor, m. an asylum, sacred flace in a temple, Eb. 6 new Ed.

frið-spilli, n. a breach of the peace, Fb. ii. 56.

frio-stoll, m. a chair of peace, Sturl. i. 155 C.

frið-stefna, u, f. = friðarstefna, Edda 47.

frio-stilla, t, to settle, atone, Pass. 3. 14.

frið-sæla, u, f. the bliss of peace, Bs. i. 723.

frio-sell, adj. blessed with peace, Hkr. i. 17.

frið-vænligr, adj. promising peace, Fms. i. 26, 132.

frið-vænn, adj. promising peace, safe, Fms. ix. 5.

frið-bæging, f. propitiation, Vídal.

frið-þægja, ð, to propitiate, of Christ, Vidal.

FRIGG, f. a pr. name, gen. friggjar, [cp. A. S. frigu = love], the heathen goddess Frigg, Edda, Vsp. compps: Friggjar-elda, u. f. a bird, prob. = mod. Máriatla, the wagtail, motacilla alba Linn., Edda (Gl.) Friggjar-gras, n. 'Frigg's herb,' the mandrake, Hjalt. Friggjar-stigrans, u. f., astron. 'Frigg's star,' Venus, Clem. 26.

frilla, v. friðla.

fritt, n. adj. peaceful, Eg. 572, Stj. 471, 475; in the phrase, e-m er fritt (or eiga fritt), one's person being safe; hversu vel mun honum fritt at koma á yðvarn fund, how safe will it be for bim to come to you? Fms. vii. 167; Högni spurði, hvárt þeim skyldi fritt vera, Sturl. ii. 144 C; eiga í flestum stöðum illa fritt, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; ef eigi væri allt fritt (safe) af Steingrims hendi, Rd. 277; þá var illa fritt, tbings were ill at ease, uneasy, Bs. i. 363; hvárt skal mér fritt at ganga á fund yðvarn, Fb. iii. 453.

FRÍ, adj. = frjáls, free, released, vacant, used in a less noble sense than frjáls, q.v.; frí is foreign, but freq. in mod. writers:—used as adv. freely, truly, in mod. poets, Pass. 7. 12, 18. 9, 19. 8, 38. 5.

FRI, m. [Dan. frier = a wooer, cp. frjú], a lover, = friðill, an απ. λεγ., Hým. 9, cp. friðla; Höfuðl. 15 is dubious.

fri, n. a mod. college term, vacation, probably from Lat. feria.

fria, ad, to deliver, Lv. 94 better firrum: reflex. to free oneself, Fms. xi. 424. frian, f. (in O. H. 206 frion), remission, an απ.λεγ., Fms. v. 55, Pass. 13.13. frida, ad, to adorn, Fms. vii. 276, Fas. ii. 196. Ld. 198. [Gene fide ?]

fríðendi, n. pl. good things: heita e-m fríðendum, to make fair promises, Gisl. 70, Fms. v. 157, Niðrst. 6; allir kostir ok öll f., Clem. 29; er nökkut þat er til fríðenda sé um mik, is there anything good in me? Fms. vi. 207: revenue, reki með öllum fríðendum, Ám. 12, 15; heimaland með öllum fríðendum, 52.

frička and frikka, ao, to grow fine and bandsome.

fríð-leikr (-leiki), m. personal beauty, Eg. 29, Fms. x. 234; fríðleikr, afl, ok fræknleikr, Hkr. i. 302; fríðleikinum samir hinn bezti búnaðr, iii. 264.

2. = fríðendi; svá mikla penninga at vexti ok fríðleik, Dipl. i. 11; fimmtán kúgildi með þvilíkum fríðleik sem..., ii. 12, Vm. 74; með þeim fríðleika sem fyrr segir. Jm. 31.

FRIDR, adj., neut. fritt, compar. friðari, superl. friðastr. [a Scandin. word, not found either in A. S. or Germ.]:—fair, beautiful, bandsome, chiefly of the face; friðr sýnum, Eg. 22, 23, Nj. 2, Fas. i. 387, Fms. i. 2, 7: fine, lið mikit ok fritt, 32, vii. 231; mikit skip ok fritt, Fagrsk.; frið veizla, Fb. ii. 120; með friðu foruneyti, Ld. 22: metaph. specious, unfair, Fms. x. 252.

II. paid in kind; tólf hundruð fríðum, Dipl. ii. 20; hve margir aurar skulu í gripum (in valuables), eða hve margir friðir (in cattle), Grúg. i. 136; arfi ens friða en eigi ens ófriða, be inberits the cattle but not the other property, 221; fjóra tigi marka silfrs fríðs, forty marks of silver paid in cattle, Eg. 526, v.l. Icel. at present call all payment in kind 'í fríðu,' opp. to cash; í fríðu ok úfríðu, H. E. i. 561.

III. as noun in fem. pr. names, Hólm-friðr, Hall-fríðr, etc., Landn.; and Fríða, u, f. as a term of endearment for these pr. names.

FRÍSIR, m. pl. the Frisians, Fms., Eg. passim. Frís-land, n. Frisia. Frískr, adj. Frisian, Fms. vi. 362.

FRÍSKR, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; mod. Germ. frisch], frisky, brisk, vigorous, (mod. word); frísk-leiki, a, m. friskiness, briskness, vigour; frísk-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), friskily, briskly.

frjá, f. a sweetbeart, Skv. 3. 8, and perh. in Fsm. 5 for fán of the MS. FRJÁ, δ, [Ulf. renders ἀγαπὰ and φιλεῖν by frijon, and ἀγάπη by frighva; akin to friðr, friðill; in Icel. this word has almost entirely disappeared, except in the part. frændi, which is found also in Engl. friend, Germ. freund: frjá has thus met with the same fate as its antagonist fjá (to bate); both have been lost as verbs, while the participles of each, fjándi and frændi, fiend and friend, remain:—vrijen, to woo, still remains in Dutch; and the mod. High Germ. freien and Dan. frie are borrowed from Low Germ.]:—to pet, an äπ. λεγ. in Mkv. 5,—annars barn er sem úlf at frjá, to pet another man's bairn is like petting a wolf, i. c. he will never return your love. The passage Ls. 19 is obscure and probably corrupt.

FRJA, in the comps: Frjá-aptan, m. Friday evening, Sturl. ii. 216. Frjá-dagr, m. Friday, Rb. 112, 572, Jb. 200; langi F., Good Friday, K. Á. 68 passim: Frjádags-aptan, m. Friday evening, Sturl. ii. 210 C: Frjádags-kveld, n. id., Sturl. ii. 211 C: Frjádags-nótt, f. Friday nigbt, Fms. viii. 35 (v.l.), Nj. 186: Frjádags-ping, n. a Friday meeting. Rb. 332: Frjádaga-fasta, u, f. a Friday fast, Fms. x. 381. Frjá-kveld, n. = frjáaptan, Hkr. iii. 277, Sturl. ii. 211 C. Frjámorginn, m. Friday morning, Fms. viii. 35, Orkn. (in a verse, App.) Frjá-nótt, f. = frjádagsnótt, Fms. viii. 35. It is remarked above, s. v. dagr, that this 'frjá' is derived from the A. S. form Freã, answering to the northern Freyr, Goth. Frauja, and is a rendering of the eccl. let. dies Veneris. as in eccl. legends the Venus of the Lat. is usually rendered by

Freû (Freyja) of the Teutonic. This word is now obsolete in Icel., as Friday is now called Föstudagr, vide fasta.

FRJALS, adj., dat, and gen. sing, fem. and gen. pl. frjálsi, frjálsar, and frjálsa in old writers, but mod. frjálsri, frjálsrar, frjálsra, inserting r, [a contracted form from fri-bals; Ulf. freibals; O. H. G. fribals; the A. S. freols is prob. Scandin., as it is not used in old poetry: frials therefore properly means 'free-necked,' a ring round the neck being a badge of servitude; but the Icel, uses the word fri only in the compound frials, which is lost in Dan., though it remains in Swed, frulse and ufrulse man: the mod. Dan. and Swed. fri is borrowed from the Germ. frei, and so is the Icel, frí:—Ulf, renders ελευθερία by freibals, but ελεύθερος by freis]: -free, opp. to bondsman: frials er hverr er frelsi er gefit. N. G. L. i. 22: ef þræll getr barn við frjálsi konu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 224; skal bik bæta sem frjalsan mann, Nj. 57: metaph. free, unbindered, lata e-n fara frjalsan. Fins. i. 15: of property, frjálst forræði, eign, yfirráð, free, full possession, D. N. passim; skógar frjálsir af ágangi konunga ok illræðis-manna, Fs. 20: neut., eiga . . . at frialsu, to possess freely, without restraint, Fins. xi. 211, Jb. 187, O. H. 92; med frjalsu, unbindered, Hrafn. 24.

frjálsa, að, to free, vide frelsa, Stj., Barl., D. N., Sks., Karl., passim.

frjálsan, f. rescue, Stj. 50.

frjálsari, a, m. = frelsari, Stj. 51.

frjáls-borinn, part. freeborn, vide frelsborinn.

frjáls-gjafa (-gefa), u, f. a freed-woman, N. G. L. i. 327, 358. frjáls-gjafl, a, m. a 'free-given' man, freed-man, in the Norse law distinguished from and lower than a leysingi, q.v., N. G. L. i. 345, 347.

II. one ibat gives freedom, Grúg, i. 227.

frjálsi, f. freedom, an unusual form, = frelsi, cp. Ulf. freibals.

frjálsing, f. deliverance, Karl.

frjáls-leikr (-leiki), m. liberty, 655 xxxii. 4: metaph, liberality, frankness, Fms. xi. 422, Stj. 201.

frjáls-lendingr, m. a free tenant, franklin, Karl.

frjáls-liga, adv. freely, frankly, Hkr. i. 138, Fms. v. 194, Sks. 619, Stj. 154.

frjáls-ligr, adj. free, frank, independent, Sks. 171, 523, 546.

frjálsmann-ligr, adj. like a free man, Grett. 109.

FRJO, n. (and freo), dat. freovi, = fræ, seed, Th. 23, Stj. 97, 196. H. E. i. 513. compbs: frjó-korn, n. = frækorn, Gpl. 351 A. frjó-laun, n. pl. reward for the seed sown, N. G. L. i. 240. frjó-lauss, adj. seedless, barren, Magn. 494. frjó-leikr (-leiki), m. fertility, Stj. 56, 202, 398. frjó-ligr, adj. fruiful, Stj. 76, Fb. ii. 24. frjór, adj. fertile, Stj. 75, passim.

FRJOSA, pret. fraus, pl. frusu; pres. fryss, mod. frys; pret. subj. frysi, but freri, Gisl. 32; part. frosinn, sup. frosit; an older declension analogous to gróa, gröri, is, pret. fröri or freri, part. frörinn or frerinn, mod. fredinn, altering the r into θ , whereto frer (q. v.) belongs: [O. H. G. friosan; mod. Germ. frieren; A. S. freosan; Engl. freeze; Dan. fryse; Swed. frysa]:-to freeze; often used impers. it freezes them (of earth, water, etc.), i. e. they are frozen, ice-bound, stiff with ice; bar fraus ba (acc.) um nætr, A. A. 272; fraus um hann klædin (acc.), the clothes froze about bis body, Fs. 52; aldrei skal her frjósa korn (acc.), Fms. v. 23; hann (acc., viz. the well) fryss svá, at ..., Stj. 96; beir ætluðu at biða þess at skip (acc.) Ólafs konungs freri þar í höfninni, until king Olave's ship should be ice-bound, Fms. v. 167 :- of the weather, absol., veor var kalt ok frjósanda, cold and frosty, Grett. 134; vindr var á norðan ok frjósandi, Sturl. i. 83; aldrei festi snjó útan ok sunnan á haugi Þorgríms ok ekki fraus, ... at hann mundi ekki vilja at freri á milli þeirra, Gísl. 32; but frysi, l. c., 116; áðr en frjósa tók, Fms. v. 167; bótt bæði frjósi fyrir ofan ok neðan, 23: the metaph. phrase, e-m frýs hugr við, one feels borror at a thing, iii. 187; perh. better hrjósa, q. v. frerin jörð, Grett. III; frerin þekja, 85 new Ed.; tá frerin, Edda 59; vátir ok fremir, wet and frozen, Bjarn. 53; skipit sollit ok frörit, Bs. i. 355; but frosit, l. c., 330; frörnar grasrætr, Sks. 48 new Ed.; skór frosnir ok snæugir, Gisl. 31; flestir menn vóru nokkut frosnir, Fms. ix. 353, where = kalnir.

frjóva, 2ð, and frjóa, mod. frjófga or frjóvga, to fertilise, Stj. 69, 73; frjóvandi, part. blossoming, Sks. 630, 632:—reflex. to multiply, be fertile, Fms. i. 159, Fas. i. 177, Stj. 61.

frjóvan, f. fertilising, Stj. 13: mod. frjófgan, Pass. 32. 2.

frjóv-samr, adj. fertile (ófrjósamr, barren), Sturl. 101.

frjóv-semi, mod. frjóf-semi, f. fertility. FRODA, u, f. (cp. frauð), froth, e. g. on milk, Fas. i. 425, freq. in mod.

frodu-fella, d, to foam. frosk-hleypa, t, to let (a borse) leap like a frog, Gpl. 412.

FROSKR, m., in olden times prob. proned. froskr, cp. the rhyme, öblingr skyli einkar röskr | zpa kann i mörum fröskr, Mkv.; [A.S. frox, cp. Engl. frog; O. H.G. frose; mod. Germ. froscb; Dan. frö]:—a frog, Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 23, 269, Fms. x. 380, 656 A. 2. 11.

COMPDS: frodu-fall, n. a frothing or foaming at the mouth.

dagr, that this 'frja' is derived from the A.S. form Frea, answering to the northern Freyr, Goth. Frauja, and is a rendering of the eccl. Lat. dies Veneris, as in eccl. legends the Venus of the Lat. is usually rendered by 241: often used in pl., frost mikil ok kuldar, ii. 29; frosta vetr. a frosty

winter, Ann. 1348; frost ok snjóar, frost and snow; hörku-f., a sharp frost. The first gift, 677. 4. frosta-tol, n. 'frosty tools,' i. e. frail tools or implements that crack as if frost-bitten.

frosta = frysta, to freeze, Fær. 56.

FROSTA, n. the name of a county in Norway where a parliament, Frosta-ping, was held; hence Frostapings-log, n. pl. the laws of the county Frosta, N.G.L. Frostabings-bók, f. the code of this law, N. G. L. i. 126, Fms. passim.

frost-bólga, u, f. 'frost-swelling,' of bands swoln by frost.

frost-brestir, m. pl. 'frost-cracks' in ice, such as are heard during a strong frost.

frosti, a, m. the name of a borse, freq. in Icel.

frost-mikill, adj. very frosty, Sks. 227 B.

frost-rosir, f. pl. 'frost-roses,' frost work.

frost-vetr, m. a frosty winter, Ann. 1047.

frost-viori, n. frosty weather, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 198 C.

FBOTTA, tt, [akin to frata], to sputter; med frottandi vorum, with sputtering lips, Sks. 228 B.

FRO, f. relief, esp. from pain, Hkr. i. 6, Mar., 656 A. 25, Sks. 107 B, Bs. i. 181, 299; hug-fró, geo-fró, mind's comfort: allit. phrase, frior og fró, peace and relief, Bb. 3. 3.

fróa, að, to relieve, with acc., bá er bér vilit fróa manninn, porst. St. 55: mod. with dat., chiefly used impers., e-m fróar, one feels relief.

fróan, f., and frói, a. m. relief, = fró, Bs. i. 312, Fas. iii. 388.

fróð-leikr, m. knowledge, 625. 50, Landn. 89, Grág. i. 3, Skálda 160, Sks. 626; til fródleiks ok skemtunar, for information and pleasure, Edda (pref.): with a notion of sorcery, porf. Karl. 374, Fs. 131. COMPDS: frooleiks-ast, f. love of knowledge, Skalda. fróðleiksbækr, f. pl. books of information, Rb. 342. fróðleiks-epli, f. the apple of knowledge, Sks. 503. fróðleiks-tré, n. the tree of knowledge, 625. 3.

fróð-liga, adv. cleverly, Fms. iii. 163; eigi er nú f. spurt, Edda 8.

fróð-ligr, adj. clever, Sks. 553: mod. curious.

FRÓDB, adj. [Ulf. frûps = φρόνιμος, σοφός, σώφρον, συνετός; Hel. frôd; A.S. frôd]:-knowing, learned, well-instructed; fródt, er margkunnigr er, Fms. xi. 413; hón var fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; þat er sögn fróðra manna, Isl. ii. 206; verða fróðari um e-t, Sks. 37; at Finnum tveim er her eru frodastir (greatest wizards), Fms. i. 8; fas er frodum vant, little is lacking to the knowing, cp. the Engl. 'knowledge is power, Hm. 107: of books, containing much information, instructive, bækr beztar ok fróðastar, Bs. i. 429. β. in some passages in Hm. fróðr seems to mean clever, Hm. 7, 27, 30, 61, 107; på nam ek at frævask ok fróðr vera, 142; fróðir menn, knowing men, Ýt. 6; fróð regin, the wise powers, Vpm. 26; enn fróði jötunn, 30, 33, 35:—in some few poët. compds (in which it seems to be used almost = pruor, brave, valiant, as boo-f., eljun-f.) the true meaning is skilled in war (cp. the Gr. δαίφρων); sann-f., truly informed; oljúgíróð, lb. 4; ú-fróðr, ignorant, = Goth. unfrôps, which Ulf. uses to translate άφρων, ανόητος; sögu-fróðr, skilled in old lore. As fróðr chiefly refers to historical knowledge, 'hinn Fróði' was an appellation given to the old Icel. chroniclers-Ari Fródi, Brandr Fródi, Sæmundr Fróði, Kolskeggr Fróði, who lived between 1050 and 1150 A.D. But the historians of the next age were seldom called by this name: Odd Munk (of the end of the 12th century) is only once called so, (Ing. S. fine); Snorri (of the 13th) twice, viz. Ann. 1241 in a single MS., and Sturl. iii. 98, but in a part of the Saga probably not written by Sturla himself; Sturla (who died in 1284) is never called by that name; and the only real exception is Styrmir 'Frodi' (who died in 1245), though he least deserved the name. Of foreign writers the Icel, gave the name Fródi to Bede (Landn. pref.), whom they held in great honour.

FROMB, adj., akin to framr, prob. borrowed from Germ. fromm, Low Germ. from; it seems to have come to Icel. with the Hanseatic trade at the end of the 15th century, and is found in the Rimur of that time, e.g. Skáld-Helga R. 3. 22; from Luther's Bible and the Reformation it became more freq. in the sense of righteous, pious, with the notion of guileless, fromr og meinlaus, and often occurs in the N. T. and hymns, e. g. Pass. 22. 2, 24. 9: it has however not been truly naturalized, except in the sense of bonest, i. e. not thievish, and ofromr, dishonest, thievish, (a euphemism); umtals-f., not slandering, speaking fair of other people. leiki, a, m. guilelessness, Pass. 16. 8. fróm-lyndi, f. id.

FRÓN, n. a poët. word = land, country, Lex. Poët. passim; scarcely akin to the Germ. frobn = demesne: in mod. poets and in patriotic songs fron is the pet name for Icel. itself, Núm. 1. 10, 8.9, 12.4, Snót 16; Icel. students in Copenhagen about 1763 were the first who used the word in this sense.

FRUM-, [cp. Lat. primus; Goth. frums = ἀρχή, fruma = πρώτου; A. S. frum-]:-the first, but only in compos: frum-bref, n. an original frum-buror, m. the first-born, Ver. 5, Stj. 42, 161, 304, 306, frum-bylingr, m. one who has newly set up in life. Exod. passim. frum-ferill, m. the first traveller (visitor) to a place, Nj. 89. frumforn, f. first-fruit, Stj. passim, H. E. i. 468. frum-getinn, part. firstfrum-getnaör, m. = frumburðr, 656 A. begotten, Stj. 65, 160, passim. frum-getningr, m. id., Stj. 304. i. 24, Stj. 161.

frum-gogn, n. pl. the primal, principal proofs, 2 law term, Nj. 234, Grág. i. 56. frum-hending, f. the foremost rbyming syllable in a verse, a metrical term, Edda (Ht.) 121. hlaup, n. a personal assault, 2 law term, Grag., Nj. passim. hlaups-maor, m. an assailant, Grág. ii. 13. frum-höfundr, m. the original author or writer. frum-kveði, a, m., frum-kveðill, mod. frum-kvöðull, m. an originator, Edda 18, Ed. Arna-Magn. i. 104. frum-kvior, m. the first verdict, Grag. i. 34. frum-kvæði, n. the original poem. frum-lina, u, f., mathem. a base-line, Björn Gunnl. frum-mál, n. in the original tongue, opp. to translation, bók rituð á frum-rit, n. the original writing, of MSS., (mod.) ritaor (and of poems frum-kveðinn, frum-ortr), part. originally written (composed) in this or that language. frum-smior, m. the first workman, Edda (in a verse). frum-smio, f. the first attempt of a beginner in any art, in the saying, flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, Edda 126. frum-80k, f. the original cause, a law term, Nj. 235, Grág. i. 48 passim. frum-tign, f. the first, bigbest dignity, Bs. i. 37, Magn. 512. frumton, m. a musical term, the tonic, Icel. Choral-book (pref.) tunga, u, f. original tongue. frum-varp, n. a parliamentary term, a bill under debate, (mod.) frum-vaxti and frum-vaxta (frumvaxinn, Nj. 147, v. l.), adj. 'first-grown,' in one's prime, Nj. 112, Fs. 31, Fms. i. 157, xi. 3, Isl. ii. 203; dóttir f., Eg. 247, Grett. 97. frum-váttr, m. the first, original witness, Grag. i. 46, Gpl. 477: eccl. the proto-martyr, Hom. 42, 109, Stj. 51. frum-verr, m. the first busband, Hallfred, who calls Odin the fr. of Frigg, Fs. 94, Skv. 3. 59. frum-voxtr, m. the first growth, first-fruits, Stj. 305 : cp. brum.

frums- (= frum-) exists in a few compos: frumsar-brauo, n. bread of the first-fruits, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 42: frums- or frumsa- is in Icel. and in Norse popular tales esp. used of animals that are first-born through two or more generations; such animals are thought to have a wonderpower, cp. Ivar Aasen; hence frumsa-kálfr, m. a 'frumsa' calf; the word still represents the Gothic form frums, vide above. frumsa-frum (or frumsa-brum), n., botan. pollen, Björn. In Isl. þjóðs. i. 530, v. l., frumsa, n., is said to mean a lump on the forebead of new-born foals, Gr. ἐππομανέs, which was used as a love-spell, cp. Virg. Aeneid. iv. 515, 516.

frunti, a, m. [prob. from the Fr. effronté, cp. Scot. frunty], a rude, obtrusive boor; frunta-ligr, adj.; frunta-skapr, m.

FRÚ, f., an older nom. sing. frauva, u, f., occurs Fms. x. 421, (Agrip); frouva, Stj. 47; frou, id.; fru is prop. a later contracted form from freyja; therefore the gen. in old writers is always fru (qs. fruvu); and the word is in the sing, indecl., thus, fru-innar, Fms. ix. 292; hann fekk frú Ceciliu, x. 3; móðir frú Ingigerðar, Landn. 240; frú Kristínar, Fms. ix. 8; slíkrar frou (sic) sem ek em, Str. 40, 47: in mod. usage gen. frúar, if used by itself or put after one's name, but indecl. if put before it in addressing any one, thus, Frú Kristínar, but Kristínar frúar; the gen, frúar occurs Fas. iii. 586, in a MS. of the 15th century; pl. frur, but older form fruvur or frovur, e. g. frovor, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 96 (Kb.); but Ob. frur, Hkr. i. 16: [freyja was origin. fem. of freyr, and prop. meant Lat. domina; Germ. frau; Dan. frue; no Goth. fraujo is found]:-a lady; in Icel. at present only used of the wives of men of rank or title, e. g. biskups-frú, amtmanns-frú; wives of priests are not called so: again, húsfreyja is more homely, Germ. bausfrau, Engl. bousewife, always of a married woman, vide e.g. the pjódólfr (Icel. newspaper): in the 14th century in Icel. frú was used of abbesses and wives of knights, but was little used before the 13th century: af hennar (the goddess Freyja) nafni skyldi kalla allar konur tignar (noble woman), svá sem nú heita fruvor, Hkr. l. c.; af hennar nafni er þat tignar-nafn er ríkis-konur (women of rank) eru kallaðar fruvor, Edda l. c.; Kolr hafði talat margt við frú eina ríka (of a foreign lady in Wales), Nj. 280: again, good housewives, such as Bergthora in Njála, are called hús-freyjur, but never frúr; thus, kenisk þó at seinna fari, húsfreyja, Nj. 69; gakk þú út, húsfreyja, þvíat ek vil pik fyrir öngan mun inni brenna, 200; búandi ok húsfreyja, Grág. i. 157; góð húsfreyja, Nj. 51; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349, Bs. i. 535:—the Virgin Mary is in legends called vár frú, our Lady; cp. jungfrú (pronounced

FRYGD, f., and fryktr, m., Stj. 26, 56, 77, [an unclass. word formed from Lat. fructus], blossoming; fegro ok f., Stj. 14, 142; frygo ok feiti, 154; frygð ok ávöxtr, 15. frygoar-fullr and -samligr, adj. fruitful, Stj. 27. II. in the Rimur of the 15th century frygð is used of love, Lat. amores, Skald-H. 5. 38, passim; and frygougr, adj. amorous, Skáld-H. It is a bad word and quite out of use, and seems to have no connection with Germ. freude, which is a good Teut. word; the mod. frukt, n. bumble compliments, and frukta, ab, to make such compliments, in a bad sense, are perhaps akin, but they are slang words.

frysta, t, [frost], to freeze, Sturl. iii. 20, Fms. viii. 431, v.l.

frý-girni, f. [frýja], a provoking, taunting temper, Hom. 86. fry-gjarn, adj. provoking, censorious, Isl. Heidarv. S. in the extracts

of Jon Olafsson, (not frigjarn.)

FRÝJA, pres. frýr, pret. frýði, pres. with the neg. suf. frýr-at, Lex. Poët., to defy, challenge, question, taunt, with dat. of the person; hon frum-gjof, f. frydi honum med morgum ordum, Fas. i. 142: with gen. of the thing, to

Isl. ii. 102; meir fryr bú mér grimmleiks en adrir menn, Eg. 255; bessi klæði frýja ykkr föður-hefnda, those clothes challenge you to revenge your father, Ld. 260; er hvarigum soknar at f., neither needed to be spurred on, Fms. xi. 131; konungr kvað öngan þess mundu f. honum, the king said that no one would challenge, question him as to that, v. 337; hvarki frý ek mér skygnleiks eðr áræðis (the words of a bravo), Nj. 258; engan heyri ek efndanna f., Fms. vii. 121; enginn frýr þér vits, en meir ertu grunaor um gæzku, no one questions thy wit (bead), but thy godliness (beart) is more questioned, Sturl. i. 135; fryr nú skutrinn (better skutnum) skridar, a pun, now the stern bangs, the stern-rowers pull feebly, Grett. II. frýja á e-t, a law phrase, to complain of, pro-113 new Ed. test; cp. áfrýja, ef annarr hvárr frýr á hlut sinn, Gbl. 23; frýja á mál, N. G. L. i. 26; budu þeir biskupi þann kost fyrir þat sem á var frýð, Bs. i. 754: to egg on, ekki skaltú hér enn þurfa mjök á at f., Nj. 58; þyrfti þat þeim at bæta sem brotið var á, en eigi hinum, er á frýðu (wbo provoked), Sturl. iii. 162.

fryja, u, f. a defiance, challenge, question, taunt, Fs. 8, Bs. i. 734, Ld. 236; verja sik frýju, to clear oneself of all question, i. e. do a thing blamelessly, Sturl. iii. 68; ek varða mik kvenna frýju, I cleared myself from the taunts of woman, Eb. (in a verse): fryju-laust, n. adj. blamelessly; berjask f., to fight bard, Glum. 381; þeir sækja bardagann f., Fms. xi. 136; hann kvað Einar mundu elt hafa f., Sturl. i. 68: frýju-orð, n. taunting words, Fms. vii. 272, xi. 374, Nj. 108.

frýjan, f. = frýja, Fms. v. 55.

FRÝNN or frýniligr, adj.; this word is never used but as compounded with the prefix *ú*- (except Fas. ii. 351 in a bad and late Saga), viz. ú-frynn or ú-fryniligt = frowning. The sense as well as the etymology of frynn is somewhat dubious; there is the Germ. frôn or frobn or fran; but that word seems purely German and is by Grimm supposed to be qs. fro min = my lord (vide Hel.); neither does Icel. frynn or Germ. frobn correspond properly as to the root vowel (cp. e. g. Germ. lobn = lcel. laun): on the other hand there is the Engl. frown, which in form answers to the simple frynn, but in sense to the compd ú-frynn; as no similar word is found in A. S. (nor in Germ. nor in Hel.), frown is most likely a Scandin. word; and we suppose that the Icel. prefix syllable ú- is not in this instance = un-, that is to say, negative, but = of-, that is to say, intensive (= too, very, greatly); the original forms of-frynn, of-fryniligr were contr. and assimilated into ofrynn, ofryniligr, meaning very frowning, and these compds then superseded the primitive simple word; this is confirmed by the freq. spelling in MSS. with 'of-,' e. g. ofrynn, O. H. 144; all-ofrynn, Eg. Cod. Wolph.; heldr ofrynn, O. H. 167; but yet more freq. with 'ú-,' e. g. Orkn. 440, Boll. 358, Fær. 50, Fms. i. 40, Fb. i. 73; the ckki frým, Fas. l. c., is again a variation of úfrým: the statement by Björn that frynn is = bland, affable, is a mere guess by inference from the compd. frýs, n. the snorting of a horse.

FRÝSA, t, (hon frýsti ferliga, Sams. 9), mod. að, to snort, whinny, of a horse, Greg. 49, Karl. 3, 4, Fas. i. 60 (where better fnysa, q. v.); akin are fryssa, ad, and frussa, to sport.

frysing, f. = frys, Fas. iii. 441.

FRÆ, n. (not fræ, as even Eyvind Skaldaspillir rhymes frævi and ævi), sometimes in old MSS. spelt freo or frjó (q. v.), but less rightly; old dat. frævi, mod. fræi; [Ulf. fraiv = σπέρμα; Swed. and Dan. frö; not found in Germ., Saxon, or Engl.; it is therefore a Gothic-Scandinavian word]:-seed, 677. 11, Rb. 78, 655 xxx. 2; chiefly used of vegetables, sæði of animal seed; varpa síðan fræi í fold fyrirmyndan um sjálfs míns compos: fræ-korn, n. a hold, Bb. 3. 54; very freq. in mod. usage. grain of seed, 673 A. 2, Gbl. 351, Fms. i. 92. fræ-mælir, m. a measure of seed, N. G. L. i. 39, Gpl. 343. fræ-vænligr, adj. promising fruit, Sks. 630, v. l.

fræða, dd, [Ulf. fraþvjan = σοφίζειν], to instruct, teach, Str. I, 68: reflex. to learn, be instructed, H. E. i. 473.

FRÆÐI, f. and n. [fróðr; qs. Ulf. fraþi, n. = νοῦς, νόημα, σύνεσις, φρήν, and fropei, f. = φρόνησιε, σύνεσιε, σοφία]: I. fem. knowledge, learning, lore; sannindi fræðinnar, Fms. iv. 4, Magn. 430; margháttuð f., Rb. (pref.); mann-fræði, personal bistory, genealogy, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 24 new Ed., Fms. viii. 102; landnáma-sögur ok forn fræði, old lore, Ísl. ii. 189; forna fræði, Fb. i. 397; hann lærði Ara prest, og marga fræði sagði hann honum, þá er Ari ritaði síðan; Ari nam ok marga fræði at Þuríði, O. H. (pref.): in mod. usage as compd in many words, as, guð-fræði, theology; mál-f., philology; edlis-f., or náttúru-f., physiology, etc.;—hence are formed, guð-fræðingr, a theologian; mál-fræðingr, a philologer; núttúrufræðingr, a naturalist, etc.;-these words are now common, but are of late growth, even in the Nucl. Latin. of 1738 they are unknown, vide the Latin headings antiquarius, theologicus, etc. II. neut., esp. in pl. records; hin spaklegu fræði er Ari Þorgilsson hefir á bækr sett, Skálda 161 (Thorodd); hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum, 1b. 3; í sumum frædum, in some old records, Edda 7: Frædi (pl.) with the earliest Christians was the lore to be learnt by neophytes, as the Lat. Credo and Pater Noster, cp. the curious story in Hallfr. S. Fs. 93; since the Reformation the same name was given to Luther's short Catechism (to be learnt by h. N. G. L. i. 121.

challenge, question; frýja e-m hugar, to question one's courage, Nj. 60, heart next after the Lord's Prayer), læra Fræðin; það stendr í Fræðinum: Fræða-kver, n. Luther's Catechism, (kver, = quire, means in Icel, a leite book.) 2. with the notion of witcheraft; pau kváðu par fræði sa, en pat vóru galdrar, Ld. 142: of a poem, hasa kátir menn sett s. þat er, COMPDS: fræði-bækr, f. pl. books of knowledge, Grett, 119 new Ed. learned work, Skálda 159. fræði-maðr (fræða-maðr, Edda prelik m. a learned man, scholar, Skálda 159; f. á kvæði, Fms. vi. 391: cx bistorian, eptir sögn Ara prests ok annarra fræðimanna, iv. 5 (v. l.), xi, 64, O. H. pref. 3, Sturl. i. 9, Isl. ii. 189. fræði-nám, n. learning, fræði-næmi, n. id., Bs. i. 241. studying, Bs. i. 240.

FRÆGD, f. [frágu, vide fregna], good report, fame, renown; til frægde skal konung hafa, a saying, Fms. vii. 73,-cp. fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Mkv.6, Fms. i.99, v. 300; með frægð ok fagnaði, 655 xiii. B. 4. frægðar-ferð (-för), f. an exploit, Sturl. i. 4, Eg. 279. frægðarfullr, adj. famous, Magn. 432. frægðar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, a., inglorious, H.E. i. 516. frægðar-maðr, m. a famous man, Fms, ii. 271, Grett. 196 new Ed. frægoar-mark, n. a badge of glory, Fas. i. 257. frægðar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), Stj. frægðar-verk, n. a feat, n. a famous shot, Fas. ii. 338, Fms. ii. 271. Fms. i. 146, Hkr. iii. 96.

frægi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), famous, Fas. iii. 424, Stj. 69, 78, 141. frægja, d, to make famous, Fms. xi. 436, Stj. 66, Skálda 208; vid-i., to extol far and wide; ú-frægja, to deprecate.

frægr, adj., frægri, frægstr, or mod. frægari, frægastr, famous; fræg konungr, Fms. i. 114; frægri en aðrir menn, Fas. iii. 278; frægstr alln landnáms-manna, Landn. 316, v.l.; var sú för hin frægjasta, Fms. vil. 66; varð þetta frægt víða um lönd, i. 164; þat mun vera frægt, v. 344; víð-frægr, widely famous; ú-frægr, inglorious.

fræjandi, part. bearing seed, Sks. 630 B, 632 B.

FRÆKN (i. e. frækn) and frækinn, adj., compar. fræknari, superl fræknastr, valiant, stout, esp. of bodily exercise, Fms. i. 161, 258, vi. 150 (v.l.), 315, Hav. 55, Bær. 15, Nj. 15, Hkr. i. 301, Gm. 17.

frækn-leikr (less correct fræk-leikr), m. feat, valour, Fms. ii. 48, vil 165, Bær. 19, Fær. 132, Valla L. 214, Grett. 171 new Ed. frækn-liga (less correct fræk-liga, fræki-liga), adv. valiantly, Fras.

viii. 289 (v. l.), ix. 509, Isl. ii. 267, Hkv. Hjörv. 12, Nj. 116. frækn-ligr (less correct fræk-ligr, fræki-ligr), adj. valiant, bold looking, 655 xxix. 2, Rd. 244, Sturl. iii. 245, Fas. i. 72, iii. 153, Fms. i. 25,

ii. 106, passim. frænd-afli, a, m. strength in kinsmen, Orkn. 230, v. l. frænd-bálkr, m. a 'balk or fence of friends,' a body of kinsmen, great family, Orkn. 470, Eb. 20, Fms. i. 288.

frænd-bætr, f. pl. fines, weregild for a kinsman, N. G. L. i. 75.

frænd-erfo, f. family inheritance, N.G.L. i. 49. frænd-garðr, m. = frændbálkr, poët. a strongbold of kinsmen.

frænd-göfugr, adj. baving distinguished kinsmen, Sturl. i. 30. frænd-hagi, a, m. a native place, = átthagi, q. v., Fms. vii. 136, 270.

frænd-hollr, adj. faithful to one's kinsmen, pious, Fms. vi. 35. FRÆNDI, an irreg. part. of the obsolete frjå, pl. frændr, gen. frænda, dat. frændum, [Ulf. renders φίλου by frijonds; A.S. freond; Engl. friend: Hel. friund; O. H. G. friunt; Germ. freund; all of them meaning friend = Lat. amicus; whereas in the Scandin. languages, Icel. as well as med. Swed. and Dan., it is only used in a metaph. sense; Dan. frande; Swed. friinde]:-a kinsman; not a single instance is on record of the word having ever been used in another sense, unless an exception be allowed in the allit, phrase, sem frændr en eigi sem fjándr, in the old Griðanial, Grág. (Kb.) i. 170:—the same usage prevails in the oldest poems, e.g. Hm.,-deyr fe, deyja frændr, 75; sumr er af sonum sæll sumr af frændum, 68; and Dags frændr, the kinsmen (great grandsons) of Dag, Yt. 10. This change in the sense of the word is very curious and characteristic of the Scandinavians, with whom the bonds of kinship and brotherhood were strong, and each family formed a kind of confederacy or fellowship equally bound in rights and in duties; cp. such phrases as, frænd-baikt, frænd-garor: frændr often denotes kinsmen in a narrower sense = breibren; yet sons and frændr are distinguished in Hm. 68; but generally frændr is a collective word, Nj. 4; of a brother, Fs. 57; frændi, my son, Nj. 143. cp. Fms. vii. 22, 315, the laws and Sagas passim; ná-frændi, a near kins-COMPDS: frænda-afli, a, m. = frændafli, Valla L. 213. frændabálkr, m. = frændbálkr, Ld. 102, Fms. xi. 338, Orkn. 272. gengi, n. = frændlið, Fms. x. 406. frænda-gipta, u, f. the luck of frænda-lát, n. the loss, death of i. good genius of a family, Fs. 15. frænda-lið, n. = frændlið, Rb. 370. Nj. 222, Sks. 726.

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n. strife among kinsmen, deadly strife, Fms. v. 347; cp. the saying to

one's family; kalladi slika menn helzt mega heita f., Sturl. i. 13; því at

Kristnin var þá kölluð f., Bs. i. 11,-in the last interesting passage it

seems to mean such a disgrace that one was thereby expelled out of

frænda-skömm, f. a shame to (or within)

frænda-styrkr, m. strength (backing)

frænda-tjón, n. loss in in

frænda-rog,

ráð, n. consent of one's kinsmen, Ghl. 271, cp. Nj. 38.

veldr frænda rógi, Mkv.

the family, cp. Fms. i. 285.

of kinsmen, Hkr. ii. 397, Eg. 474.

frænd-kona, u, f. (contr. frænka), a kinswoman, 655. 88, Eg. 200, full courage, Fms. viii, 138. Nj. 31, N. G. L. i. 350; cp. frændleif. frænd-lauss, adj. (frænd-leysi, n.), kin-less, without kinsmen, 623. 14, 51, Rd. 265, Grág. i. 188. frænd-leif, f. one's kinsman's widow, N. G. L. i. 304, 350, a Norse law term; the eccl. law forbade a man to marry a 'frændkona' within the fifth degree, or a 'frændleif' whose late husband was within the same degree, frænd-leifo, f. patrimony, inberitance, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 600. frænd-lið, n. a bost of kinsmen, a family, Ld. 6, Eg. 137, Hkr. ii. 343. frændlingr, m. = frændi, Fms. iv. 320. frænd-margr, m. baving many kinsmen, Fms. i. 53, iii. 16, Hkr. i. 170. frænd-mær, f. a maiden kinswoman, Bs. i. 203. frænd-rikr, adj. rich in kinsmen, Sturl. ii. 189. frænd-rækinn, adj. attached to one's kinsmen, Bs. i. 72, Fas. i. 130. frænd-rækni, f. piety. (mod.) frænd-samliga, adv. kinsmanlike, kindly, Sturl. ii. 79, Fms. xi. 93. frænd-semd, f. = frændsemi, Bs. ii. 106. frænd-semi (-symi, Stj. passim, Nj. 42, 213), f. kinship, brotherbood, Fins. xi. 7, Ld. 158, Grag. ii. 72, N.G. L. i. 187, the laws and Sagas passim; ganga viò f. e-s, to acknowledge one as kinsman (c. g. as a son), Fms. ix. 418:-metaph. the kindness of a kinsman, var god f. med beim, there was good fellowship between them, Sturl. iii. 176, Fs. 45. COMPDS: frændsemis-lögmál, n. ibe law, rules of kinsbip, Stj. 425. semis-spell, n. breach of kinsbip, incest, Grág. i. 341, Gpl. 242. frændfrændsemis-tala, u, f. the tracing of kinship, lineage, Grag. i. 28; vera i frændsemis-tölu við e-n, to be of kin to one, Eg. 72, Fms. i. 14. frænd-skarð, n. the 'scar,' i. e. loss, of a kinsman, Sturl. iii. 240. frænd-stórr, adj. baving great kinsmen, Fms. iii. 16, vii. 233. frænd-stúlka, u, f. a 'kin-girl,' a niece or the like. frænd-sveinn, m. a 'kin-boy,' a nepbew or the like, Ld. 232. frænd-sveit, f. a body of kinsmen, Fms. vi. 347. frænd-vig, n. slaughter of a kinsman, parricide, etc., O. H. 184. frær (frær), adj. yielding fruit, Rb. 354; ú-frær, barren, Glúm. 340. fræs (fræs), f., Lat. fremitus, Fm. 19; vide frysa. frævan, f. fruitfulness, Rb. 102, 104. fror-ligr, adj. frosty, chilly, Sks. 228 B. fuo, f. [Gerns. fud or fotze], cunnus. сомроз: fuð-flogi, a, m. a law term, a runaway from bis betrotbed bride, N. G. L. i. 28. hundr, m. a mickname, Fms., cp. Germ. bunds-vott. fuora, 20, to flame, blaze, akin to funi. fuð-ryskill, m. a kind of cod-fish, cottus alepidotus, Edda (Gl.) FUGL, m., an older form fogl is usual in early MSS.; fugls, Hm. 13; both forms foglar and fuglar in Mork. 7, but in old poets fogl is required by the rhyme,—smoglir ástar foglar, Sighvat: [Ulf. fugls = πετεινόν; A.S. fugol; Engl. fowl; Germ. vogel; Swed. fogel; Dan. fugl]:-a fowl, bird; hart sem fugl flygi, Nj. 144, passim; cp. the saying, skjóta verðr til fugls áðr fái, Orkn. 346, Mirm. 31: a nautical term, hafa fugl af landi, to bave fowl off land, to stand in within range of water-fowl, i. e. be from fifty to seventy miles off land; peir höfðu fogl af Írlandi, Bs. i. 656: collect. fowl, sídan samnadisk fogl í eyna, 350; geir-fugl, the awk, alca impennis; zdar-f., the eider-duck; hræ-f., a bird of prey; fit-f., q.v.; sma-fuglar, small fowl, little birds, Mork. 7; song-f., singing birds; snæ-f., snow-fowl; bjarg-f., cliff-fowl, sea gulls, etc. COMPDS: fugla-dráp, n. bird-catching, Grag. ii. 348. fugla-kippa, u, f. a bundle of fowls, Fas. ii. 425. fugla-kliör, m., fugla-kvak, n., fugla-net, n. a fowlfugla-söngr, m. the song (screeching) of birds, ing net, Safn i. 61. Fas. ii. 175, Karl. 203. fugla-tekja, u, f. bird-taking. veior, f. bird-catching, O. H. L. 45. fugls-rödd, f., mod. fuglamál, n. a bird's voice, in tales, Edda, Fms. vi. 445: metaph., karl-fuglinn, foor churl! II. a pr. name, Orkn. fuglari, 2, m. a fowler, Bs. ii. 111, Fagrsk. 109. fugl-berg, n. a fowling cliff; for this sort of fowling vide Guom. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Grett. 144, Bs. i. 360, Eggert Itin. fugl-stapi, a, m. = fuglberg, D. I. i. 576. fugl-veior, f. fowling, Grag. ii. 337, Js. 94, Pm. 7. fugl-ver, n. a place for fowling. Fms. iv. 330. fugl-verb, n. the price of fowl, Jb. 309. fugl-pufa, u, f. a fowl-bank, bank on which birds sit, Bs. i. 388. FULL, n. [A. S. ful; Hel. full], a goblet full of drink, esp. a toast at a heathen feast, cp. esp. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16-skyldi full of eld bera, and

signa full; Odins-f., Njardar-f., Freys-f., the toast of Odin, Njord, and Frey: Bragar-full (q. v.), Sdm. 8, Eg. 552, Orkn. 198: poët., Yggs-full, Viðris-full, the toast of Odin, poetry, Al. 6, 14; Dvalins-full, Billings-full, the toast of the dwarfs, poetry, Lex. Poët.

FULL-, in compos, fully, quite, enough; it may be used with almost any adjective or adverb, e.g. full-afia, adj. fully able to, Gpl. 265, 371. full-afli, a, m. a full mighty man, Lex. Poët. full-bakaör, part. full-baked, Orkn. 112, Fas. i. 85. full-booit, part. n. good enough for, fully a match for, Bjarn. 8. full-boroa, adj. a 'full-boarded'

full-drengiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.). full bold, Eg. 29, Lex. Poët. full-drukkinn, part. quite drunk, Edda, Fms. i. 291, O. H. 72. full-dyrr, adj. full dear, N.G.L. full-elda, adj. full bot, Fas. ii. 361. i. 37. full-eltr, part. pursued enough, Isl. ii. 361. full-féa, adj. = fullfjáðr. full-fengi. n. a sufficient baul, Gullp. 9, Bs. ii. 42. full-fengiligr, adj. quite good, Stj. 201. full-ferma, d, to load full, Isl. ii. 77. full-fimr, full-fjáðr, part. full monied, Gbl. adj. quite alert, Fas. iii. 485. full-frægt, n. adj. famous enough, Fs. 17. full-fúss, adj. quite ready, Fms. x. 402, Grett. 159. full-færa, o, to prove fully, Stat. 296. full-gamall, adj. full old, Fas. i. 376, Orkn. 112. gildi, n. a full prize, Thom. 18. full-glaor, adj. full glad, Fms. iii. 52. full-goldit, part. fully paid, porst. St. 54. f 2dj. good enough, Fms. i. 289, vii. 272, O. H. 115, Sks. 219. full-góör, göra, d, to fulfil, complete, perform. Stj. 391, Hkr. ii. 396, Fms. i. 189, Fs. 42, Bjarn. 25: reflex., K. A. 108, Str. 2. full-görö, f. performance, D. N. full-görla (full-görva, Ls. 30), adv. full clearly, Stj. 608, Hom. 159, Fms. i. 215. full-görliga, adv. fully, Str. 19. görr, part. fully done, Bard. 165, Stj. 166 (ripe): metaph. full, perfect, f. at affi, Fms. vi. 30. full-hefnt, part. fully avenged, Fas. ii. 410, Al. 34. full-heilagr, adj. full boly, Hom. 156. full-hugör, part. full-bold, dauntless, El. 6; cp. Gh. 15, where full-hugoa seems to be a verb pret. and to mean to love. full-hugi, a, m. a full gallant man, a bero without fear or blame, Eg. 505, Fms. ii. 120, vii. 150, viii. 158, Rd. 223, Isl. ii. 360. full-indi, n. abundance, Fas. ii. 502. full-fila, adv. (full-filr, adj.), full-kaupa, adj. bought full ill, badly enough, Fas. i. 222, Am. 83. full dearly, O. H. 114. full-katr, adj. gleeful, Fms. viii. 101. keyptr, part. bought full dearly, Nj. 75, boto. 65. full-koma, mod. full-komna, ad, to fulfil, complete, Stj. 51, Bs. i. 694, K. A. 22. full-kominn, part. perfect; f. at aldri, afli, etc., full-grown, Fms. vii. 199, xi. 182, Nj. 38, Eg. 146, 256; f. vin. 28, 64; f. (ready) at göra e-t, Hkr. i. 330: frcq. in mod. usage, perfect, N. T. full-komleikr (-leiki), m. perfectibility, Barl. fullkom-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), perfull-komleikr (-leiki), m. perfectibility, Barl. fectly, Barl. full-kosta, adj. full-matched (of a wedding), Nj. 16, Fms. iii. 108, Fs. 31. full-kvæni, adj. well married, Skv. 1. 34. langt, n. adj. full long. full-launaor, part. fully rewarded, Grett. full-leiksa, adj. baving a bard game (bard job), Bjarn. 66. full-lengi, adv. full long, Fms. vi. 18, Sturl. i. 149. full-liða, adj. baving men (troops) enough, Isl. ii. 347: quite able, Ghl. 265, v.l. full-liga, adv. fully, Fms. v. 226, ix. 257, Greg. 58. full-malit, full-mikill, adj. full great, part. baving ground enough, Gs. 16. full-mæli, n. a final, full agreement, Gh. 211, v.l. mælt, part. spoken enough (too much), Hkr. i. 232. full-mætr, adj. 'full-meet,' valid, Dipl. ii. 2. full-numi, full-numa (full-nomsi, Barl. 73), adj.; f. i e-u, or f. e-s, baving learnt a thing fully, an adept in a thing, Bárd. 181, Fas. ii. 241, Sturl. iii. 173, Karl. 385. full-nægja, 8, to suffice, Fb. ii. 324; mod. Germ. genug-thun = to atone for. nægja, u, f. [Germ. genug-thuung], atonement. full-ofinn, part. fullwoven, finished, El. 27. full-orðinn, part. full-grown, of age, Grett. full-raoa, adj. fully resolved, Fms. viii. 422. full-reyndr, part. fully tried, Rd. 194, Fms. vii. 170. full-rétti, n. a law term, a gross insult for which full atonement is due, chiefly in the law of personal offence: phrases, mæla fullrétti við mann, of an affront in words, Grág. i. 156, ii. 144; göra fullrétti við e-n, to commit f. against one, i. 157; opp: to halfrétti, a balf, slight offence: fullrétti was liable to the lesser fullréttis-orð, n. a verbal affront, defined as outlawry, Grág. l. c. a gross insult in N. G. L. i. 70, but in a lighter sense in Grág. ii. 144, cp. GĎl. 195. fullréttis-skaði, a, m. scathe resulting from f., Ghl. 520, fullréttis-verk, n. a deed of f., Ghl. 178. Jb. 411. full-rikr, adj. full rich, Fms. v. 273, viii. 361, Fas. iii. 552. full-roskinn, adj. full-grown, Magn. 448, Grett. 87. full-rýninn, adj. fully wise, Am. full-reoi, n. full efficiency, Valla L. 202: full match = fullkosta, Fms. i. 3; fullræði fjár, efficient means, Ö. H. 134, cp. Fb. ii. 278: full-ræða-samr, adj. efficient, active, Bs. i. 76. full-rætt, part. enougb full-röskr, adj. in full strength, Vigl. 26, Grett. spoken of, Gh. 45. 107 A, 126. full-sekta, 2d, to make one a full outlaw, Isl. ii. 166. full-skipat, part. n. fully engaged, taken up, Fas. iii. 542. skipta, t, to share out fully, Fms. xi. 442. full-skjótt, n. adj. full full-snuit, part. n. fully, quite turned, Fms. swiftly, Fms. viii. 210. full-sofit, sup. baving slept enough, Dropl. 30. viii. 222. spakr, adj. full wise, Gs. 8; a pr. name, Landn. full-staðit, part. n. baving stood full long, Gs. 23. full-steiktr, part. fully roasted, full-strangr, adj. full strong, Mkv. full-svefta (fullscefti, v. l.), adj. baving slept enough, Sks. 496, Finnb. 346. full-sæla, u, f. wealth, seefor, part. quite dead, put to rest, Al. 41. bliss; f. fjár, great wealth, Fms. vii. 74, xi. 422, Fas. iii. 100, Band. 25; eilif f., eternal bliss, 655 xiii. A. 2. full-sæll, adj. blissful, Fms. viii. 251, Band. 7. full-sæmdr, part. fully bonoured, Fas. iii. 289. sæmiliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with full honour, Fas. iii.124. fullsop, with bulwarks of full beight, Fms. ii. 218. full-býli, n. full pro-visons for a bouse, Bs. ii. 145. full-djarfliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with part.; f. karl, a full champion (ironic.), Grett. 208 A. new Ed. (slang). full-

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tíða (full-tiði), adj. full-grown, of full age, Eg. 185, Js. 63, 73, Grag. battle, Nj. 86, Eg. 572, Fms. iii. 9, Fs. 17: in names of battles, Bruar-f., ii. 112, Landn. 44 (v.l.), Gpl. 307, 434, K. A. 58, Vigl. 18, Isl. ii. 336: gen. pl. fulltidra, Grug. ii. 113. full-trui, a, m. a trustee, one in whom one puts full confidence, also a patron, Fms. iii. 100, xi. 134, Rd. 248, in all these passages used of a heathen god; frændi ok f., Bs. i. 117; vinr ok f., Fms. v. 20:-in mod. usage, a representative, e.g. in parliament, a trustee, commissary, or the like. full-tryggvi, f. full full-týja, d, to belp, = fulltingja, Fm. 6. trust, Grett. 97 new Ed. full-vandliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with full care, Fas. iii. 237. vaxinn, part. full-grown, 655 xxx. 5, Al. 18, Stj. 255, Sks. 35. fullvaxta, adj. = fullvaxinn, Nj. 259 (v.l.), Sks. 35 (increased). fullvedja, adj. one who is a full bail or security, H. E. i. 529, N. G. L. i. vegit, part. n. baving slain enough, Am. 50. full-vel, adv. Jun. warm, fully cooked, Fas. iii. 389. full-virði, n. a full prize, Grág. full-viss, adj. full wise, quite certain, Hom. 160. proskaðr, part. fill-grown, full strong, Fær. 97, Valla L. 196. full-purr, adj. full dry, Eb. 260, Grett. 109. full-öruggr, adj. fully trusting. fullna, að, to fulfil, Fms. xi. 219, 686 C. 2; fullna orðtak, to finisb a sentence, Edda 130: reflex. in the law phrase, e-m fullnask vitni, one can produce full (lawful) witnesses, N. G. L. i. 21, Js. 119, Gbl. 264, 298, 301, passim in the Norse law. fullnaor, m., gen. ar, fulfilment, Stj. 523, Fms. ii. 150: the law phrase, halda til fullnadar, to stand on one's full right, Grag. i. 109; hafa fullnad

or mali, to carry out one's full claim, in a suit, Finnb. 284; med fullnadi, completely, H. E. ii. 75. COMPDS: fullnaðar-borgan, f. full atonement, Pass. fullnadar-vitni, n. a full (decisive) witness, Vm. 131.

FULLR, adj., compar. and superl. sometimes in old writers fullari, fullastr, in mod. fyllri, fyllztr, fullast, Fms. i. 162; fullara, Sighvat: [Ulf. fulls; A. S. and Engl. full; Germ. voll; Swed. full; Dan. fuld; cp. Lat. I. of bags or vessels, full, either with gen., plenus, Gr. πλήρηs]: fullr e-s, or with a prep., af e-u; fullr af silfri, full of silver, Eg. 310; fullr af fiskum, full of fishes, Landn. 51 (with v. l. fullr með fiskum less 2. metaph., eitri f., fraught with poison, correct); fullr mjaðar, Ls. 53. Bær. 15; full of poison, Fms. ii. 130; fullr lausungar, fullr ofundar, full of looseness, full of envy, Hom. 151; fullr upp úlbúðar, full of savageness, Eg. 114; hafa fullara hlut, to bave the better of, Isl. ii. 386; fullr fjandskapr, Fms. ii. 256; full skynsemd, i. 138; fullasta gipt, Greg. 37. II. full, a full priestbood, that is to say, complete, lawful, Grag. b. b. passim; fullir baugar, fullr höfudbaugr, full payment, Grag. ii. 181, 182; aura fulla, full (good) money, i. 84; mcd fé fullu, ii. 69. 3. the phrase, halda til fulls vid e-n, to stand on one's full right against one (as a rival), O. H. 111; halda fullara, to engage in a sharper contest, Sighvat, III. law phrases, fullr domr, a full metaphor from a lawsuit. court, Grag. b. b., Ni. passim; til fullra laga, to the full extent of law, Hrafu. 18; fullu ok föstu lýritti, with full protest, Nj. 87; í fullu umboði e-s, Dipl. v. 28: lawful, þar er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn fyrir annan, ok verðr þó fullt (lawful), þótt ..., Grág. i. 141 (cp. Engl. lawful); sverja mun ek þat, ef yðr þykkir þá fullara, more lawful (valid), Ísl. ii. 98: ef yðr þykir hitt fullara, þá vil ek bera járn, Fb. ii. 244; þat er jafnfullt, equally lawful, N. G. L. i. 34. IV. adv., at fullu, fully, Edda 20, Fins. i. 53; til fulls, fully, thoroughly: in law, eiga setur . . til fulls, to sit duly (in parliament), Grág. i. 7; cp. fylla lög, to make laws.

fullting, n. (mod. fulltingi, and so in paper MSS.; it occurs also as masc., gen. fulltingiar, Isl. ii. 74; binn fullting (acc.), Fb. ii. 327); [A. S. fultum :--belp, assistance, Eg. 7, 331, 485, Greg. 40, K. A. 122; falla i f. med e-m, to side with one, Grag. i. 1, ii. 343, Gisl. 43, (Ed. nokkurn fullting, masc.), passim. COMPDS: fulltings-madr, m. a belper, Bret. 78, Sks. 611, Sd. 170, Rd. 254, Bs. i. 683, passim. full m. belp-stone, translation of Ebenezer, Stj. 1 Sam. iv. 1. fulltings-steinn,

fulltingja, d, [A. S. fultum], to lend belp, assist, with dat.; Guð mun f. þér, Fins. v. 193, viii. 26; fulltingja enum sára manni, Grág, ii. 27; fulltingja rétt biskups-stólsins, Fb. iii: to back a thing, O. H. 43, 75.

fulltingjandi, part.; fulltingjari, a, m. a supporter, Greg. 24, Stj. 33. fullu-liga, adv. fully, Barl. 3, 198; fullu-ligr, adj. full, Stj. 84. FUM, n. [from Lat. fumare, through Engl. fume = burry]: -confused burry, (mod.)

fuma, ad, to burry confusedly.

fundera, að, (Lat. word), to found, 655 xxxii. 21. (rare.)

funding, f. (fundning, Bs. i. 255, Karl. 548), finding, Fins. vi. 271. FUNDR, m. (fyndr, N.G.L. i. 46, 58), gen. fundar, pl. fundir, [cp. Engl. find; Germ., Swed., and Dan. fund, from finna, q. v.]:-finding, discovery; fundr fjárins, Fms. vi. 271, v. l.; fundr Islands, the dis-2. a thing found, N. G. L. i. 63, l. c.: covery of Iceland, Landn. fundar-laun, n. pl. reward for finding a thing. II. a meeting, Edda 108; koma, fara á fund e-s, or til fundar við e-n, to go to visit one, Eg. 39. Nj. 4, Grág. i. 374, Fms. vii. 244, passim; mann-f., a congregation; herads-f., a county meeting; biskupa-f., a council, 625. 54; felagsf., the meeting of a society, and of any meeting.

the fight at the Bridge, Ann. 1242; Floa-f., pverar-f., the fight in F. and Tb., Sturl. iii. 76.

fund-viss, adj. quick to find, Mar.

fun-heitr, adj. warm, of blood heat, e. g. mér er funheitt & höndum, but never of a feverish heat.

FUNI, a, m. [Ulf. renders mup by fon; Germ. funke is perhaps of the same root; otherwise this word is lost in all Teut. languages]:—a flame; kynda funa, Hkv. 2. 37, Gm. 1, 42; funi kveykisk af funa, a saying, Hm. 56: metaph. lust, Fms. ii. 369. II. metaph. a bot-tempered man; hann er mesti funi = einsog funi, (mod.)

fun-ristir, m. flame-sbaker, a name of Thor, bd.

fun-rögnir, m., poët., fens f., a lord of the fire of fens, a prince, (gold is the fire of water), Kormak.

FURA, u, f. [Engl. fir; Germ. föbre; mod. Norse furu; Dan. för]: -fir, Lat. pinus, Edda (Gl.); fura vex, wide as the fir grows, Grag. ii. 170, Vkv. 9; ships were built of fir-timber, hence the allit, phrase, & fljótandi furu, on a floating fir, on board sbip, Grág. i. 46: in poetry freq. = a ship, like Lat. abies, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: furu-kvistr. m. furu-stöng, f. a fir staff, Str. 10.

a fir bough, Fas. iii. 34. furu-stong, f. a fir staff, Str. 10. furask, ad, [cp. A. S. fur or furb; Engl. furrow; Dan. fure], to be

furrowed, Edda Ht. 4.

FURDA, u, f. a spectre, ominous appearance; vist man betta f. bin vera, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 262; gods furda (god f.), a good omen, Fs. 172, Fms. viii. 91; ills f., a bad omen, Sturl. iii. 59, Isl. ii. 10. 2. metaph. a strange, wonderful thing; nú er furða mikil um Egil, Fg. 345; ekki er þetta f. nein,... at þat væri nein f., 'tis notbing strange, Isl. ii. 337; þótti öllum mönnum er sá, mikil furða, Fms. vi. 183; orrosta svá hörð at f. var at, x. 359; mesta f., Sks. 207, Fas. i. 260, O. H. 115, Gisl. 71: in compos furou-, wonderfully, very; furoudjarfr, adj. very insolent, Fms. i. 3; furðu-góðr, adj. very good, O. H. 115; furðu-hár, adj. exceeding bigb; furðu-heimskr, adj. very foolish, Eg. 218; furðu-sterkr, adj. very stark or strong, Edda; furðuvel, adv. wonderfully well, Nj. 230: freq. in mod. usage in this sense, but obsolete in the former sense. A local name, Furou-strandir, f. pl. Wonder-shore, the ancient name of Labrador, A. A. pl. wonderful works, miracles.

furða, að, to forebode, with dat.; illu mun f., ef . . ., it will bode ill if ..., Fms. ii. 194: mod. impers., e-n furdar á e-u, one wonders at a thing, Safn i. 55; furðar mig á fréttum þeim, a ditty.

furðan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wonderful, remarkable, Rb. 360.

furðu-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), id.

fussa, ad, to say fie to a thing, with dat.

FUSSUM, interj. fie, Fas. ii. 425: with dat., Grett. 176 new Ed. fustan, n. (for. word), fustian, Vm., B.K. passim, Fms. viii. 95, Eg. 602. FUI, a. m. rottenness, freq.: medic. putrefaction; hold-f., mortification. fúinn, part. adj. of a lost strong verb analogous to búinn, hence feyja (q. v.), rotten, esp. of a tree, also of clothes, but without the notion of stinking, Jón. 19; graut-fúinn, mauk-f., fót-f., ú-fúinn, al-fúinn.

fúki, a, m. [from Lat. fucus], rotten sen-weed or the like, cp. fúka-te,

n. stale or bad tea, Eggert.

FULGA, u, f. [formed from the part. of fela, q. v.], the fee paid for alimentation, esp. of a minor, or one given into another's charge, = mod. medgjöf, Jb. 168, Grág, passim: so in the phrases, inna, meta ... fúlgu: of hay, fodder, Fb. i. 521; hence in mod. usage, hey-f., a little bay-rick. fúlgu-fall, n. failing to pay the f., Sd. 144. fúlgu-fé, n. sheep or cattle put out to fodder, Jb. 222, Grág. ch. 224. fúlgu-fénaðr, m. id., Grág. i. 431. fúlgu-kona, u, f. a woman-boarder, D.I. i. 303. fúlgu-maor, m. a boarder, Grág. ii. 43. fúlgu-máli, a, m. terms or contract for a f., Gbl. 501, Grag. ii. 161. fulgu-naut, n. a bullock put out to keep, Gbl. 503. FÜLL, adj. [Ulf. fills, John xi. 39; A. S., Dan., and Swed. ful; Germ. faul; Engl. foul]:—foul, stinking; fult ok kalt, Grett. 158, Fms. vi. 164, Gisl. 39, Fs. 141; and-full, of foul breath.

foul, mean, Stj. 77, 78:-as a law term in an ordeal, foul, verda full af járni, to be foul (opp. to skírr, pure), N. G. L. i. 342, 351.

ful-leitr, adj. of foul appearance, Fas. ii. 149.

ful-lifnaor, m. and ful-lifi, n. lewdness, lecbery, Stj. 58, 116, passim. fúl-liga, adv. meanly, Fas. iii. 664.

fúl-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), mean, paltry, Fas. iii. 502.

ful-mennska, u, f. paltriness, baseness, Nj. 185.

fulna, ad, to become stinking, 655 iv. 2.

fúls-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), basely, Stj. 186, Barl. 134. ful-yrði, n. foul language, Barl. 118, N. G. L. ii. 418.

funa, 20, to rot, decay, 623. 61, K. A. 28, Fms. xi. 12, 280, Edda (pref.): in a pun, Nj. 263.

FURR, m. (not furr, but with the vowel long, cp. fúrs, skúrum, Vellekla). [A. S. fyre; Engl. fire; O. H. G. fiúr; Germ. feuer; Gr. wup]:-fire, only in poetry and poet. compds, never in prose, Lex. Poet.; vide eldr, p. 125.

fús-liga, adv. willingly, Eg. 96. FUSS, adj. [O. H. G. funs; A. S. contr. fils; lost in most Teut, lan-2. a conflict, fight, guages except Icel. and in provincial Norse; in Icel. it is a very com-

mon word]:-willing, wishing for; in the sayings, fus er hönd á venju and bangað er klárinn fúsastr sem hann er kvaldastr: with gen, of the thing, fuss e-s, or fuss á e-t, or til e-s; or with infin., bess fus sem Guð er füss, Skálda 169, Eg. 521; jarl var þess fúsari, the earl was minded for that, was not unwilling, Orkn. 396; þess var ek fúsastr at drepa þá alla, Fms. vi. 213; svá sem hann hafði áðr verit fúsastr til, iii. 40; görði hann fúsan at fara til Finnlands, Hkr. i. 19; Þorgils kveðsk fúsari at ríða fyrir innan, Korm. 68: absol., fúss (willingly) vil ek mína hamingju til leggja, Fms. v. 236; kveðsk hann munu eigi svá miklu fúsari undan at rida en þeir, Ísl. ii. 361; sagði eigi þá menn er hann væri fúsari við at kaupa en þá, Nj. 40; fúst ok falt, N.G.L. i. 237; ú-fúss, unwilling: in poet. compds, vig-fúss, böð-f., her-f., warlike, martial; sig-fúss, victorious; böl-f., baleful, malignant; hel-f., murderous.

FYGLA, d, [fugl], to catch fowl, Grag. ch. 240, Js. 107.

fygling, f. fowling, Thom. 20, Vm. 148. fyglingar-maðr, m.

a fowler, Am. 33.

FYL, n. a foal or filly (cp. fylja), Grág. ii. 89, 326, Edda 27: in a pun, Fms. x. 220, Gisl.; fyljum, dat. pl. the foal of an ass, Stj. 183. fyldingr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.); also spelt fylvingr.

fyldinn, adj. [fold], soft, of greensward, fleece, or the like.

fylgo, f. a following, backing up, belp, guidance; Gamli baud honum menn til fylgdar, Grett. 109; fékk hann þeim mann til fylgdar, þann er vel kunni vegu alla, Fms. i. 72; i samsæti eðr fylgð, Sks. 370 B: fylgðarlauss, adj. without help, alone, Fms. ii. 280; fylgoar-maor, m. a follower, attendant, guide, Nj. 142, Ld. 48, Sturl. ii. 249 C. followers; þeir feðgar völdu menn mjök at afli til fylgðar við sik, Eg. 84; vera i fylgð með e-m, Nj. 62; veita e-m styrk ok fylgð, Fms. i. 20; eigi verri til fylgdar en röskr madr, Nj. 106; for hat lid heim er honum botti minni fylgð (less support, use) í, Fms. iv. 350; fylgð ok þjónusta, Eg. 474: of the body-guard of kings or princes, like the comitatus of Tacitus, vide esp. N. G. L. ii. Hirðskrá ch. 32; fylgð forn ok ný, the old and new body-guard, id.; halda f., to wait upon the king, Fms. viii. 166: fylgoarhald, n. attendance upon the king, N.G. L. l. c.; fylgoar-horn, n. a born to call the king's men together, N. G. L. ii; fylgdar-menn, m. pl. men attending upon the king, id. passim.

fylgi, n. = fylgo, belp, support; vinátta ok fylgi, Isl. ii. 125; varo porsteinn frægt af þessu f., Grett. 100 A; auka sér f., to win followers, Bs. i. 721; beiðslur eða f., partizansbip, 860; heldr vilda ek hans f. hafa en tíu annarra, Nj. 183: mod. with the notion of energy, zeal, in back-COMPDS: fylgi-kona, u, f. (fylgi-mær, Str. 6), a concuing a case. bine, e.g. the mistresses of the clergy before the Reformation were called so, Sturl. i. 56, ii. 169, iii. 139. fylgi-lag, n. concubinage, Bard. 167. fylgi-samr and fylgju-samr, adj. a faithful follower, Fms. i. 104, v.

316, vi. 211, Ld. 190, Eg. 167, 199, Lv. 26. fylginn, adj. adberent, attached to, Fms. vi. 240, Sturl.

fylgja, u, f. = fylgð, Grág. i. 343; bjóða e-m fylgju sína, ii. 56, v. l., Isl. ii. 340; i förum ok fylgju með e-m, Stj. 135, 222; koma í fylgju með e-m, Rb. 356. II. metaph. a fetch, a female guardian spirit of the heathen age, whose appearance foreboded one's death, cp. Hkv. Hjorv. (the prose); þú munt vera feigr maðr ok muntú séð hafa fylgju bina, Nj. 62, Hallfr. S. ch. 11: also whole families had a fylgja (kyn-f., ættar-f.), get ek at betta hafi engar konur verit aðrar en fylgjur yðrar frænda, Fms. ii. 195; eigi fara litlar fylgjur fyrir þer, x. 262, Vd. ch. 36; nú sækja at fylgjur Úsvífs, Nj. 20; manna-fylgjur, Bjarn. 48, Lv. 69; fuglar þeir munu vera manna-fylgjur, Ísl. ii. 196; marr (a borse) er manns fylgja, Fs. 68; liggja fylgjur þínar til Íslands, tby guardian angels, good angels, point to Iceland, i. c. thou wilt go thither, Orkn. 14; pinar fylgjur mega eigi standask hans fylgjur, Gullb. 11, Lv. 104; hafa þeir bræðr rammar fylgjur, Fs. 50:--in mod. lore (as also sometimes in the Sagas, e.g. Nj. l.c.) fylgja means a 'fetch,' an appearance in the shape of an animal, a crescent, or the like going before a person, only a 'fey man's fylgja follows after him. 2. = Lat. secundinae, a baby's caul, cp. Germ. glücksbaube; barns-f., Bs. ii. 168, freq. in mod. usage, cp. Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 354. III. in pl. a law phrase, kvenna-fylgjur, abduction or elopement, Grag. i. 342 (cp. fylgja I. 4. below). compos: fylgjuengill, m. a guardian angel, Nj. 157. fylgju-kona, u, f. (=fylgja II. above), a female guardian, Fs. 114

FYLGJA, 8 or d, [A. S. folgjan; Engl. follow; Germ. folgen; Swed. folja; Dan. folge]:-to follow, and metaph. to back, belp, side with, with dat., Dropl. 26; landvættir allar fylgðu Hafr-Birni til þings, Landn. 271, Grág. i. 46; ek man fylgja Búa bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 111; ok er usallit at f. porolfi um petta mal, Boll. 342; sylgja malum e-s, Fms. i. 86; fylgja e-m at, to side with, take one's part, xi. III; man Björn beim at f., Bjarn. 7:-also of things, lata sverðit hendi f., let it follow the band, remain in it, Eg. 505. 2. to lead, guide one; yor var fylgt í kornhlöðu eina, Eg. 49; fylgja e-m á brott, Ld. 44; vilda ek at þú fylgdir mér til frænda minna, Nj. 45. 3. to pursue a flying host, 4. a law term, fylgja konu, to elope with a Fms. i. 45, ix. 409. woman, Grég. i. 342, 343; an offence liable to the lesser outlawry, even in the case of accomplices.

5. to be about one; Konungt iet svenium 12. 1. passium, janguagen, 5. to be about one; Konungt iet svenium 13. 1. passium, janguagen, 5. to be about one; Konungt iet svenium 12. 1. passium, janguagen, j

jum, Rb. 108; meðan svörðr ok hold fylgði, Eg. 770:-to follow one as one's mistress, Fms. xi. 160, Sturl. i. 97; cp. Fms. x. 322, Sturl. i. II. metaph. to follow, observe, Róm. 87; fylgja e-s ráðum, Bs. i. 720; fylgja hirðsíðum, Fms. vi. 240. 2. to follow as an encumbrance; Margrét fylgi Loptstada-eign, D. N. i. 82; so in the saying, vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri:-to follow as a quality or the like; pat segi per at mer fylgi engi hugr, ... yon say that there is no courage in me, Fms. vii. 297; svá mikill kraptr fylgði þessum mönnum, Edda (pref.); þar fylgði sætr ilmr, Bs. i. 454; upphaf allra frúsagna þeirra er (dat.) sammindi f., true records, Fms. xi. 412; hvat fylgir engli þeim, what is the quality of this angel? Nj. 157. 3. to belong to; himin ok jörð ok alla hluti sem þeim f., Edda (pref.); nú fylgir skógr landi, a forest belongs to the land, Grág. i. 200; segl ok reiða er fylgðu skipinu, Hkr. i. 277; aðrar eignir þær er þar f., Ld. 96; sök þá er tylptar-kviðr à at fylgja, a case that falls under the verdict of twelve, Grag. i. 41. causal, to let a thing follow, to add; pat lét hann f., at..., be added, that..., Fms. vii. 227; par lét hann ok f. grávöru mikla, Eg. 69; hann lét þat f. boði, Fb. ii. 187; þat fylgði ok þeirri sögn, 184. 5. fylgja (sér) at e-u, to work bard. push on with one's work (cp. fylgi, at-fylgi), Bs. i. 793; fylgja e-u at, to pursue, press on with a thing, O. H. 41. 6. with acc .. III. reflex. to but only as a Latinism in translation, H. E. i. 514. follow one another, metaph, to side with one another, bang together; hann bað sína menn fylgjask vel, be bade them bold well together, Eg. 288; þeir fylgðusk at hverju máli, Nj. 72: in a pass. sense rare and unclass., Šks. IV. part. fylgendr, pl. followers, Bs. i. 705, Barl. 53. fylgjari, a, m. a follower, Sks. 524, þórð. 72, Barl. 171.

FYLGSNI, n. pl., often spelt fylksni, fylskni, or fylsni, Gisl. 60, 67; [Goth. fulbsni = κρυπτόν; from folginn or fulginn the part. of fela]: -a biding-place, lurking-place, cavern, Grag. i. 436, Nj. 133, 267, Fins. i. 210, iv. 170, Blas. 42, Niorst. 6; or fylgsnum ok or hellum, id.; helvitisfylgsni, Sks. 605 B; var hann í fylgsnum allt haustið, Hkr. iii. 323; liggja í fylgsnum, Fms. vii. 275; leiðir allar ok f. á skóginum, i. 71, Stor. fylgsnis-lauss, adj. without a biding-place, Isl. ii. 411.

fyl-hross, n. a mare with a foal, Jb. 348.

fylja, u, f. a filly (cp. fyl), in the pun, ek vil få þér þar fylju er þú fær mer fola, I will give thee a filly for a foal, from a box on the ear being called 'cheek-borse' (kinn-hestr), Gisl. 27, 111.

FYLKI, n. [from folk], a county or shire; in Norway the land was divided into fylki, each of them ruled by a fylkir; átta fylkja þing, Fms. v. 4, Hkr. i. 62, passim; esp. with regard to the levy, as from each fylki twelve ships of war were to be levied; þat er fylki kallat er göra má af tólf skip, Fms. x. 306; þat kalla Norðmenn fylki sem eru tólf skip skipað með vápnum ok mönnum, ok á einu skipi nær sextigi manna eðr sjautigi, O. T. 35. COMPDS: fylkis-kirkja, u, f. the principal church in a county, the 'sbire-kirk.' fylkis-konungr, m. the king or chief of a sbire, Fms. iv. 140, x. 272, passim. fylkis-maör, m. an inbabitant of a sbire, N. G. L. i. 343, Boldt 169. fylkis-prestr, m. a priest of a sbire-kirk, B. K. 119, N. G. L. i. 135. fylkis-bing, n. a county meet-II. poët. a bost in battle, Edda 108. ing, shire-mote, D. N.

fylking, f. battle array, the ranks, Hkr. ii. 371, Eg. 268, 286, Nj. 274, Fms. i. 45, vi. passim; the Lat. legio is rendered by fylking, Róm. 260, COMPDS: fylkingar-armr, m. the wing of an army, Nj. 274, Hkr. i. 236, Fms. vii. 277, Orkn. 474. fylkingar-broddr, m. the fylkinga-skipan, f. battle array. vanguard of a bost, Fb. ii. 351. fylkir, m., poët. a king, Lex. Poët.

fylkja, t, to draw up (a milit. term), absol. or with dat., Eg. 284, Fms. i. 19, viii. 407, passim.

FYLLA, t, [fullr], to fill, pour full, Sks. 416, Stj. 319. B. impers., esp. as a naut. term, skip (acc.) fyllir, the ship makes water, i. e. fills with water, Eg. 386; fylldi þegar flotað var, Fms. ix. 447; þá fylldi gröfina vatns, the bole was filled with water, Greg. 62; mik fyllir harms, I am filled with grief, Karl. 321. II. metaph., Hom. 108:-to fill, complete, make up, Hkr. iii. 98, Anecd. 92, Sturl. iii. 244, Fms. vi. 90, Fbr. 217, Grág. ii. 301.

2. to fulfil, 625. 92, Anecd. 50, Blas. 50, Hom. 51, Fms. x. 230, Rb. 80. 3. a parliamentary phrase, fylla lög ok lof, to make laws, Grag. i. 7; cp. the Engl. lawful. 4. the phrase, fylla flokk e-s, to fill one's bost, side with one, pord., Hkr. i. (in a verse). III. reflex. to be filled, to grow full, with gen.; fyllask áhyggju ok hræðslu (reiði), to be filled with cares and fears (anger), Blas. 46, Fms. i. 216; fylldisk hann upp fjándskapar, viii. 391. IV. part. fyllendr, pl. to be fulfilled, Hom. 51, 105, Blas. 42. fulfillers, Hom. 133.

fylli, f., older and better form fyllr, fulness, 655 xxvii. 18, Edda 2. of food, one's fill; vilit þér gcfa mér fylli mína (my fill) af oxanum, Edda 45, 48, Karl. 321; fyllr matar eðr drykkjar, 54. medic. bydatides.

fylli-liga, adv. fully, Fms. xi. 231, Stj. 29.

fylling, f. filling, fulness, 655 xxvii. 19, Stj. 292: of the moon, II. metaph. fulness : fylling timans, fulness of time, 686 C. 2. N. T. passim: fulfilment, fylling Guds bodorda, Stj. passim; fylling laga,

fyl-merr, f. = fylhross, Grág. i. 504. fylvingar, f. pl. nuts, Edda (Gl.), Gisl. 109 (in a verse), pd. 14. fyndinn, adj. [finna], funny, facetious: fyndni, f. facetiousness, wit. fyroar, m. pl. [A. S. fyro = troops], poët. men, warriors, Lex. Poët. FYRIR, prep., in the Editions spelt differently; in MSS. this word is usually abbreviated either f (i. e. firir), or f, fur', fvr' (i. e. fyrir); in some MSS. it is idiomatically spelt with i, fir, e. g. Arna-Magn. 382 (Bs. i. 263 sqq.); and even in the old Miracle-book Arna-Magn. 645 (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), just as ifir is written for yfir (over); in a few MSS. it is written as a monosyllable fyr, e. g. D. I. i. 475, Mork. passim; in Kb. (Sæm.-Edda) occurs fyr telia, Vsp. 1; fyr norðan, 36; fyr dyrum, Gm. 22; fyr vestan ver, Hkv. 2.8; in other places as a dissyll. fyrir, e. g. Hm. 56, Gm. 54, Skm. 34, Ls. 15, Am. 64, Hkv. 2. 2, 19 (quoted from Bugge's edition, see his preface, p. xvi); fyr and fyrir stand to one another in the same relation as ept to eptir, and to undir, of (super) to yfir: this monosyllabic form is obsolete, save in the compds, where 'for-' is more common than 'fyrir-;' in some cases both forms are used, e.g. for-dæming and fyrir-dæming; in others only one, but without any fixed rule: again, the forms fyri, fyre, or fire, which are often used in Edd., are just as wrong, as if one were to say epti, undi, yfi; yet this spelling is found now and then in MSS., as, fyre, O. H. (facsimile); fire, Grág. Sb. ii. 288 (also facsimile): the particles i and a are sometimes added, i fur, Fms. iv. 137; í fyrir, passim; á fur, Haustl. 1. [Ulf. faur and faura; A. S. fore and for; Engl. for and fore-; Germ. für and vor; Dan. for; Swed. för; Gr. #po-, παρά; Lat. pro, prae.]

WITH DAT., chiefly without the notion of movement.

I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrum, before A. LOCAL: the doors, at the doors, Nj. 14, Vsp. 53, Hm. 69, Edda 130; niðr f. smiðju-dyrum, Eg. 142:—abead, úti fyrir búðinni, Nj. 181; kómusk saudirnir upp á sjallit s. þeim, abead of them, 27; vóru syrir honum borin merkin, the banner was borne before bim, 274; gora ord fyrir ser, to send word before one, Fms. vii. 207, Hkr. iii. 335 (O.H. 201, l.c., frá sér):-also denoting direction, niori i eldinum f. sér, beneath in the fire before them, Nj. 204; beir sa f. ser bæ mikinn, they saw before them a great building, i. c. they came to a great bouse, Eg. 546; öbrum f. sér (in front) en öbrum & bak sér, Grág. i. 5.

2. before one, before (in front) en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5. one's face, in one's presence; úhelgada ek Otkel f. búum, before the neighbours, Nj. 87; lýsi ek f. búum fimm, 218; lýsa e-u (to proclaim) f. e-m, Ld. 8; hann hermdi bob öll f. Gizuri, Nj. 78; hón nefndisk f. þeim Gunnhildr, told them that her name was G., Fms. i. 8; kæra e-t f. e-m, Ó. H. 60; slíkar fortölur hafði hann f. þeim, Nj. 200; the saying, því læra börnin málið að það er f. þeim haft, bairns learn to speak because it is done before them, i. e. because they bear it; hasa gott (illt) f. e-m, to give a good (bad) example, e. g. in the presence of children; lifa vel f. Gudi, to live well before God, 623. 29; stór ábyrgðar-hluti f. Guði, Nj. 199; sem þeir sjá réttast f. Guði, Grág. i. (pref.); fyrir öllum þeim, Hom. 89; á laun f. öðrum mönnum, bidden from other men, unknown to them, Grag. i. 337, Jb. 378; nú skaltú vera vin minn mikill f. húsfreyju minni, i.e. when you talk to my wife, Nj. 265; fyrir Drottni, before the Lord, Merl. 8. denoting reception of guests, visitors; hann lét rydja f. þeim búðina, be bad the room cleared for them, for their reception, Nj. 228; Valhöll ryðja fyr vegnu fólki, i. e. to clear Valhalla for slain folk, Em. 1; ryðja vígvöll f. vegundum, Nj. 212; ljúka upp f. e-m, to open the door for one, Fms. xi. 323, Stj. 5; rýma pallinn f. þeim, Eg. 304; hann lét göra eld f. peim, be bad a fire made for them, 204; peir görðu eld. f. sér, Fms. xi. 63; ... veizlur þar sem fyrir honum var búit, banquets that were ready for bim, Eg. 45. II. before one, in one's way; bar er diki varð f. þeim, Eg. 530; á (fjörðr) varð f. þeim, a river, fjord, was before them, i.e. they came to it, 133, 161; at verda eigi f. lidi ydru, 51; madr sá varð f. Vindum, that man was overtaken by the V., Hkr. iii. 363; beirra manna er f. honum urðu, Eg. 92. 2. sitja f. e-m, to lie in wait for one, Ld. 218, Nj. 107; lá f. henni í skóginum, Edda (pref.); sitja f. rekum, to sit watching for wreeks, Eg. 136 (fyrir-sat). menn urðu at gæta sín er f. urðu, Nj. 100; Egill var þar f. í runninum, E. was before (them), lay in ambush, Eg. 378; hafdi sa bana er f. vard, who was before (the arrow), i.e. he was hit, Nj. 8. 4. verða f. e-u, to be bit, taken, suffer from a thing; ef hann veror f. drepi, if be be struck, Grág. ii. 19; verða f. áverka, to be wounded, suffer injury, Ld. 140; verda f. reidi konungs, to fall into disgrace with the king, Eg. 226; verda f. ósköpum, to become the victim of a spell, spell-bound, Fas. i. 130; sitja f. hvers manns ámæli, to be the object of all men's blame, Nj. 71; vera eigi f. sönnu hafðr, to be unjustly charged with a thing, to be III. a naut. term, before, off; liggja f. bryggjum, to lie off the pier, Ld. 166; skip fljóta f. strengjum, Sks. 116; þeir lágu f. bænum, they lay off the town, Bs. i. 18; liggja úti f. Jótlands-síðu, off Jutland, Eg. 261; hann druknaði f. Jaðri, off the J., Fms. i. 11; þeir kómu at honum f. Sjólandi, off Zealand, x. 394; hafa úti leiðangr f. landi, Hkr. i. 301; f. Humru-minni, off the Humber, Orkn. 338, cp. Km. 3, 8, 9, 13, 19, 21; fyrir Nesjum, off the Ness, Vellekla; fyrir Tungum, Sighvat; fyrir Spáni, off Spain, Orkn. 356. IV. before, at the head of, 154; Asgrimi potti pungt f., A. thought that things tooked sad (nearly), 151, denoting leadership; smalamaði f. búi föður síns, Ver. 26 (of king David); 185; hann var lengi f., be was long about it, Fms. z. 205; hann var

 $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{ ext{p}}$ vera f. liði, to be over the troops, Eg. 292, Nj. 7; vera f. máli, to lead the case, Band. 8; vera forstjóri f. búi, to be steward over the bousebold, Eg. 52; ráða f. landi, ríki, etc., to rule, govern, O. H. 33, Nj. 5; hverr f. eldinum redi, who was the ringleader of the fire, Eg. 239; rada f. e-u, to rule, manage a thing, passim: the phrase, sitja f. svörum, to respond on one's behalf, Olk. 36, Band. 12; hafa svör f. e-m, to be the chief spokesman, Fms. x. 101, Dipl. v. 26. V. special usages; frida f. e-m, to make peace for one, Fms. vii. 16, Bs. i. 65; bæta f. e-m, to make things good for one, Hom. 109; tulka, vera tulkr, flytja (etc.) f. e-m, to plead for one, Fms. iii. 33, Nj. 128,—also spilla f. e-m, to disparage one, Eg. 255; haga, ætla f. e-n, to manage, arrange for one, Ld. 208, Sturl. i. 14, Boll. 356; rifka rad f. e-m, to better one's conclition, Nj. 21; ráða heiman-fylgju ok tilgjöf f. frændkonu sinni, Js. 58; standa f. manni, to stand before, shield a man, stand between him and his enemy, Eg. 357, Grág. ii. 13; vera skjöldr f. e-m, 655 xxxii. 4; hafa kostnad f. e-u, to bave the expences for a thing, Ld. 14; vinna f. e-m. to support one by one's work, Sks. 251; starfa f. fé sinu, to manage one's money, Ld. 166; hyggja f. e-u, to take beed for a thing, Nj. 109; hyggja f. sér, Fs. 5; hasa sorsjá f. e-m, to provide for one, Ld. 186; sjá f. e-u, to see after, Eg. 118, Landn. 152; sjá þú nokkut ráð f. mér, Nj. 20: ironic. to put at rest, Hav. 40: ellipt., sjá vel f., to provide well for, Nj. 102.

B. TEMP. ago; fyrir þrem nóttum, three nights ago; fyrir stundu. a while ago, Nj. 80; fyrir litlu, a little while ago, Fms. i. 76, Ld. 134; fyrir skömmu, a short while ago; fyrir löngu, a long while ago, Nj. 260, Fms. i. 50; fyrir öndverðu, from the beginning, Grág. i. 80, ii. 323, 394, Finnb. 342; fyrir þeim, before they were born, Fms. i. 57.

2. the phrase, vera f. e-u, to forebode; vera f. stórfundum, Nj. 107, 277; þat hygg ek vera munu f. siða-skipti, Fms. xi. 12; þessi draumr mun vera f. kvarnu nökkurs manns, vii. 163; dreyma draum f. e-u, 8; fyrir tídendum. ii.

65:—spá s. e-m, to 'spae' before, prophecy to one, Nj. 171.

C. METAPH.: I. before, above; þóttu þeir þar f. öllum ungum mönnum, Dropl. 7; þykkisk hann mjök f. öðrum mönnum. Ld. 38; ver f. hirdmönnum, be first among my berdsmen, Eg. 65; Hálfdan svarti var f. beim brædrum, H. was the foremost of the brothers, Frns. i. 4; porgrimr var f. sonum Önundar, Grett. 87; var Haraldr mest f. þeim at virðingu, Fms. i. 47. II. denoting belp, assistance; hann skal rétta vættið f. þeim, Grág. i. 45 (vide above A. IV and V).
the following seem to be Latinisms, láta lífit f. heilagri Kristni, to give up one's life for boly Christianity, = Lat. pro, Fms. vii. 172; ganga undir pislir fyrir Guds nafni, Blas. 38; gjalda önd mina f. önd þinni, Johann. 17; gefa gjöf f. sál sinni (pro anima sua), H. E. i. 466; fyrir mér ok minni sál, Dipl. iv. 8; færa Gudi fórnir f. e-m, 656 A; heita f. e-m, bioja f. e-m, to make a vow, pray for one (orare pro), Fms. iii. 48, Bs. i. 70; bibja f. mönnum, to intercede for, 19, Fms. xi. 287: even with a double construction, bidja f. stad sinn (acc., which is vernacular) ok heilagri kirkiu (dat., which is a Latinism), x. 127. ing disadvantage, barm, suffering; bu lætr Egil vesja öll mal fyrir bir. thou lettest Egil thwart all thy affairs, Eg. 249; unytir hann ba malit fyrir ser, then he ruins his own case, Grag. i. 36, Dropl. 14, 16; Man-verjar rusu sasnadinn f. porkatli, the Manxmen broke up the assembly. i. e. forsook Thorkel, Fms. ix. 422; kom upp gratt f. henni, she burse into tears, 477; taka fé f. ödrum, to take another's money, N.G. L. i. 20; knörr þann er konungt lét taka fyrir Þórólfi, Landn. 56; ef hross verdr tekit f. honum, if a borse of bis be taken, Grag. i. 436; hann tôk upp fế fyrir öllum, be seized property for them all, Ö. H. 60; e-t ferr illa f. e-m, a thing turns out ill for one; svá fór f. Olófu, so it came to pass for O., Vigl. 18; loka dyrr f. e-m, to lock the door in one's face, Edda 21; þeir hafa eigi þessa menn f. yðr drepit, heldr f. yðrar sakir bessi vig vegit, i. e. they have not barmed you, but rather done you a service in slaying those men, Fbr. 33; tók at eydask f. henni lausa-fé, ber money began to fail, Nj. 29; rak & f. þeim storma ok stríðviðri, they were overtaken by gales and bad weather, Vígl. 27; Víglundr rak út knöttinn f. Jökli, V. drove the ball for J., i.e. so that he bad to rum after it, 24; så er skar tygil f. þóri, he who cut Thor's line, Bragi; sverð brast f. mér, my sword broke, Korm. 98 (in a verse); brjóta e-t f. e-m. to break a thing for one, Bs. i. 15 (in a verse); Valgaror braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; árin brotnaði f. honum, bis oar broke; allar kýrnar drápust fyrir honum, all bis cows died. ing difficulty, bindrance; sitja f. sæmd e-s, to sit between oneself and one's bonour, i. e. to binder one's doing well, Sturl. 87; mikit göri ber mer f. pessu máli, you make this case sore for me, Eb. 124; per er mikit f. máli. thy case stands ill, Fms. v. 325; ekki er Gudi f. því, it is easy for God to do, 656 B. 9; varð honum litið f. því, it was a small matter for bim, be did it easily, Grett. 111; mer er minna f. því, it is easier for me, Am. 60; bykkja mikit f. e-u, to be much grieved for a thing, do it unwillingly, Nj. 77; Icel. also say, bykja fyrir (ellipt.), to feel burt, be displeased : -ellipt. er beim litid fyrir at villa járnburd benna, it is a small matter for there to spoil this ordeal, O. H. 140; sem sér muni lítid f. at veida Gunnar, Nj. 113; fast mun f. vera, it will be fast-fixed before (one), bard to move, Ld.

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lengi f. ok kvað eigi nei við, be was cross and said not downright no, \tilde{\pi} Mar. IV. in a causal sense, for, because of, Lat. per pro: sofa ek né mákat fugls jarmi fyrir, I cannot sleep for the shrill cry of birds, Edda 16 (in a verse); hon undi ser hvergi f. verkjum, sbe bad no rest for pains, Bjarn. 69; fyrir grati, tarum, = Lat. prae lacrymis; fyrir harmi, for sorrow; f. hlatri, for laughter, as in Engl.; beir æddust f. cinni konu, they went mad for the sake of one woman, Sol. 11; illa fært f. isum, scarce passable for ice, Fms. xi. 360; hætt var at sitja útar f. Midgards-ormi, Edda 35; hann var litt gengr f. sarinu, be could bardly walk for the wound, Fbr. 178; fyrir hrædslu, for fear, Hbl. 26; heptisk vegrinn f. þeim meinvættum sem . . ., Fs. 4; gáðu þeir eigi f. veiðum at fá heyjanna, because of fishing they took no care to make bay, Landn. 30; fyrir riki konungs, for the king's power, Eg. 67, 117; fyrir ofriki manna, Grag. i. 68; fyrir hví, for wby? Eluc. 4; fyrir hví þeir væri þar, Eg. 375; fyrir því, at ..., for that, because, Edda 35, Fms. i. 22, vii. 330, Ld. 104; en fyrir því nú at, now since, Skálda 171; nú fyrir því at, id., 169: the phrase, fyrir sökum, for the sake of, because of, passim; vide sök. by, by the force of; öxlin gékk ór liði fyrir högginu, the shoulder was disjointed by the force of the stroke, Húv. 52. 2. denoting contest; falla jointed by the force of the stroke, Hav. 52. f. e-m, to fall before one, i. e. fighting against one, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, x. 196; verda halloki f. e-m, to be overcome in fighting one, Ld. 146; látask f. e-m, to perish by one, Eb. 34; hafa bana f. e-m, to be slain by one, Nj. 43; peir kváðu fá fúnað hafa f. honum, 263; mæddisk hann f. þeim, be lost bis breath in fighting them, Eg. 192; láta ríki f. e-m, to lose the kingdom before another, i. e. so that the latter gains it, 264; lata lausar eignir mínar f. þér, 505; láta hlut sinn f. e-m, Fs. 47; standask f. e-m, to stand one's ground before one, Edda (pref.); hugðisk hann falla mundu f. sjóninni einni saman, that be would sink before bis glance, 28, Hým. 12; halda hlut f. e-m, Ld. 54; halda frið ok frelsi f. várum óvinum, Fms. viii. 219; fara mun ek sem ek hefi áðr ætlað f. bínum draum (thy dream notwithstanding), Ld. 216; ber farit hvart er ber vilit f. mer, you go wherever you like for me, so far as I am concerned, Far. 37; halda vöku f. sér, to keep oneself awake, Fms. i. 216. β. with verbs, flýja, hlaupa, renna, stökkva f. e-m, to fly, leap, run before one, i. e. to be pursued, Bs. i. 774, Grág. ii. 359; at hann rynni f. þrælum hans, Ld. 64; fyrir þessum úfriði stökk þangbrandr til Noregs, 180; skyldi hann ganga ór á f. Hofsmönnum, Landn. 178; ganga f. e-u, to give way before, yield to a thing, Fms. i. 305, x. 292; vægja f. e-m, to yield to one, give way, VI. against; verja land f. e-m, Eg. 21, 187, Nj. 57, Ld. 234. Eg. 32; verja landit f. Dönum ok öðrum víkingum, Fms. i. 23; til landvarnar f. vikingum, Eg. 260; landvarnar-maðr f. Norðmönnum, Fms. vi. 295; gæta brúarinnar f. bergrisum, Edda 17; gæt þín vel f. konungi ok hans monnum, guard thee well against the king and his men, Eg. 113; góð aðstoð f. tröllum ok dvergum, Bárð. 163; beiða Baldri griða f. allskonar háska, Edda 36; auðskæðr f. höggum, Eg. 770. VII. in the sense of being driven before; fyrir straumi, veðri, vindi, before the stream, wind, weather (forstreymis, forvindis), Grag. ii. 384, Fms. vii. 262; halda f. veðri, to stand before the wind, Róm. 211. mun verða f. honum smá-mennit, be will bave an easy game with the small people, Nj. 94: ellipt., hafði sá bana er f. varð, 8; sprakk f., 16, 91. VIII. fyrir sér, of oneself, esp. of physical power; mikill f. sér, strong, powerful; lítill f. sér, weak, feeble, Nj. 20, 1sl. ii. 368, Eg. 192; ber munuð kalla mik lítinn mann f. mer, Edda 33; minnstr f. sér, smallest, weakest, Eg. 123; gildr maðr f. sér, Ísl. ii. 322, Fms. ii. 145; herðimaðr mikill f. sér, a bardy man, Nj. 270; hvat ert þú f. per, what kind of fellow art thou? Clem. 33; vera einn f. ser, to be a strange fellow, Grett. 79 new Ed.; Icel. also say, göra mikið (lítið) f. sér, to make oneself big (little). β. sjóða e-t f. sér, to besitate, saunter, Nj 154; mæla f. munni, to talk between one's teeth, to mutter, Orkn. 248, IX. denoting manner or quality; hvitr f. hærum, white Nj. 249. soith boary bairs, Fms. vi. 95, Fas. ii. 540; grair fyrir jarnum, grey with steel, of a host in armour, Mag. 5; hjölt hvít f. silfri, a bilt white with silver = richly silvered, Eb. 226. X. as adverb or ellipt., abead, in front, = a undan, Lat. prae, opp. to eptir; ba var eigi hins verra eptir van, er slikt for fyrir, as this came first, preceded, Nj. 34; at einhverr mundi fara heim fyrir, that some one would go bome first (to spy), Eg. 580; Egill for f., E. went in before, id.; at ver ridim begar B. first; hann stefndi f. málinu, en hann mælti eptir, one pronounced the words first, but the other repeated after him, Nj. 35; mun ek þar eptir göra sem þér gerit f., I sball do to you according as you do first, 90:-temp., sjau nottum f., seven nights before, Grag. ii. 2. to the fore, at band, present; bar var fyrir fjöldi bodsmanna, a bost of guests was already to the fore, i. e. before the bride and bridegroom came, Nj. 11; úvist er at vita hvar úvinir sitja á fleti fyrir, Hm. I; skal þá lögmaðr þar f. vera, be sball be there present, Js. 3; heima í túni fyrir, Fær. 50; þar vóru fyrir Hildiríðar-synir, Eg. 98; var honum allt kunnigt fyrir, be knew all about the localities, 583; beim omögum, sem f. eru, who are there already, i.e. in his charge, Grag. i. 286: of things, fong pau er s. voru, stores that were to the fore, at hand, Eg. 134. 3. fore, opp. to 'back,' of clothes; slædur settar s. allt gullknöppum, Eg. 516; bak ok fyrir, back and front, = bak ok brjóst, in doing a thing, Eb. 124; mod., taka fram f. hendrnar á e-m.

XI. in the phrase, e-m veror e-t fyrir, a thing is before one, i. c. one takes that and that step, acts so and so in an emergency; nú verdr ödrum beirra bat f., at hann kvedr, now if the other part alleges, that . . . , Grag. i. 362; Kolbeini varo ekki f., K. had no resource, i. e. lost bis bead, Sturl. iii. 285:—the phrase, e-t mælisk vel (illa) fyrir, a thing is well (ill) reported of; vig Gunnars spurðisk ok mæltisk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, Nj. 117, Sturl. ii. 151; mun þat vel f. mælask, people will like it well, Nj. 29, bord. 55 new Ed.; illa mun bat f. mælask at ganga á sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238; ok er lokit var, mæltisk kvæðit vel f., the people praised the poem, Fms. vii. 113. XII. in special senses, either as prep. or adv. (vide A. V. above); segja leið f. skipi, to pilot a ship, Eg. 359; segja f. skipi, to say a prayer for a new ship or for any sbip going to sea, Bs. i. 774, Fms. x. 480; mæla f. e-u, to dictate, Grág. ii. 266; mæla f. minni, to bring out a toast, vide minni; mæla f. sætt, i. 90; skipa, koma e-u f., to arrange, put right; ztla f. e-u, to make allowance for; trua e-m f. e-u, to entrust one with; had fer mikid f. e-u (impers.), it is of great compass, bulky; hafa f. e-u, to bave trouble with a thing; leita f. sér, to enquire; bidjask f., to say one's prayers, vide biðja; mæla fyrir, segja f., etc., to order, Nj. 103, Js. 3: of a spell or solemn speaking, hann mælti svá f., at..., Landn. 34; spyrjask f., to enquire, Hkr. ii. 333; búask f., to prepare, make arrangement, Landn. 35, Sks. 551; skipask f., to draw up, Nj. 197; leggjask f., to lie down in despair, Bs. i. 194; spá fyrir, to 'spae' before, foretell; peir menn er spá f. úorðna hluti, Fms. i. 96; segja f., to foretell, 76, Bb. 332; Njáll hefir ok sagt f. um æfi hans, Nj. 102; vita e-t f., to 'wit' beforeband, know the future, 98; sjá e-t f., to foresee, 162; ef þat er ætlat f., fore-ordained, id.

WITH ACC., mostly with the notion of movement.

A. LOCAL: I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrrin, Nj. 198; láta síga brýnn f. brár, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; halda f. augu sér, to bold (one's bands) before one's eyes, Nj. 132; leggja sverði fyrir brjóst e-m, to tbrust a sword into his breast, 162, Fs. 39. 2. before one, before a court; stefna e-m f. dómstól, Fms. xi. 444; ganga, koma f. e-n, to go, come before one, Fms. i. 15, Eg. 426, Nj. 6, 129, passim; fyrir augu e-s, before one's eyes, 3. before, so as to shield; hann kom skildinum f. sik, be put the shield before him, Nj. 97, 115; halda skildi f. e-n, 2 duelling term, since the seconder had to bold one's shield, Isl. ii. 257. 4. joined to adverbs such as fram, aptr, út, inn, ofan, niðr, austr, vestr, suðr, norðr, all denoting direction; fram f., forward; aptr f., backward, etc.; hann reiddi öxina fram f. sik, a stroke forward with the axe, Fms. vii. 91; hann hljóp eigi skemra aptr en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; bótti honum hann skjóta brandinum austr til fjallanna f. sik, 195; komask út f. dyrr, to go outside the door, Eg. 206: -draga ofan f. brekku, to drag over the bill, Ld. 220; hrinda f. mel ofan, to thrust one over the gravel bank, Eg. 748; hlaupa f. björg, to leap over a precipice, Eb. 62, Landn. 36; elta e-n f. björg, Grág. ii. 34; hlaupa (kasta) f. boro, to leap (tbrow) overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. iii. 391, Ld. 226; siga (to be bauled) nior f. borgar-vegg, 656 C. 13, Fms. ix. 3; hlaupa niðr f. stafn, Eg. 142; niðr f. skassinn, Dropl. 25; fyrir brekku, Orkn. 450, Glúm. 395 (in a verse). II. in one's way, crossing one's way; beir stefndu f. pá, Fms. ix. 475; ríoa á leið f. þá, to ride in their way, so as to meet them, Boll. 348; hlaupa ofan f. þá, Nj. 153; vóru allt komin f. hann bref, letters were come before bim, in bis way, Fms. vii. 207; beir felldu brota f. hann, viz. they felled trees before bim, so as to stop bim, viii. 60, ix. 357; leggja bann f. skip, to lay an embargo on a sbip, Ld. 166. round, off a point; fyrir nesit, Nj. 44; út f. Holm, out past the Holm, Fms. vii. 356: esp. as a naut. term, off a point on the shore, sigla f. England, Nordymbraland, prasnes, Span, to sail by the coast of, stand off England, Northumberland, ... Spain, Orkn. 338, 340, 342, 354; fyrir Yrjar, Fms. vii. (in a verse); fyrir Siggju, Aumar, Lista, Edda 91 (in a verse); er hann kom f. Elfina, when he came off the Gotha, Eg. 80; leggja land f. skut, to lay the land clear of the stern, i.e. to pass it, Edda 1. c.; göra frið f. land sitt, to pacify the land from one end to another, Ld. 28; fyrir uppsprettu árinnar, to come to (round) the sources of the river, Fms. iii. 183; fyrir gards-enda, Grág. ii. 263; girda f. nes, to make a wall across the ness, block it up, cp. Lat. praesepire, praemunire, etc., Grág. ii. 263; so also binda f. op, poka, Lat. praeligare, praestringere; hlada f. gat, holu, to stop a bole, opening; greri f. stúfinn, the stump (of the arm or leg) was bealed, closed, Nj. 275; skjóta slagbrandi f. dyrr, to sboot a bolt before the door, to bar it, Dropl. 29; láta loku (lás) f. hurd, to lock a door, Gisl. 28; setja innsigli f. bref, to set a seal to a letter, Dipl. i. 3: ellipt., setr hon bar las fyrir, Ld. 42, Bs. i. 512. along, all along; f. endilanga Danmörk, f. endilangan Noreg, all along Denmark, Norway, from one end to the other, Fms. iv. 319, xi. 91, Grett. 97 :- öx álnar f. munn, an axe with an ell-long edge, Ld. 276; draga ör f. ödd, to draw the arrow past the point, an archer's term, Fms. ii. IV. with verbs, fyrir van komit, one is come past bope, all bope is gone, Sturl. i. 44, Hrafn. 13, Fms. ii. 131; taka f. munn e-m, to stop one's mouth; taka f. háls, kverkar, e-m, to seize one by the throat, etc.; taka mál f. munn e-m, 'verba alicujus praeripere,' to take the word out of one's mouth, xi. 12; taka f. hendr e-m, to seize one's bands, stop one

B. TEMP.: fyrir dag, before day, Eg. 80; f. miðjau dag, Ld. 14; f. 4 direction, thus, fyrir austan, sunnan . . . fjall, east, south of the fell, i. e. on sol, before sunrise, 268; f. solar-lag, before sunset; f. midjan aptan, Nj. 192; f. náttmál, 197; f. óttu, Sighvat; f. þinglausnir, Ölk. 37; f. Jól, Nj. 269; f. fardaga, Grag. ii. 341; viku f. sumar, 244; f. mitt sumar, Nj. 138; litlu f. vetr, Eg. 159; f. vetrnætr, Grág. ii. 217; f. e-s minni,

before one's memory, 1b. 16. I. above, before; hann hafdi mest fyrir aðra C. METAPH.: konunga hraustleikinn, Fms. x. 372. II. for, on behalf of; vil ek bjóða at fara f. þik, I will go for thee, in thy stead, Nj. 77; ganga í skuld f. e-n, Grág. i. 283; Egill drakk ... ok svá f. Ölvi, Eg. 210; kaupa e-t f. e-n, Nj. 157; gjalda gjöld f. e-n, Grág. i. 173; verja, sækja, sakir f. e-n, Eg. 504; hvárr f. sik, each for oneself, Dipl. v. 26; sættisk á öll mál f. Björn, Nj. 266; tók sættir f. Björn, Eg. 168; svara f. e-t, Fms. xi. 444; hafa til varnir f. sik, láta lýrit, lög-vörn koma f.; færa vörn f. sik, etc.; verja, sækja sakir f. sik, and many similar law phrases, Grág. passim; biðja konu f. e-n, to woo a lady for another, Fins. x. 44; fyrir mik, on my behalf, for my part, Gs. 16; lögvörn f. mál, a lawful defence for a case, Nj. 111; hafa til varnar f. sök, to defend a case, Grag. i. 61; halda skiladómi f. e-t, Dipl. iv. 8; festa lög f. e-t, vide festa. III. in a distributive sense; penning f. mann, a penny per man, K. b. K. 88; fyrir nef hvert, per nose = per bead, Lv. 89, Fms. i. 153, O. H. 141; hve f. marga menn, for how many men, Grag. i. 296; fyrir hverja stiku, for IV. for, for the benefit of; brjóta braud f. each yard, 497. hungrada, Hom. 75; þeir skáru f. þá melinn, they cut the straw for them (the horses), Nj. 265; leggja kostnad f. e-n, to defray one's costs, Grag. V. for, instead of; hann setti sik f. Guð, Edda (pref.); hafa e-n f. Guð (Lat. pro Deo), Stj. 73, Barl. 131; geta, fá, kveðja mann f. sik, to get a man as one's delegate or substitute, Grag. i. 48 passim; þeir höfðu vargstakka f. brynjur, Fs. 17; manna-höfuð vóru f. kljána, Nj. 275; gagl f. gás ok grís f. gamalt svín, O. H. 86; rif stór f. hlunna, Háv. 48; buðkr er f. húslker er hafðr, Vm. 171; auga f. auga, tönn f. tönn, Exod. xxi. 24; skell f. skillinga, pkv. 32. of, for; vilja Gunnar daudan fyrir hoggit, Nj. 92, Fms. v. 162; eigi f. sakleysi, not without ground, i. 302; fyrir hvat (wby, for what) stefndi Gunnarr þeim til úhelgi? Nj. 101; ok urðu f. þat sekir, Landn. 323; hafa ámæli f. e-t, Nj. 65, passim. 2. in a good sense, for one's sake, for one; fyrir pin ord, for thy words, intercession, Isl. ii. 217; vil ek göra f. þín orð, Ld. 158, Nj. 88; fyrir sína vinsæld, by bis popularity, Fms. i. 259: the phrase, fyrir e-s sok, for one's sake, vide sok: in swearing, a Latinism, fyrir trú mína, by my faith! (so in Old Engl. 'fore God), Karl, 241; fyrir þitt líf, Stj. 514; ck særi þik f. alla krapta Krists ok manndóm þinn, Nj. 176.

VII. for, at, denoting value, price; ok manudóm þinn, Nj. 176. fyrir þrjár merkr, for tbree marks, Eg. 714; er sik leysti út f. þrjú hundruð marka, Fms. ix. 421; ganga f. hundrað, to pass or go for a bundred, D.I. i. 316:—also of the thing bought, þú skalt reiða f. hana brjår merkr, thou shalt pay for her three marks, Ld. 30; fyrir þik skulu koma mannhefndir, Nj. 57; bætr f. víg, Ísl. ii. 274; bætr f. mann, Eg. 259, passim; fyrir áverka Þorgeirs kom legorðs-sökin, Nj. 101:-so in the phrase, fyrir hvern mun, by all means, at any cost; fyrir öngan mun, by no means, Fms. i. 9, 157, Gpl. 531:-hafði hverr þeirra mann f. sik, eða tvá ..., each slew a man or more for himself, i. e. they sold their lives dearly, Ó. H. 217. 2. ellipt., í staðinn f., instead of, Grág. i. 61; hér vil ek bjóða f. góð boð, Nj. 77; taka umbun f., Fms. vii. 161; svara slíku f. sem . . . , Boll. 350; þér skulut öngu f. týna nema lífinu, you shall lose nothing less than your head, Nj. 7. VIII. by means of, by, through; fyrir hat sama ord, Stj.; fyrir sina náttúru, Fms. v. 162; fyrir messu-serkinn, iii. 168; fyrir þinn krapt ok frelsis-hönd, Pass. 19. 12; svikin f. orminn, by the serpent, Al. 63,—this use of fyrir seems to be a ·Latinism, but is very freq. in eccl. writings, esp. after the Reformation, N.T., Pass., Vidal.; fyrir munn Davids, through the mouth of David, etc.:-in good old historical writings such instances are few; beir hlutuðu f. kast IX. in spite of, against; fyrir vilja sinn, (by dice), Sturl. ii. 159. N. G. L. i. 151; fyrir vitord cor vilja e-s, against one's will or knowledge, Grág. ii. 348; kvángask (giptask) f. ráð e-s, i. 177, 178, þiðr. 190; nú fara menn f. bann (*in spite of an embargo*) landa á milli, Gþl. 517; hann gaf henni lif f. framkvæmd farar, i. e. altbough she had not fulfilled her journey (ber vow), Fms. v. 223; fyrir vart lof, vi. 220; fyrir allt þat, in spite of all that, Grett. 80 new Ed.; fyrir rud fram, beedlessly; fyrir lög X. denoting capacity, in the same sense as 'at, fram, vide fram. C. II, p. 27, col. I; scarcely found in old writers (who use 'at'), but freq. in mod. usage, thus, eigi c-n f. vin, to bave one for a friend, in old writers 'at vin;' hafa e-n f. fifl, fol, to make sport of one. 2. in old writers some phrases come near to this, e. g. vita f. vist, to know for certain, Dipl. i. 3; vita f. full sannindi, id., ii. 16; hafa f. satt, to take for sooth, believe, Nj. 135; koma f. eitt, to come (turn) all to one, Lv, 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma f. ekki, to come to naught, be of no avail, Isl. ii. 215; fyrir hitt mun ganga, it will turn the other way, Nj. 93; fyrir hann er einskis örvænt orðs nó verks, from him everything may be expected. Isl. ii. 326; hasa e-s víti s. varnað, to bave another's faults for warning, Sól. 19. XI. joined with adverbs ending in -an, fyrir austan, vestan, sunnan, norðan, útan, innan, framan, handan, ofan, neðan, either with a following acc. denoting h fyrir-höfn, f. trouble, toil.

the eastern, southern side; fyrir nodan bru, below the bridge; fyrir utan fiall = Lat. ultra; fyrir innan fiall = Lat. infra; fyrir handan á, beyond the river; fyrir innan gard, inside the yard; fyrir ofan gard, above, beyond the yard, etc.; vide these adverbs:-used adverb., fyrir sunnan, in the south; fyrir vestan, in the west; fyrir nordan, in the north; fyrir austan, in the east,—current phrases in Icel. to mark the quarters of the country, cp. the ditty in Esp. Arb. year 1530; but not freq. in old writers, who simply say, norðr, suðr . . ., cp. Kristni S. ch. 1: absol. and adverb., fyrir ofan, uppermost; fyrir handan, on the other side :- fyrir útan e-t, except, save, Anal. 98, Vkv. 8; fyrir fram, vide fram.

For- and fyrir- as prefixes, vide pp. 163-167 and below: fore-, for-, meaning before, above, in the widest sense, local, temp., and metaph. furthering or the like, for-dyri, for-nes, for-ellri, for-beini, β. before, down, for-brekkis, -bergis, -streymis, -vindis, -vidris, 2. in an intens. sense = before others, very, but not freq.; for-dyld, -góðr, -hagr, -hraustr, -kostuligr, -kuðr, -lítill, -ljótr, -prís, -ríkr. II. (cp. fyrir, acc., C. IX), in a neg. or priv. sense; a -snjallr. few words occur even in the earliest poems, laws, and writers, e.g. forað, -átta, -dæða, -nám, -næmi, -sending, -sköp, -verk, -veðja, -viða, -vitni, -ynja, -yrtir; those words at least seem to be original and vernacular: at a later time more words of the same kind crept in: writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, e. g. for-bob, -bænir, -djarfa, -dæma (fyrir-dæma), -taka (fyrir-taka), -bóttr; fyrir-bjóða, -fara, -göra, -koma, -kunna, -lita, -muna, -mæla, -vega, -verða. 2. introduced in some words at the time of the Reformation through Luther's Bible and German hymns, and still later in many more through Danish, e.g. for-brjóta, -drifa, -láta, -líkast, -merkja, -nema, -sorga, -sóma, -standa, -svara, -bénusta, and several others; many of these, however, are not truly naturalised, being chiefly used in eccl. writings:—it is curious that if the pronoun be placed after the verb (which is the vernacular use in Icel.) the sense is in many cases reversed; thus, fyrir-koma, to destroy, but koma e-u fyrir can only mean to arrange; so also fyrir-mæla, to curse, and mæla fyrir, to speak for; for-bænir, but bidja fyrir e-m, etc.; in the latter case the sense is good and positive, in the former bad and negative; this seems to prove clearly that these compds are due to foreign influence.

fyrir-banna, að, to forbid, Skm. 34. fyrir-benda, d, to forebode, Sti. 87. fyrir-bending, f. foreboding, Bs. i. 45.

fyrir-birting, f. revelation, Barl. passim.

fyrir-bjóða, bauð, to forbid, Bs. i. 682, 683, N. G. L. i. 351, Gpl. 276, K. Á. 54, 110.

fyrir-boda, ad, to forebode; part., Greg. 16.

fyrir-booan, f. foreboding, Magn. 488, Fms. viii. 3, Eb. 28. #

fyrir-booning, f. forbidding, Edda 1 20.

fyrir-boosmaor, m. a bidder to a feast, Fms. v. 332.

fyrir-bon, f., in pl. curses = forbænir, Sturl. iii. 45: in a good sense, begging, pleading, (mod.)

fyrir-buror, m. an appearance, vision, spectre, Nj. 118, Fms. vi. 63. 229, 404, xi. 289, Bs. i. 184, Eb. 28, 218, 272, Sd. 174, passim.

fyrir-búa, bjó, to prepare, Greg. 18, Fms. i. 138, N. T. passim.

fyrir-bunaor, m. preparation, Stj. 127, Fms. vii. 87, x. 236.

fyrir-buningr, m. id., Hkr. iii. 240.

fyrir-drifa, dreif, to drive away, Th. 16 (fordrifa).

fyrir-dæma, d, to condemn, K. A. 220, Hom. 126, Rb. 338, Fms. i. 219.

fyrir-dæmiligr, adj. damnable, H. E. i. 514.

fyrir-deming, f. damnation, Greg. 17, H. E. i. 514, Stj. 21.

fyrir-fara, for, to destroy, N. G. L. i. 340: to forfeit, K. A. 128: reflex. to perisb, Post. 59, N. T. passim.

fyrir-farandi, part. preceding, Vm. 12, Bs. i. 682, 720.

fyrir-fari, a, m. a foreboding, Bs. i. 682.

fyrir-feor, m. pl. forefathers, Barl. 206.

fyrir-fero, f. a going before, Stj. 353:-bulk, fyrirferoar-mikill, adj. bulky.

fyrir-fólk, n. great folk. persons of distinction, Hkr. ii. 381.

fyrir-furða, u, f. a foreboding, sign, mark, Fs. 125.

fyrir-ganga, u, f. a walking abead, leading, Fms. ii. 75, v. 72.

fyrir-gefa, gai, to forgive, Nj. 170, Hom. 44, Sks. 579, N. T. passim. fyrir-gefning, f. forgiveness, Rb. 336, Th. 78, Fms. viii. 442, Stj. 110, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gengiligr, adj. pinched, worn out.

fyrir-gleyma, d, to forget, Barl. (rarc.)

fyrir-gleyming, f. forgetfulness, Sks. 607, (rare.)

fyrir-gora, d, to forfeit, N. G. L. i. 341, Eg. 495, K. A. 70, Nj. 191. fyrir-heit, n. a promise, Fms. i. 217: esp. in a sacred sense, Stj., Rb.

336, N. T. passim: a presage, Fms. vi. 63, v. l. .

fyrir-huga, d, to premeditate. fyrir-hugsan, f. foretbought, Stj. 10, Barl. 127.

fyrir-hyggja, u. f. (-hygsla, N. G. L. i. 215), forethought, prevision. Fms. ii. 121, Ld. 186, Hkr. ii. 102, H. E. i. 387, v. l. (freq.)

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fyrir-koma, kom, to destroy, put to death, with dat., Al. 132, Vigl. 22, Fms. i. 9: to prevent, avert, Korm. 208, Sks. 706; þá var svá fyrirkomit magni beirra (cp. Germ. vorkommen), Fms. viii. 53. fyrirkomu-lag, n. arrangement. fyrir-kona, u, f. a woman of distinction, a lady, Fms. ii. 22. fyrir-konungr, m. a distinguished king, Fas. iii. 188.

fyrir-kunna, kunni; f. e-n e-s, to blame one for a thing, to take a thing amiss, Eg. 254; eigi vil ek fyrirkunna bik bessa orða, O. H. 57, Stj. passim: with dat. of the thing, to be displeased at, Str. 9. fyrir-kveða, kvað, to refuse, Fms. x. 382, Sturl. i. 37, Thom. 21, 23:

reflex., en fyrirkveðask eigi at taka sættir, Fb. iii. 451.

fyrir-lata, let, with acc., to let go, give up, Fins. i. 1, 156, viii. 251, x. 379: to forsake, i. 129, Mar. passim, Rb. 412. 2. with dat, of the person, acc. of the thing, to forgive, Fms. ix. 383, 410, Dipl. iv. 8:-in eccl. sense, H. E. i. 499, Gpl. 41, K. A. 206; cp. forlata, which is more freq. in mod. usage. fyrir-latning, f. forgiveness.

fyrir-latr, adj. forgiving, mild, Fms. xi. 429.

fyrirlát-samr, adj. (-semi, f.); ekki f., stubborn, Bs. i. 683. fyrir-loggja, lagoi, to lay aside, forsake, Stj. 148: reflex., fyrirleggjask um e-t, to leave a thing alone, Bs. i. 194: part. fyrir-lagor, forsaken, 823. fyrir-leitinn, adj. circumspect, O. H. 145; eigi f. (and in mod. usage ofyrirleitinn), not circumspect, i. e. violent, Grett. 24 new Ed.

fyrir-leitni, f. circumspection, Fas. iii. 175; úfyrirleitni, rasbness. fyrir-liggia, lá; f. sér, to fall (of a woman), N. G. L. i. 213, 233. fyrir-litligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), contemptible, Stj. 244.

fyrir-litning, f. contempt, Sturl. i. 64, 655 xxvii. 2.

fyrir-lita, leit, to look down on, despise, Lat. despicere (cp. the preceding words), Greg. 39, Blas. 44, Lv. 95, Sks. 270, Magn. 442, Fms. vi. 286, vii. 24, x. 256, Hkr. i. 104, N. T., freq. in mod. usage:—to forsake, Fms. vii. 174 (rare), vide forláta.

fyrir-ljúga, laug, to forswear by lies, Fms. viii. 293: f. trú sinni, to forswear one's faith, Katl. 38: with acc. to slander, Fas. iii. 307.

fyrir-maör, m. a foreman, chief, Fms. ix. 341, 483, Ld. 106, Nj. 106: one's better, one who excels others, Fms. xi. 326: a predecessor, Bs. i. 733: in mod. usage in pl. fyrir-menn, people of distinction.

fyrir-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), like a distinguished man, Fms. xi.

231, Ld. 90.

fyrir-muna, pres. -man, pret. -mundi, in mod. usage -að. (-munar, -munadi, -munad):—to grudge one a thing; f. e-m e-s, eigi er hat satt, at ek fyrirmuna þér viðarins, Ld. 318; ek fyrirman ekki þorgilsi þessarar serdar, 258, Fms. vi. 59, x. 110, Grett. 159 new Ed., Fas. i. 205, Orkn. 24, Fs. 68, O. H. 61: with infin., Sks. 554.

fyrir-mynd, fyrir-myndan, f. [Germ. vorbild], a prototype, example. fyrir-mæla, t, to swear, Grett. 94 new Ed., Bs. ii. 60, Gbl. 218.

fyrir-nema, nam, with acc., f. e-t, to withbold, N. G. L. i. 4, cp. mod. fortaka; f. e-m mál, to deprive one of speech, make one silent, Ls. 57:chiefly reflex., fyrirnemask e-t, to forbear, N.G.L. i. 579, Gbl. 58, Sturl. i. 2.

fyrir-rasari, a, m. a forerunner, Sks. 43. fyrir-rennari, 2, m. id., Hom. 105, Stj. 441.

fyrir-rum, n. the first room or chief cabin in old ships of war, in the after part of the ship next the lypting, as is clear from passages such as, þá hljóp Ólafr konungr ór lyptingunni ok í fyrirrúmit, Fms. x. 360; hann sat aper i fyrirruminu, vii. 185, viii. 223, x. 360, 362, Hkr. i. 302, Orkn. 148 :- but Grett. 113 (new Ed.), speaking of a boat pulled by three men, distinguishes between hals, fyrirrúm, skutr, bow, midsbip (mod. Icel. midskipa), and stern. fyrirrums-menn, m. pl. one placed in the f., cp. Engl. midsbipman, Fms. vii. 223, viii. 224:—metaph. phrase, hafa e-d i fyrirrumi, to keep a thing in the fore-hold, i. e. to give preference to it.

tyrir-reggia, o, to 'foredo' one by lies and slander, N. G. L. i. 57. fyrir-sat, f. (less correct fyrir-satr, n., Fms. x. 341), an ambush, Nj. 93, 160, Ld. 220, Fms. ii. 296, Fs. 33, Valla L. 225.

fyrir-segja, sagði, to foretell, Fms. i. 141.

fyrir-setning, f., gramm. a preposition, Skálda 180.

fyrir-ajón, f. a laugbing-stock, Bs. i. 155.

fyrir-akipa, ad, to order, prescribe, Barl. 69, 72.

fyrir-skipan, f. an ordinance, Stj. 621.

fyrir-akjóta, skaut, to make void, N. G. L. i. 52, 53, Gpl. 268. fyrir-akyrta, u, f. a 'fore-sbirt,' apron, Hdl. 46, porst. Sidu H. 178.

fyrir-sma, o, to despise, Thom. 23.

fyrir-spa, f. 'fore-spacing,' prophecy, Sturl. i. 115 C. fyrir-stada, u, f. a standing before one, Grág. ii. 14: mod. obstacle. fyrir-standa, stóð, to understand, Fas. ii. 298, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.

fyrir-stela, stal, to forfeit by stealing, Jb. 417, Js. 129.

fyrir-stjórnari, a, m. an overseer, Sturl. i. I.

fyrir-svara, 20, to answer for, Band. 22 new Ed.

fyrir-sverja, sor, to forswear, renounce by oath, Fms. x. 396, 419: reflex. to forswear oneself, Hom. 151.

fyrir-seeti, n. a fore-seat, Sturl. i. 21.

tyrir-sogn, f. 'fore-saying,' i. e. dictation, instruction, Fms. vii. 226, Grág. i. 7, Bs. i. 133, Fs. 21, Stj. 190, 355: style, Rb. 2: prophecy, 655 xxxi. fyrir-songr, m. the 'fore-song' or prelude in a service, Fms. vii. 198.

fyrir-tak, n. prominence; fyrirtaks-gafur, f. pl. prominent gifts, and in many other compds.

fyrir-taka, tók, to deny, refuse, Bs. i. 758, Fms. ii. 65, Jómsv. 50, Ld. 186: to forbid, H.E. i. 456.

fyrir-tekt, f. waywardness, caprice.

fyrir-tæki, n. wbat is taken in band, a task.

fyrir-tölur, f. pl. persuasion, Fms. ix. 52, x. 301, xi. 11, Hom. 52.

fyrir-vaf, n. the weft.

fyrir-vari, a, m. precaution, Fs. 65.

fyrir-varp, n. a 'fore-warp,' dam, Bs. i. 315. fyrir-vega, vá, to forfeit by manslaughter, N. G. L. i. 64, Fms. v. 101.

fyrir-verða, varð, to vanish, collapse; þá féll ok fyrirvarð allt sem mold, 656 A. 2. 5, Sl. 27; svá sem augu firverða sem eigi taka læknis lyf, 656 B. 12:—so also, fyrirverda sik, to be destroyed, Stj. 25; also to be asbamed, Clem. 34, freq. in mod. usage in this last sense, otherwise obsolete :- and reflex. to perish, collapse, Stj. 91, 118, 149, Str. 66.

fyrir-vinna, u, f. = forverk.

fyrir-vinnask, vannsk, dep. to forbear doing a thing, Bs. i. 341, bior. 140, Grett. 78 new Ed.

fyrir-vinnendr, part. = fyriryrkjendr, Hm.

fyrir-vissa, u, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81.

fyrir-vist, f. = forysta, q. v., Sturl. iii. 270, Eb. 126.

fyrir-yrkjendr, part. pl. (forverk), workmen, labourers, N.G. L. i. 98. fyrir-ætlan, f. a design, Nj. 9, Eg. 467, Bs. i. 404, Isl. ii. 355, Skálda 170. FYRNASK, d, [forn], to get old, to decay, N. G. L. i. 37: as a law term, of a claim, to be lost by lapse of time, bá fyrnisk sú skuld, 24; legorðs-sök engi fyrnisk, Grág. i. 349; sú sök fyrnisk aldregi, 361:-to be forgotten, hans nafn mun aldri fyrnask, Fas. i. 43:-with dat, of the person, with the notion of past evils, henni fyrndisk aldri fall Olafs konungs, she never forgot king Olave's death, Fms. v. 126; þótti honum sér þá skjótara fyrnask líflát Droplaugar, Dropl. 9; allítt fyrnisk mér þat enn, Korm. 172; henni mátti eigi fyrnask við Svía konung, at O.H. 51: the saying, fyrnisk vinskapr sem fundir (mod. svo fyrnask ástir sem fundir), Fms. ii. 62: part. decayed, fallinn ok fyrndr, Stj.; kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, Bs. i. 108; fölnar fold, fyrnist allt og mæðist (a ballad).

mod. in act. to lay up stores; fyrna hey, etc. fyrnd, f. age, antiquity, Dipl. ii. 5, Sks. 517; esp. in the phrase, i fyrndinni, in times of yore, 625. 170, Fas. i. 513, Sks. 67: -decay, dilapidation, Pm. 122, Bs. i. 293:—a law term, loss of a claim by lapse of time, Thom. 76. fyrning, f. decay, Grag. ii. 267: pl. fyrningar, old stores left from last

year, hey-f., matar-f., etc., (mod.) fyrnska, u, f., prop. age; slitin, fuinn af f., worn, rotten from age, Stj. 366: decay, Grag. ii. 268: at fyrnsku, from olden times, N. G. L. i. 45; i fyrnskunni, in days of yore, Str. I :- a law term = fyrnd, skal bar eigi f. fyrir ganga, N. G. L. i. 249 :-old lore, witcbcraft, Fb. i. 231, Fs. 131.

fyrnsku-háttr, m. old fasbion, Fms. xi. 430. FYRR, compar. adv. sooner; FYRST, superl. first, soonest: [cp. Goth. faurhis = πρῶτον, πρότερον, and faurhizei = πρίν; Engl. for-mer; Swed.-Dan. för, först; Lat. prius.] I. compat. sooner, before; því I. compar. sooner, before; bvi betr bykki mer er ver skiljum fyrr, the sooner we part the better, Fas. ii. 535; at vér bræðr myndim þetta fyrr gört hafa, Nj. 61; veitti Eirekr fyrr, Landn. 216: fyrr enn, before that, Lat. priusquam, enginn veit sína æfina fyrr en öll er (a saying); fyrr enn ek hefir eignask allan Noreg, Fms. i. 3, Nj. 5, Stj. 135, Ld. 176. 2. before; ekki hefi ek bar fyrr verit, er . . . , Eb. 224; sem engi veit fyrr gört hafa verit, K. Á. 28; svá sem fyrr sögðum vér, Fms. x. 366. II. superl. first; fyrst sinna kynsmanna, Ld. 162; þá sök fyrst er fyrst er fram sögð, Grág. i. 79; sá fyrst (first) er hánum var first (last) booit, N.G.L. i. 14: first, in the beginning, foremost, opp. to sidarr or sidast, Eirekr veitti fyrst vel ok rikmannliga en Hallsteinn sidarr, Landn. 216, v. l.; gekk Hrutr fyrst, foremost, Nj. 6; hreppsóknar-menn eru fyrst aðiljar at þessum sökum, Grág. i. 295; at eigi sé fyrst (for a wbile) samlendir, Isl. ii. 386. β. sem fyrst, as soon as possible, Nj. 4, Eg. 602. 2. for that, because, as, very freq. in mod. usage, but hardly ever found in old writers; and the following passages-fyrst bin bón kemr þar til, Bárð. 171; fyrst hestunum mátti eigi við koma, Sturl. i. 19; fyrst hón er karls dóttir, Fas. i. 22—are all taken from paper MSS.; Bárð, new Ed. 20 has 'síðan þú leggr þat til,' and Sturl, MS. Brit, Mus, the proper word 'er.' III. as imitations of Latin supradictus or praedictus are the following-& fyrr-greindum árum (jörðum), aforesaid, Vm. 44, Dipl. ii. 4; fyrr nefndr, afore-named, Stj., Bs. passim, but never in old vernacular writings. fyrr-meir, adv. 'fore-more,' i. e. formerly, in former times, Isl. ii. 365, Finnb. 212, Lv. 64, H. E. i. 434.

fyrra, u, f., the phrase, i fyrrunni, formerly, Stj. 10. FYRRI, compar. adj. former; FYRSTR, superl. the first, fore-I. compar., yora fyrri frændr, Fms. i. 282; fyrra sumar, the former summer, before the last, Grag. i. 38; enn fyrra hlut vetrar, in the former part of winter, Eg. 713; spurðisk eigi til þeirra heldr en til enna fyrri, O. H. 129; Drottins dag (annan dag viku) inn fyrra í þingi, Grág. i. 49 (the parliament lasted about a fortnight); enn fyrra sunnudag, N. G. L. i. 348; í fyrra dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í fyrra sunjar, the summer before last, id.; med hinum fyrrum fotum, with the fore feet (mod. med

fram-fótunum), Bær. 9; ætla ek á engan mann at leita fyrri, Fms. vi. 109; 61. vera e-m fyrri at e-u, to get the start of one, Hm. 122; usually verda f. til e-s, verða fyrri til höggs, Ulf. 7. 56. II. superl. the first; bær sakar skal allar fyrstar segja fram, Grág. i. 38; ef sá verðr eigi búinn til er fyrstr hefir hlotið, id.; enn fyrsta aptan er þeir koma til þings, 100;

eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg (a saying), Nj. 224.

fyrrum, adv. formerly, before, Fms. i. 268, ix. 422, Hkr. i. 80. FYRSA, t, [fors], to gusb, stream in torrents, Stj. 414.

fyrsi, n. gusbing in torrents; hvit-fyrsi, Thom. 21.

fyrsta, u, f., in the phrase, i fyrstunni or i fyrstu, in the beginning, at first, Stj. 293, Fms. x. 265; í fyrstu, first, i. 2.

FYRVA, 8, [forve], to ebb; þaðan ór fjöru er fyrvir útast, Grág. i. 356, 380: metaph. to fall sbort, to lack, ok skal telja þann dag með er á fyrvir, the lacking day shall be counted with the rest, Rb. 1812. 72; gjalda hat er á furði (afurði MS.), Grág. ii. 1807.

FYS, n., better fis, [Germ. fese; O. H. G. fesa; Gr. wioos], prop. of the busks of beans, any small light substance; sem fys, Ps. i. 4.

fysa, ao, in the phrase, e-m er ekki fysao saman, a thing not put slightly together, well knit, Fms. iii. 590.

平文, interj. fye! skalf á hnakka bý | hverr maðr kvað fý, Sturl. i. 22. 1918, u, f. [full], foulness, stink, Fas. iii. 171, Fms. x. 213: of a person, a dirty, paltry fellow, Sturl. ii. 135; fýlur enn ekki dugandi menn, Fbr. 211; helvítis-fýlur, Niðrst. 107; fiski-fýla, q. v.

fýls-enni, a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn.

fýri, n. fir, = fura. fýri-skógr, m. fir-wood, Karl. 326, Fms. vii. 236. fyri, n. fire, Lex. Poët.; vide furr.

FÝSA, t, [fúss], to exbort; fýsa e-n e-s, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Fms. xi. 22; audheyrt er þat hvers þú fýsir, Ld. 266: with infin., Nj. 47, Fb. ii. 13: absol., Eg. 242.

2. impers., mik fýsir, I wish, Fms. vi. 238, viii. 412; hverr hafi bat er hann mest fysir til, Nj. 197; svá skjótt sem hann fýsir til, Fms. xi. 437; fýsir konung til á sund at fara, Al. 22; bik fýsi at kanna annarra manna siðu, Ld. 164: in the reflex, form the impers, usage disappears, ek fysumk aptr at hverfa, Sks. 3, Fms. vi. 398; fýstisk Ástríðr þá at fara þangat, i. 77; fýsask himneskra hluta, to wish for beavenly things, Greg. 31; hann kvadsk eigi fýsask til Islands at svá búnu, Nj. 123. 3. part. fýsendr, exhorters;

margir vóru þess fýsendr, Sturl. ii. 175. fýsari, a, m. a persuader, 655 ii. 8.

fysi, f. a wish, desire, Fms. i. 184, vi. 57, vii. 281, ix. 277, Landn. 201, Fs. 23, Stj. 42, 145, Bs. i. 167, Hom. 47.

fysi-liga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 239: desirably, viii. 47.

ffsi-ligr, 2dj. agreeable, 656 B. 5, Sks. 29: winning, winsome, attractive, Eg. 30, 116, Nj. 131, Eluc. 51, Sks. 2, v. l.

fysing, f. exbortation, Fas. i. 225.

fýst, mod. fýsn, f. = fýsi, Fms. i. 117, xi. 244, Fs. 22. Magn. 468, Str. 66; frá þessa heims fýstum ok girndum, Stj. 148; rangar fýstir, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 149: in eccl. sense the Gr. ἐπιθυμία is sometimes rendered by fýsn (e. g. fýsn holdsins, f. augnanna, I John ii. 16; heimrinn og hans f., 17), though more freq. by girnd (lust): fysn is used much like Germ. neigung = impulse, inclination: it occurs in a great many compds, as frodleiks-fysn, lestrar-f., lærdóms-f., náms-f., desire for knowledge, learning; andleg f., holdleg f., spiritual, carnal desire; kærleiks f.; mannlegar fysnir, buman affections.

FÆD, f. [far, adj.], fewness, scantiness, Fms. i. 291. II. coldness, cold intercourse, cp. far, pord. 65; fæd hefir verit a med beim, Glum. 373; hann görði fæð á við Kálf, Fms. v. 126, vi. 30, 110, 243, xi. 327, passim: melancholy, en er dró at Jólum tók Eirekr fæð mikla

ok var úglaðari en hann átti vana til, þorf. Karl. 404.

FÆDA, dd, [i. e. fooba; cp. Goth. födian; A. S. fédan; Engl. feed; Germ. füttern; Swed. föda; Dan. föde]:—to feed, give food to, Symb. 28, Rb. 82, Fms. ix. 490, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 43, K. p. K. 50; fæða barn á brjósti, to feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666:—to feed, of sheep. Dropl. 2. to rear, bring up, N. G. L. i. 239, 351; ef madr fædir barn öðrum manni, Grág. i. 276; hann fæddi Helga (dat.) barn, Dropl. 14; fóstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. ii. 60; Teit fæddi Hallr í Haukadali, 1b. 14; mik fæddi Gamaliel, 655 xvi. B. 3. II. to give birth to; fæddi Bergljót sveinbarn, Fms. i. 31, O. H. 122; til barn er fætt, N. G. L. i. 340; litlu síðar fæddi hon barn, O. H. 144. III. reflex. to feed, live on a thing; við hvat fæddisk kýrin, Edda 4, Stj. 16: metaph., Bs. i. 166:-to be brought up, þat vóru náfrændr Bjarnar ok höfðu með honum fæðzk, Eg. 253: esp. adding upp, fæddusk þar upp synir Hildiríðar, 25, Fms. i. 4, 187, Edda 18:—to be born, freq. in mod. usage; fæddr, part. born, 625. 93; þar var Kristr fæddr, Symb. 29.

fæða, u, f. food, Sij. 19, 29, 149, Fms. ii. 139.

fæði, n. food, Fms. vi. 164, Stj. 22. fæðing, f. birth, delivery, Stj. 198, 248, passim.

fæðingi, 2, m. a native, Fms. i. 130, x. 225, Ld. 24, þiðr. 123, Karl. 434, Róm. 184.

fmoir, m., poët. a feeder, breeder, Lex. Poët.

fæðsla and fæzla, u, f. food, 625. 91, Fms. iii. 136, viii. 31. x. 367, Greg. 64, Sks. 20, 784, Sturl. i. 20 (Ed. fetlima, qs. fetzluna), Stj. 29, 52, withbold; fara undan sokum, to flead not guilty, Fms. xi. 251; bera jara

COMPDS: fæðslu-lauss, 2dj. without food, Hom. 101.

leysi, n. want of food, Fas. iii. 8.
fægi-ligr, adj. [fága], neat, polisbed, Stj. 22, 42, Brct. 24.
FÆGJA, 8, [Germ. fegen], to cleanse, polisb, Sks. 43, 234, Fms. viv. 416: medic., fægja sái, to cleanse a wound, Rd. 283, Glúm. 383, Fbr. 209; eldr var á gólfi ok velgdi hón vatn til at fægja sár, O. H. 222, Hom. 70. fækka, v. fætta.

F.ÆLA, d, [fála], te frighten, drive away by fright, Grág. ii. 110; ok f. þá í braut, Nj. 104: reflex. to be frightened, of horses or the like; sva at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. 258; ef menn skaka eðr skella at hrossum svá at þau fælisk við, Grág. ii. 234, Fms. vi. 335; fældusk hestar Grikkja, Al. 142, Bs. i. 8; þetta fælask Skrælingjar, þorf. Karl. 424.

FÆLA, o, [i. e. foels from fol], to fool, mock, Clem. 44; beir mundin skjótt hafa fælt þik ok svá verit, El. 14, 18; lesi hann, fyrr en tæi, librum Machabaeorum, Al. 22.

fæling, f. a frightening, Fms. xi. 160.

fælinn, adj. sby, of a horse, Grett. 25 new Ed.; myrk-f., afraid of the dark. fælni, f. sbyness, fright, of a horse: myrk-f., fear of darkness, of children. FÆR, f. a sheep; in Swed.-Dan. faar and far are the usual words for sheep; but in Icel. it is almost unknown; it occurs in Skálda 162; also now and then in the compd fær-sauor, m., spelt fjar-sauor, Tistr. 4 (prop. a 'sheep-sheep,' saudr being the common Icel. word for sheep), Stj. 45, 177, 235, N. G. L. i. 75, K. p. K. 130; from fær is also derived the name Fer-eyjar, f. pl. the Faroe Islands (Sheep-islands); Fer-cyski, adj., and Fer-eyingar, m. pl. the Faroe Islanders; described by Dicul as plenae innumerabilibus ovibus, p. 30 (Ed. 1807): fær is a Souta-Scandin, word, and seems to be formed from the gen, of fé (fjár). FÆRA, 8, [from far, n., different from the following word, having a 25

root vowel], to slight, taunt one, with dat .; ok færa beim eigi i ordum ne verkum, offend them not in words nor acts, Hom. 57: mod., færa at e-ni,id. FÆRA, o, [i.e. foora, a trans. verb formed from the pret. of fara, for; not in Ulf.; A.S. fergan or ferjan; Engl. to ferry; Germ. fübren; Dan. fore; Swed. fora]:-to bring; a very freq. word, as the Germ. and Saxon 'bring' was unknown in the old Scandin., as in mod. Icel.; the Dan. bringe and Swed. bringa are mod. and borrowed from Germ.; færa fé til skips, Nj. 4; færa barn til skirnar, K. b. K. 2 passim; ef borvaldr væri færandi pangat, if Tb. could be carried thilber, Sturl. i. 157. 2. to bring, present; hafði Þórólfr heim marga dýrgripi ok færði föður sínum ok modur, Eg. 4; ber munut f. mer höfud hans, 86; færa e-m höfud sitt, to surrender to one, Fms. x. 261; færa fórn, to bring offerings, Stj. passim; færa tak, to offer, give bail, Ghl. 122: the phrase, koma færandi hendi, to come with bringing band, i.e. to bring gifts. 3. phrases, færa ómaga á hendr e-m, of forced alimentation, Grág. O. p. passim; færa til byfdar, to bring an action for theft, Grag. i. 429; færa e-t til sanns vegar, to make a thing right, assert the truth of it, 655 xxviii. 2; færa alla hluti til betra vegar, to turn all things to the best account; pat er gjörtæki, ok færir til meira máls, and leads to a more serious case, Grág. i. 429, v.l.; færa til bana, to put to death, Rb. 398; færa í hljóðmæli, to bush up. No. 51; færa í útlegð, to bring to outlawry, banish, Rb. 414; færa til Kristai. to bring to Christ, convert, Fms. xi. 408; færa sik i ætt, to vindicate one's kinsbip (by a gallant deed), Sturl. ii. 197; er þú færðir þik með skorungskap i bina ætt, sbewed thee to be worthy of thy friends, Glum. 338. special usages; færa frú, to wean lambs in the spring, Vm. 13, hence frafærur, q. v.; færa e-n af baki, to throw one, of a horse, Grag. ii. 95; færa nior korn, sæði, to put down corn, seed, i. e. to sow, Nj. 169; tiu sald mor færð, Vm. 55; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476, Orkn. 462; færa e-n niðr, to keep one under, in swimming, Ld. 168; færa upp, to lift up, Ni 19: færa upp, a cooking term, to take out the meat (of the kettle), 247; færa i sundr, to split asunder, Grett. 151 (of logs); færa til, to adduce as a reason; færa við bakið (síðuna, etc.), to present the back (side, etc.) to a blow, Fms. vi. 15, Korm. 6; færa e-n fram, to maintain, feed, Grug. passim; færa fram, to utter, pronounce, Skulda 178; as a law term, to produce (færa fram soku, vörn), Grág. passim; færa fé á vetr, to bring sbeep to winter, i.c. kep them in fold, Grag. ch. 224; færa e-t a hendr e-m, to charge one with a thing, 656 A. I. 3; færa skömm at e-m, to sneer at one, Eg. 210; færa a e-n, to mock one, Fms. v. 90, but see færa (from fur); færa e-t saman, to bring a thing about, Sturl. i. 130 C; færa kvæði, to deliver a poem, Ld. 114. 5. to remove, change; færa kirkju, to remove a Landn. 197, 199. church, in rebuilding it, K. p. K. 38, cp. Eb. fine; færa bein, Bjam. 19. Lat. translatio; færa mark, to change the mark on cattle, Grug. i. 416; færa landsmerki, to remove the landmarks, ii. 219: metaph., færa til retts máls, to turn into plain language, viz. into prose, Edda 126; færa heimili sitt, to change one's abode, Grag. i. 146; færa út búdarveggi, to enlarge the walls, Isl. ii. 293. II. reflex. to bring, carry oneself; hann gat færsk par at, be dragged bimself thither, Fms. vi. 15; færisk vid, to strain, exert oneself, Eg. 233; færask í aukana, to strive with migel and main, vide auki; færask at, to bestir oneself, Fms. vii. 243; mega ekki at færask, to be unable to do anything, 220, 265; svá hræddir, at þeir máttu ekki at f., so frightened that they could do nothing, 655 xxvii. 22; færask e-t or fangi, to withhold from, vide fang; færask undan, h

at færask undan, to carry iron (as an ordeal) in order to quit oneself, v. T 307; færask & fætr, to grow up, Ld. 54; aldr færisk (passes) e-n, one grows up, Fs. 3, Rb. 346; tvímælit færisk af, is removed, Lv. 52.

færo, f. the condition of a road, passage, from snow, rain, etc.; ill f.,

Sturl. iii. 22; bung f., Fms. ii. 75, freq.

færi, n. a being within reach; and as a shooting term, a range, Fms. i. 12, viii. 49, Nj. 63, Eg. 115, Ver. 26: a match for one, Ld. 116, Fms. ii. 27; ekki barna f., no match for bairns, Háv. 52: in pl. allit., fé edr f., money or means, Grág. i. 62, 252: the phrase, vera í færum til e-s (mod. um e-t), to be able to do a thing, Grett. 110 C, Fms. xi. 265; med-færi, e. g. það er ekki mitt með-færi, it is no match for me :-söngfæri, hljod-f., a musical instrument; veidar-f., fishing gear; verk-f., tools; mal-f., organs of speech; taki-f., occasion. COMPDS: færi-leysi, n. want of means, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 12. færi-vandr, adj. cautious, Rd. færi-ván, f. opportunity, Gísl. (in a verse). færi-veðr, n. weather fit for a journey, Eb. 482, 485, Fms. xi. 374.

færi, n. a fisbing-line, Vigl. 46, freq. in mod. usage.

færi-kviar, f. pl. movable pens (of sheep).

færi-ligr and fær-ligr, adj. practicable, easy to do, Fms. vii. 335, viii.

33:-færiligr hestr, a strong, serviceable borse, Ld. 276.

færing, f. a freight, Jb. 393. 2. translation, 415. 14. $\mathbf{3} = \mathbf{f} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{i}$ Anal. 201: better farning, q.v., Bjarn. 73, Sturl. i. 74, bad readings. fær-leikr, m. ability, strength, esp. in bodily exercise, Fs. 3, Finnb. 242,

Orkn. 114, Grett. 149 C, Fas. i. 331.

fær-leikr, m. a borse, freq. in mod. usage, akin to fær (?).

færr, adj. able, capable; færr til e-s, capable of, or with infin., able to do a thing, Nj. 215, Fms. i. 284, v. 71, xi. 24; vel færr, doing well, strong, Isl. ii. 357; hress ok vel f., Eg. 84:-able, strong, in travelling, manna bezt særir bæði á sæti ok á skíðum, 73; særr hvert er þú vilt, Ld. 44; Sigmundr görisk færr (able-bodied) madr mjök, Fær. 77; færr hestr, a strong, serviceable borse, Grug i. 46, 328; bufé fært at mat ser, Gpl. 2. of things, fit for use, safe; of a ship, sea-worthy, opp. to utert, Eg. 114: of weather, fært (úfært) vedr, weather fit (unfit) for travelling, Ghl. 31, freq.; begar fært var landa milli, when the passage was open from one land to another (of the sea), Fms. ii. 232: of roads, rivers, sea, etc., safe, passable, Petlands-fjörðr var eigi f., i. 200; vegir færir at renna ok rida, Gpl. 411; al-f., ú-fært, ill-f., etc.: the law phrase 'eiga eigi fært út hingad,' not to have leave to return hither (i.e. to Icel.), is the third degree of outlawry, Grag. i. 119, p. p. ch. 60:—neut. with dat. denoting safe, unsafe, er ber at sidr fært med bessi ordsending, at ek hygg ..., it is so far from safe for thee to go with this errand, that ..., Fms. iv. 131; freq. in mod. usage, þat er ekki fært (ófært); mér er ekki fært (ciart): in many compds, ping-f., able to go to parliament, Grag. i. 46: Icel. also say in neut., bing-fært, messu-fært, when so many people are gathered together that a meeting or service can be held; bænabókarixt, able to read one's prayer-book, i.c. not quite ólas.

FÆTA, tt, a dubious word, in the phrase, eiga um vandræði at f., to bave to grapple with bardsbips, Glum. 374; er hann svá í öllu sínu athæfi at trautt megu menn um hann fæta, such in all bis doings that people could bardly manage bim, Fb. i. 167; menn megu trautt heima um bik tata, 173. (tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92): Icel. now say, það verðr ekki við hann

tætt, there are no ways with him, of an unruly person. fætlingar, m. pl. [fotr], the ends formed by the feet, in a skin.

FÆTTA, mod. fækka, which form occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, also fætka; but in a poem of 1246 ti-rætt and fætta are made to thyme: [far]:-to make few, reduce in number, in old writers with acc., in mod. with dat.; at fætta skyldi húskarla, O. H. 113 (Fms. iv. 255); Hkr. ii. 183 fækka less correct; ok fætta svá lið þeirra, Fbr. 74 new Ed., but fæcka in Fb. ii. 164, l. c.: reflex. to grow fewer, less, en er Húkon jarl sá fættask liðit á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; þegar grjótið fættisk, xi. 95: þá er fættask tóku föng, Sturl. i. 135; at eldiviðrinn tæki at fættask, Orkn. 112; fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248. 2. to grow cold, unfriendly, (fár II); heldr tók at fækkask með þeim, Vápn. 9, Fs. 149. fögnuðr, v. fagnaðr.

fol, n. [folt], a thin covering of snow, Fb. ii. 149, 154, Fbr. 31 new Ed. fol-leitr, adj. looking pale, Nj. 39, Fb. i. 545, Vapn. 29.

fol-litaor, part. pale, Nj. 183.

folna, 20. to grow pale, Edda 36, Ld. 224, Fas. i. 189, Sks. 466 B; Prop. to wither, of grass, gras fellr allt ok fölnar, Edda (pref.); fölnanda lauf, Sks. 608 B; eldr fölnaðr (of fire), Eb. 100 new Ed., v.l.:-rarely, and less correctly, of other things, kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, decayed, Bs. i. 198; dúkr fölnaðr, a faded cloth, Ann. 1344: reflex., Stj. 142, (badly.)

folnan, f. a withering, fading away, Fms. vii. 91.

FOLR, adj., old forms fölvan, fölvir, etc.; in mod. usage the v is left out, folan, folir, etc.; [A.S. fealo; O. H. G. falo; Old Engl. fallow; Dutch raal; Germ. fabl and falb; cp. Lat. pallidus, Gr. wolios]:-pale; fülr sem grass, pale as grass, Nj. 177; hann görði fölvan í andliti, Glúm. 342; folt sem nár, pale as a corpse, Fb. ii. 136; folt sem aska, pale as abes, þiðr. 171, 177: poet., folvir oddar, the pale sword's point, Hkv. 1. 52; folt hestr, a pale borse (but rare), 2. 47; nef-folt, pale-nebbed, Am.; foir um nasar, id., Alm. 2; ná-foir, pale as a corpse.

fölskaör, part. pale, burnt out, of fire, Fs. 6, Eb. 100 new Ed., Isl. ii, 135. fölski, a, m. [O. H. G. falavizga: mid. H. G. valwische; Swed. falaska; the word is composed from foir and aska]:-the pale, white ash spread over burning embers; so Icel. call the ashes while they still keep their shape before crumbling in pieces; þeir sá á eldinum fölskann er netið hafði brunnit, Edda 39; fölski var fallinn á eldinn, Fas. ii. 388; fölskar, Stj. 58, Mar. (Fr.): metaph. in mod. usage, fölska-lauss, adj. without f., sincere, real, e. g. fölskalaus elska, sincere love.
föngu-ligr, adj. [fang], stout-looking, in good condition, Sturl. i. 159 C.

FÖNN, f., gen. fannar, pl. fannir, [cp. Gael. feonn = white], snow, esp. a beap of snow, Landn. 154, Fms. iii. 93, Sturl. ii. 118, Sd. 164, Karl. 441, 501, N.G. L. i. 201; fannir, beaps of snow, Grett. III C, cp. fenna,

fann-. In Norway Folge-fonn is the name of a glacier.

FÖR, f., gen. farar; old pl. farar, later and mod. farir; the acc. with the article is in old writers often contracted, förna = förina; [fara, cp. far, ferd]:-a 'fare,' journey, Nj. 11; er beir varu komnir á for, when they bad started, 655 iii. 3; vera heim & for, to be on the road home, Isl. ii. 362; vera i for med e-m, to be in company with one, Eg. 340; var brudrin i för med þeim, Nj. 50: a procession, Lex. Poët.; bál-för, lík-f., funerals; brúð-f., a bridal procession. 2. chiefly in pl. journeys; hvat til tíðinda hafði orðit í förum hans, what had happened in his journeys, Eg. 81 :- of trading voyages (far-madr), vera i forum, to be on one's travels, Ld. 248, Nj. 22; eiga skip i forum, to own a trading ship, Fb. i. 430, (cp. fara milli landa, to fare between countries, i. c. to trade, Hkr. pref.): fara frjáls manns förum, to fare (live) about free, to live as a free man, N. G. L. i. 32; svein-farar, sleep, Gisl.; ad-farir, treatment. law, of vagrants (vide fara A. I. 2); dæma för umögum, Grag. i. 87; dæma e-m för, 86; dæma úmaga (acc.) á för, to declare one a pauper, order bim to 'fare' forth, 93, passim in the law (förumaðr). basty movement, a rusb; þá sýndusk þar miklir hundar ok görðu för at Petro, 656 C. 29; var for (MS. for) i sortanum, the cloud was drifting swiftly, Fms. vii. 163, cp. far:-the phrases, ver munum fara allir somu forina, all the same way, in a bad sense, xi. 154; munt bu hafa farar Hákonar jarls, x. 322; vera á föru (mod. förum), to be on the wane; lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á förum, þorf. Karl. 366; þá var nokkut á föru (förum, pl.) virkit Bersa, there was something wrong with B.'s castle, it was going into ruin, Korm. 148. 5. an expedition, in compds, Vatns-dals-for, Apavatns-for, Grimseyjar-for, Reykhóla-for, Kleifa-for, the expedition to Vatnsdale, Apavatn, etc., Sturl., Ann. COMPDS: farabók, f. an itinerary, a book of travels, Clem. 38. farar-bann, n. = farbann, Fas. ii. 494. farar-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482 (v.l.), Grag. i. 298; metaph., Fms. i. 226. farar-blómi, a, m. travelling with pomp, Orkn. 370, Fms. xi. 438, Fas. iii. 376. fararbroddr, m. the front of a bost, Al. 56, Hkv. 2. 17. farar-búinn. farar-dvol, f. delay, Grag. i. 441, part. = farbuinn, Fms. i. 3. farar-efni, n. pl. outfittings, Eg. 169, 194, Isl. ii. 204, Lv. 436. farar-eyrir, m. money for travelling, Ghl. 8. farar-fé, n. 23. farar-gogn, n. pl. necessaries for a journey, Nj. 259, v. l. farargreiði, 2, m. a conveyance, K. Á. 70, Fms. ii. 234, Fs. 24, Eg. 541, Gbl. 369. farar-hapt, n. a bindrance, stoppage, 625. 184. farar-hestr, farar-hlass, n. a wagon-load, N.G.L. i. 240. m. a nag, (Fr.) farar-leyfi, n. leave farar-kaup, n. on board-wages, N.G.L. i. 98. to go, Eg. 424, Fbr. 91 new Ed., Hom. 141. farar-maor, m. = farmadr, N. G. L. i. 199. farar-mungát, n. a bout before going, Eg. farar-nautr, m. = forunautr, O. H. L. 78. fararorlof, n. = fararleyfi, Bs. (Laur.) farar-skjótr, m. (-skjóti, a, m.), a means of travelling, esp. a borse (or ass), Stj. 610, Fas. i. 126, Fms. iv. 38; hest, hinn bezta fararskjóta, Sturl. ii. 145 C. fararskjóta-laust, n. adj. without a borse, Fms. viii. 31, Bs. i. 349. farar-stafr, m. a walkingstick, 656 B. I. farar-talmi, a, m. bindrance, Jb. 283, 400, Orkn. 396. förla, ab, to grow faint, weak; ef hann of förlar, if be fails, (the passage is dubious, and something seems left out), K. p. K. 42: reflex. to fall into ruin, ef förlask reiðir, svá at um bæta þarf, Gpl. 77; þá mun brátt f. afl ráða-görðar, Sks. 331 :- impers., e-m förlask, one grows weak, esp. from age, Krók. 40; in mod. usage, finn eg að augum förlast sýn, I feel my eyes grow dim, Hallgr.

förnuðr, v. farnaðr.

föru-kona, u, f. a vagrant woman, þiðr. 226. förull, adj. rambling, strolling about, Nj. 131; víð-f., wide-travelling.

föru-maör, m. a vagrant man, a pauper, Gpl. 432, Jb. 183. föru-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarly, Vigl. 60 new Ed.

föru-nautr, m. [Germ. fabr-genosse], a companion, fellow-traveller, Isl. ii. 336, Sturl. i. 116, ii. 21, Fms. ii. 8, Nj. 14, Vápn. 29, passim. föru-neyti, n. a company of travellers, Clem. 32 (spelt förunauti),

Edda 108, Jb. 380, Eg. 23: a retinue, Fms. iv. 82, x. 102, Nj. 37: a company, 280, Sks. 579, Grett. 139 C.

FÖSULL, m., pl. föslar, [Germ. fasel; O. H. G. fasal; A. S. fæsel]: -a brood; gljústa s., the brood of the chasms, a dragon, poët., Nj. 109 (in a verse), an απ. λεγ.

foxottr, adj. [fax], a borse with mane differing in colour from the body, Landn. 195, Fas. ii. 168, Rd. 299, Karl. 151, 350; gló-f., Bs. ii. 261.

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G (gé) is the seventh letter. In the old Gothic Runic alphabet (Golden horn) it is represented by X, which was probably taken from the Greek X. The later common Runic alphabet had no g, and made the tenuis k (μ , called Kaun) serve for both; still later, g was distinguished simply by a dot or stroke, μ or μ , and this character was called 'Stungiun Kaun,' i. e. dotted or cut Kaun, just as the name of Stunginn Tvr was given to cut or dotted t

A. In Scandinavia the letter g begins many fewer words than in German or Saxon, mainly because the prefixed particle ge- is absent. In the fragments of Ulf., although so little is left, ga- is prefixed to about three hundred words, mostly verbs and nouns; in the Anglo-Saxon at least three or four thousand such words are recorded, and in modern German still more: indeed the number is so to say endless, as it can be put to almost any verb. In Icel, the only traces of this prefix are. in a few words retaining g before the liquids l and n (gl and gn): gl in the word glikr, similis (and derivatives); glikr is now obsolete, and even in very old MSS, of the 13th or even the 12th century both forms, glikr and likr, glikendi and likendi, glikjast and likjast, occur indiscriminately: but in older poems gl is the only form. B. gn in gnadd, gnaga. gnauda, gnegg, gneisti, gnípa, gnísta, gnolla, gnógt, gnúa, gnúpr, gnyðr, gnæðingr, gnöllra, gnötra (q. v.), and some poët, words, as gnat, etc. But in mod. usage, in gn and gl, the g is dropped both in spelling and pronunciation, nadd, naga, nauda, hnegg, neisti, nipa . . . núpr, nyðr or nior, nædingr, nöllra, nötra; the gn in these words is almost constantly used in very old MSS., but even at the end of the 13th and in the 14th century the MSS., e.g. Hb., begin to drop the g, vide p. 206 sqq.: the exceptions are few, e.g. Icel never say nýja for gnýja, but the word itself, although known, is almost obsolete; so also in modern writers gnótt and gnægtir (abundance) often occur: but the sound gn may be said to be almost extinct. The Danes, Swedes, and Norse still keep the g before n, e. g. Dan. gnave, Swed. gnaga; whereas in glikr the has been dropped, and the word has become in Swed. lik, etc.; in Dan, lig, lige, ligning, etc. II. in two Icel, words the prefixed g has hardened into a radical consonant, so that its proper sound is no longer perceived, viz. granni (and compds), a neighbour, prop. one of the next bouse, Goth. garazna = \(\gamma \) \(\text{eirov} \), qs. g-ranni, from rann, domus; and greida, explicare, = Goth. garaidian. The Scandinavian tongues have furthermore done away with the Saxon and German prefix to passive participles, and no trace of them remains even in the earliest writers or poems. The modern English has followed the same law as the Scandinavian in gn, for though it still appears in Engl. words (as gnaw, gnasb), it is hardly sounded. The participial prefix remained long in southern England (see Morris's Specimens), but weakened into y or i till at last it dropped altogether.

B. Pronunciation.—It is sounded hard, soft, or aspirate; hard, as in Engl. gate, gold; soft, as in Swed. dag, Germ. tag, or mod. Gr. γ , but lost in Engl.; aspirate also lost in Engl. I. hard. initial before a hard vowel, garor, gull, gott, etc.; and before a consonant, glaor, grata; but the prefixed g, in the instances A. I. above, was prob. always sounded soft. 2. as final after consonants, as sorg, belg, ung, höfgi, or if double, as in egg. II. soft, never as initial (unlike mod. Greek, in which γ is sounded soft throughout), but only as final or sometimes as medial: 1. if single after a vowel, as dag, hug, log, 2. between two vowels if the latter is hard, lega, ligum, veg, stig. vega, vegum, dögum; but in case both the vowels, or even only the last, are soft (an i vowel) the g sound is lost, and it is eliminated altogether or assimilated to the preceding vowel, which thus becomes a diphthong; the same is the case if j follows g; thus syllables and words such as bagi and bæi, dagi and dæi, degi and deigi, cygja and eyja or eya, lagi and lægi or læi are all sounded alike; in olden times there must have been a difference of sound, as old MSS. never confound the spelling in words like those above, whereas in modern letters written by uneducated people, nothing is more frequent than to see, um dæinn for um daginn, or á definum for a deginum, and the like; the poets also rhyme accordingly, e. g. segi-hncigi, Pass. 38. 13; segja-deyja, 25; segja-beygja, 25. 12; drygja-nýja, 30. 3; eigið-dregið, 7. 10; deyja-teygja, 16. 13, etc.; even MSS, of the end of the 15th century frequently give seigia for segja (to say), e.g. Arna-Magn. 556 A, see the pref. to Isl. ii. p. vi: as a medial, before d the g is sounded hard almost all over Icel., and the d soft (sagði); yet in the peninsula of Snæfells Sýsla many people still reverse this rule, and say sagdi, lagdi, bygdi, bygd, sounding the g soft but the d hard; in the east of Icel. people say bregoa, sagoi, pronouncing go both soft; this is no doubt the best pronunciation, and accords well with the modern English said, laid, and the like. the aspirate g is sounded, 1. as initial before a soft vowel or j, gefa, gæta, geyma, geir, gjöld. 2. as final, a double g(gg) or g after a consonant is sounded as aspirate in all instances where a single g is lost

göfgi, engi, mergiar, elgiar, engia. Between two consonants the g is not pronounced, thus fylgdi, morgna, fylgsni, bólgna are sounded as fyldi, morna, fylsni, bólnar,

C. Spelling.—Here is little to notice: I. in old MSS, the aspirate g as initial is frequently marked by the insertion of i after it, thus giæta, giefa, = gæta, gefa, but this is not now used. old Norse MSS.,—and, by way of imitation, in some Icel.,—the soft g before a vowel is frequently marked by inserting b after it, thus dagh, deghi, vegha, sagha; in the Middle Ages many foreign MSS. expressed soft sounds in this way, and so they wrote $db = \delta$, gb = soft g, $tb = \beta$, whence comes the th in modern English; we also find gh in words such as Helghi, Fb. pref.; probably the g was in olden times sounded soft in rg. lg, which agrees with the change in English into boly, sorrow, etc.; ngb = ng also occurs, e.g. erlinghi, Fb. i. 537, denoting a soft sound of ng as in modern Danish and Swedish. In MSS, we now and then find a spurious g before j and a vowel, e.g. devgja, meygja, for devja, meyja, because the sound was the same in both cases.

D. Changes.—The hard and aspirate g, especially as initial, usually remains in modern foreign languages, gate, ghost, give, get, except in Engl. yard, yarn (Icel. gard, garn), etc., where the Anglo-Saxon had a soft g sound. Again, 1. the soft g after a vowel takes a vowel sound, and is in English marked by w, y, or the like, day, say, saw, law, bow, way, low, = lcel. dag, segja, sög, lög, bogi, veg, lág, etc.: and even a double g, as in lay, buy, = Icel. leggia or liggia, byggia. before or after a consonant, thus, Engl. said, rain, gain, sail, tail, bail, fowl, etc., = Icel. sagði, regn, gagn, segl, tagl, hagl, fugl; Engl. sorrow, follow, fellow, worry, borrow, belly, = Icel, sorg, fylgia, felagi, vargt, byrgi. belgr. In Dan. lov, skov, vej answer to Icel. lög, skóg, veg, whereas Sweden and Norway have kept the g, Swed. lag, skog, väg.

E. INTERCHANGE.—Lat. b and Gr. x answer to Icel, and Teut. g. but the instances of such interchange are few, e.g. Lat. bostis, bortus, bomo, boedus, beri, = Icel. gestr, garor, gumi, geit, gær; Lat. bio, Gr. χάοs, cp. Icel. giá, gina; Gr. χθέs = gær; χήν = gáss, χολή = gall, etc. GABB, n. mocking, mockery, Fms. vii. 17, 59, ix. 385, Sturl. i. 155.

Sks. 247, Karl. 474, Grett. 101.

gabba, 26, [Scot. gab], to mock, make game of one, Fms. i. 72, ii. 67, vi. 112, ix. 385, Stj. 609, Mag. 68, Isl. ii. 165, Fs. 159; gabb ok gaman, O. H. 78: reflex., Bs. i. 310.

gadda, ad, to goad, spike, Str. 25, Karl. 172: gaddadr, part., Sams. 13. gaddan, n. a kind of bead-gear, an άπ. λεγ., Orkn. 304; perh. Gaelic. GADDR, m. [Ulf. gads = κέντρον, 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56; A.S. gadu; Engl. gad, goad; Swed. gadd]: -a goad, spike, Str. 77, Gisl. 159 (on 2 sword's hilt); gadda-kylfa, u, f. a 'gad-club,' club with spikes, Fms. iii. 329; gadd-hjalt, n. a 'gad-bill,' bill studded with nails, Eb. 36 new Ed., Gisl. 159, Fas. iii. 288, cp. Worsaae 494, 495, as compared with 330: metaph. phrase, var mjök í gadda slegit, 'twas all but fixed with nails, i.e. II. a sting, Al. 168; (cp. Engl. gad-fly.) settled, Ni. 280. perhaps a different root, bard snow, also spelt galdr (Fms. viii. 413, v. l., cp. gald, Ivar Aasen); the phrase, troda gadd, to tread the snow down bard, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 413, ix. 364, 490; en er Birkibeinar voru komnir upp á galdinn hjá þeim, Fb. ii. 688: even used as neut., gaddit, Fms. viii. l.c. (in a vellum MS.); gaddit, id. (also vellum MS.); hence gadd-frosinn, part. bard-frozen; gadd-hestr, m. a jade turned out in the snow. IV. a 'gad-tootb,' a disease in cattle, one or more grinders growing out so as to prevent the animal from feeding, described in Fel. xiv. note 250; gadd-jaxl, m. a 'gad-grinder.' gaffall, m. [Germ. gabel], a fork to eat with, (mod.)

GAFI, a, m. [A. S. geaf = funny], a gaff; fregna eigum langt til gafa,

Mkv.: a saying. cp. spyrja er bezt til váligra þegna.

GAFL, m. [Ulf. gibla = πτερύγιον, Luke iv. 9; Engl. gable; Germ. giebel; Dan. gavl; Swed. gafvel]:-a gable-end, gable, Sturl. ii. 50, Nj. 209, Isl. ii. 74.

gafi-hlað (gaflað, Nj. 203, 209, Orkn. 244), n. a gable-end, Gisl. 88: in pl. gafihlöð, Orkn. 470; eystra g., 244; at húsendanum við gafihlaðit, 450; gafihlaðit hvárt-tveggja, Isl. ii. 352; selit var gört um einn ás ok lá hann á gafihlöðum, Ld. 280.

gafl-stokkr, m. a gable-beam, Eg. 90. gafl-veggr, m. a gable-end, Ni. 107. gaga, 20, to throw the neck back, Flor. 18.

gagarr, m. a dog; gagarr er skaptr því at geyja skal, a dog is so made as to bark, Mkv. 4: used as a nickname, Landu. 145: in a verse in Eg. a shell is called 'the ever mute surf-dog' (sibögull brimróta gagarr), prob. from a custom of Icel, children, who in play make shells represent flocks and herds, kú-skeljar (cow-sbells), gymbr-skeljar (lamb-sbells), and put one shell for a dog. gagara-ljóð, n. pl. 'dog-song' (?), a kind of metre in Rímur.

GAGG, n., onomatop. the fox's cry. gagga, ad, to bowl (of a fox), metaph. to mock at one, 689. 66.

gag-hals, adj. [gagr], with neck thrown back, epithet of a stag, Gm. 33. GAGL, n. [Ivar Aasen gagl = wild goose, cp. the Scot. a gale of geese a flock of geese]:—a wild goose, Edda (Gl.); gagl fyrir gas, a saying, (vide above), thus laggir, leggja, byggja, byggji, veggir, or margir, helgir, LO. H. 87: in poetry, of any bird, hræ-g., bloð-g., etc., a carrion-crow; the word is not used in Icel. except in the saying above; the goshawk is \text{\$\pi\$ way, Al. 92.} called gagl-far, n. and gagl-hati, a, m. goose-destroyer.

gagl-bjartr, adj. bright as a goose, an epithet of a lady, Akv. 30; the wild goose is here made to serve for a swan!

gagl-vior, m. an dr. hey., Vsp. 34; explained by the commentators, a forest where there are wild geese, but perhaps better as the name of a plant, the sweet gale or bog-myrtle.

GAGN, n. [a Scandin. word, neither found in Saxon nor Germ.; only Ulf. has the root verb gageigan = kepbaiveiv; Swed. gagn; Dan. gavn; Engl. gain is prob. borrowed from the Scandin.]: 1. sing. gain, advantage, use, avail; hluti þá er ek veit at honum má gagn at verða, things that can be of use to him, Nj. 258; er oss vard at mestu gagni, Isl. ii. 175; er eigi mun vera gagn i, that will be of no use, Fms. iii. 175; það er að litlu gagni, of little avail, etc., passim. 2. gain, victory; sigr ok gagn, Orkn. 38; hafa gagn, to gain the day, Rb. 398, Hom. 131, Fms. vii. 261; fá gagn, id., Fas. i. 294, freq. in poetry; gagni feginn, triumpbant, Fm. 25; gagni litt feginn, i. e. worsted, Hbl. 29. produce, revenue, chiefly of land; jarðir at byggja ok vinna ok allra gagna af at neyta, Eg. 352; hence the law phrase, to sell an estate 'með öllum gögnum ok gæðum. 4. goods, such as luggage, utensils, or the like; síðan fór hann norðr á Strandir með gagn sitt, Sturl. i. 10; ker ok svá annat gagn sitt, Grág. ii. 339; bæta garð aptr ok öll gögn ok spellvirki, Ghl. 421; þeir héldu öllum farmi ok öllu gagni (luggage), því er á skipinu var, Bs. i. 326. β. in mod. usage almost always in pl. gögn = bousebold implements, esp. tubs, pots, etc.; bú-gögn, heimilis-gögn, bousebold 5. in pl. a law term, proofs, evidence projars; far-g., farar-g., q. v. duced in court; at eigi dveli það gögn fyrir mönnum, Grág. i. 25; nefna vátta at öllum gögnum þeim er fram vóru komin, Nj. 87; eptir gögnum ok vitnum skal hvert mål dæma, a law phrase, upon evidence and witnesses sball every case be tried, Gpl. 475; öll gögn þau er þeir skulu hafa at dómi, Grag. ii. 270; beir menn allir er i dómi sitja eðr í gögnum eru fastir, i. 105, 488, and passim; gagna-gögn, vide below. COMPDS: gagnahold, n. pl. a bolding back of proofs, evidence, Grag. ii. 273. gagngagn-audigr, adj. wealthy, well auðgan, f. wealth, Fms. ii. 215. stored, Stj. 361, Ld. 38, Bs. i. 643. gagn-ligr, adj. useful. gagnsamligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), profitable, Bs. i. 690, 770. gagn-samr, adj. useful, profitable, Sturl. i. 74, Hrafn. 23, Landn. 83, Isl. ii. 62, Stj. 92. gagn-somd and -somi, f. usefulness, profitableness, Hrafn. 24. gagnsgagns-mikill, lauss, adj. useless. gagns-litill, adj. of little use. adj. of great use. gagns-munir, m. pl. useful things, Fbr. 22; veita e-m g., to belp one, Hkr. ii. 251: mod. gain, profit, eigin g., Pass. 28. 6.

GAGN-, an adverbial prefix: A. [Op. the adv. gegn], gain- (in gainsay), counter, esp. in law terms:—hence gagna-gogn, n. pl. counter-proofs, Grág. i. 106. gagnaugu, n. pl. 'counter-eyes,' temples. gagn-dyrt, n. adj. with doors opposite one another, Fas. ii. 181. gagn-gjald, n., prop. a 'countergild,' antidote, a Norse law term, which seems identical with mundr or tilgjöf, opp. to heiman-fylgja, dowry, which in case of the husband's death or divorce was to be the wife's property; gjöf and gagngjald are distinguished, N.G.L. i. 29; þá skal hon þarnast gagngjalds ok gjafar, 51. gagn-goro, f. transgression, 15. I (MS.) gagn-hollr, adj. kind to one gagn-kvöð, f. a counter-summons, Grág. ii. 102. another, Hm. 31. gagn-mælendr, part. pl. gain-sayers, opponents, Mart. 114. mæli, n. gain-saying, contradiction, Fms. x. 403, Stj. 331. gagnnefna, u, f. a mutual nomination, of arbitrators, Grág. i. 495. gagnstada, u, f. 'gain-staying,' resistance, Fms. x. 387, Hom. (St.) 43. gagnstöðu-flokkr, m. the opposite party, Fms. viii. 323: gagnstöðumaor, m. an opponent, adversary, 623. 12, 655 xvi. B. 3: gagn-staoleikr (-leiki), m. the contradictory, reverse, Stj. 263. gagn-staðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), contrary, opposed to, Fms. i. 263, viii. 326, x. 233, Stj. 29, 73, O. H. 195, Sks. 576. gagn-staor, adj. id., Stj. 163, Fms. gagn-stmöligr and gagn-stmöiligr, adj. = gagnstaðligr, viii. 323. Fms. ix. 528, Sks. 111, 130, 337, Stj. 335, Fs. 172. gagn-sök, f. a counter-action, counter-charge, a law term,—the defendant brought forth counter-charges, to be set off against those of the prosecutor, vide Nj. passim, Grag. J. 294, K. p. K. 160, Fs. 74, 125, Grett. 151, Valla L. 204, gagn-tak, n. a ' bolder against,' the strap to which the girth is attached, Fms. vii. 170, Sturl. iii. 114, Glum. 393, Hkr. iii. 283, Karl. 458, Flor. 78; also called mot-tak. gagn-vert and gagn-vart, n. adj., used as prep. and adv., over against, with dat., Eg. 206, Fms. vi. 32, vii. 253, xi. 34, Nj. 34, Sd. 163; sitja g. e-m, Fs. 148; g. sólunni, 1812. 133; g. dyrum, Gullp. 26, Fbr. 37, 64, passim:—as adv., Landn. 62, Fms. ii. 27, xi. 125.

B. [Cp. gegnum and the adj. gegn], through, right through, straight; and so thorough, thoroughly, very (in which sense gay or gey is still used in Scot. and North. E., Jamieson Suppl. s. v.) :- hence gagn-drepa, adj. wet through. gagn-færiligr and gagn-færr, adj. through-going, used as transl. of the Lat. penetrans, Stj. 89, 656 A. i. 34, 655 xxxii. 19. gagn-hræddr, gagn-gört, n. adj. straight, Fb. iii. 296, Gisl. 38. adj. 'gay' (i. e. very) frightened, Fms. iv. 147, 625. 18. gagn-kunnigr, adj. knowing thoroughly.

gagn-oror, adj. 'gane-worded,' speaking shortly, to the point, Nj. 38; (opp. to marg-ordr or lang-ordr.) gagn-skeytiligr, adj. to be shot through, Sks. 398 B. gagn-skorinn, part. scored through, i. e. cut through by fjords, rivers, etc., Fas. iii. 511: also thoroughly scored, i. e. carved all over, Vigl. 48 new Ed. gagn-stigr, m. a 'gane' way, sbort cut, Al. 109, Sks. 2, Fms. vii. 82 (in a verse). gagn-sæll, adj. through-seeing, penetrating, Sks. 208, (rare.) gagn-sær, adj. transparent, Rb. 354; gagnsætt gler, Hom. 128. gagn-vátr, adj. wet tbrough. gagn-vegr, m. [Swed. genväg] = gagnstigt, Hm. 33. gagn-purr, adj. dry all tbrough, quite dry.

gagna, að, to belp, be of use to one, Bs. i. 799; ok lætr sér vel gagna, 655 xxxii: reflex. to avail, be of use, Bs. ii. 141, 143, Vigl. 30, Dipl. i. 6,

gagn-dagr, gagn-fasta, vide gangdagr, gangfasta.

GAGR, adj. bowed back; this obsolete word is still used in Norway, e.g. gag ljaa, of a scythe; gagt menneska, a conceited man; cp. gaga, to throw the head back: in compds as gag-hals, q.v. People in Icel. say, hnakka-kertr, one who throws the neck back, but keikr of bending the backbone back; e.g. standa keikr, where the Norse say standa gag. explanation in Lex. Poet. is guess-work, as the word is not in use in Icel., vide remarks on the word by Bugge in Oldn. Tidsskrift.

gag-vigr, adj. an dw. λεγ.; g. bardagi, wanton strife, Fb. (Sverr. S.) ii. 553.

gal, n. crowing; hana-gal, cock-crowing.

GALA, pres. gelr, Hm. 28, 150, Vsp. 35; pret. gól, pl. gólu; pret. subj. gœli, Haustl. 20; in mod. usage, pres. galar, áðr en haninn galar, Matth. xxvi. 34, 74, 75, Mark xiv. 30, cp. Pass. 12. 7; but fyrr en haninn gelr, Luke xxii. 61; in pret. the old form is preserved, ok jafnsnart gól haninn, Matth. xxvi. 74; þá gól nú haninn fyrst, Pass. 11. 5; gól haninn annað sinn, 11. 8, Luke xxii. 60; og strax gól haninn, John xviii. 27; but elsewhere in mod. usage weak, galaði: [not recorded in Goth., as Ulf. renders power 1. c. by brukjan; A. S. galan; Old Engl. and Scot. to gale = to cry; Dan. gale; Swed. gala] :- to crow; hun heyrir hana gala, Stj. 208; gól um Ásum Gullinkambi, Vsp. 35; en annarr gelr, sótrauðr hani, id.: of a crow, Hm. 84. II. metaph. to chant, sing, used trans.; gala sér úgott, Hm. 28, Ls. 31; afl gól hann Ásum, Hm. 161; bann kann ek galdr at gala, I can chant that song, with the notion of spell, Hm. 153; svá ek gel, 150; hón (the sibyll) gól galdra sína yfir pór, Edda 58: ironic., gólu þeir eptir staðinn, O. H. L. 17; gala at um e-t, to beg blandly, Fms. xi. 113; Herodias gol at um líflát Johannes, 625. 96:—with acc. to gladden, cheer, Sl. 26.

galarr, m. an enchanter, the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

gald, n. bard snow, = gaddr, q.v.

galdr or galor, m., gen. galdrs, pl. galdrar, [from gala; A. S. gealdor = cantus, sonitus]:—prop. a song, hence in names of old poems, Heimdalargaldr, Edda 17; but almost always with the notion of a charm or spell, vide gala II above; hón kvað þar yfir galdra, Grett. 151, Hkr. i. 8; kveða helgaldra, Fbr. 24; gala galdra, Edda 58, Hm. 153; með rúnum ok ljóðum þeim er galdrar heita, Hkr. i. 11; galdr ok kvæði, II. witchcraft, sorcery, esp. in pl.; galdrar ok Stj. 492: hence fjölkyngi, Fb. i. 214, K. b. K. 76, Grett. 155; galdrar ok gjörningar, Anal. 244; galdrar ok forneskja, Gisl. 41, Grett. 155; med göldrum, 180 (in a verse); sjá við göldrum, Hom. 86, Ísl. ii. 77: a fiend (=lcel. sending), reka þann galdr út til Íslands at Þorleifi ynni at fullu, Fb. i. 213, COMPDS: galdra-bók, f. a book of magic, 655 xiii, 1sl. þjóðs. (rare.) galdra-fluga, u, f. a 'witch-fly,' a kind of fly, tipula nigra subbirta, Eggert Itin. 604; cp. flugu-maor. galdra-fullr, adj. full of sorcery, Fas. i. 108. galdra-hrið, f. a magic storm, burricane raised by spells, Fas. i. 108. galdra-kind, f. a foul witch, Fas. i. 97. galdrakinn, f. a 'spell-cheek,' a nickname, Eb. galdra-kona, u, f. a witch, sorceress, Isl. ii. 73, Stj. 491, v. l. galdra-ligr, adj. magical, Stj. 91. galdra-list, f. magic art, Stj. 100, Fas. iii. 237. galdra-læti, n. pl. magical mummeries, Fas. ii. 373. galdra-maðr, m. a wizard, Fms. magical mummeries, Fas. ii. 373. xi. 435, Fas. i. 5, Barl. 102, 149. galdra-meistari, a, m. a magician, Stj. 437. galdra-raumr, m. a great sorcerer, Fas. ii. 375. galdra-samligr, adj. magical, Stj. 91. galdra-smiðr, m. a 'spellgaldra-snápr, m. a wizardsmith,' sorcerer, magician, Hkr. i. 10. impostor. galdra-stafir, m. pl. magical characters. galdra-sögur, f. pl. tales of witches. galdra-vél, f. a magical device, Post. 80.

GALEID, f. [2 for. word; galea, galio, galeida, Du Cange], a galiot, Fms. vi. 134, 168, vii. 78, 179, Isl. ii. 394.

gal-gopi, a, m. a coxcomb.

galinn, prop. a part. from gala, enchanted, but used in the sense of mad, Fms. i. 44, vii. 187: frantic, Gisl. 138: voluptuous, sensual, Stj. 55; þú er galin í girnd sem svín, Úlf. 3. 57.

GALL, n. [A.S. gealla; Engl. gall; Germ. galle; Dan. galde; Gr. χολή]: -gall, bile, Pr. 472-474, Fbr. 137: metaph. an acid drink, Anecd. 10; edik galli blandað, όξοι μετά χολη̂ι, Matth. xxvii. 34.

gall-haror, adj. bard as cinders, qs. gjall-haror, Bs. ii. 65, freq. GALLI, a, m. [cp. Swed. gall = barren], a fault, flaw, drawback, Hm. gagn-leidi, n. the 'ganest' (i.e. shortest) 134, freq. in mod. usage (ar-galli, q.v.); hence galla-lauss, adj. faultless,

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II. a nick-T
Hom. (St.) 64, 72: gallaor, part. vicious, guileful.
name, Bs. i. Laur. S.
 gall-opnir, m., poët. a cock, Lex. Poët.
 gall-sótt, f., medic. atra bilis.
 gall-súrr, adj. sour or bot as gall.
 GALM, f. or galmr, m., only in local names, Galmar-strond, [cp.
A. S. gealm = din], prob. called so from the roaring of the surf.
 galpin, mod. galapin, n. [for. word; Scot. galopin = lackey], a merry
fellow; bú ert mesta galapín!—a nickname, Sturl. iii. 200 C.
 galsi, a, m. wild joy; galsa-ligr, adj. frolicsome.
 galti, a, m. (vide göltr), a boar, bog, Fms. iv. 58, Fas. i. 88, Gullp. 15,
Fs. 71, 141; Galt-nes, n. 'Hog's-ness,' a local name; Galt-nesingr,
m. a man from G., Sturl.
 gal-tómr, adj. quite empty, of a tub.
 Gal-verskr, adj. from Galilee, Mar.
 gamal-dags, as adv. old-fashioned, (mod.)
 gamal-karl, m. an old man, Fms. ii. 182.
 GAMALL, contr. forms, gamlan, gamla, gamlir, gamlar, gömlum,
etc., fem. sing. and neut. pl. gömul; neut. sing. gamalt; the compar. and
superl. from a different root, viz. compar. ellri, superl. ellztr, mod. eldri,
eldstr or elztr: [not recorded in Ulf., who renders apxaios by alpeis;
but in A.S. gamol and gomel occur, although rarely even in Beowulf;
in mod. Engl. and Germ. it is lost, but is in full use in all Scandin.
dialects; Swed. gammal; Dan. gammel; Norse gamal, fem. gomol, Ivar
                 I. old, Lat. senex; in the sayings, peygi á saman gamalt
og ungt, Ulf. 3. 44; opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 134, Fb. i. 212;
illt að kenna göndum hundi að sitja; gamlir eru elztir, old are the eldest,
i. e. the most cunning, clever; tvisvar verðr gamall maðr barn; engi verðr
eldri en gamall; en þótt konungr þessi sé góðr maðr... þá mun hann þó
eigi verda ellri en gamall, Fms. iv. 282; fadir minn var gamall, Nj. 31; g. spámaðr, an old spae-man, 656 B. 12; hence gamals-aldr, m. old
age, Ld. 4, Fms. ii. 71: compds, af-gamall, fjör-g., eld-g., q. v.; cp. also or-gemlir = Germ. uralt, a giant in Edda.

2. grown up, old, of
animals; arðr-uxi gamall, Grág. i. 502; gamlir sauðir, old rams; gjalda
grís fyrir gamalt svín, Ó. H. 86; fyrr á gömlum uxanum at bæsa en kálf-
inum, a pun, Fms. vi. 28.
                                   3. old, of things, freq. in mod. usage,
but the ancients use gamall of persons or living things, and distinguish
between gamall and forn (q.v.); a man is 'gamall,' but he wears 'forn'
klæði (old clothes), thus in the verse Fms. xi. 43 gamall prob. refers to
Gorm and not to land; Merl. 1. 61 is corrupt; vide gjallr (below); gamall
sior, Anal. 187, does not appear in Fb. iii. 401 (the original of the mod. text
in Anal.)
                  II. old, aged, of a certain age; nokkurra vetra gamall,
some years old, Fms. xi. 78; fjögurra vetra gömul, biðr. 221; hve gamall
madr ertu, bow old art thou? Isl. ii. 220; tolf vetra gamall, 204; fimm,
sex, vetra gamall, Grag. i. 502; vetr-gamall, a winter old; ars-gamall, a year
old; misseris-gamall, balf a year old; nætr-g., a night old, etc.
in pr. names, hinn Gamli is added as a soubriquet, like 'major' in Lat.,
to distinguish an older man from a younger man of the same name; hinn
gamli and hinn ungi also often answer to the Engl. 'father and son;'
thus, Hakon Gamli and Hakon Ungi, old and young H., Fms.; also,
Jörundr Gamli, Ketilbjörn Gamli, Örlygr Gamli, Bragi Gamli, Ingimundr
hinn Gamli, etc., vide Landn.; Ari hinn Gamli, Bs. i. 26, to distinguish
him from his grandson Ari Sterki; cp. the Lat. Cato Major: in some of
the instances above it only means the old = Lat. priscus.
     B. The compar. is ellri and superl. ellztr; eigi ellra en einnar nætr,
1812. 57; fjórtan vetra gamall eðr ellri, K. A. 190; enir ellri synir Brjúns,
Nj. 269; inn ellzti, 38; ellztr bræðranna, Grág. i. 307; hann var ellztr,
Eg. 27, Fms. i. 20, passim.
 gamal-ligr, adj. elderly, Fms. ii. 59.
 gamal-menni, n. an aged person, Eg. 89, Orkn. 78, Rd. 302.
 gamal-órar, f. pl. dotage from age, Eb. 318.
 gamal-serr, adj. in dotage, Nj. 194, Eb. 322, Grett. 116, Fas. n. 93.
GAMAN, n., dat. gamni, (gafni, Fas. i. 176, Fms. x. 328, Bær. 9);
[A. S. gomen, gamen; Engl. game; O. H. G. gaman; mid. H. G. gamen;
Dan. gammen]:-game, sport, pleasure, amusement; in the sayings, litio
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er ungs manns gaman; maor er manns gaman, Hm. 46; and in the phrases, göra e-t að gamni sínu, or, sér til gamans, to do a thing for amusement; mart er sér til gamans gert, Tíma R.; jötni at gamni, pkv. 23; var þá mest g. Egils at ræða við hana, Eg. 764; þykja g. at e-u, to make game of; þá mun Rútr hlæja ok þykja g. at, Rut will then laugh and be amused by it, Nj. 33; gaman pykir kerlingunni at modur varri, 68; henda g. at e-u, to make game of. Bs. i. 790, pior. 226, Grett. 142 new Ed., Fms. xi. 109. β. in proverbial sayings; kalt er kattar gamanið, cold is the cat's play, i.e. she scratches; på ferr ad grana gamanid, the game begins to be rather rude; or, had fer ad fara af gamanid, the game fares to be serious: -love, pleasure, poët., in the allit. phrase, hafa ged ok gaman konu, Hbl. 18, Hm. 98, 162; gamni mær undi, Hbl. 30; unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39, Fsm. 43, 51: coitus, er hann hafði-t gýgjar g., Vþm. 32. gaman-fero, f. a pleasure-trip, Fas. ii. 77. gaman-fundr, m. a merry-making, Nj. 113.

gaman-leikr, m. a game, Grett. 107, Mag. 30.

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gaman-mal, n. merry talk, joking, Fms. xi. 151, Ld. 306, Karl. 532.
 gaman-rúnar, f. pl. merry talk, Hm. 122, 132.
 gaman-ræða, u, f. merry talk, Sks. 165, Fs. 72.
 gaman-samligr, adj. amusing, Sks. 118, 621, Fas. i. 332, ii. 459.
 gaman-samr, adj. gamesome, merry, Fms. ix. 249, Sks. 634.
 gaman-visa, u, f. a comic ditty, Hkr. iii. 71.
 gaman-yrði, n. playful words, fun, Sks. 433.
 gaman-bing, n. a meeting of lovers, Lex. Poët.
 gamban-, a dubious word, perh. costly; in A. S. poetry gamban occurs
twice or thrice in an allit. phrase, gamban gyldan = to pay a fee (Grein):
gamban-reiði, f. splendid gear (?), Skm. 33; gamban-sumbl, n. a
sumptuous banquet, Ls. 8; gamban-teinn, m. a staff, Skm. 32. These
poems seem to be by one hand, and the word occurs nowhere else in
the northern languages.
 gambr, m. = gammr, Barl. 39, þiðr. 92, D. N. ii. 255, iv. 457: gambrs-
kló, f. a griffin's claw, used as a pedestal for a drinking-horn, D. N.
 gambr, n. wanton talk, boasting.
 gambra, að, to brag, bluster, Glúm. 332, Al. 138, 655 xiii. A. B,
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Grett. 134 A, Fms. xi. 147 :- to prate, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 38; við höfum tíðum gambrað Geir, um götu kræktir saman, Sig. Pét. Ný Fél. vii. 194. gambrari, 2, m. a bragger, blusterer. gambr-mosi, 2, m. a kind of moss, Hjalt.

gamlaör, part. very aged, Hkr. i. 148, Fas. i. 372, Ver. 15, Ld. 250. gamli, a, m., poët. an eagle, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Landn. gammi, a, m. (a Fin. word), the dwelling of a Finn, Fms. i. 8, x. 379.

Fas. ii. 174: of a dwarf's abode, bior. 21; dwarfs were often confounded with Finns.

gammi, a, m. the gamut in music, Skálda.

GAMMR, m. a vulture, Fms. iii. 207, Nj. 123, Fas. ii. 151, 231, iii. 210, 366, 612, Karl. 527, 544.

gamna, 20, with dat. to amuse, divert, Fms. viii. 4.

GAN, n. frenzy, frantic gestures; fara med hlátri ok gani, Nj. 220; hon hljóp með ópi miklu ok gani, Fas. iii. 177.

gana, d, mod. ad, to rusb, run frantically; hann spurði hví hann gandi svá, Sturl. ii. 177; ganaði hann langt undan hernum, Fas. iii. 422; ganir at honum ok höggr, Jómsv. 49; þótt þú ganir galinn, Skúld H. 2. 57: of wildfire, Skálda 202 (in a verse); in Fbr. 162 (in a verse) it has the notion to glare in one's face; akin is gona (q. v.), to stare.

GANDR, m.:—the exact sense of this word is somewhat dubious; it is mostly used in poetry and in compds, and denotes anything enchanted or an object used by sorcerers, almost like zauber in Germ., and hence a monster, fiend; thus the Leviathan of northern mythology is called Jörmun-gandr, the great 'gand;' or Stordar-gandr, the 'gand' of the earth: a snake or serpent is by Kormak called gandr or gandir, Korm. ch. 8: wildfire is hallar g., a worrier of balls, and selju g., a willow-worrier, Lex. Poët .: the wolf Fenrir is called Vonar-gandr, the monster of the river Von, vide Edda. compos: Gand-alfr, m.a pr.name, a wizard, bewitched gand-fluga, u, f. = galdrafluga, a 'gand' fly, gad-fly, a kind gand-rekr, m. a gale brought about by ie), Edda (Gl.) Gand-vik, f. 'Gand' of tipula, Eggert Itin. 604. witchcraft, Bs. i. 647 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.) bay, i.e. Magic bay, the old name of the White Sea, for the Lapps were gand-reio, f. the 'witches' ride;' in nursery tales famous sorcerers. a witch is said to ride on a broomstick, Germ. besenstiel; in old lore they were said to ride by night on wolves, which are hence in poetry called 'the steeds of witches;' fá þú mér út krókstaf minn ok bandvetlinga því at ek vil á gandreið fara, Fms. iii. 176; ekki skorti gandreiðir í eynni um nóttina, Fas. ii. 131; hann kvað hann séð hafa gandreið, ok er þat jafnan fyrir stórtíðindum, Nj. 195; cp. also on this subject Isl. þjóðs. i. 440 sqq.; renna göndum, to slide on 'gands,' ride a witch-ride; viða hefi ek göndum rennt i nott, of a witch in Fbr. 124; vita ganda, to bewitch 'gands,' i.e. to deal in sorcery, Vsp. 25, cp. the passage in bior. S., for Ostracia ut ok roerdi gand sinn, then O. (a witch) went out (cp. útiseta) and reared ber gands,' i. e. raised gbosts, or gener. exercised ber black art,—the MSS. have here even neut. gaund (gond) sin. The compd spá-gandar in Vsp. seems to mean 'spae-gbosts' or spirits of divination.

Some commentators render gandr by wolf, others by broom; but the sense no doubt lies deeper. Gunnar Palsson (died 1793) says that gandr is used in Icel. of the helm of a ship; but no such word is known, at least in the west of Icel.

GANGA, pret. gekk or gékk, 2nd pers. gékkt, mod. gékst; pl. gengu, geingu, or gengu, and an old poët. gingu; gengengu in Vsp. 12 is a mere misspelling (vide Sæm. Möb. 258); pres. geng, pl. göngum; pret. subj. gengi (geingi); imperat. gakk and gakktu; with the neg. suffix geng-at, gengr-at, gékk-at, gakk-attu, passim; a middle form göngumk firr, go from me, Gm. 1: a contracted form gá occurs now and then in mod. hymns; it is not vernacular but borrowed from Germ. and Dan.: [cp. Ulf. gaggan; A. S. and Hel. gangan; Scot, and North. E. gang, mod. Engl. go; Dan.-Swed, gange or gå; Germ. geben; Ivar Assen ganga: Icel., Scots, and Norsemen have preserved the old ng, which in Germ. and Swed.-Dan, only remains in poetry or in a special sense, e. g. in Germ. compds.]

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A. Togo: Rm. I, 2, 6, 14, 23, 24, 30, Edda 10, Grág. ii. 95, passim; ganga leiðar sinnar, to go one's way, Fms. x. 290, Krók. 26: adding acc., g. alla leið, Fms. xi. 202, 299; g. berg, to climb a cliff; g. afréttar, to search the fellpastures (fjallganga), Háv. 39; also g. (to elimb) i fjall, i kletta, Fms. x. 313: Icel. also say, ganga skó og sokka, to wear out sboes and socks; hann gékk tvenna skó; ganga berserks gang, q.v. β , absol. to go a-begging, Grág. i. 226, 232, Isl. ii. 25; ganga vergang, húsgang, id. (göngumaðr).

II. adding adverbs, infinitives, adjectives, or the like, a. an adverb denoting direction; g. út ok inn, Vkv. 4, Lv. 26; g. inn, Fms. i. 16, vi. 33; g. út, to go out, Lat, exire, Nj. 194; g. aptr, to return, Fms. x. 352; g. fram, to step forward, Hm. 1, Eg. 165; g. upp, to go up, asbore; g. ofan, nior, to go down; g. heiman, 199; g. heim, to go bome; gakk hingat, come bitber! 488; g. móti, í gegn e-m, to go against, to meet one; g. braut, to go away; g. til e-s, or at e-m, to go to one; g. frá e-m, to leave one; g. med e-m, to go with one; g. hjá, to pass by; g. saman, to go together; g. yfir, to go over; g. gegnum, to go tbrough; g. undir, to go under; g. undan, fyrir, to go before; g. eptir, to go bebind; g. um, to rove, stroll about, and so on passim; g. i sæti, to go to one's seat, take a seat, Eg. 551; g. til hvílu, to go to bed, Nj. 201; g. til matar, to go to dinner, Sturl. iii. 111, Eg. 483; g. til vinnu, verks, to go to one's work, cp. Hm. 58; g. i kirkju, to go to church, Rb. 82; g. 4 sall, to go on the fells, Hrasin. 34; g. 4 skip, to go on board, Fms. x. 10; g. as skipi, to go asbore.
β. with infin., in old poems often Fms. x. 10; g. af skipi, to go asbore.

B. with infin., in old poems often dropping 'at; ganga sofa, to go to sleep, Fm. 27; g. at sofa, Hm. 19; g. rega, to go to fight, Vsp. 56, Ls. 15; g. at eiga konu, to go to be married, Grag, i. 318.

y. with an adj.; g. hræddr, to be afraid; g. úviss, to be in ignorance, etc., Fms. vii. 271, Sks. 250, 688.

2. in a more in ignorance, etc., Fms. vii. 271, Sks. 250, 688. special sense; g. till einvígis, bardaga, to go to a duel, battle, Nj. 64; g. á hóim (hóimganga), Eg. 504, 506; g. á eintal, Nj. 103; g. til máls við e-n, to speak to one, Eg. 199, 764; g. í glimu, to go a-wrestling, Ísl. ii. 246; g. á fang, id., Ld. 206; g. í danz, to go a-dancing; g. til skripta, to go to sbrift, Hom. 157; g. at brúðkaupi, to go to be married, Fms. vii. 278; g. í skóla, klaustr, to go to school, go into a cloister (as an inmate), (hence skóla-genginn, a school-man, scholar), Bs. passim; g. í bjónustu, to take service, Nj. 268; g. i lið með e-m, to enter one's party, side with one, 100; g. i log, to enter a league with one; g. or logum, to go out of a league, passim; g. í félag, or félagi, id.; g. á mála, to take service as a soldier, 121; g. á hönd, g. til handa, to submit to one as a liegeman, surrender, Eg. 19, 33, O. H. 184, Fms. vii. 180; g. á vald e-m, to give oneself up, Nj. 267; g. á hendr e-m, to encroach upon, Ver. 56; g. i skuld, to bail, Grag. i. 232, Dipl. ii. 12; g. i trunad, to warrant, Fms. xi. 356; g. til trygda, Nj. 166, and g. til grida, to accept truce, surrender, Fas. ii. 556; g. 1 mál, to enter, undertake a case, Nj. 31; g. 1 anaud, to go into bondage, Eg. 8; g. til lands, jardar, ríkis, arfs, to take possession of ..., 118, Stj. 380, Grág., Fms. passim; g. til fréttar, to go to an oracle, take auspices, 625. 89; g. til Heljar, a phrase for to die, Fms. x. 414; g. nær, to go nigb, go close to, press bard on, Ld. 146, 322, Fms. xi. 240 (where reflex.); var sá viðr bæði mikill og góðr því at porkell gékk nær, Tb. kept a close eye on it, Ld. 316.

B. Joined with prepp. and adverbs in a metaph. sense :- g. af, to depart from, go off; þá gékk af honum móðrinn ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28; þá er af honum gékk hamremin, Eg. 125, Eb. 136, Stj. 118; g. af sér, to go out of or beyond oneself; mjök g. þeir svari-bræðr nú af sér, Fbr. 32; i móti Búa er hann gengr af sér (rages) sem mest, Fb. i. 193; þá gékk mest af sér ranglæti manna um álnir, Bs. i. 135: so in the mod. phrases, g. fram af sér, to overstrain oneself; and g. af sér, to fall off, decay: to forsake, g. af trú, to apostatize, Fms. ii. 213; g. af vitinu, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Post. 656 C. 31; g. af Guds bodorðum, Stj. passim: to pass, Páskar g. af, Ld. 200: to be left as surplus (afgangr), Rb. 122, Grág. i. 411, K. p. K. 92:—g. aptr, to walk again, of a ghost (aptrganga), Ld. 58, Eb. 278, Fs. 131, 141, passim; and absol., g. um hibyli, to bunt, Landn. 107: to go back, be void, of a bargain, Gpl. 491:—g. at e-m, to go at, attack, Nj. 80, 160: to press on, Grag. i. 51, Dipl. ii. 19 (atgangr): g. at e-u, to accept a choice, Nj. 256; g. at máli, to assist, belp, 207: to fit, of a key, lykla þá sem g. at kistum yorum, Finnb. 234, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 383: medic. to ail, e-d gengr at e-m; ok gengr at barni, and if the bairn ails, 340, freq. in mod. usage of ailment, grief, etc.: -g. & e-t, to go against, encroach upon; ganga á riki e-s, Fms. i. 2; g. upp á, to tread upon, vii. 166; hverr maðr er olosat gengr a mal peirra, who trespasses against their measure, Grag. i. 3: to break, g. & ord, eida, sættir, trygdir, grid, Finnb. 311, Fms. i. 189, Ld. 234; g. & bak e-u, to contravene, Isl. ii. 382; ganga &, to go on with a thing, Grag. ii. 363; hence the mod. phrase, mikid gengr á, much going on; hvad gengr á, what is going on? had er farid ad g. a bad (of a task or work or of stores), it is far advanced, not much 'lest:-g. eptir, to go after, pursue, claim (eptirgangt), Nj. 154, pord. 67, Fms. vii. 5; g. eptir e-m, to bumour one who is cross, in the phrase, g. eptir e-m með grasið í skónum; vertu ekki að g. eptir stráknum; hann vill láta g. eptir sér (of a spoilt boy, cross fellow): to prove true, follow, hon mælti mart, en þó gékk þat sumt eptir, Nj. 194; eptir gékk þat er bevil is easier to bear, Fbr. 45 new Ed. (vide um above); muntu nú verða

I. to walk; reið jarl en Karkr gékk, Fms. i. 210, mer bauð hugr um, Eg. 21, Fms. x. 211:—g. fram, to go on well in a 30, Edda 10, Grág. ii. 95, passim; ganga leiðar battle, Nj. 102, 235, Háv. 57 (framgangr): to speed, Nj. 150, Fms. xi. Fms. x. 290, Krók. 26: adding acc., g. alla leið, erg, to climb a cliff; g. afréttar, to search the fell-allimikit, Nj. 22; en er fram gékk mjök kvikfé Skallagrims, Eg. 136, Vigl. 38: to come to pass, skal bess bioa er betta gengr fram, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 22: to die, x. 422:—g. frá, to leave (a work) so and so; vel frá, to make good work; g. illa frá, to make bad work; það er illa frá pví gengið, it is badly done:—g. fyrir, to go before, to yield to, to be swayed by a thing; heldr nú við hót, en ekki geng ek fyrir slíku, Fms. i. 305; þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu, ii. 34, Fb. i. 378, Hom. 68; hvárki gékk hann fyrir bliðyrðum nó ógnarmálum, Fms. x. 292; hann gékk þá fyrir fortölum hennar, Bs. i. 742: in mod. usage reflex., gangast fyrir íllu, góðu: to give away, tók hann þá at ganga fyrir, Fb. i. 530: Icel. now say, reflex., gangast fyrir, to fall off, from age or the like (vide fyrirgengiligr): to prevent, skal honum bá eigi fyrnska fyrir g., N. G. L. i. 249; þá er hann sekr þrem mörkum nema nauðsyn gangi fyrir, 14; at þeim gangi lögleg forföll fyrir, Ghl. 12:-g. i gegn, to go against, to meet, in mod. usage to deny, and so it seems to be in Gpl. 156; otherwise in old writers it always means the reverse, viz. to avow, confess; maor gengr i gegn, at a braut kveosk tekit hasa, the man confessed and said that he had taken it away, Isl. ii. 331; cf maor gengr í gegn legorðinu, Grág. i. 340; sá goði er í gegn gékk (wbo acknowledged) bingfesti hans, 20; hann iðraðisk úráðs síns, ok gékk í gegn at hann hefði saklausan selt herra sinn, Sks. 584,—this agrees with the parallel phrase, g. við e-t, mod. g. við e-u, to confess, both in old and mod. usage, id.:—g. hjá, to pass by, to waive a thing, Fms. vi. 168:—g. með, to go with one, to wed, marry (only used of a woman, like Lat. nubere); þú hefir þvert tekit at g. með mer, Ld. 262, Sd. 170, Grág. i. 178, pior. 209, Gkv. 2. 27, Fms. xi. 5: medic., g. med barni, to go with child, i. 57; with acc. (barn), Bs. i. 790, and so in mod. usage; a mother says, sama sumarið sem eg gékk með hann (hana) N. N., (meðgöngutími); but dat. in the phrase, vera med barni, to be with child; g. med burði, of animals, Sks. 50, Stj. 70; g. með máli, to assist, plead, Eg. 523, Fms. xi. 105, Eb. 210; g. med e-u, to confess [Dan. medgaae], Stj., but rare and not vernacular :- g. milli, to go between, intercede, esp. as a peacemaker, passim (milli-ganga, meðal-ganga):-g. í móti, to resist, Nj. 90, 159, 171: of the tide, en par gékk í móti útsalls-straumr, Eg. 600:-g. saman, to go together, marry, Grag. i. 324, Fms. xi. 77: of a bargain, agreement, við þetta gékk saman sættin, Nj. 250; saman gékk kaupit með þeim, 259:—g. sundr, to go asunder, pari, and of a bargain, to be broken off, passim:—g. til, to step out, come along; gangit til, ok blotto, 623. 59; gangit til, ok hyggit at, landsmenn, Fms. iv. 282: to offer oneself, to volunteer, Bs. i. 23, 24: the phrase, e-m gengr e-ð til e-s, to purpose, intend; en þat gékk mér til þess (tbat was my reason) at ek ann þér eigi, etc., Ísl. ii. 269; sagði, at honum gékk ekki ótrúnaðr til þessa, Fms. x. 39; gékk Flosa þat til, at ..., Nj. 178; gengr mér meirr þat til, at ek vilda firra vini mína vandrædum, Fms. ii. 171; mælgi gengr mér til, 'tis that I bave spoken too freely, Orkn. 469, Fms. vi. 373, vii. 258: to fare, hversu hefir ykkr til gengið, bow bave you fared? Grett. 48 new Ed.; Loka gékk litt til, but not freq., as bera við is better, (tilgangr, intention):—g, um e-t, to go about a thing; g. um sættir, to go between, as peacemaker, Fms. v. 156; g. um beina, to attend guests, Nj. 50, passim: to manage, fékk hón svá um gengit, Grett. 197 new Ed.; hversu þér genguð um mitt góds, 206: to spread over, in the phrase, má bat er um margan gengr; pess er um margan gengr guma, Hm. 93: to veer, go round, of the wind, gekk um veorit ok styrmdi at peim, the wind went round and a gale met them, Bs. i. 775 :- g. undan, to go before, escape, Ver. 15, Fms. vii. 217, Blas. 49: to be lost, wasted, jafnmikit sem undan gékk af hans vanrækt, Ghl. 338: to absent oneself, eggjuðusk ok báðu engan undan g., Fms. x. 238:-g. undir, to undertake a duty, freq.: to set, of the sun, Rb. 468, Vigl. (in a verse): to go into one's possession, power, Fms. vii. 207;—g. upp, to be wasted, of money, Fær. 39, Fms. ix. 354: of stones or earth-bound things, to get loose, be torn loose, þeir glímdu svá at upp gengu stokkar allir í húsinu, Landn. 185; flest gékk upp þat sem fyrir þeim varð, Háv. 40, Finnb. 248; ok gékk ór garðinum upp (was rent loose) garðtorfa frosin, Eb. 190: to rise, yield, when summoned, Sturl. iii. 236: of a storm, gale, to get up, rise, vedr gékk upp at eins, Grett. 94, Bard. 169; gengr upp stormr hinn sami, Bs. ii. 50: of an ice-bound river, to swell, ain var akafliga mikil, vóru höfuðísar at báðum-megin, en gengin upp (swoln with ice) eptir miðju, Ld. 46, Fbr. 20 new Ed., Bjarn. 52; vötnin upp gengin, Fbr. 114; ain var gengin upp ok ill yfirferdar, Grett. 134:-g. við, in the phrase, g. vio staf, to go with a staff, rest on it: with dat., g. vio e-u, eigi Kristnina g. yfir landit, Bs. i. 23: the phrase, láta eitt g. yfir báða, to let one fate go over both, to stand by one another for weal and woe; hefi ek því heitið honum at eitt skyldi g. yfir okkr bæði, Nj. 193, 201, 204, Gullþ. 8: so in the saying, má þat er yfir margan gengr, a common

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at segja slikt sem yfir hefir gengið, all that has happened, Fms. xi. 240; bess gengr ekki yfir þá at þeir vili þeim lengr þjóna, they will no longer serve them, come what may, Orkn. 84: to overrun, tyrannize over, beir voru ójafnaðar menn ok ganga þar yfir alla menn, Fms. x. 198 (yfirgangr): to transgress, Hom. 109: to overcome, botti öllum mönnum sem hann mundi yfir allt g., Fms. vii. 326: a naut. term, to dash over, as spray, áfall svá mikit at yfir gékk þegar skipit, Bs. i. 422; hence the metaph. phrase, g. yfir e-n, to be astonished; pad gengr yfir mig, it goes above

me, I am astonished. 1. of cattle, horses, to graze C. Used singly, of various things: (haga-gangr); segja menn at svín hans gengi á Svínanesi, en sauðir á Hjardarnesi, Landn. 124, Eg. 711; kálfrinn óx skjótt ok gékk í túni um sumarit, Eb. 320; Freyfaxi gengr í dalnum fram, Hrafn. 6; þar var vanr at g. hafr um túnit, Nj. 62; þar var til grass (görs) at g., Ld. 96, Grag. passim; gangandi gripr, cattle, beasts, Bjarn. 22; ganganda fé, id., Sturl. i. 83, Band. 2, Isl. ii. 401. 2. of shoals of fish, to go up, in a river or the like (fiski-ganga, gengd); vötn er netnæmir fiskar g. f. Grág. i. 149; til landauðnar horfði í Ísafirði áðr fiskr gékk upp á Kvíarmiði, Sturl. ii. 177; fiskr er genginn inn ór álum, Bb. 3. 52. sun, stars, vide B. above, (solar-gangr hæstr, lengstr, and lægstr skemstr = the longest and shortest day); aor sol gangi af þingvelli, Grág. i. 24; því at þar gékk eigi sól af um skamdegi, Landn. 140, Rb. passim:-of a thunder-storm, þar gékk reiði-duna með eldingu, Fb. iii. 174:-of the tide, stream, water, vide B. above, eða gangi at vötn eða skriður, K. þ. K. 4. of a ship, gékk þá skipit mikit, Eg. 390, Fms. vi. 249; létu svá g. suðr fyrir landit, Eg. 78; lét svá g. suðr allt þar til er hann β. to pass; kvad engi skip skyldi g. (go, pass) til Islands þat sumar, Ld. 18. II. metaph. to run out, stretch out, project, of a landscape or the like; gengr haf fyrir vestan ok þar af firðir stórir, Eg. 57; g. höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina; haf (the Mediterranean) gengr af Njörva-sundum (the Straits of Gibraltar), Hkr. i. 5; nes mikit gikk i sæ út, Eg. 129, Nj. 261; i gegnum Danmörk gengr sjór (the Baltic) í Austrveg, A. Á. 288; fyrir austan hafs-botn þann (Bothnia) er gengr til móts við Gandvík (the White Sea), Orkn. begin.: frá Bjarmalandi g. lönd til úbygða, A. A. 280; Europa gengr allt til endimarka Hispaniae, Stj. 83; öllum megin gengr at henni haf ok kringir um hana, 85; þessi þinghá gékk upp (extended) um Skriðudal, Hrafn. 24: of houses, af fjósi gékk forskáli, Dropl. 2. to spread, branch out; en af því tungurnar eru ólíkar hvár annarri, þær þegar, er ór einni ok hinni sömu hafa gengit eða greinzt, þá þarf ólíka stafi í at hafa, Skálda (Thorodd) 160: of a narrative, gengr bessi saga mest af Sverri konungi, this story goes forth from him, i.e. relates to, tells of bim, Fb. ii. 533; litlar sögur megu g. af hesti mínum, Nj. 90; um fram alla menn Norræna þá er sögur g. frá, Fins. i. 81. III. to take the lead, prevail; gékk þaðan af í Englandi Valska, thereafter (i. e. after the Conquest) the Welsh tongue prevailed in England, Isl. ii. 221; ok þar allt sem Dönsk tunga gengi, Fms. xi. 19; meðan Dönsk tunga gengr, x. 179:—of money, to be current, hundrað aura þá er þá gengu í gjöld, Dropl. 16; eigi skulu álnar g. aðrar en þessar, Grág. i. 498; í þenna tíð gékk hér silfr í allar stórskuldir, 500, Fms. viii. 270; eptir því sem gengr (the course) flestra manna i millum, Ghl. 352:-of laws, to be valid, ok var nær sem sin lög gengi i hverju fylki, Fms. iv. 18; Odinn setti lög í landi sínu þau er gengit höfðu fyrr með Ásum, Hkr. i. 13; þeirra laga er gengu á Uppsala-þingi, O. H. 86; hér hefir Kristindóms-bálk þann er g. skal, N. G. L. i. 339; sá siðr er þá gékk, Fb. i. 71, (vide ganga yfir):-of sickness, plague, famine, to rage, bá gékk landfarsótt, bóla, drepsótt, hallæri, freq.; also impers., gékk því hallæri um allt Island, Bs. i. 184; mikit hallæri ok hart gékk yfir fólkið, 486, v.l.; gékk sóttin um haustið fyrir sunnan land; þá gékk mest plágan IV. to go on, last, in a bad sense, of fyrri, Ann. 1402, 1403. an evil; tókst síðan bardagi, ok er hann hatði gengit um hríð, Fs. 48: impers., hefir þessu gengit (it bas gone on) marga manns-aldra, Fms. i. 282; gékk því lengi, so it went on a long wbile, Grett. 79 new Ed.; gékk þessu enn til dags, Nj. 272; ok gékk því um hríð, 201; ok gekk því allan þann dag, Fms. vii. 147; lát því g. í allt sumar, xi. 57; gengr þessu þar til er..., Fb. i. 258. V. denoting violence; gengr þessu þar til er..., Fb. i. 258. V. denoting violence; létu g. bæði grjót ok vápn, Eg. 261; létu þá hvárir-tveggju g. allt þat er til vapna höfðu, Fms. ix. 44; lata höggin g., to let it rain blows, Ulf. 12. 40; háðung, spottyrði, hróp ok brigzl hver lét með öðrum g. á víxl, Pass. 14. 3, (vápna-gangr); Birkibeinar róa þá eptir, ok létu g. luorana, and sounded violently the alarum, Fms. ix. 50, (luora-gangr); láta dæluna g., to pour out bad language, vide dæla. be able to go on, to go, partly impers.; ef pat gengr eigi, if that will not do, Fms. vi. 284; svå pykt at peim gekk par ekki at sara, they stood so close that they could not proceed there, Nj. 247; på nam par við, gékk þá eigi lengra, there was a stop, then it could go no farther Fms. xi. 278; leiddu þeir skipit upp eptir ánni, svá sem gékk, as far as the ship could go, as far as the river was navigable, Eg. 127: esp. as the ship could go, as far as the river was navigable, 125 as a naut, term, impers., e.g. beim gokk ekki fyrir nesio, they could not clear the ness; pa gengr eigi lengra, ok fella peir pa seglio, Bs. i. procession to the bill of laws, Grag p. p. ch. 5, Eg. 703; kirkju-g., a going Digitized by

423; at vestr gengi um Langanes, 485, v.l. VII. with adverbs; g. létt, fljótt, to go smootbly; g. þungt, seint, to go slowly; oss munu öll vápna-viðskipti þungt g. við þá, Nj. 201; þungt g. oss nú málaferlin, 181; gékk þeim lítt atsóknin, Štj. 385; at þeim feðgum hefði þá allir hlutir léttast gengit, Bs. i. 274; seint gengt, pórir, greizlan, Ö. H. 149; g. bett, vert, to get the better, the worse; gékk Ribbungum betr í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 313; gengu ekki mjök kaupin, the bargain did not go well, Nj. 157, cp. ganga til (B. above):—to turn out, hversu g. mundi orrostan, 273; gckk bå allt eptir því sem Hallr hafði sagt, 256; ef kviðir g. í hag sækjanda, if the verdict goes for the plaintiff, Grag. i. 87; potti petta mál hafa gengit at óskum, Dropl. 14; mart gengr verr en varir, a saying, Hm. 39; bykir honum nú at sýnu g. (it seems to bim evident) at hann hafi rétt hugsað, Fms. xi. 437; g. andæris, to go all wrong, Am. 14; g. misgöngum, to go amiss, Grág. i. 435; g. e-m í tauma, to turn false (crooked); pat mun mer litt i tauma g. er Rutr segir, Nj. 20; g. ofgangi, to go too bigb, Fms. vii. 269. VIII. of a blow or the like; hafdi gengit upp á midjan fetann, the axe went in up to the middle of the blade, Nj. 209; gékk þegar á hol, 60; gékk í gegnum skjöldinn, 245, Fb. i. 530. IX. of law; láta próf g., to make an enquiry; lata vatta g., to take evidence, D. N. X. to be gone, be lost; gekk her med holdit nior at beini, the flesh was torn off, Fb. i. 530: esp. in pass. part. genginn, dead, gone, eptir genginn guma, Hm. 71; moldar-genginn, buried, Sl. 60; hel-genginn, 68; afli genginn, gone from strength, i. e. powerless, Skv. 3. 13. β. gone, past; gengið er nú það görðist fyr, a ditty; mér er gengið heimsins hjól, gone for me is the world's wheel (luck), a ditty. XI. used as transit. with acc.; hann gengr björninn á bak aptr, be broke the bear's back in grappling with him, Finnb. 248; ok gengr hana á bak, ok brýtr í sundr í henni 2. medic. with dat. to discharge; ganga blodi, hrygginn, Fb. i. 530. to discharge blood (Dan. blodgang), Bs. i. 337, 383; Arius vard braddaudr ok gekk ór sér öllum iðrum, Ver. 47.

D. Reflex.:

I. singly, gangask, to be altered, to change, be

corrupted; gangask i munni, of tradition; var bat löng ævi, ok vant at sögurnar hefði eigi gengisk í munni, Ó. H. pref.; má því eigi þetta mál í munni gengisk hafa, Fb. ii. Sverr. S. pref.; ok mættim vér ráða um nokkut, at málit gengisk, that the case could miscarry, be lost, Glúm. 380:láta gangask, to let pass, waive; lét Páll þá g. þá hluti er áðir höfðu í millum staðit, Sturl. i. 102; ef þú lætr eigi g. þat er ek kref þik, Fms. xi. 2. e-m gengsk hugt vid c-t, to change one's mind, i.e. to be moved to compassion, yield; sótti hón þá svá at honum gékksk hugr við, Eb. 264; þá gékksk Þorgerði hugr við harma-tölur hans, Ld. 232; ok mun honum g. hugr við þat, svá at hann mun fyrirgefa þér, Gísl. 98; nú sem hann gret, gekksk Isak hugr við, Stj. 167; er sendimaðr fann at Birni gékksk hugr við féit, Ö. H. 194; við slíkar fortölur hennar gekksk Einari hugr (E. was swayed) til ágirni, Orkn. 24. II. with prepp. (cp. B. above); gangask at, to 'go at it,' engage in a fight; nú gangask þeir at fast, Dropl. 24, Ísl. ii. 267; gengusk menn at sveitum, of wrestlers, they wrestled one with another in sections (Dan. flokkevis), Glum. 354; þeir gengusk at lengi, Finnb. 248:—gangask fyrir, vide B. above: - gangask i gegn, at móti, to stand against, fight against; at vér látim ok eigi þá ráða er mest vilja í gegn gangask (i. e. the extreme on each side), Ib. 12, cp. Fms. ii. 241; at beir skipadi til um fylkingar sínar, hverjar sveitir múti skyldi g., i. e. to pair the combatants off, ix. 489; beir risu upp ok gengusk at múti, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 15:—g. nær, to come to close quarters (Lat. cominus gerere), Nj. 176, Fms. xi. 240: - gangask á, to dash against one another, to split; á gengusk eiðar, the oaths were broken, Vsp. 30: to be squared off against one another, su var gord beitta, at á gengusk vígin húskarlanna, Rd. 288; ekki er annars getið en þeir léti þetta á gangask, i. e. they let it drop, Bjarn. 47; gangask fyrir, to fall off, Fins. iii. 255:—gangask við, to grow, gain strength; áðr en við gengisk hans bæn, before bis prayer sbould be fulfilled, x. 258; ef þat er ætlað at trúa þessi skuli við g., Nj. 162; hétu þeir fast á guðin, at þau skyldi eigi láta við gangask Kristniboð Ólafs konungs, Fms. ii. 32; þetta gékksk við um öll þau fylki, vii. 300; mikit gékksk Haraldr við (H. grew fast) um vöxt ok afi, Fb. i. 566; Eyvindr hafði mikið við gengizk um menntir, E. bad much improved bimself in good breeding, Hrain. 24; vildi hann prófa hvárr þeirra meira hafði við gengisk, which of them bad gained most strength, Grett. 107: to be in vogue, in a bad sense, ok löngum við gengisk öfund ok rangindi, Fms. i. 221, cp. Pass. 37. 7:gangask or stad, to be removed, Fms. xi. 107. III. in the phrase, e-m gengsk vel, illa, it goes well, ill with one, Hom. 168, Am. 53; ills gengsk ber aldri, nema ..., the evil will never leave thee, thou wilt never be bappy, unless ..., 65.

ganga, u, f. a walking, Bs. i. 225, Vpm. 8; tóku heyrn daufir, göngu haltir, 625. 82, cp. Matth. xv. 31; nema syn eðr göngu frá mönnum. Post. 645. 70: the act of walking, Korm. 182, Fms. vi. 325; ganga göngu, to take a walk, Korm. (in a verse):—a course, ganga tungls, the course of the moon, Edda 7; hvata gongunni, id.; ganga vinds, the course of the wind, 15, Rb. 112, 476:—a procession, Fms. x. 15, Fs. 85, Isl. ii. 251; vera saman i göngu, to march together, Band. 11; lögbergis-g., the

to church; her-g., a war-march; holm-g., a duel, q.v.; fjall-g., a walk to " the fell (to fetch sheep):—of animals, hrossa-g., grazing, pasture for borses, Dipl. v. 14; saud-g., sheep-pasture: esp. in pl. fetching sheep from the fell-pastures in autumn (fjall-ganga), Grág. ii. 310, cp. Korm. ch. 3, Vd. ch. 44, Vápn. 22; ó-göngur, straits. COMPDS: göngu-drykkja, u, f. a drinking-bout, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-færi, n. = gangfæri, Fms. viii. göngu-kons, u, f. a vagrant woman, Grág. i. 340, Nj. 142, Bs. göngu-liö, n., collect. footmen, Bær. göngu-lag, n. gait. i. 494. göngu-maðr (pl. -menn), m. a vagrant, beggar, Grág. i. 163, 295, 341, K. p. K. 34, 80, Gísl. 54-56, 141. göngumanna-erfő, n. taking the inheritance of a vagrant, Grag. i. 190. göngumann-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarlike, beggarly, Fms. iii. 209, Fas. iii. 202. gongu-moor, adj. weary from walking. göngu-stafr, m. a walkinggöngu-sveinn, m. a beggar-boy, Korm. 192. gangari, a, m. [Dan. and Scot. ganger, a transl. of the mid. Lat. ambulator]:—an ambling nag, a palfrey, Sturl. iii. 117; spelt gangvari in pidr. 16, 23; passim in the romances. Gang-dagr, freq. spelt by metath. Gagn-dagr, m. [A.S. Gang-däg], the Rogation-days, called 'Ganging days' from the practice of going in procession round the boundaries on those days, K. p. K., Rb., N. G. L. passim: the 25th of April is called Gangdagrinn eini, the minor Rogationday, K. p. K. 106, Rb. 46, 544; in pl., Grág. i. 325, Fms. vii. 228, N. G. L. i. 24, 348, K. p. K. 102, vide Bs. ii. 247. COMPDS: Gangdaga-helgr, f. Rogation-bolidays, N. G. L. i. 10. Gangdaga-vika, u, f. Rogation-week, K. p. K. 100, 102, Rb. 544, 558. Gangdagaping, n. a meeting during Rogation-week, Fms. vii. 217, 347. In all these compds spelt variously 'gagn-' or 'gang-.' The word Gangdagar is undoubtedly borrowed from the A.S. gang-fagr, adj. with a graceful gait, Eb. (in a verse). Gang-fasta (Gagn-f.), u, f. the Rogation-fast, in the Rogation-week, Vm. 94. N. G. L. i. 17. gang-seeri, n. [Dan. fore or gangfore], the condition of a road; illt (gott) g., bad (good) walking, Fms. viii. 400. gang-færr, adj. able to walk, Hom. 152. gang-lati, a, m. a 'lazy goer,' an idler; and gang-lot, f. id., pr. names of the servants in the hall of Hela, Edda. gang-leri, a, m. obsolete, except as a pr. name of the mythical wanderer Edda; in Scot. still found as an appell. in the true sense, a gangrel =stroller, vagabond. gang-limir, m. pl. 'gang-limbs,' sbanks. gang-mikit, n. adj. a great crowd, tumult. gang-prúor, adj. with stately gait, Sks. 291. gangr, m. [A.S. gong; Scot. gang = a walk, journey; Dan. gang; Swed. gang; cp. Germ. geben]:—a going, walking, Sks. 370; vera á gangi, to be walking to and fro, Grett. 153: metaph., röng eru mál á gangi, bad reports are going about, Bs. i. (in a verse); vapn a gangi, weapons clasbing (vide II. 2. below), Grág. ii. 8; þá var hvert járn á gangi, Fb. i. 212:—gefit mer gang, give me way, passage, let me go, Fms. xi. 275, 347:—pace, a horseman's term, engan (hest) hafa þeir slíkan séð bæði sakir gangs ok vaxtar, Róm. 422: Icel. say, það er enginn g. í honum, be bas no pacing or ambling in bim; or gang-lauss, adj. not pacing: - grazing, úti-g., útigangs-hestr, opp, to a stall-fed horse: course, of the sun, stars, moon, gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.), hence solar-g., the course of the sun above the horizon = day; stuttr, litill, langr solar-g., a short, long day:—course, of money. metaph., 1. a going onward, prevailing, being in vogue; hafa mikinn gang, to be much in vogue, Al. 87; heldr er vaxandi g. at heim, they were rather on the increase, Gisl. 66; botti beim hann hafa ofmikinn gang (favour) af konungi, Fms. ii. 54; með-g., good luck; mót-g., adversity; upp-g., tbrift; á-gangr, inroad; yfir-g., tyranny. 2. rapid or furious going; þá var svá mikill gangr at um aptr-göngur Þórólfs, at..., the buntings of Tb. (a ghost) went so far, that..., Eb. 314; ok mi görisk svá mikill g. at, Gísl. 151; svá görðisk mikill g. at þessu, Eb. 174; svá mikill g. var orðinn at eldinum, the fire had got to such a beight, Bs. i. 445; elds-g., fire; vapna-g., a clash of weapons; vatna-g., a rush, flood of water; oldu-g., sjafar-g., bigh waves; brim-g., furious surf; skridu-g., desolation from earth-slips; betserks-g., berserker fury:—trampling, horns g. ok hófs, Grág. ii. 122. 3. law term, a process; laga-g., Skálda 201, rare in old writers, but freq. in mod., Dan. retter-4. medic. a discharge, esp. from the stomach; vall-gangr, ezcrement; parfa-g., urine; peir voru sumir er drukku gang sinn, Al. 168; nidt-g., diarrhoea; upp-g., expectoration:—a privy, ganga til gangs, Grág. ii. 119; þeir skyldu hafa búðar-tópt Skútu fyrir gang, Rd. 305; nú er hundr bundinn í gangi, Grág. l. c. III. collective, a gang, as er hundr bundinn í gangi, Grág. l. c.

in Engl.; drauga-g., a gang of gbosts; musa-g., a gang of mice; gaura-R. a gang of roughs; trolla-g., a gang of trolls (giants); bjofa-g., a gang of thieves .- Vide gong, n. pl. a lobby. gang-rum, n. a passage-room, lobby, Grett. 99 B. sang-silfr, n. current money, Sturl. iii. 307, Fms. ix. 470, Jb. 157, Grág., N. G. L. passim. gang-skor, f., in the phrase, gora g. at e-u, to make steps in a thing.

gang-stigr, m. a footpath, Sks. 4, Greg. 59. gang-tamr, adj. pacing (of a horse), Hom. 3. gang-vari, a, m. (gang-ari, gang-verja, u, f.), collect. a suit of clothes, Grag. i. 299, Sks. 288, Bs. i. 876, Ann. 1330. gang-verja, u, f. = gangvari, Stj. 367, 616. GAP, n. [A.S. geap; Engl. gap; Dan. gab; cp. gapa], prop. a gap, empty space, whence Ginnunga-gap, the Chaos of the Scandin. mythol., 2. metaph. gab, gibes; óp ok gap, háreysti ok gap, Fb. iii. 425, cp. Nj. 220. gaps-maor, m. a gaping fool, a gaby, Fbr. 12. gapa, pret. gapoi, Edda 20, Mart. 118; and gapti, pres. gapi, Bs. i. 647; sup. gapat, imperat. gapi, Skm. 28: [Dan. gabe; Germ. gaffen]:to gape, open the mouth wide, Edda l. c.; med gapanda munn, of a wolf, 41, Fms. iv. 57; með gapandi höfðum, Þórð. 94 new Ed. gapaldr, m. a Runic character used as a spell, Ísl. Þjóðs. gapi, a, m. a rash, reckless man, freq.; Icel. say, angr-gapi (q. v.), sólargapi, hann er mesti sólargapi, perhaps with reference to the Wolf and the Sun, Edda 7. compos: gapa-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), bare-brained. gapa-muor, m. a gaping, beedless fellow, a nickname, Fms. skapr, m. recklessness. gapa-stokkr, m. the stocks or pillory. uxi, a, m. a blusterer, a bully, Fs. 71. gap-lyndi, n. bluster, Karl. 493. gap-ripur, f. pl., or gap-riplar, m. pl. an απ. λεγ., for the reading vide Johnson, Nj. Lat. l. c., gaping, staring with open mouth, Nj. (in a gap-prosnir, m. = gapi, Edda (Gl.), an απ. λεγ. garð-bót, f. reparation of a fence, Grág. ii. 263 sqq., Gbl. 454. garð-brjótr, m. (-brytill, Gpl. 388), a fence-breaker, N. G. L. i. 41. garo-brot (garoa-brot), n. breach of a fence, Ghl. 350, 391. garð-fóðr, n. bay for fodder in a farm-yard, N. G. L. i. 38. garð-hlið, n. a gate, Fms. ix. 414. garð-hús, n. a privy, Fms. iv. 169, vi. 15, Stj. 629. garð-hverfa, u, f. a fence, pinfold, Bs. i. 46. garði, a, m. the wall in a stall supporting the manger (in western Icel.) garo-lag, n. the laying of a fence, Grag. ii. 262 sqq., Sd. 180: a pound, garðlags-önn, f. the work (season) for fencing, Grág. ii. 261. garo-lauss, adj. fenceless, N. G. L. i. 8. gard-leiga, u, f. bonse-rent, Gpl. 93.
GARDR,m.[Ulf.gards = olkos; A.S.geard; Engl.yard, garth, garden; O. H. G. gart; Germ. garten; Dan.-Swed. gard; Lat. bortus]: a yard (an enclosed space), esp. in compds, as kirkju-g., a church-yard; vin-g., a vineyard; stakk-g., a stack-yard; hey-g., a bay-yard; kal-g., a kale-yard; urta-g., a kitchen-garden; aldin-g. and gras-g., a garden; dýrag., a 'deer-yard,' a park: - gardr, alone, is a bay-yard (round the hayricks); hence garðs-seti or garð-seti, q.v. 2. a court-yard, court and premises; þeir ganga út í garðinn ok berjask. Edda 25, a paraphrase from 'túnum' in Gm. 41; þeir Grimr hittu menn at máli úti í garðinum, Eg. 109; þá sá hann at öðrum-megin í garðinum brunaði fram merkit, O. H. 31; ganga til garðs, 71; mikill kamarr (privy) var í garðinum, id.; en er beir Hrærekr satu i gardinum, 72; foru begar bangat i garðinn sem líkin vóru, id.; er hann kom heim í þorpit ok gékk um garðinn, Fms. x. 218; gengið hef eg um garðinn móð, gleðistundir dvína, a ditty; innan stokks (within doors) eða í garði úti, Gþl. 136; eigi nenni ek at hann deyi undir görðum mínum, Lv. 59:-a fisbyard, Vm. 14. 3. esp. in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, a bouse or building in a town or village, [Dan. gaard = Icel. ber]; hann var i Hróiskeldu ok átti þar garð, Bjarn. 6; Egill spurði hvar g. sá væri í borginni (in York) er Arinbjörn ætti, Eg. 407; hann var í garði þeim er Hallvards-g. var kalladr, Bs. i. 634; i gard Arons, 636; konungs-g., the king's yard, Fms. passim and in records referring to Norway. garða-sól, f., botan. the leiga, u, f. bouse-rent, H. E. i. 394. garðs-bóndi, a, m. a bouse-owner, Grett. 103. Jb. 157. oracb, Hjalt. garos-horn, n. a 'yard-nook,' cottage, Fas. iii. 648: esp. in tales, in the phrase, kongur og drottning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðshorni, Ísl. Þjóðs, passim: the saying, það er ekki krókr að koma í Garðshorn. gards-húsfreyja, u, f. a town-lady, Grett. 158 A: in Icel., where the whole population are country-folk, this sense of gardr is only used in metaph. phrases, saws, = bome, bouse; kemr engi sá til garðs (to the bouse) at viti hvat i se, Band. 13; fátækum manni er til garðs kenir, Dipl. ii. 14; hyggjum vér at í yðvarn garð hafi runnit, into your bands, your possession, Ld. 206; helmingr skal falla i minn gard, the balf shall fall into my sbare, Fær. 117; skal aukask þriðjungi í þínum garði, in thy keeping, Nj. 3; bótt nökkut komi þat ór várum garði, 54; leggja málaferli i gard e-s, to bring a case bome to one, Sturl. ii. 27; pess alls ens illa sem þá var honum í garð borit, all the evil that was brought to his door, Hom. 119; Guð í garði ok góð Jól, a greeting, Grett. 99 (MS.); lior vetr or gardi, the winter passed by, Nj. 112; tida i gard, to arrive (of a rider), Sturl. iii. 185; ríða ór garði, to depart, Ld. 96; ríða um garð, to pass by; vísa gestum á garð váru, Fas. iii. 5; göra e-n af garði (mod. or gardi), to equip one when departing, e.g. a son, a friend, or the

like; eigi ertú svá af garði gört sem ek vilda (a mother to a departing son), Grett. 94; hversu herralega keisarinn görði hann af garði, Karl.

148; ok hefða ek gört þik af garði með gleði ok fagnaði, Stj. 181; but $\overset{\omega}{}$ Sturl. i. 148. β . the name of an ox, Gullþ. 23, whence Garps-dalr, m. the name of a farm, Landn.: of a horse, hvat mun garprinn vilja er hann esp. to endow a daughter when married, göra dóttur sína vel (illa) ór garði, etc.; búa í garð, to prepare; hann hefir svá í garðinn búit, be bas made bis bed so: the phrase, það er allt um garð gengið, all past, done, bygone; födur-g., father bouse, paternal bouse; bu-garor, an estate: also in poets, i Eyjafirði upp á Grund á þann garðinn fríða, a ditty:---a local name of several farms in Icel., Gardr, sing., or more usually Gardar, Landn., prob. from corn-fields: the saying, víðar er Guð enn í Görðum, addressed to presumptuous people who think God is God only for them-4. denoting a strongbold; tann-g., the 'tooth-wall,' the teeth and gums, Gr. έρκος δδόντων; As-garor, the hold of the gods, Edda; Miðgaror, Middle-bold, i. e. the earth; Ut-gardar, Outer-bold, where the giants dwell, Edda: the phrase, ráðast á garðinn þar sem hann er lægstr, to assault the weakest part, to encroach upon the weak and belpless. in western Icel. a heavy snow-storm is called garor. sense a fence of any kind; gardr of þjóðbraut þvera, Grág. ii. 264: in the law phrase, garor er granna sættir, a fence (yard) is a settler among neighbours (i. e. forms the landmark), Ghl., Jb. 258; leggja garða, to make fences, Rm. 12, Landn. App. 325; beir bidu hjá garði nokkurum, Nj. 170: esp. the fence around the bomefield, also called tun-g., Grag. i. 82, 453, Nj. 83, 114, Eg. 766, Ld. 148, Isl. ii. 357, passim; skiô-g., a rail fence; grjot-g., a stone fence; totf-g., a turf fence; baga-g., the hedge of a pasture, Eb. 132; tún-g., a 'tún' fence; virkis-g., a castle wall, Fb. ii. 73 (in a verse); stiflu-g., a ditch; rif-g., a swathe. COMPDS: gardsgarðs-hlið, n. a gate, endi, a. m. the end of a fence, Grag. ii. 263. = garðhlið, Eg. 713, Fms. vii. 245, viii. 170, N.G. L. i. 290. garðskrókr, m. a nook of a fence, Sturl. i. 178. garðs-rúst, f. the ruin of a fence, Sturl. ii. 227. garðs-önn, f. = garðönn. III. Garðar, m. pl. (í Görðum), Garða-ríki or Garða-veldi, n. the empire of Gardar, is the old Scandin. name of the Scandinavian-Russian kingdom of the 10th and 11th centuries, parts of which were Holm-gardar, Kænu-garðar, Nov-gorod, etc.; the name being derived from the castles or strongbolds (gardar) which the Scandinavians erected among the Slavonic people, and the word tells the same tale as the Roman 'castle' in England; cp. the interesting passage in O. H. ch. 65-ok má enn sjá þær jardborgir (earth-works, castles) ok önnur stórvirki þau er hann görði,-K. b. K. 158, Fms., O. H. passim, (cp. Munch Det Norske Folks Hist. i. 39 sqq.); the mod. Russ. gorod and grad are the remains of the old Scandin. garðr = a castle; cp. Gerzki, adj. from Gardar, i.e. Russian. β. Mikli-garðr = the 'Muckle-yard,' the Great town, i.e. Constantinople, passim COMPDS: Garðaríkis-menn, m. pl. the men from G., Russians, Fas. iii. 314. Garðs-konungr, m. the Greek emperor, Fms. vi. 167, Fas. iii. 671, Mar. 141. garð-rúm, n. a court-yard, D. N. garð-saurr, m. sewage, N.G. L. iii. 14. gard-seti, a, m. a 'yard-sitter,' the end of a bay-rick, Eb. 190. garð-skipti, n. partition by a fence, Js. 100. garð-smugall, adj. creeping through a fence, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-staðr, m., mod. garð-stæði, n. the place of a fence or bay-yard, Dipl. iv. 9, v. 16. garð-staurr, n. a stake for fencing, 623. 58, Eg. 80, Fms. ix. 56: the phrase, enginn skal öðrum at garðstauri standa, no one is bound to stand up as a rail stake for another, i. e. an inroad into an unfenced field is no trespass, the owner must fence it himself, N. G. L. i. 40. garð-sveinm, m. a 'yard-boy,' valet, hence Fr. garçon, þiði. 230. garð-torfa, u, f. a slice of eurf, a sod, Eb. 190. garð-virki, n. fencing materials, Grag. ii. 263. garð-vorðr, m. a 'court-warder,' overseer, Karl. 10. garð-önn, f. the season of fence-work, Grág. ii. 261. GARG, n. a sbrieking, bowling; and garga, ad, [from Gr. γαργαρίζω through Ital. gargagliare, Engl. gargle], to shriek with a coarse voice. gargan, n. a serpent, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Sturl. ii. 142. garland, n. (for. word), a garland, Fms. x. 149. GARMR, m. the name of a dog in the mythol. Edda, Vsp. tatter, rag, pl. garmar, rags; so also fata-garmar, hence metaph. in addressing any one, garmrinn, poor wretch ! cp. tetrið! ræfillinn! GARN, n. [A.S. gearn; Engl. yarn; Dan.-Swed. garn]; spinna gam, to spin yarn, Eb. 92; ek hefi spunnit tólf álna garn, I bave spun yarn for a twelve ells web, Ld. 224; lin ok garn, Js. 78; silki-garn, silk yarn; tvinna-garn, twine yarn, twisted yarn; opp. to ein-gerni, q. v. the warp, opp. to vipt, the weft, Nj. 275. garn-dúkr, m. a cloth of yarn, D. N. garnir, f. pl. guts, vide gorn; garn-engja, u, f. constriction of the bowels; garn-morr, m. suet. garn-vinda, u, f. a skein of yarn. garp-ligr, adj. martial, Eg. 16, Ld. 274, Hom. 143.

garp-menni, n. a martial man, Ld. 42, Fms. iii. 83.

er heim kominn, Hrafn. 8. Y. the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway were in the Middle Ages called Garpar, D. N., Boldt, Verel.; hence Garpa-skuld, n. a debt due to the Garps, D. N. garp-skapr, m. bravery, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 151, Grett. 131, pórð. 36. garri, a, m. in compds, garra-legr, adj. [from Ital. garrulo], garrulous, gaskóna-háttr, m. (for. word), gasconade. gaspr, n. gossip, prating. gaspra, ab, to gossip, a mod. word, prob. from the Engl. gassi, a, m. a gander: metaph. a noisy fellow, a 'goose,' Gisl. 10, Band. 8 (in a verse), Karl. 474; g. ok glópr, El. 15. compos: gassa-glæpr, m. a law term, a 'goose's crime,' such as bitting one person when one has thrown at another, N.G.L. i. 72. gassa-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), boisterous, waggisb. gassa-skapr, m. waggery. GAT, n., pl. got, [A. S. geat and Engl. gate = entrance; Hel. gat = foramen], a bole, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. iii. 486; skrár-gat, a key-bole; lúku-gat, a trap-door; cp. the following word. GATA, u, f. [Ulf. gatva = πλατεία; Old Engl. and Scot. gate = way; O. H. G. gaza, mod. gasse; Swed. gata; Dan. gade]:-prop. a thoroughfare (cp. gat above), but generally a way, path, road, Nj. 75, Grag. i. 89, 93, Fms. ix. 519, Ld. 44, Ver. 21, passim; & götu e-s, in one's way, Blas. 40; þótt slíkir sveinar væri á götu minni, Nj. 182; alla götu, as adv. 'algates,' always; ek hefi verit alla götu (throughout) litill skorungt, Bs. i. 297, Stj. 119, 164, 188, 194, 252; götur Guds, the ways of God, Post. 656 C. 14; gata til Guds, 655 iv. 1; rydja götu fyrir e-m, to clear the road for one, Hom. 146; bua götu e-s, 625. 96. Mark i. 2: the name of a farm, Fær.; Götu-skeggjar, m. pl. the name of a family in the Faroes, Ld., Fær.; reið-gata, a riding road; skeið-gata, a racecourse; hlemmi-gata, a broad open road; fjar-götur, a sbeep patb; snidgata, a zigzag path; kross-götur, four cross roads, for popular tales about them vide Ísl. Þjóðs. COMPDS: gatna-mot, n. pl. junction of roads, Grág. ii. 161, Landn. 306, Stj. 197, Fms. viii. 171, Karl. 456, Finnb. 328. gotu-breidd, f. the breadth of a road, Eg. 582. götu-garör, m. a road fence, D. N. götu-nisti, n. the Lat. viaticum, Bs. i. 249. skarð, n. a slip in a road, Fs. 90. götu-stigr, m. a foot-path, Fas. iii. 279. götu-þjófr, m. a law term, a thief who has to run the gauntlet through a defile, Swed. gatu-lopp, N. G. L. i. 334. GAUD, f. [geyja], a barking, Rb. 346; hunda-gaud né ulfa-þytr, Post. 45. 73. II. neut. a poltroon, Bb. 3. 47. gauda, ad, to bark at, scold one; út-gauda e-m, to out-scold one. gauð-rif, n. abuse, barking, Sks. 435. GAUFA, ad, (and gauf, n., gaufari, a, m.), to saunter, be sluggish. freq. akin to gafi, cp. Goth. gepanta in a reference by Jornandes-nam lingua corum 'pigra' gepanta dicitur, whence 'Gepidi,' the name of an ancient Teut. people. GAUKR, m. [A.S. geae; Scot. gowk], a cuckoo, Edda 79, Gs. 7; hrossa-g., the borse cuckoo, a name given to the green sand-piper, because of its neighing cry. COMPDS: gauk-manuor, m. cuckoo-montb, the first summer month, about the middle of April to the middle of May, Edda 103. gauk-messa, u, f. cuckoo-mass, = the 1st of May, D. N., N. G. L. gauk-bjór, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) GAUL, n. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. iii. 201, passim: -medic., gamagaul, 'stomachus latrans.' II. fem. a river in Norway, hence Gaulardalr, m. the name of a county; Gaul-verjar, m. pl. the men from G.; Gaulverja-bær, m. a farm in Icel.; Gaul-verskr, adj., Landn. gaula, ad, to low, bellow, O. T. 70, Bev. 22, Fms. iii. 201, Hom. 69. gaulan, f. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. v. 90, O. H. 135, 222, Barl. 3, gaum-geefa, o, to observe, give beed to, Str. 37, Rb. 4. gaum-geefo, f. attention, beed, 625, 166, Str. 24. gaum-gæfi, mod. gaum-gæfni, f. a beeding, attention, Barl. 75, 100. gaumgæfis-leysi, n. beedlessness, Anccd. 18. gaumgæfi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), carefully. GAUMB, m.; fem. gaum also occurs, góða, litla gaum, Hom. 33, 69, and so sometimes in mod. writers; [A.S. geame and gymen, Ormul. gom]: —beed, attention; only used in the phrase, gefa gaum at e-u, to give beed to a thing, Nj. 57, Eg. 551, Fms. viii. 18, Hom. 69; var engi gaumr gefinn at pvi, O. H. 71, 116; gefa giða, litla (fem.) g. at e-u, Hom. l.c. GAUPA, u, f. ibe lynz, Al. 167, 168, 173, N. G. L. iii. 47, þd. 5, Merl. 2. 61; vide hergaupa. GAUPN, f. [Scot. goupen or goupin; O. H. G. coufan; mid. H. G. goufen; Swed. gopen], prop. both hands held together in the form of 2 bowl; in the phrases, siá, horfa, lita, lúta i gaupnir sér, to look, lout (i.e. bend down) into one's goupen, to cover one's face with the palms, as a token of sorrow, prayer, thought, or the like, Sturl. iii. 113, Orkn. 170, Al. 115, O. H. L. 13; hón sá í gaupnir sér ok grét, she covered her face and wept. Vapn. 21, cp. Grett. 129; på laut hon fram i gaupnir ser å borðit, Greg. 65; ilja gaupnir, poët. ibe bollows in the soles of the feet, pd. 3; hafa en GARPR, m. a warlike man, but often with the notion of a bravo, Grett. 155; g. eða afreksmaðr, Nj. 261; mikilúðligr ok g. enn mesti, Fms. xi. 78; garpar miklir ok afætor, 111, Fb. ii. 72, Vápn. 19, Bjarn. i gaupnum ser (better reading greipum), to bave a person in one's clutch. 34: even of a woman (virago), hón var væn kona ok g. mikill í skapi, O.H.L. l.c. 2. as a measure, as much as can be taken in the bands Digitized by GOOGIC

beld together, as in Scot. 'gowd in goupins;' gaupnir silfrs, goupens of pl. giæs; A. S. gós, pl. gés or gees; Engl. goose, pl. geese; O. H. G. ganzo; silver, Fas. ii. 176; gaupnir moldar, goupens of earth, id. gaupna- Germ. gans, pl. gänse; cp. Lat. anser, dropping the initial; Gr. $\chi h \nu$]: syn, f. a looking into one's palms, covering one's face, O. H. L. l. c.

GAURR, m. [Ulf. gaurs = sad], a rough, a 'sad fellow,' used in Kormak 240, but esp. freq. in old romances translated from French; seldom used in genuine old writers; in exclamations, gaurr! vándr g.! etc., Flóv., Art., Str. passim, Fas. iii. 6. gaura-gangr, m. a gang of ruffians, Gisl. 53.

gauta, 20, to prate, brag, Fas. i. 485; still used in the east of Icel. gautan, f. prating, Lv. 53, Gd. 16.

GAUTAR, m. pl. a Scandin, people in western Sweden, called in A. S. Geites, and to be distinguished from Gotar, Gotbs; hence Gaut-land, n. the land of the Gauts; Gaut-Elfr, f. the river Gotha, the 'Elbe of the Gauts;' Gauta-sker, n. pl. the Skerries of the north-western coast of Sweden; cp. also the mod. Göteborg, O. H., Fms., passim.

Gautr, m., a poët. name of Odin, Vtkv., Edda; it seems to mean father, vide gjóta: poët. a man, sá ógæfunnar gautr, that bapless man, Hallgr.; váða-gautslegr, adj. miscreant-like.

Gautskr, adj. from Gautland, Fms. passim.

GÁ, ð, pres. gái, part. gáð; pret. subj. gæði, Am. 70: [cp. Lat. caveo]:to beed, mark, with infin. or gen., Landn. 30, Fb. i. 210; jarl gáði varla at lúka málum sínum fyrir tali þeirra, Orkn. 300: with gen., er miklu meiri hans ofsi, en hann muni nú þess gá eðr geyma, Ísl. ii. 239, Sks. 446, Hm. 115; Guðs hann gáði, be gave beed to God, Sl. 4; gá sín, to take beed to oneself:-gá til e-s, to mark, Fb. ii. 193:-in mod. usage, gá að e-u, to beed, observe; gcf mér Jesú að gú að því, Pass. 1. 27; freq. in phrases such as, gúðu að þér, take beed! beware! gúðu að Guði, take beed to God! take care what thou art doing! with infin., eigi mun gáð hafa verit at setja fyrir lokurnar, they have not taken care to lock the door, Lv. 60, Fms. vi. 368: without the mark of infin., glýja bú nó gáðir, thou didst not care to be gleeful, thou wast sorrowful, Hom. 7.

GA, f. barking; hund-gá, Lv. 60; goð-gá (q.v.), blaspbemy.

gáði, 2, m. a scoffer, mocker, Edda (Gl.), Korm. 172 (in a verse). GAFA, u, f. [from Germ. gabe], a gift in a spiritual sense; skáldskapar-gafa, a poetical gift: esp. in pl. gifts, wit.

gafaor, part. gifted; flug-g., vel-g., clever; illa-g., treg-g., dull-witted.

gála, u, f. a lively girl, Lex. Poët. gálast, að, dep. to make jokes.

gá-lausliga, adv. beedlessly, Grett. 93 A.

gá-lausligr, adj. beedless, wanton, Fms. viii. 4, Hom. 57.

gá-lauss, adj. wanton, careless, Hom. 73, Eluc. 28, Sks. 301.

gá-leysi, n. beedlessness, Gbl. 162, Bs. ii. 172.

GALGI, a, m. [Ulf. renders oraupós by galga; A. S. gealga; Engl. gallows; Hel.galgo; Germ.galgen; Dan.-Swed.galge]:—the gallows; in olden times they were worked by a lever, and the culprit was hauled up (spyrna gálga), Fms. vii. 13; hence also the phrase, hengja á hæsta galga, festa upp, and the like, vide Gautr. S. ch. 7; an old Swed. allit. law phrase, a galga ok gren, on gallows and green tree (Fr.), as trees were used for gallows (cp. the Engl. 'gallows-tree'); reisa, höggva gálga, Orkn. 436, O. H. 46, Am. 37, 55, Grett. 128: in poetry (vide Lex. Poet.) the gallows are called the borse of Sigar, from the love tale of the Danish hero of that name: the cross is now and then called galgi, e.g. Mar. S., and even in mod. eccl. writers (Vidal.), but very rarely, and only in rhe-COMPDS: galga-farmr, m. load of the gallows, refertorical phrases. ring to the myth told in Hm. 139 sqq., of Odin hanging in the tree Vinga-meid or Ygg-drasil. galga-gramr, -valdr, m. the king, ruler of the gallows, poët. names of Odin, Lex. Poët. gálga-tré, n. a gallowstree, Fms. vii. 13, viii. 261, Fas. i. 215. A book is poët. called agn-gálgi, bait-gallows,' Lex. Poët.

galg-nar, n. 'gallows-carrion,' the corpse of one hung in chains, a law phrase, Grág. ii. 131.

GALI, 2, m. a wag. COMPDS: gála-ligr, gála-samligr, adj. waggisb, Fas. iii. 399. gála-skapr, m. waggery.

GALKN, n. [prob. a Fin. word; Lap. galco = a beast], a monster; in old poetry weapons are called hlifa-g.; randar-galkn, the beast of shield and armour, Lex. Poët.; else in prose, finn-gálkn, q.v.; hrein-gálkn, a dub. word, Hým. 24.

gáll, m. a fit of gaiety; það er gállinn á honum núna.

gá-mikill, adj. waggish, noisy, Grett. 128 A.

gamr, m. a kind of cod-fisb.

gáningr, m. attention ; ó-gáningr, beedlessness.

GAR, n. buffoonery, Sturl. i. 24.

gáraðr, part. full of chinks or sparks; sól-g., a poët. epithet of waves tipped by the sun, Vigl. (in a verse).

gár-fenginn, adj. given to buffoonery, Bs. i. 646.

GABI, a, m. the chinks in a tree; gara-lauss, adj. chinkless; garottr, adj. wood full of chinks.

garungr, m. a buffoon, Grett. 144 A, Sturl. i. 172, Stj. 424. Ruth iii. 10 (young men); garungs-hattr, m. buffoonery, Bb. 3. 49.

GAS, f., gen. gásar, nom. pl. gæss, acc. gæs, mod. nom. gæs, gæsar, pl. gesir, gesa, gesum, keeping the æ through all cases: [Dan. gaas, gefa, 51; hann kvaðsk eingin yan eiga þau áðr at honum þætti honum

a goose, Grag. ii. 346, 347, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Korm. 206, O. H. 86, Gkv. 1. 16; heim-g., a tame goose; gru-g., a 'grey goose,' wild goose; COMPDS: gása-fiðri, n. a goose feather, D. N.; mod. brand-g., q. v. gæsa-fjaðrir, etc. 2. gás, cunnus, Fms. xi. 52. II. Gásir. f. pl. the local name of a harbour in Icel., Landn.

gá-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), attentive, Hom. (St.) 62.

gás-haukr, m. a gos-bawk, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 242, Str., Karl., passim. gáski, a, m. wild joy.

gás-veiðr, f. goose catching, Vm. 140.

GAT, f. [gá, gæta], beed, attention, Pass. 21. 4; í ógáti, inadvertently. gát, n. [geta], a dainty, Lex. Poët.; mun-gát, q. v., Dan. mundgodt.

GATA, u, f. [geta; Dan. gaade; Swed. gata], a guessing; til-gata, a suggestion; get-gata, guess-work, but in old writers scarcely used in II. a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464 sqq.; Icel. bera upp gátu, to ask a riddle; ráda gátu, to read a riddle; hence the saying, myrk er óráðin gáta, mirk (dark) is an unread riddle, cp. Bs. i. 226; koll-gáta, in the phrase, eiga kollgátuna, to guess the riddle; cp. geta í kollinn.

GATT, f. [gaatt, Ivar Aasen], the rabbet of a door-sill, against which the door shuts; hann gengr þá útar frá konungi til gáttar, to the door-sill, Jómsv. 12; hence such phrases as, hurð hnigin á gátt, a door sbut but not locked, Gisl. 29, Fas. ii. 345; sá gægðisk út hjá gáttinni, Bárð. 171; cp. gætti; hurð á hálfa gátt, a door balf open, = a klofa in old writers; innan-gatta, in-doors, Eb. 302; utan-gatta, out-of-doors, Stj. 436. II. in pl. the door-way, the gáttar-tré, n. a door-post, Ghl. 345. place nearest to the door, Hm. 1; hon lauk upp hurðinni ok stóð í gáttum stund þá, Fb. i. 547.-Gátt is now in Icel. esp. used of the space (esp. in stalls) between the door-post and the wall, hence troba upp i gáttina, to fill up the 'gatt.'

GED, n. [a Scandin. word, neither found in Ulf., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Dan. and Swed.; gje, Ivar Aasen]: -mind, mood; the old Hm. often uses the word almost = wits, senses; hann stelr gedi guma, be steals the wits of men, steeps them in lethargy, 12; vita til sins geds, to be in one's senses, 11, 19; heimta aptr sitt gco, of a drunkard, to come to one's senses again, to awake, 13; vera gætinn at gedi, to be on one's guard, 6; (2) cp. gh (geyma) sins gcos, Fms. vii. 133, x. 10: in pl., litil eru ged guma, many men bave little sense, Hm. 52:—this meaning is obsolete. spirits; uppi er þá geð guma, then folk are in high spirits, Hm. 16. mind; hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17; ok þér er grunr at hans geði, and thou trustest not his mind towards thee, 45.
4. in prose, favour, liking; at porgilsi var eigi geð á, whom Th. liked not, Ld. 286; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they liked one another well, Band. 3, 9; ok þat geð at ek görða mér vísa fjándr at vilöndum, and such grace (engaging mind) that I made open foes into well-wishers, Stor. 23; blanda gedi við e-n, to blend souls with one, Hm. 43; hann var vel í geði til Freysteins, be was well disposed to Fr., Fb. i. 255:— o-geo, dislike:— in mod. usage also vigour of mind; Icel. say of a boy, pad er ekkert ged i honum, there is no 'go' in bim, he is a tame, spiritless boy. COMPDS: 1. denoting character, temper, or the like; geo-fastr, adj. firm of mind; geo-goor, adj. gentle of mood; geo-filr, adj. illtempered; geo-lauss, adj. spiritless, tame, Rd. 241, Stj. 424, v.l.; geð-leysi, n. fickleness, Hom. 24; geð-mikill and geð-ríkr, adj. cboleric; geð-stirðr, adj. stiff of temper; geð-styggr, adj. bot-tempered; geo-veykr, adj. brain-sick, of unsound mind; and geoveyki, f. bypocbondria; geðs-lag, n., and geðs-munir, m. pl. temper: or adjectives in inverse order, brud-gedja, fljót-gedja, of basty temper; hard-gedja, bardy; laus-gedja, fickle; lin-gedja, weak-minded, crazy; . 2. denoting grace, stór-geðja, proud; þung-geðja, bypocbondriae. pleasure; geo-feldr, adj. pleasant; o-geofeldr, unpleasant: geo-ligr or geðs-ligr, adj. engaging, Sks. 407, Fas. i. 233: geð-þekkni, f. good-will, content: goo-bokkr, adj. beloved, dear to one: goo-3. rarely of wit; geobokki, a, m. loveliness, engaging manners. 4. in many poët. compd spakr, adj. witty (better get-spakr). adjectives, geo-bjartr, -framr, -frækn, -horskr, -hraustr, -rakkr, -skjótr, -snjallr, -strangr, -svinnr, bold, valiant, and the like, Lex. Poët.

GEDDA, u, f. [cp. gaddr; Swed. gädda; Dan. gjæde], a pike, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. 152, 489, Sæm.

geo-fró, f. beartsease, Sks. 114: the name of an Icel. poem.

geojask, 20, dep. to be pleased with, like, Fms. iii. 97; c-m g. vel at e-u, to be well pleased with, Vigl. 25.

GEFA, pret. gaf, 2nd pers. gaft, mod. gafst, pl. gáfu; pres. gef; pret. subj. gæfi; part. gefinn; with neg. suff. gef-at, gaft-attu, Fm. 7; mid. form gáfumk (dabat or dabant mibi, nobis), Stor. 23, Bragi, Edda: [Goth. giban = Bibbrai; A. S. gifan; Engl. give; Dutch geven; O. H. G. gepan; Germ. geben; Swed. gifva; Dan. give.]

A. To give, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person; g. gjafar, to give gifts, Fm. 7, Fms. vii. 40, Nj. 29, Hm. 48; mikit eitt skala manni

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gefaudi (gerundial, worth giving to bim), Rd. 256; hann gaf storgiafir stad, 104; gefa upp riki, konungdom, to give up the kingdom, abdicate, öllu stórmenni, Ld. 114; hann gaf þeim góðar gjafir at skilnaði, Gísl. 9; Rútr gaf henni hundrað álna, Nj. 7; viltú g. mér þá, 73, 75, 281, II. to give in payment, to pay; gefa vildim vit ber fe passim. til, we will give thee money for it, Nj. 75; yor væri mikit gefanda (gerundial) til, at þér hefðit ekki íllt átt við Gunnar, you would have given a great deal not to bave provoked Gunnar, 98; ek mun g. ber til Guðrúnu dóttur mína ok féit allt, id.: to lay out, hann gaf sumt verðit pegar i hönd, Gisl. 12; gefa e-t við e-n, to pay for a thing; at ber gefit mjök margra Kristinna manna lif við yðvarri þrályndi, that you will cause the loss of many Christian lives with your stubbornness, Fms. iv. 105; bat er líkara at ek gefa mikit við, Nj. 53; gefa sik við e-u, to give oneself to a thing, attend to, be busy about, mod.: gefa i milli, to discount; hygg at hvat þú gefr í milli tveggja systra, Fms. iv. 195 (hence milli-gjöf, dis-III. in special sense, to give in matrimony; Njáll bað count). konu til handa Högna ok var hon honum gefin, Ni. 120; Vígdís var meir gefin til fjar en brautargengis, V. bad been more wedded to the money than to ber advancement, Ld. 26; segir at dottir beirra muni eigi betr verda gefin, 114:—gefa saman, to betroth. Fms. x. 381:—in mod. sense to marry, of the clergyman.

2. to give as a dowry, portion; buum beim er Sveinn hafdi gefit til hennar, Fms. x. 310 (hence til-gjöf, dowry); eigi skal ok í klæðum meira heiman gefask með konu en þriðjungr (hence heiman-gjöf, dowry), Gbl. 212: -so also, gefa i erfoir, to give as inberitance, Bs. i. 285:-gefa ölmusu, to give alms, Bs. passim; gefa fátækum, to give to the poor, passim.

IV. to give, grant; hann gaf honum vald yfir öllu landi, Fins. i. 18; gefa heimleyfi, to grant 'bome-leave,' furlough, ix. 474; gefa orlof, ii. 64; gefa grid, to grant a truce to one, pardon, Nj. 165, Fms. ix. 479; geta e-m lif, to grant one bis life, 470. in various phrases; gefa e-m nafn, to give one a name, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 23, Grág. ii. 146; gefa þakkir, to give tbanks, Fms. i. 231; gefa e-m tillæti, to indulge one, NJ. 169; gcfa e-m rum, to give place to one, Fms. ii. 254, vi. 195; gcfa rud, to give counsel, advice, NJ. 75, 78; gcfa góð ord, to give good words, answer gently; gefa e-m stor ord, to give one big words, Fms. v. 158; gefa slog, to deal blows, ix. 313; gefa gaum at, to give beed to, Nj. 57, Eg. 551; gefa hljóð, to give a bearing, in public speaking, Nj. 230; gefa tóm, to give time, leisure, 98; gefa ró reiði, to calm one's wraib, 175:—gefa e-m sök, to bring a charge against, complain of, 82; ok gaf ek þó hjálminum euga sök á því, I did not like the belmet less for that, Ld. 128; at eigi se mælt, at þú gefir dauðum sök, that thou bringest a charge against a dead man (which was unlawful), Nj. 82; en hvartki okkat gefr þat öðru at sök, neither of us likes the other the less for that, 52; ekki gef ek ber bat at sok bott bu ser engi bleyðimaðr, 54; engi þorði þó sakir á at gefa, none durst complain, Al. 123; Sigurðr jarl bað konung eigi gefa þrændum þetta at sök, Fms. i. 57; gefa kæru upp á e-n, to give in a complaint against one, Dipl. ii. 2. gefa ser um ..., to give oneself trouble about, take interest in, mostly followed by a noun; gefa sér tátt um e-t, to take coolly: gefa ser mikit um, to take great interest in; porfinnt let gefa honum mat, en gaf sét lítið at honum, but else took little notice of bim, Grett. 96; ekki er pess getid, at hann gæfi sér mikit um, that he shewed great interest, Fms. i. 289; mun ek mer ok ekki um þetta gefa, I will let this pass, not take offence at it, Boll. 354; en ef til min kæmi tveir eða þrír, þá gaf ek mér ekki um, then I took no notice of it, Fms. ii. 151; konungr gaf ser fatt um þat, Fb. i. 261; hann þóttisk vita hvat keisaranum mislíkaði ok gaf sér þó ekki um at sinni, Fms. vi. 71; ok gáfu sér ekki um viðbúnaðinn, vii. 87; so also, Skúli gaf sér lítið at hvat biskup sagði, S. troubled bimself little at what the bishop said, Bs. i. 873:—akin is the mod. phrase, eg gef ekki um það, I do not want it; gefðu ekki um það, do not care for it, mind it not; eg gaf ekki um að sjá það. I did not want to see it, 3. gefa stadar, to stop; lét hann þú stadar gefa róðrinn, be stopped rowing, Fms. vi. 384; konungr gaf staðar ok hlýddi til frúsagnar þeirra, viii. 400; ok þú er sú íss gaf staðar ok rann eigi. Edda 3; ok þeir gefa eigi stað ferðinni fyrr en þeir kómu norðr, 151 (pref.); svá at staðar gaf (MS. naf) höndin við sporðinn, 40. VI. to give out, deal out; hon bad gefa ser drckka, bade give bim to drink, Eg. 604: to give a dose, gefa e-m eitr, Al. 156: -absol, to give fodder to cattle, gefa göltum, Hkv. 2. 37; gefa nautum, kúm, hestum, Sturl. ii. 42, Gisl. 28: -gefa á, to dash over, of sea-water, cp. ágjöf: to pour water on, var gluggr á ofninum svá at útan mátti á gefa, Eb. 134; síðan lét hann gefa útan á baðit í glugg, 136; gefa á ker, to fill a goblet, Clar.: metaph. to press on, gefr Ormr VII. with prepp., fyrir-gefa, to þá á, Fb. i. 530 (in wrestling). forgive, freq. in mod. usage, but scarcely found in old writers; so also gefa til, cp. Dan. tilgive, D. N., vide Safn i. 96, (rare and obsolete):gefa upp, to give up; gefa upp gamalmenni, to give old people up, let them starve, Fms. ii. 225; gefa upp födur eda módur. 227; b.endr bádu hann gefa upp eyna, Grett. 145: to remit, en bó vil ek nú upp gefa bér alla leiguna, Nj. 128; gaf honum upp reiði sína, Fms. x. 3, 6; ok gefit oss upp stórsakir, ii. 33; Brján konungr gaf upp þrysvar útlögum sínum inar sömu sakir, Nj. 269: absol., hvárt vilit þér gefa honum upp, pardon bim, 205; gefa upp alla mótstöðu, to give up all resistance, Fms. ix. 322; gefa

resign, x. 4, xi. 392: to give up, band over to one, Magnus konungr gaf honum upp Finnferðina með slíkum skildaga, vii. 135; ek vil gcfa ykkr upp búit at Varmalæk, Nj. 25; allir hafa þat skaplyndi at gefa þat fyrst upp er stolit er, 76: to give up, leave off, gefa upp leik, to give up playing, Fas. iii. 530; gefa upp horn, Fms. vi. 241: to exbaust, empty, upp ætlu vér nú gefnar gersimar yðrar, vii. 197.

B. IMPERS., a naut. term; e-m gefr byri, byr (acc. pl. or sing.), one gets a fair wind; gaf þeim byr ok sigla þeir í haf, Nj. 4; gaf þeim vel byri, 138; er þeir vóru búnir ok byr gaf, Eg. 99: so also absol. with or without dat, of the person, gaf kaupmonnum burt af Grænlandi, the sailors got a wind off Greenland, so as to sail from it, Fb. iii. 454; bvi at eigi gaf suðr lengra, Fms. ii. 185; gaf þeim vel, ix. 268; gaf honum illa, x. 4; gaf honum eigi austan, Nj. 63: so in the saying, svo getr hverjum sem hann er góðr. 2. in other phrases, to get a chance; ef færi (acc.) geft å, if you get a chance, Nj. 266; halda njósnum, nær bezt gæfi færi á honum, to keep a look-out, when there was best chance to get at bim, 113; til bess gefr nú vel ok hógliga, 'tis a fair and easy opportunity for that, Al. 156; mæltu menn at honum hatði vel gefit til (had good luck) um hefndina, Fms. vii. 230; ef yor (dat.) gefr eigi missyni í þessu máli, if you are not mistaken in this matter, Fbr. 32; gaf þeim glámsý ni (q. v.) er til vóru komnir, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401; þá gaf mér syn, then I bebeld (in a vision), Fms. vii. 163; pat gaf öllum vel skilja, it was clear for all to understand, it lay open to all, vi. 70; c-m gcfr & 20 lita, one can see, i. e. it is open and evident.

C. Reflex., gcfask vel (illa), to shew oneself, prove good (bad): það sé ván at þú gefisk honum eigi vel, er þú gefsk öllum öðrum mönnurn ílla, Nj. 32; eigi deilir litr kosti ef þú gefsk vel, 78; hversu gafsk Björn þér, Kári, 265; opt hafa mér vel gefisk yður ráð, your counsels bave often proved good to me, Ld. 252; hefir beim bat ok aldri vel gefisk (it bas newer turned out well) í þessu landi, Fms. vii. 22; ílla gefask ílls ráð, a saying, Nj. 20; hétu allir góðu um at gefask vel (i. e. to fight manfully), Fms. vii. 262:-to bappen, turn out, come to pass, sem sidan gatsk, x. 416; svá honum gafsk, so it turned out for him, Sl. 20; ok svá gæfisk, ef eigi herði Gud bá sína miskun til sent, and so it would have come to pass, unless . . . Fms. x. 395 :- gefsk mer sva, it seems to me so, metbinks it is so, Karl. 200. 308 (vide A.V. 2. above); bat allsheri at undri geisk, to all people it is a wonder, Ad. 18; e-m er e-t svå gefit, to be so and so disposed, to think so and so of a thing; ef ber er betta svå gefit sem bú segir, Fms. v. 236; svå er mér gefit, son minn, at ek em þér fegin orðin, Ó. H. 33; sagði hann at svá mundi jarli gefit, Fms. ix. 244; en svá ætla ek flestum lendum mönnum gefit, at eigi munu skiljask frá Skúla jarli, 429. v. l.; þyki mér ok sern svá muni flestum gefit, at fé sé fjörvi firr, Ld. 266; en þat mun þó mestu um stýra hversu þórdísi er um gefit, 302; síðan talaði konungr þetta mál við systur sína, ok spurði hversu henni væri um þetta gefit, Fras. ii. 221: of the gifts of nature, mikill mattr er gefinn godum varum, Ni. 132; ok er þat mál manna, at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit þat er henni var sjálfrátt, i. e. that she was a bad woman in everything of her own making (but well gifted by nature), 268; ok svå er sagt at honum hafi flestir hlutir höfðinglegast gefnir verit, 254. 2. with prepp., gefask upp., to give up, give in, surrender, Nj. 64, 124, Eg. 79: mod. to lose one's breach : upp gefinn, upset; eigi þykjumk ek upp gefinn þó at ek sjá smávofur, Grett. 112; eigi byki mér vit upp gefnir, ef vit veitumk at, 131; en bó at beir fedgar sé ríkir menn, þá eru vér þó ekki upp getnir fyrir þeim, Fb. ii. 195 : in mod. usage, exhausted, baving lost one's breath, eg er uppgefinn; also of a horse, hann gafsk upp, hann er stað-uppgefinn:—e-m gefsk yfir, to do wrong, commit a fault, fail; þat mæla menn at þessi hlutr hafi konunginum yfir gefisk helzt, Fms. xi. 283; ef göfgum mönnum gáfusk storir hlutir yfir, if the noble gave gross offence, did evil things, Bs. i. 107; engi er svá vitr at eigi gefisk yfir nokkut sinn, Karl. 451:-to give oneself to one, gefask Kristi, N. G. L. i. 339; gefsk bu hanum ba i dag með Gudi, Nj. 157; gefask a vald e-s, to give oneself into another's power, Fms. ix. 479. II. recipr. to give to one another; gefask gjöfurn. Bret. 48; gufusk beir gjöfum aor beir skildu, Bs. i. 274. part. gofinn, given to a thing, in a spiritual sense, devout; g. fyrir bækr, lestr, smidar, etc., given to books, reading, workmanship, etc.

gefendr, part. pl. givers, Hm. 2, Grág. ii. 169. gefins, adv. gratis, (mod.)

gefja, u, f. [Gael. gwayw], a missile, Edda (Gl.)

Gefjon, f. the name of the goddess, Yngl. S. ch. Edda ch. 1; in the Middle Ages the Icel, used to render Diana by Gefjon, e.g. mikil er G. gydja, great is the goddess Diana, 655 xvi. B, Acts xix. 28; het Gefjonar = Lat. templum Dianae, Bret. 20 note, passim: rarely = Venus, Stj. 90, or = Minerva, Bret. 20: -name of a woman, Dropl. 36.

Gefn, f., poot, name of the goddess Freyja, Edda 21; prop. a giver, in poët, periphr. descriptions of women, Lex. Poët.

gefna-geð, n. even temper, good temper, Sks. passim.

goggjast, ao, dep. to get out of joint; goggjaor, part. disordered. GEGN, adv., old form gogn, with dat. [not found in Ulf., who uses and and vibra; A. S. gegn in compds; Engl. gain- (in gain-say), a-gain; sik upp, to give oneself up, surrender, i. 198; þá gefum vér upp varn Germ. gegen; Dan. igjen; Swed, gen: cp. the adj. gegul: -against, rig be

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opposite; i gegn vindi sem forvindis, Bs. i. 22; gegn veðri, Bjarn. 52; sjá í gegn sólu, to look straight at the sun, Fins. viii. 114; þeir áttu at vega í gegn jelinu, xi. 136. 2. metaph. against, contrary to; Orn var til mots, en mestr hluti manna honum í gegn, voted against bim, Ld. 74; rísa í gegn e-m, Fms. i. 221; i gegn slíku ofrefli, viii. 29; i gegn eðli, against nature, Bs. i. 335; hat eitt er eigi mæli hví í gegn, which is not contrary to it, Grág. i. 7; ok mælti því manngi í gegn, 1b. 17, Anecd. 72: in medic. sense, þar eru alls-kyns tré ok aldin í gegn (against) meinum manna, Eluc. 24, (rare.) β. absol. or ellipt., svá bjartr at þeir þorðu eigi í gegn at vega, Fms. v. 161; þó vörðusk þeir eigi né í gegn hjöggu, 655 xi. 1: so the law phrase, ganga i gegn e-u, to avow or meet a charge; Y. þar er vígt í gegn þeim öllum. mod. to gainsay, deny, vide ganga. Grag. ii. 9; skalat husum skipta i gegu land, i. e. land sball not be exchanged against bouses, 256. 3. [Engl. again], in turn; hann sendi rit Drottni ok tók við í gegn af honum, 623. 52; en þeir hétu honum gulli í gegn, Sl. 21; þar í gegn (again, Germ. dagegen), Stj. 76; grát at gamni skaltú í gögn hafa (*in turn*), Skm. 30.

GEGN, adj. [North. E. and Scot. gane; Swed. gen; Dan. gjen:—akin to the adv. gegn; cp. gagn-, gegnt, gegnum]:—prop. 'gane,' sbort; hinn gegnsta veg, Mar. 545; a 'gane' way, ibe 'ganest' road are found in Old Engl. and Scot., and still remain in the northern provinces; cp. the prefix gagn- signf. B, and gegnt.

II. metaph. 'gane,' i.e. ready, serviceable, kindly, a usage also found in old North. E. and Scot., vide Jamieson; gegn ok samnoror, Band. 10; gegn ok öruggr, 'gane' and steady, Fs. 129; gegn ok vitr, Fms. v. 194; gegn ok úskapbráðr, 'gane' and good-tempered, Sturl. iii. 126; gegn ok gæfr, 'gane' and gentle, Grett. 90; gegn ok góðfengr, 92: in poët. compds, bráð-gegn, fiol-g., frið-g., hvar-g., hyggju-g., ráð-g., i.e. good, wise, gentle, Lex. Poët.;

ó-gegn, 'ungainly,' ungentle.

gegna, d, [Germ. begegnen, cp. gegn, the adv.], to go against, meet, encounter; hann hafði þar mikit lið ok skyldi g. Birkíbeinum, Fms. víi. 324; g. þeim er á sund hlaupa, ix. 22; skyldu þeir g. um njósnir ok annask vegu alla, Sturl. iii. 236. II. metaph., an engagement, to pay, discharge; ef hann á bú, bótt hann gegni eigi tillögum, though be pays no rates, Grag, i. 160; ba a hon at g. pridjungi (take the third part of the charges) fyrir omaga beirra, 337; ok skal hann þá g. (account, redress) við hinn ef landsleigur væri minni en verðit, ii. 239: as a law term, of a duty, to meet, discharge; but also of rights, to be entitled to; þá g. börn beggja arfi, N.G.L. i. 33; ok g. réttum öllum, 55; g. kostnadi, Fms. viii. 371: to pay, g. þingfarar-kaupi, Grág. passim, Isl. ii. 344, Ib. ch. 10; g. skyldu sinni, to do one's duty:-g. likum, ok syngja sálu-messu, to meet the bodies, of the officiating clergyman, 2. to suit one, be meet for one; velit bat er yor gegnir, N.G.L. i. 390. eboose what best suits you, 623. 30; leyfi ber honum at fara sem honum gegnir bezt, Nj. 10, Fms. viii. 102; þat man bezt g. (be meetest) at þín ráð sé höfð, Nj. 24, Fs. 155; kjöri hann þat af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. 202; mun þat betr g., it will do better, iv. 209; ok mun mér þat allvel g., 237; hve illa mönnum gegndi (bow ill it suited men) at fara, Ib. 8; pann kost er per gegnir verr, Fs. 134; på gegnir pat, it is fit, Sks. 433.

3. to signify, mean, matter; ok spurði, ef hann vissi nökkut hverju gegndi, if be knew what was the matter, Eg. 53; spurðu hverju at gegndi um serdir hans, Rd. 237; spurdi, hverju gegndi úgledi sú er hann hasdi, asked, what his sadness meant, Eg. 518; spyrr, hverju gegndi þyss sjá eða kliðr, Gísl. 56; sumir mæltu í móti, ok kváðu öngu g., some denied it, and said it went for nothing, Nj. 25; Hals kvad pat mundu ongu g., Rd. 237; það gegnir furðu, it means a wonder, it is astonisbing; hví gegnir (what means?) þetta atkvæði? 656 B. 5; er helzt sá at rádi gegndi, i. e. where he saw that there was reason in it, Fms. vii. 257; g. tidendum, to be of importance, of great consequence; sed hefi ek hat er ek ætla tíðendum muni g., Ld. 272; meir en hófi gegnir, more than is due, above measure, Fms. vii. 132; er viti gegnir, which has sense or meaning, Al. 6; um hluti þá er íþróttum gegndi, which imply or can be called art, O. H. 102: - of numbers, to amount to, svá at mörgum hundrudum gegndi, so that it amounted to several bundreds, by many bundreds, Fas. iii. 356; svá náttum gegndi, i. e. several nights, Ld. 304, v. l.; at degi einum vas fleira en heilum vikum gegndi i tveim misserum, i. e. tbat in a year there is one day over the complete number of weeks, ib. 7: with gen. (rare), mér þyki tvennra vandræða g., it is a double difficulty, i. e. on both sides, Grett. 143 A. 4. to answer, reply, freq. in mod. usage, with dat. of the person and the reply; hann gegnir öngu, be gives no reply; hann gegnir mér ekki, be does not answer me. β. to yield, be obedient; hann gegnir öngum, be obeys none, is cross and disobedient, freq. in mod. usage.

gegnd, f. moderation, reason; það er engi gegnd í því, 'tis unreasonable; ó-gegnd, excess; í ó-gegnd, excessively; það er mesta ó-gegnd, id.: gegndar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = gegniligr; gegndar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unreasonable, exorbitant.

gegn-gorð, f. a Norse law term, 'barbouring the king,' a tax, D. N. gegni-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'gainly,' meet, due, Vigl. 32, Sturl. ii. 63; vide the adj. gegn.

· gegning, f.=gegnd, Band. 3, Fms. ii. 88.

gegn-ligr, adj. straight, Sks. 4: metaph. = the adj. gegn II, Hom. 69. gegnt, adv.: I. almost like a prep. with dat. opposite to, = gagnvart, q. v.; Laugabær stendr gegnt Tungu, Ld. 122; í öndvegi gegnt konungi, Eg. 304; yfir gegnt þeim á brekkunni, Ísl. ii. 200; gegnt rekkju beirri er Kjartan var vanr at liggja i, Ld. 202; i öðru öndvegi g. honum, O. H. 43; gegnt Hofi, Sd. 142: vóru þá komnir mjök svá þar II. really as adv. straight; svá gegnt (so straight, gegnt, Nj. 247. with so good an aim) at i sitt auga kom hver örin, Fas. i. 271. compar. gegnra or gegnara, more straight; gegnra skauztu i sumar, Fms. viii. 140; hann mun miklu lengra skjóta ok gegnara, ii. 266. superl. gognst, [Swed. genast = at once; Dan. gjennest], the 'ganest, sbortest way; hann stefnir þegar et gegnsta, the 'ganest' way, Ld. 240; ok it gegnsta reið hann til þyrils, Ísl. ii. 109; ok skal gerða it gegnsta þar, Grag, ii. 264; for Öngull þar á land sem honum þótti gegnast ('ganest, sbortest), Grett. 155 A. B. metaph. meetest, most right or just; spyrja vitrir menn hvat gegnast muni í þessu máli, Ld. 80: cp. the adj. gegn.

GEGNUM, adv., old form gögnum rhyming to Rögn, Orkn. 80: this word seems not to be found in Germ, and Saxon, but Dan, igjennem, Swed. genom; cp. gagn-, gegn]:—tbrough, with acc.; laust gognum súluna, gögnum Geirröð ok gögnum vegginn, Edda 61; holtriða hver í gegnum, Hým. 27; súlur í gögnum, 29; hann hljóp báðum fótum gögnum skipit, Edda 36; gögnum hellu mikla, 20; ok renndi svá í g. hann, El. 15; Gerzkan mann skýtr hann í gegnum með gafloki, Al. 40; ef þú leggr í gögnum báða skjölduna, El. 12; flaug skotið í gögnum hann, Edda 37; brjóta nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, Grág. ii. 354; í gegnum skjöldinn, Nj. 84; en ek bykjumk sjá allt í gegnum þá er ek kem í land, 134; ok gékk þegar í gegnum, 262; í gegnum eyjarnar, Eg. 251; út í g. vegginn, 398; ef hval rekr í g. merkiósa, Grág. ii. 353, Fms. i. 217; ganga gegnum fylkingar, to go right through the ranks, Fms. xi. 131; i g. Danmork, through Denmark, A. A. 288; settar gullknöppum í gegnum nidr, all through, Eg. 516; ek vil isinn lata höggva i g. út, all along, all through, Fms. viii. 416; hence adverb., út i gegn, all through, from II. temp., allan dag í gegnum, all the day long, beginning to end. Fms. xi. 27; allan vetr i gögnum, all the winter long, Orkn. 80; haustnott gognum, all through the autumn night, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

GEIFLA, 28, [cp. A. S. geaflas = grinders], to mumble with the lips; gömlum kennu vér nú Godanum at g. á saltinu, see bow we teach the old Godi to mumble the salt, Bs. i. 25;—it was usual to put salt into the mouth of neophytes when baptized as a symbol of the words (Matth. v. 13) 'ye are the salt of the earth,' vide Bingham's Origg. iv. 39:—metaph. to mutter, pott pú geiflir slikt, Grett. 116 (MS.):—geifla sig, to make a wry mouth as if about to cry.

geiga, að, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, of a bolt or the like; ok geigaði á fluginu, Grett. 124; hann skaut tveimr örum eðr þrenn ok geigaði þat allt, Sturl. ii. 135; eigi veit hvar óskytja ör geigar, none can tell where a shaft ill-shot may stray to, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, (a saying.)

2. láta augun g., to look askance, Hom. (St.) geig-orðr, adj. caustic, sarcastic, Nj. 38, v.l.

GEIGR, m. a scathe, serious burt; ef beir fá geig af vápnum sínum, Nj. 115; vinna, veita, göra e-m geig, to burt one, 253, Fms. xi. 119; at óstyrk kona skyldi geig göra mega svá miklum sel, that she should bave been able to cause death to so big a seal, Bs. i. 335; eigi vilda ek þér geig hafa gört, Njarð. 378; en þess varð aldregi víst, hverr honum hafði geig veittan, wbo bad slain bim, Orkn. 376, Fbr. (in a verse); ef kirkju verðr geigt af eldi, K. p. K. 48. 2. danger; er bat enn mesti geigr, Ld. 238, Fms. vii. 270; en mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens mesta geigs, Hkr. ii. 222; at eigi veitti hann þau áhlaup í bræði sinni er geig setti, 686 B. I; sagði at þá væri búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, 8. a squint, a leer; geigr er ber i augum, Nj. in a ditty. Eg. 158. COMPDS: geigr-ligr, adj., poët. dangerous, Lex. Poët. geigr-skot, better geig-skot, n. a deadly shot; in the phrase, at skjóta g. í móti e-m, to shoot the death bolt against one, i. e. to seek to take one's life, Fb. ii. 353, Fms. v. 76. geigr-bing, n. a dangerous meeting, battle, Hallfred; better in two words.

geig-vænliga, adv. dangerously, Bs. i. 343.

geig-vænligr, adj. dangerous, fatal, Fas. iii. 123, Hom. 39, Fms. xi. 132, Finnb. 346.

GEIL, f. [cp. gil, a cbasm]:—a narrow glen; gcilar þær sem ganga fyrir framan Titlingshól, Vm. 156, Fms. viii. 409, Nj. 114, Gisl. 136; gcilar þreyngar at riða at bænum, Orkn. 450; gras-gcilar, grassy 'gills,' Hrasn. 20; Hrossa-gcilar, id.

II. any narrow passage, e.g. a sbast tbrough a bay-rick or the narrow lane between bay-ricks or bouses. compos: gcila-garðr, m. a 'glen-formed' sence, a walk, id.; gcilagarðs-hlið, n. a gate in a sence, Sturl. ii. 247; skal gcilar göra af mönnum (desile of men) heim at kirkjugarðs-hliði, Bs. i. 291: göra e-m gcilar, a law phrase, to let (a tbief) run the gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 253, passim; hasseil, the sea-lane, through which the host of Pharaoh passed, Stj. 287, cp. Exod. xiv. 23.

GEIMI, a, m., mod. geimr, m., poët. the main, the sea, Edda (Gl.); skaut jörð ór geima, Edda Ht. 13; in mod. usage geimr means a vast empty space; himin-geimr, the universe, the air, ether; háfa skilr hnetti

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geima, to speer (ask) freely about everything.

GEIP, n. idle talk, nonsense, in mod. usage esp. foolisb exaggeration, Nj. 214, Fms. ii. 286, Karl. 478.

geipa, 20, to talk nonsense, Fms. v. 333, 341, Sturl. i. 206, Gisl. 99. geipan, f. brag, nonsense, Sturl, i. 207, Lv. 60, Glum. 342.

geir-falki, a, m. [a for. word; mid. Lat. gyrfalco], a gerfalcon, H. E. i. 301, N. G. L. ii. 471.

geir-fugl, m. alca impennis, Edda (Gl.); hence Geirfugla-sker. n. a local name in Icel.

geir-hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

GEIRI, a, m. [Engl. goar or gore; Germ. gebre], a goar or triangular strip, Orkn. 374 (in a verse), freq.; land-g., a goar of land; gras-geirar, grass strips among rocks; set-g., a goar let into breeches. III. fire, poët., Edda (Gl.) pr. name, Landn.

geir-laukr, m. garlic, Edda (Gl.), Gkv. 1. 18.

geir-nagli, a, m. the nail fastening a spear's head to the shaft, Grett. 123, Gbl. 105, Fas. i. 239, Gisl. 11.

geir-nefr, m., and geir-nyt, f. a fish, chimaera monstrosa Linn.: a

sea-rat, Eggert Itin. 598.

GEIRR, m. [A. S. gar; Hel. ger; O. H. G. keir, whence kesia, q. v.: cp. also Lat. gaesum, a Tcut.-Lat. word]:-a spear, Edda 41, Fms. i. 177, Hm. 15, 37, Hkv. 1. 15, Hbl. 40; Odin is represented wielding a geir, called Gungnir, as are also the Valkyrjur; marka sik geirs-oddi, to mark oneself in the breast with a spear's point, so as to make blood flow, was a heathen rite whereby warriors on their death-bed devoted themselves to Odin; it was the common belief that a man who died a natural death was not admitted into Valhalla after death; this rite is only mentioned in mythical Sagas such as Yngl. S. ch. 10; cp. also Gautr. S. ch. 7, -bá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi ok mælti, nú gef ek bik Óðni: the origin of this rite is in Hm., where Odin himself is represented as hanging on the tree Yggdrasil 'wounded with a spear and given to Odin, myself to myself:' some trace it to a Christian origin, which is not very likely. Again, the cruel blóðörn (q. v.) is no doubt connected with this kind of sacrifice to Odin. II. a pr. name, and also in many compds, Sig-geirr, Bor-geirr, As-geirr, Vé-geirr (the boly spear), and Geirhildr, Geir-rior, Geir-mundr, Geir-laug, Geir-röor, and many others, vide Landn. Geira, u, f. a pr. name, Landn.

geir-sfl, n. a kind of berring, Edda (Gl.)

geir-skaft, n. a spear-sbaft, N.G.L. i. 144.

geir-varta, u, f. the nipple, of a man, Rb. 346, Sturl. i. 41, Ld. 136, 140, Fs. 145: of a woman, less correctly, Mar. 603.

gois, n. [M. H. G. gis = yeast], boasting, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

GEISA, 20, [Ulf. gaisjan or usgaisjan means to be alarmed, astonished : mid. Germ. gise and Swed. gasa = to ferment; cp. Engl. yeast]:-to chafe, rage, of fire, Vsp. 57; láta gráðugan loga geisa, Mar. 530; hón (an excited lady) geisaði mjök, Nj. 57; látum Gamminn geisa, of a ship under sail, 135 (in a ditty); beirra ofsi geisar hátt, their insolence runs high, Edda 146 (pref.); hversu sunnarlega geisar riki födur þins, Bær. 13; ofarr lét Grettir g. saxit í fyrra, Grett. 99 new Ed. Cod. Ups. II. to be panicstricken, a notion which only appears in the word geiski: cp. geysask. geisan, f. impetuosity, Band. Q.

geiski, a, m. panic, fear, Fas. i. 193, where spelt gyzki.

fullr, adj. frightened, of a hunted deer, Hkv. 2. 35.

GEISL, m. (gisli, Fb. ii. 273, less correctly), [cp. O. H. G. geisila, mid. and mod. Germ. geissel, a scourge]:—the staff used by men sliding in snow shoes, O. H. L. 153. 2. the short ribs, costae, Björn.

geisla, 20, to sbed rays, Sks. 206, Fms. iii. 51, v. 341, Sl. 42; geislaði af meyjunni, it beamed from the maid, she shed rays of light, Mar. 618:

metaph. to shed, Magn. 428.

1. prop. a beam, staff, = geisl; but only used, GEISLL a. m. metaph. a beam, ray, of the sun, Rb. 472, Fas. i. 516, Hkv. 1. 15, Hom. 128; sólar-g., a sun-beam; ar-g., morning-beam, poët.: the eye is called brá-geisli, brow-beam, Korm. Geisla-dagr, m. 'Beam-day;' it is prob. a rendering of Epiphany, though it is not used of that very day, which is called prettandi, but of the seventh day after, viz. the 13th of January.

geislung, f. = gisling, Fas. i. 5 (badly).
GEISPA, að, [Engl. to gasp; Dan. gispe; Swed. güspa], to yawn,

Nj. 20, Fas. i. 11, Fms. x. 204, Fb. i. 259.

geispi, a, m. a yawn, Fms. vi. 199.
GEIT, f., gen. geitar, pl. geitr, [Goth. gaitei; A.S. gât; Engl. goat; Germ. geiz; Swed. get; Dan. geed; Lat. boedus]:-a sbe-goat (the hegoat is hafr), Grag. i. 418, 503, Hkv. 1. 42, 2. 35, Skm. 35, Rm. 12, Gm. 25, Edda 24, 46, passim; stein-geit, the steinbock or wild goat. metaph. a coward (cp. Engl. bare); hann er mesta geit, be is a 'frightened bare,' cp. Grett. ch. 8, Valla L. 212:—this metaphor is taken from the skógar-geit or roebuck, Fms. ii. 309, Hkv. 2. 35. COMPDS: geitargeitar-horn, n. a goat's born, Fms. vii. hár, n. goal's bair, Stj. 306. goitar-hugr, m. a sbe-goat's courage, cowardice, Fms. x. 351. geita-hus, n. a goat's fold, O. H. 15, Njard. 374, Grett. 150 A. geitakúgildi, n. a cow's value paid in goats, Am. 50. geitar-skegg, n.

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himingeimr. Ionas 167: the popular phrase, spyrja e-n útí alla heima og Ta goat's beard, Fms. iii. 94. goita-sveinn, m. a goat-boy, goat-berd,
                                                                          Fas. i. 139.
                                                                                         geit-belgr, m. a goat-skin (blown up), Rd. 245 (a nick-
                                                                         name).
                                                                                     geit-bjálfl, a, m. a goat-skin coat, Fas. iii. 621.
                                                                                                                               geit-héðinn, m.
                                                                         fe, n. collective noun, like Lat. pecus, Fas. iii. 383.
                                                                                                                           geit-saudr, m. much
                                                                         a goat-skin jacket. Ni. 211: 2 pr. name. Bs. i.
                                                                          the same as geitsé, Grág. i. 503; gener. sbe-goats, Stj. 45.
                                                                                                                                    geit-skinn.
                                                                          n. a goat-skin, Stj. 470; goat-skins were used by sorcerers, Nj. 20; hence
                                                                          the phrase, vefja geitskinni at höfði e-m, to boodwink one. geit-staka,
                                                                                                                 II. botan., geitna-njóli, a, m.
                                                                          u, f. a goat-skin, Fas. iii. 502.
                                                                          aegopodium.
                                                                                          geitna-skof, n. lichen proboscideus, Hight.
                                                                          skór, m. 'goat-shoe,' the willow-weed, epilobium, Ivar Aasen: a nick-
                                                                          name, 1b. ch. 2.
                                                                                                  III. medic. geitr, only in pl., scurvy in the head
                                                                          from vermin, Fas. i. o.
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geitir, m., poët. a giant: a pr. name, Landn.

geitla, u, f. angelica sylvestris, Hialt.

geitungr, m. [Swed. geting; Dan. geding], a wasp; in Edda (Gl.) wrongly rendered as a hird

GELDA, d, mod. t, [root in Goth. gilha = a sickle], to geld, Grag. i. 301, Edda 149 (pref.), Sturl. ii. 69, 181, Fms. vii. 185, Hkv. 1. II. part. geldr (geltr), Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

goldask, t, dep. to become barren, yield no milk.

geld-fé, n. a barren sbeep (cp. geldær), Grág. i. 416, 421, Eg. 740, Vm. COMPDS: geldfjar-afrettr, -hagar, m., -höfn, f. pasture for geldfé, Vm. 60, 80, Grág. ii. 326, geldfjár-kúgildi, n. a cow's value paid in geldfé, Vm. 34, Jb. 361. geldfjár-rekstr, m. = geldfjárhofn. Grag. ii. 327, Jb. 284, Dipl. iv. 9. geldfjár-samnaðr, m. a flock of geldté, Grág. i. 416.

geld-fénaðr, m. = geldfé, Dipl. v. 7.

geld-hestr, m. a gelded borse, gelding, Vm. 18.

gelding, f. a gelding, Grag. i. 419. geldinga-maor, m. = geldir. geldingr, m. a wether, Grag. i. 502, 503, Nj. 26, Isl. ii. 330, Vm. 58-60, Sturl. i. 81, Band. 4, Rd. 299, porst. Stang. 51, passim; also in geldinga-hús, n. a fold for wetbers, Rd. local names, Landn., Bs. II. an eunuch, K. A. 120, Al. 57, Stj. 195.

goldir, m. a gelder; hesta-g., a nickname, Landn.

gold-mjólk, f. adj.; g. kýr, a barren cow (Swcd. gall-ko), Grág. i. 502. geld-neyti, n. barren neat (cattle), Ld. 98, Vm. passim.

GELDR, adj. [Swed. gall], barren, yielding no milk, Grag. i. 502, 503.

Vm. 33.

geld-er, f. a barren ewe (Scot. gelt gimmer, Jamicson), Vm. 168. GELGJA, u, f. [akin to galgi], the cheek bones of a fish; gelgiubein, n. the small bones in the gelgja; hence gelgju-legr or gelgju-II. mythol. leitr, adj. baggard-looking, pinched in the face. the name of the tack or pin belonging to the chain whereby the wolf

Fenrir was fastened, Edda 221, cp. 20. GELLA, d, [A. S. gellan], to yell, esp. of wild beasts, Hkr. i. 229, Isl.

ii. 170, Karl. 140, Bs. ii. 10. gellini, a, m. a nickname, O. H.

gellir, m. a yeller, a nickname, Landn.: a bull, Edda (Gl.)

gellungr, m. = geldingr, D. I. i. 257.

gelt, n. barking.

GELTA, t, (cp. gella), to yell; prop. of dogs, to bark; beir gjölltu sem hundar, Fas. iii. 623: gelta and gelt are now the current words in Icel., but scarcely occur in old writers, as Hm. 86 is a mod. interpolation.

GEMLA, u, f. a stump, worn out tooth, in the mouth of old people, Bjarn, 186; but also of teeth in the mouth of new-born babes, called skálda-gemlur, 'poet-grinders,' from the old saying that a child born with teeth will become a poet, Isl. pjóðs. ii. 5.

gemlingr, m. (dimin. gemsi, a, m.), a year old (gamal) sheep, Sd. 154. gemlir, m., poët. the old, an eagle, Lex. Poët.: in mythol. names as Ör-g., cp. Germ. ur-alt, Edda, Lex. Poët.

GEMS, n. a gibe, scoff, Fbr. 169, Sturl. iii. 80, Bs. i. 649, Band. (MS.) 19, where masc.

gemsa, 2d, to gibe, scoff.

gemsan, f. gibing, Bs. i. 649.

gems-mikill, adj. full of gibes, Sturl. iii. 69.

gemsungr, m. a giber, Sturl. iii. 262.

GENGI, n. [ganga], good luck, success; in the saying, an er ills gengis (illt gengi) nema heiman hafi, ill luck is bomebred, is one's own making. Nj. 27, Dropl. 23, Isl. ii. 144, Gisl. 63; or, ani er ills gengis, ani used substantively (vide 'án,'p. 43); ok várt g. vaxa, and promote our success, pord. 64:-belp, support, vart g. edr lidsinni, Fb. ii. 126, 131; afla ser gengis, to gather troops, Fms. x. 394; g. prænzkra drengja, g. goda, g. Nordmanna, Hallfred, Hkm. 3, 10; vígs-gengi, belping sword in band, Ld. 224; heita e-m gengi sínu, Fms. viii. 151: victory = gagn, Lex. Poët.: the saying, vex (göfgask) hvert af gengi, good luck makes a man's fame, Edda Ht. 26, Mkv. 12: Icel. also say, vera i góðu (miklu) gengi, to enjoy fame, popularity; vera i litlu g., to be of small reputation.

gengi-legr, adj. passable, Vellekla. gengr, adj. able to walk, Grag. ii. 33, Fms. vii. 208, Landn. 226:passable, fit to walk, Bs. i. 322; ó-gengr, unfit to walk or impassable; ill-g.

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bad to pass, of ice, crags, or the like:—the phrase, ciga heiman-gengt, to men; the Guests were a kind of policemen, and had not the full be able to go from bome, i. c. to bave leisure, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; eg á ekki heiman-gengt, illa heiman-gengt, etc.:-of money, good, D. N.

genja, u, f. [gana], an ἄπ. λεγ.: poët. an axe, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, Branda-genja, Sturl. ii. 166: the nickname of a woman, id.

GENTA, u, f. a girl; a special Norse word not used in Icel. and not found in old writers earlier than the 14th or 15th century, unless 'getta' in the verse in Halfs S, be the same or kindred word; hvað líðr nú grautnum, genta, Fas. iii. 382, 389, 393 (Eg. Einh. S.), is the only passage where it is used in Icel. writers. In many languages the equivalents are curious, Engl. girl, Swed. flicka, Norse genta (proncd. yenta, vide Asbjörnsen's Tales), Icel. stulka, Dan. pige,—all words that baffle etymologers. The Germans seem to have no such word, as mudchen and mudel are plain enough. The Lapps have ganda = a girl, which may be the origin of genta.

gepill, m. a little ill-shaped spoon, spon-gepill; akin to geifla.

GER, n. [Dan. gjær], yeast, vide gör.

ger-, in compds, vide gör-, görsemi, etc. GERA, 8, to do, vide göra.

gerö, gerningr, etc., vide görð, görningr, doing.

GERÐ (and görð less correctly), f. yeast, ferment; ok kom þó ekki gerð í mungát, Bs. i. 339; þá kom þegar görþ í keren gnóg ok góð, id.; þat öl brásk alldregi þá er gerðar beiddi, 394; ok lét í kerinu sem þá er gerð væri í, Mirm. β. medic., i-gerð, suppuration in a wound, (mod.)

GERD, f., used to rhyme with e (verdung-gerdar), Fms. vi. 448:gear, barness, and in pl. esp. armour; su gerd (fashion) var mönnum mjök tíð, iv. 110; klæði með slíkri gerð, sem ..., Al. 121:-armour, vapn ok allar gerðar, Skáld H. R. 5. 43; gerðar hans er hann hafði, feld ok spjót, Glum. 344; Húrs gerðar, war-gear, Fms. l. c.; gerðar várar, our armour, Hkm. 33. II. girth; digrask i gerdum, to become stout in the waist, euphon. of a woman, to be with child; Icel. now say, hón er farin að þykkna undir belti.

geroa, d, [garor], to gird with a fence, bedge, Lex. Poët.

GERDI, n. [cp. garor], a place girded round, a bedged or fenced field, garth; hann ferr til gerðisins ok sár niðr korninu, Nj. 170; ok snúa upp í gerði þat er heitir á Örlygsstöðum, sauða-hús stóð í gerðinu, Sturl. ii. 218; Finnbogi kvaðsk eiga gerði eitt, bað hann þangat fara ok leggja par gard um, Finnb. 336: a pinfold, láta smala sinn í gerði, Ghl. 406: akr-gerði, a field. COMPDS: gerdis-beiti, n. the 'bite' or pasture in a garth, Ghl. 406. gerðis-tún, n. a garden, Matth. xxvi. 36. gerðisvondr, m. fence-faggots, Ghl. 379.

gerðing, f. a girding, fencing, N. G. L. i. 41, Fb. ii. 7.

Geror, f. a pr. name of a goddess, Edda; also of a woman, Eb., Landn.; and in many compds, As-geror, Hall-g., Ingi-g., Val-g., por-g., etc., Landn. geri, a, m. [gerr], 'ravener,' the mythol. wolf of Odin, Gm., Edda.

ger-jarn, n. a gridiron, Fas. iii. 240, an aπ. λεγ.

gerp-ligr, gerpi-legr, m. [garpr], martial, Nj. 72, Fb. ii. 204; g. rúð, good circumstances, porst. Sidu H. 178.

GERB, adj. [akin to gjarn, q. v.], greedy; eigi ofdrykkju-maðr né ákafliga gerr, 686 B. 2, 1 Tim. iii. 8: gluttonous, opp. to neyzlu-grannr, freq. in mod. usage.

gerr, adj. = perfect, vide görr, göra.

gersemi, vide görsemi.

GERSTA or gesta, t, [A.S. gæstan], to annoy; g. hug e-s, to tease one, Greg. 64, Pr. 442, 623. 54; vér skulum g. hug hans, eigi sem þeir gerstu fordum á eydimörkinni er Moysi fylgdu, Mart. 132: this word is quite obsolete, and chiefly used in old translations of legends. part. gerstr, [Germ. garstig = bideous; O. H. G. garst = sour, barsb; cp. Engl. gastly, agast], sour, dismal; gerstan dag, Skm. 30, Rm. 9:-sulky, hann leit gerstr vio mer, be looked sulkily on me, Sighvat, O. H. 81 (Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 196).

gervi, n. gear, vide görvi.

Gerakr, adj. from Gardar, Nj. 46, Fms. passim. II. = Girkskr, Greek, Al. 26, 40.

gest-beinliga, adv. bospitably, Vápn. 23.

gest-erfo, f. inberitance after a stranger (guest) who dies in one's house, N.G.L. i. 51.

gest-feori and gest-feorungr, m. a law term, defined in N.G.L. i. 209, ch. 5; a man who dies leaving no heirs and whose property lapses partly to the king and partly to the owner or landlord of the house in which he dies (or to the captain if he dies on board ship), N.G.L. i. 208, 209, Js. 74.

gest-félagi, a, m. a guest-friend, rendering of Gr. févos.

gest-gjafi, a, m. a bost; góðr g., a good bost, Gísl. 47.

gest-kominn, part. come as a guest, a stranger, Stj. 152: a guest,

gest-kvæmt, n. adj. much visited by strangers.

GESTR, m., gen. gests; pl. gestir, acc. gesti; [Ulf. gasts=févos; A.S. gest; Engl. guest; Germ. gast; Dan. gjæst; Swed. güst; Lat. bostis]:

I. a guest; the original meaning of this word is a bostis : stranger, alies, cp. Lat. bostis.

privileges of the king's guardsmen or hiromenn, although they were in the king's pay; they had their own seats in the king's hall, the guests' bench, gesta-bekkr, m., Fb. i. 347; their own chief, gesta-höfdingi, a, m., Nj. 7, Hkr. ii. 69, Fms. vii. 35; their own banner, gesta-merki, n., Fms. ix. 489; their own meeting, gosta-stefna, u, f., Fms. viii. 250; they formed a separate body, gesta-sveit, f., Fas. i. 318; skulu par fylgja hirðmenn ok gestir, O. H. 204, in the battle at Stiklastað: a guests' ball, gesta-skáli, 2, m., is mentioned in Eg. 28, Fas. ii. 93: a sbip, gesta-skip (gesta-fley), n., Fms. viii. 139; cp. the Sagas passim, esp. the Konunga Sögur, Fms. x. 147, Hkr. passim, but esp. N. G. L. in the section Hiros-skra, or the law (rules) for the king's men, and Sks. 257 sqq. As the gestir were lower in rank than the hirômenn, a recruit had often to serve his apprenticeship among them, e.g. var hann i gestasæti, be was seated among the guests, i. e. was held in small repute, Fas. i. II. a stranger, guest, Lat. bospes, but keeping the old notion of a stranger, prop. an accidental guest, chance comer, and is distinguished from bods-madr, an invited guest, or the like; hence the allit. phrase, gestr ok gangandi, a guest and ganger, since with the ancients the poor had to go from house to house (cp. gangleri); this is to be borne in mind, if one would understand old sayings such as, Guð elr gesti, God feeds guests, Bs. i. 247; or many passages in the old heathen poem Havamál, e. g. órir gestr við gest, guest quarrels with guest, Hm. 31; gestr at gest hædinn, guest mocking guest, 30, which reminds one of Hom. Od. xviii. I-33; gest bu ne geyja ne a grind hrekir (scoff not at a guest, nor drive bim to the door), get bu valudum vel, Hm. 136, where gestr (a guest) and valaor (a vagrant) are used synonymously; ganga skal, skala gestr vera æ í einum stað, 34. In olden times there were no public hostelries, and all entertainment was (as it still is in Icel.) private bounty; a fine instance of a munificent hostess of the heathen age is recorded in Landn.,-Geirríðr sparði ekki mat við menn, ok lét göra skála sinn of þjóðbraut þvera, hón sat á stóli ok laðaði úti gesti, en borð stóð inni jafnan ok matr á, 2.13. After the introduction of Christianity, when churches were built and endowments given, the donors often imposed the duty of 'feeding guest and ganger for a night' (ala gest ok ganganda), Dipl. i. 169, 174; or, þar er ekki gesta eldi skylt (it is not required to feed guests), ala hvern at ósekju er vill, 200; ala þurfa-menn ok þá er fara skylda-erinda, 201, cp. 273 passim: - gener. a visitor, guest: gosta-oldi, n. sbelter for guests, D.1. (vide above): gosta-fluga, u, f. a guest-fly, a moth, Isl. pjobs. i. 558: gosta-herbergi, n. a 'guest-barbour,' bostel, inn, Gr. καταλύμα, Luke ii. 7: gesta-hús, n. a guest-room, Sturl. i. 216, ii. 191 : gesta-koma, u, f., gesta-nauo, n. a coming, crowding of guests: gesta-maor, m. a guest-man (bishops had a special servant so called), Bs. i. 850, 876: gesta-rum, n. a guestbed: gesta-skáli, a, m. a guest-chamber, Hom. 36: gesta-spjót, n. pl., a cat is said to raise the 'guest-spears' when it lies on its back and cleans itself with its hind legs, which is a token that a stranger is at hand, Isl. Þjóðs. i. 558. III. as pr. names, Landn., freq.; also in compds, por-gestr, Heim-gestr, God-gestr, Hleva-gastir on the Golden horn (Bugge's reading), and Gr. Εενο-φών, Εενο-φάνηε. Gestr is a name of Odin = the Traveller, Edda, Vhm., Gm., Hervar. S. ch. 15 (Gestumblindi). It is curious to notice that whereas with the Romans bostis came to mean a foe, with the Teutons (as with the Gr. févos) the equivalent word became a term of friendship, used of a friend staying at one's house.

gest-risinn, adj. bospitable, Greg. 32, Bs. i. 101, 1 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. i. 8, I Pet. iv. 9, passim. gest-risni, f. bospitality, 655 v. 2, Bs. i. 81, 830, Rom. xii. 13, Heb. xiii. 2, passim.

gest-vænliga, adv. bospitably, Vápn. 23, (prob. a false reading.)

GETA, pret. gat, 2nd pers. gazt, pl. gútu; pres. get; pret. subj. gæti; sup. getio, but getao in the mod. sense of could; part. getinn; reflex. pres. and pret. getsk or gezk, gatsk or gazk, mod. gezst and gazst; with the neg. suff. gátu-ð, Korm. 224, Sighvat; gat-at, Lex. Poët.

WITH ACC.

A. [Ulf. begitan = ευρίσκειν; A.S. getan; Engl. get; O. H. G. gezan]:-to get; this use of the word, which is so common in Engl., is dying out in Icel.; it is found in the old poems, esp. in the old Hm.; it is used in law phrases, but is rare in common prose, even in the oldest Sagas; geta bogn, to get silence, a bearing, Höfudl. 3, Hm. 8; geta ordstir, to get fame; en ordstir deyr aldrigi hveim sér góðan getr, 75; orðstír of gat, Eirekr at þat, Höfuðl.; ey getr kvikr kú, Hm. 69; sjaldan liggjandi úlfr lær um getr, né sofandi maðr sigr, 57; ef hann sylg um getr, 17; né þat máttu... geta hvergi, they could nowbere get it, Hým. 4; gambantein at geta, gambantein ek gat, Skm. 34; hvar gaztú vára aura, Vkv. 12; geta gjaiord, to marry, Alm. 6: geta sér, to get for oneself; hættr er heinis-kviðr nema sér góðan geti, Sdm. 25; sá er sæll er sér um getr lof ok líknstafi, Hm. 8; er sér getr slíkan sefa, Hkm. 19; gods um ædis, ef sér geta mætti, if be could get it, Hm. 4; geta gjöld, laun e-s, 64, 124, Gm. 3; geta gott af e-m, to get good of one, Hm. 43, 44:- in law, nema hann geti bann kvio, at ... B. the Guests, one division of the king's unless be can get that verdict, that ..., Grug. i. 17; godinn seksk ef

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hann getr engi (acc.) til at nesna séránsdóm, 95; ella skal hverr þeirra geta mann fyrir sik, 26:—in common prose, biðja konu þeirrar er honum væri sómi í, ef hann gæti, Fms. xi. 47; veit ek eigi hvar sú kona sitt er mér sé mikit happ í at geta, Ld. 88: to get, earn, svá at hann megi sér mat geta af sínu fé eðr verkum, Grág. i. 293 :- to get, learn, fátt gat ek begjandi bar, Hm. 104; lengi man bat er ungr getr, an old saying, Isl. ii. 248; þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn, þá er hann ma helzt geta af (five lawyers of whom he can best learn, i.e. five of the wisest men of law) adr hann segi hvern hatt upp, Grag. i. 3. with dat. of the person added, mostly in reference to feeding or entertaining; get ber vel at bordi binu, keep a good table, Sks. 20; get bu valudum vel, entertain well the poor, Hm. 136; nú er honum vel getid (be bas good cheer) af gnógum mat ok góðum drykk, Str. 7; geta e-m sumbl, to give a feast to one, Ls. 8; geta e-m fotlaug, to get bim a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37; geta e-m drapu, to entertain one with a poem, Sighvat: the phrase, geta sér (e-m) vel, illa, to do, cause good or evil to one; ofrmælgi hygg ek at illa geti hveim er ..., a loose tongue will bring evil to any one that ..., Vpm. 10; en ef hann fordask minn fund på mun hann sér illa geta i þvi, if be sbuns me be will do worse to bimself, Orkn. 252 (in a verse). II. joined to an infinitive, a participle, or a supine, to get to do (fá, q. v., is used in a similar sense),—hence 1. almost like an auxil. verb, a. with infin. but without 'at;' ek gat'k unna Gunnari, I got to love G., Óg. 21; en sá gat taka við syndum, Sl. 6; ek gat lita, I got to see, bebeld, Korm. 14 (in a verse); ek gat blóta, Hallfred (Fs. 94); getum hræra, we do rear, Edda; geta siå, to get to see, Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse); hann gat teygja at sér, be did draw to bimself, Edda 65 (in a verse); geta fæða, to give birth to, Am. 103; ef hann eignask getr, Hm. 78; hveim er eiga getr, Hkv. Hjörv. 9:—with 'at,' esp. in the phrase, geta at sjá, líta; þá geta þeir Hákon jarl at líta, earl H. got to see, bebold, Fms. xi. 131; þá gátu menn at sjá land fyrir stafn fram, 656 C. 22; Sölvi gat at líta hvar peir flydu, Nj. 247; Enok gat at eiga bann son, Stj. 45; gat at heita, B. with part. acc., with a notion of being able, Lat. posse; Gydingar gatu enga sök sannada, the Jews could not prove any of their charges, 656 C. 19; því mér lízt svá, sem vér munim þá aldri sótta geta, Nj. 197; ef vér getum Harald Gráfeld af lífi tekinn, Fms. xi. 21; ok geta rétta fylking sína, 131; mikinn fisk ok fagran ok gátu eigi veiddan, iv. y. so also with sup.; gátu þeir ekki at gört, Nj. 115; ok hætta á hvårt ek geta keypt (kaup, v. l.) fyrir yor, if I can get a bargain for you, 157; Björn gat séð (bebeld) manna-reiðina, 260; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séð, 22; sem mest gat hann flutt eptir sér, O. H. 85; eigi at heldr gat hann veitt þann íkorna, id.; ef ek get eigi fylgt yðr, Fms. vi. 2. absol. in old writers geta seems never to occur in the sense of to be able, but only periphrastically as above; but in mod. usage geta has almost displaced the old verb kunna in this sense, e.g. eg get það ekki, I cannot; getr-ðú komið, canst thou come? ef hann hefði getad, if be could bave; ekki purfti, eg gat, I could, and endless other III. impers. there is got, there is, cp. Germ. es giebt; eigi getr slíkan (there is none such) í konungs herbergjum, Fms. vii. 148; par getr stein (acc.) er asbestos heitir, there is got the stone asbestos, xi. 415; eigi getr vitrara mann, no wiser man is to be got; slika menn getr varla til vitrleiks, Lv. 54; par getr reykelsi, Hb. 8. IV. reflex., in the phrase, e-m getsk at e-u, one is pleased at a thing, one likes it; bví at mér gezk vel at þér, because I like thee well, Fms. i. 66; ok mun mér ekki at getask, nema hann sé sæmilega af höndum leystr, and I sball not be pleased, unless ..., Ld. 298; at þú fengir mér konu þá er mér gætisk at, Fms. i. 289; honum gatsk illa at þessu, Ld. 104; eru þeir nokkurir hér at þér getisk eigi at, Fms. vii. 104; konungr sagði at honum gatsk eigi at þeirri sætt svá búit, ix. 486; haf bökk fyrir, ok getsk mér nú vel at, vi. 372; segir, at henni getsk eigi at bessi ætlan, Finnb. 312; porgrimr bað hann til hætta hve honum gætisk at, 336; svá hefir þeim at getisk vápnum Franceisa, so they bave tasted thus far the weapons of the French, Karl. 184: with sup., lata sér getid at e-u, to take interest in, be pleased with; eigi læt ck mér at einu getið, 'tis not my taste to bave always the same, I want some change, something new, Grett. 149 new Ed.; lát bér at góðu getið, rejoice in the good, Hm. 129.

B. To get, beget, engender, used alike of both parents, severally or jointly; fótr gat son við fæti, Vþm. 33; hve sá börn gat, 32; þá ek mög gat, Ls. 35; við systur þinni gaztu slíkan mög, 36; hann gat son er Guðröðr hét, Fms. i. 11; þat barn er þau geta, Grág. i. 178; ef austmaðr getr barn með konu, ef skógarmaðr getr launbarn með konu, 352; svein pann sem hón hafði getið með Abram, Stj. 114; dróttning gat son við Ívari, Fms. vii. 230; sonu marga Öndurdís við Óðni gat, Ht.; þau gátu sér son er Mörðr hét, Nj. 38; fillinn getr eigi optarr en um sinn, Stj. 70; þegar sem þeir geta burð saman, 97; hann var getinn (born) austr, Landn. 148; throughout Matth. i. the Icel. text renders begat by gat, cp. Mar. S. 19, Luke i. 35:—to conceive, þú munt verða getandi í kviði, Štj. 409. Judges xiii. 5; fyrir sinn erfingja getinn ok ógetinn, Grág. ii. 170; þú munt son geta ok fæða, Mar. 18; gefr hann son at geta þann er hon fæðir síðan, Mar.: reflex. to be engendered, þaðan getsk löngunin, 656 B. 7: to be born, Mar. 19.

WITH GEN., of the same form throughout, though different in con-

A. [Engl. guess (from the Scandin.?); Swed. gissa; Dan. gjætte; not in Germ. nor Saxon]:-to guess; geta gutu, to guess a riddle, Fas. i. 465; in the saying, opt verðr villr sá er geta skal, Fb. iii. 384; hvárt getr þú þessa, eðr veiztú með sannindum, Fms. ii. 260; ef þik hefði svá dreymt sem áðr gat ek, xi. 7; ok gat þess til, at þú mundir, Nj. 90; þess munda ek geta, at..., Lv. 104; þá fór sem hann gat, at..., Fms. xi. 22; ek get verit munu hafa Gunnar á Hlíðarenda, Nj. 35; sendimenn sögðu at hann gat rétt, Eg. 541; ef ek skal geta til, þá ætla ck ..., Nj. 134; eptir því sem Halldórr gat til, Ld. 324; sem Ólafr konungt gat til, Fms. vii. 104, x. 354; get þú til (guess !) segir Stúft, rétt getr þú (thou guessest right) segir Stufr, vi. 390; gat sins hverr til hvat skipum vera mundi, viii. 213; nú geta menn þess til at Gísli muni druknaðr vera, Gísl. 46, (tilgáta); þá get ek at á sína hönd mér setisk hvarr þeirra, Ld. 324: so in the phrase, geta til launanna í knefa e-m, to guess for the reward into another's nieve (closed band), Sturl. iii. 151; geta i kollinn, to guess, guess right, passim. 2. to think, mean, almost like the American I guess; ekki get ek at hón sálug sé mjök djarstæk, I guess that she, poor thing, will ..., Stj. 422; ek get hann eigi pessa eina hjálp okkr veita, 423, passim: recipr. getask, proncd. getrast.

B. [Found neither in Engl., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Swed. and Dan.]:-to speak of, mention; bess er getid sem gört er, Grett.; gettu eigi vafurleysu þeirrar, Band. 28; öngra manna gat Kári jafnopt sem Njáls, Nj. 211; konungr þagnar hvert sinn er Þórólfs er getið, Eg. 54; pá þarf þess eigi at geta ef sættask skal, Fms. iv. 130; so also, geta um e-t, to speak about; Gunnarr reið heim ok gat fyrir öngum manni um, Nj. 82; ok gátu fyrir henni um bónorðit, Fms. xi. 22; ok er ekki getið um ferð þeirra fyrr en þeir kómu til hirðar Rögnvalds jarls, 2. to tell of (in records etc.); bess getr Glumr Geirason i Grafeldar drapu, Fms. i. 25, 30, 38, 50, 55, 65, 91, iv. 62, 63, passim; en i annarri sögu er þess getið, at ..., xi. 14; enn getr Einarr hversu Hákon jarl hefndi föður síns, i. 56; sem síðarr mun getið verða, as will be told later (i. e. below), 230; sem fyrr var getid, as is told above, v. 24: impers., e-s getr, it is told, recorded (in books, poems); bess getr i Hrunhendu, at ..., opt skal gods geta, a saying, the good shall be often spoken of, Hm. 102.

geta, u, f. a guess, mostly in pl.; leida getum um c-t, Nj. 14, 205; margar getur, guess-work, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 400, xi. 244. Eg. 766: rarely in sing., getu verðir eða frásagnar, worth mentioning, Sks. 180; ætla ek eigi þat til getu, at hann sé þar, it is not likely that be is there, Fins. ii. 110; vandast oss nú getan, Mork. 167: cp. the saying, spá er spaks geta, the spae (prophecy) is the wise man's guess, Fms. xi. 154. gotu-mál, n. a doubtful case, Fs. 59.

getara, u, f. one who gives birth to, Mar. passim.

get-gangr, m. guessing, Fb. iii. 385.

get-gáta, u, f. guess-work.

getnaor, m., gen. ar, conception, Mar. 33, K.A. 104, passim: birth, foetus, vera med getnaol, Sks. 689, Stj. 159. Gen. xxv. 24. COMPOS: getnaðar-frjó, n. seed, Stj. 80. getnaðar-liðr (-limr), m. genitalia, Bs. i. 310, 644, Stj. 63, 80, 326, Fms. ix. 414. getnaðartimi, a, m. (-tio, f.), the time of conception, K. A. 18, Mar. 345.

getning, f. = getnaðr, Str. 52.

getrask, ad, dep. to play at guessing with small shells in the hands, a favourite Icel. child's play.

get-sakir (proncd. gessakir), f. pl. 'guess-charges,' i. e. imputations, insinuations without evidence, in the phrases, fyrir getsakir, Fms. vi. 383; sækja getsakir, to prosecute one upon loose imputations, Gisl. 123: the mod. phrase, gera e-m getsakir, to make insinuations; gerðu mér engar getsakir, make no insinuations to me.

get-spakr, adj. wise at guessing, prophetic.

get-speki, f. 'guess-wisdom,' gift of prophecy, Rb. 394, Pr. 83.

GEYJA, pret. gó, Orkn. 114, 150, Nj. 74, Rd. 302, Fas. ii. 33: 3rd pers. pl. gó, Fms. xi. 12; pret. subj. gœi, 10; pres. indic. geyr (spelt gær), Clem. 44: [Dan. gjö; Swed. gö]:-to bark; er vér heyrðum hvelpana g., Fms. xi. 12, passim (above):-metaph. to scoff at, blaspheme, with acc., vil ek eigi god geyja, Bs. i. 17: in a ditty of the year 900 A.D., hann gœr Gefjon (acc.), Clem. l. c.; g. gest, Hm. 136; also, g. á e-n, to abuse one (á-gauð); geyr hón á þá, Gisl. 139: geyja at e-m, to bark at one, Nj. 106: reflex. recipr. geyjask, to abuse one another, N. G. L. i. 333. This word is now obsolete in Icel. and replaced by gelta, q.v.

GEYMA, d, [Ulf. gaumjan = δραν, βλέπειν, etc.; A.S. gyman; lost in Germ., but gaume = to keep bouse, in the Zürich idiom, De Herr Professer by August Corrodi; Dan. gjemme; Swed. gomma]:-to keep, watch, beed, mind; and with gen. to take care of; at allir geymi bin sem bezt, Nj. 14; ok g. eigna várra, Fms. i. 156; hann haíði geymt hlutverka (not hlut verks) sinna, be bad minded bis work, Gísl. 29; g. tungu sinnar, to keep a guard on one's tongue, Th. 78; göra hark, svá at lögrettu-menn mega eigi g. doma sinna, to make a noise (in court) so that the judges cannot mind their duty, Gpl. 16; g. pess (to watch) at enginn komizt i braut, Nj. 198, Fms. vi. 390; g. at e-u, id.; nu geymir Bjorn

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well) ef ber verðit við nokkura nýbreytni varir, i. 71. B. with dat., g. saudum, to watch sheep, Stj. 177; þú skalt g. mínum skilmála, 115, and geymir þeim síðan, 81, 99. y. absol., Fms. i. 126; hann geymdi eigi hvat tré þat var, Grett. 151 A, 8tj. 365, 486. 8. with acc., hvúrt hann yildi heldr g. (watch) bæinn cor ganga at jarli, Grett. 85 A; g. heilrædit, Fms. xi. 433, both of them late MSS.; bað hann þá hlífa sér ok g. skotvápn öll, Fb. ii. 43; but gætum vápna várra, Ö. H. l. c.; cp. Stj. 231, where dat. in text, but acc. in v.l.; þó treystisk hann eigi at g. þá, Sd. 160 (paper MS.), Bev. 16. The acc. seems not to occur in very old MSS., but in mod. usage it is very freq., although the gen. is not quite obsolete: Icel. still say, geyma Guds bodord, to keep God's commandments, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim:-to keep a thing for another, eg skal g. bókina fyrir þig á meðan, geymdu það fyrir mig: reflex. to be observed, of law, H. E. i. II. part. geymdr, observed, retained, Rb. 202. geymari, a, m. a keeper, Fms. iii. 158, Stj. 9.

geymd, f., only in pl., gefa geymdir at e-u (= gefa gaum at e-u), Lv. 44, Hom. 160, Sks. 564 B; hafit g. a hvar þessi hinn vándi maðr er, Stj. (MS.) geymiliga, adv. beedfully, Grett. 150, Stj. 150.

geyminn, adj. beedful, Bs. i. 48, Fms. v. 240.

geymsla, u, f. guardianship, watch, Stj. 8, 177, Fms. vii. 25, Sd. 160, Grett. 112 (vigilance); fjar-g., sheep-keeping. COMPDS: geymsluengill, m. a guardian angel, Stj. 8. geymslu-lauss, adj. unguarded, Fas. ii. 138, Karl. 161. geymslu-leysi, n. carelessness. geymslumaor, m. a keeper, Stj. 42.

geypna, 2d, [gaupn], to encompass, Geisli 16, Hs. 29, Lb. 25.

GEYSA, t, [from gjosa, q.v., and different to geisa]:-to rusb furiously, gusb, = Lat. grassari, of fire, the sea, etc.; hann lætr g. eld ok járn, Fms. xi. 42:—usually dep., geysask vötn at þeim með forsfalli, Ö. H. 164; þá geysisk hafit á löndin, Edda 41; geystisk at því allr lands-múgr, O. H. 34; múgrinn flotans geystisk inn á stórskipin, Fms. viii. 227: part. goystr, gusbing, rusbing forth, Nj. 247, Fms. vii. 326, Fb. i. 253: metaph. enraged, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 202, Hkr. ii. 356: big. enormous, Fms. vii. 99: -neut. geyst, as adv. furiously, violently, i. 165, Finnb. 352.

geysi-, a prefix, exceedingly, greatly; geysi-újafnt, Edda 11; geysigladt, exceeding glad, Stj. 478; geysi-mörg, very many, Edda 14; þat er beim geysi-haglig geit, what a wonderful goat, 24; geysi-illa, very badly, Fms. ii. 295; g. kallt, fiercing cold, viii. 306; g. feginn, uncommonly glad, Barl. 85; g. mjök, very much, Fb. i. 210; g. mikill, very muckle, 481; g. fagt, wonderfully fair, Ulf. 3. 41, and many others :- with nouns, gcysi-fól, a big fool, Flóv.

geysiliga, adv. enormously, Fas. i. 64. geysiligr, adj. enormous, Fas. ii. 243, Mar. 166, 423.

geysingr, m. impetuosity, Finnb. 354, Fas. i. 157, Isl. ii. 347, Fms. xi. 81. Geysir, m. the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland. Foreign writers often use geysir as an appellative; but the only Icel. words for hot springs are hver (a cauldron, bot well) and laug (a bot bath). The present Geysir is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the Icel. Annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukadale were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared and those now existing came up,—hjá Haukadal kómu upp hverir stórir en sumir hurfu þeir er áðr höfðu verit; unfortunately the end of Arna S. (the bishop), the sole historical work of that time, is lost. The word geysir = a gusber must be old, as the inflexive -ir is hardly used but in obsolete words (læknir a leach, hellir a cave, etc., are exceptional); it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring. A pretty legend, referring to the 'moving' of springs when defiled with innocent blood, is recorded in Isl. pjóðs. ii. 112, 113; this tale could not have sprung up unless a change in the place of the hot springs had been observed. geytlan, f. gluttony, Róm. 306, (an ἄπ. λεγ.)

-GI (or -ki after t or s), a particle suffixed to nouns and adverbs.

A. In a positive sense [Lat. -que], ever, Lat. -que, -cunque: the pronoun hverr (quis) through all cases, answering to the Lat. quis-que: out of the Laws we can nearly make a full paradigm:-nom. hverr-gi or hver-gi, Lat. quis-que, qui-cunque, Grag. Kb. i. 14, 31, 45, 85, 171 (twice), 183, 195, 221, ii. 7, 23, 82, 101: nom. and acc. neut. hvat-ki (quod-que), i. 34, 155, 162, 183, 244, ii. 77, 140, 154, Jómsv. 15, lb. 3; also hvártki, id., Grag. Kb. i. 61 (twice): gen. hvers-kis (cujus-que), 238: dat. hverjun-gi (cui-que), 31, 156: acc. masc. hvern-gi (quem-que), 147, 155, 221, 225, 245, ii. 47, 66: abl. hvc-gi or hví-gi, bowever, i. 147, 195, ii. 64, 101, 128, 151, Jómsv. 14:—plur. acc. neut. hver-gi (quae-que): dual dat. sing. hvárun-gi megin, on both sides (of a river), Grág. Kb. ii. 93: -even in historical prose, því at hit næsta sumar gat hvergi ber á Islandi, the following summer every man gathered berries in Iceland (to make some kind of wine), Bs. i. 135, (or are we to read hvar-gi, everywhere?). with adverbs; hvert-ki (quocun-que modo), Grag. ii. 50; nær-gi, wbenever (ubi-cunque), i. 191; hvar-gi, wberever, 25, 166, 240, ii. 128, 212.

B. In a negative sense, with a few pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and rarely in old poems with substantives: 1. with nouns, in the pr. name Lopt-ki, an απ. λεγ., Ls. 19: with appellatives, borf-gi, no need, an &r. Aey., Hky. Hjörv, 39; freq. in mann-gi, no man, cp. Lat. nēmo, Ib., the first guilds in Norway were instituted by king Olave (1066-1093).

eigi, B. beeded not, iv. 110; geyma til, id.; geymit per til vel (mark which is even used in mod. writers and poets; væt-ki, naught; vettu-gi (dat.) and vetter-gis (gen.), Vsp.: with adjectives, ein-gi (q.v.), none, a common word; otherwise rare, sjálf-gi, 'self-not,' i.e. not oneself, Ls. 29, an απ. λεγ.: with a dat, case of langr, bá löngu-gi, then not for a long time, Konr. (MS.): with pronouns, in the dual, hvarr-gi, neither, Lat. neuter, Grág. Kb. i. 46, ii. 93, 151; gen. hvárs-kis (neutrius), freq.; dat. hvárungi (neutri), i. 215; hvarum-gi, ii. 63: neut. hvaru-gi, 216; hitt-ki, ne illud quidem, Hm. 21, 23; pat-ki, Hbl. 6; pat-ki at ek fá (not even that I get) mála minn falslausan, Mork. 83. 2. with adverbs, only in poetry or laws or very old prose; svá-gi, not so, Grág. Kb. ii. 99, Mork. 83; bá-gi, then not; bey-gi, though not, qs. bó-gi; zva-gi, never: again, hver-gi (q. v.), nowbere; ei-gi (q. v.), not; aldri-gi (q. v.), never; hvar-ki (q. v.), neither, are common words in prose and in speech. The negative -gi can never be suffixed to verbs (vide '-at,' p. 2); therefore byo-gi, non jubeo (in Islands-vaka 61, a poem of the last century, Fél. i. 236), is a spurious imitation of the old idiom; neither can -at be put to nouns; ráð-at hann kunni, Jónas 105, ought therefore to be ráð hann kunni-t, issue be knew not.

C. In an indefinite sense; in a few instances -gi seems to be used almost like Latin quidem with a preceding negative; eigi miklo-gi minna, ne multo quidem minus, Heidar. S., Isl. ii. 360; eigi storu-gi meiri, ne multo quidem majora, 386; engi miklo-gi gört ..., nemo multo quidem plus ..., Grag. i. 209; cp. also the adverbs öllun-gis or öldun-gis, quite, altogether (allr, -gi); einun-gis, only, solely (einn, -gi), both formed from dat. sing.: the obsolete vil-gi (qs. vel-gi) is ambiguous, being used both in a neg. sense = not well, and posit. = well, bene quidem, cp. Bs. i. 393, note; Hm. 66, málun-gi, is doubtful ;-prob. byrftig-at málun-gi mat should be read, -at being taken not as a prep. but as a negative verbal suffix, and -gi as a positive suffix; Icel. now say, hann á ekki málungi matar, be does not know where to look for his next meal.

The negative -gi is peculiar to Scandin., and no traces of it are found in any Saxon nor German idioms; whereas, as a positive suffix, it is common to all Teutonic tongues, and remains in the Engl. many and any; 'many' being qs. man-y = man-ever, 'bomo-cunque,' Goth. manags, and 'any' qs. ane-y = every-one; so also is the g in Icel. margr and hvárigr, which are remnants—the former of the positive, the latter of the negative -gi.

gift, gifta, u, f. gift, vide gipt, gipta.

GIKKR, m., pl. ir, [Dan. gjæk = jester], a pert, rude person. compbs: gikks-håttr, m. pert manner. gikks-ligr, adj. pert, rude; the saying, hver sem glettist við gikkinn fær af honum hnykkinn, wbo meddles with a 'gik' will get a kick.

GIL, n., gen. pl. gilja, dat. giljum, [Gbyll or Gill in North. E. and Scot. local names]:—a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom, like the Gr. χαράδρα; brooks and tributary streams flowing through clefts in the fell side to the main river at the bottom of a vale are in Icel, called gil; very freq. in local names, İsfirðinga-gil, Branda-gil, Hauka-gil, Hrafna-gil, Hellra-gil, Gilj-á, pver-gil, vide Landn.; (a chasm without water or with stagnant water is not gil, but gjá; also gljúfr, a deep chasm forming the bed of a river), Valla L. 223, Hrafn. 7, Eg. 766, Ld. 218, Krók. 64, COMPDS: Gils-bakki, a, m., prop. Gill-bank, Fms. vii. 149, passim. a local name, Landn., whence Gils-bekkingar, m. pl. the name of a family, Landn. gils-botn, m. a gill bottom, Sturl. i. 82, 84. gilsgjá, f. a chasm with a gill (rare), Grett. 111. gils-brom, f. the edge of a gill, Ld. 218, Dropl. 23, Grett. 111.

gilda, t, to be worth so and so, only in mod. usage, esp. in metaph. and impers. phrases, mig gildir einu, I do not mind; lattu big einu g., never mind: hvað sem gildir, at any price; hirt aldrei hvað sem gildir, at hætta á ósatt mál, Pass. 13. 2.

GILDI, n. [gjalda; Ulf. gild = tribute, Luke xx. 22, Mark xii. 14; A. S. gild; Hel. geld; Frank. cbalta; Germ. geld = money; it remains in Old Engl. weregild]:-payment, tribute; this sense is very rare, as gjald (q. v.) is the common word; chiefly used in compds, as nef-gildi, bead-tax; baug-gildi, q. v.; skatt-gildi, a tax; skulda-gildi, payment of debts, Grug. i. 302. 2. recompense; in the saying, æ sér til gildis gjöf (mod. æ sér gjöf til gjalda), Hom. 146. 3. value; al-gildi, full-g., half-g., wbole, full, balf value; id-gildi or i-gildi, equivalence; hon er karlmanus-igildi. worth, value, esteem; the phrase, vera i miklu, litlu, engu gildi, to be in great, small, no repute; an Drottins rada er adstod manns i engu minsta gildi, Pass. 9. 2: freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, pegar ér komizt í gildi við höfðingja eðr kærleika, Finnb. 266. II. a banquet, feast, [cp. Dan. gilde; so called from the fee paid?], Eg. 20 sqq., Edda 45, 57, Fb. i. 283, Ghl. 178, freq. in old poems; the poetical mead is called Gauta g., Kormak; or gildi Grjótaldar, the cheer of the Giants; gefa úlfum gildi, to feast the wolves, Lex. Poët.; to this seems to belong the passage in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldi Æsir afrað gjalda eðr skyldi goðin öll gildi eiga, where the eiga gildi means to bold a feast, with the notion of making a league or peaceful agreement, as opp. to gjalda afrad (q. v.), to pay tribute as a badge of submission. III. in a technical sense, a guild, throughout England and Scandinavia during the Middle Ages;

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Ólafr konungr lét setja Mikla-gildi í Níðarósi, ok mörg önnur í kaup- Tit seems however better to derive it from the verb beginnan. Engl. begin, stödum, en adr voru hvirfings-drykkjur (but before there were drinkingbouts), Fms. vi. 440: the guilds were secular brotherhoods or trades' unions (and often became political clubs); they assumed the names of saints or sacred things, as Kross-g., Cross-guild; Olafs-g., St. Olave's guild (in Norway); Knúts-g., St. Canute's guild (in Denmark), and so on: in Icel. this sense rarely occurs, mælti at einhverr vildis-manna ætti at hefja gildit, Sturl. i. 20; ok var gildit at Ólafs messu hvert sumar, 23; cp. also gildis-fundr, m. a guild-meeting, mentioned in Sturl. i. 58; and gildis-bændr, m. pl. guild-franklins, guild-brothers, 23, (about the middle of the 12th century); but guilds never took root in Icel.: gildisskáli, 2, m. a guild-ball, Fms. viii. 160, ix. 22, D. N. passim: gildistíð, n. a guild-term, Fms. viii. 151.

gildingr, m. a thing rated at its full worth, fully measured, Grag. ii. 357, 380: pride, pretension, an gildings, 655 xxvii. 2.

gildir, m., in poetry a payer, contributor, Lex. Poet.: a feaster, poet. the wolf that feasts in blood: a guild-brother, öld Olafs gilda (gen. pl.), the bost of St. Olave's guild-brothers, Geisli 10; Hropts gildar, the champions of Odin, Hd.

gild-leiki, a, m. strength, full size, Grett. 148: mod. stoutness. gild-liga, adv. stoutly, metaph. with a grand air, Korm. 60.

gildna, að, to become stout.

GILDR, adj., neut. gilt, [cp. gildi, gjalda; Swed., Dan., and Norse gild]:—of full worth, full: 1. a trade term, of full measure, size, quality, and the like; gillt fe, Grag. i, 503; gildr skal treskjöldr, ef, Ghl. 105, cp. 104; boloxar gildar, N. G. L. i. 126; beim manni er bæði hefir gildar (full-measured) álnar ok faðma, Grág. ii. 262; gild dagleið, 2. valued at, with dat., gildr tveim mörkum, Grág. ii. 86; g. átta aurum, id.; svá gildr, id.; hversu þau sár eru gild, at bow much those wounds are rated, N. G. L. i. 172; tví-gildr, hálf-g., al-g., of double, II. metaph, complete, absolute, great; g. konungr, Fms. ix. 69; g. höfðingi, xi. 18; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349; gildr maðr, Eg. 182; flestir enir gildari menn (bonoratiores), Ld. 106; Hallfreyor var þá sem gildastr, H. was then at his best, Fs. 100; á gildasta aldri, id., Stj. 230: so of things, honum var þat gildr þykkr, a great sbock, Isl. ii. 321; med gildum sóma, with great fame, Fins. xi. 18; gild hefnd, Isl. ii. 116; gild ferd, a famous journey, Fas. ii. 513. III. in mod. usage. stout, brawny, cp. Grett. 148; Icel. now say gildr of a man, digr of things; but in compds, mittis-digr, not mittis-gildr; to use digr and digrask (q. v.) for gildr and gildna is now thought rude; but in olden times only digr was used in that sense, e. g. Olafr Digri, porbjörg Digra (a lady); the passage referred to, Grett. 148, comes near the mod. sense of that word, but is not to be so understood.

GILDRA, u, f. a trap, Ghl. 445, Niorst. 3; sem melrakki i gildru, 4; vide knatt-gildra: gildru-merki, n. a trap mark, Gbl. 444: metaph., Fms. i. 221, ii. 48, vi. 145, Mar. 506.

gildra, að, to trap, Ghl. 444: metaph. to contrive, g. til e-s, ef maðr gildrar til þess at vápn skuli sjálf falla á menn, Grág. ii. 117, Fms. ii. 294, vii. 202; g. til veida, viii. 63, 80; g. svá til, at ..., to contrive so, that ..., Stj. 451, pidr. 242, Róm. 257.

gildri, n. the laying a trap, N. G. L. i. 341, 379

gildri, n. = gildi, [Ulf. gilstr, Rom. xiii. 6; O. H. G. gelstar], payment, Grág. Kb. ii. 204.

gilja, að, [Ulf. gailjan = εὐφραίνειν; Swed. gilja], to beguile a woman, Grett. 161, Krók. 64 (a pun), Bs. i. 238.

Gilli, a, m. [Gael. gillie = a servant], only in Irish pr. names, Fms., Landn. gil-maor, m. a libertine, Blanda.

GIM, n. [in A.S. gim is masc., and so it seems to be used in Vkv. 5; A.S. gim from Lat. gemma]:—in poetry a gem, a jewel; the sun is called fagr-gim, the fair gem; gims gerdr, a lady, Lex. Poët. poets metaph. fire, Edda (Gl.): never used in prose.

Gimli, a beavenly abode, sal sá hón standa sólu fegra gulli þakðan á Gimli, Vsp. 63; it occurs only there, whence it came into Edda 12; even the gender is uncertain, whether n. or perhaps better dat. of a masc. gimill = himill = himin, n. beaven.

gim-steinn, m. a 'gem-stone,' a jewel, Edda 147, Greg. 27, Fms. i. 15, vi. 3, Stj. 191, 254; a name of a poem: gim-steinaor, part. set with gems, Karl. 284.

GIN, n. [A.S. gin], the mouth (Germ. rachen) of beasts, Edda 42, Al. 37, Fms. vi. 165; úlís-gin, Bs. i. (in a verse), passim. COMPDS: ginfaxi, a, m. a magical character, Isl. pjóðs. i. 446. gin-fjara, u, f. a very low ebb. gin-kefli, a, m. a mouth-piece, a gag, put in the mouth of animals, Fas. iii. 314. gin-keyptr, adj., in the phrase, vera ginkeyptr eptir e-u, to be eager for a thing, prop. open-mouthed as a fish for gin-klofi, a, m., medic. spasmus cynicus, Fél. gin-ljótr, adj. with a bideous mouth.

gingi-braud, n. ginger-bread, H. E. ii. Q1. gin-hafri, a, m. a kind of oats, Edda (Gl.)

ginn, ginnr, or ginnir, m. a juggler, jester, Fms. vi. 295, viii. 307 (in a verse). II. a magical character, Isl. pjóds. i. 446.

a word used in all Teutonic languages, except the old Scandinavian tongue, where it is unknown, unless in this mythological prefix]:-only I. in old mythol. words, great, boly: ginnused as a prefix: heilög (adj. pl.) god, the most boly gods, the supreme gods, as opposed to Asir and Vanir, the lower gods, Vsp. passim: ginn-regin, n. pl. 'magna numina,' Hm. 143, Haustl. 13, in the same sense as ginnheilög god in Vsp.; in Hym. 4 opp. to tivar (dii); in Alm. god and ginnregin are distinguished, cp. also Hm. 79: ginnungar, m. pl., seems used in the same sense as ginnregin, whence Ginnunga-gap, n. chaos, the formless void, in which abode the supreme powers, before the creation, Edda, Vsp.: later, in the 11th century, the sea between Greenland and America was called Ginnunga-gap, A. A. 205: Ginnunga-himin, m. of the heavenly vault of Ginnunga-gap, Edda 5: Ginnunga-vé, n. pl. the boly places of the Ginnungar, the universe, Haustl. 15: Ginnarr (Ginnir), m., is a name of Odin, prop. = aetherius, and also used of the eagle, the falcon. TI. in an intensive sense only in poets; ginn-viti, a, m. a large fire, Sighvat; perhaps also we may read, Vkv. 5, ginn-fasti, 2, m. a great fire in 2 smithy, for gim fasti.

GINNA, t, to dupe, fool one, Nj. 225, 263, Band. 5, 27, 69, Fms. vi. 205, Edda 36; g. e-t af e-m, Fms. iii. 98; g. e-n at ser, to fall out with one, Vápn. 7:-to intoxicate, lát af at drekka vín, svá at þú gerir þik ginnta, Stj. 428; ferr þessi maðr í tavernis hús, ok ferr eigi fyrr burt en hann er ginntr, Mar.; drykkja var þar óstjórnleg, svá at þeir urðu allir ginntir, Bard. 26 new Ed.: intoxicating, of liquor, hennar vatn er svå ginnt ok galit, Stj. 84.

ginning, f. imposture, fraud, Fms. vi. 205, Ld. 322, Stj. 267: ginningar-fift, m. a fool, one who runs a fool's errand, Ni, 160; Gylfaginning, the Fooling of Gylfi, a part of the Edda, vide Edda Ub. the beginning.

ginnungr, m. a juggler, jester, Fs. 87, Edda (Gl.)

GIPT, gift, f. [gefa], a gift, 656 C. 12, Greg. 37, Hom. 62; Heilags Anda gipt, 625. 30, 655 A. 13. 3: a gift of nature, endowment, Fms. x. 314, Eluc. 27, Edda 144 (pref.): income, N. G. L. i. 345, 347: a wedding, A.S. gifta, giptar-gafa, u, f. a wedding gift, D.N.: giptar-joro, f. a dowry farm, N. G. L. i. 356: giptar-kveld, n. a wedding eve, cp. brúðgjöf and bekkjargjöf, N.G.L. i. 356: giptar-mál, n. [Dan. givter-maal], a marriage, D. N.: giptar-ord, n. marriage, El. 10: giptar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N. G. L. i. 356.

gipta, u, f. [A. S. gifede = fatum, Beowulf], good luck, Ld. 104, Nj. 17, Fms. vi. 299, Fs. 27, 97, Stj. 198, passim; cp. auona, hamingja. COMPDS: giptu-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fs. 142. giptu-fátt, n. adj. luckless, Fær. 154. giptu-liga, adv. bappily, boding good luck, Fms. iii. 174, Fas. ii. 429. giptu-ligr, adj. lucky, auspicious, Fms. vi. giptu-maor, m. a lucky man, Grett. 163, Fms. vi. 274, Fs. 43. giptu-munr, m. the turn of the scale, the crisis of one's luck, Fas. iii. 312. giptu-rað, n. a good, auspicious match, Vigl. 23. giptu-samliga, adv. auspiciously, Fms. i. 214, Sturl. ii. 78. samligr, adj. = giptuligr, Fms. x. 31. giptu-skortr, m. bad luck, Fzr. 265. giptu-tomr, adj. luckless, Al. 95. giptu-vænl mising good luck, auspicious, of a man, Njaro. 344, Fs. 10. giptu-vænligr, adj. promarriage (rare); giptu-mál, n. a marriage, Landn. 110 (v. l. in the MS. Melabók).

gipta, t, to give a woman in marriage; fyrt skulu grónir grautardilarnir á hálsi þér, en ek muna gipta þer systur mína, Eb. 210; gipti Höskuldr Gró systur sína, Ld. 24, Nj. 17, Eg. 5, Rm. 20, 37, pas-sim.

II. reflex. to marry, of both man and wife; in old writers the man 'kvángask,' i. e. takes a wife, the woman is 'gipt,' i. e. given away, Fms. ix. 269, Ld. 128 passim; in the course of time the primitive sense of the word was lost, and it came to mean to marry: the saying, bad grær aor en bu giptist, i. e. never mind, it will be bealed before thou marriest, addressed to a boy or girl about to cry for a slight hurt.

gipting, f. marriage, in old writers only of a woman, Js. 63, Fms. COMPDS: giptingar-dagr, m. a wedding day, Gbl. 221. giptingar-maor, m. one who gives away (parent, warder), Ghl. 212, 215. giptingar-oro, n. = gjaforo, marriage, Fms. x. 87. giptingar-veo, n. wedding-security, i.e. for the dowry, N.G.L. ii. 304. giptingar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N. G. L. ii. 305. II. in mod. usage marriage, applying both to man and wife, passim, and in many compds.

GIRĐA, δ, mod. t, older form gerða, [Ulf. gairdan = περιζάννυμ]:-to fence, Fms. x. 211, Grett. 168, Grag. ii. 263; cp. gyroa, which means to tie up, gird.

giroi, n. materials for fencing, Jb. 100: wood for making boops.

girðing, f. fencing, Fms. x. 212: mod. fences.

Girkir, m. pl. the Greeks; Girkland, n. Greece, mod. Grikkir, Grikkland.

GIRNA, d, [Ulf. gairnjan = ἐπιποθείν; A.S. girnan; Engl. to yearn], to desire, in act. used impers., e-n (acc.) girnir til e-s, 655 xxxviii. 11; cp. fysa. II. reflex. girnask, to desire (personally), Stj. passim, Sks. GINN-, or perhaps better ginn-, [cp. A. S. gin or ginn = vast, wide; 105, 623, 21, Fs. 4: absol., Fms. i. 262, Sks. 152, Band. 3, Bs. i. 691, v.l.

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girnd, f. desire, lust ,Fms. ii. 238, x. 373, passim. COMPDS: girndar- indiscriminately. augu, n. pl. eyes of lust, 623. 23, Stj. 54, 125. girndar-bruni, -eldr, -logi, a, m. the burning (fire, flame) of lust, i. e. ardent lust, Greg. girndar-grafar, f. pl., Stj. 324, rendering of 'Kibroth-60, Vígl. 22. hattaavah,' Numb. xi. 34. girndar-hugr, m. amour, Stj. 7. girndarráð, n. a (foolisb) love match, Ld. 128, Fms. iv. 194; veit ek at báðum er þetta girndarráð, ye are both mad with love, Nj. 49; vide fýsn.

girni, f. = girnd, [Ulf. gairnei], yearning, desire, esp. in compds, metorda-g., drottnunar-g., ambition; fé-g., avarice; heipt-g., spite; á-girni, q. v.; sin-g., selfisbness; eigin-g., id.

girni-liga, adv. desirably, Th. 75.

girni-ligr, adj. desirable, to be coveted, Sks. 499; girnilegt til frodleiks, Gen. iii. 6, passim, Fms. v. 259 (pleasant, engaging).

Girskr, adj. Greek, Skálda 160, Greg. 75, K. p. K. 74, Fms. vi. passim; mod. Griskr: Giraka, u, f. the Greek language, Stj. 70, Fms. vii. 96, Skálda II. = Gerzkr, i. e. from Gardar, Russian, passim.

GISINN, part. [Swed. gisten; Scot. and North. E. geizened], leaky, of tubs, wooden vessels, freq. in mod. usage.

gisna, 20, [Swed. gistna], to become leaky (gisinn).

GISTA, t, [gestr], to pass the night; g. at c-s (etc.), Eb. 222, Nj. 15,

74, Ld. 130, Al. 40, Fs. 138: with acc. of the host, g. e-n, to spend a night with one, N. G. L. i. 51, 623. 14.

gis-tenntr, part. with teeth far apart, not closed.

gisting, f. a passing the night as a guest at a place, or the place in which one stays, night quarters, Eg. 37, Nj. 258, Ld. 46, Eb. 266, Sturl. i. 74, Grág. i. 91, Ísl. ii. 10, Grett. 149 new Ed., Fbr. 14, Lv. 92, passim. COMPDS: gistingar-bol, n. = gistingarstaor, Fbr. 55 new Ed. ingar-staor, m. night quarters, Isl. ii. 23, 25, 343, Bs. i. 140, Fms. viii. 66, passim.

gizka, 20, to guess; g. á e-b, to guess at a thing; á-gizkan, a guess. gizki, a, m. a kind of kerchief (of goat-skin?); hon horfdi upp i fjallit ok veifði gizka eðr dúki, Fs. 59; síðan veifði hann gizka til fjalls ok tók þá af veðrit, 78 :- mod. a scarecrow. II. an island in Norway, Fms.

GIFR, n. pl. [A. S. gifre=rapacious, used as an epithet of the devil, wildfire, etc., and as noun, a glutton, vide Grein]:-witches, fiends,= Germ. unbold, Vsp. 52, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; freq. in poetry, al-gifri, pandemonium, Bragi; gifrs grand, 'witch-bane' = the god Thor, Eb. (in a verse); wolves are gifts hestar, 'witch-borses,' Jd., and hræ-gift, carrion beasts, Gkv. 2. 29, Lex. Poët.: the simple word is never used in prose, but in compds; it however remains in prose in the following adv.

gifr-liga, adv. savagely; lata gifrliga, Sturl. ii. 238, Fas. ii. 424 (of a

dog): mod. exorbitantly.

gifr-ligr, adj., prop. savage: mod. immoderate, exorbitant.

GIGJA, u, f. [Germ. geige; mid. H. G. gige; old Fr. gigue; and to jig in Scot. means to play the fiddle, while in Engl. a jig is a lively dance]: -a fiddle, Stj. 181, Hkr. ii. 136, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 25, Fms. vii. 97 (in a verse); this instrument was known at an early age, as a lawyer in Icel. in the first part of the 10th century was called gigja, prob. because of his eloquent pleading or his clear voice, Nj., Landn.

gigjari, a, m. a fiddler, Hkr. i. 30.

gima, u, f. a vast opening, Fb. i. 210; in mod. usage also gimald, n. id. GÍNA, pret. gein, pl. ginu; pres. gín (Edda 101); sup. ginit; in old poems a weak pret, gíndi also occurs, Arnór, Orkn. 90; pl. gíndu, Geisli 29, Fms. iii. 4 (in a verse); [A.S. ginan; Engl. to yawn; Germ. gabnen; Gr. xalred :- to gape, yawn, esp. of wild beasts; ginandi úlfr, Hm. 84; hann brá lindúk um hödduna ok gein yfir, Fms. i. 36: of wounds, en er gina tóku sár hans, Bjarn. 10; gina við agni, to snap at the bait, Hým.
22: gina við flugu, to snap at a fly; þóttisk Sigmundr nú yfir flugu ginit hafa, Isl. ii. 25; Midgords-ormr gein yfir oxa-höfudit, Edda 36; vide

GIBL, m. [A. S. gisel; lost in Engl.; Germ. geissel; Swed. gislan; Dan. gidsel; to be distinguished from geisl; mod. Germ. and Dan. confound the two forms, one of which has ei and the other & as root vowel; mid. H. G. retained a distinction]:—a bostage, Ls. 39, Fms. v. 171, ix. II. a king's officer, a bailiff; gisl keisarans, Fms. i. 151, cp. Bs. i. 9, i. e. of the German emperor:—a warder, watchman, beir höfðu sett til gísla at gæta hans (of a prisoner), Fms. viii. 23; konungr lagði fé til höfuðs honum ok setti hvervetna fyrir hann gísla (viz. to catch him) hvar sem hann kynni fram at koma, vi. 16:-this sense is very rare, and in Icel. never occurs except in metaph. phrases. a pr. name, Gísl and Gísli; in many compds, por-gísl, Spá-gísl, Aud-gísl, Her-gisl, but usually by metathesis -gils, e. g. por-gils, etc.

gisla, 20, to give as bostage, Edda 15, Fms. ix. 447, N.G.L. i. 103; menn hörðu gíslat Knúti konungi sonu sína, Hkr. ii. 385; hann hafði verit gíslaðr (taken as bostage) af Skota-konungi, Orkn. 418 old Ed.; gilstir = gisladir, N. G. L. i. 103; gisla ser land, to take possession of the land as a bostage, Fagrsk. 158.

gialar, f. pl. sureties, securities; hann tók gíslar af honum ok bóndum, Eg. 589; hann tók gíslir (v. l. gíslar, gísla) af bóndum, Fms. ix. 313, 409, passim; gisla (the persons) and gislar (the things) are often used

II. metaph. security, guard, in the phrase, setja gislar fyrir, to guard, secure (vide gisl II); Hjalti bad hann gæta sín, ok setja þær gíslar fyrir sem honum þætti vænst at þeim mundi duga, Sturl. iii. 7; þá var svá gíslum skipat fyrir at á Heiðmörk vóru áttjún skip í Mjörs, Fms. viii. 45.

gisling, f. bostage, Ghl. 81, Fms. ii. 43, vi. 240, ix. 447, passim: guard, setja gíslingar fyrir = to guard (vide gíslar); setti þórir þá gíslingar fyrir Gretti (an outlaw) hvar hann kæmi fram, Grett. 130 C: in the old Swed. law gislunga-lagh = the section of law respecting bail and mainprise, Verel,

gjafar-, vide gjöf.

gjafari, a, m. a giver, K. Á. 76.

gjaf-erfő, f. a bequest, Fms. vii. 124, N. G. L. i. 50.

gjaf-falr, adj. to be bad for a trifle, Fms. vii. 124.

gjaf-göltr, m. a fat bog, Gpl. 396. gjaf-laust, n. adj. 'gjft-less,' without gift, Sturl. ii. 145, Fms. vii. 106.

gjaf-lendingar, m. pl. feudatories, Fms. viii. 244.

gjaf-lyndi, n. open-bandedness, Fms. v. 188.

giaf-mildi, f. liberality, Thom. 6 (Ed.)

gjaf-mildr, adj. open-banded, Karl. 170. giaf-ord, n. a match, of a woman to be married, Fr. partie, Eg. 36, 598,

Nj. 38, Fms. i. 298, Lv. 38, Alm. 6, passim.

gjaf-stóll, n., poët. a throne, Lex. Poët., cp. A. S. gifstol.

gjaf-vaxta, adj. (a maid) grown up, of marriageable age to be given away, Grett. 118.

gjaf-vinr, m. an open-banded friend, benefactor, Fbr. 204, Sturl. i. 89. gjald, n. [vide gildi]: I. sing. tribute, payment; pvi er gjöf gjaldi betri, at ..., N.G.L. i. 54; gjald þat er Finnar skyldu reiða, Eg. 67; seint gengr gjaldit, Fms. iv. 329; þá héldu bændr gjaldinu, they kept back the payment, vii. 302; beiddi nokkurra fresta um gjaldit, viii. 174; hann lagði gjald á borgina, O. H. 22. II. usually in pl.; hann tók stór gjöld af sumum, Fms. i. 28; til gjalda ok til útgöngu, payment, Grag. i. 184; lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreizlu, Nj. 15; stefna til tveðra gjalda, double payment, i. e. double the value, Grág. it. 188; gjalda einum gjöldum, the actual value, 132; fullum gjöldum, O. H. 86: a fine, maðr á at taka gjöld um konu, Grág. i. 278; manu-gjöld, were-2. metaph. retribution; Drottinn syndi hver gjöld koma munu fyrir ofstopa, 655 xxi. 3: rarely in sing., ella mun ber gjald at verða, thou shalt pay dear for it, Nj. 126:—freq. in eccl. use, synda-gjöld, ill-

verka-gjöld, Pass. 32.11: so in the phrase, góðra gjalda vert, ef ..., i. e. one must even be thankful, if not ...; ok góðra gjalda vert ef ekki eru drepnir sumir, Sturl. iii. 266:—reward, compensation, in a good sense, æ sér gjöf.

til gjalda, gift calls for gift, Gisl. 28.

GJALDA, pret. galt, 2nd pers. galt, mod. galzt; pl. guldu; pres. geld; pret. subj. gyldi; imperat. gjalt or gjald þú; sup. pret. goldit, goldinn; with neg. suff. gjald-attu; [Ulf. us-gildan = ἀποδιδόναι; A. S. gyldan; Engl. yield; O. H. G. geltan; old Fr. ielda; Germ. gelten; Dan. gjelde; Swed. gälla]:-to pay money, pay a fee, duty, or the like, the person in dat., the money in acc., Grag. i. 87, 408, passim, Fær. 120, Fms. iv. 346, xi. 81, Nj. 58, K. p. K. 162, passim :- to yield, repay, return, g. gjöf við gjöf, Hm. 42; gjaldið engum illt móti illu, Rom. xii. 17; sakir þær er ek á at g. Ólafi, O. H. 213; sögðu, at þeim var sín óhamingja miklu íllu goldin, 232; skal ek g. þeim svá útrúleik sinn, 58:per eigit at g. aptr (to restore) sendimenn hans manngjöldum, Eg. 575: —g. leidangr, to yield a levy, Fms. viii. 173. II. mctaph. to yield or yield up, deliver; pa guldu peir Gudi andir sinar, they yielded up their souls to God, Blas. 36; gjalt mik lærifeðrum mínum, 656 B. 5; væri hann þá andaðr goldinn sínum borgar-mönnum, 10. the phrases, g. skynsemi við e-u, to give (yield) reason for, Skálda 205, Sks. 787, Johann. 28; g. samkvæði, to yield, give consent to, Fms. v. 70, Nj. 233; also to vote for, Grag. i. 2, 43; g. varud, varhuga, vid e-u, to be on one's guard against, beware of, Isl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 166, vi. 42, Hkr. i. 50; g. e-m fjandskap, to shew ill-will towards, Ld. 134; g. öfund, Ls. 12. 2. with gen. ellipt., the fine being understood, to pay for, suffer on account of; ok munu margir pess g., Nj. 2: njóta e-s denotes to profit, gjalda e-s to suffer on account of another; bar munuo bit mín gjalda, Vígl. 28; sú harma-bylgjan djúpa, gékk yfir þig þá galztu mín, Pass. 41. 4; svá mun ok vera, segir Njáll, ef þú geldr eigi annarra at, Nj. 147; Helga (gen.) hefir þú goldit at í þessu, Fas. i. 28; hugði, at hann mundi þess víðar koma at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda, Gísl. 73; heldr geldr Leifr þrándar en nýtr frá mér, Fms. ii. 116; geldr at nýbreytni (gen.) konungs ok þessa ens nýja síðar, i. e. it is a just punishment for the innovation of the king and the new creed, Ld. 168; konungr sagði, at hón skyldi eigi gjalda frá honum tiltækja föður síns, Fms. ix. 477: part. gjaldandi, a payer, Grág. i. 394.

gjald-dagi, 2, m. pay-day, Grág. i. 199, ii. 235. gjald-fang, n. payments, equivalents, Sturl. i. 182.

gjald-gengr, adj. taken in payment, Grag. i. 502, Fms. v. 346.

gjald-keri or gjald-kyri, a, m. the king's rent-master or steward, N. G. L. i. 311, 335, Fms. vi. 12, Grett. 158 A, Jb. 173, Orkn. 204 :mod. a treasurer: the word is prob. of foreign origin.

GJALL, n. cinders from a smith's furnace.

GJALLA, pret. gall, pl. gullu; pres. gell, pl. gjalla; pret. subj. gylli; [Ulf. gjutan; A. S. geôtan; O. H. G. giuzan; Germ. giessen; Dan. gyds; sup. gollit; mod. infin. gella: [A. S. giellan; Engl. vell; Dan. gialde; Swed. galla]:-to yell:-of birds of prey, to scream, sbrick, hrafnar tveir ok gullu hátt, Fms. i. 131; ernir gjalla hátt, Sighvat; fuglar sýngja, gjalla eðr klaka, Skálda 170: of a bull, to bellow, Fb. i. 545: of things, as of a bow-string, to twang, strengr gellr, Fbr. 206; strengir gullu, Arnór; gjallandi geir, Eg. (in a verse): of a man, to yell, shout, hann stökk bá upp ok gall við, Fms. vii. 171: mod. to shout out (in reply), hún er gipt dóna fyrir austan, gall einhver við af Neðri-bekkingum, Piltr og Stúlka, p. 73: of an echo, to ring, svá gall í hverjum hamri, Fms. ix. 513, v. l.; so of a blacksmith's hammer, Eg. (in a verse).

gjallr, adj., also spelt gallr, ringing, poet, epithet of gold, a shield, weapon, horn, Fs. 111 (in a verse), Vsp. 42, Haustl. 1, Fm. 9, 20; gallir geirar, O. H. 23: of a person weeping, Skv. 3. 33: as the word is rare and obsolete, esp, in the form gallr, transcribers and editors have in some passages wrongly put the well-known gamlir (old) where that word yields no sense, as in Vsp. l. c., O. H. l. c. 2. as subst., the sea, a sword, shield are called gjallr, the resounding, Edda (Gl.)

gjalti, vide göltr.

gjarða, u, f. a bood, Edda (Gl.)

gjarðari, 2, m. a cooper, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10.

GJARN, adj., compar. gjatnari; superl, gjarnastr; [Ulf. gairns, only once; A.S. georn; Germ. gern; lost as adj. both in Dan. and Swed.; cp. gerr above, which is only used in a limited sense]:-eager, willing, Fms. iv. 81, Dropl. 19; a saying, gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 130: with gen., gjarn e-s, 656 C. 24, passim; used in a great many poët. compds, but also freq. in prose, as in god-g., gentle; ill-g., malevolent; ofund-g., envious; metorda-g., ambitious; væru-g., loving rest; á-gjarn, avaricious; fé-gjarn, covetous; sin-g. and eigin-g., selfish; óbil-g., unyielding; nam-g., eager for learning; had-g., scoffing; o-gjarn, unwilling; sattgjarn, peaceful; vide Lex. Poët. p. 246.

gjarna, mod. gjarnan, adv. willingly, Nj. 57, Lv. 20, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 79, Isl. ii. 441, Bret. 34, Sks. 241, Orkn. 158.

gjarnliga, adv. willingly, Bs. i. 355.

gjarn-samliga, adv. = gjarnliga, Sks. 221.

GJÁ, f., gen. gjár, acc. and dat. gjá; pl. gjár, gen. gjá, dat. gjám, mod. gjáar; [a Scandin. word, akin to gína; found in the north of Scotland in the form geo, geow: cp. Gr. χάσμα]:—a chasm, rift, in fells or crags; hrinda beim fyrir björg eðr í gjár, Fms. ii. 238; til bess er hann kemr at gjá einni, en sú gjá gengr um eyna þvera, fyrir annan enda gjárinnar, hinu-megin gjárinnar, yfir gjána, etc., Fær. 170, 171; kasta hringinum í gjár eða votn, Bs. i. 329; milli gjá ok gljúfra, Stj. 90; at enni efri gjánni, Nj. 224: also freq. in local names, Almanna-gjá, the famous rift in Thingvalla, Nj. 113, 246, 247, Sturl. i. 206, Landn. 312, v.l.; Hrafna-gjá, Brimilsgjá, Kötlu-gjá; it often denotes a rift with a tarn or pool at bottom, whereas gil is a rift with running water. COMPDS: gjár-bakki, a, m. a rift brink (that of the Almanna-gjá), Nj. 224. gjár-barmr. m. the edge of a geow, Fas. iii. 414. gjár-munni, a. m. the mouth of a geow, Fas. iii. 415. gjár-skúti, a, m. a geow-nook, Bárð. 166.

gjá-hamarr, m. the upper wall of the Almanna-gjá, Grág. i. 26. GJALFR, m., gen. rs, poet. the din of the sea, the swelling waves, Sks. 148:—the sea, freq. in poetry and in poët. compds, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose Icel. say, orda-gjálír, 'word-din,' empty sounding words, flood of pbrases. gjálfr-ligr, gjálfr-samr, gjálfrugr, adj. noisy, roaring, Sks. 192. Ships are gjálfr-dýr, gjálfr-marar, gjálfr-stóð, steeds of the sea. Lex. Poet.

gjálfra, að, to roar, of the sea: to chatter.

gjálgrun, f. [cp. gjelg = din, Ivar Aasen], idle talk, prating, Ísl. ii. 139. gjá-lifi, n. = gjólifi.

Gjálp, f. [A.S. gealp: Hel. gelp; Engl. yelp], Yelper, name of a giantess, Edda; from gjálpa, að, to yelp.

gjár, yesterday, vide gær.

GJO, f. [cp. Engl. gay], enjoyment, esp. in a bad sense, sensuality, Sks. 435. COMPDS: gju-iii, i... Fms. viii. 106 (v.l.), Stj. 161. COMPDS: gjó-lífi, n. a 'gay,' i. e. vain, life: g. eðr ofdrykkjur, gjólífis-menn, m. pl. vain persons, Fms. viii. 238, v. l. gjó-menn, n. pl. id., Sks. 366; in mod. usage gjá-lifi, n. (and gjá-lifr, adj.), a life of pleasure, a gay, idle life, Vidal., Pass. 4. 10.

GJÓÐR, m. [gjo, Ivar Aasen], a bird, falco baliaetus, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 316, Róm. 382, þiðr. 93.

gjóla, u, f. a gust of wind.

GJÓSA, pret. gauss, mod. gaus, pl. gusu; pres. gvss, mod. gvs; pret. subj. gysi; part. gosinn; [a Scandin. word not found in Saxon nor Germ., cp. Engl. gusb]:-to gusb, break out, of a furnace, volcano, or the like; par gauss upp stundum eldr, Nj. 204; hann sá eld mikinn g. upp, Grett. 96; gauss or honum spýja (a vomit) mikil, Eg. 216; froða gaus or kjapti peim, Fas. i. 425; svá sem þar gjósi upp svartr reykr, Sks. 203; gaus upp grátr, Rom. 234.

gjósta, u, f. a gust, Edda 99, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse).

gjós-æör, f. a 'gusb-vein,' an artery, Sturl. iii. 97.

GJOTA, pret. gaut, pl. gutu; pres. gytr; pret, subj. gyti; part. gotinn; gladligr, adj. glad, bright, cheerful, Fms. vi. 357.

Swed. giuta = to cast (of metal), but this sense is not found in the Icel.]: to drop. throw, cast one's young, with dat.; Icel. say kefla or kelfa (kálír), of a cow, whale, deer; kasta, of a mare; kæpa, of a seal (kópr, a young seal); hrygna, of a fish; gjóta, of a cat, dog, fox, mouse, and of a fish, to spawn; whence gota, spawn; got-rauf, q.v.; þá gjóta þeir hrognum sinum, Sks. 46; nygotinn hvolpr, a new-dropped cub (dog, kitten). 2. in the phrase, gjota augum, to twinkle, Fas. iii. 497; gjóta hornauga, to look askant.—That gjóta was originally used in nobler sense may be inferred from the fact that the names of two Tentonic people, the Gautar (Gauts) and Gotar (Goths, = the born, Lat. nati) are in all likelihood derived from the same root.

gjóta, u, f. [Dan. gyde], a narrow lane. GJÖF, f., gen. gjafar, pl. gjafar, later gjafir; dat. gjöfum; [Ulf. giba; A. S. gifu, geofu; Engl. gift; Germ. gabe, whence mod. Swed. gafua, Dan. gave, and Icel. gafa!:—a gift. Nj. 7, 163, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 296, iv. 105, x. 47, Bs. i. 76, 143, N. G. L. i. 8, passim: in mod. usage Icel. distinguish between gjöf and gáfa, using the latter of the gifts of nature, gifts of mind, cleverness, but gjöf in a material sense. The ancients were fond of exchanging gifts, which were either a part of hospitality or tokens of friendship; the former were munificent, the latter might be small, Hm. 51: at a feast (wedding, funeral, or the like) the host used to make gifts to all his more honoured guests at departure; the technical phrase for this was, leysa menn út með gjöfum, to dismiss with rifts: voru allir menn med gjöfum brott levstir; hence útlausnir, detarture from a feast, Sturl. iii. 268: a departing friend or visitor had to be dismissed with a gift (kynnis-gjöf, Fms. vi. 358). The gifts consisted chiefly of weapons and costly clothes; but favourite gifts were a steed (Bjarn. 55, 58) or oxen of a fine breed (Sturl. i. 106), hawks, tents, sails, white bears (O. H. ch. 114, Fms. vi. ch. 72-75, 100, Hung. ch. 2), in short anything that was rare and costly, gorsimi, metfé. Again, friends had to exchange gifts, so as to cement their friendship, cp. Havamal passim,-vápnum ok váðum skulu vinir gleðjask; gefendr ok endrgefendr erusk lengst vinir, 40; gjalda gjöf við gjöf, 41; geði skaltú við hann (viz. the friend) blanda ok gjöfum skipta, 43; glík skulu gjöld gjöfum, 45; sytir æ glöggr við gjöfum, 47. Gifts were obligatory, and were a token of grace and goodwill on the part of giver and receiver. A gift when received was called the 'nautr' of the giver, e.g. a ring or sword presented by a king was konungs-nautr. The instances in the Sagas are very many, e. g. Eg. ch. 36, 81, Ld. ch. 7, 27, 43, 45, Sturl. passim, Glum. ch. 6, 25, Vapn. p. 19, Hrafn. 23, Lv. ch. 14, 15, O. H. ch. 114, Har. S. Gilla ch. 16, Hung. ch. 13, 17, Pals. S. ch. 16, and last, not least, the curious Gautr. S.; the remark of Tacit. Germ. ch. 21, gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant nec acceptis obligantur, is only partly true; ast-gjafar, love-gifts; vin-gjafar, friend-gifts, cp. Gr. gevia, O. H. 125; hefndar-gjöf, a fatal gift; Jóla-gjöf, a Yule present, Eg. ch. 70; sumar-gjafir, summer-gifts, on the day when summer begins. gjafa-laust, n. adj. dismissed without gifts, Nj. 167, Fms. vii. 106, Sturl. iii. 268. gjafa-leysi, n. scanty gifts, Fms. v. 188. gjafa-skipti and gjafa-vixl, n. exchange of gifts, Gisl. 13, 96, Bs. i. 82:-in a technical sense, brúð-gjöf (q.v.), bekkjar-gjöf (q.v.), morgun-gjöf, a bride-gift, bench-gift, morning-gift, cp. N. G. L. i. 27, 29, 51, passim; til-gjof, a dowry.—all referring to a wedding: med-gjof = fulga, q. v.; á-gjof, q. v.; milli-gjöf, discount; lif-gjöf, pardon; ofani-gjöf, rebuke: Icel. also give the name to foddering, setja a gjöf, hence gjafar-mal, n. foddering bour, Gbl. 442.

gjöfull, adj., pl. gjöflir, munificent, Eg. 42, Fms. v. 240, Bs. i. 61: with gen., g. sins fjár, Hm. 38; stór-gjöfull, q. v.

GJOGR, f. a cleft, rift; gljufr ok gjögrar, Bs. i. 200; rare, but still existing as the local name of a fishing-place in north-western Icel., (Gjogr, or á Gjögri), used as neut.

gjögra, að, to reel, stagger (now skjögra), Fas. ii. 550 (in a verse). GJÖLL, f. [vide gjalla], din, alarum (poët.) compos: Gjallar-brú, n. the bridge leading to Hel, vide Edda. Gjallar-horn, n. the born of Heimdal, Edda, Vsp.

GJÖLNAR, f. pl. [Engl. gills; Dan. gjæller; Swed. gal]:-tbe gills of a fish, Edda (Gl.); elsewhere rare, tálkn (q. v.) being the common word. gjölnir, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

GJORD, f., pl. gjardar, mod. gjardir, [Ulf. gairda = fort; Engl. girth, girdle; Dan. gjord]:-a girdle, Isl. ii. 340, Sks. 403, freq.; sooul-g., a saddle-girth; megin-g., main girdle, the belt of Thor, vide Edda: poet. the sea is called jardar-g., earth-girdle:—a boop on tubs, botn-g., a bottom boop:—a kind of lady's bead-gear, in western Icel, a ketchief wrapped round the head.

glaða, 20, = gleðja, to gladden, but only in pres., Hkv. 1. 44, Höfuðl. 17, Fsm. 48: in prose, Fas. i. 221, Barl. 60.

gladel, n. [from Lat. gladiolus], a kind of sword, Ld. 330, bior.

glað-látr, adj. cheerful, Grett. 140 A, Fas. iii. 219.

glabliga, adv. gladly, friendly, Nj. 177, Fms. xi. 376: gladly, willingly, i. 102, ix. 254, Fas. i. 218.

glao-mæltr, adj. talking cheerfully, Fms. i. 19, ii. 109.

glaona, ad, to be gladdened: esp. of the sky, to brighten, clear up, pad glaonar til; and of a face, pad glaonar yfir honum, bis face brightens.

glaoning, f. gladdening, Mat.: good cheer.

GLADR, adj., fem. glod, neut. glatt, compar. gladari, superl. gladastr; [A. S., Engl., Swed., and Dan. glad; it does not occur in Ulf. nor in Germ.; in Hel. gladmod = glad-mood (twice), vide Schmeller; cp. also Lat. laetus]:-glad, gladsome; gladr ok reifr skyli gumna hverr unz sinn biðr bana, Hm. 14; ek væra glaðari ef þú værir með hundrað manns, Lv. 80; snotrs manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, Hm. 54; Gunnarr varð g. við þat, Nj. 42; Flosi var allra manna glaðastr ok beztr heim at sækja, most cheerful of all men and the best to visit, 254, cp. Eb. 88, Fms. i. 31; glaðr í máli, vi. 59; hraustr ok g., x. 420; glaðr ok spurall, iv. 82; gladr, heilhugadr, vitr, Fagrsk. 14; glod tru, cheerful faith, Lex. Poet.; drekka glaðr inn góða mjöð, Gm. 13; drekka glöð ór gullnum kerum, 7; ok þótti glaðara (pleasanter) at tala við Helgu en vera í starfi með kaupmönnum, Isl. ii. 212: acc. adverb., taka gladan á e-u, to take it gladly, Fms. xi. 112; ó-glaðr, sad, moody. II. glad, bright, of the sky, weather; tunglid skein glatt, Fas. iii. 622; vedr glatt, Djal. 47; bat ljós gaf glaðan veg, Bs. ii. 109; eldarnir vóru sumir sem glaðastir, Gisl. 126: of gold, Bs. ii. 142: freq. in mod. usage, glada sólskin, glad sunsbine; glada tunglskin, bright moonshine; loga glatt, to blaze merrily; eldrinn logar þess glaðar, Vídal. i. 145: the phrase, sjá aldregi glaðan dag, never to see a sunny day, be dull and downcast; Glod, f., pr. name of a bell (cp. Engl. a merry peal), Fms. vi.

GLADR, m., poët. a borse, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 30, vide Lex. Poët.

glað-væri, mod. glað-værð, f. gladness, Sturl. i. 206, ii. 125.

glað-værr, adj. gladsome, cheerful, Bs. ii. 89, Magn. 474.
GLAM, mod. glamr, m. [cp. glaumr], a tinkling sound, Finnb. 348, Fms. xi. 129: noise, Hom. 34; gný ok glamm, a clash of weapons, Fms. vi. 156; ára-glam, a dash of oars; orða-glamr, tinkling words; Skálaglam, a nickname, 'Tinkling-scale,' xi. 128, 129. Glammaðr or Glömmuðr, m. a nickname, Tinkler, Landn.

glama, &, to twaddle, talk idly, Hm. 30.

glampi (or glanpi?), a, m. a ray of light; akin to glenr.

glanni, a, m. a reckless jester, Edda (Gl.) compos: glanna-legr, adj. boydenisb. glanna-skapr, m.

glansi, a, m. [mod. from Germ. glanz], glitter.

GLAP, n. ballucination, seems only to be used in pl. glöp, as elli-glöp, dotage: a law term, flaws in law proceedings, Grág. i. 10.

glap-mall, adj. speaking vainly of, Ad. 1.

glapna, að, to grow blunt or dim; glapnaði honum heyrn ok sýn, Eg. 754; hversu honum glapnaði sona-eignin, Fms. iv. 321.

glapp, n., pl. glöpp, only in the phrase, höppum og glöppum, by 'baps and gaps,' by bapbazard; and in compds, glappa-skot, n. as a law term, a chance shot, a mishap (shooting one inadvertently), N.G.L. i. 157, cp. § 27:—in mod. usage, a blunder, slip: glappa-verk, n. accidental mischief done, Fs. 160.

glappast, dep. to blunder.

glap-ræði, n. a blunder, Band. 4.

glap-skuld, f. a fool's fine for pranks or foolish acts, Hallfr.

glap-stígr, m. a fool's path, a stray path, cp. the Dan. saying, gjensti bliver ofte glapsti.

glap-vig, n. accidental manslaughter, Landn. 180.

GLAS, n. glass, vide gler. glas-kor, n. a glass vessel; glaskeri ber eg minn fésjóð í, Pass. 1. 27, cp. 2 Cor. iv. 7.

Glasir, m. the Glassy, name of a grove with golden leaves, Edda.

GLATA, 28, (the old pres. glatir, K. p. K. 66, Sks. 700; mod. glatar), with dat. to destroy, slay; at glata manndráps-mönnum, Hom. 43, Stj. 643; ella mun ek g. pér, 656 B. 4: with acc. a Latinism, 673. 55, Mar. passim: to ruin, esp. in mod. sense, glata önd ok líkama, Blas. 48: to lose, til þeirra óðala er nú glatar hann, Sks. 512; þá glatisk þau auðæti fyrir honum, 700; hverfr fé þat eðr glatizt á annan veg, K. p. K. 66; ef maðr finnr fjárhlut manns ok hefr eigandi glatað, Gpl. 546; görla þú nem ok glata (imperat.) eigi, Sl. 32.

glatan and glotun, f. perdition, esp. in eccl. sense, 671. 1, 625. 75,

Sks. 654, 661, freq. in N. T., Vidal., Pass.

GLAUMB, m. [glam, cp. Scot. glamer = noise], a merry noise, esp. at a banquet; var þar inn at heyra glaumr mikill, Ld. 170; glaum ok hornaskol, Eb. 28; sat við drykkju, þar var g. mikill, Eg. 303; glaumr mikill ok fjölmenni, Fms. xi. 108; g. ok gleði, Sturl. i. 23, 24, Fms. iv. 48; gný ok glaum herliðsins, Hkr. iii. 65: freq. in mod. usage, g. heimsins, g. veraldar, the noise and bustle of the world, Vídal.

2. in old poetry joy, merriment; glaums andvana, cheerless, Gkv. 2. 41; bella glaumi, 29; manna g., joy (society) of men, Skm. 34; glaumr þverr, the cheer (the heart) sinks, Glúm. 339 (in a verse).

8. a lusty crowd of men; val-glaumr, a bost of warriors, Gm. 21.

GLAMR, m. a poët, name of the moon, Edda (Gl.):—the name of a ghost in Grett. S., see the famous ghost story in that Saga, ch. 34-37; the word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. glamour, which shews that the tale of Glam was common to Scotland and Iceland, by glassed' with sacrificial blood, Hdl. 5; cp. also the curious reading,

and thus much older than Grettir (of the year 1014, cp. glam = a gbastly-looking man, Ivar Aasen). glám-sýni, f. (in mod. usage also glám-skygni, f. and glám-skygn, adj.), 'glam-sigbt,' glamour, illusion, Grett. 115 A, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 36, Ölk. 36 (blunder), porst. Siðu H. 178: Icel. also say, glám-bekkr, m., in the phrase, að fleygja e-u á glámbekk, to tbrow a tbing on the 'glamour-bench,' i. e. to fling it carelessly about where it can be taken by any one, or lost. glámblesóttr, adj. a borse with a moon-shaped blaze on the forchead. Gláma, u, f. the name of a glacier.

glápa, t, to stare vacantly; gláp, n. a stare. GLEDA, u, f. [A. S. glida; Engl. glead; Scot. gled], a kite, Brest. 50. GLEDI, f. [gladr; Swed.-Dan. glade], gladness, merriment, good cheer; in old writers esp. of enjoyment at a festival, story-telling, music, sport of any kind; leikar ok allskyns gleði, Fs. 25; gleði ok gamanræður, 72; g. ok góð fylgd, 130; lítil var gleði manna at boðinu, Ísl. ii. 251; var þar þá gleði mikil, Nj. 254; eptir þat fór fram g. ok skemtan, Ld. 202; kvaðsk mundu undir standa með þeim um hverja gleði er þeir vildi fram hafa, Sturl. i. 20; tóku þeir þar veizlu góða ok höfðu gleði mikla, Eg. 371; gleði ok góð Jól, Grett.; þar var gleði mikil, leikar ok fjölmenni, Sturl. iii. 258; görði hann sík léttan við alþýðu ok átti alþýðugleði, Bs. i. 680; görðisk þá gleði mikil í hallinni, Fms. i. 162; drukku með mikilli gleði ok skemtan, iv. 82; glaumr ok g. (vide above); vilda ek nú til þess mæla at ér tækit upp nokkura gleði nýja til skemtunar mönnum, xi. 109; eptir þetta vóru leikar upp teknir, gengu Fossverjar fyrir gleðinni, Vígl. 24: in the Middle Ages the wakes were often called gleðir (pl.), Jóla-gleði, Christmas games, etc. COMPDS: gleði-bragð, gleði-búnaðr, m. festival gear, Stj. 52, n. merry looking, Nj. 118. Sks. 39. gledi-dagar, m. pl. days of merriment, bappiness, Grett. 151 Å. gleði-fullr, adj. joyful, Fb. ii. 331. gleði-hljómr, m. a merry peal. gleði-kendr, part. merry, i. e. tipsy, Stj. 424. gleði-maðr, m. a cheery man; Ingimundr ligr, adj. bappy, Stj. 33. var hinn mesti g. ok fékk sér allt til skemtunar, Sturl. i. 19, Eg. 3, 146, Lv. 74. gleði-mót, n. of joy, Vígl. 89 new Ed. gleði-mót, n. = gleðibragð, Nj. 118. gleði-orð, n. words gledi-raust, f. a merry voice. spell, n. a kill-joy, Mag. gleði-stundir, f. pl. merry, bappy bours, gleði-söngvar, m. pl. glad songs, bymns, Stj. 50. Vigl. 23. vist, f. a merry sojourn, Lv. 75 .- Gledi in the sense of Lat. gaudium is freq. in mod. use, but old writers prefer fögnuðr in the abstract sense; ó-gleði, sadness, despondency, Lv. 75: medic. ailment, cp. the phrase e-m er óglatt, one is ailing.

gleðill, m. a nickname, Landn.

glooja, pret. gladdi; pres. gleor; part. gladdr; sup. glatt:—to gladden, enliven, make glad, Hom. 18, 159, Fms. v. 49, Fas. i. 122: reflex. to be glad, rejoice, Eg. 55, Isl. ii. 360, Fms. i. 261, vi. 60, Sks. 551, Fb. i. 405: to brighten, sem dagrinn gladdisk, Verel.

gloior, adj., neut. gleitt, [glioa, qs. lioa, cp. gliona], standing astraddle, with one's legs wide apart, Sturl. ii. 106, freq. in mod. usage.

Gleipnir, m. the Lissom, name of the mythol, fetter in Edda 19.

glenna, t, to open wide the mouth, fingers, or the like (a slang word); greipa-glennir, a nickname, Isl. bjóðs.

glenna, u, f. mummery, N. G. L. ii. 424: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 192.

Glenr, m., mythol. the husband of the Sun, Edda.

GLENS, n. gibing, fun, a gibe, jest, Fms. ii. 279, Ld. 220, Îsl. ii. 393. compps: glens-ligr, adj. gibing, Fms. ii. 182. glens-mikill, adj. full of gibes, Háv. 4. glens-yrði, n. pl. (and orða-glens), gibes, fun, Fms. iii. 80.

glensa, að, to jest, gibe, 655 xxxii. 2, Sturl. iii. 170.

glensan, f. gibing, Sturl. iii. 265.

GLEPJA, pret. glapði; sup. glapið or glapt; pres. glep; [glap]:—to confuse one in reading, speaking, or the like, Nj. 33: as a law term, to confound, glepja sókn, vörn, görð, Grág. i. 60, 382; g. þingför, þingreið, ii. 78; ok varðar þeim fjorbaugs-garð ef þeir góra eigi ok hvegi er þeir glepja, i. 485: to beguile, Fms. i. 7, ii. 7, vi. 163, vii. 113, viii. 391, Eg. 587, Ls. 20, Eb. 252.

2. reflex. to be confounded; hugði hann at glepjask mundi þerririnn (of weather), Eb. 152; hversu honum glapðisk sona-eignin, Ld. 236, O. H. 145 (vide glapna).

glopsa, ad, an iterat. to snap, bite, 655 xxxi. 7, Al. 144. GLER, n. [A. S. glas; Engl. glas; Germ. glas; early Dan. glar; the mod. Dan. and Swed. glas seem to be borrowed from Germ.; Icel. distinguish between gler (glass) and glas (a small glass bottle); but s

scems to be the original consonant, and the word is akin to Glasir, glys, glæsa, q.v.]:—the word originally meant amber, 'succinum' quod ipsi (viz. the Germans) glaesum vocant, Tacit. Germ. ch. 45; glass beads for ornament are of early use; quantities are found in the great deposits (in cairns and fens) of the earliest Iron Age, but only in a single instance in a deposit of the Brass Age (which ends about the beginning of our era), vide Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 118; and such is the sense of the word in the three places that it occurs in old heathen poems: magical Runes were written on glass, Sdm. 17: metaph., nú er grjót pat at gleri orðit, now those stones are turned into gler, of an altar

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bresta i gleri, to be sbivered, to break into sbivers, Hým. 29,—the reading of Kb., 'i tvau,' is a gloss on the obsolete phrase:—glæs also occurs twice or thrice in A. S. poetry, but not in the oldest, as Beowulf, vide Grein. For window-panes glass is of much later date, and came into use with the building of cathedrals: a Danish cathedral with glass panes is mentioned in Knytl. S. ch. 58 (year 1085); in Icel. the first panes brought into the country were probably those presented by bishop Paul to the cathedral at Skalholt in the year 1195; the ancient halls and dwellings had no windows in the walls, but were lighted by louvres and by round openings (gluggr) in the roof, covered with the caul (of a new-born calf, called skjall or likna-belgr) stretched on a frame or a hoop and called skjár: these are still used in Icel. farms; and Icel. distinguish between the round small caul windows (skjár or skjá-gluggar) and glass windows (gler-gluggar):—hall sem gler, slippery as glass, of ice, Nj. 144: in eccl. and later writings, Hom. 127, Sks. 424, Vm. 21, Fas. iii. 393: in the saying, sjaldan brýtr gæfu-maðr gler. COMPDS: gleraugu, n. pl. 'glass-eyes,' spectacles. augu, n. pl. 'glass-eyes,' spectacles. gler-gluggr, m., vide above, Fms. iii. 187, xi. 271-276, Bs. i. 131, B. K. 98, Vm., Pm. passim. glerhallr, m. a glass stone, agate. gler-hálka, u, f. (gler-háll, adj.), slippery as glass, of ice. gler-himinn, m. a sky-light, Hom. 130, Mag. 5. gler-kaleikr, m. a glass chalice, Hom. 138. gler-ker, n. a glass vessel, Mar. 603, Ani. 58. gler-lampr, m. a glass lamp, Vm. 129, 162. gler-pottr, m. a glass pot, bior. 164. gler-steinar, m. pl. glass stones, agates, Edda 68. gler-tölur, f. pl. glass beads, porf. Karl. 374, belonging to the gear of a heathen prophetess. There is a curious Icel. local name Glor-a, f. Glass Water, Eb., - perhaps from the Gaelic glas, dark-gray.

gletta, u, f. banter, Fms. iii. 9, x. 141, Sturl. i. 69.

gletta, u, f., or glettun, f. banter, raillery, Fms. ii. 9, Sturl. i. 69. glettu-atsókn, f. a feint or ruse to provoke the enemy to attack, Fins.

glettask, tt, dep. to banter, rail against one; g. vio e-n, Fms. ii. 180, Fær. 51, Grett. 101 A: milit. to taunt, provoke the enemy, Fms. vi. 151, viii.

glettiliga, adv. tauntingly, Fms. ii. 13.

gletting, f. banter, raillery, Fær. 109: gen. as adv. glettingar-bara, u, f. a splashing (no trifling) wave.

glettinn, adj. (glettni, glettun), bantering, Sturl. i. 69 C. unar-maor, m., engi g., not a man to be trifted with, Nj. 105.

GLETTR, m. banter, raillery, taunting; and as a milit. term, a feint or ruse to irritate or provoke the enemy; peir létu vakka við skipin ok höfðu nokkut svá í glett, Fms. viii. 289; munum vér ganga í glett við borgarmenn, ok vita ef vér getum ginnt þá frá borginni, Stj. 364. Josh. viii. 5; ekki mun ek eggja bik at fara í glett við þá Svía, to provoke the Swedes, Fær. 88; eigi leidisk beim enn at vit eigimk vid glettur, Sturl. i. 69; rið ekki í glett við oss, því at úsýnt er hvárt vér þolum þér þat, ii. 52.

GLEYMA, d, [glaumr, q. v.; Swed. glömma; Dan. glemme; but unknown to Germ. and Saxon]:-prop. to make a merry noise; this saise is almost obsolete, but occurs in Bret., beir gleymdu par yfir, they beld a bout around the borse, 94: reflex. to be merry, Merl. 1. 52. metaph. to forget, with dat.; at hann gleymi öllum Guds bodordum, Fms. v. 217, xi. 235, Barl. 7, 56, Al. 12, Sks. 743, passim: absol., Edda 154 (pref.), Sks. 238: with acc., Karl. 524 (rare): with infin., freq. in mod. usage, eg gleymdi að taka það: with gen., a Latinism, Stj. 78. in a pass. sense, to be forgotten, Th. 79.

gleyming, f. forgetfulness, Stj. 212, Hom. 125, Barl. 130.

gleymr, m. pranks, jollity, Bjarn. (in a verse); vide glaumr.

gleym-samligr, adj. forgetful, Sks. 451 B.

gleymska, u, f. forgetfulness, H. E. 494, Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass. GLEYPA, & and t, [cp. Dan. glube, glubsk = voracious], to gulp down, swallow, Stj. 193, Barl. 56, Edda 8, Fms. iii. 216, Eluc. 10.

gleyping, f. a gulping down, swallowing, Stj. 236.

gleypi-næmr, adj. quick at learning (of children); hann er g gliona, ad, to fall asunder, go to pieces; því at bótin glionar frá fatinu aptr, Matth. ix. 16.

GLINGR, m. [A. S. gleng = showy things], a toy, Fas. iii. 219; barnaglingr, a child's toy, freq.

glingra, 20, to toy, trifle with.

GLISSA, t, [Norse glisa], to grin, Hm. 30, but obsolete in Icel. GLIT, n. 'glitter,' used of brocades or rich tissues; ofit i glit af gulli, Gísl. 21; dúkr hálfr með sprang, hálfr með glit, Pm. 123. glit-abreiða, u, f. a brocaded cover. glit-dúkr, m. a brocaded stuff. glit-vefnaor, m. brocade weaving glit-ofinn, part. brocaded.

glita, að, [Ulf. glitmunjan = στίλβειν, Mark ix. 3; Hel. glitan; O.H.G. glizan]:-to glitter, Fms. viii. 350 (v. l.), ix. 301, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse); glitar á vápnin, Karl. 254. glitaðr, part. tissued, Vm. 5.

Glitnir, m. a mythical name of the Golden Hall in heaven, Gm. 15. glitra, ao, = glita, Barl. 74, Karl. 358, Fms. viii. 350. glit-rauor, adj. gleaming red, Fas. iii. 491.

glitsamligr, adj. glittering, Sks. 530. glitta, tt, = glita; það glittir í e-ð, a thing glitters far away.

læti, feint, dissimulation.

glika and lika, adv. also, freq. in mod. usage and always without the g. glikindi and likindi, n. pl. likelibood; skaði meiri en ek mætta at glikindum ráða, Ld. 126, Band. 10; ef at glikindum færi, Bs. i. 338; but, at líkindum, 337, 529; Halli þóttisk sjá at glíkindum, at ..., Glúm. 378; þótti honum frá líkindum (beyond likelibood, extraordinary) hversu þungr hann var, Eg. 769; ok er þat at líkendum, it is as could be expected, Nj. 187; eptir líkindum, Fms. x. 208; glikindi, Gísl. 137; engi líkindi til, Fms. viii. 147; meiri, minni, engin likindi, more, less, no probability, id., passim; ef þetta mætti verða með nokkrum líkendum, Sks. 149; allt er með líkindum ferr ok eðli, Edda 69; þeir sögðu Jakob þess líkindi at ..., Ver. 16; þeir görðusk nú mannvænligir sem líkindi er á, Sturl. i. 3; hégómlig líkendi, vain forecast, Stj. 142; til líkinda við, in comparison with, Barl. 55:-as a law term, fara pangat er hann veit mest likendi á, N. G. L. i. 255; gefa sök þeim er í líkindum þykkja vera, bring a charge against those who are likely to have done it, 351, 362; at peir mætti því heldr kenndir verða at líkendum, from likeness, appearance (of detect-II. semblance, remains; svá at um ing criminals), Gbl. 18. morguninn eptir så menn engin líkendi Dana-virkis nema grjótið, so tbat the morning after one saw not a remnant of the Danish wall but a beap of stones, Fms. i. 128; snúask í kvikindis líkindi, Barl. 135; ólíkinda-

gliking and liking, f. likeness, image; gliking Guds, Eluc. 18; gliking góðs verks, 655 xxvi. 4: liking, imitation, í líking Tróju, Bret. 98; líking djöfuls, Best. 54; til þeirrar sömu líkingar, Fms. ii. 89; ok af þeirra líkingu mun hann fremjast, v. 345; gerðú þó í líking annarra manna, after the liking of other people, Edda 37; svá sem með nokkurri skynsemdar liking, with some shade of reason, Stj. 143:—eptir-liking, a parable. glikja and likija, o and t, to make like; Clemens glikoi attero sina

eptir Petro postula, Clem. 39; glikir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475: to imitate, with acc., a Latinism, Hom. 57; g. eptir, to imitate; er öilum sé gott eptir at glíkja, Bs. i. 140; þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja er goðin ætti rammari, Fms. v. 319; hinna höfðingja dæmi, er betra er eptir at líkja, vii. 296, Magn. 504; kölluðusk þat allt líkja eptir biskupi, Sturl. ii. 12, (likea, Bs. i. 500, l.c.); likja alla sina dóma eptir Guðligum dæmum, II. reflex. to be like, resemble; mun ck glikjask foglum Sks. 599. peim er ..., 623. 53; nú glíkðusk menn Guði, Greg. 21; líkjask í ztt e-s, Ld. 24; at þú skyldir nú meir líkjask í ætt Haralds ens Hárfagra um skaplyndi en Rana Mjónef móður-föður þínum eðr Nereið jarli enum Gamla, O. H. 31; Haraldr liktisk i modur-ætt sina, Fas. (Hb.) i. 356; nú líkisk barn þat honum, N.G.L. i. 30; at líkjask þeim, Sks. 18, Magn. 466.

glikleikr, m. (glikleiki, a, m.), likelibood, Sks. 195, 565.

glikliga and likliga, adv. favourably, esp. in the phrase, taka likliga á e-u, to give a favourable answer to; því máli var vel tekit ok svarat líkliga, Eg. 26; Tryggvi tók því vel ok líkliga, Fms. i. 59, iii. 78; fór þá allt tal þeirra líkliga ok sáttgjarnliga, ii. 36, x. 132; skiljask þau nú drottning ok konungr heldr likliga, they parted on friendly terms, Fas. i. 33: in mod. usage, probably;—the spelling with g scarcely ever occurs.

glikligr and likligr, adj.; in old poets with gl, geta þykkjat mér gotnar glikligs, Hallfred; but usually with I only, e. g. Nj. 49, Fms. xi. 87, Hkr. i. 261, where Mork. gl:-likely, probable, potti monnum glikligast at stolit mundi vera, Bs. i. 348; gör af drauminum slíkt er þér sýnisk líkligast, Isl. ii. 196; at honum þætti Rauds-synir líkligstir til at valda, Fms. iv. 380, Hom. 115:-fit, promising, nú þykkir Eyjúlfi þetta et glíkligsta, Gisl. 148; göra sik likligan til e-s, to shew oneself inclined to, countenance, Fms. x. 334.

GLIKR, adj., mod. likr; in old poems in alliteration the g is always sounded, e.g. glikr er geira sækir | gunnsterkr..., Bjarn. 33; urðu-a it glíkir | þeim Gunnari, Gh. 3; glík skulu gjöld gjöfum, Hm. 45; Baldri glikan bur, Ls.; but the vellum MSS. use both forms, though glik is more freq. in the older, like in the later; sometimes false readings arose, e. g. ólíkt (unlike) hafa gört þeir menn, Bs. i. 140, where the sense requires glikt, but the lower part of the g having been obliterated, the transcriber read it as o; or Fs. 22, where ugglikt (suspicious) yields no meaning, and is to be read úglikt (different, quite another thing): [Ulf. galeiks = ὅμοιος; A.S. gelic; Engl. alike, like; O.H.G. glik; mod. Germ. gleich; Swed. lik; Dan. lig]:-like, alike; with dat., sonr er feor glikari en dottir, Eluc. 10; annarr atburðr varð enn þessum glikt, Bs. i. 346; ekki því grjóti glíkt öðru er þar er, Eg. 142; því glíkt, as adv. suich-like, in like manner, Post. 686 C. 2; lifði því líkara sem hann væri illdýri, Ísl. ii. 481; friðr sýnum ok mjök likr föður sínum, Fms. i. 14, x. 265; ok er Kari öngum manni líkr, K. bas no match, Nj. 265; skal ek eigi göra þik þeim líkastan er þú vill líkastr vera en þat er Oðinn, Sturl. i. 101; þat þótti mér líkara harmi en skaða, Ld. 126; landi likari en fiski, Sks. 139; þá munu þit verða Guði lík, 503; svá sem þeir menn verða líkastir er tvíburar eru, Rb. 100; hnot eða myl, eda likt, or the like, Edda 109; likt ok ekki, like nothing, Gullb. 54; er ok eigi likt (i. e. it is beyond comparison) hvart sanuari er sú saga, cor hin, Fms. viii. I; cp. ok er þat úglikt hvárt þú ferr í lofi mínu, eðr

mer pat at gliku, it seems to me all the same, Isl. ii. 483: so in the phrase, leggja til líka, to settle; at þeir vildi allt til líka leggja með góðra manna rádi, Dipl. ii. 11; því-líkr, 'tbat-like,' sucb; ú-líkr, unlike; slíkr, qs. sválikr, sucb, Germ. solcb = so like. II. metaph. likely, probable, Fs. 4; en þó er þat líkast at hann snúisk til várrar ættar, Nj. 38; þat er líkara at fyrir öðru þurfi ráð at göra, 261; þat er ok likast at þeir komist þar at keyptu, Eg. 64; Björn segir þat líkast at hann mundi fara af landi ú brott, 156; þat var líkara, lsl. ii. 141: neut. líkt, likely; ok likt at þér fylgi gipta, Fms. vi. 8; hann kallaði þá líkasta til slikra íllbragða, 379; ok likara at hann mundi koma í þórarinsdal, Bjarn. 61; þá þyki mer þat likt, at..., Sks. 52. 2. likely, promising, to the purpose; taka oss þar fari hverr sem líkast þykkir, Nj. 259; nær líkast væri til at veita atför jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá leituðusk þeir um hvar likast var út at komask, Eg. 233; mér þykir eigi til líkt (it looks not well) um ferð þeirra bræðra, Vígl. 25; sá hann eigi annan líkara útveg, Bs. i. 690; því at þeir sá þá sinn kost engan annan líkara, Fb. i. 405; kann vera at endirinn verði líkari (better) en upphasit, Bs. ii. 64; at þat væri líkast til heilla sátta, Fms. iv. 139; til þeirrar stundar sem mér þyki nokkuru líkast at fram megi komask betta eyrendi, 133.

GLIMA, u, f. [this word occurs neither in Germ. nor in Saxon, nor yet in the mod. Scandin. tongues (of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), and the origin is not known]:—wrestling, a favourite national sport with the Icel. people, in old as well as in modern times, answering to the Gr. πάλη: glimu-brogo, n. pl. wrestling-tricks, vide brago II. 2: to the technical terms there mentioned, add, hnykkr, hælkrókr, sveifla, etc.: glimu-félagi, a, m. a wrestling-match, Háv. 41: glimu-færr, adj. able-bodied as a wrestler, Finnb. 328: glimu-galdr, m. a 'wrestlerspell,' to charm one's legs and make them steady, Isl. þjóðs. i: glímumaor, m. a wrestler: glimumann-liga, adv. like a good wrestler, nimbly, Fas. iii. 502: glimu-völlr, m. the wrestling-ring. The earliest match recorded is that of Thor and the giantess Elli (Age),-for the tale vide Edda 33; freq. in the Sagas, Sturl. iii. 20, 268; glenz ok glimur, Fms. i. 149 sqq., 182, iii. 187, 188, Grett. and Finnb., Kjaln. passim, Eg. ch. 40; leikr (sport) and glima are often used synonymously, as Ld. ch. 45. The glima was a popular game at any meeting or festival, where many young and active men met together: thus at the banquet in Reykhólar (1119) the guests amused themselves by dancing, glimur, and story-telling, Sturl. i. 23; at the parliament (albing) there was a palaestra, Fanga-brekka ('wrestling-brink'); in Glum. ch. 13 a fight is recorded between the Northerners and Westerners assembled there; as also in Grett. ch. 75 (in the parliament at Hegranes); in Gunnl. ch. 11 the crew of the ships in harbour made up a glima. The mod. Icel. bænda-glima is just the same, as it was practiced in the college at Hólar, and later in the school at Bessastadir, as also at fishing-stations and wherever young men came together; the young men are divided by lot into two parties, which are then drawn up in a row, each having their leader or 'bondi' (whence the name); the bændr pair off their men against one another to wrestle in the arena or defile between the two ranks, one after another; if the one side was weaker in number, or the one bondi had lost all his men, he might challenge his antagonist, and their match decided the game, Eggert Itin. ch. 518. The bænda-glima at college and school was by far the best-played, and much stress was laid on nimble and graceful movements. 65 In Hom. 24 scurrilitas is rendered by glima. glima, d, to wrestle, Landn. 185, Fms. iii. 187, Sturl. iii. 268, Finnb. 222.

gliminn, adj. able or alert as a wrestler.

glira, u, f. [cp. glire = to blink with the eyes, Ivat Aasen], in a nickname in Vápn., Glíru-Halli.

gljá, d, to glitter, Lat. nitere; það gljáir á það.

gliá, f. a spot glittering against the sun: the name of a river.

GLJÚFR, n. almost only in pl. [A. S. glôf = cliff], an abrupt descent or ebasm, esp. in the bed of a river, ar-gljufr; hvar hin litla ain fell or gljufrum, Eg. 134; eru gljufr mikil upp með ánni, Fær. 62, Landn. 251, Glum. 362, Al. 92, Fms. viii. 51, Gullp. 8; en tveim-megin gengu at g. há ok hin brattastu björg, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 4: sing., Grett. 142 (in a verse): so the mod. phrases,—glæfra-fero, f. a neck-breaking, dangerous exploit (as among precipices); glæfra-göng, n. pl. straits, Broddi er kominn i g., a ditty of Pal Vidalin; glæfra-ligr, adj. dangerous, borrible,-are all derived from gljufr.

gloppa, u, f. a big bole, a nickname, Fms. x. 142; gloppu-gat, id.

glopra, ab, with dat. to drop, lose a thing beedlessly.

glor-hungraör, part. very bungry.

glossi, a, m. [glousse = a spark, De Professer], a blaze.

glott, n. a grin; draga glott at, O. H. 151, Bs. i. 647.

GLOTTA, tt, to grin: absol., g. at e-u, to grin at a thing, Fbr. 160, 162 (in a verse); hón (the witch) glotti við sólunni, Fas. ii. 127; so also, g. viò, Nj. 27; g. viò tönn, to smile scornfully, sarcastically, so as to shew the teeth, Edda 30, Nj. 182 (of Skarpheðinn), and passim; Erlingr

Fs. 22 (vide above):—at gliku (liku), adv. all the same, nevertheless; pvi glitter (of metals or bright things); er vápnin glóðu, Fagrsk. 138, Bs. i. 348, at jarl hefir at liku líf várt, ef hann vill eptir því leita, Nj. 267; þykki Rb. 358; hón glóaði af gulli, Stj. 206, Fas. i. 333; hann glóar sem eldr, Hb. 544. 39: red-bot, járn-sía glóandi, a red-bot iron, Edda 61, Fms. viii. 8; gloandi hiti = Germ. glübend, Greg. 36: scalding bot, of broth or the like. gló-barr, n. the glowing bud; poet. the gold of the tree Glasir, Bm. gló-bjartr, adj. light blond, of hair.

GLÓD, f., pl. glæðr (glóðir, Post. 656 C. 5), [A. S. glêd; Germ. glutb; Dan. glöd]:-red-bot embers; taka glóð af eldi, Eb. 278; þeir höfðu reykelsi á glóð, burning incense (at mass), Bs. i. 22; hann lét glóð undir fætr ser, Fs. 176; hafði glóð í hendi, Hom. 156: esp. in pl., hón tók glæðr af arni, Sturl. ii. 101, Fas. ii. 182; sitja við glæðr, to sit at the fireside; Pétr sat við glæðr ok vermdi sik, Post. 656 C. 4, Clem. 25; ganga yfir glæðr, Hom. 17; munnlaug full af glóðum, Fms. ii. 167, v. 324: the metaph. phrase, vera (ganga) a glodum, to be as on glowing сомроз: glóðar-auga, n. a black eye. coals. glóðar-járn, n. an iron plate for baking, a girdle (griddle), Am. 92, Vm. 65. ker (glóð-ker), n. a fire-pot, Fms. v. 106, Vm. 21, 83, Stj. 316, 319. glóð-rauðr, adj. red as embers, Fm. 9.

glóð-volgr, glóð-heitr, adj. ember-bot.

GLOFI, a, m. [A. S. glof occurs as early as Beowulf], a glove, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 246, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 342, Gullp. 6, 8, Fb. i. 529. glófaðr, part. gloved, Karl. 288. The word is no doubt borrowed from the English, and is used in the Sagas chiefly of costly embroidered gloves; another word is handski = 'band-shoe,' prob. from the Germ. bandscbube; the popular words are vöttr and vetlingr.

gló-föxóttr, adj. light-maned, of a horse, Bs. ii. 261.

glói, a, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: in mod. usage freq. the name of a light-coloured dog.

glópaldi, 2, m. an idiot, Glúm. 342.

GLOPR, m. an idiot, baboon, Glum. 358, Finnb. 298, Hav. 41, Bzr. 5, Gisl. 53.

glópska, u, f. foolisbness.

glóra, ð, [glüürle, De Professer], to gleam, glare like a cat's eyes; það glórir í e-ð.

glósa, u, f. (for. word), a gloss, explanation, Sks. 552, Bs. i. 737: a banter, taunt (Dan. glose), mod.

glósa (glósera), ad, to explain by a gloss, Bs. i. 737, Sks. 7: to chatter, Fas. ii. 110.

gluggaðr, part. with windows, Ísl. ii. 402.

GLUGGR, m., and gluggi, a, m., Stj. 171, 207, Fms. ix. 427, and so always in mod. use; (glyggr, m., pl. ir, Sks. 427 B, rare):—a window, Nj. 114, Eg. 420, 421, vide gler above; according to Nj. ch. 78 the windows were placed above the wall plate in the roof; gler-gluggi, skjá-g., baðstofu-g., skemmu-g., stofu-g., búr-g., eldhús-g. COMPDS: gluggagrind, f., and glugga-kista, u, f. a window-frame, (mod.) tjald, n. window-curtains. glugga-tópt, f. a window-sasb. prop. an opening, a bole, O.H. 152; inn um þann glugg er hann hafði rofit, Fbr. 66 new Ed.; einn laup ok skar allan gluggum, be took a box and cut boles in it all over, Fms. viii. 342; var gluggr yfir ofninum, Eb. 136; létta steini af brunnsins glugga, Stj. 171. Gen. xxix. 10 (' the well's moutb'); marga glyggi (acc. pl.) ok smá, Sks. l.c.; höfðu þeir brotið á stóran glugg, Bárð. 180: metaph., glugga-þykn, n. dense clouds with openings in them, Grett. 114 A.

glugg-stúka, u, f. a window-sash, Bev.

glumra, að, to rattle, Fas. i. 91, ii. 492, Hkm. 5, Sks. 229.

glumra, u, f. a masc. nickname, Landn. glumra-gangr, m. rattling. glundra, að, to turn topsy-turvy. - glundroði, a, m. topsy-turvy

glutra, ad, (glytra, Fms. xi. 439), to squander, bidr. 143, Th. 6. glutran, f. (glutr, n., Fms. xi. 439, Bs. i. 907), squandering, extravagance. compos: glutr-maor, m. a spendibrifi, Bs. i. 581. glutr-samligr,

glutrunar-samr, adj. dissolute, Al. 6. glutr-samliga, adv., Mar. glumr, m. a bear, poët., Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Landn.

GLUPNA, 20, [a Scandin. word found in Ormul. forr-gloppnedd, and Scot. and North. E. gloppen]: - the radical sense was prob. to become soft, but in usage to look downcast, let the countenance fall, as one about to

cry, Fm. 31, Am. 73, Gisl. (in a verse), Eb. 60, O. H. 63. glupr or gljupr, adj. soft, porous, esp. of sponge or sponge-like things.

glyőra, u, f. a barlot, Edda (Gl.)

glygg, n., dat. glyggvi, the opening of a visor, Al. 39, Karl. 473: poët. wind, gale, Lex. Poët.

GLYMJA, glumdi, pres. glym, to ratile, clash, plash, Str. 46: freq. in poetry of the sea or waves, vide Lex. Poët.: in prose esp. of an echo. það glumdi í klettunum, það glymr undir, or the like.

glymr, m. a clash, plashing, Edda 110, Skálda 169: freq. in poët. compds, esp. of wind or waves, Lex. Poët.

glypsa, 20, vide glepsa, to snap, Sturl. i. 128 C.

glyrnur, f. pl. [glora], cat's eyes glittering in the dark, Fas. iii. 385: in mod. usage as a cant name for eyes red or blood-shot.

GLYS, n. finery, and as a trade term millinery, Fms. vi. 263, x. 30, så til hans, ok glotti við tönn, ok mælti, Ö. H. 114.

Barl. 6, Al. 34, Stj. 78, 188, passim; gull ok glys, Edda 220; kaupa glys, GLOA, að, [A. S. glosoan; Engl. glow; Germ. glüben; etc.], to sbine, Fb. iii. 175; glys fjandans, Greg. 15; glys heimsins, Hallgr., Vídal.

COMPDS: glys-gjarn, adj. fond of finery, Eb. 256 (of a lady), Fas. ii. glys-ligr, adj. showy, specious, Fms. i. 74, ii. 135. glysmang, n. millinery, N. G. L. iii. 159. glys-mangari, a, m. a ' finerymonger,' milliner, N.G.L. ii. 246. glys-mál (glys-mæli), n. pl. specious, vain, words, Biarn. 19. glys-máll, adj. flattering in one's glys-samligr, adj. specious, vain, Sks. 528. GLÝ, n. [A. S. gleow; Engl. glee], glee, gladness, poët., Edda (Gl.)

glýja, u, f. dazzling from whiteness. glýju-skin, n. dazzling light. glýja, að, to be gleeful, Hom. 7. glýjaðr, part. gleeful, Vsp. 39; fá-

glýjaðr, dismal, Eyvind.

glýjari, a, m. a 'gleeman,' jester, Str. 68, Barl. 4.

glýra, u, f. glitter, Sks. 229.

glý-stamr, adj. an aπ. λεγ., glee-steaming, epithet of tears, Hom. I, cp. Homer's θαλερόν δάκρυ.

GLÆDA, dd, [glod], to sparkle; sá þeir at glæddi ór forsinum, Gullþ. 9: in mod. trans., esp. in eccl. writers, to kindle.

glæja, dd. to glow; glæjanda frost, a sbarp frost, Sks. 229.

glæ-napask (qs. glæ-gnapast), að, to go thinly clad in blast or cold. glæ-nýr, adj. clear, opp. to clouded, of eggs.

glæpask, t, dep. to transgress, do foolishly, Stj. 454, 577, Greg. 38: the phrase, g. & e-u, to do amiss in a thing, Stj. 469: mod. to make a foolish bargain, buy a pig in a poke.

glæpi-liga, adv. wickedly, Fas. iii. 664, Fb. i. 206.

glæpi-ligr, adj. wicked, Fms. x. 334, Stj. 584, Mar. passim.

GLÆPR, m., gen. s, pl. ir, [glopr], crime, wickedness, Fs. 178, 180, Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Stj., Sks. passim, and freq. in mod. usage, Vídal., Pass. COMPDS: glæpa-fullr, adj. full of wickedness, ungodly, Stj. 457, Mar. 449, Barl. 107. glepa-maor, m. a miscreant, Fms. ii. 85, Skalda 204. glepamann-ligr, adj. ruffianly, ill-looking, Band. 7. glæpa-verk, n. a crime, Stj. 91. It is worth notice that in the heathen morals (as in the Old Test.) 'foolish' and 'wicked' are kindred words: glæpr, the derivative with changed vowel, means an evil deed, the primitive word glopr a fool; cp. also glap, glepja, which are from the same root.

glæpska, u, f. a foolish, evil act, Fms. iii. 112, Hkr. ii. 305, Stj. 622. glep-varr, adj. righteous (sceleris purus), Fms. v. 240, Sks. 355.

glep-yrði, n. pl. foul language, Þorst. Síðu H. 177. GLÆR, m., poët. the 'glaring,' i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët.: in prose in the phrase, kasta a gla, to throw into the sea, squander, Bjarn. 57, O. H. 38, Finnb. 250, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse), cp. Ad. 13; hlaupa á glæ, to run in vain, Al. 181.

glær, adj. clear, e. g. of a fresh egg, = glænýr, q. v.

glæra, u, f., in regu-g., drops of rain, Sks. 227; vide eld-glæringar.

glæ-ræði, n. = glapræði, a job, Band. (MS.) 9.

GLÆSA, t, to make shining, embellish, Fins. iv. 247, Bs. ii. 10: part. glæstr, splendid, embellished; gulli g., embellished with gold, gilded; halli g., painted, etc., vide Lex. Poët.

glæsi-ligr, adj. sbining, splendid, Fms. ii. 300, O. H. 161, passim; g. ord, specious words, Fb. i. 76, 374.

glæsi-maðr, m. a bright, illustrious man, Edda (Gl.)

Glæsir, m. a pr. name; of an ox (because of the horns), Eb. Glæsisvellir, m. pl. a mythical local name, Hervar. S. ch. 1, Fms. iii. 183 sqq. glæsur, f. pl., in orða-glæsur, fine phrases, Thom. 297.

glögg-leikr, adj. sbarpness of sight, acuteness, Stj. 12.

glögg-liga, adv. [cp. Ulf. glaggvuba = ἀκριβῶs, ἐπιμελῶs], clearly, distinetly, Eg. 54, Fms. ii. 102, vi. 36; spyrja g. at, Fb. i. 253.

GLÖGGR, adj. (also spelt gleggr and gleyggr), acc. glöggvan with a final v in the weak cases; compar, glöggra and glöggvari; superl, glöggstr and glöggvastr; [the prob. Goth. form is glaggvus; A.S. gleaw; Hel. glau; Scot. gleg = quick, clever; O. H. G. glaw]:-clear-sighted, and in metaph, sense clever, of things clear, distinct; ok hafa bat allt er hitsug leifir edr glöggra er, Grág. i. 7; glöggt er gests augat, sbarp (prying) is the stranger's eye, a saying; skyring eor gloggvari greining, a clearer distinction, Skúlda 205; Stjörnu-Oddi er gleyggstr var í allri tölu ok himintungla-gangi, Rb. 90; glöggr til brjösts ok bækr, Thom. 12:neut., skyra glöggt frå e-u, to expound distinctly, Hom. 47; eigi þarf glöggra at skýra, 52; eigi er mér þat glöggt, 'tis not clear to me, Grett. 108; vera glöggrar greinar, to distinguish sharply, Bs. ii. 11; hón kenndi hann glöggt, she knew bim well, Fms. iv. 131; porgnyr föður-faðir minn mundi glöggt (remembered clearly) Eirík Uppsala-konung, 162; mun ek glöggt vita hvárt rétt er ráðit eðr eigi, vii. 107; víðast af löndum spurði hann um siðu manna þá menn er glöggst vissu, Hkr. ii. 61; vita glevgt, id., 625. 96. 2. metaph. stingy: sýtir æ glöggr við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; glöggr við gesti, a stingy bost, Hým. 9; glöggr flugar, poet. unflinching, Skv. 1. 7; sé-glieger, stingy of money; matar-g., stingy of meat; hugar-g., mean, Fbr. 162 (in a verse).

glögg-rýnn, adj. 'clear-rouning,' Fas. i. 212.

glögg-skygn, adj. (glögg-skygni, f.), sbarp-sighted, Nj. 77, Stj. 228. glögg-sýniliga, adv. distinctly, Str.

glögg-sýnn, adj., Stj. 228, v.l.: sbarp-witted, Bs. i. 272, Eluc. 16. glogg-seer, adj. clear-sighted, Bs. i. 808, v. l.: manifest, porf. Karl. 380. glöggvingr, m. a stingy man, Edda (Gl.), Ad. 1.

glögg-bekkinn, adj. clear-sighted, quick to know or discern. Isl. ii. 341, Vápn. 24, Ld. 274, Fb. ii. 288.

glogg-bekkni, f. a clear sight, Sks. 550 B.

glögg-þekkr, adj. = glöggþekkinn, Barl. passim.

glömmungr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

glöp, n. pl. blunders, as a law term, Grág, i. 10; vide glap, elli-glop. GNADD, n. a grumbling, muttering, Bjam. 18, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 322, 326, 330, 453, Fbr. 27 new Ed.

gnadda, að, to murmur, Stj. 327, Grett. 98 A (where nödduðu stands): to vex, hon gnaddar hit sama bæði dag ok dægr, 'sbe pressed bim daily with her words,' Stj. 417. Judges xvi. 16.

GNAGA, ad, mod. naga, but in allit. and old writers with g, as ok um grjót gnaga, Hm. 106: it was originally a strong verb, pret. gnóg, as ala ol, and is still used so in some provincial dialects of Norway, vide Ivar Aasen; hence part. gnagit, Barl. 56 (Norse); in old Icel. writers it only remains in poetry, viz. pres. gnegr, Fms. vi. 310 (in a verse of the 11th century); gengr, i. e. gnegr, Edda (A. M.) i. 68, note 12: [Engl. gnaw; Swed. gnaga; Dan. gnave]:—to gnaw; en Niôhöggr gnagar neðan rótina, Edda 10, Gm. 33; hestar gnöguðu beizlin, Karl. 376; beir gnöguðu skialdar-rendr, Fas. i. 425; myss tvær gnagaðu um rætr trésins. Barl. 56. gnap, n., poët. bigb places, the bigb sea, Edda (Gl.): in poët. compds,

gnap-hjarl, -salr, -stóll, -turn, Lex. Poët.

GNAPA, t, to jut out, stoop forward; hann (the ghost) gnapti innar yfir dyrnar, Grett. 114 A; fjallit sýnisk mjök yfir gnapa öðrum fjöllum, Fms. x. 313; ef hón sæi háska eðr skaða yfir gnapa (impendere) sinu ríki, 223: to droop with the bead, snapa ok gnapa, to be snubbed and droop the bead, Hm. 62; gnapir grar jor yfir gram daudum, Bkv. 6; sköltar gnöpðu, Fms. ii. 259 (in a verse); hann gnapir með hettu, Fas. iii. 494 (in a verse).

gnarr, n., poët. the sea, Edda (Gl.); prop. the 'gnarrer,' murmurer. gnastan, f. a gnashing, Hom. 70.

gnat, n. a clash (of weapons), Hotuol.; the Engl. gnat is so called from the sound of its wings.

gnata, ao, to clash, Vsp. 51.

gnaud (gnaudan, Bs. i. 206), f. a rustling noise, Fas. iii. 129. Or. 56; metaph. a murmur, Grett. 98.

GNAUDA, ao, mod. nauda, to rustle, ring; hann lætt g. broddinn í jöklinum, of the sound of a mountaineer's staff, Bárð. 171; gnauðaði svá at skjálfa þóttu húsin, of troops riding over the ice, Sturl. iii. 147; hence mod. nauda á e-m, to din in one's ear.

gnaust, n., and gnaustan, f. a clash, tinkling, Hallfred, Lex. Poet. Gná, f. the name of a goddess, Edda: freq. in poetry, of women. gnegg, n., mod. hnegg, neighing, Hrafn. 7, Al. 67, Karl. 282.

GNEGGJA, ad, mod. hneggja, to neigh, Hrafn. 8, Rd. 267, Stj. 78, Karl. 376, Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

gneista, ad, [mid. H. Germ. ganeiste], to emit sparks, Fms. viii. 8.

GNEISTI, a, m., mod. neisti, [mid. H. Germ. ganeist; Dan. gnist; Swed. gnista; cp. the mineral gneiss, so called from its sparkling particles]:-a spark, Edda 4, Fms. iii. 193, v. 175, Sks. 204, Skálda 175: metaph., g. lifsins, Fms. x. 368. gneista-flaug, f. a shower of sparks, Bs. i. 44, Fms. iii. 180.

gnella, gnall, gnullu, to scream; haukar þeirra gnullu leiðiliga, Karl. 376. GNERR, m. [Chaucer's gnarr], a knot or knob: metaph., stod vid hann gnerr nokkra daga, it stopped at that 'gnarr,' i.e. it lasted, for some

days, Fms. viii. 263, v. l.

GNESTA, pret. gnast, pl. gnustu, [A.S. gnæstan], to crack; hlif gnast við hlíf, Skálda (in a verse); viðir brotna eðr gnesta, 169; málmar gnustu, Hallfred; gnestr hann (the sword) hatt i peirra hausum, Fas. i. 102: the phrase, g. i eyrum e-s, to tinkle in one's ears; mugrium æpti svá at gnast í eyrum borgar-manna, Stj. 360, 647. 2 Kings xxi. 12; þessi ódæmi sem öllum mönnum gnestr í eyrum, Mar.; gnustu þá saman vápnin, Sturl. iii. 174; ok gnestr í steininum, Bs. i. 601; gnast í bryuiunni, Karl. 175.

gneypr, adj. jutting, bent forward; stóð höfuðit gneypt af bolnum. Eb. 244; Egill sat uppréttr ok var gneypr mjök, Eg. 304, Fas. iii, 117. gniða or niða, að, [Dan. gnide], to rub; þat var sem sviðit ok gniðat öðru-megin, hón lét telgja á litinn flatveg þar sem gniðat var, Grett. 177

new Ed.

gnissa, u, f. a spectre, Edda (Gl.); cp. Dan. nisse = a bobgoblin. gnit, f., mod. nitr, f. pl. [Dan. gnid; Ivar Aasen gnit], a nit, Lat. lens. GNÍPA, u, f., not gnýpa, (rip í bratta gnípu, Rekstefja 28), a peak. Fms. ii. 154, Sks. 171 C, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 360, Róm. 352. gnist, n. a gnasbing, Nikulás-d. 56.

GNÍSTA, t, mod. also nísta, to gnash the teeth; g. tönnum, Mar. freq., Greg. 55, Mart. 118, Fas. iii. 629 (where nista, paper MS.); ok þeir nístu tönnum yfir honum, Acts vii. 84:—trans. to tease, mundu þer eigi gníst hafa yðvarn biskup með svá skarpri meingörðar ör, Mar. 2. to snarl as a dog; beir yldu ok gnistu, Fms. vii. 192; við þetta spratt hundrinn upp gnístandi, iii. 13; hans hundar hversu þeir gnistu, pior. 368; gnistandi frost, a biting frost, Fms. ii. 225. 60 Nesta or nista (q. v.), to pin, is a different word.

gnistan, f. gnasbing of teeth, in the phrase, op ok tanna g., Post. mer illt at heyra gnyð ykkar yfir mer, Fas. iii. 124; görðisk þá mikill 656 C. 30; spelt gnistran, Matth. viii. 12, xiii. 42, 50, xxii. 13, xxiv. 51, xxv. 30, Luke xiii, 28,

gnistingr, m. a creaking, Stj. 71.

gnjóðr, m. a kind of seed, Edda (Gl.)

gnjóstr, m., Tann-g., Teetb-gnasber, one of Thor's he-goats, Edda.

gnolla, d, to sbiver; impers., tekr beim at gnolla, Fms. xi. 136. Gnóð or Gnoð, f., poët. name of a ship, Edda (Gl.); properly a mythical ship like the Greek Argo, Fas. iii. 406, 407, (Eg. S. Einh. fine.) gnóg-leikr, m. abundance, Magn. 450, Rb. 110.

gnóg-liga, adv. (mod. nóg-liga, and so Stj. 30, Fms. vi. 15, MSS. of the 14th century), abundantly, Edda 9, Fms. i. 77, Hom. 37, Stj. 414. gnóg-ligr, adj. (mod. nóg-ligr, and so Fms. ii. 228, Sks. 134 B. new Ed., MSS. of the 13th century), abundant, Stj. 428, Mar. 474.

GNÓGB, adj.; in old alliterative poets gn, bess var grams und gönilum | gnóg rausn, Arnór, and so in very old MSS.: but even vellum MSS. as old as Hb., Stj., Arna-Magn. 66 (vide below), begin to drop the g, which was either lost or replaced by & (i-nogr) as in Engl. e-nough: the declension also is interesting; in old writers it has regular neut. gnogt or nogt, but later the t was dropped; an Icel. says, það er nog rúm (room enow), the old form being gnogt rum; the gen. has also been dropped, and so the word has become an irregular though not indeclinable adjective: again, an indeclinable nógu has been formed, nógu margr, mikill, etc., answering to Engl. enough after an adjective: [Ulf. ganobs = leavos; A.S. genob; Engl. enough and enow; O.H.G. ganab; Germ. genug and genung; Dan. nok; Swed. nog and noga] :- enough, sufficient, plentiful, of stores; þar er sæmðar ván er gnóg er til, Nj. 21; selveiðar gnogar ok fiski-fang mikit, Eg. 130; mundu þar fá gnogt lið, Fms. vii. 276; ok svá nógt er í fjöllum þeim gull sem grjót, Pr. 400; þat it fjorda er nogt var, which was enough by itself, Bret. (Hb.) 66; beim med er hann henr gnógastan til, Sks. 229 B; hara gnógan liðs kost, Fms. viii. 220; því at þar var nógt búfé Dana til strandhöggva, i. 128; gaf hann öllum nóga skotpenninga, xi. 202; honum mun gefast svo hann gnóg hafi, Matth. xiii. 12; skógar-dýr er jafnan vóru gnóg, Stj. 560 (nóg and í nóg, v.l.); með svá nógum gný (so great a din) ok vápna-braki, at ..., Stj. (MSS.) 127:—of persons (rare), nú var hann nógr orðinn um kvikfé, now be was well stocked with cattle, Bjarn. 39; nú muntú ok vera þér nogr einn (= einhlitr, q. v.) um betta mal, Band. 6. use; at nogu, sufficiently, plentifully; þat sem at nogu döggvir allan aldin-viðinn, Stj. 68; ok vinnsk oss þat at nógu, it is enough for us, Fms. v. 48 (but at gnogu, O. H. 202, l. c., and so Fb. ii. 329); i-nog, enough; hann (the cypress) er þar í-nóg, Stj. 88, Al. 171; þar til er þeir allir hafa drukkit i-nog, Stj. 136; fóðr höfum vér i-nog, id.; allt var i-nog þat er hafa þurfti, 203; biskup sagði at þeir hefði í-nóg at geyma, Bs. i. 866:nógu, indecl. enough, only in the later Sagas, preif Öngull til saxins, ok kvað hann nógu lengi (long enough) borit hafa, Grett. 154; því at nógu margir munu vera motstöðu-menn þínir, 156; nógu mikit, mickle enough, Bs. i. 909 (Laur. S.)

gnott, f. [A. S. genibt], abundance, plenty; ærin gnott vista, Fms. xi. 36; gnótt fjár, Band. 9; aura gnótt, plenty of money, Greg. 39; gnótt grunnýðgi (gen.), Am. I; þau áttu gnótt í búi, Nj. 257; en svá mikil gnott at solunni um sumarit, so great plenty of sun during the summer, Sks. 71; hljóta sumir mikla gnótt af þessum gjöfum, 561; hann mun gcfa þér gnótt allra hluta, Blas. 43; þar vóru gnóttir hvers-vetna, Fs. 65; en at ek gera gnott spurning binni, that I give sufficient answer to thy question, Fas. iii. 665. COMPDS: gnótta-brunnr, m. the well of abundance, Sti. 164. Gen. xxvi. 22. gnótta-maðr, m. a wealtby man, Grett. 127 (MS. A. nótta-maðr).

GNUA, mod. núa, pres. gný; pret. gneri, gnöri, or neri; part. gnúit; [cp. Dan. gnide] :- to rub; hann tok til orða, ok gneri nefit, and rubbed bis nose, Orkn. 394; gnera ek vátum höndum um augu mér, Ó. H. 224; gnera (gnöra, v. l.) ek í sundr öll málmhlið sterkra borga, Sks. 631 B, Mirm. 31: with dat., hón rakaði af honum allt hárit ok neri (paper MS.) í tjöru (dat.), and rubbed it with tar, Fas. i. 18; hann gnýr þar við bakinu þar til er boga-strengrinn skarsk, ii. 547; þó at þér sveinar hæði at því, at þú sitir mjótt ok gnúir saman lærum þínum, Band. 13, Mar. 539; nokkurrir fiskar gnúa sér svá fast við kviðinn. at ..., Stj. 77

gnúfa, ð, (qs. gnúpa), to droop, stoop; skalf hón öll af hræðslu ok gnúfði hón með höfði sínu, Str. 76.

gnufa, adj. drooping, stooping; hann sat gnufa hryggr...lypti upp hofdi sinu, Str. 73.

gnúpa, u, f. = gnúfa, a nickname. Landu.

gnúp-leitr, adj. = gnúfa, Edda 19.

GNUPR, m. a peak (= gnípa); þá gékk maðr út ór gnúpinum, Nj. 211; undir gnupinum, Landn. 277, v.l.: freq. in local names, Lóma-g., Rita-g.; Gnúpar, pl., and Gnúpr, names of farms, Landn.: a pr. name, Bs.

GNYDJA, gnuddi, to mutter, grumble; herrinn gnuddi nú illa, Fms. vi. 156 (nuddi, v.l.); en þó gnuddi þetta mest á Sturlu, tbey grumbled most against Sturla, Sturl. 157: to scream, grunt, gnyðja mundu nú grisir ef þeir vissi hvat hinn gamli þyldi, Fas. i. 282.

gnyor, m., pl. ir, mod. nyoz, or even spelt nior, a murmur; hykki (god to gud), [Swed.-Dan. gud], yet in old poems of the Christian age

gnýr ok gnyðr af ópi ok hlaupum, Stj. 452, v. l. II. in mod. usage freq. the murmur of a river or brook, ar-niðr, lækjar-niðr.

gný-fari, a, m., poët. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

GNÝJA, pres. gnýr, pret. gnúði, to sound, of wind and sea; derived from gnúa, with the notion of a grating sound, as of a stream over pebbles, the tide against the beach, etc.; brim gnýr Kormak, vide Lex. Poët.; breki gnuði á stafni, Höfuðl. 11; gnýr allr Jötun-heimr, Vsp. 53; gnýjanda gjálfr, Sks.; útan gnýr á eyri Ýmis blóð, Edda (in a verse); vindar eru þá úkyrrir ok gnýja héðan ok handan, Edda 8; þar megu vér nú heyra gnýja bana Þorkels frænda, Ld. 326; gnúði á hallæri mikit ok veðrátta köld, Bs. i. 171; þá gnúði á hin snarpasta hríð, Fms. ii. 225; þótti honum görask mikit vandkvæði í þessu er á gnúði, iv. 145; hvat sem á gnýr, Thom. 114.

gný-mikit, n. adj. stormy, windy, Grett. 111 A.

gnýpr, m., mod. nýpr, = gnúpr, a local word.

gnýr, m. a clash, din, as of wind, waves, weapons, etc., Nj. 272, Edda 41, Mag. 6, Skálda 169, Fms. vi. 156, x. 264, Sl. 57: esp. freq. in poët. compds referring to the din of war, Lex. Poet,: metaph., gnýr ok ótti, alarm and fright, Niðrst. 5.

gnæða, dd, mod. næða, to feel a draught, það næðir um þig. gnæðingr, m., mod. næðingr, a gust of wind, Barð. 171.

GNÆFA, d and ad, to project, Lat. eminere; af Gnár nafní er svá kallat, at þat gnæfi sem hátt ferr, Edda 22; merki mörg óðsluga ok gnæfðu fyrir ofan brekkuna, Hkr. i. 150; engi sá fyrr en þar gnæfaði merki vfir þeim, Fms. viii. 62; en er bændr sá þat í móti dags-brúninni at merki konungs gnævaði hátt, 126; ok gnæfar yfir liðinu sem einn hár turn, Al. 141; hans bust næfði (sic) náliga við limar uppi, Fb. ii. 27; g. við himin, Fas. i. 185 (in a verse); hann gnæfði ofarliga við ráfrinu, Grett.: metaph., Lat. impendere, hvilikr húski at yfir gnæfir þeirra sálum, H. E. i. 514: - very freq. in mod. usage.

gnæfr (gnæpr, Fb. i. 258), adj. floating bigb, of a banner, Hd. 40. GNÆGJA, d, [gnogr], to endow, bestow upon; gnægd med godum hlutum, Stj. 421; hve hann yrþjóð (acc.) auði gnegir, bow be endows men with bliss, Ad. 18; and gnegor at fjarassi, endowed with wealth, id. In mod. usage nægja, það nægir, 'tis enough, e. g. sá henr nóg sér nægja lætr, a saying, freq.

gnægr, adj., mod. nægr, = gnógr; þú hefir þat gnægara, er meira þarf við, Lv. 43; því at lands-fólkit var gnægt til, i. e. populous, Hkr. i. 45; hann a nægri börn en kýr, be is better stocked with bairns than kine, Bs. ii. 141; skaupi gnegr, full of contempt, scoffing, Ad. 2.

gnægt, f. (nægt, nægð, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage), = gnótt, abundance: esp. in pl., eiga alls nægtir, to bave one's fill of all good things, freq.

gnægta, t, = gnægja; Dróttinn mun þik g, öllum göðum hlutum, Stj. 421. GNÖLLRA, að, (nöllra, Karl. l. c.; hence the mod. nöldra to grumble, nöldr grumbling):—to bowl, bark; hundrinn hljóp upp gnöllrandi, Fas. iii. 545; haukar þeirra gnöllraðu, Karl. 376, v. l.; við þessi orð spratt hundrinn upp ok gnöllraði hátt, Fms. iii. 13; hjarta hans gnöllraði í honum innan-brjósts eins og greyhundr, rendering of Od. xx. 13, 14; þar eru tveir hundar ok nöllra þeir ok grenja, Þiðr. 245. gnöllran, f. bowling, Mar.

GNÖTRA, ad, [gnat], to clatter, rattle; gnötrar (gnottir, Verel.) sverðit hvárt yfir annat, Bret. 55; menn þóttusk heyra at beinin gnötruðu við hræringarnar, bis bones clattered, Bs. i. 69: esp. of the teeth, skelfr hann svá mjök at gnötrar í honum hver tönn, Háv. 54; tennr hans nötruðu, Fbr. 149: metaph., þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169:-in mod. usage freq. to sbiver, sbake, as with cold.

GOD, n. pl. [all the Teutonic languages have this word in common; Ulf. guha, n. pl., Gal. iv. 8; guda, id., John x. 34, 35; and Guh, m.; A. S. godu, n. pl., and God, m.; O. H. G. Cot: in mod. languages masc.; Engl. God; Germ. Gott; Dan.-Swed. Gud].

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In heathen times this word was neuter, and was used almost exclusively in plur., as were also other words denoting Godhead, e. g. regin or rögn = numina, q. v.; and bönd, höpt, prop. = bonds, and metaph. gods:—this plur, usage seems not to refer to a plurality of gods, but rather, as the Hebrew אלהים, to the majesty and mystery of the Godhead; it points to an earlier and purer faith than that which was current in the later ages of the Scandinavian heathendom; thus the old religious poem Völuspá distinguishes a twofold order of gods,—the heavenly powers (regin or ginn-heilög goð) who had no special names or attributes, and who ruled the world, like the Moipa or Aloa of Gr. mythology;—and the common gods who were divided into two tribes, Æsir (Ases) and Vanir, whose conflict and league are recorded in Vsp. 27, 28, and Edda 47. II. after the introduction of Christianity, the masculine gender (as in Greek and Latin) superseded the neuter in all Teutonic languages, first in Gothic, then in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon, and lastly in the Scandinavian languages; but neither in Gothic nor in Icel, did the word ever take the masc, inflexive r or s, so that it remains almost unique in 2. in Scandinavian the root vowel was altered from o to u

as also in the oldest MSS, of the 12th century; sometimes however it is written $\bar{g}b$, in which case the root vowel cannot be discerned. in Icel, the pronunciation also underwent a change, and the g in Guð (God) is now pronounced gw (Gwud), both in the single word and in those proper names which have become Christian, e. g. Guðmundr pronounced Gwudmundr, whence the abbreviated form Gvendr or Gvondr. The old form with o is still retained in obsolete words, as godi, godoro, vide below, and in local names from the heathen age, as Goo-dalir; so also Gormr (q. v.), which is contracted from God-ormr not Gud-ormr. On the other hand, the Saxon and German have kept the root vowel III. in old poems of heathen times it was almost always used without the article; gremdu eigi god at ber, Ls.; aor ver heilög god blótim, Fas. i. (in a verse); ginnheilög God, Vsp. passim; godum ek þat þakka, Am. 53; með goðum, Alm.; in prose, en goð hefna eigi alls þegar, Nj. 132.

2. with the article goð-in, Vsp. 27: freq. in prose, um hvat reiddusk goðin þá er hér brann hraunit er nú stöndu vér á, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 22; eigi cru undr at goðin reiðisk tölum slíkum, id.; Hallfredr lastadi eigi godin, po adrir menn hallmælti þeim, Fms. ii. 52; allmikin hug leggr þú á goðin, Fs. 94; eigi munu goðin þessu valda, Nj. 132, passim. 3. very seldom in sing., and only if applied to a single goddess or the like, as Ondor-gods (gen.), Haustl. 7; Vanagoð, of Freyja, Edda; enu skírleita goði, of the Sun, Gm. 39. after the introduction of Christianity, the neut, was only used of false gods in sing, as well as in pl., Sólar-goð = Apollo, Orrostu-goð = Mars, Draumagod = Morpheus, Bret. (Verel.); and was held up for execration by the missionaries; gör þik eigi svá djarfa, at þú kallir goð hinn hæsta konung er ek trúi á, Fb. i. 371. Yet so strongly did the neut, gender cleave to the popular mind that it remains (Grág. Kb. i. 192) in the oath formula, goð gramt = Goð gramr; and Icel. still say, í Guðanna (pl.) bænum. gudir, masc. pl., as in A. S. gudas, is freq. in eccl. writers, but borrowed from the eccl. Lat.

I. with nouns, gooa-blot, n. sacrifice to B. In compds: the gods, Fb. i. 35. gooa-gremi, f. a term in the heathen oath, wrath of the gods, Eg. 352. goða-heill, f. favour of the gods, porst. Siðu H. q. goða-hús, n. a bouse of gods, temple, Dropl. 11, Nj. 131, goða-stallar, m. pl. the altar in temples, Fas. i. 454. Fb. i. 337. goða-stúka, u, f. the sanctuary in heathen temples, answering to the choir goða-tala, u, f. in the or sanctuary in churches, Landn. 335 (App.) phrase, i godatölu, in the tale (list) of gods, 625. 41. goð-borinn. goð-brúðr, f. bride of the gods part. διογενήs, god-born, Hkv. 1. 29. (the goddess Skaði), Edda (in a verse). Goo-dalir, m. pl. a local name, hence Goo-dælir, m. pl. a family, Landn. goð-gá, f. blaspbemy against the gods, Nj. 163, Ld. 180. goo-heimr, m. the bome of the gods, Stor. 20, cp. Yt. goð-konungr, m. (cp. Gr. διογενής βασιλεύς), a king,-kings being deemed the offspring of gods, Yt. goð-kunnigr and goo-kyndr, adj. of the kith of gods, Edda 6, 11, 13. goð-lauss, adj. godless, a nickname, Landn. goð-lax, m. a kind of salmon. Edda (Gl.) goð-leiðr, adj. loatbed by the gods, Korm. goð-máligr, adj. skilled in the lore of the gods, Hým. 38. goð-mögn, n. pl. divine powers, deities, Edda I; bidja til pinna godmagna, Bret. (Verel.) reid, f. 'a ride of gods' through the air, a meteor, thought to forebode great events, Glum. (in a verse), cp. the Swed. åska. goð-rifi, n. scorn god-rækr, adj. 'god-forsaken,' wicked, 623. 30. of the gods, Sks. 435. godum-leiðr, adj. = godleiðr, Landn. (in a verse). god-worrier,' sacrilegus, 'lupus in sanctis,' Bs. i. 13 (in a verse). goðvefr, vide guovefr. goo-vegr, m. the way of the gods, the beaven, the sky, Hdl. 5. Goð-þjóð, f. the abode of the gods, Vsp.:—but Goth. Gul-þjuda = the land of the Goths, by assimilation Goð-þjóð, passim in old II. with pr. names, originally Goo-, later poems and the Sagas. and mod. Guo-; of men, Guo-brandr, Guo-laugr, Guo-leifr, Guo-mundr, Guð-röðr, Guð-ormr or Gutt-ormr, etc.; of women, Guð-björg, Guðfinna, Guð-laug, Guð-leif, Guð-ný, Guð-riðr, Guð-rún, etc.; cp. the interesting statement in Eb. (App.) 126 new Ed. (from the Hauks-bók), that men of the olden time used to call their sons and daughters after the gods (Goð-, Þór-, Frey-, Ás-); and it was thought that a double (i.e. a compound) name gave luck and long life, esp. those compounded with the names of gods; menn höfðu mjök þá tvau nöfn, þótti þat líkast til langlifis ok heilla, þótt nokkurir fyrirmælti þeim við goðin, þá mundi þat ekki saka, ef þeir ætti eitt nafn, though any one cursed them by the gods it would not burt if they bad 'one' name, i. c. if they were the namesakes of the gods, Eb. l.c.; -we read 'eitt nafn' for eitt annat nafn' of the Ed. and MS. In Fb. i. 23, the mythical king Raum is said to have had three sons, Alf, Björn, and Brand; the first was reared by the Finns, and called Finn-Alf; Björn by his mother (a giantess), and called Jötun-Björn; and Brand was given to the gods, and called Goð-Brand (Guð-brandr, whence Guðbrands-dalir, a county in Norway); cp. also Eb. ch. 7.

For the Christian sense of God and its compds vide s. v. Guo.

goddi, a, m. [cp. Germ. götze], a nickname, Ld. GODI, a, m. [Ulf. renders lepeve by gudja (ufar-gudja, abumista-gudja,

it is still made to rhyme with o, Goos, boonum; Goo, roonar, Sighvat; etc.), leparela by gudjinassus, lepareveur by gudjinos; an Icel. gydi, gen, gydja, would answer better to the Goth, form, but it never occurs, except that the fem. gydja = goddess and priestess points not to godi, but to a masc, with a suppressed final i, gydi; a word coting occurs in O. H. G. glossaries, prob. meaning the same; and the form gubi twice occurs on Danish-Runic stones in Nura-gubi and Saulva-gubi, explained as godi by P. G. Thorsen, Danske Runem.; (Rafn's explanation and reading of Nura-gubi qs. norðr á Gauði, is scarcely right): with this exception this word is nowhere recorded till it appears in Icel., where it got a wide historical bearing]:-prop. a priest, sacerdos, and hence a liege-lord or chief of the Icel. Commonwealth.

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—The Norse chiefs who settled in Icel., finding the country uninhabited, solemnly took possession of the land (land-nam, q.v.); and in order to found a community they built a temple, and called themselves by the name of godi or hof-godi, 'templepriest; and thus the temple became the nucleus of the new community, which was called godoro, n.:-hence hof-godi, temple-priest, and holdingi, chief, became synonymous, vide Eb. passim. Many independent godar and godord sprang up all through the country, until about the year 930 the albingi (q. v.) was erected, where all the petty sovereign chiefs (godar) entered into a kind of league, and laid the foundation of a general government for the whole island. In 964 A.D. the constitution was finally settled, the number of godord being fixed at three in each ping (sbire), and three ping in each of the three other quarters, (but four in the north); thus the number of godar came to be nominally thirtynine, really thirty-six, as the four in the north were only reckoned as three, vide Ib. ch. 5. On the introduction of Christianity the godar lost their priestly character, but kept the name; and the new bishops About the year 1004 obtained seats in the Lögrétta (vide biskup). there were created new godar (and godord), who had to elect judges to the Fifth Court, but they had no seats in the Lögrétta, and since that time the law distinguishes between forn (old) and ny (new) godord; -in Glum, ch. I the word forn is an anachronism. It is curious that, especially in the 12th century, the godar used to take the lesser Orders from political reasons, in order to resist the Romish clergy, who claimed the right of forbidding laymen to be lords of churches or to deal with church matters; thus the great chief Jon Loptsson was a sub-deacon; at last, about 1185, the archbishop of Norway forbade the bishops of Icel. to ordain any holder of a godord, unless they first gave up the godorð, fyrir því bjóðum vór biskupum at vígja eigi þá menn er godorð hafa, D. I. i. 291. In the middle of the 13th century the king of Norway induced the godar to hand their power over to him, and thus the union with Norway was finally brought about in the year 1262; since that time, by the introduction of new codes (1272 and 1281), the name and dignity of godar and godoro disappeared altogether, so that the name begins and ends with the Commonwealth.

B. Duries.—In the albingi the godar were invested with the Lögréttu-skipan (q. v.), that is to say, they composed the Lögrétta (the Legislative consisting of forty-eight members—on the irregularity of the number vide 1b. ch. 5), and were the lawgivers of the country; secondly, they had the domnesna (q. v.), or right of naming the men who were to sit in the courts, vide domr:—as to their duties in the quarter-parliaments (vár-þing) vide Grág. Þ. Þ. and the Sagas. The authority of the godar over their liegemen at home was in olden times somewhat patriarchal, vide e.g. the curious passage in Hænsab. S. ch. 2; though no section of law relating to this interesting part of the old history is on record, we can glean much information from the Sagas. It is to be borne in mind that the godar of the Saga time (roth century) and those of the Grágás and Sturlunga time (12th and 13th centuries) were very different; the former were a kind of sovereign chiefs, who of free will entered into a league; the latter had become officials, who for neglecting their duties in parliament might be fined, and even forfeit the godord to their liegemen, vide Grág. p. p. Neither ping (q. v.) nor godord was ever strictly geographical (such is the opinion of Konrad Maurer), but changed from time to time; the very word godoro is defined as 'power' (veldi), and was not subject to the payment of tithe, K. p. K. 142. The godoro could be parcelled out by inheritance or by sale; or they might, as was the case in the latter years of the Commonwealth, accumulate in one hand, vide esp. Sturl. passim, and Grág. The liegemen (þingmenu) were fully free to change their lords (ganga í lög með goða, ganga ór lögum); every franklin (þingmaðr) had in parliament to declare his þingfesti, i. c. to name his liegeship, and say to what godi and bing he belonged, and the godi had to acknowledge him; so that a powerful or skilful chief might have liegemen scattered all over the country. But the nomination to the courts and the right of sitting in the legislative body were always bound to the old names, as fixed by the settlement of the year 964; and any one who sought the name or influence of a godi had first (by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise) to become possessor of a share of one of the old traditionary godord; see the interesting chapter in Nj. The three godar in one bing (sbire) were called sam-godar, joint-godar: for the sense of allsherjar-godi vide p. 17.

he especially worshipped, as Freys-Godi, Hrafn., Gísl., whence Freysgyolingar, q.v.; (the or-gooi is dubious); more frequently the name referred to the liegemen or county, e. g. Ljósvetninga-Goði, Tungu-Goði, etc.; but in the Saga time, godi was often added to the name almost as a cognomen, and with some, as Snorri, it became a part of their name (as Cato Censor in Latin); hann varðveitti þá hof, var hann þá kallaðr Snorri Goði, Eb. 42; seg, at sú sendi, er meiri vin var húsfreyjunnar at Fródá en Godans at Helgafelli, 332. Names on record in the Sagas: - men living from A.D. 874 to 964, Hallsteinn Godi, Landn., Eb.; Sturla Godi, Landn. 65; Jörundr Godi and Hroarr Tungu-Godi, id.; Ljótólfr Goði, Sd.; Hrafnkell Freys-Goði, Hrafn.; Oddr Tungu-Goði, Landn.; pormóðr Karnár-Goði, Vd.; Áskell Goði, Rd.; Úlfr Ör-goði, Landa.; Grimkell Goði, Harð. S.; Þorgrimr Freys-goði, Gísl. 100, 110:

—964 to 1030, Arnkell Goði, Landa., Eb.; Þorgrimr Goði, Eb.; Geirr Godi, Landn., Nj.; Runólfr Godi, id.; Þóroddr Godi, Kristni S.; Þormóðr Allsherjar-Goði, Landn.; Þorgeirr Goði, or Ljósvetninga-Goði, Nj., Landn.; (Þorkell Krafla) Vatnsdæla-Goði, Vd.; Helgi Hofgarða-Godi, Landu., Eb.; Snorri Hliðarmanna-Godi, Lv.; Þórarinn Langdæla-Godi, Heidarv. S.; and last, not least, Snorri Godi:-in the following period godi appears, though very rarely, as an appellative, e. g. pormódr Skeiðar-Goði (about 1100):-of the new goðar of 1004, Höskuldr Hvítaness-Goði, Nj.:-used ironically, Ingjaldr Sauðeyja-Goði, Ld. godord mentioned by name, -in the south, Allsherjar-godord, Landn. (App.) 336; Dalverja-godord, Sturl.ii. 48; Lundarmanna-godord, i. 223; Reykhyltinga-godorð, 104, iii. 166, 169; Bryndæla-godorð, Kjaln. S. 402: in the north, Ljósvetninga-goðorð, Lv.ch. 30; Möðruvellinga-goðorð, Bs. i. 488; Vatnsdæla-godorð, Fs. 68; Fljótamanna-godorð, Sturl. i. 138: in the west, Snorrunga-goðorð, 55; Jöklamanna-goðorð, iii. 166; Rauðmelinga-goðorð, Eb. 288; Reyknesinga-godord, Sturl. i. 9, 19; porsnesinga-godord, 198: the new godords of the Fifth Court, Laufæsinga-godord, Nj. 151; Melamanna-godord, id., Band., Sturl. i. 227. Passages in the Sagas and Laws referring to godar and godorð are very numerous, e. g. 1b. ch. 5, Nj. ch. 98, Grág., Lögréttu-páttr, and þ. þ. passim, esp. ch. 1-5, 17, 35, 37, 39, 44, 58, 60, 61, Lv. ch. 4 (interesting), Vd. ch. 27, 41 (in fine), and 42, Vápn., Hrafn. ch. 2, Eb. ch. 10, 56, Sturl. iii. 98, 104, passini; for the accumulation of godords, see i. 227 (3. 22), Bs. i. 54; for the handing over the godords to the king of Norway, D.I. i; and esp. article 3 of the Sátt-máli, D.I. i, 631, 632. The godords were tithe-free, ef maðr á goðorð, ok þarf eigi þat til tíundar at telja, vald er þat en eigi fé, K. þ. K. 142. compos: goda-kvior, m. a law term, the verdict of a jury composed of twelve godar, commonly called tylftar-kviðr, a 'twelver-verdict,' fixed for some special cases, defined in Grág.; the goða-kviðr was opposed to goða-lýrittr, m. a the búa-kviðr, vide búi, Grág. i. 168, passim. hw term, a protest or interdict, Grag. i. 112, ii. 97, passim; but it is uncertain whether it is derived from godi, i. e. the protest of a godi, or from god, i.e. the great ban, a protest in the holy name of the gods. goda-battr, m. a section of law about the godar, Grag. i. 73. goo, i.e. good genius, in the Icel. game at dice called gooa-taff, with the formula, heima ræð eg goða minn bæði vel og lengi, ... og kasta eg svo fyrir þig, cp. also ást-goði. god-ord, n. (seldom spelt gudord, as in Grag. ii. 154); hann var

maðr félítill en átti staðfestu góða í Skálholti ok goðorð, Bs. i. 54; for this word vide godi. COMPDS: godoros-lauss, adj. without a goðorðs-maðr, m. a 'godord-man,'= godord, Nj. 149, Band. 2. a goði, Hrafn. 13, 14, Fs. 67, Glúm. 324, Sturl., passim. goðorðsmál, n. an action concerning a godord, Sturl. ii. 89. goðorðs-tilkall, n. a elaim to a godord, Sturl. ii. 88: erfda-godorð (q. v.), Sturl. i. 198; fornt godord, vide above: forráds-godord = manna-forrád, a godord to which torrad (power) is attached, an aπ. λεγ. in Isl. ii. 173 (Hænsa þ. S.) goggr, m. a gag or book: brýna gogginn, to whet the beak, of a raven:

a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.) gogli, a, m. ooze, mud, Mork. 13; cp. blóð-gögl, blood-ooze, Björn. GOL, n., mod. gola, u, f. a breeze: metaph., Al. 99; fjalla-g., q. v. gol-grænn, adj. yellow-green, epithet of the sea.

golle, m. [Old Engl. goll], the talon or claw of a hawk, esp. of artificial kind; in N.G.L. i. 242 a man has to return to the owner a goshawk if found astray with the goll fastened to him, but he may claim landnám, i. e. compensation for damages done on the land.

gollungr, m. [gollr], poët. a kind of bawk, Edda (Gl.)

gollur, m. the pericardium, Edda (Gl.) gollur-hús, n. id., Isl. þjóðs. ii. 579; hence gollor-heimr, m., poët. the breast.

gol-mórauðr, adj. yellow-brown.

golsi, a, m., golsóttr, adj. a sbeep with a dark yellow belly. gol-borskr, m. 'yellow-cod,' a cod-fish so called from its colour.

gopi, a, m. a vain person, Edda (Gl.)

goppa, ad, [Dan. gumpe; Engl. jump], to skip, (rare.)

GOB, n. [A.S. gor; Engl. gore; Swed. gar], whence Gor-manuor, m. Gore-month, the first winter month, about the middle of October to the middle of November, so called from the slaughtering of beasts for winter store, Edda 103; vetr ok g. kemr laugardag, Rb.

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C. Nastes.—Sometimes a chief's name referred to the god whom but also used of chyme in men, e. g. spula grænu gotinu, to vomit the green
                                                                          g., of one far gone in sea-sickness.
                                                                                                                 COMPDS: gor-blautr, adj. clammy,
                                                                          of the hide of a fresh slaughtered animal.
                                                                                                                            gor-geir, m. impudence.
                                                                          gor-kúla, u, f. a fungus, lypoperdon.
                                                                                                                         gor-vargr, m. a law term,
                                                                           [early Dan. and Swed. gornithing; Ivar Aasen gortjuv], a 'gore-worrier,
                                                                          one who feloniously destroys another man's cattle, liable to outlawry, de-
                                                                           fined in N. G. L. ii. 523. gor-vomb, f. the first stomach, 1sl. ii. 375. GORMR, m. ooze, mud, grounds in coffee and the like:—a local name
                                                                          fined in N. G. L. ii. 523.
                                                                          of a muddy creek at the bottom of Gils-fjörðr in the west of Icel.
                                                                          name of an old Danish king, prob. contracted from God-ormr, cp. Gutb-
                                                                          rum in the Saxon Chronicle.
                                                                            gort, n. bragging, fanfaronade, and gorta, ad, to brag.
                                                                            gosi, a, m. [Swed. gossa = a boy], the knave in cards.
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got, n. spawning. gota, u, f. spawn. Goti, a, m., pl. Gotnar, the Goths; hence Gotland, n. Gotland; Gotneskr, adj. Gothic, Lex. Poët.; Gota-veldi, n. the Gothic empire, (of the island Gotland, A.D. 1319.) The name of the Goths with compds occurs freq. in Scandin. history, esp. in Sagas referring to the mythical age; and distinction is made between Ey-Gotar, the Island-Goths, i. e. the inhabitants of the Danish Isles, and Reið-Gotar or Hreð-Gotar in the south of Sweden. According to Jornandes and the late Norwegian historian P. A. Munch, a race of Gothic origin, speaking a dialect closely akin to that of Ulfilas, lived in parts of Scandinavia during the 3rd and 4th centuries of our era; Munch even supposes that Ermanarik (Jörmunrekr) was a Scandinavian-Gothic king, and lived in the 4th century, and that the Runic monuments on the Golden horn, the stone in Tune, the Bracteats, etc., are of this and the subsequent period; on this interesting question see Munch's Norske Folk's Hist., vol. i, and several essays by the same. II. poët. a borse, Lex. Poët.

got-rauf, f. the spawn bole in female cod-fish or salmon.

gotungr, m. young fish, fry.

góð-brjóstaðr, part. kind-bearted, Glúm. 308.

góð-fengr, adj. good-natured, Grett. 92 A, 107, Fms. iii. 107.

goo-frægr, adj. of good repute, famous.

góð-fúsliga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 204, Stj.

góð-fúss, adj. benevolent, 655 xxx. 10, Fms. ii. 238, Th. 12, Stj. 154. góð-fýsi, f. goodness, Sks. 12, Fms. i. 304, v. 239, xi. 297, Mar.

góð-fýst, f. good-will, Fms. ii. 225.

góð-gengr, adj. going well, smooth-going, of a horse, opp. to harð-

goo-girna and goo-girni, f. goodness, kindness, Fms. x. 368, Nj. 250,

Grett. 106 A, Clem. 51, Fs. 29, 38. góð-gjarn, adj. benevolent, kind, Nj. 30, Fms. i. 76, ii. 19, Bs. i. 61, 66.

góð-gjarnliga, adv. kindly, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 148.

góð-gjarnligr, adj. kind, kindly, Nj. 255, Fms. viii. 101.

góð-granni, 2, ni. a good neighbour, Sks. 226.

góð-gripr, m. a costly thing, Fins. ii. 61, iii. 134, Fas. i. 394, Thom. góð-gæsiliga, adv. gently, quietly, Str.

god-get, f. good cheer, good fare, cp. Dan. mundgodt, Str. 21. góð-görð, f. charity, Barl. 60, 71: mod. in pl. good cheer, hospitali y.

góðgörða-samr, adj. charitable; góðgörða-semi, f. charitableness. góð-görning, f. = góðgörningr, Hom. 128.

góð-görningr, m. a good deed, charity, 655 xxiii. 1, Fms. i. 142, vi.

272, Hom. 70, Stj. 25, 399, Bs. i. 109. góð-háttaðr, part. well-mannered, Bs. i. 38.

góði, 2, m. a boon, Fms. xi. 72.

góðindi, n. pl. boons, good things, Barl. 6, 190, 193, Stat. 289.

góð-kunningi, a. m. a good acquaintance.

góð-kunnugr, adj. on good terms.

góð-kvendi, n. collect. a good, gentle woman.

góð-kvennska, u. f. goodly womanbood, Jb. 64.

góð-látr, adj. good-natured, gentle, Pr. 429. góvlát-samr (góðlátsemi, f.), adj. id.

góð-leikr, m. (góð-leiki, a, m.), goodness, Fms. i. 141, 258, ii. 152, vii. 118, Stj. 374.

góð-lifnaðr, m. a good life, Stj. 120, Bs. i. 46.

góð-lífl, n. a good life, 625. 183, Bs. i. 109.

góð-lyndi, n. good nature, Str. 21.

góð-lyndr, adj. good-natured, Str. 21, Fas. i. 3.

góð-mannliga, adv. like a good man, Fms. vi. 304, Bs., passim.

góð-mannligr, adj. gentle, Bs. i. 874.

góð-málugr, adj. = góðorðr, Hým., or better goð-málugr (?).

góð-menni, n. a good, gentle man, Sturl. i. 211, Fms. viii. 136.

góð-mennska, u, f. goodness, gentleness, Barl. 60 (freq.)

góð-mennt, n. adj. good people, Eg. 201, Fms. ix. 293; vide famennt. góð-mótliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), kindly, gently, Sturl. 14.

góð-orðr, adj. gentle in one's words, Nj. 147.

GODR, adj., neut. gott with a short vowel; but that the ancients, at least in early times, said gott is clear from the analogy with odr neut. ng of beasts for winter ott, fróðr neut. frótt, and from rhymes such as gótt, dróttni; [Uh. ussally II. the cud in animals, crenders καλός by góþs, but dγαθός by hinhigs; A.S. gôd; Engl. good;

O. H. G. got; Germ. gut; Dutch goed; Swed.-Dan. god]: righteous; góða frá illum, Eluc. 37; góðan mann ok réttlátan, Ver. 7; góðr ok réttlátr konungr, Fms. vii. 263; góðir ok ágætir, Alex. 65; góðr maðr, Sks. 456; góð kona, 457; er hón góð kona, er þú hefir svo lofat hana? Bs. i. 799; góð verk, Hom. 97; góðr vili, good-will: allit., Góðr Guð; biðja Góðan Guð; Guð minn Góðr! and the líke: also as a term of endearment, my dear! Elskan min góð! barnið gott, good child! M. N. minn góðr! 2. good, bonest; drengr góðr, passim; góðir vinir, good friends, Isl. ii. 393; góðir menn, good men, Grág. i. 301; aðrir góðir menn, Fms. ix. 268; Guði ok góðum mönnum, Grág. ii. 168; góðr vili, good will, bonest intention, Bs. i. 746: in addressing one, góðir maðr! Sks. 303, passim; góðir hálsar! góð orð, good, kind words, Fms. vii. 40; vera í góðu skapi, to be in good spirits, Sturl. ii. 178: with dat. kind towards one, þá er þú vart honum illr þá var hann þér góðr, 655 xiii. A. 4. 4. good, gifted; gott skáld, a good poet, Nj. 38; góðr riddari, a good knigbt, Fms. vii. 56; góðr þrautar, enduring, Sks. 383 :-good, favourable, göra góðan róm at e-u, to applaud; gott svar, and many like phrases. fine, goodly, rich; god klæði, Fms. v. 273; godar gjafir, vii. 40; godr mjöðr, Gm. 13; goda hluti, good things, Nj. 258; godr hestr, a fine borse, 90; hafr forkunnar godan, Fms. x. 224; af godu braudi, Sks. 321; gott vedr, fine weather, Fms. v. 260; godan kost skipa, a goodly bost of ships, vii. 40; med godu foruneyti, with a goodly suite, x. 224; fú góða höfn, to make a good barbour, Ísl. ii. 398; mikil ey ok góð, a muckle island and a good, Eg. 25; i góðri virðingu, in good renown, Fms. vi. 141; goor soni, Isl. ii. 393; goo borg, a fine town, Symb. 21; goor beini, good cheer, Fms. i. 69; goor fengr, a good (rich) baul, Isl. ii. 138; gott ar, a good year, good season, Eg. 39; godir penningar, good money, Fms. vii. 319; good kaupeyrir, good articles of trade, vi. 356: - wholesome, medic., hvat er manni gott (bezt)? Fas. ii. 33; úgott, 2. the phrases, gora sik godan, to make oneself good, to dissemble; heyr á endemi, þú görir þik góðan, Nj. 74. β. in the phrase, goor af e-u, good, liberal with a thing; goor af gridum, merciful, Al. 71; goor of tidindum, good at news, communicative, Grett. 98 A; at pú mundir góðr af hestinum, that thou wast willing to part with (lend) the borse, Nj. 90 (cp. af C. VII. 2); goor af fé, open-banded, Band. 2: with gen., góðr matar, good in meat, a good bost, Hm. 38. III. neut. as subst.; hvárki at illu nó góðu, neither for evil nor good, Sks. 356; eiga gott vid c-n, to deal well with one, stand on good terms with, Stor. 21; færa til góðs eðr ills, to turn to good or bad account, Grág. ii. 144; fátt goðs, little of good, Hom. 38; fara með góðu, to bring good, Isl. ii. 136; enda mundi eigi gott í móti koma, Ld. 150; gott gengr þér til, thou meanest it well, dost it for good, Nj. 260; gott var i frændsemi þeirra, good was in their kinship, i. e. they were on good terms, Hrasin. 2; vilja e-m gott, to wish one well, Fms. ix. 282; vilja hverjum manni gott, i. 21: with the notion of plenty, bountifulness, in the phrase, verda gott til e-s, to get plenty of; var ba bædi gott til fjar ok mannvirdingar, there was ample wealth and fame to earn, Eg. 4; ok varð ekki gott til fjár, they got scant booty, 78; var par gott til sterkra manna, there was plenty of able-bodied men, 187; ok er gott um at velja, plenty to choose from, Nj. 3: the phrase, verda gott vid e-t, to be well pleased with a thing, Al. 109; verði þér að góðu, be it well with thee! IV. compds, eygóði, ever good; hjarta-góði, kind-bearted; skap-góði, geð-góði, goodtempered; skyn-godt, clever; svip-godt, engaging, well-looking; sidgóðr, moral, virtuous; hug-góðr, bold, fearless; lið-góðr, a good belper, good band; vinnu-gódr, a good workman; sér-gódr, odd, selfisb: as a surname, Hinn Godi, the Good, esp. of kings, Fms. For compar. betri and superl. beztr, vide pp. 61, 62. góð-ráðr, adj. giving good counsel, Landn. 239, Fms. iv. 82, x. 266. góð-ræði, n. goodness, Lv. 108, Fms. ii. 150.

góðs and góz, n. goods; prop. a gen. from góðr, hvat góðs, quid boni? Nj. 236; allt þat góðs sem hann átti, 267, Hrafn. 29; sá er síns góðs misti optliga, Thom. 2 (Ed.): esp. freq. in later writers, Ann. 1332, 1346, Stj. 135, Bs. passim, H. E. i. 432; cp. Dan. gods = property.

góð-verðr, adj. worthy of good, Rd. 242. god-vidri, n. good, fine weather, 623. 21.

góð-vild, f. = góðvili, Nj. 15, Fms. i. 159, x. 234.

góð-vili, 2, m. good-will, Eg. 411, Fms. i. 74, 281, Sturl. i. 210; friðr á jörðu og mönnum góðvili, Luke ii. 14, in the text of 1540, but góðr vili (in two words) in the later texts. COMPDS: góðvilja-fullr, adj. góðvilja-maðr, m. a benevolent man, benevolent, kind, Fms. i. 219. Sturl. ii. 14, Orkn. 50. góðvilja-mikill, adj. full of good-will, Gísl. 87. góð-viljaðr, part. benevolent, Barl. 200: willing, Fms. ii. 37.

góð-viljugliga, adv. willingly.

g66-viljugr, adj. kind, Magn. 474, Fs. 9: willing, ready, Anced. 96. góð-virki, n. good work, Anecd. o6.

góð-virkr (góð-yrkr), adj. painstaking, making good work, Nj. 55. góð-vænligr, adj. promising good, Band. 5.

góð-vættliga, adv. amicably, Sturl. i. 14.

góð-ættaðr, adj. of good family, Grett. 93 A.

GOI, f. indecl., always so in old writers, (go, i. e. goe, B. i. 9, v. l.), graffurr, m. an engraver, Stj. 158.

1. good, mod. góa, u, f.; the month Gói has thirty days, from the middle of February to the middle of March; for the mythical origin of this word vide Fb. i. 22, Edda 103, Landn. 154, 225, Rb. 48, 50, Ann. 1276, 1340, Bs. i. 9, O. H. 64:—in Icel. the names of the winter months porri and COMPDS: Gói-beytlar, m. pl., botan. Góa are still very common. equisetum vernum byemale, Landn. 222. Gói-blót, n. a sacrifice in Goi-manaor, m. the month Goi, Landn. the month Goa, Fb. l. c. Gói-præll, m. the last day of the month Góa, see the 256, Rb. 516. Icel. almanack.

GÓLF, n. [Dan. gulv; Swed. golf], a floor, Vpm. 9, 11, 13, Nj. 2, Eg. 217, Fms. vi. 365, passim; stein-golf, a stone floor; fjala-golf, a deal floor: golf-stokkar, m. pl. floor beams, Eg. 90; golf-bili, n. floor 2. an apartment, Edda 2, Stj. deals, Eg. 236, Hkr. i, 17, Hom. 95. 56, Dipl. v. 18, Gm. 24, Clar. 134, Mar.; this sense, which is more rare, is preserved in the Icel. staf-golf, a room formed by a partition, an apartment; a room is divided into two, three, or more stafgolf.

gó-ligr, adj. gay, joyful, Eluc. 35, Hom. 50, 152, Fms. viii. 23; gólig fong, good cheer, Lex. Poët.

GOMR, m. [A.S. gôma, whence Engl. gums; O. H. G. guoma; Germ. gaumen; Dan. gane], the palate, Edda 20, Sks. 178: in the phrase, e-m berr mart á góma, to talk freely of many things, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. 148. COMPDS: góm-bein, n. os palati, Fas. iii. góm-sparri, 2, m. a gag,

góma-spjót, n. pl., metaph. the tongue, Anal. 177. GOMR, m. a finger's point, Edda 110: freq. fingrar-gomr, a finger's

end, Fs. 62. - 170 Real W/7 GÓNA, d, to stare sillily.

graðall, m., Bk. 83, Vm. 6; or grallari, a, m., Am. 10, 40, Dipl. v. 18 (gradlari), Pm. 24, 80, Jm. 8, passim, which also is the mod. form, a gradual, a choral book.

graddi or griddi, a, m. a bull, Fas. iii. 212, 499.

GRADR, adj. entire, of cattle, Grag. i. 502, Gpl. 392, Lv. 18, NJ. COMPDS: grad-fé, n. entire cattle, Grag. i. 426, Fb. i. 545. grað-hestr, m. an entire grað-hafr, m. a be-goat, Grág. i. 503. grað-rót, f., botan. mandrake, Hjalt. borse, a stallion. smali, a, m. = graðfé, Jb. 431. grað-uxi, a, m. a bull, Boldt. 168.

grað-ungr, mod. and less correct grið-ungr (both forms occur e. g. in Stj.), m. a bull, Grág. i. 426, ii. 122, Landn. 245, Eg. 506, Jb. 276, Bret.

8, Edda 148 (pref.), Stj. passim.

GRAFA, pret. gróf; pres. gref; part. grafinn, with neg. suffix gróf-at, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse): [Ulf. graban = σκάπτειν; A. S. grafan; North. E. to grave; Germ. graben; Swed. grafva; Dan. grave]:—to dig; grafa engi sitt, to drain one's field, Grag. ii. 181; jörðin var grafin í hám fjallatindum, Edda 144; en er vatnit gróf tvá vega þá féllu bakkarnir. O. H. 18; grafa til vatns, id.; grafa út ósinn, Bs. i. 331; þá er þeir höfðu út grafit fitna (dug through it), O. H. 18; g. gröf, to dig a grave, 623. 28, Eg. 300; grafa nior, to dig down, Grag. ii. 351; hann (the horse) var sva kyrr, sem hann væri grafinn niðr, as if be bad been rooted in the ground, Hrafn. 7; g. torf, to dig peat, Njard. 370, Rm. 12; g. upp, to dig we; beir grófu upp líkamina, Nj. 86; g. upp bein, K. p. K. 40, N. G. L. i. 44; grafa alone, Fms. iv. 110: reflex. to bury (bide) oneself, hann grófsk í brúkit, be bid bimself in the seaweed, Njarð. 380; var grafinn lykill (the key was bid) í dyra-gætti, Störnu-Odd. 20. 2. to earth, bury (Old Engl. en-grawe); vóru þá allir ríkis-menn í hauga lagðir en öll alþyða grafin í jörð, Ó. H. (pref.); var hann grafinn (buried) hjá leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, passim; grafa lik, g. niðr, etc., Bjarn. 19, Eb. 338, K. p. K. passim. carve, engrave; grafa innsigli, Mar., Sturl. ii. 222; krismu-ker grafit med tönn, Vm. 117; g. filsbein i eik, Edda 151 (pref.); Margret gróf ok tönn til ágæta-vel, Bs. i. 143; grafa, steinsetja ok amalera, Fms. xi. 427. metaph. to enquire, dive deep into, Hom. 84: to unearth, find out the sense, kveða má svá, at vísan sé fegri þá grafin er, Grett. 94 Å; nú festir maðr sér konu, ok grefsk upp skylda með þeim, and relationsbip is found out afterwards, N. G. L. i. 350; på grófsk þórir eptir (Tb. enquired) en Olfr segir at lyktum, Gullp. 5; gróf hann vandlega eptir (be made a close enquiry) þess manns atferð, Fms. viii. 15; gróf hann svá undir þeim (be sounded them so), at hann varo margra hluta viss, 16; hann gróf at vandlega, ok bað hana segja sér, Dropl. 4; g. um e-t, id., Hom. 43; en grafa eigi um þat er vér megum eigi skilja, Greg. 75: g. upp, to unearth, make out; gatu menn þá upp grafit, at ..., Grett. 162; grafask upp, so come to the light, Orkn. (in a verse). III. medic. to suppurate; impers., lærit (acc.) tók at grafa bæði uppi ok niðri, ... var lærit allt grafit upp at smá-þörmum, Grett. 153, 154.

grafar-, vide gröf, a grave. grafgangs-maor, m. a Norse law term; if freed slaves married against their master's will, and became paupers, the master might put them into an open grave till one died, when the survivor was taken out. The tale of Svaði digging a grave for the poor, Fms. ii. 222, refers no doubt to this cruel law, which is described in N. G. L. i. 33, but not recorded elsewhere.

II. generally a proletarian, N. G. L. i. 97.

graf-götur, f. pl., in the phrase, ganga i grafgötur um e-t, to make e close enquiry about.

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graf-kyrr, adj. quiet as if rooted to the spot.
  graf-letr, n. an epitabb.
  grafningr, m. or f. expounding, Stj. 412.
                                                        II. a local name,
 Graveling, in Flanders, Thom.
  graf-silfr, n. a buried treasure Landn. 146, 243.
  graf-skript, f. an epitaph, (mod.)
  graf-svin, m. a battering swine = a battering ram, Sks. 412.
  graf-tól, n. pl. digging tools, Eg. 398, Eb. 176, Bs. i. 331, Fms. vi. 271.
  graf-vitnir, m., poët. a serpent, Lex. Poët.
  gram-fullr, adj. dire, Art. 109.
  gram-ligr, adj. vexatious, Hom. 143.
  GRAMB, adj. [mid. H. G. gram; Dan. gram; gramr and grimmr
 (q.v.) are kindred words from a lost strong verb, grimman, gramm]:-
 wrath, esp. of the gods, in the heathen oath formula, sé mér god holl ef
ek satt segi, gröm ef ek lýg, whence the Christian, Guð sé mér hollr ef ek
 satt segi, gramr ef ek lýg, N.G.L. ii. 397, 398, (cp. the Engl. so belp
 me God); god gramt, Grág. i. 357: esp. in poetry, gramr er yor Odinn,
Fas. i. 501; mér skyli Freyr gramr, Fs. 95; Dönum vóru goð gröm, Fms.
                 II. gramir or grom, n. pl. used as subst., fiends, demons;
deili gröm við þik, Hkv. Hund. 1. 40; taki nú allir (allar MS.) gramir
vid honum! (a curse), Fs. 147; gramir munu taka bik. segir hann, er
þú gengr til banans, Mork. 43; farþú nú, þars þik hafi allan gramir,
Hbl. (fine); mik taki hár gálgi ok allir gramir ef ek lýg, Fas. i. 214;
hence gramendr, f. pl., qs. grama hendr: farið ér í svá gramendr allir!
Dropl. 23, (vide tröll, tröllendr); glama með grömum, Hm. 30.
in poetry, grams means a king, warrior, Edda 104, Hkr. i. 25, Lex. Poët.:
name of a mythical sword, Edda.
  GRAN, n. a pine-tree, Lex. Pout.; but better fem. gron, q. v.
  gran-bein, n. the bone of a fish's gills, Bs. i. 365.
  gran-brago, n. grinning, moving the lips with pain, N.G.L. i. 67:
granbragos-eyrir, m. 2 law term, a fine for an injury causing the pain
of granbrago, 172.
 GRAND, n. a grain, Thom.; ekki grand, not a grain.
metaph. (prop. a mote?), a burt, injury, Fms. iii. 80, viii. 112, xi. 228,
277, N. G. L. i. 74 (freq.)
                                  2. in poetry freq. that which causes evil,
rain, Lex. Poët.
                       3. evil doing, guile, Symb. 19, Skv. 3. 5: granda-
lauss, adj. guileless, Lex. Poët.
                                       4. medic, mortification, Al, 120.
 granda, 20, to burt, damage, with dat., Fms. i. 31, Sks. 69, Fas. iii.
250, Bs. ii. 111 (freq.)
 grand-gæfiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), minute, (mod.)
 grandi, a, m. an isthmus, a strip of beach above the water at ebb tides,
or on the edge of the snow, Gbl. 419, Stj. 14, Mar.
 grand-lauss (mod. grann-laus), adj. guileless, Bær. 21, Al. 106:
esp. suspecting no evil, single-minded, eg var grannlaus, etc.; hence
grann-leysi, n. singleness of beart, eg gerði það í grannleysi.
 grand-ligr, adj. dangerous, Grett. 145.
 grandvar-liga, adv. without guile, Hom. 141.
 grand-varr, adj. guileless, 656 C. 30, Pr. 133, Mar. 291.
 grand-veri, f. guilelessness, Róm. 332, Bs. ii. 40, Stj. 302, Hom. 17.
 granna, u, f. a female neighbour, Str. 16, 23.
 grann-fengr, adj. slender, tiny, Korm. (in a verse).
 grann-hygginn, adj. silly, of weak understanding
 GRANNI, 2, m. [for etym. see p. 186 A. II], a neighbour, N.G.L. i. 11,
341; granna-stefna, a meeting of neighbours, Ghl. 383; granna sætt, 380:
the saying, garor er granna sættir, N.G.L. i. 40, cp. Jb. 258, (freq.)
 grann-kona, u, f. = granna, N. G. L. i. 340.
 grann-leikr (-leiki), m. slenderness, Bs. ii. 164.
 grann-leitr, 2dj. tbin looking, Ld. 274, Fms. i. 185.
 grann-liga, adv. tenderly, Skálda 198.
 grann-ligr, adj. slender of build, Edda 81, Ld. 274, Eg. 486, Eb. 42.
GRANNE, adj., compar. grennri and grannari, [as to etym., grannr
is.prob. akin to grein, a branch, hence the long vowel (vide II); but both
are different from grœnn, green, which is from gróa]:—tbin, slender, very freq. in mod. usage, = Lat. gracilis, epithet of a lady, Edda 85 (in a verse);
mittis-granne, thin in the waist: in gramm. single, of vowels, opp. to
digr, of diphthongs; þat hljóð er grannara, Skálda 177: neut. grannt,
                                     II. it appears with a long vowel in
adv. nicely; ör-grannt, id.
gron (or gron, qs. gronn) van, thin, slender hope, Gisl. 66 (in a verse);
friov on segi grona (granna), Sturl. iii. 216 (in a verse); and perhaps also
in gron lind, a thin, slender shield, Edda 106 (in a verse).
 grann-vaxinn, part. slender of stature, Fms. vii. 175, Bs. ii. 164.
 grann-vitr, adj. tbin-witted, silly.
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gran-rauor, adj. [gron], red bearded, a nickname = Barbarossa, Fms. xii.

gran-sprettingr, m. [cp. Dan. grönskolling], = Lat. puber, Rom. 304.

GRAS, n. [Ulf. gras = χόρτος, λάχανον; A.S. græs and gærs; Engl.

grass; Germ. gras; Swed. and Dan. gras]:-grass, berbage, opp. to

wood, trees, Vsp. 3, Fm. 25, Hm. 20; hrisi ok grasi, 120; grös ok viðu,

Rb. 78; fölr sem gras, Nj. 177; góðir landa-kostir at grösum ok skógum, L

gran-selr, m. a kind of seal, Sks., Fms. ii. 270.

gran-steedi, n. the lips, where the beard grows, Eg. 304.

gran-siör, adj. long bearded, Akv. 34.

Fs. 26; svá er sagt, at á Grænlandi eru grös góð, good pastures, Sks. 44 new Ed.; reyta gras, to pick grass, Nj. 118; þar var náliga til grass at ganga (better görs), Ld. 96; bíta gras, to graze, Grág. ii. 299; gras grær, grass grows, Edda 145 (pref.); tak af reiðinginn ok fær hestinn å gras, Sturl. iii. 114; þú ætlaðir mik þat lítilmenni at ek munda hirða hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57; þar þótti Grelöðu hunangs-ilmr ór grasi, Landn. 140: vegetation, in such phrases as, par sem mætist gras ok fjara, grass and beach, Dipl. iii. 11: the grassy earth, opp. to a wilderness or the sea, pat var i ofanveroum grösum, bigb up, near the wilderness, Dropl. 33; allt austr undir jökla sem grös eru vaxin, Landn. 65:phrases, hniga i gras, to bite the dust, Isl. ii. 366; mun ek hafa mann fyrir mik áðr ek hníga at grasi, Njarð. 378; lúta í gras, id., Fbr. 90 new Ed.; heyra gras groa, to bear the grass grow (of the god Heimdal), cp. Edda 17: sugared language is said to make the grass grow, vio hvert orð þótti grös gróa, Clar.; þau vóru orðin, at gróa þóttu grösin við, Mirm.: ganga eptir e-m med grasid i skonum, to go after one with grass in one's shoes, i.e. to beg bard, intercede meekly with one who is cross 2. a berb, a kind of grass; ek hefi bat eitt gras, etc., and angry. Fms. ix. 282; af grasi því er vér köllum hvann-njóla, x. 336: esp. in plur. berbs with bealing powers, pau grös sem mandragore heita, Stj. 175; afl daudfærandi grasa, Johann. 26; med gódum grösum, Blas. 43; ilmuð grös, sweet berbs, Bb. 2. 20; tina grös, to clean grass, pick the moss clean: -botan, in plur., Iceland moss, Jb. 310; and in composition, brönu-grös, mandrake; esp. of lichens, fjalla-grös, fell lichen, Lichen Islandicus; fjöru-grös, seaweeds, sea-wrack; Gvendar-grös, id.; Mariu-grös, licben nivalis; Munda-grös, lichen concervatus edilis; trölla-grös, lichen albus. COMPDS: grasa-fjall, n., in the phrase, fara a grasafjall, to go gathering grasa-fólk, n. folk gathering moss. grasa-grautr, m. a porridge of Iceland moss. grasa-leit, f. berb-gathering, Pm. 7. grasa-mjólk, f. milk cooked with Iceland moss. grasa-poki, a, m. a grass-poke, of Iceland moss. In derivative compds, blá-gresi, geranium; star-gresi, sedge; ill-gresi, evil grass, weeds; blom-gresi, flowers, etc. grasa, ao, to collect moss. grasaor, part. prepared with berbs (of mead), O. H. 71, Barl. 136. gras-bitr, m. a 'grass-biter,' a beast, brute, Nj. (in a verse), freq. gras-blettr, m. a grass-plot. gras-dalr, m. a grassy dale, Karl. 14.
gras-garðr, m. a grarden, Hkr. i. 71, Gpl. 178, Fas. i. 530: bortus,
þat köllum vér g., Stj. 68, Bs. i. 698, N. T., Pass. (Gethsemane).
grasgarðs-maðr, m. a gardener, D. N. gras-gefinn, part. grassy, fertile. gras-geilar, f. pl. grassy lanes, Hrafn. 20. gras-geiri, a, m. a grass goar, strip of grass. gras-gott, n. adj. a good crop of grass, Fb. i. 522. gras-grænn, adj. grass-green, Sks. 49. gras-hagi, a, m. a grass pasture. gras-kyn, n. grass kind, the species 'grass,' Stj. 389. gras-laukr, m. a kind of leek, garlic, Hom. 150. gras-laust, adj. without grass, barren. gras-leysa (-lausa), u, f. 'grasslessness,' barren ground; i graslausu, Grág. i. 383, Sturl. i. 121, 127, ii. 128, Ann. 1181. gras-leysi, n. barrenness, Sturl. gras-ligr, adj. grassy, Hom. 37. gras-loðinn, adj. rich in grass, Ld. 156, Fas. iii. 276; mýrar víðar ok grasloonar, Bs. i. 118; but gras-loonur, f. pl. a rich crop, 306, l. c. gras-lægr, adj. lying in the grass, touching the grass, Hkr. i. 293, (of a ship's keel); a scythe is called graslægr, if it cuts too close. gras-mačkr, m. a grass maggot. gras-mikill, adj. rich in grass, Konr. 56. gras-nautn, f. the use of grass (grazing), Grag. ii. 222, Jb. 215, Vm. 48, 79. gras-rán, n. grass-stealing, N. G. L. i. 40. grasráns-baugr, m. a law term, a fine payable for grazing one's cattle in another's field, N.G.L. i. 40, Js. 99. gras-reetr, f. pl. roots of berbs or grass, Bs. ii. 81, Sks. 48. gras-setr, n. 'grass-farming,' opp. to sowing and tilling; þrjú ár seri hann jörðina ok fjórða sat hann gras-setri, D. N. ii. 248. gras-skaði, a, m. loss in crop, D. N. gras-sott, f. grass-fever, in a pun, Fb. ii. 365. gras-svörör, m. greensward. gras-toppr, m. grass-top, Bb. 2. 23. gras-to, f. a strip of grass among rocks or in a wilderness, Fbr. 156. gras-vaxinn, part. grown with grass, Str. 4, Gbl. 405. gras-verð, n. a fine for grazing, = grasránsbaugr, Ghl. 405. gras-viðir, m. a kind of willow, salix berbacea, Hjalt. gras-völlr, m. a grassy plain, Str. 4, Art. gras-voxtr, m. growth of grass, crop. graut-nefr, m. a nickname, porridge nose, Sturl. GRAUTR, m., gen. grautar, [A.S. grut, gryt; Engl. groats; Dan. grod; Swed. grot; Ivar Aasen graut; hence Germ. grutze]:-porridge,

a favourite mess with Scandin, peasants, see the tale of Grautar-Halli,

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common words; cp. the mod. grape-shot.

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answering to Germ. Hanswurst, N. G. L. i. 349, Korm. 150, Eb. ch. 13, T
                                                                                             grápa, 28, [grípa], to pilfer, Sij. 78, 154, 167.
             39, Fas. iii, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 5, Fms. vi. 363 sqq. (porridge eaten with butter): a pudding, Fms. ii. 163: the phrase, gera graut, to make por-
                                                                                             grá-peningr, m. a 'grey penny,' a false coin, Karl. 247.
                                                                                             GRÁR, adj., contr. acc. grán, dat. grám, etc. [A. S. græg; Engl. gray
                                                                                            or grey; O. H. G. graw; Germ. grau; Dan. graa; Swed. gra ]:-grey;
              ridge, Eb.; hefja graut, to lift (i. e. to eat) graut, Fms. vi. l.c.: a nick-
                                                                                            grám vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; í grám kyrtli, Ísl. ii. 218; gjalda rauðan
                                   COMPDS: grautar-ketill, m. a porridge-pot, Fbr.
              name, Dropl. 3.
                      grautar-sott, f. porridge fever, 2 pun, Fms. v. 93.
                                                                                            belg fyrir grán, Nj. 141; grár fyrir hærum, grey, boary, Fms. vi. 95, Fas.
              trog, n. and grautar-trygill, m. a porridge trough, mash trough, Fms. vi.
                                                                                            ii. 557; grar fyrir jarnum, mailed in grey steel, of armour, Mag. 98: gra
              364, Eb. 36. grautar-pvara, u, f. a ladle to stir the porridge in cooking,
                                                                                            poka, grey fog: of silver, gratt silfr, grey, false silver, opp. to skirt (true)
              Eb. 198: tödugjalda-grautr, a barvest porridge, supper of porridge.
                                                                                             silver, whence the phrase, elda gratt silfr, to play bad tricks.
                                                                                            metaph. spiteful, Bjarn. 3; þó at í brjósti grátt búi, altbough bearing
               grá-bakr, m. 'grey-back,' poët. a dragon, Edda.
               grá-barði, a, m. grey-beard, a cognom., Fms. ix.
                                                                                            malice in the heart, Str.; cp. grá-lyndr, as also grá-beinn, grá-dýri, of the wolf: neut. grátt, basely, 1sl. ii. 467.
               grá-beinn, adj. [graabein in the Norse tales], 'grey-leg,' i. e. the wolf,
             D. N. i. 199.
                                                                                              grá-rendr, part. grey-striped, Gisl. 156.
               grá-bildóttr, adj. with grey-spotted cheeks, of a sheep, Rd. 240.
                                                                                              grá-silfr, n. grey (bad) silver, brass; bera af e-m sem gull af grásilfri,
               grá-björn, m. a grey bear, opp. to white bear, Fb. i. 257, Fas. i. 51.
                                                                                             Gkv. 2. 2; cp. the mod. phrase, sem gull af eiri,—the old language has
                                                                                             no special word for brass, eir being derived from Latin.
               gráða, u, f. [Lat. gradus], a step, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 267, vii. 97,
              Skálda 200: in mod. usage esp. the steps round the altar in a church:
                                                                                              grá-síða, u, f. name of a spear, grey steel, Gísl.
              metaph. degree, Stj. 8: mathem. a degree, Rb. 458, 460; i gradu eru
                                                                                              grá-skinn, n. grey fur, Fms. vii. 74, Grett. 61, Jb. 187.
                                                                                              grá-skinnaðr, part. lined with grey fur, Sks. 228.
              sextigi minuta, Hb. 732. 7.
               gráði, a, m. [grár; Ivar Aasen graae], a breeze curling the waves, Edda
                                                                                              grá-skýjaðr, part. covered with grey clouds, Sks. 228.
              (Gl.): in mod. usage fem. gráð, það er gráð á sjónum:-bad grey
                                                                                              grá-slappi or gró-slappi, a, m., mod. grá-sleppa, u, f. a female stone
              butter is called gráði, borinn var innar bruðningr og gráði, Snót 216.
                                                                                             grig, cyclopterus: a nickname, Ld.
 GRADR, m. [Ulf. grêdus = λιμός; Engl. greed], prop. bunger, freq.
                                                                                              grá-steinn, m. grey-stone, Bjarn. 64: a kind of stone, Ivar Aasen.
in Lex. Poët.; úlfa gráðr = úlfa sultr: greed, gluttony, Bs. ii. 137, Róm.
                                                                                              GRATA, gret, gratid, pres. græt, with neg. suff. gratt-at-tu, weep not
              184, Sks. 113 B (gráði); hel-gráðr, voracity presaging death; ok er nú
                                                                                             thou, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; [Ulf. grêtan; A.S. grætan; Hel. greotan; lost in
                                                                                             mod. Engl., but used in North. E. and Scot. to greit or greet = weep;
              kominn á þik helgráðr er þú hyggsk öll ríki munu undir þik leggja (of
              insatiable ambition as presaging downfall), Fas. i. 372; cp. hel-fikr, id.,
                                                                                            Swed. gråta; Dan. græde; Ivar Aasen graata]:—to greit, weep; grét þórir, en Sigmundr mælti, grátum eigi, frændi, munum lengr, Fær. 33;
              385; (these passages are paraphrases from old lost poems.)
                                                                                             Freyja grætr eptir, en tár hennar eru gull rautt, Edda 21; hón tók at
               gradugr, adj. [Ulf. gredags; A. S. grædig; Engl. greedy; O. H. G.
              gratag]:-greedy; g. logi, Stj. 385; g. elska, Hom. 84; g. ágirni, id.;
                                                                                             gráta ok svaraði engu, Nj. 11; hvárt grætr þú nú Skarphéðinn, 202;
              g. halr, a glutton, Hm. 19; g. bukr, a gluttonous belly, Bb. 1. 5; g.
                                                                                             hón greiddi hárit frá augum sér ok grét; Flosi mælti, skapþungt er
              vargar, Bs. ii. 134
                                                                                             per nú, frændkona, er þú grætr, 176, cp. Edda 38, 39; fár er fagr ef
                                                                                             grætr, Fb. i. 566; hversu bersk Audr af um bróður-daudann, grætr hón
               gráðu-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), greedily, Mar., Magn. 420.
                                                                                            mjök? Gísl. 24, 62; gráta sáran, to 'greit sore,' Ísl. ii. 103; gráta hástöfum, to weep aloud; hón mátti eigi stilla sik ok grét hástöfum, Nj.
               grá-eygr, adj. grey-eyed, Grett. 111 A.
               grá-feldr, m. a grey furred cloak, Hkr. i. 176: a nickname, id.,
              whence Gráfeldar drápa, name of a poem, id.
                                                                                             27; gráta beiskliga, to weep bitterly, N.T.; gráta fögrum tárum, to
               grá-fygli, n. and grá-fygla, u, f. = grágás II. 2.
                                                                                             weep fair tears (cp. θαλερον δάκρυ), to 'greit sore;' gráta segins-tárum, to weep tears of joy.

II. trans. to bewail, weep for one, 677. 1; þó
               grágás, f. a ' grey goose,' a wild goose, Edda (Gl.), þiðr. 347.
                                                                                             er þat vel er þú grætr góðan mann, Nj. 176; gráta Baldr ór Helju, Edda
              metaph, the name of a Norse code of laws in Drontheim (Frostabings-
                                                                                             39; ef allir hlutir í heiminum kykvir ok dauðir gráta hann, 38: the saying, sá grét aldrei fyrir gull sem ekki átti það, be never wept for gold
              lög), prob. from the grey binding or from being written with a goose quill,
              Fins. viii. 277 (Sverr. S.), Hkr. iii. 23; cp. Gullfjödr, gold feather, gold
              quill, name of an eccl. code; or Hryggjar-stykki, a kind of duck, but
                                                                                             wbo bad it not, Vidal. i. 286, ii. 84.
                                                                                                                                            III. part. grátinn, batbed
                                                                                            in tears, Stj. 385, Am. 94; hón var löngum grátin, Bs. i. 193; hón var grátin mjök, Vígl. 28.
                                                  2. in later times (in the 16th century)
              also the name of a book.
              the name Gragas was misapplied to an old MS. of Icel. laws of the
              Commonwealth time, the present Cod. Arna-Magn. 134 folio, or Sb., and
                                                                                              grat-bena, d, to implore, beg with tears.
                                                                                              grat-fagr, adj. beautiful in tears (epithet of Freyja), Edda 63.
              has since been made to serve as a collective name for all Icel, laws framed
              before the union with Norway, sometimes including, sometimes excluding
                                                                                              grat-feginn, adj. weeping for joy, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 235, Bs. ii. 132.
              the eccl. law (Kristinna-laga pattr = K. p. K.); the whole matter is fully treated by Maurer, s. v. 'Graagaas,' in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclo-
                                                                                              grat-gjarn, adj. prone to weeping.
                                                                                              grátinn, part., vide gráta III.
              pedia; he makes out that the Icel. of the Commonwealth, although they
                                                                                              grá-titlingr, m. 'grey-titling,' a kind of sparrow.
              had written laws, had no code, and that the passage in Ib. ch. 10 does
                                                                                              grát-kjökr, n. sobbing, choked tears.
              not refer to codification, but to the committal of oral laws to writing;
                                                                                              grat-liga, adv. piteously.
              the two vellum MSS., the Kb. and Sb., are merely private collections of
                                                                                              grat-ligr, adj. pitiable, Hom. 11: piteous, Fms. ii. 223.
                                                                                              gratr, m. [Dan. graad; Swed. grat], 'greiting,' weeping, Edda 37, Fms.
              the 13th century, and differ very much one from the other. Upon the
              union with Norway, Iceland was for the first time blessed with a code,
                                                                                             i. 138, Rb. 332, Bret. 68, Mar. gráta-guð, n. the weeping goddess,
              which they called Ironside (Js.); and a second code, the Jon's Book, was
                                                                                             Freyja, Edda.
              introduced A. D. 1281.
                                                                                              grat-raust, n. a weeping voice, Nj. 82, Fms. vii. 38.
               grá-hærðr, adj. boary, with grey bairs.
                                                                                              grat-samligr, adj. piteous, Mar. 12.
               grá-jurt, f. gnaphalium montanum, Björn.
                                                                                              grat-stafir, m. pl. weeping, crying aloud.
               grá-klæddr, part. grey-clad, Sturl. ii. 190.
                                                                                              grat-stokkinn, part. batbed in tears; g. augu, Bs. ii. 28.
                grá-kollóttr, adj. grey and 'bumble' (i. e. without borns), of sheep,
                                                                                              grat-sok, f. a cause of tears, Mar. 28.
              Gullh. 19. gra-kolla, u, f. a grey bumble ewe.
                                                                                              grat-burfa, adj. needing tears, needing repentance by tears, Hom. 38.
               grá-kúfl, m. a grey cowl, Fb. ii. 333.
                                                                                              grá-valr, m. a grey falcon, H. E. i. 391, Art. grá-vara, u, f. grey fur, Eg. 69, 575, O. H. 134.
               gra-leikr, m. malice, trickery, Bs. i. 809, Fb. i. 408, Barl. 117.
                                                                                              grá-víðir, m. 'grey-withy,' a kind of willow.
greðgi = reður (?), Sturl. ii. 39.
               gra-leitr, adj. pale-looking, pinched, Bs. i. 797.
               grá-liga, adv. spitefully, with malice, Nj. 71, Mar.
                                                                                              grefill, m. a little bos, Landn. 293, v.l.
               grá-ligr, adj. malicious, cruel; g. leikr, rude play, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii.
              16, Fms. x. 445.
                                                                                              grefja, u, f. a kind of bier (?), Sturl. ii. 223.
               grá-lyndr and grá-lundaör, adj. pettisb, malicious, Bs. i. 646, Valla L.
                                                                                              gref-leysingr, m. a law term, a kind of freedman, intermediate between
              205, Nj. 38.
                                                                                             a freedman and a slave, a freedman, but whose freedom is not published from
               grá-magi, a, m. 'grey-maw,' a stone grig, cyclopterus, Bjarn. 42, 43.
                                                                                             the thingvold and who has not been 'leiddr í lög,' defined in Grág. i. 358.
               gra-munkr, m. a grey friar, Fms. ix. 377, x. 127, 128, Sturl. iii. 209.
                                                                                              grefr, m., grefi, acc. pl., Róm. 167, [grafa], 'a digger,' a boe, Landn. 141,
               grana, ad, to become grey, metaph. to be coarse and spiteful; tekr at
                                                                                             293, Vm. 87, Stj. 451, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10, Bk. 83: the phrase, hafa e-n
              grana gamanit, the play began to be coarse, Sturl. i. 21, (grædna, v. l.)
                                                                                            i grefi fyrir sik, cp. hafa e-n fyrir grjótpál, to bave another for one's boe,
               Grána, u, f. a grey mare.
                                             Grani, a, m. a grey borse: the mythol.
                                                                                             use bim as a tool, Róm. l. c.: in mod. usage called járn-karl or páll.
              horse of Sigurð Fáfnis-bani is prob. to be proncd. thus, not Grani.
                                                                                              grefsi, m. = grefill, Landn. 293, v.l.
               GRAP, n. a storm, sleet; grund var grapi hrundin, Haustl. 15; Egils
                                                                                              grefta, t, [gröftr, grafa], to earth, bury, Fms. i. 241, Karl. 551, Trist.
              hryn-grap, the bail of Egil, poet, arrows; Egil, brother of Völund, is
                                                                                             14: part. greftr, Bs. i. 426, Stj. 112, 228.
              the Tell of the northern mythology, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose this word
                                                                                              greftr, m. = gröftr, burial, Karl. 263.
              seems not to occur, whereas krap, n. sleet (q. v.), and krapi, a, m. id., are
                                                                                              groftra, ad, = grefta, Fms. x. 208, Fzr. 187, Sturl. i. 112: part. groftr-
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Laor, buried, Mar. passim.

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greftran, f. burial, freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 50.

GREIĐA, dd, [Ulf. garaidjan = διατάττειν, I Cor. xvi. 1, Tit. i. 5, and *portôesôu, Ephes. i. 9; A. S. gerædan; North. E. (see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary) to graitb = to furnish or equip; in Icel. greiða and reida seem to be only a double form of the same word, the former having kept the prefixed g; in sense they are akin, cp. Dan, rede, Swed. reda, and see greior]:-to arrange, disentangle; greioa har, to comb or dress the bair; Hildigunnt greiddi hárit frá augum sér, H. combed or stroked back the bair from ber eyes, Nj. 176; bá tók konungr þar laugar, ok lét greiða (comb) hár sitt, Fms. i. 189; en hón hafði hendr at, ok greiddi lokka hans, Karl. 532; sem fyrst er hann var greiddr (combed), Mar. 161; ógreitt hár, unkempt bair; greiða ull, to comb or card wool, Bret. 30, 32. to make or get ready; greioz segl, to make the sail ready, Sturl. i. 118; g. vao, to make the fishing-line ready, Edda 36; g. net, a fishing term :also intrans, to get ready, g. til um e-t, to get ready for a thing, i. e. get it ready; g. til um vapn sin, to get the weapons ready, Eg. 220; sagoi at hann skyldi til g. at verdir væri öruggir, that be should take it in charge, that ..., Fms. ix. 22; g. til frásagnar, to make ready for the story, 655 8. to speed, further; g. ferd e-s, Fms. ii. 16; greidit Drottins gotur, make straight the way of the Lord, 625. 00. Luke iii. 4: reflex., greiddisk honum vel, it speeds well with bim, he speeds well, Eg. 180; honum greiddisk vel ferðin, Ísl. ii. 393; greiddisk ferð hans vel, Eg. 140; ef henni greiðisk seint, if sbe speeds slowly, Fms. iv. 28.

II. [Ulf. garaþjan = dριθμεῖν, Matth. x. 30; Dan. rede, udrede], to pay; hann skal honum greiða í slíku fé sem hann hefir til, Gbl. 305; nú vil ek at bú greiðir öxar-verðit, Fs. 68; fé betta skyldi greiðask á þremr várum, Fms. ii. 114; hann skyldi heimta landskyldir ok sjá yfir at allt greiddisk vel, x. 227; Mörðr greiðir fram (paid out) heimanfylgju dóttur sinnar, Nj. 11; g. aptr, to pay back, H. E. i. 460: to discharge, annan dag eptir greidir borolfr skattinn af hendi, Eg. 64; þeir leggja féð fram þóat ek greiða af hendi, they find the money although I pay it, Fms. v. 293. 2. to discharge, perform; greiða vörð, to keep watch, Fms. ix. 23; g. útvörð, hestvörð, viii. 90, Sturl. iii. 241; g. róðr, to pull, Fms. ii. 178; g. atróðr, to attack (in a sea-fight), vii. 264; g. til atlögu, id., 290: merely circumlocutory, g. ras, to run, Rb. 210; g. göngu, to proceed, walk, Stj. 566; g. skírslu af höndum, to perform the ordeal, Fms. vii. 230; g. ok gjalda leiðangr, to perform (of personal duty) and pay the levy, 173. metaph. to interpret, make out; at þeir gangi í lögréttu ok í setur sínar, at greiða lögmál þetta, to expound the law, Grág. i. 7; en þat eru stórsögur, ef pær eru greiddar út i gegnum, if they are told to the end, Al. 36; hann ræddi um við Árna at hann skyldi greiða (settle) mál hans buandans, Orkn. 336; bað Þorstein eiga í allan hlut at þetta mál greiddisk, Boll. 352; hví gengr eigi fram málit? Guðmundr kvað brátt greiðask munu, Fs. 74; greiða fyrir e-m, to entertain one, or the like. greiða, u, f. a comb; hár-greiða, a bair comb.

greio-fara, adj. walking with speed, Isl. ii. 469.

groio-færr, adj. speeding well: neut. passable, of a road, Isl. ii. 410,

Eg. 239: easy, Fms. ii. 84.

greið-gengr, adj. = greiðfærr, Eg. 239.

greiði, a, m. [Ulf. garaideins = διαταγή, κανάν, δόγμα], disentanglement, arrangement, ordering; mun hann ekki fýsa Önund at göra greiða á málinu, to put the case right. Eg. 366; þau tóku lítið af hans máli til greiða, Fms. viii. 17; skipaðisk lítt til greiða með þeim, nothing was settled between them, Bs. i. 752, Sturl. i. 239 C; ok er honum þótti ráð hennar mjök seinkask til greiða, there was no change for the better in her state, Bs. i. 158; fara at greiða, to go on well, N.G. L. i. 137; þrándr segir at þat var skylt ok heimilt, at hann gerði þann greiða á fyrir konungs orð sem hann mátti, that he discharged it for the king's sake as well as he could, Fms. iv. 344; bændr gerðu þar engan greiða á, vi. 333; Leift spurði hverr greiði á mundi verða um silk þat. L. asked if the money would be paid, Fær. 215.

2. entertainment; vera má at þér þyki alkeypt, at þú vildir engan greiða göra oss, that thou wouldest give us no entertainment, Eb. 266; þar höfðu þeir greiða-dvöl, they baited there, waited for refreshment, Eg. 564, v.l.; þorkell fagnar þeim vel, ok býðr þeim greiða, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; þeir heilsuðu þorgilsi, en bjóða honum engan greiða, Sturl. iii. 140; bað hann göra goðan greiða Gauti, Fb. i. 505, Róm. 210; Starkaðr fór inn ok kvaddi sér greiða, Bs. i. 544.

greiðir, m. = greiði, N. G. L. ii. 431: a furtherer, Lex. Poët. greið-liga (greiðu-liga, B. K. 118), adv. readily, promptly, North. E. 'gradely,' Sturl. i. 155, Fms. v. 306, Hkr. iii. 6: quite, downright, actually, þeir eru eptir tveir menn þeir er g. (actually) vóru at víginu, Bjarn. 72; g. berr, quite stripped off, Fb. ii. 130; þó at engir menn bæri vápn á mik g. (downright), Bs. i. 580; ekki vígi ek vötnin g. (really), 575; eigi er ek g. í heyþroti, I am not actually without hay, [sl. ii. 137.

greið-ligr, adj. ready, prompt; var söngrinn eigi g., the song did not go smoothly, Fms. vii. 152; greiðlig kaupstefna, þorf. Karl. 402; ok er miklu greiðligra, at..., more to the purpose, that..., Nj. 92, v. l.; görit greiðligt fyrir mér (speak out plain to one) hvat yðr býr í skapi, Grett. 146; göra e-m greiðlig orð, to make plain words of it, Fb. i. 64. greið-mæltr, part. of ready speech, þiðr. 175.

greiðr, adj. [cp. North. E. gradely], ready, free; vísa e-m á greiða götu, to lead one in the straight path, Fms. i. 304; lá honum þat greitt fyrir, it was ready at hand, Fær. 257; verða má, at leiðin verði eigi svá greið sem þeir ætla, that the passage will not he so free as they think, Sturl. i. 18: as adv., skip þat fór greitt, that ship speedeth well, Clem. 28; it greizta, 45; hit greiðasta, straight, with good speed, Fms. i. 292; hann er göðr ok greiðr (expedite) við alla sína nágranna, Band. 3; g. ok göðviljugr, D. N. i. 88; úgreiðr, unready, entangled.

greið-skapr, m. readiness, promptness, Nj. 18, Fms. ii. 287, Jb. 12: entertainment, Korm. 68, Fms. iii. 61.

greiðsla (greizla), u, f. payment, discharge, Sturl. ii. 203, iii. 265, Åm. 40; ef þat væri til greiðslu með þeim, if that could do them good, Sturl. ii. 239.

greið-talaðr, part. = greiðmæltr, Stj. 253.

greið-ugr, adj. = greiðvikinn.

greið-vikinn, adj. serving, obliging; greið-vikni, f.

greifl, 2, m. [A. S. gerêfa; Engl. reeve (sbire-reeve = sbriff); Germ. graf; the word is not Scandin., and for the etym. see Grimm's Rechts-alterth. 752 sqq.]:—an earl, count; Edda 93 states that gerêfas in Saxony (i. e. Germany), barons in England (after the Conquest), and lendir menn in Norway are all synonymous; NJ. 157, Fms. vii. 59, 60, Mar. passim: Stj., Al., and Róm. render Lat. praefectus by greifi: as a nickname, Bs. i. 555. greifa-dómr, m. an earldom, county, Ann. 216, Stj.

GREIN, f., pl. ar and ir; the mod. pl. greinar means branches, in other

senses greinir: [Dan. green; Swed. gren; not found in Germ., Saxon, I. prop. a branch of a tree, 'lim' is the foliage; af hverri grein draup hunang sætt, Pass. 32. 4; vinviðar-greinir, vine branches, Stj. 200; pálma-viðar-g., a palm branch; kvislask með stórum greinum, spread with large branches, Sks. 441, 443; par vex fyrst upp einn bulr af rótunum, ok kvíslast síðan með mörgum greinum ok limum, II. metaph. a branch, arm: 1. hafs grein, an arm of the sea, Stj. 287; i sjau stadi er skipat bessarar listar greinum, Alg.; visinda grein, branch of science (Germ. fach); lærdóms-grein, branch of doctrine; sundr-skiptingar grein, subdivision, Stj. 287; tvifaldleg grein, double kind, N.G.L. ii. 352; bessi er grein (particulars) á kaupeyris tíund, id.; sannkenningar hafa þrenna grein, Edda 122; Guð er einn í Guðdómi en þrennt í grein (of the Trinity), Fas. iii. 662; einkanligr i grein, Bs. ii. 21; allar greinir loptsins ok jarðarinnar, Edda 144 (pref.); hann greindi í tvær greinir ok tuttugu, Rb. 78; í þessi grein, on this bead, in this case, Band, II. B. denoting cause, reason; fyrir bá grein, therefore, Stj. 124; fyrir sagoa grein, for the said reason, Mar., Sks. 682; fyrir þá (þessa) grein, Stj. 22, 23, 167, passim; finnr hann til þess þrjár greinir, Grett. 208 new Ed.; at ber upp lúkit nokkurri grein fyrir mer, y. a point, bead, part; medr samri grein. at þat megi skilja, Sks. 660. under the same bead, Dipl. i. 521; i annari grein, in the second place, iv. 7, Grett. 156, Fb. i. 216; með slíkri grein sem hér segir, K. Á. 82; i öllum greinum, Mk. 9; sagda grein, the said point, head, Dipl. iii. 13; i nokkurum greinum, in some points, i. 3; hverja grein, in every point, Gpl. 177; fyrir allar greinir, in all respects, Mar. 016; en er biskup vissi pessar greinir, the points, particulars (of the case), Bs. i. 727. ing distinction, discernment, division; höggva svá títt at varla mátti grein sjá, Bret. 64; sjá grein handa, to discern one's bands, Bs. ii. 5; fyrir utan alla grein, without exception, i. 281; hver er grein setningar hattanna, disposition of the metres, Edda 120; hljóðs grein, distinction of sound, accent, id., Skálda 182; göra grein góðs ok ílls, Eluc. 20; setja glögga grein, to make a clear distinction, 677. 5; fyrir greinar sakir (for the sake of distinction) er diphthongus fundinn í norrænu, Skálda 178; sundr-grein ok saman-setning, 177; ok veit ek þó grein allra stunda, Fms. v. 335; litlar greinir ok tengingar höfum ver konungs-málanna ór flokki yðrum, i. e. you take little notice of the king's errand, Mork. 138; bera grein & e-t, to discern a thing, Mar.; par kann ek at göra grein á, I can explain β. understanding; þau (the idols) hafa enga grein, that, Fb. i. 419. Fms. x. 232; vitr ok frábærrar greinar, xi. 429; glöggrar greinar, sbarpwitted, Bs. ii. 11; sumum gefsk anda-grein, spiritual discernment, Greg. y. a record; pessa grein konungsdóms hans ritaði fyrst Ari, this record of the king's reign was first written by Are, O.H. 188; í greinum ok bóklegu námi, Mar. 8. a part, bead, paragraph, in a book (mod.); ritningar-grein, a quotation from Scripture. denoting diversity, difference; en po er her, herra, grein i, Fb. ii. 78; en po er par grein a, hvart..., K. A. 124; ok voldi pvi grein tungna peirra er hann var konungr yfir, Sks. 45 at grein var á trú þeirri er hvárt þeirra hafði til Guðs, 470; sú er grein á syslu biskups ok konungs, at ..., 803. β. dissent; brátt görðusk greinir í um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; varð mart til greina með þeim, 195; greinir ok sundrþykki, ix. 428; var þá grein mikil með fólki um konungs-tekjuna, x. 41; vald fyrir utan alla grein, power without dissent, i.e. absolute, undisputed power, Bs. i. 281; grein eda áskilnaðr, Stj. 298; en ef verri menn gengu á milli þá vóru jafnan greinir talaðar. Fb. ii. 411; urðu margar greinir med beim Kolbeini Tumasyni, Sturl. ii. 1. COMPDS: greinar-laust, n. adj. indiscriminately, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 171: unconditiongreinar-mál, m. a reasonable case, Bs. ii. 96. dally, Bs. i. 736, 767.

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greinar-mikill, adj. discerning, clever, Stj. 95.
discrimination, distinction; göra g. gods ok ills, to know good and evil, Gen.
           greina-vænn, adj. likely to cause a difference, Fms. x. 107.
  GREINA, d, to branch :
                                       I. to divide into branches; veröldin var
greind i brjar halfur, Edda (pref.); sa er greinir ok sundr skilr, Stj. 95;
greina i sundr dag ok nátt; greina tíma, daga, 15; skaltú hana (the ark) með gólfum greina, 56; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb.
78; var þá engi skepna greind önnur frá annarri, Ver. 1; hann greindi
 (set apart) bá tíð (viz. Lent) meirr til meinlæta en aðrar, 625. 93;
heimrinn allr greindr i brjá briðjunga (of a map), Al. 117.
discern, distinguish; mattir þú greina þann Guð, er á himnum er, frá
beim gudum, er..., 635. 65; ef greina má þeirra bein frá annarra
manna beinum, N.G. L. ii. 351; þá skilr hann ok greinir alla hluti görr,
Skálda 160; at greina hvern lim eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568; greina
gang himintungla, Fms. v. 334; hljóð þat sem eyru megu greina, Skálda
173; grein ber vitrlega hversu..., discern wisely for thyself how ...
Mar.; til bess er konungr ok erkibiskup greina (discern, settle) allt bat
er milli manna stóð, Bs. i. 727.
                                             3. to expound, tell, record; sem
hor er greint, as is told above, Fms. ii. 168; bo at ek greina bat eigi
at sinni, i. 223; til greindrar bænar, Magn. 532; eptir greinda sýn,
Mar. 471; i greindri sæmd, 617; áðr greindum mönnum, Dipl. ii.
19: impers., sem fyrr greinir, as above mentioned, Rb. 232; at hann
skyldi svá greina frásögu (tell bis story) um atburð þenna, Ld. 58;
greindi Örnúlfr bessi landa-merki, Dipl. iv. 17; vitnin kunnu eigi at
greina med hverjum hætti, the witnesses could not tell bow . . . , Mk. 79;
nú skal greina framkvæmd þessa hlutar, Bs. ii. 163.
                                                                       II. reflex.
to branch out; svá sem tungurnar greindusk, Edda 145; en af því at
tungurnar eru þegar úlíkar, þær þegar er ór einni ok enni sömu tungu
hafa gengið eða greinzk, Skálda 160; hennar efni leiðisk ok greinisk af
fyrir-sarandi frásögn, Stj. 246; hanga sumar limarnar niðr en sumar
greinask (branch) útí frá tveim-megin, Róm. 148; sumar (arms of
                                                             2. to be separated;
water) greinask ok renna mjök grunnt, Barl. 72.
ok greindusk sér hvar skipin, Fms. vii. 289; síðan greinisk tign ok vald
med beim, Sks. 249.
                                3. to differ, disagree; menn greinask at því,
hvárt..., O.H. 219, cp. Fms. v. 83; greinask menn at (there are different records) hvárt fyrri áverki varð, Sturl. iii. 249; greinask menn á fyrir því hvárt tíguligra þótti, Fms. xi. 316. 

B. to disagree, fall out, become enemies; var þá skipuliga með þeim í fyrstu en greindisk
brátt, Sturl. ii. I; en þá meirr tók at greinask með þeim kompánum,
Bs. i. 620; var þá sæmiliga með þeim í fyrstu, en þó greindisk (MS.
grendisk) bratt, 489; frior grenisk (i. e. greinisk), the peace is broken, Sturl. i. 458 (in a verse); vanir grenask, the bope is broken up, Hkv. 2. 49;
(the explanation of this passage given in Aarböger for Nord, Oldk, 1866,
p. 384, where it is derived from grar, grey, qs. græ-na, does not hold good
either in sense or form, as the inflex, inchoative -na causes no umlaut, and
 grár, grey, when metaph. only denotes spite.)
                                                         III. impers. to fall out,
discord; spurði Helgi at kistlinum en Geitir í mót at hringnum, ok greindi
þá (acc.) sýnt um, Vápn. 9; en ef nokkura menn greindi á (quarrelled),
 bá bótti engi maðr skjótlegri til stórræða en Ögmundr, Fms. ii. 68; bat
 höfum vit ætlat at láta okkr (acc.) ekki á greina, Nj. 58.
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greind, f. discernment, freq. greindar-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), cleverly. greini-liga, adv. distinctly, Eg. 55, 271, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 300, Fb. i. 503: quite, sheer, Stj. 10.

greini-ligr, adj. distinct, articulate, Skálda 174 (of sound).

grein-ing, f. distinction; glöggvari g. = epexegesis, Skálda 205; greiningar-vit, the senses, Bs. i. 785; ad-greining, distinction.

GREIP, f., pl. greipt, [A. S. grap], the space between the thumb and the other fingers, a grip, grasp, Edda 110; at hin hægri greip spenni um hinn vinstra úlflið, Sks. 201; ok rann upp á greipina, Fms. v. 85; þrekligar greipr, Sd. 147; hvi næst brestr fram or bjarginu greip eigi småleit, Bs. ii. 111: metaph., ganga i greipr e-m, to fall into one's clutches, Fs. 37, Fms. vi. 210; meir fyrir þat at vér vórum þá komnir í greipr honum, Orkn. 88; ganga or greipum e-s, to slip from one's grasp; spenna greipr, to clasp the bands: the phrase, lata greipr sopa, um e-t, to make a clean sweep, Grett. 127: the name of a giantess, Edda. Greek distinguish between greip and neip (qs. gneip, the interval between the other fingers).

greipa, ad or t, to grasp, comprehend, Edda (in a verse): metaph., g. glæp, to commit, Am. 82.

gréla, u, f. a rusty, blunt knife, Snót 70.

gre-ligr, adj. = greiðligr, Sks. 407 B.

grell-skapr, m. [Germ. groll], spite, Edda 110.

gremi, f. [gramr], wrath, anger; gremi Odins, Hkv. 1. 11: esp. of the gods, in the allit. phrase, goða gremi legg ek við, lögbrot ok goða gremi ok griða rof, Eg. 352; hann skal hafa goða gremi ok griðníðings-nafn, Fs. 54; gremi Guds, Isl. ii. 382; Gud Drottins gremi, Grag. ii. 382, 383.

GREMJA, gramdi, [vide gramr; Ulf. gramjan = παροργίζειν; A.S. and Hel. gramian; Dan. græmme; Swed. grama = to grieve]:-to anger, provoke, esp. the wrath of the gods (God), to offend the gods (by perjury or wickedness); gremðu eigi goð at þer, Ls. 12; sá gremr Guð at sér, Hom. 86, 159; þú hefir gramit at þér Maumet, Karl. 434; ok gremja svá Guð at sér ok alla góða menn, Fms. xi. 364; þú ert hér kominn at h

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greinar-munr, m. Tóleyfi bræðra minna ok gremr svá goð at bér. Pas. fi. 60, else me:
                           gremr hann konunginn at sér (vexes the king) með vápna-gangi, Al 41;
                           hvat gremr pik lif pitt, quid te offendit vita tua, Hom. 12; gera lite e gasum hans. gremia svo mildi skaparans. Bb. 1. 8.
                           gáfum hans, gremja svo mildi skaparans, Bb. 1. 8.
                           get angry, be grieved; en ef bit vildut bat gora, be munda ek ekk
                           gremjask, ykkr, Fms. v. 238; fagna peirra fagnaði er fögnuð göra Geð, en gráta hina er við hann gremjask (those who provoke him), D. L. i. 361
                           (to render the Lat. flere cum flentibus): mod., mer gremsk að sjá það, a
                           grieves me to see it, etc.
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gremja, u, f. fretting, annoyance. gremju-veror, adj. annoying. GREN, n., gen. pl. grenja, a lair; gren eor holur (of a snake). Sti. 93; varga gren, hafði úlfrinn dregit eitt lik inn í grenit (*lair*, of a wek). Mirm. 36: in Icel. only of a fox's lair, sem melrakki í greni, Ni. 198. Karl. 144, Sturl. i. 88; hann mun bita kunna nær greninu, Ld. 278. COMPDS: grenja-leit, f. seeking a fox's lair. gren-smogin, part: tóa grensmogin, a fox with cubs.

greni, n. [grön], pine timber. greni-boro, n. a pine-wood board. grenja, 20, to bowl, bellow, Eg. 486, Bs. i. 42, ii. 49, Fms. iii. 179, ri. 150, Korm. 82, Fas. ii. 484, Edda 20, Mar. 116.

grenjan, f. bellowing, Fas. ii. 481; g. inna uorgu dyra, Post. 645.73. gren-lægja, u, f. = grenskolli.

grenna, d, [granni], to make thin, slender: reflex. to become thin. grennd, f. [granni], vicinity, Gpl. 393, Js. 98, 100. grenndar-far, n. = búsifjar, q. v., N. G. L. i. 40.

grenni, n., in ná-grenni, neighbourhood, D. N.: the phrase, svá e mál med grenni (mod. svo er mál med vexti), Fas. iii. 59.

gren-skolli, a, m. a fox in its earth, Fs. 48.

grenslan, f. enquiry; eptir-grenslan, investigation. grenslask, ad, dep. [granni], to pry into, enquire, Grett. 111.

greppi-liga, adv. = greypiliga, Fb. i. 530.

grepp-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), frowning, ugly, Fzt. 9, Fs. 142. GREPPR, m. [perhaps akin to garpr], a poet; g. enn ungi, the young bard, Lex. Poët.; biðjandi hjartans grepp minn góðan, göra fyrir mæ drápu-korn, Jón Þorl.; skáld heita greppar, ok rétt er í skáldskap at kenta svá hvern mann, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 528. greppa-minni, n. 1 kind of metre, Edda (Ht.); a kind of memorial verses, the questions in the first half stanza, the responses in the second, Edda (Ht.) 40. a strange creature, a monster; ser hann ba hvar gengt greppt mikill (of a giant), þykist hann þá kenna Dofra tröll, Fb. i. 565; þá sá þeir ekki lítinn grepp (of a ghost) suðr við garðinn, ok var þar Klaufi ok haiði höfuðit í hendi sér, Sd. 160.

grér, m. [gróa (?)], a twig (?), only used in mod. poët. circumlocution of a man; geira grér, örva grér, etc.

gresja, ad, [gras; Dan. græsse]. to graze: in the saying, par er ekki um audugan gard ad gresja, i. e. there is little to be bad.

gres-járn, n. a kind of iron, Edda 34, Fas. iii. 240.

GRETTA, tt, esp. reflex. grettask, to frown, make a wry face; hand skaut marga vega augunum ok gretti sik. Fb. i. 541: to frozen, Pan 355, Stj. 459 (of a lion), Bárð. 35 new Ed.; g. um tennr, to grin, El.

grettinn, adj. making wry faces, freq. in mod. usage.

grettir, m., poët. a 'frowner,' dragon, Edda : pr. name, Landn., whence Grettis-færsla, u, f. name of a poem; Grettis-haf, n. Grettir's lift. is in Icel, the popular name for giant boulders.

grettur, f. pl. wry faces: metaph., bua-grettur, quarrels among neighbours (cp. mod. bua kritr), 655 xxi. 3; vina-grettur, quarrels among friends, Frump.

GREY, n., pl. greyja, a greybound; greyjum sínum gullbönd særi, þkv. 6, Hm. 100 (of a lap dog); grey (a bitch) þykki mér Freyja. Jb. d. 10: metaph. a paltry fellow, coward; grey bitt, Gisl. 68; grey co bleyðimaðr, Fagrsk.; grey eðr ættar-skömm, Mirm.; greyja atgangr. a dog-fight, Fms. viii. 308.

grey-baka, u, f. a bitch, bior. 106.

GREYFA, 8, [grufa], to grovel, how down with the face to the earth. Fms. viii. 333 C: reflex., Eg. 508, Fms. iii. 127, Fas. ii. 251.

grey-hundr, m. a greybound, Fms. xi. 10.

grey-karl, m. a dogged churl, Bær. 2.

grey-liga, adv. meanly, poorly, El. 101.

grey-ligr, adj. paltry.

grey-mennska, u, f. and grey-skapr, m. paltriness, Fas. iii. 64. GREYPA, t, to groove, Fb. i. 258, Isl. ii. 462.

greypi-liga, adv. fiercely, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 134, Sturl. i. 44 C, Vigl. 26, Fas. iii. 123.

greyping, f. a groove, N. G. L. ii. 110 (freq.)

greyp-leikr, m. fierceness, Róm. 298.

greyp-ligr, adj. fierce, fearful; g. langræki, Hom. 143, Stj. 144; \$ sár, fearful wounds, Fas. iii. 126.

GREYPR, adj. fierce, cruel, Rom. 333, 346, Fms. x. 380, 385, Eg. 304; g. glæpr, a fearful crime, Bs. ii. 117; g. úhlyoni, 112. grey-skapr, m. faltriness, Fms. ii. 61, Fs. 99, El. 580. 1, Al. 46.

grey-stóð, n. a couple of bounds, Akv. 11.

GRID, n. [a Scandin, word, found in the Saxon Chron. year 1011, and

Saxon word].

A. Prop. a domicile, bome, with the notion of service; segia mann al gridi, to give one notice to leave, Grag. i. 146; sa e-m grid, to get one a situation, id.; ef maor hefir sér eigi grið (if a man bas no bome, no livelibood), ok varðar þat útlegð, id.; koma til griðs, to come to (take up) service, 147; piggja grið með e-m, to lodge with one, 160; taka gno med e-m, id., 149; vera i gridi med e-m, to be in lodgings with one, N.G.L. i. 210; log-grid, a lawful bome, id.; bui sinu edr gridi, one's bousebold or abode, Grag. i. 163; fara or gridi, to leave service, ii. COMPDS: grio-fang, n. the taking a dwelling, Grag. i. 20. griofanga-dagr, m. = skildagi, Grág. ii. 468. grio-fastr, adj. baving u bome, Lex. Poët. griðka, u, f. = griðkona, Grett. 148 A. grið-kona, u, f. a bousemaid, Nj. 118, Fms. viii. 243, Fs. 51, Grett. 148 A, Hrafn. grið-maðr, m. a grio-lauss, adj. bomeless. 25, Grág. passim. bouse-man, servant, lodger, Grág. i. 35, 242, ii. 143. grið-taka, u. f. a biring of servants, Grag. i. 153. grio-vist, f. lodging, Njard. 366.

B. In pl., metaph. a truce, peace, pardon; frior is the general word, grio the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum); rjúfa grið, spilla griðum, to break truce; setja grið, to make truce; halda grid, to keep truce; mæla fyrir gridum, to say the truce formula, etc., Grág. ii. 165 sqq.: the phrase, grið ok frið, fé-grið ok fjot-grid, truce for money and life, 168; segja i sundr gridum, to declare the truce to be at an end, Sturl. iii. 317; lifs grid ok lima, safety for life and limbs, Eb. 310; bidja grida, to sue for quarter (in battle), Nj. 45; beida griða Baldri fyrir allskonar háska, Edda 36; gefa e-m grið, to give one quarter (after a battle), Nj. 265; ganga til grida, to sue for (take) pardon, Fms. vii. 245; beir beiddu griða (truce) einn dag til heimreiðar, Eg. 279; kom hann þá griðum á ok því næst sættum, Fms. i. 81: a sanctuary, asylum, þeim er á grið kirkjunnar flýr, K. Á. 34. compos: griða-beiðandi, part.one who sues for peace, Grag. ii. 23. grioa-brek, n. pl. breach of truce, griða-gjöf, f. a granting truce (life), Orkn. 456, Fms. ix. 524. grioa-lause, adj. truceless, Germ. vogelfrei, Edda 40, Fas. iii. 301: neut., er allt var gridalaust (truceless) med mönnum, Eb. 234. mark, n. a sign of truce, Edda 47. griða-mál, n. pl. truce formularies, Isl. ii. 379, Grág. ii. 165 sqq., Fms. vii. 62. griða-rof, n. pl. breach griða-sala, u, f. a granting of truce, Grag. ii. 22, Eg. 352, Fas. i. 72. truce, N.G.L. i. 177, Eg. 232. griða-setning and grið-setning, f. truce-making, Sturl. ii. 159, Grett. ch. 77. griða-staðr, m. a sanctuary, asylum, Edda 37, Gpl. 179, Fas. ii. 63. griða-stund, f. a term of truce, Bret. griða-tíð, f. id., v.l. grið-bítr, m. a trucebreaker, Grag. ii. 166, O. H. L. 75. grið-níðingr, m. a law term, a truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 167, Nj. 102, Orkn. 430. grið-samr, adj. peaceful, merciful, Fms. viii. 234. grið-spell, n. pl. breach of truce, N.G. L. i. 254.

gridi, 2, m. a borseman, servant, Fb. ii. 335.

grio-mál, grio-sala, grio-setning, etc., vide grioa- above.

Grikkir, m. pl. Greeks; Grik-land, mod. Grikk-land, n. Greece; Grikkja-konungr, m. the Greek king; Grikklands-eyjar, f. pl. the Grecian Isles, 625, 64; Grikklands-haf, n. the Grecian Archipelago. Fms. passim.

grikke, m. [prob. from Engl. grig, cp. Johnson on this word], a juggle (mod. word); göra e-m grikk, to play one a trick.

Griksker, adj. Greek, passim; Griska, u, f. the Greek tongue; in old writers usually by metathesis, girskr, etc.

grimd, f. grimness, fierceness; sakir grimdar edr illvilja, Fms. i. 71; en eigi skorti hann spekt né grimd, 117; grimdar-andi, breathing wrath, 81j. 288; grimdar-mála dagar, days of wrath, Stj. 642. 2 Kings xix. 3; grimdar-náttúra, savage disposition, Mar. 604: grimdar-fullr, adj. savage, Fms. i. 207, Stj. 469: grimdar-hugr, m. fiery mood, Fms. v. II. metaph. a biting frost; var grimd svá mikil at klæði 271. peima freri, Fas. ii. 427: grimdar-frost, n. id., Bs. i. 381.

grimmask, d, (and ad, Hav. 39), dep. to chafe, be furious; g. móti Gudi, Fms. viii. 240; g. upp á heilaga kirkju, Thom. 6 (Ed.); hann byrsti sik ok grimmisk mjök (of a wild bear), Finnb. 248, Mar. 563; útan Þorbjörn, hann grimmask við hann fyrir allt saman, Háv. l. c.; hvárt mun þin reiði grimmask í gegn öllum mönnum, Stj. 329; grimmask á en, to rage against one, Pr. 402.

grimm-eygr, adj. fierce-eyed, Fms. ii. 20; better grunneygr, q. v. grimm-hugaor, adj. in a grim, fierce bumour, Fas. i. 178, Stj. 187. grimm-leikr (-leiki), m. savageness, cruelty, Eg. 255, Nj. 176, Fms.

2. 380, Hom. 42, Sks. 496, Stj. 256, Mar. passim.

grimm-leitr, adj. grim, stern-looking.

grimm-liga, adv. grimly, fiercely, sternly, esp. in the phrase, hefna g., to take a fearful revenge, Fms. i. 266, vii. 157, x. 221, Fas. i. 13; g. reidt, fearfully angry, Anal. 240; grâta g., to 'greit' sorely, Skv. 3. 25. grimm-lige, adj. 'grim-like,' fierce, Eg. 305, Nj. 104, Hkr. i. 10, Fms.

ii. 100, vi. 131: savage, Edda 19; g. atganga, a furious onslaught, Mar. 575; g. orrosta, Bret.; g. dómr, Fms. ii. 223: fearful, Fs. 17; g. gnýr, a fearful crash, Sl. 57.

crimm-lundaor, adj. of grim temper, Fagrsk. 24.

in the A.S. poem Byrnoth, but in both passages it is a Danish, not a GRIMMR, adj. [A.S., Engl., and Hel. grim; Dan. grim = ugly; in old Icel. writers this word implies the notion of ferocity, sternness, wrath, but not of wanton cruelty, and seldom of ugliness as in Engl., Dan., etc.]:grim, stern, borrible, dire, sore; grimmt er fall frænda at telja, 'tis grim to tell of a kinsman's death, Stor. 10; grimt várumk hlið, a sore gap it was to me, 6; gráta grimmum tárum, to weep grim, bitter tears, Hkv. 2. 43; fimm grimmar nætr, five grim, miserable nights, Korm. 184 (in a verse); grimm ord, lamentation, Gh. 1; hugdak mer grimt i svefni, I bad a fear-2. stern, savage, Lat. ferox; hon var allra ful dream, Bkv. 16. kvenna grimmust ok skaphörðust, Nj. 147; ákafa-maðr mikill í skapi, grimmr, úþýðr ok fátálr, Fms. i. 19; glaðmælt, undirhyggju-maðr mikill, ok hin grimmasta, 20; fyllask ens grimmasta hugar, to be filled with rage, 623. 25; g. hidbjörn, a grim bear, Grett. 100. 3. with dat. wrotb; svá var hón orðin grimm Brjáni konungi, at ..., she bated bim so much, that ..., Nj. 269; hence in poët, phrases, baugum, vellum grimmr, fégrimmr, hodd-g., bating, wasting gold, munificent, Lex. Poet .: neut., med grimmu, grimly, Fms. ii. 9; gjalda e-t grimmu, to take grim revenge, 1. with the notion of ugly, bideous; ljott II. metaph., andlit ok grimmt ok andstygt mannligu kyni, Sks. 539. (rare.) piercing, of cold; svá sem kalt stóð af Niflheimi ok allir hlutir grimmir,

> grimm-uo, f. ferocity; grimm-uoigr, adj. furious, Fas. i. 32, Am. 55. GRIND, f., pl. grindr, a lattice door, gate; lek bar grind & jarnum, Fms. v. 331; eru garðar hennar forkunnar háfir ok grindr stórar, Edda 18; forn er sú grind, en þat fáir vitu hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22; gest bú né geyja né á grind hrekir, Hm. 136, Am. 36, Fsm. 9; láta hlið á ok grind fyrir cor hurð, Grág. ii. 228; nú ganga menn í gegnum garðs-hlið þá skal sá ábyrgjask er upp lýkr grindum, N.G.L. i. 41; hestrinn hljóp svá hart yfir grindina, at hann kom hvergi niðr, id.; var grind fyrir borghliðinu ok lokin aptr, þórr gékk á grindina ok fékk eigi upp lokit, þá smugu þeir milli spalanna, 30; Hel-grindr, the gates of Hel, Edda 38; As-grindr, the gates of the Ases, id.; ná-grindr, the gates of death, COMPDS: grindar-hlið, n. a gate with a lattice, Fms. ii. 148. grindar-hæll, m. a peg to keep the gate fast, Ghl. 383. sog, f. a saw (in a frame). grind-gardr, m. a lattice fence, Fs. 183. grind-hlið, n. = grindarhlið, Lv. 19. II. an encloa. for ships, docks; liggia (of ships) i grindum, Hkv. 1. 49: pens sure, for catching whales, hence the Dan. grinde-bval, grinde-fangst, of catching whales by penning them in; esp. veida elgi (to catch elks) i gördum eda grindum, Ghl. 449: of store-bouses, folds, fullar grindir, full-stocked folds, Hm. 77; fé byrgt í grindum, sbeep penned, Eg. 375; honum var sagt at fé allt væri heilt i grindum ok úsakat, Fas. i. 71: lattice work, fjórar grindr lætr hann göra með fjórum hornum, ok níu reita rístr þrándr alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 183, 184; lét göra grind um útan um legsteininn, Fms. viii. 237: in compds, beina-grind, a skeleton; dún-grind, q.v.: a gridiron, grinda-braud, n. bread baked on a gridiron, Dipl., Vm.

> grip, n. a grip, grasp; upp-grip, plenty to take, abundance; &-grip, q.v.; yfir-grip, compass: medic. spots on the skin, believed to be the finger-prints or marks of goblins or demons, Fél.

> grip-deildir, f. pl. rapine, robbery, N.G. L. i. 20, Gpl. 473, Fms. i. 221, vi. 218.

gripla, að, to grope; fara griplandi hendi eptir, Gbl. 46.

griplur, f. pl. groping; henda griplur til e-s, to grope after, Eluc. 22; griplur er sem hendi þá, Mkv. 2: gloves without fingers, mittens. name of an epic Rimur in parchment, a dimin. = Rimur af Hrómundi Grinssyni.

GRIPR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [akin to gripa, to bold, seize, cp. A.S. gripe = manipulus] :- prop. anything possessed; nú hafa tveir menn vedmæltan einn grip báðir, Grág. i. 412; hross eðr skip eðr aðra gripi. 437; alla þá gripi er menn eiga saman, hvárt sem þat er akr eða eng eða aðra 2. value, money's worth; hann kvab bo verra grip hluti, Gbl. 505. i (of less worth) enn hann ætlaði, Nj. 73; að er ekki happ at drepa hann, ok engi gripr at hafa hann brott, not worth one's while to drive him away, Fms. vii. 218; enn bridia blut á hann bann er mikill gript er í, Edda 15; epli þau er henni munu gripir í þykkja, 46; í gripum sæmiligum ok löndum, ... í þeim gripum er engi væri minna en tíu aura verdr, Sturl. iii. 293: gripa-tak, n. seizure of property, Grúg. ii. 196, Gullb. 19. 3. esp. in pl. costly things, pretiosa; klædnadt þóru ok gripir, Eg. 158; hann skyldi ok kaupa gripi til handa henni svá at engi jasntjáð kona ætti betri gripi, Ld. 132; klæði, vápn, ok annars-konar gripi, Fms. vi. 182; hann gaf sinn grip hverjum þeirra, Gullb. 9, 19; húsbúnað ok klæðnað ok göða gripi, Fb. ii. 186; kost-gripr and kjörgripr, a costly thing, Fs. 43; dyr-gripr, a jewel; spilla gripum sinum, to spoil one's own things, 51: gripa-kista, u, f. a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 C: grip-audigr, adj. rich in precious things, Ld. 154. mod. usage csp. of cattle, stock; gangandi gripir, live stock, Bjarn. 22; stor-gripr, great cattle (cows, horses), opp. to small, small cattle III. a pr. name, Landn. (sheep).

gripr, m. [Germ. griff], a vulture, piòr. 92. GRID, f. frantic eagerness; i griò, eagerly: griòar-liga (griòu-

liga, Mag. 99, Ed.), adv. eagerly: gríðar-ligr, adj. eager. mythol. Gríðar, f. a giantess: Gríðar-völr. m., Edda 60.

GRÍMA, u, f. [A.S. grima; Dan, grime = a borse's balter], a kind of bood or cowl covering the upper part of the face, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 304, bórð. 30; ríðr Barði at Snorra Goða ok hefir grímu á höfði sér, Ísl. ii. 378, Mirm. 58. B. armour covering a borse's breast a poitrail: en utan yfir beisli ok um allt höfuð hestsins ok um háls framan ok til söduls þá skal vera g. gör á panzara lund, Sks. 405: the beak on a ship, gyldar grimur, Gkv. 2. 16: grimu-eiör, m. a Norse law term, a kind of oath taken by six compurgators, an απ. λεγ., N. G. L. i. 56 (vide eior); the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps the compurgators had to appear in court in cowls: grimu-maor, m. a cowled man, a man in disguise, Fb. i. 500, Fas. iii. 321, N. G. L. i. 175. metaph. the night, poët., Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; óróar gríma, a night of woe, Stor. 18; so in the saying, hverf er haust-grima, shifty is the autumn night, Hm. 73: curious is the phrase, had renna a e-n tvær grimur, one wavers, is uncertain, bad runnu & mig tvær grimur; the metaphor is either derived from a horse's halter or hood = doubly boodwinked or from the night = in double darkness, Grimr and Grimnir are names of Odin from his travelling in disguise. Edda: Grimr also is freq. a masc. pr. name, and in compds, bor-grimr, Asgrimt, Stein-grimt, Hall-grimt, etc.; and of women Grima, Hall-grima, etc.; prefixed in Grim-kell, Grim-ulfr, etc.; a serpent is in poetry called grimr.

GRÍPA, greip, gripu, gripit, [Ulf. greipan = κρατεῖν, λαμβάνειν; A. S. gripan; Eugl. grip, gripe, grapple; O. H. G. grifan; Germ. greifen; Swed. gripa; Dan. gribe]:—to grasp, seize:

1. with the notion of suddenness or violence; hann greip skjöld sinn ok sverð, O.H. 117; konungr greip til sverðs þess er stóð hjá honum, Fms. i. 16, vi. 150; Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, en greip sverðit ok brá, Eg. 215; Egill greip þá skjótt meðalkafla sverðsins, 379; síðan greip hann til Egils, 192; hann greip upp bord ok keyrði niðr, id.; Ormr gripr þá í möt fleininum, Fb. i. 530; hann greip upp beiti-ásinn ok barði nieð, 491; hann greip til hans (the dog snaps at bim) um sinn ok reif kviðinn, Fms. ii. 174; hann gripr narann, Anal. 122. 2. to capture, seize; gripinn, and gripinn höndum, captured, Hom. 131, Pass. 6. 12, Q. I. B. to seize upon, rob; bat er mer sagt at bu farir heldr ospaklega ok gripir fyrir mönnum góðs sitt, Grett. 130 (grip-deildir). to grasp; hann greip á stafni, Hým, 27. 3. phrases, gripa gulli á vio e-n, to coax one; at svá bykki (lest it sball seem) at ek gripa gulli á við þá, Nj. 6; ok gríp nú gulli á við konunginn, ok lát sem þú þykisk þar allt eiga er konungrinn er, Fms. xi. 112; gripa a kýlinu, to touch upon the sore place; Eysteinn konungr svarar, nú greiptu á kýlinu því er ek hugða at fyrir löngu myndi springa, vii. 121: grípa í tómt, to grasp the air (cp. when the bird is flown): gripa á e-u, to decide; hann kvaðsk ekki mundu svá skjótt gripa á slíku, be said be would take time to consider, xi. 362. 4. medic. of fits or sickness, to seize upon; bitt ged gripi, seize thy senses (of insanity)! Skm.; bá var hann gripinn af æði mikilli, 623. 12. II. metaph. to understand, very rare and borrowed from Lat. comprehendere, Sks. 559 C, Eluc. 21: in mod. usage, to grasp, encompass with the mind; but nema, to learn. III. reflex., grípask beir ba til (they grasped at one another) ok glima lengi, Fb. i. 530.

GRÍSS, m., pl. ir, gen. ar, Odd. 28, [Swed.-Dan. gris; Scot. grice], a young pig; gyltar griss, a sucking pig, ls. 107; gyltr ok griss, Gullp. 60, fs. Vd. ch. 44, Grág. i. 504, Jb. 287, Sd. 163: the saying, grisir gjalda pess er gömul svin valda, cp. quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, Stj. 63; gnyðja mundu grisir ef þeir vissi hvat hinn gamli þyldi (ef galtar böl vissi, v.l.), Fas. i. 282: of a young wild pig, Fb. ii. 25: grísagyltr, f. a sow with pigs, Vm. 85; grísar-höfuð, n. a pig's bead, Odd. 28.

2. a pr. name, Landn.; cp. Grísar-tunga, name of a farm, 71.

II. [as in Norse, vide Ivar Aasen], gener. a pig; er gamlir grisir (old swine) skyldi halda mér at höfuðbeinum. Grett. (in a verse); as also the Icel. grís-efidr, adj. grong as a gris (a bog?), i. e. prodigiously strong, of great muscular strengib; this word however, which is freq. in mod. usage, is not recorded in old writers, but it occurs in Lex. Run.

GRJON, n. pl. [Swed.-Dan. gryn], groats, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 524: grjona-grautr, m. a porridge of groats.

grjón-bakr, m. 'groat-back,' a nickname, Fms.

GRJÓT, n. [A. S. greót; Engl. grit; Hel. griot; O. H. G. grioz; Low Germ. grott = gravel; Germ. greis, meaning gravel, shingle, pebbles, or the like; cp. also Engl. to grout = to build a wall of rubble with liquid mortar poured in; the Icel. grautr (q. v.) and grûtr (q. v.) are also kindred]:—stones, but chiefly with the notion of rongb stones or rubble in a building, etc.; grjót, like Engl. grit, is a collective word, and is consequently never used in plur.; a single stone is called steinn, not grjót; velta grjóti, to roll stones, Gs. 12; nú er grjót þat at gleri orðit, Hdl. 10; grjót (quarry) þat er til kirkna þarf at hafa, N. G. L. i. 240; hann lét ok göra há-altarit með grjót, Bs. i. 830; telgt grjót, ett stones, Stj. 564; rata munn létumk grjót gnaga, Hm. 106; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti, Anal. 64; verða at grjóti, to be turned into stones, Edda 89; þeir baru grjót á rótina, Gullþ. 50; torf eða grjót, með þeim Glúmi ok Esphælingum, Glúm. 348.

II. TGrág. ii. 262; þeir ruddu hitt ok báru þar í grjót (sinking a ship), Eg. 125; dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; berja grjóti, to stone, Gísl. 34; vóru þau barin grjóti i hel. id.; sú engin líkindi Dana-virkis, nema grjótið, but the beaps of stones, Fms. i. 28; konungr hugði at grjótinu ok sá þar rautt allt, xi. 239; svá at bess mætti eigi sjá merki, nema bat eina er griótið var rautt eptir, 241 (of the shingle on the beach); hvárt sem vill, af heitu grjóti eðr köldu, Sks. 421; límsett grjót, lime-set stones in a wall, Orkn. 352 (in a verse); lét jarl bera vatn i at kæla grjótið þat er brunnit var, id., (in a siege in order to make the walls crack, see Notes and Queries, Nov. 21, 1868); berjask með skotum ok grjóti (in a battle), Fs. 14; grjót ok skot, stones and missiles, Fms. vii. 82; beir höfðu borið at sér grjót ok báru á þá, bíða þess er grjótið eyddisk, Sturl. ii. 59: of bricks, Stj. 264: in poetry, ölna grjót, the stones of the wrist, = jewels; skýja-grjót, 'cloud-stones,' bail; grjót orða, munns, the stones of words, of the mouth, i. e. the teeth; giants are called griotniðaðr, grjót-móði, grjót-öld, the stone people, people of the Stone Age, Lex. Poët.; Grjót-unn, name of a giantess (cp. Steinunn, a female name), whence Grjótunnar-garðar, a giant's castle, Edda: collectively in compds, -grýti, bla-grýti, stór-grýti, rough stones; hraun-grýti, lava. COMPDS: grjót-berg, n. quarry, Fms. viii. 278, Bs. i. 800. grjót-björg, n. pl. rocks, Vsp. 52. grjót-björn, m. a pun, = Arinbjörn, Ad. brot, n. a stone boe, Vm. 92, 117. grjot-buror, m. throwing showers of stones (in a fight), Sturl, ii. 136. griot-fall, n. raining stones, Ann. grjót-flaug, f. a stone shower (in a fight), Fms. vi. 156, x. 1262. 361, Fas. ii. 449, Fs. 17, Al. 46, Bs. i. 412. grjót-flutning, f. carrying stones, Fms. viii. 270. grjót-garor, m. a stone fence, Grág. ii. 282, Jb. 242: a pr. name, Fms. grjót-hagl, n. stone-bail, Stj. 369. grjót-haugr, m. a beap of stones, a cairn, Stj. 364. Josh. vii. 26, 655 grjót-hlað, n. a stone pavement, Hkr. ii. 5. hlass, n. a load of stones, N. G. L. i. 415. grjót-hóll, m. a stone mound, stone beap, Hrafn. 21, Finnb. 314. grjót-hríð, f. a sbower of stones (in battle), Fms. ix. 514, xi. 95. grjót-hörgr, m. a stone altar (heathen, vide hörgr): a stone beap = grjóthaugr, Sturl. ii. 223 C, where Ed. grjóthaugr. grjót-kast, n. throwing stones, Fas. iii. 243. grjót-klettr, m. a boulder, Bs. ii. 134. grjót-ligr, adi. Bs. i. 412. stony, flinty, Fms. x. 445, Mar. 609. grjót-meistari, a, m. a stonemason, B. K. 124. grjót-möl, f. ' stone-grit,' gravel, pebbles, Stj. 67. grjót-páll, m. a stone boe : metaph., vera e-s g., to break stones for one, do a stone-breaker's work; þeir vóru knáligir menn ok vóru mjök grjótpálar fyrir búi Osvífrs, Ld. 122; en Halli var grjótpáll fyrir málum hans, Valla L. grjót-smiðr, m. grjót-skriða, u, f. a stone slip, Ann. 1337. 205. grjót-smíð, f. stone masonry. a stone-mason, B. K. 124, Bs. i. 830. grjót-starf, n. stone work, Stj. 562. grjót-sveinn, m. a stonemason's lad. D. N. grjót-sýsla, u, f. = grjótstarf, D. N. grjótugr, adj. stony, Barl. 18. grjót-varði, a, m. a stone pile, obelisk, Dropl. 23. grjót-varp, n. = grjóthrið, Lex. Poët.

grjúpan, n. a sausage, Orkn. (in a verse), still in use in the east of Iccl., [cp. grupa = to batch or grind, Ivar Aasen.]

grobba, 20, (grobb, n.), to boast: grobbari, 2, m. a boaster.

Grotti, a, m. the mythical mill in Edda; whence Grotta-söngr, m. name of a poem; also in local names Grotti, a current near to Reykjavík; akin to Engl. grit, groats, cp. also Ivar Aasen s. v. grötte (the nave in a mill-stone); the tale of the enchanted mill grinding gold and salt etc. at the bottom of the sea is common to all Teutons (vide Edda), and survives in popular tales of Germany, Norway, and Iceland: the sea is

called Skerja-grotti, Skerry-grinder, Edda (in a verse).

GRÓA, greri, gróinn, pres. græ (græ), [A.S. growan; Engl. grow; Swed. gro; Dan. groe; cp. Lat. cre-scere, crev-i]:-to grow: grass, trees, vegetation; þá var grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4; viði groin, grown with wood (of the earth), Edda 65 (in a verse); jörð grær, the earth grows, Eg. (in a verse), Isl. ii. 381; gras grær, grass grows; groandi grös, Sks. 728 B; þá grær gras á þeirri moldu er efst er á jörðunni, Edda 145 (pref.); gróa ok ávaxtask (of the earth), Stj. 38: absol. to grow, þann vetr var veðrátta góð, ok greyri snemma um várit, the winter was mild, and early crops in the spring, Fms. ii. 244; er illu korni nior sáo, enda mun illt af gróa, Nj. 174. II. to grow together, to close; var einart þak á húsinu ok ekki gróit, a fresh thateb (of turf) and not yet set, Ld. 280; en um morguninn var hann groinn aptr sem aor, the opening (in a cairn) bad grown together as before, Baro. 180; ok z sem annart græt (unites, joins to) við meginland, þá kemr annarr hólmi í, Sks. 94; höfuð konungsins var gróit við bolinn, Nj. 275. 2. to be bealed, of wounds; sár hans gréru seint, Korm. 130; tóku sár þórólfs at gróa, Eg. 34; þat sár greri svá, at ..., Fs. 153; en hann lá lengi í sárum ok greri seint, ok risnudu aptr þú er gróin vóru, Gullh. 31: cp. the saying, betra heilt en gróit, better bale than bealed: absol., ok greyri þegar syrir stúfinn, Nj. 275; grær fyrir tungu-stúfinn, Fms. v. 152; Ingólfr lá í sárum vetr benna, ok greri yfir at kalla, Ingolf's wounds were outwardly bealed, Fs. 67: mod. gen., gróinn sára sinna, bealed of one's wounds, Fms. iv. 164, Grett. 82: the phrase, gróa um heilt, to be quite bealed; bá skera beir af grandit allt at um heilt megi groa, Al. 120: metaph. to be reconciled, at um heilt mætti gróa með þeim, Fms. xi. 57; héðan frá greri aldrei um heilt

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of Örvandil, Orion); cp. Swed. groda, Norse gro = à toad, paddock. gro-andi, f. the growing one, poët. the earth, Alm. 11.

1. = gróðr; þess vöndr skyldi gróða taka, Post. 2. increase; þá skal gróði (swell, flood) koma bæði í 686 B. 13. sjó ok vötn (vatna-vöxtr), Rb. 104: mod. usage distinguishes between groot, growth, and groot, gain, increase of wealth. groota-maor, m. a prosperous, wealthy man.

gróðr, m., gen. gróðrar, [Dan. afgröde; Swed. gröda = crop], growth, a crop; bá fundu þeir Góibeytla ok annan gróðr (vegetation), Landn. 226; hverr maðr á gróðr á sínu landi, Grág. ii. 291, cp. Jb. 248 C. (Ed. vöxt); en at miðjum vetri blóta til gróðrar, Hkr. i. 13; gróðrum ok grænum grösum, Stj. 276: metaph., andlegs gróðrar, Hom. 45: summer, Edda (Gl.) gróðr-samr (gróðrsam-ligr, Barl. 10), adj. fertile, Sks. 40, Ver. 2.

gróðr-setja, tt, to plant; g. vingarð, Stj. 344, Greg. 10, Mar. 12. gróðr-vænligr, adj. bealable, Fas. iii. 139.

GRÓF, f. [grafa; Ulf. grôba; Germ. grube], a pit, Nj. 153, Grett. 94; eld-grof, an asb-pit, Eb. 99 (v. l.) new Ed.; hnakka-grof, the pit in the nape of the neck; hljóp hann síðan með reykinum í gróf (gröf?) nokkura ok hvíldi sik, ok er þat síðan köllut Kára-gróf, Nj. 202.

groft, adj. [from Germ. grob], coarse, of clothes, linen, (mod. and rare.) GROMR, m. (mod. grom, n.), grime, dirt; metaph. a blot, dirty spot; þá er menn hugðu at eið þeim, þótti sem g. (blot) hefði í verit, Grett. 161 A. COMPDS: gróm-lauss, adj. spotless, single-bearted, Greg. 19; heyrit ér hvat karlinn segir, eigi er hann grómlauss, be suspects something, Nj. gróm-tekinn, part. soiled with dirt, of linen or the like.

gróna, ad, to become green, Bb. 1. 21.

gróp, f. a groove.

GROPA, 20, to groove, 2 joiner's term.

gróska, u, f. [Germ. grüscb], a kind of barley, Edda (Gl.)

rufl, n. grovelling.

GRUFLA, að, (græfla, Mar.), to grovel on all fours; Jónathas gruflaði heldr en gékk, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 13; gruflar hón af læknum, Ísl. ii. 340, Bs. i. 331, Pr. 412; Grimr gruflar eptir knettinum, Fas. iii. 530: ganga gruflandi ad e-u, to go grovelling, groping after a thing.

grugg, n. mud, dregs. grugg-óttr, adj. muddy, Fas. i. 142. GRUNA, að, to suspect; þá mun Hrútr hlæja, ok mun hann þá ekki gruna bik, Nj. 33; vera grunaðr um svik, Fms. i. 59; engi maðr frýr per vits en meirr ertú grunadr um græsku, Sturl. i. 105; grunadr var. hann um þat at hann mundi blóta mönnum, Fs. 28; Grettir grunaði hann, G. trusted bim not, Grett. 138 A; ætla ek at beir hafi grunat mik, Lv. 81; eigi skulu þér gruna oss, 656 C. 39; þá var móðir grunað, Hom. 56; nú grunar hann þat at þeir vili eigi heilar sáttir við hann, Grág. ii. 21; en eigi gruna ek þat, þótt..., Isl. ii. 183; ætla ek at þeir hafi grunat mik, Lv. 81; sem þú skalt eigi g., as thou shalt not doubt, Fb. i. 34; ekki grunum vér (we doubt not) illvilja yðvarn, 412: en til þess at þú megir eigi gruna sögn mína hér um, Fms. i. 192; Þorkell trefill grunar nokkuð hvárt þannig mun farit hafa, Ld. 58. impers., grunar mik enn sem fyrr, at ..., Eg. 76; nú em ek at raun komin um þat er mik hefir lengi grunat, Nj. 17; en hann grunaði þó, at..., Ld. 306: with gen. of the thing, slíks grunaði mik, I suspected that, Lv. 81: with acc. of the thing, hvat grunar bik (what thinkest thou), hverr skóp Adam? Mirm.; grunar mik um (I doubt) hversu heilla-drjúgr hann verdr, Grett. 72 new Ed.

grunan, f. suspecting one, Lv. 21; (grununa, qs. grununina.)

grun-brusligr, adj. suspicious looking, ill-favoured, Finnb. 338 C. GRUND, f. [prob. to be derived from groa, qs. groandi, and different in etymology from grunn and Engl. ground, etc.] :- a green field, grassy plain; à grundunni, Sd. 165; par heitir Haugsnes er bardaginn var ofan frá á grundinni, Sturl. iii. 84, Clar. 134; nú setjask þeir niðr á grundina, Gisl. 107: poët. the earth, the green earth, grund groin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4, Vpm. 16, Haustl. 15: the name of a farm, Grenfield, Sturl., Landn.

grunda, ad, = gruna, to suspect, Gisl. 133. 2. [Germ. ergründen], to meditate, (rare and mod. in that sense.)

grundan, f. meditation, Fas. iii. 247.

grundr, n. = grunr; in the phrase, grafa grund at e-u, to enquire into a thing; því gref ek svá mikinn grund hverr þú ert, Konr. (Fr.); hann lét mjök grund at grafa (Ed. gefa) um eptirleitina, Fas. iii. 300.

grund-valla, 20, to found, Fms. i. 139, Mar. 12, Stj. 26, Fb. i. 513. grund-völlr, m. [cp. Goth. grundwaddjus = θεμέλιον; mid. H. G. grundwal; Dan. grundwold]:

1. prop. ground marked out for a 1. prop. ground marked out for a building, marka grundvöll til húss (kirkju), Ld. 298, Fms. i. 203, Korm. 8, Sks. 110, Orkn. 286, Stj. 134. 2. metaph. ground-plan, Mar. 12; setja grundvöll Kristni sinnar, Hom. 147; tólf postular eru grundvöllr undir várri trú, Mar. 12; er lítillæti sannr grundvöllr undir öllum mannkostum, id.; Kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf góðra verka, Gþl. viii. (pref.); þann grundvöll, er upphaf er allrar speki, Sks. 4; af þessum grundvöllum timbrask enar mestu höfuð-úgæfur, 26; orð eðr erendi, er tekin eru af mannvits grundvelli, which are founded on good sense, 438; reisa hús af grundvelli, to raise a building from the ground, Fms. vi. 440. grundvallar-maor, m. a founder, Anecd. 66,

Gróa or Gró, f. a pr. name, Landn., cp. Edda 58 (the giantess mother T grun-lauss, adj. unsuspecting; grunlaust zoi, a guileless mind, Ad. 2; eigi er mér þat grunlaust, I am not without misgivings, Grett. 150 A, Fas. i. 129; trúa Guði grunlaust, to put one's trust in God, O. T. 37; vera grunlauss af e-u, to be unsuspected, above suspicion, Mar.

GRUNN, n. [A. S. grund; Engl. ground; Germ. grund, whence mod. Swed.-Dan. grund]:—a sballow, sboal; á grunn, aground; en er þeir Erlendr vóru mjök svá komnir at landi, þá réru þeir á grunn, Fms. i. 212; skip Gregorii sveif upp á grunn; hann kom akkeri í skip þeirra ok dró þá af grunninu, vii. 264, 265; gengu skipin mikinn út yfir grunnit, O.H. 17; ok er þeir komu út yfir grunn öll, undu þeir segl, Grett. 94 A; standa grunn, to be aground, Stj. 59, Grág. ii. 358; ganga á grunn, to come to an end (metaph.), Fins. xi. 439; silfr þat gekk aldri á grunn, Fær.; fundning þessi reis af gömlu grunni villunnar, Karl. 548.

grunn-eygr, adj. goggle-eyed: mod. úteygor, 'out-eyed,' opp. to inneygor, 'in-eyed,' Fms. ii. 20.

grunn-fall, n. a breaker on a shoal, Nj. 267, Eg. 405, Bs. i. 453, ii. 50. grunn-fastr, adj. fast aground, Bs. ii. 48.

grunn-firi, n. shoals left by the ebb tide, Nj. 124 (Lat. Ed.), v. l. grunn-færi, n. pl. anchor-tackle, a cable; draga upp g., to weigh anchor, Fms. ii. 17; þurfti hit mikla skip góðra grunnsæra, vi. 310; skip þau er fest vóru með grunnfærum, x. 68.

grunn-hygginn, adj. sballow-minded, silly, Fas. ii. 337.

grunn-hyggni, f. silliness, Fas. ii. 354.

grunn-lauss, adj. boundless; grunnlaust grepps zoi, a boundless poetical mind, (or grunlaust, q. v.), Ad. 2.

grunn-lendi, n. a thin or shallow soil, Barl. 18.

grunn-mál, n. sballow soundings in the sea.

grunn-mio, n. pl. fish marks upon shoal places or near the shore.

GRUNNR, m. [the Goth. form would be grundus; Ulf. afgrundipa = άβυσσος; akin to grunn, n.]:—the bottom of sea or water; draga e-n til grunns, to drag one to the bottom, Al. 174; for öngullinn til grunns, Edda 36; langskipin sukku í grunn niðr, Anal. 203: plur., síðan fór hann niðr til grunna, then be sank down to the bottom, Bs. i. 355; en jafnskjótt er hann kom til grunna, id.; niðr á grunnum í sjálfu sjávar-djúpinu, Stj. 288; hann kafaði niðr til grunna, Eg. 142; sökkva til grunna (metaph.), to come to naught, Symb. 19; segja menn at hann lysti af honum höfuðit við grunninum, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 170, is a false reading instead of við hrönnunum (Ub.), cp. hlusta grunn við hrönnum, Hd. (Edda 54), of which poem the prose is a paraphrase.

grunnr, adj., compar. grynnri (gryðri), superl. grynnstr, [Swed.-Dan. grund], sballow; vaðil-sund nokkut grunnt, Eg. 362; sögðu hafit bæði grunnt ok myrkt, Al. 170; grydra, sballower, Bs. i. 342; vatnföll tvau hvártki gryðra en tók í miðja síðu, 349: metaph., standa grunnt, to be sballow; vinátta okkur stendr grunnt, Eg. 520; grunuðu at vinátta þeirra mundi vera heldr grunn, Fms. xi. 108: in local names, Grunna-vik, f. whence Grunn-vikingr, m. a man from G., Landn.

grunn-slóðir, f. sboals.

grunn-stiglaor, part. bard frozen, Flar. 36: mod. botn-frosina.

grunn-sæliga, adv. foolisbly, Fms. vi. 295

grunn-sæligr, adj. sballow-sigbted, foolisb, Hkr. iii. 112.

grunn-sær, adj. sballow-witted, foolisb, Bjarn. 39; opp. to djúpsær. grunn-seevi, n. sballow water, Fas. ii. 316, Nj. 124, Fb. i. 539, 541.

grunnungr, m. [Germ. gründling; Ivar Aasen grunnung; from grunnr]: - a groundling, a fish that lives in shoal water, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage called para-fiskr.

grunn-úðigr, adj. sballow-minded. Ísl. ii. 339.

grunn-úðligr, adj. tbin-witted, Niðrst. 7.

grunn-ýðgi, f. sballowness, credulity, Fas. ii. 354, Am. 70.

GRUNR, m., pl. ir, [the forms grundr (q. v.) and grunda (q. v.) seem to indicate a double final, viz. grunnr and grunna; as to the sense, suspicion may be metaph. derived from a shoal or ground, and grunr may be akin to grunn, grunnr; else phrases such as grafa grun could scarcely be explained: no special word answering to grunr appears in the Saxon or Germ.]:—suspicion, Grág. i. 263, Ld. 262, Lv. 21, Fms. i. 58, ii. 87, x. 335, Hkr. ii. 267: the phrase, grafa grun á um e-t, to dig the ground for a thing, to suspect, Bs. i. 871.

grun-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), suspicious looking, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 2; g. medferd, Mar. 34.

grun-samr, adj. suspected; hafa e-n grunsaman, Fms. vi. 20. grun-semő (-semi), f. suspicion, H. E. i. 506, Magn. 484, Orkn. 162, Bs. i. 871, Str. 8, 13. grunsomoar-lauss, adj. free from suspicion, H. E. ii. 111.

grúa, o, to swarm; in the phrase, það úir af grúir af e-u, it swarms and crowds.

GRÚFA, Ö, [Swed. grufva; Ivar Assen gruva; and metaph. the Dan. gru=borror, cp. Germ. granlicb=sbocking]:—to grovel, crouch or cower down ion one's face; hann gruioù at eldinum, Fs. 100; hann grusir niðr at Þorgrími, Háv. 56; látum oss ei sem gyltur grusa, let us not grovel as swine, let us go upright, Bb. 3. 92; Dagon grufdi á gólft frammi fyrir örkinni, Stj. 435. I Sam. v. 3: denoting fear, to crouch, cower, heiddingjar allir hrökkyask saman, ok grúfa í skjöldu sína, and cowered beneath

græna, d, to paint green, N. G. L. i. 104.

218 their shields, Karl. 246; grufa þeir niðr undir hjálma sína ok brynjur, T 188; tóku beir at grúfa undir hjálmum ok skjöldum, 206. grufa, u, f., in the phrase, a grufu, white grovelling, white face down, on one's belly; symja a grufu, to swim on one's belly, Sks. 177, Eg. 107, Fms. vii. 250, Fas. iii. 573, N. G. L. i. 80, Stj. 435, v. l., Art. 73, opp. to opinn (mod. upp i lopt, face up); liggr a grutu ok horfir upp net, a riddle of a 'ladle;' opinn eða á grúfu, Karl. 259. 2. [cp. gruvesten = beartbstone, gruva = the bearth, chimney, and gruve-bynna = the chimney-corner, Ivar Aasen]: whence ös-grúi, an asb-pit, Fas. i. (in a verse). GRUI, a, m. [grua], a crowd, swarm, prob. akin to grufa; metaph. from ants, insects, maggots, or the like: in compds, mann-grui, a crowd of men. grutr, m., gen. ar, tbick gruel-like oil. grybba, u, f. an ugly bag: grybbuligr, adj. gryfja, u, f. a bole, pit, Sturl. i. 83 C, porst. Siðu H. 176. grylla, t, to see dimly, as through a cloud, það gryllir til lands: impers. to recollect dimly, mig gryllir til bess. grynna, t, [grunnr], impers. to become shallow; grynnir dalinn (acc.), the dale became shallow, less deep, in advancing higher up in a dale, Bard. 173: reflex., id., Bs. i. 355; þú er grynntisk yfir at landinu, Fms. viii. 170: metaph., kostr okkarr grynnisk, Bs. ii. 133: in mod. usage freq. act. and absol., það grynnir, fer að grynna. grynningar, f. pl. sboals, sballows, Sks. 224. grýfa, ð, = grúfa, Fms. viii. 332. grýfi-liga, adv. [grufa; Germ. gräulich; Dan. gruelig; Swed. grulig; Ivar Aasen gruvaleg]:-prop. 'grovellingly,' metaph. sbockingly, Fb. ii. 26. grýja, d, [Swed. grya; Dan. grye = to dawn], to dawn: in Icel. the verb gryja is not used, but can be supposed from the following gryjandi; cp. the Germ. der tag graut, Göthe's Faust. grýj-andi, f. [Dan. gry = dawn; Swed. gryning], dawn, the first grey of daylight; i grýjandina, in the grey of morning, an απ. λεγ., Fms. (Sverr. S.) pref. xxii. to p. 398. GRÝLA, u, f. an ogre, answering to the Gr. μορμώ, Lat. lamia, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children—over the good she has no power: the songs Grýlu-kvæði, n. (vide Snót 286-208, 2nd Ed.), are great favourites in popular lore: in olden times gryla was sometimes described as a fox with many tails; the fox is in Edda (Gl.) called gryla; a giantess also in Edda (Gl.) is so called; cp. the rhymes in Sturl. ii. 59, -hér fer Gryla í garð ofan | ok hefir á sér hala fimtán; and the mod.,-Grýla reið fyrir ofan garð, hafði hala fimtán | en í hverjum hala hundrað belgi, en í hverjum belgi börn tuttugu, etc. II. a bugbear ; ekki hirði ek um grýlur yðrar, þórð. 26 new Ed.; þótti þeir hafa gört sér grýlur um sumarit, Sturl. iii. 244; hví mun ek eigi fara hina skemri leiðina ok hræðask ekki grýlur Bruna, Fas. ii. 118; kölluðu menn því enn fyrra hlut (of a book) grýlu, at margir töluðu at þá efnaðisk nokkurr ótti eðr hræðsla, . . . en mundi skjótt niðr falla ok at alls engu verða, Fb. ii. 534. For the mod. popular tales of Grýla see esp. Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 218-221. GRYTA, tt, [grjót], to stone; g. c-n, to stone one to death, Landn. 236, Fins. v. 222, vi. 408, Stj. 256; g. at e-m, & e-n, to felt one with stones, Fs. 36, 37, Eg. 581, Fins. i. 218, vii. 82, Hdm. 26, Stj. 402. grýta, u, f. [grjót; Dan. gryde; Swed. gryta], a pot (earthen), Stj. 317, Fins. vii. 232; the MS. Gloss. 1812 renders the Lat. olla by gryta. grýtu-ker, n. = grýta, Greg. 34, Hom. 83. gryting, f. a pelting with stones, stoning, 415. 13, Mar. 17. grýttr, adj. stony, Hrafn. 4 græð, f. [grár], malice, Sturl. ii. 178. GRÆÐA, dd, [gróðr]: I. to make grow, to plant, Barl. 99; græða tönnina í hundinn, Bs. ii. 148: to produce, jörð sú er græddi þorna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; marga mjök góða hluti græðir heimr sjá til várra 2. to gain, make money; hann græddi þar brátt nytja, 677. 11. mikit fé, Ld. 100, 102, Band. 1, Grett. 61 new Ed.; þá græddi hann fé, Landn. 141. 3. reflex, to increase; Guð lét alla hans eigu mikilliga græðask, Stj. 198; græddisk heldr vindrinn, the wind increased, Grett. 113 new Ed.; hafdi mikit a grædsk (the money had much increased) medan hann var í brottu, Nj. 10, Fs. 131: in mod. usage also absol., græða, to make money: a dairy term, graða and græða sik, to give more milk; or adding the measure, hon (the cow) hefir grætt mörk. to beal; konungr lét g. menn sina er liss var audit, Eg. 34; g. sjúka, Post. 686 B. 1, Niðrst. 2; síðan græddi þórðr Bersa, Korm. 132, Fms. viii. 120, x. 263: reflex. to be bealed, Greg. 15: græðandi, part. bealable, Fms. viii. 120. græð-ari, a, m. a bealer, saviour, Fms. iii. 166, x. 374, Hom. 36, 52, Mar. 2, Stj. 144, 241. græðgi, f. greediness, gluttony, Stj. 161. græði-fingr, m. the leech-finger, digitus medicus. græði-ligr, adj. bealable, Bs. ii. 182.

græðing, f. growth, Hom. 24: a bealing, cure, Greg. 20, 45, H. E. i.

greefr, adj. [grafa], fit to be buried (according to the eccl. law), K. A.

476; ny-græðingr, the green crop in the spring. græði-súra, u, f., botan. the plantain, plantago.

48; kirkju-græfr, baving a right to burial at a church.

græðsla, u, f. cure, bealing, Grett. 73.

græn-fáinn, part. green-stained, Sks. 188 C. græn-gola, að, to be yellow-green, of deep water; grængolandi hylr. grænka, 20, to make green, Lex. Poët.: to become green, freq. græn-leikr, m. greenness, verdure, Orkn. 172. Græn-lendskr, adj. of or belonging to Greenland; vide Grænn. græn-ligr, adj. greenish, Sks. 499. GRÆNN (i.e. grænn), adj. [not recorded in Ulf., as Luke xxiii. 31 and Mark vi. 39 are lost; A. S. grene; Engl. green; Hel. grôni; O.H.G. kruoni; Germ. grün; Swed.-Dan. grön; derived from gróa, to grow]:green, of verdure; grænn laukr, a green leech, Vsp. 4; er haugr hans ávallt grænn vetr ok sumar, Landn. 86; græn jörð ok fögr, Edda 44; grænt sumar, a green summer, Anal. 217; grænir dalar, green dales, Karl. 266; grænt klæði, H.E. i. 492; grænn sem sjór, Rb. 354. 2. fresb; grænt kjöt, fresb meat, Stj. 493; grænn fiskr, fresb fisb, þiðr. 70, Bs. ii. 144. metaph. green, bopeful, good; ba er hof at, ok væntum at nokkut grænt mun fyrir liggja, then it is well, and let us bope that some green spot may lie abead, Fs. 24; sá mun nú grænstr (the most bopeful choice) at segja satt, Finnb. 226; slyt þú mik aptr til eyjar minnar, ok mun sá grænstr, and that will be the bast thou canst do, 258; þeir leitaðu brott, sidan þeir sá engan annan grænna, Karl. 212. III. in local names, Græna-land, n. the green land, Greenland, 1b. ch. 6, whence Grænlendingar, m. pl. Greenlanders, i. e. the Norse or Icel. settlers; but in mod. usage the Esquimaux, who only came into Greenland about the 14th century: Græn-lenzkr, adj. of Greenland; Atlamal hin Grænlenzku, Atlakviða hin Grænlenzka, the names of two poems, prob. from their being composed in Greenland; the name is not to be derived from the Norse county Grenland, as the old writers make a strict distinction, using the adjective Grenskr of the Norse county. grænska, u, f. verdure, Stj. 29. græn-tó, f. a green spot, Gisl. 158. græn-tyrfa, d, to cover with green turf, bjal. 36. græska, u, f. [grár], malice, Sturl. i. 105, v. l.; Sighvatr tók undir í ganini, ok með nokkurri svá græsku (mockingly), ii. 178. lauss, adj. without malice: in the phrase, græskulaust gaman, a sport without malice. GRÆTA, tt, [grutr], to make one 'greit' or weep, distress one, Fas. ii. 174, Stj. 323; þú lézt grætta Gunnlöðu, Hm. 110; grættr, grieved, Sl. 26. græti, n. pl. tears, sorrow, Hom. 1, Skv. 3. 61, Gkv. 2. 10. græti-liga, adv. sadly. GRÖF, f., gen. grafar, [Ulf. graba = xapaf, Luke xix. 43], a pit, bole dug; settr í gröf, put into a pit, Grág. ii. 131; þar var undir gröf djúp, Eg. 234; illvirkja gröf, a den of thieves, Greg. 40. Matth. xxi. 13; or hellum ok gröfum, 623.58: in the saying, sér grefr gröf þó grafi, Sams. 19, Kveldv. ii. 193; ef blindr leiðir blindan þá falla þeir báðir í gröfina, Matth. xv. 14: a charcoal pit, Grag. ii. 207; kola-grof, a coal pit, peat pit, Vm. 156; mogröf, torf-gröf; grafar-görð, burning charcoal, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 239, Dipl. v. 3; grafar-menn, pitmen, Hkr. ii. 249: freq. as a local name, Gröf and Grafir, prob. from charcoal pits. grafar-lækr, m. a brook wbich bas dug itself a deep bed, a bollow brook, Sturl. iii. 257. II. [Engl. grave; Germ. grabe; Dan. grav; Swed. graf], a grave, Ld. 286, and in numgrafar-bakki, a, m. and grafar-barmr, m. the verge of the grave: in the phrase, vera kominn á grafar-bakkann, to stand on the edge of the grave. gröftr (and gröptr less correctly), m., gen. graftar, dat. grefti, the mod. with radical r in gen. and dat. graftrar, greftri, but acc. gröft (never gröftr); the ancients use both forms, graftrar, Eb. 176, Fms. vii. 174, viii. 236, x. 175, xi. 17; greftri, vi. 401; grefti, viii. 236, ix. 4; greftar, N. G. L. i. 345, 347, 368: [A.S. graft]:-a digging; fauska-g., Landn. 303: engrav-2. burial, Hom. 97, K. p. K. 24, passim (vide above): 67. COMPDS: graftar-dagr, n. a burial day, 625.194. ing, Stj. 45. tomb, Fms. xi. 307. graftar-kirkja, u, f. a church with a burying-ground, K. p. K. 24, Grag. i. 464, H. E. i. 474, N.G. L. i. 345. graftar-reitr, m. a burial-place, Stj. 134. graftar-staor, m. id., Stj. 421, N. G. L. i. 368. graftar-tiö, f. burial time, 1812. 48. II. medic. matter (of a sore); whence graftar-kýli, n. a running sore; graftar-nagli, a. m. the core in a boil. GRÖN, f., gen. granar. [mid. H. G. gran], the moustaehe; skegg heitir barð, grön eðr kanpar, Edda 109; líttú á ljúfan, legg þú munn við grön, Gkv. 1. 13; hann var ungligr maðr svá at honum var ekki grön sprottin, Ld. 272; láttu grön sía, sont, sip, sift it through the beard, my son, Edda 148: in the phrase, e-m bregor vá fyrir grön, a danger passes one's beard, i.e. one is startled, alarmed, Fins. viii. 350, 417, Grett. 165 new Ed.; ek let ýring skýra um grön, I sift the drink through my beard, Eg. (in a verse); ef maðr höggr nef af manni, ... en ef svá er at grön fylgir, N. G. L. i. 171; kapu þeirri er gör var af grön jöfra, the cap which was made of hings' beards, Fas. i. 284, cp. the tale in Tristr. S.; komað vín á grön mína, wise never wetted my beard, borf. Karls. 418: it is used in plur, denoting the beard of the upper and lower lips: in the saying, nú er eg svo gamali sem à grönum má sjá, in the nursery tale of the changeling, answering to the Germ. 'nun bin ich so alt wie der Westerwald,' see Grimm's Marchen: the phrase, bregon grönum, to draw back the life, grin, so as to shew

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the teeth, Nj. 199; cp. granbrago. or bull; Egill hljóp þar til er blótneytið stóð, greip annarri hendi í granarnar en annarri i hornið, Eg. 508; Europa klappar um granar hans (of Jove in the shape of a bull), Bret. 12. grana-har, n. the whiskers of cats and other beasts, Edda 73 (of an otter); in this sense still in use: of a beak, benmás granar, Höfuðl.

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [Dan.-Swed. gran; Ivar Aasen gron], a pine-

tree; hæri en grön er vex á hæsta fjalli, Hom. 152. grön-sprettingr, m. = gransprettingr, Clem. 30, Róm. 308.

grösugr, adj. grassy, Hrafn. 27, Stj. 325.

gubba, að, (gubb, n.), to vomit.

GUD, m.; the plur, used to render the Lat. dii is gudir; [for etymology

and changes of this word see p. 207]:-God.

A. Though the primitive form God rhymes with bod (bidding), stoð (belp), and many other words, the second form Guð rhymes with no single word, so that in hymns the poets are wont to use incomplete rhymes, as braud (bread), naud (need); and exact rhymes can only be obtained by the last syllables of derivatives, e.g. Idranin blidkar aptur Guð | ei verður syndin tilreiknuð, Pass. 40. 4; or Upphaf alls mesta ófögnuðs | áklögun ströng og reiði Guðs, 3.14; Svo er nú syndin innsigluð | iðrandi sála kvitt við Guð, 50. 14; but these rhyme-syllables can only occur in trisyllabic words (Gramm. p. xv):—the following are examples of incomplete rhymes, Vinir ber enga veittu stod | svo vinskap fengi eg við sannan Guð, Pass. 3. 7; Födurlegt hjarta hefir Guð | við hvern sem líðr kross og nauð, 3. 16; Herra minn þú varst hulinn Guð þá hæðni leiðst og krossins nauð, 40. 16; as also in the hymn, Til þín Heilagi Herra Guð | hef eg lypt sálu minni | af hug og hjarta í hverri neyð | hjástoð treystandi þinni, Hólabók 108, rendering of Ps. xxv; Luther's hymn, Ein feste burg ist unser Gott, is in the Icel. rendering, Ovinnanlig borg er vor Guð | ágæta skjöldr og verja | hann frelsar oss af allri nauð, Hólabók 182; Fyrir valtan veraldar auð | set þina trú á sannan Guð | sem allt skapaði fyrir sitt boð, 208 (in Hans Sachs' hymn); hugsjúkir eta harma braud | hollari fæðu gefr Gud | sér ljufum þá þeir sofa, 124, Ps. cxxvii. 2.

B. PHRASES: -Guds ast, Guds elska, the love of God; Guds gata, the way of God, 625. 87; Guds gadska, Guds nad, the grace, goodness of God; Guds miskunn, Guds mildi, the mercy of God; Guds otti, the fear of God; Guds gjot, God's gift; Guds frior, the peace of God; Guds hus, the bouse of God; Guds musteri, the temple of God; Guds ord, the word of God; and in popular usage, Gudsorda-bók, 'God's wordbook, i.e. a religious book, not only of the Bible, but generally of hymns, sermons, etc., opp. to historical or secular books, sögu-bækr; Guðs maðr, a man of God, Stj. passim; Guðs ríki, the kingdom of God; Guds Kristni, the Church of God, 625. 82; Guds vin, God's friend, Fms. i. 139; Guds bjónn, God's servant; Guds bræll, the thrall of God, Greg. 54, Bs. i. 638; Guds Sonr, the Son of God; Guds tru, faith in God; Guds bjonusta, Divine service (in Papal times the mass), K. A. 36; of the sacrament, Bs. i. 638; Guds akr, Germ. Gottes acker, 'God's acre,' a churchyard; Gubs kista, God's chest, the temple-treasury, Mark xii. 41; Guds líkami = Corpus Domini, K. A. 38; Guds modir, God's mother (the Virgin Mary):—in Papal times, Guds eign, God's property = church glebes; Guds log, God's law, i. e. the ecclesiastical law, as opp. to lands log, the law of the land, i.e. the secular or civil law, K. A. ch. 9, (for an interesting note upon this subject vide H. E. i. 133, note b); Guds rettr, God's right, i. e. ecclesiastical right, Fms. vii. 305; Guds pakkir, ' God's thanks, charity, Grag. i. 222, K. p. K. 142, Hom. 34; whence the popular contracted form gustuk, a charity, pittance, in such phrases as, það er ekki gustuk, 'tis no charity, 'tis a pity, e.g. of dealing harshly with the poor; gustuka-verk, a work of charity; göra e-t í gustuka skyni, to do a thing as a charity: in former times the phrases Guds pakkir and salu-gjafir (scul's gifts) were synonymous, including not only gifts to churches, clergy, and the poor, but also the building of bridges, erecting hostelries, especially in desert places, and the like, whence the words, sælu-brú, soul's bridge; sælu-hús, soul's bouse. 2. in Icel. many sayings referring to the name of God are still household words, e.g. in entering a house, as a greeting, her sé Guð, God be bere! (from Luke x. 5): in returning thanks, Guds ást, God's love! Gub laun or Gub laun' fyrir mig, God's reward! Germ. vergell's Gott I or gefið þið í Guðs friði! to which the reply is, Guð blessi big, God bless thee! (which is also the answer to a greeting or to thanks); Guds fridi! or vertu i Guds fridi, be in God's peace! is the usual farewell; and the answer is, Guð veri með þér, God be with thee! Guð hjálpi þér, God belp thee! Germ. belf Gott! Engl. God bless you! (to one sneezing); Guð varðveiti þig, God ward thee! (to one playing with dangerous things); biddu Guð fyrir þér! (denoting wonder), pray God! gáðu að Guði, beed God! take beed! fyrir Guds skuld, for God's sake! ef Gud lofar, proncd. as one word (ef-gudlogar, changing f into g), God willing, a common phrase when speaking of plans for the future, eg skal koma á morgun, ef-guòlogar, I will come to-morrow, God willing (from James iv. 13-15), occurs in Skálda (Thorodd) 165, as also, ef Guð vill, if God will (less freq.); Gudi sé lof, God be praised! Gud gæfi, God grant!

2. esp. in plur. the lips of a cow Cekki; Guð gefi þér góðan dag, Guð gefi þér góðar nætr, whence abbreviated góðan dag, good day; góðar nætr, good night: the sayings, sá er ekki einn sem Guð er með; and þann má ekki kefja sem Guð vill hefja, Fb. iii. 408; eitthvað þeim til líknar legst, sem ljúfr Guð vill bjarga.

guða, að, to shout 'God;' in Icel. it is the custom for a stranger arriving at a house at night after 'day-set' (dagsetr, q.v.), instead of knocking at the door, to climb to the louvre and shout, her se Guo, God be bere! this is called ad guda; the dialogue is well given in a ditty of Stefán Ólafsson, Hott, hott og hæ! Hér sé Guð í bæ! sælt fólkið allt! mér er sárkalt.-Svöruðu heima-hjú, Hvað heitir þú?-Eg heiti Jón, Jóhanns þjón, etc.; or in another ditty, Hér sé Guð á góðum bæ | gestr er á ljóra | andsvörin eg engin fæ | ckki vaknar þóra; or Guðað er uú á glugga | góðvinr kominn er, Jónas 119.

guð-blíðr, adj. godlike, of the sun, Edda (in a verse): of Christ, Lb. 24.

guðdóm-liga, adv. divinely, Karl. 341, passim. guðdóm-ligr, adj. godlike, divine, Sks. 601, passim.

Guð-dómr, m. Godhead, Divinity, Rb. 338, Ghl. 40, Fagrsk. 11, Clem. 54. compps: Guddoms-afl, n. godlike, divine power, Hom. 66. Guddoms-kraptr, m., id., Isl. i. 386, Mar. 5. Guddoms-sol, f. the sun of the Godbead, Hom. 47. Guðdóms-veldi (-vald), n. the kingdom of God, Mar. guð-dóttir, f. a god-daughter, K. Á. 216.

Guð-Dróttinn, m. God the Lord, Grag. ii. 167, Mar. 613, Sighvat. guð-faðir, m. [A. S. godfæder], a godfatber, Fs. 96, Hallfred.

guð-feðgin, n. pl. god-parents.

guð-fjón, f. ungodliness, Orkn. (in a verse).

guð-fræði, f. theology, divinity, guð-fræðingr, m. a theologian. guð-gefinn, part. given by God, inspired, Bs. ii. 179.

guö-gjöf, f. a gift of God, Mar.

guð-hræddr, adj. God-fearing, Fbr. 89, Bs. i. passim, Fms. xi. 221, Barl. 32.

guð-hræðsla, u, f. fear of God, Fms. iii. 168, Rb. 80, Sks. 477, Mar. 484, passim. guðhræðslu-leysi, n. contempt of God, Mar. 472. guð-lasta, að, [Germ. Gott lästern], to blaspheme, Bs. i. 16, Mar. 39,

Stj. 320, Fb. i. 371. guð-lastan, f. blaspbemy, 625. 49, Bs. i. 10, 450, Stj. 14.

guð-latr, adj. ungodly, Bs. ii. 160.

guð-lauss, adj. godless, reckless, cruel.

guð-leiðr, adj. God-forsaken, Lcx. Poët.

guð-leti, f. godlessness, impiety, Stj. 51.

guð-loysi, n. godlessness, recklessness, cruelty, Fms. ii. 162. guð-liga, adv. after a godly sort, Stj. 250 passim: christian-like.

guð-ligr, adj. godlike, divine, Sks. 559, Stj. 45, 189, Bs. passim; ó-guðigr, ungodly.

guð-móðir, f. a godmotber, K. Á. 216.

guð-mæli, n. Divine saying, word of God, Sl. 47. guð-níðingr, m. a traitor to God, a renegade, Nj. 272, Fms. i. 84, viii. 308, xi. 41, 274, Fs. 173; e.g. Julian the Apostate is rendered by Julianus Gudnidingr. gudnidings-skapr, m. apostacy, Fms. iii. 89.

guð-réttligr, adj. 'God-right,' righteous, Fms. v. 219, viii. 258, xi. 279. guð-rifl, n. wickedness, Sks.

guð-rúnar, f. pl., poët. the doom of the gods, Gisl. (in a verse).

guðræki-liga, adv. recklessly, Mar. 561 guðræki-ligr, adj. [reka], driving God away, ungodly, wicked; g.

glæpr, Stj. 385. Judges xx. 13, Mar. 147. guð-rækinn (qs. guð-rækinn, from rækja), adj. God-serving, pious.

guðrækni, f. piety, freq. in mod. usage. 63 Neither of the two words is recorded in old writers; on the other hand, in mod. usage guðrækilegr = wicked is disused, to avoid a painful ambiguity.

guð-rækr, adj. wicked; guðrækir menn, 623. 30; g. glæpamaðr, Mar. 431: g. manndrápari, 434; enn kunngi ok enn goðræki, 623.11. guð-sefl, a, m. a gossip, godfatber, N. G. L. i. 302, Str. 15.

guð-sifja, adj. god-relatives; guðsifja þrír eigu ór dómi at rísa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 47 ;. but guðsifjar, 158.

guð-sifja, u, f. a female gossip, godmother, N.G. L. i. 16, 350.

guð-sifjar, f. pl. [A.S. godsebi, whence Engl. gossip; O.H.G. gotsip; eccl. Lat. cognatio spiritualis]:—sponsorsbip; veita e-m gudsifjar, eiga, göra g. við e-n, Grág. i. 50, N. G. L. i. 16, 350, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 130, Fs. 115, Hkr. gudsifja-spell, n. incestuous connection of god-relatives, Fr.

guð-sifjask, að, dep. to enter into sponsorsbip with one, N. G. L. i. 426.

guð-skírsl, n. ordeal, N. G. L. i. 211.

guð-spjall, n., the form goðspill, Greg. 24; guðspillum, 656 A. i. 10: [A. S. godspell; Engl. gospel, i. e. gôd spell, a translation of the Gr. εὐ-αγγέλιον; Ormul. godd-spell-goddspell onn Ennglissh nemmnedd iss god (i. e. good) word and god tibennde, god errnde... goddspell annd forrbi ma33 itt wel, god errnde ben 3ehatenn, Introd. 157 sqq.; (the form godd-spell, not godspell, shews that at the time of the Ormulum the root vowel had become short in Engl. pronunciation.) The word was in Icel. borrowed from English missionaries, and Icel. remains the only Scandin, country where the Evangel is called Gospel; Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, use the Greek word. The true ety-Gues mildi, by God's grace; pao var mesta Gues mildi hann slasadi sig mological sense, however, was lost, probably because the root vowel had

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become short in Engl. by the time that the word was transplanted to Icel., I nickname from wearing gold lace, Orkn. 418 old Ed. so that gudspjall was understood to mean not good spell, but God's spell]: -gospel; i þann tima er lokið var guðspjalli, Ó. H. 119 (the gospel in the service-book); pistlar ok gudspjöll, epistles and gospels, Vm. 1; med tíu laga bodorðum ok fjórum guðspjöllum, Mar. 13. COMPDS: guðspjalla-bók, f. [Ormul. goddspellboc], a 'gospel-book,' evangelistarium, Vm. 6, 7, Dipl. v. 18, K. A. 88, Mar. I passim, Barl. 31. guðspjallskross, m. 'gospel-cross,' Vm. 66, 73, 109. guðspjalla-lektari, a, m. a 'gospel-stand,' lectern, Vm. 108. guðspjalla-maðr, m. a 'gospelman,' an evangelist, Stj. 144, Barl. 49, Sks. 562; at frusögn Mathias (Johannes, Markus, Lukas) guðspjallamanns, Mar. I; still used so in Icel. guospjalla-saga, u, f. the gospel history. guðspjalls-historia, u, f. id., Pass. 11. guðspjalla-skáld, n. a 'gospel-poet,' evangelist, Clem. 52; Johannes Postuli guðspjallaskúld, Johann. 11; (this word is not used.) guő-spjallari, a, m. a gospeller, evangelist, Játv. 18.

guðspjall-ligr, adj. evangelical, Hom. 39, 655 vii. 2, Bs. ii. 91; guðspjallig kenning, Skálda 210.

guð-vefr, m., old form goðvefr, [A. S. godweb; O. H. G. cotaweppi and gotoweppi]:-good or costly weaving, i.e. velvet; ok góðbornir smugu í goðvefi, Hom. 17; gulli ok guðvefjum, Ghv. 16; purpura ok tvílitaðan guðvef, Stj. 307. Exod. xxv. 4 (purple and scarlet); eina festi af guðvef, funiculus eoccineus, 351. Josh. ii. 15; kantara-kúpa af guðvef, Vm. 68; tvö pells altaris-klæði ok hit þriðja hvers-dagligt með guðvef, 80; skikkju nýskorna af hinum dýrasta guðvef, Fms. vi. 52; silki ok pell ok guðvef, xi. 385; vefa guðvef, iii. 178; á dúni ok á guðvefi, x. 379; var kistan sveipo pelli ok tjaldat allt guðvefjum, O. H. 229; guðvefr. of a cloak lined with grey fur, Rekst. 30. COMPDS: guovefjar-hokull, m. a cape of guovefjar-klæði, n. a suit of clothes of g., Ld. 28, Fas. velvet, Vm. 93. ii. 528. guðvefjar-kyrtill, m. a kirtle of g., Fms. v. 100, Fas. ii. 97. guovesjar-mottull, m. a mantle of g., Stj. 355. Josh. vii. 21 (a goodly guovefjar-pell, n. a pallet of g., Fms. v. 274, vi. 2, Fas. i. 274, Karl. 470. guðvefjar-poki, a, m. a bag of g., Ld. 188. guðvefjar-skikkja, u, f. a kirtle of g.; þá skal dóttir taka í arf móður sinnar ef bróðir lifir, klæði öll nema guðvefjar-skikkjur ok ó-skorin klæði öll, þat á bróðir, N. G. L. i. 210, Stj. 363, Fms. vi. 186. vefjar-taug, f. a cord of g., funiculus coccineus of the Vulgate, Stj. 377.

GUFA, u, f. [gov and gova, Ivar Aasen; Scot. gow], vapour, steam; peir leggja eld í viðinn, en þeir vakna við gufuna er inni eru, Fas. i. 135; annarr reykr stóð í lopt upp við annan, ok svá mikil gufa varð af þeim ókyrrleik, að varla sá þá hæstu turna borgarinnar, Konr. 35: as a nickname, Landn.: in local names, Gufu-nes, Gufu-dalr, Gufu-skálar, prob. from the steam of hot wells; in mod. usage also, gufu-skip, -bátr, m. a steam-boat, -maskína, -vél, f. a steam-engine. 2. metaph. a slow fellow, a gow, creeping about like a mist, hann er mesta gufa.

gugginn, part. quailing.

gugna, ad, to quail, Sturl. i. 2, Fas. ii. 59.

GULA, u, f. yellowness, medic. jaundice, and gulu-sott, f. id., Fms. xi. 202.

gula (gola), u, f. a fair breeze, metaph. opportunity, Al. 99.

Gula, n. and Guley, f. a local name in central Norway (Sogn): Gula-ping, n. the parliament in Gula; Gulapings-bok, f. the code of laws for Gula; Gulapings-lög, n. pl. the law of Gula, N.G. L., Eg. ch. 57, Fms. passim; Gulapings-menn, m. the men of Gula; Gulaping-staor, m. the place of G., Gpl. 6.

gul-brunaor, adj. yellow-brown, pior. 181.

gul-grar, adj. yellow-grey, Ld. 272.

gul-grænn, adj. yellow-green, Ld. 272.

GULL, n., in the oldest MSS. spelt goll, Eluc., Hom., and this is the rhyming sound in old poets; bollan, golli, Sighvat; fingr-goll, trollum, Kormak; golls and polli, id.: [Ulf. gulp; A.S., Engl., Germ. gold; Dan. guld; Swed. and Norse gull]:—gold; var hár hans golli keypt, Eluc. 48; or silfri eða ór golli, Hom. 138. Al. 116; it gjalla gull, Fm. 20, Vsp. 8: gold as payment, told by weight, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vii. 235, xi. 77; rautt gull, red gold; bleikt gull, yellow gold, v. 346; gull brennt, refined gold, Dipl. iii. 4; skirt gull, hreint gull, pure gold, Stj. 563: allit., gull ok gimsteina, Al. 170, Bs. i. 134; gull ok gersemar (freq.); in the saying, það er ekki allt gull sem gloir, 'tis not all gold that glitters: gulls-litr, m. gold colour, Fms. vi. 143, Magn. 514:—as to the value or course of gold, atta merkr gangsilfrs er mörk gulls, þrem tigum sinna skal blásilfr vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skirt silir móti gulli, 732. 16, Fs. 8-10, passim: metaph., grípa gulli à viò e-n (vide gripa) := fingr-gull, Ulf. fingra-golp, a finger ring, Stj. 254, Bs. i. 877, Nj. 16, 146:-in plur. jewels, pretiosa, cp. gull-hus, a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108: barna-gull, playthings: -in metaph. phrases, mikit gull crtu, what a jewel thou art! COMPDS: gull-aldr, m. the golden age, Edda 9. gull-ari, a, m. the banner of Charlemagne, Karl. gull-audigr, adj. rich in gold, Edda 49, Fms. vii. 145, 146, Fas. iii. 284, Clar. 130. gull-auor, m. wealth in gold, Fms. vii. 145. gull-augu, n. pl. golden eyes, Fas. iii. 384 (in the tale of the giant, similar to the Greek tale of Polyphemus). gull-band, n. a golden beadband, Lv. 21, Edda 21, Isl. ii. 206. gull-baugr, m. a gold ring, Edda gull-beinar, m. pl. gold-legs, a m. (pl. gollsmidar, 655 ii. 7), a goldsmith, Fms. ii, 129, xi. 427, B. i. 72, 75, Gullp. 23, Fas. iii. 44.

gull-berg, a a gold mine, Stj. 85. gull-beri, a, m. gold-bearer, a mickrame Landn.; or perh. = goldkind in the German tales (?). gull-bitlade. part. gold-bitted (a horse), Hkv. 1. 41. gull-bitull, m. a a: of gold, Hkv. 2. 34. gull-bjartr, adj. bright as gold, Hbi. 30. gull-borði, 2, m. gold lace, Vm. 21. gull-boks, 20, to embrude gull-bóla, u, f. a gold boss, Konr. 57: guide in gold, Gkv. 2. 14. bull, bulla aurea, Fms. viii. 301. gull-bra, f. gold-brow, nickname of a lady-love. Gullbrar-skald, n. the poet of Gullbra, a nickname, gull-brynja, u, f. a golden coat of mail, Skv. 3. 45. buinn, part. ornamented with gold, Eg. 180, 726, Karl. 226. böllr, m. a golden ball, Karl. 474. gull-dálkr, m. a gold buckle, Gis. gull-dreifar, n. pl. a golden chain, MS. 4. 32. a, m. drops of gold, Bret. 14. gull-epli, n. a golden apple, Bret. 30, 40. gull-falligr, adj. fair as gold, charming.
a, m. gold-mane (name of a horse), Edda. gull gull-fari, gull-fágaðr, pm. stained with gold, Fas. ii. 370. gull-festr, f. a gold chain, El. 99. gull-fjallaor, part. golden, www. gull-fingr, m. = fingr-gull, D. N. dyed in gold, Nj. 46, Fas. ii. 239. gull-fjöör, f. gold-quill, name of gull-fugl, m. a bird of gold, Karl. 441. a code of laws, Fms. viii. 277. gull-góðr, adj. of pure gold, Fas. i. 316, Fb. i. 347. gull-gord, i. c golden girth, Karl. 312, Bær. 2. gull-görr, part. made of gold, Str. gull-hagr, adj. skilled in working gold, Bs. i. 325. hamrar, n. pl., in the phrase, slá e-m gullhamra, to work one with golden gull-halsar, m. pl. gold-necks, lord-gull-harr, adj. golden-baired, Fa. bammers, i. c. to flatter one. lings, Fms. vii. 127, viii. 230. gull-heimr, m. the golden world, the golden age, Bret. 4 gull-hella, u, f. a bar of gold, Fas. iii. 10. gull-hirala, u, f. a gull treasury, Hom. 58. gull-hjalt, n. a bilt of gold, Karl. 286. gullgull-hirala, u, f. a gold hjálmr, m. a golden belmet, Edda 36, Fms. i. 44: a nickname. Gil gull-hlao or gull-lao, n. gold lace, esp. to tie up the hair with N. 35, Ld. 272, Hkr. ii. 28, Orkn. 370; altara-klæði með gullhlöðum, Vra. 26; kross með gullhlað, altaris-dúkr ok er þar á g., höfuðlin með g., 36; altara-klæði fjögr ok á einu stórt g., 54. gull-hlaðinn, part. land with gold, Nj. 169. gull-hnot, f. a golden nut, F2s. iii. 227. hringr, m. a gold ring, Nj. 10, 35, Fms. i. 51, Boll. 356, passim. hús, n. a treasure bouse, Fms. x. 172: a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 (ef a lady), Stj. 438. 1 Sam. vi. 15. gull-hyrndr, part. golden-borned, Hkv. gull-höttr, m. gold-bat, a nickname. (-kalikr), m. a golden chalice, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 52, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 4. kambr, m. a golden comb, Fas. iii. 480. gull-kalfr, m. the golden colf. Stj. Exod. xxxii. gull-ker, n. a golden vessel, Symb. 22, Karl. 323, St. gull-kista, u, f. a gold chest, Fms. vii. 249, xi. 85: in peronana of popular tales, þar vóru gullkistur um gólf dregnar, Ísl. Þjóðs. gullkitni, f., Bs. i. 818 (dubious). gull-knappr, m. a gold button, Eg. gull-knappsår, 516: a gold knob, Fms. iii. 136: a nickname, Hard. S. part. gold buttoned, Eg. (in a verse). gull-knútr, m. a gold knot, N. gull-knöttr, m. a gold ball, Fms. iii. 186. gull-kóróns, u f. a golden crown, Fas. iii. 213, Stj. 206. gull-krans, m. a goides garland, D. N. gull-kroppr, m. gold-body, a nickname, Fms. it. gull-kross, m. a golden cross, Nj. 256, Fms. x. 15. 361. leggja, lagdi, to lace with gold, Fms. vii. 245, ix. 276, x. 120, Vm. 66. 139, Boll. 356. gull-ligr, adj. golden, I'ms. i. 15, Sks. 39. gull-málmr, mál, n. pl. ornaments of gold, þiðr. 110, cp. 30, 364. gull-men, n. a gold necklace, Hkr. i. 20, 1 ms. m. gold ore, Bret. gull-merktr and gull-merkadr, part i. 216, vi. 271, Stj. 203. marked with gold, Karl. 415. gull-munnr (-muor), m. goldmouth, Chrysostom, Fas. iii. 592, Mar. 37. gull-nagli, a, m. a gold gull-nisti, n. a locket of gold, Al. 44 nail, Stj. 563. I Kings vi. 21. gull-ofinn, part. gold-woven, Stj. 206, Fms. ii. 254, iii. 194, v. 280, Km. 288, Ld. 188. gull-ormr, m. a golden serpent, 655 ii. 7. ingr, m. a gold penny, piece of money, Fms. i. 1, v. 319, Rb. 508, Grett. 203 new Ed., Bret. 4. gull-rekendi, n. a gold chain, El. gull-rekinn, part. inlaid with gold or gilded (of weapons, spear-heads, arc. etc.), Eg. 726, Nj. 103, Ld. 112, Fms. xi. 28, Fb. ii. 238. gull-rendr, part. id., Fas. i. 138. gull-reyfi, n. a golden fleece, Hb. 732.17. gull-ritinn, part. written in gold, Symb. 56. gull-roðinn, qs. gullhrodinn, part. [A.S. broodan = pingere], gilt (of helmets, shields, etc.). gull-sandr, m. gold Eg. 726, Ld. 78, Fms. i. 43, vi. 194, Orkn. 74. sand, Rb. 350. gull-saumaor, part. embroidered with gold, Eg. :16. Fs. 7, Fms. x. 329, Vm. 83. gull-settr, part. laid with gold, gilded. Karl. 173 (impers. as in Icel., or else settr applies to gems). gull-skeggr, m. gold-beard, 2 nickskál, f. a gold basin, Bret. 59. name, Fagrsk., Sturl. iii. 111 C. gull-skillingr, m. a gold skilling. Hkr. ii. 17. gull-skotinn, part. woven with gold, Fms. iii. 136, iv. gull-skór, m. a gold 164, x. 16, Konr. 33, Mar. 458, Clar. 135. sboe, Sturl. iii. 291: name of a ship, Ann. 1300. gull-skrift, i. 6 gull-skrin, m. a gold sbrine, Lex. Poet. gilded tablet, Róm. 382. gull-smeittr, part. gold-enamelled (of a shield), Str., Karl. 226. gullsmeltr, part. id., Fas. iii. 610, Karl. 516, Mag. 7 (Ed.)

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gull-134: a gold-beetle, lady-bird (opp. to jarnsmidt, a black beetle). amio, f. the goldsmith's art, working in gold, Bs. i. 483. gullsmíðligr, adj. belonging to the g., Karl. 286. gull-spánn, m. a gold ornament on ships, O. H. L. 67: a golden spoon, Mött. 3. spori, a, m. a gold spur, Fas. i. 185, Karl. 334. gull-sp. gullgull-sproti, a, m. a gold sceptre, Karl. 395. gull-spuni, a, m. gold-spini
16. gull-spöng, f. a gold spangle, Rb. 384, Stj. 284.
stafadr, part. gold-striped, woven with gold, Clar. gull-s gull-spuni, a, m. gold-spinning, Bret. gull-stafr, m. a golden letter, Greg. 75, Fms. vii. 156, viii. 448. golden stoup or cup, Fas. i. 175. gull-stein gull-staup, n. a p or cup, Fas. i. 175. gull-steindr, part. gold-stained, gull-stoll, m. a gold chair, Fas. i. 36, Karl. 471. gull-Karl. 283. stuka, u, f. a golden sleeve, Karl. 405, Art. gull-stöng, f. a bar of gold, Bárð. 179. gull-sylgja, u, f. a gold brooch, Nj. 167, Sturl. gull-tafls, u, f. a gold brick (used in playing), Edda 44, Fas. ii. gull-tanni, a, m. gold-tooth, a nickname, Fms. iii. 74. gull-m. a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. gull-toppr, m. gold-tuft, name teinn, m. a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. of a mythical horse, Edda 10, 17. gull-vaför, part. wound with gold, Gull-varta, u, f. a local name, the Golden Horn in Fms. x. 356. Constantinople (?), Fms. vii. 94. che (?), Fms. vii. 94. gull-veggr, m. a golden wall, Fms. Gull-veig, f. a mythical proper name, Vsp., prop. Goldix. 466. drink,' Gold-thirst, cp. Lat. auri fames. gull-viðjur, f. pl. gold withies, Fas. iii. 49. gull-vippaor, part. whipped or wrapped in gold, Dipl. iii.4. gull-veogr, adj. 'gold-weighty,' precious, dear. gull-vöndr, m. a gold wand, Fms. viii. 193, 623. 23. gull-praor, m. gold thread, Dipl. iii. 4. gullinn, adj. golden, hardly used save in poetry; gullnar töflur, Vsp. 60;

gullin ker, Gm. 7; gullnum stóli á, seated in a golden chair, Hm. 105; of gullna sali, the golden halls, Fsm. 5; g. gunnfáni, Hkv. 2. 17; gullin simu, golden thrums, 1. 3 (the thrums of the Norns). COMPDS: gullin-bursti, a, m. gold-mane, name of the hog of Frey, Edda, gullin-horni, a, m. golden-born, name of an ox, Edda; the ancients used to ornament the horns of the finest of their cattle (metfé), vide Sturl. i. 106; ganga hér at garði gullhyrndar kýr, yxn alsvartir, þkv. 23, Hkv. Hjörv. 4. gullin-kambi, a, m. golden-comb, a mythol. cock, Vsp. gullin-stóla, u, f. rendering of the Gr. χρυσόθρονος, Od. gullintanni, a, m. gold-teeth, name of the god Heimdal, Edda. gullin-toppa, u, f., botan. gold-tuft, the sea-pink or thrift, statice armeria.

gul-maora, u, f., botan. galium vernum.

GULR, adj. [A.S. geolu; Engl. yellow; Germ. gelb; Dan.-Swed. guul], gellow; gult silki, har, Fms. vii. 69, 239, x. 381, Ld. 272, Orkn. (in a verse). gul-ond, f. 2 kind of duck.

gum, n. exaggeration, fuss; gumari, 2, m. a fop.

guma, 2d, in the phrase, guma yfir e-u, to make a great fuss about a bing, exaggerate. II. [geyma], guma at e-u, to take beed to a thing, exaggerate.

thing; eg hefi ekki gumað að því.

GUMI, a, m., pl. gumar and gumnar, Hm. 14, 17, 31, 130; [Ulf. guma = ἀνήρ, Luke xix. 2, Nehem. v. 17, and gumein, adj. = ἄρρην, Mark x. 6; A.S. guma; Hel. gomo; O.H.G. gumo; Germ. in bräuti-gam; Dan. brud-gom; Swed. brud-gumme; the r in Engl. groom is corrupt, vide brudgumi. The quantity is doubtful; the A.S. guma was prob. loug, ep. Engl. groom; the Ormul. spells bridgume as having a long vowel: but the short vowel is favoured by the mod. Icel. pronunciation, as also mod. Dan.-Swed.; so in Lat. we have bomo and bumanus]:-a man; it scarcely occurs in prose: allit., Guðs hús ok guma, Grág. ii. 170; in the old Hm. it occurs about a dozen times as a common expression for man; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, Hm. 102; því at færa reit, er fleira drekkr, síns til geðs gumi, 11 5 glaðr ok reifr skyli gumna hverr, 14; bvi er gengr um guma, wbat passes among men, 27, 93; eptir genginn guma, 71; gumna synir, the sons of men, 130; at sá gengr gumi ok mælir við mik, 158: the saying, litil eru geð guma, little is the buman mind, 52; god ok guma, gods and men, Ls. 55: gumna-sættir, m. a peacemaker, Lex. Poët.: gumna-spjalli, a, m. a friend of men :- brúðgumi, a bridegroom; hús-gumi, a 'bouse-master,' busband, Rm.

gumpr, m. the bottom, Lat. podex, Stj. 436, 437. I Sam. vi. 5; svartr

g. sitr við eld ok ornar sér, a riddle of a pot.

gums, n. [cp. Swed. gumse = a ram], mockery, raillery, Nj. 220.

gumsa, 20, to mock; g. ok spotta e-n, Glum. 327; gapa þeir upp ok gumsa hart, ok geyma varla sín, Sörla R. i. 7.

gunga, u, f. [from gugna by way of metath.], a weakling. gungu-legr, adj. faint-bearted. gungu-skapr, m. cowardice. gunn-fani, a, m. a gonfalon, Hkv. 2. 16, Hbl. 38, Hkm. 2: in a

thurch for processions, Am. 76, D. I. passim.

GUNNE, f., older form guor, [A. S. gûd; O. H. G. gundia], war, battle, only used in poetry, Lex. Poet. passim. COMPDS: gunnar-fúss, -tiern, -orr, -temor, adj. warlike, Lex. Poët. gunnar-haukr, m. gunn-blíðr, -bráðr, -djarfr, -fikinn, -hagr, -hvatr, -mildr, -rakkr, -reifr, -snarr, -sterkr, -tamiör, -tamr, -porinn, -offigr, -oroigr, adj. all laudatory epithets = valiant, Lex. Poët.: of weapons and armour, the shield is called gunn-blik, -boro, -horgr, -mani, -rann, -tjald, -veggr, n.; the sword and spear, gunn-logi, -seide, -sproti, -svell, -viti, n.; of the battle, gunn-el, -hrio, -hing, gunn-nórungr, -slöngvir, -stærandi, -veitir, -viðurr, -þeysandi, n. etc., vide Lex. Poët. II. in pr. names; of men, Gunn-arr, Gunn-björn, Gunn-laugr, Gunn-ólfr, Gunn-steinn, etc.; of women, Gunn-hildr, Gunn-laug, Gunn-löö; and in the latter part, por-gunnr (-guðr), Hlað-gunnr, Hildi-gunnr, etc.

gurpr, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 5. gusa, ad, [gjósa], to gush, spirt out.

gusa, u, f. a spirt: bloo-gusa, a gusb of blood; vatns-g., a spirt of water.

gussa, 20, [gyss], to make a fuss and noise, borst. Sidu H.

gusta, 20, to blow in gusts, Sks. 230. gust-filr, adj. gusty, chilly, metaph., Grett. 77 new Ed.

gust-kaldr, adj. gusty, cold, Fas. ii. 394.

gust-mikill, adj. making a great gust, gusty, Grett. 111.

gustr, m. a gust, blast, freq. in mod. usage, Edda 4, Sturl.i. 101, Sks. 212. gustuk, n. a pittance, a charity, vide Guo.

gutla, ao, [gutl], to gurgle, used of the noise made by a liquid when shaken in a bottle.

gull, m. blown cheeks, puffing out cheeks. gul-sopi, a, m. a gulp.

gúlpa, 20, to be puffed up, blown up.

gulpr, m. a puff: also of wind, nordan-gulpr, a northern blast.

Gvendr or Gvöndr, m. a pet proper name from Gud-mundr: sanitary wells are in Icel. called Gvendar-brunnr, m., from bishop Gudmund's consecrating wells, Bs. i. 450, Îsl. Þjóðs. ii. 27. Gvendar-ber, n., botan. equisetum arvense. Gvendar-grös, n., botan. 2 kind of weed.

Gyðingar, m. [Pál Vídal. in Skýr. truly observes that this word is formed, not from Guo, but from Lat. Judaei, through the A.S. form Gjudeas]: -the Jews, Stj., Sks., etc. passim, as also in mod. usage. Gyðinga-lýðr, -þjóð, -fólk, Gyðinga-land, n. Jewry, Palestine. n. etc. the Jewish people. Gyðinga-veldi, n. the Jewish empire, Stj., Gyðing-ligr, adj. Jewisb.

Gyðja, u, f. 1. [god], a goddess, Edda passim. a priestess, Hdl. 12, Yngl. ch. 7; bá kreppi god gyðju, Kristni S. (in a verse): in nicknames, purior gyoja, Tb. the priestess, Landn.: in compds, blót-gyðja, hof-g., a temple priestess.

gyfingr, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.)

GYGGJA or gyggva, prob. an old strong verb of the 1st class, but defect. to quail, lose the heart; ef ver nú gyggjum, in a verse written on a leaf of Cod. Ups. of Edda, prob. from the lost Skáld Helga S.: impers. in the saying, sjaldan hygg ek at gyggi vörum, the wary seldom quails, Mkv.; oss gyggvir geigvænliga, er vér erum áðr óvarir, Hom. (St.) 49: part. gugginn, quailing, fainting, is still used in Icel., as also gugna, q. v.; akin perhaps is geggjask, q. v.

gylðir, m., poët. a wolf, Lex. Poët.

Gylfi, a, m. the mythol. king. Gylfa-ginning, f. the Delusion of Gylfi, name of the mythol, tales of the Edda.

gylfinn, adj. 2 term of abuse, 2 dub. απ. λεγ., being a werewolf(?); kveðr hann vera konu níundu hverja nótt ok hefir barn borit ok kallar gylvin, þá er hann útlagr, N.G.L. i. 57; cp. gylfra.

gylfra, u, f. (gylfa), an ogre, a beast, a sbe-wolf (?); skal þá reyna hvárt meira má veita mér Pétr postuli ok hinn Helgi Hallvarðr, eðr hón gylfra in Gautska er þú trúir á, Fms. viii. 308, v.l. (the others read kýfla):—in the phrase, ganga gylfrum, to 'go to the dogs,' er þat helzt við orði, at gylfrum gangi vináttan, it is rumoured that your friendship is all gone to pieces, Band. (vellum MS.), where the Ed., ok er bat hætt við orði, at úmerkiliga þykki verða, 12 new Ed.

gyli-gjöf, f. [cp. Engl. gewgaw], gewgaws, showy gifts, Nj. (MS.) 142, Ed. sæmiligum gjöfum.)

GYLLA, 8 or t, [gull], to gild, Nj. 123, 125, Hkr. ii. 32, Fms. x. 320, xi. 128, Stj. 306; gylla hóli, to flatter, Finnb. 340, Fms. iv. 103: metaph. of the sun's rays, Bb. 2. 30: part. gyldr, golden, Fs. 90, 122.

gylling, f. gilding, Vm. 47, Fb. i. 507: in pl. vain praise, Fær. 120. gyllini-mo, f., medic. bemorrboids, vena aurea, Fél.

GYLTR, f., mod. gylta, u, f., Bs. i. 417, [Old Engl. yell]:-a young sow, Jb. 289, Grág. ii. 307, Landn. 206, Gullp. 17, 27.

gymbill, m. [gymbr], a be-lamb; Guds gymbill, agnus Dei, Hom. (St.); gymbill gúla þembir, Jónas 139.

gymbing, f. mocking, Sturl. iii. 171.

GYMBR, f., pl. gymbrar, [North, E. and Scot. gimmer], a ewe lamb of a year old; g. sú er lamb leiðir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 147, Stj. 516, (one MS. spells gimbr, which is also the mod. spelling, but false); lamb-gymbr, Grág. i. 502. gymbr-lamb or gymbrar-lamb, n. a gimmer lamb, Gullb. 19, Stj. 129.

GYRDA, & or t, [A.S. gyrdan; Engl. gird; Dan. gjorde: gerda (q. v.) and gyroa are kindred words, both formed from the Goth. gairdan, gard, gurdun; gerða, as also garðr (q. v.), from the pret.; gyrða from the participle]:—to gird oneself with a belt or the like; eptir bat gyrðir Klaufi hann svú fast (girded bis belt so tigbt) at hélt við meiðsl, Sd. 143; síðan gyrði mærin sik með einu ríku belti, El.; hann gyrði sik með dúki, Fms. x. 314; gyrðr í brækr, with breeks girt up, vii. 143; gyroa sik, to fasten the breeks, as the ancients used belts instead of braces; gyrða lendir sínar, to gird up one's loins, Hom. 84, Stj. passim; "; decarrionerow, gunn-giodr,-mar,-akari,-valr, n.; of the warrior, of fesjod er hann var gyrdr med, girt with a purse, from wearing the purse

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β. to girth or saddle a borse; hann fastened to the girdle, Fms. vii. 142. hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest þinn, at þat muni duga, gyrtu þá betr, Ísl. ii. 340; þá setti hann söðul á hest sinn ok gyrði hann fast, Str. 47: to secure a cart load by girding it, með hlassi því er hann gyrðir eigi reipum, N.G.L. i. 379; g. hlass, taug eða reipi, 349; hann gyrði at utan, be girded it well, Fs. 66: Icel. say a horse is laus-gyrtr, fast-gyrtr, bas its girths loose or tight: edged, bordered, bolli gyror med siliri, Hkr. iii. 81. to gird oneself with a sword; konungr steypir brynju á sik ok gyrðir sik með sverðinu Kvernbít, Hkr. i. 155; hann gyrði sik með búnu sverði, Ó. H. II. part. gyrðr, girt with a weapon; g. saxi, Nj. 54, Fms. ii. 83, Grett. 126; g. sverði, Eg. 285, 374, Fms. ii. 111, iv. 58, x. 201,

415, O.H. 116; g. skálmum, Gkv. 2. 19.
gyrðill, m. [A.S. gyrdels; Engl. girdle; O.H.G. kartil; Germ. gürtel]: - a girdle, purse, from being worn on the belt, Gisl. 149, Post. 656 C. 18. gyrðil-skeggi, a, m. 'girdle-beard,' a nickname, Landn.

gyrja, að (?), to gore; spjót þat er g. mun granir þínar, an απ. λεγ., Fas. ii. 29 (in a verse).

GYSS, m. mocking; gyss ok gabb, Fas. iii. 115; med mikinn gys, Bs. i. 427, ii. 147; gora gys at e-u, to mock at a thing, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. ix. 494; bungan gys, Mar.; cp. gussa.

gyzki, a, m. panic, Fas. i. 193; vide geiski.

GYGR, f. gen. sing., and nom. pl. gygjar, dat. and acc. sing. gygi; [cp. Scot. gow; gjure in the Norse tales, Asbjörnsen]:-an ogress, witch, Vsp. 34, Vpm. 32, Helr. 13, Hym. 14, Fsm. 29, Sæm. 33, Edda 8, 37, 58, 60, Fas. i. 333: freq. in poetry, vide Lex. Poët.; mar-gygr, a mermaid: of a weapon, Rimmu-gygr, a 'war-ogre,' i.e. axe, Nj.; gygjar-sól, f. 'a gow sun,' a mock sun, Sl. 51: in local names, Gýgjar-fors, Gýgjar-hamarr, etc., referring to popular tales.

gýgr, m. an abyss; eld-gýgr, a crater of a volcano: to this perhaps belongs the saying, vinna fyrir gyg, to labour in vain, answering to the Lat. 'oleum et operam perdere;' hvað gagnar svo fyrir gyg að vinna, Bb. 3. 98; og vann ei fyrir gýg, and got bis reward, Snót 319 (Ed. 1866); or is gyg (qs. gygi), to labour for an ogre or witch, the metaphor being

taken from popular tales?

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GÝLL, m., or perhaps gill, [gill, Ivar Aasen, akin to gjöll], a mock sun, parbelion, Scot. gow, conceived to be a wolf preceding the sun: when the sun is surrounded by mock suns he is said to be in 'wolf-stress,' úlfakreppa; the phenomenon is called gyla-fero, f. wolf-gang; cp. also the saying, sjaldan er gýll fyrir góðu nema úlfr eptir renni, a gill bodes no good unless followed by a wolf (a sign of weather), Isl. Djóðs. i. 658, 659.

Gýmir, m. name of a giant, answering to Gr. 'Ωκεανός, Edda. GÆĐA, dd, [góðr], to bestow a boon upon, endow, enrich; gæða e-n fé ok virðingu, Hkr. i. 253, Fms. x. 192; þá er rétt at hann gæði þær (the daughters) sem hann vill, then he may endow them at pleasure, Grág. i. 204; gædda ek gulli ok guðvefjum, Gh. 16; gæðask bókligum listum, Mar. 469; hann gæddi gjöfum góða menn, Fms. iv. 111, Bs. i. 815; þá gæddi hann (endowed) frændr sína með auðæfum, 269; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi hann því meir at auðræðum ok mann-virðingum, 137; alla lenda menn gæddi hann bæði at veizlum ok lausa-fé, Ó. H. 179; þá skal ek g. yðr hvern eptir sínum verðleikum, 200; bauð þrándr at gæða (to better) hluta Leifs með miklu fé, Fær, 180; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi svå hans virding, at ..., but God Almighty bettered his reputation so that..., Bs. i. 333.

2. in the phrases, gæða rús, serð, reið, to quicken the pace; þú gæddi hann rúsina, then be quickened bis pace, Eg. 378; en þegar hann sá björninn, gæddi hann ferðina, Fms. ii. 101, v. 165; konungs-menn gæða róðrinn, they quickened the stroke, pulled quicker, β. adding å, svå mikit gæddi þetta å, it increased so much, went to such a pitch, Konr.; ok var þá nokkuru heimskari en áðr, ef á matti gæða, she was if possible sillier than before, i.e. though it could scarcely be worse, Gisl. 21; á mun nú gæða, Am. 71: in mod. usage, e-t a gæðisk, it increases, esp. in a bad sense, of sickness or the like.

gebi, n. pl. good things, boons; hann sló öllu við því er til gæða var (be spared no good things), at heir mætti báðir göfastir af verða, Bs. i. 129, Fb. i. 434; þat eru mest gæði (blessings) þeim er eptir lifa, Bs. i. 140:-wealth, profits, in trade, mikil gæði víns, hunangs, Sturl. i. 127; þeir höfðu þaðan mörg gæði í vínviði ok berjum ok skinna-vöru, Fb. i. 546; kaupferða ok atflutninga þeirra gæða sem vér megum eigi missa, Fms. i. 284; hann fann þar stórar kistur ok mart til gæða, Fs. 5: emoluments, mörg gæði önnur lagði Gizurr biskup til þeirrar kirkju bæði í löndum ok lausa-fé, Bs. i. 67; var hann (the brook) fullr af fiskum, ... ráku þeir hann á brott, ok vildu eigi at hann nyti gæða þessa, Landn. 52; á kirkjan fugla, fiska ok allt þat er gæða er, í jörðu ok á, í þessu takmarki, Jm. 14; hafði hann þar mikinn ávöxt af sterkum trjám ok öðrum gæðum, Stj. 134; taka erfðir, ok þau gæði er því fylgia, Grag. i. 226; konungr vill þar veita í mót þau gæði af sínu landi, er menn kunna honum til at segja, O. H. 126; nema hann hafi keypt með öllum gæðum rekann af landinu, Grág. ii. 383; bað Skota-konungr hann fá þau gæði öll á Katanesi, er hann hafði áðr haft, Orkn. 388: so in the phrase, to buy a thing, med öllum gögnum ok gæðum, with scot and lot. gmon-lause, adj. void of good things; of a country, barren, Fb. i. 539. geodindi, n. pl. good things, H. E. i. 526.

geodingr, m., prop. a man of property; among the Norsemen in Orkney and Shetland gæðingr was used synonymously with lendir menn in Norway, landlords, barons, nobles, chiefs; god gzdings ztt, the nobleman's fair daughter, Jd. (an Orkney poem); gæðinga-skip, a ship seils Orkney chiefs on board, Ann. 232; betta eru allt Jarla ættir ok gzðinga í Orkneyjum, Orkn. ch. 39; hurfu gæðingar mjök í tvá staði, 178, 380; adding the name of the liege-lord, peir voru allir gæðingar Pals jarls, 186; þeir vóru vitrir menn, ok mörgum öðrum gæðingum stefndi hann til sín, 232, 242, 262, 330; stallarar konungs ok aðrir gæðingar, Fms. vi. 442; á konungs borð ok hans gæðinga, x. 303: rikir borinna manna ok gæðinga Jezraels-borgar, Stj. 600. I Kings xxi. 8 ('10 the elders and nobles'); gwoingar af Galaad, 405. Judges xi. 5 sqq. ('the elders of Gilead'); gædingar Gaze-borgar, 418, cp. 'the lards of the Philistines,' Judges xvi. 23; eigi gæðingar heldr undirmenn hans ok andligir synir, Mar. 203, passim. II. mod. a raceborse.

gæðir, m. an endower, Lex. Poët. geboska and gezka, u, f. goodness, kindness, mercy, Am. 100, Stj. 34, Fms. x. 280; engi frýr þér vits en meir ertú grunaðr um gæsku (better græzku, q. v.), Sturl. i. 105: grace, boliness, Bs. i. 63; tign ok gæzku, 05, Karl. 452; i réttlæti ok g., Stj. 54; esp. Guðs gæzka, the grace, mercy of God, eccl.: good things = gæði, Fnis. vii. 285, x. 18, 418, Stj. 202, 203, 205, Sks. 181. COMPDS: gezku-fullr, adj. full of goodness, gracious, merciful, Fms. x. 232. gæzku-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), merciles, cruel, Stj. 462, 464. gezku-samligr, adj. good, Bs. i. 75.

semi, f. grace, goodness.

GÆFA, u, f. [from gefa, as gipt], luck; par görði gæfu-muninn, Nj. 141: the sayings, annað er gæfa ok görvileiki; and gefr sér engi gæfu | gildr þó feginn vildi; bera gæfu til e-s, to bave luck in a thing; ok bar hann enga gæfu til at þjóna þér, Eg. 112; sagði, at þat var hans hugboð, at vér fedgar munum ekki bera gæfu fil þessa konungs, 17; en þó þú sért vel búinn at hreysti ok atgörvi, þá hefir þú eigi til þess gæfu, at halda til jafiis við Harald konung, 82; gipt ok gæfa, Bs. i. 132; reyndr at viti ok gæfu, Anal. 57; ef gæfa vill til, Fs. 131; eigi ertú nú einn at, því at konungs-gæfan fylgir þér, Fms. ii. 60; gæfumaðr ertú mikill, Sighvatr, er þat eigi undarlegt at gæfa fylgi vizku, hitt er kynligt sem stundum kann verða, at sú gæfa fylgir úvizkum manni, at úvitrlig ráð snúask til gæfu, O. H. 123; því at ek treystumk minni hamingju bezt ok svá gæfunni, Fms. vi. 165. compos: gæfu-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fms. vi. 116. gæfugæfu-ferð, f. a lucky fátt, n. adj. unlucky, Fms. v. 170, Korm. 76. journey, Fbr. 234. gæfu-fullr, adj. full of luck, Str. hlutr, m. a lucky lot, sbare of good luck, Bs. i. 137. gmfugesfu-lauss, gæfu-leysi, n. lucklessness, Grett. 128, Hrafn. adj. luckless, Isl. ii. 97. 30. gesfu-litill, adj. baving little luck. gesfu-maör, m. a lucky man, Nj. 129, Fms. ii. 73, Bs. i. 60, Fs. 7, 115, O. H. 123, passim; (ógzfumadr, a luckless man.) gæfumann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as a lucky man, Fms. xi. 232. geefu-mikill, adj. baving great luck, Fms. vi. gefu-munr, m. a turn or shift of luck, Nj. 141. gefu-raun, f. a trial of luck, Grett. 113 A, O. H. 74. gesfu-samliga, adv. luckily, gæfu-samligr, adj. lucky, Grett. Fms. iii. 53, xi. 32, Grett. 85 A. gæfu-skipti, n. a turn or change of luck, Fms. x. 213. geefu-vant, n. adj. wanting skortr, m. want of luck, Fas. iii. 563. in luck, Valla L. 222. gistusamily gæfast, d, dep. to become quiet and calm, Bb. 2. 35.

gæfð, f. meekness.

gæfi-ligr, adj., gramm. rendering of Lat. dativus, Skálda. geefr, adj. meek, quiet, Sturl. iii. 71, Hrafn. 24, Grett. 107 A; bat er

mer ok gæfast, that is pleasant to me, Fms. ii. 261.

geftir, f. pl. [gefa B], weather fit for fishing, fine weather.

gægjask, 8, dep. [gügsle, De Professer; Germ. gucken], to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep, Eb. 272, Bard. 171, Grett. 114, 148; g. yfir herðar c-m, Konr.: ok þá hann gægðisk þar inn, John xx. 5. geogjur, f. pl., in the phrase, standa a gegjum, to stand agog, a tiptoe. gæl, n. enticement; gæl of margt mun ek nú mælt hafa, MSS. 4. 9.

GÆLA (gœla), d. [gala, gól; Ulf. gôljan = xaípew], to comfort, soothe, appease; verd ek mik gæla af grimmum hug, Skv. 3. 9; þat gælir mik, Band.; gæla gjöfum ok fagrmæli, MSS. 4. 6; eigi mun hann gæla mega med sáttar-bodum, Fms. x. 221; gæla grættan, Sl. 26, (better than gala.) gela, u, f. enticement, sootbing; esp. in pl. gælur, lullaby songs; barna-

gælur, nursery songs; hefir brag þenna ok barngælur, ort ófimliga Einar Fóstri, a ditty; frið-gælur, q. v. :-a breeze = gol, Edda (Gl.) gæling, f. fondling, Barl. 55, 150; gælingar-orð, Fms. viii. 23.

GÆR, adv., also spelt gor and gjar, esp. in Norse MSS., but also freq. in Fb., Stj., D. N. passim; [A. S. gestran, gestran dag; Engl. yesterday; O. H. G. gestar; Germ. gestern; Dan. gaar; Swed. gar; Lat. beri, besternus; Gr. χθέε; cp. also Engl. yore, answering to the form gör]:yesterday; only with the prep. i, i gær, Fms. vii. 168, passim. [Ulf. renders auptor, Matth. vi. 30, by gestradagis, and that this is no mistake or corruption in the Gothic text is shewn by the fact that in the old Icel. or Scandin. poems gor occurs two or three times in the very same sense]:-to-morrow; in the phrases, nú eda í gör, now or by to-morrow; i dag eðr gör, to-day or to-morrow: hvárt skolum mi

and varat mer radinn daudi i dag eda gor, I was not fated to die to-day or to-morrow, Landn. (in a verse composed in Icel, about the middle of the 10th century). Uppström, the learned Swedish editor of Ulfilas, has duly noticed the passage in Hom. as corroborative of the Gothic text.

GARA, u, f. a sheepskin with the fleece on, K. p. K. 148, Stj. 306, Sturl. iii. 189 C, Bs. i. 606, Rd. 240, Pr. 78, 625. 22. gæru-skinn, n. = gæra. gur-dagr, m. (gjár-dagr, þiðr. 10), yesterday, Ísl. ii. 413, Hkr. ii. 137; gzrdags, O. H. 87: mod. only with the prep., i gzrdag.

ger-kveld, n. (gjár-kveld, Str. 4. 30, Fb. ii. 150), yesterday evening; i garkveld, Ld. 44, Fms. vii. 168, Fas. ii. 284, Fbr. 63.

ger-morgin, m. yesterday morning.

ger-na, adv. = gær, Fms. vi. 254.

geelingr, m. [gás], a gosling, Fms. viii. 42, D. N. i. 7.

gmeni, proncd. gmxni, f. [gás], silliness, Edda 110: mod., neut. a lean,

spectral person. gennis-ligr, adj. spectre-like.

GÆTA, tt, (gjáta, Hom. 34, 156, esp. in Norse MSS.), [gæte = to tend sheep, Ivar Aasen]:-to watch, tend, take care of, with gen.; at gæta eigna sinna, Fms. i. 245; gætum vandliga þessa burðar, viii. 8; Guð gzti mín, God protect me! ix. 482; gzta skipa sinna, 484; þá látum en hafit gæta vár, Orkn. 108; þeir létu myrkrit gæta sín, Fs. 85; þórir bað sína menn hlífa sér ok gæta sín sem bezt, Gullb. 24; ok báðu hann geta liss sins, Orkn. 164; gjáta laga ok landsréttar, Hom. 34; þá er at geta raðsins, then take beed to the advice, Nj. 61; gæta dóma, to observe justice, Sks. 658 :- to tend [cp. Norse gæte], gæta kua, to tend cows, Fms. vi. 366, Ld. 98; gæta hesta, to tend borses, Fb. ii. 340, Fs. 88; hon gætir dura í Valhöllu, Edda 21; Móðguðr er nefnd mær sú er gætir brúarinnar, 38; hann sitr þar við himins-enda at gæta brúarinnar fyrir bergrisum, 17; gzta segls, to take care of the sail, Fms, vii. 340 (in a verse); gzta skips, Anal. 191:—absol., stofan gætti (guarded) at baki þeim, Eg. 91; því at rekendmir gættu fyrir utan, Fms. vii. 184; gættu (take care) ok vinu eigi a Kalfi, Fb. ii. 360; gæta sin, to be on one's guard. Σμβ. with prep., gæta til, to take care of, mind; var eigi betr til gætt en svå, at ..., Orkn. 210; svá gættu þeir til, at ekki varð at, Nj. 57; gætið hér til Önundar húsbónda ydvars, at eigi slíti dýr né fuglar hræ þeirra, Eg. 380; hann skyldi til gæta at eigi slægisk aptr liðit, O. H. 215; sá er til saka gætir, Sks. 28, Rb. 396; ef þú kannt til at gæta, if thou behave well, gg. 96; mun ek þá ekki taka af þér eignir þínar, ef þu kannt til gæta, id., Fms. ii. 178: in mod. usage also, gæta að e-u, to observe a thing: to heed, Guds vegna að þér gæt min sál, Pass. 8. 16. II. reflex., porleikt kvaðsk ekki mundu hafa mikit fé, því at úsýnt er hversu mér gætisk til, because it is uncertain bow I may keep it, Ld. 300: cp. geta A. IV. III. [cp. geta with gen., signif. B], getask um e-t, to deliberate or take counsel about ...; ok um pat gættusk, hvart ..., and took counsel together, whether ..., Vsp. 6, 9, 27, 29; gætask e-s, to tell of, mention a thing; gættisk ok Glaumvor, at væri grand svefna, G. told that she had dreary dreams, Am. 20; gættisk bess Hogni, at arna anaudgum, H. spoke of interceding for the bondsman, IV. part. gætandi, a keeper, Edda 94.

geti-liga, adv. beedfully, Al. 147, Fins. viii. 201.

getinn, adj. beedful, Hm. 6; o-gætinn, beedless; ad-gætinn, beedful.

getir, m. a keeper, warder, Lex. Poët.

gestni, f. beedfulness; ad-gætni, circumspection; nær-gætni, equity. getr, adj. good, Sks. 633 B; a-gætr, good; fa-gætr, rare; nær-gætr. getr, f. pl. [from gat, q.v.], in the phrase, gefa gætr at e-u, to mind a thing, beed, Ld. 204, Hkr. iii. 203.

getti, n. pl. [gátt], door-posts, Rm. 2, Fms. ii. 161, O. H. 154, Fas. iii. 20; dyri-g., q. v. gætti-tré, f. a door-sill, N. G. L. i. 38.

gmska, vide gzőska.

gesla, u, f. watch, keeping, Grag. i. 147, Fms. xi. 246; svina-g., tending swine, Fs. 71: metaph., Fms. vii. 187, Sks. 675. compos: gozlugæzlu-kerling, f. an old engill, m. a guardian angel, Nj. 157. maid-servant, Str. 75. gegzlu-lauss gezlu-lauss, adj. unguarded, Fas. ii. 467. gezlu-leysi, n. carelessness. gezlu-maðr, m. a keeper, Grag. i. 443. Fms. x. 469, xi. 402, Sks. 273, 472. gæzlu-sótt, f. sickness that requires guarding, lunacy, Grag. i. 287; 28-gazla, attention.

GOFGA, 20, [göngr; cp. Ulf. gabigjan = πλουτίζειν], to bonour: of God (or gods), to worship; pau gud er pú göfgar, Fms. i. 97; eigi eru goð mannlíkun þau er þér göfgit, Blas. 44; hann göfgaði hof þau, er . . 623. 11; nú skulum vér fyrir því g. einn Guð, Sks. 308; engum guði skal ek blót færa þeim er nú g. menn, Fagrsk. 11; Guð at g. ok Jesum Krist, Barl. I; hann er síðan göfgaðr í kirkju heilags Laurentii, Rb. 368; honum var göfgat skurgod þat er Bal heitir, 400. 2. to bonour, bless; svá hefir Drottinn görgað hann, at hann görði hann höfðingja Kristni sinnar, 655 iii. 4; honum þótti því betr er fleiri tignuðusk ok göfguðusk af honum, Bs. i. 141.

gofgan, f. worshipping, 677. 9, 655 ix. 2, 623. 12, Fb. i. 408.

gofgi, f. nobility; att-g., noble extraction.

gofug-kvendi, n. a noble woman, lady, Eb. 18, Ld. 334.

gofug-latr, adj. worsbipful, generous, Fms. viii. 2, Fas. ii. 105: as the

en i gör deyja; wbether we are to die now or to-morrow, Hom. 31; Pgofug-ligr, 2dj. worshipful, glorious; fagr ok g. úlitum, Hkr. i. 10, 223. Fms. vii. 63, x. 234, 289, 294, Th. 22: magnificent, Edda 12; kirkja g., Bs. i. 645; g. veizla, a grand banquet, pior. 220; g. sigt, a glorious victory, Stiörnu-Odd, 16.

> göfug-menni, n. a noble, worsbifful man, Fms. vi. 269, viii. 136, x. 323, Landn. 278, Eb. 14. Fs. 20, borf. Karl. 364.

göfug-mennr, adj. with many worshifful men, Mirm.

GÖFUGR, adj. [Ulf. gabigs = πλούσιος], worshipful, noble; göfugt madr, a worshipful man, by birth, etc.; til göfugs manns er Skeggi het, Nj. 270; g. maðr ok stórættaðr, Eg. 16, 97, freq. in Landn.; Herrauðr Hvíta-ský var g. maðr, 156; Hrafn enn Heimski hét g. maðr, 59, 213, 244, 277, 283; þessir landnáms-menn eru göfgastir í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, 167; at Erlingr Skjálgsson hafi verit maðr ríkastr ok göfgastr í Noregi, O.H. 184, Fms. i. 61; ríkr maðr ok g., Hkr. i. 136; sjau prestar ok allir göfgir, Bs. i. 79; enum göfgasta konungi, Post. 656 C. 33; g. maðr ok ágætr, Eg. 98; vóru þeir Björgólfr í gildinu göfgastir menn, the foremost men, 22; Hrasin var gösgastr sona Hængs, 102; því heldr er gösgari vóru, Bs. i. 129; góðir menn ok göfgir, Grág. ii. 168; Ingólfr var göfgastr allra landnáms-manna, Fms. i. 241, (Landn. 36 l. c. frægastr); at beir mætti bádir sem göfgastir af verda, Bs. i. 129:-of things, göfugr bær, Eg. 477; g. sýsla, Hom. 4. göll, f. a sbriek, Edda (Gl.) 110.

GÖLTR, m., gen. galtar, dat. gelti, [Swed. and Dan. galt]:-a boar, bog, Grág. i. 427, Landn. 177, Sks. 113, Fas. i. 87, 88, iii. 405; sónar-göltr, a sacrificial bog, i. 331, 332. 2. an old dat. gjalti only occurs in the old metaph, phrase, verða at gjalti, to be turned into a bog, i. e. to turn mad with terror, esp. in a fight; stundum æpir hón svá hátt at menn verða nær at gjalti, Fms. iv. 56; sá kraptr ok fjölkyngi fylgði þeim Nor, at úvinir þeirra urðu at gjalti þegar þeir heyrðu heróp ok sá vápnum brugðit, ok lögðu Lappir á flótta, Orkn. 4; en er hann sá at þeir ofruðu vápnunum glúpnaði hann, ok hljóp um fram ok í fjallit upp ok varð at gjalti, Eb. 60; urðu göngu-menn næsta at gjalti, Gísl. 56; en per ærðisk allir ok yrðit at gjalti, Fs. 43,-cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6, where this power is attributed to Odin; gjalti glikir verða gunna synir, Hm. 130; Nero hljóp burt frá ríki ok varð at gjalti, Post. 656 C. 39; at konungr mundi ganga af vitinu ok at gialti verda, Rb. 394 (of king Nebuchadnezzar); þeir menn er geltir eru kallaðir, Sks. 113 sqq. II. metaph. a bog's back or ridge between two dales; in local names, Galtar-dalr, Galtardals-tunga, n., of farms situated at the foot of such a ridge. göltra, að, to rove about in cold and blast, from göltr (2).

göndull, m. a clue; það er komið í göndul, of entangled things.

gong, n. pl. [gangr], a passage, lobby; en or kastala voru gong upp i kirkju, Fms. ix. 523: freq. in mod. usage, of a narrow passage, badstofugong, esp. when leading from the door to the sitting-room: metaph., gefa e-m göng, to give one free passage, xi. 283; kunna göng at orostu, to know the ways of fighting, vi. 387.

göngull, adj. strolling; mer verðr göngult, Lv. 33; nær-göngull, near-

going, exacting; his-gongull, strolling from bouse to bouse.

gonur, f. pl. [gana], wild wanderings, eccentricities; in the phrase, hlaupa út í gönur, to rove wildly about.

GÖR and ger, n. a flock of birds of prey; har var hrafna gör, Höfuðl. 9; hræva gör, carrion crows, Merl. 2. 68, (in both passages rhyming with a word having o for root vowel); opt er fiskr i fugla geri, there are often fish where gulls gather, Hallgr, in Snot 212 2nd Ed. (for the gulls guide the fishermen to the shoals of fish); þá fylgir því gör mikit ok áta, Sks. 140.

GÖR- (also spelt gjör-, ger-, geyr-); the complete old form is görv-, which remains in gorv-allr, q.v. [cp. gorva below; mid. H. G. gar, garwe; O. H. G. garo; N. H. G. gar] :- as adverb. prefix, quite, altogether: gorauor, adj. quite empty: gor-benn, adj. begging bard, importunate, Sighvat, Fb. ii. 80: gör-eyða, dd, to lay quite waste: gör-farinn, part. quite gone, quite lost, of a game, Fins. vii. 219: gor-hugall, adj. verybeedful, mindful, Eg. 14: gor-kólfr, m. = for-kólfr, q.v.: gor-slokinn, part. quite slaked, Holabok 103: gor-spiltr, part. quite corrupt.

GÖRA, ð, also spelt görva, giörva, geyra, giora, gera: prop. gøra, not geora (the o was sounded nearly as y or ey), so that the g is to be sounded as an aspirate, however the word is spelt; and the insertion of i or j (giöra, gjöra), which is usual in mod, writing, and often occurs in old, is phonetic, not radical, and göra and gjöra represent the same sound. The word in the oldest form had a characteristic v, and is spelt so on the Runic stones in the frequent Runic phrase, gaurva kubl, Baut., and Danske Runemind, passim; but also now and then in old Icel. MSS., e.g. the Kb. of Sæm. (cited from Bugge's Edit.), gorva, Am. 75, Skv. 1. 34, 3. 20, Hm. 123, Og. 29; gerva, Am. 64, Bkv. 3; giorva, Rm. 9; giorfa, 28; gorvir, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; gorvom, Hym. 6; gorviz, Am. 35; gerviz, Merl. 2. 89:—this characteristic v has since been dropped, and it is usually spelt without it in MSS., gora, Hym. 1, Og. 23, Ls. 65; gera, Am. 85; gorir, Hm. 114: the pret. always drops the v, gorpi, Hým. 21; gorðo or gorbo, fecerunt, Hm. 142, Am. 9; gordumz, Hdm. 28; gerbi, Am. 74; gerbit, 26: - with i inserted, Rm. 9, 22; giordu, II; in the Mork. name of a king (= great), Yt. 25.

freq. giavra. The \(\vec{v}\) is still sounded in the east of Icel., whereas gera is the gottag-leiker (-ki), m. worshipfulness, Fms. i. 295, x. 280: bigbness, 310.

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poets and in the laws is monosyllabic görr; with suffixed negative, görr-a, Hkr. i. (in a verse); mod. bisyllabic görir, which form is also the usual one in the Sagas:—the old part, pass, was gorr or gerr, geyrr, Fms. ix. 498, x. 75, where the ν was kept before a vowel, and is often spelt with f, gorvan, gorvir, and gorfan, gorfir: dat. so-goro or so-guru adverbially = sie facto: the mod. part. gjörðr, gerðr, görðr, as a regular part. of the 2nd weak conjugation, which form occurs in MSS. of the 15th century, e. g. Bs. i. 877, l. 21. [This is a Scandin. word; Dan. gjöre; Swed. göra; Öld Engl. and Scot. gar, which is no doubt of Scandin. origin, the Saxon word being do, the Germ. tbun, neither of which is used in the Scandin.; the word however is not unknown to the Teut., though used in a different sense; A. S. gervan and gearvian = parare; O. H. G. harwan; Germ. gerben, garben, but esp. the adj. and adv. gar, vide above

s. v. gör-.] To make, to do; the Icel, includes both these senses.

A. To make:

I. to build, work, make, etc.; göra hi I. to build, work, make, etc.; göra himin ok jörð, 623.36, Hom. 100; göra hús, to build a bouse, Fms. xi. 4, Rb. 384; göra kirkju, Bjarn. 39; göra skip, N. G. L. i. 198; göra langskip, Eg. 44; göra stólpa, Al. 116; göra tól (=smíða), Vsp. 7; göra (fingr)-gull, Bs. i. 877; göra haug, to build a cairn, Eg. 300; göra lokhvílu, Dropl. 27; göra dys, Ld. 152; göra kistu (coffin), Eg. 127; göra naust, N. G. L. i. 198; göra jarðhús, Dropl. 34; göra veggi, Eg. 724: also, göra bók, to write a book, 1b. 1, Rb. 384; gora kvidling, to make a song, Nj. 50; göra bref, to draw up a deed (letter), Fms. ix. 22; göra nýmæli, to frame a law, 1b. 17.

2. adding prep.; göra upp, to repair, rebuild, restore, Fb. ii. 370; göra upp Jórsala-borg, Ver. 43; göra upp skúla, l.d. 298; göra upp leiði, to build up a grave.

II. to make, prepare, get ready; göra veizlu, drykkju, brúðkaup, erfi, and poët. öl, öldr, to make a feast, brew bridal ale, Fs. 23, Fms. xi. 156, Dropl. 6, Am. 86; gora seid, blót, to perform a sacrifice, Ld. 152; göra bú, to set up a bouse, Grág. i. 185, Ld. 68; görz eld, to make a fire, Fs. 100, K. b. K. 88; göra rekkju, to make one's bed, Eg. 236; göra upp hvílur, Sturl. ii. 124; göra graut, to make porridge, Eg. 196, N.G. L. i. 349; göra drykk, to make a drink, Fms. i. 8; göra kol, or göra til kola, to make charcoal, III. in somewhat metaph. phrases; göra ferð, to make a journey, Fms. x. 281; görði heiman för sina, be made a journey from bome, Eg. 23; göra sinn veg, to make one's way, travel, Mar.; göra uppreisn, to make an uprising, to rebel, Rb. 384, Fms. ix. 416; gora úfrið, to make war, 656 C. 15; göra sátt, göra frið, to make peace, Hom. 153. Bs. i. 24; göra féskipti, Nj. 118; göra tilskipan, to make an arrangement, Eg. 67; göra ráð sitt, to make up one's mind, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 2. to make, give, pay, 21; göra hluti, to cast lots, Fms. x. 348. yield; göra tíund, to pay titbes, Hom. 180; hann skal göra Guði tíunda hlut verðsins, id.; göra ölmusu, to give alms, 64; göra ávöxt, to yield fruit, Greg. 48; gefa né göra úvöxt, Stj. 43; göra konungi skatt eða skyld, Fms. xi. 225. 3. to contract; göra vináttu, félagskap, to contract friendship, Nj. 103, Eg. 29; göra skuld, to contract a debt, Grug. i. 126: göra táð með e-m, to take counsel with, advise one, Eg. 12; göra rad fyrir, to suppose, Nj. 103, Fms. ix. 10; gora mun e-s, to make a dif-4. to make, make up, Lat. efficere; sex tigir ference, i. 255, Eb. 106. penninga göra eyri, sixty pence make an ounce, Grug. i. 500, Rb. 458. to grant, render; gora kost, to make a choice, to grant, Nj. 130, Dropl. 6, Fms. xi. 72, (usually ellipt., kostr being understood); vil ek at ber gerit kostinn, Nj. 3; ok megit þér fyrir því göra (grant) honum kostinn, 49, 51; göra e-m lög, to grant the law to one, 237; göra guðsifjar, to make gossip' with one, to be one's godfather, Fins. ii. 130. 6. special usages; göra spott, háð, gabb, ... at e-u, to make sport, gibes, etc. at or over a thing, Fms. x. 124; göra iðran, to do penance, Greg. 22; göra þakkir, to give thanks, Hom. 55; gora rom at mali e-s, to cheer another's speech, sbout bear, bear! var görr at máli hans mikill rómr ok góðr, bis speech was much cheered, Nj. 250,-a parliamentary term; the Teutons cheered, the Romans applauded (with the hands), cp. Tacit. Germ. 7. with prepp.; gera til, to make ready or dress meat; lata af (to kill) ok göra til (and dress), K. p. K. 80, Isl. ii. 83, 331, Fs. 146, 149, Bjarn. 31, Finnb. 228; göra til nyt, to churn milk, K. p. K. 78; göra til sverð, to wash and clean the sword, Dropl. 19; mattu peir eigi sja, hversu porvaldr var til gert, bow Tb. got a dressing, Nj. 19.

B. got a de-u, to mend, make good, put right (at-gord), ck skal at því gera. Fms. xi. 153, Eg. 566, Nj. 130: to beal, Bard. 171, Eg. 579, Grag. i. 220; göra at hesti, K. p. K. 54, Nj. 74: göra við e-u, vide B. II.

8. adding acc. of an adj., part., or the like; göra mun þat margan höfuðlausan, Nj. 203; göra mikit um sik, to make a great noise, great bavoc, Fb. i. 545, Grett. 133, Fms. x. 329; göra e-n sáttan, to reconcile one, Grág. i. 336; göra sér e-n kæran, to make one dear to oneself, Hkr. i. 200; göra sik likan e-m, to make oneself like to another, imitate one, Nj. 258; göra sik góðan, to make oneself good or useful, 74, 78; göra sik reiðan, to take offence, 216; göra sér dælt, to make oneself at bome, take liberties, Ld. 134, Nj. 216; göra langmælt, to make a long speech, Sks. 316; göra skjót-kjörit, to make a quick choice, Fms. ii. 79; gora holpinn, to 'make holpen,' to belp, x. 314; göra lögtekit, to make a law, issue a law, xi. 213, Bs. i. 37; hann gerði hann hálshöggvinn, be bad bim bebeaded, Fms. ix. 488, v.l.; ok görðu þá handtekna alla at minsta kosti, Sturl. i. 40; várir | vill þat eigi, því at mér gerir þat eigi (it will not do for me) at þér gangit

Tvöskustu ok beztu menn eru görfir handteknir, 41. β. güra sér mikit um e-t, to make much of, admire, Eg. 5, Fms. x. 254, 364; göra e-t at ágætum, to make famous, extol a thing, vii. 147; görz at ordum, to notice as remarkable, Fas. i. 123; göra at álitum, to take into consideration, Nj. 3; göra sér úgetið at e-u, to be displeased with, Ld. 134; göra vart vid sik, to make one's presence noticed, Eg. 79; göra sér mikit, lítið fyrir, to make great, small efforts, Finnb. 234; göra sér í hug, to brood over; hann gerði sér í hug at drepa jarl, Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar lund, to fancy, think: göra af sér, to exert oneself, ef þú gerir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, Edda 32; hvárt hann var með Eiríki jarli, eðr görði hann annat af ser, or what else be was making of himself, Fms. xi. 157. phrases, gera faleika á sik, to feign, make oneself look sad, Nj. 14; esp. adding upp, gera sér upp veyki, to feign sickness, (upp-gero, dissimulation); göra sér til, to make a fuss, (hence, til-gerð, foppisbness.)

B. To do: I. to do, act; allt hat er hann gerir sidan (whatever he does), hat a eigandi at abyrgjask, Ghl. 190; her munut fátt mæla eðr gera, áðr yðr munu vandræði af standa, i. e. wbatsoever you say or do will bring you into trouble, Nj. 91; göra e-t með harð-fengi ok kappi, 98; ger svú vel, 'do so well,' be so kind! 111; gerit nú svá, góði herra (please, dear lord!), þiggit mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 157: and in mod. usage, gerið þér svo vel, gerðu svo vel, = Engl. please, do I sagði, at hann hafði með trúleik gört, done faithfully, Eg. 65; göra gott, to do good; göra illt, to do evil, (god-görd, ill-görd); ok þat var vel gört, well done, 64; geyrda ek hotvetna illt, I did evil in all things, Niorst. 109; hefir hann marga hluti gört stór-vel til mín, be bas done many things well towards me, I have received many great benefits at bis bands, Eg. 60: with dat., svá mikit gott sem jarl henr mér gert, Nj. 133; þér vilda ek sízt íllt göra, I would least do barm to thee, 84: göra fúlmennsku, to do a mean act, 185; göra vel við e-n, to do well to one, Fs. 22; gora stygo vio e-11, to offend one, Fms. x. 98; göra sæmiliga til e-s, to do well to one, Ld. 62, Nj. 71; göra sóma c-s, to do bonour to one, Fms. vii. 155; göra e-m gagn, to give belp to one, Nj. 262; göra e-m sæmd, skömm, to do (shew) bonour, disbonour, to one, 5, Fms. x. 43; göra húðung, xi. 152; göra styrk, to strengtben one, ix. 343; göra e-m skapraun, to tease one; göra ósóma, Vápn. 19; göra skaða (scathe), Eg. 426; göra óvina-fagnað, to give joy to one's enemies, i. e. to do just what they want one to do, Nj. 112; gora til skaps e-m, to conform to one's wisbes, 80; gerum vér sem fadir vár vill, let us do as our father wishes, 198; vel má ek gera þat til skaps föður mins at brenna inni með honum, id.; göra at skapi e-s, id., 3; var þat mjök gert móti mínu skapi, Fms. viii. 300; gera til saka við e-n, to offend, sin against one, Nj. 80; gera ú hluta e-s, to wrong one, Vigl. 25; göra illa fyrir sér, to behave badly, Fms. vii. 103. II. adding prep.; göra til e-s, to deserve a thing (cp. til-gord, desert, behaviour); hvat hafdir þú til gört, what hast thou done to deserve it? Nj. 130; framarr en ek hefi til gört, more than I have deserved, Fms. viii. 300; ok hafit ber Danis heldr til annars gört, ye Danes bave rather deserved the reverse, xi. 192, Hom. 159:—göra eptir, to do after, imitate, Nj. 90:—göra við e-u (cp. vid-görd, amendment), to provide for, amend, ok mun uhægt vera at göra við forlögum þeirra, Ld. 190; er úhægt at göra við (to resist) atkvæðum, Fs. 22; ok mun ekki mega við því gera, Nj. 198:-göra af vid e-n (cp. af-gord, evil doing), to transgress against one, ek hen engan hlut af gört við þik, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 241; ok iðrask nú þess er hann hefir af gert, 300; göra af við Guð, to sin against God, 2. special usages; göra ... at, to do so and so; spurdi, Hom. 44. hvat hann vildi þá láta at gera, be asked what be would have done, Nj. 100; hann gerdi hat eina at, er hann útti, be did only what be ought, 220; þeir Flosi sátu um at rengja, ok gátu ekki at gert, F. tried, and could do nothing, 115, 242; ber munut ekki få at gert, fyrr en ..., 130; Flosi ok hans menn fengu ekki at gert, 199; mikit hefir þú nú at gert, much bast thou now done (it is a serious matter), 85; er nú ok mikit at gert um manndráp síðan, 256; hann vildi taka vöru at láni, ok göra mikit at, and do great things, Ld. 70; Svartr hafdi höggit skog ok gert mikit at, Nj. 53; slikt gerir at er sölin etr, so it bappens with those who eat seaweed, i. c. that (viz. thirst) comes of eating seaweed, Eg. β. göra af e-u, to do so and so with a thing; hvat hafið ér gert af Gunnari, Njarð. 376; ráð þú draumana, vera má at vér gerim af nokkut, may be that we may make something out of it, Ld. 126; gor af drauminum slikt er ber bykkir likligast, do with the dream (read it) as seems to thee likeliest, Isl. ii. 196: göra við e-n, to do with one; þá var um rætt, hvað við bá skyldi göra, what was to be done with them? Eg. 232; ærnar eru sakir til við Egil, hvat sem eg læt göra við hann, 426; eigi veit ek hvat þeir hafa síðan við gört, 574: göra fyrir e-t, to provide; Jón var vel fjáreigandi, ok at öllu vel fyrir gört, a wealtby and well-to-do man, Sturl. iii. 195; þótt Björn sé vel vígr maðr, þá er þar fyrir gört, því at ..., bul that is made up, because ...: fyrir göra (q. v.), to forfeit.

C. METAPH. AND SPECIAL USAGES: I. to do, belp, avail; nu skulum vér ganga allir á vald jarlsins, því at oss gerir eigi annat, notbing else will do for us, Nj. 267; bat mun ekki gera, that wont do, 84; en ek kann ekki ráð til at leggja ef þetta gerir ekki, Fms. ii. 326; kommgt

het upp, x. 357; hat gerir mer ekki, at ber gangit a Orminn, . . . en metaph., nema bau vili annat mal a gera, unless they choose to settle it hitt má vera at mér komi at gagni, ii. 227; þóttisk þá vita, at honum mundi ekki gera (it would do notbing) at bidja fyrir honum, Fb. i. 565; engum gerði við hann at keppa, 571; ekki gerði þeim um at brjótask, Bárð. 10 new Ed.; sagða ek yðr eigi, at ekki mundi gera at leita hans, Sks. 625; hvat gerir mér nú at spyrja, Stj. 518; ekki gerir at dylja, no use biding it, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; ætla þat at fáir þori, enda geri engum, Band. 7; bæði var leitað til annarra ok heima, ok gerði ekki, *but did no good*, 4; hét hann þeim afarkostum, ok gerði þat ekki, but it did no good, Fms. ii. 143. II. to send, despatch, cp. the Engl. to 'do' a message; hann gerði þegar menn frá sér, Eg. 270 hann hafði gört menn sex á skóginn fyrir þá, 568; þá gerði Karl lið móti þeim, Fms. i. 108; jarl gerði Eirík at leita Ribbunga, ix. 314; hann gerði fram fyrir sik Álf á njósn, 488; hann gerði menn fyrir sér at segja konunginum kvámu sína, x. 10; hleypi-skúta var gör norðr til brandheims, vii. 206; jafnan gerði jarl til Ribbunga ok drap menn af beim, ix. 312; vilja Osvífrs-synir þegar gera til þeirra Kotkels, despatch them to slay K., Ld. 144; skulu vér nú göra í mót honum, ok láta hann engri njósn koma, 242:-göra eptir e-m, to send after one, Nero bað göra eptir postulunum ok leida þangat, 656 C. 26; nú verðr eigi eptir gört at midjum vetri, Grag. i. 421; frændr Bjarnar létu göra eptir (Germ. abbolen) líki hans, Bjarn. 69; síðan gerðu þeir til klaustrs þess er jómfruin var i, Fms. x. 102:- gera e-m ord, njósn, to do a message to one; hann gerði orð jörlum sínum, Eg. 270; ætluðu þeir at göra Önundi njósn um ferðir Egils, 386, 582; vóru þangat orð gör, word was sent tbitber, Hkr. III. with infin. as an auxiliary verb, only in poetry and old prose (laws); ef hón gerði koma, if she did come, Völ. 5; gerðit vatn vægja, Am. 25; gramr gørr-at sér hlífa, he does not spare himself, Hkr. i. (in a verse); gerðut vægjask, id., Fs. (in a verse); hann gerðisk at höggva, Jb. 41; görðir at segja, Bkv. 15; görðisk at deyja, Gkv. 1.1: in prose, eigi gerir hugr minn hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 122; góðir menn göra skýra sitt mál með sannsögli, 677. 12; Aristodemus görði eigi enn at trúa, Post.: esp. in the laws, ef þeir göra eigi ganga í rúm sín, Grág. i. 8; ef godinn gerr eigi segja, 32; ef hann gerr eigi i ganga, 33; ef þeir göra eigi hluta meðr sér, 63; ef dómendr göra eigi dæma, 67; ef dómendr göra eigi við at taka, id.; ef goðinn gerr eigi (does not) nefna séráns-dóm, 94; nú göra þeir menn eigi úmaga færa, 86; ef þeir göra eigi nefna kvöðina af búanum, Kb. ii. 163; ef þeir göra eigi segja, hvárt ..., Sb. ii. 52; nú gerr sá eigi til fara, Kb. ii. 96; göra eigi koma, 150; ef hann gerr eigi kjósa, § 113. IV. a law term, göra um, or gera only, to judge or arbitrate in a case; fékksk þat af, at tólf menn skyldu göra um málit, Nj. 111; villt þú göra um málit, 21; bjóða mun ek at göra um, ok lúka upp þegar görðinni, 77; mun sá mála-hluti várr beztr, at góðir menn geri um, 88; málin vóru lagið í gerð, skyldu gera um tólf menn, var þá gert um málin á þingi, var þat gert, at . . . (follows the verdict), 88; vil ek at þú sættisk skjótt ok látir góða menn gera um..., at hann geri um ok enir beztu menn af hvárra liði lögliga til nefndir, 188; Njáll kvaðsk eigi gera mundu nema á þingi, 105; þeir kváðusk þat halda mundu, er hann gerði, id.; skaltú gera sjálfr, 58 fyrr en gert var áðr um hitt málit, 120; ek vil bjóðask til at göra milli ykkar þórðar um mál yðar, Bjarn. 55; þorsteinn kvað þat þó mundi mál manna, at þeir hefði góða nefnd um sættir þótt hann görði, 56; nú er þegar slegit í sætt málinu með því móti, at Áskell skal göra um þeirra i milli, Rd. 248; er nú leitað um sættir milli þeirra, ok kom svá at þeir skulu göra um málin Þorgeirr goði frá Ljósa-vatni ok Arnórr ór Reykjablið, sú var görð þeirra at..., 288; svá kemr at Ljótr vill at Skapti görði af hans hendi, en Guðmundr vill sjálfr göra fyrir sína hönd, skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; eigi hæfir þat, leitum heldr um sættir ok geri porgeirr um mál þessi, Lv. 12; var jasnt gört sár þórðar ok sár þórodds, Eb. 246; þær urðu mála-lyktir at þórðr skyldi göra um ..., 24; ok vóru þá görvar miklar fésektir, 128; var leitað um sættir, ok varð þat at sætt, at þeir Snorri ok Steindórr skyldi göra um, 212; bit erut gerfir héraðs-sekir sem illræðis-menn, Fs. 58: göra görð, Sturl. i. 63, 105: adding the fine, to fix the amount, but er gerd min, at ek geri verd huss ok matar, I fix the amount of the value of the bouse and (stolen) stores, Nj. 80; gerði Njáll hundrað silfrs, N. put it at a bundred silver pieces, 58; margir mæltu, at mikit væri gert, that the amount was bigb, id.; slikt fégjald sem gert var, 120; vilit ér nokkut hérads-sektir göra eða utanferðir, 189; hann dæmdi þegar, ok görði hundrað silfts, 61; síðan bauð Bjarni þorkatli sætt ok sjálfdæmi, görði Bjarni hundrað silfrs, Vápn. 31; ek göri á hönd þóri hundrað silfrs, Lv. 55; ek göri á hönd þér hundrað silfrs, id.; vilit þér, at ek göra millum ykkar? síðan görði konungr konuna til handa þórði ok öll fé hennar, Bjarn. 17; Rafn kvað hann mikit fé annat af sér hafa gört, at eigi þætti honum þat betra, Fs. 30; Gellir görði átta hundrað silfts, Lv. 97; fyrir þat gerði Börkr hinn digri af honum eyjarnar, B. took the isles from him as a fine, Landn. 123: adding the case as object, Gunnarr gerdi gerdina, G. gave judgment in the case, Nj. 80; fyrr en gert var aor um hitt malit, till the other case was decided, 120; på sætt er hann görði Haraldi jarli, tbat settlement wbich be made for earl Harold, Fms. viii. 300: Flosi var gört utan ok allir bremm-mem, F. was put out (banisbed) and all the burners, Nj. 251: done, dressed; svá görvir, so 'geared,' so trussed, Am. 40.

otberwise, Grag. i. 336. 2. in the phrase, göra seko, to make a case of outlawry, Grag. i. 118; eigi um görir seko manns ella, else the outlawry takes no effect; en hann um görir cigi ella sekdina, else be cannot condema 3. to perform; eptir-gerdar beirrar sem hverr nennti framast at gera eptir sinn náung, Fms. viii. 103; en þat grunaði konung, at hann mundi ætla at göra eptir sumar sættir, i.e. that be had some back door to escape by, Orkn. 58 (cp. O. H.); allt þat er þér gerit nú fyrir þeirra V. special usages, to make allowance for; gera foor til fjar, to make an arbitrary allowance for, Isl. ii. 138; hence, to suppose, en ef ek skal göra til fyrir fram (suggest) hvat er hón (the code) segir mér, på segi ek svå, at ..., Fms. ix. 331; gera sér í hug. Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar-lund, to fancy; göra e-m getsakir, to impute to one; gera orð á e-u, to report a thing; hat er ekki ord a hvi geranda, 'tis not worth talking about; eigi parf ord at göra hjá því ('tis not to be denied'), sjálfan stólkonunginn blindaði hann, Mork. 14 (cp. Fms. vi. 168, l.c.); gera sér létt, to take a thing lightly, Am. 70; göra sér far um, to take pains; göra sér i hug, hugar-lund, to suppose.

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D. IMPERs. it makes one so and so, one becomes; hann görði fölvan i andliti, be turned pale, Glum. 342; leysti isinn ok görði varmt vatnið, the water became warm, 623. 34; vedr görði hvast, a gale arose, Eg. 128; hrið mikla gerði at þeim, they were overtaken by a storm, 267; þá gerði ok á hrið (acc.) veðrs, 281; féll veðrit ok gerði logn (acc.), and became calm, 372; görði þá stórt á firðinum, the sea rose high, 600; til þess et veðr lægði ok ljóst gerði, and till it cleared up, 129; um nóttina gerði á zdi-vedr ok útsynning, 195; görir á fyrir þeim hafvillur, they lost their course (of sailors), Finnb. 242; mer gerir svefnhöfugt, I grow sleepy, Nj.

264; þá görði vetr mikinn þar eptir hinn næsta, Rd. 248.

E. REFLEX. to become, grow, arise, and the like; þá görðisk hlátr, then arose laughter, Nj. 15; gördisk bardagi, it came to a fight, 62, 108; sá atburðr görðisk, it came to pass, Fms. x. 279; þau tíðendi er þar höfdu görzt, Ld. 152; gerdisk med beim félagskapr, they entered into fellowship, Eg. 29; gerðisk svá fallit kaup, Dipl. ii. 10; Sigurðr konungr gerðisk (grew up to be) ofstopa-maðr..., görðisk mikill maðr ok sterkr, Fms. vii. 238; hann görðisk brátt ríkr maðr ok stjórnsamr, xi. 223; Unnr gördisk bá mjök elli-mód, U. became worn with age, Ld. 12; sár pat er at ben görðisk, a law term, a wound which amounted to a bleeding wound, Nj. passim:—to be made, to become, görask konungr, to become king, Eg. 12; ok görðisk skáld hans, and became bis skáld, 13; görðisk konungs hirðmaðr, 27; görask hans eigin-kona, to become bis wedded wife, Fms. i. 3; at hann skyldi görask hulf-konungr yfir Dana-veldi, 83; vill Hrútr görask mágr þinn, Nj. 3; hann gerðisk síðan óvarari, be became less cautious, Fms. x. 414. 2. with the prep. svá, to bappen, come to pass so and so; svá görðisk, at..., it so bappened, that . . ., Nj. 167; gördisk svá til, at . . ., Fms. x. 391; þá gördisk svá til um síðir, at ..., at last it came to pass, that ..., 392; enda vissi hann eigi, at þingför mundi af görask, in case be knew not that it would entail a journey to parliament, Grag. i. 46: with at added, to increase, ba görðisk þat mjök at um jarl (it grew even worse with the earl) at hann var úsiðugr um kvenna-far, görðisk þat svá mikit, at ..., it grew to such a pitch, that ..., Hkr. i. 245; hence the mod. phrase, e-d á-görist, it increases, gains, advances, esp. of illness, bad habits, and the like, never in a good sense. 3. impers. with dat., honum gerðisk ekki mjök vært, be felt restless, Ld. 152; næsta gerisk mér kynlegt, I feel uneasy, Finnb. 236. 4. to behave, bear oneself; Páll görðisk hraustliga i nafni Jesu, Post. 656 C. 13. 5. to set about doing, be about; fám vetrum síðan görðisk hann vestr til Íslands, Fms. x. 415; maðr kom at honum ok spurði, hvat hann gerðisk, what he was about, O. H. 244; görðisk jarl til Ribbunga, Fms. ix. 312, v.l.; tveir menn görðusk ferðar sinnar, two men set out for a journey, x. 279; görðusk menn ok eigi til pess at sitja yfir hlut hans, Eg. 512; at pessir menn hafa görzk til svá mikils stórræðis, Fms. xi. 261; eigi treystusk menn at görask til við hann, Bárð. 160. 6. (mod.) to be; in such phrases as, eins og menn nú gerast, such as people now are; eins og flestir menn gerast.

F. PART. PASS. görr, geyrr (Fms. ix. 498, x. 75), gjörr, gerr, as adj., compar. görvari, superl. görvastr; [A.S. gearu; gare, Chaucer, Percy's Ballads; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar]:—skilled, accomplished; vaskligr, at ser görr, Ld. 134; vel at ser görr, Isl. ii. 326, Gísl. 14; gerr at ser um allt, Nj. 51; hraustir ok vel at sér görvir, Eg. 86; at engi maðr hafi gervari at sér verit en Sigurór, Mork. 221; allra manna snjallastr í máli ok görvastr at sér, Hkr. iii. 360: the phrase, leggja görva hönd á e-t, to set a skilled band to work, to be an adept, a master in a thing; svú hagr, at hann lagði allt á görva hönd, Fas. i. 391, (á allt görva hönd, iii. 195.) ready made, at band; in the saying, gott er til geyrs (i.e. görs, not geirs) at taka, 'tis good to bave a thing at hand, Hkm.17; ganga til görs, to have it ready made for one, Ld. 96; gör gjöld, prompt punishment, Lex. Poët .: -with infin., gerr at bjooa, ready to offer, Gh. 17; gervir at eiskra, in wild spirits, Hom. 11; görvar at ríða, Vsp. 24: with gen. of the thing, gerr ills hugar, prone to evil, Hým. 9; gert galdts, prone to sorcery, pd. 3; skulut pess görvir, be ready for that! Am. 55. II. [cp. görvi, Engl. gear]. II. [cp. görvi, Engl. gear],

adverb. phrases, so-gurt, at soguru, so done; verða menn þat þó so-gurt at T freq.; kirkja á messu-bók ok görninga, Ám. 4. hafa, i. e. there is no redress to be bad, Hrafn. 9; hafi hann so-gurt, N. G. L. i. 35, Nj. 141; kvad eigi so-gort duga, 123, v.l.; at (med) so-guru, this done, quo facto, Skv. 1. 24, 40; freq. with a notion of being left undone, re infecta, Germ. unverrichteter sache, Eg. 155, Glum. 332, O. H. 202; enda Biti um so-gort, and now let it stand, Skálda 166; við so-gurt, id., 655 vii. 4; & so-gurt ofan, into the bargain, Bs. i. 178, Olk. 36, Fas. i. 85.

görandi, a, m., part. doer, Rb. 4: gramm. nominative, Skálda. GÖRÐ, gjörð, gerð, f. [göra]: 1. used of making, building, workmanship; görð ok gylling, Vm. 47; kirkju-görð, church-building; husa-g., bouse-building; skipa-g., sbip-building; gard-g., fence-making: -of performance, vigslu-g., inauguration; messu-g., saying of mass, divine service; þjónustu-g., embættis-g., id.; þakkar-g., thanksgiving; bænar-g., prayer; lof-g., praise; ölmusu-g., alms-giving; frið-g., peacemaking; sættar-g., settlement, agreement, arbitration: - of working, akrg., tillage; ú-gerð, bad workmansbip, patchwork; við-gerð, mending: of yielding (of duties), tiundar-görð, titbe; leiðangrs-g., paying levy: cookery and the like, öl-görð, ale-making, brewing; matar-g., cooking; braud-g., baking: sundr-gerd, show: til-gerd, whims: upp-gerd, dissimulation: eptir-görð, q.v.: i-görð, suppuration. 2. a doing, act, deed; the phrase, ord ok görðir, words and deeds, Fms. iii. 148; ef þú launar svá mína görð, Ísl. ii. 141, Stj. 250, 252, Dipl. i. 7: so in the phrase, söm pin gerð, as good as the deed (in declining a kind offer); góð-görð, velgörð, a good deed, benefit; ill-görðir (pl.), evil doings; mein-görðir, transgressions: in gramm. the active voice, Skálda 180. II. a law term, arbitration; the settlement was called sætt or sættar-görð, the umpires görðar-menn, m., Grág., Nj. passim; and the verdict gerð or görð, cp. göra C. IV:-the technical phrases were, leggja mál í görð, to submit a case to arbitration, passim; vóru málin í gerð lagin með umgangi ok sættarbodum gódgjarna manna, Eb. 128; or slá málum í sætt, Rd. 248, Eb. ch. 56; leggja mál undir e-n, Lv. ch. 27: nefna menn til görðar (ch. 4), or taka menn til görðar, to choose umpires; vóru menn til gerðar teknir ok lagðr til fundr, Nj. 146: skilja undir gerð (sátt), or skilja undan, to stipulate, of one of the party making a stipulation to be binding on the umpire (as e.g. the award shall not be outlawry but payment), en þó at vandliga væri skilit undir görðina, þá játaði Þórðr at göra, Eb. 24, cp. Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63; göra fé slíkt sem hann vildi, at undan-skildum hérað-sektum ok utanferðum, var þá handsalat niðrfall af sökum, Fs. 74; lúka upp gerð (to deliver the arbitration), or segja upp gerð, to pronounce or to give verdict as umpire; skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; hann lauk upp gerðum á Þórsness-þingi ok hafði við hina vitrustu menn er þar vóru komnir, Eb. 246; þeir skyldi upp lúka görðinni áðr en þeir færi af þingi, Bjarn. (fine); Þorsteinn kvaðsk ekki mundu görð upp lúka fyr en á nokkuru lögþingi, Fs. 49:—as to the number of umpires,—one only, a trustworthy man, was usually appointed, Eb. ch. 10 (Thord Gellir umpire), ch. 46, Lv. ch. 27 (Gellir), Valla L. ch. 6 (Skapti the speaker), Rd. ch. 6 (Askell Goði), Sturl. 2. ch. 103 (Jón Loptsson), Sturl. 4. ch. 27 (Thorvald Gizurarson), Bjarn. 17 (the king of Norway), Floam. S. ch. 3, Hallfr. S. ch. 10, Bjarn. 55: two umpires, Rd. ch. 10, 16, 18, 24, Valla L. ch. 10 (partly a case of sjálfdæmi), Bjarn. (fine): twelve umpires, Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124 (six named by each party): the number and other particulars not recorded, Vd. ch. 39, 40, Nj. ch. 94, Rd. ch. 11, 13, Eb. ch. 27, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 12, 30, Glum. ch. 9, 23, 27, etc.:—even the sjálfdæmi (q. v.), self-judging, was a kind of arbitration, cp. Vápn. 31, Vd. ch. 29, 34, 44, Lv. ch. 17, Band. pp. 11-13, Olk. ch. 2-4: curious is the passage, ek vil at vit takim menn til görðar með okkr, Hrafnkell svarar, þá þykisk þú jafn-menntr mér, Hrafn. 10:—görð is properly distinguished from dómr, but is sometimes confounded with it, vóru handsöluð mál í dóm ok menn til görðar nefndir, Lv. 13; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gerðum upp & Þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; as also Nj. (beginning), where lögligir dómar no doubt refers to görð. A section of law about görð is contained in the Grag. at the end of Kaupa-battr, ch. 69-81 (i. 485-497), where even the curious case is provided for of one or all the umpires dying, or becoming dumb or mad, before pronouncing their verdict. This was a favourite way of settlement at the time of the Commonwealth, and suited well the sagacious and law-abiding spirit of the men of old: nor did the institution of the Fifth Court make any change in this; the gord was even resorted to in public matters, such as the introduction of Christianity in A.D. 1000. Good and leading men acted the part of public peacemakers (e.g. Njál in the 10th, Jón Loptsson in the 12th century); until at last, in the 13th century, the king of Norway was resorted to, but he misused the confidence put in him.

görla (gerla, gjörla), adv. quite, altogether, clearly, Nj. 5, 104, passim. görliga, adv. = görla, Skv. i. 36.

GÖRN, f., old pl. garnar, Grag. ii. 361, 371, usually and mod. garnir, [akin to garn, yarn], the guts, Landn. 217, Grag. ii. 361, Jb. 320, Ls. 50. GÖRNING (gjörning, gerning), f. (in mod. usage masc. -ingr, Sturl. i. 217):—a doing, deed, act, Sturl. l. c., Hom. 106; god-g., well-doing, a good deed; mis-g., a mis-deed: a written deed, freq.; in plur., Postulanna Görningar or Gjörninga bók, the book of the Acts of the Apostles, d

II. only in plur. sorceries, witcbcraft, Fs. 37, Fms. ii. 134, v. 326, x. 136, Hom. 53, 86, N. G. L. i. 351, passim; esp. in the allit. phrase, galdrar ok g. görninga-hríð, f., -veðr, n. a witch storm, Fs. 56, Fas. iii. 279. inga-maor, m. a sorcerer, Js. 22. görninga-sótt, f. sickness caused görninga-stakkr, m. an enchanted jacket, by sorcery, Fas. i. 324. görninga-vættr, f. a witch, Grett. 151 B, Fs. 166. Fs. 33. gör-óttr, adj. empoisoned, Sæm. 118.

görr, vide gær.

gör-ráðr, adj. arbitrary.

gör-ræði, n. a law term, an arbitrary act; taka skip manns at görræði sínu, Grág. ii. 396.

gör-samliga, adv. altogether, quite, Bs. i. 322, Fms. vii. 11, Magn. 466, Fas. i. 287, Hom. 44, Sks. 327, 347, passim.

gör-samligr, adj. all together.

gör-semi, gör-symi, giavr-simi, f., Mork. 61, 64; but usually gersemi, f. indecl. sing., but pessarar gersemar (gen.), Fms. vi. 73; [old Dan. görsum; gersuma in A. S. laws is a Scandin. or Dan. word, from gör- and sama, what beseems; or perhaps better from gör- and sima, costly wire, coils of wire being used as money]:—a costly thing, jewel; gersemi ertú (wbat a treasure thou art I), hversu þú ert mér eptirlátr, Nj. 68; skjöld, ok var hann en mesta gersemi, Eg. 698; gullhring ok nokkrar gersimar, Bs. i. 130; gaf keisarinn honum margar gersimar, Fms. xi. 328; einn digran gullhring ok var þat g. sem mest, Fær. 6; með stórum gersemum ok fjár-hlutum, Fms. x. 417: of a living thing, peir hafa drepit yxn (oxen) mitt er mest gersemi var, Sd. 158; var þat dýr en mesta gersemi þess-kyns, Fms. vi. 298 sqq.; konungs-gersemi, a 'king's jewel,' of a dwarf,—such a man being the 'king's plaything:' allit., gull ok gersimar, passim:—Hnoss and Gersemi were the daughters of Freyja, Edda.

gör-simligr, adj. costly, Edda 21, 151.

gör-tæki, n. a law term, any unlawful seizure or bolding of another man's property without positive intention of stealing, therefore not felony: it is thus defined, ef maðr tekr þat er annarr maðr á, ólofat, ok á madr at færa þat til görtækis er pennings er vert eðr meira, Grág, ii. 188; þjófsök and görtækis-sök are distinguished in 190; the penalty was the payment of twice its value, as fixed by the neighbours, and a fine of three marks, i. 401, ii. 188, 396: pilfering could be prosecuted either as theft or as görtæki, i. 430, ii. 295, and passim.

görva, gjörva, gerva, geyrva, adv.; compar. görr, gjörr, gerr; superl. gorst; [A. S. gearve, gearu; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar]: -quite, clearly; ef þú görva kannar, if thou searchest closely, Hm. 101, Ls. 52; muna g., to remember clearly, Am. 78; reyna g., 77; vita g., to know exactly, O. H. 62, Sturl. iii. 220 C: compar., seg enn gört, tell it plainer, speak out! Nj. 13; þvíat nú vita menn görr en fyrr hvat göra skal, Bjarn. 58; um þá hluti er ek hann görr at sjá en þér, Ld. 186; þó veiztu görr ef þú ræðir þetta mál fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 82: more, farther, ok skilja þeir þat eigi gört en svá, Grág. i. 136; þá á hann eigi görr at neyta, en fjögurra missera björg sé eptir, not beyond that point, 235; lögsögu-maðr skal svá görla (so far, so minutely) alla þáttu upp segja, at engi viti einna miklogi görr, 2; görr meir, still more, H. E. i. 48: superl., ek veit görst (I know best) at ber burfit bryningina, Ld. 240: sá veit görst er reynir, a saying; sauða-maði fór ok sagði Gunnari sem görst (be told G. minutely) frá öllu, Nj. 104; er þat bæði, at ek þykkjumk svá görst vita hverr þú ert, Fms. ii. 269; þóttisk hón þá görst vita, hvernig honum mun farask, Rd. 246.

gorv-allr, adj. whole, entire, quite all, = Gr. anas, Hm. 147, Grag. i. 262, Fms. vi. 444, viii. 261, xi. 67, 186, Ld. 202, Sks. passim, both in old

görvi, giörvi, gervi, f. indecl. sing., pl. görvar, [A. S. gearwe; Engl. gear, garb; Hel. gerui; Germ. garb]:—gear, apparel; kraptr er görri hugar, 'virtus est animi habitus,' Hom. 27; foru hendr hvítar hennar um pessar gervar, Fas. i. (in a verse); brautingja-gervi, a beggar's gear, Hbl. 6; kaupmanna-g., a merchant's gear, Fms. v. 285; far-görvi, luggage; handa-gervi, 'bands' gear, gloves, Sd. 143, 177, Fbr. 139; eykja-görvi, borse barness, Yt. 10; at-görvi (q. v.), accomplishment. görvi-búr, n. a store-bouse, Ld. 134, porst. Sidu H. 7, Fs. 40.

görvi-leikr (-leiki), m. accomplishments, Grett. 113, Fms. iv. 178. gorvi-ligr, adj. accomplished, doughty, able, Eg. 3, 98, Nj. 72, Fms. i. 4, 61, Fas. i. 58, Bs. i. 130, passim.

görvir, m., poët. a doer, maker, Lex. Poët.

götóttr, adj. [gat], full of boles. GOTVA, 20, [akin to gata, a way dug or bored through; the characteristic v is preserved in Goth. gatvo = platea]:—to dig, bury; götvaðr (part.), buried (in a cairn), Isl. ii. 280; götva þeir hann þar í grjótinu. they cast stones over him, Gisl. 72, Gkv. 18: in mod. usage, upp-gotva. to discover, (freq.)

götvaðr, m. one who buries, i. e. a slayer, Bkv. 10, (dub.) götvan, f., in upp-götvan, discovery, (freq. in mod. usage.)

götvar, f. pl. [A. S. geatwe, Grein], a board (?); geirrotu götvar, the treesure of Bellona, armour, weapons, Edda (in a verse), Yt. 21: gotvar seems prop. to mean bidden treasures, board.

H (há) is the eighth letter. In the old Runic alphabet it was represented by N and M, which are used indiscriminately (but never H or B): N and M both occur on the Golden horn, the former once, the latter twice. This Rune was no doubt borrowed from the Greek or Latin. In the later common Runic alphabet this character was replaced by * (rarely *), which we may infer was taken from the Greek x (the g of the old Runic alphabet) marked with a perpendicular stroke down the middle, rather than from the Latin (see Ritschl's essay in the Rheinisches Museum, 1869, p. 22); yet the old form is now and then found on the oldest of the later monuments, e.g. the stones from Snoldelöv, Höjetostrup, and Helnzes (Thorsen 15, 17, 335), on which monuments the * is used for a: in some inscriptions * serves both for b and soft g. The name of the Rune b was Hagall or Hagl, an Anglo-Saxon form, explained as meaning bail, hagl er kaldast korna (bail is the coldest of grains), in the Norse Runic poem; cp. bagl byo hwitust corna in the Anglo-Saxon poem, which is the prototype of the Norse. These names in the Anglo-Saxon and Norse poems are in no way derived from the form of the Rune, but are merely alike to the modern rhymes in English ABC books, - B is a Baker' or the like. The Hagall was the first of the second group of Runes, Hnias, which was therefore called Hagalsett, the family of Hagal (cp. introduction to F).

A. PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING .- H is sounded as in English bard, bouse: the aspirate is still sounded in bl, br, bn much as in the Welsh Il, rb: the bu is in the west and north of Icel, sounded as ku; but in the south and east the distinction is kept between by and ky (hver a kettle and kver a quire, hvölum whales and kvölum torments), as also in writing; and bu is sounded like wb in Northern English; in a small part of eastern Icel. it is sounded like Greek x (hvalr as xalr, hvað as xab), and this is probably the oldest and truest representation of the bu II. the b is dropped, 1. in the article inn, in, it, for hinn, hin, hit, which is often spelt so in old MSS. β. in the personal pronoun hann, hun if following after another word, e. g. ef 'ann (ef hann), ef 'un (ef hun), þó 'onum (þó honum), látt' 'ann vera (láttu hann vera), sego' 'enn' ad koma (segou henni ad koma); this is the constant pronunciation of the present time, but in writing the b is kept: whereas, at the beginning of a sentence the b is sounded, e.g. hann (hón) kom, be (she) came, but kom 'ann? (if asking the question). y. in a few words such as álfa and hálfa, óst and hóst (cp. hósta), ökulbrækr and hökul-2. in the latter part of such compounds as have nearly become inflexions, as ein-ardr for ein-hardr: in -úd, -ýdgi, -ygd (Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. 1); elsk-ogi, var-ugi, öl-ogi, from hugr; örv-endr, tröll-endr, gramendr, from hendr; litar-apt = litar-hapt: in -ald = hald, handar-ald, haf-ald; lik-amr = lik-hamr, hár-amr = hár-hamr; skauf-ali, rang-ali, from hali; at-zfi = at-hzfi, and perhaps in auð-œfi, ör-œfi, from hóf or hœfi; and-œfa = and-hoefa, to respond; hnapp-elda = hnapp-helda: in pr. names in -arr, alli, eiðr, eiðr, eidr, for -harr = herr, -halli, -heiðr, -hildr, (Ein-arr, Þór-alli, Ragn-eiðr, Yngv-ildr, etc.)

In a few words, as hjúpr, and derivatives from jupr, hilmr and ilmr, hopa and opa, b seems to have been added. In some of the cases above cited both forms are still heard, but the apocopate are more usual. III. b is neither written nor sounded as final or medial, and has in all such cases been absorbed by the preceding vowel or simply dropped (see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1). some MSS., especially Norse, use a double form gb and tb to mark a soft or aspirate sound, e.g. sagha and saga, thing and ping; especially in infexive syllables, -itb = -it, etc.

V. a curious instance of spelling (as in Welsh) rb for br is found occasionally in Runes, e.g. Rhruulfr for Hrulfr, Thorsen 335; to this corresponds the English spelling wb for bw, in white, wheat, whale, where, whence, why, whelp, whine, whet, whirl, wharf, wheel, while, whim, = Icel. hvitr, hveiti, hvalr, hvar, hvaðan, hvé, hválpr, hvína, hvetja, hvirfill, hvarf, hvel, hvíld,

B. REMARKS, CHANGES, ETC.—In Icel. b is used as an initial letter most largely next to s; in modern Teutonic languages it has been greatly reduced through the dropping of the aspiration before the liquids l, n, r, and before v, whereby all words in bl, bn, br, and bv have been transferred to the liquids and to ν (see Gramm. p. xxxvi, signif. II. β); the b in these words is essential to the etymology, and was in olden times common to all Teutonic languages, but in Scandinavia it was lost about the 11th or 12th century, so that not a single instance of bl, bn, br is on record in any MS. written in Norway; though old Norwegian poets of the 10th century used it in alliteration, so it must have been sounded at that time; b in bl, bn, br is therefore a test of a MS. being Icelandic and not Norse. In modern Icel. pronunciation the b aspirate has been lost in two or three words, as leiti for hleyti, a part, a word which was borrowed from Norway about the 14th century; rót which, a roof: it is a matter of course that the b is dropped in words which were borrowed from the English not earlier than the 12th century, e. g. iávzzer, Early Engl. lauerd (lord), but A. S. blaford.

b has been added in a few words to which it does not rightly belong, viz. in hneiss and hneisa for neiss and neisa; hnysa for nysa; hreifr (glad) for reifr; hniðra (to lower) for niðra (niðr); hlykkr (and hlykkjóttr), a curve, for lykkr (cp. lykkja, a noose); hrjóta for rjóta, to snort; hlad, a lace, cp. Lat. laqueus; hnestla for nestla, a loop. B. in a few instances both forms are used to form double words, in hrifa and rifa, Lat. rapere; hrasa and rasa, to stumble; rata (= Goth. vraton), to find the way, but hrata, to fall (cp. Vsp. 52); hrjá and rjá, to vex. 2. the b seems to be a suba. for an old v, in hrekia, to toss about, to wreck, akin to Goth. vrekan, Icel. reka; in hreidr, a nest, Dan. rede, cp. Engl. wreath, Goth. β . in modern pronunciation b is a substitute for g in the words hneggja, hnegg, for gneggja, gnegg; bver-hnipt for bver-gnipt. v. for k in hnifr, hnúi, hnefi, hnöttr, hnútr, hnörr, hnakkr, hnjúkr, hnoða, hnappr, for knifr, knúi, knefi..., knoba, knappr; this spelling is found in MSS. of the 15th century, e. g. the Hrokkinskinna passim (see letter K). In all these cases the b is etymologically wrong; in some of the words above (as in hneisa) it is found even in very old MSS, e.g. the Mork.; but the true etymology is seen from the alliteration in old poems, e.g. Hm. 48, 140, Hom. 26 (raut, reginkunni); Stor. 13 (Nýsumk hins | ok hygg at því); Edda 105 (reifr gékk herr und hlífar | hizig...); but not so in modern poets, e. g. Hröktu því svo og hrjáðu þig | Herra minn ílsku-þjóðir, Pass. 9. 9; Forvitnin holdsins hnýsir þrátt | í Herrans leyndar-dóma, 21. 2; Nær eg fell eor hrasa hér | hæstur Drottinn vill reidast mér, 5. 6. the Gothic has a special sign for bu, viz. w, which thus answers to wb in English, e. g. wan = wben. 2. when followed by an o or u, the v in bu is dropped, e. g. hót booting, hóta to boot, cp. Goth. wota and wotjan; as also in hót = hvat wbat, hóll from hváll, hjól and hvel, hólf and hválf, horfinn, hurfu, hyrfi for hvorfinn, hvurfu, hvyrfi.

C. Interchange.—Latin e and Greek & answer to the Teut. and Icel. b; thus Lat. caper, caput, canis, carbasus, centum, cervus, cor (cord-), collum, corvus, cūtis, = Icel. hafr, höfuð, hundr, hörr (hörv-), hundrað, hjörtr (hirtu) and hjarta, háls (hals), hrafn, húð; calx, cp. hæll; cardo, cp. hjarri; claudus, cp. haltr; clivus, cp. hlíð; corpus, cp. hræ (hræv-); cerebrum, cp. hjarni; crater, cp. hurð; cos, cp. hein; clamo, cp. hljómr; celo, cp. hylja and Hel; coelum, cp. holr (bollow); căpio (-cipio) = hefja; prin-cipium = upp-haf; ceteri, cp. hindri; coand con-, cp. hjá; cštra, cp. héðra (hér is a contracted form); clūnis, cp. hlaun; clino, cp. hlein, Engl. to lean; căleo, cp. hlé-, hly-r; colo, cp. halda; custodio, cp. hodd, Engl. to board; cella, cp. hellir; carcer, cp. hörgt; circus, cp. hringt; corium, cp. hörund; curvus, cp. hverfa (to turn round): Gr. καλλίων, κάλλιστος, = Icel. hellri, hellztr (hölztr); κάλαμος, κεφάλή, κέρας, κύων, καρδία, - Icel. hálmr, höfuð, horn, hundr, hjarta; κῶνοε, cp. húnn; κλήροε, cp. hlutr; κυκλόε, cp. högl-d, hvel, hjól; κοιλοε, cp. holr; κόραξ, cp. hrafn; κρέαε, cp. hræ; κρανίον, cp. hjarni and hvern or hvörn (the two pebble-like bones in a fish's head), cp. also Goth. wairnis; nptos, cp. Icel. hrútr; nparos, npaτερός, cp. hardr, hraustr; κείρω, cp. herja; κάλύπτω, cp. hylja; κλίνω, cp. hlín, hlein; κλύω, cp. hlýða; κρίζω, cp. hrikta; κρηπίε, cp. hriflingar, hrista; κώμη, cp. heimr; κῦμα, cp. húm; κοινός, cp. hjú-, hjú-n: Lat. quis = hverr; qui = hve; quies, cp. hvil-d, etc.: some of these words may

be dubious, but others are evident.

Haðar, m. pl. ibe inbabitants of Haða-land, a Norse county, Fms. xii.

HADDA, u, f. (halda, Rd. 315, l. 14), [Ivar Aasen bodda, badde, bolle]:—a pot-book or rather pot-links, for the hadda was a chain of rings rather than a mere handle, as is seen from Hym. 34—en á hælum hringar skullu—compared with, heyrði til höddu þá er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168; hann kastaði katlinum svá at haddan skall við (rattled), Fms. vi. 364; hann dró á hönd sér höddu er ifir var bollanum, Ö.H. 135; ketill var upp yfir rekkjuna ok reist upp haddan yfir katlinum, ok vóru þar á festir hringar,... þá féll haldan á katlinum því at hann hafði komit við festina, Rd. 314, 315; hann krækti undir hödduna hinum minsta fingri ok fleytti honum (the kettle) jafnhátt ökla, Fb. i. 524; at konungr mundi gína yfir ketil-hödduna... ok var haddan orðin feit,... konungr brá líndúk um hödduna ok gein yfir, Fms. i. 36.

HADDR, m. [Goth. bazds; A. S. prob. beard, v. infra], bair, only in poetry a lady's bair; haddr Sifjar, the gold-bair of the goddess Sif., Edda 69, 70; hár heitir lá, haddr þat er konur hafa, 109; bleikja hadda, to bleach, dress the bair, 75, Korm. 26, Gkv. I. 15; bleikir haddar, Fas. i. 478; grass is called haddr jarðar, Bm.; hadds höll is the bead, Eb. (in a verse). haddaðr, part. bairy, Lat. crinitus; barr-h., barley-baired, an epithet of the earth; bjart-h., bright-baired; bleik-h., blond-baired; hvít-h., white-baired, Lex. Poët. hadd-bjartr, ad). bright-baired, blond, Hornklofi. hadd-blik, n. bleaching the bair, Edda 77. Haddingr, m. a pr. name of a mythical hero, = comatus, cp. A. S. bearding, Goth. bazdiggs, Engl. Harding, Lex. Poët., Munch i. 217. Haddingja-skati, a, m. a nickname, Szm.

HADNA, u, f. (not hauðna, for the pl. is hoðnor, Grág. i. 503), [cp. ry; rót lat. boedus], a young she-goat (one year old), Grág. i. 503, Bk. 20. compos: höðnu-kið, n. (=haðna), a young kid, Gullþ. 19, Rd. 267. höðnu-leif, f., poet, 'kid's food,' a withe or switch, used as a balter (?), Yt. 12 (from goats feeding on branches and withes?)

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HAF, n. [Swed. baf; Dan. bav; formed from hefja, to lift; a Scandin. Pvida um hafit, voru þeir flestir innanborðs at á kom hafvilla, Ld. 74; word, which seems not to occur in Saxon or Germ.]:-the sea, Hdl. 38; esp. the high sea, the ocean; sigla i (a) haf, lata i haf, to put to sea, Eg. 69, Nj. 4; fimm (sex) dægra haf, five (six) days' sail, Landn. 26; koma af hafi, to come off the sea, i. e. to land, Eg. 392; en haf svá mikit millum landanna, at eigi er sært langskipum, Hkr. i. 229; hann sigldi norðr í haf um haustid, ok fengu ofvidri mikit í hafi, O. H. 26; sigldi Þórarinn þá á haf út, 125; sigldu síðan á haf út þegar byr gaf, Eg. 125; en byrr bar þá í haf út, id.; en er sóttisk hafit, 126; liggja til hafs, to lie to and wait for a wind, Bs. i. 16; hann do i hafi, be died at sea, Landn. 264; þeir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, 56; veita e-m far um hafit, Eb. 196; fyrir austan mitt haf, beyond the sea (i. e. between Iceland and Scandinavia); en er inn sækir í fjörðinn þá er þar svá vítt sem mikit haf, Fms. vi. 296 (for the explanation of this passage see Aarboger for Nord. Oldk. 1868); útí fjarðar-kjapta þar til er haf tekr við, Bs. i. 482: in plur., ganga höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina, Hkr. (begin.); út-haf, regin-haf, the ocean; Islands-haf, the sea between Iceland and Norway, Fms. vi. 107, Band. 9; Grænlands-haf, the sea between Greenland and America, Fms. iv. 177; Englands-haf, the English Sea, i.e. the North Sea, between England and Norway, 329, x. 272, 398, xi. 201, Fær. 88; Irlands-haf, the Irish Sea, i. e. the Atlantic, porf. Karl. 390; Alanz-haf, the gulf of Bothnia, Orkn. (begin.); Solundar-haf, the sea of the Sulin Island (Norway), Fms. x. 34, 122; Grikklands-haf, the Grecian Archipelago, vi. 134, 161, vii. 85, passim; Svarta-haf, the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. vi. 169; Jótlands-haf, the Cattegat, 264; Jórsala-haf, the sea of Jerusalem, i.c. the Mediterranean, x. 85, Fb. iii; Rauda-haf or Hafid Rauda, the Red Sea, i. e. the Ocean (mythol.), nú heldr jörð griðum upp, en himininn varðar fyrir ofan, en Hafit Rauða fyrir utan, er liggr um lönd öll þau er ver höfum tidendi af, Grag. i. 166; in mod. usage the Red Sea = Sinus Arabicus; Dumbs-haf, the Polar Sea, Landn.; Midjardar-haf, the Mediterranean; Atlants-haf, the Atlantic; Kyrra-haf, the Pacific (these three COMPDS: hafs-afi, n. the main, Sks. 606, v. l. in mod. writers only). hafs-auga, n., see p. 33, col. 2 ((). hafs-botn, m. a gulf; firðir ok hafs-botnaf, Sks. 199: of the Polar Sea, as the ancients supposed a continuity of land between Greenland and Europe, Fms. xi. 411; hafsbotn er heitir Svarta-haf, Hkr. i. 5. hafs-brún, f. the 'sea-brow,' the sea-line on the horizon, cp. lands-brún, s. v. brún, p. 84. flóð, n. a deluge, Rb. 444. hafa-goil, f. a sea lane, i.e. a narrow strait, hafs-geimr, m. = hafsmegin. Stj. 287. Exod. xiv. 22, 23. megin, n. the main, the high sea; sakir hassmegins, storma ok strauma, Fms. i. 153; bótti þeim illt at eiga lengr við hafsmegin, i. e. they longed for land, Eb. 120; allmikill harmr er þat, er vér eigum svá langt hingað at sækja, fyrst hafs-megin mikit, etc. (i. e. between Iceland and Sweden), O. H. 57. haf-átt, f.=hafhaf-alda, u, f. a roller, wave. haf-bara, u, f. a wave, Stj. 26. haf-bylgja, f. id., Bs. haf-fugl, m. a sea-bird, Stj. 78. haf-færr and haffærandi, part. sea-going, sea-wortby, of a ship, Eg. 364, Hkr. ii. 183, Krók. 42. haf-főr, f. a sea voyage, Landn. 174. haf-gerðingar, f. pl. 'sea-fen,' portentous waves mentioned by old sailors in the main between Iceland and America, described in Sks. 171, Bs. i. 483; hann for til Grænalands ok hom í hafgerðingar, Landn. 319 (10th century), whence Hafgerðinga-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem (a votive poem composed during a tornado), Landn. 320. haf-gjalfr, n. the roar of the sea, Bs. i. 119, ii. 50, Róm. 369. haf-gola, u, f. a sea breeze, Eb. 8, Eg. 370, 373, Sturl. iii. 70. haf-gufa, u, m. a mermaid, Sks. 138, Fas. ii. 249, Edda (Gl.) haf-hallt, adj. standing seaward, Fms. i. 62, 63. hafhaf-iss, m. 'sea-ice,' i. e. drift hrútr, m. a sea ram, Fms. viii. 373. ice, Landn. 30, Bs. ii. 5, Eb. 292, Ann. 1233, 1261, 1275, 1306, 1319, 1375. haf-kaldr, adj., poët. cold as the sea, Lex. Poët. kongr, m. a kind of shell, Eggert Itin. haf-lauor, n., poët. sea foam, Lex. Poët. haf-leio, f. standing seawards, Fms. i. 59. leiðis, adv. seawards, Hkr. i. 181. Haf-liði, a, m. 'Sea-slider,' a pr. name, Landn. haf-ligr, adj. marine, Sks. 605. haf-nest, n. pro-visions for a voyage, Grett. 94 A, Eb. haf-nýra, n., poět. a sea-kidney,' a pearl, Hd. haf-reið, f., poët. a sbip. haf-rek, n. a wreck, Gbl. 519. haf-reka, adj. indecl. wrecked, tossed about, Ann. 1347. hafhaf-rekstr, m. wreck, jetsum; rekinn, part. sbipwrecked, Bs. i. 819. með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, með flutningum ok hafrekstri, Dipl. iii. haf-reor, adj. sea-worthy, able-bodied, of a sailor, B. K. 20. haf-roena, u, f. a sea breeze. haf-ronn, adj. blowing from the sea. haf-sigling, f. a voyage. hafsiglingar-maor, m. a seaman, mariner, Landn. 28. haf-skip, n. a sea-going sbip, Landn. 47, Grág. ii. 397, Eg. 130, Fms. ii. 219. haf-skið, n., poët. a sbip. haf-skrimsl, haf-sleipnir, m. a sea-borse, poët. a sbip. haf-stormr, m. a storm at sea, Bret. 98, Sks. 227. haf-strambr. m. a fabulous sea-monster, Sks. 166, Ann. 1305. haf-straumr, m. a sea current, Lex. Poët. haf-súla, u, f. a kind of bird, bassanus. haftyrðill, m. uria alla, a sea-bird, Edda (Gl.) haf-velktr, part. seatossed, Krók. 75. haf-viori, n. a sea breeze, Landn. 225, Eg. 373, Bard. 6 new Ed. haf-villr, adj. baving lost one's course at sea, Nj. 267,

koma nú á fyrir þeim myrkr ok hafvillur, Fms. iii. 181, þorf. Karl. 372. haf-brunginn, part. sea-swoln, Mar. B. Lifting; hann hnykkir upp steininum, sýndisk flestum mönnum

ulikligr til hafs fyrir vaxtar sakir, Finnb. 324; cp. Grettis-haf, the lift of Grettir, of a heavy stone. II. beginning; upp-haf, principium. HAFA, pret. hafði; subj. hefði; pres. sing. hefi (less correctly hefir). hefir, hefir; plur. höfum, hafit, hafa: the mod. pres. sing. is monosyllabic hefr or hefur, and is used so in rhymes—andvara engan befur | ...við glys heims gálaus sefur, Pass. 15. 6, but in print the true old form hefir is still retained; the monosyllabic present is used even by old writers in the 1st pers. before the personal or negative suffix, e.g. hef-k and hef-k-a ek for hefi-g and hefig-a ek, see e. g. Grág. (Kb.) 79, 82, in the old oath formula, hef-k eigi, Hallfred; hef ek, Fms. iii. 10 (in a verse); but not so in 3rd pers., e.g. hefir-a or hefir-at, Grág. l.c.: imperat. haf, hafðu: part. pass. hafðr, neut. haft;—hafat is an άπ. λεγ., Vsp. 16, and is prob. qs. hafit from hefja, to beave, lift: [Ulf. baban; A. S. babban; Engl. bave; Hel. bebben; Germ. baben; Dutch bebben; Dan. bave; Swed. bafva: it is curious the Lat. form babere retains the consonant unchanged, cp. the Romance forms, Ital. avere, Fr. avoir, Span. baber, etc. Hafa is a weak verb, and thus distinguished from hefja (to lift, begin), which is a strong verb, answering to Lat. capere, incipere; but in sundry cases, as will be seen below, it passes into the sense of this latter word; as also in some instances into that of another lost strong verb, hafa, hof, to behave, and hoefa, to bit :- to bave.

A. To bave; hann hafði með sér ekki meira lið, Fms. i. 39; hafði hverr hirð um sik, 52; höfðu þeir áttján skip, viii. 42; Sverrir hafði tvau hundrað manna, ... þeir höfðu annan samnað á landi, 328; hann hafði mikit lið ok frítt, x. 36; þeir höfðu sjau skip ok flest stór, 102; hafa fjölmennar setur, Eb. 22; hann hafði menn sína í síldveri, Eg. 42; mun ek naut hafa þar sem mér þykkir hagi beztr, 716. 1. to keep, celebrate; hafa ok halda, Dipl. i. 6; hafa átrúnað, 10; hafa dóma, 12; hafa blót, Fms. iv. 254; hafa vina-veizlu, id.; hafa vina-bod, Nj. 2; hafa Jóla-bod, Eg. 516; hafa þing, Fms. ix. 449; hafa haust-boo, Gisl. 27; hafa drykkju, Eb. 154; hafa leik, Fms. x. 2. to bold, observe; hlydir þat hvergi at hafa eigi lög i landi, Nj. 149; skal þat hafa, er stendr..., Grág. i. 7; skal þat allt hafa er finsk á skrá þeirri ..., id.; en hvatki es mis-sagt es í fræðum þessum, þá es skylt at hafa þat (to keep, bold to be true) es samnara reynisk, Ib. 3; ok hafða ek (I kept, selected) þat ór hvárri er framarr 3. to bold, keep, retain; ef hann vill hafa greindi, Landn. 320, v. l. hann til fardaga, Grág. i. 155; skal búandinn hafa hann hálfan mánuð, 154; ok hafði hvárr þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; hitt skal hafa er um fram er, Rb. 56; kasta í burt þrjátigi ok haf þat sem eptir verðr, 494. to bold an office; hafa lögsögu, to bold the office of lögsaga, ib. passim; hafa jarldóm, konungdóm, passim; þat höfðu haft at fornu Dana-konungar, Eg. 267; pér berit konunga-nöin svá sem fyrr hafa haft (bave bad) forfeðr yðrir, en hafit lítið af ríki, Fms. i. 52; hafa ríki, to reign, Hkr. pref. phrases, hafa elda, to keep a fire, cook, Fms. xi. 129; hafa fjárgæzlu, to tend sheep, Eg. 740; hafa embætti med hondum, Stj. 204; hafa gæzlur á e-u, Fms. ix. 313; hafa...vetr, to bave so many winters, be of such an age (cp. Fr. avoir ... ans), lb. 15; margir höfðu lítið fátt þúsund ára, Ver. 7: hafa vörn í máli, Nj. 93; hafa e-t með höndum, to bave in band, Fms. viii. 280, ix. 230; hafa e-t á höndum, Grág. i. 38; hafa fyrir satt, to bold for true, Fms. xi. 10; hafa vid ord, to intimate, suggest, Nj. 160; hafa e-t at engu, vettugi, to bold for naught, take no notice of, 6. with prepp. or infin., a. with prep.; hafa til, to bave, possess; ef annarr þeirra hefir til enn annarr eigi, þá er sá skyldr til at fá honum er til hefir, Grág. i. 33; ef annarr hefir til..., id.; þér ætlið at ek muna eigi afl til hafa, Ld. 28.

ß. with infin.; hafa at varðveita, β. with infin.; hafa at varðveita, to bave in keeping, Eg. 500; lög hafit þér at mæla, you bave the law on your tongue, i. e. you are right, Nj. 101; hörd tidindi hefi ek at segja ber, 64; sá er gripinn hefir at halda, Grág. i. 438; hafa at selja, to bave on sale, Ld. 28. III. to use; var haft til þess sker eitt, Eb. 12; þá höfðu þeir til varnar skot ok spjót, Fms. vii. 193; er þín ráð vóru höfð, that thy advice was taken, Fs. 57; Griss hatoi pessi rao, Fms. iii. 21; ek vil at hat sé haft er ek legg til, x. 249; hykki mér hú vel hafa (make good use of) þau tillög er ek legg fyrir þik, xi. 61; til þess alls er jarli þótti skipta, þá hafði hann þessa hluti, 129; tvau ný (net), ok hafa eigi höfð verit (which have not been used), haf þú (take) hvárt er þú vilt. Háv. 46; þær vil ek hafa enar nýju, en ek vil ekki hætta til at hafa enar fornu, id.; önnur er ny ok mikil ok hefir (bas) til einskis höfð (used) verið, id.; buðkr er fyrir húslker er hafðr, Vm. 171; gjalda vápn þau er höfð eru, N.G.L. i. 75; þat hafði hann haft (used) fyrir skála, Edda 29; þeir vóru hafðir til at festa með hús jafnan, Nj. 118; sá hólmr var hafðr til at ..., Fms. i. 218; hann skyldi hafa hinn sama eið, x. 7; orð þau sem hann hafði (bad) um haft (used), Nj. 56; orð þan er hann haíði (made use of) í barnskírn, K. þ. K. 14. 2. more special phrases; haía fagrmæli við e-n, to flatter one, Nj. 224; hafa hljóðmæli við e-n, to speak secretly to one, 223; allmikil fjölkyngi mun vera við haf-villur, f. pl. loss of one's course at sea, Finnb. 242; rak þá höfð áðr svá fái gört, Edda 27; hafa mörg orð um e-t. Ld. 268; hafa

hafa vibrmæli um e-t, to use mocking words, Nj. 89; hafa nafn Drottins i hegoma, to take the Lord's name in vain, Fms. i. 310; (hann var) mjök hafðr við mál manna, much used to, versed in lawsuits, Dropl. 8: hafa sik til e-s, to use oneself to a thing, i. e. to do a mean, paltry thing; beir er til bess vilja hafa sik, at ganga í samkundur manna úboðit, Gbl. 200; ef hann vill sik til bessa hafa, Fms. i. 99: hafa sik við, to exert oneself: skaltú ok verða þik við at hafa um þetta mál, ef þú getr þat af per fært, Grett. 160: hafa e-n at skotspæni, to use one as a target, Nj. 222; hafa e-n at hlifi-skildi ser, to use one as a sbield, 262; hafa e-n at ginningarfifi, auga-bragði, háði, hlátri, Hm. 133, Nj. 224, passim. to bave, bold, maintain, of a state or condition; hafa vináttu við e-n, to maintain friendship with one, Sks. 662; hafa vanmatt, to continue sick, Eg. 565; hafa hættu-mikit, to run a great risk, Nj. 149; hafa vitfirring, to be insane, Grág. i. 154; hafa heilindi, to bave good health, 26, Hm. 67; hafa burði til e-s, to bave the birtbright to a thing, Eg. 479; hafa hug, áræði, hyggindi, to bave the courage ..., Hom. 28; hafa vit (to know), akyn, greind ... 6 e-u, to bave understanding of a thing; hafa gaman, gledi, skemtun, anægju af e-u, to bave interest or pleasure in a thing; hafa leida, ógeð, andstygð, hatr, óbeit á e-u, to dislike, be disgusted with, bate a thing; hafa elsku, mætr, virðing á e-u, to love, esteem . . . a thing; hafa allan hug á e-u, to bend the mind to a thing; hafa grun á e-m, to suspect one; hafa otta, beyg af e-u, to fear a thing; and in numberless a. hafa e-t frammi (fram), to carry out, bold forth; hafa frammi rog, Nj. 166; hafa mál fram, to proceed with a suit, 101; stefnu-für, 78; heitstrengingar, Fms. xi. 103; ok ull lögmælt skil frammi hafa, and discharge all one's official duties, 232; var um buit en ekki fram haft, all was made ready, but nothing done, viii. 113; beini ma varla verda betri en her er frammi hafdr, xi. 52; haíðú í frammi (use) kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; margir blutir, þó at hann hafi í frammi, Sks. 276.

B. hafa mikit, lítið fyrir e-u, to bave much, little trouble about a thing; (hence fyrir-höfn, trouble.) Y. hafa við e-m (aft or the like understood), to be a match for one, Fms. vii. 170, Lv. 109, Nj. 89, Eg. 474, Anal. 176; hafa mikit, litid við, to make a great, little display; (hence vio-höfn, display, pomp); hann song messu ok hasoi mikit vio, he sang mass and made a great thing of it, Nj. 157 þú hefir mikit við, thou makest a great show of it, Boll. 351; hann bað jarl leita, hann hasti litid vid þat, be did it lightly, Nj. 141; haf ekki slikt viö, do not say so, Ld. 182.

B. To take, carry off, win, wield, [closely akin to Lat. capere]: to catch, take, esp. in the phrase, hafa ekki e-s, to miss one; hann kemsk á skóg undan, ok höfðu þeir hans ekki, be took to the forest and they missed bim, Nj. 130; ekki munu vér hans hafa at sinni, we sha'nt cateb bim at present, Fms. vi. 278; hafða ek þess vætki vífs, Hm. 101; peygi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95: in swearing, tröll, herr, gramir hafi bik, the trolls, ghosts, etc. take thee ! tröll hafi lif, ef ..., Kormak; tröll hafi Trefót allan ! Grett. (in a verse); tröll hafi þína vini, tröll hafi hól pitt, Nj.; herr hasi pori til slægan, confound the wily Thorir! Fms. vi. 278, v. l. (emended, as the phrase is wrongly explained in Fms. xii. Gloss.); II. to carry, carry off, bring; hafdi gramir hafi bik! vide gramt. einn hjartað í munni ser, one carried the heart off in his mouth, Nj. 95; hann hafbi þat (brought it) norðan með sér, Eg. 42; hafði þórólfr heim marga dyrgripi, 4; hann hafði með sér skatt allan, 62; skaltú biðja hennar ok hafa hana heim hingat, Edda 22; fé þat er hann hafði (bad) út haft (carried from abroad), Gullb. 13; & fimm hestum höfðu þeir mat, Nj. 74; bókina er hann hafði (bad) út haft, Fms. vii. 156; konungr hafði biskup norðr til Björgynjar með sér, viii. 296; biskup lét hann hafa með sér kirkju-við ok járn-klukku, Landn. 42; hann hafði með sér skulda-lið sitt ok búferli, Eb. 8; hann tók ofan hofit, ok hafði með sér flesta viðu, id.; ok hafa hana í brott, Fms. i. 3; tekr upp barnit, ok hefir heim með sér, sal. ii. 20; hann hafði lög út hingat ór Noregi, be brought laws bither from Norway, 1b. 5; haf þú heim hvali til bæjar, Hým. 26; ok hafa III. to take, get; hann hafði þá engan hann til Valhallar, Nj. 119. mat né drykk, be took no food nor drink, Eg. 602; hann hafði eigi svefn, be got no sleep, Bs. i. 139. 2. to get, gain, win; öfluðu sér fjár, ok höfðu hlutskipti mikit, Eg. 4; eigi þarftú at biðja viðsmjörs bess, briat hann mun bat alls ekki hafa, ne bu, for neither be nor thou shall get it. Blas. 28; jarl vill hafa minn fund, be will bave a meeting with me, 40, Skv. 1.4: the sayings, hefir sa jafnan er hættir, be wins that risks, nothing venture, nothing have, Hrafn. 16; så hefir krás er krefr, Sl. 3. phrases, hafa meira hlut, to get the better lot, gain the day, Nj. 90, Fms. xi. 93; hafa gagn, sigr, to gain victory, ix. 132, Eg. 7, Hkr. i. 215, Ver. 38; hafa betr, to get the better; hafa vert, midt, to have the worst of ie, Fms. v. 86, porst. S. St. 48, passim; hafa mal sitt, to win one's suit, Grag. i. 7, Fms. vii. 34; hafa kaup üll, to get all the bargain, Eg. 71; hafa tafl, to win the game, Fms. vii. 219; hafa erendi, to do one's errand, succeed, pkv. 10, 11, Fas. ii. 517: hafa bana, to bave one's bane, to die, Nj. 8; hafa usigr, to be worsted, passim; hafa úfrið, to bave no peace; hafa gagn, sóma, heiðr, neisu, óvirðing, skömm, etc. af e-u, to get profit, gain, bonour, hafa e-n undir, to get one under, subdue bim, Nj. 95, 128; höfum eigi 32: absol., viltú þess freista, ok vita þá hvat at hafi, wilt thou try and

trimeli & e-n, to discuss, doubt, speak diffidently of a thing, Lv. 52; sigrinn or hendi, let not victory slip out of our hands, Fms. v. 294. get, receive: hann hafði góðar viðtökur, Nj. 4; hón skal hafa sex-tigi hundraða, 3; skyldi Högni hafa land, 118; selja skipit, ef hann hafði þat fyrir (if be could get for it) sem hann vildi; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, hann kvaðsk vildu fyrir hafa land, 259; hafa tíðindi, sögur af e-m, to bave, get tidings of or from one, Ld. 28; hafa sæmd, metoro ovirding, to get bonour, disgrace from one's bands, Nj. 101; hafa bætt, to get compensation, Grag. i. 188; hafa innstæduna eina, id.; hafa af e-m, to IV. to carry, wear, of clothes, bave the best of one, cheat one. 1. of clothes, [cp. Lat. babitus and Icel. höfn =gear]; hafa hatt á höfði, Ld. 28; hafa váskufi yztan kizða, ... þú ornaments, weapons: skalt hafa undir (wear beneath) hin góðu klæði þín, Nj. 32; hann hafði blán kyrtil, ... hann hafði svartan kyrtil, Boll. 358; hafa fald á höfði, to wear a bood; hón haiði gaddan rautt á höfði, Orkn. 304; hann haiði um sik breitt belti, be wore a broad belt, Nj. 91; hafa fingr-gull & hendi, 146: to bave about one's person, vefja saman ok hafa i pungi sinum, Edda 27; hlutir sem mönnum var titt at hafa, Fms. xi. 128. weapons, to wield, carry; spiot pat er pu hefir i hendi, Boll. 350; hafa kylfu i hendi sér, to bave a club in one's band, Fms. xi. 129; hafa staf i hendi, to bave a stick in the band, Bard.; Gunnarr hafdi atgeirinn ok sverðit, Kolskeggr hafði saxit, Hjörtr hafði alvæpni, Nj. 93 : hann hafði öxi snaghyrnda, Boll. 358; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, he held the lance oxi snaghyrnda, Boll. 358; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, he held the lance v. here may be added a few special phrases; in rest, Eg. 532. in rest, Eg. 532. V. here may be added a few special phrases; hafa hendr fyrir ser, to grope, feel with the bands (as in darkness); hafa vit fyrir ser, to act wisely; hafa at ser hendina, to draw one's band back, Stj. 198; hafa e-t eptir, to do or repeat a thing after one, Konr.; hafa et yfir, to repeat (of a lesson): hafa sik, to betake oneself; hafa sik til annarra landa, Grett. 9 new Ed.; hann vissi varla hvar hann átti at hafa sik, be knew not where (whither) to betake himself, Bs. i. 807; hefir hann sik aptr á stað til munklífisins, Mar.

O. Passing into the sense of hefja (see at the beginning); hafa e-t uppi, to beave up, raise; hafa flokk uppi, to raise a party, to rebel, Fb. ii. 89: hafa uppi færi, net, a fisherman's term, to beave up, take up the net or line, Hav. 46; Skarphedinn hafdi uppi (beaved up) öxina, Nj. 144: hafa uppi tafl, to play at a game, Vapn. 29; þar vóru mjök töfl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, porf. Karl. 406, v. l.: hafa e-n uppi, to bold one up, bring bim to light; svá máttu oss skjótast uppi hafa, Fær. 42: metaph. to reveal, vandr riddari hafði allt þegar uppi, Str. 10. the notion to begin; Bardr hafdi uppi ord sin (began bis suit) ok bad Sigridar, Eg. 26, Eb. 142; hafa upp stefnu, to begin the summons, Boll. 350; hafa upp ræður, to begin a discussion; ræður þær er hann hafði uppi haft við Ingigerði, Fms. iv. 144, where the older text in O. H. reads umrædur þær er hann hafði upp hafit (from hefja), 59; cp. also Vsp., þat langniðja-tal mun uppi hafat (i.e. hafit) meðan öld lifir, 16, (cp. upphaf, beginning); bó at ek hafa síðarr um-ræðu um hann, better þó at ek hafa (i. e. hefja) sidart upp ræðu um hann, though I shall below treat of, discuss that, Skalda (Thorodd) 168; er lengi hefir uppi verit haft sidan (of a song), Nj. 135; cp. also phrases such as, hafa á rás, to begin running, take to one's beels, Fms. iv. 120, ix. 490; næsta morgin hefir út fjördinn, the next morning a breeze off land arose, Bs. ii. 48: opp. is the phrase, hasa e-t úti, to bave done, finisbed; hasa úti sitt dags-verk, Fms.

xi. 431; hafa úti sekt sína, Grett. 149. D. Passing into the sense of a lost strong verb, hafa, hof (see at the I. with an adverb, hafa vel, illa, or beginning), to behave, do, act: the like, to behave, and in some instances to do well or badly, be bappy or a. to bebave; en nú vil ek eigi verr hafa en þú, Fms. iv. 342; þeir sögðu at konungr vildi verr hafa en þeir, 313; hefir þú illa or (malum or the like understood) haft við mik, Fs. 140; ólikr er Gísli ödrum í þolinmæði, ok hefir hann betr en vér, Gísl. 28. and so (to be happy, unhappy); verr hafa beir er trygdum slitu, Mkv. 3; illa hefir så er annan svikr, 18; vel hefir så er þat liða lætr, 6; vel hefir så (be is bappy) er eigi biðr slíkt illt þessa heims, Fms. v. 145; hvílikt heir þú, bow dost thou? Mar.; hafa hart, to do badly, to be wretched; at sal borgils mætti fyrir þær sakir eigi hart hafa, Sturl. iii. 292, Mar.; Ólafr hasto på hölzti illa, O. was very poorly, D. N. ii. 156; bykisk så bezt hasa (bappiest) er syrstr kemr heim, Fms. xi. 248; þá hefir hann bezt af hann þegir, i. e. tbat is the best be can do if be bolds his tongue, Hm. 19; bess get ek at så hafi verr (be will make a bad bargain) er bik flytr, Nj. 128; ulfgi hefir ok vel, the wolf is in a bad plight, Ls. 39; mun sá betr hafa er eigi tekr við þér, id.; betr hefðir þú, ef ..., thou Y. adding sik; hafa sik vel, to wouldest do better, if ..., Akv. 16. II. with the prep. at, to do, act, (hence at-höfn, at-hæfi, act, doing); hann lét ekki til búa vígs-málit ok engan hlut at hafa, Nj. 71; en ef þeim þykkir of lítið féit tekit, þá skulu peir hafa at hit sama, to act in the same way, Grag. ii. 267; hvatki es þeir hafa at, Fms. xi. 132; hann tók af þér konuna, en þú hafðir ekki at, but thou didst not stir, didst take it tamely, Nj. 33; bæði munu menn petta kalla stórvirki ok íllvirki, en þó má nú ekki at hafa, but there is no belp for it, 202; eigi synisk mer meðal-atferðar-leysi, at ver höfum eigi at um kvámur hans, i. e. that we submit tamely to his coming, Fs. see bow it will do? Bjarn, 27; en nú skaltú fara fyrir, ok vita hvat at Træntan, Stor. 10; bó hefir Míms-vinr mér um fenghar bölva bætr, 22; hafi, Bs. i. 712. III. phrases, hafa hátt, to be noisy, talk loud, Fms. i. 66; við skulum ekki hafa hátt (do not cry loud) hér er maðr á glugganum, a lullaby song; hafa lagt, to keep silent; hafa hægt, to keep quiet; hafa sik á (i) hófi, to compose oneself, Ls. 36; hafa í hótum við e-n, to use threatening (foul) language, Fb. i. 312; hafa i glett vid e-n, to banter one, Fms. viii. 289; hafa illt at verki, to do a bad deed, Isl. ii. 184.

E. Passing into the sense of the verb hæfa (see at the beginning), to aim at, bit, with dat,: I. to bit: svá nær hafði hausinum. at ..., the shot so nearly bit the head, that ..., Fms. ii. 272; bat sama forad, sem henni hafdi næst váda, those very precipices from which she bad so narrow an escape, Bs. i. 200, Fms. ix. 357; nær hafði nú, at skjótr mundi verða okkarr skilnaðr, Al. 124; nær hafði okkr nú, it struck near us, it was a narrow escape, Fms. viii, 281; kvadsk svá dreymt hafa (bave dreamed), at beim mundi nær hafa, ix. 387, v. l.; ok er nær hafði at skipit mundi fljóta, when the ship was on the point of floating, Ld. 58; ok hafði svá nær (it was within a bair's breadth), at frændr borvalds mundu ganga at honum, Nj. 160; ok hafði svá nær at þeir mundi berjask, 1b. 11, cp. Bs. i. 21: the phrase, fjarri hefir, far from it! Edda (in a verse). 2. to charge; eigi em ek þar fyrir sönnu hafðr, I am not truly aimed at for that, tis a false charge, Eg. 64; þeim manni er fyrir sökum er hafðr, i. e. the culprit, Grág. i. 29; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á e-u, to make a charge of a thing; það varð ekki á því haft, they could not make a case for a charge of it. II. metaph. to be the ground or reason for, (hence til-hæfa, reason, fact, foundation); til bess ætla vitrir menn bat haft at Island se Tile (i. e. Thule) kallað, at ..., learned men suppose that is the reason that Iceland is called Thule, that ..., Landn. (pref.); mikit mun til haft, er einmæli er um (there must be some reason for it, because all people say so), porgils segir, eigi er fyrir haft (there is no ground whatever for it), at ek mæla betr fyrir gridum en adrir menn, Isl. ii. 379; vér hyggjum þat til þess haft vera, at har hafi menn sésk, we believe the substance of the story is that men bave been seen there, Fms. xi. 158; hvat er til bess haft um bat (what is the truth of the matter?), hefir sundr-bykki ordit med ykkr? Boll. 364: in the saying, hefir hverr til sins ágætis nokkut, every one gets bis repu-2. to bappen, coincide; hefir svá til, tation for something, Nj. 115. (litid) til sins måls, to bave much (little) reason for one's tale, i.e. to be much, little, in the right, Fms. vii. 221, xi. 138 (v.l.), Nj. 88: um benna hefir svå stórum, it matters so much with this man, (v. l. for mun stórum skipta), Fms. xi. 311.

F. REPLEX. to keep, dwell, abide, but only of a temporary shelter or abode, cp. Lat. babitare, (cp. also höfn, a baven); hann hefsk á náttartima niori i votnum, at night-time be keeps down in the water, Stj. 77: to live, beir höfdusk mjök í kaupferdum, they spent much of their life in travelling, Hkr. i. 276; hann hafðisk löngum í bænum, Bs. i. 353. prep. við; hér mun ek við hafask (I will stay bere) en þú far til konungs, Fb. ii. 125; hafðisk hann við á skógum eðr í öðrum fylgsnum, 302; því at hann hafðisk þá á skipum við, Fms. viii. 44; hvílsk heldr ok hafsk við í því landi, rest and stay in that land, Stj. 162; Asgeirr hafðisk við uppi í dalnum, Sd. 154; hafask lind fyrir, to cover oneself with a shield (?), Vsp. 50; hafask hlifar fyrir, to be mailed in armour, Hkm. II. 2. hafask at, to do, bebave (cp. D. above); vóru þeir þá svá móðir, at þeir máttu ekki at hafask, Fms. ii. 149; en síðan skulut þér at hafa slíkt sem ek kann fyrir segja, i. 158; þat eitt munu við at hafask, at ek mun betr göra en þú, Ni. 19; Lambi sá hvat Steinarr hafðisk at, Eg. 747. 3. hafask vel, to do well, thrive; vaxa ok vel hafask, to wax and do well, Hm. 142; nú er þat bæn mín, at þér hansk við vel, that you bear yourself well up, Fms. ix. 497; Jungfruin hafðisk vel við í ferðinni, x. 86; at fé hans mundi eigi hasak at betr at meðal-vetri, Grág. ii. 326. 4. recipr., hafask orð við, to speak to one another; ok er þat ósiðlegt, at menn hafisk eigi orð við, Fs. 14; þar til er þeir hafask réttar tölur við, N.G.L. i. 182. part. hafandi is used in the sense of baving conceived, being with child; pá verit hann varr við at hón var hafandi, 656 B. 14; hón skyldi verða hafandi at Guðs syni, id.; generally, allt þat er hafanda var lét burð sinn ok ærðisk, Fms. vii. 187; svá sem hón verðr at honum hafandi, Stj. 178; (hence barns-hafandi, being with child.)

G. The word hafa is in the Icel., as in other Teut. languages, used as an auxiliary verb with a part. pass. of another verb, whereby a compound preterite and pluperfect are formed as follows: transitive verbs with acc. the participle also was put in acc., agreeing in gender, number, and case with the objective noun or pronoun; this seems to have been a fixed rule in the earliest time, and is used so in all old poems down at least to the middle of the 11th century, to the time of Sighvat (circ. A.D. 990-1040), who constantly used the old form, - att is an apostrophe for atta in the verse O.H. 81: 1. references from poets, Gm. 5, 12, 16; bá er fordum mik fædda höfðu, Vsp. 2; hverr hefði lopt lævi blandit eðr ætt jötuns Oðs mey gefna, 29; þær's í árdaga áttar höfðu, 60: ek hafða fengna konungs reiði, Ad. 3; en Grjótbjörn um gnegðan hefir, 18; mik hefir marr miklu the earliest Old High German glossaries to Latin words.

gaupur er Haraldr hafi sveltar, Hornklofi: Loka mær hefir leikinn allvald, Yt. 7; sá hafði borinn brúna-hörg, 14; jarlar höfðu veginn hann, 15: ek hef orðinn (found) þann guðföðr (verða is here used as trans.), Hallfred; höfum kera framban, id.: hann hefir litnar, sénar, hár bárur, Ísl. ii. 223, thus twice in a verse of A. D. 1002; göngu hefik of gengna, Korm. (in a verse); hann hafði farna för, Hkr. i. (Glum Geirason); ek hefi taldar níu orustur, Sighvat; þú hefir vanðan þik, id.; ér hafit rekna þá braut, O. H. 63 (Ottar Svarti); hann hefir búnar okkr hendr skrautliga. Sighvat (O. H. 13); beir hafa færð sin höfuð Knúti, id.; hvar hafit ér hugðan mér sess, id.; hafa sér kenndan enn nørðra heims enda, id.; Sighvatr hefir lattan gram, id.; hefir þú hamar um fólginn, þkv. 7, 8; þú hefir hvatta okkr, Gkv. 6; ek hefi yor brennda, Am. 39, cp. 56; hefi ek þík minntan, 81; hefir þú hjörtu tuggin, Akv. 36; hefir þú mik dvalðan, Hbl. 51; ek hefi hafðar þrár, I bave bad ibroes, Fsm. 51; en ek hann görvan hef-k, svá hefi ek studdan, 12 (verse 13 is corrupt); hann hefir dvalda bik, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; lostna, 30; mik hefir sóttan meiri glæpr, 32; ek hefi brúði kerna, id.; þú hefir etnar úlfa krásir, opt sár sogin, Hkv. 1. 36; sá er opt hefir örnu sadda, 35; hefir þú kannaða koni óneisa, 23; þá er mik svikna höfðut, Skv. 3. 55; hann hafði getna sonu, Bkv. 8; þann sal hafa halir um görvan, Fm. 42; bróður minn hefir þú benjaðan, 25; er hann ráðinn hefir, 37; sjaldan hefir þú gefnar vargi bráðir, Eg. 2. references from prose; this old form has since (in a verse). been turned into an indecl. neut. sing. part. -it. The old form was first lost in the strong verbs and the weak verbs of the first conjugation: in the earliest prose both forms are used, although the indecl, is more freq. even in the prose writers, as Ib., the Hoidarv. S., the Miraclebook in Bs., Njála, O. H., (Thorodd seems only to use the old form,) as may be seen from the following references, Björn hafði særða þrjá menn, Nj. 262; hann mundi hana hafa gipta honum, 47; hann hafdi bá leidda saman hestana, 264: ek hefi sendan mann, Isl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 333; ek hefi senda menn, id.: hafa son sinn or helju heimtan. Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 337; en er þeir höfðu niðr settan sveininn, 349; hann hafði veidda fimm tegu fiska, 350: er þér hefir illa neisu görva, O. H. 107: þá hefi ek fyrri setta þá í stafrófi, Skálda (Thorodd) 161; þar hefi ek við görva þessa stafi fjóra, id.; hafa hann samsettan, 167: goda fylgd hefir þú mér veitta, þorst Síðu H. 2: sagði, at Ólafr konungr hafði sendan hann, Bs. i. 11: þyri, er hertogi haíði festa nauðga, Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip): hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnada, v. 236: hefir sólin gengna tvá hluti, en einn úgenginn, K. p. K. 92 (Lund's Syntax, p. 12). β. again, neut. indecl., hana hafði átt fyrr boroddr, Isl. ii. 192: hon hafdi heimt huskarl sinn . . . , Isl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 330; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest minn, 340; hefir þú eigi séð mik, 341; hve hann hafði lokkat hann, id.; gistingar hefi ek yðr fengit, 343: þeir höfðu haft úfrið ok orrostur, Íb. 12; hann hafði tekið lögsögu, 14: stafr er átt hafði Þorlákr, Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 340; er þær höfðu upp tekit ketilinn ok hasit ..., 342; göngu es hann hasoi gingit, 344; es sleggjuna hafði niðr fellt, 346; sem maðr hefði nýsett (hana) niðr, id.; jartein þá er hann þóttisk fingit hafa, 347; hafði prestrinn fært fram sveininn, 349: hjálm er Hreidmarr hafdi átt, Edda 73: hafa efnt sina heitstrenging, Fms. (Jómsv. S.) xi. 141: slíkan dóm sem hann hafði mér hugat, O. H. 176, etc. passim:—at last the inflexion disappeared altogether, and so at the present time the indecl. neut. sing. is used throughout; yet it remains in peculiar instances, e.g. konu hefi eg mér festa, Luke xiv. 20, cp. Vidal. ii. 21. 67 This use of the inflexive part. pass. may often serve as a test of the age of a poem, e.g. that Sólarljóð was composed at a later date may thus be seen from verses 27, 64, 72, 73, 75, 79; but this test is to be applied with caution, as the MSS, have in some cases changed the true forms (-inn, -ann, and -it, -an being freq. abbreviated in the MSS, so as to render the reading dubious). In many cases the old form is no doubt to be restored, e. g. in vegit to veginn, Fm. 4, 23; buit to buinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; borit to borinn, Hkv. 1. 1; beðit to beðinn, Fsm. 48; orðit to orðin, Qg. 23; roðit to roðinn, Em. 5; brotið to brotinn, Vkv. 24, etc.: but are we to infer from Ls. 23, 26, 33, that this poem is of a comparatively late age? II. the indecl. neut. sing. is, both in the earliest poems and down to the present day, used in the 1. with trans. verbs requiring the dat. or gen.; ek hefi fengit e-s, hann hafði fengit konu; hafa hefnt e-s, Fms. xi. 25; sú er hafði beðit fjár, þkv. 32; stillir hefir stefnt mér, Hkv. Hjörv. 33, and 2. in the reflex. part. pass.; beir (hann) hafa so in endless cases. 8. in part, of intrans, neut, verbs, (hefir) látisk, farisk, sagsk, etc. e.g. þeir þær (hann, hón), hafa (hefir) setið, staðit, gengit, legit, farit, komit, verit, orðit, lifað, dáit, heitið . . ., also almost in every line both 4. in trans, verbs with a neut. sing, in objecof prose and poetry. tive case the difference cannot be seen.

The compound preterite is common to both the Romance and Teutonic languages, and seems to be older in the former than in the latter; Grimm suggests that it originated with the French, and thence spread to the Teutons. That it was not natural to the latter is shewn by the facts, that a. no traces of it are found in Gothic, nor in B. in the

y. remains are left in poetry of a primitive uncompounded preterite infinitive, e.g. stóðu = hafa staðit, mundu, skyldu, vildu, etc., see Gramm. p. xxv, col. 2. We may here note a curious dropping of the verb hefir, at ek em kominn hingat til lands, ok verit adt (baving been) langa hrid utan-lands, O. H. 31, cp. Am. 52; barn at aldri, en vegit slíka hetju sem Þorvaldr var, Glúm. 382. On this interesting matter see Grimm's remarks in his Gramm. iv. 146 sqq.

hafald, n. (qs. hafhald), the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft.

hafli, a, m. name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

HAFNA, 20, to forsake, abandon, with dat.; hafna blotum ok heidnum godum, Fms. i. 33; h. fornum sid, Eb. 12; h. fornum átrúnaði, Anal. 141; h. fjándanum, K. Á. 74; h. líkamligum lystingum, 671. 4 h. bodum e-s, to disobey one's orders, Andr. 65; h. rádi e-s, Al. 166; kýr hafnaði átinu, the cow left off eating, Bs. i. 194; ef hann hafnaði sinum úkynnum, Fms. v. 218; opt hafnar mær manni fyrir litla sök, MS. 4. 6; adr ek ber hafna, lest I forsake thee, Korm. 50 (in a verse); h. hungri, poët. to feast, Fms. xi. 138 (in a verse); h. fjörvi, to die, Hkr. i. (in a verse); h. nafni e-s, to disown one, Hallfred; hafnið Nefju nafna, ye forsake (disgrace) the namesake of Nefja, Hkr. i. (in a verse); fyrir-litinn eða hafnaðr, Stj. 157, 173: part. hafnandi, forsaking, Sks. 3. III. hafna, reflex. of cows and ewes, to conceive, to calve, lamb. ad, to come to anchor; or hafna sig, id.

hafnan and höfnun, f. forsaking, abandonment, Hom. 2, Sks. 3, 612, Barl. 148; h. veraldar, Fms. v. 239; höfnun heims, Greg. 28; til hafn-

anar (disgrace) ok háðungar, K.A. 208. hafnar-, vide höfn, a baven.

hafn-bit, n. pasture, grazing, N. G. L. i. 25; cp. Dan. bavne-gang.

hafn-borg, f. a sea borough, pjal. 29.
hafning, f. a beaving up, elevation, lifting, of christening (cp. the phrase, hesja or heidnum domi = to christen), N. G. L. i. 339, 340. hafn-leysa, u, f. (hafn-leysi, n., Hkr. iii. 266), a barbourless coast,

Sks. 223, N. G. L. i. 10, Eg. 161, Fs. 150.

hafn-ligr, adj. barbour-like, Eg. 99. hafn-skipti, n. division of land (pasture), N. G. L. i. 249.

hafn-taka, u, f. ' baven-taking,' getting into barbour, N. G. L. ii. 280. HAFR, m., gen. hafrs, pl. hafrar; hafrir, Haustl. 15, is scarcely correct: [A.S. bæfer, cp. Engl. beifer; Lat. caper]:-a buck, be-goat, Edda, of the he-goats of Thor, Hdl. 46, pkv. 21, Lv. 47, 52, Hrafn. 3, Nj. 62, Grag. i. 427, 503, Eb. 94; hafra har, goats' bair, Magn. (pref.), Andr. 70. comps: hafrs-belgr, m. = hafrstaka, Fb. iii. 400. hafrs-liki, n. the shape of a goat, Eb. 94. hafrs-bi6, n. buck's thigh, a nickhafr-kytti, n. a kind of wbale, Sks. 128. name, Landn. hafrstaka, u, f. a goal's skin, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 96, Bs. i. 551, Gisl. 7: in local names, Hafra-fell, Hafra-gil, Hafra-nes, Hafra-tindr, Hafratunga, Hafrs-á, Landn.; Hafrs-fjörðr (in Norway), Fms. xii, Fb. iii.

HAFR, m., only in pl. hafrar, [Germ. baber; North. E. baver], oats;

it seems not to occur in old writers.

haft and hapt, n. [hafa], properly a bandcuff; sprettr mer af fotum fjoturr, en af höndum haft, Hm. 150, 149: then generally a bond, chain, hardgor höft or bormum, Vsp. (Hb.); sitja i höftum, to be in fetters as a prisoner, Mar. II; fætr hans váru í höptum, Mork. 205; leysa e-n ór höftum, Ls. 37; halda e-n í höftum, to keep one in bonds, Fb. i. 378; at hann er óðr ok hann má koma höftum á hann ef hann vill, Ghl. 149: the bobbles or tetber fastened to a horse's leg, taka af, leggja á haft; ef haft er afast hrossi, Grag. i. 436, freq. in mod. usage, cp. hefta: so in the phrase, verda e-m at hafti, to be a bindrance or stumbling-block to one, Nj. haft-bond, n. pl. fetter-bonds, Fas. iii. 17. II. COMPDs: hafta-guð, n. metaph., pl. gods (as band II. 3), Edda 96. the god of gods, the supreme god, of Odin, Edda 14. hafta-snytrir, m. the friend of the gods, Haustl. haft-soni, n. the atonement (Germ. subne) of the gods, i. e. poetry, Korm.; cp. the tale in Edda 47.

hafta, u, f. a female prisoner, a bondwoman; hafta ok hernuma, Gkv. L 9, Hkv. 2. 3; oft finnr ambátt höftu, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

haftr, m. a male prisoner, a bondman; haftr ok hernuminn, Fm. 7, 8, Vsp. 39, Akv. 28.

HAGA, 20, [Hel. bibagan; Germ. bebagen], to manage, arrange, with dat.; hversu hann skyldi haga verks-háttum sínum, Eb. 150; svá skulu vér haga inngöngu várri, at..., Fms. i. 16; en nú var oss því hægra at haga kostum þeirra eptir várri vild, vi. 261; at haga svá formælinu, at ..., to put the words so, that ..., 655 xi. 2; haga ser til sess, to take one's seat, O. H. (in a verse); haga halft yrkjum, to take the middle course, Am. 57; en fenu var hagat til gæzlu, the money was taken into keeping, Fms. iv. 31; þeim er sólina gerði, ok heiminum hagaði ok hann gerði, Fagrisk. 11. β. with adv., skal erkibiskup haga svá, at hann hafi lög, N.G.L. i. 145; hvernig skulum vér þá til haga, Fms. vi. 205. conduct oneself, behave; per hagit yor verr en annarr lydr, Stj. 430; ef vegandi hefir sér til óhelgi hagat, Grág. ii. 106; ef hann hagar annan veg (does otherwise), ok verðr hann útlagr um þrem mörkum, K. b. K. 8. with prep. til, to contrive; svarði hann eiða, at hann skyldi

earliest Scandinavian poetry we can trace its passage from declinable to plangvistum í mínu ríki, Eg. 227; hagaðu svá til, at þú vitir víst at Hrærekr komi aldregi síðan lífs til Noregs, O. H. 75; haga svá (til) sem 2. absol., haga e-m, to turn out so and so for Jökull vildi, Fs. 10. one; en petta sama hagaði honum til mikils háska, but this turned out to bis great peril, Fms. viii. 17; bat hagar okkr til audar, it falls luckily for us, Gísl. (in a verse); ok hagar þá siðleysi eigi vel fyrir manni, Sks. 280: oss þætti sem þér sé lítt til gamans hagat, Fas. ii. 225; ok hefir vætr meir til úyndis hagat, en þá, i. e. it was a sore calamity, Bs. i. 79; er sálinni hagar til mikils háska, which is fraught with much peril to the soul, Al. 163; þat hagaði Ólafi til mikils harms, Fms. x. 239; í þeim eyri sem okkr bezt hagaði, in the money which suited us best, D. N.; vil ek gefa ber skip betta med beim farmi, sem ek veit vel hagar til Islands. with a cargo which I know is suitable for Iceland, Fms. vi. 305; en mer er eigi um at finna hann, þannig sem til hagat er, as matters stand, Orkn. II. reflex. (rare), en það hagask svá til (it so bappened) at þeir gengu út fjórir, Sturl. i. 129 (where Bs. i. 434, berr svá til, at . . .). III. part., at höguðu, meet, fitting; eigi skiptir bá at höguðu til, ef..., 'tis not fitting, if..., Fms. ii. 61; cp. at högum, Fs. 99, l. c., and 79 (bottom):—van-haga, impers. to lack, want.

Hagall, m. a mythical pr. name: the name of the Rune b, whence Hagals-ætt, f. the second part of the Runic alphabet, vide introd. p. 227.

hagan, högun, f. management; til-högun, arrangement. Hag-baror, m. name of a Danish mythical hero, 'with the fine beard," Saxo, Grett. (in a verse): a name of Odin (cp. Harbarðr, Síð-grani, Síðskeggr), Edda.

hag-beit, f. pasturage, Jm. 26.

hag-faldin, part. booded with bedges, poët. of the earth, Fms. vi. 140.

hag-fastr, adj. of cattle, grazing constantly, Rb. hag-fatt, n. adj. sbort of grazing, Fms. vi. 103.

hag-feldr, adj. fit, meet, suited for; ek mun ber h., bvi at ek em verkmadr godr, en þú ert iðju-madr sjálfr, Njarð. 366; h. eyrendi, a meet errand, Isl. ii. 458; allir hlutir hagfeldir ok farsælligir, O. H. 195. hag-fella, u, f. a field. hagfellu-garor, m. a field fence, Gpl. 381.

hag-fræði, f. agricultural statistics, (mod.)

HAGGA, 20, to put out of order, derange, with dat .: e-t stender 6-haggad, to remain unmoved: reflex. to be put out of joint.

hag-genginn, part. grass-fed, fattened in the pastures, of cattle, Stj.

560. 1 Kings iv. 23.

HAGI, a, m. [A. S. baga = a fence; Dan. bave = a garden; Swed. bage; North. E. bag; Engl. bedge; cp. Old Engl. bay, Hayes as local names; the word still remains as an appellative in baw-thorn = bedge-thorn; bawbaw = q sunk fence] :- a pasture, prop. a 'bedged field,' Grag. ii. 227, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 54, Isl. ii. 330, Karl. 133; var hestum hagi fenginn, the borses were put out to grass, Fb. ii. 340; fjár-hagi, saud-hagi, sbeep pasture: fjall-hagar, fell pastures; heima-hagar, bome pastures; út-hagi, out pasture (far from the farm); Icel. distinguish between tun and engjar for haymaking, and hagar for grazing. compos: haga-718. Grág. ii. 224. haga-ganga, u, f. grazing. COMPDS: haga-beit, f. grazing, Eg. haga-garör, m. a field fence, Pm. 88, Eb. 132, Fs. 47: Hagi is freq. the name of a farm, Haga-land, n. the estate of the farm Hagi, Sturl. ii. 171. haga-spakr, adj. = hagfastr.

hagi, a, m. [hagr], only in compds, þjóð-hagi, a great artist.

hagindi, n.pl. comfort, advantage, B.K. 110, H.E. ii. 165; vide hægindi. hag-jörö, f. pasture land, Stj. 168, Sd. 167.

hag-keypi, n. a good bargain, Fb. ii. 75, iii. 450. hag-kvæmr (hag-kvæmiligr), adj. meet, useful.

HAGL, n. [A. S. bagal; Engl. bail; Germ. bagel; Dan. bagel; Swed. bagel]:-bail, Fms. i. 175, Nj. 232, Ann. 1275, Glum. 342, Bs. i. 698, COMPDS: hagl-dropi, a, m. a bail-stone, Stj. 274. haglhríð, f. a bail-storm, Stj. 274, 275, Fms. iii. 180. hagl-korn, n. a bail-stone, Fms. i. 175, xi. 142. hagl-steinn, m. a bail-stone, Ann. hagl-vindr, m. a bail-storm, Prov. 454. II. in plur.

grapes, (mod.) hagla, að, to bail.

hag-laust (hag-leysa, u, f.), n. adj. barren, without grass.

hag-leikr (-leiki), m. skill in bandicraft, Bs. i. 138, 681, Sks. 443, 633, Stj. 519, Al. 93, Barl. 167, Fb. ii. 296, passim. hagleiks-görő, hagleiks-maor, m. a bandicraftsf. fine workmanship, Bs. i. 681. man, an artist, Fas. ii. 463, Barl. 167.

hag-lendi, n. [hagi], pasture land.

hag-liga, adv. skilfully, bandily, Fms. vi. 217: conveniently, suitably, meetly, v. 43, Sl. 72, pkv. 16, 19 (neatly).

hag-ligr, adj. fine, bandy, skilful, Mar .: fit, meet, proper, convenient, h. ráð, Fms. vii. (in a verse), K. p. K. 100; furðu h. geit, a very proper goat, Edda 24; ú-hagligr, troublesome, Bs. ii. 115.

hag-mýrr, f. [hagi], a pasture marsb, Sd. 167.

hag-mæltr, part. well-spoken, Fms. iv. 374: a kind of metre, Edda 138: in mod. usage only of one who has skill in verse-making, hann er hagmæltt, a bappy verse-maker, but not yet a skáld, poet.

hagna, að, e-m hagnar, to be meet for one; hvárum ykkrum hefir betr svá til haga, at..., Edda 26; bað þórir svá til haga, at Egill só ékki 🗋 hagnað, wbich of you bas had the best luck? Fms. v. 193, ži. 212 (in a verse). hagnaör, m. advantage, Hkr. ii. 85.

hag-nýta, tt, to make use of, Rb. 42, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

hag-oror, adj. well-spoken, Fms. iii. 152.

HAGR, adj. bandy, skilful, opp. to bagr, q. v.; hagr & tré, Bs. ii. 146; hagr & járn, Gísl. 18; hagr maðr å tré ok járn, Eg. 4, Ölk. 34; hann var hagr maðr, Ísl. ii. 325; hann húsar upp bæinn, því at hann var allra manna hagastr, 171; því at þú ert umsýslu-maðr mikill ok hagr vel, Fms. i. 290; Hreiðarr bað Eyvind fá sér silfr nokkut og gull, Eyvindr spurði ef hann væri hagr, vi. 214; þann mann er hagastr var á öllu Íslandi á tré, Bs. i. 132; hann valdi þann mann til kirkju-görðar, er þá þótti einn hverr hagastr vera, sá hét þóroddr Gamlason, 163, 235; Völundr var hagastr maðr svá at menn viti í fornum sögum, Sæm. 89; of a lady, hón var svá hög (so bandy at needlework) at fár konur vóru jafnhagar henni, Nj. 147; hón var væn kona ok hög á hendr, Ísl. ii. 4; Margrét hin haga, Bs. i. 143: of dwarís, hagir dvergar, Hdl. 7; whence dverg-hagr, skilful as a dwarf.

2. = hagligr, of work; sem ek hagast kunna, as bandily as I could, Vkv. 17: skurð-hagr, skilled in carving; orð-hagr = hagorðr; þjóð-hagr, a great artist.

HAGR, m., gen. hags, pl. hagir, [as to the root vide haga, cp. also the preceding word :- state, condition; honum botti ba komit hag manna i únýtt efni, Jb. 12; hefi ek sagt þér allt er yfir minn hag hefir gengit, Mar., Hom. 126, 155; at njósna hvat um hag Astríðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; annan vetr eptir var Halldóra með barni, og lauksk seint um hag hennar, and she got on slowly, of a woman in labour, Sturl. i. 199; hann sagði með undrum hans hag fram flytjask, be said that his affairs went on in a strange way, Fb. i. 380; en nú tekr hagr minn at úhægjask, borf. Karl. 370.

β. in plur. affairs; hversu komtu hér, eðr hvat er nú um hagi þína? Fms. i. 79; hversu hann skyldi nú með fara eðr breyta högum sinum, Nj. 215; var þat brátt auðséð á hennar högum (doings), at hón mundi vera vitr, Ld. 22; ef þér segit nokkrum frá um hagi vára Rúts, Nj. 7; lands-hagir, public affairs. II. metaph. means; ef hann hefir eigi hag til at færa þau fram, Grág, i. 232; hann skal færa þeim manni er nánastr er, þeirra manna er hag á til viðtökunnar, 248; en ef erfingi hefir eigi hag til framfærelu, 250; ef maðr týnir svá fé sínu, at hann a eigi hag at gjalda alla landaura, ii. 410; raða-hagr, a match; fjár-hagr, money affairs. 2. advantage, favour, gain; svo eru hyggindi sem í hag koma, a saying; bera kvið í hag e-m, to pronounce for one, Grag. i. 176; hallat hefi ek vist, segir konungt, ok þó í hag ber, Fms. ii. 272; greiddisk eigi byrrinn mjök í hag þeim, Fb. iii. 446; hrolldi hvatvetna þat er til hags skyldi, Am. 95; ó-hagr, disad-3. adverbial phrase, at högum, suitably; eigi skiptir þat högum til, 'tis not meet, 'tis a sbame, unfair, Fs. 79; eigi hefir her at högum verit til skipt, 99; Kormakr kvað eigi at högum til skipta, ef hann sparir eigi við þik sverðit, en hann sparir við oss, Korm. 80; the mod. phrase, fara sinum högum ok munum, to do at one's leisure, as one is hags-munir, m. pl. profit; at hann gerði hinum hagsmuni, fimm aura eðr meira fjár, í kaupinu, Grág. ii. 241 (íreq. in mod. usage).

hag-rao, n. an opportunity, O. H. L. 33. hag-raor, adj. giving wise counsel, Nj. 2.

hag-ræða, dd, to put right, put in order, with dat., Fas. iii. 10.
hag-ræði, n. comfort, Hom. 19: service, Band. 4; en föður sínum görði hann aldri hagræði, 6; leggja til hagræðis með e-m, to do service to

one, Bs. ii. 179.

hag-ræðr, adj. = hagráðr, N. G. L. ii.

hag-akeytr, adj. a good shot, Edda (Ub.) 270.

hag-skipti, n. fairness, a fair bargain, pord. 21.

hag-smiðliga, adv. bandily, Jb. 218.

hag-smior, m. an artist, adept, Edda 96 (in a verse).

hag-spakligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), practically wise, Sks. 627.

hag-spakr, adj. sensible, practical, Vcr. 17.

hag-speki, f. foretbought, good sense, Fas. iii. 7, Sks. 50.

hag-stæðr, adj. fair, favourable, of wind and weather; h. byrr, a fair wind, Eb. 332; veðr hagstætt, Eg. 390; stór veðr ok hagstæð, Fms. ii. 64, þorf. Karl. 372.

hag-virki, n. master-work, Isl. ii. 252 (in a verse), Od. xix. 227 (8aíðahov).

(δαίδαλον).
hag-virk-liga, adv. in a workmanlike manner, to the purpose, Grag.

ii. 338. hag-virkr, adj. workmanlike.

hag-porn, m. [hagi], the hawthorn, 'bedge-thorn,' Edda (Gl.), Stj. 395. hai, interj. alas ! Stj. 649, the rendering of beu heu! in the Vulgate, cp. ai, Szm. 118.

hak, n. a little book, such as the barb of a hook.

HAKA, u, f. [Swed. baka; Dan. bage], the cbin, Eg. 305; skeggit við hökuna, 564; höku ok kjúlka, Fms. ii. 59. xi. 139. N.G.L. i. 339. Edda; undir-haka, a double cbin. compps: höku-bein, n. the cbin bone, Sd. 169. höku-langr, adj. baving a long cbin, Bárð. 165. höku-mikill, adj. baving a large cbin. Sd. 147. höku-skarð, n. a cleft in the cbin. höku-skegg, n. the beard on the cbin, Fas. ii. 434. Hkr. ii. 176. haki, a, m. [Dan. bage; Swed. bake; Germ. baken; Engl. book], a book, (rare): a mythical pr. name, Edda, Fas.

hakka, ab, to devour, eat ravenously, as a beast, (cant word.)
hak-langr, adj. = hökulangr, a nickname, Hkr. i.

1. a bold, fastening; nýtr bonži

HALD, n. (vide halda), bold:

legends, Vm. 51, 64.

sense]:—to bold.

afls ok kippir vaðnum, þvíat hann hugði haldit annan veg eigi bila, Fms. xi. 442. 2. a law phrase, withbolding; gagna-hald, Grág. ii. 273; þá á hann kost hvárt er hann vill at hætta til haldsins eðr eigi,... en ef hón er login, þá verðr eigi rétt haldit, i. 312; stefna um tiundar hald, ok telja hinn sekjan um, K. b. K. 46. II. upbolding, 1. reparation; fyrir hald & kirkju, Vm. 12; segja til maintenance: halds kirkjunni (to defray the repairs of the kirk) pann jardar-teig, Dipl. iii. 2. a law term, possession; sögðum vér með fullum laga-órskurði Guðmundi til halds sagða jörð, Dipl. iii. 5; hafa vald eðr hald e-s hlutar, Bs. i. 720; hón á tveggja króka hald í vatnið, sbe (the church) bas the bold (right) of two books in the lake, Pm. 41. β. þessum fénaði beit ok hald (bite and occupation) fyrir sunnan á, Dipl. v. 10. 3. support. backing; við tókum okkr hald þar er Guð var, Hom. 154; hann henr nú hald mikit af konungi, be bas much support from the king, Eg. 336: so in the phrase, hald ok traust, belp and support in need; hon hafdi benna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46: and in the phrases, koma e-m at haldi or i hald, to prove true to one, be of use, belp to one; ok ma hann enn vel koma þér at haldi, Ísl. ii. 329; illa koma honum góðir frændr í hald, Fms. x. 413, Greg. 22; eigi veit ek mér verr í hald koma úknálcik minn en þér afl þitt, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 182; kemr oss þat hð ekki at haldi, Fms. viii. 214, xi. 31; þvíat vér höfum ærit mart (lið) ef oss kæmi þat vel at haldi, Nj. 192; hér kemr ílla í hald, this comes ill to belp, is a great sbame, Lv. 95. 4. custody; Olafr konungr tok pa við haldi Hræreks konungs, O. H. 73; hafa en í haldi, to keep one us custody, freq.: hence varo-hald, custody. 5. entertainment; for hann til hirðar jarls ok var með honum í góðu haldi, Bjarn. 5; hann var þar um vetrinn ok í því hærra haldi af húsfreyju sem hann var lengr, Fms. vii. 8. a course, a naut. term; ef stýrimenn vilja báðir fara, ok skilr þá um hald, Grág. ii. 398: hence áfram-hald, going on: aptr-hald, 7. bolding, meaning, suggestion; pad er hald manna, treq. return. in mod. usage, but no reference to old writers has been found. keeping, tending, of cattle; goo hold a skepnum, goo skepnu-hold, III. a bolding, keeping, observance, of a feast, holiday; allra heilagra manna hald, Ver. 53; þótt et meira hald sé á dægrinu, altbougb it be a boliday of first degree, Grág. ii. 360; var þá þegar tekinn í mikit hald hans listats-dagr, Fms. xi. 309; i borg þessi var Þórs-hof í miklu

halds-maor, m. a keeper, guardian, Gpl. 258, 501, Js. 121.

HALDA, pret. hélt (= Goth. baibald), 2nd pers. hélt, mod. hélzt, pl. héldum; pres. held, pl. hóldum; pret. subj. héldi; part. haldinn; imperat. hald and haltú: [Ulf. baldan = βόσκειν, ποιμαίνειν, whereas he renders to keep, bold by other words; Hel. baldan = alere, fovere, colere, which thus seems to be the primitive sense of the word, and to be akin to Lat. còlo; again, A. S. bealdan, Engl. bold, O. H. G. baltan, Germ. balten, Swed. bålla, balda, Dan. bolde, are all of them used in a more general

haldi, in bigb worsbip, Al. 19: hence hatioa-hald, keeping bigb bolidays;

Jola-hald, Fms. i. 32; Drottins-daga-hald, Nj. 165; af-hald, upp-á-hald, esteem, 'upbold;' úrtiða hald, B. K. 25; níu lestra-höld, reading the nine

holdin, Vm. 42; handar-hald, a bandle; cp. also haf-ald: &-hold, utensils.

IV. in plur., höld, bandles; klukka litil af

A. WITH DAT, to bold to: I. to bold fast by; with the notion of restraint or force, tok Gizurr förunaut Ögmundar ok helt honum, Sturl. i. 150; Gunnarr var kyrr svá at honum hélt einn maðr, Nj. 92; ef maðr heldr manni . . ., varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 110; h. e-m undir drep. 17; h. skipum (to grapple the ships) med stafnljam, Fms. ii. 315: to keep back, Hrafn fékk eigi haldit henni heima bar, Isl. ii. 249; ok halda beim vedr i enni somu hofn, Grag. i. 92; h. (ser) i e-t, to bold oneself fast by, grasp, þú skalt h. í hurðar-hringinn, Dropl. 29; heldr sér í faxit, Sd. B. so in the phrases, halda barni (manni) undir skirn, vatn, prim-177. signan, biskups hönd, eccl. to bold a bairn (man) at baptism, prima signano, confirmation, Grag. i. 29; h. vatni (tarum), to bold one's tears, 623. 50. Fms. viii. 232, vi. (in a verse); halda munni, to bold one's tongue, be silent, 2. to withbold; ba megu beir h. vii. 227; halda tungu sinni, Þórð. tíundum hans í móti, K. p. K. 62; h. vætti, Grág. i. 42; h. gögnum, 56; ef goði heldr tylftar-kvið, er hann heldr kviðnum, 58; halda matinum fyrir honum, 47; h. sköttum fyrir e-m, Nj. 8; h. skógar-manni fyrir e-m, Finnb. 334; um þat er hann hefir konunni haldit, Grág. i. 313; héldu bændr gjaldinu, Fms. vii. 302; hélt ek því (i. e. the money) fyrir honum, i. e. paid it not, Isl. ii. 244. II. to bold, of a rope or the like; sh maðr hugði h. mundu er festi, . . . ok h. mundu í slíku veðri, Grág. ii. 361: reip þau tíu er tveggja manna afli haldi hvert, id.; skal hann svá göra at haldi fyrir fyrnsku, 268. B. to bold, bold out, last; optast halda þar illviðri litla hrið, Sks. 212; sunnudags-helgi ríss upp á laugardegi, ok heldr (lasts) til mánadags, N. G. L. i. 138. III. to keep, retain, Germ. bebalten; fá-ein skip héldu seglum sínum, Fms. x. 143; þú skalt jafuan þessu szú h., Nj. 6; h. bústað sínum, Ld. 26; h. ríki sínu, Al. 58, Fms. i. 13; h. öllum Noregi, viii. 155; h. frelsi ok eignum, vi. 40; h. hlut sinum, w infbold one's right, Eg. passim; halt somum vinum sem ek hen han,

Fas. i. 375; h. hreinleik sinum, Al. 58. h. hlut sinum, Ld. 54; h. heilsu, Grag. i. 145; h. virðingu sinni, Ld. 16; þá heldr hann kosti sínum, Grág. ii. 209; h. tíma (bonour) sínum, Al. 59; h. lífi ok limum, Eg. 89; h. lífinu, Nj. 111; h. trúnaði sínum, 109; vináttu sinni, Ld. 200; einord sinni, Fb. ii. 265; h. sér réttum, to keep oneself right, Ld. 158; h. e-m heilum, Odd. 30; h. ríki fyrir e-m, Fms. v. 279; h. manna-forræði fyrir e-m, Hrafn. 19; h. réttu máli 2. to continue to keep, keep all along; h. fyrir e-m, Fms. vii. 64. teknum hætti, Fms. iv. 254; h. vöku, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; but h. voku fyrir e-m, to keep another awake; halda sy'slu sinni, Fs. 36; h. högum, to keep grazing, Eb. 104, Ld. 148. 8. to bold, keep one's stock; ellipt., vetr var illr ok héldu menn illa, the winter was cold and it was ill to keep live stock, Sturl. ii. 143, (cp. fjár-höld); hann hélt vel svá at nær lifði hvat-vetna, Hrafn. 22: metaph., illa hefir þinn faðir pá haldit, Fms. xi. 144; öld hefir illa haldit, the people bave bad a sad loss, vi. (in a verse); h. fangi, and also ellipt. halda, of sheep and cattle, opp. to 'to go back.'
4. phrases, halda njósnum, to keep watch, to spy, Fms. viii. 146, Nj. 113; hann hélt njósnum til Onundar, Landn. 287; hélt konungt njósnum til, ef . . ., Fms. vii. 128; hann skyldi h. njósnum til ok gera orð konungi, i. 54; h. njósnum til um e-t, iv. 119, Nj. 93; halda njósn (sing.) um skip þat, Eg. 74; þér haldit njósnum nær færi gefr á Arnkatli, Eb. 186; hann lét h. njósnum uppi á landi, Fms. vii. 316; hann helt frettum til, ef ..., iv. 349.

B. halda (hendi) fyrir auga, to bold (the band) before the eyes, shade the eyes, Nj. 132, Fms. v. 196; h. fyrir munn e-m, to bold (the band) over one's mouth; h. hendi yfir e-m, to bold the band over one, protect one, Nj. 266, Fbr. 22, Korm.; h. hendi um háls e-m, to clasp the bands around one's neck, Fms. i. 9; h. skildi fyrir e-n, to bold the shield for one as a second in a duel, Isl. ii. 257, passim; h. e-m til nams, to bold one to the book, make one study, K. b. K. IV. ellipt. (liði, skipi, för, 56; h. e-m til virðingar, Ld. 98. stefnu, etc. understood), to bold, stand in a certain direction, esp. as a naut. term; þeir héldu aptr (stood back again) um haustið, Eg. 69; treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6; héldu þeir vestr um haf, id.; stigu þeir á skip sín, ok héldu út (stood out) eptir firði, Fms. i. 63; þeir héldu þat sama sumar til Íslands, Ld. 6; hann hélt upp eptir hinni eystri kvísl, Fms. vii. 55; h. heim, to bold one's course, stand bomewards, Odd. 30; h. á braut, Grág. i. 92; Hrútr hélt suðr til Eyrar-sunds, Nj. 8; h. eptir e-m, to pursue one, 7; h. undan, to fly, Fms. x. 396, Nj. 98 (on land); kom móti þeim sunnan-veðr með myrkri, ok urðu þeir fyrir at h., to lay one's course for the wind, A. A. 271; h. útlcio, to stand on the outer tack, Eg. 78; h. til, to turn against, attack (on sea), Fms. xi. 72; hélt hann liði sínu suðr á Mæri, i. 62; þeir héldu liði sínu norðr til þrándheims, id.; Haraldr konungr hélt norðan liði sínu, Eg. 32; héldu þeir skipi því suðr með landi, 69; skipi því lét hann halda vestr til Englands id.; Unnr hélt skipinu í Orkneyjar, eptir þat hélt Unnr skipi sínu til β. to graze, put in the field, of sheep, cattle; bykkir Fzreyja, Ld. 8. mér þat miklu skipta at þeim sé vel til haga haldit, Eg. 714; hvert Steinarr hafði látið nautum sínum halda, 715; ok bað hann h. nautunum annan veg, 716. y. phrases, halda kyrru fyrir, to bold still, remain quiet, Ld. 216, pord. 30 new Ed., Nj. 223, 258; Hallr heldr nú til fangs (went fisbing) sem áðr, Ld. 38. V. with prep.; halda á e-u, to bold, wield in the band, freq. in mod. usage, h. á bók, penna, fjöðr, hníf, skærum, nál, etc.; hafði hverr þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; h. á sverði, Fb. i. 33; hann tók við öxinni ok hélt (viz. á), ok sá á, Eg. 180: to bold fast, heldr nú maðr á manni, Fas. i. 12; eigi máttu helvítis byrgi h. á honum, 656 C. 6; ef hann heldr á fénu (withholds it), Grág. i. 427.

β. [Germ. anhalten], to hold to a thing, go on with, he busy about; h. á sýslu, to he busy, Rm. 14; h. á keri, qs. halda á drykkju, to go on drinking, carousing, Hm. 18; h. á hinni sömu bæn, Stj. 417; h. á fyrirsátrum við e-n, þórð. 51 new Ed.; h. á búnaði sínum, Ld. 164; hélt hann þá á búnaði sínum sem skjótligast, Fms. ix. 215, x. 119, Sturl. ii. 245; þegar á bak Jólum hélt Ólafr konungr á búningi, Fms. v. 41; hann heldr nú á málinu, Nj. 259; nú heldr þórðr á málim ok verðr Oddný honum gipt, Bjarn. 11, Konr. (Fr.); h. á tilkalli, Fms. i. 84; h. á þessum sið, xi. 41; h. á för, to go on with one's journey Sighvat; gengu síðan brott ok héldu á ferð sinni, and went on their journey, Sturl.; -- whence the mod. phrase, halda afram, to go on, which 2. halda e-u fram, to bold up, seems not to occur in old writers. make much of; brodir minn mun mer mjök hafa fram haldit fyrir ústar B. to bold on doing, (hence fram-hald, continuation); halda fram upp-teknu efni, Fms. i. 263; slíku hélt hann fram meðan hann lisoi, iv. 254; helt hann (fram) teknum hætti um veizlurnar, id., Grett. 3. halda saman, to bold together, Eluc. 6, Fms. vii. 140, Rb. 4. halda e-u upp, to bold aloft, Yngvarr helt upp visu þeirri, 340. Eg. 152; steinninn heldr upp annarr öðrum, Rb. 390; h. upp árum, to bold up the oars, cease pulling, Fas. ii. 517, N.G. L. i. 65. maintain, support; halda upp hofi, Landn. 64, Eb. 24; h. upp hofum ok effa blot, Fms. i. 91; h. upp kirkju, K. p. K. 52; h. upp Kristninni, Fms. i. 32: to keep going, h. upp bardaga, orrostu, xi. 66, 188, 340. charge; h. upp féráns-dómi, Grág. i. 120; h. upp lögskilum, 145; h. upp

B. to bold, keep safe, preserve; N. G. L. i. 311; ef hann heldr upp yfirbót (penance) peirri, Hom. 70; h. upp bænum fyrir e-m, to pray for one, Fms. xi. 271; hélt hann því vel upp sem vera átti, discharged it well, x. 93. 8. halda sér vel upp, to bold oneself well up, Sturl. e. metaph., skal-at hann lögvillr verða, svá at honum haldi þat uppi (i. e. went unpunished), Grág. i. 316; ok heldr honum þat uppi (that will save bim), ef hann er rétt-hafi at orðinn, ii. 242. halda e-u við, to maintain a thing, Hkr. i. 195. VI, impers. to continue, last; hélt því nokkura stund dags, Fms. x. 125; hélt því lengi um vetrinn, Ld. 288; regni hélt haustnótt gegnum, Fms. vi. 83. with prep. við, to be on the brink of; helt på við atgöngu, they were within a hair's breadth of coming to fight, Hkr. i. 143; helt ba vid vandræði, Fms. ix. 434; heldr við bardaga, vi. 8; heldr nú við hót, it is little sbort of a tbreat, i. 305; hélt við blót, x. 106; ok hélt við flótta, i. 174; helt við meiðingar, Nj. 21, Sd. 143; henni helt við, at hón mundi drepa hana, Nj. 118; þeim helt við váða sjálfan, Ó. H. 168; konungi hélt við, hvárt hann mundi standask eðr eigi, Mag. 100; honum hélt við kafnan, Bs. i. 18; hélt þó við at þeir mundi berjask, Fs. 53.

B. WITH ACC. to bold: I. to bold in possession, a fief, land, estate, office, or the like; þeir héldu alla hina beztu staði með sjónum, Fms. xi. 131; þeir er áði höfðu haldit land af Dana-konungi, i. 232; Eirekr skyldi h. land af Aðalsteini konungi, 23; Vemundr hélt Firða-fylki, Eg. 12; hélt hann þat ríki undir Knút konungi, Ísl. ii. 242; i þeirri borg héldu þeir langfeðgar úmmtán konungdóma, Ver. 37; h. land sem leigu-land, Grág. ii. 278; konungrinn heldr af Gudi nafnit, Sks. 599 B; prestar er kirkjur halda, H. E. i. 486; sá prestr er heldr Pétrs-kirkju, N. G. L. i. 312; presta þeirra er kirkju halda, 346; skal sá maðr ráða er kirkju heldr, K. p. K. 60; Ólafs kirkju þá er Væringjar halda (the parish church of W.), Hkr. iii. 408. ábyrgju, ábyrgð á e-n, to bave the responsibility of a thing, Grág. ii. 399, K. p. K. 60; h. grip, to be in the possession of, Grag. i. 438, ii. 190; h. skóla, to keep a school, Mar.; h. fylgo, to perform, Fms. ix. 279; eiga vandræði at h., to be in a strait, difficulty, Eb. 108. bold, keep, observe, a feast, holiday, or the like; halda kirkju-dag, K. p. K. 42; í hvers minning heldr þú þenna dag? Nj. 157; h. helgan þvátt-dag hvern, Pr. 437; h. helga daga, Sl.; h. Jóla-dag, Páska, Hvíta-sunnu, Rb. 134; minnstú að h. helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þíns (the Fourth Commandment in the Icel. version); h. heilagt, to keep boliday, Dipl. ii. 14; í dag þá hátið höldum vér til himna sté vor Herra, Hólabók 54; er Júdar héldu hátíðligt, Stj. 110; (hence forn-haldinn, time-bonoured): of the day-marks (vide dagr, p. 95), er þaðan haldinn miðr-morgin, Hrafn. 9. 2. to keep; halda orð sín, to keep one's word, Fms. x. 95; höldum öll einka-mál vár, vii. 305; h. sættir, Nj. 57; gerðú svá vel, félagi, at þú halt vel sætt þessa, III, Sturl. iii. 153, Fs. 65, Gullp. 20; hann kvaðsk vilja hafa svardaga af þeim ok festu, at halda, Nj. 164; h. eið, Sturl. iii. 153; h. frið, to keep peace, Greg. 7; ef þú vilt nokkura hluti eigi h. þá er ek hefi á lagt við þik, Eg. 738: to observe faith, law, rite, etc., halda átrúnað, Fms. i. 34, x. 277; h. Guðs lög ok landsins, vii. 305; h. lands lög, viii. 155; h. ein lög, 625. 52; hafa ok halda þau lög, Fms. i. 34; h. Kristilega trú, K. Á. 74; h. mál (orð) e-s, Greg. 17; h. alla hluti með athugasamlegu minni, Sks. 439. 3. to keep, tend; halda geitr, Hkv. 2. 20 (exactly as III. to upbold, maintain, support; bykkir mér bér sé nú ísjár-vert, hvárt þú munt fá haldit þik eðr eigi, Nj. 155; munu vér þó ekki einhlítir at h. oss eptir þessi verk, Háv. 50; at hón mætti með valdi h. sik ok menn sína, Fas. i. 375; þat væri nokkurr várkunn, at þú heldir frænda þinn eðr fóstbróður, en þetta er alls engi (at) halda útlaga konungs, O. H. 145; enda ætla ek lítinn viljann til at h. vini þína, Fms. vii. 244; því at Eysteinn konungr kenndi Inga konungi, at hann héldi þá menn, 248; ef þú heldr hann (upboldest bim) til þess at ganga á vini mína, Eg. 339; viljum vér allir fylgja þér ok þik til konungs halda, Fms. i. 34; Stephanus skyldi h. hann til laga ok réttinda, Sks. 653; h. e-n til ríkis, Fb. i. 236; vinsæld föður hans hélt hann mest til alþýðu vináttu, Fms. vii. 175; þeir sem upp h. (sustain) þenna líkama, Anecd. B. phrases, halda e-m kost, bord, to keep at board, entertain, Fms. ix. 220, x. 105, 146, Nj. 6; or, halda e-n at klæðum ok drykk, Ö. H. 69; h. strid, bellum gerere (not class.), Fms. x. 51; h. úfrid, Fas. ii. 539.
2. halda sik, to comfort oneself, Sks. 281, Hom. 29; kunna sik med hófi at h., Sturl. iii. 108; h. sik ríkmannliga, to fare sumptuously, Ld. 234; hann hélt betr húskarla sína en aðrir, Fms. vii. 242; h. mjök til skarts, to dress fine, Ld. 196; þar var Hrefna ok hélt allmjök til skarts, id.; hann var hægr hvers-dagliga, ok hélt mjök til gleði, Sturl. iii. 123; hélt hann hér mjök til vinsælda ok virðinga, be enjoyed much popularity and fame, Ld. 298. β. ellipt. (sik understood), at h. til jafns vid c-n, to bear up against one, to be a match for one, Ld. 40; ef þér helir eigi til þess hug eðr afl at h. til jafns við e-n húskarl Þorsteins, Eg. 714; h. til fulmadar, to stand on one's full rights; ef per taka eigi fullrétti, eðr h. eigi til fullnaðar, Grág. ii. 109; h. fullara, to bold one above other men, O. H. (in a verse); lét konungr þá h. mjök til (make great preparations) at syngja messu hátíðliga, Hkr. i. 287. svorum, O. H. 174; h. upp kostnaði, Eg. 77; h. upp gjaldi, Grág. i. 384; to hold forth, put forward; at þeim myndi þungbýlt vera í nánd honum, gjöldum, Fms. i. 81; h. upp bót, Grág. ii. 182; bótum, Eb. 100, 162, ef þeir héldi nokkurn annan fyrir betra mann en hann, Ld. 26; síðan

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hélt konungr Erling fyrir tryggvan mann, Fms. ix. 399. deem, be of opinion; the old writers seem not to use the word exactly in this sense, but near to it come such phrases as, hón hélt engan hans jafningja innan hirðar hvárki í orðum né öðrum hlutum, i. e. sbe beld bim to be above all men, Ld. 60; halda menn hann fyrir konung, Fb. i. 216; still closer, halda menn at Oddný sé nú betr gipt, Bjarn. 12 (but only preserved in a paper MS.): this sense is very freq. in mod. usage, to bold, mean, eg held það; eg held ckki, I tbink not; (hence hald, y. phrases, halda mikit upp á e-n, to bold one in much esteem, love, Stj. 33; halda af e-m, id., Fas. i. 458, ii. 63, 200, iii. 520, esp. 4. to bold on, keep freq. in mod. usage, (upp-á-hald, af-hald, esteem.) up; halda varnir, to keep up a defence, Sks. 583; halda vorð, to keep watch, Eg. 120, Grág. i. 32, 264; halda njósn, Eg. 72, 74, Fms. xi. 46; halda tal af e-m, to speak, communicate with one, ii. 88. 5. to bold, be valid, be in force, a law term; á sú sekt öll at halda, Grág. i. 89; á þat at h. allt er þeir urðu á sáttir, 86; enda á þat at h. með þeim síðan, ii. IV. to bold, compel, bind (with the notion of obligation **3**36. or duty); heldr mik þá ekki til utan-ferðar, Nj. 112; þó heldr þik várkunn til at leita å, i. e. thou art excused, thou hast some excuse in trying, 21; var audsætt hvat til hélt um sættir, Bjarn. 70; þik heldr eigi hér svá mart, at þú megir eigi vel bægja héraðs-vist þinni, Eb. 252; þar mælir bú Bar, er bik heldr varkunn til at mæla, Nj. 227; ek mun vera vinr hans, ok alla þá, er at mínum orðum láta, halda til vináttu við hann, i.e. I will be his friend, and all those who lend ear to my words I will hold to friendship with him, Eg. 18. 2. halda sik frå e-u, to keep oneself from, to refrain from a thing, Sks. 276 B; h. sik frá munadlifi, Post. 656 A. ii. 16, Hom. 53, 135; h. sik aptr af e-u, to abstain from, Hkr. i. V. absol. to be the cause of, be conducive to a thing; heldr bar margt til bess, there are many reasons for this, Nj. 192; vildim vér vita hvat til heldr, Fms. vii. 106; en hann vissi eigi hvat til hafði haldit, er hann kom eigi, xi. 11; margir hlutir héldu til þess, Eg. 38; þat hélt til bess, at ..., Al. 94; hélt til bess (conduced to it) góðgirnd hans, stórmennska ok vitsmunir, Fs. 29; hefir þat mjök til haldit, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalizt, at ek ætlaða, Ld. 32; hann lét bæði til h. vingan ok mágsemd, Fs. 24; heldr þat mest til at þá var komit útfall sjávar, Ld. 56; hélt þat mest til þess, at hann gafsk bezt í öllum mannraunum, 60; þat eitt hélt til, at þeir fóru eigi málum á hendr Þórði, at þeir höfðu eigi styrk til, 138.

VI. 10 bold, comprise; sólar-öld heldr tuttugu ok átta ár, Rb. 510; h. skor (of weight), Grág. i. 500. In some instances the use of dat, and acc. wavers, e.g. halda

husum, to keep up the bouses, Grag. ii. 278, 335; h. hlidi, to keep the gate in repair, 265; but halda hlid (acc.), 332: to keep, observe, h. lögum, gridum, bodordum, Glum. 333, Grág. i. 357, ii. 166, 623. 28; hélt hann pessu sumu, Fms. x. 416 (Ágrip); halda illa orðum, vii. (in a verse); beir er því þingi áttu at h., Glúm. 386; h. sáttum, St. 17; h. eiðum, Bkv. 18; Gizuri botti biskup h. rikt (protect strongly) brennu-mönnum, Sturl. i. 201 C; Gud er sinum skepnum heldr (keeps, protects) ok geymir, Mar.; þá hélt engi kirkju mönnum, ... kept no man safe, Fms. ix. 508; h. njósn (acc.) um e-t, Eg. 74; h. til njósn, 72; njósnir, Fms. xi. 46. In most of these instances the acc. is the correct case, and the dat. is due either to careless transcribers or incorrect speaking: in some instances an enclitic um has been taken for a dative inflexion, thus e.g. sáttum haldi in Stor, I. c. is to be restored to satt um haldi; eidum haldit in Bkv. I. c. to eid (for eida) um haldit; in others the prep. um has caused the confusion, as 'halda njósn um at' has been changed into halda njósnum at. But in the main the distinction between the use of dat, and acc, is fixed even at the present time: the acc. seems to represent the more primitive usage of this verb, the dat. the secondary.

C. Reflex.: I. to bold oneself, to stay; héldusk beir bá ekki fyrir norðan Stað, Fms. i. 63; mátti hann eigi þar haldask, Landn. 246; h. á baki, to keep oneself on borseback, keep one's seat, Grug. ii. 95; munu þeir skamma stund hér við haldask, Nj. 247: to be kept, remain, þá skal hann h. með Helju, Edda 39: to resist, megu vér ekki við h. fyrir ofreflis-monnum þessum, Nj. 254; hélzk þá ekki við honum, Eg. 289; mann er svá hefir haldisk við höfuð-syndum, Hom. 157. last, continue; ok hélzk ferillinn, Eg. 579; hélzk undr þetta allt til dags, Nj. 272 (twice); hélzk konungdómr í kyni hans, Rb. 394; lengi siðan hélzk bruna-öld með Svium, Yngl. S.; lengi hélzk þat í ætt þeirri, at ..., Eg. 770; hélzk vinátta með þeim, Nj. 60; þat hefir enn haldizk í ætt hans, Fms. iv. 8; ok hefir þat haldizk (it bas continued to be so) síðan er ek hefi hann séð, Ld. 174; honum haldisk (imperat.) sigr ok langt líf, Ver. 57; betr þætti mér, at hún héldisk þér, that it (the luck) would bold out for thee, Fb. ii. 74; ef hann helzk i útrú sinni, if be perseveres in bis untruth, 623. 26. Y. to be kept safe and sound; menn allir héldusk (all bands were saved) ok svá fé, Ld. 8, Fs. 143; þar héldusk menn allir ok mestr hluti fjár, Eg. 405; hafði fé vel haldizk, bas been well kept, done well, Ld. 34. 8. to be valid, stand; eigu þau handsöl hennar at haldask, Grág. i. 334; engi má haldask dómr hans, Edda 15; skyldu þau (the truce) haldask um þingit, Nj. 248. 2. impers., mér helzk, e-m helzk vel, illa, á e-u, to have a good hold, bave luck with a thing; mér helzk lítt á sauða-mönnum, Grett. 110 A.

B. to bold, Thaldask a, to bold or pull one against another, wrestle, (hence 6-hold): var sagt Magnúsi, at þeir héldisk á úti, that they were fighting outside, Sturl. ii. 44. II. part. pass. haldinn, [Dan. bolden], so 'bolden, in such and such a state; vel haldinn, in good condition, faring well, well to do, Eg. 20, 234; hugousk par ok haldnir (safe) mundu vera, Ver. 34; pungliga h., very sick, Eg. 565, Hkr. ii. 199; vel haldinn, doing well; tak heldr annat fé, svá niikit, at þú þykisk vel haldinn af, i.e. fully satisfied, baving got full redress, Boll. 350; Sveinn sagði, at hann vill hafa tvá hluti fjárins, Hrani sagðisk ekki af því haldinn (satisfied) vera, Fms. iv. 31: in the phrase, heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound, Bs. i. 191, Fms. xi. 376, Hkr. i. 319; med höldnu hljóði, preserving the sound, Skálda 175. 2. ok mun þykkja sér misboðit ef þú ert haldinn (kept, protected), Finnb. 344. B. kept, observed, Fms. xi. og. custody, in prison, Bs. i. 419, Sturl. i. 151. III. gerund., haldandi, bolding good, valid; sá dómr er eigi haldandi, is not valid, K. Á. 304; af öllu afli er friðr haldandi, Hom. 5. 2. part. act., með upp haldandi höndum, with uplifted bands, Bs. i. 684. halda, u, f. = hadda, q. v.

hald-góðr, adj. of good bold, durable, of clothes, etc., Sks. 403. haldin-, part. pass. in the compds, haldin-oror, adj. discreet, close, Fms. ii. 18, x. 326, Eg. 51; haldin-yrði, n. keeping close, Sks. 361, Sd. 169: in mod. usage these words mean the keeping one's word. hald-kvæmask (hall-), d, dep. to avail, suit; nægjask cor h., Stj. 140. hald-kvæmd, f. convenience, comfort, Sturl. i. 212.

hald-kvæmligt, adj. (-liga, adv.), convenient, comfortable, Sks. 377. hald-kvæmr, and assimilated hall-kvæmr, Nj. 265, Fas. ii. 240, Sks. 505; or hall-komr, 380, 505 B, [cp. koma at haldi], adj. fit, meet, convenient, Hom. 141, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. ii. 261, Grett. 106 A.

hal-dreki, 2, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion, Stj. 578, Hb. 732.18, Ant. 7. hald-samr, adj. bolding close, Stj. 635; vera h. a e-u, to keep it close, Fms. vi. 440, x. 170; e-m verðr ekki haldsamt á e-u, it slips out of one's bands.

hald-somi, f. closeness, Greg. 24. HALI, a, m. [Dan. bale, cp. Lat. eauda], a tail; kýr-hali, a cow's tail; nauts-h., ljóns-h., etc.; skauf-hali, reynard, a fox, whence Skaufhala-bálkr, the name of an old poem, an Icel. Reineke Fuchs. Icel. use hali properly of cattle, and lions, wolves, bears; tagl of horses (of the hair, but stertr of a caudal vertebra); rosa of cats, dogs; skott of a short fox; sporor of a fish; stel or veli of birds; dyndill of seals. The old seals. writers do not make these nice distinctions, and use hali of a horse and tagl of a cow, which a mod. Icel. would not do; hylr öll kykvendi hár eðr hali, Sks. 504: in Ghl. 398 of cattle, cp. N. G. L. i. 24; ef maor höggr hala af hrossi svá at af rófu fylgir, Gpl. 399; ef maðr höggr hala af hrossi fyrir neðan rófu, id.; nú skerr maðr tagl af nautum, id.; eru þeir í málum mestir sem refr í halanum, Fms. viii. 350; ef maðr skerr af hrossi manns tögl, þá gjaldi aura þrjá; en ef hala höggr af, þá skal meta hross, N.G. L. i. 228; ok svá ef hann höggr hala af hrossi svá at rófa fylgir, id.: of a lion's tail, Stj. 71. 2. phrases, nú er úlfs hali einn a króki, a wolf's tail is all that is left, Band. (in a verse),a proverb from the notion that wild beasts devour one another so that only the tail is left, cp. etask af ulfs-munni, vide eta: leika lausum hala, to play with a free tail, to be unrestrained, Ls. 50; veifask um lausum hala, id., Sturl. iii. 30; bretta halann, or bera brattan halann, to lift the tail, cock up the tail, to be vain or baughty, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; en ef eigi er unnit, þá muntú reyna hvárr halann sinn berr brattara þaðan í frá, Isl. ii. 330; sé ek at þú heldr nokkru rakkara halanum en fyrir stundu áðan, Ölk. 36; draga halann, to drag the tail, sneak away, play the coward; dregt melrakkinn eptir sér halann sinn nú-Svá er segir hann, at ek dreg eptir mer halann minn, ok berr ek litt upp eðr ekki, en bess varir mik at þú dragir þinn hala mjök lengi áðr þú hefnir Halls bróður pins, Isl. ii. 329; sveigja halann, id., Hkv. Hjörv. 21; (cp. Ital. codardo, whence Engl. coward): spjóts-hali, the butt-end of a spear, Eg. 289, Ld. 132, Hkr. iii. 159; snældu-hali, a staff's end. II. metaph. a train, the rear of a bost; skammr er ordinn hali okkarr, we bave a sbort train, few followers, Sturl. (in a verse). COMPDS: hals-fero, f. the rear, Sturi. hala-rofa, u, f. 'tail-row,' i. e. a string one after another, like iii. 23. geese; ganga i halarofu, to walk in h.; cp. Dan. gaasegang, Fr. en queue. hala-stjarna, u, f. a 'tail-star,' comet, (mod.) hala-taff, n. a kind of game, used synonymous to hnef-tafl, q. v., prob. similar to the Engl. fox and goose; hann tefldi hnet-tafl, þat var stórt hala-tafl (having a fox with a big tail), hann greip þá upp töfluna ok setti halann á kinnbein borbirni (prob. of the brick representing the fox), Grett. 144 A; vide Skýrsla um Forngripa-safn Islands by Sigurd Gudmundsson, Reykjavík 1868, pp. 38, 39; cp. also hali á hnefa-töflu in Vilmundar S. Vidutan, III. a nickname, Fb. iii. hall, f. a ball; vide höll.

HALLA, ab, [Dan. bælde; Swed. bälla], to lean or turn sideways. with dat., esp. of a vessel, ship, or the like; halla keri, fotu, staupi, skipi; but also of anything else, h. borði, stóli; Icel. distinguish between halla and the derivative hella, to pour out; hann hallar skipinu & ymsa 3. recipr., vega, Fbr. 100 new Ed. II. metaph. to sway to the wrong side,

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121, Sks. 662; h. sögu, to give an unfair report, Fms. vi. 261; ok um allar sagnir hallaði hann mjök til, id., Nj. 270; h. orðum til, to impute, Fms. ix. 332; h. eptir e-m, to be swayed, biased in one's favour, 59; mer bykir ber hafa hallat til-hallat hefi ek vist (no doubt bave I swerved) segir konungr, ok þó í hag þér, ii. 272; halla sæmd e-s, to let one's bonour swerve, do it injury, Orkn. 240; h. undan e-u, to avoid, sbun one, Al. 83; h. sér, to lean with one's body, seig at honum svefn, ok hallaði hann sér í kné henni, Fb. i. 280: with acc., h. sik (less correct), Karl. 292. III. impers. to swerve, with dat.; taka stór tré ok sella à Orminn, svá at honum halli til, so that she (the ship) swerved on one side, Fms. ii. 326; skip sveif upp á grunn ok hallaði (viz. því) mjök, vii. 264; hallaði honum svá at sjór féll inn á annat borð, Eg. 386. to decline, of the day; begar er út hallaði á kveldum, Lv. 43; hence Icel. say of the day-marks, hallandi dagmál, hádegi, nón, . . náttmál, fast dagmål, l.e. when the sun has just passed the day-mark in the horizon; solu hallar, the sun sinks, pjal. Jon 28; or degi hallar, the day is sinking, Luke ix. 12; or hallar út degi, as Til hafs sól hraðar ser | hallar út degi, Hymn-book, No. 294; vetri, sumri hallar, the winter, 8. of a river-basin, to slope; summer is declining, Fas. ii. 552. hann skildi eigi fyrr við þá en hallaði af norðr, Boll. 348; stigum þeim er hölluðu frá þjóðgötum, Sks. I: the phrase, það hallar undan fæti, it slopes down bill. 4. tafli hallar & e-n, the game turns against one, IV. reflex. to lean with the body; Bolli halladisk upp at sels-vegginum, Ld. 244; hann hallaðisk ok lagði höfuð (be nodded and laid bis bead) í kné Finni Árnasyni, Ó. H. 210; lengi ek hölluðumk, long bave I been nodding (from sleep), Sl. 36; hann halladisk undan högginu, Fms. vi. 66. 2. to swerve; þá tók mjök at hallask Ormrinn, tbe sbip lay over-much on one side, Fms. ii. 229: to be turned, tók þá at hallask taflit, svá at öðrum var komit at máti, Bs. ii. 186; á þá hallaðisk bardaginn, the battle turned against them, O. H. L. 20; hallask eptir e-u, to swerve towards a thing, Fms. ii. 32; h. til vináttu við e-n, Fs. 116: metaph., at min virding mundi halla (that my bonour would be tarnished) af þinu tilstilli, Lv. 34.

hallan, f. a swerving, Stj. 65. hallandi, a, m. = hall-lendi.

hallarr, m. [cp. Fr. ballier; Swed. and Norse byll; Dan. byld], a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.)

Hallin-akíði, a, m., poët. a ram, Edda (Gl.): name of the god Heimdal, Edda, vide Lex. Poët.

hall-kvæmr, etc., vide hald-.

hall-lendi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

hall-lendr, adj. sloping, Sturl. i. 85.

hall-meela, t, to speak ill of one, with dat., Nj. 53, Fms. iv. 81, xi. 260, Magn. 442, passim.

hall-msoli, n. pl. blame, reproof, Fas. i. 106, Str. 71, Fs. 15, Edda 8.

hall-oki (-oka), adj. indecl. [aka höllu], suffering defeat, worsted, cwercome: in the phrase, vera, fara, h. fyrir e-m, Ld. 146, Fær. 229, Bard.

174, Karl. 91 (v. l.), Hsm. 18. 3.

HALLB, adj., fem. höll, leaning to one side, swerving, sloping; jakarnir vóru hallir út af skerinu, Eb. 238; jakarnir vóru bæði hálir ok hallir, 240; hann (the ship) ferr jafnan hallr, it beeled over, Fb. i. 520, Fms. x. 368; h. i göngu, limping, Vápn. 6; bera hallt höfuðit, to bear the bead on one side, Fms. ii. 70; hallt ker, a balf-filled cup, Hm. 51; standa höllum fæti, to stand slanting, Nj. 97; bar hallan skjöldinn, the shield came aslant, Eg. 378; láta verða hallt á e-n, to overmatch one, metaph. from rowing or from the balance, Fbr. 122:-hann lætr ekki á sik hallt, ok höggt i móti, be allowed no inequality, but cut in return, i. e. be paid blow for blow, O. H. L. 92; nú leikr mér þat eigi í hug, at á yðr verði hallt um var skipti, borf. Karl. 404: so in the phrases, aka höllu fyrir e-m (halloki) or aka höllum fæti (MS.), to be upset, to stoop or crouch before one, metaph. from driving, Ld. 206; fara höllum fæti, to be worsted, Bs. i. 907; aka undan höllum (öllum MS.) fæti, Lv. 76. II. metaph. swerving, biased; alþýðan er höll til ílsku ok synda, Ver. 7; hann var mest hallr at allri vináttu til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 233: biased, attached to one, vera hallr undir e-n, id.; hann var hallr undir Einar i mála-ferlum þeirra Sturlu, Sturl. i. 75; þvíat hann var meir hallr undir þá feðga, 94; með mikla sveit þá er undir Rómverja vóru hallir, Clem. 29; þvíat hann var mest undir hann hallr at allri vináttu, and hann var rnest h. undir Rögnvald jarl, 442, Fms. vii. 229, Bs. i. 714, Stj. 476; cp. vinhallr, partial, as a friend.

HALLR, m. [Ulf. ballus = πέτρα], a slope, bill; þá gékk hann frá bardaganum upp i hallinn ok settisk þar niðr, Sturl. i. 85; ok var mjök bratt at ganga upp i hallinn til steinveggsins, Fms. vii. 81, a paraphrase from the verse in p. 82; this sense is rare and obsolete. stone, boulder, Gs. 10, 12, 16, 22 (of a millstone); Gisli fær sér hall einn ok kastaði út í skerit, Gísl. 123: of a precious stone, a gem, Fms. iii. 180; gler-h., a erystal (mod.): freq. in pr. names, of men, Hallr, Hall-björn, Hall-dórr (qs. Hall-þórr), Hall-freðr, Hall-gils, Hall-geirr, Hall-grimr, Hall-kell, Hall-mundr, Hall-ormr, Hall-steinn, Hall-varor, Hall-aor; of women, Halla, Hall-dóra, Hall-dís, of a crag, Stj. 134, Fms. v. 323, porf. Karl. 414.

in words er acts; halla dómi, to give an unfair judgment, Gpl. 174, Fs. Hall-fríör, Hall-gerör, Hall-gríme, Hall-katla, Hall-veig, Hall-vor: suffixed in bor-hallr and bor-halla: in local names, Hallland, a county in Sweden; Hall-lendingar, Hallanders, Fms. III. metaph. a stain, colour, meton. from steinn, Orkn. (in a verse).

hall-sperra, u, f. stiffness in the limbs, = hardsperra.

hall-eri, n. [ar], a bad season, a famine, dearth, Nj. 73, Fms. ix. 48, Bs. i. 200, Isl. ii. 58, Ó. H. 102, Hkr. i. 21, 56. halmr, m., vide hálmr.

HALR, m., pl. halir, [no doubt an apocopated form, akin to A.S. bæled, Germ. beld = bero, as also to höldr or höldr, q. v.]:—a man, only used in poetry; halr er heima hverr, a saying, Hm. 36; gráðigr halr, 19; hnigra sá halr fyrir hjörum, 159; halr hugfullr, Hom. 19; halr enn hugblauði, Hbl. 49; úkristinn halr, Sighvat: in plur. men, troða halir helveg, Vsp. 52, 56: used of the dead inmates of Hel, Alm. 29, cp. Vpm. 43, which seems to be a pun, as the word itself is not akin to Hel.

hals, m. neck; vide háls.

HALTR or halltr, adj. [A.S. bealt; Engl. balt; O. H. G. balz; Dan.-Swed. balt; cp. Lat. elaudus; prob. akin to hall?]:—balt, lame, limping, Hm. 70, 89, Fms. vi. 322, Nj. 209, Landn. 100, Isl. ii. 219, Edda 28; haltir ganga, Matth. xi. 5, xv. 31, xxi. 14, Luke vii. 22, xiv. 13, Acts iii. 2, viii. 7: haltr at mali, balting in speech, stammering, Barl. 15, (whence mál-haltr): as a nickname, Eyjólfr Halti, Lv.; Hrómundr H., Vd., Fs. 39, 48: metaph., h. i trunni, balting, unsound in faith, Karl. 279; hand-haltr, q. v.

haltra, 20, to balt, limp, Grett. 151, Fbr. 179, Bs. i. 321, Stj. 592, Hebr.

halzi, qs. haldsi, adj. indecl. bolding, Fms. x. 396: with dat., haldzi e-u, Þiðr. 172.

HAMA, ad, [cp. höm = sbanks in animals, whence Engl. bam], of cattle or horses in a storm, to stand and turn tail to wind, leaving off grazing.

hamal-kyrni, n. a kind of seed, N. G. L. i. 385, 401.

hamall, m. a pr. name, Landn., Hkv.; see the following word.

HAMALT, n. adj., only in the old phrase, fylkja hamalt, synonymous with svinfylkja, to draw up a wedge-shaped column in the form of a hog's snout; thus defined, hann hefir svinfylkt her sinum-Hverr man Hringi hafa kennt hamalt at fylkja? (who has taught king Ring to draw up the phalanx of hamalt?) ... Hringr hafði svínfylkt öllu liði sínu, þá þótti þó svá þykk fylkingin yfir at sjá, at rani var í brjósti, Ring bad drawn all his troops up in a bog-shaped column, so that the ranks looked all the deeper for the snout-formed shape of the front, Fas. i. 380; hildingr fylkti hamalt, a paraphrase from hann fylkti liði sínu svá, at rani var framan á fylkingar-brjostinu, Fms. xi. 304: used of a column of ships in a sea-fight, vi. 314 (in a verse), cp. also Skv. 2. 23, Fas. ii. 40 (in a verse); a description of the cuneiform column is given in Sks. 384; in Skjöld. S. its invention is attributed to Odin himself, and it was a favourite battle array with the men of old.

HAMARR, m., dat. hamri, pl. hamrar, [A. S. bamor; Engl. bammer; O.H.G. bamar; Germ. and Dan. bammer; Swed. bammare]: - a bammer; h. tong, steði, Edda 9, Vkv. 18, Landn. 212 (in a verse); the thunderbolt was in the northern mythology represented as a hammer,-the hammer Mjölnir, Edda (Sksm.) 15, 26, 28-30, 58, 70, passim, bkv. passim, Hbl. 47; hann (the idol) var merkor eptir þór ok hefir hannar í hendi, O. H. 108, O. T. 44; prud-hamarr, the mighty bammer, Ls. 57, 59, 61, 63: the hammer was the holy sign with the heathens, answering to the cross of the Christians, hann görði hamar yfir, be made the sign of the hammer over it, Fms. i. 35; þórr tók hamarinn Mjölni ok brá upp ok vígði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28, cp. also pkv. 30, where the bride and bridegroom were to be marked with the holy sign; hence bors-hamarr = the character 5, which occurs on a few of the earliest heathen Runic stones 26/1 (e. g. Thorsen, pp. 17, 329), cp. also Isl. pjoos. i. 446; this 55 is evidently an imitation of the thunderbolt. B. the back of an axe, Eg. 769. COMPDS: hamar-gangr, m. bammer-clash, Stj. 45. hamars-högg, hamars-muðr (-munnr, -munni), n. a bammer stroke, Stj. 563. m. the 'mouth' or thin end of a hammer, Edda 30. hamar-skalli, a, m. the thick end of a hammer, Fms. viii, 138. hamar-skapt, n. the shaft or bandle of a bammer, Edda 28. hamar-spor, n. a bammer's print, II. metaph. a bammer-shaped crag, a crag standing out like an anvil; par stendr hamarr mikill fyrir beim, Bs. i. 601; beir leggja skip sín millum hamra tveggja, Grett. 83, Fas. iii. 257; þrítugr, fertugr ... hamarr, a crag thirty, forty ... fathoms high, i. 159: so in the saying, kljufa britugan hamarinn til e-s, to split a thirty fathoms' rock, to make great efforts, to make Herculean efforts in a thing, metaph. from cutting roads through rocks: in pl. hamrar, crags; fluga-hamrar, sjávarhamrar, sea-crags; ogres were believed to live in crags, hence the phrase, sem genginn út úr hömrum, i.e. looking as wild as a crag-ogre, svá illiligr sem genginn sé út ór sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182. (hamar- and hamra-), hamar-troll, n. a crag-ogre, Grett. (in a verse). hamar-dalr, m. a ravine, Karl. 292. hamar-gnipa, u. f. the peak

hamar-klettr,

m. a erag (isolated), Fms. ii. 92, Nj. 264, v.l. hamar-klif, n. a craggy eliff, Gísl. 137. hamar-rifa, u, f. a rift in a crag, Fb. iii. 447. hamar-skarð and hamra-skarð, n. a scaur, eleft or ravine, Grett. 132, Gísl. 51, Grág. i. 17. hamar-skútí, 2, m. a jutting erag, Nj. 264; gjá-h., q. v.: esp. freq. in local names in Icel. and Norway, Hamarr, Hamrar, Hamra-endar, Hamars-é: in compds, Smahamrar, Ein-hamarr, a single crag, Gísl., etc., vide Landn., Fms. xii, Fb. iii. 2. a kind of mark on sbeeps' ears, prob. of heathen origin, denoting the holy mark of the hammer of Thor: cutting the top of the ear thus Ti is called hamar, whence hamar-skora, u, f. a cleft hamar Ti; cp. the ditty of Stef. Ól., Hamarinn mér í greipar gékk | það gæfu-markið fina, and hamar-skoru og gloppu-gat | görðu í hægra eyra. 3. a kind of fisb, Edda (Gl.): prop. a false reading for humarr (q.v.), a lobster.

hamask, að, dep. to rage, to be taken by a fit of fury in a fight, synonymous to ganga berserks-gang (see p. 61): the word is derived from hamt, prob. owing to a belief that such persons were possessed by a strange spirit or demon; cp. hamr, hamstoli, hamramr, all of them words referring to a change of shape:—svá er sagt, at þá hamaðisk hann, ok fleiri vóru þeir föru-nautar hans er þá hömuðusk, Eg. 122; hamask þú nú, Skallagrímr, at syni þínum, 192; Þórir hljóp þá af baki, ok er svá sagt, at hann hamaðisk þá it fyrsta sinn, Gullþ. 30, Fas. iii. 343, Landn. 119; Fránmarr jarl hafði hamask í arnar líki, Sæm. 95: the word is still used, to work as bard as a giant.

ham-farir, f. pl. a mythical word, the 'faring' or travelling in the assumed shape of an animal, fowl or deer, fish or serpent, with magical speed over land and sea, the wizard's own body meantime lying lifeless and motionless; graphically depicted in Yngl. S. ch. 7, Vd. ch. 12, Hkr. (O. T.) ch. 37; hann sendi Finna tvá í hamförum til Islands, Landn. 174; Haraldr konungr bauð kunngum manni at fara í hamförum til Islands, sá fór í hvals-líki, etc., Hkr. i. 228.

ham-frær, f. pl., from hamfrú (?), witches, an ἄπ. λεγ.; leirblót gört í manns-líki af leiri eðr deigi, eðr hamfrær, N. G. L. i. 383, v. l.

ham-fong, n. pl. frenzy, fury, Sturl. ii. 137.

ham-hloypa, u, f. a 'bam-leaper,' a witch that travels in hamfarir, Eg. 421, Fas. ii. 80, 390, Gullh. 64: in mod. usage Icel. say, hann er mesta hamhleypa, he is a great h., works like a giant, of one who does great work in little time; hann er hamhleypa að skrifa, hamhleypa að vinna etc.

hamingja, u, f. luck, fortune; prop. in a personal sense, a guardian spirit, answering to the guardian angel of Christians; derived from hamr, for the guardian spirits of men-and every man had his hamingia-were believed to take the shape sometimes of animals, sometimes and more commonly of human beings, esp. that of women; but they were themselves supernatural beings; that the hamingjur were giant-females procceding from the great Norns-who were the hamingjur of the worldis borne out by the passage in Vpm. 48, 49. Hamingja and fylgja or fylgju-kona (Hallfred S. ch. 11) seem to be nearly synonymous, as also gæfa, gipta, auðna, heill; but hamingja is the most personal word, and was almost symbolical of family relationship. At the hour of death the hamingja left the dying person and passed into a dear son, daughter, or beloved kinsman; cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 11, and esp. the charming tale in Glum, ch. 9. One might also impart one's own good luck to another, hence the phrase leggja sina hamingju með e-m, almost answering to the Christian, 'to give one's blessing to another.' Examples: sögðusk mundu leggja til með honum hamingju sína, Ld. 74; h. ok gæfa, Fms. vi. 165; þú en ústöðuga h., Al. 23; h. konungsins, 22; ok mun kona sjá hans h. vera er fjöllum hærra gékk, Glúm. 345; etja hamingju við e-n, Fb. ii. 65; ok reyna hvat hamingjan vill unna þér, Fs. 4; vilnask (bope) at h. mun fylgja, 23; vera má at þat sé til h. várrar ættar, 11; langæligar nytjar munu menn hafa hans hamingju, Bs. i. 229; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Úlf. 3. 69; meiri í hreysti en hamingju, Gullb. 21; sigri eðr hamingju manns þessa, Fs. 10. It is still used in Icel. almost as Heaven, Providence; pad má Hamingjan vita, God knows; eg vildi Hamingjan gæfi, would to Heaven! Gud og Hamingjan, God and Good Luck; treysta Guði og Hamingjunni; eiga undir Hamingjunni, to run the risk; and in similar phrases. COMPDS: hamingju-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fs. 34. hamingju-hjól, n. the wheel of fortune, Fas. iii. 470. hamingju-hlutr, m. a lucky chance, hamingju-lauss, adj. luckless, bapless, Stj. 464, Fms. Fms. x. 180. hamingju-leysi, n. want of luck, Fms. i. 286. viii. 93. ingju-maor, m. a lucky man, Fms. xi. 205, Fs. 21. hamingiumikill, adj. mighty lucky, Fms. ii. 31, Ld. 170, Eg. 46: compar. hamhamingju-mót, n. lucky appearance; h. er ingju-meiri, Fb. i. 301. á þér, Fs. 11. Ó. H. 195. hamingju-raun, f. a trial of fortune, Fms. xi. 244, hamingju-samligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), lucky-looking, Fms. i. 96. hamingju-skipti, n. a shift or turn of fortune, Sturl. iii. hamingju-skortr, m. lack of luck, Fms. xi. 260. hamingjutjón, n. bad luck, Al. 56.

HAMLA, u, f. an oar-loop made of a strap or withe fastened to the thole-pin (hár), into which the oar was put, the oarsman pulling the oar against the thole, as is still done in the fjords of Norway; hence is called

hamar-klif, n. a^{\oplus} láta síga á hömlu, to pull slowly towards the hamla, i. e. stem foremost, Fms. i. 172, vii. 213; láta skip síga á hömlum, Hkr. iii. 336; á hömlo, Mork. l. c.; lét hann leggja fimm skipum fram í sundit svá at mátti þegar síga á hömlu, Grett. 83 A; hömlur slitnudu, háir brotnudu, the h. were torn, the tholes broken, Am. 35; leggja árar í hömlur, they put the oars in the loops, Fms. iii. 57. In Norway the levy or conscription was counted by the hömlur, cp. O. H. 227, where one hamla (i. e. man) was to be levied from every seven males over five years old, and so 'til homlu' means naut. = per man, per oar, Ghl. 99, N.G.L. i. 98; thus, gera mat i hömlu, to contribute provisions by the head, 201, cp. D. N. passim and Fritzner's remarks s. v.; the metaph, phrase, ganga e-m i hömlu um e-t, to go into one's hamla, take one's place, to be one's match; sem Sigvalda myni fæst til skorta, at ganga mér í hömlu um ráða-gerðir ok dæma hér um mál manna, bæði fyrir vizku sakir ok ráðspeki, Fms. xi. 98. COMPDS: hömlu-band, n. an oar strap (=hamla), Eg. 390, Fbr. 181. hōmlu-barði, a, m. a dub, an. hey.; má þat ríki kalla hömlu-barða eða auðnar óðal, Sks. 333: the word is prob. taken from a ship defeated in a fight and pulling or drifting stern foremost. homlu-fall, n. an illegal breaking up of a ship, a Norse law term, no king's ship might be demolished unless the keel had been laid for a new ship; homlufall was liable to a fine of three marks for every hamla, N.G.L. i. 101. hömlu-maðr, m. 2 Norse term answering to Icel. há-seti, an oarsman, sailor, N. G. L. II. mod. a short oar with which the boatman paddles, leani. 99. ing the body forwards and with his face towards the stem, using the oar partly instead of a rudder; hence stýris-hamla, a 'rudder-oar.'

hamla, 20, to pull backwards, stern foremost (= láta siga á hömlu); Hákon jarl lét ok h. at landi, Fms. i. 93; höfðu menn hans þá undan hamlat, 174; gátu þeir eigi svá skjótt vikit þó at þeir hamlaði á annat borð en reri á annat, viii. 386; hömluðu þeir skipunum at Norðnesi, Fagrsk. 254; vér skulum sýna þeim sem mestan undanróðr, en vér skulum þó raunar hamla, O. H. L. 69, cp. þiðr. 61: in mod. usage to paddle with a short oar, turning the face towards the stem. metaph. to stop, binder one, with dat.; nú búask þeir bræðr í burt ok stodar ekki at h. þeim, Fas. i. 42; hamlaði þat mjök afla þorgrims, at frændr hans kómu eigi, Eb. 48. II. [A. S. bamelan, cp. Engl. to bamstring, O. H. G. bamal-stat = locus supplicii, and Germ. bammel = vervex], to maim, mutilate: with dat. and acc., sumir voru hamladir at höndum eða fótum, Eg. 14; sá er manni hamlaði á hendi eðr á fæti edr veitti önnur meidsl, Fms. xi. 226, 298; hann drap suma, suma lét hann hamla, Hkr. i. 258; lét hann suma drepa, suma hamla, en suma rak hann ór landi, Ó. H. 105.

ham-leor, n. the shank leather of a bide; cp. hom.

hamn-, vide hafn, from höfn, a baven.

hampa, 20, to toss one in the arms, with dat.

HAMPR, m. [this word, like all words in mp (np), is of for. origin; cp. Gr. κάνναβιε, whence Lat. cannabis; Germ. banf; Engl. bemp; Dan. bamp: it scarcely occurs before the middle of the 13th century; hörr, q.v., is the genuine northern word]:—bemp, Sks. 287, H.E. i. 395, N.G. L. ii. 355.

HAMB, m., pl. hamir, dat. hami, Vsp. 36, but ham, Höfuðl. (where 4 bam, gram, and fram form a rhyme), as also Haustl. 2, Hkr. i. 228, all -of them poems of the 10th century; [A.S. bama, boma; Hel. bamo; O. H. G. bemedi, whence mod. Germ. bemd; Dan. bam; akin to hamr is Ital. camisa, Fr. chemise, with a final s answering to hams below]:-a skin, esp. the skin of birds flayed off with feathers and wings; alptar-hamr, a swan's skin; fugls-hamt, a bird's skin; arnar-hamt, an eagle's skin; gasar-hamt, a goose's skin, etc.; hams, q. v., of snakes: ham bera svanir hvitfjaðraðan (of a swan's skin), Fas. i. 471 (in a verse); hleypa hömum (of snakes), to east the slough, Konr. 34; hlatra hamr, poet. laughter's cover, the breast, Höfudl. 19. II. shape, esp. in a mythol. sense, connected breast, Höfuðl. 19. with the phrase, skipta hömum, to change the shape, described in Yngl. S. ch. 7, Völs. S. ch. 7, 8, and passim; cp. also the deriv. ein-hamr, hamfarir, ham-ramr, ham-stola, hamingja, hamask, etc.,-an old and widespread superstition found in the popular lore and fairy tales of almost every country; -- Oðinn skipti hömum, lá þá búkrinn sem sofinn eðr dauðr, en hann var þá fugl eða dýr, fiskr eða ormr, ok fór á einni svipstund á fjarlæg lönd, Yngl. S. l. c., Fas. i. 128 (Völs. S. l. c.); it is described in Völs. S. ch. 8,—beir hafa orðit fyrir úsköpum, því at úlfa-hamir (1906)fcoats) héngu yfir þeim; it tíunda hvert dægr máttu þeir komask ór hömunum, etc.; þeir fundu konur þrjár ok spunnu lín, þar vóru hjá peim álptar-hamir þeirra, Sæm. 88 (prose to Vkv.); fjölkyngis-kona var par komin í álptar-ham, Fas. i. 373, cp. Helr. 6; víxla hömum, to change skins, assume one another's shape, Skv. 1. 42; Ulf-hamr, Wolf-skin, the nickname of a mythol. king, Hervar. S., prob. from being hamramr; manns-hamr, the buman skin, Str. 31; hugða ek at væri hamr Atla, methought it was the form or ghost of Alli, Am. 19; jötunn i arnar-ham, a giant in an eagle's skin, Vpm. 37, Edda; i gemlis-ham, id., Haustl.; fjaðr-hamr, þkv.; í faxa-ham, in a borse's skin, Hkr. i. (in a verse); i trölls-hami, in an ogre's skin, Vsp. 36; vals-hamt, a falcon's skin, Edda (of the goddess Freyja): it remains in mod. usage in metaph. phrases, að vera í góðum, illum, vondum, ham, to be in a good, bad, dismal

frame of mind or mood; vera i sinum retta ham, to be in one's own good \ 290; færa e-n fram med h. sinni, to support a person by one's labour, Jb. frame of mind; færast i annan ham, to enter into another frame of mind: in western Icel. an angry, ill-tempered woman is called hamr, hun er mesti hamr (= vargt): hams-lauss, adj. distempered, furious, esp. used in Icel. of a person out of bis mind from restlessness or passion, the metaphor from one who cannot recover his own skin, and roves restlessly in search of it, vide Isl. Þjóðs. passim. COMPDS: ham-dökkr, adj. dark-skinned, of dark bue, Edda (Ht.), of the raven. ham-fagr, adj. fair of bue, bright, Ad. 7. ham-ljotr, adj. scraggy, ugly, Haustl. hamvátr, adj. skin-wet, i. e. drowned, Landn. (in a verse): freq. in foreign, Saxon, and Germ. pr. names and local names; Hamoir, m. a pr. name, qs. Ham-bér, cp. A.S. Hama-beow.

ham-ramaör, part. = hamramr, Fas. iii. 424, (bad.)

ham-ramr, adj. a mythical term, able to change one's shape; in the Sagas it is esp. used of berserkers,-men gifted with supernatural strength or seized with fits of warlike fury (berserks-gangr), vide hamask; but also, though less frequently, referring to hamfarir; hann var h. mjök, be was a great wizard who changed his shape, Landn. 87, 289; hann var h. mjök svá at hann gékk heiman ór Hraunhöfn um kveldit en kom um morgininn eptir í þjórsár-dal, Landn. 236, 285, 306, Gullb. 30; þat var mál manna at hann væri mjök h., Eg. 3; allir hinir sterkustu menn ok margir hamramir, 109; þeim mönnum er hamramir vóru eðr þeim er berserks-gangr er á, 125; eigi var þat einmælt at hann væri eigi h., 514:—as a nickname, Vékell hinn hamrami, Landn. 191; Vígi hinn h., Korm. 58; Tanni er kallaðr var hinn hamrami, Isl. ii. 360,—the MS. has handrami, which is no doubt wrong, as also in the name of the mythical king Havaror handrami, Fb. i. 26; cp. hinn Rammi and ramaukinn, Landn. 107, 249, 277, Hdl. 34.

ham-remi, f. the state of being hamramr, Eg. 125.

hams, m. (=hamr), a snake's slough; ormar skríða ór hamsi á vár, Mkv.; kalla sverðit orm, en fetlana ok umgörð hams hans, Edda (Ht.) 123: metaph., goor (illr) hams er á e-m, one is in a good (bad) frame of mind; hams er góðr á sljóðum, Hallfred: Icel. say, vera í gooum, vondum hamsi, id.: allit. phrases as, hafa hold og hams, to keep up flesh and skin, i.e. to be bale and bearty, to be in a good II. in plur. hamsar means particles of suet. In Norway state. hams means the busks of beans and grains: in Dan, a kind of beetle out all cases; it is either a remnant of the old masc, mark s for r as in Gothic, or perhaps the s answers to the inflex. d as in O. H. G. bamedi, Germ. bemd; but still more closely to the inflex. final s in Ital. camisa, Fr. cbemise.

ham-skarpr, adj. [höm], thin in the flank, of a horse: the name of a horse, Edda (Gl.)

ham-skiptask, t, dep. = skipta hömum, Str. 30.

ham-stoli, mod. ham-stola, adj. 'bam-stolen,' prop. a wizard whose skin bas been stolen, and hence metaph. frantic, furious, Eg. 565, Fms. vi. 198, Barl. 56, Karl. passim, cp. Völs. S. Fas. i. 130.

ham-stolinn, part. = hamstoli, Karl. 243, 352, El.

hana and hana-nú, interj. see bere! vide Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2. HAND, f. a band; vide hönd.

handa, adv. with dat. for one, to one, prop. a gen. pl. from hönd, q. v. handa- and handar- in compds, vide s. v. hönd.

hand-afi, n. band-strength; lesa sik upp med handafii, to baul oneself up by strength of band, Fas. iii. 283.

hand-afli, a, m. the produce of one's bands; lifa a handafla sinum, to live by one's bands.

handan, adv., 1. denoting from the place, from beyond, beyond; handan um, and in mod. usage handan yfir, á, fjörð, sund, fjall, from beyond a river, firth, sound, fell, or the like; hann sá mann rída handan um Vaola, Ld. 148; skip reri handan um fjördinn, Eb. 292; handan or, af, frá, from the side beyond, the land being in dat.; kom þar Ingimundr ór Dölum handan, Sturl. i. 88; er þeir koma handan ór Tungunni, ii. 216; þeir sá at þrír menn hleyptu handan frá Akri, i. 83; handan af Nesinu, i.e. from Caithness to the Orkneys, Orkn. 2. absol., vindar gnýja héðan ok handan, benceforth and thenceforth, Edda 8; pordr andar nú handan, from the opposite bench, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); vestan Vatnsskard ok handan, from the west of the fell W. and beyond, Sturl.; Islands Hunalands sem Danmarkar handan, i.e. Iceland as well as Hunaland and Denmark beyond the sea, Korm. II. fyrir handan, denoting in the place, with acc.; par vorum ver allir fyrir handan á upp frá Akri, Sturl. ii. 210; her fyrir handan ana, Isl. ii. 260; fyrir handan ver, beyond the sea, Gkv. 2. 7; fyrir handan sundit, Hbl. I:-adverb., vera má nú at Barði sé fyrir handan, Isl. ii. 387; Sódóma fyrir handan en Gomorra fyrir héðan, Symb. 30.

hand-bani, a, m. a law term, an actual slayer, bomicide; opp. to τάδ-bani, hald-bani, Hdl. 28, (αὐτόχειρ.)

hand-bjalla, u, f. a band-bell, Pm. 90.

hand-björg, f. 'band-supply;' esp. in phrases, lifa vio h. sina, to live from band to mouth, Fas. iii. 538; eiga allt undir h. sinni, id., Róm. 🕁 (after dinner); Berghóra gékk at borðinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52, cp.

267; whence handbjargar-umagi, a, m. (-maör, m.), a person supported by another's labour, id.

hand-bogi, a, m. a band-bow, Landn. 288, Sks. 390, 626, Orkn. 148, Fms. vii. 45, Fb. i. 486; opp. to lásbogi, a cross-bow. hand-bók, f. a bandbook, Vm. 52, Hom. 29.

hand-brago, n. bandicraft, manner of work, gott, illt h.: of needlework, það er handbragðið hennar á því, and the like.

hand-byndi, mod. hand-bendi, n., prop. a bandcuff: metaph. a bindrance, bother, e-m er (veror) h. at e-u, to be bothered with a thing, Karl. 234; það er h. að honum; hann ekki nema til handbendis.

hand-bærr, adj. ready at band, Greg. 7, Hornklofi.

hand-fagr, adj. baving fair bands, Korm.

hand-fang, n. 'band-grip,' a span, Gisl. 23.

hand-fara, for, to touch with the bands, Bs. i. 460. hand-fatt, n. adj. lack of bands, baving too few bands, Fb. i. 521.

hand-festa, t, a law term, to strike a bargain by shaking bands, to pledge; h. heit sitt, Fms. vi. 145; Asgrimr handfesti at greiða þriggja vetra skatta, Bs. i. 740; handfestir eiðar, Dipl. ii. 19; biskup handfesti (betrotbed) jungfru Ingilborg, Fms. x. 103, H.E. i. 248; handfest mér upp á trú bína, at . . ., Stj. 629. 2 Kings x. 15.

hand-festa, u, f. (hand-festning, f., H.E. i. 251), = handfestr, Dipl.

iv. 11, Fb. i. 366, Bs. ii. 61.

hand-festr, f. striking a bargain, the joining bands; ba ferr handfestr um allt skipit beirra i millum at bessu heiti, Bs. i. 421; attu beir at handfesti ok vápna-tak at þessu heiti, Fms. viii. 55; tóku þeir heit sitt með h., v. 138; sira Oddr tók þá ok þetta skilorð með h., Bs. i. 746; við vitni ok h., Fb. i. 366: it answers to the signing one's name in mod. law. 😝 In the early Dan, and Swed. laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called baand-fastning. In Scotland marriage used often to be preceded by a preliminary union II. a rope by which to called band-fasting, see Jamieson s. v. baul oneself up, Jm. 1.

hand-fjatla, að, = handvætta.

hand-fyllr, f. a bandful, O. H. 211.

hand-feeri, n. an angling line. hand-ganga, u, f. surrender (cp. ganga & hönd e-m), also submission to one as liege-lord; veita e-m handgöngu, O. H. 97; þá varð ekki af

handgöngu við konunga, 163, Róm. 124, 134. hand-genginn, part. [Dan. baandgangen], a king's officer, belonging to the king's bousehold; görask h. e-m, Eg. 29, 197, Sks. 249, Eb. 110, Fs. 70; synonymous to hiromaor, Fms. iv. 122, Al. 27, N.G.L., Jb.

hand-góör, adj. bandy, adroit, Valla L. 223.

hand-grannr, adj. baving a thin hand.

hand-grip, n. = handrán, Bs. ii. 45.

hand-hafa, o, to have in hand, possess, Ghl. 313.

hand-hafi, a, m. baving in band, Fb. 329; vera h. at e-u, to get into one's bands, clutch a thing (as a law term less than to own); vera h. at jörðu at úleyfi konungs, Gþl. 452; ef sá kallask keypt hafa er h. er at, N. G. L. i. 249, Sturl. i. 56 (of unlawful seizure).

hand-haltr, adj. baving a lame, bad band, Sturl. i. 189.

hand-heitr, adj. baving a warm band.

hand-heeft, n. and hand-höfn, f. a band instrument, pjal. 8.

hand-högg, n. a backing off one's band, Sturl. iii. 116.

hand-höggva, hjó, to back one's band off, Eb. 58, Fms. viii. 167. hand-iðjan, f. = hannyrð, Bs. i. 619.

hand-kaldr, adj. baving (usually) a cold band.

hand-kista, u, f. a band-box, D. N.

hand-klukka, u, f. a band-bell, Vm. 114, 117, B. K. 83.

hand-klæði, n. a band-towel, N. G. L. ii. 443, Nj. 176, Fms. iii. 194: for use in church, Vm. 15, 104, 117, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 83.

hand-knakkar, m. pl. a kind of crutches, Mar. 69, 70.

hand-kriki, a, m. an arm-pit.

hand-krókr, m. a game, 'band-crook,' pulling with crooked bands.

hand-krækjask, t, recipr. to try the strength by pulling with crooked bands, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 78 (where it is used of hooking hands together and standing in a circle as in a dance).

hand-kvern, f. a quern, band-mill, B. K. 81.

hand-lag or hand-lög, n. [cp. mid. Lat. andilago, andilangus, per festucam et per andilangum tradere, Du Cange]:-joining bands, a pledging, = handfestr, Eb. 128, Sturl. iii. 233, D.N. i. 134: in sing., Dipl.

hand-laginn, part. adroit; hand-lagni, f. adroitness.

hand-lami, adj. indecl. with a lame, had hand, Bs. ii. 29, Karl. 547. handlan, f. working, MS. 4. 10.

hand-latr, adj. lazy, Sturl. iii. 200.

hand-laugar, f. pl. washing the bands, a custom with the men of old after as well as before meals; gefa e-m h., Fms. vi. 321, Stj. 153; taka h., Fms. vii. 85; ganga til handlauga, v. 317; bera inn h., Nj. 220

Nj. ch. 117, Lv. ch. 13, Har. S. Hardr. ch. 79: in sing. of the basin = mundlaug, Fms. vi. 199, Fb. iii. 467.

hand-lauss, adj. without bands, Gisl. (in a verse).

hand-leggja, lagði, = handíesta; h. e-m e-t, to pledge, confirm by handlög, Dipl. ii. 5; h. e-m land, til eignar, to sell an estate by handlög, Dipl. ii. 8, Thom. 298; handlagði Sophia kirkjunni til eignar þrjá tigi hundraða, Pm. 9: to seize, Post. (Fr.)

hand-leggr, m. the 'band-leg,' the arm, Landn. 119 (v. l.), Bjarn. 65, Grett. 140, Nj. 19, 116, Ld. 220, Sturl. i. 85, ii. 104, Bs. i. 640, ii. 29, Fms. i. 16, ii. 264, vii. 226, Bárð. 169; cp. fótleggr: Icel. distinguish between upp-h., the upper-arm, and fram-h., the fore-arm; in mod. speech this compd word has almost superseded the old arm; q. v.

hand-leiðsla, u, f. guidance.

hand-leika, lek, to wield in one's band, bave in the band.

hand-leikinn, part. nimble-banded.

hand-lektari, a, m. a band lectern or reading-desk, Vm. 110.

. hand-léttir, m. lending a band, Fbr. 93.

handligr, adj. manual, K. A. 120.

hand-lin, n., eccl. sleeves, 625, 184, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 308, Vm. 30, Dipl. v. 18, B. K. 83, D. I. i. passim.

hand-ljótr, 2dj. baving a loutish, clownish band.

hand-megin and hand-megn, n. strength of band, clasp, = handafi, Rb. 378; af handmagni, with the clasp of the band, 625. 26: strength to work, working power, Grág. i. 237, 240: work = handbjörg, færa en fram á fé sinu eðr handmagni, 292. handmegins-úmagi, a, m. = handbjargar-úmagi, Grág. i. 289.

hand-meiddr, part. with maimed bands, Sturl. i. 189 C.

hand-mjúkr, adj. baving a soft band.

hand-numinn, part. seized, caught, Grág. ii. 136, 195, N. G. L. i. 61. hand-óðr, adj. fumbling about and touching everything with the hands, esp. of children.

hand-pundari, a, m. a band steel-yard, Gbl. 523, Jb. 373.

hand-raði, a, m. a drawer in a chest, 677. 9; freq. in mod. usage, kistu-handraði, kistils-handraði, etc.

hand-ramr, adj., vide hamramr.

hand-rán, n. a law term, 'band-robbery,' wresting a thing out of another's band, a kind of frumhlaup (personal assault), defined in Grág. Vsl. ch. 3, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 191, N. G. L. i. 58, Gpl. 408, Jb. 426.

hand-reip, n. a rope for bauling, Sks. 414.

hand-rið, n. a band-rail, of a staircase or the like, Fms. viii. 375 (of a bridge), Sks. 414.

hand-rif, n. [cp. bandsyfte, Ivar Aasen], 'band-reefing,' a naut. term, in the phrase, svipta h., to reef a sail: siga skyldi låta seglin, ok heldr seint, en svipta af handrifi, O. H. 182, (svipta af neðan handrifi, Fms. iii. 44.) hand-rit, n. 'band-writ,' manuscript, (mod.) handrita-safn, n. a collection of manuscripts.

. hand-sal, n. [Scot. bansel; Dan. bandsel], a law term, usually in pl. handsol, 'band-selling' or banselling, i. e. the transference of a right, bargain, duty to another by joining hands; -hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a transaction, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to sbake bands is the same as to conclude a bargain, cp. Lat. mandare = manu-dare, mancipium from manu capere; jafnt þykkja mér bin heit sem handsöl annarra manna, thy word is as good as the h. of other men, Lv. 65: a trust, charge, Grag. i. 190; betta handsal líkaði illa porbrands sonum, Eb. 156; er hjá vóru gjöfinni ok handsalinu, Anal. 293; biskups handsöl, Vm. 66; taka við handsölum á e-u, to undertake the trust, charge of a thing, Nj. 257; ek vil giarna at þú takir handsölum á öllu fénu, Ld. 50; taka við fé með handsölum, Fs. 125; eiga handsöl við e-n, to make a bargain with one, Hrafn. 21, Rd. 243, Fb. i. 109; gefa e-m handsöl yfir e-u, Bs. ii. 64; bjóda h. fyrir e-n, to offer bail for one, Fs. 87; ganga til handsala fyrir e-n, Eb. 128, 148, Grág. and Sagas passim. COMPDS: handsals-band, n. a bond of handsal, N. G. L. i. handsals-maör or handsala-maör, m. a bail, surety, Grág. i. 295, 363, 655 iii. 1, Sturl. iii. 43. handsals-rof, n. a breach of handsals-slit, n. a breach of h., Grag. i. 384, h., N. G. L. i. 365. 385, Gbl. 517.

handsala, 28, to make over by bansel, cp. Lat. mancipare; tak nú í hönd mér ok handsala, Nj. 21; rétt fram höndina ok h. mér nú landit, Eb. 38; h. sekð, sátt, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 118, 119; h. niðrfall at sökum, Nj. 21; h. e-m fé sitt, Glúm. 364, Eb. 156; h. sjálfdæmi, Bs. i. 286; h. löggrið, Grág. i. 19; fé handsalat, 399; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, N. G. L. i. 24; þá skal hann krefja hann verka slíkra, sem hann handsalaði honum, as be stipulated with bim, 35: recipr., handsalask e-t, to stipulate with one another, Grág. i. 116; takask þeir í hendr ok handsalask við sættina, Sturl. ii. 252: part., handseld sök, etc., a suit conducted by proxy, Nj. passim.

hand-sama, 20, to gather together, keep, catch.

hand-sax, n. a short sword, dirk, Fms. ii. 169, 268, 274, viii. 224. handsaxa-leikr, m. playing with dirks, by throwing them in the air and catching them by the hilt, Fb. i. 463.

hand-seinn, adj. slow with the band, Isl. ii. 84.

hand-seld, f. making over by handsal.

witness to a handsal, Grag. ii. 203.

handseldar-vitni, n. a

hand-selja, d, = handsala, Nj. 33; h. e-m e-t, Ghl. 513: to stipulate, make a bargain, h. sér konu, 229; h. e-m vitni, verk, D. N. i. 100, N. G. L. ii. 163.

hand-sior, adj. long-armed, Fb. iii. 416.

hand-skjalfti, a, m., medic. a trembling of the band.

hand-skot, n. a throwing by hand, opp. to bogaskot (shooting from a bow), Eb. 308, Fas. ii. 513, Fms. vi. 84, Bs. i. 621, Fb. i. 485.

hand-sleggja, u, f. a band-sledge, Sks. 415.

hand-slongva, u, f. a band-sling, Sks. 380.

hand-smár, adj. small-banded.

hand-sterkr, adj. strong-banded, Eb. 166.

hand-stinnr, adj. with browny band; roa handstinnan, to pull briskly, Finnb. 250.

hand-stiror, adj. stiff-banded, awkward.

hand-stor, adj. big-banded.

hand-stuttr, adj. sbort-banded.

hand-styrkja, t, in the phrase, h. sik upp, to baul oneself up, Grett. 96, 141.

hand-styrkr, adj. = handsterkr, Fms. i. 305, x. 172.

hand-styrkr, m. strength of band, Bær. 9.

hand-sök, f. = handseld sök, Nj. 230 (MS.)

hand-tak, n. = handlag, Nj. 113, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 771, Vm. 76. hand-taka, tók, to seize, capture, Nj. 136, Szm. 33, Fb. i. 395, Fs. 102, Fbr. 54 new Ed.

2. hand-tekinn, part. stipulated, Fs. 15. hand-tygill, m. a lace-tag, Fms. vi. 140.

hand-únýtr, adj. quite wortbless.

hand-valka (-volka), 20, to squeeze or crumple up with the bands.

hand-vega, vá, to weigh in the hand, Fb. i. 370.

hand-vegr, m. a sboulder-seam, Fms. ii. 70, Thom. 41, Flov. 31. hand-verk, n. a bandiwork, trade, profession, (mod.) handverks-maor, m. a bandicraftsman.

hand-verkr, m., medic. chiragra, gout in the band.

hand-viss, adj. in band, quite certain, Karl. 175, 212, Thom. 5, 40, 63, 118.

hand-vætta, tt, = handvega, Fms. ii. 129.

hand-vömm, f. 'band-slip,' maladroitness, elounisbness, blundering, Grag. i. 383, N. G. L. i. 22, 25, Gpl. 501, Js. 121.

hand-moi, n. fidgetting with the band, being handoor.

hand-ox, f. a band-axe, Nj. 27, Glum. 329, Eg. 769: used as a missile, O. H. 217.

hang, n. the coil of a serpent; beygja hangit, of a cat, Edda 33.

HANGA, pret. hékk, 2nd pers. hékkt, mod. hékst, pl. héngu; pret. subj. héngja, mod. héngi; part. hanginn; pres. indic. irreg. hangi; a provincial weak pret. hangði also occurs a few times in old writers, e. g. Edda 6, which form is still heard in southern Icel. (in and about Reykjavík): Ulf. baban; A.S. bæn; Engl. bang; O. H. G. baban; Germ. bangen; Dan. bænge; Swed. bange]:-to bang, Lat. pendere: a. to bang, be suspended; hvers manns alvæpni hékk yfir rúmi hans, Eg. 88; vápn sín, er þar héngu hjá þeim, 377; þetta it stóra sverð er uppi hangir, Fas. iii. 120; hann hefir nú tvá daga á krossi hangit, 625. 79. B. to cleave to; svá hanga þykt á þeim skotin, Al. 138; ok hangði hón á lifrinni þar til er hann do, Edda 76; en ef við hangir, if it bangs fast to, N. G. L. i. y. to bang up, for smoking; eda tvau lær hengi, Hm. 66; whence hanginn, bung, smoked; hangið kjöt (proncd. hangi-kjöt), bung, smoked 2. to be banged, executed; annarr skyldi hanga, en öðrum steypa i forsinn Sarp, Fms. vii. 181; at eigi væri hverr yðvarr maklegri at hanga, 13; gengir þú at hanga, Am. 22, cp. Hm. 139, Fms. v. 212.

hangi, a, m. a law term, a body banging on a gallows, Fms. v. 212: the mythol, phrase, sitja, setjask undir hanga, to sit under a gallows, of Odin, in order to acquire wisdom or knowledge of the future;-for this superstition see Yngl. S. ch. 7;—whence Odin is called hanga-guo, hangadróttinn, hanga-týr, the god or lord of the banged, Edda 14, 49, Lex. Poët.; varðat ek fróðr und forsum | fór ek aldregi at göldrum | .. nam ek eigi Yggjar feng und hanga, I became not wise under waterfalls, I never dealt in witchcraft, I did not get the share of Odin (i.e. the poetical gift) under the gallows, i. e. I am no adept in poetry,]d. 3 (MS., left out in the printed edition). According to another and, as it seems, a truer and older myth, Odin himself was represented as hangi, hanging on the tree Ygg-drasil, and from the depths beneath taking up the hidden mystery of wisdom, Hm. 139; so it is possible that his nicknames refer to that; cp. also the curious tale of the blind tailor in Grimm's Märchen, No. 107, which recalls to mind the heathen tale of the one-eyed Odin sitting under the gallows.

hangi-kjöt, n. bung, smoked meat.

hangin-lukla, u, f. epithet of a housewife whose keys hang at her belt. Rm.

hangr, m. a bank, coil; pad er hangr ú pví, there is a coil (difficulty) in the matter.



HANI, a, m. [Ulf. bana; A.S. bana; Engl. ben; Hel. bano; Germ. babn: Dan. and Swed. bane; cp. Lat. cano]: -a cock, Fms. v. 193, 194, Vsp. 34, 35, passim; veor-hani or vind-hani, a weathercock; Odinshani, a kind of sandpiper, tringa minima; pors-hani; Odinshani and Þórshani are distinguished, Þjóðólfr, May 15, 1869, p. 124. a nickname, Fms. xii, Fb. iii, Landn.; whence in local names, Hanatún, Hans-fótr, etc., Landn. COMPDS: hana-gal, n. or hanagalan, f. cock-crow, gallicinium, Fms. viii. 56. hana-ótta, u, f. cockcrow, N. G. L. i. q.

hankask, 20, dep. to be coiled up, Fms. vi. 312; vide áhankast, p. 41. HANKI, a, m. [Dan. banke; Engl. bank], the basp or clasp of a chest, Fs. 132; naut. pullies or blocks for brailing up a sail, N.G.L. i. 101;

whence hanka-giald, n., 199.

HANN, pers. pron. masc, be; fem. HON or HUN, she; for the pronunciation of this word see introduction to letter H; as to the inflexion see Gramm, p. xxi; in the MSS, the word is usually abbreviated h = hann; h° or hō = hón; hm = hánum; har = hennar; hi or he = henni: the old dat. masc. was hánum, as shewn by rhymes, mána vegr und hánum, Haustl.; but in Icel. it was no doubt sounded honum, by way of umlaut; it was then sounded honum with a long vowel, and lastly honum with a short vowel, which also is the mod. form: the old MSS, often spell hanum in full; the spelling hönum in old printed books recalls the old form honum; from Pass. Q. 7 it may be seen that in the middle of the 17th century the dative was sounded precisely as at present. 2. sing. fem. hón (bo in mod. Norse, boo in Lancashire) seems to be the older form; the MSS. use both forms hón and hún, but the former is the usual one; it was prob. sounded hon, which again points to a long root vowel, hann, hana? [Cp. Ulf. is; Germ. er; A. S., Engl., and Hel. be; old Fris. bi; in the Scandin. idioms with a suffixed demonstrative particle, vide Gramm. p. xxviii; Dan. and Swed. ban, bun, etc.]

B. As this word appears almost in every line only special usages need be mentioned, as, ef maor færir ómaga fram ok beri fé undir hann (acc., sc. ómagi), eðr eigi hann (nom., the same) fé, þá skal hann (nom., sc. maðr) beiða hann (acc., sc. ómagi) með vátta, at hann (nom., the same) seli hánum (dat., sc. maðr) fjár-heimting á hönd þeim mönnum er hann (nom., sc. ómagi) á fé undir, Grág. i. 279; here the context is very perplexing, chiefly owing to the identity of acc. and nom. sing. masc., but also because the pron. is sometimes demonstr., sometimes reflexive; in the latter case an Icel. would now say ser instead of hanum: so also, bá skal hann beiða samþingis-goða, at hann fái honum (i. e. sibi) mann, 10: again, skal hann selja sókn ok vörn ef hann vill, ok svá varðveizlu fjár síns þess er hann á hér eptir, 146; þá skal hón ráða við ráð frænda sins (ber) nokkurs, 307; Gunnarr kenndi féit at þat var hit sama sem hann (i.e. Njal) hafði honum (i.e. to Gunnar) greitt, II. the pers. pron. is often prefixed to a pr. name, as a sign of familiarity; farit upp til hestsins ok gætið hans Kols, Nj. 56; edr hverr madr er hann Gunnarr, what sort of a man is Gunnar? 51; ok hleypr á hann Þorkel upp, 114; ok leitið ér at honum Höskuldi, go and look after Hoskuld, 171; sæmd er ek veitta honum bórólfi bróður þínum, Eg. 112; segir hann Pálnir, Fms. xi. 47; hón Íngibjörg, 49; hann Gísli, Grett. (in a verse); ok berjask við hann Ólaf, Fagrsk. 86; hans Vigólis, Sól.; svá er, segir hann þórðr, Isl. ii. 329:—this has become very freq. in mod. conversational usage, so that a person (nay, even an animal or a ship that has a name) is scarcely ever named without the pron. bidd' 'ann Jón að koma, segð' 'onum Jóni, vekt' 'ana Sigríði; hún Sigga litla, hann Jón litli, etc.; or of ponies, sækt' 'ann Brún, lego' á 'ana Skjónu; cp. the dialogue in Isl. Þjóðs. i. 612,—ég skal fylla mína hít, segir 'ún Hvít, ég ét sem ég þoli, segir 'ann boli, etc.; or Kvöldv. ii. 197,—taktú þarna frá 'enni Reyðr og gefð' 'enni Hyrnu, hún Húfa hefir flækt sig í niorbandinu. III. er hann = wbo, tbat; sá maðr er hann vill, Grág. i. 19, 27, 36, vide p. 132. 2. answering to Fr. on, Germ. man, Engl. one; væri sverðit til tækt er hann vildi, when one wished, Eg. 505; but this use is very rare.

hannar-meeli, f. 'skilful speech,' eloquence, Rom. 301.

Hannarr, m. the Skilful, the Artist, name of a dwarf, Vsp.

HANNE, adj. skilled; sú var mar hanarst (i. e. hönnust) á Habalandi, she was the most skilled maid in Hadaland, on a Norse Runic stone, cited by Bugge in Tidskr. for Philol. vol. vi. p. 90; hence sjón-hannr or sjon-hannart, 'skill-sighted,' one whose eyes are cultivated, having the eyes of an artist, O. H. 16.

hannoro or hannyro, f., esp. used in pl. and sounded hannyroir; Tthis word is formed from hannr or hannar in the same way as einord or einurd from einardi]:—bandiness, skill, fine work, esp. used of ladies' needlework, embroidery, or the like, and freq. in mod. usage; enda er hannord (skill, beauty) á hvívetna því er þú tekr þínum höndum til at göra, Clem. 24; hannörðir (pl.), 25; svá skyldi hans kona bera af öllum konum hannyrðir sem hón var hverri þeirra fríðari, Vígl. 48 new Ed.; kyrtill gullofinn ok gerr hannyrðum, hannyrð vefnaðar, Konr. (MS.); hón saumaði ok tefldi eða vann aðrar hannyrðir, Bs. i. 241; kenna konu við hannyrðir, Edda ii. 513; merkit var gert af miklum hannyrðum ok ágætum hagleik, Orkn. 28; hafa á skriptum ok hannyrðum, Gkv. 2. 15; brjóstaðr (harð-brystr, adj., Greg, 41, Stj. 484), part. bard-bearted,

hón hafði heima verit ok numit hannorðe (i.e. hannörð), Völs. S. 135 new Ed.; hón vandisk við borða ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 523. hannyrðakona, u, f. a woman skilled in needlework. This word is to be distinguished from hönd as it is spelt and sounded nn not nd, cp. Bugge's interesting remarks in Hist. Tidskrift.

hanzki, a, m. [O. H. G. bant-scuob = band-sboe, Germ. band-scbub:

Dan. bandske]:-a glove, Ls. 60, Hbl. 26, Edda 29.

HAPP, n. [cp. Engl. bap, bappy], good luck, but with the notion of bap, chance, as is well said in the ditty, hamingjan byr i hjarta manns | höpp eru ytri gæði, Núm. 2. 87; þá varð minua happit en ek vilda, Fms. i. 182; happa fullting, 'bap-belp,' Deus ex machina, vi. 165; happ sótti bik nú en brátt mun annat, gættu at bér verði þat eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; til happs ok heilla såtta (allit.), for good hap and bealth, Grág. ii. 21: in the saying, sá skal hafa happ er hlotið hefir, Eb. 24; COMPDS: happa-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fas. iii. 619. úhapp, misbap. happa-mikill, adj. baving great luck, Hkr. iii. 422. happa-ráð, n. bappy counsel, Isl. ii. 159, Hkr. ii. 88. happa-verk, n. a bappy deed, happ-audigr, adj. wealtby, bappy, porf. Karl. 378. Fms. vii. 293. happ-froor, adj. wise in season, borf. Karl. 378. happ-lauss, adj. bapless, Eg. (in a verse). happ-samr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fas. iii. 427. happ-skeytr, adj. a bappy shot, Edda 17. In poetry, happ-mildr, -kunnigr, -reynir, -vinnandi, -viss, adj. bapty, fortunate: happsnauðr, adj. bapless, Lex. Poët.

hapr-task (hafr-task), n. a baversack, Snot 163.

hapt, n. a bond; vide haft.

HARA, δ (?), [cp. Germ. barren], to wait upon (?), an an. λey., Skm. 28; or perhaps the same word as the mod. hjara (q. v.), vitam degere.

Haraldr, m. 2 pr. name (from herr, q.v.), Fms. COMPDS: Haraldsslatta, u, f, the coinage of king Harold Hardradi, Fms, vi. Haraldsstikki, a, m. name of a poem, Fms.

harða, adv. = harðla, chiefly used in poetry, Al. 84, Fms. x. 101, Stj.

8, 452, Pr. 97, Lex. Poët.

tender hov

harðindi, n. pl. bardness; harðindi hafða ek þar í hendi því at bein er hart, Bs. i. 874. II. metaph. bardship, severity, K. A. 54, Sks. 351, Fms. i. 220, vi. 110: esp. in mod. usage, a bard season, bad weather, hardinda-ar, -vetr, -sumar, vetrar-hardindi: hardindismaðr, m. a stern man, Sks. 803.

harola, and assimil. harla, adv. very, greatly, Fms. v. 257, vi. 217, Bs. i. 189, ii. 45, Stj. 58, Al. 156, Sturl. i. 159, Finnb. 232, passim.

haroliga, adv. forcibly, sternly, Fms. i. 71, vi. 44, Nj. 123, Gpl. 54: swiftly, fast, riða harðliga, Karl. 58, Bær. 16; stíga h., Sks. 629. haroligr, adj. bard, metaph. bard, severe, Nj. 181, Fms. ix. 291, v.l.

harona, 20, to barden. II. metaph. to be bardened, Stj. 261. Exod. vi. sqq., K. A. 54, Fms. vi. 37. 153, vii. 30: to become severe, ii. 30, Sturl. ii. 255: of weather, Grett. 152, Fms. ix. 502, v.l.: of scarcity, hardnadi matlífi þeirra, they ran short of provisions, viii. 435: to be bard tried, tok þá at harðna í skapi sveins, the lad began to feel unbappy, Bs. i. 350: part. hardnadr, bardened, i. e. grown up, Sturl. iii. II; opp. to blautr; Grettir var litt settr at klæðum, en maðr litt harðnaðr, tók hann nú at kala, Grett. 91; ú-harðnaðr, unbardened, still a

HARĐR, adj., fem. hörð, neut. hart, [Ulf. bardus = σκληρός, αὐστηρό»; A. S. beard; Engl. bard; Germ. bart; Dan. baard; Swed. I. bard to the touch; eptir hördum velli, Isl. ii. 333; hardr skafl, Fb. ii. 103; hardar götur, bard, stony paths, Fms. x. 85; stokka eðr steina eðr hvargi þess er hart er fyrir, Grág. ii. 132; sjóða egg hart (hard-sodinn), Lækn. 472; af hardasta járni, Stj. 461: tempered, of steel, Gbl. II. metaph., 1. bard, stern, severe; hörð í skapi, Nj. 17 (skap-haror); hörð orð, bard words, Fms. v. 106; harðr í hjarta, bard of beart, Flov. 38: with dat., haror e-m, bard on one, Fb. β. bardy; folk hart ok illt at sækja, bardy and ill to fight against, Fms. i. 85; eiga harðan son, vi. 105; hinn vaskasti drengr ok hinn hardasti karlmadr, Isl. ii. 264; þeir eru hardir ok hinir mestu bardaga-menn, Karl. 282; harðr í horn at taka (metaph. from a bull), bard to take by the borns, Fms. xi. 221: bard, gloomy, i horou skapi, Bs. i. 351, Fas. iii. 522; með harðri hendi, with bigh hand. sad; hörð tíðindi, Nj. 64; hér hafa orðit harðir atburðir, bard things have bappened, 248. 8. bard, dire; hardt (kostr), Fms. v. 235; gera hardan rett e-s, to deal bardly with one, i. 66; hardr daudi, ii. 173; hord sætt, Nj. 254; hafa hart, to bave a bard lot, Sturl. iii. 202; haror bardagi, hörð orrosta, Fms. ii. 323, passim. e. of weather; hörð norðanveðr, 2. neut. hart, adv. bardly, barsbly; leika e-n Nj. 124, Rb. 572. hart, Fms. xi. 94. B. bard, fast; rida hart, to ride bard, Sighvat, O.H. (in a verse), Nj. 82; en nú renn engi harðara en hann. 248; ganga hart ok djúpt, Edda 1; flýja sem harðast, to fly one's bardest, 261; þeir fóru harðara en þeir vildu, Fms. x. 139. Y. hart illt (qs. harða illt) erindi, Fb. ii. 393; hart nær, bard by. compds: Harð-angr, m. name of a firth in Norway; whence Hardengir, m. pl. the inhabitants of H., Hkr., Fms. xii. harda-fang, n. 2 law term, an execution for payment, Grag. i. 384, 398, 438. harð-beinn, adj. bard-foot, a nickname, Ld. harð-

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Flov. 36. haro-byll, adj. a bard bousebolder, haro-dreginn, part. bard to draw, difficult, Nj. 100, v.l. haro-dregi, n. being h., Hkr. hard-drægr, adj. bard to draw, bard to manage, Nj. 90, haro-eggjaor, adj. sbarp-edged, Grett. (in a verse). harð-fang, n. ' bard wrestling, eygr, adj. bard-eyed, Njard. 364. force, Sks. 782, v. l. haro-fari, a, m. one who travels bard, a quick traveller, Sturl. iii. 122: as 2 nickname, Eg. 72. harð-farliga, adv. barsbly, Eb. 93 new Ed. harð-fengi, f. bardibood, valour, Nj. 98, haro-fenginn, adj. = harofengr, Fas. Fms. ii. 28, Fs. 13, Anal. 169. harð-fengliga (-fengiliga, Fms. iii. i. 260, Ann. 1362 (in a verse). 143), adv. bardily, valiantly, Bzr. 8, Fms. xi. 131, x. 355. harðfengr, adj. bardy, valiant, Eg. 710, Nj. 192, Fas. ii. 525. haro-fotr, m. 'bard-leg,' a tempered fenni, n. bard snow, Fbr. 39. bar, poët. of a sword, Hkm. haro-færi, n. stubbornness, Ld. 176. haro-færr, adj. bard to overcome, Edda 27. haro-geor (-geojaor), haro-gengr, adj. bard-going, rough, of a horse, adj. bard-minded. harð-greipr, adj. bard-clutched, Lex. Poët. opp. to gódgengr. hard-gorr, adj. bardy, stout, Nj. 30: of things strong-built, Fms. x. 355 (a ship), Fas. i. 273 (a tower). hard-hendliga, adv. with bard band, hard-hendr, adj. bard-banded, strong-banded, Stj. 553, Eg. 720. hard-hugadr, adj. bard-bearted, Hom. 101, 108, Gh. 1. Sks. 753. harő-jaxl, m. a grinder (tooth), a nickname, Rd. harő-kljáðr, part. bard-stretched, of a west, Darr. hard-leikinn, part. playing a bard, rough game, Sturl. i. 23; veroa e-m h., to play roughly with one, Fms. ii. 182, Stj. 463; fa hardleikit, to be roughly treated, Fms. vi. 210, ix. 449; göra e-m harðleikit, Grett. 127. harð-leikni, f. a rougb haro-leikr, m. bardness; hjartans game, Fms. vi. 37, Karl. 456. harð-leik: h., Stj. 87: barsbness, Fms. ii. 161, ix. 449. harő-leitr, adj. bardlooking, Eg. 305, Fms. x. 173. harð-lifi, n. a bard life, chastisement, Bs. i. passim, Barl. 210: medic. bardness of bowels, constipation, Fél. harð-lundaðr, adj. bard-tempered, 655 B. xiii. harð-lyndi, n. a bard temper, Fms. vi. 45. harð-lyndr, adj. bard-tempered, Nj. 16, Sturl. ii. 185. haro-magi, a, m. 'bard-maw,' a nickname, Fms. vii. 217. harðharo-mannligr, adj. bardy, manly, Fb. i. 168, Krók. 68. harð-móðigr, adj. bard of menni, n. a bardy man, Edda (Gl.) mood, Lex. Poët. haro-mynntr (Grett. in a verse) and haro-mulaor, part. bard-mouthed, Germ. bartmäulig, Sturl. (in a verse). haro-mæli, n. bard language, Sturl. iii. 201, Bs. i. 766. hard-mæltr, part. bardspoken, Sturl. ii. 143, v.l.: gramm. pronouncing bard, opp. to linmæltr. harð-ráðr, adj. bard harð-orðr, adj. bard-spoken, Fms. iii. 152. in counsel, tyrannical, Nj. 2, Fms. vii. 280, xi. 18; ríkr maðr ok h., Ver. 42: nickname of king Harold given him in Fagrsk. 106. harð-rétti. n. bardship, Rd. 249, Al. 82, Andr. 74: bard fare, sultr ok h., Stj. 257. haro-resoi, n. bardiness, Fms. viii. 448, Nj. 258, 263: bard plight, Fms. i. 251: bardness, barsbness, x. 401. harð-skeyti, n. bard sbooting, Fms. iii. 18. harð-skeytr, adj. sbooting bard, of an archer, Fms. ii. 320, Karl. 244: mctaph. bard, severe. haro-skipaor, part. manned harð-sleginn, part. bardwith bardy men, Bs. ii. 30, Fms. ii. 183. bammered, of iron, Hým. 13. harð-slægr, adj. bard to mow, Glúm. hard-snuinn, part. bard-twisted, metaph. staunch, 383, Fms. v. 203. stalwart, Nj. 178. hard-sottr, part. bard to get, difficult, Fms. v. 169. hard-sperra or hall-sperra, u, f. stiffness in the limbs. 2, m. bard-trodden snow. haro-steinn, m. a bard stone, a kind of wbet-stone, Isl. ii. 348, Glúm. 375, Fms. xi. 223. harðsteina-grjót, n. a quarry of h., Fms. viii. 224. harð-svíraðr, 2dj. bard-necked, stiffn. a quarry of h., Fms. viii. 224. harð-svíraðr, adj. bard-necked. harð-tenntr, part. baving bard teeth, Sks. 753. harðtækr, adj. bard, exacting, Háv. 40. harð-úð, f. bardness of beart. harð-úðigr, adj. bard-minded, Fms. iii. 95, Fs. 23, Fas. i. 217, Lex. harð-vaxinn, part. bardy of limb, brawny, Fms. vii. 321, viii. 238. harð-velli, n. a bard, dry field. harð-verkr, m. the name of a giant, Edda. harð-vítugr, adj. bardy, (cant word.) yrði, n. bard words, Sturl. iii. 238, Hom. 144. harð-yrki, a, m. a bard worker, Fms. ix. 435. hard-yrkr, adj. bard working. ýðgi, f. bardness of beart, severity, Fms. viii. 232, x. 217.

hark, n. a tumult, Fs. 6, Fms. vii. 168, 321, ix. 288, 516 (barsbness), Fb. ii. 191, Finnb. 144; hark ok háreysti, Ísl. ii. 344.

harka (qs. harðka), u, f. bardness, and metaph. bardiness, Fb. i. 521; freq. in mod. usage: also of a bard frost, mesta harka: the phrase, með hörku-munum, with utmost difficulty.

hörku-veðr, n. bard frosty weather; vetrar-hörkur, winter frost.

harka, að, to scrape together, with dat., Fms. viii. 73; munu þeir hafa harkat saman liði sínu, Mork. 90: impers., e-m harkar, things go ill with one, Finnb. 338, Fas. ii. 239; það harkar um e-t, id., Bjarn. 62. II. reflex. id., Fas. ii. 307: to make a tumult, Finnb. 224; Ljótr vaknaði ok spurði hverr harkaðist, Háv. 31 new Ed.

HARKI, a, m. rubbish, trash, (=mod. skran); kistur ok annar h., Karl. 554, Bs. i. 830, Fs. 44. compps: harka-born, n. pl. rabble of children, prymlur 1. 3, (not háska-börn.) harka-geta, u, f. coarse food, Sturl. i. 166. harka-lið, n. rabble, İsl. ii. 91. harka-maðr, m. a tramp, scamp, Sturl. i. 175. harka-samliga, adv. coarsely, Sturl. ii. 163.

harla, adv., vide harðla.

harma, 20, to bewail, with acc., Nj. 20, Fms. i. 47, ii. 229, Hom. 20, Bs. i. 105, passim; h. sik, to wail, Fms. iii. 8: impers., e-m harmar, it vexes one, one is vexed, Blas. 41, Hav. 44.

harm-brögð, n. pl. mischief, Akv. 15.

harm-dauði, adj. indecl. (and harm-dauðr, adj., Fms. ix. 399), lamented, of one departed; vera harmdauði, Fms. vi. 232, ix. 421, x. 406, Orkn. 88, Fb. i. 28.

harm-dogg, f., poët. sorrow-dew, i. e. tears, Hkv. 2. 43.

harm-fenginn, adj. bowed by grief, O. H. L. 46.

harm-flaug, f. a baneful shaft, of the mistletoe, Vsp. 37.

harm-fullr, adj. sorrowful, Fms. v. 214.

harm-kvæli, n. pl. torments, 623. 35, Fms. iii. 217, Magn. 530, Bs. i. 325, ii. 107.

harm-kvæling, f. = harmkvæli, Matth. xxiv. 8.

HARMR, m. [A.S. bearm; Engl. barm; Dan. barme], grief, sorrow; hann mátti ekki mæla fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 228: in plur., með hörmum, x. 368; mikill harmr er at oss kveðinn, Nj. 201, passim. compos: harmabylgja, u, f. a billow of sorrow, Pass. 41. 4. harma-grátr, m. the Lamentations, of Jeremiah. harms-raust (-rodd), f. lamentation, Pass. 41. 7. harma-tölur, f. pl. = harmtölur. harms-auki, a, m. addition to one's grief, Fms. vi. 237. harms-fullr, adj. sorrowful, harms-léttir, m. relief, Fms. Fms. vi. 261, Edda 22, Fas. i. 456. II. in old poetry harmr often conveys the notion of barm, burt, Skv. 2. 10, 11, Sdm. 12, 36, Yt. 19. with III. 2 kind of bank, Edda (Gl.) IV. name of a fjord in Norway, Fms.

harm-saga, u, f. tidings of grief, Stj. 522, Eb. 98, Lv. 64, Fms. xi. 17.

harm-sol, f. sun of grief, name of an old poem.

harm-sok, f. a sad case, Nj. 221, Eb. 34 new Ed., v. l. to harmsaga. harm-songr, m. a song of sorrow, dirge, Stj. 349, Bret. 68.

harm-tíðindi, n. pl. = harmsaga, Gísl. 109.

harm-tölur, f. pl. lamentations, Hkr. ii. 107, Bret. 70.

harm-vesall, adj. wretched, Lex. Poët.

harm-vitegr, adj. = armvitegr, compassionate, Mart. 123, Bs. i. 332. harm-prunginn, part. 'grief-swoln,' filled with sorrow, Stj. 520, Ld. 50, Fms. iii. 11, iv. 32, Pass. 2. 11.

harm-prutinn, part. = harmprunginn, Fms. ii. 95.

harneskja, u, f. barness, armour, Bret. 60, Fms. x. 140: metaph. barsbness.

HARPA, u, f. [A. S. bearpe; Engl. barp; O. H. G. barpba; Germ. barfe; Dan. barpe]:—a barp, it occurs as early as Vsp. 34, Akv. 31, Am. 62, Og. 27, Bs. i. 155, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 97, Sks. 704. COMPDS: hörpu-leikr, m. playing on a barp, Hkr. iii. 246. hörpu-maör, m. a barp-man, barper, Sams. S. 9. hörpu-slagi and hörpu-slagari, a, m. a barper, Bs. i. 866, 909. hörpu-slagr, hörpu-slattr, m. striking the barp, Bs. i. 202, Str. 83. hörpu-stokkr, m. a barp-case, Fas. i. 342. hörpu-strengr, m. a barp-string, Eluc. 45, Skálda: that the harp was in olden times used in churches in Icel, is seen from Laur. S. II. metaph. a sbell; erat hlums vant kvað refr, dró ch. 59. hörpu at isi, a saying, Fms. vii. 19: whence hörpu-diskr, m. a barpdisk,' a kind of shell: horpu-akel, f. a barp-shell, Eg. 769, Eggert III. the first month of the summer, from the middle of April to the middle of May, is called Harpa.

harpari, a, m. a barper, Str. 57.

harpeis, m. resin, (mod.)

harp-slagi, a, m. = hörpuslagi, Stj. 460, Bret. 10.

harp-sláttr, m. = hörpusláttr, Eluc. 53, Bzr. 4, Orkn. (in a verse).

HARRI, a, m. [akin to the mod. herra, q.v.], a lord, king, only used in poetry, Edda 104, Gloss.; hann heimti pangat Valerianum harra sinn, Greg. 75: as a pr. name, Landn.; as also the name of an ox, Ld., whence local names such as Harra-stadir, m. pl., freq. in western Icel.

HASA, að, in ofhasa, e-n hasar á e-u, to be surfeited with a thing, of food.

HASL, m. [A. S. bæsel; Engl. basel; Germ. bessel], the basel, Str. 66. hasla, in pl. höslur, f. pegs or poles of basel-wood, a technical term for the four square poles that marked out the ground for a pitched battle or a duel, described in Korm. 86, Eg. 277; undir jarðar höslu, poét. within the pale, on the face of the earth, Edda (in a verse by a poet of king Canute).

hasla, 20, in the old phrase, hasla (e-m) völl, to 'enbasel' a battlefield, to challenge one's enemy to a pitched battle (or duel) on a field marked out by basel-poles, Korm. 46, Hkr. i. 150, Eg. 273, 275, 276 (of the battle of Brunanburgh).

HASTA, að, the mod form of the old hersta (q. v.) in the phrase, hasta á c-n, to rebuke one to silence, command one to bold bis peace, c.g. of children: used of Christ in the Gospel, þá reis hann upp og hastaði á vindinn og sjóinn, þá varð logn mikit, Matth. viii. 26.

hastar-liga, adv. bastily, suddenly.

hastar-ligr, adj. basty, sudden.

hast-oron, adj. = herstr, barsb-spoken, 1sl. ii. 158. hastr, adj. = herstr, barsb, esp. of speech; of a horse = hard-gengr.

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HATA, 2δ, [Ulf. batan = μισείν; A.S. batjan; Engl. bate; O.H.G. bazen; Germ. bassen; Dan. bade; Swed. bata]:-to bate, with acc., Stj. 168, Post. 656 C. 27, Hom. 159, Fms. vi. 5, passim. 2. reflex., hatask vid e-n, or móti e-m, to breathe batred against one, Fb. ii. 339, Fms. i. 37, vi. 9, 186, viii. 238, xi. 259, Fs. 31, Eg. 139: recipr. to bate one another:—part. hatendr, pl. baters. one another :- part. hatendr, pl. baters. with dat. in the sense to sbun; eldr ok vatn hatar hvart öðru, fire and water shun one another, Edda 126 (Ht. 17); hata gulli, to spend gold, Fas. i. 258; hata baugi, id., Fas. i. 259 (in a verse); sá er brott verðr hataðr, forsaken or driven away, Anecd. 26; this is prob. the original sense of the word, vide hati below. But hatta (double t, qs. hvata) seems a better reading; at least, Sturl. in a verse of A. D. 1207 makes trautt and hattar rhyme.

hati, a, m. one who shuns; baug-hati, gull-hati, a liberal man, Lex. Poët. passim. 2. the name of the mock sun (wolf) which is in front of the sun, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 39: the name of a giant, Hkv. Hjörv.

hatr, n. [Ulf. batis = δργή; A.S. bete; Engl. bate; Germ. bass; Dan. bad; Swed. bat]: -batred, spite, aversion, Hm. 154, Post. 645. 64, Magn. 470, Stj. 192, Fms. viii. 26, xi. 437, passim; mann-hatr, misantbropy; trúarhatr, religious fanaticism; þjóð-hatr, (mod.) COMPDS: hatrs-fullr, adj. bateful, Skálda 199. hatra-sok, f. cause of batred, Stj. 192. hatr-lauss, adj. spiteless, free from spite.

hatr-leysi, n. freedom from spite, Mar.

hatr-liga, adv. batefully, Fms. i. 270, Bs. i. 45.

hatr-ligr, adj. bateful, Bs. ii. 126.

hatr-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bateful, rancorous, Mar.

hatr-samr, adj. rancorous, H. E. i. 501, Karl. 127.

hatr-semd, f. rancour, Fr.

HATTR, m. a bat, Nj. 32, Fms. i. 74, Eg. 407; vide höttr. hatt-staup, n., poët. the bead, Ad. 7.

hau, interj. bo bo! of shouting, = hó, Karl. 321.

hauðna, vide haðna.

Fas. i. 518. Hervar. S.

HAUDR, n. [the etymology of this word is not known], poët. earth, Edda 97, Hdl. 48, Lex. Poët. passim: allit., hauðr ok himin, Sól. 54. COMPDS: hauor-gjörö, f., -men, n. the earth-girdle, i.e. the sea, Lex. hauor-fjörnir, m., -tjald, n. the belmet, tent of the earth, i. e. the beaven, Lex. Poët.

haug-brot, n. the breaking of a cairn, Sturl. i. 23, Bard. 180.

haug-búi, 2, m. a 'cairn-dweller, 'a gbost, Fb. i. 214, Grett. 38 new Ed.

haug-færa, ö, to bury in a cairn, Fms. x. 212.

haug-ganga, u, f. the breaking into a cairn, Isl. ii. 50, Fb. ii. 8. haug-óoal, n. a Norse law term, the manorial right to treasures dug out of cairns, defined in Ghl. 310. haugóðals-maðr, m. an owner of

haugóðal, id. HAUGR, m. [akin to hár, bigb; Dan. böj; Swed. bög; North. E. bow]:—a bow, mound; haugr eða hæð, Mar., Fms. ix. 382, Stj. 260; there was usually a how near the houses, from which the master could look over his estate, pkv. 6, Skm. 11; hann gékk nú at bæ porleiss ok at haugi þeim er hann sat á, Fs. 98; þorleifr var því vanr, sem mjök var fornmennis háttr, at sitja löngum úti á haugi einum ok eigi langt frá bænum, Fms. ii. 59; þar er h. nokkurr er hann er vanr at sitja, v. 160; hann sat á haugi sem konungar, Hkr. i. 136, Stjörn. Odd. ch. 5. a dung-beap, midden; fjós-h., a byre-midden; ösku-h., an asb-beap; mykih., a muck-beap; draga myki út ok færa í haug, K. p. K. 100, Al. II. a cairn, over one dead; the cairns belong to the burning age as well as to the later age, when the dead were placed in a ship and put in the how with a horse, hound, treasures, weapons, or the like, cp. Eg. 6, 7, 768, Hkr. (pref.), Landn. 62 (twice), 81, 82, 86, 125 (lagor i skip), 169, Gisl. 23, 24, 31, 32, Ld. ch. 8, 24, Nj. ch. 79, Eb. ch. 9, 34, Hrafn. (fine), Hervar. 13 sqq. (1847), Fagrsk. ch. 4, 5, Hkr. (pref.), Hkr. i. 122 (Har. S. ch. 45), 152 (Hák. S. ch. 27), 160 (ch. 32), Har. Hárf. ch. 8, Skjöld. S. ch. 9: names of such cairns, Korna-haugr, Landn. 87; Hildish., 267; Hálfdanar-haugar, Hkr. i. 74; Tréfóts-h., Grett. 87; Melkorkuh., Mókolls-h., etc.: freq. in local names, Haugr, Haugar, Haugsnes, Landn., Eb.; Hauga-bing, n. an assembly in Norway, Fms. viii. 245, ix. 109. There is an historical essay on Icel. cairns by old Jon Olafsson in Arna-Magn. Additam. (autogr. MS. and interesting). a kind of sacrificial mound, Edda 83 (Hölgi), Yngl. S. ch. 12, O. H. ch. 122; hauga né hörga, hlaða hauga ok kalla hörg, N.G.L. i. 430; blot-h., q. v.: for tales about the breaking open of cairns, wrestling with the ghosts, and carrying off their weapons and treasures; see Landn. \$169, Hard. S. ch. 15, Grett. ch. 20, Sturl. i. 23, Bárd. ch. 20 new Ed.: the burying in cairns was typical of the heathen age, whence such law phrases as, frá heidnum haugi, from beathen bow, i. e. from time immemorial, D. N. passim, vide Fr.; telja langfeðr frá haugi, or til haugs ok heidni, to count one's forefathers up to bows and heathen times, Rett. 48, D. N. iii. 122: in early Dan, laws unbaptized children were called bogba-COMPDS: hauga-brjótr, m. a cairn breaker, a nickname, Landn. 278. hauga-eldr, m. a cairn fire, a kind of ignis fatuus, said to burn over hidden treasures in cairns, Eg. 767, Grett. I. c., gbosts, demons, Sighvat. hauga-öld, f. the cairn age, opp. to brunköld, Hkr. (pref.), Fms. i. 34. haugs-dyrr, n. the doors of a cairn, haugs-golf, n. the floor of a cairn, Fms. x. 213. goro, f. cairn-making, Fms. x. 212, Fas. i. 429.

haug-staor, m. a cairn-place, beathen burial-place, Hkr. i. 2.

haug-tekinn, part. taken from a cairn (weapon), Ld. 78.

haug-bak, n. the roof of a cairn, Edda 68.

hauk-ey, f. bawk island, Sighvat; the old poet calls Norway the hawk island of the Danish king Harold, because he got a tribute of hawks from that land, Fms. vi. 44 (v. l.), cp. x. 341.

hauk-ligr, adj. bawk-like, of the eyes, appearance, Fms. x. 383, Lex.

Poët. passim.

HAUKR, m. [A.S. beafoc; Engl. bawk; O.H.G. babuch; Germ. babicht; Dan. bog; Swed. bok]:—a bawk, Fms. i. 119, xi. 21, Jb. 542: metaph. a bero, vera haukar görvir, Fms. vi. (in a verse); eiga sér hauk í horni, to bave a bawk in the corner, to bave one to back one; or perhaps the phrase is, hrók í horni, a rook in the corner, borrowed from chess. Hawks were in olden times carried on the wrist, whence in poetry the band is called the seat, cliff, land of the bawk, hauk-boro, -klif, -land, -merr, -storo, -strond, -vollr; the adjectives hauk-frann (of the eye, flashing as a bawk's eye), hauk-ligr, -lyndr, -snarr, -snjallr are all of them epithets of a bold man, Lex. Poët.: hauka-veiði, n. bawking, Gpl. 429: hauk-neft, m. bawk-bill, a nickname, Landn.; spart-h., a sparrow-II. as a pr. name, Landn.; and in local names, Hauka-gil, Hauka-dalr, whence Haukdælir, m. pl. name of a family, Sturl.; Haukdels-ett, f. id.; Hauk-delskr, adj. belonging to that family. hauk-staldar, or hauk-stallar, is a corrupt form of the A.S. beagesteald = young man, Og. 7, Skv. 3. 31, Edda (in a verse by a poet of the time of king Canute).

haula, adj. indecl. ruptured; eins er gangr aula | og þeir vagi um haula,

HAULL, m., acc. haul, a rupture, bernia, Bs. i. 208, Fél. ix. 218, where a distinction is made between kviðar-haull, nafla-h., nára-h., etc.: the passage höll við hýrógi, Hm. 138, is no doubt corrupt for við haulvi hýrógr, or hýrógr við haul, i. e. spurred rye (ergot of rye) against bernia : -the sense is clear, though the exact wording is not; the whole verse is a rude old medic, receipt, and the explanation of this passage as given by

translators and commentators is no doubt erroneous.

HAUSS, m. [cp. Dan. isse], the skull, cranium, Vpm. 21, Gm. 40, Grág. ii. 11, Fb. i. 235, ii. 79, Eg. 769, 770, Nj. 253, Landn. 51, passim. compps: hausa-kljúfr, m. skull-cleaver, a nickname, Orkn. hausamot, m. pl. sutures of the skull, Fas. iii. 214. haus-brot, n. skull-frachaus-fastr, adj. seated in the skull, Bs. i. 641. filla, u, f. 'skull-film,' scalp, Tristr. 3. haus-kupa, u, f. 'skull-basin,' haus-skel, f. skull sbell, (Germ. birnschale); in the Icel. N. T. Golgotha is rendered Hausaskelja-staor, m., Matth. xxvii. 33; in poetry the beaven (vault of heaven) is called the skull of the giant Ymir, undir gömlum Ymis hausi, under the old skull of Ymir, sub dio, Arnor, see Edda, Vþm., Gm. l.c. II. the head, of beasts, fishes, borsk-hauss, hross-h., hunds-h., nauts-h.; of men only as in contempt = blockbead.

HAUST, n.; that this word was originally masc. (as vetr, sumarr) is seen from the other Teut. idioms, as also the Norse form haustar- (for haust-), which occurs in haustar-timi, Stj. 14, and haustar-dagr, D. N. (Fr.), = haust-timi, haust-dagr; [A. S. bærfest; Engl. barvest; O. H. G. berbist; Germ. berbst; Dan. böst = barvest; Swed. böst: haust is in Icel. only used in a metaph. sense]: -autumn (barvest season), for the extension of that season see Edda 103, Nj. 9, 168, Fb. ii. 185, passim. COMPDS: haust-blot, n. a sacrificial feast in autumn, Eg. 5. boo, n. an autumn feast, Gisl. 27, Fb. i. 302, Ld. 194, porf. Karl. 368. haust-beer, adj. calving in autumn, of a cow. haust-dagr, m. autumn days, Eg. 12, Fms. x. 188. haust-grima, u, f. an autumn haust-heimtur, f. pl. getting in lambs in autumn, night, Hm. 73. Band. 11 new Ed. haust-hold, n. pl., in the phrase, i haustholdum, a farmer's term for cattle in a fat condition in autumn. haust-kveld. haust-lag, n., in the phrase, at haustlagi, of n, an autumn evening. paying debts in cattle in autumn. haust-langr, adj. lasting all the autumn, Eg. haust-leiðangr, m. an autumn levy, D. N. löng, f. (viz. drápa), the name of an old poem (Edda), prob. from being composed in autumn. haust-manuor, m. an nutumn month, September, Edda 103. haust-myrkr, m. autumn darkness, a nickname, haust-nott, f. an autumn night, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Konr. haust-skuld, f. in a pun, vide Sturl. iii. 216. haust-sól, f. an autumin sun. haust-veðrátta, u, f. autumn weatber. viking, f. a freebooting expedition in autumn, Orkn. 462. haust. bing, n. the autumn assizes, Nj. 251. haust-öl, n. an autumn banquet, Fms. x. 393.

hausta, 20, to draw near autumn, Eg. 18, 251, Fms. ii. 29, 127.

haust-magi, haust-mögöttr, vide höss.

há, mod. ha, interj. eb? (what did you say?), Sks. 304, 365; in the last century the long vowel was still sounded in the east of Icel. hauga-herr, m. the bost of cairns, fiends, HA, f. after-math, N.G.L. i. 40, cp. 289, freq. in mod. usage, whence

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Aá-bit, n. the after-math bite or grazing, Ghl. 407, 503. II. the bide of a horse or cattle, Hm. 135; hross-há, a borse's bide: nauts-há, a neat's bide; but gæra of a sheep: ping-há, a 'thing-circuit,' district, from heyja (q.v.); or is the metaphor taken from an expanded hide? III. in poetry há seems to occur twice in the sense of battle-field or battle, from the fact that duels were fought upon a hide: fara at há, to go to battle, Ö. H. (Sighvat); at há hverju (hverri), Hervar. (in a verse).

há, ð, in the phrase, e-m háir, one is pinched or worn by sickness, work, or the like; honum háir það, snarpr sultr hár (pinches) mannkyni, Merl. 2. 31; nú vill oss hvervetna há, everything væxes us, Fas. iii. 12, freq. in mod. usage. The part. háðr (háðr e-m, depending upon one, subservient to one, ó-háðr, independent) belongs either to há or to heyja.

há-benda, u, f. = hamla (see p. 244).

há-bors, 20, to fit with rowlocks, Fms. ix. 33.

há-borur, f. pl. rowlocks, Fms. ix. 33, Sturl. iii. 66.

HAD, n. [cp. Ulf. bauns = ταπεινύε; Engl. beinous; Germ. bobn; Dan. baan; old Dan. baad]:—scoffing, mocking, Nj. 66, Fms. vi. 21, 216, vii. 61, Hm. 133; had ok spott, Isl. ii. 265, passim.

háð-samr, adj. scoffing, Fms. iii. 153: a nickname, Landn.

háð-somi, f. mockery, Fms. iii. 154, Hom. 86.

háðskr, adj. scoffing.

háðuliga, adv. sbamefully, Fms. viii. 171, Orkn. 120, Fas. i. 21.

háðuligr, adj. scornful, Fms. iii. 148: contemptible, h. orð, abusive words, Stj. 107; h. verk, disgraceful deeds, 218, 623. 12.

háðung, f. sbame, disgrace, Hm. 101, Nj. 80, Grág. ii. 121, Fms. vi. 417, xi. 152, Stj. 407, Ö. H. L. 45. háðungar-orð, n. pl. words of scorn, Sturl. iii. 163, Stj. 643.

háð-varr, adj. free from scoff, upright, Lex. Poët.

HAFR, m. [North. E. baaf], a pock-net for herring-fishing; reyk-hafr, a 'reek-draft,' a chimney.

háfr, m. a dog-fisb. háfs-roo, n. sbagreen; vide hár.

hafur, f. pl. riches, good things, Volks. 291, Hallgr. Pét.

há-genginn, part. (uxi h.), fed on after-math, Stj. 493. I Sam. xxviii. 24.

há-karl, m. a sbark, Dipl. iii. 4, Sturl. ii. 147, Fms. ix. 434.

Há-kon, m. a pr. name, a family name within the old house of the
Norse kings: as an appel it seems to answer to A. S. heavestald. Germ

Norse kings; as an appel, it seems to answer to A. S. beagestald, Germ. bagestolz, Icel, drengr, and to be identical with the mod. provincial Norse baaman (Ivar Aasen), a young, unmarried man.

HAKE, m., the proper sense may have been some kind of fish, cp. Engl. bake; the word is seldom used but in compds; mat-hakr, a glutton; orð-hakr, foul mouth: a nickname, hann var fyrir því kallaðr þorkell. hákr at hann eirði öngu hvárki í orðum né verkum, Nj. 183.

Há-leygir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Norse county Halogaland, Fms.;

whence Háleyskr, adj. from Hálogaland.

HALFA, u, f. often proncd. álfa, [akin to hálfr; Goth. balba = μέρος, 2 Cor. iii. 9; A.S. balf; Hel. balba = latus]:—prop. a balf, a I. a region, quarter, of the world, Stj. 72; i fyrrnefndum fjallsins hálfum, 87; í öllum hálfum heimsins, 18; í álfum Orkneyjaríkis, Magn. 502; í várri byggilegri hálfu (zone), Rb. 478; veröldin var greind i þrjár hálfur, Edda 147; whence Austr-álfa, the East = Asia; Nordr-alfa, the North = Europe; Sudr-halfa, Africa; Vestr-alfa, America, (mod.); heims-álfa, one of the three (four) quarters; lands-álfa, region, Jesús gékk burt þaðan og fór í lands-álfur Tyri og Sidonis, Matth. xv. β. with the notion of lineage, kin; svá höfðu þeir grimmliga leikit alla þá hálfu, all people of that kin, Fms. viii. 23; þá skulu taka arf bræðrungar ok systrungar, en fleiri menn ór annari hálfu (lineage), Grág. i. 17; seint er satt at spyrja, mer hefir kennt verit, at modir min væri frjálsborin í allar hálfur, Ó. H. 114; konungborin í allar ættir ok hálfur, y. setja út í hálfur, to expand, of a II. as a law phrase, on one's bebalf or Fb. ii. 171, cp. O. H. 87, l. c. metaphor, Edda 60. part; af Guds halfu ok lands-laga, on behalf of God and the law of the land, Fms. vi. 94, Sks. 638; af e-s halfu, on one's part, Fms. xi. 444; Jóns biskups af einni hálfu, ok Gísla bónda af annarri hálfu, Dipl. iii. 7; á báðar hálfur, on both sides, v. 26; af annarra manna hálfu, on the part of other men, 2; af minni hálfu, on my part; hvártveggi hálfan, both parts, D. N. halfu-bing, n. a kind of bustings, N. G. L. i. 251.

hálfna, 28, to bave balf done with a thing; er þeir höfðu hálfnað sundit, Fær. 173: to be balf gone or past, Fms. iii. 81, Bret. ch. 13, Sd. ch. 22 (slain the balf of it); dagr, nótt, vegr er hálfnaðr, the day, night,

way is balf past.

HÁLFR, adj., hálf (h.olf), hálft, freq. spelt halbr, halb er öld hvar, Hm. 52; [Goth. balbs; A. S. bealf; Engl. balf; Hel. balba; Germ. balb; Dan. balv; Swed. balf]:—balf; hálft mánuðr, balf a montb, a fortnigbt, Nj. 4; þar átti hann kyn hálft, Eg. 288; hálf stika, balf a yard, Grág. i. 498; hálf Jól, the balf of Yule, Fs. 151, passim: adverb. phrases, til hálfs, by a balf, Eg. 258, 304; aukinn hálfu, increased by balf, doubled, Grág. i. 157, Gpl. 24.

2. with the notion of brief, scant, little; sjá hálf hýnótt, tbat little nigbt, Skm. 42; hálf stund, a little wbile; eg skal ekki vera hálfa stund að því, i. e. I sball bave done presently, in a moment; cp. hálb er öld hvar, only balf, Hm. 52; með hálfum hleif, with balf a loaf, a little loaf of bread, 51: an Icel. says to his guest, má

II. the bide eg bjóba þér í hálfum bolla, í hálfu staupi, hálfan munnbita, and the like. II. in counting Icel. say, halfr amarr, balf another, i. e. one and a balf; h. priði, balf a tbird, i. e. two and a balf; h. fjórði, three and a half; h. fimti, four and a half, etc.; thus, halfan annan dag, one day and a balf; halft annað ár, halfan annan mánuð, h. aðra nótt; hálf önnur stika, a yard and a balf, Grág. i. 498; hálfa fimtu mörk, four marks and a balf, 391; halft annat hundrad, one bundred and a balf, Sturl. i. 186: halfr bridi tögr manna, two decades and a balf. i. e. twentysive, men, Isl. ii. 387; halfan simta tög skipa, Hkr. iii. 374: similar are the compd adjectives half-prituge, aged twenty-five; half-fertuge, aged thirty-five; half-fimtugr, half-sextugr, -sjötugr, -attrædr, -nirædr, -tirzor, i.e. aged forty-five, fifty-five, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, ninety-five, and lastly, half-tolfrædr, one bundred and fifteen, Eg. 84, Fms. i. 148, Greg. 60, Stj. 639, Bs. i. 54, 101, Hkr. (pref.), Mar. 32, Ib. 18, Grett. 162, Fs. 160: also of measure, half-fertugr födmum, Landn. (App.) 324, Fms. vii. 217; half-pritugt tungl, a moon twentyfive days' old, Rb. 26: contracted, half-fjordu mork, three marks and a balf, Am. 63; hálf-fimtu mörk, four marks and a balf, Jm. 36: as to this use, cp. the Germ. andert-balb, dritt-balb, viert-balb, etc., Gr. τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον (two talents and a balf), Lat. sestertius. neut. halfu with a comparative, in an intensive sense, far; halfu verri, worse by balf, far worse; hálfu meira, far more, Fms. vi. 201; hálfu heilli! Fb. i. 180; hálfu síðr, far less, þórð. 41 new Ed., Fb. ii. 357; fremr hálfu, much farther ago, Hom. 2; h. lengra, Bs. ii. 48; h. betri, better by balf; h. hógligra, far snugger, Am. 66; hálfu sæmri, Fb. ii. 334. \(\beta\). with neg. suif.; hálft-ki, not balf; at hálft-ki má óstyrkð ór bera, Greg. 54. bera, Greg. 54. IV. a pr. name, rare, whence Hálfs-reikr, m. pl. the champions of king Half, Fas.: Hálf-dan, m. Half-Dane, a pr. name, cp. Healf-Danes in Bcowulf, Fms.

B. The compos are very numerous in adjectives, nouns, and participles, but fewer in verbs; we can record only a few, e. g. hálf-afglapi, a, m. balf an idiot, Band. 4 new Ed. half-aukinn, part. increased by balf, hálf-áttræðr, sce above. hálf-bergrisi, a, m. balf a H.E. ii. 222. hálf-berserkr, m. balf a berserker, Sd. 129. giant, Eg. 23. björt, n. adj. balf bright, dawning. hálf-blandinn, part. balf blended, Stj. 85. hálf-blindr, adj. balf blind. hálf-bolli, a, m. balf a bowl (a measure), N. G. L. ii. 166. half-breior, adj. of balf breadth, Jm. 2. hálf-bróðir, m. a balf brother half-brosandi, part. balf smiling. (on one side). hálf-brunninn, part. balf burnt. hálf-bræðrungr, m. a balf cousin, K.A. 140. hálf-búinn, part. balf done. hálf-dauör, adj. balf dead, Sturl. ii. 54, Magn. 530, Hkr. iii. 366. hálf-daufr, adj. balf deaf. hálf-deigr, adj. damp. hálf-dimt, n. hálf-drættingr, m. a fisber-boy, wbo adj. balf dark, in twilight. gets balf the fish he catches, but not a full 'hlutr.' hálf-ermaðr, hálf-etinn, part. balf eaten, Al. 95. part. balf sleeved, Sturl. iii. 306. hálf-fallinn, part. balf half-eyrir, m. balf an ounce, Fms. x. 211. fallen, K. A. 96; h. út sjór, of the tide. half-farinn, part. balf gone. hálf-fertugr, hálf-fimti, hálf-fimtugr, hálf-fjórði, see above (II). hálf-fífi, n. and hálf-fífia, u, f. balf an idiot, Fms. vi. 218, Bs. i. 286. hálf-fjórðungr, m. balf a fourtb part, Bs. ii. 170. hálf-frosinn. hálf-fúinn, part. balf rotten. hálf-genginn, part. balf frozen. hálf-gildi, n. balf the value, Ghl. 392. part. balving. hálf-gildr, adj. of balf the value, N. G. L. half-gjalda, galt, to pay balf, N. G. L. half-gratandi, part. balf weeping. hálf-gróinn, part. i. 174. balf bealed. half-gorr, part. balf done, only balf done, left balf undone, Fms. ii. 62; litlu betr en halfgört, Greg. 24. hálfgörðar-bóndi, 2, m. a man who has to furnish half a levy, D. N. hálf-hélufall, n. a slight fall of rime, Gisl. 154. hálf-hlaðinn, part. balf laden, Jb. 411. hálf-hneppt, n. adj. a kind of *metre*, Edda 139. hálf-hræddr, adj. balf afraid. hálf-kirkja, u, f. a 'balf-kirk,' = mod. annexía, an annexía. church, district church, or chapel of ease, Vm. 126, H. E. i. 430, ii. 138, Am. 28, Pm. 41, Dipl. v. 19; distinction is made between al-kirkja, half-kirkja, hálf-kjökrandi, part. balf choked with tears. and bæn-hús, a chapel. half-klæddr, part, balf dressed. half-konungr, m. a balf king, inferior king, Fms. i. 83. hálf-kveðinn, part, balf uttered; skilja hálfkveðit orð, or hálfkveðna vísu = Lat. verbum sat, MS. 4.7. hálf-launat, n. part. rewarded by balf, Fms. ii. 62, Grág. i. 304. hálf-leypa, u, f. a balf laupr (a measure), B. K. passim. half-leystr, part. balf loosened, Greg. 55. half-lifandi, part. balf alive, balf dead, Mar. half-litr, adj. of a cloak, of two colours, one colour on each side, Fms. ii. 70, Fas. iii. 561, Sturl. ii. 32, iii. 112, Fær. 227, Bs. i. 434. hálf-ljóst, n. adj.; þá er hálfljóst var, in twilight, Sturl. iii. 193. hálf-lokaðr, part. balf locked. half-mætti, n. 'balf might,' opp. to omnipotence, Skalda 161. mörk, f. balf a mark, Vm. 80, 126. hálf-nauðigr, adj. balf reluctant, half-neitt, n. adj. 'balf-naught,' trifling, Fas. i. 60. Fms. xi. 392. half-nio, n. balf a lampoon, Fms. iii. 21. hálf-níræðr, sec hálf-nýtr, adj. of balf use, Rb. 86. above (II). hálf-opinn, adj. balf open. hálf-prestr, m. a 'balf-priest,' a chaplain to a hálf kirkja, Sturl. ii. 178. hálf-pund, n. balf a pound, Gbl. 343. hálf-raddarhálf-reingr, a, m. a balf stafr, m. a semivowel, Skálda 176, 178.

hálf-rétti, n. a law term (cp. fullrétti, p. 177), a

scamp, Bs. i. 517.

slight, a personal affront or injury of the second degree, liable only to a half fine; e.g. hálfréttis-orð is a calumny in words that may be taken in both senses, good and bad; whereas fullréttis-ord is downright, unmistakable abuse, Grág. ii. 144; hence the phrases, mæla, göra hálírétti við e-n, i. 156, 157, ii. 153. hálfréttis-maðr, gation to be taken in a case of h., N. G. L. i. 352. hálfréttis-mál, m. a man that has suffered halfretti, Ghl. 105, 200. hálf-róinn, part. baving n. a suit of a case of h., N.G.L. i. 314. hálf-róteldi, n., prob. rowed balf the way, balf-way, Fms. viii. 312. half-rými, n. a naut. term, balf a cabin, one side of a sbip's cabin, Fms. viii. 138, ix. 33, x. 157, Hkr. i. 302. corrupt, Fms. xi. 129. halfrymis-folagar, m. pl. messmates in the same h., Edda 108. rýmis-kista, u, f. a chest or bench belonging to a h., Fms. viii. 85. half-rokit (-rokvit, -rokvat), n. adj. balf twilight, in the evening, Grett. 137, 140 A; hálf-rökvat is the mod. form, which occurs in Grett. hálf-sagðr, part. balf 79 new Ed., Jb. 176, Al. 54; vide rökvit. told; in the saying, jafnan er hálfsögð saga ef einn segir = audiatur hálfhálf-sextugr, see hálfr Il. et altera pars, Grett. 121. hálf-sjötugr, see hálfr II. ajauræðr, 2dj. = hálfsjötugr, Stj. 48. half-skiptr, part. = halflitr, Fms. ii. 170, Sturl. iii. 112. hálf-slitinn, part. balf worn. sleginn, part. balf mown, of a field. half-sott, n. part. balf passed; half-sofandi, part. balf asleep. half-systkin, n. pl. balf brother and halfsótt haf, a balf-crossed sea. hálf-tíræðr, hálf-systur, f. pl. balf sisters. sister, cp. hálfbróðir. dir. half-systur, i. pl. day sand, half-troll, n. balf a giant, Eg. I, Nj. 164 (2 nick-half-troll, n. balf a grant, Vm. 44. half-unninn, see hálfr II. half-tunna, u, f. balf a tun, Vm. 44. half-vaxinn, part. balf grown. halfname). part. balf done, Fas. ii. 339. half-vaximi, part. balf worth, Jb. 403, Glum. vegis, adv. by balves. half-visinn, part. and half-vista, adj. balf 347, Sturl. ii. 132. hálf-viti, a, m. a balfwithered, and medic. palsied on one side. hálf-vætt, f. balf weight hálf-votr, adj. balf wet. witted man. nait-votr, 201. oai) wer.

(a measure), Dipl. iv. 8, Fas. iii. 383.

spelt half-dritogr, Js. 79.

half-purr, adj. balf dry.

half-pverrandi,

half-pynna, u, f. a kind

part. balf waning, Js. 732 (of the moon). part. balf waning, Js. 732 (of the moon). of small axe, Gpl. 103, 104, Lv. 35. hálf-ærinn, pa cient, Fms. viii. 440. hálf-ærr, 2dj. balf mad, Sks. 778. hálf-ærinn, part. balf suffimod. usage half is freq. used = rather, e. g. half-kalt, adj. rather cold : half-foginn, adj., eg er halffeginn, I am ratber glad : e-m er half-filt, half-bumult, half-oglatt, n. adj. one feels rather ill : half-hungraor, hálf-svangr, hálf-soltinn, hálf-þyrstr, adj. rather bungry, rather thirsty, etc., and in endless compds. hál-ka, u, f. slippiness; flug-hálka, gler-hálka.

HALL, adj., fem. hál, neut. hált, [different from hallr, q. v.; O. H. G. bâli; mid. H. G. bæli] --slippery, of ice, glass, or the like, Eb. 120, 238, Fms. viii. 405, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 327, Fs. 38, passim.

hál-leikr, m. gliding, slippiness, Clar. HÁLMR, m. [A.S. bealm; Engl. baulm; Germ. and Dan. balm; Gr. κάλαμος; Lat. calamus]:—straw, Stj. 201, 390, 560, N. G. L. i. 38, Eg. 205, 213, 560, Fms. ii. 3, 208, vi. 153, ix. 44; mar-halmr, seaweed. hálm-strá, n. baulm-straw, Fas. iii. 412. hálm-visk, f. a wisp of straw, Fms. ii. 208, vi. 212.

hálm-þúst, f. a flail, þorf. Karl. 422. HALS, m., prop. hals, [Goth., A. S., etc. bals; North. E. bause; cp. Lat. collum] :- ibe neck; dukr á hálsi, Rm. 16; bjartr háls, 26, Fms. viii. 77; falla um hals e-m, to fall on one's neck, embrace one, Luke xv. 20; leggja hendr um háls e-m, or taka höndum um háls e-m, id., Nj. 10, passim: phrases, beygja háls fyrir e-m, to bend the neck to one, Fms. ix. 446; liggja e-m á hálsi, to bang upon one's neck, i. e. to reprove one, xi. 336, O. H. L. 36; standa & halsi e-m, to put the foot on one's neck, Hkv. 2. 28; and more mod., tapa halsi, to forfeit one's neck, Rett. 61. beina, n. the neck-bone, Fb. iii. 195. hals-bjorg, f. a gorget, Sturl. ii. 84, Bs. i. 541. háls-bólga, u. f. bronchitis. háls-brotna, 20, to break one's neck, Fms. iii. 171. háls-digr, 2dj. lbick-necked, Eg. 305, Fms. one's neck, Fms. iii. 171. háls-faoma, 20, to embrace, Str. 31. an embrace, Str. 53. hals-fang, n. embracing, Bret. 116, Sks. 513, Stj. háls-gjörő, f. a necklace, Edda hals-fengja, d, to embrace, Barl. 29. hals-hogg, n. a cut or stroke on the neck, Fms. viii. 318, Bs. i. 174, háls-höggva, hjó, to behead, Stj. 265, Hkr. i. 8. járn, n. a neck-iron, iron collar, Stj. 519, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. iii. 560. hálsklutr, m. a neck cloth. hals-langr, adj. long-necked, Fms. vii. 175, Sd. 147. háls-lausn, f. 'neck-lossing,' i. e. giving a bondman freedom, (cp. frjáls, frihals,) the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 212. háls-liðr, m. hálsliða-mjúkr, adj. smootb-necked. a neck vertebra, Finnb. 344. háls-sár, n. a neck wound, Sturl. iii. háls-slag, n. = hálshögg, Fms. viii. 318. háls-spenna, t, to hals-men, n. a necklace, Am. 44. hals-stefni, n. the throat; hann lagoi elasp the neck of another, Stj. 53. hals-stef i halsstefni framan fyrir hostinn, Finnb. 314. háls-stig, n. treading on one's neck, Anecd. 30. hals-stuttr, adj. sbort-necked.

I. naut. part of the forecastle or bow of a ship Hýmir reri í hálsinum fram, Edda 35; Þórðr Köttr sat á hálsi ok Lv. 43; hátt vetrar megin, Sks.; cp. há-degi, há-vetr, há-sumar

hélt vörð, Isl. ii. 76; reri Þormóðr í hálsi en Þorgeirr í fyrir-rámi en Grettir i skut, Grett. 125; Þorkell reri fram í hálsi en Þórðr í miðju skipi, Falgeirr í austr-rúmi, Fbr. 158; hence háls-rúm, n. = háls, Fms. ii. 252.

2. the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, (cp. Swed. bals på ett segel):—Edda (Gl.) distinguishes between hefill (q.v.), háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá hanki, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá háls, hanki, han 77; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tvær ertogar, ok svá fyrir háls hvern, ok svå tvær ertugar, N.G.L. ii. 283: in mod. usage, in tacking, the foresheet is called huls, the other skaut, -hals heitir a seglum skautio cor skaut-klóin (sbeet clew) hvor um sig, sú er niðr liggr í hornunum, ok venjulega er fest í skipinu þar sem hentast þykkir fram eðr aptr, svo sem nú kalla sjómenn hom segla þau sem niðr horfa hvort sem aptr eptir skipinu er borit og þar fest, skaut (i. e. sbeet), en hitt seglsins horn, sem fram eptir skipinu borit verðr, báls (i. e. tack), Skýr. 214. hálsa-skaut, n. pl. the front sheet, the tack, Vikv.

II. the end of a rope; par sem jörðin lægist millum hálsanna, leitar vaðrinn at jörðunni, Fms. xi. 2. the tip of a bow to which the string is attached, Gr. Ropdorn; þeir höfðu handboga, en jörðin var svá blaut, at bogahálsinn beit í jörðina niðr, Al. 142; báðir hrukku í sundr bogahálsarnir, Fas. ii. 88; hann dregr svá bogann, at saman þótti bera hálsana, Fb. iii. 406. 3. one end of a III. the 4. the neck of a bottle, mod. phrase, gobir hálsar, fine fellows ! good men ! is almost synonymous with drengr, q.v.; no doubt analogous to frials, frihals, see p. 174, qs. freemen, gentlemen; vil ek nú biðja yðr, góðir hálsar! at þér leggit til þat er yðr þykkir ráðligast, Sturl. iii. 71; séð nú, góðir hálsar! Fms. viii. 116; gefit til gott rad, godir halsar ! Stj. 437; hugsit um, godir halsar ! 460; munda ek heldt þegja, góðir hálsar! Al. 97; sigrat hafit ér Serki, góðir hálsar!

IV. a bill, ridge, esp. in Icel. of the low fells dividing two parallel dales, cp. Lat. collis, Nj. 21, Eg. 544, Hrafn. 7, 11, Al. 93, Róm. 134, very freq.: as also in local names, Háls, Hálsar, Glystaða-háls, Reynivalla-hals, Landn.: hals-brun, f. the edge of a bill, Eb. 176; cp. V. a pr. name, Landn.

the sail (cp. hálsan); þá mælti hann til sinna manna, at hálsa skyldi hálsa, að, poët. to embrace, Gkv. I. 13, 3. 4. III. to cut boards uneven so as to leave waves seglin, Fagrsk. 86. (hálsar) on the board.

hálsaor, part. billy, Stj. 94. hálsan, f. a clewing up ibe sail, N. G. L. ii. 282 (Jb. 400).

hals-bok, f. a book to swear upon; the commentators explain it from its being worn round the neck, but no doubt erroneously; it is derived from A. S. bæls = salus, qs. báls-bôc = bealing book, boly book, Grag. 1. 70, Fms. ix. 219, Nj.

háls-stefni, n., naut. term, the prow, Edda (Gl.): metaph., Finnb. 314. hametta, u, f. (for. word), an amice, in church service, Vm. passim.

HÁR, adj., fem. há, neut. hátt, vide Gramm. p. xix; compar. hæri or hærri, superl. hæstr; hæðstr and hærstr, which are found in old printed books, are bad forms; for the inflexions, (which vary much, sometimes inserting f or v, sometimes not,) see the references below; in mod. usage the v is usually dropped, but the cases are bisyllabic, e.g. hair, haar, háa, háum, instead of the old hávir, hávar, háva, háfum or hám; the definite form in old writers is havi or hafi, in mod. hai: [Ulf. baubs = ύψηλόε; A.S. beab; Engl. bigb; O. H. G. bob; Hel. bob; Germ. bocb; old Frank. bag or bach; Swed. bog; Dan. boj; all of them with a final guttural, which in mod. Dan. has been changed into j; the final labial f or v, which in olden times was so freq. before a vowel, may be compared to laugh, rough, etc. in mod. Engl.; the g remains in the compared word haugr]:—bigh; stiga sex alna hafan, Vm. 129; i ham cognate word haugr]:—bigh; stiga sex alna hafan, Vm. 129; i ham fjalla-tindum, Edda 144 (pref.); á háfum fjöllum, Skálda 181; há fjöll, Getsp.; á hám gálga, Fsm. 45; á bekk hám, Akv. 2; hár bylgjur, Edda (Ht.); á borg inni há, Am. 18; á há fjalli, Gm. 17, Bs. i. 26 (in a verse); enar hæstu sjalla hæðir, Stj. 59; hár turn, Hkr. iii. 63; skaptið var eigi hæra, en ..., Eg. 285 (of a spear); hátt hlaup, a bigb leap, i. e. from a high place, Fms. i. 166; hæri en grön er vex á hæsta fjalli, Hom. 152; hávar bárur, Gh. 13: hávar unnir, Skv. 2. 16; háfan garð, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hávu grasi, Hm. 120; but há grasi, Gm. 17; upp-háfa skúa, bigbboots, Fms. vii. 321: phrases, bera hæra skjöld, hlut, to carry the bigbest shield, lot, 2. tall; harr maor vexti (tall of stature), manna hæstr, very tall, Fms. i. 155; hárr maðr ok harðvaxinn, vii. 321. S. a metrical term; syllables in rhyme having the same consonants and quantity of vowels are jafn-hafar, in the same strain; kvattú svá? 'gröm skömm' eigi eru þær hendingar jafn háfar; 'hrömm skömm' þat væri jafn-II. metaph. bigh, sublime, glorious; hærri tign, Fms. i. 214; enir hæstu Guðs postular, 625.82; i hærra haldi, Fms. vii. 112; margar ræður þvílíkar eða enn hæri, or still sublimer, Sks. 635; hljóta háfan sigr, a glorious victory, Merl. 2. 69; háfan ávöxt, Mar. kv. 17; hæstu daga, hæstu hatidir, the bigbest days or feasts (hatid), Fms. 2. at the highest pitch; medan hæstir eru stormar um vetrinn, Sks. 46; at hann væri kyrr meðan hæst væri vetrar, in the depth of winter, Fms. ix. 480; medan hæst væri sumars, in the beight of summer,

3. loud; blasa hatt (a trumpet), Vsp. 47; brestr har, Ptbe greatest number, main part of a thing, hann naoi havadanum, be caught (below). Fms. xi. 10, Glum. 375; mæla hatt, to speak loud, Nj. 33; ok söng í hátt, it gave a loud sound, 83; kveða við hátt ok öskurliga, Fms. v. 164; þó þetta væri eigi hátt talat í fyrstu, ix. 250; æpa hátt, Sks. 653; hafa hatt, to make a noise; cp. grata hastöfum (below), havaði (below); hón verðr ha við, sbe became clamorous, excited, Isl. ii. 350; hlæja hatt, to laugh loud, Skv. 2, 15. III. a mythol. pr. name, both Hár and Havi, Edda; Havi and Har are names of Odin the High, whence Háva-mál, n. pl. the name of a poem, the Sayings of the High. prefixed in the pr. names Há-kon, Há-leygr, Há-rekr, Há-mundr, Há-steinn, Há-varðr, Há-varr; and in local names, Háfa-fell, IV. neut. as adverb; geisa hátt, Edda 146 (pref.); skín hann nú því hærra, Fms. v. 241; unna e-m hærra en öðrum, to love one bigber (more) than another, Sturl. i. 198; taka e-n hatt, to make much of one, Bs. i. 727; stökkva hátt, to make a bigb leap, look bigb, Fær. 57; sitja skör hærra en adrir, a step bigber, Fms. i. 7.

B. Compos: há-altari, n. a bigb altar, Symb. 24, Hkr. iii. 293, Fb. ii. 376, Fms. v. 107, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, passim. há-bakki, 2, m. a bigb bank: habakka-fleeor, f. a 'bigb-bank tide,' very bigb tide. beinn and há-beinóttr, adj. bigb-legged, long-legged, Ísl. ii. 194, v.l. há-bjarg, n. a bigb rock, Bs. i. 49. há-bogaðr, adj. bigb-curved, as a há-borð, n. a bigb table; in the phrase, eiga ekki saddle, Sks. 403. upp a ha-bordit, not to be up at the high table, to be held in small repute. há-brók, f., poët. name of a bawk, Edda (Gl.), Gm.: a nickname, Hkr., Eb. há-brókan, f. prudery, Karl. 239. há-brókask, að, dep. to puff oneself up, Fms. x. 200, Karl. 181. há-degi, n. bigb day, about twelve o'clock (vide dagr), Nj. 208, Grett. 121, Landn. 94 (v.l. to middegi), Stj. 447; hádegis sól, the midday sun, Pass. 37. 13. hádegis-skeið, n. the midday time, Sturl. ii. 199: in many local names, hadegis-varda, -bunga, denoting the point in the horizon under the hadegi. f. bigb-bank, a local name, Nj. há-feti, a, m. a bigb-stepper, poët. a raceborse, Edda (Gl.) h6-fjall, n. a bigb fell, Eg. 58, Stj. 87, Pm. 45, Hym. 22, Róm. 129, Bs. ii. 5. h6-flæðr, f. a bigb flood-tide, Fbr. 181, porf. Karl. 420. há-fæta, u, f. bigb-leg, a nickname, Hkr. há-fættr, adj. bigb-footed, Konr. há-hestr, n. a bigb, tall borse. há-kirkja, u, f. a 'bigb-kirk,' catbedral, Magn. 420. ha-leggr, adj. bigb-leg, a nickhá-leikr (há-leiki), m. beight, Sks. 47, 173. name. Fb. iii. leitliga, adv. bigbly, gloriously, Sks. 623, Stj. passim, Fms. i. 331, Barl. há-leitligr, adj. sublime, Bs. i. 48. há-leitr, adj. bigb-looking, looking upwards; metaph. sublime, Fms. i. 96, Sturl. ii. 15, Th. 21. há-liga, adv. bigbly, Hom. 21, O. H.L. 7. há-ligr, adj. bigb, sublime. há-limar, f. pl. the bigh branches, Stj. 534. há-messa, u, f. bigbmass, Fms. ii. 37, vii. 144, 188. hamessu-mal, n. bigb-mass time, Fms. viil. 291, Bs. ii. 24. há-mælgi, f. loud talking, Fms. iii. 153. meeli, n., in the phrase, komask i hamæli, to get out, of a rumour, Fms. iv. 80. ha-meeltr, part. loud-voiced, Sturl. i. 167. hanefjaör, adj. bigb-nebbed, Fas. i. 73. há-nefr, m. bigb-neb, a nickhá-pallr, m. the dais in a hall, Fms. vi. 440. name, Rd. reysti, f. a din, noise, Nj. 83, Fms. i. 34, Gpl. 16. há-reystr, adj. há-salir, m. pl. the bigh balls, Eg. (in a loud speaking, Greg. 54. verse). há-sogl, n. the 'bigb-sail,' mainsail, Fas. ii. 494, Hkv. 1. 29. há-seymdr, part. studded, of a bridle, Grett. 129, Stj. 564. skeptr, part. bigb-bandled, of an axe, Eb. 186, Fbr. 14. a, m. a bigb school, (mod.) há-staor, m. a bigb place, Fms. x. 417. há-stafir, m. pl., in the phrase, gráta, hljóða . . . hástöfum, to weep, cry aloud, Nj. 27, Stj. 421, Grett. 171 new Ed. há-steint, n. adj. (=staksteinott), with rough boulders; var hasteint i anni, Fms. ix. 404. há-stigi, a, m. = háfeti, Edda (Gl.) há-sumar, n. 'bigb-summer. midsummer, Bs. 5. 32, Grett. 156 new Ed., Sks. 200. hásumar-tími, há-sæti, n. a 'bigb-seat,' Dan. böjsæde, throne, a, m, midsummer time. for a king or earl; the high-seat at a commoner's table was called ondvegi, q. v., cp. Nj. 175-hvárki em ek konungr né jarl, ok þarf ekki at gera h. undir mér, ok þarf ekki at spotta mik, Eg. 43, Nj. 6, Fms. i. 7, iv. 108, vi. 439, ix. 254; in a ship, iv. 39. hásætis-boro, n. a bigb-seat table, Hkr. ii. 188. hasetis-kista, u, f. a 'bigb-seat chest,' a dais or chest near the bigh-seat, in which weapons and treasures were kept, Fms. vii. 185, viii. 444, x. 360, xi. 220. hásætis-máðr, m. the man in the chair, Isl. ii. 438. hasetis-stoll, m. a throne, Stj. ha-talaor, part. = hámæltr, Bs. i. 819. há-timbra, að, to build bigb, Vsp. 7, Gm. 16. há-tíð, f. [Germ. bochzeit; Dan. böjtid], a bigb-tide, a bigb day, festival, Bs. i. 38, passim, Nj. 157, Fms. xi. 425, K.A. 164: proverb., hátið er til heilla bezt, Ld. 176 (Fms. ii. 39): very freq. esp. in eccl. sense, Jóla-h., Páska-h., Hvítasunnu-h., fæðingar-h.; I dag þá hátíð höldum vér, Hólabók. hátíðar-aptan, m. the eve of a feast, Bs. i. 170. hátíðardagr, m. a bigb day, Fms. ii. 198, Sturl. i. 130. hátíðar-hald, n. the bolding a feast, Hom. 83, Fms. i. 260: gen. hátiðis also occurs in compds, hátiðis-dagr, m., Fms. x. 13 (v.l.), Sturl. i. 30; hátíðis-kveld, n. = hátíðaraptan. hátíð-liga, adv. wilb festivity, Hkr. i. 287, hátíð-ligr, adj. festive, Sks. 465, Stj. 48, 110, ns. x. 280. há-vaði, a, m. a noise, tumult, Bs. Fms. x. 149, Sks. 48. 471, Hom. 97, 145, Fms. x. 280. há-vaði, a, m. a noise, tunnult, Bs. viii. 50. háska-lauss, adj. without dang ii. 182, Fas. ii. 230; í hávaða, aloud, Rd. 252, Fms. i. 289, Sturl, ii. 246: háska-ligt, adj. (-ligt, adv.), dangerous.

the main part; missa havadan af bvi, to lose the main part. vaða-maðr, m. a baugbty person, Ísl. ii. 203, Nj. 61, passim. hávaðamikill, adj. baugbty, boasting, Fms. ii. 154, vi. 1c6, Finnb. 292. havadasamr, adj. boisterous, Dropl. 7. há-varr, proncd. háværr, adj. loud, noisy: há-værð, f. noisy, making a noise. há-vegir, m. pl. bigbways; há-vella, u, in the phrase, hafa e-n i havegum, to make much of one. há-vetr, n. 'bigb-winter,' midf. a sea-pheasant, phasianus marinus. winter, Orkn. 110, Thom. 333, Hkr. ii. 47, Bs. ii. 22, 27. há-vetri n = hávetr, Fms. viii. 247 (v. l.), Fb. iii. 231, Stj. 78, Fas. iii. 371.

HÁR, mod. háfr, m. [Germ. bai], a dog-fish, squalus acanthius, Skálda 162. In compds há-marks fish of the shark kind, as há-karl (q. v.), a sbark, carcharias, Ann.: há-kerling, f. = hákarl: há-meri, f. squalus glaucus: há-más, f. chimaera monstrosa, Linn.; also called geirnyt, Eggert Itin. 360: há-skerðingr, m. = hákarl, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 337. 359, Pm. 69: háskerðinga-lýsi, n. sbark's oil, H. E. i. 395: háfs-

roo, n. sbark's skin, sbagreen.

HAR, m., acc. há, pl. háir, a thole, Am. 35, Grett. 125, Fas. i. 215, piòr. 313; whence há-benda, u, f. = hamla, q. v.; há-borur, f. pl., q.v.; há-reiðar, f. pl. rowlocks, prop. 'thole-gear,' synonymous with hamla; inn féll (sjór) um söxin ok háreiðarnar, Sturl. iii. 66, (Cd. Brit. Mus., Cd. Arna-Magn. háborurnar); leggja árar í háreiðar, to lay the oars in the rowlocks, Fms. xi. 70 (v. l. to hömlur), 101, x. 285; lágu þar árar í háreiðum, Eg. 360 (v. l. to hömlu-böndum), Lex. Poët.: há-seti, a, m. a 'thole-sitter,' oarsman, opp. to the captain or helmsman, Grag. i. 90, N. G. L. i. 98, Landn. 44, Fbr. 62 new Ed., Fms. vi. 239, 246: ha-B. in poetry a ship is stokkar, m. pl. the gunwale, Bs. i. 385, 390. called ha-dyr, n., ha-sleipnir, m. the borse of rowlocks.

HAR, n. [A. S. bær; Engl. bair; Germ. bar; Dan.-Swed. bar; Lat. caesaries]: - bair, including both Lat. crines and capilli, Skalda 162, Nj. 2, Sks. 288; fara or harum, to change the bair, of beasts, passim; eitt hár hvítt eðr svart, Matth. v. 36; höfuð-hár, the bair of the bead; lík-hár, the bair on the body, breast, or bands of men, opp. to the head; úlfaldahár, iii. 4; hross-hár, borse-bair; hunds-hár, kattar-hár. hára-lag, n. the fashion of the bair.

hára-litr, m. the colour of the bair, Nj. 219, Fms. xi. 8, Ld. 274. Nj. ch. 1, 78, 117, Landn. 2, ch. 30, Edda 21, passim; of men, Nj. ch. 121, Ld. ch. 63, and passim.

hár-amr, m., proncd. hárramr = hárhamr (cp. Ivar Aasen baaram),

the bairy side of a skin, Fas. i. 289.

hár-beittr, adj. = hárhvass.

har-bjartr, adj. bright-baired, Fas. ii. 365.

hár-dregill, m. a bair ribbon, Stj.

há-reiðar, f. pl. rowlocks; see above, under hár, a thole.

har-fagr, adj. fair-baired, a nickname of king Harold.

har-fero, f. the fashion of the bair, Sturl. iii. 83.

hár-flétta, u, f., and hár-fléttingr, m. a plait of bair, Str. 40.

hár-greiða, u, f. a wide-tootbed comb.

hár-hvass, adj. bair-edged, as a rasor, Eg. 715.

hár-kambr, m. a bair comb.

hár-klæði, n. a báir cloth, Fms. v. 160, Rb. 368, Hom. 105.

har-knifr, m. a bair knife, rasor, Bs. i. 306, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 185,

Stj. 409, 418, bior. 122, Str. 77.

harr, adj. [A.S. bear; Engl. boar], boary; harir ok gamlir, Haustl. 10; háran ok skeggjaðan, 655 xiv. B, Fms. vii. 321, Yt. 13, Fm. 34, Hým. 16; hárr í skeggi, Ld. 274; hárr þulr, Hm. 135; hárir menn, old men, Sighvat: in compds, fagt-hatr, fair-baired; dökk-hatr, dark-baired; raud-hatr, red-baired; hvít-hatr, white-baired; punn-hatr, thin-baired; stry-harr, bristly-baired; hrokkin-harr, curly-baired; slett-harr, sleekbaired; mjúk-hárr, soft-baired; laus-hárr, loose-baired, with floating bair, of women: in mod. usually hærðr (q. v.), fagr-hærðr, etc.

har-restr or hars-restr, f. pl. the line on the scalp, esp. on the forehead, where the hair begins, [cp. Ivar Aasen baargard]; upp i harsrætr,

upp í hársrótum, Eg. 305, Sturl. iii. 283. har-sarr, adj. baving sensitive bair.

hár-skurðr, m. the cut of the bair, N. G. L. i. 345, Fms. ii. 189.

har-taug, f. a string of borse-bair, Sturl. iii. 206.

hár-toga, að, to pull by the bair: metaph. to twist or split a bair.

hár-vara, u, f. fur, Fms. x. 202.

hár-vöxtr, m. bair-growtb.

há-seti, a, m. a mate; see above, under hár, a thole.

há-sin, f. [the há- answers to A. S. bôb, Engl. bough; cp. A. S. bobsin, Engl. bougb sinew, O. H. G. babsa or basina, Bavar. bächsen, mid. H.G. babse, Dan. base, with a dropped n; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 405]:a bough sinew or tendon, Hrafn. 20, Eb. 242, passim.

HASKI, a, m. [akin to hætta, q.v.; in North. E. bask is used of 2 cold, stormy wind], danger, K. p. K. 82, Al. 50, Fms. vii. 220, 252, passim; liss-haski, life's peril; sjavar-h., danger on the sea; salar-h.,

COMPDS: hasks-for, -fero, f. a dangerous exploit, Fms. soul's peril. haska-lauss, adj. without danger, 623. 40, Hkr. i. 488. háska-samliga, adv.

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dangerously, Fms. ii. 16, ix. 512, Stj. 189. háska-tími, a, m. perilous, Eg. 73, Fms. i. 76, viii. 328, Gpl. 199. haska-van, f. danger to come, Sks. 182. time of danger, Sks. 45.

hás-mæltr, adj. boarse speaking, lb. 13. HÁSB, adj. [A. S. bæs; Engl. boarse; O. H. G. beis; Germ. beiser;

Dan. bæs]:-boarse, Fms. i. 283, passim.

há-stokkar, m. the 'thole-beam,' gunwale; see hár, a thole. há-sæti, n. a bigh-seat; see hár, bigh.

há-tíð, f. a feast; see hár, bigb. HATTA, 20, [akin to hagt, haga, q. v., qs. hagta], to dispose, contrive, with dat., Bs. i. 170, Fms. vi. 149, Hkr. i. 120, Sks. 286: with adv., hátta svá, þannig, Al. 104, Fms. i. 57. háttar svá, at hann kom, Fms. x. 404 : so also in neut. part., with the auxiliary verb, Dana-virki er svá háttað, the Dannewerk is so constructed, of that nature, Germ. so beschaffen, Fms. i. 123; hversu hattad er, iv. 274; honum er svå håttað, at hann fjarar allan at þurru, Eb. 236; svá er háttað, at þú ert með barni, Anal. 137; þar er svá háttað lands-legi, Fms. vii. 56; ydr frændum er svá háttað, you are of that mould, Nj. 252; svá er háttað, 73; hvernig var jörðin háttuð, how was the earth shapen?
Edda 6. 3. háttaðr, part. mannered; vel, illa h., Mar.: treated,

sá hann hve bogi hans var til háttaðr, Fb. i. 532.

B. To go to bed; þar vóru góð híbýli ok heldr snemma háttað, Fs. 131; hann háttar snemma, ok er þeir höfðu sofit svefn, 143, Fas.

ii. 428, freq. in mod. usage; cp. hætta, to leave work. hatt-goor, adj. well-mannered, Eb. 258, Fms. ix. 4.

hatt-lausa, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda 137. hatt-pruor, adj. well-mannered, Fms. viii. 4.

hatt-prydi, n. good manners, courteousness, Fms. x. 75.

HATTR, m., gen. háttar, dat. hætti, pl. hættir, acc. háttu, [akin to hagr, I. a mode of life, babit; rikra manna háttr, Nj. 268; fara vel með sínum háttum, to conduct oneself well, Eg. qs. hagtt], manner, babit : 65; rada sjalfr hattum sinum, to be one's own master, Fms. vii. 199; fornmennis-hattr, ii. 59; riddaraligr hattr, x. 230; vikinga-hattr, Fb. i. 412; þat er háttr skálda at (it is the fashion of poets to) lofa þann mest er ba eru beit fyrir, Hkr. (pref.): hatta-goor, adj. well-mannered, Eb. 258: halda teknum hætti, to go on in one's usual way, persevere, Fb. ii. 85, 2. conduct; vanda um hattu manna, Fb. ii. 37.

a mode, way of doing a thing; kunna hatt a e-u, to know how to do a thing, Barl. 101:—answering to Lat. boc modo, bunc ad modum, hann reist örn á baki honum með þeima hætti, at ..., Hkr. i. 108; hann stóð upp ok svaraði erendi konungs með þessum hætti (as follows), Fms. i. 33; med hverjum hætti, in what manner? bow? med ymsum hætti, 2. appearance, manner; hversu voru beir menn i hatt, bow

did ibose men look? Stj. 396; jörðin ok dyrin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman eðli í sumum hlutum, en þó ólík at hætti, but unlike in manners, Edda 144 (pref.): manner, kind, så er annarr håttr jarldóms, N.G.L. ii. 3. moderation, measure; agirni kann engan hatt, Hom. 4. adverbial usages answering 18; hófsemi er háttr alls lifs, 28. a. gen., mikils hattar, Fms. to Lat. -modi in bujusmodi, ejusmodi: vi. 20, 144, 229, viii. 198, x. 234; litils hattar, insignificant, vi. 7, 229, viii. 198; minna hattar, i. 160; alls-hattar, of every kind, iii. 184; nokkurs háttar, in some way, Stj. 178; þess-háttar, of that kind, Edda

149 (pref.), passim; engis-hattar, in nowise, Stj. 81; margs-hattar, of β. acc., à allan hatt, in every respect, Bs. i. 857; á engan hátt, by no means; á ymsan hátt, in various respects; á hvárigan hátt, etc. v. eptir hætti, duly, tolerably, as may be expected.

III. a metre; þenna hátt fann fyrst Veili, Edda (Ht.) 131; þeir létu vera fimm vísur með hverjum hætti, Orkn. 304, cp. Edda (Ht.) passim; eptir hætti, in the proper metre, Edda 131. nietres, Kviðu-háttr, the epic metre (as the Völuspá), Skálda; Ljóða-h. or

Ljobs-h., the trimeter in old saws and didactic poems (as the Hava-mal); Mála-h., Ref-hvarfa-h., Orðskviða-h., Draugs-h., Flagða-h., Dýri-h., Nýih., Alags-h., Hatt-lausa: derived from the names of men, Egils-h., Bragah., Torf-Einars-h., Fleins-h.; Nufu-h., Edda; of countries, Grænlenzki-h., expounded in Edda (Ht.) and Hattat. Rögnvalds, Skalda: a saying is COMPDS: hatta-foll, n. pl. a flaw in a metre, Edda called máls-háttr. hatta-lykill, m. a key to metres, the name (Ht.) 134, 135, Skálda 210. of an old poem on metres, Orkn. 304 (printed at the end of the Skalda, hatta-skipti, n. a shifting of metre, Edda 129.

hatta-tal, n. a number of metres, the name of a poem on metres, = Hátta-lykill, Edda 192; also in the title of Edda (Ub.) ii. 250.

hatt-samr, adj. conducted, Stj. 206.

háttung, f. danger, risk, Fms. vi. 206, Fas. i. 178, Bs. ii. 120; cp. hátt-semi, f. conduct. hætting

há-vaði, 2, m. a noise; see har, bigb. há-varr, adj. loud, noisy; see hár, bigb.

héoan, adv., hieoan in an old vellum, 955 x. 2, which shews that the pronunciation was the same then as now, [A.S. beonan; North. E. bein Hbl. 13, Am. 36, Nj. 32, Jb. 10, Grag. i. 150, Edda 8; fyrir hegan e-t, hof honum heldr upp brun (acc. bis face brightened), Eg. 55.

haska-samligr, 2dj. on the bither side, Symb. 30; fyrir hedan hafit, on the bither side of the hédan frá, hédan í frá (mod. hédan af), bereafter, Nj. 83, Isl. ii. 237. héðan-kváma, u, f. departure from bence, Fas. ii. 121 (in a verse).

HEDINN, m., dat. hédni, [akin to hadna, q.v.], a jacket of fur or skin, Hm. 72; úlf-hédinn, wolf-coat, Fs. 77, the name of a berserker, 17; geit-hédinn, a goat's skin coat, Nj. 211; bjarn-hédinn, a bear's skin coat; the phrase, veifa heoni at hofoi e-m, to wrap a skin round one's bead, to boodwink one, Eb. 32 new Ed., Grett. ch. 66, O. H. 139: heoin-II. a mythical pr. name, Edda, stykki, n. a piece of fur, D. N. Lex. Poët.: in compds, Bjarn-héðinn, Úlf-héðinn, Skarp-héðinn, Bs.,

héora, adv. [Ulf. bidre = ωδε], bitber or bere; héora nær, Landn. 146; Landn., Nj. mönnum héðra, the men bere, Dropl. 22; hann ferr héðra at heimbodum,

Boll. 346, Fms. vi. 428 (in 2 verse).

HEFD, f. [hafa, to take, = Lat. usu-capere], a law term, loss or gain of claim by lapse of time; hefd ok land, Bs. i. 689; hefd lands-laga, 720; med réttri ok löglegri hefð, 730, Rétt. 230, D.N. passim, H.E. i. 456, cp. Jb. s. v. tuttugu ár, pp. 142, 251, 351. hefőar-vitni, n. a witness m. a claimant by possession, Bs. i. 731. hefőa-skipti, n. a change of hefő, in a case of hefd, Ghl. 300. II. [hefja], reputation: hefőar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fine, grand: hefðar-maðr, m. an eminent man, Fms. iii. 134. hefða, 2ð, to take, by way of usucaptio, D. N., Mar.

HEFILL, m. [from hefja, to beave; from this Norse word are no doubt derived the Engl. to baul and balyard, 'bel' or 'bal' being contracted from hefill], a naut, term, the clew-lines and bunt-lines of a sail; lata sidan síga ór heflum (to unfurl the sail), ok sækja eptir þeim, Fb. iii. 563; lét hann þá hleypa ór heflunum segli á skeiðinni, O. H. 182 (Fb. l. c. homlu wrongly); N.G.L. i. 199 distinguishes between hefill, sviptingr (reefs), hanki (blocks): hefil-akapt, n. a boat-book to pull the sail down; pa preif Ingimundr hefilskapt ok vildi kippa ofan, Bs. i. 422: hefla-skuror, m. = heflan, q.v.; mínka skal sigling með hálsan ok heflaskurð, N. G. L. II. a plane, (mod., from Germ. bobel.)

HEFJA, pret. hóf, pl. hófu; part. hafinn, but also hafiðr (weak); pres. indic. hef; pret. subj. hæfi, with neg. suff. hóf-at, Korm.; [Ulf. baffan; A.S. bebban; Engl. beave, pret. bove; O. H. G. bafan; Germ.

beben; Dan. bæve; Swed. bafva; cp. Lat. capere, in-cipere.]

A. To beave, lift, raise; hefja stein, to lift a stone, Eg. 142; ok munu nú ekki meira hefja fjórir menn, 140; (hón) hóf hann at lopti, bove bim aloft, Yt. 9; hefja e-n til himins, Edda 61 (in a verse); hóf hann sér af herdum hver, Hym. 36; þá er hefja af hvera (mod. taka ofan pott, to take the pot off), Gm. 42; hof ser a höfuð upp hver Sifjar verr, Hým. 34; hon hofat augu af mer, she took not ber eyes off me, Korm. 16; hann hof upp augu sin, be lifted up bis eyes, 623. 20; hefja sik á lopt, 2. phrases, hefja handa, to lift the bands (for defence), Nj. 65, Ld. 262; h. höfuds, to lift the bead, stand upright, be undaunted; sa er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, Nj. 213: h. sinn munn í sundr, to open one's mouth, Sturl. iii. 189: hefja graut, skyr, etc., to lift the porridge, eurds, etc., eat food with a spoon, Fms. vi. 364; Rindill hof (Ed. hafði wrongly) skyr ok mataðisk skjótt, Lv. 63.

3. hefja út, to lift 3. hefja út, to lift out a body, carry it from the bouse (ut-hasning), Eg. 24; er mik ut hefja, Am. 100; var konungt hafiðr dauðr ór hvílunni, Hkr. iii. 146. The ceremony of carrying the corpse out of the house is in Icel. still performed with solemnity, and followed by hymns, usually verses 9 sqq. of the 25th hymn of the Passiu-Súlmar; it is regarded as a farewell to the home in which a person has lived and worked; and is a custom lost in the remotest β. hefja (barn) or heiðnum dómi, heathen age; cp. the Scot. to lift. to lift (a bairn) out of beathendom, is an old eccl. term for to be sponsor (mod. halda undir skirn), Sighvat (in a verse); N.G.L. i. 350 records three kinds of sponsorship—halda barni undir primsignan, önnur at hefja barn or heiðnum dómi, þriðja at halda á barni er biskup fermir: to baptize, skal pat barn til kirkju færa ok helja ór heiðnum dómi, 12; barn hvert er borit verðr eptir nótt ina helgu, þá skal haft vera (bap-4. to exalt, Ad. 20, cp. with Yngl. S. ch. 10; hóf hann Jóseph til sæmðar, Sks. 454; hafðr til ríkis, 458; upp hafðr, 451; önd hennar var upp höfð yfir öll engla fylki, Hom. 129; hann mektaðisk mjök ok hóf sik of hátt af þeim auðæfum, Stj. 154; at hann hæfi upp (exaltaret) Guds ord med tungunni, Skalda 208; konungr hóf hann til mestu metorda, 625. 31; çr hans riki hóf, 28. 1. to be beaved, burled, drifted, by storm, tide, or the like; impers., 1. to be beaved, burled, drifted, by storm, tide, or the like; the hof upp knorr (acc.) undir Eyjafjöllum, a sbip was upbeaved by the gale, Bs. 1. 30; hof öll skipin (acc. the ship drifted) saman inn at landinu, Hkr. i. 206; betta hof (drifted) fyrir straumi, iii. 94; beir letu hefja of an skipin forstreymis, let the ship drift before the stream, Fms. vii. 253; Birkibeina hefr undan, the B. went back, ix. 528. er af henni hóf öngvit (acc. when she awoke, of one in a swoon), Bjarn. 68; bá hóf af mér vámur allar (acc. all ailments left me), svá at ek kenni mér nú hvergi illt, Sturl. ii. 54; ek sé at þú ert fölr mjök, ok má vera, at af per hafi, I see thou art very pale, but may be it will pass off, Finnb. 236; reflex. to raise oneself, to rise; hefjask til óftiðar, to raise war, rebel, Eg. 264. B. to be raised; hefjask til ríkis, to be raised to the ibrone, Fms. i. 99; hefjask hátt, to be exalted, Fs. 13; hann hafði hafisk af sjálfum sér, be bad risen by bimself, Eg. 23; féll Hákon en hófsk upp Magnúss konungr, Sturl. i. 114; þórði hófsk (rose) af þessu, Landn. 305, Hom. 152. 2. phrases, hefjask við, to lay to, a naut. term; lét þá jarl hefjask við ok beið svá sinna manna, Fms. viii. 82; hefjask undan, to retire, draw back, Sd. 144: in the phrase, hefjask af höndum e-m, to leave one; hefsk nú aldregi af höndum þeim, give them no rest, Fms. xi. 59. 28. part., rétinefjaðir ok hafit upp i framanvert, Nj. 29.

B. Metaph. to raise, begin, Lat. incipere: 1. to raise; hefia flokk, to raise a party, a rebellion, Fms. viii. 273; h. rannsókn, to raise an enquiry, Grág. ii. 193; h. ákall, to raise a claim, Eg. 39; h. brigð, to make a reclamation, Gpl. 295. 2. to begin; hessa teiti, Fms. vii. 119; h. gildi, Sturl. i. 20; h. Jóla-hald, to begin (keep) Yule, Fms. i. 31; h. boðskap, ii. 44: of a book, þar hefjum vér sögu af hinum helga Joni biskupi, Bs. i. 151; h. mal, to begin one's speech, Ld. 2; h. ferd, to start, Fb. ii. 38; h. orrustu. β. with prep. upp, (hence upp-haf, beginning); hof Helgi upp mál sitt, Boll. 350; Egill hof upp kvæðit, E. began bis poem, 427; hann heyröi messu upp hafna, Fms. v. 225; hefja upp salm, to begin a bymn, 623. 35; Flosi hóf upp suðrgöngu sína, F. started on bis pilgrimage, Nj. 281; h. upp göngu sína, to start, y. hefja a ras, to take to one's feet; sidan hefr hann a ras ok rann til bæjarins, Eg. 237; hinir Gautsku höfðu (thus weak vide hafa C. 2) á rás undan, Fms. iv. 120. 8. absol., hann hóf svá, be began thus, Fms. i. 33; þar hef ek upp, vii. 146; þar skal hefja upp við arftöku-mann, start from the a., Grág. i. 62. II. impers. to begin; hér hefr Þingfara-bólk (acc.), Gþl. 5; hér hefr upp Kristindóms-bólk, 39, 75, 378; hér hefr Landnáma-bók, Landn. 24; hér hefr upp landnám í Vestfirðinga fjórðungi, 64, 168 (v.l.), 237 (v.l.); hér hefr Kristni-Sügu, Bs. i. 3; nú hefr þat hversu Kristni kom á Ísland, id.; hér hefr sögu af Hrasni á Hrasnseyri, 639; hér hest upp ok segir srá þeim tíðindum, er . . ., Fms. viii. 5; áðr en hefi sjálfa bókina, Gþl.; hér hefr sögu Gísla Súrs-sonar, Gísl. (begin.), v. l.: with upp, ok upp hefr Skáldskapar-mál ok Kenningar, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ji. 427; hér hefr upp Konunga-bók og hefr fyrst um þriðjunga-skipti heimsins, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 3; hann kom til Tunsbergs er upp hóf Adventus Domini, Fms. ix. 338. to begin; þar hefsk saga Harðar, Landn. 62; hvaðan hefir hafizk sú íþrótt, whence originates that art? Edda 47; her heijask upp landnam, Landn. 275; hófsk ríki Haralds konungs, king H.'s reign began, Ld. 2; áðr Rómverja-ríki hófsk, Rb. 402; hófusk (höfðusk, Ed. wrongly) þá enn orrostur af nýju, Fms. xi. 184; hvernig hafizk hefir þessi úhæfa, Al. 125; nú hefsk önnur tungl-öldin, Rb. 34; bå hefsk vetr, 70-78, 436.
HEFLA, að, to furl the sail by bauling in the bunts and clews; latum

HEFLA, að, to furl the sail by bauling in the bunts and cleus; låtum ver Hrapp nú í seglit, þat var heflat upp við rána, Nj. 135; þá lét hann h. ok beið liðs síns, O. H. 182; síðan var heflat á konungs-skipinu, ovar sagt á önnur skipin, at öll skyldu sigla jafn-framt, Fms. ix. 285; þá bað jarl hefla ok bíða þeirra er síðarr færi, Fb. ii. 563; þá hafði Erlingr heflat á skeið sinni, at eigi skyldi hón ganga hvatara en önnur skip, Fagsk. 86, (hefið á skeiðinni, at hón gangi eigi undan öðrum skipum,

IL. to plane, (mod.)

heflan, f. a bauling in the clews and bunts of a sail, N.G.L. i. 282, v.l. HEFNA, d, also spelt hemna, N. G. L. i. 19, [Dan. bævne; Swed. bamna]:-to revenge, with dat, of the person and gen, of the thing, or ellipt. omitting either the gen. or the dat., or adding an adverb: gener. to avenge, take vengeance; hefna Grimi sinnar svivirðingar, Fms. ii. 172; vildi jarl mi gjarna h. Þorleifi þessar smánar, Fb. i. 213; á ek at h. honum mikillar sneypu, Fms. x. 341; sagði hvers honum var at hefna, Bret. 50; áttú honum at hefna frænda-láts, Fb. ii. 350; at hann mundi henni þess sárliga h., 381; eða hverr er hér sá ríkis-manna, er eigi muni honum eiga at h. stórsaka? O. H. 213; ek skal fara með þér ok skulu vit heina honum, Eg. 189; því mæli ek eigi í móti, at þér farit við liði ok hefnit þeim, Fms. ix. 306; hón hefnir ok þeim er brigða, Edda 21. B. with gen., þó skal ek þessa hefna, Nj. 19; Guð hefnir svá reiði sinnar, Sks. 338; goð hefna eigi alls þegar, Nj. 132: h. sín, to avenge oneself; sá maor er á er unnit á at hefna sín, Grág. ii. 17; hefnit yoar eigi sjálfir, Rom. xii. 19; ok blóðs sinna þjóna hefir hann hefnt, Rev. xix. 2: peir menn, er beir attu minna i at hefna, those men who had less to avenge, Eg. 86; verðr þeim því ekki skjótt hefndr sinn ósómi, Fbr. y. with prep. a; hefna e-s a e-m, to avenge a thing upon one, Eg. 425, Fb. i. 471, Sks. 719, Sturl. ii. 148; this also is the mod. usage, og hefnir vors blods á þeim, Rev. vi. 10: singly, hefna á e-m, en ef hann vill eigi bæta, þá megu frændr hins dauða h. á honum, N. G. L. II. with a single gen. and referring to the blood revenge; hversu Hákon jarl hefndi föður síns, Fms. i. 56; hefna Rögnvalds, ix. 306; h. myndi Höskuldr þín, Nj. 176; at þú hefnir þeirra sára allra, er hann hafði á sér dauðum, id.; hefndú (imperat.) vár, en vér þín ef vér lifum eptir, 198; þat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, ef þú kemsk brott, mágr, at þú munt h. mín, 202; sverja þann eið, at hverr skal annars h. sem bróður síns, Gísl. 11; nú vilda ek til þess mæla, at hvárr okkarr hefndi

Bjarn. 58; bó er bér meiri nauðsyn at h. föður bíns en spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 182; en þó væri honum eigi úskyldra at h. föður síns, en at kasta unýtum orðum á mik-konungr mælti, er þat satt, Halli, at þú hafir eigi heint föður þins? Fms. vi. 367; þat var þá mælt, at sá væri skyldr at h. er vápni kipti ór sári, Gísl. 22. For the old blood revenge see the Sagas passim, e. g. Ld. ch. 60, Gisl., Fbr., Grett. (fine), Heidarv. S., Orkn. ch. But even in the Saga time a more law-abiding spirit began to prevail, and a settlement (görð) took place in many cases instead of the old practice of taking life for life; and so the law distinguishes between mann-hefindir and sektir, i. e. blood-vengeance and temporary exile or the like; indicative of this better spirit is the old saying, jafnan orkar tvímælis þó at hefut sé, revenge always causes dissension, Nj. 139: revenge amongst kinsmen was forbidden, sior bu hefnir, bott beir sakar göri | þat kveða dauðum duga, Sdm. 22, cp. ætt-víg, cp. also Ld. ch. 53 sqq. and many other passages; a touching instance is recorded in Nj. ch. 146, p. 248; it is characteristic of the old times, that bloodshed might be atoned for, but not slander, calumny, or imprecations, cp. annars dags láttu hans öndu farit, Sdm. 24, 25, and many passages in the Sagas, e.g. Glum. ch. 7, 18, Lv. ch. 13, Nj. ch. 44, 92, porst. Síðu H., cp. also Hm. 28, 72. III. impers., e-m hefnir e-t, to pay dearly for; svá hefndi honum þat mikla mikilæti, at hann gékk í braut fullr af harmi, Edda 22; þá hljóp Ólafr í fen eitt báðum fótum... bví bar svá til, at mér hefndi, Fms. x. 261. IV. reflex, to take revenge; at hefnask & e-m, to take revenge on one, Bær. 5; leitudu Norðmenn at hefnask, Fms. i. 108; fóru þau orð um, at Dana-konungr mundi þess hefnask, 29; hefnask sinnar svívirðingar, Gbl. 183; hefnask sín, hefna sín, 184: with gen. of the person, ok svá þeir er hemnask pessara úbóta-manna, as also the persons who take revenge on these miscreants, N.G.L. i. 19 (rare). 2. reflex, impers. (see III. above), to come to make retribution (of Nemesis); e-m hesnisk e-t or e-s, hvart mun Gunnari aldri hefnask þessi újafnaðr? eigi mun þat segir, segir Rútr, hesnask mun honum vist, the day of retribution will come to him, Nj. 38: very freq. in mod. usage of just retribution, mer hefndisk fyrir það; þér hefnist fyrir það, used even of slight matters. hefndr, revenged; compar., era sliks manns at hefndra sem Gregorius var, þótt þeir komi allir fyrir, Hkr. iii. 399; þótt föður várs sé eigi at hesndra (viz. though he be slain), Fs. 40. 2. hefnandi, part. act. a revenger, Greg. 41: poët. = sons, as the duty of revenge devolved upon the nearest heir, Lex. Poët.

hefnd, f. revenge, vengeance; mun oss verda i bvi engi hefnd né frami, Nj. 38; mikil, litil hefnd i e-m, Fas. i. 523; guðlig hefnd, divine vengeance, Nemesis, Fms. v. 224; drepa menn i hefnd eptir e-n, Isl. ii. 2. esp. in plur. blood revenge; leita hefnda, Ld. 260, passim; mann-hefndir, life for life revenge; brodur-hefndir, fodur-hefndir, revenge for a brother's or father's slaughter. COMPDS: hefnda-laust, n. adj. without retribution, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. i. 153. hefndar-dagr, m. a hefndar-dómr, m. Nemesis, retribution, day of vengeance, Barl. 37. hefndar-gjöf, f. a gift of revenge, ill-fated gift, donum Greg. 24. Danaorum. hefndar-hönd, f. a band of retribution, Pass. 37. 13. hefndar-oro and hefndarhefndar-maör, m. an avenger, Bær. 3. yrði, n. pl., read hermdar-yrði, q. v.

hefni-leið (hefnileit, Fær. 254, wrongly), f., in the phrase, róa á h. e-s, to set about taking revenge, to take vengeance, Sturl. iii. 118, 149, Fas. iii. 540, Fær. 254.

hefnir, m. an avenger, beir, son, Lex. Poët.

hofni-samr, adj. revengeful, Hkr. ii. 96, Bs. i. 810.

hefni-semi, f. revengefulness, Hom.

Hefring, f., mythol, one of the northern Nereids, Edda.

hegat, vide hingat.

HEGĐA, að, [hagr]; hegða e-u, to arrange a thing (= haga e-u), Stj. 131, Mar.: hegða sér, to conduct oneself, Bs. i. (Laur.)

hegðan, f. arrangement, H. E. i. 246: mod. usage eccl. conduct, freq. hegeitill, m. a flint; spelt hegeitel, Bs. i. 674, ii. 56, 134, Karl. 321, 617. Barl. 181 (see note); hegettill, Flov. 41; the true form is prob. heggettill, Ivar Aasen beggjeitel, which in Norway is used of nodules (etill, q. v.) in stones; the word is still used in western Icel. (1safjarðar-sýsla).

Heggnir, m. pl. the men of the county Hæggen in Norway, Fms. HEGGR, m. [Ivar Aasen begg; Swed. bägg], a kind of tree, the bird-cherry, Edda (Gloss.): freq. in old poetry, Lex. Poët.: whence Dan. bægge-bær, bægge-blomst, etc. haud.

hé-gilja (or hé-gylja), u, f. a 'vain song,' nonsense, tittle-tattle, = Lat. nugae; peir tala drambsom orð hégyljunnar, 2 Pet. ii. 18.

hegja, u, f. [from hagr], fate, condition, Od. 20, Rekst. 23, Merl. 2. 20, as also Orkn. 188, v.l., where the probable reading is emk hegju jarla traudr at segja, I am unwilling to tell the earl's fate.

hegla, d, [hagl, cp. Dan. begle], to bail, Art., Lex. Poët.

hasoi á sér daudum, id.; hesndú (imperat.) vár, en vér þin ef vér lisum eptir, 198; þat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, ef þú kemsk brott, mágr, at þú munt h. míu, 202; sverja þann eið, at hverr skal annars h. sem bróður síns, Gísl. 11; nú vilda ek til þess mæla, at hvárr okkarr hesndi annars, sá er lengr lisði, ef vit hösum líslát af vápnum eðr manna-völdum, Kristni, N.G. L. i. 352; þá hegni þeir selver sín, sem menn hegna eignir

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sínar á land upp, með laga-kefli, 252;—in this sense the word is obsolete 3. is freq. in eccl. usage, a. hegna líkam sinn frá munudum, to keep one's body from lusts, Hom. 85; h. oss (acc.) at syndum, to keep us from sin, 74. β. to punish; hann hegndi harðliga allar lögleysur ok úsiðu, Magn. 472. II. to chastise, with acc., but in mod. usage with dat.; hegna illþýði ok ráns-menn, Fms. vii. 16, (but dat. v.l. of the Hrokkinskinna, a MS. of the 15th century); the dat. seems to be due to an ellipse, e. g. Haraldr Hárfagri fór á einu sumri vestr um haf at h. víkingum (for hegna land víkingum, to clear the land of vikings, pacify it), Orkn. 10.

hognaor, m. defence, Ghl. 56: chastisement, hegnadar-hamarr, bamhegnuor, m. a chastiser, is the name mer of punishment, Mar. 200. of a staff borne in court, Vd. ch. 44.

hegnari, a, m. an avenger, Fms. v. 241.

hegnd, f. castigation, punishment, Stj. 40, 67, Bs. i. 288. hegning, f. = hegnd, K. A. 46, Valla L. 209, Fms. iii. 89, v. 320. hogningar-vondr, m. a rod of chastisement, Stj. 653.

hegnir, m. a defender, chastiser, Lex. Poët.

hégóma, að, to speak falsely, vainly; porbjörn kvað eigi hégómað frá, Th. said it was not untrue, Hav. 45; h. ok ljuga, Stj. 34, 131, 150, Bs.

ii. 137; h. & e-n, to slander one, Mag. hé-gómi, a, m. [the prefixed syllable hé- in hégómi and hégilja has no independent existence, but seems to be identical with Goth. bivi (by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. μόρφωσιε, 2 Tim. iii. 5), A. S. biv, Engl. bue, denoting outward appearance, with a notion of falseness; thus hégómi literally denotes whatever is false to the touch or taste, hé- and gómr, q. v.]: I. a cobweb, litter, dust, esp. within doors; reykr, hegomi, fölski, fys, fjúkandi lauf og strá, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage; it can only be accidental that the word is not found in old writers. metaph. falsebood, folly, nonsense; var þat ekki nema hégómi vándra manna, Fms. ix. 449 (v.l. to lygi ein); sumir lásu bækr fyrir honum til pessa hégóma (nonsense), 460, v.l.; en Svíar mæla þessu í mót ok telja hégóma at þar hafi menn farizk, O.H. 18; en vér höfum setið hér at hégóma hans ok ginningum, Ld. 322; mikill h., great nonsense, Fms. vi. 445; af alvöru eðr af hégóma, Eg. 729; mæla tál ok hégóma, Nj. 258; h. ok uppslátta, Fms. ix. 285; þú segisk elska mik, en þat er þó ekki nema h. þinn, Stj. 417; hyggja hégóma, to tbink foolisbly, Hom. 69; ekki sinni ek hégóma þínum, Isl. ii. 214; verða at hégóma, to be set at naught, Barl. 8, 19, Stj. 433; heimsins h., Barl. 91; segja hégóma á e-n, to slander one, Karl. 57; eigi skal þú hafa nafn Drottins í hégóma, Pr. 437; mod., þú skalt ekki leggja nafn Drottins Guðs þíns við h., 2. mod. vanity, vain things; hégómi hégómans og Exod. xx. 7. allt er h., Eccles. i. 2, 14; skepnan er hégómanum undir gefin, Rom. viii. compos : hégóma-dýrð, 20; í hégóma síns hugskots, Ephes. iv. 17. f. vain-glory, Bs. i. 373. Stj. 146. hégóma-líf, n. a vain life, Hom. 93. hégóma-maðr, m. a cbarlatan, liar, Karl. 274: mod. a vain, idle berson. hégóma-mál, n. a vain speech, Fms. iv. 258, xi. 248. hégóma-nafn, n. an empty name, sbam name, Hkr. ii. 268.

starf, n. vain labour, Stj. 298. hégómliga, adv. vainly.

hégómligr, adj. vain, false, Stj. 142; h. dýrð, Al. 130; h. kenning, 623. 19, Sks. 620; h. guðir, Stj. 449; h. fortala, Anecd. 3; heimsk ok h., MS. 673. 46; h. draumar, Bret.: h. vidrlagning, superfluous addition, Skálda 187.

HEGRI, a, m. [A. S. bigora; Germ. beber; Dan. bejre; Swed. bägar], a beron or bern, Lat. ardea, Edda (Gl.), Hm., Fms. ix. 9: in local names, Hegra-nes, Landn.; Hegranes-bing, Fms. x. 113.

hei, exclam. ey! Sturl. iii. 188.

HEID, n. brightness of the sky; heid ok sólskin, O. H. 108, Bs. i. 339; sólina, ef í heiði mætti sjá, K. p. K. 96: in plur., frost fylgði mikit veðrinu, ok vóru stundum heið í himininn upp, the gale was followed by sharp frost, and now and then there were bright spots up in the sky, Bjarn. 54; veðr var bjart ok skein sól í heiði, Fms. v. 77; tunglið þá það skín i heiði, Rb. 108; sem þá er roðar fyrir upprennandi sólu í hinu fegrsta heiði, Karl. III, v. l.; sem rödull renni upp i heidi, Arnor: in poetry the beaven is called heids há-rann, the high ball of brightness, Lex. Poët.

HEID, f. a fee, stipend, payment, an obsolete word only found in poets; the phrase, haptsoenis heid, the atoning fee of the gods = poetry, a song, in a verse of Kormak, seems to refer to the tale in Edda 47 (Skaldskapar-mál, ch. 3); whence heið-fé, n. a fee, stipend, Edda (Gl.): heiðfrömuör, m. an epithet of a king: heið-gjöf, f. a gift of fee: heiðlaunsor, part. paid, granted in fee, N.G.L. i. 91: heid-madr, m. a king's man, who holds land in fee from the king: heio-menningr, m. a nickname, Landn.: heið-mærr, adj. open-banded: heið-sær, adj. scroing gold, open-banded, Lex. Poët .: heið-begi, a, m. = heiðmaðr, esp. of a king's man, answering to the mod. soldier; for all these words II. hence metaph. worth, value; litils heidar, of small worth, of small repute, Fms. vi. 130 (in a verse); Daniel sá einskis heidar a Bel, D. saw naught of worth in Bel, Blanda: whence the mod. compds, heiðar-liga, adv. wortbily; heiðar-ligr, adj. wortby, bonourable; vide heiðr below.

heiða, dd, to brighten, dispel the clouds, Skáld-H. R. 3. 1.

heið-birta, u, f. brightness of the sky.

heio-bjartr, adj. serene, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage.

heidin-domr, m. beathendom, Hkr. ii. 65, freq. in mod. usage, but originally in two words.

heiðingi, a, m. [heiðinn], a beathen, gentile, Ö. H., Nj., Bs. (Kristni S.) II. poët. a wolf, either metaph. from heidingi, or from heidr, a beath, one who lives on beaths and wildernesses, Edda (Gl.), Akv. 8; it occurs besides twice or thrice in poems of the time of king Harald Hardráði, 11th century.

heiðingligr, adj. beatben, Fms. i. 137, passim.

HEIDINN, adj. [A. S. baden; Engl. beathen; O. H. G. beidan; Germ. beide and beidnisch; Dan. bedensk; this word is prob. derived not from heidr, a beath, but from Gr. Edvinde as used in the N. T.; Ulf. in a single passage, Mark vii. 26, renders γυνή Έλληνίε by qino baifno; it is even possible that the eccl. paganus, which, according to Du Cange, only appears after A. D. 365, may be merely a translation of the Teutonic word under the notion that baihan was derived from baihi = a beath, open country (Gr. άγρόε, Lat. pagus): then, as baibi was pronounced much like εθνος, the true etymology of heidinn was lost; and so the long vowel and the aspirated initial may be accounted for. To the worshippers of Thor and Odin the name beathen was unknown; Christians were the first that used the word, and we meet with it first in Hkm. of Eyvind, who speaks of heidin god, beathen gods; heidinn stallr, a beathen altar, Kristni S., by the missionary porvald, A.D. 982; it is also used by Hallfred and Sighvat; heidinn domr, beathendom, Sighvat; heidnar stjörnur, beathen stars, Sol.: the verse in Isl. ii. 50 is spurious (as are all the verses of that Saga); so also the verses in Landn. 84 (Hb.), and in Bergbúa-þáttr, where the word heidinn is put into the mouth of a ghost and a giant, in songs which are merely a poetical fiction of later times. The word helding for wolf is curious: probably it is merely a metaph. phrase from heiðinn, gentilis, and if so, it gives an additional evidence to the age of the poem Atla-kviða; which poem, from its nickname the 'Greenlandish,' cannot be older than the discovery of Greenland, A. D. 985]:—beathen, gentilis, ethnicus, the Sagas passim, esp. Nj. ch. 101-106, Kristni S., O. T., O. H., etc.: a child not christened was in olden times called heathen, N.G.L. i. 340; heiðit morð, the murder of an infant not christened, 339: in mod. Icel. usage, a boy or girl before confirmation is called heathen; this improper use of the word is caused by a confusion between baptism and confirmation: so in Norway a woman between child-birth and churching is called heathen (Ivar Aasen).

heiðir, m., poët. a bawk, Edda (Gl.)

heidnask, ad, dep. to become beathen, Fms. x. 313.

heioneskr, adj. beathen, H. E. ii. 91 (rare). II. from Heiömork, f. a county in Norway, D. N.

heioni, f. beatbendom, Fms. i. 47, passim: beatben worship, beatben practice, fremja h., N.G.L. i. 182; en síðar fám vetrum vas sú heiðni af numin sem önnur, Ib. 12, Nj. 160: the beathen age, Friorekr kom í

heidni hér, İb. 13: a beathen country, Fb. i. 343. HEIDR, adj. [vide heid, n.; Germ. beiter], bright, cloudless, only of the sky, in the allit. phrase, heidr himin, a clear sky, Hbl. 19, Stj. 305, Eb. 48 new Ed., Fms. v. 81: in poetry, heidar stjörnur, bright stars,

Vsp. 57; heiðr dagr, a bright day, Skv. 3. 53.

HEIĐR, f., dat. and acc. heiði, pl. heiðar; mcd. nom. heiði, vide Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2, and p. xxviii; [Ulf. baiþi = dγρόε, Matth. vi. 28, 30, Luke xv. 15, xvii. 7, 31; and bai pivisks = appios; A.S. bat; Engl. beatb; O. H. G. baida; Germ. beide; Dan. bede; Swed. bed : - a beatb; in Icel. particularly heiðr (or heiði) is chiefly used of a low barren beath or fell; thus in local names heior is a common name for the barren tracts of fell between the foot of one fjord or dale and another, see the map of Icel. passim, Nj. 158, Eg. 137, 275, Grág. i. 440. compos: heiðar-brekka, u, f. and heider-brun, f. the brink or edge of a heath, Hrafn. 28, Fbr. 39, Sturl. i. 32, 84. heiðar-hæna, u, f. a beath-ben, moor-fowl, Orkn. (in 2 verse). heiðar-vegr, m. a road through a heath, Bs. i. 318. Heiðarvig, n. a fight on the Heath, Isl. ii. 259, Landn. i. 70; whence Heiðarvígasaga, u, f. the name of a Saga, Eb., cp. Sturl. i. 122: freq. in local names, Heiða-bær, Fms. xii. II. a pr. name of a sybil, Vsp., as also freq. in compd names of women, usually dropping the b, Ragn-eior, Baug-eiðr: Heið-rekr, m. name of a king.

heiör, m., gen. heiðrs, [akin to heið, f. above, q. v.; Dan. bæder; Swed. bader]:-bonour; it does not occur in very old or class. writers; til heidrs ok sæmdar, Stj. 95; stórr heiðr, Fs. (Vd.) 21; heiðr ok tign, Fb. i. 564; he ok hamingja, 566; Guds heiðr, Fms. vii. 172 (v.l. of the Hrokkinskinna), Mar. passim: freq. in mod. usage, halda i heiðri, to bonour, etc. COMPDS: heiðrs-maðr, m. a man of bonour, Bs. i. 823. samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), worshipful, Stj. heiðrs-vel, adv. bonourably, Stj. 26.

heiðra, að, to bonour, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); freq. in mod. usage, heiðra skaltú föður þinn og móður, the Fifth Commandment.

heiðran, f. worsbip, bonouring, H.E. i. 477.

heið-ríkja, u, f. brightness of the sky.

heið-ríkr, adj. bright, serene, of the sky; h. vcor, Isl. ii. 409, Gisl. 33.

holor-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bonourable, befitting, Stj., Mar., H. E. medic. the brain membrane; fyrir framan ok aptan h., denoting the forepassim, Fs. 5.

heiðr-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = heiðrligr, Stj. passim.

heið-skírr, adj. bright, cloudless, of the sky, = heiðrikr; h. veðr, Stj. 17; h. himinn, Art.; i heidskiru, in bright weather, Bret. 46.

heið-vanr, adj. epithet of a tree, sbady (?), Vsp.

heið-verða, ð, [heið, f.], to bonour, Hom. 160: this and the following three words are derived from heid, f., q. v.

heið-verði (heið-virði), n. bonour; dýrð ok h., Hom. 157, 160. heiö-veröliga (mod. heiö-viröiliga), adv. respectfully, Hom. 150. heiö-viöri, n. bright weather, Nj. 143, Fms. iv. 246, ix. 482, xi. 132. heið-virðiligr and heið-virðr, adj. bonourable, wortby.

heiö-bornir, m., poët. the sky, Edda (Gl.)

heigull, m. a kind of onion growing on the thatches of houses, Norse taklög, Björn. II. metaph. a laggard. heiguls-ligr, adj.,

heiguls-skapr, m.

heikil-nef, n. 'book-nose' (?), a nickname, Fms., Fb. iii. heila, ad, to make whole; h. e-m skada sinn, to make good one's scathe, N. G. L. i. 387.

heilag-leikr, m. boliness, Fms. x. 319, xi. 207, Bs. passim. heilag-liga, adv. bolily, inviolably, 623. 53, Magn. 480, passim.

heilag-ligt, adj. 'boly-like,' boly, Bs. i. passim, Hkr. ii. 338. HEILAGR, adj., usually contracted before a vowel, whereby the root vowel becomes short, thus helgan, helgir, helgum, helgar, and the definite helgi, helga; but also uncontracted, esp. in mod. usage, heilagir, heilagan, heilögum, definite heilagi; [Ulf. seems not to have known the word, and renders ayios etc. by veibs; so also in Dan. and Swed. local names, holy places and temples are marked by a prefixed or suffixed vi-, e.g. Vi-borg, Odens-e (= Odins-vé): heilagr is derived in a metaph. sense from heill, whole, and is consequently not so old as the primitive vé, veibs; so A.S. bålag; Engl. boly; Hel. bélag; Germ. beilig; Dan. bellig; Swed. belig]:

I. boly in heathen usage, helgar kindir, boly beings, Vsp. 1; hár baomr heilagr, 19, v. l.; heilög goð, boly gods; ginnheilög goð, Vsp.; heilakt land, Gm. 4; heilög (grind) fyrir helgum dyrum, 22; heilög vötn, 29, Hkv. 2. 1; heilög fjöll (hélug?), Fm. 26; helgu fulli, the boly toast of Odin, i. e. song, poetry, Edda (in a verse); af helgu skutli, from the boly table, Haustl. 4; pat vatn er svå heilakt, at..., Edda 11; brunnr mjök heilagr, 10: in local names, pat fjall kallaði hann Helga-fell, Holy-fell, Eb. 10; at þeir görði lönd sín helgari en aðrar jarðir, 20; ok kallar þá jörð nú eigi helgari en aðra, 24:—heilagir fiskar (mod. heilag-fiski), a balibut, Dan. belle-flynder, Bs. i. 2. as a law term (and this is no doubt the original sense 365. of the word), inviolable, one whose person is sacred, who cannot be slain with impunity, esp. within certain boundaries; hann (fjörbaugsmaðr, q.v.) skal heilagr vera at þeim heimilum ok í örskots-helgi við á alla vega, etc., Grág, i. 89; hann er heilagr á þeirri götu ok í örskots-helgi við þá götu, 132; hann verðr eigi heilagr ef eigi var sagt til heimilis hans at féráns-dómi, ok eigi verðr hann heilagr ef eigi gelzk fé þat er þar skyldi gjaldask, 133; hann er jamheilagr á götu er hann ferr til skips, 90, vide þ. þ. ch. 33 sqq.; falla óheilagr, to fall unboly, to be slain as an outlaw for whom no weregild was to be paid, Grag, and Sagas passim, cp. the interesting passages in Landn. 5. ch. 4, Sturl. 1. ch. 14; frið-heilagr, 'peace-boly,' protected, a term for birds and animals protected by law; úheilagr, outlawed, exlex: closely akin are the above phrases, in which heilagr is used as an epithet of places, h. land, fjöll, etc. II. eccl. boly, Lat. sanctus, Bs. passim, N. T., hymns, sermons, etc.; Heilagr Andi, the Holy Ghost; helgir dagar, boly days; halda heilagt, vide halda; helgir dómar, boly relics; but helgidomr, balidom, sanctuarium; heilög orð, boly words; helgir siðir, boly rites; helgar bækt, boly books; helgar tidit, borae canonicae; helgir menn, saiuts of the Roman church; Heilagir = "Ayioi, i.e. Christians, 2. of special feasts, Helga Vika, the Holy Week, the week after Whitsuntide, Dipl. iii. 10; Nottin Helga, the Holy Night, cp. Germ. Weibnaebten; Helgi Þórs-dagt, Holy Tbursday, Fms. ix. 531. heilan, f. bealing, Fms. v. 217.

heil-brigoi, f. [brago], bealth, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brigor, adj. bale, bealthy, Fas. iii. 319, 644, freq. in mod. usage. heil-brjóstaör, adj. 'bale-breasted,' sincere, Fas. i. 23.

heild, f. wholeness, totality, (mod.)

heil-eygr, 2dj. 'bale-eyed,' Nj. 165, Grág. i. 433, Fms. v. 143, Bs. i. 376. heil-fættr, adj. 'bale-legged,' sound, Grett. 83.

heil-hjartaor, adj. 'bale-bearted,' sincere, Sks. 90, v.l.

heil-hugaör, adj. 'bale-minded,' sincere, Sks. 90, Fagrsk. 14.

heil-hugi, a, m. sincerity; heilhuga ráð, Fms. vii. 319; heilhuga friðr, 2. a sincere person; betta líkadi Magnúsi jarli sem fullkomnum heilhuga, Orkn. 162; þvíat hann er heilhugi, Fms. v. 32; nú skal af slíku marka hversu mikili h. hann var, Sks. 730.

heil-hugliga, adv. sincerely, Barl. 10, Str. 87.

HEILI, a, m. the brain, Gm. 40, Edda 6, Hkr. i. 42, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. COMPDS: heila-brot, n. beating the brain, 114, Fbr. 137, passim. heila-bu, n. the cerebellum, (mod.) (mod.)

bead and occiput, N. G. L. i. 172; bá er maor heilundi er kora (a probe) kennir inn til heilabasta, Grag. ii. 91. heila-kost, n. pl. = heilabrot.

heilindi, n. bealth, Hm. 67 (heilyndi), Hom. 149, 160, K. b. K., Grag. i. 278, ii. 134. COMPDS: heilindis-far, n. state of bealth, Mar. 1 25. heilindis-kveoja, u, f. a wishing one health, Stj. 482, Karl. 93, v.l.; van-heilindi, bad bealth, illness.

heilindr, adj. wholesome; votn hrein ok heilend, Stj. 609; værir bu heilendr sem Moyses, Eluc. 49.

heili-vagr, m. bealing liquor, balm, Trist.

HEILL, n. and f. [Dan. beld], good luck; the gender of this word varies. A. Neut., which seems to be the older gender, an omen, auspice, foreboding; hver'ro bozt heill (pl.), which are the best auspices? the answer, mörg eru góð heill, there are many good auspices, Skv. 2. 19, 20, cp. 22; giptusamlegt heill, a favourable omen, Al. 13; the neut., which is obsolete elsewhere, has remained in the phrases, goou heilli (bono augurio), illu heilli (malo augurio), in a good, evil bour; illu heilli baud ek þér barnfóstr, Ísl. ii. 141; íllu heilli vartú skapað, Hom. 153; íllu heilli hófu vér hér dvalizt, Nj. 241; fórtú fá heilli heiman, with small luck, O. H. 107; verstu heilli, Helr. 4; góðu heilli, in a good bour, Fms. ix. 236 x. 18 (in a verse): talismans, of hidden magical runes written on 'gumna heillum' (on talismans?), Sdm. 16.

1. plur., with the notion of being B. Fem. good luck, bappiness: the gift of auspices or of an oracle, esp. in pl., so that the gender is dubious; fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. 33: skal þórólfr blóta ok leita heilla þeim bræðrum, Eg. 257; hefir þessi flokkr leitað sér heilla at tilvísan fjölkunnigra manna, at þeir skyldi um nætr berjask, Fms. vii. 296; Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir borð í hafi til heilla sér eptir fornum sið, Fs. 123, Landn. 34; þá skaut Steinþórr spjóti at fornum sið til heilla sér yfir flokk Snorra, Eb. 228 (an old heathen rite); botti bat likast til langlifis ok heilla, 126 new Ed.; ok var brugdit heillum sverdsins, the spell of the sword was broken, Korm. 84; áttú, Sigmundr, af beim bring heillir at taka, Fær. 103. 2. esp. (also in pl.) with the personal notion of a good spirit or angel, cp. hamingia; eigi veit ek hvart vit eigum heill saman, i.e. if we shall bave luck together, of two persons having one life and one heart, Nj. 3; hotti stor heill til hans horsit hasa, Fs. 194; Leifr kvað hann enn mundu mestri heill stýra af þeim frændum, Fb. i. 538; hann bað þeim heill duga, be wisbed them good speed, Gullh. 14; fær þú braut bú þitt ok vestr yfir Lagarfljót, þar er heill þín öll, Hrafn. I; heillum horfinn, forsaken by luck, 3. sayings, illt er fyrir heill at hrapa, 'tis ill to rusb on and leave one's good luck behind, Skv. 2. 25; hatidir eru til heilla beztar (mod. hátíð er til heilla bezt), denoting that high feasts ought to be chosen for momentous affairs, Ld. 176 (of one being christened at Yule time); fall er farar-heill, a fall is a good omen (in departing), Fms. vi. 414: the phrase, vera e-m litil heilla-pufa, to be a stumbling-block to one, the metaphor prob. taken from the popular lore as to mounds with hidden hoards, ek hefi ordit litil heilla bufa um at breifa flestum mönnum, Grett. 4. in mod. usage as a term of endearment, heillin, heillin min, dear! my dear! the address of a husband to his wife; the bride asks, hverjum ætlarðú at bjóða í veizluna okkar, hjartað mitt? the bridegroom answers, eg veit það nú ekki, heillin mín! Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 243; getrþu ekki gefið manninum hressingu, heillin? Hrólfr. 8; hann (our son) er svo kargr, heillin mín! hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strákinn stúdiera, Grönd. 72; cp. Bb. 3. 21—hún (the wife) kyssir og með klappi segir, komdú blessaðr, heillin mín!-heillin góð! is in many Icel. houses the address of the servants to the mistress: z! hvernig getið þer nú farið að tala, heillin góð? Piltr og Stúlka, 36; sælir og blessaðir, Auðun minn! sælar og blessaðar, heillin góð! Hrólfr. 6. COMPDS: heillabrigoi, n. pl. a turn of luck, Fs. 151. heilla-drjúgr, adj. fortunate, heilla-lauss, adj. luckless. heilla-leysi, n. ill luck, Grett. 150. heilla-maör, m. a lucky man. heilla-ráð, n. good Nj. 206. advice or a lucky deed, Sks. 670, Fms. ii. 208. heilla-vænligr, adj. heilla-vænn, 2dj. (-liga, adv.), bopeful, promising, Grett. 93 A. promising, Fms. xi. 235: mann-heill, ord-heill, q.v.

HEILL, adj. [Ulf. bails = ὑγιἡε, ὑγιαίνων, χαῖρε, etc.; A.S. bâl; Engl. bail and bale are of Scandinavian origin, whole of Saxon; O. H. G. beil; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. beel; Swed. bel]:-wbole: sound; illa heill, in ill bealth, Hm. 68; heilir hildar til, heilir hildi frå, fara peir heilir hvadan, bale, unscathed, 157; heilar hendr, Gkv. 3. 10; heilar sjónir, bale eyes, Lex. Poët.; spurdi borsteinn hyernig bar væri heilt, hann sagdi at bar var vel heilt, Tb. asked bow they were in bealth, and be said that they were well, Eg. 743; heilir, opp. to sair, Am. 56; heilan (unbroken), Hym. 29; heill hialmstofn, bale skull, 31; hvergi var heilt hold á líkam hans, 623.44; græða at heilu, to cure so as to be bale and well, 655 xi. 3; Onundr var svá frækinn maðr at fúir stóðusk honum bott heilir væri, that few men were a match for him, though they were bale and sound, Grett. 87; sjórinn var hvergi heill, the sea was nowhere bale, i. e. the waves rose high, Vigl. 22; silki-ræma heil ok ú-sökuð, Fms. iv. 2. bealed, of wounds, illness, in gen. pl.; verða heill sára sínna, 110. heila-bost, n. pl., Leg. 35; Helga dóttir bónda var þá á fótum ok heil meina sinna, 586; ok

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var þó eigi heill sársins, Fbr. 164. Fms. xi. 87; binda um heilt, to bind up a bale limb; er um heilt bezt at binda, 'tis better to bind a bale than a burt limb, Ld. 206; betra heilt en groid, better bale than bealed; med heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound, Fms. x. 376; par skal hverr heill verða sem haltr varð, be that was halt must be made bale, a law phrase, be that has a blemish upon him must clear bimself of it, N.G. L. i. 326: cp. the phrase, svelta heill hungri (mod. svelta heilu hungri), to starve, Ls. 62: a guest is asked, hvad er í fréttum, what news? to which the reply is, mannheilt og úsjúkt, all bale and 'unsick,' i. e. all well! eigi heil, not bale, i. e. enceinte, þú ert kona eigi heil, Fas. i. 52; húsfreyja þín er eigi heil, ok mun hón fæða meybam, Isl. ii. 196; Freydis vildi fylgja þeim ok varð heldr sein, því at hón var eigi heil, Þorf. Karl. 428. 4. answering to Gr. χαιρε, in exclamation; njótið heilir handa, 'bless your bands!' well done! Nj. 71; mæl drengja heilastr, well spoken, Fms. viii. 97; báðu hann tala konunga heilstan (i. e. cheered him), vi. 240; mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra höfðingja heilastr, viii. 200. β. in greeting, Vpm. 4, 6, Sdm. 3, 4; kom heill, welcome! bail! Blas. 42; far heill, farewell! Fms. vii. 197; heill, Magnús frændi! 171; sit heill, sit bail! Glúm. 391, Fms. x. 201; heill svá! Stj. 621; heilir svá! 475; heilar svá! 124, Karl. 507; ek svá heill, by my soul ! forsooth ! Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heil ! Grett. 170 new Ed.; bað þá heila fara ok heila hittask, Fms. iv. 171. 5. wbole. entire, Lat. integer; sjau hundrud heil, full seven bundred, 1b. 16; heil vika, 7, K. p.K. 102; heil dægr (opp. to half), Rb. 16; heil alin, N.G. L.; heilt år, Bs. ii. 152. II. metaph. true, upright; allit., heilt råð heilt ar, Bs. ii. 152. ok heimilt, a bale and good bargain, without fraud or flaw, Grag. i. 317; med heilum fortölum, Dipl. i. 3; rada e-m heilt, to give wholesome (good, wise, advice to one, Nj. 31, (heilræði); með heilum hug, sincerely, cp. Hm. 106; heilum sáttum, Háv. 50 new Ed., Al. 60. prestinum bótti eigi heilt at setja hann annat sinn undir sama váða,

heilla, ao, [heill, f.; cp. Dan. bilde = to allure], to bewitch, enchant, spell-bind one; Ketill kvað þær heillaðar, Fms. vi. 110; síðr þik (?) um heilli halir, Hm. 130; ok muntú vera heilluð af úvætti þessum, Fas. iii. 177; heilluð ertu (thou art infatuated) ef þú ætlar minn hug grimman við pik, i. 194; sprota er hann heillar með augu þeirra manna er hann vill, Od. v. 47.

heilleikr (-leiki), m. bealth, Fms. ii. 230: uprightness, Fas. iii. 160, Karl. 213.

heilliga, adv. fairly, candidly, Sturl. ii. 67, Bs. i. 736.

heilligr, adj. looking bale, whole. heil-mikill, adj. comiderably great.

heil-næmi, f. wbolesomeness.

heil-næmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wholesome, Hkr. i. 269.

heil-næmr, adj. wholesome, Fas. i. 411.

heiló, f., qs. heið-ló, [beidelo, Ivar Aasen], a sandpiper.

heil-raor, adj. giving wholesome counsel, Nj. 30, Fms. ix. 262, Grett.

heil-ráðugr, adj. = heilráðr, Hom. 109.

heil-ræði, n. wbolesome, wise counsel; ráð þú mér h. nokkur, segir Gunnarr, Nj. 85 (Gunnar to Njal); Gunnarr mælti til Njáls, heilræði em ek kominn at sækja at þér um eitt vanda-mál,--Makligr ertú þeirra, segir Njáll, ok réð honum ráðin, 71, Landn. 117, Sks. 548, Fb. ii. 52. heilsa, u, f. [Dan. belsen; Swed. belsa], bealth, Fms. vii. 241, x. 215, Sks. 620, Al. 24, Hom. 10, Bs. i. 337; sterk, góð h., strong, good bealtb; veyk, lin, tæp h., poor, weak bealth, passim. COMPDS: heilsu-bót, f. bealth-bettering, bealing, Hkr. ii. 386; til heilsubótar, Magn. 414, Bs. heilsu-brago, n. a cure, ek skal syna þér öruggt h., Fb. i. 439. heilsu-

drykkr, m. a potion, draught, Al. 24, 656 B. 12. heilsu-far, n. state of bealth, Grett. 153. heilsu-gjafari, a, m. a bealer, eccl. heilsu-gjof, f. a 'gift of bealth,' cure, Fas. iii. 277. Magn. 532: eccl. heilsu-góðr, adj. in good bealtb. heilsu-gæði, heilsu-lauss, adj. 'bealtb-less,' in bad bealtb. salvation, Stj. 141. n. strong bealth. heilsu-leysi, n. bad bealth, Mar. heilsu-linr, adj. = heilsulitill. heilsu-Iftill, adj. in weak bealth, Sturl. iii. 34. heilsu-orð, n. a word of salvation, (MS.) 656 and 555 heilsu-rao, n. counsel whereby to heilsu-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.),

recover bealth, Fms. ii. 229. heilsu-samr, adj. wholesome, Sks. 96. ubolesome, salutary, Bs. heilsu-sterkr, adj. strong in bealth. heilsu-tapan, f. perdition, eccl., K. Å. 76. heilsu-teepr, adj. in poor bealth. heilsu-veiki. heilsu-veykr, adj. baving weak bealth. i. weak bealth.

heilsa, ao, [Dan. bilse], to say bail to one, greet one, with dat.; it was an ancient custom for the host to welcome (heilsa) the stranger, as may be seen from the following references:—Osvífr (the guest) kvaddi út Höskuld ok Rút (the master of the house), þeir gengu út báðir ok heilsuðu Osvífi, Nj. 21; hann (the master) gengr út ok heilsar Gísla (dat. the stranger), Gísl. 83; kona ein gékk til hurðar ok heilsar þeim ok spyrr på at nafni, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; porsteinn gékk þegar til búðar porkels, en hann (Thorkel) heilsar honum vel ok spyrr hvat hann árnar, Lv. 33; Olafr gengr inn á gólfit...en enginn heilsar honum ok þögðu allir,

8. phrases, gróa um heilt (see gróa), Tilke), the stranger used in token of honour or homage to walk up to him and greet him, 'sit bail I' ok er hann kom inn, heilsaði hann konungi, konungr tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63; jarlinn (the guest) gékk fyrir hann (the host in his high-seat) ok heilsaði honum, O. H. 66; Haukr heilsaði konungi, Fb. i. 47: h. á en, id.; Ásgrimr (the guest) gékk at honum ok heilsaði á hann, Nj. 182, Fms. i. 16; ok er hann kemr á fund Knúts konungs, gékk hann fyrir hann ok heilsar upp á konunginn, konungr tók ekki kvedju hans, xi. 264. In mod. usage a coming guest is said 'heilsa,' a parting guest 'kveðja,' q. v.

heil-samligr, adj. wholesome, salutary, Stj. 69, K. A. 20, Fms. i. 141.

heil-samr, adj. salutary, Sks. 96, Skálda 210.

heilsan, f. [Dan. bilsen], greeting, salutation, Fb. iii. 309, Fbr. 62, Hkr. iii. 79, Bs. i. 755. COMPDS: heilsanar-kveðja, u, f. greeting, heilsanar-orð, n. id., Bs. i. 707. Stj. 482.

heil-smiðliga, adv. uprigbtly, Bs. i. 522.

heil-spen and heil-spenuo, f. adj. 'bale-teated,' of a cow, Gpl. 503. heil-und, f. 2 law term, a brain wound, Grag. ii. 11, passim. heilundar-sár, n. = heilund, Nj. 217.

heilundi, a, m. one with a brain wound, Grág. ii. 91.

heil-vita, adj. indecl. 'bale-witted,' sane, Greg. 45, Bs. i. 755, N. G. L.

HEIM, adv. (prop. an acc. of heimr), bome, bomewards, Lat. domum, Nj. 4, 11, Fms. i. 51, Hrafn. 20; fara heim, to return bome, Bs. i. 337; síðan fóru þau heim á leið, id.; en er hón var komin náliga heim, 341, and 2. in phrases as, bjóða e-m heim, to bid one to in endless phrases. a feast, heimbod; sækja e-n heim, to visit, attack one, in a hostile sense, passim: bæta heim fyrir sér, to make for one's soul's weal, Fms. iv. 63.

I. neut. [Engl. bome; Germ. beimath; Dan. HEIMA, adv. bjem and bjemme]:—bome, = heimili; en er kaupmenn drifu af skipi hverr til síns heima, Fms. vi. 109; skulu hvárigir öðrum þar íllt gera at heima mínu, Nj. 256; urðu þeir at ganga langa leið til síns heima, Bs. i. 47, Korm. 222, Stj. 393; til þíns heima, 484; ef eigi kemr tröll milli húss 2. the phrase, eiga heima, to bave a bome, ok heima, Fms. viii. 41. live; Hallfredr átti heima at Haukagili, Fms. ii. 9; þeim megin árinnar sem hann átti h., Bs. i, Hkv. 2. 4, and passim. II. at bome; var Rútr h. at Rútsstöðum til sex vikna, Nj. 10; heima hafðir þú vit pitt, er þú sagðir mér til, Hrafn. 8; fátt var manna heima, Landn. 152; heima gladt, cheerful, gladsome at home, Hm. 102; h. i gördum goda, Vpm. 2, passim: sayings, dælt er h. hvat, Hm. 5; halr er h. hverr, 35. β. phrases, standa h., to square, be all right, of a measure or the like: the phrase, sitja heima sem mær til kosta (heima-sæta), to stay at bome as a maid, Sams. S.; þat þykkjumk ek vita, at eigi munum vit allan aldr okkar úgiptar heima sitja, Sturl. i. 206.

B. Compos: heima-alinn, part. bome-bred. heima-alningr, m. one bome-fed. heima-ból, n. a bomestead, mansion, Fms. ii. 90. heima-bondi, a, m. a franklin or yeoman in a heimabol, H. E. ii. 114. heimaheima-brunnr, m. a bome well, Glúm. 390, Sturl. i. 191. beer, m. the bome-buildings, homestead, opp. to outlying storehouses and byres, Ann. 1319. heima-dyrr, n. pl. the 'bome-doors,' the entrance to dwelling-bouses, Fær. 264, Grett. 121 A, Fs. 42 (=mod. bæjardyr). heima-dýr, n. domestic animals, Barl. heima-elskr, adj. 'bome-loving,' a laggard, afraid to go out in the world, Fs. 4. heima-fastr, adj. baving a fixed bome, H.E. ii. 85. heima-folk, n. bome folk, Fms. ii. 160, Grett. 140. heima-frior, m. bome-peace, Js. 95. heima-griðungr, m. (heima-naut, n.), a bull kept at bome, Vapn. 46, Sturl. i. 78. heima-hagar, m. bome-pastures. heima-hestr, m. a 'bome-borse, 'stallion, opp. to úti gangs-hestr, a working borse, Hm. 82. heima-hús, n. pl. dwelling-bouses, opp. to out-buildings, Fær. 264. heima-jörő, f. = heimaból, Pm. 53. heima-kominn, part., in the phrase, göra sik h., to make oneself as at bome. heima-kona, u, f. = griokona, a bouse-maid, Sturl. i. 73, iii. 193, Njarð. 370: medic. erysipelas, cp. farkonu-sótt. heimaland, n. bome-land, the bome estate, Fms. ii. 90, Bs. i. 287, 841, D. I. i. 240, Vm. passim; an estate on which a church is built. heima-lio, n. = heimaheima-maor, m. = gridmaor, a 'bome-man,' fólk, Sturl. i. 196. dweller, servant, Eg. 52, 60, 165, Sturl. i. 72, Nj. 11, Stj. 482, Vm. 23. heima-prestr, m. a resident priest, the parson, Fms. iv. 265, Bs. i. 652, Jm. 24. heima-rikr, adj. tyrannical at bome, Bjarn. (in a verse). heima-seta, u, f. sitting at bome, Grág. i. 41. heima-sveit, f. = heimafólk, Sturl. ii. 53. heima-sæta, u, f. a maid 'sitting at bome,' heima-tada, u, f. the bay from the bome-field, Finnb. 340. unmarried. heima-tiund, f. 'bome-titbe,' i. e. the tithe of the estate on which a church is built, to be paid to the lay landlord, Vm. 19, Am. 90, D. N. of Type 1 heima-vist, f. staying at bome, Bs. i.

heima, d and ad, to take one in, in the allit. phrase, hysa ok heima Fhoric e-n, ef maðr hýsir ok heimir útlagan mann, Gþl. 144; hafa hýst þá ok heimat, N. G. L. i. 123, (rare.)

heim-alinn, part. = heima-alinn.

heim-alningr, m. = heima-alningr.

heiman, adv. from bome, Hbl. 2, Nj. 11, 142, passim; cp. heban, β. in the phrase, henni fylgdi heiman Breiðabólstaðr, handan, þaðan. Háv. 39: in case the host was a great personage (a king, earl, or the the estate B. went with her from home, i.e. was her dowry, Landn. 61, 177;

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gcía heiman, to give from bome, i. e. give in marriage, D. N. i. 723; göra ထ váttr, m. a witness in case of disputed title, Gtág. ii. 319. heiman, to endow; ek görða þik heiman í þá ferð sem dóttur mína, Fms. vii. 121, Band. 31 new Ed., passim.

heiman-bunaor, m. preparation for a journey from bome, Stj. 366. heiman-fero (heiman-for), f. a going from bome, Nj. 195, Eg. 10, Jb. 388 := heimanfylgja, Stj. 175, N.G. L. i. 233.

heiman-fylgő, f. = heimanfylgja, N. G. L. i. 233.

heiman-fylgja, u, f. the dowry which a bride brings with her from bome, opp. to mundr, Grág. i. 174, 313, Nj. 11, Sturl. iii. 179, Korm. 134, Stj. 570, N.G.L. i. 232, Gísl. 16, Ísl. ii. 9, 378, passim. 2. metaph. of a son, Dipl. iv. 5; but mostly of a church, cp. Engl. endowment, the church being regarded as the bride of Christ; h. kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 287, K. A. 24. Fylgja is here prop. akin and another form of the word fúlga, q. v., and heiman-fylgja, qs. heiman-fúlga.

heiman-för, f. = heimanferð, Grág. i. 147, Eg. 23.

heiman-förull, adj. strolling from bome, Fas. i. 525.

heiman-gengt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga ekki h., to be bound to stay at bome.

heiman-gjöf, f. = heimanfylgja, Jb. 118.

heiman-görő, f. an endowing, endowment, Grág. i. 336, D. N. passim. heiman-kvoo, f. a summoning of neighbours, Grag. i. 130. heim-boo, n. a 'bome-bidding,' invitation, a feast, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 54,

Eg. 66, Orkn. 320: a law phrase, reclamation, N. G. L. i. 41, Ghl. 406, Grág. i. 381, passim.

heim-böllr, m., Lat. orbis terrarum, the globe, world, Eluc. 19.

Heim-dalr, m., with single l, not Heimdallr, as shewn from the gen. -dalar, not -dalls; a later form used in the Rimur was Heimdæl-l, brymlur 1. 8:-the god Heimdal, Edda, whence the poem Heimdalar-galdr, m. id. The etymology has not been made out: Heimdal was the heavenly watchman in the old mythology, answering to St. Peter in the medieval legends; respecting him vide Edda 17 (Sksm.) and passim, Gm. 13: he was also regarded as the father and founder of the different classes of mankind, see Rm. and Vsp. 1,-meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar, the higher and lower sons of H., i.e. all men. II. a ram in Edda (Gl.) is called heimdali.

heim-dragi, a, m. a 'bome-dragger,' laggard, Fms. vii. 121, Fs. 177 (in a verse), Art. 89, Konr. 10, Lex. Poët.

heim-ferő, f. a going bome, Eg. 66, Fms. iv. 269, ix. 474, Jb. 8: an inroad into one's bome = atför, heimsókn, Ld. 262, Eg. 73, Fms. viii. 9, xi. COMPDS: heimferðar-dagr, m. the day for returning home,
2. heimferðar-leyfi, n. 'bome-leave,' Fms. ix. 318. Magn. 512.

heim-frior, m. a law term, bome-peace, bome security, D. N. i. 215, 245. heim-fuss, adj. longing for bome, Fms. vii. 48, vi. 238, Sturl. i. 84, Fb. ii. 360.

heim-fysi, f. a longing for one's bome.

heim-for, f. a going bome, return bome, Fms. vii. 48, xi. 60, Hkv. 2. 34: COMPDS: heimfarar-leyfl, n. 'bome-leave, an inroad, Eg. 12, v.l. leave to go bome, Eg. 31, Fms. viii. 395, Orkn. 284. heimfara-bing, n. a law term, a meeting to settle terms in case of distress for payment of debt; cp. the mod. phrase, undir atför at lögum, D. N. v. 424 (Fr.)

heim-ganga, u, f. a going bome, Sturl. i. 43.

heim-gas, f. a bome goose, a tame goose, Grett. 90, Korm. 206, Edda

heim-hagi, a, m. [cp. átt-hagi, Dan. bjem-stavn], a bome-field, D. N. i. 581; in Hm. 156 we propose to read heimhaga for heimhuga.

heim-hamr, m. 'bome-skin,' one's own skin, Hm. 156; vide hamr. heimila, d and ad, to give a title to a thing; há hefir madr heimild til ef maðr heimilar honum er forráð á aura sinna, Grág. ii. 191; hvárt sá maðr heimildi honum landit eðr eigi, 200; ef maðr selr manni eðr gefr þat er hann veit at þjófstolit er, ok villir hann heimild at, þó at hann vissi eigi þá er honum var heimildr, ok varðar skóggang, 190; hvar sem peir kæmi við, heimilaði jarl þeim þat er þyrsti at hasa, Nj. 122; ábúð heimilar tekju, en landskyld heimilar lóð, N. G. L., Gþl. 329.

heimild (heimold, Stj. 134), f. [Dan. bjemmel = authority; undoubtedly derived from Goth. baimopli, by which Ulf. renders αγρόs, Mark x. 29, 30, and thus nearly akin to heimili and heimoll; in Icel. only used in law phrases]:—a title, right, jus possessionis; hann seldi sidan þann sama graptar-reit ok heimoldir, Stj. 134; stefna til heimildar, to summon one for h., Grag. ii. 205; villa heimild at e-u, to give out a false account of one's title to a thing, of stolen things, 190; nú ferr madr á jörð manns ok tekr eigi heimild af þeim er á, N.G.L. i. 39; þau ríki er konungr hafdi bá heimildum á tekit, to which the king had got the title, Fins. x. 45; heimild skal hverr madr taka af sínum dróttni verka-sveins síns, Anal. 278; en veit ek at hann hefir eigi réttar heimildir á skóginum, COMPDS: heimildar-kviör, m. a verdict of neighbours as Eb. 170. to right of possession, Grag. heimildar-maör, m, a man from whom heimildar-tak, n. a a title is derived, Grag. ii. 205, Gpl. 537. taking possession, title; honum þótti eigi at lögum hafa farit heimildartak á skóginum, i. e. be thought it was a bad, unlawful bargain, Eb. 178, N.G.L.i.324. heimildar-taka, u, f. id., Gpl. 493, 537. heimildartaki, a, m. = heimildarmaor, N. G. L. i. 324, Jb. 356. heimildar- xi. 29; en heimilt á Glumr at lofa þat, Nj. 23; þvíat konungt á

heimildsvandr, adj. fastidious in regard to title, Sturl. ii. 146. II. in mod. usage gener. authority; það er engin heimild fyrir því, there is no authority for it. heimildar-laust, n. adj. without authority.

HEIMILI, n.; for an older form heimi see the compds with heimis-; originally a compd from heima, bome, and obal, heimidli, as seen from Ulf. baimopli = άγρόs, Mark x. 29, 30]:—a bouse, bomestead, domicile, Eg. 535, Fms. vi. 358, xi. 18, Grág. i. 99, 146, Hkr. i. 184, Nj., passim in old and mod. usage. compos: heimilis-bragr, m. bome-life. heimilis-bui, a, m. a law term, a bomestead neighbour summoned from the same house, Grág. i. 26, 191. heimilis-fang, n. a law term, a domicile, Grág. i. 19, 146, 147, Nj. heimilia-fastr, a fixed bomestead, Grág. i. 52, ii. 45, Vm. 97, D. I. i. 277, 303. heimilis-fastr, adj. baving a heimilisfolk, n. folk of the same bomestead. heimilis-hus, n. a closet, Stj. . 151, 199, Am. 37: a privy, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Fs. 183. heimilis-Mais kvior, m. a verdict given by heimilisbuar, (Grag. i. 145, Fas. i. 380; also called heimiskvior, q. v.: heimiliskvioar-vitni, n. the evidence of h., N. G. L. i. 140, 160, 316. heimilis-njóli, a, m., a botan. term, rumex acutus, Hjalt. heimilis-prestr, m. a chaplain, Vm. 15, D. I. heimilis-sök, f. a law phrase, a 'bome-charge,' a charge that can be brought bome to one, Valla L. 226. heimilis-tíðir, f. pl. bome-service, Am. 37. heimilis-vist, f. a domicile, Hkr. iii. 364. Stj. 94.

heimill, vide heimoll.

heimis-búi, 2, m. = heimilisbúi, Grág. i. 191.

heimis-garðar, m. pl. 'bome-yards,' a bomestead, Hm. 8.

heimis-haugr, m. a 'bome-bow,' Hbl. 45 (Bugge's Emend.); vide haugr.

heimis-kviðr, m. = heimiliskviðr, defined in N.G.L. ii. 505 sqq.: a bome-verdict, report made by one's mates and fellows; in the saying, hættr er h. nema sér góðan geti, Sdm. 25; eigi skal heimiskvið annan at henda eor illtyngdir, no notice is to be taken of bouse-talk or evil tongues, Grág. i. 361.

heim-kváma (heim-koma), u, f. return bome, Fms. i. 290, Sturl. i. 213: the phrase, missa heimkvámu, to miss one's return, be slain in foreign parts, answering to ἀπολέσαι νόστιμον ήμαρ, Od.; misti þar margr maðr heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, (Skjöld. S., which is a paraphrase from an old lost poem); at margr missi heimkvámu í þeima styr, Sighvat, heimkvámu-dagr, m. the day of coming Hkr. iii. 40 (in a verse). bome, νόστιμον ήμαρ, Lex. Poët.

heim-kynni, n. a bome, bousebold, İsl. ii. 392, Magn. 484, Hkr. ii. 273. heim-leið, f. 'bome-way,' going bomewards, Mart. 129, Hom. (St.) heim-leiðis, adv. bomewards, Eg. 589, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 55, Fs. 57, Ld. 48, passim.

heim-lenzkr, adj. native, Sks. 375.

heim-leyfi, n. = heimfararleyfi, Fms. vi. 445, vii. 182, xi. 248, Hkr. ii.

heim-ligr, adj. worldly, Magn. 466, Stj. 546, Bs. i. 97.

heim-nar, m. a law term, 'bome-corpse,' thus defined, sa maor heitir h. er dreginn er til stokks eða til stumns (=stofns) ok höggnar af bæði hendr ok fætr, en um þat verk verða þrír menn útlagir nema hann vili færum kenna, N. G. L. ii. 506; cp. gálgnár etc.

heimoll, adj., so spelt in Nj. 220, Eg. 163, 199, Fms. vi. 161, 185, Fs. 154, etc.; heimholt (wrongly), Sks. 60 new Ed.; heimull, Fms. vi. 207, vii. 160; later and usually heimill; [cp. Goth. baimopli and Icel. heimili]:-prop. 'bousehold,' bomely, domestic, of a thing or property, cp. Germ. 'beimisch, einbeimisch;' hann lét öngu tortýna þar nema kvikfé heimilu (bome cattle); but this sense is rare and obsolete. metaph, as a law term, property in one's full possession, at one's free disposal; heimöl jörð, appropriated land, Fms. vi. 161 (in a verse); bér varð jörð heimöl, 185 (in a verse):—in the phrase, vera e-m heimill; enda er eigi mundrinn heimill, så er hann handsalar hinn heimski maðr, i. e. it is not a good, lawful bargain, it is not valid, Grag. i. 177; en hann hirdir aldri, at hverjum hann keypti, ef honum var heimilt selt, O. H. 114; því eru borð sett at heimoll er matr þeim er hafa þurfu, the meat is at the free disposal of those who wish to have it, Nj. 220; ok vera öllum matr heimill (heimöll, Hb.), Landn. 193; kvað honum heimilan skyldu sinn styrk nær sem hann þyrfti, bis belp sbould be at bis disposal wben-soever be stood in need of it, Orkn. 86; en heimil munu þar til vár orð, Lv. 36; heimult skal þórði at vera með mér, Fms. vi. 207; skal ber ok heimilt vera, at hafa fe mitt til styrks ber, O. H. 33; bat er heimilt beim er fara vilja med mer, Fs. 23; nú er bat heimilt at þú sér hér af þú vilt þat, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; segir at þat var skylt ok heimilt, due and just, O. H. 156; segir svá, at þat var skylt ok heimolt at hann görði slíkan forbeina sem þurfti, Eg. 163; allt mitt góz er þér heimolt, Fs. 154; allt mitt skal yor jafnheimolt sem mér, 182; porir segir, at þat var heimolt þó at þórólfr vildi fleiri menn hasa með sér þangat, 199: in a bad sense, at honum sé heimill hæðilegr dauði, i.e. it serves bim right, Sks. 280: eiga heimilt, to have a right to, to have at one's disposal, etc.; mik áttú heimilan til fylgda við þik ok rúða-görðar, Fms. heimult at drepa mik, Fms. vii. 160; hans menn trudu því at hann ætti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Hkr. i. 6; heimilt á biskup at taka tíund fyrir kirkjum, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 214; nú á ek hér nokkuru heimilla (compar.) at veita nokkura fríon, Ó. H. 205; þat muntú eiga allra heimilast (superl.) at veita öðrum þitt en ekki mitt, Ísl. ii. 137; láta, göra e-m heimilt, to allow, give a right to another; lét Þorvaldr honum heimilan hest sinn, Th. made bim free of bis borse, placed it at bis disposal, Gisl. 20; ok lét honum heimilan sinn vinskap, Fms. v. 183; hann görði sér allar konur jafnheimilar, i. 207. III. cp. Germ. beimlich = private, secret, only in the following derivatives.

heimolleikr (heimull-), mod heimugleikr (-leiki), m. privacy, intimacy; kærleiki med h., Bs. i. 809; h. ok vinátta, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), 2. mod. secrecy; beir töluðu milli sín Bs. (Laur. S. passim), Mar.

margan heimuleik, Bs. ii. 54. heimolliga (heimull-), mod. heimugliga, adv. duly, with full title to possession; hvert er bat land er ek må få Haraldi heimolliga, ef ek hefi uskert Dana-veldi? Fms. i. 85, cp. Hkr. (l. c.) 197; at ber mættud byggja h. ok einsliga í þessari landsins hálfu, Stj. 223. β. mod. secretly, Fms. xi. 443 (MS. of the 15th Fb. i. 83, Bs. ii. 28.

heimolligt, mod. heimugligt, adj. intimate, Bs. i. 801 (Laur. S. passim); kærastr ok heimolligastr, Mar. 2. private; h. hús ok passim); kærastr ok heimolligastr, Mar. herbergi, a private closet, Stj. 105; hans h. fólk, bis bousebold folk, id.; h. klerkt, a private clerk or chaplain, Fms. xi. 443; h. vinr, Fas. ii. 490;

n. hús, a privy, Grett. 98 A. β. mod. secret, Germ. beimlich.

HEIMB, m. [Ulf. beimos (fem. pl.) = κώμη; A.S. bám; cp. Engl. bome, h. hús, a privy, Grett. 98 A. and in local names -bam; O.H.G. baim; Germ. beim; Dan. bjem; Swed. bem]:-prop. an abode, village, and hence land, region, world: 1. partly in a mythol. sense, each heimr being peopled with one kind of beings, gods, fairies, men, giants, etc.; niu man ek heima, I remember nine abodes, Vsp. 2, and also Alm. 9 sqq., Vpm. 45, refer to the mythol. conception of nine heavens, nine kinds of beings, and nine abodes, cp. Goo-heimr, God-land, Yngl. S., Stor.; Mannheimar, Man-land, the abode of men, Yngl. S.; Jötun-heimar, Giantland; Alf-heimr, Elf-land, Fairy-land; Nifl-heimr, Mist-land, the world below, Edda, Gm.; Undir-heimar, the nether world, Fms. iii. 178, Fas. iii. 391; Upp-heimr, the 'Up-land,' Ether, Alm. 13; cp. also Sól-heimar, Sun-bam, Sunniside, freq. as a local name, Landn.; vind-h., 'windbam, the beaven, Vsp. 62; sa heimr er Muspell heitir, Edda 3; heyrir blastr hans i alla heima, 17: the phrase, spyrja einn i alla heima, to ask one freely; er slikt harla úhöfðinglegt at spyrja úkunna menn í hvern heim, 2. the region of the earth or sky; Austr-heimr, the East; Nordr-h., the North; Sudr-h., the South; Vestr-h., the West; Jorsala-heimr, Palestine: poët., dvalar-heimr, a dwelling-place, Sól. 35; zgis-h. 33; alda-h., the abode of men., 41; heimar goda, the abode of gods, Hkm. 13; munar-h., a place of bliss, Hkv. Hjörv. 42; ljóð-h., the abode of men, Gg. 2; myrk-h., the mirky abode, Akv. 42; solar-h., the sun's abode, beaven, 3. a village, in local names, Engl. -bam, Germ. -beim; but in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed. local names contracted to -om or -um, so that in many instances it is doubtful whether it is from beim or a dat. pl. in um, thus Veom, Viom may be Véheimr or Véum; Sæ-heimr=mod. Norse Sam; Há-heimr = Ham; Fors-heimr = Forsum, Munch, Norge's Beskr. Pref.: in Icel. not very freq., Sól-heimar, Man-heimar (cp. Safn i. 353 note), Vind-h.: the mythical Glads-h., 'Bright-bam,' prym-h., II. this world, opp. to Hel or other worlds; fyrst fólkvíg í heimi, Vsp. 26; segðu mér ór heimi ek man ór Helju, Vtkv. 6, Hkv. Hjerv. 40, Skv. 3, 62, Vpm. 49, Am. 83, Stor. 19, Vsp. 46, Helr. 4; koma i heiminn, to be born, Fas. ii. 513; bessa heims, in this world, 623. 48, Gpl. 42, Hom. 48; opp. to annars heims, in the other world; pessa heims ok annars, Nj. 200, Sks. 354; kringla heimsins, the globe, orbis terrarum, Hkr. (init.); um allan heim, Grag. i. 169; heimr er bygðr, Ísl. ii. 381; spor þín liggja lengra út í heim en ek fæ séð, Orku. 142; var heimrinn allr greindr í þriðjunga, Al. 117, Sks. 194, Rb. 134; al-heimr, the universe; minni-h., microcosmos, Eluc.
19. 2. phrases, liggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar, to lie between life and death, in extreme illness, Fb. i. 260 (of a swoon); lá porsteinn þá milli heims ok heljar ok vætti sér þá ekki nema dauða, Fas. ii. 437; þá sigaði svá at honum, ... ok lá náliga í milli heims ok heljar, Grett. 114; sýna e-m í tvo heimana, to make one look into two worlds, i. e. to treat a person roughly; cp. laust hann svá at hann vissi litio i penna heim, be struck bim so that be nearly swooned, Karl. 3. eccl. the world, mundus; heims ágirni, Hom. 73; stíga yfir 35. 8. eccl. the world, munaus; nems again, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passin, e.g. John xvi. 8, 11, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, heiminn, 40, h 20, 33; heims born, the children of the world, Pass.; heims dýrð, the glory of the world, Post.; heims skraut, the pomp of the world, Hom. 83; beims-aldr, m. aetas mundi, Stj. 25, Rb. 392, Fas. ii. 13. heims-brestr, falfa, u, f. a quarter of the world, Edda 151 (pref.) heims-brestr, m. crash of the world, Nj. 272. heims-bygo, f. the peopled world, Rb. 380, Stj., Hom. heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92: heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92: heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92: heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92: heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92: heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92: heims-endi, an assembly, cp. fr. monue. 207; Ruit atti for i vestijorou at neimta (to claim payment) tyrit vaming sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. ing sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49,

heims-kringla, u, f. orbis terrarum, temp. the end of the world. Sks. 606, Trist. 7: the name of the work of Snorri, given it by Thormod Torfæus (died 1719), from the first words in one of the vellum MSS., 'Kringla heimsins,' etc., whence Heimskringla; as the old name of the Aeneid was 'Arma.' This name was for the first time used in the heims-skapan (-sköpun), f. creation, Stj. 279. heims-skaut, n. pl. the poles, Fs. ii. 97 (in a verse); the earth being conceived as a sheet stretched out (mod.), Noror-h., the North pole; Suor.h., the South pole. heims-slit, n. pl. the end of the world, Bs. i. 432, Stj. 124. heims-sól, f. the sun, Fms. vi. 422. stada, u, f. aetas mundi, 625. 178, Rb. 82, 84, 88, Fb. i. (pref.), Bs. ii. heims-stjórn, f. the ruling of the world, Mar. m. the ruler of the world, Lex. Poet. heims-vist, f. living, dwelling, 625. 93, Magn. 428, Fms. ii. 239: dwelling in a place, N. G. L. i. 391, heims-priojungr, m. = heimsalfa (in the old sense), Hom. 115.

heim-reið, f. a 'bome-raid,' inroad, attack, Eg. 279 heim-rost, f. a lane leading up to bouses (Icel. tradir), Gbl. 414, 445. heimska, u, f. folly, Am. 83, Fbr. 142, Fms. ii. 156, O. H. 109, Anal. 246, passim. compps: heimsku-liga, adv. foolisbly, Sks. 685. heimsku-ligr, adj. foolisb. heimsku-tal, n. foolisb talk. heimsku-

verk, n. a foolish deed, Karl. 20. heimska, að, to mock one, 656 C. 35, H.E. i. 505 (impers.)

heimskingi, a, m. a fool, simpleton.

heimsk-liga (proncd. heimsliga, Fb. i. 259), adv. foolisbly; láta h., to play silly pranks, behave like an idiot, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 217, Fas. i. 9, Fs. 32, 150; fara h., Boll. 352; hlaupa hart ok heimsliga, Fb. i. 259. heimsk-ligr (proncd. heimsligr, 623. 19, Sturl. ii. 34 C, Fas. ii. 326), adj. foolish, silly, Sks. 73, 302, Fms. vi. 208; h. orð, foolish (foul) language, Sturl. ii. 34, passim; h. gaman, Fs. 71.

heimsk-maligr, adj. foolisb-spoken, 686 B. 2.

heimsk-orðr, adj. = heimskmáligr, Pass. 13. 2.

HEIMSKR, adj. [heima], foolish, silly, prop. 'bomish,' of one who has never been from home, as in the saying, heimskt er heimalit barn, bomish (silly) is the bome-bred bairn: heimskr, dull, is opp. to horskr, Hm. 93; h. madr, 19; heimskir halir, fools, bad men, Sdm. 24: the saying, verðr opt heitum heimskr maðr feginn, fair words make a fool's beart leap for joy, porst. St. 55; heimskir menn, Nj. 33: an idiot, Grag. i. 177; h. ok úráðvandr, Fs. 51; sá skal hýðing valda er heimskastr er á þingi, N. G. L. i. 349: nicknames, Ketill Heimski, Hrafn H., Hreiðarr H., Ottarr H., Landn., Hdl., Fnis.; cp. Lat. Brutus. heim-sokn, f. [cp. Scot. bamesucken], an inroad or attack on one's bome,

Nj. 197, Fms. iii. 23, vii. 299. compds: heimsóknar-vargr, m. one who makes an inroad, a burglar, N.G. L. i. 405. II. a visit, Sturl. i. 72. n, a witness in a case of heimsókn, Ghl. 155.

heim-speki, f. philosophy, Col. ii. 8; and heim-spekingr, m. a philosopber, now freq. and prob. formed in the 16th century from the Germ. well-weisbeit; a poem Heimspekinga-skóli exists, written at the end of the 17th century.

heim-stefna, u, f. 2 law term, a citation served at one's bome, Ghl. 264. COMPDS: heimstefnu-váttr, m. a witness in a case of h., N.G.L. i. heimstefnu-vitni, n. testimony in a case of h., Gpl. 475.

heim-stöö, f. a bomestead, Vsp. 56. heim-sækja, sótti, [Dan. hjemsöge], to visit, Lv. 108, Fms. v. 236,

Valla L. 218, Glum. 354, (better in two words.) HEIMTA, t, [Swed. banta; akin to heim, prop. to fetch bome]:-1. to draw, pull; þá bauð jarl at h. þá at landi, to pull them ashore, 623. 35; taka hendi sinni i stufinn tungunnar ok h. (to pull) hana, Fb. ii. 386; pá heimtir hann togit hart, Konr. 31 (MS.), 33; þá vildu þeir h. snöruna at hálsi honum, Mar.: metaph., heimti hann sik fram med fégjöfum við konunginn, be made bis way with the king by money, Fms. xi. 325; Einarr kom á fund konungs, ok heimti sik fram med fegjösum, Fb. iii. 445; h. sik i vinattu vid e-n, to contract friendsbip with one, Fms. vi. 52; h. nyt af sé, to milk cattle, K. p. K. 78, Bs. i. 189: impers. (rare), begar er saman heimtir med beim, when they come up to one another, Al. 143; sliks var van eigi litil, at pik mundi pangat heimta (v.l. langa, Fs. 104), that thou shouldest be drawn heimti til sin Sigurð ullstreng. Fms. vii. 17; þá heimtu þeir konung á tal, they had an interview with the king, 273, Lv. 42; þá var Jóseph heimtr ór myrkva-stofu, Ver. 17; þá skal hann h. til skipverja, ok segia þeim. Grág. i. 210. thither, long to go thither, Fms. ii. 212. heimt at þeim fyrir sakir föður þeirra, Sturl. ii. 127: to claim a due, debt, or the like, h. föður-arf, Ö. H. 32; móður-arf, Ld. 62; h. fé at e-m, Ísl. ii. 224; h. toll, Gullþ. II; h. skiptoll, Fs. 153: hann mun ætla at h. erfð sína, Nj. 5; um eignir þær er Ólafr konungr heimti, Fms. i. 287; Rútr átti för í Vestfjörðu at heimta (to claim payment) fyrir varn-

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þingfarar-kaupit, Grág. i. 24; en nú var þar komit, at Steinn heimti P bessi vilmæli at Ragnhildi, now St. called on R, to make good ber promises, O. H. 144; ok mun heimt annat ef annat er veitt, borst. Sidu H. 172; beir heimtu mund móður sinnar, en hann vildi eigi gjalda, Hkr. i. 2. to get back, recover, regain, get in; nema bu binn hamar ber um heimtir, bkv. 18; also, h. aptr, 8, 11; h. e-n or helju, Eg. 533, Grett. 83, Konr. 35. 3. esp. to bring bome the sheep in autumn from the summer passures; nú heimtir annarr-tveggi peirra fleira en ván átti, ... nú heimtir annarr betr en annarr, ... hve mart hann hasði bheimt, i. e. bow many sheep were still at large, not got in, Grag. i. 424, III. reflex., þá er synir Haralds konungs heimtusk fram at aldri, advanced in years, Fb. i. 576; på heimtusk Birkibeinar or bys buandmanna, ok upp i eyna, Fms. viii. 68: h. saman, to gather together, join; heimtusk bratt skip hans saman, x. 396; ok heimtusk svå allir saman, joined to one another, viii. 357; vil ek at menn skiptisk i sveitir ok heimtisk saman frændr ok kunnmenn, O. H. 204: of sheep, láta skipta at iafnaði svá sem heimtz hefir til, Grág. i. 424. IV. part. heimtandi, a claimant, Grág. i. 495, K. b. K. 154.

heimta, u, f. a claim, demand, of payment due to one, or the like, Sturl. i. 113, Grág. ii. 379, K. Á. 84, Fb. i. 471, (fjúr-heimta, arf-h.) 2. esp. in pl. (heimtur), a bringing bome sbeep from the summer pastures; pat var eitthvert sinn um haust at heimtur vóru íllar á fé manna, ok var Glúmi vant margra geldinga, Nj. 26; haust-heimtur, Band. 4; skaut mjök í tvau horn um heimtur Odds frá því er verit hafði, id.; ok er á leið haustið ferr hann á fjall, verða heimtur góðar, ok missir engis sauðar, 3; al-heimtur, gatbering in all one's sbeep, cp. Glúm. ch. 7, Rd. 4, Eb. ch. 18, Nj. ch. 16; very freq. in mod. usage.

heimtari, a, m. a usurer, Stj. 304.

heimting, f. a claim, demand, Grág. i. 97, 334, Ld. 50, Fms. ii. 287. heimul-leikr (-leiki), heimolleikr, vide heimoll.

heim-ván, f. expectation of coming bome; hann sagði sína heimván í efztu viku Föstu, Sturl. i. 25. 2. eccl. departure, Germ. ableben; þat get ek ekki merkja heimván þína, Fms. vii. 108, cp. Fél. vii. p. xiv. pref.; hann svaraði, mér lizt, herra, sem þér munið eigi lengi hér eptir þurfa at berjast við heiminn,—Biskup mælti, því er gott at taka, eg á góða heimvon, taken from Jón Halldórsson's Lives of Bishops, referring to the death of Jón Vidalín (A.D. 1720).

heim-begi, 2, m. a 'bome-dweller,' a member of one's bousebold; this word occurs several times on Danish stones, vide Rafii 184, 185, 197, 217, 218.

heim-bingaör (-uōr), m. a visitor; hanga h. = Odin (vide hangi), Isl. ii. 353 (in a verse); herju h., the bushand of the ogress, i.e. the giant Hrungnir, Haustl. 19.

HEIN, f. [A.S. bân; Engl. bone; Dan. been], a bone, Edda 48, 59, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. vi. 374: a nickname of the Danish king for his meekness, Knytl. S. compos: heinar-bryni, n. = heinbryni, Fas. iii. 43. heinar-suff (heinar-smjör, bone-grease, Fb. iii. 425), n. the liquor in which mowers dip the whetstone, Fms. vi. 374: in poetry the sword is called hein-flet, hein-land, hein-vandill, the flat, land, rod of the bone, Lex. Poët. hein-bynntr, part. bone-whetted, of a sword, id. hein-berg, n. a bone-quarry, Edda 58.

hein-bryni, n. a bone, whetstone, Fas. iii. 43.

Heinir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Norse county Heiðmürk, Fms. xii. Hein-verskr, adj. from Haðaland, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

HEIPT, better heift, f. [Ulf. baifsts = έριο, εριθεία, άγων, cp. baifstjan = aγανίζεσθαι; akin is Germ. beftig, whence mod. Dan. bæftig]:—the earliest sense is feud, deadly war; vinna e-m heipt, to wage war (do battle) against one, Vkv. 10; deila heiptir, to wage deadly feud, Hkv. 1. 44; senda e-m heiptar-bod, to challenge one to combat, Fas. iii. 27 (in a verse): hereto belong such poet, epithets as, heiptar-nýtr, heiptarstrangr, heipt-bráðr, heipt-fikinn, heipt-glaðr, heipt-mildr, heipt-minnigr, heipt-moor, heipt-orr, heipt-snarr, = mighty in war, warlike, all of them used as 'ornamental' epithets of praise, vide Lex. Poët.: as also heiptar-hvessir, m. a war kindler, id. bane; heipt hrisungs, the bane of a copse, i. e. fire, Yt. 19: in the old poems Hm. and Sdm. heipt seems used in a peculiar sense, viz. an impreeation, spell, Hm. 136, 152, Sdm. 12, 36, and perh. Eb. in the Mahlioingavísur. 2. evil doings, injury; eiga e-m heiptir at gjalda, Hkr. i. 85, Korm. (in a verse); gjalda e-m harma ok heiptir, Ö. H. 214. II. deadly batred, spite; halda heift i hjarta, Hom. 50; heipt ok harðindi, ill-will and tyranny, Fms. vi. 42; meir af h. en ast, xi. 310; hafa heipt 2. 2. fury; pá svall heipt í Högna, H. swelled with compos: heiptar-blóð, n. a law phrase, bloodsbed; á e-m, to bate one. fury, Bragi. saurga í heiptarblóði, to stain (a holy place) with bloodsbed, Eb. 12; þá kom heiftarblóð fyrst á jörð, Ver. 6 (the blood of Abel). heiptarfenginn, adj. breathing batred against one, Ld. 232. heiptar-hugr, m. wrath, Fb. iii. 320. heiptar-hond, f. a foe's band; leggja heiptar hendr á e-n, Stj. 486; með sinni heiptar hendi, 436. heiptar-mál and heiptar-oro, n. pl. words breathing batred, Karl. 438, Fas. i. 191, ii. 358.

heipt-gjarn, adj. spiteful, Bkv. 10.

heipt-kviör, m. unkind, evil words, Ad. 22.

heipt-mögr, m. a foeman, adversary, Hm. 149.

heipt-rækni, f. (heipt-rækinn, adj.), vindictiveness, Hom. (St.) 49. heipt-rækr, adj. vindictive, Bs. i. 8.

heiptugr, adj. baneful: in the allit. law phrase, heiptugri hendi, infesta manu, K. A. 36, 40, Gpl. 378.

heipt-uo, f. deadly baired, Ver. 26.

heipt-úðigr, adj. vindictive, Eb. 17 new Ed., Fbr. 35, Fms. vi. 42, 295. heipt-yrði, n. pl. words of batred, Edda 77, Am. 85, Fm. 9.

HEIT, n. pl. [cp. Ulf. wota = ἀπειλή], threatening words or gestures, threats, Lat. minae; standa undir heitum ok illytoum, Bs. i. 728; heit ok hardyrði, Barl. 194; köld heit, Edda (Ht.); þeirra heit dvínuðu, Edda (in a verse): af heitum, from bis ibreatening gestures. Am. 10.

(in a verse); af heitum, from bis threatening gestures, Am. 19. heit, n. a solemn promise, vow; munu yör heit hans öll föst, Eg. 28, porst. St. 55; efint þykkisk þú hafa heit þín, en nú eru eptir mín heit, Nj. 59; en í engum heitum (engagement) vil ek bindask, Ó. H. 32: in sing, a vow, boly vow, kvað engan hlut batna munu við þat heit, Rd. 248; er honum þótti sem þegit mundi heitið, Glúm. 348; efla heit, to make a vow, Gisl. 90; stofna heit, id., Fms. ii. 16, Sturl. i. 222; festa heit, id., Bs. i. 184: but esp., strengja heit, to make a solemn vow (in the heathen time, whence heit-strenging), Fs. 122, İsl. ii. 166, Fms. i. 3, xi. 26, Fb. ii. 353, Hrafn. 5; enda heit sitt, Fb. ii. 371: eccl. a vow, offra Drottni heit sin, Stj. 420; heit öll ok testamenta, K. Á. 216: a promise (in marriage), hann bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, Edda 23; bregða föstu heiti, to break a promise, Alm. 5.

HEITA, pres. heit, heitr, and in A. II. heiti, heitir (bisyllabic), in mod. usage heiti through all significations; pret. hét, hétu, and pers. hézt; part. heitinn.

A. [Ulf. baitan = καλείν; A.S. bâtan; Old Engl. bigbt, pret. bot; O. H. G. baizan; Germ, beissen; Swed, beta; Dan, bede]: with acc. to call, give name to; hve bik hétu hjú? Fsm. 47; Urð hétu eina, Vsp. 20; Heiði hana hétu, 25; Grímni mik hétu, Gm. 49; hve þik heitir halr, Hkv. Hjörv. 14; Hnikar hétu mik, Skv. 2. 18; hétu þræl, Rm. 8; hétu Erna (Ernu?), 36: the naming of infants was in the heathen age accompanied by a kind of baptism (ausa vatni), vide ausa, p. 35. metaph. to call on one; in the phrase, heita e-n a brott, to turn one out, call on one to be gone; bá er madr á brott heitinn ef honum er eigi deildr matr at málum, Grág. i. 149; Vermundr hét hann á brott ok kvað hann eigi þar lengr vera skyldu, Sturl, ii. 230; so also, ef bóndi heitr griðmann sinn af vist foráttalaust, Grág. i. 157; eða heitið mik héðan, Ls. 7; ek var heitinn út (turned out) fjórum sinnum, Sighvat :- with prep., heita á e-n, to call upon one (for help); hon het a konur at skilja ba, Landn. 49: to exbort one (in battle), het a Holmrygi, Hkm. 2; Ulfr het a oss, Hkr. iii. (in a verse); Gisli spratt upp skjótt ok heitr á menn sína, at skýli, Gisl. 22: to invoke one (a god, saint), hann trudi & Krist, en het & bor til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; hann heitr nú á fulltrúa sína Þorgerði ok Irpu, Fb. i. 213; ef ek heit á guð minn, Mar.; á Guð skal heita til 3. part. pass. bigbt, called; sú gjöf var heitin góðra hluta, Sól. 4. gulli betri, Ad. 9; löskr mun hann æ heitinn, Am. 57, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse); sá madr mun eigi illa heitinn (will not get a bad report) i B. heitinn, the late, of one dead; eptir atferð sinni, Sks. 55 new Ed. Odd heitinn födur sinn, Dipl. iv. 13; Salgeror h., the late S., Vm. 37: very freq. in mod. usage, hann Jon heitinn, hun Guorun heitin, etc. absol. or intrans., in which case pres. bisyllabic heiti (not heit), to be bight, be called, as in Goth. the pass. of baitan; Andvari ek heiti, A. am I bigbt, Skv. 2. 2; Ólafr heiti ek, Fms. x. 226; ek heiti Ari, İb. (fine); Jósu vatni, Jarl létu heita, Rm. 31; Óðinn ek nú heiti, Yggr ek áðan hét, Gm. 54; Gangráðr ek heiti, Vþm. 8; Ask veit ek standa, heitir Yggdrasill, Vsp. 19: esp. freq. in an hist. style in introducing a person for the first time, Mörðr hét maðr, hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, móðir hennar hét Þorgerðr, Rútr hét bróðir hans, Nj. 1, 2; bau áttu eptir dóttur er þuriðr hét, hinn elzti son Bjarnar hét Grímkell, Ísl. ii. 4; Oddr hét maðr, son Önundar breiðskeggs, hann átti þá konu er Jórunn hét; annarr son þeirra hét Þóroddr en annarr Þorvaldr, Þuriðr hét dottir Odds en önnur Jofrior, 121, 122; porsteinn hét maor, hann var Egilsson, en Ásgerðr hét móðir Þorsteins, 189; þau gútu son, ok var vatni ausinn ok hét Þórólfr, 146, etc.; and in endless instances answering to Engl. there was a man, and his name was (he was hight) so and The ancients said, hve (or hversu) heitir þú, 'bow' art thou named? Germ. wie beisst du? thus, hve bu heitir? hve bik kalla konir? answer, Atli ek heiti, and hve þú heitir, hála nágráðug? Hrimgerðr ek heiti, Hkv. Hjörv. 14-17; hve sú jörð heitir, hve sá himinn heitir, hversu máni heitir, hve sjá sól heitir, etc., Alm. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, Vhm. 11, 13, 15, 17; the northern Icelanders still say, hvers' (i.e. hversu) heitir maðrinn, sælir verið þér, hvörs' heitir maðrinn? answer,

Hrólfr heitir hann, Ásgrímsson að norðan, Sig. Pétr. in Hrólfr (a play), p. 4:

in mod, usage, hvat (wbat) heitir þú? hvað heitir þú? Eg heiti Jón, Stef. Ól.:

the same phrase occurs now and then in old writers, hvat heitir bær sjá? Ld. 234; hvat heitir hón? Helga heitir hón, Isl. ii. 201 (Cod. Holm. hvart

= hversu?): as also in the poem Fsm. (but only preserved in paper MSS.)

β. of places, often

with dat. and prep. of the place; á þeim bæ er á Brjámslæk heitir, Bs. i. 379; land þat er í Hvammi heitir, Gísl. 121; bær hans hét á Stokkum, Fb. iii. 324; a beim bæ er at Holi heitir, Hrafn. 5; ok bvi heitir bat sidan í Geitdal, 3; bær heitir á Bakka, á Meðalhúsum, at Búrfelli, á Audúlfsstöðum, at Svínavatni, í Vestrhópi, í Sléttadal, Ísl. ii. 322-325. to be called, reckoned so and so; på heitir hón sönn at sök, then she stands convicted, N. G. L. i. 351; bú skalt frá þessum degi frjáls maðr heita. Ld. 50; heit hvers manns níðingr ella, Nj. 176; heldr en h. kot-

karl, eigi er þat nafn fyrir-lítanda, at heita húskarlar konungs, Sks. 270; 3. reflex., hétome, to name oneself or to be called; hétomc Grimnir, hétomc Gangleri, einu nasni hétomc

aldregi, hétome pundr fyrir pat, Gm. 46, 48, 54.

B. With dat., [cp. Goth. fauraga beitan; A. S. bâtan, pret. bet;

Germ. verbeissen]:—to promise, with dat. both of the person and thing, or the thing in infin., or absol.; heita hörðu, to threaten, Am. 78; h. góðu, Sól.; h. bölvi, Hdl. 49; afarkostum, Fms. i. 75; hann heitr þeim þar í mót fornum lögum, O. H. 35; engu heit ek um þat, 167; mantú nokkut hverju þú hézt mér í fyrra, Anal. 190; at lítið mark sé at, hverju þú heitr, Fms. vii. 120; fyrir þau hin fögru fyrirheit er þú hézt þeim manni, er bana-maðr hans yrði-þat skal ek efna sem ek hét þar um, i. 217; kom Porsteinn bar, sem hann hafdi heitid, as be bad promised, 72; bu munt göra okkr slíka sæmd sem þú hefir heitið, Nj. 5; Njáll hét at fara, II. to make a vow, the vow in dat., the god or person invoked with prep. and acc. (h. á e-n), cp. A. above; þat syndisk mönnum råð á samkomunni, at h. til verðr-bata, en um þat urðu menn varla ásáttir hverju heita skyldi, vill Ljótr því láta h. at gefa til hofs, en bera út börn en drepa gamal-menni, Rd. 248; þá heitr Ingimundr prestr at bóka-kista hans skyldi á land koma ok bækr, Bs. i. 424; ok skyldu menn taka at heita, þeir hétu at gefa..., 483; hét Haraldr því til sigrs sér, at hann skyldi taka skírn, Fms. i. 107; eptir þat hét hón miklum fégjöfum á hinn helga Jón biskup, Bs. i. 201 and passim, esp. in the III. reflex. and pass. to plight oneself, be betrotbed; þá sá hón þat at ráði ok með henni vinir hennar at heitask Pórolfi, Eg. 36; þeim hétumk þá þjóðkonungi, Skv. 3. 36: to betroth, varkat ek heima þá er (hón) þér heitin var, when she (the bride) was given to thee, Alm. 4; kom svå, at Bårdi var heitid meyjunni, that the maid was betrothed to B., Eg. 26.

2. to vow, plight one's faith; peir hétusk reka Hákon or landi, Jd.: to vow one's person to one, at hann heitisk hinum heilaga Olafi konungi, Hkr. iii. 288: to bind oneself, på menn er

honum höfðu heitisk til föruneytis, Fms. vii. 204. heita, tt. [heitr], to beat; hón heitti steinana, Lv. 70; hann lét taka sement ok heita i katli, Fms. vi. 153; h. spjót i eldi, Fas. ii. 29; sólin sement ok heita i katli, Fms. vi. 153; h. spjót i eldi, Fas. ii. 29; sólin sement ok heita hafit, Rb. 444.

2. to brew; heita mungát, Bs. i. 339, 340, K. p. K. 100, Finnb. 294, Eg. 88; heita öl, 148, Hkv. 3; heita til Jólanna, to brew for Yule, Orkn. 112;—the ancients used to drink fresh-

heita, u, f. brewing, N.G.L. ii. 249, iii. 197; öl-heita, ale-brewing, brewed ale. COMPDs: heitu-gagn, n. a boiler, D. N. heitu-hús, n. heitu-kerald, n. a brewing-vat, Dipl. Landn. 215. a brew-bouse, Fms. viii. 329. heitu-ketill, n. a boiler, Dipl. iii. 4, Fb. iii. 447. heituheitu-maor, m. a brewer, kona, u. f. a woman brewer, Rétt. 6. 3. heitu-maör, n. Sturl. ii. 44. heitu-viör, m. fuel for brewing, Rétt. 59.

heitan, f. a booting, threatening, Fms. vi. 371, 437, Sturl. ii. 57, Fs. 31. hoitaner-ord, n. pl. menaces, Fms. vi. 118, Sturl. iii. 141.

HEITASK, 20, dep.; [in mod. usage this word is often used as a strong verb, as if it belonged to the great verb heita above; but wrongly, as they are widely different, the former referring to Goth. baitjan, the latter to Goth. wotjan, answering to Icel. hota, hoeta, q. v., Old Engl. to wite]:to boot, threaten, abuse one; heitask vid e-n, with infin. or absol., hann gerir reiðan mjök ok heitask við Odd, Korm. 142; aldrei hallmælti hann uvinum sinum ok aldri heitadisk hann vid ba, and be never spoke evil of or abused bis enemies, Nj. 211; hann settisk i bu hans en heitadisk við bónda, Fs. 157; hverr ert þú svá djarfr, at þú þorir at heitask við höfðingja várn? Fms. i. 75: with infin., heituðusk Danir mjök at fara með her í Noreg, 160; h. e-s, viii. 167; þeir heitaðusk at verja hann, vii. 290; Knútr heitaðisk jafnan at herja til Englands, Ísl. ii. 241; en hjónin heituðusk við í öðru lagi at hlaupa á brott, Bjarn. 27; hann heitask at brjóta þau, O. H. L. 23; h. til e-s, muntú ná goðorði þínu þó at þú heitisk eigi til, Þorst. Síðu H. 173: absol., segir at konungi mundi þat eigi duga at heitask eðr herja á innan-lands fólk, Hkr. i. 144. In mod. language heitast is chiefly used of those who shortly before death curse a man, and after death haunt him, see Isl. Pjóðs. i. 222.

heit-bundinn, part. bound by a vow, Sturl. iii. 240, Rd. 246. heit-dagr, m. a volive day; heitdagr Eyfirdinga, the first Tuesday in the month Einmanuor (April), a 'day of vow' at the end of the winter when fodder and food began to run short, vide Rd. ch. 7.

heit-fastr, adj. true to one's word, Sturl. ii. 133, Hkr. iii. 252.

heit-fengi, n. a being heitsengr, Lv. 70.

heit-fengr, adj. able to eat one's food burning bot, Grett. 91.

heit-fé, n. votive money, Bs. i. 308, 450.

heit-guo, n. a god to whom one makes a vow, Bard. 168.

heit-hleifr, m. a votive loaf, Vm. 33. heiti, n. a name, denomination, 623. 62, Fms. i. 23, Hkr. i. 320, Orku. (begin.); úkennd heiti, simple nouns, opp. to kenningar, circumlocutions or metaphors, Edda (Sksm.); heiti and nafn are used almost synonymously, lands-heiti, staða-heiti.

heitingar, f. pl. threats, imprecations, Lat. dirae, Fas. i. 39, iii. 533,

Grett. 203 new Ed., cp. Isl. pjóðs. i. 222. heit-kona, u, f. one's promised spouse, distinguished from festar-kona, in whose case the ceremony of betrotbal has taken place (vide festar); hón skal vera heitkona Gunnlaugs en eigi festar-kona, Isl. ii. 217, 239, 255, Fb. i. 372, Sturl. iii. 179.

heit-ord, n. a promise, Sturl. i. 34, ii. 167, Bs. i. 682, pord. 21 new Ed. HEITR, adj. [cp. Ulf. beito = fever, Matth. viii. 14; A. S. bât; Engl. bot; Hel. bât; Germ. beiss; Dan. beed; Swed. bet]:—bot, burning; heitan eld, Isl. ii. 152; eldi heitari, botter than fire, Hm. 50, Grett. 134; heits kin, bot sunshine, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; heitt veðr, bot weather, vii. 165; veðr heitt af sólu, Ísl. ii. 193; skaltú eigi þurfa heitara at baka, Nj. 199; heitt siment, bot mortar, Fms. vi. 153; eða hellir hann á hann því nökkvi er svá heitt er, at (of a fluid), Grág. ii. 129; heit mjólk, Lv. 70; heitr grautr, Eb. 198; ekki er heitt, 'tis not bot, Lv. l. c.; e-m er (verðr) heitt, to be warm, Sks. 63; mer er heitt, I am bot; eld-h., bot as fire; glod-h., glowing bot; brenn-h., burning bot; fun-h., sjod-h., etc., q.v.; ást, bot love; unna (elska) heitt, to love dearly, Lex. Poët., and in mod. 2. bot, angry; göra sik heitan, Bs. i. 717, Stj. 181; verða

h. við e-n, 719. heit-ramr, adj. boasting, braggart, Bs. i. 649.

heit-roft, a, m. (heit-rofa), a promise-breaker, Fms. ii. 55, Fs. 96. heitsi, adj. indecl.; verda e-s h., to engage oneself to a thing, pidr. 151. heit-strenging, f. a solemn vow of the heathen kind (cp. strengja heit), Fms. i. 4, Hrafn. 8, Isl. ii. 42, Fms. xi. 26, 109-113, 152, Fs. 122. For descriptions of this heathen custom, esp. at festivals (at Yule time, at funerals), see esp. Hænsa þ. S. ch. 12, Jómsv. S. ch. 8, 37, cp. Hkr. O. T. ch. 39, Hervar. S. ch. 4 (Fas. i. 417), Hkr. Har. S. Hárf. ch. 4, Yngl. S. ch. 40, Hard. S. ch. 14, Flóamanna S. ch. 2 (cp. Landn. 1. ch. 3), Hrafn. ch. 2, Hkv. Hjörv. (prose).

heit-strengja, d, to vow, Fms. xi. 110, Str.; (better in two words.)

heit-songr, m. a votive song, Bs. i. 307, 354.

HEKLA, u, f. [akin to hökull, q. v.], a kind of cowled ot booded frock, knitted of divers colours, see Fms. ii. 72, viii. 106; hekla flekkott, Fas. i. 120, Landn. 319; blårend h., Isl. ii. 44; h. af skarlati ok saumuð öll brögðum, Fms. ii. 70; græn h., Ó. H. 158. compos: Heklu-fjall, n. 'Hecla-fell,' the name of mount Hecla, Bs., Ann. passim; in mod. usage abbreviated Hekla, prob. called so from its frock or bood of snow. Fourteen eruptions of mount Hecla are recorded, of A.D. 1104, 1158, 1206, 1222, 1300, 1341, 1389, 1440 (the exact year uncertain), 1510, 1597, 1636, 1693, 1766, 1845, besides earthquakes or partial eruptions in the immediate neighbourhood in 1294 and 1554, see Isl. Ann., Jon Egilsson (Annals), Björn á Skarðsá (Annals). In the Middle Ages Hecla became mythical in Europe; and was regarded as a place of punishment for the damned; the Danes say 'begone to Heckenfjæld,' the North Germans 'to Hackelberg,' the Scots 'to John Hacklebirnie's house,' cp. the Sks. 154. heklu-maor; m. a booded man, Fms. ii. 70.

Hoklungar, m. pl. 'Frockmen,' the name of a political party in Nor-

way in the days of king Sverri, Fms. viii. 106 sqq.

HEL, f., gen. heljar, dat. helju or hel (less correct); a nom. helja never occurs in old writers, although a gen. helju is used in the mod. phrase, milli heims ok helju (old and better heljar); [Ulf. balja = ἄδηs, Matth. xi. 23, Luke xvi. 23, 1 Cor. xv. 55; A.S. and Engl. bell; Hel. and O. H. G. bellia; Germ. bölle; cp. Dan. i bjel]:-the abode of the 1. in a heathen sense answering to the Greek Hades, and distinguished from Valhalla; i Helju, Alm. 15, 19, 21, 27, 33; til Heljar, Skm. 27, Vtkv. 6, Vpm. 43; ok létta ekki fyrr en vér höfum Sigmund i Helju, Fær. 166; væntir mik, at hann sé nú í Helju, Fas. i. 233; at þau undr beri fyrir þik at þú sér brátt í Helju ok víst mun þetta þín furða vera, Isl. ii. 351; fara til Heljar, to fare to Hel, to die, Gisl. 107. phrases or sayings, heimta e-n or Helju, to draw one out of Hel, i.e. to rescue bim from imminent death or peril; pottusk beir hafa hann or Helju heimtan, Eg. 533, Fs. 8, Fms. iii. 80; cp. gráta Baldr or Helju, Edda 38, 39, Bs. i. 648 (in a verse); búask til Heljar, to busk one for a journey to Hel, i.e. to put bim in a sbroud; ok er pat byi mælt at madr bykki til Heljar búask, så er sik klæðir mjök, þá er hann gengr út eðr klæðir sik lengi, Gísl. 107; liggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar (see heimr II), Grett. 114, Fas. ii. 437, Fb. i. 260; liggja & Heljar þremi, to lie on the threshold of Hel, O. H. L. 71; eigi eru ver sva a Heljar prom komnir, at þú hafir allt ráð várt í hendi þér, 655 x. 1; rasa í Helina opna, to rusb into open Hel, i. e. to seek death, Fms. viii. 437; leysa höfuð ór Helju, to release one's bead out of Hel, Skv. 2. 1. release one's bead out of Hel, Skv. 2. 1. Hákon mikit, svá at þá skildi ekki nema hel, Fms. vii. 233; höggr á tvær



hendr ok þykkir eigi betra líf en hel, without caring for bis life, Îsl. ii. 368; at geði, Hm. 6; ekki er þat, heldr vill faðir þinn, at..., Glúm. 379; láta mér er verra líf en hel, Stj. 495; bíða heljar, to bide for death, Stor. 24; þeir sér þat eigi einhlítt, heldr hafa þeir tekið..., Ö. H. 32; hæfir þat nema beim liggi við hel eða husgangr, N. G. L. i. 54; þat er vant at sjú, félagsmaðr, hvart fyrr kemr, hel eðr langframi, Orkn, 466. 2 abverb a. til heljar, to death; hafor til heljar, put to death, Grag. i. 34; drepa mann til heljar, 161; bita e-u til heljar, N. G. L. i. 341; svelta til heliar, to starve to death. Bret. 8; færa e-n til heljar, to slay one, Fms. vi. B. i hel, to death (Dan. i bjel); sofa i hel, to sleep oneself to death, Rb. 356; vella mödkum i hel, 414; berja grjóti i hel, to stone to death, Landu. 236, Eb. 98, Ld. 152, Gisl. 118; berja e-n i hel, Fms. v. 181; drepa e-n i hel, Hbl. 27, Am. 38. III. the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandin. mythol., Edda 18, 37-30, Gm. 31, Vtkv. 3; med Helju, id.; bjóða Helju útlausn, etc., id.; haldi Hel því er hefir, Edda 38 (in a verse): Hel was represented as of a black, livid hue, whence the phrase, blar sem Hel, black as Hel, Nj. 177; blár sem Hel ok digr sem naut, Eb. 314: Heljar-akinn, n. 'Hel-skin,' Black-skin; hann lézk eigi slík Heljarskinn séð hafa, Landn. 121; also as a nickname, id. The inmates of Hel (ghosts called up from below) were supposed to be endowed with a supernatural strength, whence the phrases, holjar-afl, n. strength of Hel, gigantic strength; tok hann þá á sínu heljarafii, Od. ix. 538 (ἐπέρεισε δὲ lờ ἀπέλεθρον): heljar-karl, m. a 'bell-carle,' a person of gigantic strength, Fb. i. 212: heljar-maor, m. (heljar-menni, n.), a man of Hel, like heljar-karl, Ld. 160; er bat jafnan reynt, at heljarmaðrinn er harðr við at eiga, Al. 100; Oddr kvað eigi hógligt við heljarmann þann, en við fjölkyngi móður hans, Fs. 32; ok er íllt at fásk við heljarmanninn, Grett. 134; görðu eigi þat at hætta þér einn undir vápn heljarmannsins, þorst. S. St. 52; hann er h. ok ván at illt hljótisk af, Fs. 36; ekki mun heljarmaðr bessi lata her vid lenda, Od. xxii. 70: Heljar-sinnar, m. pl. the champions of Hel, demons, ghosts, Edda (Sksm.) 41; salir Heljar, the balls of Hel, Vsp. 35: cp. also Heljar-grind, f. the gates of Hel; Heljarmeyjar, f. pl. the maids of Hel; Heljar-reip, n. the ropes of Hel, Sol. 37-39; Heljar-rann, n. the ball of Hel, Vtkv. 6; Heljar-diskr, m. the dish of Hel, Edda (Gl.), Sturl. (in a verse); Heljar-epli, n., Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse); Heljar-askr, m. ibe ash of Hel, Sturl. (in a verse), cp. Vsp. 2.

HELA, u, f. [Lat. gelu], boar frost, rime, Hkv. 2. 42, Edda 85, Stj. COMPDS: helu-fall, n. a fall of rime, Gisl. 67. 202, Barl. 108. hélufrost, n. a rime frost. hélu-kaldr, adj. rime cold, Sks. 41. skur, f. a rime shower, Stj. 292. hélu-boka, u, f. a rime fog, mist, Sturl. i. 179.

héla, d, to be covered with rime, Edda 3; hlýr hélir, Lex. Poët .: part. héldr, icy, poët, epithet of ships, the sea; héldir húfar, hélt haf, Lex,

hel-blar, adj. black as death, Fas. iii. 653. Hel-blindi, a, m, a name of Odin, Edda,

HELDR, adv. compar.; superl. HELZT; [Goth. baldis: Dan. beller:

Swed. bellre, beller: only Scandin., not being found in the Teut. dialects.] A. COMPAR., I. more, rather: 1. with the particle en (an), ratber..., tban; hann var heldr hotr an góligr, Eluc. 55; kjós hann heldr til en frá, Bs. i. 480; umbeygilega hljóðs-grein heldr en hvassa, Skálda 182; með margföldu atkvæði heldr en einföldu, Sks. 311; hygg ek at heldr hafi hann helvíti en þessi maðr, Fms. vii. 118; vill hón at honum sé eigi frá visat . . . heldr en þeir gefi upp borgina, Fms. i. 157: with a comparative, less than, more than; er beim sé eigi minni kunnleikr á heldr en nábúum, Grág. ii. 343; bað hann skipa eptir konung-legri miskunn meirr, heldr en eptir hóflausri reiði Amans, Sks. 467. hvárt-heldr ..., eða, either ..., or; whether ..., or ...; hvárt sem þat yrði heldr kú ildi eðr vaðmál, Dipl. iv. 13; en nú vitum vér eigi hvárt heldr er, . . . eda muntú . . . now we know not which is the case, whether . . . or ..., Fms. i. 33: eða being understood, Gunnlaugi kveðsk vel líka hvárt at heldr er, G. said be should be well pleased whatsoever was done, Isl. ii. 3. at heldr, not merely ..., but rather, all the more, or after a negative, any more; at heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita võr öllum, not merely for two, but I would gladly yield it to you all, Nj. 117; ok bótti ekki hans hefnt at heldt, bótt (the more, though) betta væri at gört, Isl. ii. 273; en eigi er at heldr hefnt göfugra frænda várra, Fms. viii. 136, Hm. 95; ok at heldr bott (even though) beir væri frjálsir menn, þá væri þeir þó (yet) óbóta-menn, Eg. 737. TT intens very; systur frida heldr, a very pretty sister, Hom. 115; heldr hljódr, heldr fámálugr, Fms. xi. 78; var brúðrin döpr heldr, Nj. 11; þær vóru málgar ok heldr íllorðar, 66; heldr ertú fámennr, Glúm. 377; tala heldr hardfarliga, Eb. 256; konungr var h. úkátr, Eg. 44; mér er heldr kalt, I am very cold, Orkn. (in a verse); þat mun mál manna, at görð sjá sé heldr skökk, Eg. 738; Þorólfr fýsti heldr uppgöngu, Eg. 242; var þá svá komit deginum, at heldr tok út eyktina, that the bour of evkt was just passing. Fb. i. 102. III. but, on the contrary, Germ. aber, vielmehr, esp. after a negative; eru þat ekki engla nöfn? answer, heldr (no, but) kenningar-nöfn, Eluc. 12; eigi mælir hann svá . . ., heldr (but), 40:eigi, ... nema enn heldr, but on the contrary, Stj. 409, 412, 428, 442; hann rak eigi erendi bróður síns, heldr bað hann þeirrar konu sér til handa,

ekki, . . . heldr er yor þat sæmd, at . . . , Fagrsk, ch. 16; með lítilli gleði, heldr með miklu angri, Barl. 144. β. but, Lat. sed, at; Rutr mun ámæla þér í öngu, heldr mun hann biðja at allir geymi þín sem bezt. Nj. 14; eru beir eigi einir saman í ráða-görð sinni, heldr hafa beir með sér marga vitra menn, Sks. 313: very freq. in mod. usage, but, bar er hvorki kafald né vetrar-ríki né steypi-regn, heldr . . . Od. ix; öngvar hafa þeir ráðs-samkomur eða lög, heldr búa þeir í víðum hellrum, 112; ekki hafa hjarðmenn þar yfirför, eða akryrkju-menn, heldr er eyin ávalt óbygð af mönnum, 123; ekki bjuggu Lótofagar bana-ráð mönnum mínum, heldr.... 02: hann vildi ekki aptr snúa... heldr vildu þeir eptir verða, 95; hann var hið mesta tröll, og ekki menskum manni líkr, heldr skógþöktum tindi hárra fjalla, 191; grát eigi lengr svo ákassiga, freista heldr (but try)..., Od. iv. 544. IV. with adverbs; ekki heldr, neither; ekki allnærri. og ekki h. mjög langt undan landi, Od. ix. 117; né heldr, nor eitber; ekki er þar heldr umgangr af veiði-mönnum, neitber is there ..., 120; hvorki gróðr-setja þeir nokkra plantan með höndum sínum né heldt (neitber) plægja jörðina, 108: ekki ... auk heldt, not to speak of, still less, far less; hann vill ckki ljá mér bað, auk heldr gefa, be will not lend it to me, far less give it: hitt-bo-heldr, rather the contrary! proncd. hitt-o-heldr! ironically, e.g. tarna er fallegt, hittó-heldr, bow fine, or rather the contrary! i.e. what a shame! with adverb, datives, ongu heldr, no more; ollu heldr, miklu heldr, much sooner.

B. SUPERL. I. soonest; hefi ek þat helzt í hug mér, Nj. 21; kunnu beir bat helzt at segja til Astridar, at ..., Fms. i. 68; beir þykkjask nú helzt menn, Nj. 66: most, nú er þetta fylskni helzt, 133; sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helzt at lögum, Grág. i. 75. freq. in mod. usage, soonest, best, most, Germ. am liebsten, am besten; eg vildi það helzt, það væri helzt reynanda. II. with adverbs; einkum helzt, especially; beir er Gudi bjona einkum helzt, 625. 165: hóti helzt, nökkvi helzt; þeir áttu hóti helzt sér nokkura kosti í fémunum, Ísl. ii. 134; ok þat hefir hann nökkvi helzt, er Búi mælir fyrir honum, Fms. xi. 78; þá hafði nú helzt nökkut munr á fengizt, Edda 32; allra h., above all; allra helzt i lögum, Skálda 162; hvar helzt, wberesoever, III. helzti or hölzti, with an adjective, very much, very, often with the notion of far too; hölzti varr, Fms. viii. QI; helesi nær oss! 🗪 133; hölzti vaskligir, Al. 37; hann létzk við hölzti mikinn hraustleik, 41; ok kvað Guðrúnu hölzti gott at vefja honum at höfði sér, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 255; helzti fáráðir, Fær. 37; helzti lengi (far too long) hefir svá farit, Fms. vi. 393; þér sitið heima ok látið vænliga, ok eruð æ hölzti margir, Ld. 216; þórólír kvað þræl þann helzti auðgan, Eb. 154; hölzti miklir úgæfu-menn, Nj. 191; hölzti höfum vér verit auðtrygg, Fas. i. 531; þyki mér nú sú ræða helzti löng orðin, Sks. 352; ok er þér hvárr-tveggi helzti góðr, Fms. i. 75; kvað konung hölzti lengi þar hafa kropit um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376.

heldri, adj. compar. the better; and helztr, superl. the best, foremost; i heldra lagi, in bigb degree, Fms. ix. 262, Alex. 92; i heldrum logum, id., Fas. iii. 551; þykkir mönnum sá helztr kostr, the best choice, Hkr. ii. 76; finnsk mer bat rad helzt til ..., the best step to be taken metbinks is ..., Fb. i. 83; beztrar vináttu ok helztrar, of the best friendship and truest, Bs. i. 708; er einn hefir verit helztr lendra manna i Noregi, Eb. 334: in mod. usage, heldra folk, heldri menn, better sort of people, gentle folk, opp. to almugi; heldri manna börn, and the like: helztu menn, the best men.

helfingr or helfningr, m., D. N.; vide helmingr.

Hel-fikr, m. = helgráðr, Fas. i. 385.

helft, f. [hálfr], a balf, D. N., Landn. 218, v.l. (paper MS.), freq. in mod. usage: bebalf, H. E. ii. 41.

hel-fúss, adj. eager for death, Akv. 43.

hel-for, f. 'Hel-faring,' death, burial, Blas. 44.

HELGA, ad, hælga, a Norse form, Bret. 34, 96, [heilagr], to make I. a law term, to appropriate land or the boly, ballow, sanctify: like, by performing some sacred rites; komit hefi ek nú eldi á þverárland ok er helgat landit Einari syni mínum, Glúm. 391; hann skaut yfir ána með tundr-öru ok helgaði sér svá landit fyrir vestan, Landn. 193; hann gerði eld mikinn við hvern vatns-ós ok helgaði sér svá allt hérað, 207; svá helguðu þeir sér allan Öxarfjörð, 234 (interesting): to adjudicate to one, het hann bvi at h. bor allt landnam sitt ok kenna við hann, Landn. 07; hann görði þar hof mikit ok helgaði Þór (dat.), id.; Ásbjörn helgaði landnám sitt þór ok kallaði þórs-mörk, 280: hence in mod. usage, helga sér e-o, to prove a thing to be one's own, make one's right to a thing good, e.g. hann skal hafa það ef hann getr helgað sér það, be shall bave it if be can prove it to be bis, c. g. M. N. er fundinn, ... réttr eigandi má helga sér og vitja, þjóðólfr, passim of property lost and found. helga sik, to clear oneself of a charge; boat hinn helgi sik med heimiliskviðar-vitni, N.G.L. ii. 69. Y. helga þing, h. leið, to proclaim solemnly the sanctity of a meeting, fixing the pale or bounds (þinghelgi, q.v.); godi sá er þinghelgi á, hann skal þar þing helga enn fyrsta aptan, Grág. i. 100; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helguðu langfeðgar hans Fms. vii. 103; at hyggjandi sinni skylit maðr hræsinn vera, heldr gætinn 🗸 alþingi, Landn. (App.) 335; Glúmr átti ok at helga haustþing, Glúm394; hann sendi Þórð at helga Þverúr-leið, Sturl. iii. 169; leið skal svá h. jamt sem þing; á leið helgaðri, Grág. i. 122, Band. (in acc.), to proclaim a person's inviolability; ek helgada bik á þingskulabingi, Nj. 99 (of an outlawed person); hann keypti at pormóði, at hann helgadi Orn, Landn. 288, i.e. to make out that an outlaw had been slain within a bowshot (örskots-helgi), he being inviolable (heilagr) within that 3. in mod. usage, to protect by law; helga varp, zðar, q. v. II. eccl. to ballow, sanctify; helga þú þá distance. í þínum sannleika, John xvii. 17; fyrir þá helga eg sjálfan mig, svo að þeir só og helgaðir í sannleikanum, 19, Ephes. v. 26, 1 Thess. v. 23, Hebr. xiii. 12, I Pet. iii. 15; medal peirra sem helgadir verda, Acts xx. 32; helgat fyrir Heilagan Anda, Rom. xv. 16; ber eruð helgaðir, ber erud rettlatir, I Cor. vi. 11, passim; hvort er meira? gullit eda musterit hvert er helgar gullit, ... eda altarið það sem offrit helgar? Matth. III. reflex. to be sanctified, Hom. 96, Fms. iv. 111; helgisk og styrkisk þessar hendr, Fms. viii. 26.

hel-galdr, m. a death-dirge, Fbr. 24. hel-gan (helgun), f. sanctification, Hom. 160, Mar. 13, Stj. 141, 149, I Cor. i. 30, I Thess. iv. 3, 2 Thess. ii. 13, Pass. 24. 2: sacramentum, pessar helganir, skírn ok ferming, K. A. 20: consecration, h. holds ok blóðs várs Herra Jesu Christi, H. E. i. 463.

Hel-genginn, part. 'Hel-gone,' dead, Eg. (in a verse).

I. a law term, security, inviolability; nema honum vzri helgi meiri mælt en fjörbaugs-manni, Grág. i. 98; engir hundar eigu helgi á sér, ii. 119; hann skal segja til þess í þingbrekku hverja helgi hann leggr a, 267; ú-helgi, loss or forfeiture of one's personal security, i. e. outlawry; frid-helgi, security; mann-helgi, sacredness of the person: also in a local sense, a boly place, sanctuary; ürskots-helgi, sanctuary within bowshot; ping-helgi, the boly boundary of a meeting within the pale fixed in the formulary, helga bing; fisk-helgi, the limits within which the right of jetsum is valid, thus a whale is recorded to have been found outside fisk-helgi, Þjóðólfr, July 28, 1869, p. 162. II. boliness, sanctity, 625. 12, Bs. passim, Hkr. ii. 371; helgi Ólafs konungs, COMPDS: helgi-dagr, m. a boliday. helgi-hald, n. boliday-keep-Fb. ii. 359, passim. domr, m. a balidom, sanctuary, N. T. helgi-spjöll, n. pl. = ing, N. G. L. i. 348, Valla L. 213, Fb. ii. 232. helgi-staor, m. a boly place, Eb. 12, Edda 10, Landn. 98. Helgi, 2, m. (Norse form Hœlgi), the Holy, 2 pr. name; 2s also Helga,

helgr, f., dat. and acc. helgi, pl. helgar, [Swed. belg], a boliday, feast, u, f., Landn. the Sabbath; hann vildi eigi berjask um Jólin fyrir sakir helgar, Fms. vii. 183; hefsk sú helgr þváttdag, K. Á. 152; halda Jóla-helgi, id.; hringja til helgar, to ring the bells at a feast, O. H. 118; Sunnudags-h., Páska-h., Jóla-h., Hvítasunnu-h.; eptir helgina, after the Sabbath, Orkn. 268. compos: helgar-brigði, n.=helgibrot, Valla L. 209. helgar-brot (helgi-brot, K. A. 174), n. Sabbatb-breaking, N.G. L. i. 371. frior, m. a boliday-truce, Fms. vii. 32.

hel-graor, m. voracity betokening death (in the case of one who is fey), Fas. i. 372 (in a paraphrase from a poem); cp. bel-bungr, Ivar Aasen.

Hel-grindr, f. pl. the gates of Hel, Edda.

HELLA, u, f., gen. hellna, Bs. i. 204, [hallr, m.; Swed. bäll], a flat stone, slate, pord. 36 new Ed., Fs. 66, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 241, Orkn. 246: a table-land of rocks, leiddum síðan skipit upp á hellurnar, Fms. xi. 241; þar ól þóra barn uppi á hellunni, Hkr. i. 118, (Hákonar-hella, the name of a place); sumt féll á hellu ok þornaði, Hom. Matth. xiii. 5; hjúlparh., rock of salvation; hneyxlunar-h., rock of offence, Rom. ix. 33; bviat hat var grundvallat & hellu, Matth. vii. 25: a tablet of stone (= steintatla), Ver. 22; gull-hella, q. v.: a local name, Landn.; also Hellu-land, n. the Polar-land north and east of Greenland.

2. metaph., medic. of a tumour, hard to the touch; var protinn hlaupinn sundr i prjar hellur, Bs. i. 178. compds: hellna-grjot, n. slate stones, Bs. l. c. hellu-berg, n. a slate quarry. hellu-bjarg, n. a slate rock. Hellu-flagi, 2, m. id., 2 nickname, Landn. hellu-hnoori, a, m., botan. the biting stone-crop, sedum acre, Hjalt. hellu-nám, n. a slate quarry, Vm. 36. stone, slab, Eg. 181, 579, Porf. Karl. 428, Vapn. 4; Fas. ii. 238: a rock, Matth. vii. 24.

HELLA, t, [halla], to pour out water or the like, with dat.; hella vatni, etc., Grag. i. 129, 133, K. p. K. 12, 623. 54; h. silfri yfir höfuð e-m, Fms. vi. 375; h. i kné e-m, Fbr. 33; var hellt i pik mjólk, milk was poured into thy mouth, Fms. vi. 32; hella út, to pour out, spill, Fs. 147; h. e-u niðr, to spill, Al. 55; h. út tárum, to shed tears, 623. 17; h. út blóði, to shed blood, Blas. 47, Nj. 272, Sks. 782; h. í sik, to gulp, guzzle (vulgar), Fas. i. 296.

2. reflex., hellask fram, to be poured forth, to (vulgar), Fas. i. 296. rush forth, Rb. 438.

helling, f. pouring, shedding; bloods út-helling, bloodshed. hellin-hagra, u, f. a kind of thyme, Hjalt.

HELLIR, m., gen. hellis, pl. hellar, (mod. pl. hellrar, hellrum, etc., vide Gramm.): [akin to hallr]:—a cave (in rocks), Orkn. 4, 28, Fs. 66, 73, Grag. ii. 131, 134, Fms. vii. 81, Grett.; hann for upp til hellisins Surts (mod. Surtshellir) ok færði þar drápu þá, er hann hafði ort um jötuninn í hellinum,

COMPDS: hellis-berg Landn. 199, (nauta-hellir, Bs. i. 320,) passim. (-bjarg, Grett. 164), n. a cavernous rock, Fms. x. 174, Fas. iii. 401. hellis-dyrr, f. pl. the hellis-bui, a, m. a 'cave-dweller,' a giant. doors of a cave, Fms. i. 211, vii. 82, 83, Orkn. 428. hellis-gluggi, hellis-golf, n. the floor of a, m. the window of a cave, Fas. iii. 413. hellis-menn, m. pl. cave-men, outlaws, Landn. a cave, Fas. iii. 414. hellismenn, iii. pi. tute story of the cave-men,
Hellismanna-saga, u, f. the story of the cave-men, hellis-munni, a, m. the 61, 67, 182. Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 300 sqq., cp. also 104 sqq. hellis-skúti, 2, m. a jutting cave, Glum. 363, Eb. 206, Bret. 104, Fas. ii. 354, Grett. 101, Stj. 1124.

II. in local names, Hellis-dalr, m., Hellis-fitjar, f. pl., Hellis-hraun, n., Hellis-ey, f., Hellis-fjörör, m., Orkn., Landn.: Hellis-firðingar, m. pl.

helli-skur, f. a pouring shower. helli-rumba, helli-demba, u, f. id. helma, u, f. [hálmr]. a baulm, straw, Stj. 397 (ax-helma).

helmings, að, to balve a thing, Karl. 56.
helmingr, m. and helmings, f., Grág. ii. 370; helfingr, Anecd. 102;
helfungr, D. l. i. 280, [hálfr]:—a balf, Nj. 189, Fms. i. 22, Anecd. 102; at helmingi, by balf, Nj. 98, Fms. vi. 183, Grug. i. 171, D. I. l. c.; skipta til helmingar, to share in two equal portions, Grag. ii. 370; or skipta i COMPDS: helmings-auki or helmhelminga, id., Fms. viii. 43. ingar-auki, a, m. a doubling, N. G. L. i. 328, Fms. viii. 270. helmhelmingar-félag, n. a law ings-ávöxtr, m. id., N. G. L. i. 328. term, a joint company with equal rights (e. g. between husband and wife), Nj. 3, Ld. 164, Sturl. ii. 83. helmings-kaup, n. a bargain by way of helmingartélag; jörð er fallit hafði henni (the widow) í h. eptir Skapta II. poët. a bost, Lex. Poët. passim, Edda (Gl.) bónda sinn, Dipl. v. 7. hel-naud, f. = helstrid, Lex. Poet.

hel-pallr, m. the dais of Hel, Lex. Poët.

hel-reio, f. 'Hel-ride,' name of a poem, Sæm.

HELSI, n. [háls], a collar, Grág. ii. 119, Hkr. i. 136, þiðr. 16, Korm. helsingr, m. the barnacle or tree-goose, so called from its white collar (helsi), anas eritbropus L., Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 548: 2 nickname, For the popular tales of this bird see Max Müller's Lectures, and Series. Helsingjar, m. pl. the name of the people of Helsingja-land in Sweden, O. H.

hel-skor, m. pl. 'Hel-shoes,' put on the dead to enable them to walk to Hel; for this heathen burial rite see Gisl. 24 (107).

hel-sott, f. [Dan. belsot], the last sickness, Grag. i. 201.

hel-stafir, m. pl., poët. baneful characters, Hkv. Hjörv.

hel-strio, n. the death-strife, last agony, Greg. 31; hann bad Gest at hann legði ráð til at föður hans bættisk helstríð, er hann bar um Ögmund son sinn, Landn. 146; þá féllu honum þau (the tidings) svá nær at hann dó af helstríði, Fær. 271.

heltask, t. [haltr], to become balt, Fas. iii. 204, freq.

helti, f. lameness, Bs. ii. 184, Hm. 86 (Bugge).

hélug-barði, a, m. a ' boary-prow,' poët. a ship, Edda (Gl.): of a horse, Nj. (in a verse).

hélugr, adj. [héla], boary, Lex. Poët., freq. Hel-vegr, m. 'Hel-way,' the way to Hel (Hades), Edda, Fas. i. 333:

hel-viti, n. [from A.S. bellewite, whence Swed. belvete, Dan. belvede, mythol., Sæm. 156 (Helr. prose). prop. the fine (viti) of Hel, q. v.] : bell, the abode of the damned, Stj., Rb., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim, but only in Christian writers; it appears first COMPDS: helvítis-búi, a, m. an inmate of bell, Niðrst. helvítis-byrgi, n. pl. the gates of bell, Rb. 380. in Hallfred. eldr, m. bell-fire, Hom. 35. helvitis-kvalir, f. pl. bell-torments, Nj. helvitis-logi, a, m. the low (flame) of bell, Al. 154. helvitis-maor, m. a man doomed to bell, Bs. i. 111. helvítis-pína (-pinsl, -písl), u, f. myrkr, n. bell-darkness, Post. helvitis-virki, n. the strongbold ' bell-pine,' bell-torments, Stj., Hom. of bell, Nidrst. 107.

hol-vízkr, adj. bellish, infernal, cursed, Th. 16.

hel-vænn, adj. fast sinking, = banvænn, Jb. 324 B.

hem, n. [bim, lvar Aasen, and North. E. ime = a boar frost], a thin film of ice.

homa, að, impers. to be covered with rime; það hemaði ekki á poll. hemill, m., prob. a leg-teiber, only used in the phrase, hafa hemil &

hemingr, m. (homungr, N. G. L. ii. 511), [hom = a sbank], the skin e-m, to restrain one. of the sbanks of a bide; eigi vilda ek sjá þá húð er þú ert einn h. af, Fb. iii. 405; in N. G. L. i. 208 referring to a curious old ceremony of adoption:—the adopted son himself and his nearest heirs were to put their feet into a shoe made from the skin of the right leg of a three years old ox, cp. Ruth iv. 7, and Deut. xxv. 9.

prob. derived from this mode of adoption. HEMJA, hamdi, to restrain one, bold one back from roving about, freq. in mod. usage; eg gat ekki hamið þær, I could not bold them together; óhemjandi, unruly; cp. also óhemja, a wild and furious person.

hemlir, m. a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.) homnd, f. revenge, and homna, ao, vide hefnd, hefna. forfeit one's priestbood. hempu-lauss, adj. without a priest's gown.

HENDA, d, mod. henti, [Old Engl. bente, to seize; cp. hönd], to catch 1. to catcb; hann kastaði heininni í lopt upp, en allir vildu henda, Edda 48; hann lék at þremr handsöxum senn, ok hendi æ meðal-kaflann, Fms. ii. 169; Grímr hafði þá hent böllinn, Eg. 189; en hón hendi allar með hváptunum, Fb. i. 530. 2. to pick up or out, of sheep, deer, etc.; hann var verra at henda en adra saudi, Isl. ii. 330; menn fóru ok vildu henda skjarra sauði, Bs. i. 330, Fms. vii. 218; h. svin, Fs. 26; h. hrein i fjalli, Hm. 89: in pursuing one, en er Egill hafði hent þá sem hann vildi, Eg. 300; þeir hendu þrælana enn fleiri, 596; hendu þá hvárir menn fyrir öðrum, Fms. viii. 168; hann lét eigi henda börn á spjóta-oddum sem þá var víkingum títt, Landn. 308; hann hendi þá sker frá skeri þau er á leiðinni vóru (of one swimming), Fbr. 183; þessir stafir göra allt mál ok hendir málit ýmsa, Skálda 172; fara eptir sem vér skerum akrinn, ok henda (to pick up, glean) ef nokkut stendr eptit, eðr fýkr frá oss, Stj. 422; henda mula, to pick up crumbs, Mkv.: with prep., h. saman, to pick up and put together; h. saman ord, to compound words, Anecd. 1, Sks. 637.

II. metaph.,

1. phrases, henda e-t augum, to catch with the eyes, Fms. v. 140; h. reidur á e-u, to take notice of, Nj. 133; h. mörk af e-u, to draw an inference from a thing, Sks. 498; h. mið á eu, to observe; spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise catch many things true, a saying, Fs. 140; henda griplur til e-s, to fumble after a thing, Eluc. 22; henda til smatt ok stort, to pick up small and great alike, look closely after, Glum. 390; henda smatt, to pick up every grain, to keep one's ears and eyes open; her er maor a glugganum, hann er vanr 20 h. smátt, og hylja sig í skugganum, a ditty; h. gaman at e-u, to take interest in a thing; hann var gleðimaðr mikill ok hendi at mörgu gaman, 385; hann hendi skemtan at sögum ok kvæðum, ok at öllum strengleikum, ok hljóðfærum, Bs. i. 109; h. atvinnu af e-u, to live away from a thing, Fs. 143; h. sakir & e-m, to pick up charges against one (cp. Engl. to pick a quarrel), Lv. 40.

2. to touch, concern one; pu (cp. Engl. to pick a quarrel), Lv. 40. sagðir tíðindi þau er mik taka henda, í aftöku frænda míns, Fms. vi. 370; en mik taka henda (not enda) þung mein, Edda 94 (in a verse); skal ek sjá um fémál hans ok þat annat er hann (acc.) tekr at henda, and whatsoever concerns him, Nj. 5; tíðindi þau er bæði okkr henda, Fs. 3. e-n hendir e-t, to be caught in, be overtaken by a sin, by ill luck, or the like; mik hefir hent mart til afgerda vid Gud, I bave bappened to commit many sins against God, Fms. vii. 108; bá hafði hent glæpska mikil, they had committed great folly, O. H. 232, Fb. ii. 233; ef hana hefir fyrr slíkr glæpr hent, N.G.L. i. 233; mun engi sá hafa verit er jasnmikit happ hesir hent sem hann (acc.), Fms. vi. 328; hvat illt sem mik hendir, Fs. 93; hann kvað þat dugandi menn henda (it bappened to brave men) at falla í bardögum, 39; sú skömm skal oss aldregi henda, Fms. xi. 270; må, at hana hendi eigi slík úgipta annat sinn, Nj. 23: sometimes, but less correctly, used impers., the thing in acc., hverja skyldu þá henti at (bow they were committed to) taka við konungi, Fms. viii. 238, v.l., cp. þá skömm (= sjá), Eg. 237; glæp mikinn, Fms. v. 113 (but nom. Ö. H. v. l.), iv. 367 (but nom. Fb. l. c.), cp. also Stj. 454 (v. l.), III. recipr. to bandy; hendusk heiptyrði, Am. 86.

B. To fling, throw, with dat.; it seems not to occur in old writers, (for in Anal. 193 the original vellum Fb. iii. 405 reads hann 'sky'tr'); but freq. in mod. usage, hann sveiflaði honum (the stone) í kring og henti, Od. ix. 538; thus tvihenda, to burl with both bands: reflex., hendask, to throw oneself forward, rush forward, to dart; hendast of haa lopti.

henda, u, f., metric. a metre, in compds, Adal-henda, Dun-h., Lid-h., Skjálf-h., Rún-h., all names of metres defined in Edda (Ht.) 121 sqq

hendi-langr, adj.; vera e-m h., to be one's band-servant, cp. Dan. baandlanger = Lat. calo; allt þat lið er biskupi var hendi-langt, Sturl. ii. 49; þeir skyldi honum fylgja ok vera honum hendi-langir bæði um þjónustu ok svá ef hann vildi þá senda, Hkr. ii. 80, cp. 283 (in a verse).

hending, f. a catching, in the phrase, var i hendingum med beim, they came to close quarters, of pursuit, Sturl. ii. 66; varo hann skjótastr ok var þá í hendingum með þeim Sveini, Orkn. 336, Grett. 136 new Ed. adverb. hendingum, by chance; veita ansvör sem hendingum væri, Barl. 143; whence the mod. af hendingu, by bap, by chance, cp. Dan. bændelse II. metric. rbymes; the ancient double rhymes were both placed in the same line, so as to 'catch' one another: distinction is made between an adal-henda (a full rbyme) and a skot-henda (a balf rbyme), thus in Fastorot skyli fyrda | fengsæll vera hengill,- ord fyro are half rhymes, 'feng peng' full rhymes; the first rhyming syllable in the verse (as ord feng) was called frum-hending, bead-rhyme, the second (as fyrd peng) vior-hending, after-rbyme; if the head-rhyme (as feng in the second verse line above) was placed as the initial syllable it was called odd-hending, edge-rbyme; if in the middle (as ord in the first line), hluthending, chance-rhyme, see Edda (Ht.) 121, Skalda 178; the phrase jafnháfar hendingar refers to the final consonants, Fms. vi. 386, Skálda 190: end rhymes, as in mod. poetry, were called Run-henda (or Rím-henda?), but they are extremely rare in old poets: alternate end rhymes began to appear in the Rimur or Rhapsodies of the 14th century, and since that β. verses gener.; mælti hann (Odin) allt hendingum, 155, Fs. 9: her eptir, bereafter, Fms. ix. 313: according to this, her

hompa, u. f. [hampr], a priest's gown: missa hempuna, to be unfrocked, "svá sem nú er þat kveðit er skáldskapt heitir, Hkr. (Yngl. S.) 10: in mod. usage hending often means the line of a verse or stanza, and hence poet. verses; hédan fagna eg hendingar heim að senda yðr, Núm. 8.8: names of metres, odd-hending, al-h., used differently from the old sense. hendingar-laust, n. adj. blank verse, Edda 138, Skálda 192. ingar-oro, n. a rhyming syllable, Edda 134. hendinga-skipti, n. change of rhyme, Edda 129.

hendi-samr, adj. picking (i. e. thievish), Glum. 364.

hendr, adj. only in compds: I. mod., fagr-hentr, fair-banded; hard-h., bard-banded; lag-h., bandy, etc. II. metric. in this or that metre; neut. al-hent, skot-hent, hryn-hent, draug-hent, ná-hent, hnugg-hent, stúf-hent; or masc., hattr being understood, skot-hendr, dett-hendr, run-hendr hattr, etc.: see Edda (Ht.), where these metres are

hengi-; 2 prefix, banging: hengi-flug, n. a precipice: hengi-kjöftr, m. bang-jaw, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.): hengi-skafl, m. a jutting beap of snow, Bs. i. 640: hengi-tjöld, n. bangings, Jm. 21: hengivakr, m. a kind of bird, prob. the kittywake: hengi-vígskörő, n. pl. jutting ramparts, Sks. 417.

hengill, m. a pendulum, (mod.) 2. name of an overbanging mountain, a beetling crag: also Hengla-fjöll, n. pl., Fb. iii. 559: hengil-mena, u, f. a 'droop-chine,' laggard: hengil-menulegr, adj.; hengilmænu-skapr, m.

HENGJA, d, [hanga], to bang up, suspend, Sks. 406, Am. 5: to bang (on a gallows), Grag. ii. 131, Fms. passim; h. sik, to bang oneself, Landn. 64: pass., Hom. 23: phrases, h. hálsinn, to bang the neck, Fbr. 52; h. höfuðit, to bang the bead, Bs. ii. 178.

henta, t, (mod. hentaði, hentar, Fb. i. 434, Trist. 14, Ísl. ii. 12), [an iter. from henda], to fit; eigi hentir sva, it will not do so, Nj. 4; sarum mönnum hentir betr mjólk en mungát, Fms. iv. 82, 147; ok miklu á leið koma því er þar hentar til, Ísl. ii. 12; hentar annat en dvelja við, Trist.

henti-liga, adv. in fitting manner, Grett. 100 A. henti-ligr, adj. befitting, Fms. v. 346, Grett. III A, H. E. ii. 201.

henti-semi, f. convenience, opportunity. hent-leikr, m. opportunity, Bs. i. 218.

hentr, adj. fit, suited for one; eigi eru mér fjárleitir hentar, Nj. 26, Grett. 23 new Ed.; hvat er þér hentast at vinna? Nj. 54, Fms. i. 127; er slíkum mönnum bezt hent par, there is the right place for such men, Orkn. 322.

hentug-leikr, m. opportunity, Fb. iii. 254.

hentug-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), fitly. hentugr, adj. befitting, convenient, Isl. ii. 13, Fb. i. 209; 6-hentugr.

heppi-fengr, adj. making a good catch, Grett. 138 A. heppi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fortunate; o-heppilegr.

HEPPINN, adj. [happ, cp. Engl. bappy], lucky, Symb. 14, Grett. 90 new Ed., Fb. i. 541; oro-h., ready-tongued.

heppnast, 20, [Engl. bappen], to bave good luck, freq. in mod. usage.

heppni, f. good luck, freq. heppnis-maor, m. a lucky man. HEPTA, better hefta, t, [hapt or haft], to bind, fetter, Grág. ii. 131: h. hross (hesta), to tether a borse, i. 383, Glum. 368, Fs. 5, Vapn. (Ný Fél. xxi. 123): metaph. to binder, impede, h. ferð (för) e-s, Lv. 76, Grag. ii. 110: to bold back, restrain, Fær. 229, Nj. 141; h. fyrir e-m, id., Grett. 134 A: in the saying, illt er flyjanda at hepta, Fms. ix. 370, cp. Sturl. iii. 23; en lendir menn heptu ba, Fms. ix. 389; vera heptr, to be bindered, iv. 132: h. sik, to restrain oneself, forbear; at bu hept bik at (forbear) hédan af at glepja buridi, Eb. 252; hann bad Jökul h. sik (be quiet), Fs. 37, Karl. 54: reflex. to be thwarted, heptisk ferd þeirra, Fms. x. 291, Fs. 4; ok heptusk Skotar við þat, 120.

hepti, n. [Germ. beft], the baft or bilt of a dirk, Gisl. 18, Fas. i. 56, ii. 358, Eb. 250, cp. Grett. 153 new Ed., Landn. 248. hepti-sax, n. a kind of dagger, Grett. 141; knifa-h., Sks. 127. II. [Germ. beft;

Dan. befte], a part, fasciculus of a book, (mod.)

hepting, f. a tetber, Gpl. 395: tetbering, freq.: impediment, Sturl. iii. 220. HER, adv. (spelt hier, Greg. 79). [Ulf. ber = &δε, birjib = δεῦτε, bidre = &δε; A.S. be; Engl. bere; Germ. bier; Dan. ber; the long root vowel indicates a contraction, cp. hedra, Engl. bitber]:-bere; mun bin sæmd þar meiri en hér, Nj. 10; á landi hér, in this county bere, Ib. 5, 12, 14-16; as also, hér i sveit, hér i bæ, hér á þingi, etc., hér i héraði, Fs. 33; þeir vildu eigi vesa hér við heiðna menn, Ib. 4; vetri fyrr en Kristni væri her lögtekin, 15; mönnum her, people bere, 10; áðr vóru hér slík lög of þat sem í Noregi, 13; hér út, out bere, i. e. bere in Iceland, Grág. i. 215; hér ok hvar, bere and there, Fms. ix. 362, Sks. 192, Fs.; hér eru nú höfðingjar margir á þingi, Nj. 3. cp. Engl. come bere! nú er hann hér kominn, Niorst. 6; fyrr en Kristni kom her & Island, Ib. 9; margir beir er her koma, Fs. 100; her eru ok tignarklæði er hón sendi þér, Nj. 6; er þér hér nú minja-griprinu, II. metaph. bere, in this case; her er bo betr & komit, Nj. 91; mun hér ok svá, 76. 2. with prep.; her af, bere-from, benceforth; at þú mundir unna öllum hér af góðs hlutar, Ld. 206; en þó man hér hljótask af margs manns bani,-mun nokkut hér minn bani af hljótask, Nj. 90: hér at, með öðru fleira gabbi er þeir görðu hér at, Sturl. i.

eptir mun ek velja kvæðis-launin, vi. 217, x. 177: hér fyrir, for this, aberefore, Fas. ii. 125; hér til, bitherto, Fms. vi. 279, viii. 92, x. 337: hér um, in this, of this, as regards this, Stj. 524. Dipl. v. 22; er þú ert avá þráhaldr á þínu máli hér um, Fms. i. 305: hér á (í) mót, again, in return. Dipl. ii. 12, v. 2.

B. Compos: hér-alinn, part. 'bere-born,' in-born, N. G. L. i. 84. hér-kváma, u, f. arrival, Fms. i. 281. hér-lands, adv. bere in this county. hérlands-maör, m. a native of this county, Hkr. ii. 266. hér-lendr, adj. native, bome-made, Pm. 109. hér-lenzkr, adj. from this county, native of this county, Fms. i. 78, x. 226, Gpl. 87, Stj. hér-na, see below. hér-rænn, adj. = hérlenzkr, N. G. L. i. 88. hér-villa, u, f. superstition; see heimskr: hérvillu-ligr, adj. hérvist, f. dwelling bere, Fms. vii. 26, Fas. i. 182; h. Drottins, the Lord's life on earth, 625, 92.

HERAD or hierat, n., pl. héruð or héröð, spelt hierob in the vellum, 656 C. 9, 673 A. 53, and in O. H. L. Cod. Upsal. hærað, see p. 113: [hérad is undoubtedly derived from herr (A. S. bere), a bost, and not from her, bere; the long vowel (e) is prob. caused by the characteristic; in her-r (herj-); so that hierad (herad), through the after effect of the i sound, stands for heriad; cp. Dan. berred, Swed. barad: the Old Engl. and Scot. law term beriot may also be connected with the Scandin. word, in which case the original sense of herad might be a tax to be paid to the lord in lieu of military service: the inflex. -ao is derived from auor, óðal, as has been suggested by the old commentators, e.g. Björn á Skardsa]:-a county, district: 1. in Sweden esp, the word had and still has a fixed legal sense, county, jurisdiction, or the like, cp. Swed. barads-bofding = justice of peace, barads-ting = assize, barads-fogde = bailiff: so in local names, e.g. Dan. Tby-berred in Jutland, Kvenna-hérað, Vetta-h., in Norway, Hálfs. S., Fb. iii. 2. in Norway hérad, country, was usually opp, to bær, town, and answers to Icel, sveit in mod. usage; i bæ ok i héraði, D. N. iii. 35, 101; hérað eðr kaupstaði, Fms. vii. 187; í héraði né í kaupangi, N.G.L. ii. 39; allt þat er í kaupangi er gört þá skal þat at kaupangrs-rétti sækja, en allt þat er í héraði er gört millum héraðs-manna ok bíar-manna, þá skal þat allt at héraðs-rétti sækja, N. G. L. ii. 88 and passim; ef maðr á hús í kaupangi en bæ í héraði, id.; cp. héraðs-dómr, -höldr, -kirkja, -menn, -prestr, 8. in Icel. the sense varies, but is for -réttr, -bing, etc., below. the most part merely geographical, a district, valley, fjord, country, as bordered by mountains or within the same river-basin; thus the Skagafjörðr, Eyja-fjördr are each a hérað, and the former is specially so called, see Sturl. passim, Grett. 153 (hann sendi begar eptir mönnum upp i Hérað); whence **Héraðs-vötn**, n. pl. *Herad water*, a river of that county, Landn.; so Fljótsdals-hérað, in the east of Icel., Hrafn. 2, 3; cp. þeir riðu ór héraði, Sturl. iii. 158; ef maðr ríðr um fjöll þau er vatnföll deilir af á millum héraða, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 61, 65; í héraði því (dale) er Reykja-dalr heitir, Sturl. i. 130. β. gener. a neighbourhood; Gunnart reið um héraðit at bjóða mönnum, Nj. 49. 4. generally a district; í Svíþjóð eru stór héruð mörg, Hkr. i. 5; í héraði því er Mesopotamia heitir, 623. 52; fjarlæg héruð, Fms. x. 374; sam-héraðs, within the same district; utan-hérads, outside the district; innan-h., inside, passim; i öllum hérudum Gydinga, 656 C. 9; í héradi því er á Fjóni heitir, Fms. xi. 43; Galilea-hérað, Campania-h., Cappadokia-h., Post., etc.

B. Compos: héraős-bóndi, a, m. a franklin, Eg. 516, Sturl. iii. heraos-bot, f. a bettering the affairs of a district, Lv. 45, Fs. 51 héraos-brestr, m., for the pun see (where = mod. landhreinsun). Glúm. 375. héraðs-bygð, f. a county and its people, Lv. 49, Sturl. hérads-deild, f. a county quarrel, Sturl. ii. 154. héraðshéraðs-fleygr, adj. dómr, m. a county court, Grág. i. 117, 452. (-fleyttr, N.G.L. i. 352), rumoured abroad, of news; bá eru sakir héradfleygjar er meiri hlutr hefir spurt þingheyjanda í þeim hrepp er sakir héraðs-flótti, koma upp ok hyggi menn at satt sé, Grág. ii. 101. a, m. flight or exile from a district, Korm. 48. héraðs-fundr, m. a county assize, Nj. 120, Sturl. iii. 160. héraðs-færsla, u, f. a passing on the poor from one district to another, Grag. i. 229. héraðshæfr, adj. = héraðsvært, N. G. L. ii. 454. héraðs-höfðingi, 2, m. a chieftain, = godi (q. v.), Eb. 156, Fs. 80; cp. yfirmaor hérads, 4. héraős-höldr, m. a Norse term, a country franklin (= Icel. sveitabóndi), Fagrsk. ch. 16. héraðs-íseta, u, f. = héraðsvist, Sturl. iii. 260. héraős-kirkja, u, f. a parish church (Norse), N. G. L. i. 344. Fms. x. héraös-kons, u, f. a woman of the county (Norse), N. G. L. i. 153. héraős-konungr, m. a kinglet, Hkr. i. 46. héraðs-lýðr. m. people of the district, 625. 72. hérads-menn, m. pl. men of the district, Grag. i. 253; in Norse sense country-people, as opp. to bæjarmenn, town-people, Gpl. 264, N. G. L. ii. 88, passim. hérads-prestr, m. a parish priest, N. G. L. i. 346. hérads-réttr, m. = héradsdómr, N. G. L. ii. 88. hérade-riddari, a, m. a knight of the district, Rom. héraős-rikr, adj. of influence in one's district, Ld. 298, Grett. 121 A, Ísl. ii. 402. héraös-rækr, adj. banished from the district, Grag. i. 501. heraos-sekr, adj. a law term, exiled from a district or jurisdiction, opp. to exiled from the country, Nj. 156, Sturl. i. 145, ii. 92; hann var görr h. svá víða sem vötn féllu til Skagafjarðar, Fs. 34; hann

var h. ok skyldi búa eigi nær en í Hörgár-dal, Glúm. 390, cp. Landn. 286. héraðs-sekt, f. exile, the being héraðs-sekt, opp. to utanferðir, Nj. 189, 256, Grett. 120, Sturl. ii. 255. hóraðs-sókn, f. a county action (suit), opp. to a suit in alþingi, Grág. i. 452, Jb. 10, 353. hóraðs-stefna, u, f. a county assize (Norse), D. N. iii. 120. hóraðs-stejórn, f. county government, Ísl. ii. 125; talaði Einarr langt erindi um h., Glúm. 372 (public affairs). hóraðs-takmark, n. the borders of a territory, Grág. ii. 404. hóraðs-vist, f. abiding within a certain h., Eb. 252; láta h. sína = to be hóraðssekr, Grett. 120, Nj. 228. hóraðs-vært, n. adj.; eiga h., being at liberty to reside within a district, Glúm. 382, not being héraðssekr. hóraðs-þing, n. a county assize (cp. Swed. bärads ting), Eb. 12; used as synonymous with várþing, in opp. to alþingi, Grág. ii. 96, Fms. i. 77, Jb. (Norse), N. G. L. ii. 138.

her-bergi, n. (her-byrgi, Gpl. 139, Stj. 204), [A. S. bereberga or bereberga; Old Engl. berberowe, barbrough, and berber (Chaucer); mod. Engl. barbour, arbour; mid. H. G. berberge; Germ. berberge; Swed. berberge; hence Ital. albergo and Fr. auberge]:—a barbour (prop. bossbelter'):

1. an inn; herbergi par er menn drukku inni, Fb. i. 347: allit., hús ok herbergi, Fms. i. 104, Edda 147 (pref.); var þeim vísat í gesta-hús til herbergis, Edda 60; vera at herbergi (to lodge) í húsum e-s, Clem. 35; taka sér h., to take lodgings, Sks. 31.

2. a closet, room, Stj. 1, 204, 520, Fms. xi. 117, Eg. 525; konungs h., a king's closet, O. H. 117, Gpl. 139.

COMPDS: herbergis-maör, m. a groom of the chamber, Fms. vii. 203, x. 123.

herbergis-sveinn, m. id., Fb. i. 347, ii. 284, Hkr. iii. 324, Stj. 518, 641, Fas. i. 317: in mod. usage, room, svefnherbergi, a bedroom; gesta-h., an inn, Luke ii. 7.

her-bergja, d. (her-byrgja, Str. 12, passim), [cp. Fr. beberger]:—to barbour a person, Str. 24: allit., hýsa ok h. e-n, Stj. 152; h. fátæka, Mar. 11; h. e-u rikulega, to treat one sumptuously, Str. 14. II. to lodge, take in; hann herbyrgði um kveldit at nunnu-setri, Str. 19, 80, Karl. 10: reflex. to lodge, Rétt. 78.

HERDA, o, mod. herti, [haror; Ulf. ga-bardjan; Engl. barden] :--to barden : 1. of iron, to temper; h. járn, sverð, kníf, ljá..., Nj. 203; þegar járnsmiðr herðir stóra bolöxi eðr handöxi, og bregðr henni í kalt vatn, Od. ix. 392. 2. phrases, herða knúa, hendr, at e-u, to clench the fist, Fms. vi. 106, Edda 28. 8. to fasten, tie fast; beir herda þá seglit með sterku bandi, Fas. iii. 652; herða á, to bind tigbter, or metaph. to push on. II. metaph., 1. to exbort, cheer; hann talaði langt, ok herði alla í ákafa, and bade them be of good comfort, Sturl. iii. 33; herda hjörtu sin, to make one's beart firm, Stj. 437; herði hann þá huginn, Eg. 407, Fb. ii. 322; h. sik, to take beart, Nj. 103: to work briskly, hertú þig þá, mannskræfan, segir Stórólfr, Fb. i. 523: to barden, in a bad sense, Stj. 639. 2. absol. to follow closely, pursue vigorously; Birkibeinar sá þá, ok herðu eptir þeim, Fms. ix. 15; herðu þeir Kolbeins-menn á þá, Sturl. iii. 33; skulum vér víst herða áfram, push on, Fms. xi. 256; en er Ormr herti fast at, but as O. insisted, pressed bard, Fb. i. 523; herðu þeir þá biskupar báðir at Gizuri, Fms. x. 59; herðu bændr at konungi ok báðu hann blóta, Hkr. i. 144; Þorkell herðir nú á Guðríði, en hón kvaðsk göra mundu sem hann beiddi, þorf. Karl. 378; tók þá sótt at herða at honum, Fms. x. 73. impers. to become bard; veor (acc.) herti, it blew up a gale; herti tekr heldr at herða, Fs. (in a verse).

ITV. reflex. to take beart; bað konungr menn vel við herðask, Fms. viii. 34; er þó einsætt at menn herðisk við sem bezt, xi. 137.

herőa, u, f. bardness:—a bardening or tempering of steel, Karl. 173: tempered steel, muðrinn (of the axe) rifnaði upp í gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181. herðu-góðr, adj. well tempered, Fbr. 141.

II. metaph. bardhood, but also bardness, Fms. vi. 38, x. 406, xi. 217, Gisl. 71 (in a verse).

HERÐAR, f. pl. the shoulders, the upper part of the back, distin-

guished from oxl = sboulder in a special sense, Nj. 185, Eg. 289, Fms. vii. 55, Sks. 166, Fb. i. 396, bior. 9, passim, cp. Matth. xxiii. 4, Luke xv. 5: so in the phrase, hasa hösuð og herðar yfir e-n, to be bigber than another from the shoulders and upwards, cp. 1 Sam. ix. 2, x. 23. COMPDS: (old form herði-, mod. herða-): herða-drengr, m. a bump on the back, a pun, Fms. viii. 404. heroa-kambr, m. the withers, of a horse. herða-kistill, m. a bump. herőa-klettr, m., poët. the 'sboulderknoll,' the head, Skm. heroa-litill, adj. narrow-shouldered, Grett. 165. heroa-munr, m. the difference from the shoulders and upwards, metaph. of one who is no match for another, Fms. xi. 442. herða-sár, n. a shoulder sore or wound, Sturl. i. 85. herða-toppr, m. a sboulder tuft, the part of a horse's mane next the saddle, Sturl, i. 152, Bær. 16. herðarblad, n. the shoulder blade, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 152. herði-breiðr, adj. broad-sbouldered, Fms. x. 151, Finnb. 324, Sturl. iii. 122, Fbr. 80 new Ed. herði-lútr, adj. with stooping or round shoulders, Barl. 15, Bs. i. 312. herði-mikill, adj. broad-sbouldered, Sturl. iii. 122, Eg. 305, Ísl. ii. 203. herði-þykkr, adj. tbick-sbouldered, Ld. 298, Fbr. 40 new Ed. herði, f. bardibood, Fms. xi. 151.

heröi, i. baratooa, r.ms. xi. 151. heröi-maör, m. a bardy man, Nj. 270. heröala, u, f. bardening, tempering, of iron, heremiti, 2, m. a bermit (for. word), Sks.

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WS.1

herfa, u, f., prop. a skein, Swed. bärfua. fellow, a coward; hann er mesta herfa. herfu-skapr, m. cowardice. HERFI, n. [Dan. barv; Engl. barrow], a barrow, Akv. 16 (hervi), Gbl. 358, 359.

herfi-liga, adv. 'barrowingly,' wretchedly, Fms. x. 253, Fb. i. 93. herfi-ligr, adj. 'barrowing,' wretched, ragged, Eluc. 21, Fms. vii. 157, x. 222, Stj. 20, 39, Nj. 197.

her-fjöturr, vide herr.

HÉRI, a, m. [A. S. bara; Engl. bare; Germ. base; Dan. bare]:—a bare, Karl. 518, Pr. 479, Orkn. 426, Sks. 186, MS. 1812. 18: in the phrase, hafa héra hjarta, to be bare-bearted, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 314, Bs. i. 782. hera-fotr, m., prop. a herb, bare's foot, trefoil: nickname of a Danish king, Harefoot. II. in the saying in Fms. vii. 116 the word heri seems to be = hegri (q. v.), a beron.

HERJA, ad, [A. S. bergian; Scot. to berry or barry; Dan. bærge]:to go barrying or freebooting, Nj. 127, Eg. 78, 228, Fms. i. 10, Grag. i. II. trans. with acc. to barry, despoil, waste; Haraldr konungr herjaði landit ok átti orrostur, Fms. i. 5; herja land, Mirm.; at herjudu helvíti, baving barried bell, Karl. 279; borgir ok porp er adrir höfðu herjað (barried, taken by force) af hans eign, Fms. x. 231; (whence the mod. phrase, h. e-d út úr e-m, to barry a thing out of one, press him till be yields it up); herja mönnum til Kristindóms, to barry, drive people to Christianity, N. G. L. i. 344; Fjandinn herjar menn or Kristninni, Rb. III. reflex., herjask á, to barry (wage war on) one another, Hkr. ii. 75.

herjan, f. a barrying, Magn. 464.

Herjan, m. [herr], Lord of Hosts, a name of Odin, Edda. COMPDS: herjans-kerling, f. a bag, Bs. ii. enil one, a term of abuse. 134. herjans-liga, adv. wickedly, Clar. Herjans-sonr, m. a 'Devil's limb,' Lv. 58, Fb. i. 256, Fas. i. 107, iii. 607, 655, þiðr. 106, 111. herkinn, adj. enduring bardness, 2 Tim. ii. 3.

herkja, t, to do with the utmost difficulty; herkja beir ba i annat sinn noror fyrir Langanes, Bs. i. 483.

herkja, u, f. [harki], dearth (?), a nickname, Landn.: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.): in the phrase, með herkjum or með herkjumunum, with the utmost difficulty.

her-ligr, adj. [from herra; Germ. berrlich; Dan. berlig], lordly; herlegra mann undir vápnum né tíguligra, Fms. vii. 69; h. höfðingi, 603 (non habent isti dominum, of the Vulgate); h. kerrur (currus), Stj. 573. I Kings x. 26; herligt kaprún (stuff), Sturl. iii. 306, v.l.: unclass. and not much used, except in poetry, habir eitt herligt strib, Pass. 19. 13; herligt er æ hermanns stand, Bjarni.

HERMA, d, [the root uncertain], to relate, prop. perhaps to repeat, report; en ef nokkurr madt hermir bessi ord edt visur, Nj. 68; hann spurði þá, hvárt hann hermdi rétt, whether he reported true, 24; h. frá orðum e-s, Fms. vii. 73, Sks. 557; h. orð e-s, id.; hann hermdi hversu hann hafði talat, Stj. 65.

β. herma eptir e-m, to imitate another's voice, to mimic, esp. in a bad sense, Gisl. 49, Isl. ii. 346; cp. the saying, sjaldan lætr så betr er eptir hermir.

HERMASK, d, dep. [harmr], to wax wroth, be annoyed; henni hermdisk við líkaminn ok blótaði honum, Hom. 150. II. n. part. hermt; e-m verðr h. við e-t, to wax angry with a thing; bondi sprettr þá upp ok verðr hermt við, Ísl. ii. 175; honum görði mjök hermt við bessu, it annoyed bim much, Grett. 23 new Ed., bior. 115, 355; for the mod. phrase,—e-m verðr hverft (hermt) við e-ð, to be startled, mér varð hverft vio, of sudden emotion (fright or the like),-see hverfr.

hermd, f. vexation, anger, Barl. 115 (v. l.), Hkv. 1. 47. hermdar-orð (Fagrsk. 153) and hermdar-yrði, n. angry words, spiteful words, Nj. 281. hermdar-verk, n., dub. a deed of revenge, or perhaps rather a deed of renown, a feat; mikil verda hermdarverk, ek hefi spunnit tolf álna garn en þú hefir vegit Kjartan, Ld. 224; vide herma. hermi-kráka, u, f. an 'aping-crow, a mimicker, Gísl. 51.

hermi-liga, adv. (hermila, Hallfred), right angrily, Barl. 184, Al. 144, Fms. ii. 270, Clem. 36; hefna hermila, to take a fierce revenge, Hallfred. herming, f. [hermask], indignation, Lv. 75. II. [herma], a report, D. N. (Fr.)

Hermskr, adj. Armenian, Grag., Bs.

hermal, n. = hermd, Barl. 115.

hermur, f. pl., in eptir-hermur, q. v., aping, mimicry.

herna, adv., herno, Fms. (Ágrip) x. 409:—bere (see Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2, signif. II), Fms. vii. 197; sé hérna, see bere now! bebold! Isl. ii. 364, Stj. 22, 62: hérna, instead of hér, is very freq. in conversation; herno, konungr (behold, O king !), fögnuðr er oss á, attú ert svá kátr, Fms. x. 409.

hernaör (hernuör), m. a barrying, plundering, as a law term, Grág. ii. 134-136; hefja hernoð ok rán, Bs. i. 493; hafa e-t at hernaði, to rob, N. G. L. i. 344. II. warfare, a raid, foray; fara i hernad, Nj. 41, Fms. i. 144; hefja hernað, to wage war, vii. 7, passim. hernaðar-fólk, n. pl. plunderers, Hkr. iii. 67. hernaðar-menn, m. pl. forayers, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 226. hernaðar-ráð, n. pl. a planning for plunder, Grag. ii. 135. hernader-sok, f. a case of raid, Sturl. ii. 79.

2. metaph. a limp, lazy herneskja, u, f. [from the Fr. barnois, Engl. barness], armour, Stj. 287, 466, Gullb. 11, bior. 100, Barl., N. G. L. ii. (Hiroskrá, ch. 32): men of war, Barl. passim.

HERPA, u, f. [harpa II], in munn-herpa, mouth-cramp, a contraction of the lips by cold.

herpast, t, to be contracted as with cramp.

herpingr, m. chilling (cramping) cold. herpings-kuldi, herpingsfrost, n. a nipping, bitter frost.

HERR, m., old gen. herjar, pl. herjar, herja, herjum; later gen. hers, dropping the characteristic j and without pl.; the old form however often occurs in ancient poets, herjar, Hkr. i. 343 (in a verse), Fms. xi. 311 (in a verse), Fas. ii. 38 (in a verse); eins herjar, Hm. 72; as also, allt herjar, Hom. 30; herjum, in herjum-kunnr, famous, Hattat. R.; in prose the old j has been preserved in alls-herjar, Fms. v. 106, see pp. 16, 17; the pl. -jar occurs in Ein-herjar, see p. 121: in compd pr. names with initial vowel, Herj-olfr (A.S. Herewulf), Herjan; [Goth. barjis, by which Ulf. renders λεγεών, Luke viii. 30, and στρατιά, ii. 13; A. S. bere; O. H. G. and Hel. beri; Germ. beer; Dutch beir; Swed. bar; Dan. bær]:-prop. a bost, multitude: 1. a bost, people in general, like στρατόs in Homer; herr er hundrað, a bundred makes a herr, Edda 108; allr herr, all people, Fms. i. 194, vi. 428 (in a verse); allr herr unni Olafi konungi hugastum, vi. 441; whence in prose, alls-herjar, totius populi, general, universal, passim; domr alls-herjar, universal consent, v. 106; Drottinn alls-herjar, Lord of Sabaoth (bosts), Stj. 428, 456; allt herjar, adv. everywbere; lysti of allt herjar af ljósinu, Hom. 39; Sænskr herr, the Swedish people; Danskr herr, the Danish people; Islenzkr herr, the Icelandic people, Lex. Poët.; land-herr (q. v.), the people of the land; en nú sé ek hér útalligan her af landsfólki, a countless assembly of men, Fms. xi. 17; bing-herr, an assembly, Sighvat; Einherjar, the chosen people (rather than chosen warriors); begi herr medan, Eb. (in a verse); herjumkunnr, known to all people, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, her-bergi (q. v.), 2. a bost; med her manns, with a bost of men, Eg. 71, 277; uvigt herr, an overwhelming bost, Fms. viii. 51; himin og jörð og allr þeirra her, Gen. ii. I, passim; cp. her-margr, many as a bost, innumerable. an army, troops, on land and sea, Fms. i. 22, 90, Ni. 245, and in endless instances; cp. herja, to barry, and other compds: of a fleet, þrjú skip þau sem hann keyri ór herinum, Fms. x. 84; cp. hers-höfðingi: so in the phrase, hers-hendr, leysa e-n or hers-höndum, to release one out of the bands of war, N. G. L. i. 71; vera i hers höndum, komast i hers hendr, to come into a foe's bands. 8. in a bad sense, the evil bost, the fiends, in swearing, Gbl. 119; herr hafi e-n, fiends take bim ! Fms. vi. 278; herr hafi hölds ok svarra hagvirki! Isl. ii. (in a verse); hauga herr, vide haugr; and in compds, her-kerling, her-liki. II. in pr. names: 1. prefixed, of men, Her-brandr, Her-finnr, Her-gils, Her-grimr, Herj-olfr, Her-laugr, Her-leifr, Her-mundr, Her-rauðr, Her-steinn, Hervaror; of women, Her-borg, Her-dis, Her-gunnr, Her-rior, Her-vor, Her-bruor, Landn.: in Har-aldr (Harold) the j is dropped without causing umlaut. Herjan and Herja-föör, m. the Father of bosts = Odin, Edda, Hdl. 2. suffixed, -arr, in Ein-arr, Agn-arr, Ottarr, Bööv-arr, Úlf-arr, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. 1, signif. B. 1.

B. Compos: her-baldr, m. a prince of bosts, Bkv. her-bergi, see the words. her-blastr, m. a blast of trumpets, Eg. 88, 284, Fms. vii. 70, 288, Stj. 394. Her-blindi, a, m. one who strikes the bosts with blindness, a name of Odin, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6. her-boð, n. a war summons, Eg. 9, Fms. xi. 244; herbodsör = herör, Gbl. 83. f. a castle, Hervar. (in a verse). her-brestr, m. an explosion chemically contrived, Bs. i. 798 (Laur. S.), mentioned or perhaps invented by Albertus Magnus. her-budir, f. pl. a camp, Al. 4, Eg. 291, Fms. iii. 51, xi. 85, Róm. 265, Stj. passim. her-buinn, part. armed, Str. 12. her-bunsor, m. an armament, Eg. 286, Nj. 273, Fms. iv. 82, x. 49. her-drengr, m. a warrior, Edda (in a verse). her-drótt, f., poët. her-fall, n., poët. an onslaught, Sighvat. war-bosts. her-fang. n. booty, Nj. 43, Fms. ii. 2, vii. 8, Fb. ii. 46, Rb. 386, Sks. 782, passim. her-fenginn, part. captured, 625. 66, Hom. 118, Sks. 631. fero, f. warfare, a military expedition, Rom. 264, Fms. vii. 148, xi. 244: a bost, Mar. her-fjöturr, m. a mythical term, 'war-fetter:' a valiant man who in the stress of battle feels himself spell-bound, and unable to stir, was in old lore said to be caught in a 'war-fetter;' this was attributed to the weird sisters of battle (the Valkyrias), as is shewn by the fact that one of them was called Herfjöturr, Shackle, Edda (Gl.); they were the messengers of Odin, by whom the warriors were doomed to death (kjósa val); the passages referring to this lore are Fms. viii. 170, Sturl. ii. 233, Isl. ii. 104 twice (Hard. S.):—a similar belief appears in the Greek, see Od. xxii. 297 sqq., Iliad xiii. 358-360, xxii. 5 sqq. her-flokkr, m. a battalion, Fms. i. 92, ix. 379. her-floti, a, m. a war-fleet, N. G. L. i. her-foringi, a, m. a commander. her-folk, n. war-people, men of war, Bs. ii. 106, Stj. 295. her-fórur, f. pl. barness, Stj. 287. Mag. 82, 92, 97. her-færr, adj. able for war service, Gpl. 269, Fms. i. 55, xi. 291, O. H. 87. Her-föör, m. Father of Hosts, a name of Odin, her-för, f. = herferð, Eg. 5, Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 84. gammr, m. a bird of prey, vulture, poët. the eagle, Yt. her-ganga, u, f.

a march, Fms. v. 74. Her-gautr, m. a name of Odin. adj. warlike, Bkv. 2. 20. her-glötuör, m., poët. a destroyer of bosts, her-gopa, u, f. a bondwoman, Hornklofi, an απ. λεγ. grimmr, adj., poët. fierce, Edda. her-hlaup, n. a rushing to arms, Nj. 265, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 55, 210, vii. 270, x. 180. her-horn, n. a trumpet, Al. 35, Stj. 394. her-kastali, a, m. a castle, strongbold, her-kerling, f. a monster-bag, Sturl. i. 36. Bs. ii. 113, Mar. klukka, u, f. an alarm bell, Fins. ix. 369, 510, 529. her-klæða. dd; h. sik, to put on armour, Bær. 13: reflex., Fms. i. 43, Eg. 287, O. H. her-klesői, n. pl. armour, Eg. 49, Fb. ii. 71, Barl. 98, passim. her-konungr, m. a king of bosts, in old writers almost used = sea-king, warrior-king, Eb. 4 (of king Olave the White), Fms. i. 24, Fb. ii. 282, Edda 105, Magn. 412. her-kumbl, n. a war token, arms (on shields, helmets), Nj. 231, Fms. v. 53. her-land, n. a barried land, invaded and in a state of war, Fms. vi. 38. her-leioa, dd, to lead off into captivity, Stj. 49, 385, 489, Mart. 130, Ver. 30. her-leiding, f. captivity, Fms. x. 224; esp. of the Babylonian captivity, Al. 166, Rb. 382, 386, Ver. 30, Stj. 26, 49, passim. her-leiðsla, u, f. = herleiðar. her-lio, n. war-people, troops, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 98, iv. her-liki, n. a monster, N. G. L. i. 376, 395. her-lior, m. 213. a trumpet, Stj. 392. her-maor, m. a man of war, a warrior, Fms. i. 8, xi. 160, 373, Nj. 268, passim. hermann-liga, adv. gallantly, Eg. 383. hermann-ligr, adj. warlike, gallant, Ld. 110, Nj. 39, Fms. viii. 436, xi. 245, Stj. 495. her-margr, adj. like a bost for number, Lex. Poët. her-megir, m. pl., poët. warriors, Hkv. 2. 4. móðr, m. a mythol, pr. name, Edda. hernaör, see the word. hernám, n. = herfang, Sks. 614. her-numi, adj., 655 x. 2, Greg. 17, and her-numinn, part. captive, Eg. 41, 343. her-næma, d, to capture, her-op, n. a war-wboop, war-cry, Eg. 80, Nj. 245, Orkn., Stj. 312, O. H. 107, Fb. ii. 125, passim. her-saga, u, f. war-news, Fms. i. 41, N. G. L. i. 102; hersögu-ör, f. = herör, Gbl. 82, v. l. skapr, m. warfare, barrying, Fms. v. 344, x. 231, 234, 392, xi. 226, Fas. i. 375, Fs. 4, Stj. 385, Róm. 264, passim. her-skari, a, m. her-skár, adj. (herská, herskátt), a land exposed to raid or in a state of war; landit var þá herskátt, lágu víkingar úti, Eg. 241, Fms. xi. 217, Hkr. i. 44; i þann tíma var mjök herskútt (unruly tíme), Orkn. 64; þar var herskátt af víkingum, Hkr. i. 106, Bjarn. 15, Ld. 82, Fas. i. 374: of a person, martial, warlike, Fms. i. 198, vii. 16, x. 413, her-skip, n. a sbip of war, Fms. i. 7, Nj. 8, O. H. 16, 0, 102. her-skjöldr, m. a war sbield, a red shield, opp. Orkn. 22. N. G. L. i. 100, 102. to the white shield of peace (fridar-skjöldr), used in phrases as, fara (land) herskildi, to barry (a land), Eg. 246, Fms. i. 62, 116, 131; fara við herskildi, id., Hkr. i. 233, cp. Stj. 542, 619 (2 Kings vi. 14), 641. herakráð, n. (her-skráði, 2, m., Fms. x. 234, Stj. 570), barness, Bjarn. 11. her-spori, a, m. a 'war-spur,' caltrop, Fms. vii. 183, Al. 74, Sks. 392. her-stjóri, a, m. a commander, Edda 93. her-stjórn, f. command of troops, Hkr. i. 211. her-sveitir, f. pl. bosts, margfjöldi himneskra hersveita, Luke ii. 13. her-taka, tók, to capture, esp. in part. pass., Fms. i. 28, vii. 129, Eg. 234, 344, Stj. 495. her-taka and her-tekja, u, f. captivity, Stj. 75, Barl. 114. her-tekning, f. captivity, Stj. 52. her-togi, a, m. [A. S. beretoga; Germ. berzog], originally a leader, commander, and often used so in old poets, Lex. Poët.: as a nickname, Guthormr hertogi, Hkr. Har. S. Hárs.: as a title, a duke (e. g. of Normandy); the first Norse duke was the earl Skuli, created duke A.D. 1237, vide Edda 104, Sks. 788, Ghl. 364: eccl. = prince, hertogi myrkranna, Satan, 623. 31. hertoga-dómr, m. a dukedom, Fms. hertoga-dæmi, n. a ducby, Fms. xi. 319, Fas. ii. 475. hertoga-efni, n. a duke to be, N. G. L. ii. 399. hertoga-inna, u, f. a ducbess, Ann. 1326. hertoga-nafn, n. the title of a duke, Fms. ix. 46. her-turn, m. a turret on wheels, a war engine, Fms. x. 358. tygo, f. = hertýgi (?), an απ. λεγ., Hallfred. her-týgi, n. pl. armour, barness, Germ. beerzeug. her-týgja, að, to put armour on, freq. in her-váðir, f. pl. 'war-weeds,' armour, Hkm., Konr. 39. mod. usage. her-vápn, n. pl. weapons, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vii. 147, Jb. 389. vegir, m. pl., poët. war-paths, Gh. 2. her-verk or her-verki, n. ravage, plunder, Stj. 598, Hkr. i. 85, Fms. ii. 156, ix. 396. battle and rawage, thus defined: it is hervigi when three or more persons are slain or wounded on each side, Grág. ii. 114, 124, Fms. viii. 300: mod. a strongbold. her-vikingr, m. a plunderer, pirate, Fms. i. 225, v. 238, x. 282, Fas. i. 449, Stj. 573. her-væða, dd, to put armour on, her-bing, n. a council of war, Eg. 357, Finnb. 262; but Edda 25. her-burft, f. want of troops, Fagrsk. ch. 32. v. l. húsþing is better. her-ox, f. a 'war-arrow,' to be sent round as a token of war: the phrase, skera upp h., to summon to arms, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 92, vi. 24, x. 388, Fb. ii. 172, 188, Gpl. 82, cp. 433: for these customs see the remarks s. v. boo, p. 71, as also Scott's Notes to Marmion, Canto III, on the Fiery Cross of the Scottish Clans.

HERRA, m. (herri, a, m., Clem. 36), irreg. and indecl. in sing., pl. reg. herrar, [derived from herr, as dróttinn from drótt, þjóðan from þjóð; Germ. berr; Dan. berre, etc.]:—gener. a lord, master, Fms. i. 218, x. 45, 159, xi. 381; in olden times herra was used in addressing a king or earl, basel-club, Hkv. 2. 20.

her-gjarn, Tas Fr. sire, Engl. sir, see the Sagas passim: I. as a title; in A. D. 1277 knights and barons were created in Norway, to whom the title of Herra was given; Herra Rafn, Herra porvaror, Herra Sturla, etc., Arna S., Laur. S., Ann. passim: the bishops and abbots were also so styled, e.g. Herra Arngrímr (an abbot), Bs. ii. After the Reformation, Herra became an integral part of the style of bishops, as Sira of priests, Herra Guðbrandr, Herra borlákr, Herra Oddr, etc., and can only be applied to the Christian name; cp. the ditty in which the old woman addresses the bishop by Sira, and is rebuked for her rudeness, Sælir verið þér, Sira minn, I sagða eg við Biskupinn; | ansaði mér þá aptr hinn, | þú áttir að kall' 'ann Herra pinn. In mod. usage Herra is often applied to any person whatever, but only in writing; for in conversation the Icel, has no equivalent to the Engl. Mr. or Germ. Herr, and a person is simply addressed by his name or other title, Sira if a clergyman, and the like. In the N. T. dróttinn, herra, and lávarðr (from Engl.) are used indiscrimi-II. compos: herra-dómr, m. dominion, lordsbip, Bs. i. 728, Fb. i. 81; yoarr h. in addressing, as your lordsbip in Engl., D. N. passim. herra-dæmi, n. = herradómr, H. E. ii. 73, Fb. i. 247. herraliga, adv. in lordly fashion, Karl. 148. herra-ligr, adj. lordly, Fb. i. herra-maor, m. a lord, a knight, a lordly man, Fms. x. 445, Bs. i. 736, 780 (Lv. 59 looks as if corrupt). herramann-liga, 2dv. in lordly manner, Finnb. 276. herramann-ligr, 2dj. lordly. herranafn, n. the title of a herra, Ann. 1277. herrasam-ligr, adv. lordly way, Fas. iii. 70. herra-sæti, n. a lordly seat, Magn. 502. herrasam-ligr, adv. in horra, ad, to confer the title of herra upon a person, Ann. 1204.

herra, ad, to confer the title of herra upon a person, Ann. 120 herran, m. = herra, a name of Odin, vide Herjan, Edda.

hers-borinn, part. born of a hersir, Hdl.

hers-höfðingi, a, m. a commander, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 151.

HERSIR, m. [akin to herad and herr], a chief, lord, the political name of the Norse chiefs of the earliest age, esp. before the time of Harold Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland: respecting the office and authority of the old hersar the records are scanty, as they chiefly belonged to the prehistorical time; they were probably not liegemen, but resembled the godar (vide godi) of the old Icel. Commonwealth, being a kind of patriarchal and hereditary chiefs: in this matter the old Landnáma is our chief source of information; - Björn Buna hét hersir ágætr í Noregi, son Veðrar-Gríms hersis í Sogni, móðir Gríms var Hervör dóttir Þorgerðar Eylaugs-dóttur hersis ór Sogni, Landn. 39; Arinbjörn h. ór Fjörðum, 66; Asi h., 76, 303, and another of the same name, 109; Ketill Veor h. af Hringaríki, 94; Hrólfr h. af Ögðum, 48, 126; Ketill Raumr hét h. ágætr í Raumsdal, 173; Gormr h. ágætt í Svíþjóð, 195; Grímr h., 204; Þorsteinn Höfði h. á Hörðalandi, 228; Þórir Haukneft h., 237; Úlft Gildir h. á þelamörk, 292; Veðr-Ormr h., 314; Arinbjörn h., Eg., Ad. 3; Vigfúss h. af Vörs, Glum.; Klyppr h. a Hördalandi, Fb. i. 19; Dala-Gudbrandr h., O. H. 106; Björn h. á Örlandi, Eg. 154; Þórir h. í Fjörðum, 155, cp. Rm. 36; hann var sem konungt væri yfir Dölunum, ok var þó h. at nafni, O. H. I. c., cp. Fb. i. 23; hersar hafa verit fyrri frændr minir, ok vil ek ekki bera hærra nafn en þeir, Fms. i. 299: it is also prob. that by agætr and göfugr (q. v.) the Landnama means a hersir. At the time of Harold Fairhair the old hersar gradually became liegemen (lendir menn) and were ranked below a jarl (earl), but above a holdr (yeoman), the scale being konungr, jarl, hersir, höldr, buandi, see the record in Hkr. i. 80 (Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6), as also Edda 93; the name then becomes rare, except that hersir and lendr maor are now and then used indiscriminately, heita beir hersar eða lendir menn, Edda l.c. The old Norse hersar were no doubt the prototype of the barons of Normandy and COMPDS: hersis-heiti, n. the title of a h., Edda Norman England. hersis-nafn, n. id., Fb. i. 23. (Ht.)

her-skapr, vide herr.

her-skar, vide herr.

herstask, t, dep. [=mod. hasta, q. v.], to speak barsbly to one; hann herstisk á fjándann með reiði ok mælti, Greg. 50, Eb. 118 new Ed., Hom. 16 (=Lat. exasperare), Blas. 31.

hersti-liga, adv. barsbly, Greg. 55, (mod. höstuliga.)

hersti-ligr, adj. barsb-spoken; h. mál, sermo durus, Hom. 22.

her-togi, vide herr.

HES, f. (spelt his, Gpl. l. c.), pl. hesjar:—a wooden frame attached to the tether of an animal, to prevent it from strangling itself; pat er ok hans handvömm ef af ofmegri verðr dautt eðr klafi kyrkir, en ef hæs (his, Gpl.) er í bandi... þá er þat eigi hans handvömm, N. G. L. i. 25, (Gpl. 502, Jb. 364, Js. 121.)

2. metaph., in mod. usage, a cow's dewlap.

3. in mod. Norse usage bæsje (hesjar) are frames or rails on which hay or corn is put for drying; and hæsja is to dry on hæsje, vide Ivar Aasen, cp. Ný Fél. xv. 33; hence comes the provincial Icel. hisja (a verb): hisjungr and hisjungs-perrir, m. of a soft air good for drying hay spread out on hesjar.

heaia, ad, mod. hiaja, to dry bay on a hes: pad hisjar i pad, to be aired. heakr, adj. = hastr, baugbty, barsb, Band. 31 new Ed.: [in parts of

North. E. they speak of a bask, i. e. barsh, wind.]

HESLI, n. [hasl], a basel, Str. 20. compos: hesli-kylfa, u, f. a basel-club, Hkv. 2. 20. hesli-skógr, m. basel-wood, Art. hesli-

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stong, f. a basel-pole, Str. 66. hesli-vondr, m. a basel-wand, \$\displaystyle \text{Str. 66.}

HESPA, u, f. a wisp or skein (of wool), Grág. ii. 401, K. p. K. 140. II. a basp, fastening, Fms. ii. 84, v. 120, Grett. 98, Sturl. i. 120, Bs. i. 424.

hests, 20, to mount one; vel, illa hestaor, well, badly mounted.

hest-bak, n. borse-back, Grág. ii. 171, Isl. ii. 382, Fms. xi. 400. hest-birgr, adj. provided with a borse, Sturl. iii. 238.

hest-brynja, u, f. borse barness, Sks. 403.

hest-bunsor, m. borse gear, Sks. 374.

hest-feer, adj. able to ride, Gpl. 269, Fms. x. 73.

hest-gangr, m. borse-sboes, Fms. ix. 55.

hest-gjöf, f. a gift of a borse, Njarð. 368. hest-hús, n., proncd. hestús (as fjós=fé-hús), a borse-stall, stable, Karl. 3, Grett. 113 A, Þorst. S. St. 50, and in many compds.

host-hofði, a, m. borse-bead, a nickname, Landn.

hest-klárr, m. a back, Glúm. 356.

hest-lauss, adj. without a borse, Sturl. iii. 293.

hest-lan, n. the loan of a borse, Bs. ii. 30.

hest-leysi, n. the being without a borse.

HESTR, m. a borse, [this word is a contr. form of hengist, qs. hengstr; A. S. bengest; O. H. G. bengist; Germ. bengst, whence Swed.-Dan. bingst; again, contr. Swed. bast, Dan. best: in old writers hestr mostly means a stallion, whereas hross (Engl. borse) denotes a gelding or any horse]:—a stallion, opp. to merr, a mare, Grag. i. 503, Gpl. 190, Hrafn. 5, Am. 98 (hestar þrír ok mer-hross eitt); h. grár með fjórum merum, Isl. ii. 213; sá hestr var sonr Hvítings, var alhvítr at lit en merarnar allar raudar, en annarr sonr Hvítings var í Þórarinsdal, ok var sá ok hvítr en merarnar svartar, Bjarn. 55: a steed, Fms. ii. 224: a borse gener., Nj. 4, 74; lið á hestum, borsemen, Fms. x. 31, passim. The ancients valued high breeding and variety of colour in their horses, which were favourite gifts, see Gunnl. ch. 5, Bjarn. l. c., Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 383, 384; for steeds and horsemanship see pkv. 6, Yngl. S. ch. 23, 33, Landn. 3. ch. 8, Gullb. S. ch. 9, Hard. S. ch. 3, 4, Rm. 32, 34, cp. also Lv. ch. 6, 7, Grett. ch. 16, Dropl. 13, Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 323: mythol, the horse was sacred to Frey (the god of light and the sun), Hrafn. 5, Vd. ch. 34, Fb. i. 401 (O. T. ch. 322), cp. Freyfaxi: for the steeds of the Sun, Day, and Night, see Gm. 37, Vpm. 12, 14: for the steeds of the gods, Gm. 30: for poetical and mythical names, Edda (Gl.) and the fragment of the poem porgrimspula, Edda, Bugge 332-334: for Sleipnir, the eight-legged steed of Odin, Edda, Gm. 44: for horse-fights see the references s. v. etja, to which add Grett. ch. 31, Sd. ch. 23:—vatnahestr, a water-borse, = nykr in popular tales, Landn. 2. ch., and Isl. Þjóðs.; but also a good swimmer, góðr vatna-hestr; skeið-h., reið-h., a riding borse; klár-h., púls-h., áburðar-h., a back, cart-borse, packborse; stóð-h., a stud-borse: sækja, beizla, gyrða, söðla, járna hest, to fetch, bridle, gird, saddle, shoe a borse; also, leggia á, to saddle; spretta af, to take the saddle off; teyma hest or hafa hest i togi, to lead a horse; flytja h., to put a pony out to grass; hepta h., to tether a pony: a pony is googengr (q. v.), vakr, þýðr; and the reverse, illgengr, hastr, klargengr, II. metaph. phrases, há-hestr, a bigb borse; ríða hardgengr. háhest (a child's play), also called ríða hákúk, to ride on one another's shoulders, ride 'pick-a-back;' kinn-hestr, a 'cheek-borse,' a box on the ear; lýstr hana kinnhest, hón kvaðsk þann hest muna skyldu ok launa ef hón mætti, Nj. 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, pann er pu laust mik, 116, cp. Gisl. 27: the gallows is called the borse of Odin, whence gefa e-m hest, to give one a borse, bang one, Fb. i. 238, cp. the verse in Yngl. S. ch. 26. B. the local name of a horse-shaped crag, see Landn.; cp. Hest-fell in Cumberland. COMPDS: either hosta- or hosts-: hosta-at, n. a borse-fight, see hesta-bein, n. borse bones (cp. Engl. borse-flesh), Grett. 96. hesta-foor, n. borse foddering, a law term, Gpl. 77. hesta-fætr, m. pl. borses' feet, Edda 77, Fas. i. 226, Fms. iii. 111. hesta-garor, m. a borse-pen close to a churchyard, wherein the horses of the worshippers are kept during service, D. N. hesta-geldir, m. borse gelder, a nickname, Landn. hesta-geymsla, u, f. borse keeping, Fas. i. 80. hesta-gnegg, n. a borse's neigh, Stj. 621. hesta-gnyr, m. noise of borsemen, Fms. iii. 74. hesta-hlio, n. a borse gate, Stj. hestajárn, n. pl. borse-sboes, Sturl. iii. 152. hesta-keyrsla, u, f. driving the steed in, in a horse-fight, Rd. 261. hesta-korn, n. [Swed. bestahesta-lio, n. borsemen. Fms. vii. korn = oats], a nickname, Fb. iii. hesta-maor, m. a borse boy, groom. m. a borse boy, groum.

hesta-skál, f. a stirrup-cup. hesta-skályus,

1 002 Fs. 51. hesta-stafr, m. a - Norse hestagarðr. n. a change of borses; hafa h., Ld. 202, Fs. 51. borse staff, to be used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, porst. S. St. 49, cp. Rd. ch. 12, Arons S. ch. 18. hesta-stallr, m. = hesthus, Flov. hestasteinn, m. a stone to which a borse is tied whilst the horseman takes hesta-sveinn, m. a borse boy, groom, Sturl. ii. 218, Fas. i. 149, pior. 205, porst. S. St. 50. hesta-vig, n. a borse-fight, Nj. 90, Sturl. ii. 100, Glum. 366, Rd. 261. hesta-bing, n. a meeting for a public borse-fight, Glum. 366, 367, Nj. 92, Lv. 37, Sd. 176, Fs. 43, 140.

host-skeiö, n. a race-course, Bs. ii, 182. host-skór, m. a borse-sboe, Fms. ix. 55, 56. hostakó-nagli, 2, m. a borse-sboe nail.

hest-tonn, f. a borse's tootb, Vigl. 20. hest-vero, n. a borse's wortb, Karl. 10.

hest-verk, n. work done by a borse, Gbl. 302.

hest-vig, n. = hestavig, Rd. 177.

hest-voror, m. a mounted guard, Fms. vii. 178, ix. 350, 351.

HETJA, u, f. a bero, champion, a gallant man, Nj. 64, Lv. 36, Ld. 26, 132, Fms. xi. 89, Glúm. 367, Jd. 40. compos: hetju-diktr, m., hetju-ljóð, n. a beroic poem, Jón. porl. hetju-móðr, m. beroism. hetju-skapr, m. championsbip, Fas. i. 24, Ld. ch. 11; this word, which in old writers is rather scarce, is freq. in mod. usage; also eccl., trúar-hetja, a champion of faith; hetja Guðs, a champion of God; striðs-h., a bero.

hetju-ligr, adj. beroical.

HETTA, u, f. [höttr], a bood, Grett. 139, Fms. iv. 359, Band. 16 new Ed., Finnb. 216, Mar.; (koll-hetta, flóka-hetta, lambhús-hetta, a bood to wear in a bard frost.) compps: hettu-lauss, adj. witbout a bood, Grett. 151 A. hettu-sótt, f., medic. cbicken-pox, Dan. famre syge, Sturl. ii. 128: bydrocepbalus, Fél. ix. 222. hettu-strútr, m. a cowl, H. E. ii. hettu-syginger m. n. 'hood-hous' a nickname. Her jiii 400

113. hettu-sveinar, m. pl. 'bood-boys,' a nickname, Hkr. iii. 449. HEY, n., old gen. heyvi, also spelt heyfi, mod. heyi; e. g. heyvi, Grág. i. 438; heyfi, Eb. 94 new Ed. note, and passim; but heyi, Sks. 416, and so in mod. usage; gen. pl. heyja; [Goth. bavi = χόρτος; A. S. beg; Engl. bay; Hel. bouwe; O. H. G. bawi; Germ. beu; Swed.-Dan. bö; Norse böy, Ivar Aasen; akin to höggva, Germ. bauen; thus hey prop. means cut grass]:-bay; mat eor hey, hey ok matr, Nj. 73, Grág. i. 195, 438, ii. 277, Isl. ii. 137, Sks. 416, Lv. 18 passim: also used in plur., stores of bay, fodder; beita upp engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veiðum at fá heyjanna, Landn. 30; hann hefir rænt mik öllum heyjum, Isl. ii. 140; hann hefir eingin hey til sölu, 138; en hey fåsk litil, 132: Icel. say, slå, raka, þurka, rifja, sæta, hirða, binda hey, to mow, rake, dry, turn, cock, get in, bind the bay. сомроз: hey-annir, f. pl. baymaking time (July, August), Edda (Gl.), Hrafn. 25. hev-band, n. a binding bay into trusses. hey-björg, f. stores of bay, Isl. ii. 131, 138. hey-bruni, 2, m. a burning of bay, Ann. hey-deild, f. a distribution of bay, Grag. ii. 275. hey-des, f. a bay-rick (vide des), Sturl. i. 83, 195, Bs. i. 54. hey-fang, n. produce of bay, Sturl. iii. 271. hen. adj. falling sbort of bay, Rd. 211. hey-fok, n. = heyreki. heygaror, m. a stack-yard, Grag. ii. 249, Njaro. 384, Fb. i. 523. heygjald, n. payment in bay, Grág. ii. 276. Boll. 348, Sturl. iii. 292. hey-hjálmr, hey-gjöf, f. bay fodder. hey-hjálmr, m. a bay-rick, Fms. vii. 298. hey-hlaö, n. a bay-cock, N. G. L. i. 256, Jb. 256. hey-hlass, n. a load of bay, Eb. 188, K. A. 176. hey-kleggi, a, m. = heydes, Fb. i. 523, Háv. 53. hey-kostr, m. stores of bay, Isl. ii. 136. lauss, adj. sbort of bay. hey-leigs, u, f. rent paid in bay, Isl. ii. 131. hey-leysi, n. a failure in bay, Krók. 37. hey-litill, adj. sbort of bay, Bs. i. 873. hey-meiss, m. a bay box, D.N. hey-mál, f. a bay-book, used instead of a hay-knife. hoy-ran, n. plunder of bay, Eb. hey-reki, a, m. the tossing of bay by the wind, = mod. heyfok, Grag. ii. hey-sala, u, f. sale hey-rum, n. a bay-loft, Grag. ii. 340. of bay, Jb. 223. hey-skapr, m. baymaking. hey-skipti, n. a sharing of bay, Grag. ii. 259. hey-slattr, m. baymaking, Gbl. 410. hey-sott, f. bay-fever, a horse's disease. hey-stakkr, m. a bayheystakk-garör, m. a stack-yard, Grág. ii. 340. hey-stal, n. the middle of a bay-cock, Isl. ii. 69. hey-tak, n. and hey-taka, u, f. plunder of bay, Eb. 154, Gpl. 545. hey-teigr, m. a strip of a bay-field, Sturl. ii. 29. hey-tjúga, n. [Dan. bötyv], a pitch-fork, Hkr. i. 24. hey-tolle, m. a bay toll, to be paid to a church, Dipl. v. 12, Vm. 115. hey-topt, f. = heygardr. hey-vero, n. compensation for h., Fms. iii. 210, Eb. 154. hey-verk, n. baymaking, Gull. 21, Eb. 152, Nj. 103, hey-vondull, m. a wisp of bay, Boll. 348. Bs. i. 46, Glum. 343. hey-perrir, m. a bay-breeze, air for drying bay. hey-prot, n. want of bay, Isl. ii. 132. hey-proti, m. a being sbort of bay, Isl. ii. 133. hey-burkr, m. a drying of bay. hey-onn, f. = heyannir, Grág. ii. 261, Edda 103. & For haymaking and hay stores see the Sagas passim, Hznsab. ch. 4, Eb. ch. 30, 37, 51, 63, Grett. ch. 50, Orms p. Fb. i. 522, Heidarv. S. ch. 25, Hav. pp. 46, 47, Gisl. 14, 22, Nj. ch. 47, 77, and p. 192, and Mr. Dasent's remarks on Icel. 'hayneed,' Burnt Njal cxii, Grag., esp. the Landbr. p. passim.

heygja, 8, [haugr], to bury in a bow, Nj. 98, Fms. i. 18, x. 328, passim; vide haugr.

heyja, 28, [hey], to make bay, Bs. i. 913, freq. in mod. usage; h. vel (illa), to get in a good (bad) crop of bay; h. fyrir kýr, ær, hesta, to make bay, as fodder for cows, etc.; and metaph., heyja af fyrir sér, to support oneself, live from band to moutb.

HEYJA, pres. hey, heyr, heyr, mod. heyi, heyir; pret. háði; pret. pass. háiðr (háinn, Glúm. 394), neut. háit, contr. hát, mod. háðr, háð:—to bold, perform:

1. a law term, to discbarge a public duty; heyja þing, dóm, sókn, etc., of any lawful and public duty, as goði, judge, neighbour, witness, and the like, whence every franklin is styled þing-heyjandi;

46; þá skal hann segja til á leið þeirri er hann heyr, Grág. i. 95, 127; á því einu várþingi á hann útlegðir er hann heyr sjálfr, 12; rétt er bonda at senda mann til þings at heyja þing fyrir sik, 102, cp. 103, 114, 115; ok mátti þingit eigi heyjask at lögum, Jb. 8; h. dóm, háði Snorri goði féránsdóm, Eb. 302; háðu þeir féránsdóm eptir klerkinn (høðu MS.), Bs. i. 492 (cp. h. oðo, Skálda 168), Hrafn. 19; þá er leið háið (fem. part.) er upp er sagt, Grág. i. 165; at háðum dómum, id.; fyrir háða dóma, 161; ok varð eigi háinn féránsdómrinn, Glúm. 394; h. heimting, Grág. ii. 391; h. lög, Bs. i. 692 old Ed., heyra new Ed.; h. sóknir, háðu vér sóknir fyr daudligum konungi, Blas. 30; h. launbing, to bold a secret meeting, Hbl. 30; h. leik, to play, Korm. (in a verse); h. Freys leik, to play the play of Frey, Hornklofi: phrases, h. gledi, to play, gambol, Fms. xi. 109; h. sér orða-fjölda, to add to one's phraseology, make phrases, Skálda 2. metaph., heyja orrostu, bardaga, to give battle, the battle being regarded as an ordeal or judgment, 625. 49, Blas. 37, Fms. iv. 243, v. 247; hann hafði margar orrostor háðar, Mork. 216; h. hólmgöngu, to fight a duel, Vigl. 16, Fms. v. 230; jafnan þá er hann hefir hátt (i. e. háit) hólmgöngur, Fs. 134.

II. recipr., þeir háðusk þar við um stund, tbey bandied words for a wbile, Bs. i. 664: pass., hildr háðisk, was fought, Lex. Poët. passim; þeir skulu heyjask (fight) við Skútu þeir Eyjólfr, Rd. 303.

HEYKJASK, t, [húka, hokinn], to bend, sink, cower down; hestrinn heyktist undir honum, MS. 489. 45; heyktisk hann við ok nær í úvit,

Sturl. iii. 177

HEYRA, d, in Norse MSS. höyra (eyra, dropping the b, N.G.L. i. 220), [Ulf. bausjan = anovew; A.S. byran; Hel. borjan; Engl. bear; O. H. G. boran; Germ. boren; Dan. bore; Swed. bora]:-to bear; the notion of hearing being taken to imply motion towards a place, cp. Germ. zu-boren, Icel. heyra til, Engl. bearken to, Scot. bear till; at beir heyrðu eðr sá atburðina, Fms. vii. 226, Nj. 13, Grág. i. 56, Sks. 554; nú heyra þeir til liðs konungsins hvar þat fór, Fb. ii. 128; hann heyrir pat er gras vex á jörðu, Edda 17; h. messu, tíðir, to bear mass, attend service, Fms. ix. 500; h. húslestr, id.; menn vildu eigi h. (bear, believe) at hann mundi fallit hafa, x. 364; heyrðu þeir snörgl nokkut til rekkju Þóreyjar, Fs. 144; hefir hvárki heyrt til hans styn né hósta, Nj. 2; þeir heyrðu blástr til drekanna, Gullþ. 8; hann heyrði þangat mikinn glaum, Eb. 28; heyrðu þeir hark mikit í búrit, 266; heyrit fádæmi, Háv. 45; heyr endemi (q. v.); sem nú hefir þú heyrt, as thou hast now heard, Sks. 714. 2. to hearken; þeirra hæn var eigi fyrr heyrð, Fms. x. Sks. 714. 2. to bearken; peirra bæn var eigi fyrr heyrð, Fms. x. 401; Guð heyrði bæn Moyses, Sks. 575; en ef þú vildir h. bæn mína, Drottinn minn, 596. 3. with prepp., heyra & e-t, to give ear, listen to a thing; en þá er hann hafði heyrt á töluna, Fms. xi. 37; höfðu pessir allir heyrt á (been within bearing, been present) sætt þeirra þóris ok Bjarnar, Eg. 349; bott sjálft konungt heyri á, though within bearing of the king himself, O. H. 54.

II. metaph. to belong to one, with II. metaph. to belong to one, with dat., kirkjan á selveiði alla utan þá er Geithellum heyrir, Vm. 165. heyra til e-s, or h. e-m til, to belong to, concern; (bat) er heyrir til (concerns) dottur þinnar, Nj. 15; þær sýslur sem til þeirra heyrðu, Fms. ix. 269; þat er til min heyrir, vi. 118, 133, Bs. i. 742; þat þing er hreppstjórn heyrir til, Jb. 184; hann ágirntisk þat er honum heyrði ekki til, Fms. vi. 301; þótti þeim Haraldi konungi eigi til h. (be bad no right) at mínka sinn y. so with dat., to bebove; hverjum yor heyrir at bjona, rétt, 339. Fms. i. 281, vi. 349; mér heyrir eigi at þegja við yðr, ii. 268; mér heyrir eigi at giptask, Str. 421; sem því nafni til heyrir, Mar. 617; kjalar-tré pat er peim potti heyra (to fil), Fb. i. 433. III. impers. to be beard; ok heyrir blástr (acc.) hans í alla heima, Edda 17; heyrði til höddu þá er Þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168; þá varð þegar hljótt svá at til einskis manns heyrði, Fms. vi. 374; svá nær læknum, at gerla heyri forsfallit (acc.), 351. IV. reflex. and impers., e-m heyrisk e-t, metbinks one bears; en með því at mér heyrisk svá í orðum yðrum, at ..., methought I beard you say, that ..., Sks. 101; en mér heyrisk svá um þetta haf, ok svá landit, þá..., 192; svá heyrisk mér til sem þeir sé flestir er..., Fms. vii. 280; þá heyrðisk þeim öllum sem sveinninn kvzði þetta, they thought they heard the boy sing, Landn. (Hb.) 293: in mod. usage, mer heyrdisk þú segja, meiboughi I beard you say; mer heyrdist vera barið, metboughi I beard a knock at the door; mer heyrist barnio hljóða, metbinks I bear the child crying. 2. pass. to be beard, H.E. i. 516; þá skulu þeir eigi þar um heyrask síðan (they shall not be beard, beeded), K. A. 110.

heyrandi, part. a bearer, Grett. 133 (opt er í holti heyrandi nær, vide holt): plur. heyrendr, bearers, at a meeting, church, or the like, Post. 645. 92, Bs. i. 741; hence the law phrase, i heyranda (gen. pl.) hljóði, in the hearing of all, in public, Nj. 15, Grag. i. 19, passim. heyrari, a, m. = heyrandi, N. T.

heyri-liga, adv. openly, 656 C. 2: fittingly; oheyriliga, cruelly. heyri-ligr, adj. becoming, Stj. 502: incumbent, Fms. vi. 388.

heyringi, a, m. [akin to heyrum, q.v., and not to be derived from heyra; cp. Engl. bireling; A.S. byrigman, byrling = domestic retainer]: -a Norse law term, a neighbour, a domestic; it appears almost to answer to Icel. búi; þá skal hann á þing leiða heyringja sína (as wit- Hillar, f. pl. a Norse local name, akin to hilla and hjalli.

heyja þing, Grág. i. 102, 103, 114; á várþingi því er hann heyr, K. þ. K. Tnesses), N. G. L. i. 21; settu þeir tólf manna dóm eptir ok tvá heyringja, ok létu dæma, D. N. ii. 4.

heyrin-kunnr (heyrum-kunnr, N.G.L. i. 232, Bjam. 42, both paper MSS., as also in mod. usage), adj. known, reported, Fms. i. 103, Nj. 139, Stj. 421; frægt ok h., famous and well known, 87, passim.

heyrin-oro, n. an old law phrase, which is probably = heyringia-oro, the word or verdict of a heyringi (not from heyra, qs. bearsay); sækja við tylstar-kvið eða við heyrin-orð fimm landeiganda, Grág. ii. 146; skal sækja við váttorð ef hann heyrir á, en ella við fimm manna heyrinorð eða tylftar-kvið, Kb. (l. c.) ii. 182.

heyrn, f. bearing:
1. the sense of bearing, 623. 57; heyrn, syn, Grág. ii. 16, Eluc. 54; mál, syn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97, N. T., Pass. 32. 4, 41. 10, passim.

compos: heyrnar-daufr, -lítill, adj. rather deaf, bard of bearing. heyrnar-lauss, adj. 'bearing-less,' deaf. heyrnarleysi, n. deafness. 2. bearing; sumt ritadi hann eptir sjálfs síns heyrn edr syn, something be wrote from his own hearing or sight, Fms. vii. 226. B. i heyrn e-m, in one's hearing, Stj. 689, Bjarn. 33, 43, Fms. xi. 287; á-heyrn, q. v. 3. metaph. ears, as it seems = hlust; eyra is properly the outer ear, heyrn and hlust the inner part; heyrn eda hlust, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 430; hneigja heyrn at e-u, to incline the ears to, Lb. 3; heyrn er þeim hægri sljó, Pass. 7.12. compos: heyrna-gnípur, f. pl., poët, 'ear-crags,' i. e. the head, Eg. (in a verse). 'heyrna-spann, n. 'ear-basket,' i. e. the ear, Ad. 20.

HEYRUM, dat. pl. of an obsolete heyrar; variously spelt, horum (i. e. hørum, which seems to be the best form), herum, hærum; even with r inserted, hreyrom, Kb. ii. 178, hrorom, Sb. ii. 389, no doubt erroneously, prob. from the original having eo = 0, which the transcriber read as ro, (see Gramm. p. xxxv, signif. B. I. K.) The word probably means of the homestead or family, domestic (cp. A.S. byred = family, Engl. bire, Dan. byre, vide heyringi above): it occurs a few times in the Grag., and is used only of neighbours, in the law phrase, rettir at heyrum; (in Kb. i. 62, the point should stand after hærum, and the new sentence begin with the following word); also, sækja ... við heyrinorð fimm landeiganda þeirra er réttir sé í kviðum at hörom við aðilja, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 146; þá skal búa kveðja þá er næstir búa þingvelli þeirra manna er réttir sé at horom, Sb. ii. 93; þeirra er réttir sé at skuldleikum ok at hreyrum, Kb. ii. 178 (l. c.); buendr skal kveðja fyrr en griðmenn ef til þess eru, þå er næstir eru þar, ok þá er at hærom sé réttir, 85; nema sá teli er réttr væri í kviðnum at hærom, i. 62; kennendr tvá þá er í hr.orom sé réttir, Sb. ii. 389; kennendr tvá þá er í heyrom sé réttir, er þat visso at fé þat báru á skip, Kb. l.c.; þá búa er réttir sé í kviðum ok at heyrum, ii. 68.

heyskr, adj. = hoveskr, courteous, Art. passim.

hik, n. faltering. hik-laust, n. adj. without wavering; see hvika. HIKA, ad, to falter, = hvika, q. v.

hildingr, m., poët. a war king, Hm. 154, Hkv. 2.10, Edda 105, passim: a pr. name, Fas.

HILDR, f., dat. and acc. hildi, [A. S. bild; Hel. bildi; prob. akin to hjaldr, q.v.]:—battle, only in poetry; heilir hildar til, heilir hildi frá, Hm. 157; vekja hildi, to wage war, Hkv. 2.6; hefja hildi, to begin a battle, Hkm. 2; er hildr þróask, when war waxes, Stor. 13; hörð h., a bard fight; bjóða hildi, to offer battle; ganga í hildi, to go into battle; semja, fremja hildi, to wage war, Lex. Poët. In poetry a shield is called hildar-ský, hildar-vé, hildar-veggr.

2. name of one of the Valkyrias (see Valkyrja), who were regarded as the handmaids of Odin, Vsp. 22, Gm. 36; Hildr is also represented as a daughter of the mythical king Högni and the bride of Héðin, whose life is recorded in the tale of Hjadninga-vig, Edda 89, 90: hence war is called Hildarleikr, m. the game of H., Bm. 1, passim. II. in pr. names; it is rare as a prefix in northern names, but freq. in old Germ.: of men, Hildir, Hildi-björn, Hildi-brandr, Hildi-grimr, Hild-olfr; of women, Hildr, Hildi-gunnr, Hildi-rior: again, it often forms the latter part in female names, and often spelt or sounded without the aspirate, As-hildr, Bryn-hildr, Bööv-ildr, Dóm-hildr, Ey-ildr, Geir-hildr, Grim-hildr, Gunn-hildr, Hrafn-hildr, Matt-ildr (for.), Orm-hildr, Ragn-III. in hildr, Svan-hildr, Ülf-hildr, Yngv-ildr, Þór-hildr, Landn. pl. hildir, the caul or membrane covering animals, calves, lambs when cast, kálfs-hildir, kýr-hildir, freq. in mod. usage.

B. APPELLATIVE COMPDS, hildi- only in poets: hildi-freekn, adj. mighty in war. hildi-göltr, m., mythic. a belmet, Edda 82. leikr, m. [A. S. bilde-gelac], the game of war, a fight, Fm. 31. meior, m., poet. a warrior, pillar of war, Fm. 36. hildi-svin, n. = hildigöltr, Edda 82, Hdl. 7. hildi-tannr, m., gen. hilditanns, Edda i. 464; dat. hilditanni, Fms. ix. 455 (an evidence that tönn, a tooth, was hildi-tannr, m., gen. hilditanns, Edda i. originally masc.); later, Hildi-tonn, f. nickname of the old Danish king, see Skjöld. S., qs. a war-tooth, tusk; cp. A. S. bilde-tux, Beow. 1511.

hilduri, a, m. a kind of bawk, Edda (Gl.)

HILLA, u, f. a shelf, freq. in mod. usage; bur-hilla, a pantry shelf. hills, t, in the phrase, það hillir undir e-ð, to be (as it were) upbeaved or lifted in the air, e.g. of an object (a person, tree) seen on the edge of a hill against the sky, e. g. það hillir undir hann á brúninni.

hillingar, f. pl. upbeaving, esp. of a mirage, when rocks and islands look as if lifted above the level of the sea.

hilmir, m., poët., prop. a belmsman, whence a ruler, king, Yt., Hkv., Lex. Poët. passim.

hilmr, m. a smell, = ilmr, q. v., Hom. p. 58, Fms. (Ágrip) x. 280 sqq. hilpir, m. a belper, N. G. L. ii. 343, of a midwife.

himbrin, mod. himbrimi, m. the ember goose, colymbus glacialis, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; cp. Norse Hymbern, Faroic imbrim, Shetl. immer.

himin-baugr, m. = himinhringr, Jónas 53.

himin-belti, n. a 'belt of beaven,' zone.

Himin-björg and Himin-fjöll, n. pl. a mythical local name, Gm.,

himin-blami, a, m. the blue sky, Jónas 64.

himin-blar, adj. sky-blue, Jónas 137.

himin-bleer, m. a breath or whiff of air, Jonas 120, cp. Pass. 25. 10.

himin-bogi, a, m. the arch or vault of beaven, Jonasog.

himin-bora, u, f. = himinrauf, Skálda 209.

himin-borinn, part. beaven-born.

himin-brjótr, m., mythol. name of an ox, 'beaven-breaker,' Edda 35.

himin-bui, a, m. a beaven-dweller, an angel.

himin-fastr, adj. fixed in beaven, of stars, Stj. 12.

himin-geimr, m. the void, the universe, Jonas 167.

himin-geisli, 2, m. beavenly beams, Sol. 72.

Himin-glæfa, u, f. one of the northern Nereids, Edda 101.

himin-hringr, adj., poët. the 'ring' of beaven, Jonas 53. himin-hvolf, n. the vault of beaven, the sky.

himin-joourr, m. the corner, brim (jadarr, jodurr) of beaven, = himinskaut, Vsp. 5 (απ. λεγ.) This, no doubt, is the correct form, not himinjó-dýr (beaven-borse-beasts) or himin-jó-dur (beaven-borse-doors).

himin-knöttr, m. a beavenly globe.

himin-kraptar, m. pl. the props, pillars of heaven, O. H. (in a verse). himin-ljómi, a, m. heavenly light, Lex. Poët.

HIMINN, m. [the form hifinn occurs rarely, Fms, x. 10 (v. l.), Hb. (1866) thrice; the mod. form is himin, without the inflexive n; the root consonant varies between m and f(or v), the final between n and l, cp. Goth. bimins, A.S. beofon, Engl. beaven, Hel. bimil, O. H. G. bimila, Germ. as also mod. Dan. and Swed. bimmel; this interchange of f and m is analogous to 'of' and 'um' (umb), 'sofa' and 'sömn' (i. e. svefn), 'kufl' and 'kumbl,' Lat. sopio and somnus, etc. The mythol. Gimle (Vsp. 63) is probably dat. of an obsolete himil derived from the time when the initial b was still sounded gutturally]:—beaven; in the old heathen creed the heavenly vault was the skull of the giant Ymir, Gm. 40, Vpm. 21, Edda sub init.; and is called by the poets 'the giant's skull,' 'the burden of the dwarfs' (vide dvergr), etc.; the heavens were nine, the names of which are recorded in Edda (Gl.):—Níu eru himnar á hæð talðir, cp. Alm. 12, 13; upp-h., the ether, Vsp. 3; nú heldr jörð griðum upp, en himinn varðar fyrir ofan en hafit Rauða fyrir útan er liggr um lönd öll, Grág. i. 166; jafnhátt upp sem himinn, Edda 60 (in a verse); leikr hár hiti við h., sjálfan, Vsp. 58; hinn slétti h., Vpm. 46: allit., heiðr himin, Hbl. 19, Eb. 48 new Ed., v.l.; haf og h., sea and beaven; himin ok jörð, beaven and earth, Nj. 194; áðr stjarna komi á himin, ere the stars came up in beaven, Grag. ii. 322. β. phrases, undir berum himni, under the bare sky, freq.; hann ann mér eigi at hafa himininn jafnan yfir höfði sér sem hann hefir sjálfr, Vápn. 20; þykjask taka h. höndum, to think one grasps beaven with one's bands, of high fantastic hopes; þat hugðum vér bændr...at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekit, en nu..., Hkr. i. 141, Sighvat (Bersögl. vísur), Al. 118; himins-endi, the end, border of beaven, Vpm. 37. Edda 12. 2. the heathen conception of a plurality of heavens caused the plural to be mostly used by Christian writers, esp. after the Reformation, also, Guo á himnum, God in the beavens; Fadir & himnum, Gr. ev rois oùpavois, N. T., following the Gr. text; himnum ao, towards the beavens, Pass. 34. 1; her og á himnum bæði, 24.7; himna-Guð, God in the beavens, Sól. 6, Stj.; stíga til himna, to ascend to the beavens, Ghl. 40; himna-fagnadr, beavenly joy, Hom. 30; himna-braud, bread from the beavens, manna, Post.; himnafæðsla, id., Stj.; himna-för, ascension to the beavens; himna-ljós, the light of the beavens, Pass. 3. 3; himna-hallir, the balls of the beavens, 25. 13; himna-konungr, the king of the beavens, Hom., Fms. i. 141; himna-mjöl, the flour of the beavens, manna, Stj., Al. 64; himna-sjon, beavenly sight, Greg. 35; himna-vist, an abode in the beavens, Hom.; himna-riki, n. the kingdom of the beavens, N. T., in old writers himin-riki. II. metaph. (like Gr. ovpavos), a canopy, covering, cp. Germ. trag-bimmel; sængrhiminn, a bed canopy: poet., bruna-himinn, beaven of the brows, the forebead, Kormak; al-himin, the beaven or covering of the deep, the ice, Eyvind.

himin-raufar, f. pl. the sluices of beaven, Skalda 210, Mar. 10. himin-riki, n. [Dan. bimmerige; Germ. bimmelreich], the kingdom of beaven, Gpl. 42, Edda 149 (pref.), Th. 28; himinrikis-dyrr, -hiro, -höll, -innganga, -vist, Hom., Mar., Bs. passim; himinrikis madr, an beir of the kingdom of beaven, 677.3; but in mod. usage himnariki (see himinn 2) is more usual.

himin-rooi, a, m. the redness of the sky, Matth. xvi. 2.

himin-runninn, part. = Gr. διϊπετήs, Od.

himin-rooull, m. = himinsól, Lex. Poet. himin-skaut, n. the sheet of beaven, a quarter of beaven, Lat. plage caeli, Hdl. 14, Skv. 1. 10, passim.

himin-skin, n. a beavenly sbining, Jonas 115.

himin-sol, f. the sun in beaven

himin-stjóri, a, m. (-stýrir, m.), the ruler of heaven, God, Lex. Poët.

himin-stjörnur, f. pl. the stars in heaven, Jónas 122.

himin-targa, u, f. the targe of beaven, the sun, pd. 4.

himin-tjald, n. a canopy, Am. 106.

himin-tungl, n. pl. the beavenly bodies, Hkr. ii. 288, Rb. 66, 108,

passim; himintungla far, h. gangr (ganga), Stj., Rb. himin-vangi, a, m. the mead of beaven, the sky, Hkv. 1. 15.

himin-vist, f. dwelling in beaven, Lex. Poet.

himneskr, adj. (hifneskr, Fms. x. 392), beavenly, Sks., Bs., N. T.,

Pass., Vídal. passim.

HIND, f. [A. S. bind; Engl. bind; Germ. binde; Dan. bind]:—a bind, Lat. cerva, the female of hjörtr, Karl. 45, freq.: hindar-kalfr, m. a bind's calf, a fawn, Bret. ch. 19; Hindar-fjall, n. Hind's-fell, 2 mountain, Fas., Fm. II. [prob. a different word, akin to Goth. binhan, Swed. binna = to find], skill, grace; in the phrase, með hind, artfully, gracefully, as in the ditty: það er að segja af Sigurði Blind | samdi hann ljóð um hverja kind, sá hann hvorki sól né vind, seggjum þótt ann kveða með hind; esp. freq. in poets of the 16th and 17th centuries.

hindar-dags, gen. as adv. the day after to-morrow, N.G.L.i.23; see hindri.

hindr, n. = hindran, Stj. 262.

HINDRA, ab, [A.S. binderjan; Engl. binder; Germ. bindern; Dan. bindra; Swed. bindra]:-prop. to keep bebind, binder, Stj. 138; h. edr tálma, Dipl. i. 4, Bs. i. 689. II. pass. to be impeded, Fms. vii. 144. xi. 423. 2. to balt, loiter, Stj. 172, Mar.: to go astray, to be wrong, Fbr. 78 new Ed., Bs. i. 820: to lose time, loiter about a thing, meira mun nú annat til framkvæmdar en hindrask eptir þessu, Sturl. iii. 157; cp. hindrvitni below.

hindran, f. a bindrance, Stj. 9.

HINDRI, compar., superl. HINZTR, [cp. Ulf. bindar = δπίσω, πέραν, A. S. and Engl. binder, O. H. G. bintar, Germ. binter; cp. also A. S. bindan, Engl. be-bind]: -the binder, bindmost, latter, latest, only in poetry: the compar. occurs only as an aπ. λεγ. in hindra dags, the day after tomorrow, Hm. 109, and hindar-dags, N. G. L. i. 23. hinnzta sinni, for the last time: in prose, ver gengum á land innsta (i. e. hinzta) sinni, Fms. vii. 149; þá er hann fór inzta sinni til Jórsala, 625. 191: in poetry, Sól. 41, Fas. i. 428; hinztr fundr, the last meeting, Hkv. Hjörv. 40; hinzt kvedja, Am. 45; hinzt bæn, Skv. 3. 62.

hindr-vitni, f. 'binder-knowledge,' idolatry, superstition, nonsense, Bs. i. 165, Hkr. ii. 176; flærð heiðingligrar hindrvitni, Fb. i. 513; ef hann truir á þat heldr en annat fé, eða ferr hann með h., K. þ. K. 78.

HINGAT, also spelt higat (Eg. 51, Nj. 227, Fms. i. 189, Stj. 27, 35) and hegat (Isl. ii. 270, Gpl. 272), prob. only by dropping the mark of abbreviation (") above the line (higat, hegat), as seen from old rhymes such as hingat fyrir konu bing, Eb. 73 new Ed.:-bitber, Lat. buc, Ib. 5, Nj. 2, Grág. i. 189, Fms. i. 72, x. 18; hingat ok þangat, bitber and tbitber, to and fro, viii. 39, Stj. 35, 284, Blas. 40; hon vissi longum ekki hingat, i. e. she was in a senseless state, Bs. i. 384. hingat til, bitberto, 619. 73.

B. Compos: hingat-buror, m. the birth of Christ, 625. 82, Skalda 210, Fms. i. 109, xi. 468, Stj. 27 (hegat-burðr), passim. hingat-ferð and hingat-för, f. a journey bilber, Eb. 144, Fms. x. 17, xi. 105. hingat-flutningr, m. carrying bilber, Fr. hingat-kváma, u, f. hingat-flutningr, m. carrying bither, Fr. a coming bitber, arrival, Fms. vi. 394, v. 291: eccl., of Christ, Rb. 84, hingat-spaning, f. = hingatkváma, Niðrst. 6. Sti. passim.

HINKA, 20, [Germ. binken], to limp, bobble, Fs. 159; see hvika.

hinkr, n. a limping, bobbling, Isl. ii. 147.

hinkra, að, to balt, stop a bit; h. við, to balt, freq. in mod. usage. HINN, HIN, HIT, the article, an enclitic, which therefore can never serve as an accentuated syllable in a verse, either as rhyme or in alliteration. In good old MSS. (e. g. Cod. Reg. of Sæm.) it is hardly ever spelt with the aspirate, but is written inn, in, it or io, or enn, en, et or eo, and thus distinguished from the demonstr. pron. hinn; but in the Editions the prob. spurious aspirate has been generally prefixed: an indecl. inu or hinu occurs often in later MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. the Fb.; but as it has not been heard of since and is unknown in the modern language, it simply seems to be a Norwegianism, thus, inu sömu orð, Th. 2; hinnu fyrri biskupa (gen. pl.), H. E. ii. 79; enu instu luti (res intimas), Hom. 57 (Norse MS.); hinu ágæztu menn (nom. pl.), id.; innu óargu dýra, 657 A. ii. 12; [cp. Goth. jains = & κείνοε; A.S. geond; Engl. yon; Germ. jener.]

A. The: I. preceding the noun: 1. before an adjective standing alone or followed by a substantive; inn mæri, inn riki, inn dimmi dreki, inn mikli mögr, Vsp.; in aldna, id.; inn góða mjöð, the good mead, Gm. 13; inn mæra mjöð, Skm. 16; inn helga mjöð, Sdm. 18; in forna fold, Hým. 24; in friða frilla, 30; inn fróði jötum, Vþm. 20; inn gamli

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þulr, 9; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; inn fráni ormr, 19; opt inn betri bilar Φ ástin, my love! dear! beart! þursinn! Fas. i. 385; hundarnir! = ὧ κύνεε, bá er inn verri vegr, Hm. 127; in alsnotra ambátt, in arma, þkv.; enn fróði afi, Skm. 2; in ílla mæra, 32; enn fráni ormr, 27; eð manunga man, Hm. 163; enn aldna jötun, 104; en horska mær, 95; it betra, Stor. 22; ena prioju, the third, Vsp. 20; inn modur-lausi mögr, Fm. 2; it gjalla gull, ok it glóðrauða fé, 9; ið fyrsta orð, Sdm. 14; enu skírleita goði, Gm. 39; in glýstömu græti, Hôm. 1; in svásu goð, Vþm. 17; enum frægja syni, Hm. 141; at ins tryggva vinar, 66; ennar góðu konu, 100; ins svinna mans, 162; ens dýra mjaðar, 141; ens hindra dags, 109; ens unga mans, Skm. 11; ens deykkva hrafns, Skv. 2. 20; æ til ins eina dags, Fm. 10; ena niundu hverja nótt, Skm. 21: with the ordinals, inn fyrsti, pridi..., Gm. 6 sqq., Sdm. 21 sqq. 2. so also before an adverb; it sama, likewise, Hm. 75, Fm. 4, Vpm. 22, 23, Gm. 15, Hdl. 8. as an indecl. particle 'in' or 'en' before a comparative; in heldr, the more, Hm. 60, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21, Gh. 3, Nj. 219; in lengt, the longer, Am. 58, 61; this has been already mentioned s. v. en (p. 127, B. at bottom, and p. 128), but it is almost exclusively poetical. II. placed between a pronoun and an adjective in the definite form: 1. after a demonstr.; sá inn fráni ormr, Fm. 26; sá inn harði hallr, Gs. 10; sá inn aldni jötun, Skm. 25; sá inn ámáttki jötunn, 10; þat ið mikla men, þkv. 13; þat ið litla, 'tbat the little,' i. e. the little thing, Ls. 44: pann inn alsvinna jötun, Vpm. 1; pann inn aldna jötun, Fm. 29; þann inn hrímkalda jötun, 38; bess ins alsvinna jötuns, Vpm. 5; þat it unga man, Alm. 6; þann inn aldna jötun, Gm. 50; þau in harðmóðgu sky, 41; sá inn máttki munr, 93; mönnum þeim enum aldrænum, Hbl. 44; börn þau in blíðu, Og. 9; hrís þat ið mæra, Akv. 5: in prose, fjölmenni þat it mikla, Eg. 46; þetta it mikla skip, Fms. x. 347, passim: with ordinals, segou pat io eina, say that the first, Vpm. 20; pat ið þriðja, fjórða . . ., 20 sqq. 2. after a possessive; sins ins heila hugar, sins ins svára sefa, Hm. 105; þins ins hvassa hjörs, Fm. 29; minn inn hvassi hjörr, 6; míns ins hvassa hjörs, 28; bækr þínar inar bláhvítu, 3. after a pers. pron.; bu hinn armi, thou wretch ! Ld. 326; gakk þú hingat hinn mikli maðr! Eg. 488. III. placed between two nouns in apposition: 1. between a proper name and a title or epithet in the definite form; Siguror inn Suoræni, Sigurd the Southerner, Skv. 3. 4; Atli inn Ríki, Akv. 20; Högna ins frækna, Hjalla ins blauda, 23; Guðröðr inn Göfugláti, Yt.; Hamðir inn hugumstóri, Hðm. 25; Kjötva'nn (= Kjötva enn) Audga, Hornklofi; Svan enum Rauda, Alfr enn Gamli, Hdl.; as also in prose, Ivarr inn Viðfaðmi, Haraldr enn Hárfagri, Ólafr inn Digri, Knútr inn Fundni, Audr in Djúpaudga, Þorbjörg in Digra, Hildr in Mjófa, Steinólfr inn Lági, Þorkell inn Hávi, Kjarlakr inn Gamli, Björn inn Austræni, Ólafr inn Hvíti, Hálfdan inn Svarti, Sighvatr inn Raudi, Eyjólfr inn Grá, Gestr inn Spaki; Ari inn Frodi (Aren Frode contr. = Are enn Frode, O. T. 23, line 1), Ketill inn Heimski, Knútr inn Ríki, Eadvarðr inn Góði, Hálfdan inn Mildi, Ingjaldr inn Illráði, Helgi inn Magri, Úlfr inn Skjálgi, Landn., Fb. iii; cp. Gr. Νέστωρ ὁ γέρων, Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, Germ. Nathan der Weise, Engl. Alfred the Great, etc.: of ships, Ormr inn Langi, Ormr inn 2. between an appellative and an adjective; sveinn inn hvíti, Ls. 20; hendi inni hægri, 61; þengill inn meins-vani, Gm. 16; seggr inn ungi, Skm. 2; skati inn ungi, Hdl. 9; brúðr in kappsvinna, Am. 75; hest inn hradfæra, Gh. 18; varr inn vígfrækni, gumi inn gunnhelgi, Hom. 30; aud inn fagra, Skv. 1. 13; orm inn frana, 1. 11; fjánda inn fólkská, Fm. 37; konungr inn Húnski, Skv. 3. 8, 18, 63, 64; ord id fyrra, Og. 9; mál id efsta, 16; seggr inn sudræni, Akv. 3; seggr inn zri, 6; mar'inum mélgreypa, 3, 13; borg inni há, 14; sól inni suðrhöllu, 30; veðrs ens mikla, Hkv. 1.12; handar ennar hægri, Ls. 38, 61; vifs ins vegliga, Am. 54; konung inn kostsama, Hkm.; gramr inn glaðværi, id.; hlut inn mjóvara, Ýt. 13; konungr inn kynstóri, fylkir inn framlyndi, hilmi'nom hálsdigra, konu'na Dönsku, hverr' enni Heinversku, Hornklofi, Sæm. (Möb.) 228-231; við arm inn vestra, Sighvat; so also in prose passim.

B. When there was no adjective the article became a suffix to the noun (see Gramm, pp. xix, xx), a usage common even in early prose, but extremely rare in poetry; the reason is, not that the poems were composed before the suffixed article had come into use, but that the metres themselves in which all the old poems were composed are older than that usage, and are not well adapted to it, so that the absence of the article became traditional. The old poem Harbardsljóð makes an exception, no doubt not from being later than all other poems, but from being composed in a peculiar metre, half verse and half prose; thus in that single poem alone there are nearly twenty instances, or about twice or thrice as many as in all the other poems together :- váginn, Hbl. 2, 13, 15; sundit, 1, 3, 8, 13; verðinum, 4; eikjunni, 7; skipit, id.; stöðna, landit, id.; leiðina, 55; höfuðit, 15; bátinum, 53; veggsins, stokksins, steinsins, 56; matrinn, 3: other solitary instances are, godin öll, Vsp. 27 (prob. somewhat corrupt); eiki-köstinn, Gh. 20; vömmin vár, Ls. 52. in prose, old and modern, the suffixed article occurs at every step; only one or two instances are worth noticing as peculiar to the Icelandic: as vocative in addressing; konan, O woman! mjöonannan, id., Sighvat (in a verse of A. D. 1018, and so in mod. usage); elskan! hartao! heillin! \ 38; this usage scarcely occurs except in old poetry.

Od. xxii. 35: also with another word, barnio gott, good child! pruonapussinn, thou monster giant! Midgards-ormrinn! Fas. i. 373. esp. if with a possessive adjective following, as in Gr. ουμός, τουμόν, τάμά, etc.; elskan mín, ástin mín, hjartað mitt, góðrinn minn ! hér er nú ástin mín, bere is my darling! Sturl. ii. 78, of a father presenting a darling child to a friend; and so in mod. usage: as abuse, hundrinn binn, thou dog! Isl. ii. 176; þjófrinn þinn ! Fms. vii. 127; dyðrillinn þinn ! ii. 279; hundinum binum i vi. 323: this use is not confined to the vocative, e. g. konan mín biðr að heilsa, my wife (kona mín is never used); maðrinn minn, my busband; biddu foreldrana þína (ask thy parents) að lofa þér að fara; augun hans, bis eyes, Pass. 24. 4; hugrinn vor og hjartað sé, our mind and beart (cp. Gr. τῷ ἐμῷ θυμῷ), 43. 5; svo hjartað bæði og málið mitt mikli samhuga nafnið þitt, 10. 7; gef þú að móður-málið mitt, 35. 9; bókin mín, my favourite book, my own book; as also, fáðu mér hattinn minn, vetlingana mina, skona mina, give me my bat, gloves, sboes; tungan i ber, augun i ber, thy tongue, thy eyes; höfuðið á mer, fætrnir á mer, my bead, my feet; hendrnar á þér ('á mér, á þér 'are here equivalent to a possessive, see p. 37, C. IV), thy bands, cp. Homer, τὰ σὰ γούνατα; hestana þina, Gr. ίππους τούς σούς: similar is the instance, vömmin vár, the sins of ours, Ls. 52; this may be a remnant of a time when the article was used separately, even with an indefinite adjective. double article, one suffixed to the noun and the other prefixed to the word in apposition; hirðin sú in Danska, Fms. vi. 323; þau in stóru skipin, viii. 384 and passim: again, when a noun is put in the genitive after another noun the former has no article; as the Engl. phrase 'the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air' is in Icel. 'fiskar sjavarins og fuglar loptsins: but this belongs to the syntax; see also Grimm's D. G. iv. 432.

C. Special Changes, in mod. usage: I. the demonstr. pron. sá, sú, það has in speech generally taken the place of inn, in, it; thus, sá gamli maðr, sú gamla kona, það gamla skáld; sometimes the article is dropped altogether, e. g. á fimta degi, on the fifth day (= á enum fimta degi); a somu stundu, in the same bour; even in old writers this is found, með sömu ætlan, Bs. i. 289; á níundu tíð dags, Stj. 41, (but rarely); yet the old form is often retained in writing. II. in case A. II. the article may be dropped; þann gamla mann, þá gömlu konu, það gamla skáld, bú armi, etc.; sá ráða-góði, sá goðum-líki, sá ágæti Odysseifr, sú vitra Penelopa, sá Jarokringjandi Pósidon, Od. passim (in Dr. Egilsson's III. in case A. III. 1. the article is also dropped, Knútr translation). Ríki, Haraldr Hárfagri; even old writers (esp. in later vellums) omitted it now and then, Hálfdan Svarta, Fms. i. 1; Haraldr Grænski, 90; Haraldr Hárfagri, 192; Öttarr ungi, Hdl.: even in the Sæm. Cod. Reg., Völs-ungr ungi, Skv. 3. 1, 3.

IV. in case A. III. 2. the pronouns sá, sú, ungr ungi, Skv. 3. 1, 3. bao, and hinn, hin, hit may be used indiscriminately, although the former V. lastly, in case B. the suffixed article has gained is more usual. ground, and is in modern prose used more freq. than in ancient.

Conclusion.—The old poetical language, with the sole exception of a single poem, had no article in the modern and proper sense; in every instance the 'inn, in, it' bears the character of a demonstrative pronoun, preceding an adjective and enhancing and emphasising its sense, like the pers. pron. hann, q. v.; but it is never attached to a single substantive; when the adjective was placed in apposition after a noun, the pronoun came to stand as an enclitic just after the noun, and was sounded as if suffixed thereto; at last it was tacked as an actual suffix to single nouns standing without apposition, and thus the true suffixed article gradually arose, first in speech, then in writing; whereas at the same time the old pronominal enclitic (A. I-III) gradually went out of use, and was either dropped or replaced by the stronger demonstrative pronoun 'sá, sú.

HINN, HIN, HITT, demonstr. pron., prob. identical in etymology with the preceding word, from which it is however distinguished, by the neut, hitt, Dan. bint; 2. by the initial aspirate, which is never 3. by being a fully accentuated pronoun, so that the b can dropped: stand as an alliterative letter, e.g. bandar ennar bægri | mun ek binnar geta, Ls.; veitkat ek bitt hvart Heita | bungr ..., Hallfred; Hitt kvað þá Hamdir, etc., Hom. 23, 25, Korm. 40; Raun er bins at Heinir | bræ. Skáld biðr bins at baldi | bjálm ..., Sighvat, Hkv. Hjörv. 26: [Ulf. jains = exervos; A. S. geond; Engl. yon; Germ. jener.]

A. This pronoun is used, I. in a demonstr. sense, emphatically and without being opp. to a preceding demonstr.; raun er hins at ..., it is proved that ...; skáld biðr hins, at ..., Sighvat; veitkat ek hitt hvat (hvárt) ..., Hallfred : hitt ek hugða, emphatically, that was what I thought, I thought for sooth, Hm. 98; hitt kvað þá Hróðrglóð, Hdm. 13; hitt kvað þá Hamdir, 25; hitt vil ek vita, that I want to know, Vbm. 3, 6; þó ek hins get, ef ..., yet I guess, that if ..., Skm. 24; vita skal hitt, ef..., Korm. 40 (in a verse), Isl. ii. 225 (in a verse); hitt var fyrr = in former times, formerly, Yt., Fs. 94 (in a verse); hinn er sæll, er . . . , be is bappy, that ..., Hm. 8; made hinn er ..., 'man be that' = the man who, 26; hinn er Surts or Sökkdölum, Edda 51 (in a verse); veitat hinn er tin tannar, hinn er um eyki annask, Kormak (in a verse); handar innar hægri mun ek hinnar geta, er..., the right hand, that hand namely, which ..., Ls. II. demonstr.

referring to another pronoun, denoting the former, farther, the other, = TAsgeror slædurnar, Eg. 703; hann tekr burt örina ok hirdir hanz svá Dan. biin, bint, Germ. jener, cp. Gr. eneivos, Lat. ille; freq. in prose, old and mod.; fóru þeir með þau skip er þeim þóttu bezt en brenndu hin, Fms. v. 8; Kimbi bar sár sitt engan mun betr en hinir, er hann hafði áðr á fært, 92; en hitt er meira, at hann lætr sér annarra manna fé jafnheimilt, Eg. 47; kemr örvar-oddrinn í strenglag hinnar örvarinnar, Fb. iii. 405; er þú hefir mik fyrir lagt á hinu áðr, 407; hinir frændr þínir, ii. 425; á hinn fótinn, on that, the other leg, Nj. 97; hat er válítið, ... hitt er undr..., Ls. 33; hinir hlaða seglunum ok bíða, Fms. x. 347; ef hinn (the other part) er eigi þar við staddr, Grág. i. 52; hvárt hinn (the other one) hefir jafnmikit fé hins (of the other one) er austr er, 220; rett er at kvedja frá hennar heimili ef hann veit hvártki hinna (gen. pl.), 339; ok vill annarr hluta en annarr eigi ... ok verðr sem hinn mæli ekki um er eigi vill hluta, 393; ef maor sendir annan mann til eindaga, ok erat hinn skyldr við at taka, id.; þess á milli er hón fór at sofa á kveldit, ok hins er hón var klædd, Ld. 14; ærit fögr er mær sjá, . . . en hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-augu eru komin í ættir várar, forsootb sbe is a beautiful girl, but yet I know not, Nj. 2: -demonstr. in the sense of this (but rare), stjörnur bær er nær eru leiðar-stjörnu ganga aldri undir með oss, en í Blálandi eðr Arabia ganga hinar stjörnur, these very stars, Rb. 468: phrases, hitt ok annat, this and the other, Rd. 235; mod. hitt og þetta.

B. COMPOUND FORMS, hinn-ug, hinn-og, or hins-ig, mod. hinsegin, also hizig, q. v. [from vegr], adv. the other way; bott Gisl bykki hinsig (hinn veg, v. l.) eigi síðr til vísa, Fms. vii. 46; hinnig værir þú undir brun at lita sem ..., Nj. 55: locally, there, in the other place, illic, ok láta bera vætti þat hinneg var nefnt, Grág. i. 90; heimta af erfingja ef hinnig er eigi til, K. p. K. 28; brenndi þar ok görði hervirki eigi minna enn hinneg, Fms. vi. 340; ef hinnig mundi kostr, K. p. K. 24; eigi er hægra undir þeim at búa fyrir kulda sakir, enn hinnog er fyrir ofrhita sakir, Sks. 196; því at hón er kaldari hér en hizug, 70: temp. the other day, formerly (rare), er ek hinnig mælta, Og. 11. ing motion, bitber, tbitber; hinnig deyja or Helju halir, Vpm. 43; renna hinnig, Gh. 18; ríða hinig, Fm. 26; koma hinig, Gs. 18.

HINNA, u, f., mod. himna, [Dan. binde; Swed. binna], a film, a membrane, Grág. ii. 91, Edda 12, Clem. 25, Bs. ii. 180, Vígl. 31.

hipsum-haps, adv. by mere chance, from Dan. bips baps.

HIRD, f. [akin to A. S. byred; cp. also Engl. bire], a king's or earl's body-guard, the king's men of olden times: for the hiro, their rights, duties, statutes, see the Laws and Sagas passim; among the Laws, specially the Hirðskrá, N.G.L. ii. 390-450, Sks. ch. 24 sqq.; among the Sagas, the Fms. and Hkr. passim, Eg. ch. 5, 8, Fagrsk. ch. 5, the poem of Hornklofi, and 216, O. H. ch. 200 sqq., passim: hann hefir ok hirð um sik sem konungr, Eg. 47; ok hafði sína hirð hvárr þeirra, Fms. vi. 185; þá skipar hann hirðinni í eina fylking (opp. to bændr), Hkr. i. 155. compos: hirðardómr, m. a king's court; synja eiði eptir hirðardómi, N. G. L. ii. 437. hirð-bróðir, m. a comhirō-biskup, m. a king's bisbop, Fms. i. 229. rade among king's men, El. 14, Barl. 94, Hiroskrá ch. 41. hiro-búnaor, m. apparel for king's men, Skálda 181. hirð-drengr, m. a king's valet, Rétt. 61. hiro-hestr, m. a king's borse, N.G.L. i. 227. kona, u, f. a king's woman, daughter of a king's man, Fas. i. 193, Art. hirð-lið, n. the king's troops, Str. 3. hiro-log, n. pl. the laws and statutes of the king's men, their community, fellowship, Fms. v. 52; taka e-n í hirðlög, Ó. H. 204; ganga í h., Eg. 29, 112; vera í or segja sik ór hirðlögum, N. G. L. ii. 437. hirð-maðr, m. a king's man, Hirðskrá, hirðlögum, N.G. L. ii. 437.

hirðlögum, N.G. L. ii. 437.

hirð-maðr, m. a king's man, Hirðskrá,
Fms., Eg., Sks. passim, O. H. ch. 70, 113, Har. S. Harðr. ch. 110, Hkr. O. T. ch. 90, Lv. p. 112 (far þú á fund Eyjólfs Guðmunds sonar, vinar míns ok hiromanns), Nj. ch. 3, Fbr. hiromanns-eior, m. the oath taken by the king's men, Fms. 1x. 437.

to the king's men, Sturl. i. 129, Fms. ix. 417. hirômanna-nann, u. f. a hirômanna-stefna, u. f. a hirômanna-stefna, u. f. a Art. hiromanna-luor, m. a trumpet belonging bustings of king's men, Fms. ix. 306. hiro-mer, f. = hirokona, Art., Karl. hiro-pallr, m. the dais where the king's men sate, N.G.L. ii. hiro-prestr, m. a king's chaplain. Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 337, N.G.L. ii. 409. hiro-pruor, adj. courteous, Fms. v. 191, viii. 447, ix. 4. hirð-prýði, n. royal pomp, F.a.s. iii. 182, x. 178. hirō-riddari, 2, m. a king's knight, Barl. 176. hiro-sidir, m. pl. the customs of the king's men, Eb. 200, Sks. 320, Hkr. iii. 181. hiro-skip, n. a king's sbip, N. G. L. i. 227, passim. Hiro-skra, f. the statutes or section of law relating to the king's men, published in N. G. L. ii. 390-450. stefns, u, f. a meeting of the king's men, Fms. ix. 215, 250. hirōstjóri, 2, m. the captain of the king's men, Fms. iv. 364, ix. 250, 496, Ghl. 58, Eg. 280, Hiroskrá ch. 8, 24; in Eg. 280 used in a peculiar and Engl. sense; in Icel. the governor was, from the 14th to the 16th century, called hirostjóri, Ann., Espol. passim. hirð-stjórn, f. the dignity of hirostjóri, Fms. ix. 250; in Icel. sense, Ann. passim, Dipl. ii. 15. stofa, u, f. a king's ball, O. H. 43. hiro-sveinn, m. = hirodrengr, hiro-sveit, f. the bost of king's men, Hkr. i. 24, Fms. i. 36, Stj. 482. ii. 17, vi. 46, vii. 279, xi. 244. hiro-vist, f. the being a king's man, Fms. ii. 55, v. 315, vii. 196, xi. 18, Nj. 6.

HIRDA, d, mod. t, (Fms. vii. 290), to berd, tend, keep; hirda fé, to berd sheep, Grag. i. 401.

buna, Fms. xi. 64; ok hirt (imperat.) þat í glerkeri, Pr. 472. hirda hey, to gather in bay, Eb. 150, 152, Gullb. 20, Sks. 325. to keep safe, bide, conceal; ok er hann (Eliah) nú hirðr öðrum mönnum (bidden from them), Ver. 29; hirda höfud, to bide one's bead, Grett. (in a verse); þeir vissu eigi hvar Guð hirði andir þeirra, 623. 60; h. sik í djupum, of fishes, Sks. 47, 49: reflex. to lock oneself up, bide oneself, gangit upp i turn minn ok hirðisk þar, Bær. 2, Fas. i. 8; var hann nú hirðr (save) fyrir öllum úfriði, Fms. xi. 322; hirðir ok haldnir, safe and sound, Karl. 3. II. to mind, care for; eigi hirdi ek at lifa, Stj. 168; bott beir hirdi bat eigi, even though they care not for it, Grag. i. 468; aldregi hirði ek þat, Hrafn. 19; þeir einir munu vera at ek hirði aldri bott drepisk, Nj. 85; h. um e-t, to care about; ok hirtu ekki um lif sitt, Fms. iv. 147, vii. 290, ix. 243, O.H. 114, pior. 142. with a neg. and an infin. do not! Lat. noli! hird eigi bú at hrædask! 656 C. 37; hird eigi þú at þræta, noli contendere, Skálda 164; hirdit eigi ér at hasa illmælgi, 623. 30; hirð eigi þú at hopa á hæl, Hvítanessgodi! Nj. 170; hirdit eigi at óttask, Stj. 220 passim: esp. in poetry with a neg. suff., hirðattu, Korm. ch. 26; hirða-þú, Gkv. 2. 28, 31, Am. 38; hiroum-at fælask, let us not sbudder, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

hiroi-, a prefix, tending, keeping, wearing, in poet. compds, hiroiáss, -bil, -dís, -draugr, -nauma, -njótr, -sága, -sif, -týr, -þollr, all epithets in poetical circumlocutions of men and women.

hirði-ligr, adj. pastoral, Th. 12.

hirðing, f. a tending, keeping.

hirðingi, a, m. a berd, berdsman, Stj. 106, Gen. xiii. 8.

hirðir, m. [Ulf. bairdeis = ποιμήν; A. S. byrde; Engl. berd; Dan. byrde; Swed. berde; Germ. birt]:—a berd, berdsman, sbepberd, Gpl. 400, Grág. ii. 224, Barl. 35, Bs. ii. 91, Stj. 106 (hirðanna, gen. pl.); eccl., Hom., Mar., Bs., Stj. passim, as also N. T. in mod. usage; hirdir is used in a sacred and metaph, sense, small or smala-maor only in the proper sense; eg em godr hirdir, John x. 14; heilagir hirdar, Stj. 9. hirðis-lauss, adj. sbepberdless; saudir h., Stj. 603. hirðis-ligr, adj. pastoral, Stj. 235. hirðis-nafn, n. a sbepberd's name, Bs. i. 280. hirðis-rismál, n. a sbepberd's rising time, a term for day-break; er sól er í miðju austri, i. e. six o'clock, Grág. ii. 224, cp. Hrafn. 20.

hiro-ligr, adj. belonging to the king's men, Barl. 176, Str. 40; h. malsnild, courtly eloquence, Skálda 199: pastoral, Stat. 281.

hirou-lauss, adj. careless, freq. in mod. usage.

hirou-leysa, u, f. (mod. -leysi, n.), carelessness, Bs. ii. 91.

hirðu-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), careful.

hirsa (mod. hissa), adj. indecl. stunned, amazed, astonished; vera (verða) h. þeir urðu h. við þessi stórmerki, 655 v. 2; very freq. in mod. usage, eg er öldungis hissa, bráð-hissa, quite astonisbed. hirsi, n. [Swed. birs], millet, Edda (Gl.)

HIRTA, t, to chastise one, freq. in mod. usage; hirta sik frá e-u, to refrain from, Hom. 108: reflex., Stj. 23 (twice); hirtr, chastised, Fms. ii. 216; hirtask e-s, to refrain from a thing, H. E. i. 236.

hirting, f. chastisement, Hom. 43, Al. 129, Fas. ii. 447, Bs. passim, freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: hirtingar-lauss, adj. unpunished, hirtingar-leysi, n. want of punishment, Fms. v. N. G. L. ii. 419. hirtingar-oro, n. severe words, H. E. i. 250. Bamr, adj. severe, Bs. i. 164. hirtingar-vöndr, m. a wand (rod)

for punisbing, Pass. 34. 5. hirtinn, adj. [hirða], keeping safely, careful: hirtni, f. carefulness. hirzla (hiroala), u, f. a keeping, keeping safe, Grag. i. 400, Stj. 445, Fb. 2. a box, chest, 656 B. 1, Ld. 56, Sturl. ii. 11, Fbr. ii. 312, (rare.) 85, Pm. 10: hirzlu-hús, a store-bouse, H. E. i. 457, Dipl. v. 10; hirzlumaðr, a keeper, Sks. 273; fjár-h., a treasury.

his, hisja, vide hes, hesja.

hismi, n. chaff, bran; létt sem h.; akin to hé-, hý-, q. v.

hispr, n. foppery: hisprs-lauss, adj. without foppery, plain, straightforward; eg segi þér það hispurslaust, I tell it you plainly.

historia, u, f. bistory (for. word), Nik. dr. 75, Pass. 11. 1, and now and then in mod. usage, although saga is the usual vernacular word.

hits, u, f. a beating, Fbr. 149. compos: hitu-eldr, m. a fire for beating, Sturl. iii. 147. hitu-hús, n. a brew-bouse, Fms. iii. 211. m. a boiler, Fms. iii. 211, Safn i. 70. hitu-vatn, n. a bot spring, Mar. hita, 28, to beat.

hitan, f. a beating, Fas. ii. 377.

HITI, a, m. [Engl. beat; Dan. bede; Germ. bitze], beat, Vsp. 51; or frosti i hita, Edda 39, Sks. 60, Fms. v. 350: metaph. ardour, Mar. hitna, 28, to become bot, Magn. 468, Fms. x. 264, Stj. 648: impers.

e-m hitnar, one gets bot, Sturl. iii. 20.

HITTA, tt, [akin to Goth. binhan, Swed. binna = to find; Engl. bit; Dan. bitte; Swed. bitta]:-to bit upon, meet with one, Fms. i. 129, xi. 124, v.l.; en er þeir hittu menn at máli, Eg. 405, Fs. 29: hitta ráð, # bit upon a device, Fms. vi. 152; h. & e-t, to bit or light upon, hitti ham par a poroll, iv. 309: to find one's way, time, opportunity, hann hitti illa leiðir, Fs. 101; h. vel leiðina, 141; at eigi villumk ek ok hitti aptr til 2. to keep in a bon, chest; pa hirdi beirra, 623. 62; par til er per hittid inn i vaginn, Fms. ni. 124 (twice); eigi hittu þér nú í tíma til, er þér komut svá at borðin vóru uppi, vii. 197; ok vita ef þú hittir í þann tíma, at vild þín megi fram ganga, bit upon the proper time, Sks. 294; sjaldan hittir leidir i lid, Hm. 65:—also, h. til, to bappen, Bs. ii. 129: h. i vandræði, etc., to get into scrapes; her kom ek með son minn er hitt hefir í vandræði, Fms. vi. 107; þú hefir 2. to bit; hitta hitt í fjártjón, Fs. 100; h. í stórræði, Ísl. ii. 391. själfan sik fyrir, to bit oneself, make oneself smart, for a thing (metaph.), pord. 75; spjótið hitti (bit, struck) í brjóst hestsins, Flov. 16; skýtr snæris-spjóti, ok hittir milli herða þeim er stýrði, Fagrsk. 50. visit, call on; fóru þá margir menn at hitta Hákon konung, Fms. i. 21; gakk ok hitt (imperat.) Magnús konung, vi. 198; gakk at hitta hana, Fas. i. 193; Auðr gékk út ok hittir Rannveigu, Gísl. 105, Fs. 51; hittú (imperat.) födur Magna, Hbl. 51; ok nu hittr (sic) konungr drottning, Fms. x. 292. II. reflex., 1. recipr. to bit on or meet one Fms. x. 292.

II. reflex.,

1. recipt. to bit on of mee. one
another, Vsp. 7, Fms. vi. 107, x. 292; hann bað þá vel fara ok heila
another, Vsp. 7, Fms. vi. 107, x. 292; heir hittask, Eg. 22; hittumk (let us meet) i vik Varins, Hkv. Hjörv. 22; beir hittusk par sem heitir i Minni (of a battle), Fms. vii. 208; hittask & 2. pass, to be found; hann hittisk vid med vandrædum, Js. 40. Sköfnungsey, Ld. 326.

hittir, m. a finder, Lex. Poët. hixta, t, [no doubt onomatopoetic, to say 'bick,' cp. Dan. bikke, Swed.

bicka]:-to biccough, Str. 27, Am. 38.

HIXTI, qs. hiksti, a, m. a biecough, Bs. i. 847, Mag. 103; it is a popular saying that when people are slandering or gossiping about a person behind his back, he hiccoughs every time his name is mentioned, whence the saying, þar er eg nú að orði sem eg er ekki að borði, about me is the word, when I'm not at the board; pann sama dag sem biskup las bannit at Hólum, þá kom svo harðr hiksti at honum (viz. Daði), svo hann undraði, ok þat var ór hófi, svo at hann hugsaði að öndina mundi slíta af sér, Daði mælti þá, nú er eg þar at orði sem eg er ekki at borði, Safn i. 90, -the bishop was at that moment excommunicating him; cp. the saying, sjaldan kemr hixti af huga góðum, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 552 and 557, l. 1.

hisig, hitsig, hisug, adv., in N. G. L. i. 242 hizcu = hizug, [hinnvegt]: yonder, there, Lat. illic, heimta at erfingjum, ef hitzig var eigi til, K. b. K. 9 (1853), hitze, v.l.; vid Utstein hitzig, yonder at U., Sighvat; hitzig (yonder) er heitir Helganes, Fms. vi. 84 (in a verse); hizug i Hafrsfirdi, Fagrsk. 8 (in a verse) :- above, sem hizig vas tint, as told above, Grag. ii. 222 A; ok hafa þat allt er hitzug leifir, wbatsoever is left in the other (in the former code, the code of Hafiloi), i. 7; en hafa omagann sialfr, ef hann festir eigi hizig framsærsluna, unless be sbifts the alimentation on to the other part, 254; at hann vill hitzi (= hitzig) i pingi vera, 159:-cp.

hinnsig, hinnig, s. v. hinn.

hi-byli, n. pl., usually spelt thus or even hibili (esp. in Cd. B. of Sks. 75, 96, 127 new Ed.); hýbýli, Fms. vii. 148, Fb. i. 254, ii. 238, 314, iii. 404; [the hi- answers to Germ. bei- in beirath; Ulf. beiv- in beivafrauja = a bouse-lady; A. S. biwa; Engl. bive (in bee-bive); cp. O. H. G. biwian and Hel. biwa = a wife]: - a bomestead, bome; hús eru þrjú í hvers manns hibylum, Grag. i. 459, ii. 196, 371; heima at hibylum sinum, Js. 78; þar í hans hibylum, Eg. 156, 194; ef þér eru hér kunnig hibyli, 236; i annarra manna hibylum, Nj. 52; ganga um hibyli, to walk again, Landn. 107: allit., hús ok hibyli, bouse and bome, Sks. 454: nú er þar híbýlum á leið snúit, ok fara þeir til hvílu, Fb. iii. 404; þar vóru híbyli heldr dauflig eptir, Eb. 100 new Ed. bot, f. bettering of one's homestead, Bs. i. 129, Gpl. 376. hibýla-brestr, m. a bome bragr, m. bome manners, domestic life. hibyla-hattr, m. bome affairs, Fms. ii. loss, Glúm. 375, Gísl. 79. híbýla-natur, in. bona and sell-mannered híbýla-průðr, adj. gentle and well-mannered 267, Bárð. 176, Fs. 131. at bome, in one's daily life, Eb. 18, Grett. 96.

HID, n. [bi, lvar Aasen], a lair, den, esp. of a bear, N. G. L. i. 45, 46, Grett. 100, Glúm. 330, Gpl. 444, Korm. (in a verse, of a sword's sheath). COMPDS: hib-bjorn, m. a bear in bis den, Grett. 100, Fms. ii. 100, hiō-byggvir, m., poet a den dweller, a bear, Fas. i. 50, Glum. l. c. II. Híði, a, m. a pr. name, Fms. viii.

Korm.

himaldi, 2, m. a laggard, almost like Germ. aschbrödel, Fas. iii. 18:

HIBA, o, [bira, Ivar Aasen, statt ikje dar aa bir! and biren = lazy]:a nickname, Fb. iii. híra við, to stand idle, tarry, loiter, Grag. i. 6, 65; öllu var honum betra a Stad, heima ad híra, Jón Arason: in mod. usage a reflex., hírast, to sit snug at bome; það er og vel að þú hírist (hýrist is a wrong spelling) hér eptir þar sem þú ert nú kominn og etir þar og drekkir, Od. x. 270, 271.

Hising, f. name of an island, Fms.

HIT, f. a serip or bag made of the skin of a beast, Sd. 157, Fb. i. 220, Grett.: as a nickname, Fb. iii: metaph. a vast belly, Isl. pjobs. i. 612: the name of a giantess, Bárð.: the local names Hitar-dalr, Hitar-nes (Landn.) were still at the beginning of this century in that neighbour-hood sounded Hitar-dalr, Hitar-nes, with a short i, the original form being Hitar-dalr, Hitar-nes, the dale and ness of the Hot river (a volcanic river), opp. to Kaldá, the Cold river, in the same county. The derivation from a giantess Hít is a mere fiction, and not older than the Bardar S. Hitnesingr, m. one from Hitarnes, Sturl.

hjaona, 20, to sink, dwindle, of froth and the like.

Hjaoningar (Héoningar, Fb. i. 282), m. pl. the champions of the mythol. hero Hédinn, Edda 90; whence Hjaoninga-vig, n. the battle of Hedin and his men, supposed to go on for ever; see the tale in Edda 89, 90, and Fb. i. 278-282.

hjakka, 20, to back; akin to höggva, q. v.

hjal, n. chatter, talk, tittle-tattle, Edda 110, Fbr. 58, Fms. x. 333, xi. 19, Vápn. 16, Sturl. i. 22, Niðrst. 4: the saying, opt stendr illt af kvenna

hjali, Gísl. 15. hjals-kons, u, f. a courtesan, Dropl. 19.

HJALA, 28, to chatter, talk, Isl. ii. 330, 332, Ld. 214, Sturl. i. 22; hjala við e-n, Nj. 203, Ísl. ii. 349, 378: recipr., hjalask við, to talk together, 321.

hjaldr, m., gen. rs, [cp. hildr, hjala, as galdr from gala], poët. a din, whence a fight, battle, Lex. Poët. passim: as also in poët. compds, hjaldr-reifr, -gegninn, -móðr, -orr, -ríkr, -snjallr, -stríðr, -borinn, adj. = martial, warlike; the sword is hjaldr-blik, -iss, -kyndill, -linnr, -skíð; the battle, hjaldr-el, -drif, -ganga; the shield, hjaldr-ský; a raven, hjaldr-gagl, -trani; a warrior, hjaldr-gegnir, -magnaðr, -remmir, -snerrandi, -týr, -viðurr: hjaldr-goð = Odin; vide Lex. Poët.

hjal-drjúgt, n. adj. chattering; verða h., to be chattering all along,

HJALLI, a, m. [akin to hilla, Engl. shelf; cp. also Engl. bill]: -a Eb. 200, Vápn. 7, 12. shelf or ledge in a mountain's side, Hrafu, 9, Gullb. 19, Fb. iii. 408, Dropl. 33, Sturl. iii. 246, very freq.: as also in local names, Deildarhjalli, Landn.; Víðir-hjalli, þver-h., Litli-h., Langi-h.

hjallr, m. [akin to hjalli], a scaffold, a frame of timber, Gisl. 31, Mar. name, Landn. 557. Hkr. ii. 175 (of a pedestal); seid-hjallr (q. v.), the scaffold on which 2. a shed, esp. for drying clothes, fish, N. G. L. i. 137, H. E. i. 396, Vm. 174; fisk-h., a fish-shed; grinda-h., a shed of rails.

COMPDS: hjall-grind, f. the frame of a shed. hjall-viör, m. timber for a shed, Pm. 133

HJALT, n. [A.S. and Engl. bilt], the boss or knob at the end of a sword's hilt; also the guard between the hilt and blade; the former being sometimes distinguished as the eptra or efra hjalt (binder or upper, accordingly as the sword was held), and the latter as fremra h., the fore part or guard, where blade and hilt join; or else the plur. hjölt is used; í því gékk hjaltið af sverðinu hit efra ok hljóp þá brandrinn fram ór meðalkafla umgörðinni, Sturl. iii. 283; hjölt ok meðalkafli, þiðr. 114; estra hjaltið, opp. to fremra hjaltið, Karl. 124, Korm. ch. 9, Ld. ch. 57, Eb. ch. 13, and Gisl. 72, vide gadd-hjalt, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Sdm. 6; hjölt ór gulli, Akv. 7; sverð með gulligum hjöltum, Fms. i. 15; nema hjöltin við neðra gómi, Edda 20; sverðit brotnaði undir hjaltinu, Nj. 43, Fms. ii. 484, Gullb. 18; skaltú nú vera þegn hans er þú tókt við sverði hans at hjöltunum, Fms. i. 15; Helgi hnauð hjalt á sverð, Nj. 66; hann leggr sverðinu á þessum sama flekk ok fellr á hjöltin, Fb. i. 258.
The Engl. hilt is in Icel. called meðal-kafti, 'middle-piece.' the Engl. word is derived from the Scandin., but in a different sense.

hjaltaor, part. with a hjalt; gull-h., pior. 80. Hjaltar, m. pl. Sbetlanders, Orkn. (in 2 verse), Sturl. i. 94 C, ii. 44. hjalti, a, m. [hjalt], a nickname, Landn.: as also a pr. name, id.;

Horn-h., name of a sword, Gullb. Hjalt-land, n., later Hetland, which occurs in the Fb.; in Engl. cor-

COMPDS: Hjaltlendingr, m. a rupted into Shetland or Zetland. Hjalt-lenskr and Hjalt-neskr, adj. one from Shetland, Ld. 26, Grag. i. 299.
hjalt-uggaor, part. with boss-fins, poetical epithet of a sword, metaph.

from a fish, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

hjalt-vöndr, m. a 'bilt-wand,' sword, Lex. Poët.

hjara, u, f., pl. hjörur, mod. = hjarri, a binge.

HJABA, ô, pres. hjari, part. hjaraô, [no doubt akin to hira], to linger, to live (poorly), Pass. 33. 12.

hjaro-hundr, m. a shepherd's dog, Hkr. i. 226.

Hjard-hyltingar, m. pl. the men from Hjardar-holt, Landn., Ld.

hjaro-reki, a, m. a drover, Stj. 257, Mar.

hjard-rækr, adj. able to drive a drove, of one half blind, Bs. i. 307. hjarð-sveinn, m. a sbepberd boy, Fms. ii. 156, Stj. 482.

hjard-tik, f. a shepherd's tyke, Eg. 375. HJABL, n., only poët. a land, country, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: hjarlstrioandi, part. a champion fighting for the land, Lex. Poet. bvengr, m., poët. a snake.

HJARN, n. bard frozen snow, as also frozen earth covered with snow,

Sturl. iii. 147, Fms. i. 8, ii. 228, Lil. 10, Bb. 3. 35.

hjarna, ad, [hjara], in the phrase, hjarna vid, to shew signs of life, to revive, Lat. vivescere; at kýrin skyldi við h., Bs. i. 335; barn hjarnar við, N.G.L. i. 340; veyklegt afkvæmi við þó hjarni | vilja þau helzt það deyi strax, Bb. 1. 14.

HJARNI, a, m. [Dan. bjerne; Germ. ge-birn], prop. the brain, Edda Schom (Gl.); whence hjarna-mænir, m. the skull, Haustl.

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hjarn-skál, f. [Germ. birnschale], the brain pan, the skull, Sturl. iii. Thiá sér sjálfum, this land lying close at band, Ld. 210. 283, cp. Vkv. 23, 33.

HJARRI, a, m. a binge, Stj. 565, Korm, (in a verse). hjarra-grind, f. a gate on binges, Grag. ii. 264.

HJARSI, proncd. hjassi, a, m. [Swed. bjesse; Dan. isse], the crown of the bead; frá hjassa til ilja, Karl. 342, N. G. L. i. 339, Gísl. (in a verse); hann þreif í hjarsann á Kolbirni en setti knéit í bakit, Bárð. 177, (obso-II. a fabulous beast, whence the saying, verða aldraðr (gamall) sem h., to be as old as a h., Fas. iii. 365; or, hann er afgamall hjassi, an old decrepid h.

HJARTA, n., gen. pl. hjartna, [Goth. bairto; A.S. beorte; Engl. beart; Hel. berta; O.H.G. berza; Germ. berz; Dan. bjerte; Swed. bjerta; Gr. καρδία; Lat. cor, cord-is]:—the beart, Fbr. 137, Nj. 95, passim. metaph., gott hjarta, góð hjörtu, með bezt hjarta, ört h., snart h., dyggt h., frækit h., a bold, stout, true beart, Lex. Poët.; glatt h., a glad beart, Em. 1; milt h., a mild beart, id.; hrætt h., a timid beart, Sól.; sárt h., a sore beart; blóðugt h., a bloody or bleeding beart, Hm. 36; viokvæmt h., a tender beart : denoting courage, borr a afl ærit en ekki hjarta, Hbl. 26; h. ok hugr, beart and courage, Isl. ii. (in a verse):-phrases, hjarta or leiri, to bave a beart of clay, be a coward, Kormak, referring to the tale in Edda 57, 58; or merar-hjarta, the beart of a mare; hjarta drepr stall, the beart beats (see drepa A. 4) or sinks, rudely expressed in Sturl. ii. 42 (in the verse); hjartað berst, beats; but the subst. is hjart-slåttr, q.v. 2. the heart, mind, feeling; snotrs manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, a wise man's beart is seldom glad, Hm. 54; hugr einn bat veit hvat byr hjarta nær, einn er hann ser um sefa, 94 (cp. 1 Cor. ii. 11): allit., hold ok hjarta, flesh and beart, body and soul, i.e. all, hold ok h. var mer in horska mær, Hm. 95; hugr ok h., soul and beart, Pass. 43. 5; also, minni og h., mind (memory) and beart, 8. 12; h. og hugskot, beart and mind: phrases, af öllu h., with all one's beart; unna e-m (elska e-n) af öllu hjarta, Lv. 37, Mar.; eg hefi ekki hjarta til e-s, I bave no beart for it: the gen. as adverb, hjartans feginn, beartily glad, Pass. 4. 15; h. glaðr, göra e-ð í hjartans grannleysi, in the simpleness of beart; hjartans hardud, bardness of beart. 3. in addressing, 4. mythol., Hrungnis hjartað, hjartað gott, sweet beart! dear love! hjarta, the stone beart, of the giant Hrungnir: the name of a magical character, perh. = Germ. Druiden fuss, see Edda 58: sea pebbles are called the heart of the sca, Yt.

B. Compos: hjarta-blauor, adj. cowardly, Karl. 124. hjartabloo, n. beart's-blood, Edda 74, Fbr. 108, Bær. 11, Fas. i. 163. dauör, adj. dead at beart, Stj. 484. hjarta-frior, m. beart's-ease, hjarta-góör, adj. kind-bearted, Bs. ii. 178. peace of beart, Mar. hjarta-gróinn, part. rooted in the beart. hjarta-hreinn, adj. pure in hjarta-pruor, adj. stout-bearted, generous, Eb. 194. beart, Pass. 2.8. hjarta-pryoi, f. stoutness of heart, generosity, Bær. 20, Sks. 274. hjarta-ragr, adj. cowardly, Fas. iii. 100. hjarta-rætr, f. pl. the beart-roots, beart-strings, Fbr. 216: the phrase, e-m hitnar um hjartarætrnar, to be deeply moved, alarmed, or the like, to feel the blood rusbing to one's beart. hjarta-taugar, f. pl. the beart-strings.

hjartaor, part. bearted so and so, Bær. 9.

hjarta-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bearty, Bs. ii. 156, Fms. iii. 53, Mar. hjartan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bearty, Stj. 186, Th. 7, freq. in mod.

hjart-blóð, n. = hjartablóð, Fm., Sæm. 156 (prose), Gkv. 2. 29. hjart-folginn, part. beart-felt, cherished in the heart, Vigl. 22, N. G. L. ii. 481, Col. iii. 12, Vidal., freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

hjart-hōfði, a, m. [hjört], a bart's (stag's) bead, Lex. Poët.

hjart-kolla, u, f. [hjörtr], a bind, Str. 3, Bret.

hjart-kærr, adj. beloved.

hjart-lauss, adj. disbeartened, Orkn. 408 old Ed.

hjart-morr, m. the fat about the heart, Stj. 310, Exod. xxix, 22.

hjart-næmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), with bearty feeling.

hjart-næmr, adj. beart-touching, 625. 87, freq.

hjart-sara, adj. beart-sore, broken-bearted, Bs. i. 354.

hjart-skinn, n. [hjörtr], deer-skin, Fms. ii. 148.

hjart-skjálfti, a, m. beart-tbrobbing.

hjart-slattr, m. a beating of the beart.

hjart-verkr, m. beart-acbe.

hjart-veyki, f. beart disease.

hjart-veykr, adj. baving a beart disease.

hjart-wo, f. the 'beart-vein,' vena mediana, Fél. xi. 142.

HJA, prep. [this prep. is peculiar to the Scandin. languages, which in their turn lack the Germ. and Saxon bei, by; the Dan. and Swed. add an s, bos, qs. biaa's, baa's; hjá may be akin to Goth. beiva and Icel. hjú, q.v.; cp. Lat. cum :- by, beside, with dat.: 1. by, near, at band, Lat. juxta; setjask niðr hjá e-m, to take a seat by a person's side, Nj. 3, Fs. 83; Egill setti hana niðr hjá sér, Eg. 249; liggja hjá e-m, to lie by one, Nj. 94; rekkja hjá konu, Ld. 30; hvíla hjá konu, Hbl. 17; sofa hjá e-m, to sleep in the same bed with one, Korm.; hann var jardadt (earthed, buried) hjá föður sínum, Fms. x. 111; sverðit stóð hjá honum, i. 16; næsta bæ hjá Rúts-stödum, Nj. 32; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta batalir, hjálm-sætr, the stem, knoll, seat of the belm: the sveapons,

close to; gluggar vóru hjá brúnásunum, Nj. 95; hann var heygðr hjá Hofi, 163; hjá preskeldi, Korm. (in a verse); þar hjá garðinum, Fs. 56; hjá brjóstinu, id.; hjá hvílu búanda þíns, Nj. 19; spjót koma upp hjá hól-unum, 95; í hjá Ölvosvatni, Íb. II; hjá dyrunum, O. H. L. 72: í hjá = hjá, hann stóð í hjá vandbálki nokkurum, id.; þar í hjá, close by, Grág. ii. 338. 3. by, with, Lat. apud; vera hjá e-m, to stay with one; vera í gistingu hjá e-m, to lodge with one, Dropl. 9; þau vóru þar hjá konungi í góðu yfirlæti, Bárð. 178; þeirra manna er í hjá oss vóru, Gþl.; taka upp giptu hjá e-m, Fms. xi. 426; maðr einn var eptir hjá honum, Lv. 63; eru þeir hér ódáða-menninir hjá þér, Hlenni? 64. the presence of, Lat. coram; svá at Flosi var hiá, in the presence of Flosi, Nj. 259; móðir þeirra var hjá, 214; þeir vóru þá í hjá ok heyrðu, Anal. 294; vera í hjá, Ghl. 287 passim. 5. passing by, Germ. vorbei; mánaði síðar fóru þeir hjá mér kátir, Fb. ii. 288; sneiða hjá, to pass by, Fbr. 70; hann þóttisk eigi sneiða mega hjá slíkum málum, Háv. 55; farask hjá, to pass by one another, Eb. 270; sitja (kyrr) hjá e-u máli, not to stir, remain neutral, 124, Fms. xi. 83: absol., Nj. 97; láta menn sitja hiá kyrra, to let them be unmolested, Ld. 258; vilda ek at þú létir vera ok hjá líða (to let it go by, notice it not) þetta vandræði, 206; leiðir hann hiá sér bessi mála-ferli, Eb. 38 new Ed.; annan veg mun reynask en hann Hrói láti hjá sér líða þat (leave undone) sem hann er heitbundinn í við vini sína, Rd. 246; fara hjá sér, to go beside oneself, go out of one's mind, Eb. 270; hleypa beir upp hjá beim, Nj. 107. B. fram hjá, past, by, Germ. vorbei; en ef þik berr skjótt fram hjá, þá ..., Lv. 65, Fs. 108; hann gengr i móti þeim ok hjá þeim, and past them, Valla L. 212; fram hjá Knafa-hólum, Nj. 95; ríða vestr hjá Hallbjarnar-vörðum. 4; þeir riðu hjá fram, rode by, 96. 6. besides; gefa aðrar sakir II. metaph. in comparison with, to; bóndum hjá fram, Bs. i. 496. réttlátir hjá illum, Eluc. 16; lítils verðr hjá sínum göfgum frændum, Skálda 176; þeim þykir allt lágt hjá sér, Ld. 214; þótti allt barna-vipr þat er aðrar konur höfðu í skarti hjá henni, 122; hin stóru skipin Bagla urðu ekki mjúkræs hjá þeim er Birkibeinar höfðu, Fms. viii. 384; er þá sýkn dagr hjá því sem nú er, iv. 265; höfðu þeir fátt kvikfjár hjá því sem þurfti, Eg. 134; þó at Ólafr konungr hafi eigi lið mikit hjá her þeim er vér höfum, O. H. 214; hefir hann nú lítið fjölmenni hjá því sem hann hafði í sumar, 168; þykir yðr allt lágt hjá yðr Vatnsdælum, Fs. 53; Þórr er lágr ok lítill hjá stórmenni því er hér er með oss. Edda 33.

hjá-brögð, n. pl. tricks, devices; h. heimsins, Mar. hjá-bú, n. an outlying estate, opp. to heima-ból, Sturl. ii. 229. hjá-félag, n. an extra partnership, N. G. L. ii. 285 (Jb. 404, 405). hjá-hliðran, f. a going aside from, evasion.

hjá-hvíla, u, f. concubinage, Fas. ii. 341, iii. 657. hjá-kátligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), out of the way, odd, queer.

hjá-kona, u, f. a concubine, Karl. 66.

hjá-land, n. an outlying estate, opp. to heimaland, Am. 41, 95.

hjá-lega, u, f. concubinatus, N. G. L. i. 357. hjá-leiga, u, f. = hjáland, freq. in mod. usage. hjá-leikr, m. = hjábragð, Grett. 146 new Ed.

hjá-lenda, u, f. = hjáland: mod. a colony, Germ. beiland.

HJALM, f. [A. S. bealme; Engl. belm], a belm, rudder; hjálmarskíð, n. the tiller, Korm. (in a verse); otherwise only occurring in hjálmarvölr and hjálmur-völr (q. v.), m. = hjálm-völr, q. v., N. G. L. ii. 283, v. l.: Hjálmar-dalr, m. a local name, Orkn.

hjálmaðr, part. belmed, Hkm. 11, Fms. vii. 242, 243, Karl. 328.

hjálm-barð, n. [mid. H. G. belmbarte], a belmet-rim, Fas. iii. 355.

hjálm-bönd, n. pl. belmet-strings, Fas. ii. 430, Bret. 56.

hjálm-drótt, f. a belmed bost, war bost, Gkv. 2. 15.

hjálm-gjörð, f. the rim of a belmet; gylt h., Fms. vii. 323, v.l.

hjálm-hús, n. [hjálmr II. 1], a bay-bouse, barn, Fb. iii.

hjálm-höttr, m. a belm-bood, a kind of cowl put over the helmet, þiðr. 9, 285, Eg. 407.

hjálm-laukr, m. a kind of leek, garlic, Fs. 146.

HJALMB, m. [Goth. bilms; A.S., Engl., Hel., O. H. G., and Germ. belm; Dan.-Swed. bjalm; Ital. elmo; old Fr. beaume; a Teut. word prob. derived from hylja, to bide :- a belm, belmet; distinguished from stalhufa, a steel bood; luktr hjálmr, a closed, sbut belm, only occurs in very late writers, e.g. D.N. i. 321; steyptir hjálmar, Gkv. 2.19, cannot mean cast-iron belmets, but must be belmets coming over the face, as cast-iron was unknown in the Middle Ages, see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 9; aringreypir hjálmar, belms sbaped like an eagle's beak, Akv. 3; gull-h., a gilt belm; ar-hjalmr, a brazen belmet, Hkm.: the word ar is A.S., since helmets were of English workmanship, as is seen also in Valskir hjálmar, foreign belmets, which are mentioned by Sighvat. 2. in the mythology Odin is called Hjálm-beri, 2, m. belm-bearer, Gm.; he and the Valkyrias were represented as wearing helmets, Edda, Hkm. 9, Hkv. 1. 15; whence the poets call the helmet the bood of Odin (Hropts höttr): the wault of beaven is called the 'helm' of the wind, sun, etc., lopt-h., vind-h., sólarh., Lex. Poët.: the bead is called hjálm-stofn, hjálm-staup, hjálm-

hjálm-angr, -grand, -gagarr, -gríðr, -reyr, -skass, -svell, are th. (beal) mun við sökum ok sorgum. Hm. 147. called the bane, ogre, etc. of the belm: battle is highm-drifa, -grap, -hrio. -rodd. -skur. -hrima, the storm, gale of the belm: a warrior is hjálm-lestir, -njótr, -njörðungr, -rækjandi, -stafr, -stýrandi, -týr, -bollr, -bróttr: it appears in adjectives, hjálm-faldinn, belmbooded; hjálm-göfugr, -prýddr, -samr, -tamior, decked with, wearing 3. metaph, and mythol.; huliðs-hjálmr, a bidinga belm. Lex. Poët belm,' cap of darkness, Germ. tarn-kappe, which in the popular tales makes the wearer invisible, in Alm, the clouds are so called: ægis-hiálmr (ygrs-h.), cp. the Alyis of the Greek, belm of terror, properly used of servents, Sæm. 13 (prose). Edda 73. Fas. i. 175; in the phrase, bera ægishjalm yfir e-m, to bear the ægis over or before another, i. e. to bold him in awe and submission, Fm. 16, 17, Ld. 130, Fms. viii. 101, Fas. i. 162, Sd. 155, Hrafn. 10, cp. Ad. 4: in mod. usage, hafa ægis-hjálm í augum, to bave an ægis in one's eyes, i.e. a magical overawing power of eye; cp. hjalm = borror, Ivar Aasen: in pr. names, Hjálmr, Hjálmarr, Hjálmgeirr, Hjálm-grímr, Hjálm-gunnarr, Hjálm-týr, Hjálmr-gerőr, not freq., Landn., Fbr. iii, Edda; suffixed in Vil-hjálmr, William. of helmet-shaped things: 1. a rick of barley, bay, or the like (bygg-h., hey-h., korn-h., q, v.); hlaða korni í hjálma, O, H. 30, Stj. 413, N. G. L. ii. 358: also a bay-bouse, barn, hjálma ok hús, i. 38; cp. hjálm-hús. kerta-hjálmr, ljósa-h., a chandelier.

hjálm-ræða, u, f. pales or fences for bay-ricks (?), N.G.L. i. 38, (Gpl. 346)—nú skal hann eigi grafa upp hjálmræðr eptir fardaga, höggva má hann fyrir ofan jörð ok færa í brott.

hiálm-röðull, m. = hiálmbarð, Höfuðl,

hjálmun-völr, m. = hjálmvölr, Orkn. 8, Fms. i. 212 (v. l.), vii. 47, x. 267, Sks. 479.

hjálm-vitr, f., qs. hjálmvættr, a 'belm-wigbt,' a Valkyria, Hkv. 1. 53. hjálm-völr, m. a 'belm-wand,' 'belm-bandle,' the tiller of a belm, Orkn. 152, Korm. 230, Fms. i. 212.

hjálm-pornaðr, part., of com dried and stacked, Sighvat.

hjálp, f. (hjólp with umlaut, Fms. x. 397, 404), belp (esp. in old writers in a stronger sense, saving, belp, bealing, see hjálpa), Clem. 58, Fms. vi. 106, Fb. i. 337, passim; so in Hm. 147; bidja e-n hjálpar, 200; veita e-m hjálpir, Rd. 309; hjálpar drykkr, a bealing draught, Mar.: in plur., Fms. ii. 227, Og. 1: eccl. belp, salvation, D. I. i. 231; hjálp ok heilsa, Fb. i. 404, Bs. i. 199; sálu-hjálp, 'soul's-belp,' salvation: in mod. COMPDS: hjálpar-fúss, adj. willing to usage, belp in a general sense. belp. hjálpar-gata, u, f. a way to belp, Fms. i. 142. hjálpar-hönd, f. a belping band; með hjálparhendi, Stj. 202; rétta e-m hjálparhond, to reach one a belping band. hjálpar-lauss, adj. belpless. hjálpar-maðr, m. a belper in need, hjálpar-leysi, n. belplessness. Stj. 448, Orkn. 460: one wanting belp, Fms. vii. 33. hjálpar-ráð, n. belping advice, Fb. i. 404: eccl. belp, salvation, Nú kom heiðinna hjálpar-ráð, Hólabók 1. hjálps-maðr, m. = hjálparmaðr, Sks. 451 B, Barl. 100, 207.

HJALPA (prop. hjalpa); in old usage strong; pres. helpr, pl. hjálpa; pret. halp or hjalp (as in mod. Dan.), N. G. L. i. 303, Fms. viii. 129, 306; holp and hjalp, ix. 288; pl. hulpu; subj. hylpi, Bs. i. 703; helpi, Fms. x. 368; imperat. hjálp, Sighvat and Arnór; part. hólpinn: in mod. usage weak (20) and of the 1st conjugation, as it also occurs in old writers, hjálpaðu, Fms. vii. 290, and Mork. l. c.; hjálpa (imperat.), Stj. 122; hjálpaðr (part.), id.; hjálpat, Fs. 92: in mod. usage hólpinn still remains as an adjective, cp. Engl. bolpen: [Uif. bilpan = βοηθείν; A. S. belpan; Engl. belp; O. H. G. belfan; Germ. belfen; Dan. bjælpe; Swed. I. to belp, in old writers always denoting to save, save another's life, but in mod. usage to help in a general sense, with dat.; ok hjalp þeim þat mjök Birkibeinum, at svá var myrkt at þeir kendusk eigi, Fms. viii. 306; kirkjur voru allar læstar ok hjalp beim bat ekki, 120; taka fæzlu ok drykk ok hjálpa (infin.) svá yörum líkama, x. 368; muntú bzði þér í því ok svá mörgum öðrum h., 392; ok svá ef nokkurr helpr þér, xi. 192; en hinn er má ok vill eigi h. hinum nánustum frændum, Fb. i. 438; hann halp með því lífi sínu at sinni, Hkr. iii. 323 (but hjalpaði, Mork. and Fms. vii, l. c.); ok hjálpuðu svá lífi sínu, Fms. vii. 290 (hulpu, Hkr. iii. 420, l. c.); sá hólp (belped) Inga konungi er hann svamm yfir ána Níð, Fms. ix. 288 (hjalp, v.l.); ef maðr stelr mat ok helpr svá lífi fyrir hungrs sakir, N. G. L. ii. 168 (Js. 128); hjálpa (imperat.) nú lífi þínu, Stj. 122; but hjálp þú, Sighvat in Fms. v. 177 (in a verse), Edda i. 318, Gísl. (in a verse); Guð hjálpi mér en fyrirgefi yðr, Nj. 170; konungrinn sjálfr hafdi hjálpat beim, Fs. 92; en hón helpi svá lífi sínu með einu epli, Fms. x. 368: in the oath, svá hjálpi mér Freyr ok Njörðr ok hinn Almattki Ass, Landn. 335, whence the Christian 'so belp me God;' sva hjálpi þér hollar vættir, Og. 10; ok helpr honum eigi sá lengr enn it fyrsta alþingi, Grág. i. 380; enda helpr honum þat ekki, 91: of midwisery, to beal, skal sú kona vitni um bera er hjalp henni, at barnit var dautt alit, N. G. L. i. 303; vittu ef þú hjálpir, Og. 5; in mod. usage to belp, hann minnist miskunnar og hjálpar á fætr sinum þjón Israel, Luke i. 54, passim.

2. adding prep. við; hón bað konung hjálpa við konungs-syni þessum, Fms. i. 81, Bs. i. 349; hét hann á menn sína at

TT. reflex to be saved; bá munu vér hjálpask allir saman, Fms. v. 50; beirra er hjálpask í dómi, Eluc. 37; sálir hjálpisk, H.E. i. 257; þú vilt at allir hjálpisk, Barl. 100; Davið flýði ok gat hólpit sér, Stj. 469. 2. part. pass. hólpinn, 'bolpen,' saved, safe; ef þú mátt út komask þá ertú hólpinn. Hom. 120; en Bjarni hefir sik í skóginn ok er nú hólpinn fyrir Þorkatli, Vápn. 25; hann skal vera hólpinn á dóma-degi, Karl. 342; eru þeir þá hólpnir ef þeir fá hann, Fs. 66; væntu þeir at þeir mundi hólpnir verða ef flóð yrði eigi meira en Nóa-flóð, Rb. 402; eigi er þér at hólpnara þó at þú sért hjá mér, Grett. 130; heill ok hjálpaðr, safe and sound, Sti. 122. hjálpandi, part. a belper, saviour, Greg. 33.

hjálpari, a, m. a belper, saviour, Fms. i. 77, x. 224 (of Christ), Sti. 50, 241, Mar. 5.

hjálp-lauss, adj. belpless, Rd. 308.

hjálp-leysi, n. belplessness, Barl. 147.

hjálpr, m. = hjálpari, N. G. L. i. 317: hjálps-maðr, m. = hjálparmaðr. hjálp-ráð, n. belp, salvation, Stj. 233. 240, Fms. x. 238 (means of saving); mín augu haía séð þitt hjálpráð, Luke ii. 30.

hjálp-reip, n. a saving rope, Edda (Gl.); en ef h. brestr, gjaldi tvær örtogar, N. G. L. ii. 283: the hialpreip perhaps resembled the Bondeia in Acts xxvii. 17

hjálp-ríkr, adj. rich, mighty in belp, Bs. i. (in a verse).

hjálp-ræði, n. = hjálpráð, 655 xv. A. I; biðja e-n hjálpræða, Fms. ii. 132: belping advice (bealing), vi. 198; med dýrð ok hjálpræðum, with glory and belp, x. 338.

hiálp-samliga, adv. belpfully, Str. 65, Stj. 23.

hjálp-samligr, adj. belpful, salutary, Stj. 54, H. E. ii. 164, Magn. 402. Bs. ii. 156, Fms. v. 224.

hjálp-samr, adj. belping, belpful.

hjálp-semi, f. belpfulness.

hjálp-vænligt, adj. (-liga, adv.), salutary, promising belp, Fms. xi. 334, Bs. i. 648, Fb. i. 510.

hjálp-vænn, adj. = hjálpvænligr, Bs. i. 202.

hjálp-vættr, f. = bjargvættr, Gullk. C.

hiá-máll, adi, speaking-beside the mark, absurd, Skálda 164.

hjá-róma, adj. singing out of tune.

hjá-ræna, u, f. a queer, odd fellow; hann er mesta h. hjárænu-logr, adj. strange, beside oneself. hjárænu-skapr, m. hjá-sota, u, f. sitting by sheep, watching or tending sheep (from sitja hjá). Piltr og Stúlka 12.

hjá-staða, u, f. a standing by, assistance, Fms. iii. 187, 190. Fas. iii. 548.

hjá-staurr, m. a supporting stake, prop, Ghl. 380.

hiá-stigr, m. a by-path, borst. Síðu H. 10.

hjá-stoo, n. [Germ. bei-stand], belp, assistance.

hjá-stælt, n. adj. a kind of metre, the intercalary sentence (stál) being placed at the end of the verse, Edda (Ht.)

hjá-trú, f. 'by-faitb,' superstition, (mod.)

hjá-tækr, adj. missing one's bold, Nj. 263.

his-vers, u, f, a being by or near, presence, H. E. i. 420, Sti. 210.

hjá-verandi, part. being present, Skálda 202.

hjá-verk, n. by-work; göra e-ð í hjáverkum, to do a thing in one's spare time.

hjá-vist, f. presence, Bs. i. 351, Barl. 158.

HJOL, n., a contr. form from hvel, q.v.; hjól rhymes with stól, Hkr. iii. 238 in a verse at the beginning of the 12th century; [Swed. and Dan. bjul]:—a wbeel, Sks. 412; vagnar á hjólum, Fms. vi. 145, Stj. 71, 288; vagna-hjól, 287; brjóta í hjóli, to break on the wheel, Fms. xi. 372, Skálda 204 (in a verse); á hverfanda hjóli, on a rolling wheel, Grett. 97 new Ed. (Hm. 83, hvel); leika á hjólum, to turn upon wbeels, metaph. of a shifting or sanguine character, hann leikr allr a hjólum: so in the saying, valt er hamingu-hjólið.

hjól-börur, f. pl. wbeel-barrows.

hjól-nöf, f. the nave of a wheel, Lex. Poët.

hjól-vagn, m. a wheel-cart, cart on wheels, Fms. vi. 145.

hjól-vakr, adj. running softly as a wheel, of a pony.

hjól-viljugr, adj. easy as a wheel, of a pony.

HJOM, n. [cp. Ulf. bjubma = δχλοι; akin to hé- in hégómi], any frotblike substance, e. g. the frothy film of half-thawed ice and water.

hjón, see hjún.

hjóna, n. = hjón or hjú; this form seems to be a nom. sing., and not gen. pl., in N.G.L. i. 340 (v.l.), Grág. i. 212, 287, Am. 94, Bs. i. 60,

and perh. in Nj. 57; for the references see him below.

HJU, n. [for the etymology see hibyli, p. 265; the fundamental notion is family, bouse]: I. man and wife; hve pik hétu hjú, bow did thy parents call thee? Fsm. 46; hjú görðu hvílu, Am. 9; er vér heil hjú heima várum, Vkv. 14; bæði hjú, man and wife, Pd. 5, 56; ef hjú skiljask (are divorced), Grág. i. 239; ef frændsemi eða sifjar koma upp med hjúm, 378; þau hjú (Herod and his queen) ollu líssáti Jóans Baptizta, Ver. 40. II. the domestics, family, household; mer ok minum konungs-syni þessum, Fms. i. 81, Bs. i. 349; hét hann á menn sína at hjúm, Glúm. (in a verse), Grág. i. 473; lét Koðran þá skíra sik ok hjú haupa til ok h. við hofinu (of a house burning), Ísl. ii. 410; en þat þér hans öll nema Ormr son hans, Bs. i. 5; hjú ok hjörð, bouse-feople and

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eattle, Þorf. Karl. 376 ; slíkt er mælt um hjú at öllu, Grág. i. 143 ; auka 🏲 hjú sín, 287; þá skulu þeir ala jafnvel sem hjú sín, 445; Hildir ok hjú hans öll, Ni, 158; tók hann við trú ok hjú hans öll, id. The mod. usage distinguishes between hjú, domestics, servants, and hjón, Lat. conjuges: even in sing., dyggt hjú, a faithful servant; odyggt hjú, a faithless servant; öll hjuin & heimilinu, all the servants of the bouse, etc.; vinnu-hjú, servants; vinnuhjúa-skildagi (= the 14th of May).

HJÚFA or hjúfra, [Ulf. biufan = θρηνείν, Matth. xi. 17, Luke vii. 32; A.S. beofjan; Hel. biovan; O.H.G. biufan; and no doubt also Engl. to beave = to pant, breathe with pain, which is not to be confounded with beave = to lift :- to pant, beave, Gkv. 1. 1, 2. 11 (obsolete). in provincial Icel. to drizzle; and hjufr-skurir, f. pl. a drizzling shower, Lex. Poët.

HJÚKA, mod. hjúkra, að, in the phrase, h. at e-in, to nurse, cherish (a baby, a sick person), 623. 36, Fms. ii. 59, Pass. 44. 6, where it rhymes with sjúka; lífinu hjúkrar hönd, 47. 6: reflex., hón hjúkaðisk lítt við bessa fæðu er til var, Fs. 174.

hjúkan and hjúkran, f. a nourisbing, nursing, Fms. vii. 444, Háv. 43. Hjúki, a, m. a mythical name of the man in the moon, Edda 8. hjúka-timbr, m. a nickname, Grett. 20 new Ed. (hjúki, v. l.)

hjúkólfr, m. [the latter part is prob. borrowed from the Engl. club, qs. hjú-kólfr = people's club, and is not to be derived from hjúka]:—a club-

bouse, inn, Fms. ix. 453, Sturl. ii. 124: metaph., Bs. i. 137. HJÚN and hjón, n. = hjú: I. usually in pl., man and wife, Rm. HJÚN and hjón, n. = hjú: passim; skylt er hvárt hjóna at færa annat fram á fé sínu, ef annat hjóna fær gæzlu-sótt, ef því hjóna batnar heilsa, Grág. i. 287; ok eru þau tvau ein hjún (þau tuau hjúna, v. l.), N. G. L. i. 340; annat-tveggja hjóna, Grág. i. 212; um hjón tvau erlendis, id.; Höskuldr bað hana vinna beim hjónum, Ld. 34; skamliga stöndum vit nökvið hjún, Sks. 504 (Adam and Eve): in the saying, hús skal hjóna (dat.) fá, i. e. there must be a bouse for a wedded pair, first a bouse then a bousehold, Bs. i. 60. COMPDS: hjóna-band, n. matrimony, H. E. i. 453, 463, passim in mod. hjona-hatr, n. die agreement between married people, 655 xxi. 3. hjóna-ligr, adj. connubial, H. E. i. 475. hjóna-rúm, n. = hjónaszng. hjóna-rýgr, m. = hjónahatr. hjóna-samband, n., -samvist, f. living together in wedlock, H. E. i. 458, Ghl. 230. hjóns-skilnsör, m. a divorce, Gpl. 224, Grag. 1. 345.

bed. hjóna-vígsla, u, f. a wedding (in church), H.E. i. 474. hjúnaII. domesm. a divorce, Ghl. 224, Grág. i. 325. hjóna-sæng, f. a conjugal lag, n. = hjónaband, N. G. L. i. 340, 350, H. E. ii. 75. tics, bousebold people; Hallr ok hjún hans, Hallr spurði hjún sín hversu beim boknadisk athæfi Kristinna manna, en þau létu vel yfir, Hallr var skírðr ok hjún hans öll, Bs. i. 12; at hjón mín hafi hart, svelta hjón sín, Band. 38; var hann nú í Hólmi ok hjón hans (Ed. kona wrongly), Bjarn. 39; hjónin (the servants) heituðusk við at hlaupa í brott, þá líkar hjónum vel, 27; Þórð ok hjón hans öll, Landn. 134; búandinn ok öll hjúnin, Edda 28; hann ok hjún hans öll, Eb. 108 new Ed., Skálda 163; ek em kona Njáls ok ræð ek eigi síðir hjón en hann, Nj. 54; þenna aptan enn sama mælti Berghóra til hjóna sinna, 196; Njáll réð honum hjón öll, 151; hann hafði ekki fleiri hjón en þrjú, Fbr. 35: sing., réðsk hann þá þar at hjóni (hjóna?), then be took service there, Nj. 57. COMPDS: hjóna-lið, n. bousebold folk, Grag. i. 154. hjóna-tak, n. a biring of servants, Nj. 104. hjóna-tal, n. a tale or number of servants, N.G.L. i. 349, Gpl. 358. hjóna-val, n. a choice of servants, Fas. ii. 351. hjúna-fóstr, n., -fæzla, u, f., -framfærsla, u, f. the maintenance of a bousehold, Ghl. 351.

hjun-margr, adj. baving many servants, Ld. 124.

hjupa, ad, to sbroud (a corpse), Fas. i. 456.

HJÚPR, m., older form júpr, Fms. x. 415, [a word of for. origin, cp. Germ. joppe, Fr. jupe] :—a doublet, Fr. pourpoint; hafoi raudan hjup yfir brynju, Fms. vii. 55, 56, viii. 404; silki-h., a silk doublet; skinn-h., II. in mod. usage freq. in metaph. = dress, clothing.

hjup-rooi, a, m. [from A. S. beope, Engl. beps or bips, Dan. byben, a bectic red colour caused by blood between the skin and flesh, Fél. ix. 223; -so called from the colour of these berries.

hjú-skapr (hjún-skapr, MS. 671. 6, Gbl. 230, N. G. L. i. 150, 151, 376), m. matrimony, Grág. i. 287, Sturl. ii. 128, Barl. 158 : = hjúskaparfar, byrmask frá hjúnskap, N.G.L. i. 376, Str. 10, 19. COMPDS: hjúskapar-band, n. the bond of matrimony, K. A. 16, H. E. i. 523. hjúskapar-far, n. the 'knowing' one's wife, cobabitation; eiga h. við konu sina, Fas. i. 250, Fms. ii. 73, Mar. 10. hj. referring to marriage, H. E. i. 458, Bs. i. 718. hjúskapar-mál, n. pl. cases hjúskapar-ráð, n. pl. the contracting of matrimony, K. p. K. 164. hjúskapar-samlag, n. wedlock, Stj. 426. hjúskapar-slit, n. a divorce, N. G. L. i. 151.

HJÖRÐ, f., gen. hjarðar, dat. hjörðu, pl. hjarðir, [Ulf. bairda = ἀγέλη, ποίμνη; A. S. beord; Engl. berd; O. H. G. berta; Germ. beerde; Swed.-Dan. bjord :- a berd, flock, Hm. 20, 70, Hym. 17 (of oxen), Gpl. 400, Fms. vii. 54. N. G. L. i. 146, Fb. i. 151, porf. Karl. 376; gæta hjarðar, to tend flocks, Stj. 460, 462, passim: eccl., Guðs h., Hom. 85, Mar., Post. COMPDS: hjarðar-hundr, m. a berdsman's dog, Fms. i. 152. hjarðarhjarðar-tröð, f. a sveinn, m. a berd-boy, Fas. i. 518, Stj. 464. sbeep-fold, Magn. 494: in local names, Hjaroar-holt, Hjaroar-dalr, Hjarðar-nes, Landn.

HJÖRR, m., gen. hjarar and hjörs, dat. hjörvi, dat. pl. hjörum, Hm. 159, Hkv. 2. 22; gen. pl. hjörva; nom. pl. does not occur; [Úlf. bairus = μάχαιρα; A.S. beor; Hel. beru]:—poët. a sword, Vsp. 55, Ls. 49, 50: a battle is called hjor-dómr, -drífa, -dynr, -el, -fisug, -fundr, -galdr, -göll, -gráp, -gráð, -hríð, -leikr, -mót, -regn, -róg, -rodd, -senna, -sálmr, -skúr, -stefna, -veðr, -þeyr, -þing, -þrima; a warrior, hjör-drótt, -drífr, -gæðir, -lundr, -meiðr, -móði, -njörðr, -njótr, -runnr; and adjectively, hjör-djarfr, etc.; the blood, hjör-dögg, -lögr; a shield, hjör-vangr, -laut, -bilja: from some of these compds it appears that 'hjör' was also used as a kind of missile; in adjectives, hjör-undaör, part. wounded by a sword; hjor-klufor, part. cleft by a sword: in poetry the bead is called hjörr Heimdala, the sword of H., Landn. 231 (in a verse). in pr. names; of men, Hjörr; and in compds, Hjör-leifr: of women, Hior-dis.

HJÖRTR, m., gen. hjartar, mod. hjörts, dat. hirti, acc. pl. hjörtu, mod. hirti; [A.S. beort; Engl. bart; O.H.G. biruz; Germ. birseb; Dan. bjort; Lat. cervus]:—a bart, stag, Gm., Sol., Nj. 143, K. p. K. 132, Edda 11, Fas. i. 205, Pr. 410, passim: hjartar-horn, n. a bart's born, Edda 23, Str. 3, Sól. 78: metaph. in the phrase, rída á hirti, to be of importance; hvé mjök þat er kallat at á hirti ríði, hversu til fátækra manna var gjört í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104, (=ríða á miklu.) Landn.

HLAD, n. [North. E. lad; cp. hlada], a pile, stack (= hladi), N. G. L. 2. a barn (=hlada), N.G.L. i. 137: but in Icel. i. 136, 257. usually, 3. the pavement or court-yard in front of a homestead, Nj. 197, Isl. ii. 204, 252, Bs. i. 66, Sturl. iii. 141, 279.

HLAD, n. [this word is freq. used in poems and in pr. names of the heathen time, and although it is aspirated (as shewn by allit. in verses) and has a final o, yet it may be derived, prob. through A.S., from Lat. laqueus; Ital. lazio; old Fr. lacs; Span. lazo; Engl. lace :- lace, lace-work; feldr búinn hlöðum, a laced cloak, Fas. ii. 70; kyrtill hlaði búinn, O. H. L. 2 and passim; it is also used of bracelets worn on the arms, so in Bjarn. (in a verse), cp. the compd hlad-hond. From wearing lace and bracelets a woman is in poetry called hlao-grund, hlao-nipt, hlao-norn, hlao-guor; a distinction is made between gull-hlao, gold lace, which was worn round the head, esp. by ladies, but also by men, Orkn. 280 old Ed., Fms. ii. 264, iv. 72, vii. 34, and silki-hlad, silk lace, a ribbon: hlad belongs also to a priestly dress, Vm. 31, 38, 77, Dipl. iii. 4.

HLAĐA, hlóð, hlóðu, hlaðit, [Ulf. blapan = σωρεύειν, 2 Tim. iii. 6; A. S., O. H. G., and Hel. bladan; Engl. load, lade; Germ. laden]:-to load, esp. to lade a ship; hlaða skip, Nj. 19; hlóðu skipit með hveiti ok hunangi, Eg. 69; skip hlaðit kvikfé, Landn. 194; hlóð hann skip sitt af korni ok malti, Fms. iv. 258, Höfuðl. I; kistur hlaðnar af gulli, chests laden with gold, Fms. xi. 85; hladinn sprottum, Fær. 157. 1. prop. to pile; hlada korni í hjálma eðr build up, Lat. struere: hlödur, O. H. L. 30; skera ok h., to cut and stack (corn), Gpl. 406: to pile up, h. köst, Orkn. 112; þeir sá hlaðit skíðum, logs piled up or stacked, Fs. 42; settu hann þar niðr ok hlóðu at grjóti; h. valköstu, O. H. L. 302 (in a verse); reynt niun slíkt verða hvárr grjóti hleðr at höfði öðrum, Nj. 141; má þat eigi víst vita hvárr hellum hleðr at höfði öðrum, þórð. 36 new 2. to build; Kormakr hlóð vegg ok barði með hnyðju, Korm. 60, Jb. 212; peir hlóðu þar varða er blótið hafði verit, Landn. 28, Gísl. 60; hlaða vita, Orkn. 242, v.l.; var hón (the bridge) með lim hlaðin, Karl. 410; hlóð ek lofköst, Ad.; hlaðinn steinum, Hdl. 10. to fell, lay prostrate, slay, with dat.; gatu beir hladit honum um sidir ok bundu hann, Grett. 118 new Ed.; drifa þá til verkmenn ok gátu hlaðit erninum, Bs. i. 350; fékk hann hlaðit selinum, Bjarn. 31 (MS.); þeir beta vápn á Finnana ok fá hlaðit þeim, Fms. i. 10: freq. in poetry, Ísl. ii. 268 (in a verse), Orkn. 366, Hkr. i. 131, Eb. 208; frá ek hann at hlæði (subj.) Arnmóði, Jd. 29. 2. naut., h. seglum, to take in sail; nú sigldu þeir at hömrum nokkurum, hlóðu seglum við mikinn háska, Korm. 168; hlóðu þeir þá seglunum sem tíðast, Fms. viii. 134, x. 347, Hkr. i. 333. 336, Sæm. 112 (prose), Sól. 77. IV. reflex., hladask at e-m, or til e-s, to pile oneself on, i. e. to throng, crowd, mob one; peir hlodusk & hann margir ok báru at honum fjöturinn, Fb. i. 564; vér viljum eigi at fjölmenni hlaðisk at (throng to see) er vér erum afklæddir svá gamlir, Fms. ii. 152, v.l.; ok laðask (sic) allir til Broddhelga, Vápn. 19:-also, hladask á mara bógu, to mount a borse, Gh. 7.

B. [hlad, lace], hlada spjöldum (cp. mod. spjalda-vefnaðr), to lace, embroider, Gkv. 2. 26.

hlada, u, f. [Old Engl. lathe in Chaucer, still used in North. E.; Dan. lade]: - a store-bouse, barn (also, hey-h., bygg-h., korn-h.), Eg. 235, Grág. ii. 286, Dropl. 18, Eb. 190, 318, Rm. 19, Rd. 284, 285, Glúm. 357, Ó. H. 30, Sturl. i. 95; hlödu dyrr, Grett. 112, Isl. ii. 69; hlödu-kálfr, for the pun see Glúm. 359; hlöðu vindauga, Sturl. ii. 43; bók-hlaða, a library, (mod.)

hlao-beor, m. a bed or pillow with lace-work, Fas. i. 427. hlao-borg, n. a projecting pier, a rock where a ship is laden, D.N. iv. 180; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa e-ð á hraðbergi (sic), qs. hlaðbergi, to bave a thing ready at hand, Lat. in promptu.

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Hlao-búo, n., see búo, Sturl. ii. 82, Nj. 223.

Isl. ii. 223, Rd. 261, Fms. vii. 225, passim.

hlað-garðr, m. a wall surrounding the hlað, Fas. ii. 419, Safn i. 76.

hlao-hamarr, m. = hlaoberg: a local name.

Hlao-hond, f. lace-band, name of a Norwegian lady living at the end

hlaði, a, m. a pile, stack; mó-hlaði, torf-h., skíða-h., fisk-h., skreiðarof the 9th century, Eg. h., a stack of peat, turf, logs, fish, Gpl. 378, N. G. L. i. 420, Eb. 266, Hav. 53. Fs. 5, 42, Stj. 270; klæða-h., Grett. 160; ullar-h., Fs. 45. hlada, a barn, Fb. ii. 228.

Hlaðir, f. pl. a local name in Norway, the seat of a noble family. Hlade-jarl, m. earl of H., surname of earl Hakon, Fms.

hlao-kross, m. a lace-cross, made of lace, Pm. 124 (in a church).

hlaðsla, u, f. a loading, lading, of a ship, N.G.L. ii. 275. hlao-varpi, a, m. the grass slope nearest to the court-yard, liggja i

hlakka, 20, [qs. hlag-ka from hlæja], to ery, scream, of the eagle, Vsp. hlaðvarpanum. 50, freq. in mod. usage, cp. Landn. 162, where it is used in verse improperly of a raven, for the eagle screams (hlakkar), the raven croaks (krunkar):—
metaph., the phrase, h. yfir e-u, to exult over a thing, as an eagle over its prey, Th. 5; ok hlökkuðu nú mjök yfir þessu, Grett. 128; h. yfir sigri, Mar., Al. 178; þú mátt ekki hrína upp yfir þig, það er synd at hlakka yfir vegnum monnum, Od. xx. 412; hlakka til e-s, one screams with joy at or in prospect of a thing (of children, young people); eg hlakka til að sjá hana, eg hlakka til að fara; cp. börnin hlakka þá ok huggask, Bs. ii. 135; því hjartað mitt er helmingað, | hlakka eg til að finna það, Bb. 3. 17.

hlakkan, f. a screaming with joy; til-hlakkan, joyous expectation. hlam, n. a dull, beavy sound, Mork. 81, 100, Lex. Poët.; see hlöm. HI.AMMA, 20, to give a dull, beavy sound; attu hafrarnir at renna i greipr honum, ok hlammaði mjök við á hellis-gólfinu, Fas. iii. 386; this giant's tale is a pendant to that in Od. ix. 440-460.

hlamman and hlömmun, f. a crash, din, Hornklofi,

hlammandi, a, m. a clash, a nickname, Landn. 60. HLAND, n. [A. S. blond; Old Engl. land or lant], urine, Nj. 199, Fs. COMPDs: hland-ausa, 147, N. G. L. i. 29, Grág. ii. 132, Skm. 35. hland-blaora, u, f. the bladder. B, f. a urine trough, Edda ii. 430. hland-for and hland-grof, f. a sewer, Dropl. 20, Bs. i. 369. hland-

hland-trog, n. = hlandausa, akjóla, u, f. = hlandausa, Edda ii. 634.

hlanna, 28, [hlenni], to pilfer; h. e-n e-u, Fms. vii. 114 (in a verse). (los) HLASS, n. [hlada; Dan. læss], a cart-load, Isl. ii. 182, Grág. ii. 337, Dropl. 10, Karl. 196, Fb. i. 522 (hey-h., viðar-h.): the saying, opt veltir litil þúsa þungu hlassi, a little mound often overturns a cart-load, Sturl.

hlass-hvalr, m. a eart-load of blubber, Grag. ii. 362, Vm. 130, 143, ii. 100 C.

hlaunn, f. [Lat. clūnis], a buttock, baunch, Edda 238. Pm. 69.

hlaup, n. a leap; hann komsk med hlaupi undan, Eg. 12, Fms. xi. 247; hann tók hlaup heim til herbergis, i. 80; hark ok hlaup, Anal. 81: a leap, jump, Egill hljóp yfir dikit, en þat var ekki annarra manna hlaup, Eg. 531; mældu þeir Kári lengd hlaupsins með spjótskeptum sínum ok var tólf álnar, Nj. 145, v.l.; hljóp hann þá út af múrinum, þat var furðu-hátt hlaup, Fms. i. 104; h. kattarins, the bound of a cat, Edda 19: in local names, a leap, Flosa-hlaup, in the chasm in Alþingi, Völks. I. 220; Hærings-hlaup, Grett. 149 :- höfrunga-hlaup, playing like a dolphin; handa-hlaup, band-leaping, using the hands and feet like a wheel (a boy's II. special usages, a sudden rise game), Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 243, 246. game), 1sl. pjoos. 11. 243, 240.
or flood, of rivers flowing from glaciers, see Eggert ltin.; af Hösdáror flood, of rivers flowing from glaciers, see Eggert ltin.; af Hösdárhlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom í ána,
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hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaupi kom í ána,
hlaupi hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaupi kom í ána,
hlaupi hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaupi kom í ána,
hlaupi hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaupi kom í ána,
hlaupi hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaupi kom 469 : jökul-hlaup, an ice stream or avalanche. mjólkr-hlaup, curdled milk; blóð-hlaup, curdled blood. in brullaup or brudlaup, a bride's leap, bridal procession, see brud-8. a law phrase, an attack, Grag. ii. 7; frum-hlaup, q. v.; ahlaup, an outburst; áhlaups-veðr, a sudden gale; áhlaupa-verk, q.v.: hlaupafar, n. = frumhlaup, Bs. i. 658: hlaupa-för, f. an uproar, Sturl. ii. 104, 117: hlaupa-piltr, m. an errand boy, Bs. ii. 108. usage freq. = running, but seldom so, or not at all, in old writers.

HLAUPA, pres. hleyp, pl. hlaupum; pret. hljóp, hljópt, hljóp, pl. hljópum, mod. hlupum; pret. subj. hlypi, hlæpi, Fms. x. 364, hljópisk, Ö. H. 246; part. pass. hlaupinn: [Ulf. blaupan = ἀναπηδάν, Mark x. 50; A. S. bleapan, pret. bleop; Scot. loup, part. loppen; Engl. leap; Hel. blopan; O. H. G. blaufan; Germ. laufen; Swed. löpa; Dan. löbe]:-to leap, jump, which, as in Engl., is the proper meaning of the word, and hence of any sudden motion, to leap or start up; hann hljóp meir en hæð sina ok eigi skemra aptr en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; hann hleypr ór loptinu ofan ok á strætið ok kemr standandi niðr, Fms. xi. 117; hljóp hann þá út af múrinum, i. 104; hlaupa yfir háfar stengr, viii. 207; hljópu þeir þá á hesta sína, they leaped on their borses, Nj. 263; Atli hleypr upp å skip at Rúti, 9; ef fé hleypr löggarð, if eattle leap over a Nj. 253; h. fyrir borð útbyrðis, to leap overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. x. 363, fence, Grag. ii. 262; Kari hljóp upp við lagit ok bra í sundr við fótunum,

hlad-buinn, part. ornamented with lace, laced, Nj. 48, 169, Vm. 129, 364; Egill hljóp yfir díkit, Eg. 530; þat segja menn at á sitt borð hlæpi upp á hest sinn, Edda 57; hljópu þeir til vápna sinna, Eg. 121; Kjartan hljóp á sund (leaped into the water) ok lagðisk at manninum, Bs. i. 18; Kári hljóp á spjótskaptið ok braut í sundr, Nj. 253; en þriði hljóp (leaped) å skipit út, Eg. 220; var þar at hlaupa (to climb) upp å bakka nokkurn, id.; hann hljóp at baki Kára, Nj. 253; hann kastar verkfærunum ok hleypr á skeið, and took to bis beels, Njard. 370; hann hljóp báðum fótum í gögnum skipit, Edda 36: of a weapon, bryntröllit hljóp út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hljóp þá sverðit (it bounded) Kára á síðuna Móðólfi, Nj. β. with prepp.; h. upp, to spring to one's feet, start up; pá hlupu varðmenn upp, Eg. 121; þá hljóp Kjartan upp ok afklæddisk, Bs. i. 18; ok eptir örvar-bodi hljóp upp mugr manns, Fms. i. 210; h. yfir, to jump over, metaph. to skip, Alg. 262; hlaupa yfir eða gleyma, H. E. i. 486; h. frá e-m, to run away from, desert one, Grág. i. 297; h. 2f, to be 2. special usages; a law left, remain, Rb. 234, 494 (afhlaup). term, to assault; hlaupa til manns lögmætu frumhlaupi, Grág. ii. 7: of fury, sickness, pain, to burst out, i hvert sinn er zoi edr reidi hljóp & hann, Fms. i. 15; en er hann var buinn hljóp fæli-sótt at honum, iv. 284: of pain, hljóp blástr í búkinn, Grett. 137 new Ed.: of fire, sagði at jardeldr var upp kominn, ok mundi hann h. á bæ þórodds goða, Bs. i. 22: of a river, to flood, aor Almanna-fljót leypi (i. e. hleypi, hlypi) var þat kallat Rapta-lækr, Landn. 266; þessa sömu nótt kom þeyr mikill ok hlupu vötn fram ok leysti árnar, the waters rose in flood and the ice was broken, Sturl. iii. 45 : of ice, mikit svell var hlaupit upp ödru megin fljótsins ok hált sem gler, a great bummock of ice rose up, Nj. 144; hljóp upp kúla, a wbeal sprung up from a blow, Il. ii. 267; h. saman, sundr, of a wound; var skeinan saman hlaupin svá náliga þótti groin, Grett. 152; sarid var hlaupit i sundr, the wound bad broken out again, id.: of a gale, på hljóp á útsynningr steinóði, Eg. 600:—of milk, blood, to curdle, coagulate, (cp. North. E. loppert = coagulated; so, leper-blode = clotted blood in the Old Engl. poem Pricke of Conscience, II. to run, but rarely in old writers, [Dan. löbe; Germ. laufen]; eigi hljóp hann at seinna, Ásbjörn hljóp heim, id. (but from a paper MS.); þeir hlaupa eptir en hann kemsk á skóg undan, Nj. 130; jarl paper 1813.); pen maupa epin en maint kenisk a skog undan, 131. 30.; jain eggjar menn at h. eptir honum, 132: freq. in mod. usage.

III. reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, N.G. L. i. 34; reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef præll leypsk, mann er hleypsk frå ómaga. Grág. i. 297; ef maðr hleypsk á brott af landi er sekr er orðinn, 96; þat var á einhverri nátt at Steinn hljópsk á braut or bænum, Fms. iv. 317; þar er menn hlaupask til (came to blows) eða verða vegnir, Grág. ii. 83; nú er þat várt ráð at vér hlaupimk með yðr ok sömnum liði, Fms. ix. 248; var hann í fjötri, at hann hljópisk (lypist, Hom. 158, l. c.) eigi frá honum, Ó. H. 246; hlaupask braut, id.: part., hlaupandi menn, h. sveinar, 'landloupers,' Finnb. 344, Mag. 6; cp. hlaupingi.

hlaupari, 2, m. = hlaupingi, Fas. i. 149: a charger (horse), Gullb. 13. hlaup-ár, n. [from A. S. bleår-geår], leap-year, Grág. i. 122, Rb. 8, hlaup-ár, n. [from A. S. bleår-geår], leap-year, Grág. i. 122, Rb. 8, 108, K. p. K. 104, 1b. 7, 8, Sks. 56, Bs. i. 85. compps: hlaup-árs-dagr, m. leap-year day, the 29th of February, Rb. 90. hlaupársmessa, u, f. leap-year mass (= Feb. 24), Rb. hlaupárs-nótt, f. an messa, u, f. leap-year mass (hlaupárs-stafr, m. an intercalary letter, intercalary night, Rb. 88. intercalary night, Rb. 88. Rb. 518. hlaupárs-tungl, n. an intercalary moon, Rb. 522. hlaupárs-vika, u, f. feria bissextilis, Rb. 564.

hlaup-framr, adj. precipitate, Sks. 32, v. l. hlaupingi, a, m. a landlouper, Barl. 114; cp. the Anglo-American loafer. hlaup-moor, adj. exhausted from leaping.

hlaup-6or, adj. in a great flurry, Fms. iii. 146.

hlaup-riffr, adj. = hlaupframt, Sks. 32. hlaup-stigr, m. 'leap-path,' 'land-louping,' vagrancy; taka e-n af laupstigi, & þeim hlaupstigi, Hkr. iii. 290; cp. hlaupingi.

hlaup-styggr, adj. 'leap-sby,' wild, of a horse.

HLAUT, f. (not n.); the gender is borne out by the genitive tein hlautar, Vellekla; as also by the dat. hlautinni, Landn. (App.) 336, in an old transcript of the lost vellum Vatnshyrna (see Kjaln. S. Isl. ii. 403, where hlautinn):—the blood of sacrifice, used for soothsaying; this word is prob. to be derived from hlutr (hlautr), as an abbreviated form, for hlaut-blóð = sanguis sortidicus, and refers to the rite, practised in the heathen age, of enquiring into the future by dipping bunches of chips or twigs into the blood, and shaking them; those twigs were called teinar, hlaut-teinar, hlaut-vior, blot-spann, q.v.; the act of shaking was called hrista teina, to sbake twigs, Hým. I; kjósa hlautvið, to choose lot chips, Vsp. In Vellekla the true reading is prob. hann (earl Hakon) valdi (from velja, MS. vildi) tein hlautar, meaning the same as kjósa hlautvið in Vsp., an emendation borne out by the words 'felldi blotspun' (Fagrsk. l.c.) in the prose text, which is a paraphrase of the verse; the explanation of the passage in Lex. Poët. is no doubt erroneous. It was also called fella blotspan, see that word, p. 71. The walls of the temple inside and out, the altars, and the worshippers were sprinkled with the blood, the flesh of the slain cattle was to be eaten (whereas the blood was

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this rite is described in Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16: en blóð þat allt er þar kom af (i. e. from the slain cattle) þá var þat kallat hlaut ok hlautbollar þat er blóð þat stóð í, ok hlaut-teinar, þat var svá gört sem stöklar (bunebes); með því skyldi rjóða stallana öllu saman, ok svá veggi hofsins útan ok innan, ok svá stökkva á mennina; en slátr (the meat) skyldi hafa til mann-fagnaðar: the passages in Eb. ch. 4, p. 6 new Ed., in Kjaln. S. ch. 2, and in Landn. (App.), are derived from the same source as the passage in Hkr., but present a less correct and somewhat impaired text; even the text in Hkr. is not quite clear, esp. the phrase, þat var gört sem stökkull, which prob. means that the hlaut-teinar were bound up in a bunch and used for the sprinkling. The blood-sprinkling mentioned in Exod. xii. 22 illustrates the passage above cited; cp. hleyti, hljóta, and hlutr.

hlaut-bolli, a, m. the bowl in which the hlaut was kept, Eb. 10, Hkr. l.c., Landn. l.c.

hlaut-teinn, m., see above, Hkr. l.c., Eb. l.c.; cp. tein-hlaut. hlaut-viör, m. 'lot-twigs,' 'rami sortidici' (= hlaut-teinn), Vsp. 62,

cp. also Eb. 132, note 3, new Ed. HLAKA, u, f. a thaw, Grett. 140.

hlána, 20, to tbaw, Fbr. 59, Bs. i. 186.

HLATR, m., gen. hlátrar, Dropl. 31; mod. hlátrs: [A. S. blæbtor; Engl. laughter; O. H. G. blahtar; Germ. lachter; Dan. latter; Swed. löje]:—laughter, Nj. 16, Fbr. 137, Dropl. 31, Fms. iii. 182, passim; hafa (vera) at hlátri, to be a laughing-stock (at-hlátr), 623. 35, Hm. 41: sayings, opt kemr grátr eptir skelli-hlátr; skelli-h., roaring laughter; kalda-hlátr, sardonic laughter: for characteristic traits from the Sagas see esp. Glúm. ch. 7 (end), 18, Nj. ch. 12, 117, Dropl. 31, Hálfs. S. ch. 7, etc.

hlatr-mildr, adj. prone to laughing, merry, 686 B. 2.

HLÉ, n. [Ulf. blija = σκηνή, Mark ix. 5; A. S. bleô; Hel. blea; Engl. lee; Dan. læ]:—lee, used (as in Engl.) only by seamen; sigla å hlé, to stand to leeward, Jb. 400: sbelter, standa i hlé, fara i hlé, to seek sbelter: mod. a pause, það varð hlé á því. hlé-borð, n. tbe lee side, freq., Lex. Poöt.

hié-baron, m. a leopard (Old Engl. libbard), from the Greek, but used indiscriminately of a bear, wolf, etc., Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Skjöld. S.) 367; the word occurs as early as Hbl., of a giant.

hleði, a, m. a sbutter, Isl. ii. 113; see hleri.

Hleiðr, f. [Ulf. bleiþra or bleþra = σκηνή], prop. a tent; it exists only as the local name of the old Danish capital, Fas., Fms., and in Hleiðrargarðr, m., Landn.

HLEIFR, m. [Ulf. blaifs; A. S. blâf; Engl. loaf; O. H. G. blaib; Germ. laib; Ivar Aasen levse]:—a loaf, Hm. 51, 140; af fimm hleifum brauðs ok tveimr fiskum, Mirm.; hleifar af Völsku brauði, Bev.; hleifa þunna, ökvinn hleif, Rm. 4, 28, N.G. L. i. 349, Fb. ii. 190, 334 (in a verse), D. I. i. 496; brauð-h., a loaf of bread; rúg-h., a rye loaf: of cheese, Nj. 76, ost-h.: the disk of the sun is called hleifr himins, the loaf of beaven. Bragi.

HLEIN, f., pl. ar, [Goth. blains = Bowo's, Luke iii. 5; akin to Engl. lean, Gr. Khivew]:—a rock projecting like a pier into the sea (= hladberg), freq. in western Icel.; lenda við hleinina, festa skipið við hleinarnar. hleina-kræða, u, f. a crust of moss on sea rocks, Bb. 2. 13. II. [Engl. loom, qs. loon? the A. S. form would be blan, which however is not recorded]:—the loom in the old perpendicular weaving, Björn.

hleina, d, to save, protect (?), an απ.λεγ., [A.S. blænan; Engl. lean; O. H. G. bleinjan; mid. H. G. leinen; Germ. lebnen; Gr. κλίνω]: þaðan af er þat orðtak at sá er forðask (forðar?) hleinir, Edda 21.

hlekkjask, t, in the phrase, e-m hlekkisk á, one gets impeded, suffers miscarriage, Grág. i. 281; ef allt fer vel og mér ekki hlekkist á.

HLEKKR, m., gen. hlekks and hlekkjar, pl. hlekkir: [A.S. blenca (thrice in Grein); Swed. länk; Dan. lænke; Engl. link]:—a link, a chain of links, Bs. i. 341; handar-hlekkr, a 'hand-link', i. e. a bracelet, Edda (Ht.): freq. in mod. usage, járn-h., iron chains, fetters.

hlemmi-gata, u, f. a broad road.

HLEMMR, m. a lid, cover, as of a pan, cauldron, as an opening in a floor, a trap-door, Eb. 96, 136, Rd. 315, Eg. 236, Sturl. ii. 124, Fas. iii. 415, Grett. 199 new Ed.

HLENNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. blifan = κλέπτειν, bliftus = κλέπτηε; perh. also Scot. to lift, = to steal cattle, belongs to this root, and is not the same as lift = tollere]:—a thief; hlennar ok hvinnar, thieves and pilferers, Sighvat: a king is in poetry called the foe and destroyer of hlennar, hlenna dólgr, etc., see Lex. Poët.

II. a pr. name, Landn.

hlenni-maor, m. a 'lifter;' hlennimenn ok hrossa-þjófar, Hbl. 8. Hlér, m., gen. Hlés, [hlé; cp. Welsh Llyr=sea], a mythol. name of a giant of the sea, 'Ωκεανός, Fb. i. 21. Hlés-dætr, f. pl. the daughters of H., the Nereids, Edda.

hler, see hleri below.

hlora and hlora, 20, prop. to stand eaves-dropping, (putting one's ear close to the hleri), Bjarn. 24: to listen, hón lagði eyra sitt við andlit honum ok hlöraði hvárt lífs-andi væri í nösum hans, Greg. 74; hann hlörar við hliðskjáinn er á var stofunni, Bs. i. 628; at hlýða eðr hlera til þess máls sem hann er eigi til kallaðr, N. G. L. i. 438.

HLERI, a, m. or hlöri, but hleði in Korm. 10, Ísl. ii. 113; that hleri or hlöri is the better form is borne out by the mod. usage as well as by the derived hler and hlera:—a sbutter or door for bedrooms and closets in old dwellings, which moved up and down in a groove or rabbet, like windows in Engl. dwellings, and locked into the threshold: the passage in Korm. S. is esp. decisive, where Kormak sees Steingerda's teet outside between the half-shut door (hleri) and the threshold,—hann rak kefli fyrir hleðann svá at eigi gékk aptr, viz. between the thresbold and the sbutter, Ísl. ii. 113; hence comes the law phrase, standa á hleri (hlera?), to stand at the sbutter, i. e. to stand listening, eaves-dropping, Bjarn. 43: freq. in mod. usage, as also standa of hleðum, id., Hðm. 23: in mod. usage a sbutter for a window is called hleri.

hler-tjöld, n. pl. 'ear-lids,' poët. the ears, Ad. 9.

hlessa, adj. indecl. [hlass], prop. 'loaded,' i. e. amazed, wondering. hlessa, t, to load, weigh; h. ser nior, to sit down beavily.

hlessing, f. a freight, loading, N.G.L. i. 410.

HLEYPA, t, [causal of hlaupa], to make one leap, make one rush or burst forth, to start or put into motion, Fms. vi. 145; peir skaru bondin ok hleyptu á braut fólki því öllu, Ó. H. 168; Önundr hleypti njósnarmönnum a land upp, to put them ashore, Fb. ii. 280; hleypti (pulled, made sink) hann annarri brúninni ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305; h. brúnum, to knit the brows; h. hurð í lás, to sbut a door, Fms. ix. 364; var hleypt fyrir hliðit 2. to make to escape, emit, of anything stórum járnhurðum, i. 104. confined or compressed, e. g. hleypa vindi or belg, to force air out of a bellows; h. vindi or segli, to sbake the wind out of the sail; h. fe, saudum, kum or kvium, to turn out sheep, cows; h. til anna, to put the rams to the ewes: medic., hleypa vatni, vág, blóði, to emit matter out of a sore, etc.; hann hleypir út vatni miklu ór sullinum, Vápn. 17; h. ór e-m auganu, to poke the eye out, Fs. 98: to lead a stream of water or the like, beir hleyptu saman fleirum vötnum, Fms. iv. 359; h. ánni í farveg, Fb. ii. 280; landsfólkit var á fjöllum uppi ok hleypti ofan (rolled) stóru grjóti, Al. 92; h. skriðu á e-n, an avalanche, Fs. 194. 3. special phrases; h. upp dómum, a law phrase, to break up a court by violence, Landn. 89, Hrafn. 18, Fb. 61, Eb. 48, 58, Lv. 31; h. berki af trjam, to cut the bark off the trees, Hkr. ii. 220; h. heimdraganum, to throw off sloth, take beart, Fms. vii. 121: naut. to run before a gale, beir hleyptu upp & Mýrar, Bardaströnd; h. akkerum, to cast anchor, Fms. xi. 439; h. stjóra, id.: h. hesti, or absol., to gallop, ride swiftly; hesti hleypti ok hjörvi brá, Rm. 34; Hrungnir varð reiðr ok hleypir eptir honum, Oðinn hleypti svá mikit, at ..., Edda 57, Nj. 59, 82, 107, Fms. ix. 364. 4. hleypa mjólk, to curdle milk; hann hleypti helming innar hvítu mjólkr, Od. ix. 246.

hleypi-, in compos: hleypi-domr, m. prejudice, basty judgment, hleypi-fifi, n. a beadlong fool, Nj. 224. hleypi-flokkr. m. a band of rovers, Sturl. iii. 171, 269. hleypi-för, f. a ramble, roving, Sturl. i. 80. hleypi-hvel, n. a 'roll-wheel,' war engine, Sks. hleypi-kjóll, m. = hleypiskúta. hleypi-klumbr, m. a 420. ram on wheels (war engine), Sks. 419. hleypi-maðr, m. a rover, hleypi-piltr, m. a landlouper boy, Finnb. 322. landlouper, Lv. 75. hleypi-skip, n. (Hkr. iii. 388) and hleypi-skúta, u, f. a swift boat, Fms. i. 167, vi. 177.

hleyping, f. a galloping, Fms. ix. 357, Gullb. 31; um-h., a sudden turn of wind.

hleypingi, a, m. a landlouper, Grett. 106; cp. hlaupingi.

hleyt-bolli, hleyt-teinn, m. = hlaut-bolli, hlaut-teinn, see hlaut. HLEYTI, n., hleti, or hlæti, in Norse MSS. spelt leyti, whence in mod. Icel. usage leiti: I. plur. [for the root see hlaut, hlutr], kin, consanguinity; jöfra hleyti, royal blood, Fms. xi. (in a verse); görva hleyti vid e-n, to marry into another's family, Skv. I. 34; hvárrgi þeirra Snorra né Arnkels þótti bera mega kviðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sækjanda ok varnar-adilja, Eb. 50, viz. Snorri being the brother-in-law to the plaintiff, Arnkell to the defendant; ef hann fengi hennar, heldr en beim manni er ekki var við þá hleytum bundinn, Sks. 760; nauð-hleytamaðr (q. v.), a near kinsman; eiga hleyti við konu sína (=eiga hjúskap við), 689. 2. a tribe, family; hann var af því kennimaðr at sínu hleyti, 625. 88, 'in ordine vicis suae ante Deum' of the Vulgate, Luke i. 8; bá kom at hleyti Zacharias at fremja biskups embætti, Hom. (St.); vil ek at þú gangir í mitt hleyti þó at ek sé nánari, Stj. 425, rendering of 'tu meo utere privilegio' of the Vulgate, Ruth iv. 6. II. sing. [hlutr], a share, usually spelt loiti; in the phrase, at nokkru, engu, öllu leiti, for some, none, every part; 20 minu, binu . . . leiti, for my, thy part, freq. in mod. usage, dropping the aspirate; at sumu leiti, Fas. iii. 159; at minu leiti, Fb. ii. 204; at nokkuru leiti, iii. 575. 2. of time, a season of the year, mod. leiti; um vetrnátta-leytið, D. N. i. 609; um Hallvarðsvöku-leytið, 392, iii. 206; um Jóla-leiti um Páska-leiti, um Jóns-messuleiti; annat leiti, another time; sögðu at honum þótti annat leiti (sometimes) ekki úfært, en stundum (sometimes) var hann svá hræddr, at ..., Orkn. 418; um sama leiti, about the same time; um hvert leiti, at what COMPDs: hleyta-menn, m. pl. kinsmen; mågar, sifjtime? when? ungar, hleytamenn, Edda (Gl.) hleytis-maor, m. a disciple, apprentice, opp. to meistari, analogous to Goth. siponeis, from sifiar, Skálda 180. hlezla or hleðsla, u, f. a freight, Jb. 379: a building (of a wall).

HLID, f., pl. hliðar (hliðu dat. obsolete, Gm. 35):—a side, Lat. latus; standa á hlið e-m, to stand beside one, Stor.; komask á hlið e-m, Nj. 262; á hlið hvára, on each side, Rm. 5; á aðra hlið, at one's other side, Ísl. ii. 363, Ad. 10; á báðar hliðar, á tvær hliðar, on both sides, Fb. ii. 351; á vinstri hlið, on the left hand, Eg. 213, Fms. i. 16; á hægri hlið, on the right hand; snúask á hlið, to turn oneself (in sleep), Fs. 6; skjöldr, sverð á hlið, Gullb. 64; á allar hliðar, on all sides; veltask á ymsar hliðar, to toss to

and fro, Bs. ii. 171, Od. xx. 24; leggia e-t fyrir hlið, to lay beside, Al. 151. HLIÐ, n. [A.S. blið; O.H.G. blit; Dan. led; root no doubt akin to Gr. Rheis, etc.]:—a gate, gateway; hlið á garði ok hjarra-grind fyrir, Grág. ii. 264, Fsm. 10, 44, Rb. 380, Edda 110, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 104, v. 331, passim.

2. a wide gap, Stor. 6, Fms. i. 105, Gpl. 391, N. G. L. i. 344, Orkn. 350, Sks. 398: in law a gap in a fence not above sixty feet long was hlið, if more it was a breach (bálka-brot), Gpl. 391. II. metaph. a space, interval (= bil); hann hafði fyrr við brugðit svá at hlið var í milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 171; þeir görðu hlið f millum skipanna, Nj. 42; ok var hvergi hlið í milli, Ld. 96; hann ríðr fyrst þeirra ok nokkuru harðara svá at hlið var á millum þeirra, Ísl. ii. 360; hús ok hlið í milli ok heima-dyranna, Fs. 42; horfði hann á hliðit (the empty space) þar sem skjöldrinn hafði hangit, Fas. iii. 42; ok nú varð enn á hlið mjök långt, Fms. ii. 302, x. 346: temp., síðan varð á lið (a balt) nokkvot, 345; eptir þat varð hlið (a stop, balt) á orrostunni, vii. 289; hvíldar hlið, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse).

hlioa, ao, to give way, go aside, recede, Fas. i. 106, 338, Bs. ii. 132, Karl. 233. II. reflex. to become open, Sks. 384.

hlio-lauss, adj. 'gateless,' without a gate, Bret. 34.

hlio-mæltr, part. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 186.

hlior, m., poët. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

hliö-rum, n. open space, free passage, Fsm. 43.

hlio-sjon, f. a side glance; hafa h. af e-u, to take a look at.

Hlið-skjálf, f., old dat. hliðskjálfu, Gm. (prose): [prob. rather to be derived from hlið, gate, than hlið, side; the initial b is borne out by alliteration, Sagði bitt er bugði | Hliðskjálfar gramr..., Edda (in a verse); in Akv. 14 the sense and alliteration alike require höll, ball, instead of 'land']:—a sbelf, bench, a name for the seat of Odin, whence he looked out over all the worlds, Edda 6, 12, 22, 30, Gm. l.c.; Obinn ok Frigg sátu í Hliðskjálfu ok sá um heima alla, Gm. l. c. The heathen Hlið-skjálf brings to mind the legend in Grimm's Märchen of the Tailor in Heaven.

hlið-skjár, m. a side window, originally a window or opening from which to keep a look out, Sturl. ii. 85, Bs. i. 628.

hlið-veggr, m. a side wall, Nj. 202, Orkn. 244, Fb. i. 413.

hlið-vörðr, m. a porter, Stj. 622, Gkv. 2. 35.

HLÍD, f., in mod. usage pl. hlíðar, but hlíðir in old writers, e. g. Landn. 224, Fms. vi. 197 (in a verse), Hkv. 1. 43, Sighvat: [A. S. blio; Norse li; lost in Dan.; cp. Lat. clivus; akin to Gr. and Lat. alivo, clino] a slope, mountain side, Edda 110; svá at sær var í miðjum hlíðum eða stundum vatnaði land, O. H. 149, Landn. 25, v. l.; út með hlíðum, Gullb. 68; fjalls-hlíð, a fell-side, q.v.; fagrar hlíðir grasi vaxnar, Grett. 137; ek mun riða inn með hlíðinni, Glúm. 361, 362; út með hlíðinni, upp i midjar hlíðar, etc., passim: hlíðar-brún, f. the edge of a h.: hlidar-fotr, m. the foot of a h.: hlidar-gardr, m. a fence on a fell-side dividing the pastures of two farms, Dipl. v. 25. local names; Fljóts-hlíð and Hlíð, Landn. passim; Norse Lier, Lie, Landn., Nj.: Hlíðar-sól, f. sun of the Hlíð, nickname of a fair lady, Landn.: Hlioar-menn or Hlio-menn, m. pl. the men from Hlio, Landn. III. freq., in poët. circumlocutions, of a woman; hringahlið, falda-h., bauga-h., and then in dat. and acc. hliði, e.g. falda hliði, vella hlíði (feminae), Skáld H. 5. 24, and in a mod. ditty: héðan ekki fer eg fet | frá þér silki-hlíði.

hlio-pang, n., poët. 'fell-tang,' seaweed of the bills, Alm., where the inmates of Hel are made to call the trees by this name.

hlif, f., pl. hlifar, a cover, shelter, protection (esp. of a shield, armour), Ld. 244, Eg. 507, Bard. 165, Hm. 81, passim: esp. in pl. hlifar, Nj. 262, hlifar-lauss (hlifa-lauss), adj. Fms. ii. 319, Eb. 230, Rm. 39. 'coverless,' uncovered, Fms. ii. 205, vi. 70, vii. 192, Isl. ii. 226.

HLIFA, d, [Ulf. bleibjan, Luke i. 54; O.H.G. bliban]:-to give cover or sbelter to one, with dat.; sem ræfrit hlífir kirkjunni við regni, Hom. 95; (hann) hlifdi sér ekki, gave bimself (bad) no shield or armour, Fms. i. 40; því at bæði hlífir (sbelters) innan ok útan, x. 319, Fs. 66; h. e-m við e-u, to give one shelter against a thing, Gullh. 48; ok hljópu í skóginn, ok létu hann hlífa sér, Fb. ii. 88; hlífa sér með skildi, en vega með 2. to spare one, Grag. i. 163; sidan hlifdi hann messudegi hins heilaga Olafs konungs, Fms. v. 217; porgils hlífir sér ekki, Isl. ii. 368; mun ek ekki hlifa þér í görðinni, Nj. 21, Finnb. 262. reflex. to cover oneself, Eg. 581, Sks. 430. 2. to refrain, bold back, Fms. ii. 135; hann hlifðisk þá við engan mann, Nj. 26; þiðrandi bað menn sína hlífask við fóstra sinn, Njarð. 370; þorgils hlífisk ekki við, 1sl. ii. 368.

hlifo, f. protection, defence, Fms. ii. 331; hlifoar vapn, a weapon of defence, O. H. 79, Fms. x. 407, K. A. 40, Al. 46, Sks. 329. lauss, adj. = hlífarlauss, Fagrsk. 144.

hlif-skjöldr, m. (hlifi-skjöldr, Nj. 262, Sks. 472), a shield of defence; esp. metaph., vera h. fyrir e-m, 655 A. ii. 5, Fms. viii. 63, 239, Bret. 104; halda h. fyrir e-m, Hom. 42.

Hlín, f. the goddess of that name (the wife of Odin), she that defends, for the etym. see hlein], Edda, Vsp., Lex. Poët.: freq. in poët. phrases,

hringa-hlín, bauga-h., a lady.

hlit, f. (hlita, Fms. viii. 91, v. l., Hkr. i. 199), [Dan. lid], sufficiency, full warranty, security; nú skal ek sjálfr halda vörð, hefði þat fyrr þótt nokkur hlít, Fms. viii. 91; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, ok vættir mik þat sé nokkur hlít slíka stund, xi. 22; bar hann sik at nokkurri hlít (tolerably well) meðan vér ruddum skipit, iv. 261, Hkr. i. 199; þann er biskupi þykki full hlít, K. þ. K. 18 (1853); hlít var at því lítil, of small matter, Dropl. (in a verse). B. adverb. phrases; til hlitar, tolerably, pretty well; årferð var þá til nokkurrar hlítar, Fms. i. 86, vii. 237, Fær. 257, O. H. 116; til góðrar hlítar, pretty good, 110, Eg. 590; at góðri hlít, very well indeed, Fms. iv. 250; hlítar vel, well enough, Fas. ii. 268; hlitar fagr, passably fair, Mirm.; skip skipat til hlitar, a ship well manned, Fms. i. 196: in mod. usage, til hlitar, adv. sufficiently,

thoroughly, freq.

HLITA, tt, [Dan. lide], to rely on, trust, abide by, with dat.; gakk med mér jafnan, ok hlít (imperat.) mínum ráðum, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 116, Fs. 84; ef hann vill eigi beim váttum hlíta (abide by) er hinir hafa, Grág. i. 114; þá skal hinn hlíta því at lögum, N. G. L. i. 346; þetta þá Guðrún ok kvaðsk hans forsjá hlíta mundu, Ld. 144, Fs. 80, Fas. iii. 70; ek mun hlíta búum mínum ok fara eigi til Hofs, Vápn. 20; hann var kvæntr, ok hlítti þó ekki þeirri einni saman, i. e. be bad paramours besides, Dropl. 15; ok hlítir Ástríðr eigi öðrum konum í því at þjóna honum i lauginni, A. trusted not to other women, i. e. would let no one do it but berself, Fms. xi. 157; ok skal ekki öðrum mönnum nú at h. at reka nautin, i. e. I will do it myself, Eg. 720, Valla L. 224; peir hlittu mér (used me) til bréfa-görða, Fms. ix. 262; ef þú mátt eigi öðrum þar til hlita, if thou bast no one else to do it, Grett. 107: so in the saying, eigi má því einu h. er bazt þykkir, one must put up with something short of 2. with prep.; en þó sýnisk mér, sem eigi muni the best, Grett. minna við hlíta, less than that will not do, Isl. ii. 358, Fs. 13; vér höfum skip svá mikit ok lið-skyflt, at þar má ekki litlu liði við hlíta, so large a ship that it requires no small crew, Fms. iv. 297; eigi muntu pvi einu fyrir hlita, that is not a sufficient answer, thou shalt not get off with that, Hkr. iii. 256; cp. einhlitr, adj.

hlft-styggr, adj. trusting to no one but oneself, daring, Lex. Poët. HLJÓĐ, n. [Ulf. bliub = ήσυχία, I Tim. ii. 11, in Uppström's edition; cp. A.S. bleoδor = sound; mid. H. G. lût; cp. O. H. G. bliodar; Germ. [cond about Eng.] laut; Dan. lyd; Swed. ljud; akin to it are several Gr. and Lat. words with an initial kA, cl; the original meaning is bearing or the thing beard, like Gr. anoth, and hljóð, hljómr, hlust (q. v.) are kindred words; hence comes the double sense of this word in Icel., sound and silence.

A. Hearing, a bearing, listening, silence; biðja (kveðja) hljóðs, to beg a bearing, chiefly as a parliamentary term, of one about to speak, to recite a poem before a prince or the like; Njáll kvaddi sér hljóðs, Nj. 105; kvzði hefi ek ort um yðr, ok vilda ek hljóð fá, I wished to get a hearing, Ísl. ii. 229; Egill hóf upp kvæðit ok kvað hátt ok fékk þegar hljóð, Eg. 427, cp. Vsp. 1, Höfuðl. 2; vilja ek hljóð at Hárs liði, I ask a bearing for my song, Ht. 1; ek hefi ort kvæði um yðr ok vilda ek fá hljóð at flytja, Fms. ii. 15; gefa h., to give a bearing, Leidarv. 5; hafit hljóð, be quiet ! 625. 72; þá er bæði gott hljóð ok góðir siðir í konungs húsi, Sks. 367: -the ancient meetings were in the open air, amid the hum of voices, loud cries, and the clash of arms, bá var fyrst gnýr mikill af fjölmenni ok vápnum, en er hljóð fékksk, mælti þorgnýr, O. H. 68; en er hljóð fékkst, þá stóð jarl upp ok mælti, 67, cp. Ib. ch. 4; varð at þessu mikit háreysti, en er hljóð fékksk, mælti Sigurðr jarl, Fms. i. 34. phrases; í heyranda hljóði, see heyra, Nj. 230, Grág. i. 19, passim; af hljóði and í hljóði, in all stillness, silently, Nj. 5, 103. Eg. 723, Ld. 162, Fms. iv. 70, Stj. 355; bera harm sinn i hljóði, to bear one's grief in silence, a saying; ein kvinna læri í hljóði með allri undirgefni, I Tim. ii. I I, where the Gothic text has in bliupa: pegja punnu hljóði, to listen in breatbless stillness, Hm. 7; í einu hljóði, unanimously, a parliamentary term.

B. The thing heard, sound; allt er hljóð þat er kvikindis eyru má skilja, Skálda 173, 174; greina hljóð, id., 169, 170; í hljóði síns gráts, Mar. 28; borfinnr kom öngu hljóði í lúðrinn ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; ganga á hljóðið, to walk (in the dark) after a distant sound; klukku-hljóð, the sound of a bell, v. 133; þrumu-h., a clap of thunder; brimh., the roaring of surf. II. special usages: tone; með löngu hljóði eða skömmu, hörðu eða linu, Skálda 159, 160: a musical sound, tune, söng fagran, hljóð mikit ok dýrligt, Bs. i. 454; slá hljóð á hörpu, 155. 2. phrases, koma á hljóð um e-t, to catch the sound of, become aware of, Bs. i. 165; vera i hindar hljóði, to be within a bind's bearing, i. e. to be whispered about; vera or hindar hljodi, to be out of a bind's sound; drepr hljóð ór e-m, to become dumb, lose the wind, Fms. xi. 115; það er komit annað hljóð í strokkinn (metaphor from churning), there is another sound in the churn, of a sudden turn, e.g. from high to low spirits; the ancients also seem to have said, 'there is another

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sound in the fells, of one who is crest-fallen; see verses in Nj. 249, Háv. 7 to oneself; peir tóku at herfangi Álösu konu hans ok Arneiði dóttur hans, 34 new Ed., Dropl. 31, nú kná þjóta annan veg í fjöllum, now the fells resound with another tale; nú þykir henni eigi batna hljóðið í sögunni, the tale began to sound dismal, Clar .: so in the phrase, pad er gott (slæmt, dauft) hljóð í e-m, to be in a good (or moody) state of mind. plur. esp. in mod. usage: a. erying aloud, a ery, of a child or one in paroxysms of pain; Heyr min hljóð, bear my ery! Hólabók 276; hljóðin heyrðusk út fyrir dyr (of a sick person); það linnir ekki af hljóðum (of a baby). β. bowling, screaming; og þeirra hljóð (pl.) og höfuð-prestanna tóku yfir, Luke xxiii. 23; ó-hljóð, dissonance, i. e. screaming, bowly. music. voice; hafa fögr hljóð, a sweet voice; há, mikil, veyk, dimm, hvell hljóð, a bigb, strong, weak, deep, pealing voice; Syng þú ungr mest sem mátt | meðan hljóð þín fagrt gjalla, . . . eintóm hljóð úr forfeðranna gröfum, Bjarni 142: the same distinction is sometimes observed in old writers, syngja með fögrum hljóðum, Stj. 606, Bs. i. 155; þar gengr hæst i hljóðunum, there the tune reached the highest pitch, Mar.

hljóða, að, [Germ. lauten; Dan. lyde], to sound; hversu hverr stafr hljóðar, Skálda 159, Mar., Bs. ii. passim; rödd hljóðar í hans eyra, Mar.: to run, of speech and writing, eptir því sem letrið hljóðar, Stj. 29; réttarbót er svá hljóðar, a writ wbich runs thus, Bs. i; whence the phrase, svo 2. to scream with pain, of hljóðandi, to this effect, as follows. horror; þeir hljóðuðu og fórnuðu til mín höndunum, Od. x. 255; þeir hljóðuðu afskapliga, xxii. 308: also of a child, see hljóð above; farðu að hugga barnið, það er að hljóða.

hljóðaðr, part. sounding, Stj. 90.

hljóðan, f. a sound, Stj. 4, 45, 80, 334: a tune, með fagrlegri h., Bs. i. 155; sam-h., barmony, Stj.: wording, utterance, freq. in mod. usage; eptir ordanna h., according to the exact words, the sound (run) of the words.

hljóð-bjalla, u, f. a tinkling bell, Karl. 157.

hljóð-bærr, adj. rumoured abroad.

hljóð-fall, n. consonancy (metric.), Edda 121.

hljóð-fegrð, f. eupbony, Skálda 178.

hljóð-fylling, f., hljóð-fyllandi, a, m., better ljóð-fylling, q. v. hljóð-færi, n. a musical instrument, Fms. iii. 184, F25. iii. 220, 221, Vígl. 16.

hljóð-góðr, adj. well-tuned, Bs. ii. 39.

hljóð-greipr, f. pl., poët. 'sound-tongs,' i. e. the mouth, Lex. Poët.

hljóð-kyrr, adj. still, quiet, Fms. ix. 23, v.l.

hljóð-lauss, adj. soundless, Pm. 106 (of bells). hljóð-látr, adj. still, taciturn, Sturl. ii. 185, Dropl. 7.

hljóð-leiki, 2, m. silence, sadness, Fbr. 142.

hljóð-liga, adv. silently, in all stillness, Eg. 261, Nj. 33, Fms. i. 204, vi. 179, Fas. ii. 517.

hljod-lige, adj. silent; pung ok h. sott, a beavy and creeping sickness, Sturl. ii. 186.

hljóð-lítill, adj. faintly sounding, Pm. 61 (of bells).

hljóð-lyndr, adj. taciturn, Eb. 42, Nj. 91, Fms. vi. 189, Bs. ii. 155.

hljóð-læti, n. stillness, silence.

hljóð-mikill, adj. sbrill-sounding, Grett. 111.

hljóð-mæli, n. wbispering, secrecy; færa í h., to busb up, Ld. 206, Nj. 51. hljóðna, að, to become silent, dumb, from surprise, Sturl. ii. 151 (v. l.), Fas. iii. 311: impers., þá hljóðnar um hann, be became silent, ii. 433; þar til hljóðnar um mál þessi, till the noise about it subsides, Grett. 125 A.

Hljóð-ólfr, m. name of a dwarf, Lex. Poët.

hljóð-pípa, u, f. a flute, (mod.)

dian'

HLJÓÐR, adj. [cp. A.S. blude, Engl. aloud, mid. H.G. lute, Germ. laut. but all in the opp. sense of aloud; cp. hljód]:—silent, taciturn, 677.12, Sks. 367, 370, Hom. 129; menn prúða ok hljóða, Fb. ii. 288. sad; var hann h. ok mælti ekki við aðra menn, biskup spurði hvat hann hugsaði er hann var svá hljóðr. Fb. ii. 329, Eg. 95, Fms. i. 208, Nj. 9, 2. neut. hljótt, stillness, silence; er hann settisk niðr þá var hljótt, Ó. H. 68; er hljótt var orðit, Fms. xi. 85; göra h. um sik, to keep quiet, Grett. 198 new Ed.; tala hljótt, to speak in a low voice or secretly, Ni. 118.

hljóð-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), = hljóðliga, Hkr. ii. 220.

hljóð-samr, adj. = hljóðr, Fms. viii. 81, Hkr. ii. 252.

hljóðs-grein, hljóða-grein, f. distinction of sound or a kind of sound, Edda 120, Skálda 160, 170, 175, 179, Stj. 45.

hljóð-skraf, n. wbispering.

hljóð-stafr, m. a vowel, litera vocalis, Edda 121, Skálda 161.

hljóma, 20, to sound, of a musical voice, Pass. passim.

hljóman, f. sound, tune, Skálda 179.

hljóm-fagr, adj. sweet sounding; h. harpa, Bs. i.

HLJOMR, m. [Ulf. bliuma = aκοή; cp. A. S. blymman = sonare; Lat. elamor], a sound, tune, voice, Gs. 2, Hkr. ii. 393; h. engla Guds, Post. 645.73; h. ok rödd, Ísl. ii. 170, Rb. 380: chiefly of tunes in music, as in the ditty, Held eg sem helgan dóm | hörpunnar sætan róm | þann til að heyra hljóm | hlypi eg suðr í Róm.

HLJOTA, pres. hlýt, pl. hljótum; pret. hlaut, hlauzt, hlaut, pl. hlutum; subj. hlyti; part. hlotinn, neut. hlotið: [A. S. bleotan; O. H. G. bliuzan; mid. H. G. liuze; Ivar Aasen liota]:—to get by lot, bave allotted | sin i milli, at þeir skyldi hluta um eign þá ok kasta teningum, Ó. H. 90;

ok hlaut Holmfastr hana, Landu. 314; hón hlaut at sitja hjá Björgölå, Eg. 23; þeir lögðu hluti á ok hlaut þrándr, Fær. 3; var svá til syst at Sighvatr skáld hlaut at segja konungi, Fms. vi. 38; (Loki) hlaut biása at helgum skutli, Haustl. 4; skal sá reifa mál hans er hlýtr, wbo gets the lot, whom the lot falls on, Grág. i. 63.

2. to get; vér munum hljóta bunnar fylkingar, Fms. v. 53; menn vegnir eða sárir þrír eða fleiri ok sé hlotnir í hvárn-tveggja flokk, Grág. ii. 114. 3. to undergo, suffer, bide; hljóta högg, Fms. xi. 151; úför, 113; harm, i. 21; vel er, at þú hlautzt slíkt af konungi, Hkr. ii. 319. II. metaph., absol. must needs be, with infin.; svá mun nú hljóta at vera at sinni sem þú vill, Fms. i. 159; hefir margr hlotið um sárt at binda fyrir mér, Nj. 54; hér muntú -/vera hljóta, 129; þú munt ríða h., Fær. 48; en fara hlýtr þú með mér til Jómsborgar, Fms. i. 159; yðart atkvæði mun standa h., Fas. i. 211, passim; bar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169. III. reflex. to be allotted. fall by lot; var síðan reynt lið þeirra ok hljótask af því liði átta tigir manna, Fms. xi. 89; at bess beirra, er ómaginn hlautsk til handa, Grág. i. 266; Kaleb fór til þeirrar borgar er honum hafði hlotisk, Stj. 361; hann hlutaði með lýðnum um stuldinn, ok hlautsk í kyn Júda, 356. metaph. to proceed or result from, esp. in a bad sense; en bo mun hér hljótask af margs manns bani, Mun nokkut hér minn bani af hljótask? Nj. 90; kann vera at af hljótisk þessu tali, sem þá verst hefir af hlotisk, Sd. 173.

hlotnask, 20, dep. to fall to one's lot, with dat.; en ef honum hlotnuðusk herteknir menn, Fms. i. 258: freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 36. 10; ok bá honum hlotnaðist að hann skyldi veifa reykelsinu, Luke i. 9; hlotnask til, to turn out; hlotnaðisk svá til, Vígl. 57 new Ed.

hlotr, see hlutr, Fms. xi. 128.

HLOA, &, [A.S. blowan; Engl. low], to bellow, roar, of streams or cascades, Gm. 29. an ar. Aey., but no doubt to be thus explained, and not as in Lex. Poët.

HLOD, n. pl. [hlada], a bearth, chimney-place, freq. in mod. usage (it can only be by chance that no old reference is on record); setja pott á hlóðir, to set the pot on the fire. hlóða-karl, m. = hadda, q. v.

Hlóðyn, f., gen. hlóðynjar, the mythical name of the Earth, prop. bearth (?), bomestead (?), and akin to hloo, Edda, Lex. Poët.

Hlora, u, f. the mythical name of the foster mother or nurse of Thor,

Hlóriði, a, m. [hlóa and reið = thunder], one of the names of Thor, the Bellowing Thunderer, Edda, Hym., pkv., Ls., Vellekla.

HLUMR, m., pl. ir, proned. hlummr, the bandle of an oar, Fas. i. loren 215 (hlumir), ii. 355 (where hlummar pl.), Edda (Ht., where hlumr and 60m 7 sumri are rhymed), Sturl. iii. 68, Glum. 395.

HLUNKA, 20, [hlymr], to give a dull, bollow sound, Fms. xi. 280, Skáld H. R. 4. 19.

hlunkr, m. a dull sound, a thump.

hlunnindi, n. pl. [hlunnr], prop. 'launching,' but only used metaph., emoluments, esp. attached to an estate or possession, Gbl. 68, 203, Vm. 55, Eb. 40, Fms. ix. 95.

HLUNNR, m. [Shetl. linn; cp. Engl. to launch, which is derived from the Scandin. word]: - a roller for launching ships, Edda 38, Fms. vii. 19, viii. 45: also of the pieces of wood put under the keel of ships when ashore (during the winter ships used to be dragged ashore, called ráða skipi til hlunns), Grág. i. 92, 209, N.G.L. i. 20, Eg. 515, Nj. 10, Lex. Poët. passim: in poetry a ship is called hlunn-dýr, -fákr, -goti, -jór, -vigg, -vitnir, -visundr, = the deer, steed, bison of h., Lex. Poet.

hlunn-roo, n. reddening the h., so called when a person was killed in launching a ship (in the spring), Fas. i. 264, N.G.L. i. 65: this was taken to be a bad augury, see Ragn. S. ch. 9 (Fas. i. 259, 260).

HLUST, f. [A.S. blyst; Hel. blust = bearing; cp. Gr. κλύω], the ear, prop. the inner part of the ear, cochlea auris, Ad. 6, 9, Nj. 210 (v. l.), Fms. ii. 100, Edda 109, Baud. 36 new Ed., Sturl. ii. 85, Eg. 758 (in a verse), passim: the ears of beasts, e.g. scals, bears, birds, or the like are usually called hlust, not eyra, Merl. 1. 38, Fb. i. 133, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l.), Fas. ii. 237, Fs. 149, 179. hlustar-verkr, m. ear-ache, otalgia, Fél.

hlusta, ad, [A. S. blystan; Engl. listen; cp. hlust], to listen; h. til e-s, 623. 34: in mod. usage, h. á e-ð, freq.

HLUTA, 20, [A. S. bluton; Engl. lot; Germ. loosen], to draw lots for a thing, obtain by lot, the thing in acc. or infin.; par var hlutaor tvimenningr, Eg. 22; par skyldi sæti (acc. pl.) hluta, the seats were allotted, 247; peir eigu at h. með sér hverr reifa skal mál hans, Grág. i. 63; þær sakir skal eigi hluta er um veföng er sótt, 74; þá eigu þeir at h. með sér, hvárr þeirra annask skal (the ómagi), 266; svá lízt mér at annarr hvárr okkarr sæki málit, ok munu vit þá verða at hluta með okkr, Nj. 86; þá vóru hlutaðar framsögur, ok hlaut hann fyrst fram at segja sína sök. 232; vóru menn hlutaðir til skip-stjórnar, Fb. ii. 317; urðu þeir á þat sáttir um síðir, at hlutað var hverr þetta eyrindi skyldi fram segja, Fms. vi. 38; skyldi ... hluta með Grikkjum ok Væringjum, hvárir fyrri skyldi ríða eðr róa, etc., 136; þat mál samdisk á þá leið, at konungar skyldi hluta um, hvárr ráða skyldi þaðan í frá, vii. 170: mæltu þá konungar

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slitum vér eigi benna kyrtil heldr hlutum vér hann, Greg. 1. 1. to be allotted, to fall out, turn out; ok hlutaðisk svá til, it so turned out, Bs. i. 433. 2. with prep.; hlutask til e-s, to meddle with a thing; eigi hlutumk ek til málsverða, Eb. 36; en þú veizt, frændi, at ek heñ til fås hlutask síðan ek kom til Islands, Hrafn. 17; en þat varð fram at koma er Þorgerðr vildi til hvers er hón hlutaðisk, Ld. 94; ekki hesi ek hlutask til málaserla yðvarra, en nú vil ek vita ..., Nj. 101, þórð. 67; þat er bæði, at ek hefi lítt til ráða hlutask, ok vill þú at ek ráða litlu, Glum. 324; hlutask til med e-m, to assist one in a case, Lv. 40; at eigi haldi þér sæmdum nema til hlutisk yðr tignari menn, 76, Fas. iii. **4**6. β. skiptum vér eigi þenna kyrtil, hlutumst heldr um hvers hann skal verða, John xix. 24.

hlutan, f. a drawing or casting of lots, Grag. i. 38, 493, N.G.L. i. 145.

hlut-buror, m. a chance, lot, D. N.

hlut-deila, d, to meddle, Sturl. i. 196, ii. 42.

hlut-deilinn, adj. meddlesome, Fs. 123; ó-hlutdeilinn, passive.

hlut-deilni, f. meddlesomeness, Rd. 255, Karl. 123. hlut-drjugr, adj. lucky, getting the better share, Lv. 24

hlut-fall, n., chiefly in pl., a casting of lots; leggia til hlutfalla, Fs. 67, Fms. v. 147; fara at hlutföllum, to go by lots, Ver. 4; bjóða til hlutfalla, a law term, to bid one proceed to cast lots, Grág. i. 37, Nj. 232; skipta til hlutfalls, to divide into lots, Gpl. 341. 2. mod. proportion

(sing.), Rb. 460.

hlut-felling, f. proportion, Alg. 372. hlut-gengr, adj. capable, up to the mark, Fb. ii. 329.

hlut-girni, f. meddlesomeness, Glum. 353.

hlut-gjarn, adj. meddlesome, Ld. 248.

hlut-henda and hlut-hending, f. a kind of metre or rhyme, see hending and henda, Edda 121, 123, 136.

hluti, a, m. a part; i þeim hluta veraldar, Edda (pref.); mikinn hluta af Englandi, Eg. 270; mikinn hluta Skotlands, O. H. 131; mikill (mestr, litill) h. lids, Fms. i. 110, Eg. 269, Edda 82, Fb. ii. 283; bleikt silfr ok skal vera meiri hluti silfrs, Grág. i. 500: adverb. phrases, at öllum hluta, for the whole lot or share, 245; an mestum hluta, for the most part; að nokkrum hluta, for some part; at minum (sinum) hluta, for my (ber) part, Nj. 250, Fs. 62. II. a sbare, but the weak form is seldom used in this sense, as in the phrase, gora a hluta e-s, to encroach upon one's sbare, wrong one, Fms. vii. 219, Vigl. 25; eptir er enn yoarr hluti, your part, portion of the work, Nj. 144; ok undi hann bo verr sinum hluta, Fms. vii. 176 (v. l. hlut better)

hlut-kesti, n. a casting of lots, N.T.; but does not occur in old

hlut-lauss, adj. 'lot-less,' not partaking in, Lat. expers; at your bok skyldi þeirra umbóta eigi h. vera, Gþl. iv: baving taken no part in, h. eðr sýkn af manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; h. ok afskiptr e-u (void of), Stj. 155; h. allrar undir-hyggju, Bs. i. 723: neut., veida hlutlaust, to fish without getting a share, D. I. i. 497; rioa hlutlaust, to pass free, unmolested, Sturl. i. 39. In mod. usage, hlutlauss means passive, neutral, of a person; and lata e-o hlutlaust, to leave a thing alone, not meddle with it.

HLUTR, m., the original form was diphthongal, hlautr, like the Gothic, as is borne out by the kindred and derivative words hlaut, hleyti, q.v.; the acc. was weakened into o, hlotr, Fms. xi. 128; and lastly into u, hlutr; old nom. pl. hlotar, Jómsv. S. l. c., but commonly hlutir; gen. sing. hlutar: [Goth. blauts = κληρος, Mark xv. 24, Col. i. 12, Ephes. i. 11, Luke i. 9; A.S. and Hel. blot; Engl. lot; Germ. loos; Dan. lod; Swed. lott; the Goth., Germ., and earliest Scandin. have a long vowel, and prob. also A. S. and O. H. G. (blôt, not blot); the Ormul. spells lott with a short vowel, as is the case also in Icel., Dan., Swed., and Engl.]

A. A lot; the ceremony of drawing lots was like that described in Homer; each party marked his lot (skera or marka hluti), which was then thrown into a sheet (lap of a garment, bera or leggja hluti í skaut), and a third person came and drew a lot out; (it was not thrown out by shaking.) This drawing of lots was originally a sacred ceremony; it was used in sacrifices (by way of augury, see below), in sharing booty or an inheritance; in law the order in which suits came on was decided by lot, in banquets the seats of honour were so assigned (e. g. who was to sit next to the daughter of the house), etc. Many words in the language refer to this old rite, and the ceremony is thus described: en hluti skyldi skera ok i skaut bera, Fms. vii. 140; kom þat ásamt með þeim at hluti skyldi bera í skaut,... skyldi því hvárir-tveggju una sem hlutr segði, vóru þá hlutir markaðir; þá mælti Norðbrikt til Gyrgis: 'lát mik sjá hversu þú markar þinn hlut at vit markim eigi báðir einn veg;' hann gerði svá; síðan markaði Norðbrikt sinn hlut, ok kastaði í skaut ok svá báðir þeir; síðan gékk sá maðr at er til (upp, v. l.) skyldi taka, ok tók upp annan hlutinn milli fingra sér...; síðan var at hugat þeim hlutinum ok kenndu þar allir mark Gyrgis, vi. 136, 137: hverr maor er sök hesir með at fara i dóm, þá skal hlut bera í skaut, einn, þótt hann hafi fleiri sakar í dóm þann, hverr maðr skal merkja hlut sinn ok bera alla saman i skaut, ok skal maðr taka fjóra hluti senn upp, Grág. i. 37; bjóða til hlutfalla ok bera þar hluti í skaut, 74; menn báru þá hluti sína í skaut ok tók jarlinn upp; ... svá sagði hlutr til, at Egill skyldi sitja hjá jarls-dóttur um kveldit, Eg. 247; en matter, Fms. ix. 448.

II. Thá er tólfmenningr var skipaðr til at sitha ok settir hlutir til hverr næst skyldi sitja Ástríði, dóttur Vigfúss hersis, ok hlaut Eyjólfr ávalt at sitja hjá henni, Glúm. 331: nú ræða þeir um goðorðit ok verða eigi ásáttir, vildi hverr sinn hlut (case) fram draga; þá leggja þeir hluti í skaut, ok kom jafnan upp hlutr Silfra, Fs. 68; þeir lögðu hluti á, ok hlaut Þrándr, 2. of sacrifice; vóru þá görvir hlutir af vísinda-mönnum (sootbsayers), ok feldr blútspánn til, en svá gékk fréttin, at..., Fas. i. 452; cp. hristu teina ok á hlaut sá, Hým. 1; and, þá kná Hænir hlautvið kjósa (= taka upp hluti), Vsp. l. c.; see also hlaut, hlauttein, II. the hlutir were talismans or little images, which people used to wear on their persons; síðan tekr jarl skálar (scales) góðar...ok fylgðu tvau met (weights), annat af gulli en annat af silfri; þar var á líkneskja manns, ok hétu þat hlutar (hlotar sem fornmönnum var títt at hafa, add. in v.l.), ok fylgði sú núttúra, at þá er jarl lagði þá í skálarnar, ok kvað á hyat hvárr skyldi merkja, ok ef sá kom upp (turned up) er hann vildi, þá breylti sá í skálinni svá at varð glamm af. Jarl gaf Einari skálarnar ok varð hann glaðr við ok síðan kallaðr Einarr Skálarglam, Jómsv. S. (1824) 37, 38; hlutr er horfinn ór pússi þínum sá er Haraldr konungr gaf þér í Hafrsfirði, ok er hann nú kominn í holt þat er þú munt byggja, ok er á hlutnum markaðr Freyr af silfri, Fs. 19; ok vili Freyr þar láta sinn hlut nior koma er hann vill sitt sæmdar-sæti setja, 22; cp. Landn., hann sendi Finna tyá í hamförum til Íslands eptir hlut sínum, 174; hann hefir líkneski Þórs í pungi sínum af tönn gört ...; nú fannsk engi sá 'hlutr' í hans valdi, Fs. 97: the 'gumpa heillir' or talismans, mentioned in Sdm., were prob. hlutir.

B. Metaph., without the actual drawing of lots: allotment, portion; skal þat þeirra et biskup lofar skilnað, hafa slíkan hlut fjår (portion) við annat, Gråg. i. 329: of booty, hann færði Ólvi skip sín ok kallar þat vera hlut hans, Nj. 46: of a finder's sbare, heimtir hlut af sauðunum, Háv. 40; halda til hlutar, id. β. esp. of a fisherman's sbare of the catch, Band. 4, cp. Hofuel. 1; a fishing boat has one or two hundred . . . í hlut, each of the crew (hásetar) taking his 'hlutr,' and besides this there was a færis-hlutr (line sbare) or netja-hlutr (net sbare), skips-hlutr (sbip's sbare), and lastly for-manns-hlutr (foreman's sbare, he getting double); see the remarks on aflausn. y. a share, lot, portion, of inheritance, often in early Dan. law, where the daughter received a half, the brother a whole portion, sun til ful lot, oc dotær til half lot, Wald. Sjæll. Lov., p. 1; - whence in Dan. broder-lod, sösterlod, = a brother's, sister's portion; en komi jafnmikit fé á hlut hvers þeirra, Grag. (Kb.) i. 220: of duty, kom þat á hlut Andreas postula, 625. 2. metaph. phrases ; lata hlut sinn, to let go one's sbare, be worsted, Fms. i. 74, Fb. ii. 62; beirra h. brann við, got singed; Hkr. ii. 178; binn hlutr má ekki verða betri en góðr, thy case cannot be better than good, is as good as it can be, Nj. 256; ella muntú finna á þínum hlut, thou shalt find it to thy cost, Ld. 98; beirra h. vard æ minni ok minni, their lot grew ever worse and worse, Fms. x. 250; eigi skyldi hennar h. batna við þat, ber case sbould not mend with that, Nj. 52; sitja yfir hlut c-s, to oppress, weigh a person down, Eg. 512, Nj. 89, Fb. iii. 450; míuka sinn hlut, to yield one's lot (right), 451; lata sinn (hlut) undir liggja, to let one's lot be the nethermost, Bard, ; leggja hlut sinn vid e-t, to throw in one's lot with a thing, to espouse a cause, run a risk, Lv. 45 (twice), Fb. iii. 166, Sturl. i. 162 C; eigi mundi svá Sverrir gera, ef hann ætti várn hlut, S. would not do so if be bad our lot, our cards in bis band, Fms. viii. 392; cigi mundir bú svá renna frá þínum manni, ef þú ættir minn hlut, xi. 72; hafa (fá) hærra (meira, lægra) hlut, to get the better (less) share, to get the best (worst) of it, to win or lose, Eb. 194, Fs. 32, 113, Nj. 90, 224, Fas. i. 252, Fms. vi. 412, viii. 284, Hkv. 2.19; hafa allan hlut mala, Bs. i. 82; eiga hlut at e-u, to own a sbare in, take part (interest) in, interfere (meddle) in a thing, be concerned about, Eb. 124, Nj. 27, 101, 119, Fms. xi. 83; þar er þú ættir hlut at, wberein thou wast concerned, Nj. 54; nú mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut i eiga, to take a sitter's part in it, i. e. not stir in the matter, 110; her munu eigi gæfu-menn i hlut eiga, 179; hafa inn II. a part, Lat. pars; enn vesta hlut af, to behave meanly, Eg. 271. efra hlut Hrunamanna-hrepps, Landn. 312; mestr h. lids, the most part of the body, Eg. 275; meiri hlutr, búa, dómanda ..., the majority of the neighbours, judges ..., Nj. 237, Grág. i. 79; tíundi h. eyrir, a tenth part of an ounce, 357: byggja jörð til hlutar, to lease an estate in shares, N.G.L. i. 137: sjau hlutum ljosari, seven times brighter, Eluc. 44; tveim hlutum dýrra, twice as dear, Landn. 243; eins hlutar (on the one band) ... annars hlutar (on the other band), 625. 172. III. a case, thing, Lat. res; hvern hlut, everything, Nj. 53; & engum hlut, in nothing, Fms. ii. 27; í öllum hlutum, in everytbing, passim; allir hlutir, all tbings, Edda 147 (pref.); adra hluti, other things, Fms. i. 213; alla hluti bá er ..., all things whatsoever, Ld. 18; allir peirra hlutir, all their things, Fms. x. 250; fjórir eru beir hlutir (cases) er menn ber í átt, Grág. i. 361; hverngi hlut (reason) er madr vill til þess færa, 179; fyrir tengda sakir ok annarra stórra hluta er hér hvarsla í milli, Nj. 147; undarlegr, kynlegt h., a strange thing, Ld. 200, Fms. x. 169; iona slíka hluti, Grág. i. 149; eru þér storir hlutir a hondum, Ems. vii. 30: a deed, fact, ordinn h., a bygone thing, Fr. fait accompli, Nj. 20; einn litill h., a little thing, small

hlut þiggja, Am. 94; ekki lyt (lyf MS.), Skv. 1. 9; engi hluta(1), noways, \tilde{\pi} yielding bomage to one; h. konungi sínum, Sks. 269; &or en landsívilk

hlut-reningi, a, m. one robbed of bis sbare; verda h. e-s, or fyrir e-m, to be unfairly dealt with, Eg. 525 (v.l.), Fb. ii. 379, Gullp. 12; göra e-n h., Orkn. 306, 318.

hlut-samr, adj. meddlesome, Fms. ii. 68, Lv. 27, Karl. 386.

hlut-seigr, adj. bolding fast one's sbare, tenacious, Bs. i. 716.

hlut-somi, f. meddling.

hlut-skarpr, adj. = hlutdrjúgr.

hlut-skipta, t, to sbare by lots, Stj. 375.

hlut-skipti, n. a sbaring, Eg. 280, Fms. i. 183: a sbare, lot, of inheritance, Fs. 18, Ld. 222: of booty, Eg. 4, 57, Fms. vi. 86, vii. 278, Bs. i. 37, Barl. 188.

hlut-seell, adj. getting the best share, lucky, Fs. 143.

hlut-takandi, part. partaking, a partaker, 623. 28, 45, Greg. 12. hlut-takari, a, m. a partaker, 655 xiv. A. 2, Magn. 432, Greg. 23,

Bs. i. 744, Stj.

hlut-tekning, f. a partaking: proportion, Alg. 372: gramm. the participle, Skálda 180.

hlut-vandr, adj. fair about one's sbare, upright, honest, Band. 35 new Ed., Lv. 48, Thom. 396, Rétt. 5. 5: 6-hlutvandr, disbonest.

hlut-verk, n. work allotted, Fbr. 130, Hav. 56, Grett. 125.

HLUKI, a, m. a term of abuse; hrimugr hlúki, Korm. in a verse. (Is the Scot. luckie, used of an old woman, akin to this word?)

hlykkjöttr, adj. crooked, Stj. 78, freq. in mod. usage. hlykk-lauss, adj. 'bend-less,' unbent, straigbt, Al. 173.

HLYKKR, m., pl. ir, better lykkr (see p. 227), a bend, curve, Sturl. iii. 37, Hom. 115, Fms. i. 145.

HLYMJA, pret. hlumdi, pres. hlymr, to dash, Hým. 24; sær hlymr, the sea dashes against the boards, Edda 100 (in a verse).

hlymr, m. [hljómr], a clash, as of hoofs, Skálda 169, Skm. 14,

HLYNNA, t, [hlunnr], prop. 'to launch,' but only used metaph. to belp a person on; h. fyrir e-m, Fms. viii. 239, v.l.: very freq. in mod. usage, h. ad e-u, to cherish, foster, and of persons to nourish.

hlynning, f. a fostering; 20-hlynning, id.

hlynninn, adj. fostering; h. a. sigr, victorious, Lex. Poët.

HLYNR, m., pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen lön; Swed. lönn], a maple tree, Lat. acer. Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim.

HLÝ, n. [Dan. ly = sbelter], warmtb, as of a bed; pvíat konungt póttisk

pá purfa hlys, Fms. vi. 251, Fagrsk. 49 (in a verse).

HLÝĐA, dd, [hljóð A]:

I. prop. to bearken, listen; eyrum HLÝĐA, dd, [hljóð A]: hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7: with dat. to listen to one, 623.27, Fms. vii. 245, Eg. 604; var hann ekki svá mikillátr at eigi hlýddi (to give ear to) hann mönnum er skylt áttu við hann at ræða, Ó. H. 68; h. messu, tíðum, lestri, to bear mass, attend service, go to church, 671 B, 655 xi. 4, Bs. i.
131 passim.

2. with prep.; hlyda a e-t, to listen to a thing, Fms. ix. 472; h. til e-s, 2 law term, to listen to a pleading, Nj. 36, Grag. i. 76; h. til tals e-s, Fas. ii. 517; sitja menn þar umhverfis ok hlýða til sögunnar, Fbr. 87 new Ed.; h. e-m yfir, to bear a pupil's lessons, of a teacher holding the book whilst the pupil recites the lesson; hlyda yfir Frædin, Faðir Vor, Kverið, Lektíuna, etc. 3. to yield to; glöddusk allir er þeir höfðu hlýtt því ráði, Fb. i. 439; þeim er eigi vildu h. hans orðum, ii. 64: to obey, as children their parents, h. födur, módur sinni, h. Gudi, freq. in mod. usage, but it seems not to be used in old writers exactly II. metaph. to be due, to do, be proper; hlydir bat in this sense. hvergi (it will not do), at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; má eigi vita hvat helzt hlydir, Fms. vii. 105: to do, suffice, eigi man h. svá búit, this will not do, something must be done (in an extreme case), Eg. 507, Fms. i. 104; hlýðir þó þeir sé þrír, three will do, Grág. ii. 139; nú hlýðir þat eigi, but if that will not do, K. p. K. 88; en með því at þeir höfðu liðs-kost góðan, på hlyddi, it went off well, Fms. i. 66: e-m hlydir e-t, it does, is possible for a person, Sinfjötla hlyddi þat, Fas. i. 130. **β**. to be allowed to a person; engum öðrum skyldi þat h., nobody else should dare to do so, Hkr. i. 200; Einarr lét öngum h. móti at mæla, E. would not bear of any one's gainsaying, let nobody contradict, Orkn. 40; er þat undr er þér látið honum hvatvetna h., Eg. 71; ella eru mjök aldauða várir foreldrar er eigi létu konungum h. slík úlög, Fms. vi. 37. III. reflex. to listen; hann hlýðisk um hvárt nokkurir vekti, Gísl. 29; þá héldu þeir upp árum ok hlýddusk um, Fas. ii. 517; nema þeir staðar undir búðar-vegginum ok hlýðask þaðan um, Fbr. 87 new Ed.; Sturla bað menn hlýðask um, Sturl. i. 82: to be allowed, dare to do a thing with impunity, margir munu her eptir taka ef þessum hlýðsk, 36; konungr sagði þeim skyldi þat ekki hlýðask, Fas. i. 45. hlýða, u, f. [A. S. bleowd; provinc. Dan. lude = a sbed], a sbed; a part

of a ship, a cabin (?); hlydan skalf, Knytl. S. (in a verse).

hlýðinn, adj. giving ear to one; hann var h. vinum sínum um öll góð ráð, Fms. vi. 30: meek, obedient, hlýðnum syni ok lítilátum, Sks. 11; and so in mod. usage of children, pupils, þjónum þeim og hlýðnir séum, elskum þau og virðing veitum, Luther's Catech. on the 5th Comm.; var peim og hlyðinn, Luke ii. 51; ó-hlýðinn, disobedient, naughty.

hafði honum hlýðit orðit, Hkr. ii. 212.

higoi-samt, n. adj. proper for one to do (see higoa II, \$); vera h., to do for one, Isl. ii. 198, Ld. 154, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hlýonask, 20, dep. to obey one, with dat., Fms. i. 281, Fær. 132, Str. 20.

hlýoni, f. obedience, bomage, Sks. 269, Fms. iii. 12, vi. 29, Bs. i. 742, Orkn. 394, Stj. 117; ó-hlýðni, disobedience.

hlýðugr, adj. = hlýðinn, N. T.

hlfindi, n. pl. warmtb, snugness, Snot (1866): of weather, mild.

HLÝJA (mod. hlús), pres. hlýr, pret. hløði (mod. hlúði), cp. tøði from týja; part. hlúð: - prop. to cover, sbelter, with dat.; hlýrat henni börkr né barr, Hm. 49; to this belongs the poët. pret., serkir hløðut þeim = Homer's ol ήρκεσε θώρης, 1l. xv. 529 (cp. οὐδ' ή, θ., xiii. 371, gave them no shelter against the blow), Edda i. 418; in mod. usage, hlúa að e-m, to cover with clothes (Lat. fovere), to make one warm and snug; her er sjór kallaðr hlér, þvíat hann hlýr allra minzt, Skálda 198; hlúðu að þér betr, þú hefr ekki hlúð vel að þér, thou art too thinly clad.

hlýna, að, to become warm.

HLÝR, adj. warm, mild; hlýtt veðr, mild weather; hlý húsa-kynni, warm, snug rooms: metaph., e-m er hlýtt til e-s, to bave a warm beart,

affection, for a person; see hier below.

HLÝR, n. pl. [A. S. bleor; Hel. blear; Engl. leer], a cheek, Edda 72; hlýra skúrir, tears, Ísl. ii. 352 (in a verse): metaph. of things, of a vessel, the bows (cp. Gr. mapela, and kinnungt from kinn, a cheek), Edda COMPDS: hlýr-birtr, adj. stained on (Gl.), Fms. iv. 277, Lex. Poët. hlýr-roðinn, part. = μιλτοπάρησε, Od. ix. 125, the bows, Orkn. 332. = hlýrbirtr: the shield is called hlýr-garðr, hlýr-sól, hlýr-tungl, hlyr-vangr, from the gunwale being fenced with a wall of shields, Lex. Poët.: the cheeks of an axe, Nj. 28, Grett. (in a verse), Edda i. 393 (in a verse): in mod. usage the sides of a knife are called hlyrar, as also the two sides of a bodice.

hlýri, a, m., poët. a brother, frater germanus, only in poets, Lex. Poët. passim; perhaps orig. a 'twin-brother.

hlýrn, n. (?), poët. a certain time of day, dægr, hlýrn, röckr, Edda ii. 569; the exact meaning is not known, cp. Bjarn. 59 (in a verse).

hlýrnir, m., poët. the sky, beaven, Alm. 13, Lex. Poët. passim. hlæða, i. e. hlæða, ð, [hlaða, hlóð]; h. skip, to lade a sbip; h. hest, to load, saddle a borse, Fb. i. 193, Skv. 1. 13, Hdl. 5: hleedendr, part. pl., Orkn. (in a verse).

hlæðir, m. a loader, Sighvat.

hlægi, n. ridicule, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 151, Clem. 36, 42. hlægi-orðr, hlægi-máll, and hlægi-máligr, adj. bumorous, Fms. ix. hlægi-skip, n. an odd, curious sbip, Sighvat. 241, 249.

hlægja, o, properly hlægja, [causal of hlæja], to make one laugh; at hundi elskar Andaðr...ok jöfur hlægir, Fagrsk. 6 (in a verse); at engi maðr mundi sá vera at hann mundi eigi hlægja með sínum gamansamlegum orðum, Sks. 118 B; at Ægir skyldi þat gera, er hón hugði at þeir skyldi eigi mega, at hlægja hana, to make ber laugh, Edda 46: metaph. to gladden one, make one's beart leap for joy, cheer one; pat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, áttú munt hefna mín, Nj. 202; þat hlægir mik nú, at ek sé þat, nafni, at þinn sigr mun eigi langr vera, Fms. xi. 23; oss hlægir þat eigi, Korm.; drottins-svikar er Djöful hlægðu, Fms. v. 126 (in a verse).

hlæg-liga, mod. hlægi-liga, adv. ridiculously, Fms. vi. 141. hlæg-ligr, mod. hlægi-ligr, adj. ridiculous, laughable, Am. 53, Hkv. Hjörv. 30, Glum. 351 (hlægligr), Band. 38 new Ed. (see note).

HLÆJA, pres. hlær, pl. hlægjum; pret. hló (qs. hlóg), 2nd pers. hlótt, mod. hlóst; pl. hlógu, mod. hlóu; pret. subj. hlægi; imperat. hlæ, hlæðu; part. hleginn; [Ulf. blabjan; A. S. bliban; Engl. laugb; Hel. blaban; O. H. G. blabban; old Frank. blaka; Germ. lacben; Dan. le] :-to laugh, Hom. 20, Skv. 3. 30, Am. 61, Akv. 24; h. hátt, to laugh loud, Skv. 2. 15; Grimr var ekki kátr, ok aldri hló hann síðan Helgi var fallinn, Dropl. 27; Grímr skelldi upp ok hló, 31; hví hlóttu nú? Fms. vi. 390; hló Vigfúss at? Halli mælti, þat er vani þeirra feðga at hlæja, þá er vígahugr er á þeim, Glúm. 367; hón hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; h. dátt, to laugh beartily; skelli-hlægja, to roar with laughter; h. hlatr, Hildigunnr hló kalda-hlátr, Nj.: phrases, þá hló marmennill, then the merman laughed, of a sudden, unreasonable burst of laughter, Fas. Hálfs. S. ch. 7, Isl. þjóðs. i. 133: as also Merlin (1869), ch. 23; hugr hlær, one's beart laughs; at minn hugr hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 195; hlær mér þess hugr, Fms. xi. 96; þau tíðendi er þeim hló hugr við, ix. 494, v.l.; löngum hlær litið vit, long laugh, little wit; bleginn, laughed at, Niorst. 6. prep.; hlæja at e-u, to laugh at a thing; Hrútr hló at ok gékk í braut, Nj. 10; allt fólk hló at þeim, Fms. ix. 494, Glúm. 366, passim (at-II. metaph. of a country, the hills are said to laugh in welcoming a guest and to droop at his going away; Drupir Höfdi, dauðr er Þengill, hlægja hlíðir við Hallsteini, Landn. (in a verse); Há þóttu mér hlægja...of Noreg allan | klif meðan Ólafr lifði, Sighvat: the blunt edge is said to laugh in one's face, síðan tók ek hein ór pússi mínum ok reið ek í eggina, svá at exin var svá slæ, at hón hló móti mér áðr en við skildum, Sturl. ii. 62.

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hlækendr, part. pl. id., see Eb. 132, note 4 new Ed.

hleer, adj. (hleett, n.), [akin to hlé, hláka, q. v., cp. hlýr], warm, mild; hlær vindr, Fms. ii. 228; blíðari ok hlærri en aðrir vindar, Sks. 219; vedr var þykt ok hlætt, Fbr. 13; en Ginnunga-gap var svá hlætt sem lopt vindlaust, Edda 4.

hlæ-veðr, n. mild weather, a thaw; heiði ok í hlæveðri, Hom. 127. hloor, m. [hlada], a destroyer, vanquisber, Lex. Poet.: a pr. name, Fas. Hlökk, f., gen. Hlakkar, [perh. akin to A.S. blanc, Engl. lank = tbin, slender]:-one of the heathen Valkyriur, Edda, Gm. passim; and in compds, Hlakkar-, Lex. Poët. passim.

hlom, f. [hlam], a thump, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Höfuol.

hlommuor, m. 'thumper,' poët. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

hlömmun, f. a thumping, = hlamman.

hnakk-band, n. (see hnakkr), an anchor cable; heimtu beir upp

akkeri sín, ok brast (sic) hnakkböndin, Lv. 99.

HNAKKI, a, m. [Dan. nakke; Swed. nacke; cp. A. S. bnecca; Engl. neck, although in a different sense]:—the nape of the neck, back of the bead, occiput, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. ii. 272 (v.l.), vii. 192, viii. 77, Nj. 96; setja (snúa) hnakka við e-m, to turn the back on one, Sighvat, Hom. 68; settu hnakkann á bak sér aptr, áðr þeir fengu séð upp yfir, Edda 30; hnakka dyttr, Orkn. (in a verse). COMPDS: hnakka-bein, n. the occipital bone, Orkn. 50. hnakka-dramb, see dramb. hnakkafilla, u, f. the flesh on the nape, Gullh. 27. hnakka-gróf, f. the 'nape-pit,' bollow in the nape of the neck. hnakka-kúla, u, f. the flesh on the head of a fish.

hnakk-marr, m. a saddle-borse, Yt. 10.

hnakk-mio, m. a buoy fastened to an ancbor (?); ef menn draga upp akkeri með sínu akkeri, ok fylgir hvártki strengr né hnakkmiði, Jb. 403; hnykkja hnakkmida, to move the anchor, change a ship's berth, Fs. 92 (in a verse of A. D. 996).

hnakkr, m. an anchor-stone, similar to the mod. dreki and stjóri (evraí in Homer), whence hnakk-band, hnakk-mið. saddle, freq. in mod. usage, which distinguishes between a södull (a side saddle) and hnakkr, but it seems not to be found in old writers, except in hnakkmarr above. III. = knakkr, q. v.; stólar fjórir, knakkr, lectari, Pm. 17 (in a church's inventory).

HNALLE, m. a club or cudgel used by fishermen in killing sharks.

hnappa, 20, to buddle together (e.g. of sheep).

HNAPPB, m. [cp. Engl. nape; A.S. cnap; Germ. knopf], a button; the older form is knappr, q. v. compos: hnappa-gat, n. a button-bole. hnapp-rass, m. a nickname. II. a bevy, cluster, esp. of birds, sheep, as fjár-hnappr. compos: hnapp-sitja, sat, to keep the sheep buddled together instead of being spread over the pasture, of a bad shepherd; bú skalt ekki h. það, því þá dettr úr því nytin, Piltr og Stúlka 9: a local name, Hnapps-fell, n., Landn.: Hnappfellingar, m. men from H., id.

hnarr-reistr, part. rising bigb, as the stem of a ship (knörr, q. v.) hnaskr, adj. [cp. A.S. bnæsc], brisk, alert; hann er hnaskr (convers.) hnauk, n. turmoil; bú-hnauk, bousebold bustle, Bb. 2. 5.

hnauka, 20, to bustle, (slang.)
HNAUSS, m. a sod, a flag of turf, Lat. cespes; torf-hnauss, klumbu-h., snið-h.

hnefa, ad, to clasp with the fist, Eb. 90 new Ed., Karl. 356.

HNEFI, a, m., nefi, N.G. L. ii. 223; [Scot. neif or nieve; Dan. næve; Swed. nafve; but the word is not found in A.S. or Germ.]:-the fist, Grag. ii. 14, 133, Stj. 597; reida hnefann, to clench the fist, Edda 36; láta hnefa skjalla e-m, 54 (in a verse); þá setti Ófeigr hnefann á borðit ok mælti, hversu mikill þykki þér hnefi sjá, Guðmundr? Lv. 67; geta til launa i hnesa e-m, Sturl. iii. 151:—a nieveful. COMPDS: hnefa-hogg, n. a blow with the fist, Fms. iii. 78, Fas. i. 446, N. G. L. ii. 223. hnefaspjald, n. a writing-tablet, miranibior, Luke i. 63.

hnefl, a, m. the king in a kind of chess played by the ancients, Fas. ii. 68: the game was called hnefa-tafl, n., which is variously spelt-nettafl, Gullb. 20, and hnettafl, Grett. 144 A (which are contracted or assimilated forms); hneftafl, Mork. 186, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. i. 284; hnottast (a bad form), Fas. i. 476 in a spurious verse, and in Krók. ch. 10; hnefa-tafl (the true form), Fas. i. 67. The game is best described in Fridp. S. ch. 3, and in one of the riddles in Hervar. S. (where however the rhymed replies are not genuine): 'Who are the maids that fight about their unarmed lord, the dark all day defending, but the fair slaying?' The players were two, as in chess; there was only one king (hnefi), here called the 'unarmed lord;' the pieces (töflur) were white and red, the white attacking, the red defending the hnefi; bat er hneftafl, enar dökkri verja hnefann, en hinar hvítari sækja, Fas. i. 474; þat er huninn i hneftafli, 476: pieces made of silver are recorded in Gullp. S., of walrus-bone in Krók. I. c. For the general use of this game, cp. the dialogue between the two brother kings, Mork. I. c., -teflig hneftaff betr, era þat minna vert en afl þitt; Sigurðr Örmr í auga ok Hvítserkr hvati sitja at hneftafli, Fas. i. 284: whenever tafl is mentioned, this particular game seems to be understood, e.g. the gullnar töflur and tefldu i túni of the Vsp.; cp. earl Rögnvald's verse in Orkn. ch. 61; and the fatal game of chess h hneyki-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sbameful, Mar.

hlœkinn, adj. [akin to hlúki], *mean, filib*y, Fms. ix. 32: as also $\overset{f c}{f v}$ between king Canute and earl Ulf in Roeskilde A.D. 1027 was probably a hneftafl. We see from Mork, I. c. that it was still played at the beginning of the 12th century, but in after times it was superseded by the true chess (skák); both games were probably of the same origin. hnefa-tafla, u, f. or hnef-töfl, f. or hnettöfl, f., Fas. i. 463, v.l., or hnettafla, u, f. the piece of the hnefi. See the remarks s. v. halatafl, p. 234, and hunn, p. 293, but the whole passage in Grett. is obscure.

hneggja, að, to neigb; see gneggja.

hneiging, f. a bowing, bending, Rb. 474: gramm. inflection. HNEIGJA, d. [Goth. bnaivjan; A.S. bnægan; Germ. neigen; Dan. neje]:-causal from hniga, to bow, bow down, bend, incline; h. hösuð, Isl. ii. 274; h. sik, to make a bow; h. sik fyrir e-m, to bow oneself before a person (in greeting), 625. 86, Stj. 185; h. eyru sin, to incline one's ear, Sks. 275, Ps. xl. 1; h. sik til við e-n, to bow down, pay bomage to one, Fms. vii. 17.; h. sik ok sveigja, to bow oneself and sway, Stj. 61: h. hugi sinum, to incline one's mind, Hom. 53; vikja eðr h. hendi né fæti, Stj. 204; h. e-m (sik understood), to bow down to one, Fms. ii. 133, Sks. 291: with prepp., h. af, to decline from, swerve from, Stj. 332; h. eptir e-m, to be biassed towards, Orkn. 134.

II. reflex. to lean; konungr hneigoisk at hásætinu, Fms. ii. 139; h. frá e-m, to go away from, Stj. 497; h. undan, to escape, 625. 68; h. til e-s, to lean towards a berson, side with bim, Fms. vii. 18; h. frá réttum dómi, to deviate from, Hom. 135; h. af villu, to forsake beresy, Fms. x. 301; h. fyrir fortölur e-s, to be swayed by another's persuasions, Sturl. iii. 136. gramm. to be declined, inflected; grammatica kennir hve öll orð hneigjask, 3. part. hneigor, as adj. inclined to, hneigor fyrir bækr. Clem. 33. hneigjanlegr, adj. declinable.

hneisa, u, f., but better neisa (q. v.), see Hm. [Swed. nesa]:-sbame, disgrace, Fms. viii. 20, x. 223, 346, 394, xi. 86, O. H. 107. hneisu-liga (neisuliga), adv. disgracefully, Isl. ii. 367, Fms. vii. 20, x. hneisu-ligr, adj. disgraceful, Isl. ii. 384.

hneisa, t, to disgrace one; niora ok neisa e-n, Stj. 67, 248, 512, Fms.

x. 256, Bs. i. 302; but hneist, 106.

hneisi, n. = hneisa, Mork. 58.

HNEITA, t, causal from hnita, q. v., to cut or wound (?); sidan kalladi Ólafr sverðit Hneiti, þvíat honum þótti þat hneita önnur sverð fyrir hvassleika sakir, i. e. it was keener than other swords, Fms. iv. 58: the same word is prob. the true reading in Fas. ii. 131 (viz. hneittir for kveittir). hneita, u, f. the white saline dust covering a kind of seaweed (soil)

Hneitir, m. [hneita, the verb], Cutter, name of the sword of St. Olave, Lex. Poët. passim, but only after St. Olave's time; neither can the verse in Gisl. 65 have been composed before that time: a vanquisber, pd.

hnekking, f. a check, rebuff, Am. 56, Glum. 337, Greg. 19, Bret. 62, Sturl, i. 217.

hnekkir, m. one who checks another, Lex. Poet.

hnekki-stikill, m. a bump on the bead, in a pun, Glum. 383, Fas. ii. 407. HNEKKJA, t or d, [hnakki], to throw back, check; sidan let Egill and small hnekkja nautunum út á mýrar, be bad the neat-cattle driven back, Eg. 711, 712, Grág. i. 293, Landn. 281, Sturl. ii. 176, Ghl. 460, N. G. L. i. 59; h. för sinni, to balt and go back again, Sturl. i. 167; hnekdumk heidnir rekkar, the heathen rogues turned me out, Sighvat.

2. to thwart, prevent; Andreas bad lýðinn at þeir hnekki eigi písl hans, 656 B. 1; h. vándu ráði, to prevent an evil deed, Fms. v. 198, viii. 60 (thwarted it); mun þat eigi hér h., iv. 194; ok hnekði þat, 15. 3. with prep.; h. e-m frá, to repel a person, Fms. x. 100, Ld. 186 (of a wooer). II. to fall back, bobble back; hann fell eigi við höggit ok hnekti þá í mót þeim, Gullb. 29, Landn. 153 (of one maimed in battle); hnekkja Irar nú frá, Ld. 78, Sturl. iii. 205: part. hnektr, abasbed, checked; h. ok lútr, 656 B. I. hnellinn, adj. [hnallr], brawny.

HNEPPA, t, [Engl. to nip, knap], to cut sbort, curtail; vilja heldr hneppa við sik þann eina búninginn, to curtail oneself in dress, Hom. (St.): also, hneppa e-n undir sik, to keep one under, a wrestler's term, Fas. iii. 353; h. i þrældóm, to keep bound in thraldom, Sks. 465:-stóðu upp og hnepptu hann út af borginni, thrust bim bead-foremost out, Luke iv. 29: metric. a monosyllabic end syllable is called hneppt, Edda (Ht.): part. hnepptr, crippled.

HNEPPA, t, different from the last word, to button; see kneppa. hnepps, u, f. a being bent or bowed down. hneppu-sott, f. a kind of disease, Fél. xiv. 100.

hneppiliga, adv. too sparingly, Stj. 25, Ld. 106.

hneppr, adj. [Dan. knap], scant, Hkr. i. 154, Grett. 169; zetla hneppt til Jólanna, to make scant provisions for Yule, Fb. ii. 185, Fms. iv. 235.

hnepta, t, = hnippa; h. höfdum, and stinga saman nefjum, Sighvat. hnerra, ad, to sneeze.

HNERRI, 2, m. (older form hnöri or hneri, with 2 single r, Edda swor ii. 430; hneyri, Thom. 308), a sneeze, Orkn. 448. A plague is said to have set in once upon a time with sneezing, therefore when a person sneezes an Icel. says, Guo hjalpi ber! cp. Germ. belf Gott! Engl. Bless you! see Isl. Þjóðs. i.

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hneyking, f. sbame, rebuff, disgrace; h. eðr svívirðing, Stj. 67, 68 hluta tveggja, hendr ok höfuð hné á annan veg Skv. 3. 23; ok kvað (v. l.); hneyking ok niðran, 25; göra e-m h., Fms. iv. 243; hneykingar staðr, as a rendering of the word Babylon, Mar. 10.

HNEYKJA, o or t, to put to shame, defeat, confound, with acc.; at berjask við þá er vor hafa hneykt, Fms. x. 231; þá er hann hafði herjað ok hneykt grimmleik heiðinna þjóða, iv. 66; andskotann hneykðir þú, 623. 35; eigi munu vér þá hneykðir, we shall not then be confounded, 34; hneykjask ok svívirðask, to be confounded, Stj. 241; hverr vætti um aldr í þinni miskun ok hneykðisk síðan, Th. 25. 2. with prep.; hneykja at e-u, to scoff at a thing; sa er hneykir at því er allir leyfa mun göra sik at fifli (=lastar það sem allir lofa), be who scoffs at what all folk praise is a fool, a saying, Sighvat.

hneykja, u, f. sbame. hneykju-för, f. a journey of disgrace, defeat,

hneyxla, often spelt hneixla, 20, to offend, eccl., the rendering of Gr. σκανδαλίζω in the N. T.; en ef bitt hægra auga hneyxlar big, Matth. v. 29, 30, xviii. 6, 8; h. sik, xi. 6, Luke xvii. 2: pass. to be offended, xiii. 21, xv. 12, xxiv. 10, John vi. 61, xvi. 1; hneyxlast & e-m, Matth. xiii. 57, xxvi. 31, 33. The spirited etymology given by Vidalin in his Michaelmas Sermon, comparing the metaphors of the Greek and Icel. words, is true in sense but not to the letter: betta á vel saman á vora tungu, því 'hneixli' drögum vér af því orði að 'hníga' eðr 'hneigja,' því sá sem hneixli af sér gefr, hann kemr öðrum til að hníga eðr rasa, og

hneigir hann til vondra verka, Vídal. ii. 153, 154. hneyxlan, f. an offence, = Gr. σκάνδαλον, Matth. viii. 7, xvii. 27, Luke xvii. 1, Rom. ix. 33, 1 Cor. i. 23, Gal. v. 11.

hneyxlan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), offensive, Matth. xvi. 23.

hneyxlari, a, m. an offender, Matth. xiii. 41.

hneyxli or hneyxl (qs. hneyksli), n. disgrace, disbonour; metnaor snýsk i hneyxl, 677. 7; af sekoinni getask hneyxlin, 656 B. 7; mál hvert er maðr mælir við annan mann svá at honum horfir til hneyksla, defamation, Ghl. 197 (Jb. 108 A); h. (nœyxl) ok niðran, Barl. 20:-in mod. usage = Gr. σκάνδαλον, Rom. xi. 9.

hneyxli-yrði, n. pl. calumny, foul language; glott ok h., Ó. H. 151.

hnezla, better nezla, u, f. a button-loop.

hniora, ad, = niora (q. v.), to disparage, pull down. Hniftungar, m. pl. a mythical pr. name, = Niftungar, Germ. Niebelungen, with an aspirate in alliteration, Hkv. 1. 47, Stor., Gh. 11, Am. 45, 86. hnigna, ab, [huiga], to begin to sink, decline: impers., e-m hnignar, or e-m fer hnignandi, to be in a decline, Grett. 151; poat honum væri nokkut hnignandi, though be was somewhat stricken in years, Isl. ii. 29. hnignan, f. a declining, decline.

Hnikarr and Hnikaor, m. a name of Odin, Edda 38, Gm.

hnipin, n. a kind of barley, Edda (Gl.)

hnipinn, adj. drooping, desponding; see hnipa. hniplingr, m. a kind of bird, a pelican, Björn.

HNIPNA, ad, [Ulf. ga-nipnan, Mark x. 22; A.S. bnipian], to droop, despond, Gkv. 2. 5, 7, Skv. 3.13: in Shetl. neebin is nodding drowsily.

hnippa, t, to poke one in the side: in the phrase, hnippa kolli hver at ödrum, to nod with the bead one to another, nod significantly, Grett. 147; hnippa i e-n, to poke a person in the side, so as to wake him from a doze, hnippask, to elbow one another, Gullp. 61, Fs. 152, 153; h. við e-n, id., Fms. vii. 243; lengi hafa vórir frændr við hnippsk, Valla L. 210.

hnipping, f. puny quarrels, Fas. i. 92; orda-h., a bandying of words.

hnipr, n. a crouching position; i hnipri.

hnipra, ad, h. sig, to crouch.

hnissa, u, f. [cp. Gt. kviva], steam or smell from cooking, esp. an ill flavour. hnissu-brago, n. disflavour.

hnit, n. forging: poët. the clash of battle, Höfuðl.

hnita, ad, [cp. Dan. nitte sammen; akin to hnita], to clasp or weld together with a hammer, Gisl. 14, Fas. i. 316.

hnitan, f. the act of welding.

Hnit-björg, n. pl. the 'clinched crags,' the mythol. name of the crags where the poetical mead was kept, Edda.

hnit-brodir, m. a 'clasp-brother,' an adversary, Hým. 23, (poët.)

hnitlast, 20, dep. to quarrel, kick one another, Rb. 360.

hnit-mios, 20, to take near aim at.

hnittinn, adj. bitting, facetious: hnittni, f. a bit, piece of wit, (mod.) · HNIGA, pres. hnig; pret. hné, hnétt, hné, pl. hnigu; sing. hneig is very rare in old vellum, e.g. Sks. 112, Fms. vi. 280, viii. 21, Mork. 60, Fb.i.106, Ó. H. 89, else always hné, as also in mod. poets—Jesú blóð hér til jarðar bné | jörðin aptur svo blessuð sé, Pass. 3.10; part. hniginn: with neg. suff., pret. hnék-at, Og. 11; pres. hnígr-a, Hm. 159, Eg. (in a verse); [Ulf. bneivan = κλίνειν, Luke ix. 12; A.S. bnîgan, pret. bnâb; O.H.G. bnîgan; cp. hneig-ja]:-to bow down, sink, fall gently; of a stream, the sun, a felled tree, a dying man, etc., heilög vötn hnigu af fjöllum, Hkv. 1.1; fóru þar til er vötn hnigu til vestr-ættar af fjöllum, Orkn. 4; tré tekr at hniga ef höggr tág undan, Am. 56: to sink, fall dead, h. at velli, Hkv. 2. 8; Baldr er hné við bana-þúfu, Hdl.; Hamðir hné at húsbaki, Hom. 32; hnigra sá halr fyrir hjörum, Hm. 159, Skm. 25, Hkm., Nj. 191; hniginn fyrir oddum, Darr.; hniginn í hadd jarðar, Bm,; hné hans um dólgr til L nnjóð-hamarr (mod. hnoð-h.), m. a rivetting bammer, Fb. iii. 446.

annan-hvárn verða at h. fyrir öðrum, Ísl. ii. 263; sinn veg hné hvárt peirra af húsmæninum, 195; síðan hné hann aptr ok var þá dauðr, Ó. H. 223; þá hné (hneig Ed.) hann á bak aptr ok var þá andaðr, Lv. 70; Hjálmarr hnígr at (þúfunni) upp, Fas. ii. 216; þá hné hann aptr ok sprakk af harmi, i. 357 (Fb. i. 106); hné margr maðr fyrir honum ok lét sitt lif, Fb. i. 193: the phrase, hniga at velli, h. i gras, h. at grasi, to sink to the ground, bite the grass, Hkv. 2. 8; áor en ek hníga í gras, Ísl. ii. 366; mann mun ek hafa fyrir mik áðr ek hnig at grasi, Njarð. 378; mannfólkit greipsk í bráða-sótt, svá at innan fárra nátta hnigu (died) sjau menn, Bs. ii. 35; Einarr sat svá at hann hneig upp at dýnunum, ok var þá sofnaðr, Fms. vi. 280, (hneg, Mork. 60, l. c.); hann hné niðr hörði sínu, be drooped with his bead, Karl. 489; pá hné Guðrún höll við bólstri, G. sank back in the bed, Gkv. 1. 15. 2. poët., c. of ships, to rise and fall, toss on the waves; skip hnigu um lög, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. (m 2 verse). β. hníga at rúnum, Gkv. 3. 4; h. at armi e-m, to sink into bis arms, Hkv. 2. 23. 3. with prepp.; h. til e-s, to swerve towards; beim er hníga vilja til hans vináttu, Fms. viii. 239; sá er yður þjónosta hneig til, whom you served, 21; var jafnan beirra hlutr betri er til hans hnigu, 47, vi. 414; ok því á hann heldr til vár at hníga en yðar, Stj. 540; allir konungar beirra landa hnigu undir hans vald, 560: to bow down, pay bomage to another, allir menn er bar voru hnigu beim manni, Eb. 330; Emundr gekk fyrir hann ok hneig honum ok kvaddi hann, Ö. H. 85; hinir hæstu turnar hafa nú numit honum at hníga, Al. 90; hann hnígr (yields) eigi fyrir blíðu né stríðu, 625. 95. II. metaph., h. til liðs, hjálpar vio e-n, to side with one; bessir hnigu allir til lids vio Karl inn Rauda, Lv. 137; hnékat ek af því til hjálpar þér, Og. 11; hneig mikill fjölði engla til hans, Sks. 112 new Ed.: to incline, turn, of a scale in the balance, þá hnigr mannfallit í þeirra lið, of a battle, Al. 134; ok var þat lengi at eigi matti sja hvernig hniga myndi, which way the seale would turn (in a battle), Orkn. 70, 148; hnigr nu synt a Frankismenn, the day turns visibly against the F., Karl. 193. III. part. act., at hniganda degi, at the fall of day, Sks. 40; vera hnigandi, to be failing, on the decline, Karl. 162; med hniganda yfirbragoi, with a falling, drooping face, 2. pass. hniginn, stricken in years; porsteinn var ba hniginn, 544. Ld. 24; mjök h., well stricken in years, Fms. ix. 501; hann görðisk þá heldr hniginn at aldri, Eg. 187; hniginn á aldr, id., Orkn. 216, 346; h. í efra aldr, Fb. i. 346. β. of a door, sbut; the word hnigin shews that in olden times the door was shut up and down, as windows at the present time, and not moved on hinges; var hurð hnigin, Rm. 23; hnigin á gátt, sunk in the groove, Gísl. 16; h. á hálfa gátt, balf shut, balf down the groove; hurd h. á miðjan klofa, id., Fms. iii. 74; h. eigi allt í klofa, 125; hnigin er helgrind, Fas. i. (in a verse).

HNÍPA, t, [in Ulf. ganipnan = στυγνάζειν, Mark x. 22; A. S. bnipian = to bow]:-to be downcast, droop; hnipdi drott ok drupdi, people were downcast and drooping, Od. 25: haukar binir hnipa, Fas. i. 175; hann (the horse) hnípti í jörðina, 205; hnipaði, pret., 197, (better hnipnaði or hnipandi, part.) II. the part. hnipinn (sitja or vera hnipinn, to sit drooping and downcast; dopt ok h., Isl. ii. 195, Edda 22, Fms. vi. 236 in a verse, Sól. 43) refers to a lost strong inflexion (hnipa,

hneip, hnipu).

HNÍSA, u, f., gen. pl. hnísna, Pm. 69:—a dolphin, delphinus phocaena, Grág. ii. 337, 358, Gpl. 456, Sks. 121, Hkr. iii. 279, Fms. vii. 161. a kind of weathercock on a ship; en pat hefir at gengit um daginn á skipi Odds at hnísa hefir gengit af (v. l. to húsa-snotra), Fas. ii. 210.

HNITA, pres. hnit, pret. hneit, pl. hnitu, a defect. verb: [akin to hnita; A.S. bnîtan = tundere; Dan. nitte]:-to strike, wound to the death; lér (the scythe) hneit við Hrungnis fóta-stalli (his shield), Kormak; but chiefly used in emphatic phrases, of a heart-wound, hneit par! við hneit þarna! Gísl. 22, 106; en er hón þreifaði um síðuna þá mælti hón, þar hneit viðna í Fms. iii. 73; hón kvað hvergi stórum við hníta, Korm. 6; hvergi þykki mér við hníta, Ísl. ii. 343; the last three passages refer to a superstition that the touch of a wise woman made one's body 'wound-proof;' in Rd. ch. 5 (at end) the words 'ok potti henni par viò hnita,' or the like, have been dropped by the transcriber: in poetry the allit. phrase, hjörr hneit við hjarta, the steel touched the beart, Korm. ch. 17 (in a verse); or, egg hneit við fjör seggja, Fms. vii. 71; hneit mér við hjarta hjörr Angantys, Fas. i. 427; hvast hneit (beit MS.) hjarta ið næsta hættligt járn, Fbr. (fine); þar hneit við, sem..., it cut bim to the quick, that..., Thom. 397; hnitu reyr saman, the weapons clashed together, Isl. ii. 353 (in a verse), Fms. ii. 318 (in a

HNJODA, pres. hnyo, pret. hnaud, pl. hnudu, part. hnodinn; [cp. Ulf. bnuho = σκόλοψ, 2 Cor. xii. 7]: -to rivet, clinch; Helgi hnaud hjalt á sverð, Nj. 66; hann þrífr upp nefsteðja einn mikinn, þar hafði Vigfúss áðr hnoðit við sverðs-hjölt sín, Fms. xi. 133; hnjóða rauða, to forge iron, Fs. 177 (in a verse), cp. Fms. i. 177; spjót ok tveir geirnaglar í, eða sá einn er í gegnum stendr, ok hnoðit (noðin, v. l.) at báða vega, N. G. L. ii. 42; ási hnauð hjarta (acc.) við síðu, the yard has clinched ribs and heart together, Fs. 113 (in a verse); marr hnauð mínum (munar?) knerri, id.

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hnjoor, m., prop. rivetting: metaph. blame, censure.

HNJOSA, hnys, hnaus; the noun hnöri or hneri (q. v.) refers to a lost pret. hnöri, analogous to fröri from frjósa, köri from kjósa; [Germ. niesen; Dan. nyse; Swed. nysa]:-to sneeze, Orkn. 448, Hbl. 26: now obsolete in Icel., see hnerra.

hnjósa, a different word, to stumble, of a horse against a 'hnauss' (q. v.); hann hnýs um hverja þúfu, Snót 157; perh. akin to A.S. bnossian = tundere.

hnjóskr, m. [akin to A. S. bnysc or bnesc, Old and North. E. nesb, = soft, tender; whence prob. Engl. nice]:-touchwood, = fnjóskr (q. v.), Fms. vii. 225, v. l.; hnjósk-þurr = fnjósk-þurr: in local names, Hnjóskadalr, m., Landn.; Hnjósk-dælir, m. pl. the men from H.; Hnjóskdælskr, adj., Rd. 259.

hnjósku-lindi, a, m., dub. a belt worn by a wise woman, porf. Karl. 374. hnjótr, m. a knob in turf or a field, það sér ekki á hæstu hnjóta, when the ground is covered all over with snow.

hnjúkr and hnúkr, m. a knoll, peak. HNOĐA, n. [hnjóða], a clew, Ó. H. 152, Pr. 422.

hnoori, a, m. a fleece or flock of wool; ullar-h., freq.: metaph., sky-h., a fleecy cloud, boding a rising gale: botan., hellu-h., see hella.

hnod-ssumr, m. a clinching nail, rivet, Sks. 30. hnokki, a, m. the small metal books holding the thread in a distaff: metaph., strák-hnokki, an urchin.

hnokkinn, part. [hnúka], bowed, curved.

HNOSS, f. [prob. from A.S. bnossian = to bammer, as smid from smida], a costly thing, esp. in plur. of a lady's ornaments, Hkr. i. 16, Edda 21, Fms. xi. 428 (hnossa-smiði), Am. 53, Gh. 6, 18, Gkv. 2. 20, Harms. 40, Liknarb. 13, Orkn. 154 (in a verse): mythol. the goddess Hnoss, a daughter of Freyja and sister to Gersemi, Edda 21. II. frea. in mod. usage, but usually neuter, and used in sing. as well as in plur.; himneskt miskunar hnoss, Pass. 36. 3;=N. T. βραβείον, einn er så sem hnossið meðtekr, 1 Cor. ix. 24; eg skunda . . . eptir því hnossi, Phil. iii. 14; dýrðar-h., the prize of glory. COMPDS: hnoss-fjöld, f. a number of costly things, Sighvat. hnoss-gesti, n. a dainty. hnoss-gætr, adj. dainty.

HNOT, f., pl. hnetr, or better hnötr, mod. hnotir; [A. S. bnyt; Engl. nut; O. H. G. bnuz; Germ. nuss; Dan. nöd; Swed. nöl; Lat. nux]: hnotar-skurn, f. a nut-shell, a nut, Str. 20, Fms. v. 175, Edda 46. 625. 1.

hnot-skógr; m. a 'nut-sbaw,' nut-wood; in the phrase, á hnotskóg, to go a-nutting, Nj. 129, Fas. ii. 59, Sams. 8.

hnot-tafi, n. a corrupt form for hneftafi, p. 275.

hnuöla, að, to squeeze, (slang.)

hnugg-hent, n. adj. a kind of apocopate metre, Edda (Ht.) v. 75.

hnugginn, part., see hnöggva.

hnupla, 20, to pilfer: hnupl, n. pilfering. hnupl-samr, adj. HNÚĐR, m. [akin to hnyðja; Ulf. bnuþo = σκόλοψ], a knob, ball; borgarmenn veltu á þá steinum ok hnűðum, Róm. 277; 'saxa et sudes' of Sallust, B. J. ch. 57: staf-hnúðr, a knob at the end of a stick, a bump, whence hnúðr-bakaðr, adj. bump-backed.

HNUFA, a defect. strong verb, to ebop off; άδτ ek hnauf (MS. wrongly hnof) höfuð af Hniflungum, Gh. 12; a aπ. λεγ. In old writers and in mod. usage this verb is obsolete, but it still survives in provincial Norse, where it belongs to the 3rd class of strong verbs, nuva, nauv, see Ivar Aasen's Grammar (1864), p. 203, l. 2; cp. also the following word.

hnúfa, u, f. a law term, used of a female slave who, having committed theft thrice, was to have both ears and nose cut off, and was henceforth called stúsa or hnúsa (spelt nusa), N.G.L. i. 85,-en ef hón stelr hit priðja sinn þá skal skera af henni nef, þá heitir hón stufa ok nuva ok steli z sem hón vill. II. a nickname, Ölver h., one of the poets of king Harold Fairhair; cp. Lat. Naso, Silus, Silius, Eg., Landn.

hnuka, d, to sit cowering, Ls.

hnúkr, m. = hnjúkr: a local name.

hnúska, að, = knúska, q. v.

hnúskr, m. a knot, e. g. in a bed.

hnúta, u, f. = knúta.

hnútr, m. a knot, = knútr, Bs. i. 829.

hnybbast, 20, dep. to elbow one another; see hnippast.

HNYDJA, u, f. [hnjóða], a club, rammer used for beating and smoothing turf or stones in building.

HNYKILL, m., dat. hnykli, [Dan. nögle; Swed. nyckel; prob. a dimin. derived from hnoda]:—a clew of yarn: metaph, a clew-like thing; poku-hnyklar, ský-h., wreatbs of fog and clouds: of a tumor, Fas. ii. 453. hnykka-stafr, m. a kind of peg, = hnakkr, Ld. 116.

hnykking, f. pulling, Fas. iii. 502.

hnykkja, t, to pull violently by the hair or the like, with dat., Eg. 560; h. e-m til sin, Grag. i. 132; h. e-n af e-m, to snatch at a thing, Nj. 32, Orkn. 182; h. e-u upp, to pull up a thing, Glum. 338. 2. absol. to pull or tug; sveinninn tók upp í kanp konunginum ok hnykði, Ó. H. 63; en hestr Lögmanns hnykði svá fast at hællinn gékk upp, Hkr. iii. 139; Glúm, ch. 25, Harð. ch. 19, 37, Vd. ch. 15, 17, Hrafn. ch. 2, Eg. ch. 87,

bykkisk sveinninn vel hafa hnykt, be thought he had made a good pull, Isl. ii. 348: reflex. to box, Grett. 107 A. II. metaph. in mod. usage; e-m hnykkir við, one is amazed.

hnykkr, m. a wrestler's term, a certain brago in the Icel. glima; hence metaph, device.

hnysking, f. = hnykking, Háv. 9 new Ed.

hnyðingr, m. a kind of dolpbin, delpbinus minimus, Edda (Gl.), Sks.

hnýfil-drykkja, u, f. a carouse, drinking bout (?); vóru fyrst drukknař sveitar-drykkjur, síðan slógusk í hnyfildrykkjur, Sturl. iii. 126.

hnyfill, m. (see knyfill), a sbort born, Fb. i. 563; Hnyfill and Hnyfla, lambs with short borns. 2. the peak at the bow of a boat; stakst & hnýfil feigðar-far, Stef. Ól., freq.

hnýflóttr, adj. sbort-borned; see knyflóttr: metaph. pointed, sbarp,

hnýsa, t, to scrutinise; see nýsa.

hnoefiligr, adj. taunting; h. orð=hnoefilyrði, Hbl.

hncefil-yrði, n. pl., so spelt in Ölk. 36 C, Fms. iv. 334; but hnýfilyrði in Sturl. i. 20:-sarcasms, taunts, gibes.

hnöggr, adj., acc. hnöggvan, [A. S. bneaw, Engl. niggard], niggardly, stingy. Hnöggvan-baugi, a, m. niggard of rings, i. e. of money, a nickname, Fb. iii.

hnöggr and hneggr, m. a flail, cudgel (=hnallr); illa munu þeir kunna hnögginum (hnegginum, v. l.), er heiman hafa hlaupit frå kirnuaskinum, Fms. viii. 350; en Birkibeinar hljópu at þeim ok gáfu þeim hnegginn (v.l.) sem þeir vóru vanir, and gave them a sound thrashing, 405.

HNOGGVA or hnyggis, a defect. strong verb; pres. hnyggr; pret. hnögg (hnaugg), Thom. 503; part. hnugginn; [akin to hniga]:—to bumble, bring down, with dat.; hnyggr þú andskotum, Fms. vi. 175 (in a verse); med hnöggvanda fæti, with staggering feet, Thom. 337; skip nyghoo (i. e. hnuggu, 3rd pers. pl. pret.), the ship lay adrift (?), Fagrsk. 44 (in a verse):—part. hnugginn, bereft; miklu h., bereft of much, Gm. 51; sigri h., Fms. vii. 58 (in a verse); h. hverjum leik, Lex. Poët.: sad, dismal, downcast, svip-h., a sad countenance, freq. in mod. usage.

hnöggvi, f. niggardliness, stinginess, Lex. Poët.

hnökkóttr, adj. piebald (?); hesta tvá hnökkótta, Landn. 154. hnökra, að, to touch or graze the bottom, in the phrase, það hnökrar, of a boat in shallow water, or of a horse crossing a stream.

hnöllóttr, adj. knobly, pebbly, of stones.

hnöllungr, m. [hnallr], a large round stone, a large pebble, boulder. hnöllungs-grjót, n. pl. round pebbles.

hnöri, see hneri.

hnöttr, m., hnöttóttr, adj., see knöttr.

HODD, n. pl.,-the m. pl. hoddar, which occurs twice in verses of the 13th century (Sturl.), is a false and late form; [Ulf. buzd= θησαυρός; A. S. bord; Engl. board; O. H. G. bort]:—a board, treasure, only in poetry; hodd bloorekin, Hkv. 1. 9; hodd Hniflunga, Germ. Niebelungen bort, Akv. 26; hodd (acc. pl.) ok rekna brodda, Fagrsk. (in a verse); góðum hoddum, Fas. ii. 312 (in a verse); granda hoddum, mæra e-n hoddum, Lex. Poët.; kveðja hodda (gen.), Eb. (in a verse); oddar roðnir hoddum, Arnór; halda hoddum fyrir e-m, Ísl. ii. 224 (in a verse). 2. poët. phrases, as hoddum hættr, hodda (gen.) brjotr, njotr, stökkvir, stridir, pverrir, the breaker : . . of gold, a princely man: as also poët. compds, hodd-brjótr, -beiðandi, -finnandi, -geymir, -glötuör, -lestir, -lógandi, -mildingr, -sendir, -skati, -spennir, -stiklandi, -striðandi, -sveigir, -sviptir, -veitir, -vonuor, all epithets of a lordly, princely man: so of women, hodd-gefn, -grund; the nouns, hodd-mildr; -orr, = liberal; hodd-doff, a, m. stinginess; and the mythical pr. names Hodd-mimir, Hodd-dropnir, gold-dripping,' Sdm. II. a boly place, temple, sanctuary, where the holy things are boarded; of this sense, which occurs in Heliand (Schmeller), the Gm. 27 is the single instance left on record, see Bugge's note to l. c. in his Edda, p. 81.

HOF, n. [in A.S., Hel., and O.H.G. bof means a ball, Lat. aedes. (whence mod. Germ. bof = a farm, answering to Icel. bær or Norse ból,) and spec. the court or king's household, (in the old Scandin, languages this sense is unknown); Ulf renders ναόε and leρόν by albs; in Danish local names -vé prevails, but in Norse and Icel. Hot still survives in many local names, Hof, Hof-garðr, Hof-staðir, Hofs-fell, Hofs-teigr, Hofsvágr, Landn., Munch's Norg. Beskriv.; and as the temple formed the nucleus of the old political life (see godi and godord), all these names throw light on the old political geography; cp. Hofland near Appleby in Engl.]: - a temple; distinction is made between hof, a temple (a sanctuary with a roof), and hörgr, an altar, boly circle, or any roofless place of worship: passages referring to hof and worship are very numerous, e.g. for Norway, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 12, Hák. S. Aðalst. ch. 16, O. T. ch. 76 (by Odd Munk ch. 41), O. H. (1853) ch. 113-115, O. H. L. ch. 36, Fær. ch. 23, Nj. ch. 88, 89, Fas. i. 474 (Hervar. S.); for Iceland, Landn. 1. ch. 11, 21, 2. ch. 12, 3. ch. 16 (twice), 4. ch. 2, 6 (interesting), 7, 5. ch. 3 (p. 284), 8 (interesting), 12, Eb. ch. 3, 4, 10,

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Gullb. ch. 7, Vápn. pp. 10, 11, Dropl. pp. 10, 11, Kristni S. ch. 2, etc.; cp. 4 ix. 3, 8, 1 Cor. x. 18, 2 Cor. v. 16, Gal. vi. 12, Ephes. ii. 11; allt hold, also Vsp. 7, Vpm. 38, Hkv. Hjörv. 4: poët., ord-hof, the word's sanctuary = 2. a ball (as in Germ. and Saxon), Hým. 33 (απ. λεγ.) the mouth, Stor. I. with gen., hofs-dyrr, n. pl. temple-doors, Fms. i. 97. hofs-eior, m. a temple-oath, Glum. 388. hofs-goði, a, m. = hofhofs-helgi, f. = hofhelgi. hofs-huro, f. a templegoði, Eg. 754. door (janua), Fms. i. 302. hofs-höfðingi, a, m. a temple-lord, Post. hofs-mold, f. temple-earth, boly mould, see Landn. 254. hofs-teigr, m. a strip of temple-land, glebe, Landn. 241. hof-garor, m. a temple-yard, 2 local name, Landn. hof-goði, a, m. a temple-priest (see godi), Landn. 254, Hkr. i. 6, Eb. 12, 14, 16 new Ed. hof-grið, n. pl. asylum in a sanctuary, Landn. 80, v. l. hof-gyðja, u, f. a priestess, Vápn. 10, Landn. 265, v. l. hof-helgi, f. a temple-boliday, feast; halda h., Isl. ii. 15: the sanctity of a hof, Bret. hof-prestr, m. a temple-priest, Stj. hof-staör, 38, Eg. 251. m. a 'temple-stead,' sanctuary, Eb. 26, Fms. ii. 73. hof-tollr, m. a temple-toll, rate, Vapn. 10, Eb. 6, 12 new Ed., Bs. i. 6, Gullb. 11, answering to the modern church-rate.

B. A court, almost solely in compds, and not earlier than the 14th century, from Romances: hof-fero, f. pride, pomp, Bs. ii. 122. hof-ferouge, adj. proud. hof-folk, n. pl. courtiers, Thom. 322, 479, Grett. 161, Karl. 51, Pass. 21. 8. hof-frakt, n. pomp, Fas. i. 46, Snot 86. hof-garor, m. a lordly mansion, Thom., Bev., Rett. hof-list, f. pomp, Thom. 479. hof-lýor, m. = hoflólk, Clar. hof-maor, m. a courtier; in pl. hofmenn, lords; hertogi greifi ok aðrir hofmenn, Ann. 1303; gentry, chiefly in the ballads of the Middle Ages, Ungan leit eg hofmann, Fkv. In the old dancing parties the leader of the gentlemen was styled hofmann (cp. Germ. Hoffmann). Before dancing began, men and maids having been drawn up in two rows, he went up to the ladies, and the following dialogue ensued: Hér er Hofmann, hér eru allir Hofmanns sveinar.-Hvað vill Hofmann, hvað vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar?- Mey vill Hofmann, mey vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar. Then each dancer engaged his lady for the dance; það var hlaup, og það var hofmanns hlaup, Safu i. 689. A plain in the neighbourhood of the albingi, where the people met, is still called Hofmanna-flöt, f. 'Gentry's Lea.' hof-móðugr, adj. baughty, Pass. 18. 5. hof-tyft, f. urbanity, Clar. hof-verk, n. a great feat, Safn i. 71. hof-benari, 2, m. a court servant, Fas. iii. 408. hofers, 20, for. word, [Germ. bofiren], to be proud, baughty.

hoferan, f. baughtiness. hogr, m. = hugr (q.v.), mind, occurs in some compds, as hog-værð and hog-væri, f., hogvær-leikr, hogvær-ligr; see hóg.

hoka, að, = hvika (q. v.), to waver; við hokit þér enn, Glúm. 380. hokinn, part. (of a lost strong verb), bowed, bent, Fas. iii. 501.

HOKRA, að, [North. E. to bocker], to go bent, crouch; h. eða skríða, to crouch or creep, Minn.; hægt hokrar þú nú, Hornskeggi, sagði jötunn, Fas. iii. 386; h. at honum, Fbr. 12; þat verðr at hann hokrar undir klæðin hjá henni, Háv. 54; h. undan, to slink away, Fms. xi. 61; eigi stodar at h. undan i hyrningar, Fbr. 168; h. at e-u, Isl. ii. 405:—in mod. usage hokra also means to live as a small farmer; whence hokr, n., in bú-hokr, small farming.

HOL, n. [A.S. bol; Engl. bole, bollow; Dan. bule; Swed. bala; Germ. boble, etc.]:—a bollow, cavity; lýstr vindinum ofan í holit verplanna, Fms. xi. 34, Boll. 340 (of a shield), but esp. a cavity of the body, Bs. i. 385: a hol, (piercing) to the inwards, Nj. 60, Fb. i. 146; ef blóð má falla á hol ór sári, if it bleeds inwardly, Grág. ii. 11, Gullh. 66, Band. 42 new Ed.; i hol, id., 91; inn i holit, of the chest, Edda 76, Fs. 65; hit efra, nedra hol, the upper and nether bollow (i. e. the chest and stomach), N. G. L. i. 172, Sturl. iii. 54: a bole, = hola, stor hol, Bs. i. 321, Rb. 440; grafinn med hol, Thom. 468.

hola, u, f. a bole, Fms. viii. 39, Gullp. 22, Bs. i. 329, Sks. 148; botn-hola, q. v.; jarð-hola, an earth-bole; moldar-hola, músar-hola.

hola, ao, to make bollow, Al. 168, Mar. freq.

hol-barki, a, m. a bollow throat (= holgóma), a nickname, Landn. hol-bloo, n. blood from the inwards, Eb. 242.

HOLD, n. [A. S. bold; Dan. buld; Swed. bull], flesb; Ymis hold, Vpm. 21; svörðr ok hold, skin and flesb, Eg. 770; þá var allt hold hans fúit ok öll klæði, Fms. iv. 110; þrútnar hörund eðr stekkr undan hold, Grág. ii. 15; hold né bein, Ephes. v. 30, Luke xxiv. 39; hold ok bein, flesb and bone; hold af minu holdi, Gen. ii. 23: phrases, hold ok hjarta, flesb and beart, Hm. 95; hold ok hams, q. v. 2. edible flesb, meat = kjöt; beru hold, bear's flesh, Vkv. 9; bjarnar hold, Sks. 191; lambs hold, lamb's flesh, Hom. 82; hnisu hold, Fms. vii. 161. 3. plur. flesbiness, stoutness, fatness, esp. of cattle, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; ala fé svá at úhætt sé fyrir holda sakir, Grág. i. 431; at þat standi eigi fyrir holdum, 140; vera í góðum holdum, to be in good condition, freq.; godu holdi (sing.), Bs. i. 350; hann er mesta holda hnyðja, of a fat person. II. eccl. the flesh, rendering of Gr. σάρξ (whereas κρέαs is rendered by kjöt); og þau munu eitt hold vera, Matth. xix. 5, 6; holds breiskleiki, Rom. vi. 19; vera í holdinu, to be in the flesh, vii. 5, 18, 25, viii. 1, 3, 9, 12, 13: opp. to andi, John iii. 6, vi. 63, I Cor. i. 26, 29; andinn er fúss en holdid er breiskt, Matth. xxvi. 41; eptir holdinu, after the flesh, John viii. 15, Acts ii. 30, Rom. i. 3, iv. 1, 22, 67, passim, as also in mod. usage.

all flesh, Luke iii. 6, John xvii. 2; hold og blod, Matth. xvi. 17: kith, kin, mitt hold, Rom. xi. 14, Fms. x. 110:—in mod. usage also distinction is usually made between hold, flesh, and kjöt, meat. COMPDS: holdsveiki, f. leprosy. holds-veikr, adj. leprous.

hold-bori, a, m., poët. a raven, Edda (Gl.)

hold-borinn, part.; h. bróðir, a natural brother, Flov. 52.

hold-fui, a, m., medic. mortification, Bs. i. 190.

holdgan, f., eccl. incarnation, Fms. i. 107, Rb. 84, N. T., Pass., Vidal. holdgask, 20, dep., eccl. to take flesh, be incarnate, Rb. 80, Mar., Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim: in a profane sense, ok holdguðumk ek svá með þessum hætti, Fms. x. 307.

hold-grannr, adj. lean.

hold-groinn, part. grown to the flesh, Hom. 15, Edda 70, Fms. v. 344. Fas. i. 165: metaph. incarnate, inborn, Stj. 87. holdigr, adj. flesby, stout, Eb. 258.

hold-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), carnal, 677. 6, Barl. 142, 185, Bs. i. 850; in N. T. = Gr. σαρκικός.

hold-litill, adj. = holdgrannr, Bs. i. 312.

hold-mikill, adj. fat, stout.

hold-mimir, m. a 'flesb-cutter,' chopper, poët. a sword, Edda (Gl.) holdr, adj. flesby; vel holdr, well-flesbed, fat, Grett. 125, Vm. 28.

hold-rosa, u, f. (hold-rosi, a, m.), the flesh side of a bide, Fas. i. 289. hold-tekja, u, f., eccl. incarnation, Hom. 137, 141, Stj. 149.

hol-fenni, n. [fönn], bollow snow, such as has melted from beneath, Sturl. i. 85.

hol-geyfla, u, f. a bollow wave, breaker, Hom. Il. xiii. 798.

hol-gómr, mod. holgóma, adj. with bollow gums, mumbling, Skálda 1 70. hol-grafa, gróf, to suppurate, of a boil.

hol-höggva, hjó, to smite to the inwards, Fas. i. 506.

holla, d, with dat., to belp, Lat. favere, Eg. 480 (in a verse); a ar. ley., whence the participle pl. hollondr, belpers, followers, Grag. ii. 20, 21.

holl-liga, adv. faithfully, Sks. 371, Hom. 63. holl-ligr, adj. sincere.

HOLLR, adj. [hollari, hollastr; Ulf. bulbs, Luke xviii. 13; A. S. bold; O. H. G. and Germ. bold; Dan.-Swed. buld :- of kings and chiefs, gracious; holl regin, Ls. 4; hollar vettir, Og. 10, Lex. Poët. passim; holl frændsemi, Eb. 116; vingaðr ok hollr e-m, Fs. 123; of subjects and followers, faithful, loyal; þú ert hollari Agli en Eireki konungi, Eb. 424; e-m hollost, Al. 71; sé Guð hollr þeim er heldr griðum, Grág. ii. 166, in the oath formula, where opp. to gramr; vera e-m h. ok trúr, Bs. i. 817, Lex. Poët. passim; vin-h., vil-h., favouring one. II. of things, wbolesome; heil ok holl ráð, 4. II; hafa skal holl ráð hvaðan sem þau koma, a saying, = fas est et ab hoste doceri; holl forsjá, Fms. vi. 343; holl hirting, Al. 129; sjálfs hönd er hollost, a saying, Hkr. ii. 259. 70. 2. so

in medic. sense, þat er ekki hollt; ó-hollr, unwbolesome. holl-raor, adj. giving wholesome counsel, Fins. ix. 462.

holl-redi, n. wbolesome counsel, Sks. 320 B.

hollusta (hollosta), u, f. faith, loyalty; vil ek hafa þar til hollostu þína í mót, Fms.: esp. loyalty to a liege lord, h. við konung, Fb. ii. 2. wbolesomeness, a wbolesome thing; vil ek at bu 265, passim. þiggir at mér litla gjöf, en h. fylgir, Korm. 68. COMPDS: hollostueior, m. as oath of fealty. hollustu-maor, m. a friend, partisan, Gbl. 61.

hol-muðr, adj. 'bole-moutb,' = holgóma, a nickname, Nj.

HOLR, adj. [A.S. bol; O.H.G. boli; Engl. bollow; Dan. buul; Swed. bol; Gr. κοιλός]:-bollow; var leikit undan bökkunum svá at holt var med landinu, Grett. 131 A; holr steinn, Str. 32; holr innan, bollow within, O. H. 108, Njard. 378; klappa eigi holan baug um e-t, not to bammer a bollow ring, i.e. to be quite in earnest, Fb. iii. 404; cp. hulda.

hol-sar, n. a wound in a vital part, Fbr. 211, N. G. L. i. 67. HOLT, n. [A. S. bolt = sylva; Germ. bolz = lignum; in E. Engl. and North, Engl. bolt means copsewood, and the word often occurs in local names]:-prop. wood, copsewood, a coppice; but this sense is almost obsolete, though it remains in the saying, opt er í holti heyrandi nær, in a bolt a bearer is nigh, answering to the Engl. leaves bave ears, in Germ. die blätter baben obren, Grett. 133: as also in old poems, holt ok hrár viðr, Skm. 32; ösp í holti, Hðm. 4; Hoddmímis holt, Vþm.; fara or holti, to go from the woods, Vkv. 15: whence holt-skrioi, a, m. ' bolt-creeper,' poët. for a snake, Edda: holta-bor, m. reynard the fox: in laws, yrkja holt né haga, Gpl. 315; h. eða haga eða veiði-staði, 362; but otherwise rare in common prose, holt eðr skógar, Eg.; smákjörr ok holt, Fms. vi. 334: in local names, Holtsetar (Holsetar), m. pl. 'bolt-sitters,' the men of Holsten; Holtseta-land, n. the land of the Holtsetar (Holstenland), whence the mod. Germ. Holstein. In barren Icel., Holt, Holtar are freq. local names, as also in compds, e.g. Lang-holt, Skála-holt, Geldinga-holt, Villinga-holt, Reykja-holt, Holta-vao, see Landn.; in olden times all these places were no doubt covered with copse (of dwarf 2. in common Icel. usage holt means any rough stony bill or ridge, opp. to a marsh or lea, Fms. v. 70, 97, Ld. 96, Eg. 713, Fs. 19, COMPDS: holta-rot, f., botan.

moss campion, silene acaulis, Hjalt. holta-sóley, f., botan. mountain to evade, metaph. from a bull-fight, Sturl. iii. 256, Boll. 346; setja (hafa) avens, dryas. holt-barð, n. the rim of a holt (bill). holta-gata, u, f. a path through a holt, Fms. iii. 22. holta-hnjúkr, m., holts-múli, a, m. a crag, Sturl. ii. 210.

holti, a, m. a nickname, Bs.

holt-rio, n. a 'bolt-ridge,' Hým. 27.

hol-und, f. [cp. Ulf. bulundi = σπήλαιον], a wound reaching to the bollow of the body, a mortal wound, = holsár, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217. holundar-sár, n. = holsár, Nj. 110.

hol-undi (hol-unda), adj. wounded to the hollow of the body, Grug. ii. 91, N. G. L. i. 172.

HOPA, að, spelt opa, Korm. 60, Îsl. ii. 253 (see v. l.), Bs. i. 551, Gullþ. 19:—to bound backwards, to draw back, recoil; þá hopuðu þeir, Fms. vii. 254; sumir hopuðu sumir flýðu, 324: with prepp., hopaði konungr þá upp á borgar-vegginn, i. 104; hopa aptr, to draw back, vi. 419, Eg. 296; hopa á hæl, id., Al. 5, Nj. 170, Fms. viii. 134: hopa til, to take a leap, = skopa skeið, ix. 56; hopa undan, Îsl. ii. 253, Fbr. 66 new Ed., Bs. i. 551; þeir stóðu upp en hann hopaði út undan, Nj. 130; hopar hann þá hestinum undan, be backed the borse, 205.

2. to bound, of a horse; hestr opaði undir Narfa, Korm. 60; konungr hopaði þá hestinum ok forðaði fótum sínum, Fb. ii. 27.

II. nietaph. phrase, hopar mér til vánar, it bounds for me to a bope, i. e. I bope or believe, Fms. i. 140; whence prob. Engl. bope, Germ. boffen, which word is otherwise strange to the old Scandin. tongue.

III. reflex. hopask, to bope, Swed. boppas, D. N. iv. 493 (Norse); unknown in the Icel.

hopp, n. a bopping, skipping, Mar. hopp-danz, m. 'skipping-dance,'

Blaus S.
HOPPA, 28, [Engl. bop], to bop, skip, bound, Stj. 249, pior. 151 (of a

dance), passim in mod. usage; h. yfir, to skip over, Alg. 368. hopp-fogr, adj. fair-skipping, springy, epithet of a girl, Eb. (in a verse).

horaor, part. pinched, starved; grind-h., skin-h., skin and bone. horast, 20, dep. to become lean and pinched.

hor-blaka, u, f., botan. menyantbes, buck-bean, Hjalt.

hor-dingull, m., see digull, Fas. ii. 149.

horf, n. a naut. term, direction, course; halda i horfinu, to keep the

ship's bead to the wind, etc., opp. to letting her drive.

HORFA, d, subj. hyrfdi, Rb. 470, Skáld. H. 4. 21, Fms. xi. 76, [akin to hverfa, q. v.] :- to turn in a certain direction, Lat. vergere; horfdi upp eggin, kjölrinn, the edge, keel, turned uppermost, Nj. 136, Ld. 142; h. fra landi, the ship turns towards the sea, Fms. xi. 101; er eigi veit hvart söðull skal fram h. á hrossi eðr aptr, eða hvárt hann skal h., Grág. ii. 175; horfa bökum við e-m, to stand back to back, Hkr. iii. 384; horfa höfdi til jardar en fótum til himins, Post. 656 C. 37; hann hljóp æ sem hortdi, be ran ever beadlong on, Bret. 90; suor horfdu dyrr, the doors looked south, Vsp., Fb. ii. 138; horfdi botninn inn at höfdanum, Landn. 34; þótti honum illa af sér h. fótrinn, i.e. the leg was awry, Sturl. ii. 63; hann horfdi i lopt upp, Fs. 7. II. to turn so as to look on, behold; hann horfdi út ór hringinum, Ld. 276; with prepp. 20 look on, hón horfði þar á löngum, Ísl. ii. 274, passim; h. við e-m, to face one, Eg. 293; peir bleydask skjott ef vel er vid horft, Fms. vi. 312; h. öndurdr vid, O. H. 183: metaph. to set oneself against a person, þeir er heldr höfðu við honum horft í sínum huga, Bs. i. 81; vóru þeir hinir mestu örskipta-menn er þeim tók við at horfa, i. e. tbey (the berserkers) were great ruffians if any one opposed them, Eb. 38 new Ed.; horfa ekki i e-t, not to turn away from, not to sbirk, eg horfi ekki í að göra það. 2. metaph. matters take a turn, look so and so; betta horfir til uefna, Isl. ii. 239; at par horfi til gamans mikils, that things look towards great joy, Fas. i. 317; horfði til landauðnar, 526; h. fastliga, to look bad, difficult, Lv. 94, Ld. 92; h. pungliga, Isl. ii. 19; h. erfioliga, Nj. 139; h. úvænt, to look unpromising, Eg. 340, Fms. xi. 76; hvárum horfir vænna, who is more likely to get the better, Nj. 45; e-m horfir betr, Lv. 54; ok horfir mjök í móti oss, 10; h. til handa e-m, to devolve upon one, Grág. i. 269. III. reflex., with prepp.; horfask á, matters look so and so; betri sætt en nú þykir á horfask, Eg. 113; hér horfisk eigi sköruliga á, Fms. vii. 33; Hjalta þótti þá úvænt áhorfask, iv. 141, x. 214; horfask vel á, to look well, promise well; horfdisk á með beim heldr en eigi, i. e. it looked rather good than not, Bjarn. 56; h. til e-s, to look as if ...; eðr til hvers váða horfðisk, Fms. vii. 125; með fiflsku slíkri sem hér horfisk til, Eg. 729, Lv. 10. 2. recipr., horfask á, to face one another, Sturl. i. 176; horfdusk beir Gizurr at höfdunum, turned the beads together, iii. 189.

horfin-heills, u, f. loss of luck; h. er mér, luck bas left me, Fs. 98;

kvaðsk þeim h. at þykkja, Fms. vii. 272.

horfna, 20, to disappear, O. H. L. 11, (spelt hormna.)

hor-lopi, a, m. dropsy caused by scanty food.

HORN, n. [A.S., Engl., O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swed. born; Lat. cornu; Gr. népas]:—a born (of cattle), antler (of deer), Gm. 26, Hkv. 2. 36, Sól. 55, Barl. 135, Ld. 120, Fas. ii. 506, Grág. ii. 122, N. G. L. i. 41, passim: metaph. phrases, vera hardr í horn at taka, to be bard to take by the borns, bard to deal with, Fær. 159, Fms. viii. 435, xi. 221, Hkr. ii. 91, Fb. i. 411; hlaupa um horn e-m, to leap round or by one's borns, i. e.

to evade, metaph. from a bull-fight, Sturl. iii. 256, Boll. 346; setja (hafa) horn i siðu e-m, to put one's born into a person's side, i.e. to treat bim spitefully, Gd. 49, passim: the phrase, gefa præli frelsi frá horni ok knappi, to release a tbrall from born and clasp, i.e. to set bim free, N. G. L. i. 228, prob. from the thrall's neck-collar being of horn: horna-brækla, u. f. = brák, q.v., Finnb. ch. 29; horna-fláttr, m. flaying a bide with the borns, Fb. iii. 400; horna-tog, n. tow round the borns, Fb. i. 320.

II. the back-fin of a whale, Sks. 128; skera hval frá horni ok aptr í síðu, N. G. L. i. 252, Gþl. 463.

III. a drinking born, Fs. 152, Eg. 206, Edda 32; drekka horn, Hkr. i. 35; horna skvol, a bout, Eb. 28, and passim in the Sagas, see Worsaae, Nos. 319, 320.

IV. a born, trumpet; horna blástr, horna þytt, the blowing, sound of a born, Stj. 621.

B. A corner, nook, angle; lands-horn, the outskirts of a county, Grag. ii. 223; fara lands-horna a milli, to run from one corner of the land to the other: - a nook in a house or building, Lv. 61, Fms. vii. 230, Anal. 186: mathem. an angle, 415. 18, Rb. 470; rétt horn, a right 2. phrases, skjóta í tvau horn, 'to shoot between two borns,' of a wide difference; skauzk mjök í tvau horn um búnað þeirra, Eb. 32, Band. 11 new Ed., Fms. vi. 202, Mag. 39; eiga i mörg horn að líta, to bave many nooks to look at, bave many things to beed. β. when parents get old and infirm, and yield up their fortune and estate to one of their children, they are in popular Icel. phrase said 'to go into the corner,' to take their seat in the chimney-corner, fara upp í hornið hjá syni sínum, (dottur sinni); many sayings refer to this, eigi munu vér eiga úvænna en horn-ván, if the worst bappens, we shall have a 'corner-chance,' Sturl. iii. 279, cp. Eg. ch. 83 (begin.), and the Sagas passim; Grimm R. A. 489 mentions the same in the Germ. law, and it is touchingly introduced in the Märchen, No. 78; horna-kerling (q. v.) refers prob. to the II. freq. in local names, Horn, Cape Horn; Hornstrandir, Horna-fjörör (whence Hornfirðingar), see Landn.

horna, u, f. a female horningr (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206.

hornauga, n. a wry look; lita h. til e-s.

horn-blastr, m. a sound of trumpets, Fms. vii. 202, Rb. 376, 380.

horn-bogi, 2, m. a born bow. Sks. 408, Karl. 352, piðr. 283, Fas. i. 502. horn-flakr, m. [Dan. bornfisk], a garfisb or green-bone: a nickname,

horn-glói, a, m., poët. a ram, Edda (Gl.)

horn-godla, u, f. a kind of fish, esox belone, Dan. borngjæle, Edda (Gl.) horn-godlgr, adj. proud of bis borns, epithet of a he-goat, Hým. 7.

horn-hagldir, f. pl. born buckles. horn-istöð, n. pl. born stirrups.

horn-ker, n. a born cup, Dipl. iii. 4.

horn-kerling (horn-kona, horn-oka, horn-reka, u, f. all various readings), f. an old woman in the corner, a term of contempt, Nj. 52: mod. horna-skella, u, f. a term of contempt, one who is pushed about from one corner to another.

horn-klofi, a, m., poët. a raven, Edda (Gl.): as the name of a poet, Hkr.

hornóttr, adj. borned, Stj. 132, passim; hornótt tungl (moon), id. horn-ssl, n. a kind of fish, the stickle-back, Ld. 76.

horn-akafa, u, f. a scraper made of born, used in the game called sköfulcikr (q. v.), Isl. ii. 71.

horn-spensl, n. a born buckle, Gpl. 359.

horn-sponn, m. a born spoon, Fms. vi. 364 (in a verse), Hungrv. (pref.); mod. Icel., like the ancients, use horn spoons, and the handle is often ornamented with carved work.

horn-stafr, m. a corner pillar in a building, Sturl. iii. 279, Landn. 42, Ld. 326, Hom. 95.

horn-steinn, m. a corner stone, Post. 645. 69, N. G. L. i. 345.

hornum-skali, a, m., poët. a ram, Edda (Gl.)

hornungr, m. [A. S. bornung = bastard; Lex Romana ornongo; cp. Germ, winkel-kind and winkel-ebe = concubinatus; cp. basingr and Engl. bastard:—all of them with the notion of a corner for the illegitimate and outcast son, see Grimm R. A. 476]:—an old law term, a bastard son; in the Norse law the son of a freeborn wife, whose mundr has not been paid, and who is therefore illegitimate, N. G. L. i. 48, 228, cp. Hom. 12; h. ok þýjar-barn, Fas. i. 495.

[A. S. bornung kerner for the illegitimate of the son of a freeborn woman and a bondman, Grúg. i. 178.

[A. S. bornung kerner for the illegitimate of the seed of the son of a freeborn woman and a bondman, Grúg. i. 178.

[A. S. bornung kerner for the seed of the

horn-ván, f., Sturl. iii. 279; see horn above.

HORR, m., I. starvation; detta niði í hor, to starve to death, Bs. i. 875; deyja úr hor, id. hor-dauðr, adj. starved to death. hor-ket, n. meat of a starved beast.

II. [A. S. boru = sordes], mucus from the nose, N. G. L. i. 351, Fas. iii. 653: in the saying, aptr sækir horr í nef.

hors, see hross.

horsk-leikr, m. an accomplishment, Hom. 144, Fms. xi. 439. horsk-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), brave, wise, noble; h. orð, Hom. 143. HORSKR, adj. [A.S. borse], wise; thus in the old Hm., horskr and

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heimskr, wise and foolish, good and wicked, are opposed, 19, 92, 93; the wain of Thor, Haustl. horskr is opp. to ósviðr, Fm. 35, 36, cp. 37; h. ok þögull, the wise and silent, Hm. 6 (cp. goods kal girder of Pythagoras); sa er vill heitinn h. Hm. 61; horskir hugir, wise minds, 90; en horska mær, the wise maiden, 95; it horska man, id., 101; horskar konur, Hbl. 17; h. halr, Skv. 3; heill ok h., Akv. 12, see Lex. Poët.; hvit ok horsk, of a maid, Rm. 36. This word is almost obsolete in prose, Sks. 207, Str. 31.

horti, a, m. a ruffian, a nickname, Fms. xii.

hor-tittr.m.a stop-gap, Germ, lücken büsser, Dan, fyldekalk, Fel. x. 286. hortugr, adj. impertinent, saucy, Fas. ii. 333: esp. used of boys who

give rude replies, bú ert hortugr, strákr!

HOSA, u, f. [A. S. bosa; Engl. bose; Germ. bosen; Dan. bose]:-prop. the bose or stocking covering the leg between the knee and ankle, serving as a kind of legging or gaiter; the hose were often of fine stuff. hosnareim, f. and hosna-sterta, u, f. a garter, Grett. 101, Nj. 214, Orkn. 404, Al. 44, O. H. L. 45, Eg. 602, Sks. 286, 405, Fms. vi. 381, viii. 265, bior. 358, Fb. ii. 34: compds, skinn-hosa, dramb-hosa, leor-hosa.

hossor, part, wearing bose, Sks. 286.

hossa, ab, to toss in one's arms or on one's knees, e.g. a child, with dat.; hossa barni, freq.

hott, an interi. used in driving horses. hotta, ab, to say 'bott.'

HO, interj. bo ! Fms. x. 338, Stj.; also a shepherd's call.

hóa, að, to shout 'bo' or 'boy,' of a shepherd, Grett. 111, Glúm. 311, Snot 221 (1866): also with dat, to call to the sheep, to gather them, began forsælan er komin ofan í slakkann þarna, þá er tími til fyrir þig að fara að hóa því (fénu) saman, Piltr og Stúlka 10.

HOF, n. from a lost strong verb, hafa, hof], moderation, measure; hóf ok stilling, Fms. ii. 38; kunna hóf, to shew moderation; allt kann så er hósit kann, a saying, Gísl. 27; görit þeim þå ina syrstu hríð, at þeir kunni hós sín, i. e. give them a good lesson I Fms. xi. 94; Klausi, kunn þú hós þitt, K., he not so mad I Sd. 147; ætla hós syrir sér, Eg. 21; beir eru ofsamenn svá at þeir hafa ekki hóf við, 175 :- proportion, at því hófi, in the same proportion, equal degree, Grag. ii. 177, Al. 131, Fms. vi. 225; slikt viti . . . & sitt hóf, in bis turn, Ld. 136; vel er þessu í hóf stillt, 'tis fairly done, fair and just, Nj. 54; e-t gegnir hofi, it is fair, Fms. vii. 132; bá er hóf at, then it is all right, Fs. 25; nú er nær hófi, 15; at hofi, tolerably, Fms. vi. 102; vel at hofi, pretty well, xi. 11, 48; við hóf, reasonable, Edda 48:-a rule, standard, at þú hafir þar einskis manns hof vio nema bitt, Eg. 714; ó-hof, excess, intemperance. hofsmaor, m. a temperate, just man, Hkr. i. 309, Eg. 50, Isl. ii. 190. feast, banquet; hóf cor hátíð, Stj. 186; halda mikit hóf, 188, Fas. i. 420, 462; drekka hóf, Fnis. xi. 436: in mod. usage esp. of a wedding."

hof-hvarf, n. the fetlock or pastern of a borse.

hóf-klæði, n. a festive dress, Stj.

hof-langr, adj. pretty long, Sturl. iii. 44.

hof-lauss, 2dj. immoderate, boundless, Sks. 467, 733, Al. 156.

hof-latr, adj. moderate, Edda i. 116, v. l.

hof-leysa, u, f. excess, intemperance, licence, Stj. 626, Bs. ii. 98, 115. hof-liga, adv. with moderation, fitly, justly, Fms. viii. 373: fairly, tolerably, Nj. 105, Sturl. iii. 169, Róm. 353 (cautiously).

hof-ligr, adj. moderate, Fms. x. 295, Barl. 9, Rom. 302.

HOFR, m. [A. S. bof; Engl. boof; O. H. G. buof; Germ. buf; Swed. bof; Dan. bov]:—a boof, of a horse, opp. to klaufir = cloven boof, Fms. xi. 280, Grett. 91, N. G. L. i. 41; hofs gangr, a clash of boofs, 341.

hófr, m. = húfr (q. v.), a trunk; whence hóf-reginn, Haustl.

hóf-samliga, adv. = hófliga, Orkn. 274 (cautiously), Gbl. ix.

hof-samligr, adj. = hofsamr, Mar. passim, Barl. 161.

hof-samr, adj. moderate, temperate, Sks. 355, 454, Sturl. i. 107 (v.l.), Orkn. 252, Barl. 142: tbrifty (mod.); 6-hofsamr, intemperate.

hof-somd, f. moderation, temperance, Hkr. iii. 179, Th. 77, Grag. lxvii,

hof-semi, f. temperance, Fms. ii. 238, Hom. 27; 6-hofsemi, intemperance. hof-skegg, n. 'boof-tuft,' the tuft on a horse's pastern, Karl. 426,

hof-stilling, f. moderation, Fms. iii. 45.

hof-tunga, u, f. 'boof-tongue,' the frog of a horse's hoof.

hof-tölt, n. 'boof-tilt,' a slow trot.

Hof-varpnir, m. name of a mythical horse, Edda.

HOG-, [akin to hagr and hogr, easy; from a lost strong verb, haga, hog], only found in compos, denoting easy, gentle, soft: hog-berr, adj. easy to bear, Bs. i. 94. hog-drægr, adj. easy to carry, Stor. I. hog-dyr, n. gentle deer, poët. name of a ship, Lex. Poët. adj. of easy temper, Sks. 355. hóg-leiki, m. meekness, Stj. 71. hog-liga, adv. calmly, meekly, gently; taka h. á, to touch gently, Fb. i. 467, Hkr. ii. 63, Fms. vii. 158, Nj. 219; hog-ligar, more filly, Fms. vii. 258; rida h., to ride gently, Korm. 60; fara h. med, Fms. vi. hog-ligr, adj. easy, Gisl. 143: gentle, Fs. 32, Fms. vi. 274: meet, hóglig bið, 623. 60. hog-lifi, n. an easy, quiet life, O. H. 214, hog-lyndi, n. an easy temper, gentleness, Mar. lyndr, adj. easy-tempered, peaceable, Eb. 258, 656 B. 6, Fms. iv. 214. hog-leti, n gentleness, Hkr. iii. 169.

hog-samling, adv. calmly, 656 A. ii. 11. hóg-samr, adj. gentle, Fms. x. 415. hóg-seta, u, f. = hóglifi, Fs. 183. hog-settr, adi. modest, Lex. Poët. hóg-stýrt, part. easily steered, Eg. 762.

762. hóg-sætr, adj. living at ease, Greg. 49.

B. In a few words hóg- is no doubt of a different origin, from hog-=hogr or hugr, mind: these words are, hog-væra, o, to ease the mind. Sks. 40, 591, Mag. 7. hog-vero and hog-veri, f. calmness of mind, equanimity, Bs. i. 45, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 43, Mar. passim, Pass. 6. 5, 34. 4. hógvær-leikr, m. moaesty, og. meekly. hóg-værligr, adj. meek, gentle, Mar. passim. hóg-værliga, adv. adj. gentle, pious, meek of mind, Nj. 2, Eg. 702, Sturl, i. 130, Anecd. 11, O. H. 92, Hom. 8, 129, Fms. x. 419, Pass. 13. 2, passim: of beasts, gentle, 673. 56, Stj. 83, Karl. 277. In all these words the notion of quietness' is contained in the latter part of the compd.

HOL, n. [A. S. bôl], praise, flattery, Hkr. ii. 88, Edda ii. 544, Pr. 110: boasting, vaunting, Nj. 237. hól-beri, a. m. a flatterer, Greg. 23,

Fms. v. 194, v. l.

holf, n. = hvalf (a.v.), a vault. Thom, 472; a compartment in a drawer. hólfa, ð, = hválta, q. v. hólfinn, adj. [hválf], bollow, Stj.

HOLKR, m. [prop. holkr, cp. Engl. bulk], a ring or tube of metal, Dipl. iii. 4, Fas. ii. 259; knif-h., the ring on a knife's bandle; skuf-h., jarn-h., an iron tube.

HOLL, m. contracted for hvall (q. v.), and the usual form in old MSS.:—a bill, billock, Eg. 744, Fms. ii. 197, vii. 71, Orkn. 300, Nj. 67, Ld. 154 (see dalr), Gullb. 28, Al. 28, Karl. 211, Fb. i. 421, Rom. 315, Fs. 27: the phrases, dal og hól, dale and bill; hólar og hæðir; álf-hóll, an elf-bill, fairy mount; orrostu-holl, vig-holl, a battle-bill; sjavar-holar, sand-bills (dunes or denes) on the shore; griot-holl, a stone beap, passim: freq. in local names, Holl and Holar; Hola-biskup, Hola-staor, etc., the bishop, see of Holar, Sturl.; Reykja-hólar, Stadar-hóll, Landn. passim. The older form remains in a few instances, see that word.

holm-ganga, u, f. 'bolm-gang, bolm-going,' a duel or wager of battle fought on an islet or 'holm,' which with the ancients was a kind of last appeal or ordeal; and wherever a Thing (parliament) was held, a place was appointed for the wager of battle, as the holm in the Axe River in the albingi. The holmganga differed from the plain einvigi or duel, as being accompanied by rites and governed by rules, whilst the latter was not,-pvíat á hólmgöngu er vandhæfi en alls eigi á einvígi, Korm. 84. The ancient Icel. Sagas abound in wagers of battle, chiefly the Korm. S. ch. 10 and passim: some champions were nicknamed from the custom, e. g. Hólmgöngu-Bersi (Korm. S.), Hólmgöngu-Starri, Hólmgöngu-Máni, Holmgöngu-Hrafn, Landn. About A.D. 1006 (see Timatal), the holmganga was abolished by law in the parliament, on account of the unhappy feud between Gunnlaug Snake-tongue and Skald-Hrafn, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, cp. Valla L. ch. 5 (þá vóru af tekin hólmgöngu-lög öll ok hólmgöngur), referring to about A. D. 1010; a single instance however of a challenge in the north of Icel. is recorded after this date (about the year 1030-1040), but it was not accepted (Lv. S. ch. 30); the wager in Lv. ch. 17 was previous (though only by a few years) to the fight between Gunnlaug and Rafn. It is curious that Jon Egilsson, in his Lives of Bishops (written about A.D. 1600, Bisk. Ann. ch. 36, Safn i. 64), mentions a wager of battle between the parties of the two bishops, Jon Arason and Ogmund, on the old holm in the Axe River A.D. 1529; but the whole is evidently a mere reproduction of the tale of the Horatii in Livy. Maurer thinks that the two important acts of legislation, the institution of the Fifth Court in 1004 and the abolition of the ordeal of holmganga a few years later, are closely connected, as the institution of the new court of appeal made the decision by battle superfluous. In Norway, if we are to believe Grett. S. ch. 21 (bá tók Eirekr af allar hólmgöngur í Noregi), the hólmgongur were abolished about the year 1012. It is very likely that the tournaments of the Norman age, fought in lists between two sets of champions, sprang from the heathen holmganga, though this was always a single combat. For separate cases see the Sagas, Korm. S. l. c., Gunnl. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 57, 67, Nj. ch. 24, 60, Landn. 2, ch. 13, 3, ch. 7, Rd. ch. 1, 19, Gísl. init., Glúm. ch. 4, Valla L. l. c., Hallfr. S. ch. 10. A curious kind of duel in a tub is recorded in Floam. S. ch. 17, called kerganga, perhaps akin to the mod. Swed. fight in a belt. For England see Sir Edmund Head's interesting notes to Glum. co. boo, n. challenging to h., Valla L. 214, Fas. ii. 475. compos: hólmgönguhólmgöngu-lög, n. pl. the law, rules of h., Korm. 86, Valla L. 213. holmgongu-maor, holmgongu-staor, m. pl. the law, rules of h., Korm. 86, Valla L. 213. holmgongu-staor, m. a place where h. is fought, Fms. i. 150. holmgongu-svero, n. a sword used in h., Fas. i. 515.

HÓLMR, prop. holmr, also hólmi, a, m. [A.S. bolm; North. E. bolm and boum]: - a bolm, islet, esp. in a bay, creek, lake, or river; even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are in Icel. called holms, Haustl. 18, Hkv. Hjörv. 8, Vkv. 38, Fms. vi. 217, Hkr. i. 254. Sd. 181; i vatninu er einn hólmi reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; undir einn hólma, Fas. ii. 535; uppi á hólmanum, Orkn. 402. hog-reio, f. the easy wain, to the holmganga (q. v.), Dropl. 36; falla & holmi, to fall in a duel-

Landn. 80; skora e-m á hólm, to challenge one, Nj. 15, passim; ganga P hót, n. pl. [Ulf. bwota], threats, Fms. ii. 32, Sks. 525, Fs. 31, Bs. i. 100, å holm, to fight a wager of battle; skulu vit berjask i holma beim er her er i Oxara, Nj. 36; leysa sik af holmi, to release oneself off the bolm, viz. the vanquished party had to pay the ransom stipulated in the hólmgöngu-lög, Glúm. passim. II. freq. in local names, Borgundar-hólmr, Hólmr, Hólmar, Landn.; Hólm-garðr, the county of Russia bordering on the lakes Ladoga, etc.: Hólm-rygir, m. pl. a people in western Norway: pr. names of men, Holm-kell, Holmfastr, Hólm-steinn; of women, Hólm-fríðr, etc., Landn. Hólm-búar, m. pl. the men from Bornbolm. Hólm-dælir, m. pl. the men from Holm, Sturl. holm-færr, adj. able to fight in a duel, Gbl. 269, v. l. APPELL. COMPDS: holm-ganga, q.v. holm-hringr, m. the circle marked for a duel, Eg. 492. holm-lausn, f. reself by paying the ransom after a duel, Dropl. 36, Korm. 88. hólm-lausn, f. releasing onehólmstaor, m. = hólmgöngustaor, Eg. 486. hólm-stefna, u, f. a meeting (duel) on a bolm, Eg. 485, 490, Fas. i. 419. göngusverð, Fas. i. 416. hólm-sök, f.= hólm-sverð, n. = hólmhólm-sök, f. = hólmgöngusök, Bjarn. 66. In poetry the sea is called holm-fjöturr, m. 'bolm-fetter,' and the rocks holm-leggr, m. the leg of the bolm, i.e. rocks, Lex. Poet.: the sea is holm-negldr, part. studded with bolms, id.

HÓP, n. [A. S. bop; Scot. bope = baven; perhaps connected with A. S. bop, Engl. boop, with reference to a curved or circular form]: - a small landlocked bay or inlet, connected with the sea so as to be salt at flood tide and fresh at ebb, porf. Karl. 420, freq. in mod, usage. a local name, Hóp, Hóps-ós, Vestr-hóp, Landn., Isl. ii. 387: in Engl. local names as Stanbope, Eastbope, Kemble's Dipl.; Ellesboop in Holstein (Grein); Kirkbope, St. Margaret's bope, etc., in Orkney.

HOPR, m. [Dan. bob; Swed. bop; the Engl. beap, Germ. baufen, would answer to Icel. haupr, which does not exist] :- a troop, flock, bevy; mannhópr, a bost of men, Bjarn. 52, Skáld H. 6. 47, Pass. 21. 10: freq. in mod. usage, e.g. i sinn hóp, among one's own equals; fjár-hópr, a flock of sbeep; fugla-hópr, a bevy of birds. hópa-kaup, n. a purchasing in lots.

HOR, m., acc. hó, gen. hós, [the same word as Goth. boba = a plougbsbare; Engl. boe, though different in sense]: - a pot-book (= hadda, q.v.), in a nursery rhyme bidding one who has sore lips go into the kitchen, kiss the pot-hook thrice (kyssa hoinn prysvar), and say these words: Heill og sæll hór minn, eg skal kyssa snös þína, ef þú græðir vör mína, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 553, which throw a light on the passage in Hbl. 48 (Sif & hó heima), insinuating that Thor busied himself with cooking and dairywork. The hos in Ls. 33 seems to be a gen. = hvers, cujus, answering to COMPDs: ho-band, n. a pot-book string, Björn. the dat. hveim, abl. hví. ho-nef, n. the 'nose' or loop into which the hor is booked, Björn.

HÓB, n. [Goth. borinassus = μοιχεία; Engl. wboredom], adultery, Jb. 448, N. G. L. i. 70, Sks. 693, v. l.

hora, 20, to commit adultery, Stj. 197, Gbl. 136; hora undir bonda sinn, Jb. 448 B. D. I. i. 262: with acc., K. A. 122, Sks. 455, 575: reflex., Stj. 398, Jb. 124, Grett. 204 new Ed.

hors, u, f. [Germ. bure; Engl. wbore, barlot], Fas. i. 99, N.G.L. i. 70.

hóran, f. adultery, K. A. 28, Stj. 517, Sks. 702.

hór-barn, n. a child begotten in adultery, Ghl. 171, Al.1, Grág. ch. xviii. hór-dómr, m. [wboredom], adultery, Stj. 301, K. A. 132, 218, Barl. 134, Jb. 131, Hom. 86, 154. hórdóms-maðr, m. an adulterer, 625. 15. hor-getinn, part. begotten in adultery.

hor-karl, m. an adulterer, H. E. i. 54.

hor-kerling, f. a strumpet, Stj. 405, Barl. 137.

hór-kona, u, f. an adulteress, Jb. 161, Bs. i. 283.

HÓBR, m., gen. hórs, [Ulf. bôrs = μοιχόε; A. S. boring; Engl. wboremonger, etc.], an adulterer, Ls. 30.

hór-vetna, adv. = hvarvetna, everywbere.

hosta, 20, [Germ. busten; Dan. boste; North. E. and Scot. boast], to cough, Bs. i. 347, 382.

hósti, a, m. a cough, Eluc. 19, Nj. 201, Fms. i. 282, x. 279, Pr. 474, Thom. 308.

HOSTE, m., usually spelt ostr, without aspiration, Fms. vi. 419, viii. 433, ix. 311, Sturl. iii. 251: in mod. usage ost, f.; but the aspirated initial is borne out by the kindred words hosta, hosti :- the throat, the upper part of the chest and the lower part of the throat, Bs. i. 382, Fms. ix. 311, v.l.; var Haraldr konungr lostinn öru í óstinn svá at þegar stóð blóðbogi út um munninn, vi. 419; í hálsstemnit frammi fyrir hóstinn, Finnb. 214; hafðu ekki bera óstina! (fem.)

HOT, n., contr. from hvat (q.v.), a wbit, bit; hoti heldr, a bit more, i.e. a good deal more, Fms. vii. 141; hóti ráðhollari, a good deal better, 1sl. ii. 347; hóti neðar, Hrasn. 18: hóti mun, a wbit, a grain, a bair's breadtb; hóti mun skjótara, a bit swifter, Rb. 106, Fms. vii. 170, cp. Rb. 1812. 66: with superl., hoti helzt, a whit better, Isl. ii. 134; hoti likast, most likely, Fms. vi. 351; þat er hóti úmaklegast, i.e. that is least undeserved! iii. 25; endisk því þetta hóti helzt, þótt ekki væri með fullu, Gísl. 136, denoting a slight difference: gen. plur., er nú lítilla hóta ávant, Karl. 96: dat. plur., hótum framar, Clar.: gen., hóts annan veg, quite the other way, Nj. (in a verse). 2. the phrase, ekki hót, not a whit.

Fb. i. 297. II. in the compds, ilsku-hót, wickedness; astar-hót, marks, expressions of love; vinar-hot, marks of friendship.

HOTA, ad, older form hoeta (q.v.), to boot, threaten, with dat., Hkr. ii. 260, Fms. viii. 359, passim. II. hóta e-u fram, to bold fortb (a weapon or the like) with threatening gestures, Rett. 71; cp. -ta-

hótan, f. a threatening, Fas. iii. 445, Stj. 150.

hot-findinn, adj. 'wbit-finding,' i. e. bair-splitting, captious: hotfindni, f.

hót-samr, adj. menacing, Karl. 490.

hot-vitna, gen. pl. = hvatvetna, every wight; see hverr, hvat. hraða, að, to basten, speed, with dat., þórð. 77, Fms. xi. 438.

hrao-berg, n. [hrooi], medic. tartar on the teeth, Fél.

hrað-byri, n. a fresb fair wind, Fms. i. 19, iv. 14, vii. 94, viii. 253. hrað-byrja, adj. sailing with a strong wind, Eg. 94, Bs. i. 121.

hrao-fara, adj. burrying, Sturl. i. 84.

hrað-feigr, adj. doomed to instant death, Nj. 60.

hrað-fleygr, adj. swift-flying. hrað-færr, adj. 'quick-faring,' fleet, Gh. 18.

hrað-geði, n. a basty temper, Edda (Gl.)

hraði, a, m. fleetness, swiftness, freq. in mod. usage.

hrað-kvæðr, adj. swift-singing, Ad. I.

hrað-liga, adv. swiftly, Sks. 629.

hrad-meeltr, adj. quick of speech, Hm. 28, Fms. iv. 91, 374, v.l. HRADR, adj. [A. S. bræd, brad; Engl. rathe, ready]:—swift, fleet;

h. byrr, Symb. 15, Bs. ii. 82, Fms. vii. 340; hjálpar hraðr, swift to belp; 2. neut. hratt, as adv. swiftly, Fas. ii. 87; sem hradast, quickly, Hav. 48, El., Pass. 23. 3; fara hratt, Lv. 63; lifio manns hratt fram hleypr, Hallgr.; hratt úlíkligt, quite unlikely, Band. 25 new Ed.

hrafia, ao, to scrape together, (slang.) HRAFN, often spelt hramn, m. [A. S. bræfn; Engl. raven; Germ. rabe; Dan. ravn, etc.; cp. Lat. corvus, Gr. κόραξ]:—a raven, Nj. 119, Grag. ii. 346, Fms. i. 131, Hkr. iii. 11, Stj. 59, Orkn. 28, 38: allit., bida hunds ok hrafns, Fms. viii. 210: in the sayings, sjaldsénir hvítir hrafnar, white ravens are not seen every day, of a strange appearance; há er hart begar einn hrafninn kroppar augun ur öbrum, it is too bad when one raven picks another's eyes out; Guo borgar fyrir hrafninn, God pays for the raven, perhaps referring to I Kings xvii. and Job xxxviii. 41. The raven was a favourite with the Scandinavians, as a bird of augury and of sagacity, víða flýgr hrafn yfir grund, the raven is a far traveller; cp. the wise ravens Huginn and Muninn, the messengers of Odin, Gm., Edda; whence Odin is called hrafn-blestr, m. raven worshipper (Hallfred), and hrafn-áss, m. (Haustl.); hrafna-dróttinn or hrafna-goð, hrafnstýrandi, a, m. lord or god of ravens; hrafn-freistaor, m. raven friend, Husd., Edda 126; cp. also the interesting story of the ravens of Flóki, Landn. 28 (v.l.), - hann fékk at blóti miklu ok blótaði hrafna þrjá, þá er honum skyldu leið vísa. A raven was the traditional war standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs, see Orkn. ch. 11, Nj. ch. 158, porst. Siou H. ch. 2, as also the A.S. Chroniclers, e.g. the Saxon Chronicle, Asser, A.D. 878, etc. The croaking of ravens was an omen, Fagrsk. ch. 48, Sturl. 9. ch. 19, cp. Hav. 47: when heard in front of a house it betokens death, Landn. 2. ch. 33, Maurer Volksagen 170, 171: the ravens are said to hold a parliament, hrafna-bing; and metaph. a disorderly assembly was called by that name, see Isl. pjóds. i. 616-621. A black horse is called Hrafn, Edda. In popular lore the raven is called krummi, q. v. Botan., hrafna-blaka and hrafna-klukka, u, f. cardamine pratensis, the ladies' smock or cuckoo-flower, Hjalt. Pr. names of men, Hrafn, Hrafn-kell; of women, Hrefna, Hrafn-hildr: local names, Hrafna-björg, Hrafna-gjá, Hrafna-gil (whence Hrafngilingr, a man from H.), Hrafn-hólar, Hrafn-ista (whence Hrafnistu-menn, an old family), etc., Landn.: in poetry a warrior is styled hrafn-fæðir, -gæðir, -gælir, -greddir, -barfr, = feeder of ravens, etc.: the blood is hrafn-vin, Lex. Poet.: a coward is hrafna-svoltir, m. raven-starver, Bs. i.

hrafn-blar, adj. raven-black, Bragi.

hrafn-hauss, m. raven-skull, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 176.

hrafn-hvalr, m. [A. S. bran or bren = a wbale], a kind of wbale, Sks. 123, Edda (Gl.), N.G. L. i. 330.

hrafn-ligr, adj. raven-like, Hom. 13.

hrafn-reyor, f. a kind of wbale; also called hrefna, balaena (medio) ventre plicato, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 542.

hrafn-svartr, adj. raven-black.

hrafn-tinna, u, f. 'raven-flint,' a kind of obsidian or agate, Fas. i. 470; called gagates Islandicus, Eggert Itin.

hrafn-önd, f. a kind of duck.

hragla, að, of the weather; það hraglar úr honum, it sleets; whence hraglandi, a, m. sleet, a drizzling shower.

HRAK-, in compos, denoting wretched, wicked, [for the etymology see hrekja]: hrak-auga, n. evil eye, a nickname, Sturl. hrak-bú. n. a wretched bousehold, Band. 37 new Ed. hrak-dýri, n. a poor,

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bunted deer, Korm, 60. hrak-fall, n. a wreck, disaster. hrak-fero, f. a journey ending in disgrace and disaster, Fær. 166, Grett. hrak-liga, adv. wretchedly, disgracefully, Fs. 35. hrakligr, adj. wretched, disgraceful, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 24, iii. 273, Glum. hrak-magr, adj. wretchedly thin, Bs. i. 389. hrak-mannligr, adj. wretched, mean. hrak-menni, n. a wretched man, wretch. hrak-ólar, f. pl., in the phrase, vera á hrakólum, to be as on the rack. hrak-spå, f. evil prophecy, croaking. hrak-viðri, n. wretched weather. hrak-yrði, n. foul language, Gísl. 86. hrak-æfi, f. a wretched life,

hrakning, f. wretched treatment, insult, injury, Korm. 158, Nj. 136, Sturl. ii. 38, Sd. 167, Fms. viii. 78, 136, Grett. 203 new Ed., Hrafn. 20: in mod. usage, hrakningr, m. a being tossed or wrecked at sea; also

HRAMMR, m. [cp. Goth. bramjan = to nail to the cross], that with which one clutches, a bear's paw, Finnb. 248, Grett. 101, Ld. 52, Am. 17, Ver. 80, Fb. ii. 289: the palm of the band, Edda (Gl.); whence hramm-þviti, a, m., poët. for gold, Höfuðl. 17. hrandlan, f. tossing about, N.G. L. i. 157.

HRANG, n. a noise, din, tumult, as of a crowd, Grag. i. 5; spelt hrong, Mork. 110 (in a verse).

hrani, a, m. a blusterer; hann er mesti hrani. COMPDS: hranalegr, adj. rude. hrana-skapr, m. uncivil behaviour. pr. name, Sturl.

hrap, n. ruin, falling down, freq.; stjörnu-hrap, a shooting star.

HRAPA, 20, to fall, tumble down, Fs. 70, Ann. 1339, Th. 76, Al. 76: to fall into an abyss, down a precipice, hröpuðu þeir af hæðinni, Landn. 147; h. til helvitis, Hom. 87; eg sá Satan svo sem eldingu h. af himni, Luke x. 18; hann hrapar i pyttinn, Fs. 158; h. ofan, Al. 146; hrapaði hann niðr í fjöruna, Fms. viii. 75; hann er að h. klett af klett, a ditty: of a shooting star, stjörnur munu af himnum h., Matth. xxiv. B. to fall in ruin; hvort hus mun yfir annat h., 29, (stjörnu-hrap.) Luke xi. 17, xiii. 4; but not usual, 'hrynja' being used of a house, wall, tower, rock which falls; hrapa of a man who falls from them. to rush beadlong, burry; hrapa & fund e-s, Fms. i. 303; er bu hrapar svá til banans, vi. 115: h. í e-t, to rusb into, H. E. i. 469; h. at e-u, to burry on a thing, Fs. 41; ef madr hrapar svá at grepti at kviðr berr at önd só í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26: with dat., eigi skulu þér h. því svá, Ölk. 36; hitt mundi mitt rað at h. eigi ferðinni, Eg. 577, Fms. v. 43; ok hrapaðir þeim svá til helvítis, vii. 123.

hrapaor, m. burry; at hrapaoi, burriedly, Fms. ix. 377, Sturl. i. 83,

Ann. 1417.

hrapa-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), mod. hrapar-ligr, burried, disastrous; mæla h., to bluster, Isl. ii. 350, Sturl. i. 166 C; fara hrapalliga, to rush beadlong like a fool, Hrafn. 15.

hrapan, f. downfall, Fms. ii. 276, Al. 40.

hrap-oror, adj. using blustering language, Sturl. iii. 113, v. l.

Hrappr, m. a pr. name; see hreppr.

HRASA, but better rasa (q. v.), where the references will be given in full, see introduction to letter H:-to stumble; the aspirated form is only used in a few cases, og hrasaði bland ræningja, Gr. λησταίε περιέπεσεν, Luke x. 30; hrasadr, 36: eccl. to stumble in sin, Pass., Vidal. passim. hrasan, hrösun, f. stumbling, sinning, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

hrat, n. [Ivar Aasen rat], refuse: esp. the skins, stones, etc. of berries (berja-hrat) which one spits out: the droppings of birds, bad er eins

hrat úr hrafni.

HRATA, ao, better and older rata (q. v.), vrata: [in mod. usage the aspirated form is used in the sense to stagger, stumble, but rata in the sense to find one's way; but that in both senses rata is the true form is shewn by alliteration, as in Skv. 1. 36, cp. also Vsp. 51; also by the form rati, a beadlong fool]:—to stagger, fall, tumble; ok hrataði hann ofan af þekjunni, Nj. 114; þau hrata í gil nokkut ofan, Bs. i. 442, Sturl. ii. 137; hann hrataði af ok kom niðr standandi, 138; þá reið at honum brunassinn ok hrataði hann inn aptr, Nj. 202; nema menn rati (hrati?) á eðr hrindisk á, Grág. ii. 96: to stagger, Önundr rataði (hrataði, v. l.) við lagit, Eg. 379; hann hrataði við en féll eigi, Fms. vi. 66: hann var hrumr ok hratadi áfram, vii. 22, Fs. 38, 52.

hrati, a, m. rubbish, trash, Bs. i. 601.

HRAUKE, m. [A. S. breac; Engl. rick], a small stack, torf-h.; cp.

hrauk-tjald, n. a rick-formed tent, Fas. ii. 273, Bard. 178. hraumi, a, m. [A. S. bream], a noisy fellow, Edda (Gl.)

HRAUN, n. [akin to hruni, hrjóna, and hrynja (q. v.), and thus from a lost strong verb jó, au, u; hrjúfr, hrúðr, hreysi, hrjóstr (q. v.) scem all to be akin]:-prop. a rough place, a wilderness, and is used so esp. by Norse writers and in the oldest poems: in Norse local names, Raunen, bare rocks in the sea, as opp. to holmr, a grassy islet, Fritzner s.v.: a giant is in poetry called hraun-bui, -drongr, -hvalr, -skjöldungr, the dweller, bero, whale, king of the wilderness, Hým., Hkv. Hjörv., Haustl., Fas. ii. 306.

B. In volcanic Iceland the word came to mean a lava field when been.

hrak-för, Cold, a burnt place (not the fresh glowing lava), freq. in the Sagas as well as in mod. usage, Bjarn. 36, 52, Nj. 248, Grág. ii. 282, Landn. 280, Hrafn. 26, Eb. 132-138, Bs. i. 540; um hvat reiddusk goðin, er hér brann hraunit er nú stöndum vér á (Bs. i. 22), the famous words of Snorri in the parliament of A. D. 1000; the place of the albingi being a burnt out lava field II. in Icel. local names freq., Hraun, Hraun-dalr, -fjörðr, -gerði, -holt, -höfn, etc., Landn.: esp. in relation to fields of lava, Borgar-hraun, id.; Berserkja-hraun, Eb.; Beruvikr-hraun, Bjarn.; Stadar-hraun in Mýra-sysla; Garda-hraun near Reykjavík, etc.: Ódáðahraun, the wilderness in the inner part of Icel. (see Isl. Djóðs.), which was supposed to be peopled by miscreants and outlaws. Hraun-dælir, m. pl. the men from Hraundalr. Hraun-firðingr, m. a man from Hraunfjöror, Landn. Hraun-gerðingr, m. a man from Hraungerði, id. Hrauns-verjar, m. pl. the men from Hraun, Bs. i. 643. 2. as appell., hraun-gata, u, f. a path through a hraun. Bjarn. 36, Pr. 411. hraun-gjóta, u, f. a lava pit or bole. hraungrýti, n. lava rocks. hraun-klettr, m. a lava crag, Sks. 127. hraun-skoggi, a, m. a hraun dweller, Fs. 155; cp. eyjarskeggi.

The whole of Icel. may be said to be a burnt out lava field, from eruptions previous to the peopling of the country. The following eruptions which have happened since the settlement, beside those of Hekla (q. v.), are mentioned in writers previous to A.D. 1430:an eruption in Borgar-hraun in Mýra-sýsla about the beginning of the 10th century, Landn. 2. ch. 5; in Ölfus A. D. 1000, Kristni S. ch. 11; in the sea about Reykjanes A. D. 1211, 1226, 1238, 1240, 1422, Ann. s. a.: but esp. in the southern glaciers in Trölla-dingjur A.D. 1151, 1188; in Sólheima-jökull A.D. 1245, 1262; in Sída A.D. 1332; in Hnappafells-jökull A. D. 1332, 1350; in Herdubreid etc. A. D. 1340; in three places in Skaptafells-sysla A. D. 1362,—the great eruption which destroyed the church in Raudilækr; in Höfdar-jökull A.D. 1416, see Isl. Ann. In later centuries the greatest eruptions are those of the Kötlugjá in 1755, and esp. the terrible eruption of Skaptár-jökull on the 20th of June, 1783. In this century that of Eyjafjalla-jökull, 1821.

hraung, f. = hrang, q. v.

hraunóttr, adj. rugged, Orkn. 208 (in a Norse landscape).

hraust-leikr, m. and hraust-leiki, a, m. prowess, gallantry, Bzr. 20. Fms. iii. 3, xi. 375; frægða, frama-verka ok hraustleika (gen.), Fb. ii. 136, passim.

hraust-liga, adv. valiantly, doughtily, Fms. i. 88, v. 318, Post. 645. 87. hraust-ligr, adj. bold, valiant, manly, 655 ii. 1, Nj. 204: medic. strong-looking.

hraust-mannligr, adj. = hraustligr, Hkr. iii. 427, v. l.

hraust-menni, n. a stout, strong man, Fs. 128, Finnb. 326.

HRAUSTR, adj. [Germ. rustig], strong, valiant, doughty, of a warrior, Isl. ii. 264, 366, Fms. i. 52, iv. 122, vi. 3, vii. 4, Ld. 46, O. H. 218, Anal. 169, Eb. 148, and passim. 2. strong, bearty; hann var ba hniginn nokkut ok þó hinn hraustasti ok vel hress, Ld. 56; gamall ok þó h., Fs. 156; heill ok h., bale and bearty, Grag. i. 163, Fb. ii. 383; var hon på enn hraust kona, Ísl. ii. 453; mun þá eigi hraust kona íllum manni gefin, Sd. 150; ú-hraustr, weak, invalid.

hrá-blautr, adj. raw, of hides or the like, Fms. iii. 18, Stj. 416.

hrá-fiskr, m. a raw fish, Rb. 348.

hrái, a, m. crudeness.

HRAKI, a, m. [cp. A.S. braca = throat; Germ. rachen; also A.S. bræcan, Engl. to retch in vomiting, bawk in spitting]:-spittle, Edda 19, 47 (mythical), Sks. 540, N. G. L. i. 339, K. A. 6, Stj. 37, Mar. passim. hráka-skírn, f. baptism with spittle in lieu of water, 671.16.

hrá-leikr, m. rawness, 677. 15.

HRAR, hrá, hrátt, adj. [A.S. breow = crudus, whence Engl. rough and raw; Germ. raub; Dan. raa]:-raw, only of meat or food; eta hrátt, Hkv. 2.6, Hom. 84, Fbr. 97, Karl. 426; hrán fisk, Al. 171. raw, fresh, sappy; góð jörð ok hrú, Edda 150 (pref.); hrár viðr, a sapling, young plant, Grag. ii. 298, Fb. i. 342, Skm. 32.

hrá-skinn, n. 'raw-skin:'-but used (it is hard to say why) in the sense of a shelter, refuge; höfðu þeir hráskinn hjá feðrum sínum (v.l. hald ok traust), Fbr. 8; Guð, drottinn er minn styrkr ok stuðning, ok mitt ráskinn ok frjálsari, Stj. 51. game, 'bide and seek (?),' Bárð. 174. hráskinns-leikr, m. a kind of

hrá-slagi, a, m. dampness in houses.

hrá-viði, n. saplings, young plants; höggva sem h., Fas. i. 451, Þorf. Karl. (A. A.) 198; allt eins og kvistir af hretviðri hristir, á hráviðar-lauki,

hrá-bofr, m. the smell of a carcase, Barl. 151.

hrá-æti, n. raw food, Fbr. 72.

HREĐA, u, f., mod. form hræða, a bugbear, bogle; at jafnan myndi vera nokkurar hreður í Miðfirði ... hefir þar jafnan verit deilu-gjarnara en í öðrum héruðum, þórð. 59 new Ed.; svá segir mér hugt um, at sjaldan muni hreðu-laust í bessu héraði, 22. 2. in mod. usage in western Icel. hræða or hreða means a scarecrow, whence metaph. hræða, a poor, barmless creature; as also, had sast eingin hræda, not a soul was to be II. a nickname, boro.



hredi, a, m., mod. hrodi, offal, rubbish, refuse, Eluc. 41 (spelt Threinir kyndlar, bright candles, Sol. 69; hreint bal, a bright flame, Lex. II. [A. S. bryder = a beifer], poët. a bull, Edda (Gl.): in local names, Hreoa-vatn, Landn.

HREDJAR and hreor, f. pl. [A. S. breder = viscera], the scrotum, N.G.L. i. 81, Edda 46, Grett. (in a verse); hest-redr, Fms. vi. 194 (in a

hrefna, u, f. [hrafn], prop. a she-raven. 2. a wbale, = hrafnreiðr, 3. a part of a ship, Edda (Gl.) II. a pr. name, Landn.

hrefni and hremni, n. a plank in a sbip, viz. the fifth from the keel, Edda (Gl.); ef (skip) brotnar fyrir ofan hrefnis-skor (spelt refnis skor and v.l. ræssing, renni skor), N.G. L. i. 283: in poetry a ship is hresuis goti, hresnis stod, the steed of the h. The b is warranted by alliteration.

HREGG, n. storm and rain, Edda 99, Am. 18, Fs. 129; var bæði hregg ok regn, Eb. 266, Fms. vii. 195; h. ok sjádrif, ii. 177; kastaði bá enn hreggi á móti þeim, Fas. ii. 80; h. eða rota, Bs. i. 339, N. G. L. i. 388; hrið með hreggi, Eb. 206, Lex. Poët.; kulda-h., a chilly, rainy wind; kafalds-h., snow and wind: in poetry the battle is the hregg of weapons, Valkyriur, Odin, etc., see the compds in Lex. Poët. hregg-blasinn, part. blown by the gale, Hallfred. hregg-mimir, m., mythol, name of one of the beavens, Edda (Gl.) hregg-nasi, a, m. a hregg-rann, n., hregg-salr, m., poët. 'gale-bouse,' i. e. the sky, Leidarv. 17, 25, Geisli 61. hregg-skár, adj. stormy, Merl. 1.65. hrogg-skúr, f. a tempestuous shower, Sks. 227. hreggtjald, n. 'gale-tent,' i. e. the beaven, Lex. Poët. Hregg-viör, m. a pr. name, Fas. hregg-viðri, n. a tempest, Fms. ii. 177. hregg-vindr, m. a tempestuous gale, Grett. (in a verse). hregg-þjálmi, a, m. ' wind-trap,' i. e. the beaven, poët., Leidarv. 4.

HREIDR, n. [Dan. rede, prob. akin to Ulf. vribus = ἀγέλη; A.S. wræd; Engl. wreath; Swed. vrad; Dan. vraad;—all meaning a wreath, from vrida, to wreatb]:—a bird's nest, Grag. ii. 346, Gpl. 542, Greg. 55, Fms. vi. 153, Merl. 1. 26, Stj. passim; ara h., an eagle's nest, Fagrsk. 146: the saying, sá er fuglinn vestr er í sitt h. drítr: hreiðr-böllr, m. a nest-ball, an egg, Krók. 64 (in a pun), and hreiðr-balla, að, = eggja = to egg on, id. (a pun).

hreiðrask, að, dep. to nestle, Stj. 81, Fms. vi. 153: mod. hreiðra sig. HREIFI, a, m. the wrist, Edda 110, Fms. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 104, Bs. i. 658: -sels-hreifi, a seal's fin, Eb. 272; and so in mod. usage.

hreifingr, m. good cheer, bigb spirits; better reifingr.

HREIFR, adj., old form reifr (q. v.), merry, gladsome. HREIMB, m. [cp. A.S. bream = noise, brêmig = noisy, brêman = to

cry; Hel. brôm, to cry out; ream or reem is still used in Lancashire; cp. Engl. sc-ream]:—a scream, cry; op né (h)reimr, Hom. 29; illr h. armra sálna, 31; illr h., Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); orða h., Lil. 72: a nickname, hreim-samr, adj. noisy, peevish, Fas. iii. 156.

hreina, d, causal from hrina: to make to squeal, of swine, Al. 171; ef svín eru hreind, made to squeal, Konr.

hreinask, 20, to be cleaned.

hrein-bjálbi, 2, m. a reindeer's skin, Fær. 42, Ó. H. 198, 218.

hrein-braut, f. the reindeer's track, Egil; see hreinn, m., sub init.

hrein-drif, n. a snow-drift, Sks. 230, v.l.

hrein-dýri, n. a reindeer, Fær. 42, Sks. 62 new Ed.

hrein-ferougr, adj. pure and chaste, Bs. i. 241, ii. 43, Karl. 553, Lil.

hrein-gálkn, n. a ἄπ. λεγ., Hým. 24; no doubt falsely for hraungálkn = a monster of the wilderness: hraun and hölkn are twin words used alliteratively.

hrein-getning, f. the immaculate conception, Magn. 468.

hrein-görr, part. made bright, of a shield, Bragi.

hrein-hjartaor, adj. pure of beart, Sks. 90, Bs. ii. 61, Matth. v. 8. hrein-latr, adj. cleanly, clean: metaph. pure, Sks. 435, Barl. 18.

hrein-leikr (-leiki), m. cleanliness: metaph. purity; h. hjartans, Hom. 11, Mar.: chastity, Al. 58, K. A. 74.

hrein-liga, adv. cleanly, Bs. i. 711, Sks. 134, 436: metaph. with purity, sincerity, Fms. v. 241, Hom. 86, Best. 48: with chastity, 671. 6. hrein-ligr, adj. cleanly, clean, Bard. 171, Dipl. v. 10, passim: metaph. pure, chaste, Mar.

hrein-lift, n. a clean, pure life, chastity, Hom. 67, Lil. 27, N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim. 2. in Roman Catholic times esp. of monastic life, Hom. 93, Bs. i. 269, passim. COMPDS: hreinlifis-kons, u, f. a nun, hreinlifis-maör, m. a friar, Sks. 96, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 93. hrein-lift, adj. clean-living, pure of life, Bs. i. 275, Hom. (St.) 3,

Nikd. 34, passim; opp. to saurlifi and saurlifr. hrein-lyndr, adj. (hrein-lyndi, n.), upright, Leiðar. 4.

hrein-læti, n. cleanliness, Edda ii. 246, freq. hrein-mannligr, adj. clean and manly, of noble bearing, stout-looking; h. á hesti, Karl. 234: - mod. hrefmannlegr, adj., in the same sense.

HREINN, adj. [Ulf. brains = καθαρόε; A.S. brân; lost in Engl., except in the verb to rinse; O. H. G. breini; Germ. rein; Dan.-Swed. ren :-clean; h. líndúkr, Hom. 138, Fs. 1; hrein klæði, Fms. vi. 207; gott korn ok hreint, Sks. 326; hreint vatn, Gd. 22; h. lögr, Alm. 35; hrein munnlaug, H. E. i. 489; h. mjöll, fresh snow, Rm. 26. B. bright; up the lost boat, Bs. i. 338; en er hann hreppti averkann, when he

Poët.; h. sól, the bright sun, id.; h. ok gagnsær, Hom. (St.) 15. 13; hreint sverð, hrein vápn, Fms. x. 360, Rétt. 120; h. rönd, a bright shield, Lex. y. eccl., hrein kvikendi, clean beasts, Hom. 29. metaph. clean, pure, sincere; hreint hjarta, h. hugr, hrein iðran, hreint líf, Bs. i. 270, Sól. 7, Barl. 93, N. T., Vídal., Pass. passim. β. = Gr. καθαρόs in the N. T. of the cleansed leper; ú-hreinn, unclean; tá-hreinn, quite clean.

HREINN, m. [the word is prob. of Finnish origin. From the words of king Alfred, (þa deor he håtað hranas, Orosius i. 1, § 15, Bosworth's Ed.), it seems that the king knew the name only from Ohthere's tale; and when Egil in his poem on king Athelstan (if the verse be genuine) calls Northern England hreinbraut, the reindeers' track, the phrase is prob. merely poët, for a wilderness. There is however a curious passage in Orkn. (448) where the hunting of reindeer in Caithness is recorded; the Icel. text is here only preserved in a single MS.; but though the Danish translation in Stockholm (of the year 1615) has the same reading, it is probably only a mistake of the Saga; for it is not likely that the Norsemen carried reindeer across the sea; the present breed was introduced into Icel. by the government only a century ago]:—a reindeer, Hm. 89, K. p. K. 132, Fas. iii. 359; hreins fit, Hkr. ii. 250; hreins horn, Ann. Nord. Old. 1844, 1845, p. 170; hreina hold, Sks. 191. The finest deer were called stalhreinar (the stæl-branas of king Alfred), cp. talhreinn, Haustl. In northern poetry, ships are freq. called hreinn, see Lex. Poet., byr-hreinn, haf-h., hún-h., unnar-h., hlýrvangs-h., Gylfa-h., all of them meaning sbips, Lex. Poët.: a giant is called gnipu-h. = 'crag-rein,' pd.: the wilderness is myrk-rein hreins = the mirk-field of the reindeer, Haustl. Hreinn is an old pr. name, Landn. compos: hrein-braut, f., hrein-vastir, f. pl., hrein-ver, n. a wilderness, Edda (in a verse).

hroinsa, ao, [Ulf. brainsjan; Engl. rinse; Dan. rense], to make clean, cleanse, Sks. 583, 605, Fms. ii. 261, Nj. 270, passim: to purge, clear, h. land af víkingum, Fms. i. 93, vii. 18, Anal. 249; h. líkþrá, to cleanse (beal) leprosy, Post., N. T.; likpráir hreinsast, Matth. xi. 5, Johann. 95, Fms. xi. 309: metaph. to purify, Post. 645. 77, 94, Hom. 97, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

hreinsan, f. cleansing, purification, K. A. 20, Hom. 64, 65, passim. hreinsunar-eldr, m. the cleansing fire, purgatory, Fms. vii. 38; land-h., clearing the land of miscreants.

hrein-skilinn, adj. sincere: hrein-skilni, f. sincerity, uprightness.

hrein-staka, u, f. a reindeer cloak, Hkr. ii. 250.

hrein-viöri, n. bright, clear weather. HREISTR, n. scales, of fish, 656 C. 13, Sks. 168, Anecd. 6, passim. hreistr-kambr, m. a scaly comb, Stj. 98.

hreistra, 20, to cover with scales: hreistraor, part. scaly.

HREKJA, pret. hrakti; part. hrakiðr, Orkn. 424, mod. hrakinn, neut. hrakt, Sturl. ii. 169: [akin to Goth. vrikan, A.S. wrecan, Engl. wreak, wreck, see introduction to letter H]:-to worry, vex; h. e-n i ordum, to scold and abuse one, Fms. vii. 319, Fs. 173; þau bityrði er Skarphédinn hrakti yor Ljósvetninga, Nj. 223; ámæla þær honum í hverju orði ok hrekja, Finnb. 228: to confound, mér þætti bezt við þann at eiga, er allir hrekjask fyrir aor, by whom all people are confounded, Hrafn. 16; Sigmundr sagðisk heldr vilja h. þá sem mest, Fær. 165, Fs. 33, 129, Sturl. ii. 169, Bs. ii. 143; hann eyðir málit fyrir Erni ok hrekr hann sem mest af málinu, Fs. 125: víghestrinn hafði hrakit hrossin, Eb. 36 new Ed. β. a naut. term, of ships driven out of their course, freq. in mod. usage; either impers., e-n hrekr, one is driven and wrecked; or reflex., beir hröktust fimm vikur sjavar, they were driven for five miles on the sea: also of a ship, skipio (acc.) hrekr, the ship has drifted, cp. Bs. i. 817; of sheep in a snow storm.

hrekkja, t, to tease or play tricks on one.

hrekkjóttr, adj. tricky, mischievous, e.g. of a bad boy; hann er h. bæði við menn og skepnur.

HREKKR, m., pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, [Dan. rænke], a trick, piece of mischief, Mag. 9, Fas. ii. 372, Nikd. 40; hrekkir ok slægðir, Stat. 273.

hrekk-visi, f. trickiness, mischievousness, Róm. 254, 347.

hrekkvís-ligr, adj. = hrekkvíss.

hrekkviss, adj. tricky, mischievous, Eluc. 28, Fs. 46, Róm. 293, 299 (=factiosus of Sallust).

HRELLA, d, [cp. slang Engl. to rile], to distress, with acc., Bs. i. 438, Stj. 364: pass. to be distressed, grieved, 625. 75, Stj. 325.

hrella, u, f. a nickname, Rd.

hrelling, f. anguish, affliction, Hrafn. 17, Bs. i. 184, Isl. ii. 417, Rom. ii. 9, N. T., Vidal.

HREMMA, d, [hrammr; Ulf. bramjan = σταυροῦν, i. e. to nail to the cross; cp. O. H. G. ramen; Dan. ramme = to bit]: -to clutch, Bjarn. 12, Sturl. ii. 203, Fas. ii. 231, Or. 35: part. hremmdr, Sturl. iii. 90, 103. hremsa, að, = hremma, Fs. 45.

hremsa, u, f. a clutch, Konr. 25: poët. a shaft, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. hreppa, t, [A.S. breppan = tangere], to catch, obtain; nú fæ ek eigi bat af ber tekit er bu hefir hreppt, Grett. 114 A; ba het hann a hinn sæla borlák biskup at hann skyldi skipit hreppa, that be might catch

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eaught the blow, was bit, Gullh. 51; margr veit hverju hann sleppir en mer þykkir sem hræfisk (i.e. hræyfisk) stundum er ek lit til, Fas. ii. ekki hvað hann hreppir, a saying.

2. metaph., hefsk upp ok hreyfisk í farsælligum hlutum, Stj.

HREPPR, m.: - this word remains in 'the Rape of Bramber' in Sussex, and is undoubtedly Scandinavian, being probably derived, as Pal Vidalín suggested, from hreppa, and thus originally meaning a share, allodium; it may be that the proper name Hrappr (Landn.) is akin (=a yeoman, master of a Rape?); for the bad sense of that name (= a traitor) is a metonyme, borrowed from the person of that name in the Njála. After the introduction of Christianity, all Icel. was, for the maintenance of the poor, divided into poor-law districts called hreppar, which still exist, being in most cases, though not always, identical with the sokn or parisb; and it is remarkable that the district round the Bishop's seat at Skalholt bears the local name Hreppar, indicating that this division had the Bishop's house as its nucleus. The occurrence therefore of this name in the Landn. is an anachronism; as probably are also the few instances in which hreppr is used as an appellative in records of the heathen age, e.g. Lv. l.c. It is not known when the division into Rapes took place; perhaps it took place gradually during the 11th century; vera á hrepp, koma a hreppinn, to be or become a pauper. In the Gragus a special section (and as it seems one of the oldest) is called um Hreppa-skil, Kb. ii. 171-180; 'um Hreppa-lög,' Sb. i. 443-458. Twenty franklins at least constituted a lawful Rape, Kb. ii. 171. (These remarks are partly due to Konrad Maurer.) compos: hrepps-domr, m. a Rape court, Grág. i. 245, 448. hreppa-log, n. pl. the laws and rules of a Rape, Hreppa-maor, m. a man from the district Hreppar, Grág. i. 443. Sturl. ii. 248. hreppa-mál, n. Rape affairs, Grág. ii. 178 new Ed. hreppa-môt, n. pl. the march or border of two Rapes, Grág. i. 444. hreppa-skil, n. pl. Rape business, Lv. 17; in mod. usage, the autumn meeting held in every Rape. hreppa-tal, n. the census of a Rape, hrepps-fundr, m. a Rape meeting, Grág. i. 296, 446, Grág. i. 443. hrepps-maor, m. a franklin of a certain Rape, Grag. i. 248, 448. 256, 262, 295, 445. hrepps-sokn, f. the management of a Rape, the office of the Rape councils, = mod. hreppstjórn, Grág. i. 445. soknar-menn, m. pl. the members of the five Rape councils, Grag. i. 295, 455, passim. hrepps-stjóri, a, m. = hreppstjóri, Grág. i. 262. hrepps-úmagi, a, m. a pauper.

hrepp-stefna, u, f. = hreppsfundr, Sturl. i. 185.

hrepp-stjóri, a, m. a 'Rape-steerer,' overseer, Jb. 186, Vm. 116: in each Rape in Icel. the best yeoman is chosen as hreppstjóri by the sheriff (amtmaðr) or, as in former days, by the parishioners, but he is not paid; he has, jointly with the parish priest, to manage the business of the Rape, esp. to see to the maintenance of the poor, fix the poor-rate of each franklin, and, as there are no poor-houses, to arrange the distribution of the poor (úmagar) among the parishioners. In the days of the Commonwealth there was a committee of five members, called hreppstjórinarmenn (q. v.), which discharged the duties of the present hreppstjóri; með ráði heima-prests ok hreppstjóra, Vm. 116. This word does not occur in the Grágás, but only after A. D. 1281; for the reading hreppstjóri in the D. I. i. 199 (in a deed supposed to be of A. D. 1150) is only found in a mod. transcript, and the original prob. had hreppstjórnarmenn (pl.)

hrepp-stjórn, f. the office of a hreppstjóri, Jb. 184: the management of a Rape, K. A. 96, Jb. 178. hreppstjórnar-þing, n. = hreppa-skil or hreppsfundr, Jb. 182.

HRESS, adj. [cp. A. S. and Hel. brôr, and prob. akin to hraustr, qs. 'hrers,' cp. Germ. rübrig, rüstig]:—bale, bearty, in good spirits; hann var af æsku-aldri ok þó maðr inn hressasti, Eg. 202; en þó var Kveldúlfr hress maðr ok vel færr, 84; hraustr ok vel hress, Ld. 56; en er allr herrinn hafði drukkit, þá vórum vér hressir, Al. 167; hann var hinn hressasti, be was quite well (after a sickness), Sturl. ii. 182; ú-hress, low, sickly, Stj. 374.

hresse, t, to refresb, cheer; hressa kararmenn, 655 xiii, B. 3; h. halta, Mar.; hón lét gera honum laugar ok h. hann, Bret. 164; tökum nú til fæðu ok hressum oss, 656 C. 22; hann bað hann hressa sik, be bade bim be of good cheer, bade bim cheer up, Eg. 102: with prepp., h. upp, to restore a building, 623. 14; at hann skyldi ráðask norðr til Múnka-þverár ok h. staðinn, Sturl. i. 223.

II. reflex. to recover one's strength or spirits, be refreshed, Fms. ii. 59, 270, vi. 303, Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 319, Fas. ii. 356, Eg. 645.

hressing, f. recovery of strength, refreshment.

hress-leiki, a, m. good bealth, beartiness, Fms. iv. 13.

HBET, n. a tempest, storm, Edda 99, Hkr. i. 282: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of a lasting storm and tempest, viku-hret, hálfs-mánaðar-hret, a tempest lasting a week or fortnight; porra-hret, Jónsmessu-hret, a tempest in the month of Thorri, on St. John Baptist's day; kasalds-hret, a snow storm.

hret-viðri, n. a tempest, pd., Sturl. (in a verse).

HBEYFA, ô, [Ivar Aasen royva], to stir, with acc., (but in mod. usage, with acc. of a person, and dat. of a thing); nú vărðar eigi þótt sá seyðr tib off and be glad! 127; h. illu ráði, Merl. I. 64; h. e-u af e-m, rjúki er þeir hafa hreyft, Fms. vi. 105; engl knút fékk hann leyst ok engi álar-endann hreyft, Edda 28.

II. reflex. to put oneself into motion, stir, Mag. 93: of a bird (= beina flug), royfðisk inn hösfjaðri, Fagrsk. (Hornklofi), of the raven, to sbake his feathers, cp. Fms. x. 130 (in a verse); hann hreyfðisk at fljúga, Konr.; feldr nokkurr liggr þar—

mæli sem skjótast rutt ok hrundit, Fms. iv. 310; eins þeirra vitni skyldi

mér pykkir sem hræfisk (i.e. hræyfisk) stundum er ek lit til, Fas. ii. 167.

2. metaph., hefsk upp ok hreyfisk í farsælligum hlutum, 5tj. 376.

III. this word, which in old writers is of rare occurrence and limited in sense, has in mod. usage become one of the general terms for to move, stir, and is usually, though erroneously, spelt with ei, hreifa; hreifa við e-u, to touch on a thing; hreifa sig, to stir the limbs; hann hreiftr sig ekki, be does not stir:—also with dat., h. e-u máli, to move, bring forward a case; hann hreifði því ekki, be did not even mention it; hvar sem ófriðr hreifir sér, Pass. 21. 13.

hreyfing, f. motion, movement, (mod. and spelt hreffing.) hreyrar, see heyrar.

HREYSI, n. and hreysar, f. pl., Fms. v. 70, Jb. 211, N. G. L. i. 14, 431; [Ivar Aasen rös; cp. Dunmail Raise (i. e. Dunmail's Cairn) in Westmoreland]:—a beap of stones (= Icel. urð), where wild beasts abide, Hym. 35; holt ok hreysar, Fms. v. 70; hölkn eða hreysar, Jb. 211; haugar eðr hreysar, N. G. L. i. 14, 431; þeir drógu í burt likama hans ok reyrðu í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; skríða í hreysi, to slink into a den, Hkv. I. 33, Lv. 61; í hreysum eðr holum, Bárð. 168; liggja í hreysum, Fms. vi. 425; þú liggr þá í hreysum eðr fylgsnum, viii. 157, Konr. 22. 2. in mod. usage = a poor wretched cottage, a bovel. compos: hreysi-köttr, m. a wild cat, Stj. 93. hreysi-vísla, u, f. a weasel, Rb. 356.

hreysingr, m. in ill-hreysingr, a savage ruffian.

hreysta, t, to make valiant, Finnb. 332; h. sik, to comfort oneself, cheer oneself up, Grett. 138.

HREYSTI, f. [hraustr], valour, prowess, Eg. 16, Nj. 266, Fs. 55, Gullb. 65, Fms. i. 34, vi. 58, vii. 326, Eb. 116, Fas. iii. 144, passim. compps: hreysti-brago, n. a feat of prowess, Karl. 417, 451. hreystimaor, in. a valiant man, Eg. 73, Edda 16, Fb. ii. 72. hreystimannliga, adv. gallantly, Fms. vii. 289. hreysti-mannligr, adj. gallant, bold, Fms. ii. 120. hreysti-oro, n. a word of prowess, Fms. i. 180. hreysti-raun, f. a trial of valour, Fms. vi. 260. hreystiverk, n. a deed of prowess, a deed of derring-do, Fms. ii. 105, Finnb. 330. hreysti-liga, adv. stoutly, boldly, Fms. i. 42, Isl. ii. 369.

hreysti-ligr; adj. stout, bold, Nj. 200.

HREYTA, t; [htjóta], to spread, scatter, throw about, with dat., Rm. 35, Am. 43, Sks. 226, 229, Eb. 200 new Ed.

hreyting, f. a spreading, Lv. 75.

hreytir, m. a sprinkler, Lat. sparsor, Lex. Poët.

hreyti-speldi, n. a top, as a child's toy, Fms. iii. 227.

briffingr, m. a kind of sboes or stockings (?), Parc. (thrice), a part of Percival's dress when he left his mother.

hriffinga-björg, f. a band to mouth life, Fas. iii. 538.

hrifs, n. robbery; rifs ok rán, Stj. 236, Fms. xi. 252, Fb. i. 363.

hrifsa, að, or older rifsa, [cp. A.S. reafian; Engl. to rob, rifle; Scot, reif, reff = plunder, reiver = robber; Germ. rauben, etc.]:—to rob, pillage; rifsa ok grápa, Stj. 78, 154; rænt ok rifsat, 236; hripsa ok ræna, Thom. 534. hrifsan, f. a robbing, pillaging, Fb. ii. 412.

hrifsing; f. = hrifsan, Fas. i. 92.

HRIKI, a, m. a buge fellow, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage: a giant, Edda (Gl.) compps: hrika-legr; adj. (-lega, adv.), buge. hrika-leikr, m. a game of giants, Bjarni 34.

hrikta, t, to creak, Am. 36 (of door hinges), where spelt hricho, as if from hrika, which seems the true old form; but the mod. form is hrikta.

hrina, see hrinur.

HRINDA, pres. hrind; pret. hratt, 2nd pers. hratt, mod. hrazt, hraztu, O. H. (in a verse); pl. hrundu; subj. hryndi; imperat. hrind, hritt', and hrittu, Fsm. 43; part. hrundinn; in mod. usage pres. weak hrindi, and even a pret. hrinti is in use: [A. S. brindan]:-to push, kick, tbrow, with dat.; ef hann hrindr manni i eld, Grag. ii. 129; porkell hratt Knúti af baki, Fb. ii. 23; hann hratt hestinum i vok eina, Fms. i. 211, Nj. 91; skaut hann við honum hendi ok hratt honum, Fms. vi. 6; þá höfðu þeir út hrundit skiptnum, Hkr. i. 153; h. skipi fram or í vatn, to launch a ship, Eg. 142, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 58, O. H. 109, Fas. iii. 40; var þá hrundit bátnum, the ship's boat was put out or off, Grett. 95; h. e-m i eld, to kick bim into the fire, Akv. 20; h. hurd, to push the door open, Eg. 560; h. á hurð, Fsm. 43; h. í myrkva-stofu, to cast into prison, Post. 656 C. 33; h. & braut, to drive away, Fms. ix. 380; brot hrundinn or sæti, Sks. 623; hratt (threw) á völl brynju, Hkm. 4; að þeir hryndi honum þar af fram, Luke iv. 29. metaph., er hann fékk öndinni frá sér hrundit, when be could draw bis breath, Eg. 553; peir hrundu frá honum (kicked away from bim) pri fólki flestu er þá var með honum, Bs. i. 554; þat hrindr eitri ór, 655 xxx. 12:—phrases, h. harmi, to cast off one's grief, Fms. vii. 153; h. ugg ok ótta, vi. 63; hrindum þessu af oss ok verum kátir, let us throw this off and be glad! 127; h. illu rádi, Merl. 1. 64; h. e-u af e-m, to defend one from one, Fms. v. 113; hann hratt beim ufridi af ser, O. H. 34; til þess at h. þessu ríki af landsmönnum, 232; h. máli, to throw a case back, make it void, Landn. 89; hefir bu drengiliga hrundit bessu máli, i. e. thou hast cleared thyself of it, Fb. ii. 195; at ek gæta þessu ill-

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impers., hratt stundum fyrir en stundum frå, the clouds were drifting off and on, so that the moon was hidden one moment and seen the next, Grett.114. III. reflex. and recipr. hrindask, to push, kick one another, Grag. ii. 96: part., grund grapi hrundin, the storm-beaten earth, Haustl. hrindlan, f. a pushing, kicking, N.G. L. i. 157.

hringa, 2d, to furnish with a ring, to book, Stj. 644 (2 Kings xix. 28, of Sennacherib): to coil into rings, h. sik, of a serpent.

hring-dans, m. = hringleikr.

hring-eygr, adj. wall-eyed, of a horse.

Hring-horni, a, m. a mythol. ship, Edda.

hring-ioa, u, f. a whirling eddy.

hringing, f. a bell-ringing, Fms. iii. 60, Hkr. ii. 111, N.G.L. i. 381,

HRINGJA, d, [A.S. bringan; Engl. ring; Dan. ringe]:-to ring bells, Nj. 189, Grag. i. 27, Fms. iii. 60: act. with dat., K. b. K. 48: zeflex., hringdisk klukka sjálf, Bs. i. 443.

hringja, u, f. a buckle, Fas. i. 319, 331, Landn. 87, Fb. i. 354. hringja, d, [hringr], to encircle, surround; also kringja (q.v.), Fms. v. 53; hrinctu mik, imperat. surround me l a dub. reading, Gkv. 3. 5.

hringla, 20, to clatter, rattle.

hring-leikr, m. a game in which the players stood in a ring, a ringdance; um kveldit eptir náttverð mælti Sturla við Guðnýju húsfreyju, at slá skyldi hringleik, ok fara til alþýða heimamanna ok gestir, Sturl. i. 82; slá hringleik, Stj. 400, 466; gera h., id., Karl. 470.

hring-læginn, adj. coiled up, of a serpent, Hm. 85.

hring-ofinn, part. woven with rings, of a coat of mail, Lex. Poët .:

woven with rings, of a stuff, Vm. 22, Am. 33.

HRINGE, m., pl. hringar, in mod. usage sometimes hringir: [A.S., Hel., and O.H.G. bring; Engl., Germ., Dan., and Swed. ring, ringlet]:

1. a ring, circle; tungl hvert gengr sinn hring, Rb. 53 (1812); h. jardar, the earth's circumference, Hom. 20; slá hring um e-n, to make a ring around one, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 67; hann hefir lykkju af ái en hringinn af ói, of the circle or bight of the letter a, Skálda 161; hann póttisk sjá þangat hring ok elds-lit á, Nj. 194. 2. í hring, adv. in a ring or circle; þeir lögðu þann sjá í hring utan um hana, Edda; sól gengr umhversis i hring, Kb. 66 (1812); standa umhversis i hring, to stand round in a ring, Fms. iv. 160, (mann-hringr, a ring of men); hann sveisladi sverdinu i hring um sik, be swept with his sword all round him, Sturl. iii. 220; hann for i hring um (swam in a circle around) skipit, Ld. 56; lagðir steinar í hring utan um, Eg. 486; nú snúask þessi merki í hring um heiminn á hverjum tveim dægrum, Rb. 104; hann gékk þá í hring hjá konungi, Fms. vi. 206. 3. as an adverb. phrase, með (at) hringum, all around, altogether, taka allt med hringum, Arnor; hann let leggja eld í kirkju ok bæinn ok brendu upp með hringum, Fms. vii. 212; brenna bæinn upp at hringum, x. 389 (Agrip). II. a ring, Lat. 1. a ring at the end of a chest, Fms. i. 178, kistu-h.; in a door, Rm. 23; hurdar-h., Isl. pjóds. ii: the ring at the end of the hilt to which the friðbönd (q. v.) were fastened, Hkv. Hjörv. 9: the chain or links in a kettle chain (hadda), Hym. 33: an anchor ring (akkeris-h.) B. the rings in a coat of mail, the Sagas and Lex. Poet. passim, whence hringa-brynja, u, f. a coat of ring-mail, see brynja, Fms. i. 43, vi. 416-421, ix. 27, Karl. 542, the Sagas passim, see Worsaae, No. 474; hring-kofi, m., hring-skyrta, u, f., hring-serkr, m. a sbirt of rings, coat of ring-mail, Lex. Poet.: a coat of mail is called hringofin, adj. woven with rings. 2. but esp. a ring on the arm, finger (gull-h., silfr-h., jarn-h.), passim; raudir hringar, the red rings, pkv. 29, 32; men ok hringar, Vsp. 23, passim; and hence gener. = money, see baugr. A lordly man is in poetry called hring-berandi, -bjóðr, -brjótr, -broti, -drífr, -hreytandi, -lestir, -mildr, -miðlandi, -rífr, -skati, -skemmir, -snyrtir, -stríðandi, -stýrir, -tælir, -varpaor, -vior, -pverrir, the bearer, breaker . . . or spender of rings, Lex. Poët.: a woman from wearing rings, hring-eir, -skögul, -pöll, -vario; and a man, hring-pollr, etc. III. a ship is called Hringr (also in present use), Eg. (in a verse); hringr Ullar, the ship of Ull, i.e. bis shield, Akv. 30; cp. Hring-horni, the mythol. ship of the Edda: Hringr is the pr. name of a man, Fb. iii, Landn.

hring-snus, sneri, to twirl or turn round.

hrinur, f. pl. [hrina], a bowling, Sturl. iii. 176, Fas. iii. 149, Konr. 29. HRIP, n. a box of laths or a basket to carry peat and the like on horseback, with a drop at the bottom, Lv. 65, (mó-hrip, torf-hrip.) hripsgrind, f. the frame of a h., id. Hence the phrase, had er eins og að ausa vatni i hrip, 'it is like pouring water into a sieve,' (cp. Lat. 'Danaidum dolia implere'), of useless efforts: burried work, e.g. burried writing, as if dropped out of the quill.

HRIPA, að, to leak much; þá hripar allt, or það hrip-lekr, it leaks fast: metaph. to write burriedly, h. bref; bad er hripad i mesta flytri.

hrips, n. and hripsa, ao, see hrifsa.

hripuör, m., poët. a fire, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 1. rier - wood HRISTA, t, [Ulf. brisjan = to sbake; A. S. breosan; Hel. brisjan; Dan. ryste]; -to shake, Ld. 148, Hým. 1; h. höfuðit, to shake one's bead,

In. tíu Noromanna, x. 398; villa aptr hrundin, Anecd. 104: absol. or Frms. iii. 192; h. skegg, to sbake the beard, bkv. I; h. e-t af sér, to sbake it off, Sd. 158, Fms. vii. 186; hann hristi at honum stufinn, v. 184; hann hristi bótann af fæti sér, vii. 186; h. vönd yfir e-m, Sks. 700; h. teninga í hendi sér, Fb. ii. 174; hrista sik, to sbake bimself, of a dog, lion; beim hristusk tennr i hofdi, the teeth chattered in their mouth, Fas. i. 78; marir hristusk, the borses shook their manes, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; darraor hristisk, the shafts shook, Hkm. 2; björg hristusk, of an earthquake, Haustl.: also freq. in mod. usage, hið græna tréð var hrakið ok

> hristir, m. a sbaker; h. hjálms, belm-sbaker, κορυθαίολος, Lex. Poët. hristi-sif, f., poet.; h. háls-hringa, the shaker of the necklace, epithet

of a lady, Bragi

HRÍÐ, f. [A.S. brîð a aw. ley, in the poem Widsith; Scot. and North. E. snow-wreath]:-a tempest, storm, in old writers only of a snow storm, as also in present use, except in western Icel., where rain and sleet are also called hríð; hríðir ok íllviðri, Rb. 102; hríð mikla görði at þeim, Nj. 263; hríð veðrs, 282; önnur hríð kom þá menn riðu til alþingis (A. D. 1118) ok drap fé manna fyrir norðan land, Bs. i. 74; í ógurligum hríðum, 656 B. 12; þá görði á harða veðráttu ok hríðir á fjallinu, ok hinn sjötta dag Jóla hötőu þeir hríð, Sturl. ili. 215; þá gerði at þeim hríð svá mikla, at hríðin drap til dauðs son hans frumvaxta, Fms. vi. 31; þá létti hríðinni, ø violent snow storm, Bjarn. 55; sidan létti upp hríðinni, Fb. ii. 194; laust á fyrir þeim hríð mikilli, Dropl. 10; en hríðin hélzt hálfan mánuð ok þótti mönnum þat langt mjök, 11; þá kom hrið sú á Dymbildögum at menn máttu eigi veita tíðir í kirkjum, Bs. i. 30; hríð mcð frosti, Fas. iii. 2. metaph. a shock, aitack, in a battle; hörð, snörp, hríð, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 139, Hkr. iii. 158, Nj. 115, Eg. 492, passim; þá lét jarlinn binda postulann ok berja svipum, en er gengnar voru sjau hriðir (rounds) bardagans, 656 B. 4; Dags-hrid, Orra-hrid, O.H. ch. 227, Fms. vi. 3. medic., in plur. paroxysms of pain, of fever; hafa hardar hridir, sottar-hridir, paroxysms of fever: but esp. pangs of childbirth (fæðingar-hríðir); Forðum lögðust fjöll á gólf | fengu strangar hríðir, rendering of 'parturiunt montes' of Horace, Grönd. II. the nick of 1. a wbile; nökkura hríð, for a wbile, Nj. I; langa hríð, a long while, O. H. 31; litla hrid, a little while, Fas. iii. 48; langar hridir, for long spells of time, Fms. vii. 199; bessar hridit allar, all this while, Hkr. i. 211; á lítilli hríð, in a sbort wbile, Sks. 232 B; um hríð, or (rarely) um hríðir, for a wbile, O. H. 32, Fs. 8, Eg. 59, 91, 95; enn of hríð, Ísl. ii. 360; um hríðar sakir, id., Fs. 134; orrinn er um hríð (a wbile ago) var nefndr, Stj. 77; sem um hríð (for a wbile) var frá sagt, 104: in plur., þau vandræði er á þetta land hafa lagzt um hríðir, N. G. L. i. 445; höfu vér 2. adverb. phrases, nú um hríðir iðuliga skoðat hana, Gþl. v. hridum, frequently; at beir væri hridum at Stadarholi, Sturl. i. 62; stundum i Hvammi en hridum at Stad, 193; hann mælti allt til andlats síns ok söng hríðum ór psaltera, Fms. vii. 227, cp. Hdl. 38. hríðinni, immediately, at once; hann fór í hríðinni upp til Hofs, Fms. ix. 520; báru þeir hann þá í hríðinni ofan í Naustanes, Eg. 398; þegar í hríðinni (= Lat. jam jam), Stj. 7; þásk hans bæn þegar í hríðinni, 272, 274; þá bað Sveinn at þeir færi til Sandeyjar, ok fyndisk þar, þvíat hann lézk þangat fara mundu í hríðinni, Orkn. 388; létusk þá enn sex menn i hridinni, Eb. 278; prem sinnum i hridinni, thrice in succession, D. N. ii. 225; so also, i einni hrid, all at once, Tristr. 6. local (rare), space, distance; Erlingt rior mest, þar næst Ubbi, ok var þó hríð löng á millum, Mag. 9; stundar-hríð, Hkr. i. 150.

hrioa, d, to excite, Th. 3. hrið-blásinn, part. storm-blown, Hallfr. (epithet of the waves).

hrio-dreps, adj. killed by a snow storm, 656 B. 12.

hrið-fastr, adj. beld fast by a storm, Sturl. ii. 235, Fms. ii. 239.

hrio-feldr, adj. stormy, epithet of the clouds, Gm. 40, v.l. (Edda).

hríðir, m., poët. a sword, Edda (Gl.)

hríð-lyndr, adj. distressed, agitated, Vígl. (in a verse).

hrio-mal, n. the nick of time, Edda i. 332 (Ob.), where Kb. hrimdal (wrongly); cp. the words, en jöfnuðr var milli prestanna samt annarra góðra bænda þar í Fljótum, sem gáfu ánum hey allan vetrinn, ok mín á Okrum í miðsveitinni, sem ekki gaf hey nema at taka úr hríðmál, Fél. iv. 108, where hriomal and allan vetrinn are opposed to each other.

hrio-tjald, n., poët. the beaven, Harms. 28.

hrið-viðri, n. a tempest, Eb. 204, Sturl. iii. 215.

hrifa, u, f. a rake, Eb. 258, Fms. iii. 207, Háv. 47. COMPDS: hrifutindr, m. the teeth of a rake; hrifu-skapt, -hofuo, n. a rake-bandle,

bead of a rake, freq. in mod. usage.

HRÍFA, hreif, hrifu, hrifinn, [prob. from the same root as hrifsa, cp. Engl. to rive]:-to catch, grapple; kasta akkerum, ok hrifa þau við um síðir, Bs. i. 423; en nokkuð bægði allstaðar svá at hvergi hreif við, Gísl. 125; þá hét hann á heilagan Jón biskup...ok hreif þegar við, Bs. i. 197; hann reist þeim seiðvillur með þeim atkvæðum, at þeim hrifi sjálfum seiðmönnum, Fas. iii. 319; hann hrift þá til hlustanna, Fs. 146: rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage: also in a metaph. sense, to affect, to move, touch, stir into a passion, hrifinn, part. moved, enthusiastic, etc.

HRÍM, n. [A. S. brîm; Engl. rime; Dan. rim-frost; cp. Germ. reif]: -rime, boar frost, Edda 4, Vpm. 31, Korm. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 23 (in a verse), Merl. I. 51, freq. in mod. usage. drift of rime, Sks. 230. Hrim-faxi, a, m. Rime-mane, a mythol. horse, Edda 56, Vbm. 14. hrim-fextr, part. rime-maned, of the waves, hrim-frosinn, part. rimy, Sks. 230. Fas. ii. (in a verse). steinar, m. pl. rime stones, Edda 38, 48. Hrim-bursar, m. pl. *Rime-giants; the Titans of the Scandin. mythology were so called, as opposed to and older than the common Jötnar (Giants), Vbm. 33, Hm. 109, Gm. 31, Skm. 34; hrímþursar ok bergrisar, Edda 10, 15, 25, II. the black soot on a kettle, ketil-hrim. COMPDS: Hrimhrim-kaldr, adj. rime gerőr, f. name of a giantess, Hkv. Hjörv. cold, Vpm. 21, Ls. 49, Fm. 38. hrim-kalkr, m. a rimy cup, from the froth on the mead, Ls. 53, Skm. 37.

hrim-aldi, a, m. a lazy lout, who lies on the hearth black with soot,

cp. kolbítr, Fas. iii. 18.

hrimandi, see hrynjandi.

hrimi, a, m. = hrim, Lex. Poët.

Hrimnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

hrimugr, adj. sooty, black, Korm. (in a verse).

HRÍNA, pres. hrin; pret. hrein, pl. hrinu; part. hrinið:-

A. To squeal like swine; stundum jarmaði hann sem geit eðr hrein sem svín, Greg. 50, Fas. iii. 148; hani, krummi, hundr, svín... | galar, krunkar, geltir, hrin, a ditty, passim.

β. of an animal in heat; þá hljóp merr at hestinum ok hrein við, Edda 26; hrein hænan við hananum, Fs. 156.

B. [A. S. brinan = tangere], to cleave to, stick; bad hrin ekki á, it will not stick, e. g. of throwing water on a duck's back; það hrín ekki á svörtu, i. e. black (spots) on black will not be seen. 2. metaph. to take effect, burt, esp. of curses or imprecations; mjök þykir þetta atkvæði á hafa hrinit, Ld. 154; ella mun ek mæla þat orð er alla æfi mun uppi vera í knérunni yorum, ok mun á hrína, Anal. 186; ellegar hríni bat allt á bér sem ek hefi ber verst bedit, Fas. iii. 206, 390; botti bat mjök hafa hrinit á er Osvífr hafði spáð, Ld. 230; cp. áhrins-orð, curses that take effect.

HRÍS, n. [A. S. brîs; Old Engl. ris or rys (Chaucer); Dan. riis; Swed. ris; Germ. reis]:-a collective noun, sbrubs, brusbwood; hris ok hatt gras, Hm. 120; smá hrís ok þá enn holt, Fms. vi. 334 (v.l.), vii. 31, Eg. 220; hann fannsk í hrísum nokkurum, Fms. vii. 31, 68, Fs. 155; hörfuðu beir bannig um hrisin, Sturl. i. 150: fagots, Ld. 214, 216, Rm. 9; til hrisa ok haga, Jm. 7; brjóta hrís, to break fagots, D. N. i. 215: so in the phrase, brjóta hrís í hæla e-m, to break fagots on another's beels, give him a thrashing, Fms. vi. 339 (in a verse): rifa hris, to make fagots: the saying, þjökkva skal hræsinn við (nið?) með hrísi, Sighvat, is dubious, perh. við = nið, i. e. a proud son wants the rod, cp. Prov. xiii. 24. local names, **Hrísar, Hrís-hóll,** etc., Landn. COMPDS: hris-bitr, m. twig-biter, a nickname, Fms. ix. hris-brot, n. breaking wood for fagots, hris-byrör, f. a load of fagots, Fbr. 47, Pm. 423. hris-fleki. a, m. a burdle of brush-wood, Rd. 240. hris-högg, n. = hrisbrot, hrís-kjörr, n. pl. brusbwood, Ld. 204, Landn. 68, Fms. vii. 31, 123, þiðr. 67. hrís-magi, a, m. a nickna rif, n. = hrísbrot, Grág. ii. 263, 264, Dipl. v. 10. hris-magi, a, m. a nickname, Ld. 216. hrís-runnr, m. a bush, Eb. 200, Rd. 250, Fms. vii. 250, Thom. 473.

hrisa, u, f. a female hrisungr (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206.

hrisi, a, m. = hrisungr (?), a nickname, Landn.

hrisla, u, f. 2 dimin. a twig or sprig of a branch, Isl. ii. 356, Rd. 240, Ld. 52, N. G. L. i. 270, Fb. iii. 453, Barl. 56.

hris-ottr, adj. grown with shrubs, Eg. 219, Fb. iii. 453.

hrisungr, m. a law term, a kind of bastard, one begotten in the woods, but of a free mother, N. G. L. i. 48, 228: in the Grágás, a son born of a free woman, but begotten whilst she was a bondwoman; he could not inherit, and, though called free born, had to be declared free personally (pro forma), Grag. i. 178; cp. risbofde in the old Swed. law. The heipt hrisungs = stones, Yt. 19, refers to the tale of the Sons of Jormunrek, of which one (Erp) is in Hom. called hornungr.

hrjá, f. a rout, (cp. slang Engl. row), struggle, Fms. vi. 212, Fas. ii. 505. HRJA, 8, to vex, distress, barass a person, Fms. vi. 204 (v. l.), viii. 78, Th. 77: neut. to struggle, wrestle, hann kvadsk af hafa lagt at rjá (sic), Grett. 146 A: freq. in mod. usage and with the b, Pass. 9.9; hrjáð er holdið líka, Stef. Ól.

HRJÓÐA, pret. hrauð, pl. hruðu, part. hroðinn:-to strip, disable, esp. a ship in a sea-fight; hann hrauð öll víkinga-skipin, Fms. i. 27; var þá hroðit þat skip stafna á meðal, 178; þau skip er þeir sjálfir ynni ok hryði af Ólafi konungi, ii. 303; hruðu þeir öll Dana skip þau er þeir fengu haldit, 314; hrauð Magnús konungr þat skip ok síðan hvárt at öðru, vi. 78, 84; þeir hruðu sum skipin Birkibeina, viii. 290; léttu þeir fedgar eigi fyrr en hroðit var skipit, Eg. 122. 2. of ships, to unload; þeir hrjóða skip sín ok setja landfestar, Al. 13; ok er rétt at h. skip ok bera farm af þótt Drottins-dagr sé, af..., K. þ. K. 82; skip skal eigi h. um helgi nema skips-háski sé, N. G. L. i. 142.

8. to be cleared; var þá enn hroðinn valrinn, the battle-field was cleared of the slain, Fms. v. 97; mun hrodit myrkvanum (the fog bas cleared away) bar sem beir II. impers. to belch or vomit forth, of steam, fire, expectoration, or the like; kongrinn hjó með Hneiti þá svo hrauð af eggjum badum, so that both edges struck fire, Or. 48; eldi hraud or hlunni, akinna, u, f. 'wrinkle-skin,' term of abuse for an old woman, Fms. ic.

COMPDS: hrim-drif, n. a Lex. Poët.; kvað hann þat vera svelg ok hrauð stundum svá hátt upp ór sem fjall væri, Bret. 49 (1845); hrauð upp ór honum miklu vatni (be brought up much water) er hann hafði drukkit, Mag. 76; hrauð í himin upp glóðum, Edda (in a verse); hrýðr um krapit, Finnb. 310 reflex. hrjóðask, to be cleared, stripped, Jd., Hkm., Lex. Poët.

hrjóðr, m. [A. S. broder], poët. one of the beavens, Edda (Gl.); whence hrjóðr-leika, u, f. the sun, id.

hrjóðr, m. a destroyer, Lex. Poët.

hrjóna, u, f. [Old Engl. royne = a scab; roynous, roynisb = scabby (Chaucer and Shaksp.); cp. also ronyon]:—roughness, Edda (Lauf.), and hrjónungr, m. id., esp. from flaws in ice. The word, which is old, although not recorded in ancient writers, is interesting on account of its being akin to hraun, q. v.

hrjónn, adj. rough; h. íshrufa, Edda.

HRJOSA, hraus, hrusu, subj. hrysi, a defect. strong verb: [A.S. breosan = to sbake; Ivar Aasen rysja; Swed. rysa; akin to hrista, q. v.]:-to shudder; ok hraus beim mjök hugr við hánum, Grett. 78 new Ed.; ávallt hrýs mér hugr við er ek sé þik, Krók. 7 new Ed. (1866).

hrjóstr, m. a rough place, barren rocky place, Grág. ii. 282, Jb. 242.

hrjóstugr, adj., mod. hrjóstrugr, rough, barren, Bs. i. 674. HRJOTA, pres. hryt, pl. hrjota; pret. hraut, and pers. hrauzt, pl. hrutu; subj. hryti; part. hrotinn:-to rebound, fall, fly, be flung, with the notion of shaking or violence; öxin hraut or hendi honum, Nj. 28, Fs. 101; björg hrutu ór stað, Rb. 318; hrutu fyrir borð höfuð ok limir, Fms. i. 171; hraut upp hurðin, vi. 121; annart hraut í sundr, rent asunder, Hkr. ii. 143; barramar hrutu i sundr, were crusbed, Sturl. ii. 49; hamrar sprungu en hrutu steinar, Krosskv. 13; vapnin hrutu af upp af skallanum, the swords rebounded from his skull, without hurting him, Fms. xi. 132; förunautar hans hrutu frå, they started back, Fbr. 40; hann blæss í nafars-raufina ok hrjóta spænirnir upp móti honum, Edda 49; en þó hraut þat upp fyrir Þorgrími, at ..., that (word) broke forth from Tb., be was beard to say, that ..., Grett. 120 A. 2. metaph., eldr hraut or törgunni, fire started from the target, Korm. 88; eldr hraut ór hlunnunum ok lönd öll skulfu, Edda 38, Gullb. 9; hryti hár logi hús mín í gögnum, Am. 15; svá sýndist sem dust hryti ór hreinbjálfanum. the dust flew out of the cloak, Fb. ii. 356; hrytr (sparkled) or skallanum viò höggin, Fms. xi. 132; hraut or af vætu, it drizzled into a shower, Sturt. iii. 112; hrýtr blóð ór munni eða nösum, Grág. i. 149 new Ed.

B. To snore, a different word, of which the older and better form was rjóta, as shewn by alliteration in old poems, see p. 227: [A.S. brûtan; Old Engl. rout or rowt; Swed. ryta]:—þá raut við enn reginkunni Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hðm. 26; hann svaf ok hraut sterkliga, Edda 29; sofnar Skrymir ok hraut fast, id., Grett. 154; konungr hraut mjök, Fms. ii. 139; flagdit hraut ogurliga hatt, Fb. i. 258; sofnar hann þegar fast, ok hraut mikinn, Finnb. 336; hann hraut mjök. Fas. ii. 133, Sturl. ii. 50.

HRJUFR, adj. [A.S. breof=scabby; Engl. rougb], rougb, rugged to the touch; hrjúfr háls, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse). líkhráir ok hrjúfir, 655 xi; þeir eru sem hrjúfir sé, er orðmargir eru, id.; hendr hans höfðu hryfar (i. e. hrjúfar) verit ok fætr ok vall hvárt-tveggja vági, Greg. 75, Ld. 232, v. l.

hrooa, ad, to buddle up; h. e-u af.

hroði, a. m. [hrjóða II], refuse, offal, Fær. 186; dún-h., refuse of eiderdown; medic. excretion. 2. = hrjá, a rout, riot, Fbr. 8; cp. also hryðja. hroða-vænligr, adj. likely to cause a row, Njard. 366. a rough, brutal man. compos: hrooa-lega, adv. coarsely, badly (done). hroða-legr, adj. coarse, bad (workmanship): brutal. hroða-menni, hroða-skapr, m. brutality. n. a brutal person.

hroðinn, hroðit, part. of a lost verb [= A.S. breodan, to paint], painted, stained, only found once, brooit sigli, Skv. 3. 47; and in the

compd gull-rodinn, q. v.

hrod-virkr, adj. doing burried and bungling work, (hrodvirkni, f.)

HROGN, n. pl. [Engl. roe; Dan. rogn; Swed. rom], roe, spawn, Sks. 48, Landn. 117 (as a nickname), freq.

hrogn-kelsi, n., proncd. hrokkelsi, the cyclopterus, lump-sucker, collectively; but the male fish is called raudmagi, the female gramagi or grasleppa, Bjarn. (in a verse), freq. hrokkelsa-fjara, u, f. catching grásleppa, Bjarn. (in a verse), freq. lump-suckers on the beach.

HROKA, 20, (see hraukr), to fill a vessel above the brim; cistera hrokuð af gulli, Hkr. iii. 245; hrokaðr (brimful) af úlyfjan, Th. 19: metaph., h. sig upp, to puff oneself up with pride: also hroka-fylla, t, to fill over the brim.

hroki, a, m. the heap above the brim of a full vessel; med hroka færdæmingar, covered with disgrace, H. E. i. 514. insolence, overbearing manners, freq. COMPDS: hroka-fullr, adi. full of insolence. hroka-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), overbearing. hroka-yrði, n. swelling words, Jude 16.

hrokk-áll, m. a kind of eel, old form hrökkvi-áll, Bragi.

hrokkinn, part. (see hrökkva), curled: hrokkin-harr, -hæror, adj. curly-baired, Fms. vii. to1, Fbr. 5, 176, Bs. i. 127, bior. 176: hrokkin130: name of 2 MS. given to it by Torfeus, cp. Fagr-skinna, Grá-skinna, Gullin-skinna, Morkin-skinna, = Fair-skin, Gray-skin, Golden-skin, Rotten-skin, all names of Icel. vellum MSS.

hrolla, d, to sbiver, and metaph. to sbudder; hrollir hugr minn, Fb. i. (in a verse); hroldi hotvetna, Am. 95; hrolla & hríslu, Fas. i. (in a verse), cp. Sól. 38.

HROLLR, m. a sbivering, from cold; hann hafði hroll mikinn í búknum, Fas. ii. 394; h. kom í hörund honum, Orkn. 184; h. og kuldi, Dropl. (Major); kulda-h., a sbivering from cold: metaph. borror, Fas. i. 194.

hropti, a, m. a word of uncertain sense; Ögmundr sagðisk eigi þá mundu sigla lengra en um þveran hroptann, Sd. 151.

HROPTR, m. a mythical name of Odin, perh. the crier, prophet (from hrópa), Gm. 8, Kormak, Vsp. 61, Ls. 45, Eb. 78 (in a verse), Hd. (Edda); prop. an appellative, as seen from the compds Rögna-hroptr, m. the crier of the gods, the prophet = Odin, Hm. 143; Hropta-týr, m. the crying god = Odin, Hm. 161, Gm. 54.

HROSS, m., spelt hors, Stj. 178: [A. S. bors; Engl. borse; O. H. G. bros; Germ. ross]:-a borse, Hm. 70, Grág. i. 194, 432, 433, 599, Nj. 69, Sturl. iii. 227, Ghl. 190, Eb. 106, Fb. ii. 184, 313; stód-h., a 2. spec. stud-borse, steed; mer-h., a mare; áburðar-h., a backney. a mare, opp. to hestr, a stallion; litföróttr hestr með ljósum hrossum, Gullh. 14, Hrafn. 6; hestr eða h., N.G.L. ii. 68; ef maðr á hest (a stallion), þá skal hann annathvárt kaupa hross (a mare) til, eða fá at láni, I. hrossa-bein, n. borse bone, borse flesh, Sturl. i. 184. hrossa-beit, f. bite or grazing for borses, Jm. 20, Pm. 38. hrossa-fellir, m. loss of borses, from hrossa-brestr, m. a rattle. hunger or disease, Ann. 1313. hrossa-fúlga, u, f. fodder or pay given to keep a borse, Grag. i. 432. hrossa-fætr, m. pl. borses' boofs, Rb. 348; troðin undir hrossa fótum, Fas. i. 227. hrossa-gaukr, see gaukr. hrossa-geymsla, u, f. borse keeping, Grett. 91. hrossa-hús, n. a stable, Fms. i. 108, xi. 407, Grett. 91, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 285. hrossa-hofn, f. borse-keep, borse pasture, 1b. 6. hrossa-kjöt, n. borse flesb, borse meat, Fms. i. 36. hrossa-kyn, n. borse flesb, Fas. iii. 132. hrossaletr, n. 'borse-letters,' a large coarse band-writing. hrossa-maor, m. a groom, porst. Stang. 48; Kjartan kvadsk engi vera h. ok vildi eigi þiggja, Ld. 194. hrossa-moda, u, f. the dirt and loose bairs which come off the coat of an ungroomed horse. hrossa-móðugr, adj. covered with h. hrossa-reio, f. a borse-race, borse-riding, Grag. i. 432, 438. hrossa-skella, u, f, = hrossabrestr. hrossa-slatr, n. borse meat, Nj. 164, Hkr. i. 143, Fms. x. 300. hrossa-sott, f. borse fever, a kind of borse's disease. hrossa-stuldr, m. borse stealing, Fms. iii. 147. hrossa-taka, u, f. id., Eb. 56. hrossa-vöndr, m. a borse-wbip, Art. hrossa-þjófr, m. a borse-stealer, Hbl. 8. hrossa-þöngull, m. 2 kind of seaweed, fucus digitatus. hross-bak, n. borse-back, Sturl. i. 146, ii. 219, Jb. 262. hross-bein, n. a borse's bone, Sturl. i. 184. hross-eigandi, a, m. part. a borse owner, Grag. i. 437. hross-fellir, n. = hrossafellir. hross-fjöldi, 2, m. a drove of borses. Glúm. 316. hross-fóðr, m. borse-fodder, N. G. L. i. 240. hross-gjöf, f. the gift hross-görsemi, f. a 'treasure of a borse,' a of a borse, Sturl. i. 155. valuable borse, Bs. i. 633. hross-hali, a, m. a borse's tail, Fms. ix. 18. hross-hauss, m. a borse's bead, Fas. ii. 300: as a term of abuse, afgamall h. hross-hár, n. borse-bair. Hrosshárs-grani, a, m. one of the names of Odin, prob. from wearing a frock or hekla of horsehross-hofr, m. a borse's boof, Al. 156. hross-hvalr, m. [A.S. borsbwæl = borse-wbale; the Germ. form being wall-ross; Engl. wal-rus], a walrus, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 30 new Ed., Korm. 164, K. b. K. 138: ropes of walrus skin (svörðr) were used of old for rigging ships, see king Alfred's Orosius. hross-hofuð, n. = hrosshauss, Eg. 389. hross-iss, m. (= hrossheldr iss), borse-ice, i. e. ice safe to ride on, Sturl. hross-lifr, f. a iii. 21. hross-klyf, f. a borse pack, Karl. 382. borse's liver, Hkr. i. 144. hross-nautn, f. using a borse, Grag. i. 432, 441. hross-reið, f. borse-riding, a borse-race, Grág. i. 432, 433, 442. hross-rofa, u, f. a borse's tail, Fas. iii. 473. hross-sioa, u, f. a borse's side, Orkn. 12. hross-spell, n. the damaging a borse, N. G. L. i. 176. hross-tagl, n. a borse's tail, Art. hross-tonn, f. a borse's tootb. hross-vero, n. the worth of a borse, Grag. i. 434, Jb. 273. bjófr, m. a borse-stealer: name of a giant, Hdl. hross-æta, u, f. an eater of borse flesh, which by the old eccl. law might not be eaten. in pr. names, Hross-kell, Hross-björn, Landn.: local name, Hross-

HROSTI, a, m. [Dan. roste; perh. the Engl. roast is akin; in Ivar Aasen roste = the mash]:—the mash in a brewer's boiler, also the boiler and mash together; fann h., the shining frothy mash, Stor. 18; whence hrosta-fen, hrosta-brim, n. the bot boiling fluid, Kormak, Arnór; hrosta-bûð, f. a beer-shop, D. N. v. 763; hrosta-lúðr, m. a 'mash-box,' = the boiler; the word only occurs in poetry.

hrota, u, f. the barnacle-goose, = hrotgas: as a term of abuse, karl-brota, an old man.

hrot-gás, f. [Dan. rodgaas; Norse rotgaas; Orkn. rood-goose]:—a barnacle-goose, Edda (Gl.)

hrotti, 2, m., poët. a sword, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: metaph. a coarse, rude fellow; sá inn heimski h., Fms. ii. 161; hinn gamli hrottinn, Grett. 118 A, Karl. 534. comps: hrotta-legr, adj. coarse, crude. hrotta-skapr, m. coarseness.

hrotur, f. pl. snoring.

hró, see hræ. hróð-mögr, m. the great, famous son, Hkr. i. 114 (in a verse). HRÓĐB, m., gen. hróðrar and hróðrs: [A. S. bræð, brôðer; O. H. G. bruodi; Goth. brôp is assumed as the subst. of brôpeigs, 2 Cor. ii. 14]:praise, prop. fame, reputation; heyra hroor sinn, to bear one's own praise, Fms. v. 174; bera hróðr e-s, 623. 36; hróðrs örverðr, unworthy of praise, Ad. 14, 15; njóta hróðrar, to enjoy one's praise, Edda (in a verse); mun þinn hróðr (thy bonour) ekki at meiri þó at ek mæla berara, Gísl. 16; hróði varlega góði, Fas. i. 267 (in a verse); ú-hróði, disgrace. esp. an encomium; gora hroor of e-n, to compose a poem in one's praise, Kormak; nemi hann háttu hróðrs míns, Edda (in a verse); hlýða hróðri sinum, to give ear to a song of praise, Sighvat. compds (all from poems): hróðrar gjarn, adj. willing to praise, of a poet, Rekst. 34. hróðra auðigr, adj. rich in bonour, famous, Sighvat. hróðr-barmr, m. the famous, fatal spray (the mistletoe), Vkv. 9. hroor-barn, n. the glorious hroor-deilir, m. a 'praise-dealer,' an encomiast, child, Lex. Poët. Gísl. 42 (in a verse). hróðr-fúss, adj. = hróðargjarn, Skv. 2. 21. hroor-goro, f. 'praise-making,' an encomium, Lex. Poët. hróðrkveði, 2, m. a'praise-singer, a poet, Fas. iii. 36. hróðr-mál, n. pl. a song of praise, Hd. hróðr-smíð, f. = hróðrgörð, Lex. Poët. hróðr-sonr, m. = hróðmögr, Fms. vi. 348. hróðr-tala, u, f. praise, Lex. Poët. in a few instances the sense is ambiguous, and probably to be derived from hrjóða, to destroy, e.g. in Hróðvitnir, m. the fatal, murderous wolf, Edda 58, Gm. 39, Ls. 39: perh. also in hróðrbarmr (above). pr. names as prefix (cp. O. H. G. Hruod-land = Roland), Hroo-marr, Hróð-geirr; assimil. in Hrol-leifr, Hrol-laugr: absorbed in Hróarr (qs. Hródarr = Hrod-bere), Hró-aldr, Hró-mundr: as also in Hrce-rekr (A. S. Hrêdric = Engl. Roderick), Hró-bjartr (= Engl. Robert), Hrôlfr (qs. Hród-úlfr = Germ. Rudolph, Engl. Ralph): also, Hroo-ný, a woman's name, Landn.: the obsolete pr. names Hroio-arr and Hreid-marr may also belong to the same root; as also Hreid-Gotar or Reio-Gotar (A.S. Hreogotan), a division of the Goths, Hervar. S., Skjöld.

hróðugr, adj. [Ulf. brôleigs; A.S. brêðig], triumpbant, Vkv. 18, Ls. 45: glorious, Gm. 19, Ad. 9, Lex. Poët.: as also in poët. compds, vinh., al-h.: freq. in mod. usage in the sense of boasting, triumpbant.

HRÓF, n. [A. S. brôf; Engl. roof; Dutch roef], a shed under which ships are built or kept, Ld. 34, 112, Grág. ii. 400, Landn. 30, Krók. 10 new Ed.; pangbrands-hróf, Bs. i. 14; Stíganda-hróf, Fs. 28: in local names, Hróf-á, Hróf-berg (proncd. Hró-berg), Landn.

hrófl, n. scrapings; það er ekki nema hrófl, hann hefir hróflað því saman, of loose uncritical compilation.

hrófia, 20, to scrape together.
2. dep. to get out of order, Sks. 385. hrófia, 20, to be dilapidated.

HRÓKR, m. [Ulf. bruk = crowing; A. S. brôc; Engl. rook; O. H. G. bruob]:—a rook, Edda (Gl.), Ht., Lex. Poët. passim. hróka-ræða, u, f. long-winded foolisb talk, croaking; in the popular Icel. phrase, setja upp hrókaræðu, to set up long-winded talk, begin a 'long yarn,' which reminds one of the Goth. sense; um hann mælti Sæmundr bróðir Páls, at hann væri hrókr alls fagnaðar hvargi er hann væri staddr, referring to his conversation and cheerfulness in company, Bs. (Páls S.) i. 137. β. a term of abuse, a croaker, scurra garrulus, Kormak, Orkn. (in a verse); heimskr hrókr, Fbr. (in a verse). 2. a pr. name, Fas. II. [from the Indian rocb = elepbant's castle, through the Eugl.], the rook or castle in chess; skáka í hróks-valdi, to check in the guard of the rook; eiga sér hrók í horni. hróks-mát, n. checkmate with the rook, Mag.

hróp, n. [Ulf. brôps = κρανγή; North. E. and Scot. roup, a public auction, from the calling out of the articles]:—cavilling, scurrility, Korm. 162, Fms. iii. 154; hróp ok háðung, Band. 31 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, Ls. 4; þú ert allra nianna hróp (a laugbing-stock) ok reklingr. MS. 4. 26.

2. [Germ. ruf], crying, screaming, mod. compps: hróp-laust, n. adj. without taunt, Str. 69. hróps-tunga, u, f. a 'slander-tongue,' foul mouth, Anal. 175. hróp-yrði, n. pl. scurrility, Fms. iii. 154, Gísl. 53.

HBOPA, 28, [Ulf. brôpjan = κράζειν; A.S. breôpan; Hel. brôpan; Scot. roup or rope; O. H. G. bruofan; Germ. rufen; Dutch roepen; Dan. raabe]:—to slander, defame a person, Nj. 68, Eg. 62, Landa. 238, Stj. 192, Str. 15, Orkn. 120, Anal. 175, Îsl. ii. 238.

II. [Germ. rufen], to cry, call aloud, freq. in mod. usage.

hrós, n. [Swed., Dan., and Ormul. ros], praise, freq. in mod. usage. HRÓSA, að, [Old Engl. and Scot. roose; Dan. rose; Swed. rosa; Ormul. rosen]:—to praise, often with the notion to vaunt, boast, with dat., Vkv. 24, Hbl. 4, Nj. 147, Fms. vi. 239, Hkr. ii. 299, Sks. 229, 743; h. sér, to boast, Karl. 291, Gísl. 37; h. sigri, to triumpb, Ann. 1340; með hrósanda sigri, triumpbant, Sks. 631; því herfangi er þeir áttu opt at h., to boast of, Fms. x. 253; Saul hrósaði (boasted), at hann hefði vel gört, Sks. 702.

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hrósan, f. praise, boasting, Str. 74, N. T. hrósari, a, m. a boaster, Karl. 165, 283.

hrós-verör, adj. praiseworthy.

HROT, n. [Ulf. brôt = στέγη, Matth. viii. 8, etc., = δῶμα, ib. x. 27, Luke v. 19, xvii. 31]:—a roof, only in poetry; hjarta hrót, poët. the 'beart's-roof,' the breast, Landn. (in a verse); hreggs hrót, the 'gale's-roof,' the sky; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof,' the sky; heims hrót, the 'world's-roof,' the beaven, Lex. Poët.

'fire; or hrót-garmr, m. id., Lex. Poët.

'door is in mod. usage called rót, f.

hruoning, f. a challenging of neighbours, judges, Grag. i. 39, 127, 178,

ii. 85 (Kb.)

hrufa, u, f. [hrjúfr], a crust, the rough surface of a stone. β. the erust or seab of a boil or the like; h. á sári, N. G. L. i. 162, 305, Stj. 345, Bs. ii. 23.

hrufia, að, to scratch, Karl. 202, Mar.: reflex. to be scratched, of the skin, þar hefði hann hrufiast og beinbrotnað,...eins hrufiuðust hans áræðnu hendr á klettunum, Od. v. 426, 435.

hrufottr, adj. rough, rugged to the touch, e.g. of a stone.

HRUKKA, u, f. [Engl. ruck, wrinkle; Dan. rynke; Swed. rynka; Lat. ruga]:—a wrinkle on the skin, but also of cloth, Barl. i. 174, Bs. i. 377, Thom. 518, Mar.: freq. in mod. usage, enga flekkan né hrukku, Ephes. v. 27.

hrukkast, að, dep. to be wrinkled.

hrukkóttr, adj. rugged, wrinkled, Lat. rugosus.

hruma, d, to enfeeble, make infirm; porvardi hrumdi sárit, Lv. 86. II. reflex. to become old and infirm, Fas. iii. 204 (in a verse). hrumdr, adj. infirm, worn by age, Sturl. i. 57, Al. 55, Fms. vii. 12 (v.l.)

hrum-ligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), infirm, Mork. 92, Fb. iii. 376. HRUMR, adj. infirm, staggering, esp. from age, Thom. 464; hrumr ränger, Band. 48 pew. Ed. either als. Be. i 24 th. b. dv. ii. Eme. ii.

i göngu, Band. 28 new Ed.; stirðr ok h., Bs. i. 344; h. af vási, Fms. ii. 59; haltr ok h., Stj. 501; h. at fótum, Fms. vii. 12; h. af elli, Eg. 393, Pr. 194.

hrun, n. [hrynja], ruin, collapse.

2. = hraun, Skáld H. 2. 32.

Hrund, f. name of a Norse island; freq. used in poetry of women, bauga h., hringa h., Lex. Poët.

hrundning, f. [hrinda], kicking, pushing, Eg. 765, Vigl. 19.

Hrungnir, m. the name of a famous giant, Edda; prob. akin to A. S. brung, Germ.runge, = pertica: a shield is called the pedestal of the giant H., from the tale told in Edda 56-59. Hrungnis-hjarta, n., see hjarta. hrun-henda, u, f. = hrynhenda.

hrunki, a, m. [akin to Hrungnir?], a clown, brute; skal sjá við mik berjask hrunkinn, Glúm. 332.

hrun-seer, m. a breaker, Haustl. 11.

hrunull, adj. (?); h. þefr, a bad smell, Sturl. i. 27 (in a verse).

HRUDR, m., gen. hrúðrs, a crust, scab on a sore, Bs. i. 182, freq.: crusty, of moss on rocks. COMPDS: hrúðr-karl, m. crusted moss on rocks, Bb. 2. 13. hrúðr-urt, f., botan. scabiosa, the scabious, Hjalt. hrúðra, að, to become crusted, of sores.

HRÚGA, u, f. [Shetl. rudge], a beap, Fs. 42, Stj. 628, Nj. 190, Glúm. 327, Fms. viii. 206, Fb. ii. 8; beina-h., Fas. i. 66; peninga-h., Mar.; fata-h., Grett. 151. II. a nickname, Glúm., Orkn.

hruga, 20, to beap, pile up, with dat.

hrugald, n. a beap, mass, Fas. ii. 134.

hrúkr, m. a nickname, Landn.

HRUTE, m. a ram, Grág. i. 427, 502, 503, Grett. 148, Rd. 260, Fş. 25, Stj. 580, Pr. 478, Fms. xi. 149: the zodiacal sign, Rb. 1812. 17: spec. phrases, svá sem börn göra hrúta með fingrum sér, as children make rams with their fingers, i. e. by twisting their fingers into the shape of rams' horns, Fms. v. 348, a child's game still well known in Icel.; skera hrúta, to snore aloud (cp. hrjóta B), Stef. Ol.; so, ic hrúti = sterto in king Alfred's Gr. II. as a pr. name Hrutr; in local names, Hrutsstaðir, Hrúta-fjörðr, Hrút-ey, Landn. COMPDS: hruta-ber, n., botan. rubus saxatilis, the stone-bramble. hrútaberja-lyng, n. the Hrút-firðingr, m. a man from Hrútafjörðr. lamb, n. a ram lamb, Jb. 294. hrút-mál, n. and hrút-mánuðr, m. 'ram months,' the winter months, when sheep are at heat; fra vetrnóttum til hrútmáls, Vm. 7; in Edda 103 the ram month is the 3rd month of hruts-fall, n. a ram's carcase, Stj. 483. hruts-gæra, u, f. the skin and fleece of a ram, Stj. 306. hrúts-horn, n. a ram's born. hruta-höfn, f. pasture for rams, Vm. 7. hrúts-höfuð, n. a ram's bead, Rd. 260, 281. hrúts-mark (-merki, -líki), n. the sign Aries, Rb. hruts-reyfi, n. a ram's fleece, MS. 732. roasted ram's bead, the Scot. 'singed bead.' hrúts-svið, n. pl. a

hrusi, a, m., dimin. from hrutr, a ramkin; hvað kemr til, hrussi minn, (κρις πέπον), að þú fer síðastr af fénu út úr hellinum, Od. ix. 447.

hryda, u, f. [hrodi], excretion, Edda ii. 430.

HRYĐJA, hruddi, = ryðja, [cp. hrjóða], to clear; hryðja dóm, h. kvið, a law phrase, to cballenge, Grág. ii. 85, 237 new Ed.

hrydja, u, f. [hrodi and hrjóda II], rough weather, sleet, tempest; féll is here used in the Icel. version.

II. metaph. to stream, float; mörg er hrydja mótlætis um aldr. Stef. Ol.: medic. fits of coughing with of garments, jafnskjótt sem klædit hrundi ofan um hann, Orkn. 182;

excretion, of a sick person: metaph. an outrage, foul deed. hrydinvork, n. a foul, brutal deed, Fas. iii. 445.

hryfi, n. [hrufa], a scab, Bs. i. 181, ii. 23.

hrygg-aft, n. strength of the back, Fas. ii. 345, Greg. 22, MS. 655 xi. 2.

hrygg-boginn, part. bowed, bent, Thom. 356.

hrygg-brjóta, braut, to break the back.

hrygg-brotinn, part. broken-backed, Fms. x. 240, Greg. 48: metaph. an unhappy wooer is said to be hryggbrotin.

hrygg-brotna, að, to break one's back, Bárð. 177.

HRYGGD or hrygo, f. affliction, grief, sorrow, Fms. i. 135, vi. 61, 237, ix. 494 (v.l.), Johann. 97, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. hrygoar-bunaor and hrygoar-buningr, m. a mourning dress, Stj. 500, hrygoar-dagr, m. a day of mourning and sorrow, Fms. vii. 157. hrygoar-efni, n. matter, cause of sorrow, Bs. i. 301. hrygoarfullr, adj. sorrowful, rueful, Fms. ii. 162. hrygoar-gratr, m. wailfullr, adj. sorrowful, rueful, Fms. ii. 162. hrygoar-klæonaor, mea mourning dress, ing, lamentation, Mar. Stj. 173, 207. hrygoar-lindi, a, m. a mourning belt, Stj. 208. hrygoar-mark, n. a token of sorrow, Bs. i. 144. hrygðar-mál, n. a sad case, Thom. 452. hrygoar-raust, f. a cry of sorrow, Pass. 41.9. hrygðar-samligr, adj. mournful, Mar. hrygðar-svipr, m. a mournful look, 625. 96. hrygðar-söngr, m. a dirge, 625. 195. hrygg-dreginn, part. bowed, bent, Thom. 478.

hryggi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), mournful, sad, Fms. vi. 229, Sks. 227,

Stj. 573, Róm. 239.

HRYGGJA, J., older form hryggva, hryggvir, Harms. 60; hryggrask, Pd. 36; hryggvisk, Fms. ii. 42: [A.S. breowan; Engl. rue]:—to distress, grieve, with acc., Post. 645. 82, Karl. 481, Fas. i. 178, Isl. ii. 238: impers., Fms. iii. 164, Band. 12 new Ed., Thom. 456, passim. II. reflex. to become grieved, Pd. 36, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 225, N. T., Vídal., Pass., and in hymns; Mitt hjarta hvað svo hryggist þú? (—Warum betrübst du dich, mein herz?), Hólabók 208.

hrygg-knýttr, part. bumpbacked, Karl. 547.

hrygg-leikr, m. (-leiki), affliction, grief, sorrow, 623. 57, Fms. x. 357, 368, Sks. 228, Bs. i. 78.

hrygg-lengja, u, f. the back of a bide.

hrygg-ligr, adj. = hryggiligr, Al. 59, 60.

hrygg-lundir, f. pl. the loins, Fms. ii. 82, Eb. 109 new Ed.; in the Sdm. 1. 1, 'hrælundir' is no doubt a false reading for hrygglundir, the loins.

HRYGGR, m., gen. hryggjar, pl. hryggir, [A. S. brycg; Engl. rigg, ridge (but only in the metaph, sense); O. H. G. brucki; Germ. rücken; Dan. ryg; Swed. rygg]:—the back, spine, vertebrae dorsi, in men and beasts, the spine of a fish being called dálkr, q.v.; and even used of serpents, orma-h., Vsp. 44, Fms. v. 157, vii. 208, Nj. 129, 155, Gpl. 459, Karl. 426, Bs. i. 354, ii. 167, Grett. 90, 112.

Ti. metaph. a ridge, Gísl. 34, Landn. 115; fjall-h., a mountain ridge; in local names, as Ölduhryggr: the middle of a piece of stuff or cloth, opp. to jaðar (the edge); mæla (klæði) at hrygg eða jaðri, Grág. i. 498; hryggr bréfsins, the back of a letter, D. N. i. 593, v. 839: of an edge of a stud, þiðr. 73.

COMPDS: hryggjar-liðr, m. a vertebra.

hryggjar-stykki, n. a kind of duck (from a spot on the back), the sheldrake (?), Edda (Gl.): metaph. the name of an old Icel. historical work, Fms. vii. (Mork.)

HRYGGR, adj., old acc. hryggvan, with a characteristic v; compar. hryggri, Finnb. 224, and hryggvari; superl. hryggvastr: [A.S. breowig; Engl. rueful]:—afflicted, grieved, distressed, Ls. 31, Gkv. 3.1, Fms. ii. 290, v. 210, 239, ix. 500, Al. 56, Stj. 520, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

hrygg-sponna, u, f. a wrestling term, 'back-spanning,' clasping the arms round one another's back, Fas. iii. 414.

hryggving, f. = hryggð, Mar.

hrygla, u, f. [Dan rallen], medic. a rattling in the throat or bronchial tubes; hosti og h., a cough and h.; dauda-h., the death-rattle.

hrygna, u, f. [hrogn], a fish which has roe, Fas. ii. 112, Edda (Gl.)
HRYLLA, t, [hrolir], to shudder: mig hryllir við því, I shudder at it.

hrylli-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), gbastly, borrible.

hrylling, f. borror.

HRYMASK, 8, [hrumr], = hrumast, Pr. 409, Bs. ii. 155, Rb. 344, 346: hrymor, part. infirm from age, Dropl. 15, Hrafn. 15.

hrymja, 8, = hruma, Hb. 28. Hrymr, m. name of an old giant, Vsp., the old, infirm (?).

hryn-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, the dróttkyzði (q.v.), containing eight syllables in each line instead of the usual six, Edda (Ht.) 62-64: name of poems composed in this metre, Fms. vi. 26.

hryn-hondr, adj. composed in the metre hrynhenda, Edda (Ht.) HRYNJA, pres. hryn, pret. hrundi, part. hrunit:—to fall to ruin, tumble down; björgin hrynja, Edda 41; veggrinn var hruninn (dilapidated), Fær. 111; veggrinn hrundi fyrir eldinum, Orkn. 350; hversu murar hafa niðr hrunit, Karl. 130; grjót eða björg eða jörð hrynr, Skálda 169; þá muðu þeir taka at segja fjöllunum, hrynið yfir oss, Luke xxiii. 30; og stjörnur himins hrundu á jörðina (better hröpðu), Rev. vi. 13, cp. Matth. vii. 25, 27, where hrundi would be the right word, although féll is here used in the Icel. version.

latum und hanum hrynja lukla, Vkv. 16, 19: of fluids, to stream, pour "HRÆKJA, t, [hraki], to bawk, spit, Bs. i. 347, Fb. i. 330, Stj. 325, down, ok er þeir vóru í brjósti hennar (of a wave), þá hrundi hón öll, Bs. i. 484; hrynja hafbarur, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse): of blood, tears, water, hrynr blóðit ofan á kápu-skautið, Háv. 45; hvat berr nú þat viò, fadir minn, at ber hrynja tar? Ld. 132, cp. the verse in Gisl. 2; sem regn bað hraðast hrundi, himins í dimmu skúr (of rain), Pass. 23. 3: of floating hair, Edda ii. 500 (in a verse): of a song, hrynjandi hattr, a streaming, flowing metre, = hrynhenda, Edda (Ht.) 136. doors: hrynja à hæla e-m, to be sbut on one's beels, of one who is turned out of doors, Skv. 3. 66, (in prose, skella á hæla e-m.)

hrynjandi, a, m. (or f.?), a streamer fastened to a staff, Gisl. 103, 104, whereas the other Recension (20, 21) has hrimandi, which appears to be an error; see Mr. Dasent's Gisli the Outlaw, p. 39.

hryssa, u, f. [hross], a mare; and hryssi, n., in compds, mer-hryssi, ung-hryssi.

hryssingr, m. coarseness, brutality; see hreysingr. hrytr, m. a 'rowting,' snoring, Fas. i. 232, Bs. ii. 230.

hrýgja, d, [hrúg2], to beap together, Lat. cumulare, Karl. 259.

Hrytlingar, m. pl. descendants of Hrutr (II), Landn.

HRÆ, n., old dat. hrævi or hræfi, (spelt hreifi, Hkv. 2. 23), gen. pl. hræva (hræía), Lex. Poët. passim: [Ulf. braiv in braiva-dubo = τρύγον, Luke ii. 24; A.S. breaw; O. H. G. breô]:—a dead body, carrion, Grág. ii. 88, Nj. 27, Bret. 68, Stj. 201, Sturl. i. 28, Fms. iv. 244: carrion, of a beast, x. 308, passim. II. the wreck, fragments of a thing; Austmenn brutu bar skip sitt, ok görðu ór hrænum (the wreck) skip þat er þeir kölluðu Trékylli, Landn. 157: scraps or chips of trees or timber, þá á hann at höggva til þess er hann þarf at bæta þat, ok láta eptir hræ, Grág. ii. 295; þá eigu þeir at taka við af fjöru manns, ok bæta farkost sinn, ok låta liggja eptir hræ, 356; en ef hann vill bæta bús-búhluti sína, þá á hann at hafa við til þess, hvárt sem hann vill ór skógi eðr ór fjöru, ok láta eptir liggja hræ, 330; cp. hráviði and hrár viðr. This sense still remains in the mod. hræið i hræið mitt, hræ-tetrið, poor wretch! poor fellow! as also in hr6, n. a mere wreck, ruin, an old dilapidated thing; skips-hró, kistu-hró, etc.; and metaph. hróið, poor thing! hón hefir aldrei verið heima, hróið! það getr aldrei orðið maðr úr henni, hróinu, Piltr og Stúlka 26. COMPDS: hræ-barinn, part. [hræ II], crusbed; hræbarnar hlimar, felled saplings, Stor. 2. hræ-dreyrugr, adj. bloody, Akv. 36. hree-dyri, n. a carrion beast, hree-fasti, a, m. = hrælog, Mork. 142 (in a verse). N. G. L. i. 80. hræ-fugl, m. a carrion bird, fowl, bird of prey, Stj. 464, Bret. 68, (raven, vulture, etc.) hræ-gífr, n. = hrædýri, Lex. Poët. hræ-kló, f. the claw of a hræfugl, K. p. K. 132. hræ-kvikindi, n. (hræ-kind, f.), a carrion beast, K. p. K. 132, Fas. iii. 265, Stj. 582. hræ-köstr, m. a pile of slain, Fms. vi. (in a verse). hræ-ljómi, a, m. = hrælog, Bs. ii. hræ-ljós, n. = hrælog, Sturl. iii. 215. hræ-log, n. a 'carrionlowe,' the light which gleams round decomposing matter, hrælog brunnu af spjótum þeirra, svá at af lýsti, Sturl. ii. 50: mod. hrævar-eldr. svelgr, m. carrion swallower, name of a giant, Edda, Vbm. hrævadaunn, -pefr, m. a smell as of carrion, Fms. viii. 230, x. 213. hræva-gautr, m., poët. a sword, Edda (Gl.) hræva-kuldi, a, m. hrævar-eldr, m. = hrælog. deadly cold, Gg. 12. hrævar-lykt, f. a smell as of carrion. In poetry blood is called hree-dogg, -lækr, -lögr, -pollr, -vín: weapons, hræ-frakki (see frakka, p. 169), -gagarr, -klungr, -leiptr, -linnr, -ljómi, -máni, -naðr, -seiðr, -síkr, -síldr, -skoo, -teinn: a sbield, hree-boro, -net: carrion crows, hree-gammr, -geitungr, -skufr, -skærr, Lex. Poët.

HRÆĐA, d, [Engl. dread], to frighten, with acc., Fms. iii. 48, vi. 147, O. H. 119, passim. II. reflex. hræðask, to be afraid of, to dread, fear, with acc.; h. e-n, to fear one, Nj. 57, Fms. ix. 242; h. Gud, to fear God, Post. 656 C. 4; hræðumk ekki hót þín, Skv. 2. 9; with prep., h. við e-t, Fms. x. 358, Sæm. 131 (prose); hræðumk ek við reiði Óðins, Sighvat; h. fyrir e-m, Bær. 2: with infin. not to dare, hræðask at ljúga, 656 A. ii. 16; h. at gjalda, Fms. viii. 252.

hræddr, adj. (prop. a participle, like Old Engl. adred), afraid, frightened, timid, Nj. 105, Sd. 144, Fms. vi. 118; manna hræddastr, i. 216; h. vio e-t, frightened at a thing, Nj. 205; vera h. um e-t, to fear, be alarmed about a thing, Fms. vii. 156, x. 18: it seems to be used as a subst. in Al. 32, Fas. ii. 531; ú-hræddr, fearless.

hræði-liga, adv. dreadfully, fearfully, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 417. hrebi-ligr, adj. dreadful, fearful, terrible, Fms. i. 138, ix. 489, Isl. ii.

418, Stj. 22, 477, Al. 37.

hræðinn, adj. timid, Fms. vi. 155.

hræðsla or hræzla, u, f. dread, fear, Nj. 142, Eg. 41, Sturl. ii. 5, passim. COMPDS: hræðslu-fullr, adj. in great fear, Sól. hræðslu-lauss, adj. fearless.

hræfa, d, (hreifa, Fas. i. 220, Fms. xi. 90), to tolerate, bear with; in the phrase, h. um e-t, menn þóttusk trautt mega um h. hans skaplyndi ok ofsa, Fms. xi. 90; ok mátti um h. meðan Högni lífði, Fas. i. 220, Am. 67; ok má ekki um þat hræfa lengr, it is no longer tolerable, Fs. 31.

hreeigr, adj. cadaverous, Yt. 15. hreeking, f. spitting, Hom.

Róm. 240, Landn. 247; h. út, to spit out, N. G. L. i. 11, Mark vii. 33; h. á e-n, to spit on one, Matth. xxvii. 30.

hræla, að, older ræla, to beat a loom with a weaver's rod; hún hrælaði vefinn með gullhræl, Od. v. 62, hrælaðr örum, Darr.; h. dún, to sbake eider-down on a frame to cleanse it.

HRÆLL, m., but reell seems the true form, the b being spurious, [cp. A. S. reol; Engl. reel, = Gr. κερκίε, Od. v. 62]:—a weaver's rod or sley, Nj. 275; dún-hræll, a stick to clean eider-down.

hræmug-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bideous, disgraceful.

hreepa, t, [hrop], to libel, defame, with acc., Niorst. 6; h. Guo, to blaspheme, Mar. (655 xi. B. 1); hræpir hann Heimdel, Frump. (pref.)

HRÆRA, d, i. e. hræra: [A. S. brêran; Engl. rear; O. H. G. bruorian; Germ. rübren; Dan. röre; Swed. röra]:-to move: with acc., Hým. 33; h. herbúðir sínar, Stj.; þeir fluttu burt þá er hrærandi vóru, Fms. v. 97; þær gátu öngan múga hrært, Fb. i. 522; ef vér hrærum hann, ii. 129; h. tungu, to move the tongue, Stor. 1; Guð hrærir alla stjóm hugar þeirra, Sks. 479. II. to stir, so as to mix; hrærðu allt saman mold ok silfr, Fms. iv. 298 (Hkr. ii. 220): to II. to stir, so as to stir with a ladle in cooking, hræra i katlinum, Eb. 70 new Ed.; h. i pottinum, h. i graut, supu, to stir in the kettle, to stir the porridge, broth, etc.; vindr hrærir stor höf, Edda: metaph. to stir in a matter, Bs. ii. 115, Róm. 257; also, h. um e-t, porst. Síðu H. 6; h. e-t, id., Karl. 187. Bs. ii. 35; h. við e-u, to touch a thing, þiðr. 165. III. reflex. to stir, move oneself; þá hrærisk heinin í höfði þór, Edda; því at ek ætla héðan hvergi at hrærask hvárt sem mér angrar reykr eðr bruni, Nj. 201 : þau sjálf megu hvergi hrærask ór stað nema þau sé af öðrum borin eðr dregin, Fms. i. 139, x. 373; allt þat er kvikt hrærisk, Sks. 715; limarnar hrærðusk, Eg. 377; hvat liggr þar, mér þykkir sem þat hrærisk stundum? Fas. ii. 507; mátti hann þaðan hvergi hrærask, Nj. 203. 2. metaph., af þessum hlutum hrærisk (arises) heipt ok hatr, Al. 6; tunga hrærisk til unýtra orða, Greg. 25. HRÆBAR, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen röyr; cp. Lat. crus], the groin, reins;

hröra (acc.), Edda (Lauf.); hann hafði steinsótt, ok lá steinninn í hrærunum, sá er stemdi þurftina, Bs. i. 310; kom spjótið upp í hrærana, ok renndi ofan í lærit, Šturl. iii. 14.

hræri-grautr, m. a mess of porridge, the Scot. 'stirabout.'

hræri-ligr, mod. hræran-ligr, adj. movable; ú-hræriligr, immovable, Skálda 173, 204, Stj. 18.

hreering, f. motion, stir, Edda 52, Bs. ii. 159; h. likamans, Greg. 72; h. hafsins, Rb. 438; sjóvar h., Sks. 51; h. tungis, 438; bíðandi eptir vatn-II. metaph. emotion; girndir sins hræringu, John v. 3 (= Gr. κίνησιε). ok hræringar, Stj. 35; úleyfðar hræringar, Magn. 468; af sjálfra sinna hræringum, of their own impulse, H. E. ii. 75; geds hræringar, emotions.

hræringr, m. 'stirabout,' cp. hrærigrautr.

hræsi-brekka, u, f., in the phrase, færa e-t á hræsibrekku, to expose to scorn and ridicule; see rækibrekka.

hræsinn, adj. boasting, vaunting, Sighvat, Hm. 6.

hræsna, ad, to feign; h. fyrir e-m, to act bypocritically before one.

hræsnari, a, m. a bypocrite, Matth. vi. 2, 5, 16, vii. 5, etc., Pass., Vidal. HRÆSNI, f. [hrós], vanity, self-esteem, self-glorification, Stj. 644; sjálfhól ok h., Fms. ii. 267, Bs. ii. 16, Barl. 51, Róm. 267; göra e-t til hræsni, Fs. 88; fyrir tíma h., 'pro vana humanae laudis jactantia,' Hom. 22; always so in old writers, but at the time of the Reformation it assumed the sense of II. bypocrisy (ὑπόκρισιε of the N. T.), and is constantly with its compds used so in the N. T., Vidal.,

HRÖKKVA (also spelt hreyqua), pret. hrökk, pl. hrukku; pres. hrekk or hrökk, pl. hrökkva; subj. hrykki or hreykki; part. hrokkinn; with neg. suff. hrökkvat, Km. 23:-to fall back, recoil, be repelled, with the notion of a shrinking or reeling motion; Jarl hrökk ofan á Barðann, Fms. ii. 324; Hallvarðr hafði hrokkit fram ór lyptingunni ok á mitt skipit. viii. 388: with prep., bá gerðu þeir hríð ena þriðju ok vóru við lengi, eptir þat hrukku þeir frå, Nj. 115; kappa tvá þá er flestir urðu frá at hrökkva, Fms. v. 162: h. fyrir, to give way to a shock; gekk konungr svá hart fram, at allt hrökk fyrir honum, i. 45; ok syndisk begar sú fylking h. fyrir, viii. 14; ok svá ryðjask þeir nú um at allt hrökkr liðit fyrir, xi. 132: h. til, to suffice, cp. Dan. slaa til, of means, money: h. undan (to draw back) hrukku Baglar þá undan, ix. 30: h. við, to give way; ok verðr Sigvaldi nú við at h., xi. 95; ok muntú ekki annat mega en h. vid, Nj. 90: to start up, from fear: h. upp, to be thrown open, of a door; to start up from sleep, h. upp med andfælum. 2. metaph., nær þótti hvert tré h. fyrir, every rafter seemed to give way, creak, Gisl. 31; at nær þótti skipit h. fyrir ok braka þótti í hverju tré, 115: til þess er hrökk undir middegi, till it drew nigh midday, Fas. i. 506 (where better rökk, from rökva); hrökk hræfrakki, Gísl. (in a verse). of hair; hár hans ok skegg er gult sem silki ok hrökkr sem lokar-spánn, þiðr. 20; hann hafði gult hár ok hrökk mjök, Fms. vii. 239; dökkjarpr á hár ok hrökk mjök, Ld. 274: part. hrokkinn, eurled; hrokkit hár, Sturl. iii. 122; hrokkin-hárr and hrokk-hárr, q.v.; með hrokknum (wrinkled) kinnum, Sks. 170.

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hrökkva, ð and t, causal of the last verb, to drive back, beat, wbip; ok beit hugð, f. and hugða, u, f. [A. S. byð and bygð; Engl. beed]:—love. eigi heldr á enn tálknskíði væri hrökt um, tban if it bad been beaten with a reed, Fas. ii. 534, 556: to spur or whip a horse, eptir hat hrökti hann hestinn, Sturl. iii. 50; þá hrökði þórðr hestinn undir sér ok kvað þetta við raust, 317; Eldgrímr vill nú skilja ok hrökkr hestinn, Ld. 150; þeir hrökkva hann sidan brott, they whifped bim off, Mar. II. reflex. to fall back; hann skyldi geyma at engir hreykdisk aptr, that none should lag bebind, Sturl. ii. 211; beit hröktusk (staggered to and fro) bar i lengi dags, Grett. 147 new Ed. 2. esp. to coil, wriggle, of the movement of a snake; ormr hrökvisk (hroquesc) ok es hall, Eluc. 28, Stj. 96; undan honum hrükdisk ein nadra at Oddi, Fas. ii. 300; ormrinn vildi eigi inn í munninn ok hrökðisk frá í brott, Fms. ii. 179; gengu menn eptir orminum þar til er hann hrökðisk í jörð niðr, vi. 297; þá skreið hann í munn honum ok hrækðiz þegar niðr í kviðinn, x. 325; hrökkvisk hann um hans fótleggi, Stj. 96, cp. hrökkvi-áll.

hrökkvi-áll, m. a wriggling eel, poet. for a snake, Bragi: hrökkviskafl, m., poët. = brák (q. v.), a tanner's tool, Fms. vi. (in a verse): hrökkvi-vöndr, m. a whip, Lex. Poet.

hrökkvir, m. a giant, Edda (Gl.)

hröklast, að, to reel, Mag. 158, freq.: used also of a snake.

HRÖNN, f., gen. hrannar, pl. hrannir, a wave, esp. used in poetry, Stor. 6, Hkv. 1. 26, passim: a ship is called hrann-blakkr, -valr, the steed, bawk of the wave, (also hranna elgr, hranna hrain, the elk, raven of the wave); gold is called hrann-blik, -eldr, wave-fire, Lex. Poët.: hrann-garor, m. a wall of waves, id. II. in prose, old and esp. mod., hrannir, f. pl. the beaps or swathes of seaweed and shells along the beach; hræs hrannir, beaps of slain, Edda (Ht.) 2. dat. pl. hrönnum, adverb. in beaps, Lat. catervatim, = unnvörpum, drepr hann hirðmenn konungs hrönnum niðr, Fas. i. 105. III. one of the northern Nereids was called Hrönn, Edda.

HRÖR, spelt hreyr and royr, n. [A. S. bryre = ruina], a corpse, Lat. cadaver, Gkv. I. 5, II; köglar frænda hrörs, Stor. 4; sækja um hrör, Grág, ii. 141; ekki skulu þér taka á hrörum þeirra, því at þau kvikendi eru úhrein, Levit. xi. 8; alla fugla þá er fjóra fætr hafa, skal ekki eta, ok hvergi maðr er tekr á hrörum (not hræjum) þeirra, þá saurgask hann, Stj. 316. Levit. xi. 20. II. metaph, an old decayed thing, a ruin, wreck, a fallen tomb, akin to hreysi (q. v.), the b being borne out by alliteration in Yt. 19; Yngva hrör, 6; Dyggva hrör, 7; fylkis hrör, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); as also Yt. 19, where the sense is that the king was buried in the avalanche of stones,—horfinn foldar beinum Högna hrörs: in local names, Tryggva-hreyr, Hkr. i. 178.

hrörask, ð, = hrörna (?); fár er hvatr er hræraz tekr, ef í barnæsku er blaudr, Fm. 6, a saying.

hrör-ligr, adj. 'corpse-like,' ruinous, dilapidated, Fms. iv. 93 (of houses): of men, infirm, worn by age.

hrörna, að, to fall into decay, of buildings or the like, K. b. K. 54, Fms. iii. 147, xi. 311, Eb. 6 new Ed.; heimr hrörnar, Hom.; bott landit hrörni, Landn. 168, v. l.: to wither, tré hrörnar, Sks. 144, 665 6 A. ii. 11; hrörnar blóm, Eluc.; hrörnar böll, Hm. 49; eigi losnuðu hans tennr né hrörnuðu, Stj. 348. 2. to become infirm, worn out by age; ond vár hrörnar, Stj. 332; mér gömlum karli, hrörnanda á hverjum degi, Sks. 730; mannsaldrar vóru þá meiri en nú, ok hrörnuðu menn seinna, Mag. 89.

hrörnan, f. decay, dilapidation, Pm. 33.

hu or hú, interj. bo! Sks. 304, 365.

HUGA, að, or better hugði, (as from hyggja, q.v.), to mind, Lat. excogitare, to make out, think out; radit er nú hugat, Fms. xi. 21; hugat hefi ek mér ráð, Gísl. 15; Fátt er of vandlega hugat, a saying. e-m e-t, to keep in store for one; verk hefi ek hugat ber, Nj. 53, Rom. 211; hverjar föðurbætr hann hefir hugat Hákoni konungi, Fms. vii. 3. with prepp.; e-m er umhugat um e-t, one is concerned about; mér mun mest um hugat, Isl. ii. 150; allt skulda-lið hans þat er honum var mest um hugat, Al. 21; svá at eigi þurfi um at huga félát, Vápn. 30; huga at e-u (see athuga, athugi), to attend to, look after; ba var at hugat sarum Kormaks, Korm. 244, Fms. vi. 137; ef rett er at hugt, if it is rightly considered, Al. 86; huga fyrir e-u, to provide for, Fms. vi. 127; i-huga, at-huga, to consider.

hugaolat-liga, adv. amiably, lovingly, Bs. ii. 49.

hugað-látr, adj. engaging, amiable; h. ok veglátr, O. H. L. 22, Fms. vii. 321, x. 152, v.l.; h. ok þokkasæll, ix. 246, v.l.

hugað-liga, adv. attentively; heyra h., Hom. 86: boldly, Fms. vi. 141. hugaor, adj. minded, disposed, Stor. 14; vera e-m vel h., Fms. x. 267; görðisk þá fólkit honum lítt hugat, 264, þiðr. 311. 2. bold, stoutbearted, Nj. 264; h. vel, Bs. i. 36, Lv. 38, freq.

hugað-samliga, adv. kindly, Stj. 6: carefully, Fas. i. 363.

hugao-samligr, adj. devout; h. bæn, devout prayer, Greg. 49.

hugað-samr, adi. gentle, engaging, Fms. viii. 447.

hugall, adj. mindful, attentive, Hm. 14: kind, charitable, Skálda 163; and so in mod. usage, hugull = attentive to the wants and wishes of another; gör-h., Band. 4: neut. hugalt, carefully, Fas. i. 8. COMPDS: hugulsamr, adj. charitable in small things. hugul-semi, f. charitableness. hugan, f. a minding; hafa h. fyrir e-u, Fms. xi. 238: attention, Rd. 280.

interest, affection; leggja hugðu til c-s, to take interest in, feel love for one. Fms. vi. 280; at konungr leggr enga hugðu til hests síns, be beeded it not, Bs. i. 633; mæla, ræda at hugdu, to speak from one's beart, Bjarn. 40, 58. COMPDS: hugðar-erendi, n. = hugðarmál, Skálda 173. hugðar-mál, n. matters which one has at heart, Isl. ii. 98. hugðumadr, m. (hugdar-madr), an intimate friend, Bs. i. 175; fixndr ok hugðar-menn, Fms. viii. 103, 231, ix. 525, Bs. ii. 156.

hugga, ad, to comfort, with acc., Bs. i. 238, 318, ii. 149, Fms. v. 239, vi. 234, x. 367, Greg. 22: to soothe one crying or weeping, esp. huggz barnid; ohuggandi, crying bitterly: reflex. to be comforted, Fs. 38, Ld. 286, Fas. i. 205, Hom. 49, Hkv. 2. 27, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

huggan, f. comfort, consolation, 623. 13, 52, Eb. 44 new Ed., Fms. iii. 173, v. 241, vi. 234, 371, Sks. 106, freq. COMPDS: huggunar-lauss, huggunar-oro, n. a word of comfort, adj. 'comfort-less,' 623. 56. huggunar-sýn, f. a comforting sight, Post. Stj. 195, Greg. 39. huggunar-ván, f. bope of comfort, Fms. vi. 234.

huggandi, 2, m. a comforter, Stj. 511. huggari, 2, m. a comforter, 656 C. 42, Barl. 181, Th. 77, Stj. 30: eccl. = Παράκλητος, the Holy Ghost, Sks. 132, N. T., Pass., Hólabók, Vidal.

hugi, a, m. = hugr, Hbl. 21, Edda 24, Glúm. 323, Hkr. ii. 243, Stj. 5, and passim, the weak and strong forms being used almost indiscriminately both in old and mod. usage, as also in the compds, huga-goor, huga-fullr, = hug-goor, hug-fullr, q.v.; á-hugi, zeal; var-hugi, caution; II. a pr. name, Fms.; cp. mid. Lat. Hugo, at-hugi, attention. Engl. Hugb.

Huginn, m. the wise raven of Odin, Gm., Edda.

hugna, ad, to please; e-m huguar e-t, something pleases one, one likes it, is pleased, satisfied with it; h. vel, illa, Eg. 395, Lv. 34, Fs. 27, 138. 152, Fas. i. 220, Glum. 355, 365, Orkn. 14, Korm. 154, Ld. 328, Band. 7 new Ed.: reflex., e-m hugnask e-t, id., Ld. 50, O. H. 43, Eg. 96 (v.l.), Sturl. i. 24, Str. 19.

hugnan, f. a pleasing, comforting, Hav. 57.

HUGB, m., gen. hugar, dat. hugi and hug, pl. hugir; an older form hogr occurs in very old MSS., e.g. hog-godi, 655 xxv. 2, and still remains in the compds hog-vorr etc., see p. 280: [Ulf. bugs = vovs, but only once, in Ephes. iv. 17, whereas he usually renders vous etc. by other words, as frahi, aba, muns; A. S. byge; Hel. bugi; O. H. G. bugu; Dan. bu; Swed. bdg; hyggja, hugga, hyggð, -úð (q. v.) are all kindred words and point to a double final]:-mind, with the notion of thought, answering to Germ. gedanke; hugr er byr hjarta nær, Hm. 94; engi hugr má hyggja, Fms. v. 241; enn er eptir efi í hug mínum, 623. 26; í hug eda verki, in mind or act, Fms. vi. 9; koma e-m i hug, to come into one's mind, to betbink one, iv. 117. Fb. ii. 120, 325; vera i hug e-m, to be in one's mind; bat mun ber ekki i hug, thou art not in earnest, Nj. 46, Fms. iv. 143; hafa e-t i hug, to bave a thing in mind, intend; renna hug sinum, to run in one's mind, consider, vii. 19; renna hug or hugum til e-s, Hom. 114; koma hug á e-t, to call to mind, remember, 623. 16; leida e-t hugum, to consider, Sks. 623; leiða at huga, Skv. 1; ganga, líða, hverfa e-m ór hug, to forget, O. H. 157, Fms. vi. 272; snúa hug sínum eptir (at, frá) e-u, to turn one's mind after (to, from) a thing, iv. 87, Eb. 204; mæla um hug sér, to feign, dissimulate, Fær. 33 new Ed., Hkv. 2. 15, Am. 70; orka tveggja huga um c-t, to be of two minds about a thing, pjal. 31; orkask hugar a e-t, to resolve, Grett. 207 new Ed.; ef ber ler nokkut tveggja huga um betta mál, if thou be of two minds about the matter, Odd. 112 new Ed.; ok ljær mér þess hugar (thus emend.) at né einn fái fang af honum, I ween that none will be a match for bim, Fms. xi. 96. denoting mood, beart, temper, feeling, affection; goor h., a good, kind beart, Hm. 118; illr h., ill temper, spite, id.; heill h., sincerity, Sol. 4; horskr h., Hm. 90; í góðum hug, in a good mood, Fms. vi. 110, ix. 500 (v. l.), Stj. 453; in plur., vera i hugum góðum, Fas. i. 441 (in a verse); or simply, i hugum, 'in one's mind,' cheerful, Hkm. 9, Hým. 11; bzdi reidr ok i hugum, both when angry and when glad, Post. 168; i reidum hug, in angry mood, Fms. vi. 4; i hördum hug, in bard (sad) mood, distressed, 655 xii. 3; i illum hug, in evil mood; af öllum hug, from all one's beart, 686 B. 2 (Matth. xxii. 37), cp. Hm. 125: and adverb., alls hugar, from all one's beart, Hom. 68; all hugar feginn, Hom. (St.): reynask hugi viò, to try one another's mind, make close acquaintance, Fb. iii. 446; byi at hón vildi reynask hugum við hann (examine bim), Fs. 128; hugir beirra foru saman, their minds went together, they loved one another, 138. III. denoting desire, wish; leggja hug á e-t, to lay to beart, take interest in, Nj. 46; leggja mikinn hug & um e-t, Eg. 42; leggja allan hug á e-t, O.H. 44, 55; leggja litinn hug á e-t, to mind little, Fms. x. 61; to neglect, 96; leggja hug á konu, to love a woman, Fs. 137, Fb. i. 303; leika hugr á e-u, to long, wish for a thing, hón er svá af konum at mér leikt helzt hugr á, Fms. vii. 103, Rd. 254; hugir þínir standa til þess mjök, Hom. 53; e-m rennr hugr til e-s, to bave affection for one, Fb. i. 279; e-m er hugr a e-u, to bave a mind for a thing, be eager for, have at beart; mer et engi hugr á at selja hann, I bave no mind to sell bim, Fms. i. 80, iv. 30, vii. 276; er ber nú jammikill hugr á at heyra draum minn sem í nótt? Dropl, 22, 2. in plur., personified, almost like fylgja or hamingja, q. v.,

a person's ill-will or good-will being fancied as wandering abroad and Ppassim. pursuing their object; for this belief see the Sagas passim, esp. in dreams; þá vakti Torfi mik, ok veit ek víst, at þetta eru manna hugir, Háv. 55; þetta eru illra manna hugir til þín, Þórð. 65; hvárt syfjar þik, Járnskjöldr faðir? Eigi er, Járndís dóttir, liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, art thou sleepy, father? Not so, daughter, but the minds of mighty men weigh upon me, Fb. i. 258: popular sayings referring to the travelling of the mind, e. g. fljótr sem hugr manns, swift as thought (Germ. gedankenschnell), cp. the tale of the race of Hugi and Thjalii, Edda, and of Odin's IV. with the notion of foreboding; ravens Hugin and Munin. svá segir mér hugr um, 'so says my mind to me,' I forebode, Fs. 127; kveðsk svá hugr um segja, sem konungr myndi úmjúklega taka því, O. H. 51; kvað sér illa hug sagt hafa um hennar gjaforð, ber wedlock bad boded bim evil, Isl. ii. 19; en kvaðsk þó úvíst hugr um segja, hver..., i.e. be bad little bope, bow ..., Fb. i. 360; e-m byor e-t i hug, it bodes one, Isl. ii. 32; baud konungi þat helzt í hug, at ..., O. H. 195, Eg. 21 (see bjóða IV); göra sér í hug, to imagine, Fms. viii. 338; telja sér í hug, id., Fb. ii. 322, Eb. 204. V. denoting courage; hugr ræðr hulfum sigri, a stout beart is balf the battle, a saying, Fms. vi. 429 (in a verse); hugr ok áræði, Stj. 71; með hálfum hug, balf-beartedly, faintly; med öruggum hug, fearlessly; herða huginn, Eg. 407, O. H. 241; engi er hugr i Donum, Hkr. i. 338; treysta hug sínum, Odd. 112 new Ed.; hugar 191. eigandi, bold, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse), Korm. 200; bregdask at hug, bord. 48; pat segi per, at mer fylgi engi hugr, Fms. vii. 297; engi hugr mun i vera, Glum. 356, passim. VI. compos: hugar-angr, n. beart's grief, bjal. 11. hugar-beiskleikr, m. bitterness of mind, Stj. 200. hugar-bot, f. comfort, Dropl. 11. hugar-buror, m. fancy. hugarekki, a, m. distress of mind, Fas. i. 171, iii. 81. hugar-far, n. state of mind, esp. in a moral sense, Bs. i. 317, 716, ii. 33, Thom. 40, N. T., hugar-fýst, f. desire, Magn. 468. hugar-glöggr, adj. mean, narrow-minded, Fbr. (in a verse). hugar-góðr, adj. good of beart, kind, Sks. 437. hugar-hreering, f. emotions, Bs. i. 703. hugarhvarf, n. frowardness of mind, Barl. 4. hugar-kraptr, m. strengtb of mind, Stj. 173. hugar-látliga, adv. = hugadlátliga. hund, f. fancy, disposition of mind; eptir sinni h., after one's own fancy, Sks. 339, Stj. 451, Barl. 25, Fms. vi. 109; göra sér e-t í hugarlund, to fancy, imagine, freq. hugar-ótti, a, m. fright, terror, Fms. vi. 353. hugarreikan, -ruglan, -ruplan, f. wandering of mind, insanity, Al. 55, Pr. 467, Stj. 121, 256. hugar-speki, f. wisdom, Hsm. 33. 3. hugarstyrkr, m., hugar-styrkt, f. strength of mind, Stj. 132. hugar-válaðr, m. bypocbondria, despair, Bs. i. 366, 368, 644. hugar-vil, n. = hugarhugar-æði, n. fury, Stj. 344. válaðr.

B. Compos: hug-ast, f., in the phrase, unna hugastum, to love with all one's beart, Hkr. iii. 194, passim. hug-blauor, adi. timid. Hbl. 49, Km. hug-bleyði, f. cowardice, Hbl. 26. hug-blior, adj. merciful, Bs. i. (in a verse). hug-boo, n. foreboding, fancy, Fs. 18, 64, Eg. 82, Nj. 212, Fær. 202, Fms. viii, 118, Fb. ii. 38, passim. booit, n. part. what bodes one, Rd. 308. hug-boro, n. courage, mctaph. from a ship, Fms. vii. 143, Lex. Poët. hug-borg, f., poët. the breast, Lex. Poët. hug-bot, f. comfort, mind's release, Hom. 104, Stj. 466. hug-brigor, adj. fickle, Hm. 101. hug-dirfo, f. courage, Karl. 161. hug-dirfi, f. id., Karl. 346. hug-djarfr, adj. stout-bearted, Bs. i. 38, Karl. 312. hug-dyggr, adj. steadfast, lallast, féllsk, dep., láta h., to lose beart, despair. hug-dyggr, adj. steadfast, Mar. hughug-fastliga, adv. steadfastly, Str. 20. hug-fastr, adj. steadfast, El. 24. hug-fár, adj. gloomy, Fms. v. 169. hug-feldr, adj. agreeable, Barl. hug-festa, t, to fix in one's mind, Ld. 88, Sks. 237, Orkn. 54, Fms. i. 133: reflex., Fb. ii. 88. hug-froun, f., hug-fro, hugfrói, a, m. the mind's ease, relief. hug-fullr, adj. full of courage, Hým. 8, Fms. xi. 270, Mart. 107. hug-góðr, adj. kind-bearted, merciful, O. H. L. 30, Fms. ii. 94, Bs. i. 166: cheerful, Sks. 446. huggaodi, n. goodness of beart, mercy, 655 xxv. 2, Bs. i. 174, ii. 149, Sij. 155, Fms. v. 326, þórð. 28 new Ed., Fagrsk. 29. hug-hraustr, adj. strong of mind, of good cheer, N. T. freq. hug-hroysta, t, to comfort one, cheer one's beart. hug-hreysti, f. a being of good comfort, Pr. 454, El. 5, Fas. i. 159. hug-hryggr, adj. sorrowful, Str. 42. hug-hvarf, n. change of mind; telja e-m hughvorf, to persuade a person to change his conviction, Fas. i. 530, Ld. 306. hug-hægr, adj., e-m er hughægt, easing one's mind, Glum. 348, Bs. i. 358, Fas. ii. 91. hug-kvæmi, f. a coming to one's mind, ingenuity, Hom. (St.) hugkvæmiligr, adj. ingenious, Fms. vii. 225; -liga, adv. ingeniously, 351. hug-kvæmr (-kæmr), adj. ingenious; h. ok margbreytinn, Vápn. 3. porst. S. St. 46, Fms. vi. 217: of things, recurring to the mind, kvað þá hugkvæmra Vatnsdals-meyjum ef hann væri svá nær götu, i. e. they would sooner recollect bim, Fs. 67; helzti hugkvæmt er um þau tíðendi, Fms. vi. 36, Valla L. 218, Bjarn. 7 (dear); hversu h. hann var eptir at leita við vini sína hvat þeim væri at harmi, Fms. vii. 103. hug-lauss, adj. beartless, faint-bearted, Ld. 232, Fbr. 35, Nj. 217, Fas. i. 192, iii. 616. hug-loggja, lagdi, to lay to mind, consider, Fas. iii. 527. hug-leiða, d, to consider, reflect, 655 xi. 3, Ld. 204, Eg. 70, Fs. 69, hugsan, f. thought, thinking, Sturl. iii. 242 (opinion), Fms. i. 185, Al. Fms. i. 3, vi. 280, vii. 30, Stj. 25, Barl. 115, 122, Sks. 3, Grett. 161, 163; bera h. fyrir e-u, Sturl. i. 206; h. ok ætlun, 656 A. i. 31, N. T.,

hug-leiding, f. reflection, Gisl. 16, Barl. 113, freq. létt, n. adj. light-bearted; e-m er huglétt, Stj. 290, 428, Edda 218. hug-léttir, m. mind's ease, comfort, Bs. ii. 225. hug-leikit, n. part., e-m er e-t h., with beart bent upon a thing, Fas. iii. 268. hug-leysa, u. f. timidity, Karl. 339. hug-leysi, n. id., Nj. 264, Fms. ii. 68, Karl. hug-litill, adj. little-minded, timid, Rb. 348, Isl. ii. 102. 318, passim. hug-ljúfi, a, m. a darling; vera h. hvers manns. hug-ljúfr, adj. engaging, kind. hug-maðr, m. a bold man, þiðr. 174. hug-mannliga, adv. boldly, Fms. vii. 164. hug-móðr, m. moodiness, Safn i. 33, 116. hug-mynd, f. 'mind's-shaping,' a mod. rendering of idea. hug-pruor, adj. stout-bearted, Fbr. 5. hug-prýði, f. courage, Fms. ii. 69, vi. 418, passim. hug-rakkr, adj. stout-bearted, Sks. 437, Al. 33. hugraun, f. 'mind's-trial,' a trial, Sturl. iii. 145: trial of courage, Fms. v. hug-reifr, adj. cheerful, Lex. Poët. hug-rekki, f. courage, Fms. ii. 322. hug-renning, f. 'mind's-wandering,' thought, meditation, Sks. 550, Hom. 47, 54, Greg. 13, Post. 656 C. 28, Barl. 32, 86, 180, N. T., Vidal. passim. hug-reynandi, part. a trusted, tried friend, Haustl. hug-r6, f. peace of mind, Str. 88: the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 385. hug-runar, f. pl. 'mind's-runes,' magical runes with a power of wisdom, Sdm. hug-sjó, f., Thom. 2, and hug-sjón, f. hug-sjukr, adj. 'mind-sick,' distressed, anxious, Nj. o, Fms. i. 205, vi. 69, vii. 104, viii. 8, Hkr. ii. 11, Al. 73. hug-skot, q. v. hug-snjallr, adj. doughty, Lex. Poët. hug-sott, f. sickness of mind, care, anxiety, concern, Bret. 24, Str. 4, Róm. 297, Mar. hug-spakligr, adj. sagacious, Sks. 627. hug-spakr, adj. wise. hug-speki. f. sagacity, foresight, Sturl. i. 206, Orkn. 166. hug-spæi, f. 'mindspacing, prophecy, Sturl. i. 206 C. hug-steinn, m., poët. the heart, Lex. Poët. hug-sterkr, adj. strong-minded, Al. 8, MS. 4. 28. stiginn, part. in bigb spirits, Grett. 177 new Ed., Mart. 100. stoltr, adj. baugbty, Pass. 21.7. hug-stórr, adj. bigb-minded, Fs. 129, hug-styrkr, adj. = hugsterkr, Karl. 345. hug-stæör, adj. steadfast; e-m er e-t hugstætt, fixed in one's mind, Fs. 180, Grett. 151 A; vera hugstætt til e-s, to busy one's mind with a thing, Isl. ii. 19, where used of hug-svala, ad, to refreeb the soul, comfort, Vidal., Pass. hug-svalan, f. consolation. hug-svinnr, adj. wise, Sighvat. Hugsvinns-mál, n. the name of a didactic poem. hug-sýki, f. anxiety, hug-sýkja, t, to dishearten, Al. 6. Luke xii. 25, Pass. 36. 6. tregi, 2, m. bereavement, grief, affliction, Bs. i. 645, Fms. v. 208. trúr, adj. true, faithful, Nj. 258. hug-veikr, adj. weak-minded, Fas. hug-vekja, u, f. 'soul's-waking,' the title of a religious tract. i. 418. hug-vit, n. understanding, sagacity, Fms. ii. 286; hugvit til boknæmis, Bs. i. 793; hvass í hugviti, Mar.; skilning ok h., Stj. 12; djúpsæi ok h., 560; skilja af sínu hugviti, Hom. 84; í hugviti smiðsins, Eluc. 7: mod. hug-vitr, adj. clever, Mar. hugvits-maor, m. a man of genius, esp. of an artist, mechanic, or the like. hug-værr, adj., see hógværr, Hom. 8, 129. hug-bekkliga, adv. engagingly; h. ok litillatliga, MS. 15. 1. hug-bokkr, adj. endeared to one, after one's beart; h. hverjum góðum manni, Bs. i. 72, Fms. i. 140; h. allri alþýðu, vii. 102; öllum var hann h., x. 151. hug-bokkaör, part. well disposed; var hvart þeirra Hallfreðar öðru vel hugþokkat, Fms. ii. 88; vel er mér hugþokkat til Magnúss hins Góða, iii. 58. hug-þokkan, f. = hugþokki, Eg. 47, v.l. hug-bokki, a, m. mind, disposition, judgment; eptir hugbokka sinum, Eg. 47, Sks. 197; hefir þetta farit eptir hugþokka mínum, Fms. xi. 288:= hugskot, rannsaka vandliga í hugþokka þínum, Sks. 444 B; Saul mælti í hugbokka sínum, 706; meðalorpning (interjectio) sýnir hugbokka manns, Skálda 180. hug-bótti, a, m. disposition, with the notion of selfwill, opinionativeness; eptir h. sinum, following one's own ofinion, (mod.) hug-bungt, n. adj., e-m er h., to be depressed, Ld. 160. pl. in a few words, mostly poetical: hugum-prúðr, adj. = hugprúðr; Hjálmarr inn h., a nickname, Fas. hugum-sterkr, -stórr, -strangr, adj. = hugstórr, etc., Hkv. 1.1, Korm., Jd. 38, Fas. i. 418.

hug-ró, f. = höggró, Fms. i. 177, Hkr. i. 238, þórð. 44 new Ed. HUGSA, ad, [early Dan. bugse, mod. buske = to remember; for the mod. Dan. tanke and also Icel. benkja were borrowed from the German, and do not occur until the time of the Reformation]:-I. absol. to tbink; byí hefir oss þat gefit verit at hugsa, Dipl. ii. 14; þó at eigi megi auga sjá eðr eyra heyra né engi manns hugr hugsa, hversu..., Fms. i. 229; h. til Guds, Stj. 138; þeir hugsuðu hví þat mundi gegna, Edda (pref.); ek vissa hvat Símon hugsaði, Post. 656 C. 28. II. with acc, to think out, Lat. excogitare; ek mun hugsa yor konung, Stj. 441; hugsadu vandliga hvar hann liggr, 424; hugsat hefi ek kostinn, Nj. 3: to intend, ber hugsudut mér illt, Stj. 239; sagði at hann hafi þat helzt hugsat, Fms. i. 83: h. sik, to betbink oneself, ii. 133, Karl. 15, Bs. ii. 121. 2. with prepp.; h. sik um e-t, to take counsel with oneself (um-hugsan); h. sik fyrir, to bave forethought, ponder over, Fms. xi. 442; h. fyrir ser, to ponder over, vii. 88, 289; h. um e-t, to think about a thing, Stj. 423, passim; h. eptir um e-t, Fms. x. 6. III. reflex., hugsaðisk honum svá til, at . . . Fms. vii. 88; e-m hugsast e-t, a thing occurs to one's mind.

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Pass., Vidal., very freq. compps: hugsunar-augu, n. 'eyes of thinking,' intellect, Skálda 160; umhugsan, meditation. hugsunar-lauss, adj. thoughtless. hugsunar-leysi, n. thoughtlessness.

hugsandi, part. gerund. conceivable, possible; ú-hugsandi, impossible. hugsanlegr, adj. attentive, Sks. 6: conceivable, Lat. cogitabilis. (mod.) hugsi, adj. ind. thoughtful, meditative; sem hann væri hugsi, Bjarn. 40; Gestr sitr nú hugsi um sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 294; fámálugr ok nokkut hugsi, 156; um slíkt liggr hann hugsi, Al. 15, 70; hann fór jafnan sem hugsi væri, as vacant, wandering, Bs. i. 170.

hug-skot, n. [properly either mind's-recess,' from skot, a recess, or rather 'mind's-sbooting,' analogous to hugrenning]:—mind, soul; hryggt h., a bereaved mind, Sks. 24, Fms. x. 151; með réttu hugskoti, Blas. 41; hugskots-eyru, Hom. 53; hugskots hendr, 54; hugskots augu, tbe mind's eye, 47, Stj. 20, 132, Rb. 380; mitt h., my mind, Fms. i. 140; fjarlægr mönnum í hugskotinu, 272; vitnisburðr hugskotsins, K. Å. 50; blindr á hugskotinu, viii. 294; at faðir hann skyldi við hans h. sem síðast verða varr, Barl. 16; hreinsa h. sitt með iðran, Hom. (St.), Thom. 9, 13; freq. in the N. T. as to render νοῦς οτ νόημα, e. g. elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn af öllu hjarta, af allri sálu, ok af öllu hugskoti, Matth. xxii. 37, Luke i. 35, Rom. xiii. 2, 1 Cor. ii. 16, 2 Cor. iii. 14, iv. 4, xi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, Tit. i. 15, Vidal. passim.

HULD, f. the name of a giantess, cp. Gr. Καλυψώ. Huldar-Saga,

u, f. the story of the giantess Huld, Sturl. iii. 304.

HULDA, u, f. biding, secrecy; drepa huldu å e-t, Fms. xi. 106; með huldu, in secret, i. 295: cover, nokkur hulda lá ávalt yfir. Fs. 22; mikil h. ok poka liggr yfir eyju þeirri, Fas. i. 5; þeir vóru komnir á einn lítinn skóg ok var þat lítil h., Fms. x. 239: a cover, hafa huldu fyrir andliti eðr augum, 625. 23.

II. bollowness; in the phrase, á huldu, ílla brotna bein á huldu, Ísl. þjóðs.; brast sundr hulda í hrauninu, Pr. 411. compos: huldu-fólk, n. pl. the bidden people, fairies, in the mod. Icel. lore; for the origin of this name see lsl. þjóðs. (begin.) i. 1, 2. huldu-maðr, m. a fairy, Fms. iii. 177 (in a tale of the 15th century). huldar-höttr, m. a bood of disguise, Fbr. (in a verse).

hulfr, m. dogwood, = beinviði (q. v.), Sks. 90 B. huliðs-hjálmr, m., and hulins-hjálmr, less correct, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 219:—a bidden belm (see s. v. hjálmr), Fms. ii. 141, Gullþ. 27, Fbr. 34 new Ed.

hulning, f. concealing, Stj. 12, 127, 315, Mar.

hulstr, m. [Goth. bulistr; A.S. beolster; Engl. bolster; Dan. bylster, from hylja; cp. Germ. bülse]:—a case, sbeatb.

huma, ab, prop. to bum: in the phrase, huma e-b fram af sér, to put a thing by.

HUMALL, m. [Germ. bummel; Dan. bumle; Fr. boublon; Engl. bop]:
—the bumnlus, bop-plant, Nj. 2 (v.l.), N. G. L. i. 244, Bs. i. 441, Boldt.,
D. N. passim: humla, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. i. 18; vall-humall, the wild
bop. comps: humla-garor, m. a bop garden, Boldt. 41. humlatetill, m. a bop boiler, D. N. humla-mungát, n. bop beer, D. N.
humla-stæði, n. a place grown wilb bops, D. N. humla-stong, f.
a bop pole, Boldt. humla-tekja, u, f. bop-picking, Boldt. 53.

HUMARR, m. [Dan. and Germ. bummer; Fr. bomard], a lobster, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. humar-kló, f. a lobster claw, Mag.

humótt, see húm.

HUNANG, n. [A.S. bunig; Engl. boney; Germ. bonig; Dan. boning; Ulf. renders μέλι by milip]:—boney, Gpl. 491, Bs. i. 103, 433, Eg. 69, 79, 469, Fms. vii. 173, viii. 258, Stj. 309, 411. compds: hunang-bakaor, part. baked boney, Stj. 193. hunangs-dögg, f. boney dew, hunangs-fall, n. boney dew, Edda 12. hunangafljótandi, part. flowing with boney, Stj. 642, Eluc. hunangs-ilmr, m. a smell of boney, Landn. 140. hunangs-lækr, m. a stream of boney, Fas. iii. 669. hunangs-sein boney], a boneycomb, Stj. 210, N.T. hunangs-seimr, m. [Germ. bonig-seim = virgin hunang-sætr, adj. sweet as boney. 65 In olden times and throughout the Middle Ages, honey was one of the chief exports from England to Scandinavia (Norway and Iceland), see the passages above; as sugar was then unknown, the export of honey far exceeded that of the present day.

hunang-ligr, adj. boneyed, Sks. 630, Bs. i. passim, ii. 131, Mar.

HUND-, [Goth. bund only found in pl. bunda], a form of hundrað, only used in poët. compds, many, very, like Lat. multi-, Germ. tausend: hund-forn, adj. very old, þd. 14; in mod. conversation hund-gamall and hund-margr, adj. bundred-fold, innumerable, Hkv. 1.21; h. vikingr, Sighvat (Ö, H. 190); h. herr, Hallfred, Fms. xi. 208 (in a verse), Sighvat (Hkr. iii. 3), Hm. 17; hunnmörg hof, Vþm. 38. hund-villr, adj. utterly lost, quite astray, Eb. (in a verse): esp. of sailors, fóru þeir þá hundvillir, Nj. 267. hund-víss, adj. very wise, esp. used of giants and partly as a term of abuse; hundviss jötunn, Hým. 5, Hkv. Hjörv. 25, Fas. iii. 15; hann var jötunn h. ok illr viðreignar, Edda; at jötnar hundvísir skulu þar drekka, 57. The similarity of hundr, a dog, seems here to have given a bad sense to the word (=dog-wise, cunning), which etymologically it did not deserve.

hund-fiskr, m. a dog-fisb. hund-gá, f. barking, Lv. 60, 655 xxxii. q. hund-ligr, adj. dog-like, Clem. 55, 656 C. 29.
HUNDR, m. [Ulf. bunds; A. S., O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swed. bund; Engl. bound; Lat. canis; Gr. κύων]:—a dog, Hm. 82, Gm. 44, Orkn. 150, Grág. ii. 119, Fms. ii. 224, iv. 314, Nj. 74. Stj. 464, passim; the shepherd's dog, watch dog, and deer hound were best known;—smalah. and fjúr-h., a sbepberd's dog; dýr-h., a fox bound; búr-h., varð-h., a watch dog; grey-h., a greybound; spor-h., a slot bound, Orkn. 150, O. H.; mjó-h., Dan. mynde, a spaniel; [skikkju-rakki, a lap dog, Orkn. 114.] dverg-h., q. v.; hunda-gá, gnauð, gelt, gnöll, barking, bowling, 656 A.

made one's escape, Orkn. 212, Gísl. 7, cp. hljóð B. 2; hunds hauss, höfuð, a dog's bead (also as an epithet of abuse), Stj. 68, 498, Rb. 346; hunds eyru, dog's ears, in a book; hunds kjaptr, trýni, löpp, rófa, húr, a dog's mouth, snout, foot, tail, bair; hunda sveinn, a dog-keeper, Lv. 100: phrases and sayings, það er lítið sem hunds tungan finnr ekki; opt hefir ólmr hundr rifið skinn; as also hlaupa á hunda-vaði yfir e-t, to slur a tbing over, scamp work; festa ráð sitt við hunds hala, Mag. 65:

—2 dog's age is, partly in fun, partly in contempt, counted by balf years; átta vetra á hunda tölu = four years; whence, ek em maðr gamall, ok ván-

ii. 12, Fas. i. 213; vera or hunda hljóði, to be out of the dog's bark, bave

legt at the eiga hunds aldr einn ólifat, Fb. ii. 285:—allan sinn hunds aldr, throughout all bis wicked, reprobate life.

II. metaph.,
1. as abuse; hundrinn þinn, κύον! Ísl. ii. 176; eigi af hundinum þínum, Fms. vi. 323; drepum þenna hund sem skjótast, κi. 146; mann-hundr, a wicked man; hunds-verk, a dog's work, Sighvat: hund-eygr, adj. κυνδε όμρατ έχων, Grett. (in a verse): hund-geðjaðr, adj. currisb, Hallfred.
2. an ogre, destroyer, = vargt, Gr. κύων; hundr segls, viða, elris, herklæða,

Lex. Poët., Edda ii. 512.

3. a nickname, þórir Hundr, Ó. H.: Hundsfótr, m. a nickname, Fas.; cp. also the pr. names Hundi, Hundingi, Landn., Sæm.: Hunda-dagar, m. the dog-days: Hunda-stjarna, u, the dog-star, Sirius.

4. botan. = vulgaris; hunda-hvingras, hunda-sóley, etc., Hjalt.: hund-bítr, m. a biter, Bjarn. (in a verse): hund-heiðinn, adj. 'dog-beathen,' heathenish, Fms. ii. 130, Fas. ii. 186, Karl. 138, Flóv. 23. Favourite dogs recorded in the Sagas, king Olave's dog Vígi, the Argus of the northern Sagas, Fms. O. T. ch. 82, 208, 259;

Gunnar's dog Sam, Nj. ch. 71, 77, 78; the dog Flóki, Rd. ch. 24; also Hálfs S. ch. 7, 8,—pá ina sömu nótt gó hundr hans Flóki er aldri gó nema hann vissi konungi ótta vánir: mythol. the dog Garm, Vsp., Gm.; the dog Saurr, who was made king over the Thronds, (peir letu síða hundinn þrjú mannssvit ok gó hann til tveggja grða, en mælti it

the dog Sault, who was made king over the Finology, per lett slow i hundinn þrjú manns-vit, ok gó hann til tveggja orða, en mælti it þriðja,) for this curious tale see Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 13: pet names, seppi, rakki, grey; and pr. names, Vígi, Snati, Loddi, Lubbi (a rough dog), Stripill (smooth), etc.

HUNDRAD, n. pl. hundrud; the form hund- (q.v.) only occurs in 2 few old compd words: [Goth. bunda, pl.; A.S. bund; O.H.G. bunt; the extended form in Hel. and old Frank. bundered; Germ. bundert; Dan. bundrede; Swed. bundra; the inflexive syllable is prob. akin to -ræðr in átt-ræðr]:—a bundred; the Scandinavians of the heathen time (and perhaps also all Teutonic people) seem to have known only a duodecimal hundred (= 12 X 10 or 120); at that time 100 was expressed by tíu-tíu, cp. Ulf. taibun-taibund = ten-toen y; Pal Vídalín says, -hundrað tólfrætt er sannlega frá heiðni til vor komið, en hið tíræða er líkast að Norðrlönd hafi ekki vitað af fyrr en Kristni kom hér og með henni lærdómr beirrar aldar, Skýr. s. v. Hundrað (fine): but with the introduction of Christianity came in the decimal hundred, the two being distinguished by adjectives, -tólfrætt hundrað = 120, and tírætt hundrað = 100. But still the old popular duodecimal system continued in almost all matters concerned with economical or civil life, in all law phrases, in trade, exchange, property, value, or the like, and the decimal only in ecclesiastical or scholastic matters (chronology, e.g. lb. ch. 1, 10). At the same time the word in speech and writing was commonly used without any specification of tírætt or tólfrætt, for, as Pal Vídalín remarks, every one acquainted with the language knew which was meant in each case; even at the present time an Icel, farmer counts his flocks and a fisherman his share (hlutr) by the duodecimal system; and everybody knows that a herd or share of one hundred and a half means 120 + 60 = 180. In old writers the popular way of counting is now and then used even in chronology and in computation, e.g. when Ari Frode (Ib. ch. 4) states that the year consists of three hundred and four days (meaning 364); the census of franklins given by the same writer (where the phrase is hundrud heil = wbole or ull bundreds) is doubtless reckoned by duodecimal, not decimal hundreds, Ib. ch. 10; and in the census of priests and churches taken by bishop Paul (about A. D. 1200) 'tiræð' is expressively added, lest duodecimal hundreds should be understood, Bs. i. 136. The Landn. (at end) contains a statement (from Ari?) that Iceland continued pagan for about a hundred years, i.e. from about 874-997 A.D. In the preface to Olafs S., Snorn states that two duodecimal hundreds (tvau hundruð tólfræð) elapsed from the first colonisation of Iceland before historical writing began (i. e. from about A.D. 874-1115): levies of ships and troops are in the laws and Sagas counted by duodecimal hundreds, e.g. the body-guard of king Olave consisted of a hundred hiro-men, sixty house-carles and sixty guests, in all'two hundred' men, i. e. 240, Mork. 126; the sons of earl Strut-Harald

had a hundred men, of whom eighty were billetted out and forty returned, Fms. xi. 88, 89; hálft hundrað, a balf bundred = sixty, Mork. l. c. a division of troops = 120; hundrads-flokkr, Fms. vi. (in a verse). in indef. sense, bundreds, a bost, countless number, see hund-, as also in the adverb. phrase, hundrudum, by bundreds (indefinitely), Fms. vi. 407, bior. 275, 524: in mod. usage as adjective and indecl., except the pl. in -uo, thus hundruð ásauðum, Dipl. iv. 10.

B. As value, a bundred, i.e. a hundred and twenty ells of the stuff wadmal, and then simply value to that amount (as a pound sterling in English). All property, real as well as personal, is even at present in Icel. taxed by hundreds; thus an estate is a 'twenty, sixty, hundred' estate; a franklin gives his tithable property as amounting to so and so many hundreds. As for the absolute value of a hundred, a few statements are sufficient, thus e.g. a milch cow, or six ewes with lambs, counts for a hundred, and a hundrad and a kugildi (cow's value) are equal: the charge for the alimentation of a pauper for twelve months was in the law (Jb. 165) fixed to four hundred and a half for a male person, but three hundred and a half for a female; cp. also the phrase, það er ekki hundrað í hættunni, there is no bundred at stake, no great risk! In olden times a double standard was used,—the wool or wadmal standard, called hundrað talið = a bundred by tale, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells as stated above, and a silver standard, called hundrað vegit, a bundred by weight, or hundrad silfrs, a bundred in silver, amounting to two marks and a half = twenty ounces = sixty örtugar; but how the name hundred came to be applied to it is not certain, unless half an örtug was taken as the unit. It is probable that originally both standards were identical, which is denoted by the phrase, sex alna eyrir, six ells to an ounce, or a hundred and twenty ells equal to twenty ounces (i. e. wadmal and silver at par); but according as the silver coinage was debased, the phrases varied between nine, ten, eleven, twelve ells to an ounce (N.G.L. i. 80, 81, 387, 390, passim), which denote bad silver; whereas the phrase 'three ells to an ounce' (þriggja álna eyrir, Sturl. i. 163, passim, or a hundred in wadmal equal to half a hundred in silver) must refer either to a double ell or to silver twice as pure: the passage in Grág. i. 500 is somewhat obscure, as also Rd. 233: the words vegin, silfrs, or talin are often added, but in most cases no specification is given, and the context must shew which of the two standards is there meant; the wool standard is the usual one, but in cases of weregild the silver standard seems always to be understood; thus a single weregild (the fine for a man's life) was one hundred, Njála passim. 2. the phrases, hundrad fritt, a bundred paid in cattle, Finnb. 226; tolf hundrud morend, twelve bundred in dark striped wadmal, Nj. 225; hundrað í búsgögnum ok í húsbúningi, Vm. 65; hundraðs-gripr, hestr, hross, kapall, hvíla, sæng, rekkja, psaltari, etc., a beast, a borse, a bed, etc., of a bundred's value, Am. 2, 10, Vm. 25, 39, 60, 153, Jm. 3, 30; hundrads-umagi, a person whose maintenance costs a bundred, Vm. 156; hundrads virdi, a bundred's value, 68. For references see the Sagas and laws passim, and for more information see Mr. Dasent's Essay in Burnt Njal.

C. A bundred, a political division which in olden times was common to all Teut. nations, but is most freq. in old Swedish laws, where several hundreds made a herad or shire; cp. the A.S. and Engl. bundred, Du Cange bundredum; old Germ. bunderti, see Grimm's Rechts Alterthumer; the centum pagi of Caesar, Bell. Gall. iv. ch. 1, is probably the Roman writer's misconception of the Teut. division of land into bundreds; this is also the case with Tacit. Germ. ch. 12: cp. the Swed. local names Fjaðrunda-land, Attundaland, and Tíunda-land, qs. Fjaðr-hunda land, Atthunda land, Tihunda land, i. e. a combination of four, eight, ten hundreds. The original meaning was probably a community of a bundred and twenty franklins or captains. This division is not found in Icel.

hundraðasti, adj. an ordinal number, the bundredth. hundrað-falda, að, to 'bundredfold,' Stj. 545.

hundrað-faldliga, adv. bundredfold, Barl. 200: -ligr, adj., 19. hundrað-faldr, adj. bundredfold, Stj. 94, Bs. ii. 157, Matth. xiii. 8. hundraðs-höfðingi, a, m. a centurion, Stj. 630, N. T., Fms. i. 142, Post. 656 B. 2, Róm. 260. hundraðs-blót, n. a becatomb, (mod.)

hunds-ligr, adj. currish, Barl. 160.

hundtér, m. a bunter, (Engl. word,) Thom. 16.

hund-tik, f. a 'sbe-tyke,' bitch, Fs. 71, Fas. iii. 231.

HUNGB, m., but in mod. usage neut., as in Bs. ii. 135; [Ulf. bubrus =λιμόs; A.S., Engl., Dan., Swed., and Germ. bunger; O.H.G. bungar]:bunger; hungr varn, Greg. 58; mikinn hungr, Sol. 50; fyrir hungrs sakir, Ghl. 531; sedja fenginn hungr, Al. 83; svelta hungri heill, to starve, Ls. 63; þungan hungr, Gd. 49; sinn sára hungr, Fas. ii. 222; svelta hungri heill, to starve, Ls. 62.

hungra, 2d, [Ulf. buggrjan], to be a-bungred, to bunger, impers., pá hungraði hann (acc.), Stj. 144, Greg. 30; oss hungrar, 28; hungrandi = hungradr, Sks. 632.

hungraör, adj. bungry, Stj. 145, 152, Sks. 632, Hom. 18, Bs. i. 46,

hungran, f. = hungr, Bs. ii. 135.

hungr-moroa, adj., verda h., to die of bunger.

hungr-vaka, u, f. the bunger-waker: the name of an old historical work, from its exciting hunger (thirst) for more knowledge, Bs. i. 59.

HUPPR, m. [Ulf. bups = rib; A. S. bype; O. H. G. buf; Engl. bif; Germ. bufte]:—a bip, Vigl. 21, passim: the loins of a carcase, as in the ditty, þegar eg ris aptr upp ei mun kjöt að fá, fáið þér mér heitan hupp,

hólpinn verð eg þá, Jón Þorl.

HURD, f. [Goth. baurds = θύρα; A. S. byrdel; Engl. burdle; O. H.G. burt]:—a door, = Lat. janua; drepa, berja á hurð, Th. 3, Isl. ii. 31, Hom. 96, Vm. 34, Jm. 8, Stj. 402; reka aptr hurð, Ísl. ii. 158, Korm. 10, Eg. 749; úti-hurð, stofu-hurð, búr-hurð, eldhús-hurð, N.G.L. i. 38; hurð er aptr, sbut, Isl. ii. 31, passim: a burdle, Grug. ii. 328: a lid, Eg. II. metaph. phrases, eigi fellr honum bá hurð á hæla ef ek fylgi honum, the door shuts not on his beels if I follow him, i. e. I go in with bim, be is not alone, Fas. i. 204; ef her hafa hurðir verit loknar eptir bessum manni, if be bas been taken in-doors, Ld. 42; hurd hnigin, a sbut door, for this phrase see hniga; at seilask um hurð til lokunnar, to stretch oneself across the door to the latch, to try to reach farther than one can, Grett. 67 new Ed. compos: hurða-naust, n. a shed of burdles, Háv. 26 new Ed. hurðar-áss, m. a 'door-beam;' hurðás or hurðásar were the roof-rafters nearest the door, where things (weapons, fish, meat) were hung up, almost answering to the rot or dyra-lopt in mod. Icel. dwellings, cp. Eg. 182, 183, Bs. i. 209, N. G. L. i. 349, 397: the phrase, reisa sér hurdarás um öxl, to carry the door-beam on one's shoulder, to undertake a thing one is not equal to. hurðar-bak, n. the back of a door; ab hurdar-baki, bebind the door, Stj. 118, Fms. vi. 188, Isl. ii. 45, Fas. ii. 115, Barl. 70. hurðar-bora, u, f. a key-bole, Grett. 137 A. hurðar-flaki, a, m. a burdle, Grett. 114 A. hurðar-hringr, m. hurðar-hæll, m. = hurðás, a door-ring, Isl. ii. 158, Pm. 113, El. 26. hurðar-járn, n. a door-binge, Am. 16, bior. 364, N.G.L. i. 340, v. l. Rétt. 2, 10, Fms. ii. 163. hurðar-klofi, a, m. a door-groove, = gátt, q. v., Eb. 226. hurðar-lauss, adj. 'doorless,' without a door, Pm. hurðar-loka, u, f. a door-bolt, MS. 4. 29. hurðaroki, a, m. a cross-plank joining the boards of the door, Eb. 182. hurð-áss, m. = hurðar-áss.

hurr, m. [cp. Engl. burry], a burley-burley, noise, Thom. (Ed.) 96,97,103. hussun or hoson, interj. of dislike, cp. Engl. biss ! Dan. bysse! o hoson yor er hlæið! þvíat ér monoð sýta ok grúta, Hom. (St.); hussun þér gömlum! Karl, 532.

hutututu, interj., to express shivering from cold, Orkn. 326.

HÚĐ, f. (húðna, acc. with the article, Edda i. 370); [A. S. bûð; Engl. bide; O.H.G. bût; Germ. baut; Dan.-Swed. bud; Lat. cutis]:-a bide, of cattle; hud af nauti (neat), en skinn at saudi (sbeep), N.G. L.i. 420; nauts-hud, but saud-skinn; hörund, of a man; há (q.v.), of a horse; skrápr, of a shark; roð, of a fish; hvelja, of a whale, cyclopterus, etc., Eg. 69, Nj. 201, K. b. K. 38, Grág. ii. 403, Sturl. ii. 50, Dipl. v. 18; of a seal's skin, Sks. 168, 179; húða-vara, Eg. 69; húða-fang, a supply of bides, N.G.L. i. 101. II. metaph. as a law term, of flogging or 'biding' (as the phrase still is in vulgar Engl.); fyrirgöra húð sinni, to forfeit one's bide; leysa huo sina, to redeem one's skin from flogging, N.G.L. ii. 133, 168; berja húð af e-m, to flog, i. 10, 85. compos: húðar-lausn, f. saving one's bide, N. G. L. i. 349. húð-fat, n., naut. a 'bide-vat, i. e. a bammock, Sturl. ii. 50, Fms. vi. 168, 244, vii. 166, viii. 316, Fb. i. 539, Boll. 344, Fs. 64, Finnb. 232, Ghl. 94, Orkn. 274: the hammocks were leather bags, and sailors used to bring them ashore and keep them húðfats-beðr, m. a bammock bed, in the harbour-booths (see búð). D. N. iv. 475. húðfats-félagi, a, m. a bammock mate, Fms. ix. 321. húð-keipr, m. a canoe of skin, such as is used by the Esquimaux and savages of Vinland (America), porf. Karl. passim, Fs. 145, Fb. i. 541. húð-lát, n. loss of one's bide, i. e. a flogging, Grett. 161, Bs. i. 792. húð-sekkr, n. a bide-bag, Jb. húð-skór, m. a shoe of a raw bide, húð-stroka, u, f. a' biding, flogging, Grett. 135, Thom. 331, Hbl. 35. húð-strokinn, part. flogged. húð-strýking, f. flogging, Mar. húð-strýkja, t, to flog, flagellare, Clar., Bær. 20, N. T. HÚFA, u, f., proncd. húa, [Scot. bow; O. H. G. bûba; Germ. baube;

Dan. bue]:- a bood, cap, bonnet; hufa hladbuin, Fms. vii. 225; höttr né húfa, Sks. 200; bar kona vatn í húfu sinni, Bs. i. 461, Gísl. 24, Bs. ii. 21, Dipl. v. 18 (belonging to a priest's dress), passim; stál-húfa, a steel bood; skott-húfa, a tasseled cap; koll-húfa, a cowl or skull-cap; nátt-húfa, 2. the name of a cow with a white head; heimsk er a night cap. hún Húsa, Stef. Ol., Kveld. ii. 197; Skinn-húsa, a nickname. lauss, adj. boodless, bare-beaded. II. (= húfr), part of a church, in the old timber churches, Isl. ii. 402 (of a temple); hann lét færa innar háaltarit í húfuna, Bs. i. 830, 890, D. N. v. 586. húfu-viðr. m. timber for the hufa, Bs. i. 144.

HÚFR, m., an older form hófr, Fms. i. 176 (in a verse), as also in hófregin (q. v.), and in the phrase, eiga mikið í hófi (below):—the bulk or bull of a ship; hann þrífr upp fork ok rekr út í húfinn á skipi þeirra, hann færði forkinn í þann húf skipsins er seglit hafði ofan farit ok seglit hallaðisk áðr, Fær. 165; upp í naustið ok settu undir húfinn á skipi Orms, Isl. ii. 81; kjöl eða stafna, húf eða hálsa, N.G.L. i. 100, hfreq. in Lex. Poët.; skeiðar-húfr, a sbip's bull, Arnór; stíga fyrir húf,

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to go overboard, Jd.; hasskips húsar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); héldir húsar, N.G.L. i. 109; hér milli húsa, Ld. 204; taka hús (pl.) á e-m, to take the frosted ships, Id.; skorum hveldr hufr, Arnor; svelldr hufr; breidhufaðr, broad-bulled. COMPDS: húf-langr, adj. long-bulled, of a hóf-regin, i. e. húf-regin, m. and húf-stjóri, a, ship, Lex. Poët. m. the guider or steerer of the bull = Thor the Thunderer driving through the air. Haustl., bd. II. metaph. phrases, vera heill á hófi, to be 'bale in bull,' i. e. to be safe and sound; eiga mikit i hofi (hufi), to own much in a ship, to have much at stake, metaph, of a merchant,

húka, t, to sit on one's bams, Sturl. ii. 220, Mag. 64, Art.; see hokra.

húkr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii.

HÚM, n., poët, the sea, from its dusky colour; salt húm, the salt sea, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.), also in poët. compds. II. in prose, twilight. dusk; um kveldit í húmi, Fb. iii. 333; en húm var á mikit, Fas. ii. 284. Grett. (in a verse); i huminu, in the dusk of evening, Gisl, 138, Thom, 308; of the grey dusk in the morning, Fms. vi. 284; hence comes prob. the mod. phrase, að koma, fara í humótt (hámóti) á eptir, to lag behind, sneak behind another. humottu-logr, adj. sneaking and ashamed.

húma, að, to grow dusk; var nú mjök húmat, Fas. iii. 223, 545;

meðan lífs ei húmar húm, a ditty; see hýma.

Húnar, m. pl. (but also Hýnir), the Huns, and Húna-land. Húnmörk, f. the land of the Huns; Húnlenzkr and Húnskr, adj. Hunnish: the words occur in several of the old poems, esp. Kormak, Akv., Hom., Og., Gkv. I, Hornklofi, but only in mythical songs or tales, Fas. passim; the word is derived from the Tartar Huns. COMPDS: Húna-herr, m. Húna-kappi, a, m. the champion of the a bost of Huns, Hervar. S. Huns, the nickname of the mythical hero Hildebrand, Fas. ii.

hún-bogi, a, m. a kind of bow, Sks. 408: a pr. name, Landn.

HUNN, m. [Gr. kwvos], a knob: naut, the knob at the top of the mastbead; draga segl við hún, or í hún upp, or vinda upp segl við húna, to boist a sail to the top, O. H. 17, Trist. 8, Fas. iii. 410. compos: hún-bora, u, f. the bole in the mast-head through which the balyard went; vinda segl við húnboru, to boist the sail, Fær. 203. hún-dreginn, part. boisted to the top, Sks. 394. hún-kastali, a, m. the crow's nest'or 'castle' at the mast-head, Sks. 393, Fms. vii. 256, 262. hún-spænir, m. pl. ornaments at the mast-bead, Edda (Gl.) 2. the knob at a staff's end: stafs-hunn, the knob on a door handle etc.: a slice, skera svá breiðan hún til beins er bast er langt, of a whale's blubber, N. G. L. i. 50. a piece in a game, prob. from its cone-like shape: from the phrase, verpa hunum, to cast (throw) the piece 'hun,' it seems to follow that this game was either similar to the Gr. δίσκου or rather to the mod. nine pins; beirs í Haralds túni húnum verpa, Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 5 (in a verse); in Rm. 32 the 'hundum verpa' is no doubt a false reading for 'húnum verpa;' the riddle in Hervar. S., (where the answer is, þat er húninn í hnettafli,) is obscure and corrupt in the text, for the hnettafl or hneftafl (q. v.) was quite a different game.

HUNN, m. a young bear, Kormak, Fas. i. 367, Fb. i. 253, Nj. 35, Landn. 176, Fs. 26, Stj. 530, passim; bjarnar-hunn, a bear's young: in local names, Húna-flói, Húna-vatn, Húnavatns-bing, -sýsla, Landn.; Húnavatns-leið, Fms. iii. 21. II. metaph. an urchin,

boy, Vkv. 22, 30, 32, Gh. 12.

HÚS, n. [Ulf. renders olκία by gards and razn, and δωμα by brôt, whereas bûs only occurs once in the compd gudhus = leρόν, John xviii. 20; in all other Teut. languages, old and new, bis is the general word; A. S., O. H. G., Dan., and Swed. bus; Engl. bouse; Germ. baus; Dutch buys]:—a bouse; hús eru þrjú í hvers manns híbýlum, ... eitt er stofa, annat eldhús, briðja búr, Grág, i. 450; leita nú um hvert hús á þeim bæ, 215, x. 270; þeir fara til bæjarins ok hlaupa þar inn í hús, Eg. 385; í næsta húsi, Ld. 318; af hverju húsi, from every bouse, Fms. x. 226; eitthvert mikit hús, Sks. 62; eitt fagrt hús, Fb. i. 467; at húsinu, nær dyrrum hússins, id.; bæn-hús, a prayer-bouse, chapel; söng-hús, a choir; eldhús, fjós (fé-hús), hest-hús (qq. v.) 2. a bouse, family, rare in old writers; sonr huss, the son of the bouse, Rm. II: freq. in eccl. writers, i húsi Heber, 625. II; af annars-háttar ættum ok húsi, Stj. 246: freq. in the N. T., af húsi Davíðs, Luke ii. 4: a religious bouse, monastic order; af Prédikara húsi, from the bouse of the Preaching Friars, the Dominican order, Bs. passim. 3. a case = húsi (q. v.), corporale með hús, B. K. 84, Vm. 83, 189, Pm. 73, Rb. 358. II. in pl. = bær, the group of buildings of which a house consists, built in a row, the front (hús-bust) facing the sea, or a river if in a dale, or looking south; the back (húsa-bak) turned to the mountain; the pavement along the front is in Icel, called stett, the open place in front hlad, q.v.; the buildings are parted by a lane (sund, bæjar-sund); the whole surrounded by a wall, called husa-garor; a lane, called geilar or troo, leads up to the houses and house-yard, see Eggert Itin. 22; distinction is made between bæjar-hús or heima-hús, the 'bome-bouses,' bomesteads, or úti-hús, the out-bouses, and fjar-hus, sheep-bouses, which are at a distance from the homesteads; geymslu-hus, store-bouses. That this was the same in olden times is borne out by the freq. use of the plur., even when referring to a single house (cp. Lat. aedes, tecta); konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175, 220; þeir sóttu at húsunum, 115; þeir hlaupa upp á húsin, Eb. 214; biðjast húsa, skipta húsum, ráða sínum húsum, 👆

a person by surprise in bis bouses, Fms. viii, 172; inni i husum, Sturl. i. 181; beir stigu af baki fyrir sunnan húsin...ok gengu þá í einum dun heldr hljóðliga heim at húsum, iii. 185; varð þá brátt reykr mikill í húsunum, 180; tóku bá húsin mjök at loga, 186; nú tóku at loga öll húsin, nema elda-hús brann eigi ok litla-stofa ok skyrbúr, 101; bar vóru öll hús mjök vönduð at smíð, 193; hann hljóp upp á húsin ok rifu þakit, 218; rofin húsin yfir þeim, 220. Passages in the Sagas referring to buildings are very numerous: for Iceland, esp. in Sturl. 4. ch. 33, 50, 5. ch. 3-8, 6. ch. 31, 32, 35, 9. ch. 1-5, 8, 20, 52, Nj. ch. 34, 48, 78, 80, 117, 128-133, 137, Gisl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28 sqq., etc.; for the Orkneys. Orkn. ch. 18, 33, 34, 70 (interesting), 105, 113, 115; for Norway, Eg., Hkr., O. H. passim. COMPDS: I. in plur., húsa-bak, n. the back of the bouses; at húsa baki. húsa-búnaðr, m. = búsbúnaðr, Ó. H. 175. húsa-bær, m. buildings, farms, Rm. (prose), Nj. 130; mikill húsabær, Orku. 244; giớt h., Fms. xi. 192, Fas. iii. 20; litill h., Ó.H. 152. húsa-garðr, m. = húsabær, the yard-wall, Nj. 120, v.l. húsa-gras, n. berbs growing on a bouse roof, such as bouse-leek, Stj. 644. húsa-hagi, a. m. bome pasture, Gpl. 404. húsa-kostr, m. lodgings, a means of dwelling, Isl. ii, I 30. húsa-kot, n. a cottage, Sturl, ii. 50, O. H. 152. húsa-kynni, n. a dwelling; mikil, góð húsakynni, Bs. i. 700, Fms. ii. 84; h. ok borðbúnaðr, Ó. H. 175. húsa-leiga, u, f. bouse rent, Barl, 104. husa-mot, n. pl. the joining of buildings, Sturl. ii. 50, Fms. ix. 24. husa-skildagi, a, m. a contract for the tenure of a bouse, Ghl. 330. husa-skipan, f. the order, arrangement of buildings, Gisl. 28, Eg. 235, Post. 656 B. 8. húsa-skipti, n. a sbaring of bouses, Gpl. 341. húsa-skjól, n. bouse sbelter. húsa-skygni, n. a 'bouse-sbed, sbelter, Stj. húsa-smið, m. a bouse-wright, Post. 153. húsa-smið, milding, Post. húsa-snotra, u, f. a 'house-neat,' bouse-121. f. bouse-building. Post. cleaner; the exact meaning of this word is dubious; Finn Magnusson suggested a broom: the word only occurs in Fas. ii. (see hnisa) and in Fb. i. 548 (Symb. 14, Ant. Amer. 201); the latter instance is esp. interesting, as the 'house-neat' which is there mentioned (about A.D. 1002) was made from an American tree. húsa-staðr, m. a bousestead, the site of a building, Post. húsa-timbr, n. bouse timber. husa-torf, n. bouse turf for walls and roof, Dipl. v. 5. f. bouse walls, without the roof, Lat. rudera, Fs. 158 (a local name). husa-umbot, f. bouse repairs, Jb. 215. husa-vior, m. bouse timber, Grág. i. 200, Nj. 82 (v. l.), Ld. 32, Bs. i. 144. húsa-vist, f. abiding, an abode, Fb. ii. 456. II. in local names, Húsa-fell, Húsagarðr, Húsa-vaðill, Húsa-vík, Landn., Dipl. i. 7: Hús-víkingr, Hús-fellingr, m. a man from H.

húsa, að, 'to bouse,' build bouses; húsa konungs garð, O. H. 43; húsa land, Grág. ii. 211; þann hluta landsins er ekki var húsaðr, Glum. 335; Uni húsaði þar, Landn. 246; húsa ok göra kirkju, Fms. vii. 110; húsa 2. to shelter (=hysa), N.G.L. i. upp, to repair, Fas. ii. 342. 3. [húsi], to case, B. K. 34, of laths. 322.

husan, f. bouse-building, Sd. 180: a casing, B. K. 17 (twice).

hús-bak, n. = húsabak, Hom. 32, Nj. 28, Sturl. i. 63.

hús-bóndi, 2, m., pl. húsbændr; in mod. usage the æ is kept throughout the plural, but not so in old writers; húsbóndi is prop. a participle contracted from húsbóandi or húsbúandi; [see bóndi, p. 74, and bua, of which the older form is boa, Dan. boe, p. 86; Engl. busband; Swed. busbonde]:-prop. a bouse-master, master, the Scot. good man (=Swed. busbonde); sínum húsbóanda, Hom. 121; þann klæðnað er húsbóndi átti, Grág. i. 460; ek hefi áðr verit missáttr við húsbónda minn, Ld. 278, Fb. ii. 385, Nj. 97; hann var með þeim húsbónda lengi, be served that master long, Fms. i. 78: a household word in Icel., where the plural husbændr is used collect. even of master and mistress = Germ. berrschaft, and is opp. to hjú, servants; biddu húsbændrna; húsbóndi góðr! is an address of servants to the house-master. In Norway the husbondi as the landlord was opp. to the húsmaðr or garðsmaðr or cottager, N.G.L.ii. 207, D. N.v. 54: a bost, Fms. vii. 30. II. a busband, answering to húsfreya II; ef húsbondi hennar er í brottu, Jd. 372; minn húsbondi, Stj. 119; see bondi I. 2; but not freq. in mod. usage in that sense: the household phrase being, COMPDS: húsbónda-hollr, adj. faitbful maðrinn, or maðrinn minn! húsbónda-lauss, adj. without a master. to one's master.

hús-bót, f. bouse repairs, Ám. 110.

hús-brenna, u, f. bouse-burning, arson, Grett. 103 new Ed.

hús-brot, n. 2 law term, bouse-breaking, burglary, N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. 345, H. E. i. 496: in pl. ruins, Ann. 1390.

hús-bruni, a, m. bouse-burning, Bs. i. 78, Rb. 572.

hús-bust, f. a bouse front.

hús-búnaðr and hús-búningr, m. bouse furniture, esp. bangings, tapestry, Js. 78, Fms. vii. 148, O. H. 175, Eg. 94, Sturl. ii. 35, Fbr. 138,

Hús-drápa, u, f. name of an old poem describing the mythical representation on the wall of an old hall, Ld. 114, Edda.

hús-dróttinn, m. the master of a bouse, 656 C. 16.

hús-dyrr, n. pl. bouse doors, Sturl. ii. 222. hús-endi, a, m. a bouse end, gable, Orkn. 450.

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hús-faðir, m. the bouse father, master, Matth. xiii. 27, 52, xxi. 33. hús-fastr, adj. 'bouse-fast,' domiciled, Grag. i. 207, ii, 400, N.G.L. ii. 258, Fms. vi. 13.

hús-freyja, u, f., and by way of popular pronunciation huspreyja, Bs. i. 535, Glum. 349, N. G. L. ii. 6; or husfru (Swed. busfru), indecl. in sing., freq. in Stj. 123, Orkn. 326, Fms. vi. 166, xi. 437; whence by corrupt pronunciation hústrú (Dan. bustru), which form is freq. in late MS. deeds, Dipl. iv. 1, 3, v. 15, Vm. 31, 52, Bs. i. 117, 119:-a bousewife, lady, mistress; bondi ok husfreyja, Bs. i. 535, Grag. i. 157; Unnr husfreyja, Orkn. 210; Gyða h., Eg. 478; ein rík húsfrú, a great lady, Fms. vi. 166; húsfrú Geirdís, h. Salgerðr, Dipl. iv. 3, Vm. 52; see frú, p. 175, and the references there given. II. a wife, answering to húsbóndi II; sér ok húsfreyju sinni (bis wife), Isl. ii. 201, Stj. 123, Dipl. iv. 1; Sölmundr ok hústrú hans, Vm. 31, Dipl. v. 15; leitandi hvar húsfrú muni sofa, where his wife would be sleeping, Fms. xi. 437.

hús-fyllir, m. a bouseful, of guests at an inn.

hús-gafi, m. a bouse gable, Isl. ii. 20, þórst. Síðu H. 15. hús-ganga, u, f. bouse-walking, visits, Fs. 32, Glum. 372, Bjarn. 61. hús-gangr, m. a begging from bouse to bouse, Grág. i. 301; fara á húsgang, Hav. 54, passim: a beggar = húsgangs-maðr, m., Grág. i. 163. hús-gisting, f. a lodging, Greg. 50.

hús-grind, f. a bouse frame.

hús-gumi, a, m. the master of a bouse, the good man, Rm. 25, Gkv.

hús-göngull, adj. making many visits, Grett. 96.

hús-görð, f. bouse-making, Js. 92, Fms. ii. 230, Jb. 211, Odd. 18, Stj. hus-herra, m. lord of the bouse, Mar., Art., Pr. 416, Mag. 150.

húsi, a, m. a case, Gullb. 22; skæris-húsi, a scissors-case, id.

hús-karl, m. a bouse-carle, man-servant, opp. to húsbóndi, a master; Halli var húskarl undir Felli, Sturl. i. 55; hann kvaddi húskarla sína með sér, Nj. 18; var skipat verkum með húskörlum, Ld. 58, Grág. i. 435, 456, Gisl. 21, Eg. 4, 52, 565, Bs. i. 645, passim; but in mod. usage vinnum28r.

II. the king's men, his body-guard, Sks. 249 B; allir þeir menn er handgengnir eru konungi þá eru húskarlar hans, þeir konungs-menn... þá hafa þeir auknafn með húskarla-nafni at beir heita hirdmenn, 272; enn eru þeir húskarlar konungs er heita gestir, 249, 257, 259, 261; görðusk sumir hirðmenn hans en sumir gestir, sumir húskarlar, Fms. viii. 24. COMPDS: húskarla-hvöt, f. name of a poem, O. H. húskarla-lið, n., and húskarla-sveit, f. a body of bouse-208. carles, Hkr. ii. 294, Fms. vi. (in a verse), O. H. 67.

húski, a, m. a niggard. húska-legr, adj., húski-skapr, m.

hús-kona, u, f. a bousewife, lady of the bouse, Rm. 25. hús-kveðja, u, f. 'bouse-farewell;' 2t Icel. funerals of persons of note, a brief sermon is delivered at the home of the deceased when the body is removed from the house (see hefja A. 3); this sermon is called húskveðja, and a brief account is therein given of the life, character, family, pedigree, etc. of the deceased; when the 'house-farewell' is ended, the body is carried out of the house, the last verses of the 25th Passion hymn (En með því út var leiddr), and the following verses on John xix. 5, being sung; after which the coffin is carried to the church, which is sometimes a long way off. See a description of the funeral of an Icel. lady in Þjóðólfr, 17th Aug. 1869, p. 166.

hús-kytja, u, f. a cottage, bovel, Fms. v. 95.

HÚSL, n. [Ulf. bunsl = θυσία and λατρεία, John xvi. 2; A.S. bûsl; E. Engl. bousel; Swed. busl: -the bousel. Corpus Domini, a word only used during the Roman Catholic times, never in heathen rites, although the word is Teutonic; at the Reformation it was disused, Hom. 34, 157; taka húsl, N.G.L. i. 144, Karl. 27, passim. COMPDS: húsl-ker. húsl-pungr, m. a bousel bag, Vm. 129. n. a bousel box, Vm., Pm. húsl-taka and húsl-tekja, u, f. taking the housel, the communion, N. G. L. i. 144, Hom. (St.) 15.

húsla, 20, to bousel, to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person; oleaði hann Ásgrím ok húslaði, Bs. i. 746; hann var húslaðr ok dó síðan, Sturl. ii. 7; husladr ok oleadr, 150, Bs. ii. 70; láta húsla sik, N. G. L. i. 390; - only used of the Roman Catholic service.

húslan, f. the Holy Communion, Hom. (St.) 68.

hús-langr, adj. 'bouse-long,' nickname of a man who built a long hall, Landn. (App.) 324.

hús-lauss, adj. bomeless, D. N.

hus-lestr, m. a bouse-reading, bome-service, family prayers, at which hymns are sung and a sermon or lesson read; such services are held in Icel. on Sundays all the year round, in the middle of the day, for the people who cannot get to church; the huslestr consists of the Gospel for the day and a printed sermon (Vidalins Postilla), a short prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn before and after. During the winter an evening service is held every week day (from November to April), which consists of a brief sermon (hugvekja), a prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn: hence hús-lestrar-bók, f. a bouse-reading-book, a postil or the like; húslestrar-fær, adj. able to read a húslestr, of one who has learnt to read well; vera vio huslestr, to attend a h. During Lent the Passiu-Sálmar are by popular consent appointed for the huslestr. This old and compos: hval-ambr, m. whale amber.

pious custom is entirely spontaneous, and not ordered by any church authority.

hús-leysi, n. being bomeless.

hús-móðir, f. a 'bouse-mother,' bousewife, mistress; servants address their mistress as 'h. goð.'

hús-mænir, m. a bouse ridge, Isl. ii. 106.

hús-næði, n. a lodging, shelter.

hús-prúðr, adj. = híbyla-prúðr (q. v.), Fms. v. 191.

hús-rúm, n. bouse-room, lodging, sbelter, Grág. ii. 333.

hús-veggr, m. a bouse wall, Eg. 187, Fms. viii. 347.

hús-verð, n. the price of a bouse, Js. 92. hús-vitja, að, to go on a húsvitjan.

hús-vitjan, f. a 'bouse-visitation,' a circuit which the parish priest has to make every winter from farm to farm in his parish, to enquire into the religious state of his people, the education of children, and so on.

Hús-víkingr, m., Hús-víkskr, adj. a man from Húsavík, Landn. hús-vörðr, m. a bouse-ward, 'bouse-keeper' of Shaksp., Gr. oikovpós, i.e. the house dog, N.G.L. i. 235.

hús-bekja, u, f. bouse-thatch, Hkr. iii. 61, Fbr. 24, Stj. 402.

hús-bing, 11. [cp. Engl. bustings], a council or meeting, to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen; skaut konungr á húsþingi ok segir fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 357; Ásbjörn jarl skaut þá á hús-þingi, Fms. xi. 267; þá lætr Púlnatóki kveðja húsþings, 67; Sigurðr konungr... ok áttu þar húsþing; talaði Sigurðr konungr, vii. 151, Ó.H. 45, 155; bú átti Ólafr konungr h. í garðinum ok stóð upp á stein þann inn mikla er þar stóð, Hkr. i. 252; Eysteinn konungr hafði þá h., Fms. vii. 249; keisarinn hafði h. við ráðgjafa sína ok aðra höfðingja, hann sagði svá, i. 126; þá átti Arinbjörn húsþing við lið sitt, ok sagði mönnum fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 533; hann kvaddi þá húsþings (rendering of Sallust's ' concionem populi advocavit'), Róm. 146.

hús-þjófr, m. a bouse-breaker, Ýt. 20.

hus-prong, f. 'bouse-throng,' a bouse-full, Jb. 264.

hvaða, pron., indecl. throughout all cases and genders [see hverr], what, which, but only as an adjective, never as a subst. pronoun, e.g. hvaða menn, hvaða konur, hvaða skip? whereas hverr (q. v.) is used as a substantive; hvada is a mod. form from the old hvat or hvatta (q.v.), and is hardly found in old vellums, except with a dat.; hvaða snúð (dat.), Sks. 266; hvaða burði, Fms. viii. 8; whereas in mod. speech hvaða as an adj. pron. has almost displaced the old hverr, which is at present only used in the substantive sense.

hvaðan, adv. interrog. [Ulf. wahro = $\pi \delta \theta \epsilon \nu$; A.S. bwanon; Engl. whence; Germ. wober]: - whence, Nj. 2,125, Fms. ix. 55: absol. of the wind, hvadan er hann? whence (from what quarter) is the wind? the answer, sunnan, norðan; þóttisk engi vita, hvaðan veðr var á, whence the wind blew, Fms. viii. 55; h. af löndum? Isl. ii. 222, Vpm. 22, 24, 26, Pr. 416, passim. spec. usage; meðan ek veit eigi víst hvaðan Guðmundr hinn ríki stendr at, magr minn (as long as I know not what side G. takes), því at ek ætla honum at veita, hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214. undecunque, koma beir heilir hvaðan, Hm. 157; hvaðan sem, whencesoever; hann siglir hvadan sem á er, be sails whencesoever the wind may blow, whatever wind may blow, Fms. x. 204; blodrás hvadan sem renn, Pr. 473; hvaðan af sem hann hafði þann spádóm, Hkr. i. III. as relative, Stj. 1.

hvaðan-æva, adv. [zva answers to Engl. -ever in wherever, whenever, wbatever, but in Icel, only remains in the adverb denoting the place from which]:—from whencesoever, Fms. vii. 75 (in a verse); drifa h., to throng together from every side, Hkr. i. 54; pustu þá borgarmenn h. at beim, Fins. i. 104; bar drósk saman mikit lið ok kom h. til, viii. 411; bá gaf þeim glámskygni, sýndisk þeim sem menn færi h. at þeim, Sturl. i. 179; úvina er h. herja á oss, Stj. 398, 444:—phrases, þótti konungi sem h. væri augu å honum, of a wild, fugitive look, Fms. ii. 180; ok hvaðanæfa augun á sem á hrakdýri, with a look as wild as a hunted deer (as if be bad eyes all over bim), Korm. 60; hann vann svá at h. vóru á honum hendrnar, be worked as if be bad bands all over bim, Grett. 101 new Ed.

HVALR, m., pl. hvalar, Sks. 180 B; hvala, acc. pl., K. b. K. 138; hvalana, Grág. ii. 387; hvala alla, 359; mod. hvalir: [A.S. bwal; Germ. wall-fisch; Dan. bval]:-a wbale, Hým. 21, Rb. 1812. 17, Grág. i. 159, ii. 337: as to the right to claim whales as jetsum, see the law in Grag. and Jb., the Reka-balkr and the Sagas passim, e.g. Grett. ch. 14, Eb. ch. 57, Háv. ch. 3, Fbr. ch. 9:—there was always a great stir when a whale was driven ashore, flygr fiskisaga ferr hvalsaga; i hvals liki, Fms. xi. 182, Fas. ii. 131; hvals auki, amber, old Dan. bvalsöky, Sks.; hvals hauss, a whale's head; hvals van, expectation of a whale being drifted asbore, Vm. 174; hvals verð, a whale's value, Grág. ii. 373; hvala blastr, the blowing of a whale; hvala-kvama, arrival of shoals of whales, Eg. 135; hvala-kyn, a species of whale, Sks. 121; in Edda (Gl.) and in Sks. l. c. no less than twenty-five kinds of whales are enumerated and described; hvala-skúfr, whale guts, a nickname, Landn.; hvalavetr, a winter when many whales were caught, Ann. 1375: in local names, Hvals-a, Hvals-nes, Hval-fjörðr, Hvals-eyrr, Landn. etc. hval-fiskr, m. a wbale.

hval-flars, u. f. a whale beach, on which a whale has drifted and is cut $\overset{\circ}{\Gamma}$ en begar er Arnliotr laust við geislinum bá var hann hvarr flarti beim, up. hval-fjós, f. wbale blubber, Am. 83, Rd. 251. hval-flutningr. m. carrying blubber, Am. 78. hval-flystri. n. = hvalfiós, Rétt. 10, 11. hval-fundr, m. the finding a (dead) whale, N.G.L. hval-fong, n.pl. stores of whale (blubber), Bs. i. 540, Fbr. 41. hval-grafir, f. pl. whale pits where blubber was kept. Sturl. i. 136: a local name in western Icel. hval-geoli, n. pl. = hvalgögn, H. E. ii. 130. hval-gögn, n. pl. gain derived from whales, Am. 111. hval-járn, n. a wbale-iron, barpoon, hval-kaup, n. purchase of whale-blubber. Lv. 50. Sturl. iii. 68. hval-kalfr, n. a whale-calf, young whale, Fas. iii. 546. hval-klippa, u, f. = hvalfiós, Grett. (in a verse). hval-kváma, u, f. a drifting of whales asbore, Sturl. i. 190, Bs. i. 665. hval-latr. m. 'whale-litter.' a place where whales cast their young: a local name in Icel. magi. a. m. wbale-maw. a nickname. Landn. hval-mál, n. 'wbalecase, i. e. a claim to whales as jetsum, Bs. i. 666. hval-reið, f. = hvalhval-reki, 2, m. a drift of whales, Grag. ii. 210, 366, reki, Lv. 58. hval-rekstr, m. wbale bunting (as described by Sir Walter Scott in the Pirate), Gill. 458, Ann. 1296, Bs. i. 801, Boldt. 143. hval-rétti, n. 'wbale-right,' as to jetsum, N. G. L. i. 59. hval-réttr, m. whale bunting, Ann. 1206. hval-rif, n. a wbale's rib, Hav. 48. Grett. 8a. hval-ro, f. a nickname, Landn. hval-saga, u, f. wbale news, Bs. i. 463. hval-skipti, n. wbale sbaring, Grag. ii. 381, H. E. hval-skíð, n. wbale gills. hval-skurör, m. wbale ii. 126. carving, cutting up whales, Fbr. 41, Bs. i. 666, Am. 36. hvol-skyti a, m. a whale barpooner, Grag. ii. 377, Jb. 326. hval-taka, u, f. taking, stealing blubber, Sturl. ii. 29, Rd. 251. hval-tfund, f. a titbe paid from whales, Vm. 76, B.K. 53. hval-vágr, m. a wbale creek, where whales are caught, Gbl. 464. hval-ván, f. a whale extected to be driven asbore, Vm. 174. In poetry the sea is called hval-fron, -joro, -menir, -tún, = the abode ... town of whales, Lex. Poët.

HVAMMR, m. [Ivar Aasen kvam]:—a grassy slope or vale; bar var byggilegr hvammr. Fs. 22: kaus hann sér bústað í hvammi einum mjök fögrum, 26; så var einn h, í landi Geirmundar, at hann kvaðsk vilja kjósa í brott ór landinu,-varð búfé hans statt í hvamminum,-hann eltir féð ór hvamminum, Sturl. i. 5; með þeim viði er í þeim hvammi er vaxinn, 6; þeir kómu at því síki er leið liggr til Kirkjubæjar ok skamt var frá þeim hvammi er þeir Ögmundr sátu í, Sturl. iii. I 12: very freg, as an appellative in every Icel. farm or as a local name, Hvammr, Landn.: the best known is the seat of the Sturlungar in Broadfirth, Hvammsdalr, Hvamms-fjörör, Landn.; Hvamms-land, Hvamms-verjar, or Hvamms-menn, m. pl. the men from Hvam, Sturl.; Hvamm-Sturla, m. Sturla from H., the father of Snorri.

hvann-garor, m. [hvönn], an angelica garden, N. G. L. i. 38, 241, 253, Ghl. 347, Js. 134.

hvann-jóli, a, m. (see jóll), a stalk of angelica, Fms. ii. 179, x. 336, 337. hvann-kálfr, m. a young angelica, Hervar. (Hb.)

hvann-stóö, n. a bed of angelica, Vm. 143: as a local name.

hvap, n. [cp. Goth. bwapjan = to suffocate, extinguisb], dropsical flesh, holda-hvap. hvap-ligr, adj. dropsy-like, dropsical.

HVAR, adv. interrog. and indef., [Ulf. bwar = $\pi o \hat{v}$; A. S. bwær; Old Scot. qubar; Engl. where; Germ. wo; Dan. bvor]: I. interrog. where? direct and indirect: in endless instances indirect after the verbs vita, sia, heyra spyrja..., hvar, to know, see, bear, ask..., Vsp. 5, 22, Hm. 1, Yt., Höfuðl. 3; kveða á, hvar koma skal, Grág. i. 46; hvar við skyldi auka, 1b. 5; beir fundu hvar upp var rekin kista Kveldúlfs, Eg. 129 and prose B. followed by a subj., hvar viti? hvar hafi? hvar muni? Lex. passim. Poët. y. with a prep.; hvar skulum vit á leita, where shall we go and seek? Nj. 3; greina hvar þetta heyrir til, whereto, Fms. ii. 260. with the notion of whither; eigi vitum ver hvar hann for, N. G. L. i. 218: hvar hann skyldi stefna, Fas. iii. 543; sé ek nú hvar sök horfir, Hrafn. 3. with particles; hvar fyrir? wberefore? wby? Fms. iv. 47; II. þeir spyrja, hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3. passim; hvar kvómu feor okkrir bess (stadar understood) at ..., hvar nema alls hvergi, Isl. ii. 236; hvar landa ertu bess fæddr, where in the world art thou born? Lat. ubi terrarum? Fas. ii. 534. II. indef. anywhere; allir hlutir verða bjartari á glerinu í sólskini en hvar annarstaðar, Hom. 128; hér eru vötn verri en hvar annarstaðar, Stj. 609; hér framar enn hvar annarstaðar, Fb. i. 236. 2. in each place; urdu þrjú þing í hverjum fjórðungi ok skyldu þingu-nautar eiga hvar (in each) saksóknir saman, 1b. 9; Duná (Danube) kemr í sjau stöðum mikil hvar (in seven arms, each of which is great) saman i sjó, Rb.; turturar eru fáir hvar saman, 3. hvar sem, hvar es, and in old MSS. and poems contracted hvars, wberesoever; hvar sem hann for, hvar sem þeir kvámu, Fms. i. 62, vii. 21: with a local genitive, hvar lands er kom, wherever he came, Od. 8; hvar bess er (wberesoever that) madr hefir bann eid unninn, Grág. i. 56; hvar landa sem þú ert, Fs. 23; hvar þess er aðrir taka fyrst arf, 191; hvar helzt, id., Hom. 155. 4. hér ok hvar, bere and there, now here now there, Nj. 142, Fms. i. 136, vii. 294, 301, 324, viii. 61, ix. 362, Sks. 566; vioa hvar, far and wide, in many places; vidast hvar, in most places, in most instances, Skald. H. 3. 42, freq. in 5. ever so, very; hvar fjarri, ever so far, very far off; thus Fb. l. c., cp. Cd.) mod, usage.

O. H. 153; honum kastaði mjök upp ór húsunum svá hátt at hvar sjarri kom niðr, Sturl. i. 161 C, Orkn. 114; hann laust hann svá mikit högg at hann kom hvar fjarri niðr, El. 100; hugr þinn er mer h. fjarri, Stj. 417, Hom. (St.) 43: with a compar., um allt Hálogaland ok bó víðara hvar. in all H. and ever so much farther, Fas. ii. 504; hvar meiri, evermore; ek skal þó hvar meiri stund (with ever more zeal) á leggja hennar mál III. relat. only in later writers, Dipl. en ek ætlaða, Fms. x. 106, v. 3. Mar. passim: hvar til (whereunto, to which) Biarni baud ekki fremr en áðr. Dipl. iii. 11.

B. In compos, intens. = ever, mostly in poetry: hvar-brigor, adj. ever shifty, fickle, Fms. x. (in a verse). hvar-dvggr, adi, ever true. faithful, Lex. Poët. hvar-gogn, adj. 'ever-gain,' straightforward, hvar-góðr, adj. ever good, upright, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse). Lb. 13. hvar-grimmr, adj. savage, Lex. Poët. hvar-kunnr. adi. 'ever-known,' famous, Hallfred. hvar-kvæntr, part. polygamous, baving 'a wife in every port;' a rendering of 'gentem procacissimam,' of the Vulgate, Deut. xxviii. 50, Stj. 345. hvar-leior, adi. 'ever-loatbed,' detested, Hkv. I. hvar-lofaor, adj. ever praised, hvar-mikill, adi. ever great, Clem. 47.

HVARF, n. [hverfa], prop. a 'turning away,' disappearance: of a thing being stolen, hvörf ok stuldir, Fbr.; hvarf löunnar, Edda 46, Ld. 206, Band. 12 new Ed. : cp. sól-hvörf, sun-turn, i.e. the solstice. hann beim bar hvarf (mod, & hvarf), be ran out of their sight, Sturl. ii. 145; hlaupit i burt með ok runnit beim skjótt hvarf, Bs. i. 704: in mod. usage a bill on the horizon is called hvarf; a hvarf, to go to the other side of a bill so as to be out of sight: vera a hvörfum, to waver, Skv. 3. 38. sbelter; því ek hefi nú leitat áðr allra hvarfa, Barl. 50; ef björn er horfinn í híði, lýsi því í fjölda manna at hat er hans hvarf (lair), N. G. L. i. 46; at-hvarf, sbelter; göra sér e-n at hvarfi, to call on a friend, Fms. iv. 202. II. a local name for Cape Wrath in Scotland, Bs. i. 483; Hvarfs-gnipa, u, f. Cape Farewell in Greenland, A. A.

hvarfa, 2δ, [Ulf. bwarbon = περιπατεῖν, περιάγειν], prop. to turn round; lét hann sér í hendi h. hér gullit, Hom. 21, obsolete.

2. to wander, stroll about, Fms. x. 412, Eg. (in a verse), Pr. 136. B. metaph., h. i millum, what is between, as a matter of dispute or dissent, Gpl. 364; sakir stórra hluta er hér h. milli, Nj. 177, v. l.; ok h. þar í millum, run on these numbers, i. e. between the length of ten and twenty ells, Sks, 120, Anecd. 16: e-m hvarfar hugr, one's mind wavers, Fms. x. 270.

hvarfan, f. strolling, Skv. 3. 38. hvarf-fúss, adj. sbifty, Hel. 2.

hvarfla, ad, = hvarfa, Eg. 766, Lv. 54, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 62, Fs. 152: to waver, Aroni hvarslaði hugrinn, Sturl. ii. 84.

hvarf-lauss, adj. 'swerveless,' unswerving, Barl. 146.

hvarf-somi, f. sbelter, refuge, Clem. 44.

hvargi, adv. indef. (for the particle -gi see p. 100); a clear distinction is made in the MSS, between hvargi, everywhere, and hvergi (q. v.), nowhere, (Hkr. i. 269, 278, ii. 208 in the folio Ed. are misprints):-wberesoever, with the particle er (es) or sem; hvargi sem menn verda staddir, 655 iii. 4; hvargi er hann kvángask, Grág. i. 181; hvargi er maðr drepr mann ok varðar þat skóggang, ii. 14; hvargi er menn eru staddir, 20; h. er hann tok, i. 210; h. er þú tekr land, Landn. 43, v.l.; h. sem þeir herja, N.G.L. i. 103; h. er hann fór, Fms. xi. 40, Hkr. i. 100, 269; h. sem vér komum, Post. 645. 71; h. er þjóð heyrir, Am. 103. 2. in each, every place, without the particle; syna mer, af hverju gesit er hvargi, what is given in each place, Nj. 76; en ba hit næsta sumar gat nær hvargi (almost everywhere) ber á Íslandi, Bs. i. 135, (the MS. has hvergi erroneously, cp. the Annals of the year 1203.)

HVARMR, m. the eyelid; brá eða brúna, hvarma ok ennis, Edda ii. 499, Róm. 326; hann benr upp hvarmana, Stj. 475, I Sam. xxi. 13; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér ok sneri um á sér hvörmunum, Fs. 98; þá skauzt hællinn af auga-steininum ok sleit af honum hvarminn, síðan tók Einarr hvarminn með hendi sinni, ok sá at auga-steinninn var þar, Hkr. iii. 365; greri ör hvítt á hvarmi hvárum-tveggja, 367; utan å hvarmana, 655 xxx. 4: in the poets the eye is called stjörnur, tungl, geisli hvarma, the stars, moon, beam of the h.: tears are hrynregn hvarma: eyelasbes, skógr hvarma etc., Lex. Poët. compos: hvarm-rauðr, adj. with red eyelids, Korm. hvarm-skógr, m. 'eyelid-sbaw,' eyelasbes, Lex. Poët. hvarm-tongr, f. pl. 'eyelid-tongues,' drooping eyelids, Egil. hvarm-peyr, m., poët. 'eyelid-thaw,' tears, Edda (in a verse).

hvars, adv. = hvar es, wheresoever, freq. in old poetry and MSS.; see er, p. 131, and Lex. Poët.

hvar-vetna, adv., hórvetna, Grág. ii. 282, Post. 686 B. 2, Fms. ii. 269; but usually, as also in mod. usage, though less correctly, hvervetna, Nj. 32, Fms. vi. 16, 296, Karl. 534, and passim; [from hvar and vetna, a gen. pl. from an obsolete vetta = wight]: -everywhere; tók herr hans hvarvetna at láta undan síga, Fms. i. 174; hvarvetna milli 2. with a local gen., h. pess er, wheresoever that, Grag. steinanna, 230. i. 36, ii. 292, 342, N. G. L. i. 42, cp. 74, where the gen. is dropped; munu per hljóta at ráda okkar í millum h. er, in every case wbere, Fms. ii. 269,

HVASS, adj., hvöss, hvasst, gen. pl. hvassa, Sdm. 20; [the Goth. form i. e. were scattered in all directions, Fms. x. 268. is supposed to be bwass, cp. bwassaba, Tit. i. 13, and bwassei = ἀποτομία, Rom. xi. 22; cp. hvessa, hvetja, hvatr, as well as O. H. G. bwassi, which seem to be kindred words]:-pointed, tapering; hvass hjálmr eða kuml, Sks. 167; hvasst niðr sem hæll, id.; með hvössu enni, 170; hvöss vörr, Sturl. ii. (in a verse); hvass hringr, Fms. v. 343; hvass þyrnir, sharp 2. sharp, keen, whetted, of edged tools; öngull sá enn hvassi, Niðrst. 3; hvasst vápn, Grett. 137; hvassan knif, 91; hvasst sverð, Barl. 155; h. hjörr, Fm. 6; odd-hvass, pointed; egg-hvass, q.v. II. metaph. of intellect, keen; hvasst næmi, Bs. i. 235; hvass í skilningi, 681; hvass í hugskoti, Hom.; hygginn ok hvass, id. 2. of the eyes or sight; hvöss augu, Sks. 170, Skálda 160, Ó. H. 109, Hkv. 2. 2; hvöss sjón, a keen sigbt; hvassar sjónir, piercing eyes, Sighvat; hvassir geislar, sbarp beams of light, MS. 732.17. 3. sharp, acute; hvöss hljóðs grein, a sharp sound, Skálda 175, 179; hvasst hljóð, 160, 169; hvöss samstafa, 175. 4. of wind, sbarp, fresb; hvasst veðr, Eg. 99; veðr var miklu hvassara, 196; hvöss sunnan veðr, Fms. vii. 310; hvasst andviðri, Eg. 87; hvass byrr, Fms. i. 165; h. útnyrðingr, hann er hvass á sunnan, það er hvasst, hann (the wind) er hvass, etc., passim; hvassir straumar, Sks. 14 new Ed.: neut. hvasst, blowing bard; beir höfðu hvasst mjök á firðinum, Háv. 26, 42 new Ed.: freq. in med. usage, zoi-hvass, blowing very bard; bál-hvass, blowing a gale (so as to lash the sea into tongues like flame). fighting, Korm., Hkv. 2. 10, Lex. Poët.; hvassir menn, Fms. v. 137; kveðsk mundu fá honum annan hest, ef nokkurir væri hvassari en sjá, Rd. 208, of a horse. 6. neut. precisely; ekki hvasst umhyggju-laust, Fms. vi. 204; þat verðr hvasst (precisely) tveir hlutir átjándu álnar, N. G. L. i. 78; þá taka hvárir eigi hvasst (not quite) sjau penninga, 107: in poets, ríða, ganga, sigla, líða, skjóta hvasst, to ride, walk, sail, sboot fast, Lex. Poët.; bita hvassara, to eat beartily, pkv. 25. 7. coarse: hvassar hosur, Karl. 363, (rare.) COMPDS: hvass-eygr, adj. keenhvass-fleygr, adj. swift-winged, Lex. Poët. eyed, Stj. 270. kömbóttr, adj. with a sharp comb or crest, Stj. 77. hvass-leikr. m. sbarpness; h. klungra, Barl. 18, 732.18; h. veðrsins, Fms. viii. 55, Sks. 212: of intellect, Hom. hvass-leitr, adj. sbarp-looking, Fas. i. 179 (in a verse). hvass-liga, adv. sbarply, Stj. 181, Sks. 228. hvass-ligr, adj. sbarp, Edda (in a verse). hvass-nefjaðr, adj. sbarpnebbed, Sks. 418. hvass-oddaor, adj. sbarp-pointed, Ht. R. hvassoror, adj. sbarp-worded, Hsm. hvass-tenntr, adj. sbarp-toothed, Sks. 418. hvass-viori, n. a sbarp gale, Ld. 58, Sturl. iii. 56, Fms. iv. 57, passim. hvass-ögnóttr, adj. sbarp-pointed, Sks.

HVAT, neut. pron. of an obsolete hvar; for the other kindred forms see hverr, hvi, and hót.

A. Interrog. direct and indirect, what; eiga at bíða hvat ek skal á kveða, Nj. 3; vita, hvat hann skal við kveða, Hm. 28, Vþm. 55; veit ek eigi hvat til annars kemr, Band. 36 new Ed., passim. β. = Germ. was für ein ...? North. E. what for a ...? for what sort of a ...? expressing wonder or the like; hvat Ogmundr ertú, what sort of an O. art thou? Fas. ii. 534; hvat fé er þat? Nj. 55: indirectly, þeir vissu eigi hvat lio bat var, Hkr. i. 268. 2. with gen., hvat er manna þat mór ókunnra? Vtkv. 5; hvat er þat fíra, flagða, drauma, fiska, what sort of men, witches, dreams, fishes? Alm. 2, 5, Skv. 2. 1, Fsm. 2, Em. 1; hvat mun enn verda zen minnar? Skv. 1.12, 14, 18; hvat manna ertú, what sort of a man art thou? Fms. ix. 55; hvat kvenna ertú? Dropl. 4; hvat karla er þat? Fms. vii. 152; hvat íþrótta er þat? Edda 31; hvat undra varð þess? 623. 35: indirect, hann spurði hvat manna Hallfreðr var, Fms. ii. 54, vii. 166; hvat sveina þat myndi vera, x. 219; hann spurði hvat væri ráðs hennar, be asked what she intended to do, i. 186; hvat hann vildi ráða sinna, vii. 154; spurði hvat veðrs væri, Bjarn. 54. B. with dat., hvat lidi er betta? Fms. ix. 50; hvat rani var bat? Isl. ii. 142; hvat húsi stendr bar? Hkr. iii. 187, Stj. 626, 650: indirect, spurdi hvat monnum þeir væri, Eg. 162; hann spyrr hvat mönnum þeir sé, Fær. 64; vita hvat mönnum þeir væri, Hkr. i. 268; hvat erendum, Fs. 11; er hestrinn kenndi hvat hrossi betta var, Edda 26; þá þóttisk Þórr skilja hvat látum verit hafði um nóttina, 29; hvat matvistum, Str. 81. 3. wbat, wby, bow? in asking, denoting surprise, indignation, or expecting an answer in the negative, Lat. numquid? hvat skal rögum manni langt vápn, to wbat use? hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); hvat hæfir ykkr með mér at vera? Stj. 420; hvat þarftú at spyrja at nafni mínu? 309, 410, 476; hvat ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvart ...? Nj. 85; hvat mun ek þat vita, bow should I know that? Bs. ii. 104. 4. bow = hve; fréttir hann nú hvat liði bónorðs-málum, Ld. 92; hvat hlýðnir landsmenn vóro, Íb. 16; hvat grimm, bow cruel! Mar. 5. causal, wby? hvat spyrr þú mik? Hom.; hvat lýstr þú mik? id., freq.

B. Indef. pron. each, every, with the particle er (es) or sem, whatsoever; hvat sem, or hvat es, wbatsoever; hvat dýr sem er, Ghl. 457, Fms. vii. 29; hvat sem hann kostaði til, Edda 29; hvat fjarlægr sem..., bowsoever remote..., Stj. 93: with suffixed es, hvaz or hvats, id., see er, p. 131.

2. with the possess. pron. sinn; hvat bior sinnar stundar, Lat. boram quodque suam expectat, there is a time for everything, Nj. 79; flýr sér hvat, they run each his own way,

3. hvat af öðru, from one to another, in succession, Fms. i. 128; hvat af hverju, 'what from wbich,' i. e. soon; hans er von hvad af hverju, be is expected every moment, (mod.) 4. with compar. ever so much; hann var til hans hvat betr enn til sinna barna, be was ever so much kinder to bim than to bis own children, Ld. 304. II. as interj., hú, há, eðr hvat! Sks. 365 B; vaknaði hann alltrautt ok mælti nær í úvitinu, hvat! hvat! Fms. ix. 24.

HVATA, ad, to make speed, basten with a thing, with dat.; hvata for sinni, h. ferdinni, to basten one's journey, 655 iii. 3, Fms. iv. 144; hvata göngunni, to quicken one's pace, Edda 7; h. bessu, Lv. 20; h. báli, make speed with the bale-fire, Fms. x. 379: absol to basten, speed, hann eggjar at menn skulu hvata, Fær. 262; hvata til skipa, Eg. 357; hvata heim, Isl. ii. 387; h. i brott, Rd. 16: with prep., hvata at e-u, to make baste with II. also spelt hvota, Band. and Thom. l. c., a thing, Hkr. i. 103. cp. hóta (II): to stretch forth with, with dat.; hvata hnefa at e-m, to threaten a person with the fist, but without striking, Grag. ii, 14; hvota skálm at e-m, Band. (in a verse); hvotandi sverðinu ofan í tóman hausinn, Thom. 442: in mod. usage ota.

hvata-buss (-bussi), m. a busybody, Fbr. 191, v. l.; gættú hans þá, Bórarinn, at hann komizk eigi í brott, ok ertú jafnan hvatabuss mikill, Fms. iv. 266.

hvatan, f. an urging on, pushing on, Skv. I. 50.

hvat-færr, adj. quick, Eg. 73.

2. an inciter, Lex. Poët.

hvati, a, m. burry, Mork. 110. hvatki, pron. indef. [see -gi, p. 199]: 1. each thing, every thing for itself; munu þér þá vita til hvers hvatki kemr, Fms. xi. 103; því at h. var þar, gnógar vistir, etc., Karl. 203; hversu hann vill h. göra, Eluc. 56; at skynja hverja jartein hvatki hefir, Hom. 139. 2. with er; hvatki er, wbatsoever, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; hvatki er yfir fjóra fætt gengr, þat skulu bér eta, Stj. 416; hvatki es missagt es í fræðum þessum, Íb. (pref.); h. es honum var i hug, Hkr. ii. 156; hvakki er lisi hans hesir lukt, Fms. x. 395; hvatki málum er lýzk hafa, N. G. L. i. 250; h. mönnum sem inni eru, 61 ; hvatki er þess þrýtr, er honum er á hendi, Grág. i. 94 ; hvatki er maðr görir, id., Am. 20. II. hveskis, gen. of or for whatso-djum, Hom. (St.) III. hvigi, ever, cujuscunque; hveskis er vér bidjum, Hom. (St.) dat. to whatsoever, cuicunque; skynja hvadan af hvigi er nafn gefit, 2. = hvegi, q. v. Hom. 139.

hvat-latr, adj. quick, Fms. ix. 489, v. l.

hvat-leikr (-leiki), m. boldness, energy, alacrity, presence of mind, Sturl. iii. 42, Fms. vi. 166, Sks. 59 new Ed.; h. ok áræði, Nj. 271; vitsmunir ok h., 262.

hvat-liga, adv. quickly; ríða h., Nj. 192, Sd. 156; búask h., Ísl. ii. 338; fara h., Rd. 277, Th. 77.

hvat-ligr, adj. quick, brisk; hvatlegt lid, active troops, Fms. xi. 33; verjask et hvatligsta, 142; hvatligt verk, a manly feat, x. 391.

HVATB, adj., fem. hvöt, neut. hvatt, bold, active, vigorous; in the saying, engi er einna hvatastr, Hm. 63; h. maðr, Fms. vii. 160, Fm. 6. 24, 30, 31; ef engi hefði verit hvatari höfðingi í her þessum en þú, Fms. vi. 160; hvatr hugr, Fm. 26: acc. as adv., rida hvatan, to ride at a quick pace, Ld. 260: neut. hvatt, id.; rida hvatt, Fb. ii. 125, Sighvat; hann bad menn sina fara sem hvatast, Eg. 217. II. male, opp. to blaudr, female, of beasts; h. köttr, freq. in mod. usage.

hvat-ráðr, adj. beadlong, Lex. Poët.

hvat-ræði, n. quick action, Glúm. 377.

hvat-skeyti, f. precipitancy, Karl. 393.

hvat-skeytliga, adv. precipitately, Stj. 4, K. A. 202, Fms. ii. 33.

hvat-skeytligr, adj. burried, beadlong, K. A. 202.

hvatt, n. [hvetja], a cut or mark on a sheep's ear, a slice cut off one side of the ear; hvatt framan, aptan hægra, vinstra; whence hvat-rifao, n. adi. a hvat with a rift: when the slice is cut on both sides of the ear so as to make it like a spear's point, it is called fjödur, a feather.

hvattá, adv. or interj. = hvatbá, wbat! wbat tben! Fms. xi. 118; hvattá! láttú góðra gjalda vert ef þú kömsk með fjörvi á braut, Mork. 139.

hvat-vetna, hvat-vitna, pron. used as subst. (hvetvetna is a false form), in old MSS. often spelt hotvitna, Hm. 47, Am. 67, 95, Skm. 28, Niorst. 6, Fms. xi. 36, 68, 78, 122; [from hvat and vetna, q. v.]:-anything whatever; vex ber hvatvetna i augu, Nj. 53; h. illt, Fms. vi. 283; bér látið honum h. hlýða, Eg. 71; hann kvaðsk h. mundu til vinna, Fs. 50; eigi eru búar skyldir at bera um hvatvetna, Grág. i. 167; h. var upp brotio, Fms. vi. 381; hvatvetna þar nokkvat es, Greg. 12; Guð leysir hótvetna, Niorst. 6; fyr hótvetna fram, above all, Fms. xi. 68. dat. hvi-vetna, to anything whatever, cuivis; ræntu þar hvivetna, Orkn. 294; var Hrasn syrir þeim í hvívetna, Ísl. ii. 208; hvívetna (hvívitni MS.) er illt er, Hom. 35; miklu er sjá framarr at hvívetna, Fms. vii. 148; görr í hvivitna hornungr bróður síns, i. 255; fyrir h. fram, above all, xi. 28. III. gen. hvers-vetna, of anytbing wbatever, cujusvis; hann kann til hversvetna rúð, Nj. 67; ok sýnir sik svá vera hversvetna Dróttinn, Greg. 4; fyrir hversvetna sakir, Fas. i. 188, Fms. xi. 104.

hvat-visi, f. temerity, Fms. vi. 8, vii. 124, xi. 98. hvat-visliga, adv. recklessly, rasbly, Fms. ii. 33, v.l.

hvat-viss, 2di, beadlong, reckless, foolbardy, Hkr. iii, 225, Fms. ii, 211, TGrág, i. 121; hvárt er Hákon Gamli vill eðr cigi, Fms. i. 74; hvárt xi. 12, 75, Bjarn. 14.

hyaz, pron. = hyat es. whatsoever: see hyat (II), and er. p. 131.

hvá. ô, to say what! (há, q. v., eb), of one not hearing; eins og ganti roðið hvert við hváði, Snót 214.

HVADA, u. f., not kváda, [Ulf. bwabo = ἀφρός, Luke ix, 30, and bwabjan = to frotb]: -glue, lime, resin, esp, from trees, freq.

HVALF, n., mod. form holf, [A. S. bwealf], a vault, Bs. i. 177, Sks. 633, Al. 89; gufu-hvolf, or danipa-h., 'steam-vault,' the atmosphere, (mod.): of the concavity of a shield, Boll. 340; vera á hválfi, keel uppermost, of a boat or vessel; see holf.

hválfa, d, in old writers spelt hólfa or hölfa; but hvolfa is the mod. form:-to turn upside down, keel uppermost; sjá at þar hólfir skip á siónum. Fb. ii. 223, as also Hb. l. c., Fbr. 103 new Ed.; þar hvolfði skip, Njarð. 376 (paper MS.); hóf upp knörr ok sneri á lopti ok kom hólfandi niðr, Bs.i. 30; ok hugðu nú mundu fullkomlega yfir hólfa, it would be overwbelmed, 760.

HVÁLL, m., mod. hvoll, [akin to Gr. κύκλος; also akin to hvel, hvalf, prop. denoting what is convex, cp. Germ. bugel :- a bill; not much used, holl (a. v.) being the common word: but it is still used of a 'dome-shaped' hill; and in local names of farms lying under such hills, as Hváll in Saurbær in the west, Berg-þórs-hváll and Stórólfshváll in the south, Beigadar-hváll in the north. Landn.: Kálfs-hváll in the east, Dropl.; Orrostu-hváll, Eg.: Hváls-maðr, m. a man from H., Sturl.; þeir stefna upp á hválinn, Nj. 60; dalr var í hválinum ok riðu þeir þangat, 197; vér vildum á hválinn ok kómumk ekki, Dropl. 22; hvála eði hálsa, Róm. 315.

hváma (hvoma), ad, to swallow, devour.

hvámr (hvomr), m. a glutton.

HVÁPTB, m., mod. hvoptr, the cheek, Lat. bucca; kemr á kinnina ok í hváptinn, Ísl. ii. 300; mér renna hróðrmál um hvápta. Húsd.; úrakaða hváptana, Orkn. 288, Fb. i. 395: the mouth, gape, Lat. rictus, of a beast, 416, 417, 530, Sks. 52, 53 new Ed.: the phrase, gott er at hafa tvá hváptana ok sitt með hverjum mæla, Fas. ii. 420, borst. S. St. 51; cp. kjaptr or kjöptr.

hvárgin-ligr, adj. neuter, Skálda 185.

hvárigr, m., mod. hvorugr, either, each; see hvárrgi.

hvárki, see hvárrgi.

HVARB, pron. interrog. and indef., contr. from hvaðarr, which is obsolete, but occurs thrice in poets of the 10th century, Kormak, Fas. i. 297 (in a verse), Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse): mod. form hvorr, still so proncd. in the south of Icel.: [Goth. bwabar; A. S. bwæder, cp. Engl. whether; Hel. bwedar, cp. Germ. weder]: I. interrog, direct and indirect, whether, which of two, Lat. uter, in a dual sense, distinguished from hverr in plur.: in plur., like Lat. utri, of two parties, hvárir sigrask, either, which of both (bosts) will gain the day, Nj. 198, Fms. x. 199; hvárir ná máli annarra, Nj. 8: in sing., hvárr þeirra, each of them, both, Grág. i. 120: with a possess. pron., hvárr okkar, Nj. 202: hvárr-annarr, one—another, either...the other; hvårr sem (either) annars frændkonu å, Gråg. i. 29; hvårr við annan, Fms. ii. 366; hvårr okkarr við annan, one to another, Fær. 174; annarr hvarr (q. v.), either. each of two; hvárir við aðra, Fms. x. 299, Grág. i. 70; hvárir til annarra, Eg. 126; selja grið hvárir öðrum, Grág. ii. 20; tveggja (gen.) hvárr, either of the twain, 623. 24, Blas. 40, Fms. vii. 157; hvart . . . eda, either . . . or; hvart er þú vill, láta okkr lífa eðr deyja, Fms. i. 205; á hvára hlið, Rm.; sextigu barna, jafnmart hvárt, syni ok dætr, Stj. 408; hætt er þeirra hvárt, Hm. 87; sinn dag hvárir, Fbr.; sinn veg hvárr, Róm. 347; á sínum stól hvárr þeirra, Stj. 602; mánaðar mat hvárs, N. G. L. i. 67, 98, 99; hann kastadi á öxl sér hvárum tveimr, two on each sboulder, Grett. 134 A. 2. adverbial, at hvaru, yet, nevertheless, bowever, often spelt at-voru, Hom. 116, 119, cp. Hkr. iii. 288; att varu, Al. 30, 137, Hom. 158; sár mun gramr at hváru, but bowever that may be . . . , Hallfred; þó at hváru, yet, N. G. L. i. 48; þá á hinn þó at hváru at skuldfesta hann, Grág. i. 233; en hinn selr þó at hváru, yet nevertheless, ii. 253; bót hváru (= bó at h.), 313; bá freistum attvóru, Al. 137, this phrase is now obsolete, and is rare even in old writers.

B. Neut. hvart, interrog. adverb, whether, direct and indirect; commonly in the first of two correlative clauses, hvárt ..., eða or eðr ..., whether ..., or ..., Lat. utrum ..., an ..., Nj. 205, etc., passim; hvat?... hvart mægð eðr frændsemi, what?... whether is it affinity or kin? Fb. i. 328; hvárt (better hvat) segi þér til? hvárt skal ek fara eðr eigi, whether sball I go or not? Stj. 602; fæ ek nú varliga séð, hvárt Hrærekr mun fá nauðgat mik til eða eigi at ek láta drepa hann? O. H. 74:-but the latter of the two clauses is often dropped; hvart grætt þu, whether dost thou weep (or not)? what! art thou weeping? Nj. 202; hvart er rett, bondi, wbetber is it true (or not)? 79; eld kveyki þér nú sveinar, eða hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis? 199; hvárt er Flosi svá nær, at hann megi heyra mál mitt? 200; hvárt er nú engi kona sú er þér er eigandi? Stj. 411, 602; hvat sagðir þú? hvárt eigi þetta? Þiðr. 59; hann vildi vita hvárt hann var í brynju, O.H. 74.

sem bat er at lögbergi eda i lögréttu, whether it be at the bill of laws or in the legislative chamber? Grag. i. II; hvart sem bat var i löndum eda i lausa-aurum? Ib. 16; hvárt er friðr er betri eða verri? O. H. 208, Fris. iv. 79; hvárt sem þat er heldr í þessarri eðr annarri bók. Sti. 3.

HVARRGI or hvargi, pron. indef.

A. Forms:—the older form was nom. hvarrgi, Grag. i. 114, ii. 307, Eg. 286, Isl. ii. 354: neut. nom. and acc. hvártki, or with elided t, hvarki, mod. hvorki, Fms. i. 68, passim: gen. hvárskis, Grág. i. 494, N. G. L. i. 350, Fms. viii. 163, Rd. 292; hvárkis, Sks. 558: dat. m. hvárungi, Grág. i. 10, ii. 266; neut. hvárugi, i. 11, 131: acc. m. hvárngi, Grág. (Kb.), sce -gi, signif, B. p. 100. II. afterwards it changed into a regular adjective, hvárigr, mod. hvorugr, pl. hvárgir, Ghl. 114; but usually uncontracted, and so in mod. usage, hvárugir, Grág. ii. 51, Isl. ii. 267, Fms. i. 36, viii. 193, Hkr. iii. 243, Sks. 650, passim: dat. sing. fem. hvárugri, Fms. iii. 214, passim: acc. m. pl. hváruga, passim: irreg. and intermediate forms are, acc. masc. sing. hvarngan, Egill tekr því mjök hvárngan veg, Sturl. iii. 99 C. Fms. viii. 88, Thom. 111.

B. Usage: I. neither, of two, Lat. neuter. hvárgi is usually substantival: with gen., hvárrgi or hvártki beirra, neitber of them, Eg. 286, Grág. i. 237; miklu meiri sök en hvárgi hinna var, Sks. 655, passim: with a possess. pron., hvártki okkat, neither of us, Ni. 10: rarely adjectival, hvártki sverðit, Korm. 112: on the other hand, the form hvárigr is used indiscriminately as substantive or adjective; for references see the Sagas passim. II. special usages; with annarr, neither ... other, hvárigt at öðrum, Landn. 57; hvárigir kunnu öðrum þar tíðendi at segja, Isl. ii. 349; réð hvárrgi á annan, Lv. 3; svá hvárigr réð at öðrum, Fas. i. 506; sem hvárrgi trvði öðrum, Fms. i. 217; hvárigir skildu annars mál, Fb. i. 545; ok heri hvárigir á aðra, Eg. 282; því at hvárigir vildu öðrum samneyta, Kristnir eða heiðnir, Fms. i. 265. III. neut. as adv. hvárki, mod. hvorki; hvárki ... né. neither ... nor; hvárki til laga né til úlaga, Grág. i. 75; hefir h. heyrt til hans styn né hósta, Nj. 201; ok var málit hvárki sótt né varit þaðan af, 37, Fms. i. 27, N. G. L. i. 61, Hkr. i. 196, Sturl. iii. 99, 236, Grett. 94 B, Sks. 356, passim; hvárki...né...né, Sks. 157 new Ed.; hvárki...né...eða, Sks. 365 B, H. E. i. 419; hvárki . . . eda (less correct), Sks. 719.

hvárr-tveggi or hvárr-tveggia; an older form, hvaðar-tveggi, occurs in Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse), and acc. m. hvaðran-tveggja, Korm. 224

(middle of the 10th century).

A. Forms:—the older declension is hvarr-tvoggja, originally in two words, of which the latter is a gen. of tveir, literally = uter duorum, whether of twain; this form freq. occurs in old writers, the latter part being indecl., thus, neut. hvárt-tveggja, utrum duorum, Grág. i. 113, Hom. 156, Eg. 61, v.l.: gen. hvárs-tveggja, Fms. i. 19, Grág. ii. 144: dat. hvárumtveggja, hvúru-tveggja, Fms. ii. 310, vii. 251, x. 304, Hkr. iii. 8, Grág. i. 113, Nj. 64, Eg. 181, Isl. ii. 332; dat. fem. hvárri-tveggja, Sks. 215 B: acc. hvárn-tveggja, Nj. 145, Fms. i. 12, 13, K. p. K. 158: nom. pl. hvárirtveggja, Sks. 272: gen. pl. hvárra-tveggja, Fms. x. 276. afterwards took a kind of weak inflexion, viz. tveggi in nom. sing., tveggin in the oblique cases and in plur., in dat. tveggjum, but these forms are often applied with great irregularity; nom. sing. hvárr-tveggi, Grág. i. 61. Fms. i. 17, 265, x. 249, Nj. 39, 55, 59, Ld. 290, Landu. 47, Isl. ii. 360, 369, Fg. 765, Js. 8, Hkr. iii. 8, passim: gen. fem. hvárrar tveggju, Boll. 326 C: dat. fem. sing. hvárri-tveggju, Grág. ii. 228, Nj. 210, v.l.: acc. fem. hvára-tveggju, Fms. i. 62: pl. hvárir-tveggju, 655 xvii. 1, Grág. i. 69, 107, Fms. i. 38, Eg. 267, Fb. ii. 103, 211, Fbr. 98, passim: acc. pl. hvára-tveggju, Grág. i. 78, Ld. 210: gen. pl. hvárra-tveggju, Eg. 32, Fms. ii. 14: dat. pl. hvárum-tveggium, Grág. i. 30, ii. 44, Fms. i. 114, Landn. 160, passim. 2. mixed irreg, forms, nom. pl. hvárir-tveggi, Grág. i. 69; hvaru-tveggju (as nom. pl.), Isl. ii. 254, scarcely occurs in good old MSS., but is freq. in mod. usage even as an indecl. form.

B. Usage: I. either, each of two, both, Lat. uterque, Gr. ξκάτερος, used both as adjective and substantive: 1. as adjective: or hvárritveggju hlustinni, Nj. 210; ór hvárutveggju liðinu, Hkr. iii. 8; hvárumtveggjum leysingjunum, Fms. i. 114; ór hvárutveggja því vatni, vii. 251; hvárrtveggi herrinn, Hkr. iii. 8; um Mæri hváratveggiu, Fms. i. 62; at hvárritveggju tiltekju þessi, Grág. ii. 228; á Bálkastöðum hvárumtveggjum, Landn. 160. 2. as substantive, with gen.; hvárrtveggi peirra, Grag. i. 61; hvarumtveggja peirra, Nj. 64; hugr hvarstveggja peirra, Fms. i. 19: with a possess. pron., hvárrtveggi okkarr, Nj. 55. absol., til hvárstveggja, góðs ok ílls, Grág, ii. 144; hvárttveggja, fuglar ok aðrar skepnur, Sks. 103 B; við skaplyndi hvárratveggju, Fms. ii. 14; hvárttveggja, ok þó..., Sks. 351 B; at hvárirtveggi nemi orð annarra, Grág. i. II. the neut. hvárttveggja, used as adverb, both; þá hefir þat h. týnt góðum siðum ok dugandi mönnum, Sks. 348; very freq. in mod. usage with the particle enda ironically expressing dislike, það er hvortveggja hann kann mikit, enda veit hann af því, 'tis true be knows much, but he lets it be seen.

hvárz = hvárts, = hvárt es, = hvárt er, pron. neut. from hvárr, q. v., eitber, hvárt hann var í brynju, Ó.H. 74.

2. with adv. er (es, sem), used adverbially; hvárz ... eðr, eitber...or; hvártz hann hefir farit til eitber...or; hvártz sem (sic) maðr verðr sekr at sátt eða á várþingi, þessa eðr eigi, Grág. i. 48; h. er til sóknar eða varnar, 56; hvárz þeir eru bændr eðr griðmenn, 57; hvárz hverfa til lofs eðr löstunar, Greg. 10; hvárz verit hafa góð eðr íll; hvárz hann er lærðr eðr úlærðr, h. hann svimr á sjó eðr vatni, Hom. (St.) passim: adding a superfluous sem, hvártz sem

maðr verðr sekr at sátt eðr á várþingi, Grág. i. 121.

HVE, adv., hvei, Gpl. 495 A; the vowel was prob., as in all similar monosyllables, sounded long, qs. hvé; prop. an old instrumental case from hvat: [Ulf. bwaiva; A. S. bwu; Engl. bow; Germ. wie; Swed. buru; Dan. bwor-ledes]:—bow, interrog.; ok freista hve på hlýddi, İb. 7; bera vætti, hve fyrir sekð hans var mælt, Grág. i. 83; hve fór með þeim, Ísl. ii. 341; kveða á, hve þing heitir, Grág. i. 100 (see heita A. II); hve þú heitir, bow art tbou named? hve margir, bow many? Ld. 74; hve mjök, bow much? Nj. 24; hve mikill? Fms. vi. 286, Þiðr. 273, Hom. 35; þeir vissu eigi, hve fram var (mod. hvað framorðið var), tbey knew not tbe time, of the day, K. þ. K. 90; spurði, hve gamall maðr hann væri, Ld. 74; þat var með miklum úlíkindum hve (bow violent) stormr var eðr snæfall, Finnb. 312: hve nær, wben? Stj. 339, Fb. ii. 394, Nj. 142, Hom. 9, passim; but see hvenar below.

hveonir, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

hvogi, adv., qs. hve-gi; hvigi, Gråg. (Kb.) i. 144, 147, N. G. L. i. 71; hvoregi = hvegi, Skálda 169 (Thorodd), see p. 199:—bowsoever, always with a following particle er (es) or sem; hvegi er mål fara með þeim, Grág. i. 330; hvegi er um hlaup bersk, Kb. i. 147; h. vandr sem væri, Hom. (St.) 53, Am. 33; hvigi mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á á henni, N. G. L. i. 71; hvegi er margir viðtakendr eru, Grág. (Kb.) i. 195; hvegi margir sem eru, N. G. L. i. 79; hvegi er síðan görisk, 19; h. skyllig er hón væri, bowsoever important it may be, Post. 686 C. 1; hvegi er fundr ferr, Fins. viii. 118 (in a verse); h. úvænt sem þeim hyrfði, xi. 76; hvegi lengi sem, h. víða sem, x. 392, 395; h. litla hríð sem, H. E. i. 243; h. náin at frændsemi er, Grág. i. 227; a kind of gen., hvegis lítt sem eptir var af öskunni, þá stóð ljós af mikit, Blas. 37.

hveim, dat. to whom, = Lat. cui: I. interrog.; direct, hveim eru bekkir baugum sánir? Vtkv. 6: indirect, æsir vitu hveim . . . Ls. 8; hveim ofreiðr, Skm. I, 2; hann skal segja hveim á hendr var, Grág. i. 65; hveim ek hefi þá jörð selda, N. G. L. i. 88. II. indef. to any, with gen.; hveim hölda, to any, every man, Skv. 3.12; manni hveim, Skm. 7; but manna hveim, 27; hveim snotrum manni, Hm. 94; hón hratt hveim af hálsi, Skv. 3. 42. 2. with er; hveim er, to wbomsoever, Lat. euicunque; nefni ek þetta vætti hveim er njóta þarf, Grág. i. 7; hveim er sér góðan getr, Hm. 75; hveim er þær kná hafa, Sdm. 19; hveim er lidinn er, 34; hveim er sína mælgi né manad, Ls. 47; hveim er sér góðan getr, Hm. 75; hveim er við kaldrifjaðan kemr, Vþm. 10. This form remains in the mod. hvim-leiðr or hvum-leiðr, qs. hveimleiör, 2dj. loatbsome to everybody, detested, bateful.

HVEITI, n. [Ulf. bwaiteis = aîros, John xii. 24; A.S. bwæte; Engl. wbeat; Hel. bueit; O.H. G. bwaizi; Germ. waizen; Swed. buete; Dan. bvede]:—wbeat, Eg. 69, 79, 460, Stj. 255, 413. COMPDS: hveitiakr, m. a wbeat field, Stj. 413, Fas. iii. 373, Fb. i. 540. hveiti-ax, n. an ear of wbeat, porf. Karl. 412. hveiti-brauð, n. wbeaten bread, Stj. 221. hveiti-hleifr, m. a wbeaten loaf, Bev. hveiti-korn, n. a grain of wbeat, Stj. 99, Hom. 37, Pass. xvii. 27. hveiti-mjöl, n. wbeat meal, flour, K. p. K. 74, Fms. xi. 157. hveiti-salli, a, m. the finest flour, Stj. 294, 309, 318. hveiti-sekkr, m. a wbeat sack, Stj. 217.

hvekkja, t, to tease, vex.

hvekkr, m. a bad trick, of an urchin.

HVEI, n., later form hjól, q. v.; the vowel was prob. long, qs. hvél, as in the Engl.; for in þd. 6 hvél and hál form a half rhyme; a weak neut. hvela occurs, Rb. 1812. 92, MS. 415. 8: [A. S. bweowol; Engl. wbeel; cp. Gr. κύκλοι]:—a wbeel; á hverfanda hveli, on a turning wbeel, Hm. 83, Grett. 119 A, Fms. i. 104, Sks. 338: of the moon, Alm. 15; á því hveli er snýsk und reið Rögnis, Sdm. 15; mörg hvel ok stór, Bret. 90; hálfu hvela sólarinnar, Rb. 112; með fjórum hvelum, Sks. 421; hann hjó hvel. undan skipi sínu, Krók. 50; þar sem hón velti hveli sínu, Al. 23; brjóta í hveli, to break on the wheel, Hom. 147: an orb, gcislanda hvel, a beaming orb, the sun, Sks. 94; fagra-hvel, fair wheel, poët. the sun, Alm.; himins hvel, beaven's orb, the sun, Bragi; hvela sólarinnar, the sun's disk, MS. 415. 8; hvel á tungli, Rb. 452: a circle, vofit (woven) með hvelum ok hringum, Str. 17. compos: hvel-görr, part. circular, Str. 80. hvel-vagn, m. a wheel wain, Akv. 28. hvel-vala, u, f., poët. a pebble, þd. 6.

HVELFA, 8, causal from hválfa: to arch, vault, with acc.; allt húsít hvelfði hann innan, Stj. 563; var þar upp af hvelft ræfrit, Fms. v. 339: hvelfðr, vaulted, Stj. 12. II. proned. hvolfa, to turn (a ship or vessel) upside down, with dat.; ef maðr hvelfir skipi undir manni, Grág. ii. 130; hann kastaði árunum ok hvelfði nökkvanum undir sér, Fms. ii. 182; haun hvelfir skipinu undir þeim, Fb. ii. 220. 2. impers. to capsize; hvelfði þar skipinu undir þeim, Fms. i. 293; hallaði því næst skipinu svá at inn féll sjórinn ok því næst hvelfði, ix. 320, v.l.; réru dvergarnir á boða ok hvelfði skipinu, Edda 47; þá laust hviðu í seglit ok hvelfði skipinu, Ld. 326; þá rekr á hvassviðri mikit ok hvelfir skipinu, 58, Fs. 150. 3. to pour out of a vessel; h. vatni úr fötu, to pour water out of a bucket; tveir vóru at hvölfa elfum ölva í iðra sá, Stef. Ól.; cp. Engl. to wbelm, overwbelm, which may be a kindred word.

hvelfing, f. a vault.

HVELJA, u, f. [hvalr, cp. Engl. wheal], the skin of a cyclopterus or whale, etc.: in pl. the metaph, supa hveljur, to sup on hveljur, i.e. to lose the breath, to gasp as when about half drowned; ekki purfti hann Oddr staup, hann ýmist sökk eða hveljur saup, Stef. Ól.

hvellr, m. a sbrill sound.

HVELLR, adj. [cp. Germ. bell, ballen], sbrilling, tbrilling, of sound as from an explosion; hvellr hamarr, Thom. 325; hvellr hiðr, Karl. 359; hvellast óp ok skjal, Bær. 18; hvell rödd, Fas. i. 272; hvellar hurðir, Al. 70; hvellr hneri, Orkn. 448; tala hvellt, Fms. i. 215; hátt ok hvellt, Thom. 451, 478.

HVELPR, m., not hválpr, but proncd. hvolpr; [A. S. bweolp; Engl. wbelp; Dan. bvalp]:—a wbelp, Fms. xi. 10, 12, Gkv. 2. 41, passim: metaph. an urchin, cp. hunn, Fms. vi. 323, Nj. 142: of a lion's, tiger's wbelp, Stj. 71, 80, 572, Al. 3, Fas. ii. 165; a wolf's, Al. 31: a nickname, Orkn.: the phrase, bera hvelpa undir höndunum, to pull with the elbows stuck out, of awkward rowing.

hvenar or hvenær, spelt hvenar in Dropl. 20, 21, and proned. so at the present day; [hvenar seems to be the true form, as the word is prob. derived not from hve and nær, but is like Engl. wben-e'er, from Goth. bwan=moré; A. S. bwænne; Engl. wben; Hel. buan; Germ. wann]:—wben, Nj. 142, Ld. 204, Grág. i. 103, 350, passim.

hvepsa, ad, [hváptr], to snap, snap at, bite.

hvepsinn, adj. snappish, of a dog: hvepsni, f.

hveregi, see hvegi.

hver-einn, pron. every one; see hverr.

hverf, n. a scoop or basket for herring-fishing; með hverfum ok roðháfum, Gpl. 427; en hverr er síld fiskir... greiði hann hverf af lest hverri, N.G.L. i. 140.

HVERFA, pret. hvarf, pl. hurfu; subj. hyrfi; part. horfinn; in mod. pronunciation inserting the v throughout, hvurfu, hvyrfi, hvorfinn; akin to horfa, q. v.: [Ulf. bwairban = περιπατείν; A.S. bweorfan; O. H.G. bwerban; Germ. werben]:-to turn round; hverfanda hvel, Hm. 73 (see hvel); nú mátt þú engi veg þess hverfa (thou canst turn to no side) at Guds miskunn sé ekki fyrir þér, Hom. 156; h. í móðurátt, föðurátt, to devolve upon, of right or duty, Grag. i. 177, 237; hafa horfit i Guddóm, 625. 59; hverfa af lifi, to depart from life, die, Stor. 10: with acc. of place, himin hverfa þau skulu hverjan dag, they shall fass round the beaven 2. with prep.; h. aptr, every day, of the sun and moon, Vpm. 23. to turn back, return, Fms. vii. 298, x. 231, Stj. 606, Hom. 98; to recoil, aptr hverfr lygi þá er sönnu mætir, a lie recoils before the truth, Bs. i. 639; h. aptr til sin, to recover one's senses, Mar.; hursu at því ráði allir þrændir, all the Th. turned that way, took that part, Fms. i. 18, vii. 206; bá hursu menn begar at honum, thronged around him, xi. 193: h. af, to leave off; þá hvarf af Pálnatóka þyngd öll, i. e. P. recovered, Fms. xi. 69; þegar er þú vilt af h. at unna Ólafi, Hkr. ii. 322: h. frá e-u, to turn from, cut sbort, leave off; þar var fyrr frá horfit Konunga-tali, Fms. i. 139; nú verðr þess at geta er vér hursum frá, Rd. 171 (of episodes in a story); taka þar til er hinn hvarf frá, Grág. i. 139; áðr frá hyrfi, áðr sundr hyrfi, before they parted, Am. 34, 35: h. eptir, to follow; frændr hans ok vinir þeir er eptir honum hurfu, Fms. iv. 287; eptir honum hurfu margir menn, Ver. 47: h. med e-m, to turn with one, follow, Grag. i. 8, 9; ba hurfu saman fjórir tigir, gathered together, 655 xvi. B. 4: h. til e-s, to turn towards a place, Hým. 17, Gh. 7; to turn to one and take leave, Fms. vii. 224, Am. 44: h. undan, to be withdrawn, lost; hvarf ríki í Noregi undan Dana-konungum, Fms. xi. 183; þat ríki er undan var horfit, 42: h. um, to encircle, surround, (um-hverfis = all around); innan gards bess er hverfr um akr eda eng, Gbl. 136; bær hverfa um hodd goða, Gm. 27. II. metaph. to turn out of sight, disappear, be lost, stolen, or the like; madrinn hvarf par, there the man was lost from sight, Nj. 95, 275; stjörnur hverfa af himni, Vsp. 57: to disappear, skip hvarf, Landn. 305; ef skip hverfr, Grág. i. 215; hverfi féit ór hirzlu hans, 401; motrinn var horfinn (stolen), Ld. 206; Steinólfi hurfu (St. lost) svín þrjú, Landn. 126; Ingimundi hurfu svín tíu, 177; see III. part. horfinn: 1. surrounded; björn horfinn í hiði, much the same as hiðbjörn (see híð), Gbl. 444; horfinn foldar beinum, Yt. 19; bærinn var h. monnum, surrounded by men, Sturl. ii. 144, Orkn. 112. B. vera vel vinum horfinn, to be well backed by friends, Nj. 268; vel um horsit (in good condition), par stód naust ok var vel um horfit, Háv. 48; whence the mod. phrase, vel um-horfs, in a good state. 2. abandoned, forsaken; heillum horfinn, forsaken by luck (horfin-heilla), Fs. 48; héraði horfinn, bereft of a dwelling in the district, Sturl. iii. 255; sök horfinn, baving lost the suit, Nj. 234; mun hann eigi horfinn heimsóknum við mik, be bas not left off attacking me, Sturl. iii. 228; eigi ertú enn horfinn í fyrirsátunum við mik, þórð. 41 new Ed.; bögn horfinn, bereft of silence, i. e. noisy, Gs. 3.

skipinu svá at inn féll sjórinn ok því næst hvelfði, ix. 320, v.l.; réru dvergarnir á boða ok hvelfði skipinu, Edda 47; þá laust hviðu í seglit och hvelfði skipinu, Ld. 326; þá rekr á hvassviðri mikit ok hvelfir skipinu, 58, Fs. 150.

3. to pour out of a vessel; h. vatni úr fötu, to pour outer out of a bucket; tveir vóru at hvölfa elfum ölva í iðra sá, Stef. Ól. : cp. Engl. to wbelm, overwbelm, which may be a kindred word.

N.G.L. i. 67; h. at sér hinn mjóvara hlut, Ýt. 13; vér hverfum oss á

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II. to enclose; h. gardi um e-t, to enclose with a fence, Gpl. 407 (garð-hverfa); himinn þann er hverfðr er útan um lopt öll, Fms. v. 340; hverfor vid e-t, stirred so as to be blended with, Sdm. 18.

hversi, n. a cluster of farms, such as almost to form a village, freq. in Icel. local names, Fiskilækjar-hverfi, Skóga-h., Rangár-h., Ingólfshöfða-h., Fljóts-h., Landn.: metaph., vizku-h., the abode of wisdom = the breast, Fbr. (in a verse); tanna-h., the 'tooth-abode,' i. e. the mouth, Kristni S. (in a verse): a shelter, verda e-m at hversi, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

hverfi-legr, adj. ugly, Nj. 147, v.l.; whence mod. herfilegr (-liga), q. v., wretched, miserable.

hverfing, f. turning, in sjón-h., eye-deceit, glamour.

hverfingi, a, m. a froward person, Post. 201.

hverfi-steinn, m. a grindstone, Vm. 177.

hverf-lyndi, n. 'turn-mind,' fickleness, Str. 61, Róm. 305. hverf-lyndr, adj. sbifty, fickle-minded, Rd. 295, Str. 26.

hverfr, adj. sbifty; hverf haustgrima, Hm. 73; hverfr hugr, a sbifty mind, Sól. 31: crank, of a ship, freq. in mod. usage: also in the phrase, stýra hverst, to steer wrong, Fas. ii. 178. 2. metaph., ráða hverst, to give false counsel, Karl. 111; fara hverst, to start, stagger, as if frightened, Nj. 197, Sd. 154; whence the mod. verda hverst, to be startled, be frightened: of clothes, rett-hverfr, turning right; út-hverfr, turning outside; as also út-hverfa, rétt-hverfa, u, f.

hverf-raor, adj. fickle, wavering, Fms. viii. 447, v. l.

hverfull, adj. sbifty, changeable, of things, Barl. 32, 97; ú-hverfull, not shifty, abiding firm. hverfull-leiki, a, m. shiftiness, freq.

hvergi, pron., see hverrgi.

hvergi, adv. [see -gi, p. 199], nowbere; hann undi h., Landn. 174, Vsp. 3; adr var h., before there was none anywhere, Ib. 16; sa beir h. konung, Fms. ii. 332; hvergi á bæjum, Sturl. iii. 55; h. annarsstaðar, nowbere else, passim: with gen., hvergi lands, Helr. 9; hvergi jardar né upphimins, þkv. 2; moldar h., Fas. i. 521 (in a verse), Merl. 1. 59. II. metaph. in no manner, by no means, not at all; uggum hvergi, be not afraid! Kormak; varðar honum slíkt sem hvergi sé léð, Grág. i. 438; ef þú bregôr h. af, Nj. 31; at þeir skyldu h. at göra, 189; hvergi á fé at taka frá kirkju, K. þ. K. 20 new Ed.: fara hvergi, to 'fare nowbere,' to stay at bome, 9 new Ed., Fms. i. 10; ek vil hvergi fara, I sball not go at all, Isl. ii. 32; vil ek at hvergi sé eptir ridit, no pursuit, 358; vera hvergi færr, to be quite unable to go, Eg. 107, Hkr. i. 269, O. H. 2. with compar.; þat þykki mér hvergi úvænna, Fms. xi. 94; h. úframar, noways inferior, 48; h. betr, no better, Bs. i. 633; hvergi nær (mod. hvergi nærri), nowbere near, far from it, Eg. 111. alls hvergi, not at all, Grag. i. 141; hvar nema alls hvergi, where but nowbere, Isl. ii. 236.

hverigr, adj., see hverrgi.

HVERN or hvörn, f. [proncd. kvörn or kvern, but distinction is to be made between kvern, mola, and hvern, cerebrum; for in the latter word b is the true initial, as is shewn by comparison with Ulf. bwairnei = κρανίον, Mark xv. 22; Scot. barns; Germ. birn; Swed. bjerna; Dan. bjerne, which stand in the same relation to hvern as hjól to hvel]:-the two boat-formed white bones embedded in a fish's brains. These bones, as well as shells, are in Icel. collected and used by children in the game of guessing, as nuts etc. are in England; hann lauk bá upp höfuðskeljum mannanna, og tók hnefa-fylli úr hverju höfði og hugði vandliga að; eintómar hvarnir, og ekki nema tvær í þorsk-kindinni, Fjölnir (1845) 52. hvarnar-skeljar, f. pl. = hvarnir.

hverna, u, f. [hverr, m.], a pan, basin, Nikd. 28.

hvernig, qs. hvernveg, [see hverr], interrog. direct and indirect; the forms vary, hverneg or hvernig, Eg. 19 A, 106, 123, 292, 394, Hkr. i. 170, 287, Korm. 130, 148, Glum. 327, Band. 18 new Ed., passim: hvernog or hvernug, Orkn. 83 (v.l.), Hkr. i. 120, 347, Al. 63, 65, and passim in old MSS.: the mod. form is hvernin, proncd. hvurninn or kvurninn, qs. hvernveginn, from vegr with the article, which form is also now and then found in old MSS., Fs. 105 (MS. Arna-Magn. 132), Bs. Hungrv. passim, as also later MSS.:—bow? in what way? the references passim.

HVERR, m., pl. hverar: I. a cauldron, boiler; hver kringlóttan af eiri, Stj. 564; heyrði til höddu er Þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168, Hym. 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 27, 33, 34, 36, 39 (of a boiler); hefja af hvera, Gm. 42, = mod. taka ofan pottinn; in Gkv. 3, 6, 9, 10, ketill and hver are synonymous: hver-gætir, m. a cauldron-keeper, cook, Am. 58: hvera-lundr, m. a cauldron groove, Vsp. 39: Hver-gelmir, II. metaph. m. local name of the northern Tartarus, the abyss, Edda. in volcanic Icel. this word was taken to express the bot springs, and it is so used to the present day (in pl. often hverir), Sd. 191, Grett. 141 (hverar), Bs. i. 322, Ann. 1294, and freq. in local names. In the west the largest hverar are those in Reykjahólar, Eggert Itin. 382; in the north the Reykja-hver; Hvera-vellir in the wilderness Kjöl, 637; Reykjadals-hverar, among which the largest is the Uxa-hver, and Badstofu-hver, 640, 641. In the east there are only a few, see Itin. 798; whereas the south is very rich in such springs, especially the neighbour- two, by twos, Fms. iv. 299; pridja hvert ar, every three years,

austr (we turn our faces towards the east) ba er vér bidjum fyrir oss, Hom. Thood of Haukadal (Geysir, Strokkr), see Ann. 1294; Grafar-hver, 890; Reykjaness-hverar, 895, (whence Hver-hólmr, the name of a holm); the springs in Krisuvik, 897; the hverar in Reykja-holt and Reykja-dalr: they are found even in glaciers, as in Torfa-jökull, 766. hvera-fuglar, m. pl. fabulous birds, Eggert Itin. 890. hvera-hella, u, f. = hverahrúðr, ltin. 142. hvera-hrúðr, m. the tophus or tuf-stone deposited by bot springs, Itin. 145. hvera-leir, m. a kind of lime, Itin. 127. hvera-sly, n. the soft pulp deposited by bot springs, Itin. 109. hvera-steinar, m. pl. a kind of tuf-stone, ltin. 660. hvera-vatn, n. water from a hver. For old dried up hverar see Itin. 295; cp. also the remarks s.v. Geysir and Ann. 1294. From hvera-lundr in Vsp. an Icel. origin of this poem is suggested by Prof. Bergmann in his Poèmes Islandaises, Paris 1838, p. 183, as the verse seems to refer to volcanic agencies.

> HVERR, pron. interrog. and indef.; at the present day proncd. hvur, with u throughout, and in mod. printed books usually spelt hvor, a form no doubt derived from the dual hvarr (hvorr), used in a plur. sense: for its declension, see Gramm. p. xxi; an acc. hverjan, Hým. 39; hverjan morgin, Vsp. 22, Fb. ii. 71 (in a verse); hverjan dag, Vpm. 11, 18, 23, 41, Gm. 8, 14, 20, 29; hverjan veg, Vpm. 18; whence the contracted form hvern. [The Gothic has a threefold interrog. pron., a sing. bwas, bwo, bwa; a dual, bwahar; and a plur. bwarjis, bwarja, bwarjata. To the first of these pronouns answers the old Icel. form hvar, A.S. bwa, Scot. wba; Engl. wbo, Swed. bo, Dan. bvo, cp. Lat. quis; but this pronoun is defective, and remains only in the neut. hvat, q.v., Ulf. bwa, A. S. bwat, Engl. what, Germ. was, Dan.-Swed. bvad, Lat. quid: the dat. masc. hveim is obsolete, Goth. bvamme, Engl. wbom, Dan. bvem: the dat. hví (see hvat II, III): a nom. masc. hvar (hva-r) seems to be used a few times in old MSS. (e. g. Kb. of the Grágás), but it is uncertain, as the word is usually abbreviated hir or hir: a gen. sing. hves (Goth. bwes, North. E. whese) occurs, hves lengra, how much farther? Hom. (St.) 50; til hves, to what? 65: possibly the an. hey. hos, Ls. 33, is a remnant of the old gen. To the Goth, dual answers the Icel, hvárr (hvaðarr), q. v. To the Goth, plur, answers the Icel. hverr, with characteristic j, which is used in sing, and plur, alike. In the neut, sing, the two forms, hvat and hvert, are distinguished thus, that hvat (hvað) is interrog., hvert indef., e. g. hvad barn, what bairn? but hvert barn, every bairn.]

> A. Interrogative, = Lat. quis, quae, quid? wbo, wbat, wbich? as substantive and adjective, direct and indirect; hvers fregnit mik? Vsp. 22; hverjar ro þær meyjar? Vþm. 48; hverir æsir? 30, Fsm. 8, 34; hverr er sá enn eini? Fas. ii. 529; hverir hasa tekið ofan skjöldu vára? Nj. 68; hverju skal launa kvæðit? Ísl. ii. 230; hverr er sá niaðr? Fms. ii. 269; telja til hvers hann hafði neytt eði hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155; spyrja hverja þeir vilja kveðja, ii. 24; kveða á þingmörk hver eru, i. 100; (segja) hverjar guðsifjar með þeim eru, 30; hugsa til hvers þú munt færr verða, Fms. i. 83; vita hverr þú ert, ii. 269; vita hvert biðja skal, Edda; þeir þóttusk sjá til hvers ætlað var, Fms. ix. 461; eigi veit ek til hvers ek má ætla, Bs. i. 541; hón segir honum hvers efni í eru, bow matters stood, 539; beir vissu hyerju hann ætlaði fram at fara, Fms. i. 201; hann segir hverrar ættar Ólafr var, 81; sögðu með hverju (erendi) þeir höfðu farit, Eg. 281. 2. with the notion of Lat. qualis; en hvat kemr ber i hug, hverr (qualis) ek muna vera beim Irum, ef?..., Fås. ii. 529; þeim þótti úsýnt hverr friðr gefinn væri, Fms. v. 24; sá einn veit,

hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17.

B. Indefinite pronoun, = Lat. quisque, every one, each, used both as substantive and as adjective: 1. as subst.; with gen., þat sæti ætlaði sér hverr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; manna, seggja, lýða, gumna hverr, every one of the men, every man, Hm. 14, 17, 53-55, Sol. 49; frodra hverr, every wise man, Hm. 7; ráðsnotra hverr, 63: absol., as in the sayings, hverr er sjálfum sér næstr; bærr er hverr at ráða sínu; djarfr er hverr um deildan verð; fróðr er hverr fregnviss; hverr er sinnar hamingju smiðr; dauðr verðr hverr, Hallfred; halr er heima hverr, Hm.; kveðr hverr sinnar þurftar: lét hann þar tala um hvern þat er vildi, Eb. and passim: with a possess. pron., ef sér ferr hverr várr, each of us, Glúm. 329. 2. as adj., á hverju þingi, Hkr. ii. 300; hverjan dag, euery day, Vsp., Vpm., Gm.; i hverri tio, at any time, Hom. 112; hver undr, Fs. 115; hverjum manni, Nj. 6; meiri ok sterkari hverjum manni, Hkr. i. 148; hver spurning litr til svara, Sks. 307; hverr gumi, Hm. 13, passim. 8. as adv., i hverju, evermore; vedrit óx i hverju, Fms. vi. 379; bykir hardna sambúðin í hverju, grew ever worse and worse, xi. 441; vedrit óx í hverri, Skáld. H. 4. 14. fyrir utan hverja hjálp, Hom. 159: esp. if following after a compar., es meiri fögnuðr boðinn á þessi tíð en á hverri annarri, Hom. (St.); hefir betta með meirum fádæmum gengit heldr en hvert annarra, Band. 33 III. adding the relat. particle er or sem, wbosoever, wbicbsoever, wbatsoever; hvers sem við þarf, Fms. i. 306; þá á þá sök hverr er vill, Grág. i. 10; hverr er svá er spakr, Hom. 2; hverju sinni er, wbensoever, Str. 27 and passim. IV. with another pron. or adj.; hverr at ödrum, one after another, Eg. 91, Fs. 158; hvert at ödru, Fas. ii. 556; hvert sumar frá öðru, Grág. i. 92; hverja nótt eptir aðra, þiðr. 53, 150; at ödru hverju, now and then, adverbially; hverir tveir, every

Fas. ii. 64; á hverjum þremr árum, id., Stj. 573; dag inn sjaunda hvern, 🆰 dagleiðum, þá er . . ., Grág. i. 93; gefi gaum at, hvert er hann er (in K. p. K.; priðja hvert sumar, Landn. 299; annan hvern dag, níundu hverja nótt, Skm. 21, Nj. 190. 2. hverr ... sinn, every ... bis; hverr madr í sínu rúmi, Nj. 51; hverr sér, each separately; sér hverr, each in particular, every one; at serhverju hofi, at every single temple, Landn. 336 (App.); þó at ek greina eigi sér hvat, though I do not tell each thing in detail, Bs. i. 64; sérhverja atburdi, 134; sérhverjum hlut, Fms. v. 333; sérhverjum þeirra, Nj. 256, Landn. 35, Sturl. ii. 175; sérhvern fingr, Fas. iii. 345; sérhvern mann, Fms. i. 149; allir ok sérhverir, all and several, i.e. every one, Grag. ii. 36, 140, Eluc. 43, H.E. i. 468; einn ok sérhverr, one and all, every one, Skálda 161; hverr sem einn, each as one, all like one man, 165, Al. 91, 93, Barl. 40, Stj. 4; hvereinn, every one.

C. Relative, = Lat. qui, quae, quod, Engl. wbo, wbich, only in later writers of the end of the 13th and the 14th centuries, and since freq. in N. T., Vidal., Hymns; at first it was seldom used but with the particles er, at, as in Engl. wbo that ..., which that ...; hat herbergi, i hverju er ..., in which that ..., Stj.; takandi vátta, hverir at sóru fullan bókareið, Dipl. ii. 2; með fullkomnum ávexti, hverr at þekkr mun verða, Fms. v. 159 and passim: singly, tvær jarðir, hverjar svá heita, Dipl. v. 27; Guðs orð, hver frjófgask munu, Fms. v. 159; Gerhardus, hverr með fögrum píslar-sigri fór brott, Mar.; með hverjum hann hugar-prýði vann,

Fb. iii. 567.

HVERRGI or hvergi, indef. pron. each, every, Lat. unusquisque.

I. declined like hvárrgi, viz. nom. hverrgi, passim; gen. hverkis, N.G. L. i. 126; dat. masc. hverjungi, Grag. (Kb.) 14; fem. hverrigi, 655 iii. 4; acc. masc. hverngi, Grag. passim; neut. hvertki II. deor hverki, passim; see more references s. v. -gi, p. 199 A. clined as an adjective, hverigr; acc. sing. fem. hverega, Thorodd; dat. sing, fem. hveregri, N. G. L. i: nom. plur. hverigir, Grag. i. 392; hverigar, 94; hverigra (gen. pl.), ii. 20: hveriga (acc. pl.), Nj. 101; hverigar (acc. fem. pl.), 623. 48, O. H. 74. 2. mixed forms, acc. hverngan, Grág. ii. 13; hvernegan, Hkr. ii. 79; hveregi handsöl (acc. pl.), Grág. i. 140.

B. Usage: I. alone, mostly as subst.; hvat hverigum hentir, Fms. iv. 147; hvat hverrgi hefir, Skálda 160; hverr hverrgi er, Fms. viii. 314; hverr hverrgi sé, xi. 152; hvat sem h. segði, ix. 256; hvat hverrgi talaði, ii. 67; hverju heilli hverrgi kemr, Fas. iii. 41; Njáll vissi þá görla hverr hverrgi hafði verit, Nj. 104; hann sagði fyrir heima-mönnum sínum hvat hverrgi skyldi starfa meðan hann væri í brottu, 196; hvat hverrgi þeirra hefir af sér tekit, Skálda 159; vant er þat at sjá hvar hverrgi berr hjarta sitt, Orkn. 474; skipar jarl til hvar hveregir skyldu at leggja, 360; af hverjungi bæ til hverrar kirkju, K. þ. K. l. c.; hvar hverrgi þeirra mundi jarðaði verða, Al. 14, Fms. x. 323; ok eigi vitu hvar hverkis skulu leita, N.G. L. i. 126.

2. as adj., hverngi dag, every day, Rb. 1812. 57; hvar hvergi hús höfðu staðit, Fas. ii. 558.

II. adding er, wbosoever, Lat. quieunque, subst. and adj.; hverrgi er þá beiðir, Greg. 53; hvertki þess er prytr, Grag. i. 48, 277; hverngi veg (bowsoever, Lat. quocunque modo) er peir hafa áðr setið, 69, 174, ii. 13; hverrgi er fyrr lét göra, Kb. 14; hvernegan veg sem hann vill svara, Hkr. ii. 79; hverngi (staf) er ek rit, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; nú hverngan veg sem aðrir vilja, Hkr. iii. 370; hverega tungu er maðr skal ríta annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa vant, Skálda (Thorodd) 160; á hverega lund er, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 23; hverega helgi sem hann vill á leggja þingit, Eb. 24; þá skalt þú aldri vera i móti mér, við hverega sem ek á um, Nj. 101; hveregir aurar, sem . . . Grág. i. 302; hverngi annarra sem hana berr, Rb. 46; hverigar úhæfur sem hann tekr til, Fms. iv. 259; með hveregi skepnu sem er, N. G. L. i. hvers-dagliga, adv. every day, Fms. ix. 267, 384, Skálda 199, Eb.

32, 258, Gullp. 20, Jb. 33, Eg. 598, Ld. 22, of week days. hvers-dagligr, adj. daily, every day, Gpl. 42, Greg. 42, 625, 178; h. hættir, Bs. i. 164; h. buningr, a dress to be used on week days, K. p. K.

82, Vm. 46; h. maor, Nj. 258.

hvers-dags-, mod. pronunciation hvundags, every day: in compds, hversdags-buningr, m. (-fot, n. pl.), one's every-day dress, work-aday clothes, K. p. K. 140: hversdags-hokull, m., -klæði, n., Vm. 52, Grág. i. 323: -leika, n., Sturl. iii. 127; -maðr, m., Nj.: in mod. usage, hvundags, -buningr, -fot, etc., Vm. 38; opp. to spari-fot.

hvers-konar, adv. of every kind, Hom. 87, 91, passim. hvers-kyndis = hverskyns, Thom. 113.

hvers-kyns = hverskonar, Fms. x. 379, passim.

hversu, adv., proncd. hvursu, (hversug, N. G. L. i. 27, 91, qs. hversveg, what way, = hve):—how, Nj. 2, 68, Al. 10, Fms. x. 404, Isl. ii. 364, N.G. L. i. 91, Hom. 103, passim; for hversu is the common word, whereas hve is obsolete.

hversu-gi, adv. bowsoever, = hvegi, q. v.; with the particle sem or er, Fms. viii. 59; h. mikit fé er þeir gefa með sér, Grág. i. 223; h. margar

sem figúrur eru, Alg. 360.

hvert, proncd. hvurt, neut. sing. of hverr, used as adv. wbither, Germ. wobin, interrog.; Gunnarr sagði þeim hvert hann ætlaði, Nj. 76; Jarl spurði hvert hann færi þaðan, 132; gera ráð hvert hann sneri þaðan, Fms. II. hvert er, wbitbersoever; hvert er hann ferr, Nj. 129; what direction) frá merki því er hann skal fylgja, Ó. H. 204.

hvertki, adv. wbithersoever; h. sem hann for, Greg. 53, pjal. 351.

hver-vetna, see hvarvetna, everywbere, passim.

HVESSA, t, [hvass], to sbarpen; hvessa ok hvetja, Fms. vii. 37; hvessa sýn, Pr. 474; h. augu, to look with a piercing glance, Hkv. 1. 6, Edda 36, Eg. 44, 457, Fms. ii. 174, vii. 172: to make keen for a thing, encourage, Al. 33, Fms. vii. 37, Bs. i. 750: of weather, to blow keenly, blow up a gale, impers., veðr (acc.) tók at hvessa mjök, Ld. 326; hvesti veðrit, Fms. ix. 21; þá hvessti svá, at ..., 387, freq.; það er farit að hvessa, það fer að hvessa, it 'fares to blow sbarp.'

hvessir, m. a whetter, sharpener, Lex. Poët.

HVETJA, hvatti, hvatt, pres. hvet, part. hvattr, Gh. 6; a middle form hvöttome, Hom. 29; [A. S. bwettgan; Engl. whet; Germ. wetzen; cp. hvass]:-to whet, sharpen a cutting instrument; h. sverd, Kormak; h. spjót, Fb. i. 189; Skarphéðinn hvatti öxi, Nj. 66, Fs. 72, Landn. 293; h. gadd, Stj. 77. II. metaph. to make one keen, encourage; pats mik hvatti hugr, Ls. 64; sidan hvatti hann lid sitt, Fms. ix. 509, Hom. 2; hvat hvatti pik hingat, what urged thee to come here? Nj. 6; h. ok hvessa, Fms. vii. 37; hugr mik hvatti, Fm. 6; heilög ritning hvetr oss opt at fara, Hom. 9, Fs. 6, passim: part. hvetjandi, an inciter, instigator, Mar. 656 A. i. 12: pass. hvatinn, cut; hvatinn spjóti, pierced with a spear, Fas. ii. (in a verse), a απ. λεγ.; cp. hvatt (q. v.), of the sheep mark, which seems to point to an affinity between Engl. to cut and Icel. hvetja.

hvet-vetna, adv. = hvatvetna, q. v.

HVIDA, u, f. [A. S. bwida], a squall of wind, Ld. 326, freq.: medic. a fit; hósta-h., a fit of coughing. hviðuðr, m. the 'squaller,' poët. the wind, Alm. 21.

hvik, n., mod. hik, a quaking, wavering. COMPDS: hvik-eygr, adj. with wandering eyes, Bs. i. 671 (in a verse, v.l.) fickleness. hvik-lyndr, adj. fickle. hvik-1 hvik-lyndi, n. hvik-mál, n. pl. slander, Bjarn. 57 (in a verse), emend. MS. hvitmál, qs. hvicmál. hvik-saga, u, f. an idle tale, nonsense, Al. 4, Sturl. iii. 125. hvik-tunga, u, f. a slander-tongue, tale-bearer, N. G. L. ii. 437.

HVIKA, að, mod. hika (a strong pret. hvak occurs in Fms. x. (Agrip) 383):—to quail, sbrink, waver; ok hvikadi (Ed. hinkadi wrongly) hestrinn undir honum, Fs. 159: of ranks in battle, Karl. 364; hvika undan, to quail; konungrinn hvak undan litt bat, sbrank from the blow, Fms. x. 383; hefir þú jafnan undan hvikat, Korm. 202; þat er nú ráð at h. eigi undan, Vígl. 72 new Ed.; hvikit ér allir, Nj. 78, Bs. ii. 229; Sigmundr kvað nú ekki göra at h. um þetta, Fb. i. 148: impers., hvi hvikar per svá, wby quakest thou thus? Nj. 143. hvikan, f. a quaking, Lv. 54: wavering, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse). hvikari, a, m. a coward, Karl. 363.

hvikr, adj. quaking, epithet of a stag; hviks í hjartar líki, Pd. 7.

hvikull, adj. sbifty, changeable; ú-hvikull, firm.

HVILFT, f. [Ulf. bwilftri = oopos, a coffin, Luke vii. 14]:-a grassy bollow, a combe or corrie, Edda ii. 482; 566, l. c., spells hvilmt; freq. in mod. usage. II. a local name in western Icel.

HVIMA, 28, [cp. Engl. whim], to wander with the eyes, of a fugitive look, as of one frightened or silly; hvima og skima í allar áttir.

hvim-leior, adj. loatbed, detested, Bjarn. 71 (in a verse); see hvi.

hvimpinn, adj. sbaking the bead from fright, of a horse.

hvimsa, adj. [cp. hvima], blank, discomfited, Grag. ii. 55, Fas. iii. 290: freq. in mod. usage, and proncd. hvumsa.

hvinand-oroi, a, m. 'wbining-speaker,' a nickname, Fms. vii.

hvinnir, m., poët. a stealer, i. e. the wolf, Edda (Gl.)

HVINNR or hvinn, m. a pilferer, Fbr. (in a verse); distinguished from a thief; ef madr stell örtug eða örtug meira, þá er sá þjófr;...enn ef maðr stell minna en örtog, þá er sá torfs-maðr ok tjöru; ... en ef minnr stelr en þveiti, þá skal sá heita hvinn um allan aldr síðan ok eigi engan rétt á sér, N. G. L. i. 253, Edda ii. 495; ef maðr stel einhverju þessu (viz. a plough, harrow, etc.), þá heiti æ hvinn at úsekju, Ghl. 359; ef maðr stelr hundi manns, eða ketti, knífi eða belti ok öllu því er minna er vert en eyris, þá er hvinnska, N. G. L. ii. 172; hvinna-ætt, Sighvat. Hvinngestr, m. a pr. name, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hvinnska, u, f. petty theft, larceny, Ghl. 197, cp. Jb. l. c., N. G. L.

HVINE, m. (hvimr in Eb. 182, but wrongly, as hvina is the root word), a cracking, wbizzing, wbistling, as of a whip or missile; hann heyrir hvininn af högginu, Fms. vii. 230; hvin örvarinnar, ii. 272; Arnkell heyrði hvininn (of a stroke), Eb. 182; hann heyrir hvininn af för borgeirs, Fbr. 40.

Hvin-verskr, adj. from the county Hvin in Norway, Fms. verjar, m. pl. the men from Hvin: Hvinverja-dalr, a local name,

hvirfil-bylr, m. a squall of whirlwind.

HVIRFILL, m., dat. hvirsii; [Engl. wbirl, wborl; Germ. wirbel; Dan. bvirvel]:-prop. a circle, ring, = hvirfingr; þeir ráku saman í einn hvirfil heiðingja, Karl. 360: but esp.,

II. the crown of the bead, where the hair turns all ways as from a centre, Lat. vertex, Germ. wirhann let reka skipit hvert er vildi, Fms. i. 293; hvert er hann ferr fullum bel, (cp. Icel. sveipr); frá iljum til hvirfils, Sks. 159; milli hæls ok hvirfils,

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Stj. 617; frá hvirsii til ilja, Job ii. 7; lýstr ofan í miðjan hvirsil, Edda TSks. 235, Stj. 613, passim: pause, Nj. 248; í hvíld, in baiting, in rest. 30; dreyrði ór hvirflinum, Fms. ii. 272, Fb. iii. 406, Isl. ii. 343, Bs. i. 190; fyll skóinn af blóði ok set í hvirfil mér, 229. 2. a top, summit, Sks. 728; hvirflar heimsins, the poles, Pr. 476; h. fjallsins, Stj. 306, Mar. hvirfil-vindr, m. a wbirlwind, Fms. x. 201, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 724, ii. 5,

Stj. 114, Barl. 162.

hvirfing, f. or hvirfingr, m. a circle of men; setjask i hvirfing, to sit in a circle, Fms. vi. 279; peir sömnuðu þeim saman í eina hvirting, Karl. 249; Helgi spurði hvárt þeir sæti í hvírfingi eðr hverr út fra öðrum, Ld. 272; beir setjask niðr í einn stað í hvirfing, Band. 33 new Ed.; síðan vóru goð hennar sett í hvirfing úti, Fms. v. 319. drinking match, at which the cup was passed round, cp. the Engl. loving cup; it is opp. to tvimenningr, when two persons pledged one another in the same cup; drekka hvirfing, O. H. 61. COMPDS: hvirfingsbróðir, m. a club-mate, club-brother, Fms. vi. 440. hvirfingsdrykkja, u, f. a drinking bout, a kind of club in Norway in olden times as opposed to the later gildi, q.v.; hann kvað þá engar veizlur hafa haft þat haust nema gildi sín ok hvirfings-drykkjur, Hkr. ii. 165; Ólafr konungr (who died A. D. 1193) lét setja Mikla-gildi í Níðarósi, en áðr vóru þar hvirfingsdrykkjur, Fms. vi. 440. hvirfings-klukka, u, f. a bell in such a club, Fms. vi. 440.

hvirfla, 20, to whirl; h. heyit, Fb. ii. 522, in mod. usage with dat. hviss, interj. whew! to imitate the sound of whistling, Bs. i. 420. hvissa, ad, [Engl. biss], to run with a bissing sound, e.g. of a stream;

það hvissar í honum.

HVI, prop. a dat. of an old and partly obsolete pron. hvat, [see hvat and hverr] :- Lat. cui, for what : I. interrog., þá var séð yfir hví stafrinn hafði búit, 655 iii. 2; kviðr berr hví hann orkar, of wbat it is capable, Grág. i. 252; at hví neyt sé, what it is good for, ii. 260; bá spurdi Hallr hvi þat sætti, H. asked wbat was the matter, Fms. ii. 193; hvi sætir hark þetta ok hlaup? Ó. H. 109; fyrir hví, wberefore? (in vulgar Engl. still, for wby?), fyrir hví biðr þú eigi lækningar? 222; spurði hann fyrir hví þeir væri þar? Eg. 375, Eluc. 4: with compar., hví verri, bow much the worse, quanto pejor; skulu búar telja hví hann var þá verri at hafa er hann var sjukr en þá er hann tók vistina, Grág. i. 155, II. indef. any; Guð mun við hví (=hverju) faðerni ganga, er hann játar oss í skírninni, 655 i. 2.

B. Adverb interrog., prop. ellipt. [cp. Goth. du bwe = διατί; A.S. bwi; Engl. wby; Germ. wie]:-wby? (see fyrir hvi above); hvi freistið mín? Vsp. 22; hví þú einn sitr? Skm. 3; hví sitið? Gk. 2; hví þá, wby then? Vpm. 9, Ls. 47 is dubious; hví þykkir dóttur minni svá illt vestr par? Nj. 11; hví skal eigi þegar drepa hann? Eg. 414; eigi veit ek hví þú gengr með slíku máli, 523; mun ek ákveðit gera hví þannig er til skipt, ísl. ii. 346: hví-ligr, adj. (q. v.), Fms. x. 107: hví-líkr, adj. = Lat. qualis, (q. v.)
2. with subj.; hví um segjak hví þú vitir? Vþm. 42; hví sé drengr at feigri? Km. 22. 2. with subj.; hví um segjak þér? Skm. 4; instrumental, Skm. 17, (q. v.)

hví, interj. imitating a gull's cry, Bb.

hvia, ad, to squeal, of a vicious horse when fighting.

HVÍLA, d, to rest, esp. to rest, sleep in a bed; í hvíluna þar er hón hvíldi, Eg. 567; h. í rekkju sinni, Fb. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 282, Fms. vii. 222; h. tveim megin brikar, Korm.; the old beds stood with the side to the wall, hence the phrase, hvíla við stokk, or þil, cp. Sturl. i. 207, 208; see also brík; h. í sama sæing konu, Grág. i. 329; h. hjá e-m, 2. metaph. of the dead, to rest, sleep, Fms. vii. 240, N. G. L. i. 348, Sighvat, but only in a Christian sense, so that 'her hvilir' (= Dan. ber bviler) on Runic stones is a sure test of a Christian age. hvila sik, to take rest, pause, Fg. 492, 586; h. lid sitt, to let one's troops rest, Karl. 370. II. reflex., hvílask, to take rest, pause, 623. II, Vkv. 28, Nj. 132, Lv. 59, Fms. v. 64, vii. 193, Sks. 550: to pause, vil ek nú láta þá ræðu hvílask, Sks. 240; nú verðr þar at hvílask, Gísl. 18.

HVÍLA, u, f.[Ulf. bweila = ωρα, χρόνος; A.S. bwîl; Engl. wbile; O.H.G. bwila; Germ. weile; Hel. bvila; all of them in a temp. sense, = a wbile, an bour; whereas the Scandin, word has the notion of rest, making a distinction between hvild in a general, and hvila in a special sense; Dan. bvile; Swed. bvila]:-a bed, Sturl. i. 207, 208, iii. 282, Nj. 14, Eg. 567, Fms. xi. 290, Gisl. 16, Am. 9, Sól. 72; vers-hvila, Grág. ii. 183, compos: hvílu-ábreiða, u, f. a bed-blanket. passim. hvílubrögð, n. pl. cobabitation, Fas. iii. 305, 470. hvílu-félagi, a, m. a bed fellow, Fms. ix. 321. hvilu-gólf, n. a bed closet, Fms. ii. 85, 197, Eg. 603, Dropl. 29, Háv. 31 new Ed., Gísl. 30, Ld. 138; also called lok-hvíla, cp. Gísl. 29, Eb.; tbalamus is rendered by hvílugólf in Hom. (St.) hvílu-höll, f. = hvílugólf, Karl. 20. hvilu-klæði, n. pl. bedclothes, Vm. 109, Finnb. 216, N. G. L. i. 358. hvílu-neyti, n. the sleeping in one bed, Stj. 197, Bær. 17. hvílu-stofa, u, f. = hvílugólf, D.N. hvilu-stokkr, m. the outside edge of a bed, 623. 52, Pr. hvslu-tollr, m. bire of a bed, Fas. iii. 372. 439. hvílu-tollr, m. bire of a bed, Fas. iii. 372. h f. pl. bed sbeets, (mod. rekkváðir or rekkjóðir), Vm. 177. hvílu-váðir, prong, f. the taking up one's bed, Gisl. 16; lok-hvila, q.v.

hvîl-beðr, m. a bed of rest, Akv. 31.

COMPDS: hvildar-dagr, m. a day of rest, Magn. 502: esp. eccl. the Sabbath, halda skaltú helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þíns, the Fourth Commandment, Stj., Vidal. passim. hvildar-hestr, m. a relay borse, Sturl. iii. 23. hvildar-lauss, adj. restless, without rest, hvildar-staor, m. a place of rest, Stj. 155, Pass. 10. 3. Sks. 235. hvíl-dagr, m. = hvíldardagr, Rb. 1812. 48.

hvílig-leikr, m. = Lat. qualitas, Alg. 372, Edda ii. 90.

hví-ligr, adj. = Lat. qualis, Fms. x. 107.

hví-líkr, adj. interrog. [Ulf. bweileiks: A. S. bwylc; Engl. wbicb; Early Engl. and Scot. while, whilk]: -what like? (as still used in North. E. for of what kind?), Lat. qualis, Fms. ii. 220, v. 302, Nj. 269, passim in old and mod. usage. II. relative, Stj. 85.

HVÍNA, pret. hvein, hvinu, hvinit, [A. S. bwinan; Engl. wbine; Dan. bvine; Swed. bvina]:—to give a wbizzing sound, as the pinions of a bird, an arrow, shaft, gust of wind, or the like; hein hvein i hjarna mæni, the bone whizzed into his skull, Haustl. 5; örvarnar flugu hvínandi yfir höfuð þeim, Fms. viii. 39; örvar hvinu hjá þeim öllu megin, 179; sær féll at landi hvínanda, Clem. 48; láta hein-þynntan hryneld h., Edda 88 (in a verse).

hvískra, að, [Dan. bviske; Swed. bviska], to wbisper, Karl. 211.

hvískran, f. (hvískr, n.), a wbispering, Karl. 236.

hvisl, n. (and hvisla, u, f., Thom. 535), a whispering, Thom. 447. HVÍSLA, að, [A. S. bwislan; Engl. wbistle]: to wbisper; h. við e-n, Fms. v. 201; h. með e-n, Karl. 53; h. sín í millum, Karl. 356: mod., hvísla at e-m: recipr. hvíslask, to wbisper to one another, Fms. xi. 425.

hvita, u, f. the white in an egg.

hviti, f. whiteness, fair bue. Isl. ii. 211.

hvítill, m. (Ivar Aasen kvitel, the Engl. quilt), a white bed-cover, Str., N. D.

hvítingr, m. a kind of wbale, Sks. 123, Gkv. 2. 42; mod. mjaldr: name of horses, Bjarn. 20: of drinking horns, Fms. iii. 189.

hvít-leiki, a, m. wbiteness, Stj. 92, Mar.

hvít-mata, að; það hvítmatar í augun á honum, of milky white eyes. hvitna, ad, to become white, Edda 28, Str. 64.

HVÍTR, adj. [Ulf. bweits = λευκόs; A. S. bwit; Engl. wbite; Hel. buit; O. H. G. bwîz; Germ. weiss; Swed. bvit; Dan. bvid]:-wbite; hvit skinn, white fur, 4. 24; h. motr, a white cap, Ld. 188; h. skjöldr, a white shield, Fms. x. 347; hit hvita feldarins, Fbr. 148; hvitt blom, white blossom, 4. 24; hvitt hold, white flesh (skin), id.; hvit hond, a white hand, Hallfred; h. háls, a white neck, of a lady, Rm.; h. hestr, a white borse, Fms. ix. 527; hvitr & har, white-baired, vi. 130; h. madr (fair of bue) ok vænn i andliti, x. 420; hvítan mann ok huglausan, Ld. 232; hvít mörk, white money, of pure silver, opp. to grátt (grey) silver. B. K. 95; hvitr matr, white meat, i. e. milk, curds, and the like, opp. to flesh, in the eccl. law, K. p. K. 126; hvitr dögurðr, a white day meal, Sighvat; hvíta-matr, id., K. þ. K. 102; mjall-hvítr, fann-h., snjó-h., drift-h., white as driven snow; al-h., white all over.

B. Eccl. use of the word white: I. at the introduction of Christianity, neophytes in the week after their baptism used to wear white garments, called hvíta-váðir, f. pl. white weeds, as a symbol of baptism cleansing from sin and being a new birth; a neophyte was called hvít-váðungr, m. a 'wbite-weedling,' one dressed in wbite weeds, Niorst. III: the Sagas contain many touching episodes of neophytes, esp. such as were baptized in old age, and died whilst in the white weeds; bat er sogn flestra manna at Kjartan hafi þann dag görzt handgenginn Ólafi konungi er hann var færðr ór hvíta-váðum ok þeir Bolli báðir, Ld. ch. 40; síðan hafði konungr þá í boði sínu ok veitti þeim ena virðuligustu veizlu meðan þeir vóru í hvítaváðum, ok lét kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 230; Glúmr (Víga-Glúm) var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kol biskupi ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Glúm. 397; Bárðr tók sótt litlu síðar enn hann var skírðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fms. ii. 153; Ólafr á Haukagili var skírðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fs. (Vd.) 77; var Tóki síðan skírðr af hirðbiskupi Ólafs konungs, ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fb. ii. 138; síðan andaðisk Gestr í hvítaváðum, Bárð. (sub fin.) Sweden, but above all Gothland, remained in great part heathen throughout the whole of the 11th century, after the neighbouring countries Denmark and Norway had become Christian, and so we find in Sweden Runic stones referring to Swedes who had died in the white weeds, some abroad and some at home; sem varð dauðr í hvítaváðum í Danmörku, Baut. 435; hann varð dauðr í Danmörku í hvítaváðum, 610; þeir dó í hvítaváðum, 68; sem dó í hvítaváðum, 271; hann varð dauðr í hvítaváðum, 223, 497. Churches when consecrated used to be dressed out with white; var Kjartan at Borg grafinn, þá var kirkja nývigð ok í hvítaváðum, Ld. 230. the white garments gave rise to new words and phrases amongst the first generation of northern Christians: 1. Hvita-Kristr, m. 'Wbite-Christ,' was the favourite name of Christ; hafa lati mik heitan Hvita-Kristr at viti eld, ef..., Sighvat; another poet (Edda 91) uses the word; and in prose, dugi þú mér, Hvíta-Kristr, belp thou me, White-Christ! Fs. 101; ok þeir er þann sið hafa taka nafn af þeim Guði er þeir trúa á, ok hvsid, f. rest, repose, Nj. 43, Eg. 492, Fms. v. 307, vi. 420, vii. 193, kalladr er Hvsta-Kristr ok því heita þeir Kristnir, mér er ok sagt at H.

số svá miskunsamr, at . . ., Fms. i. 295 ; en cf ek skal ú guð nacquat trúa, 🛱 as also in mod. usage, fram-hvöt, q. v. : alaerity, Lex. Poët. : names of hvat er mér bá verra at ek trúa á Hvita-Krist en á annat guð? Ó. H. 204; Arnljótr svarar, heyrt hefi ek getið Hvíta-Krists, en ekki er mér kunnigt um athöfn hans eda hvar hann rædr fyrir, 211; en bó trúi ek á Hvíta-2. the great festivals, Yule (see Ld. ch. 40), Easter Krist, Fb. ii. 137. and Pentecost, but especially the two latter, were the great seasons for christening: in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the first Sunday after Easter was called Dominica in Albis: but in the northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter time. Pentecost, as the birthday of the church, seems to have been specially appointed for christening and for ordination, see Hungry, ch. 2, Thom. 318; hence the following week was termed the Holy Week (Helga Vika). Hence, Pentecost derived its name from the white garments, and was called Hvita-dagar, the White days, i.e. Whitsun-week: frá Páskadegi inum fyrsta skulu vera vikur sjau til Drottins-dags í Hvítadögum: Drottinsdag í Hvítadögum skulu vér halda sem hinn fyrsta Páskadag, K. p. K. 102; þváttdag fyrir Hvítadaga = Saturday next before Whitsunday, 126, 128; Paskadag inn fyrsta ok Uppstigningar-dag ok Drottinsdag í Hvítadögum, 112; þá Imbrudaga er um Hvítadaga verða, 126; vóru afteknir tveir dagar í Hvítadögum, Bs. i. 420; um várit á Hvitadogum, Orkn. 438: Hvitadaga-vika, u, f. White-day week = Wbitsun-week, K. p. K. 126: in sing., þeir kómu at Hvítadegi (= Wbitsunday) til Björgynjar, Fms. x. 63, v. l.: Hvítadaga-helgi, f. the Wbite-day feast, Wbitsuntide, Fms. viii. 373, xi. 339, Sturl. iii. 206: Hvitadaga-hrid, a snow storm during the White days, Ann. 1330: Hvit-Drottins-dagr, m. the White Lord's day, i. e. Whitsunday, the northern Dominica in Albis, Rb. 484, Fms. vii. 156, Bs. i. 62, where it refers to the 26th of May, 1056, on which day Isleif the first bishop of Iceland was consecrated. The name that at last prevailed was Hvita-sunna, u, f. Whitsun, i. c. White-sun, D. N. ii. 263, 403: Hvitasunnu-dagr, m. Wbitsunday, Fb. ii. 546, Fms. viii. 63, v.l.: Hvitasunnudags-vika, u, f. Whitsun-week, Fb. ii. 546; Páskaviku, ok Hvítasunnudagsviku, ok brjár vikur fyrir Jónsvöku, ok svá fyrir Michials-messu, N. G. L. i. 150; hvítasunnudagshátíð, Thom. 318. As the English was the mother-church of that of Norway and Iceland, the Icelandic eccl. phrases are derived from the English language. See Bingham's Origg. s. vv. White Garments, and Dominica in Albis, where however no reference is given to Icel. In modern Denmark and Norway the old name has been displaced by Pindse, i. e. Pfingsten, derived from the Greek word, whereas in Icel., as in Engl., only the name Hvitasunna is known. In Denmark the people make a practice of thronging to the woods on Whitsun morning to see the rising of the sun, and returning with green branches in their hands, the trees being just in bud at that season.

C. Compos: hvita-björn, m. the white bear, K. b. K. 110, Sks. 191, Landn. 174; see björn. hvíta-dagar, see B. II. 2. hvita-gnipa. u, f. white peaks, the foaming waves, Lex. Poët. hvita-logn, n. a white calm, of the sea. hvita-matr = hvitr matr, K. b. K. Hvita-sunna, see B. II; hvíta-váðir, see B. I. hvíta-valr, m. a white falcon, Sks. 189. hvit-armr, adj. white-armed, Hm. 162 (epithet of a lady). hvítbrann, adj. white-browed, Fas. iii. (in a verse). hvít-brúnn, adi. hvít-dreki, a, m, a wbite dragon, Merl. wbite-browed, Fms. x. 321. hvit-faldaðr, part. Hvítdrottins-dagr, see B. II. 2. 2. 41. hvít-fjaðraðr, part. white-booded, of the waves, Fas. i. (in a verse). wbite-feathered, of a swan, Fas. i. (in a verse). hvít-flekkóttr, adj. white-flecked, white-spotted, Stj. 93, 250. hvit-fyrsa, t, to be white with foam, of a current, Fas. ii. 252. hvit-fyssi, n. a white foaming stream, Thom. 303. hvít-haddaðr, part. white-haired, Lex. Poet. hvit-harr and hvit-hæror, adj. white-haired, 4. 25, Sks. 92. hvíthvítjarpr, adj. wbite-brown, blond, of a woman, Fms. (in a verse). klæddr, part. clad in white. hvít-melingar, f. pl., poët. arrows, hvit-röndóttr, adj. wbite-striped, Stj. 93. Edda (Gl.) skeggjaðr, part. white-bearded, Flóv. 41. hvít-skinn, n. wbite fur, hvít-váðungr, m., see B. II. as pr. names, Hvitr, Engl. White, Dan. Hvid, Landn.; esp. as a surname, Hviti, the White, Olafr Hviti, porsteinn Hviti, Landn.: Hvit-beinn, m. White-bone, a nickname, Landn.; as also Hvíta-skáld, Hvíta-ský, Hvíta-leðr, Hvita-kollr, Landn.: in local names, Hvita-byr, Whithy: Hvita-nes, Hvita-dalr, Landn.; Hvit-a, the White-water, a name of several Icel. rivers flowing from glaciers, Hvítár-vellir, Hvítár-síða, Landn.; Hvitramanna-land, White-men's-land, old name of the southern part of the present United States, Landn.

HVÆSA, t, [Engl. biss; Dan. bvæse; akin to hvisla]:-to biss; h. sem höggormr, to biss like a serpent, Greg. 50, Róm. 238; þá nam jötunn h. hátt, Úlf.

hvæsing, f. bissing, Al. 168.

HVONN, f., gen. hvannar, pl. hvannir, [Norse kvanne], angelica, archangelica L., Grag. ii. 348, Fms. ii. 244, Fbr. 87, 88: wild angelica being common in Icel., the word is freq. in local names, Hvann-á, Hvann-eyri, Hvann-dalr, Landn. In olden times the angelica seems to have been much used to give flavour to ale; see joll.

HVÖT, f., gen. hvatar, pl. hvatir, instigation, impulse, Al. 119, passim,

poems, Guðrunar-hvöt, Sæm.; Húskarla-hvöt, O. H. compos: hvatabuss, m., q.v. hvata-maor, m. an instigator, Ld. 240, Fms. xi. 263. hvötuðr, m. an instigator, autbor, Lex. Poet, chiefly in poet, compds. hvötun, f. = hvatan.

hyggiliga, adv. wisely, with circumspection, Hkm. 11, Ld. 178, Glum. 337, Karl. 442.

hyggiligr, adj. wise, circumspect, Bs. i. 204, Niorst. 3.

hyggindi, in mod. usage a n. pl., but in old writers often a f. sing, and spelt hyggiandi, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 6, Skv. 3. 49, Fms. iv. 132, Hom. 28, Hom., Grág. i. 176:—circumspection, wisdom, svo eru hyggindi sem i hag koma, a saving; at viti ok hyggindi, Fms. v. 342; at hyggindum,. Landn, 259; at hyggindi ok réttlæti, Fms. iii. 106; vill hyggjandi (gen. sing.), out of one's senses, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); hyggindis-munr, Grett. 147 Å.

hygginn, adi, clever, intelligent, discreet, Isl. ii. 341, Fms. v. 221, xi. 17, 33, Sd. 178, Grag. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 231; hyggnir menn, Post. 33,

Karl. 352, 359.

HYGGJA, pres. hygg, pl. hyggjum; pret. hugði; part. hugt or hugat; pres. reflex. hyggiumk, Stor. 13; pret. hugdumk, Em. 1; pres. 1st pers. hykk=hygg ek, Lex. Poët. passim; and with neg. hykk-at, id.; [Goth. bugjan]:-to tbink, mean, believe; hugou þó mjök sér hvárir-tveggju, were of different opinions, Fms. vii. 176; ek hygg at å ekki kaupskip hafi komit jasnmikit sé, Eg. 72; ferr betta mjök annan veg en ek hugða, 127; minni burðr en hann kvaðsk hugat hafa, Bs. i. 778; hugði (suspected) byí hestvörðrinn úfrið, Fms. ix. 351: to guess, fár hyggr begjanda börf, a saying, none can make out the wants of the silent, Sol. 28; ber of hugdi, made out, Sdm. 13: to observe, muse, sat ek ok hugðak, Hm. 111. to intend, purpose; sóknar-gagna þeirra sem hann hugði fram at færa, Ni. 110: at hann hafi fram færða sókn sem hann hyggr, Grág. i. 60; mæla fagrt en h. flátt, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 44, 90. 3. to imagine, attrebend; fleiri en bat of hyggi hverr ósviðra apa, Gm. 34; er eigi má eyra heyra né hjarta manns hyggja, Blas. 44; máka ek hyggja hvé..., Korm., Am. 12; bat hugðum vér, at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekit, Fms. i. 33: hyggia e-m vel, to be well-disposed towards a person, Sturl, iii, 150; h. e-m gott, Am. 33; h. vel rudi e-s, to be pleased with, Eb. 206 (in a verse); h. vel, to be of good comfort, Gisl. 71 (in a verse); ok munu þau vel hyggja (they will be glad) er bau hafa akrinn, Glum. 343; h. e-u illa, to be ill-disposed, dislike, Fas. ii. 486, Skv. 1. 24, 40: with infin., er hann hygði úhætt fjörvi sínu vera munu, Grág. ii. 32. II. with prepp.; hyggja af e-u, to 'think off' a thing, i. e. leave off thinking of it, drop or forget it; h. af heimsku, Hkr.i. 103; h. af harmi, Fms. vi. 389; hann hugði seint af andláti hans, vii. 17; af hyggia um e-t, to give up, vi. 381: hyggia at, to 'tbink to,' attend to, mind, behold, Rm. 25, Am. 3, Hym. 3, Hm. 23, Stor. 13, Hofudl. 3; hugði hann at vandliga hvat þar var á markat, Fms. i. 134; konungr hugði vandlega at manninum, Nj. 6; var þá vandliga at hugt siðum allra beirra, Sks. 245 B, 278 B; Flosi gékk í lögréttu at hyggja at fénu, Nj. 100; hón hugði at spámanna bókum, Mar.; hón hugði at sér vel um messuna sem hón var vön, Bs. i. 435; h. at eigi spilltisk, Fms. ix. 308; hugðu þeir at eldinum, Bs. i. 669:-hyggja á e-t, to 'tbink on' (as in North. E.), attend to a thing; hyggja & flotta, to think of flight, Fms. ii. 306, Am. 101, Ed. 88 (in a verse): - hyggja fyrir e-u, to take thought for: eiga bú ok börn fyrir at h., Fms. v. 24; h. fyrir orði ok eiði = Lat. mentis compos, Grag. i. 461 :- hyggja um e-t, to think about a thing; h. um með e-m, to deliberate with one about a thing, Fms. vii. 139; h. um sik, to think about oneself, Fm. 35; e-m er um hugat um e-t, to have a thing at beart, be concerned about it, Glum. 332. III. reflex., hyggjask, to betbink oneself, suppose, deem; ek hugdumk risa, metbought I rose, Em. 1; einn rammari hugdomk öllum vera, Fm. 16, Isl. ii. 249 (in a verse); hann hugðisk við Esau mæla, 655 vii. 2; ef maðr er kvaddr þess vættis er hann hyggsk eigi í vera, Grág. i. 44; hann hygðisk eiga, 415; hyggstú betr göra munu, dost thou think that thou canst do it better? Nj. 19; hugdusk menn þaðan mundu föng få, Fms. i. 86: to intend, þú hugðisk ræna mundu Þorstein landeign sinni, Eg. 737; hann hugðisk til árcidar, Fms. x. 413; hyggjask fyrir, to think on before, premeditate, Ls. 15:-impers., hugðisk honum svá, it appeared to bim so, Landn. IV. part. hugðr, as adj.; nauðleytar-manna, eðr annarra hugdra manna, or other beloved person, 625. 192; af hugdu, intimately, Bjarn, 58; hann ræddi ekki af hugðu, 40; ræða hugat mál, to speak what one bas at beart, Korm. (in a verse); mæla hugat, to speak sincerely, Skv. I. 10, Höfuðl. 13; hugðan hróðr, a song of praise, encomium, Jd. 1.

hyggja, u, f. thought, mind, opinion; h. ok hugleiding, MS. 4. 7; at sinni hyggju, N. G. L. ii. 173; Gudleg h., Rom. 308: understanding, mannleg h., Stj.; fyrr fullkominn at hyggju en vetra-tölu, Ld. 18: á-hyggja, care, anxiety; fyrir-h., forethought; van-h., want of forethought; um-COMPDS: hyggju-lauss, adj. thoughtless. hyggjuhyggia, concern. leysi, n. thoughtlessness, Ld. 60.

hyggjaor, part. minded, intending, Gh. 16.

hyggjandi, f., sce hyggindi.

hyggnask, að, to give an insight, þjal. 20. hygli, f. consideration, K. A. 104.



hvl-bauti, a. m. 'deptb-beater,' poët. a sbip, Edda (Gl.) HYLDA, d, [hold], to slash, N. G. L. i. 381, Am. 55; h. hval, Fms.

v. 178 (in a verse) II. reflex, to grow fat, get flesb, K. b. K. 130: hyldr, part. flesby, Grett. QI.

hyldga, ad, to get flesb.

hyldgan, f. getting flesh; of-hyldgan, medic.

HYLJA, pres. hyl (hylk = hyl ek, Hbl. 11), pl. hyljum; pret. hulði (huldi); part. hulior, huldr, and hulinn; [Ulf. buljan = καλύπτειν; A. S. belan; Old Engl. to bele, bull; O. H. G. buljan; Germ, bullen; Swed. bölja; Dan. bylle and bæle]:-to bide, cover; hylja hann allan, Edda 72; hann huldi höfuð sitt, Fms. x. 255; huldi andlit sitt, 361; hón huldi dúk, bjóð, Rm.; hann huldi hræ hans, Nj. 27, Grág. ii. 88; ok svá mikit hárit at hón mátti h. sik með, Nj. 16: to bury, jörðu hulinn, buried in the earth, Magn. 506; hylja auri, Korm. (in a verse); hulior sandi, Geisli 25: to conceal, limi okkra hyl ekki, Sks. 504: part. huldr or hulior, id.: fara huldu höfði, to go with the head covered, i. e. in disguise or by stealth, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 222; cp. hulioshiálmr.

hylian, f. a covering, biding, Sturl. iii. 234.

hylki, n. a bulk, of an old tub or vessel.

HYLLA, t, hylds in N. G. L. ii. l. c.; [cp. hollr; Germ. buldigen; Dan. bylde]:-to court a person's friendsbip; h. sik fjandmönnum e-s, Fms. vi. 174; h. sik svá við menn, Gbl. 25; h. fyrir e-m, to recommend one, Lv. 6; h. ok sambykkja, N. G. L. ii. 65, 220; h. hug með e-m, to consent, 183. II. reflex., hyllask e-n at (athyllask, q. v.), to cultivate, pay bomage to, Fs. 130, Fms. iv. 448: eccl. to worship, hyllask at Guo, hyllisk nú at Thomas biskup, pray to bisbop Thomas ! Sturl. iii. 234

hylli, f. favour, grace, bkv. 29, Fas. ii. 69; Guds h., Grág. ii. 167, Isl. ii. 382, passim.

hylling, f. bomage.

HYLMA, d, [akin to hylja], to bide, conceal; used only as a law phrase, and with the prep. yfir; yfir h. verk sitt, Stj. 42; nú mundi elligar yfir hylmask mál Odds, Fms. vi. 384; þarf ekki lengr yfir þessu at hylma, vii. 20, Fas. i. 195.

hylming, f. a concealing, of a sin, Pass. 5. 3.

HYLR, m., gen. hyljar, pl. ir, [akin to holr], a bole or deep place in a river, e. g. places where trout and salmon lie hidden, Bs. i. 46, Hrafn. 23, Fs. 48: freq. in local names, Skip-hylr (a dock in a river), bufu-h., Hörgs-h., D. I.

hyltingr, m. [from holt; cp. bultiggir in the Golden horn], the 'bolt-

dwellers,' in compds, Hjard-hyltingar, etc.

hymni or ymni, proncd. himni, a, m. [a for. word], a bymn, Am. 54, Bs. hymna-bók, -skrá, f. a bymn book, B. K. 83, Pm. 24, 29; but out of use except in the word hymna-lag, n. a bymn, melody; med hymnalag, Pass. (begin.)

hyndask, d, [hund = hundrað], to be multiplied, a απ. λεγ.; unz fé

hyndisk, till the money increases, N. G. L. i. 23.

hyndla, u, f. [hundr], a little dog, doggie, Mar. 494, v.l.: name of a giantess, whence Hyndlu-ljóð, n. pl. the name of an old song.

hypja, 20, [hjupr], to buddle the clothes on; h. sig i fotin, to dress oneself in a burry.

hypja, adj. in tötrug-hypja (q. v.), Rm.

HYRJA, pres. hyrr, [hurr], to knock at; hann hyrr hurðir = impingebat in ostia portae of the Vulgate, Stj. 475 (v.l.), I Sam. xxi. 13.

hyrja, u, f. name of a giantess, Edda.

hyrna, u, f. [horn], one of the borns or points of an axe-head, öxar-h., Bjarn. 36, Fms. vii. 191, Nj. 198: of a mountain, a peak, freq.: of a house, Hornklofi: a horned ewe is called hyrna; Mó-hyrna, Grá-h II. a nickname, Landn.: in compds, Vatns-h., the book from Vatnshorn, etc.

hyrndr, adj. borned, Rb. 356, Grág. i. 501, Fms. xi. 6, Stj. 314: angular, mathem., þrí-h., fer-h., átt-h., Alg. 195.

hyrning, f. a corner, nook of a house, Skálda 162, Stj. 152, Eg. 91, Fbr. 168, Grett. 57 new Ed., Fas. ii. 427, Thom. 80.

hyrningr, m. a borned man, used mockingly of a bishop with his crosier; margt mælir h. hjá, O. H.; karp þess hyrnings er ér kallit biskup, id. 2. a pr. name, Fb. iii. II. an angle, mathem.;

bri-hyrningr, a triangle; fer-h., a square; átt-h., an octagon. HYRR, m., gen. hyrjar, [cp. Ulf. bauri = embers, John xviii. 18. Rom. xii. 20]:—embers of fire, but only in poetry, Vpm. 31, Hdl. 45, Yt. 20, Haustl. 14, Vellekla, passim, as also in a great many compds denoting weapons (=the fire of the battle or of Odin), or gold (=the fire of the sea), see Lex. Poët. pp. 431-433. Hyrr-okin, the name of a giantess,

from hyrr, and rokinn from rjúka, Edda. HYSKI, n. [better hýski, from hús], a bousebold, family, cp. hjú, Edda 5, Hkr. 197, Fms. vi. 368, Al. 21, N. G. L. ii. 473, Hom. 152, Stj. 57; but, in mod. usage at least, used almost exclusively in a low sense,

of beggars and low people. hyskinn, adj. slotbful.

HÝ, n. the down of plants, hair, feathers, Lat. lanugo; skalf á hnakka hý, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse); hý eðr fífa, Stj. 40. hý-nefr, m. downy nose, a nickname of one with a tuft of hair on his nose, Landn.

hyaor, part, fledged, Bb. 2, 26, hý-býli, n. pl. bome; see híbýli.

hýða, d, [húð], to flog, Fms. vi. 187, ix. 349, N. G. L. i. 13, 85.

hýði, n. a busk, sbell, pod, Lat, legumen.

hýðing, f. a 'biding' (slang Engl.), flogging; sá skal hýðing valda er heimskastr er á þingi, a saying, N. G. L. i. 349, Grág. i. 456, Stj. 396. hýi, a. m. [hjú], a domestic, servant, Grág, ii. 40, a απ. λεγ.

hy-jafn, adj. quite even, Lex. Poët.

hýma, d, [húm], to sneak in the dark, Fas. ii. 284; but see híma. Hýmir, m. [húm], name of a giant, Edda; Hymis-kviðs, u. f. the name of a poem.

hy-nott, f. [hjú], the 'wedding-nights,' i. e. the three nights either just before or rather just after the wedding (Skm. 42): that they were three is stated in Fas. i. 250 (iu a verse), where hyjar-nætr = hýnætr seems to be the true reading; the same number is hinted at in the Skm. l. c.,—hve um preyjak 'prjar.' May not the Engl. boneymoon be derived from this old word, qs. hýnóttar mánuðr = the wedding-night month?

Hýnskr, adj. [Húnar], Hunnish, Fas. i. 207.

hýra, u, f. a mild expression, sweetness; hýran af henni skein, Stef. Ol.; má ek vel lofa mína hýru (my love), Bb. 3. 27; from the saying, hverr lofar sina hyru, every one praises bis love.

hýrask, o, dep. to be gladdened, brighten up; hýrðisk hann skjótt í viðbragði, Fs. 184, freq. in mod. usage.

hýring, f. a kindling, Mar. 23.

hyrlega, adv. sweetly, with a smiling face, Fas. i. 57, iii. 209, Bs. ii. 55. hyrligr, adj. smiling, sweet, of the eyes, face, Bs. i. 217, freq. in mod. usage. hýrna, 20, to brighten up. hý-rógi, n., qs. hýrúgr, [hý-], bearded rye (?), Hm. 138; see haull.

HYRR, adj. [O. H. G. ga-biuri; Germ. ge-beuer], sweet, smiling, mild; Vkv. 15; hægr ok hýrr, Bs. i. 345; þessi dýr vóru hýr, Fas. iii. 78; hýrr ok hug-bekkr, Stj. 588, Bs. ii. 13; hægt og hýrt, Pass. 12. 16; huga-h., 23; bæn af iðrandi hjarta hýr, 40. 6: the saying, vera aldrei med hýtri há, to be never in good cheer, always melancholy: in mod. usage bright, sweet, of the face.

hýsa, t, [hús], to bouse, barbour, Stj. 152, Gbl. 144.

hyungr, m. [hy', n.], downy bair on the chin. hy-vig, n. [hju], a law term, bomicide, where the person slain is another person's bondsman, Grág. ii. 152.

hee, an interj. of shouting from exultation.

HÆĐ, f. [Ulf. bauiba = υψοε and τὰ ὑψηλά; A. S. beaboo; Engl. = Δ. ή beight; Dan. bojde; Germ. bobe; Swed. bojd]:-beight; hlaupa hæd sína, Nj. 29; hæð trjánna, Stj. 74; breidd, lengd, þykt, hæð, Alg. 372, passim: manns-hæð, a man's beight: fialls-hæð: of hair = lengd, Fms. x. 2. a beight, bill; hædir bær er nú heita Hallbjarnar-177, etc. vörður, Landn. 152; þeir fóru á hæðina, í ena syðri hæðina, því eru þrjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni, 153; sat Ljótr á hæð einni, 147; gengu þeir upp á hæð nokkura, Nj. 267; dalr ok hæð, Fms. ix. 490; hæðir eða haugar, Ó. H. 67; er þeir ganga ofan ór hæð, Stj. 444; skaltú ganga upp á hæð með mér, 443; hólar, hæðir, Núm. 2.100; leiti né hæðir, β. a top, summit, Stj. 66; i hæð borgarinnar: of the Grág. i. 433. heaven, Hom. 90; hæðir himna, Hólabók; Faðir á himna hæð, id.; níu eru himnar á hæð talðir, Edda (Gl.); hæða blót, fórnfæring, göfgan, hof, sacrifice, worship, a temple on the high places, Stj. 635, 640, 641. metaph. bigbness, sbrill tone, of the voice, Skalda 175; tala i hæd eða i leynd, to speak aloud or secretly, Sks. 365. 2. amount, of price; kaupa med sama hæd, Dipl. v. 21; upp-hæd, amount: bigbness, exaltation, Hom., Mar.

HÆĐA, d, [háð], to scoff at, mock, with acc., Al. 170, Fms. ii. 46, Stj. 411, 583; also, h. at e-m, Eg. 755; hæðit þit nú at mér, Fms. ii. 101, Flóv. 34, Karl. 477.

heoi-liga, adv. mockingly, scornfully, Fms. vi. 110, 152, viii. 171, Stj. 395, 418.

heoi-ligr, adj. ludicrous, Fms. i. 14, vii. 210, Sturl. ii. 90, Fs. 159, Orkn. 240, Stj. 396, 431.

hæðing, f. a scoffing, Bret. 36, Barl. 125.

hæðinn, adj. scoffing, Hm. 30.

hæði-yrði, n. pl. taunts, Nj. 27, Korm. 34.

hæðni, f. mockery, scurrility, Fms. iii. 21, Hom. (St.), Pass. 14. 14. hæðnis-gjarn, adj. scoffing, Pass. 27. 3.

HÆFA (hœfa), 8, [hóf and hafa], to bit, with acc.; hann hæfði allt þat er hann skaut til, Nj. 29, Ims. i. 9, viii. 140; þeir hæfa aldri dýr, Fas. ii. 543, Fms. viii. 385, Grág. ii. 7, passim: hæsa á e-t, hæsdi hann eigi á spjótið, Fms. ii. 250; á sama hæfi ek um draumana, Ld.; hæfa skoti sinu, to take an aim, þiðr. 94: hæfa til, to aim at, aim; svá hafði smiðrinn til hæft, so well bad be aimed, Fms. x. 321; svá hafði hann glöggliga til hæft um gröftinn, vi. 149. II. with dat., mostly metaph. to moderate, mete out justly; hæfa refsingum, Stj.; hæfa hófi e-s hlutar, to bit the right mean, Grag. xvii, cxv; ek skal þat (því?) hæfa, I will put that right, Lv. 8. III. to fit; hæfa e-m, hæfðu Kjartani þau, they (the clothes) fitted K., Fms. ii. 79. 2. to behove, be meet; hæfir oss þá eiða vel at halda, Fb. ii. 119 ;/ segir varla h. minni fávizku, Fms. i.

140; svá vitr sem spökum konungi hæfði at vera, 259; hvat yðr hæfir 🕆 at göra, 281; eigi hæfir at drepa svá fríðan svein, 80; svá hæfir eigi, it will not do, xi. 123; skyldir þú kunna þér hóf, hvat þér hæfir, iii. 330; þat hæfir honum (it is meet for bim), at sverðit er fast í umgörðinni, Fas. i. 70; bess hlutar sem beim hæfir til, which is due to them, K. A. IV. reflex. to correspond; spjótið mun hæfask ok sár hat, the shaft and the wound will correspond, Hkr. ii. 203; vilda ek at pat hæfðisk mjök á, at lið þat kæmi, ok vér slitim talinu, Ld. 320; ef mjök hæfisk á með mönnum um búa-kvöð, Grág. ii. 52.

hmfa, u, f. a foundation; það er engin hæfa fyrir því, there is no foundation for it; ú-hæfa, what is shocking; til-hæfa, a foundation.

heefi, n. fitness; vera vid e-s hæfi, to fit one, be convenient, what one can wield, Eg. 109, Fas. ii. 521; ó-hæfi, what is unfit, monstrous. liga, adv. fitly, Flov. 22.

hmfi-latr, adj. meet, moderate, Sks. 435, Sturl. iii. 169, pior. 131.

hafi-liga, adv. filly, Grag. i. 441; ú-hæfiliga, unfilly.

had-ligr, adj. fit, due, Anecd. 58, 66, Fs. 46, 1sl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 86, vi. 69, Sks. 13; ú-hæfiligr, unfit.

hasfindi, n. pl. what fits, behoves, Fms. vi. 121, Sturl. i. 60 C.

heefing, f. aiming at; göra h., to aim at, Fas. ii. 344.

heefinn, adj. aiming well, making a good bit, Sturl. ii. 135.

hafni, f. being hæfinn, Fb. i. 463.

hæft, adj. fit, proper, Fms. xi. 94, Stj. 92: fit for use, Germ. brauchbar, bækr hæfar, opp. to fánytar, Am. 73; vaðmál hæft til klæða, Grág. ii. 341 B; engu hæfr, useless, worthless, Fms. ii. 123; ú-hæfr, unfit, useless, Karl. hego, f. [hog-], ease, facility; med hægd, with ease, easily: in pl. hægðir, medic. stools. hægðar-leikr, m. an easy game; það er enginn hægðarleikr, 'tis no easy game.

hægindi, n. pl. relief (e. g. for the sick and poor); vitja sjúkra ok leita þeim hæginda. 686 B. 2; þá var hægenda leitað jarli, 623. 31; 6-hægindi, pains, Bs. i. 69, 70; e-m til hæginda, 655 xi. 4; göra e-t til hæginda, to do a thing so as to make matters easier.

2. comforts; audrædi ok h., Bs. i. 68; skiljask við svá mikil hægindi, Sturl. i. 97 C; snúask til hæginda, to turn to advantage, for the better, Fms. vii. 263; med hægindum, Sturl. i. 60, (better hæfindum, C.) II. sing. a bolster, pillow, cusbion; áttján skinnbeðir, hálfr fjórði tigr hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4; undir hægindit í hvíluna, Eg. 567; hón vildi vekja hann ok tekr eitt h. lítið ok kastar i andlit honum, Isl. ii. 393; dýnur ok h., Eb. 96, 264, Fms. vii. 197, 198, xi. 290, Hom. 95; hægindis-ver, a pillow case, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18 III. eccl. hægindi or hægindis-kirkja, u, f. a private chapel; N. G. L. i. 8 distinguishes between a fjórðungs-, áttúngs-, héraðs-, and hægindis-kirkja; ef maðr görir sér hægindis-kirkju á jörð sinni, hægindis-prestr, m. a priest in such a chapel, N. G. L. i. 136: Hægindi, n. a local name, D. I. i: cp. also hæginda-hús, n. a bouse which a tenant builds at his own expense on the estate of his landlord, Gþl. 332.

hangia, b, to abate, with dat.; hægja rás sinni, to slacken one's course, Landn. 251, passim. 2. metaph. to relieve; h. válaði sitt (sínu), 655 iii. I: to seek relief for one, of a sick person, var beim hægt i öllu sem mátti, Fms. xi. 200. II. impers., of a storm or high sea, to abate; veðrið hægir, það er farið að hægja; as also, III. reflex. to abate; sjór tók at hægjask, Fms. x. 150: to get smoother, kann vera at hægisk ráðit, Band. 8; er Guð vill láta nokkurn veg hægjask um hans mál, Fms. viii. 19: impers., eptir allt þetta hægisk Fróda lítið, F. became more at ease, Fas. i. 5.

hong-liga, adv. with ease, gently, Karl. 508, Odd. 2; lifa h., Hom. (St.); sættask h., readily, Lv. 75; sem hægligast, Finnb. 336. eg get það h., freq. in mod. usage.
hæg-ligr, adj. easy, convenient; h. umbúnaðr, Odd. 2, 4, Barl. 9; h.

samfarir, Sturl. ii. 148; h. færi, Fms. vii. 30.

hang-lift, n. an easy life, Str. 36, Stj. 36, 423, Barl. 9, Hkr. ii. 38; ár mikit ok h., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

HÆGR, adj. [hóg-], easy, convenient, Germ. bebaglich, Fms. vi. 240, 261, viii. 154; e-m er e-t hægt, Eg. 507; h. ok mjúkr, Fms. ii. 201; sem honum var hægt, at bis ease, Sturl. i. 197 C; hæg hvila, Fms. xi. 290; hægjar náðir, Stj. 420; taka hæga hvíld, Sks. 42; ef honum þykir sér þat hægt, Grág. i. 355; er þeim þykir sér hægst, 486; ykkr er þat hægst um bond, it is most at band for you, Nj. 25: hægr byrr, a gentle, fair swind; hægja byri, Fms. ix. 497, Fas. ii. 520; hafa útivist skamma ok hægja, Fms. i. 285; ekki var samlag þeirra hægt, they were not on good terms, Sturl. i. 139 C; hinn síðara vetrinn var hægra með þeim = tbey lived on better terms, id.: medic. painless, hæg sott: gentle, hægt sem sauðr, Bær. 11; hægr ok hýrr, Bs. i. 345; hægr ok hógvær, Fms. x. 409; hægr i biðum, long suffering, Lv. 75; hægr viðskiptis, Fms. xi. 91. B. Compar. hægri, [Dan. böjre; Swed. bögra]:—the right band,

opp. to vinstri, the left; skogrinn var til hægra vegs, on the right hand, Eg. 295; hægri hendi, Fær. 76, Ls. 61, Fnis. vi. 165, Nj. 28; hægri handar, Hom. 102; hægri fótr, N. G. L. i. 209; hægra auga, hægra eyra, etc.; hægra megin, on the right side, passim.

heng-værr, adj. = hógværr, Barl. 119. haskil-bjugr, adj. bowed, crouching, Band. 8. hæki-liga, adv. [hákr], voraciously, savagely, Róm. 353.

HÆKILL, m. [bykjel, Ivar Aasen], a 'bough,' or bind-leg, of a hide; flá af heming fyrir ofan hækilinn, N. G. L. i. 200: freg. in mod. usage, but only of a skin: a nickname, Fms. ix.

hækja, u, f. a crutch, Grett. 161, Mag. 66, Fb. i. 210, Fas. iii. 154; ganga á hækjum, to go on crutches.

hækka, að, [hár], to become bigber, to rise, of a hill; fjallið hækkar, opp. to lækka, to become lower, to drop. 2. causal, to beighten. heela, d, to kick with the beel, N. G. L. i. 164. 2. to secure by a peg.

HÆLA (hœla), d, [hól], to praise, flatter, with dat., Eb. 164; hrósa ok hæla e-u, Karl. 438: to glory, boast, hann hældi, at Haraldr hefði hefnt Gamla, Fms. i. 48; eigi má ek af því hæla, Lv. 10, passim. reflex. to boast, vaunt; hælumk minnst í máli, Fms. viii. (in a verse): hælask e-u, to glory in a thing, 85, Karl. 412, Fagrsk. 93, Nj. 204, 237: hælask um e-t, to brag about, 54, Grag. ii. 145, Karl. 372, Valla L. 212: hælask af e-u, to boast of, 655 xx. 8: absol., Grág. ii. 145, Thom. 84: hælask við e-n, to boast over one, Grett. 128, Fms. vi. 399.

hæli, n. a sbelter, refuge; leita sér hælis, eiga hæli, Fms. i. 210, vi. 74, xi. 367, Eg. 139, Barl. 118, Rd. 258. heelis-lauss, adj. bomeless, belpless.

hælinn, adj. boasting, Sks. 383, þórð. 29 new Ed.; sjálf-h., id.

HÆLL, m. [Engl. beel; cp. Lat. calx: this is a Scandin. word, for the A. S. term is bob, the Goth. fairzna, the Germ. fersen]:—the beel, Bs. i. 423, Hým. 34, N. G. L. i. 339, Stj. 37, passim.

2. in phrases, hlaupa á hæla e-m, to follow at one's beels, Nj. 202; falla á hæla e-m, to sbut upon one's beels, of a door; fara, ganga á hæla e-m, Edda 2, Fms. v. 316, viii. 36; fara aptr á hæli, to return immediately, like the Gr. κατά πόδαs, Gisl. 272; mod. um hæl, adverb., in return, e. g. skrifa um hæl aptr, to write by return of post; hopa, fara (undan) a hæli, or a hæl, to recede, draw back, Eg. 296, 506, Fms. vii. 70, 298, viii. 134, x. 139, xi. 95, Bret. 46, Nj. 258, Karl. 375; milli hæls ok hnakka, between beel and neck: brjótask um á hæl ok hnakka, to struggle beel and neck, of one restless in sleep:—proverb. phrases, hann stígr aldrei þangat tánum sem hinn hafði hælana, be will never reach with his toes where the other had his heels, i.e. be is far inferior to bis predecessor; bad er undir hælinn lagt, it is laid under one's beel, i.e. 'tis very uncertain. II. metaph., kjalar-hæll, 'keel's beel,' the bindmost part of the keel; styris-hæll, 'rudder's beel,' COMPDS: heal-bein, n. the beel bone, the bindmost point of the rudder. Fms. vi. 15, Fas. ii. 354, piòr. 86. hæl-bitr, m. a beel biter, Hbl. hel-dreps, u, f. a kicking with the beel, Mag. 63. hæl-drepa, drap, to kick with the beel, Stj. 431. heel-krókr, m. 'beel-crook,' back-beel, hel-sior, adj. 'beel-long,' of a trick in wrestling, Fas. iii. 392, 547. a garment, 625. 183, Stj. 194. hel-staor, m. the place of the beel, N.G.L. i. 339.

B. A peg fastened in the earth, either for mooring a vessel (festarh.) or by which a tent-rope is fastened (tjald-h.); jarðfastr hæll, Stj. 417, Korm. 86, Fms. vi. 334, Hkr. iii. 365, Blas. 48: the bandle in a scythe shaft (orf-hæll), Fb. i. 522; hurðar-hælar, door pegs, N. G. L. i. 397, v. l.: belonging to a ship, Edda (Gl.)

C. Prob. a different word, a widow whose husband has been slain in battle, Edda 108, cp. the pun in Eg. 763 (in a verse)

haslni, f. vain-glory, boasting, Sks. 703, Str. 74, Karl. 367, Hom. 24, 86; sjálf-hælni, self-praise.

HÆNA (hæna), u, f. [hani, formed on the same analogy as dal and dæl, hag and hog]:—a ben, Al. 160, Fms. vii. 116, Fs. 156, Stj. 3, passim: in pr. names, Lopt-hana, Skálp-h., Landn.

hæna, d, to allure, attract; hæna e-n að sér: reflex., hænast að e-m, to take a liking for one; a mod. word.

hængi-vakr, m. a bird, the kittywake (?), Edda (Gl.)

HÆNGR, m., older and better hasingr, m. a male salmon, called bungell in Shetl., Edda (Gl.), Fb. ii. 520 (in a verse) spelt hængs, Fas. ii. 112, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Landn.

Hænir, m. the name of the mythol. god Hænir, Vsp., Edda, Clem. 44. hæns (hæns), n. pl., mod. hænsn or hænsni, also spelt hæsn, K. p. K. 34 new Ed., Hkr. iii. 62; [Dan.-Swed. bons]:-bens, fowls, poultry, Bret. 32, K. Á. 196, Isl. ii. 124, Karl. 472, Rétt. 70, passim; Hænsa-Þórir, Thorir the poulterer, a nickname, Isl. ii, whence the name of the Saga.

hensa-flori, n. feathers of poultry, porf. Karl. 374.

hepio, n. adj. doubtful: in the phrase, pad er hæpio, 'tis very uncertain: prop. scanty, a corrupt form for hneppt, qs. hept, as the word is indeed spelt in Grett. 169 new Ed., whence hæpið.

HÆRA, u, f. grey bair, boariness; ok hæra nekver í hári hans, Post. 645. 66; skegg hvítt af hæru, 1sl. ii. 438; fá elli ok hæru, to live to a boary old age, Hkr. i. 123: in plur., hafa hærur í höfði, Grett. 16, 20 new Ed.; hvítar hærur, Barl. 119: esp. in pl., in phrases as, grár, hvítr, snjóhvitr fyrir hærum, Fas. ii. 557, Fms. viii. 25, Eb. 330, Stj. 447; hár hvitt af hærum, Karl. 280; hvitr af hærum, Fms. vii. 321 (v. l.), Barl. 15: the phrase, kemba ekki hærur, to comb no grey bairs, of one who dies in the prime of life; hann kembdi ekki hærur í húsi sínu, Od. viii. 226. COMPDS: henru-karl, m. a boary carle, Grett. 143, Barl. 94. kollr, m. boary bead, a nickname, Grett. heru-langr, adj. 'long-

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II. = har, bair, esp. the long bair of wool, whence herupoki, 2, m. a bair-poke, bag made of bair.

hærðr, part, baired, bairy; hærð kvenna bezt, Korm, 24, Landn, 151; vel h., Fms. vii. 100, Ni. 30.

hæringr, m. a boary man; svá öttum vér hæringinum nú at hann lá eptir, referring to the death of earl Erling, Fms. viii. 104, v. L :- a pr. name, Landn.

hæsi, f. [háss], boarseness, Mar.

HÆTA (hœta), t, [hót; Ulf. bwôtian = ἐπιτιμῶν; early Dan. böde]:to threaten, with dat, of the person and thing; h. e-m e-u, Ls. 62, Fms. vii. 220, ix. 18, x. 316, Fs. 35, 165, Karl. 307, 437, bior. 225, Al. 47, Ölk.

hæting, f. a threat, Stj. 35: taunts, Hbl. 53, where masc.

hætinn, adj. tbreatening, Karl. 491. hætta, u, f. danger, peril, Fms. iv. 122, 132; leggja á hættu, to run a risk, Eg. 86, 719; leggja sik, lif sitt i hættu, Fs. 4, 21, 41, Fms. iv. 86; eiga mikit i hættu, to run a great risk, Nj. 16, Fms. x. 232. COMPDS: heettu-ofni, n. a dangerous matter, Fs. 57. hættu-ferð. -for, f. a dangerous exploit, Fs. 50, Fms. iv. 135, viii. 431, Nj. 261. hættu-lauss, adj. free from danger, without danger, Fms. iii. 155, Bs. hættu-ligr, adj. (hættu-liga, adv.), dangerous. Iftill, adj. with little danger, Sturl. iii. 68, 71. hættu-mikill, adj. very dangerous, Ni. 140. hættu-ráð, n. a dangerous plan, Lv. 22.

HÆTTA, t, to risk, stake, with dat., Hm. 106; hætta út mönnum sinum, Sd. 153; hætta til bess virðing þinni, to stake thy bonour on it, Eg. 719; hættið þit ok mestu til hversu ferr, Nj. 49; litlu hættir nú til, tbere is but small risk, Fms. vi. 243: absol., hefir sa er hættir, be wins wbo risks, 'nothing venture nothing bave,' Bjarn. 7, Hrafn. 16. prepp.; hætta á e-t, to venture on a thing (áhætta, q.v.), Nj. 48; hætta á vald e-s, Fms. xi. 285: h. til e-s, id., Eg. 57, Nj. 73; eigi veit til hvers happs hættir, Sturl. iii. 228; kvað þar hóflangt til hætta, 44.

HATTA, t, to leave off, with dat.; hætta seid, to leave off witchcraft, Fms. i. 10; hann bad bændr h. storminum, 36; h. heyverkum, Nj. 103; h. máli, 10: absol. to leave off, desist, Hákon bað hann h., Fms. vii. 154; heldr vildu vér h., N. G. L. i. 348: with infin., h. at tala, Fb. ii. 83:impers., hætti þysnum, the tumult ceased, Fms. vi. 16.

hætting, f. danger, risk, Fms. viii. 431, Hkr. ii. 79, Lex. Poët.; hættingar-forð, f. = hættuferð, Fms. viii. 431.

hættinn, adj. [háttr], behaving so and so; illa h., Sks. 239.

hætt-leggja, lagði, to risk, Bs. ii. 66.

hætt-leikr, m. danger, Grág. i. 383.

heett-liga, adv. dangerously, Fms. viii. 144, Stj. 189. heett-liga, adj. dangerous, serious, Fær. 263, Fms. viii. 98, ix. 291, xi. 367, Bs. i. 536, 766, Edda 36, Stj. 604; bá er ok hættligt, 'tis to be feared, 686 B. 5; i hættligra lagi, in a dangerous case, Lv. 86:-medic.=hættr, kölluðu hættligan mátt hans, they said that he was sinking fast, Fms.

hættr, adi, dangerous; slikr maor er hættastr, ef hann vill sik til bess hafa at göra ber mein, Fms. i. 199; grýttu þeir þaðan á þá, var þat miklu hættara, Eg. 581. 2. exposed to danger; hest parf svá at búa, at ekki sé hann hættr fyrir vápnum, Sks. 403. hættr við dauða, dangerously ill, Jb. 406; þá er herra Rafn var mjök hættr, when R. was sinking fast, Bs. i. 784; hón lá hætt, Korm. 164, (einhættr, q. v.): in mod. times hætt is used indecl., hann, hón, liggr hætt; 4. neut.. beir, bær liggja hætt, be, sbe, they lie dangerously ill. e-m er hætt við e-u, to be in danger of; var þuríði við engu meini hætt, Th. was out of danger, Isl. ii. 340; mun porkatli brodur binum vid engu hætt? Gisl. 28; nú hyggr maðr sér hætt við bana, Grág. i. 497; ödrum ætlada ek þat mundi hættara en mér, metbought that would be more dangerous to others than to me, Nj. 85, 260.

hættr, part. of hætta, baving left off, baving done; eg er hættr að lesa, I bave left off reading.

heettur, f. pl. [hætta], the time of leaving off work and going to bed, used chiefly of dairy and household work (cp. the Homeric βουλυτόs); hafa góðar hættur, to go early to bed; seinar hættur, being late at work.

hæveska, u, f., höveski, Sks. 273, 274, 276 B; also spelt hoverska; [a for. word from mid. H. G. bovesch; Germ. böflich, etc.]:-courtesy, good manners, esp. in regard to behaviour at table and the like; prottir ok h., Fms. i. 78; siðir ok h., vi. 71; þat er h. at hann kunni hversu hann skal haga klæðum sínum, Sks. 433; þat er h. at vera bliðr ok léttlátt, 264, 432; h. eða góðir siðir, 266: in mod. usage, of priggish ceremonies: fashion, höttr uppá hövesku Franseisa, Karl. 178. hæversku-lauss, adj. rude, Sks. 246.

heevesk-ligs, adv. courteously, politely, Fas. i. 460, Odd. 30: fashionably, h. klædd, Fms. ii. 187.

hevesk-ligr, adj. well-mannered, polite, Fms. vi. 131; h. siðr, Al. 4.

heeveskr, adj., also spelt heyveskr, Str. 75, or heyskr, Art.:well-mannered, polite, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 1, Sks. 246, 276, 277; h. sidir,

boary, a nickname, Grett. heeru-skoggi, a, m. a boary beard, Clem. & câtayâmi; Lat. caedo; Gr. kóros]:—war, slaughter, but only in compd pr. names, Höö-broddr, Fb.; Höö, f. the name of a Valkyria (also Geira-höð), Gm.: as also of a woman, but mythical, Fas.: the name of an island in Norway: Höör, m., gen. Haðar, dat. Heði, the name of the blind brother and 'slaver' of Baldr, the 'fratricide' or 'Cain' of the Edda, Vsp. 37, Vtkv. 9, Edda 17, 56: also the name of a myth. king, whence Hedir, pl. a Norse people; and Hade-land, the county, Fb. iii. Haoar-lag. n. the metre of Hod. a kind of metre. Edda.

höfða, 2ð, [höfuð], to 'bead,' but esp. used as a law term, to sue, prosecute; h. mál, sök á hönd e-m, to bring an action against, Grág. i. 19, 81, 142, Nj. 234, Fms. vii. 133, passim. IL to bebead (= afhöfða); h. fisk, Fas. i. 480: to execute, Karl. 371.

höfönör, part. beaded so and so; h. sem hundr, 310. 00.

höfði, a, m. a beadland, Landn. 54, Fb. i. 541, 542, Eb. 62, Rd. 267. Krók. 46, 52. II. local name of a farm, whence Höfða-menn, m. pl. the men from Höfði, Landn. III. a carved bead, ship's beak; amb-höfði, hjart-h., arn-h., hest-h., karl-h., orkn-h., svin-h.; whence höfða-skip, n. a sbip with beaks.

HÖFÐINGI, a, m. a bead, chief; borðr Gellir varð h. at sökinni, Íb. 8; formadr eda h., 671. 5; sa er h. görisk i (ringleader), N.G. L. i. 313, Ghl. 387; h. ráða-görðar, Eg. 48; h. fyrir útferð Gerhardi ábóta, 2. a captain, commander: setti konungr bar vfir höfdingja borolf ok Egil, Eg. 272; vikinga-höfðingi, Fms. vi. 380; at allir horðîngjarnir fari frá liðinu, xi. 134; ok kvað Ketil Flatnef skyldu höfðingja vera yfir beim her, Eb. 2; hers-h., hundrads-h., sveitar-h., q. v. a ruler, used of all governors from a king downwards; esp. in pl., the gentry, opp. to almugi, the common people; höfðingjar ok góðir menn, 1b. 14; höfðingjar ok rikis-menn, 13: Ísleifr átti þrjá sonu, þeir urðu allir höfðingjar nytir, 14, 17; hann lagði undir sik Suðreyjar ok görðisk h. yfir, sættisk hann bá við hina stærstu höfðingja fyrir vestan hafit . . . at Ketill var h. i Suðrevium, Eb. 4; Hrólfr var h. mikill, 6; bá er Gizurr biskup andaðisk vóru bessir mestir höfðingjar á Íslandi, Bs. i. 31; bessir vóru þá stærstir höfðingjar á landinu, 4; hann var ríkr h., Nj. I; biðja alla höfðingja liðsinnis, 213; auðigr at fé ok h. mikill, Ísl, ii, 200; Bárðr görðisk brátt h. mikill, Eg. 31; einn hverr konunganna, eða einhverr höfðingja annarra, Sks. 278; Erkibiskup þeirra hefi ek séð ok þykki mér hann líklegr til góðs höfðingja, Fms. x. 9; Þorsteinn görðisk h. yfir Vatnsdælum, Fs. 44; Snorri görðisk þá h. mikill, en ríki hans var mjök öfundsamt, Eb. 42; Brusi var h. yfir dalnum, Hkr. ii. 310; bá vóru höfðingjar í Noregi, Tryggvi konungr..., Fms. i. 47; er þetta ákafi höfðingja, ok þar með alls folks, 35; urðu þeir höfðingjar heims, Augustus ok Antonius, Rb. 412; h. líssins, lord of life, Sks. 160; h. daudans, prince of death, id.; heims h. = Satan, Niorst. 1; myrkra h., prince of darkness, 623. 28, Greg. 42: with the article, the great, hvad höfdingjarnir hafast ad hinir ætla sér leyfist það, Pass. 22. 10; í yztu myrkrum enginn sér, aðgreining COMPDS: hofoingia-6st. f. love for one's chief. höfðingjanna, 8, 20. höfðingja-bragð, n., -bragr, m. the manners of a h., Fb. i. 499. Isl. ii. 204: a noble feat, Orkn. 144. hofoingja-djarfr, adj. frank and bold in one's intercourse with the great, Fms. ii. 15, vi. 205, vii. 162. höfðingja-dómr, m., -dæmi, n. dominion, power, Stj. 85, 226, Barl. höfðingja-efni, n.; gott h., Nj. 174. höfðingjafundr, m. a meeting of chiefs, Fms. ix. 324. hofdingja-hl chief's lot or share, Orkn. 306. hofdingja-kyn, n. noble kin. höfðingia-hlutr, m. a ingja-kærr, adj. in favour with the great, O. H. 59. hofdingja-lauss, adj. chiefless, Fms. i. 220, vii. 182. höfðingis-merki, n. a chief's standard, Fms. viii. 356. hofðingja-nafn, n. a chief's title, Hkr. iii. höfðingja-skapr, m. = höfðingskapr, Sks. 479. 195, Fms. xi. 62. 610. höfðingja-skipti, n. change of chief or king, Germ. Thronwechsel, Nj. 41, 156. höfðingja-son, m. the son of a h., Hrafn. 14. ingja-stefna, u, f. = höfðingjafundr, Hkr. iii. 146. höfðingja-styrkr, höfðingja-val, n. chosen m. the support of great folk, Fms. i. 221. people, Stj. 628. höfðingja-veldi, n. power, empire, rule, Rb. 374. höfðingia-ætt, f. noble extraction, bigb birth, Magn. 466, 655 xiv. 3. Sks. 616. II. with gen. sing.: höfðings-maðr, -kona, -fólk. etc., a man, woman, people of noble extraction, as also generous, magnificent people. hofoings-gjof, f. a princely gift, and many similar ficent people. compds.

höfðing-liga, adv. in princely wise, nobly, generously, Eg. 410, Nj. 228, 254, Orkn. 144.

höfding-ligr, adj. princely, noble, magnificent, Fms. vi. 206, vii. 63, ix. 277, Stj. 207, passim.

höfðing-skapr, m. power, dominion, Sturl. i. 213, Sks. 610, Fms. xi. 205:

holong-saspi, in poer is authority, prestige, Nj. 33, 266: liberality, magnificence, Fms. vii. 65.
hofga, að, to make beavy, weight, Greg. 80; þeir höfgaðu hirztur beirra með grjóti, 656 B. 1. II. impers., e-m höfgar, to become beavy, sleepy, Fas. iii. 526, Bs. i. 354: with acc., 369. III. reflex. to grow beavy, increase, 655 vii. 4

höfgi, a, m. beaviness, weight; h. jardar, Sks. 627; h. krossins, Hom. 103; gefa e-m höfga, to weigh upon one, Anecd. 20. sleep, nap, Fb. i. 542; léttr h., Th. 77; rann h. á Svein, Fms. xi. 288; HÖD, f. [A. S. beaðu- in several poët. compds; cp. Sansk. çatru and svefn-h., ómegins-h. höfga-vara, u, f. beavy wares, Grág. ii. 402. höfig-bærr, adj. beavy to bear, Greg. 43. höfig-leikr, m. beaviness, Edda 4.

HÖFIGB or höfugr, adj., acc. contr. höfgan, höfgir, höfgum, [A. S. beafig]:—beavy, Hkr. iii. 199; h. steinn, Bs. i. 640; höfug byrðr, Grág. ii. 166, Fms. x. 203, Hkr. iii. 184; neut, hann kvað svá höfugt á sér, at hann mátti hvergi hrærask, Sturl. i. 119 C. 2. beavy with sleep, sleepy; e-m er höfugt, Fms. viii. 89, 655 iii. 2; svefn-höfugt. II. metaph. bard, rude; höfigt orð, Bs. i. 341: beavy, difficult, 169: irksome, 155.

1. a bolding, HÖFN, f., also spelt hömn, gen. hafnar; [hafa]: possession, esp. tenure of land; bá skal beim dæma eingis-höfnina er heimild kemr til, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86; jarðar h., tenure of land; at jarðar-höfn ok at fjár-megni, N. G. L. ii. 38; nú skal görðum skipta eptir jarðarhöfn ok öllum áverka, 122; hafnar-vitni, testimony as to tenure of land, opp. to óðals-vitni, N.G.L. i. 246, 247: the allit. phrase, hönd ok höfn, band and baving, absolute power; nema beim sem hann leggr hendr ok höfn sem hann vill, cp. Dan. 'skalte og valte med,' Bs. i. 706, v. l.,no emend. seems necessary. 2. a foetus; lýstr maðr kviðuga konu, svá at höfn sú deyr, er hón ferr með ok skilsk hón við höfnina, Stj. 302; taka við höfn, Lat. concipere, Flov., Bs. ii. 173, Hom. (St.): the time of pregnancy, à enum niunda manadi hafnarinnar, 686 B. 14. pasture; sauda-höfn í Múla-fjall, Vm. 64; nauta tröð ok hömn, N. G. L. i. 379, D. N. ii. 146, iii. 120. 4. a coat, cp. Lat. babitus, esp. = a cloak; hann tók af sér höfnina ok sveipaði um konunginn, Ems. ix. 25; yfir-h., a cloak, cp. 1sl. ii. 245 (in a verse): a kind of stuff, Grág. i. 504, Nj. 7, D. N. i. 134, ii. 6, iii. 8, 451, Vm. 103, 117, Pm. 57 hence hafnar-feldr, m., hafnar-vaomál, n., hafnar-váo, f. denoting a plain stuff, as it was sold in trade. 🔨 5. skips-höfn, a sbip's crew; munns-höfu, · mouth-babit,' language.

B. [Engl. and Dutch baven; Germ. bafen; Dan. bavn; Swed. bamn]: -a baven, barbour, Fms. xi. 74, Eg. 79, Hkr. iii. 248, Grág., etc.: eccl., sælu-höfn, lífs-h., passim: sometimes spelt hafn, Isl. ii. 398: as also in local names, Höfn, Landn.: Hafnar-menn, m. pl., Sturl. ii. 91; Kaupmanna-höfn, Copenbagen; Hraun-höfn, Eb., etc. COMPDS: hafnaraustr, m. pumping in barbour, Jb. 407. hafnar-búi, a, m. a law term, a barbour-neighbour, i. e. the member of a kind of naval court composed of persons summoned from a harbour, Grág. ii. 401. hafnardyrr, n. pl. doors, entrance of a baven, Fms. xi. 88. hafnar-kross, m. a cross-shaped hafnarmark, q.v. hafnar-lykill, m. 'baven-key.' hafnar-mark (and -merki, Fas. ii. 336), n. a a nickname, Landn. barbour mark, a kind of beacon, being a pyramid of stone or timber, or often a carved figure in the shape of a man, Bjarn. 33, Hkv. Hjörv., Bs. i. 563, Rb. 468; or in the shape of a cross, Bs. i. 607, ii. 80. hafnar-ran, n. a law term, thronging or annoying one in harbour, defined in Jb. 396. hafnar-tollr, m. a barbour toll, Grag. ii. 401, Fs. (Flóam. S.) 157. hafnar-vágr, m. a creek, Str. 4. höfnun, f. = hafnan, q. v.

höfrungr, m. a dolpbin, prop. a 'be-goat,' from hafr, because of the dolphin's tumbling; the word is not found in old writers. höfrunga-hlaup, n. a kind of atbletic sport, 'dolpbin-leap,' a kind of leap-frog.

HÖFUÐ, n., dat. höfði; gen. pl. höfða, dat. höfðum; in Norse MSS. often spelt hafuð, Anecd. 4 (without umlaut); the root-vowel seems in very early times (8th century) to have been a diphthong; thus Bragi uses the rhymes, laufi—haufði, and rauf—haufuð, Edda; the old ditty with a half rhyme, höfðu vér í haufði, Hkr. i. 104, would be faulty unless we accept a diphthong in the latter word: in good old MSS. (e. g. Sæm. Cod. Reg.) the word is always spelt with a or au, never o, and probably never had a diphthongal sound; the Norse spelling havuð however points to a short vowel; and later Icel. MSS. spell o or ω, e. g. Hb. in Vsp. l. c. It is probable that the short vowel originated in the contracted form, as haufði sounds hard; [cp. Goth. baubiþ; A. S. beáfod; Engl. bead; Hel. bôbid; O. H. G. boupit; mid. H. G. boubet; mod. G. baupt; Dan. bôved; Swed. bufvuð; Ormul. bæfedd (the single fmarks a preceding long vowel); thus all old Teut. languages except the Icel. agree in the length of the vowel, whereas Lat. cāput, Gr. κεφλή have a short root vowel.]

A. A bead, Vsp. 38, Sdm. 14, Vpm. 19, pkv. 16, 19, Skm. 23, Nj. 19, 275, Grág. ii. 11, Fms. x. 381, Eg. 181, Edda 59, passim; mátti svá at kveða, at náliga væri tvau höfuð á hverju kvikendi, Hrafn. 22 (of a great increase in stock); Grimr rakaði bratt fé saman, vóru tvau höfuð á hvívetna því er hann átti, Ísl. ii. 14. II. phrases and sayings, láta höfði skemra, to make one a bead sborter, bebead, Hým. 15, Fm. 34; strjúka aldrei frjálst höfuð, to stroke never a free bead, be never free, never at ease; (sagði) at þeir mundi aldrei um frjálst höfuð strjúka, er vinir hans væri, meðan Þórðr væri höfðingi í Ísafirði, Sturl. ii. 124; eg má aldrei um frjálst höfuð strjúka, I never bave any time to spare; sitja aldrei á sárs höfði, to be always quarrelling; skera e-m höfuð, to make a wry face at one, Grett. 17; heita i höfuðit e-m, to be called after a person; hón jós sveininn vatni ok kvað hann skyldu heita í höfuð föður sínum, ok var hann kallaðr Gestr, Bárð. 24 new Ed.: the mod. usage distinguishes between heita í höfuð á e-m, when a person is alive when the child was born, and heita eptir e-m, when that person is dead; halda höfði, to bold one's bead up, Flov. 43, Og.; bera hatt höfuð, to bear one's bead bigb, Sturl. iii. 147, hn. a boil or sore on the bead, Bs. i. 196.

Sighvat; hefja höfuðs, to lift one's bead, Thom. 535; drepa niðr höfði, to droop one's bead, Bs. i. 625; boku hóf af höfði, the fog lifted, Ld. 74; búa hvárt í annars höfði, to be at loggerbeads, Sks. 346; fara huldu höfði, to go with a bidden head, in disguise, to bide oneself, Fms. vi. 12; færa e-m höfuð sitt, to surrender oneself to an enemy, Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fms. x. 261; stiga yfir höfuð e-m, to pass over one's bead, overcome one, 304; er & engri stundu örvænt nær elli stígr yfir h. mér, Eb. 332; hlaða hellum at höfði e-m, to leave one dead on the spot, Dropl. 18; ganga milli bols ok höfuðs, 'to gang between bole and bead,' i. e. to kill outright, Eb. 240; hætta höfði, to risk one's bead, Hm. 106; leggjask e-t undir höfuð, to lay under one's pillow, to put aside; leggjask ferð undir hösuð, Fær. 132, Orkn. 46; þú munt verða fátt undir höfuð at leggjask ef ek skal við þér taka, Sturl. i. 27; vera höfdi hærri, to be a bead taller, Fms. x. 381; setja höfuð á höfuð ofan, to set bead upon bead, Bs. i. 73, (viz. to consecrate a second bishop to a see, which was against the eccl. law); cp. kjósa annan konung í höfuð Davíð, Sks. 801. III. in a personal sense, in poets, a person, = Lat. caput, Gr. κάρα, κεφαλή; fárgjarnt höfuð, thou fearful woman! Fas. ii. 556; hraustara höfuð, a bolder man, 315; berjask við eitt höfuð, 49; heiptrækt höfuð, Yt. 25; andprútt höfuð, bigbminded man! Sighvat; tírar h., glorious man; leyfðar h., id., Geisli 56; vina höfuð = cara capita, Bm. 2; frænda höfuð, kinsmen, Skáld H. 3. 40; hvarfust h., thou fickle woman! Hel. 2. 2. a number, tale, bead, of animals; fadygt höfuð, of a fox, Merl. 1. 39: bead, of cattle, þeir eiga at gjalda þingfarar-kaup, er skulda-hjóna hvert hefir höfuð, kú skuldalausa eða kúgildi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, referring to the old way of taxation, which is still the law in Icel., that a freeholder has to pay tax (skattr) only if he has more head of cattle (kúgildi, q. v.), than persons to support. IV. a bead, chief; höfuð lendra manna, Fms. vii. 273; h. ok höfðingi, Stj. 457; þrándheimr er h. Noregs, Fms. vi. 38; höfuð allra höfuð-tiða (gen.), Leiðarvís. 23. V. of bead-sbaped 1. a beak, of a ship; med gylltum höfðum, Fms. viii. 385, x. 10, 417, passim; dreka-höfuð, q. v.: the beak was usually a dragon's head, sometimes a bison's, O. H.; a steer's, Landn. 5. ch. 8; or it was the image of a god, e.g. of Thor, Fms. ii. 325, (O.T. ch. 253); or of a man, Karl-höfði, O.H., the ship of St. Olave; cp. the interesting passage, þat var upphaf enna heiðnu laga, at menn skyldu eigi hafa höfuðskip í hafi, en ef þeir hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð áðr þeir kæmi í lands-sýn, ok sigla eigi at landi með gapandum höfðum eðr gínandi trjónum, svá at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), vii. 51 (in a verse). 2. the capital of a pillar, Al. 116, Fb. i. 359 (of tent poles): of carved heads in a hall, ser þú augun útar hjá Hagbarðs-höfðinu? Korm. ch. 3: heads of idols carved on chairs, Fbr. ch. 38: carved heads on high-seats, Eb. ch. 4: that these figures sometimes represented fairies or goddesses is shewn by the word bruda (q. v.) and stólbrúða; heads of bedsteads seem to have been carved in a similar way; cp. also Korm. 86, see tjasna. the bead-piece of a bridle; týndi maðr höfði á beisli því er görsema-vel var gört, Bs. i. 314, v. l.; the head of a rake, hrifu-h., etc. höfða-búza, u, f. name of a ship, Fms. viii. höfða-fjöl, f. the beadboard of a bedstead, Sturl. ii. 50, Fas. i. 489, Fb. ii. 297; opp. to fótahöfőa-lag, n. the head of a bedstead, Fas. iii. 543; brast höfða-skip, n. a sbip upp bilfjöl at höfdum borsteins, Fms. iii. 196. with a beak, Fms. ii. 302, Fb. iii. 448. hofoa-tal, n. a 'tale of beads, Gpl. 396, Al. 75, Sks. 340. höfða-tala, u, f. = höfðatal. band, n. a bead-band, snood, Edda 71. höfuð-bani, a, m. (and höfuðsbani), 'bead's-bane,' death, destruction; tunga er h., a saying, Hm. 72, Landn. 307, Edda 73, Nj. 68, 71, Ld. 132, 246. höfuð-bein, n. bead-bones, Fms. vi. 30, Bs. i. 178, Grett. hofuð-burðr, m. the bearing of the bead: metaph. belp, backing, support, lizt mer sem litill h. muni mer at því, it will be of little avail for me, Isl. ii. 125, Bs. i. 464, ii. 156, Sturl. i. 209, Fms. x. 170, Fs. 123, Mar. höfuð-búnaðr, höfuðbuningr, m. bead-gear, Stj. 627, Sks. 225. Höfuð-dagr, m. ' Headday,' i.e. Aug. 29, the Beheading of St. John Baptist. hofuð-dúkr, m. a bead-kerchief, bood, Nj. 200, Stj. 208, Gisl. 21, pior. 226, D. N. iii. 106, iv. 217. höfuð-faldr, m. = höfuðdúkr, Str. 82. höfuð-fatnaðr, höfuð-fetlar, m. pl. the head-piece of a m. bead-gear, D. N. v. 263. bridle, Ýt. 10. höfuð-gerð, f. (Dan. boved-gjerde), the bead of a bedstead, Mar. höfuð-gjarnt, n. adj. fatal, dangerous to one's life; at honum mundi h. verða, Fb. iii. 550; segir mér svá hugr um, at h. (höfuðgrant, Ed.) verði nokkurum vina Páls, ef . . ., Sturl. i. 104. höfuðgull, n. 'bead-jewels,' Stj. 396, Bs. ii. 142, Art., Mar. höfuð-hlutr, m. the 'bead-part,' upper part of the body, opp. to fotablutr, Eg. 398, höfuð-högg, n. a blow on the bead, Grett. 119. Fms. v. 352, xi. 277. höfuö-lausn, f. bead's lease, is the name of three old poems, Ad. 8, where this is the true reading, see Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fb. iii. 241-243, Knytl. S. ch. 19. " höfuð-lauss, adj. beadless, without a head, Nj. 203, Fær. 185, Stj. 93, Rb. 344: without a leader, Fær. 169, Fms. viii. 264; h. herr, ix. 253; dauðr er höfuðlaus herr, a saying. höfuð-leðr, n. tbe bead-piece of a bridle, Bs. i. 314. hofuð-lin, n. a linen bood, belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 26, 29, 70, 73, Dipl. v. 18. höfuð-mein. höfuð-mikill, adj. bigbeaded, Bárd. 165. the slaying of an outlaw, Sturl. ii. 2. höfuð-órar, f. pl., medic. delirium, Sks. 703, Post. 656 C. 11, Mirm. ch. 20. höfuð-rót, f., höfuð-sár, n. a bead-sore, wound botan. rose-root, a kind of sedum. in the head, Ghl. 180, Isl. ii. 269, Fbr. 211. hofud-skel, f. the 'beadsbell,' skull. höfuð-skip, n. = höfðaskip, Landn. 258. höfuðskjálfti, a, m., medic. a trembling of the bead, palsy, Stj. 43. höfuðsmatt (smott from smjuga), f. [bovud-smotta, Ivar Aasen], an opening for the bead, in a coat, Ld. 134, 136, Fas. i. 165, Sæm. 139. höfuðsnauðr, adj. beadless, Bjarn. hofuð-sótt, f. the turning disease, falling sickness, of sheep. höfuð-steypa, u, f., fara höfuðsteypu, to be höfuð-sundl, n., höfuð-svími, a, m. dizziness overset, Fas. i. 272. höfuð-svörðr, m. the bead skin, scalp; in the phrase, in the bead. standa yfir e-s höfuðsvörðum, to bave an enemy's bead at one's feet, slay one, Fms. iii. 104, Ld. 132, 172, Al. 106, 116. höfuð-tíund, f. a tithe from stock or investment, opp. to avaxtar-t., that on interest, K. A. 58, N. G. L. i. 346. höfuð-verkr, m. bead-ache, Bs. i. 179, 183, 253, höfuð-víti, n. capital punishment, Sturl. (in a verse). Lækn. 471. hofuð-vorðr, m. a body-guard, Stj. 488, Al. 103, Sks. 258, Fms. vii. 203, x. 150, Hkr. i. 244. höfuð-þváttr, m. bead-wasbing, Lv. 84, Vigl. 30. hofuo-pyngsl, n. pl. beaviness in the bead. höfuð-ærr, höfuð-ærsl, n. pl. = höfuðórar, Sks. 703. adj. insane, Mar., Art.

B. Chief, capital, found like the Gr. αρχι- in countless compos: höfuö-atridi, n. a chief point. höfuð-á, f. a chief river, Stj. 68. höfuð-árr, m. an archangel, Greg. 35, Hom. 145. höfuð-átt, f. one of the cardinal points, Rb. 440, Hkr. i. 49. höfuð-barmr, older höfuð-baðmr (Ad. 19, Eg. 316 (in a verse), Edda Ht.), m. the bead stem, a Norse law term of an agnate lineage, opp. to kvennsift (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 49, 52, Edda. hofudbarms-madr, m. an agnate, N. G. L. i. 28, Js. 61. höfuð-baugr, m. the bead-ring, in weregild, see baugr, a law term in Grag. ii. 171. höfuð-benda, u, f. 'bead-rope,' naut. the stays, Bær. 5, Fær. 164, Fas. iii. 118, N. G. L. i. 199, ii. 283, Krók. 59: metaph. a stay, belp, Fms. vii. 362, Finnb. 298; fá sér nokkura höfuðbendu, Fnis. iv. 79. hofuo-biti, a. m. the chief cross-beam in a ship. höfubita-rum, n. the place of the h., N.G.L. i. 335. höfnðblot, n. the chief sacrifice, Hkr. ii. 97, Rb. 412. bead-burgh, metropolis, Fms. i. 101, Rb. 398. höfu**ð-borg**, f. a höfuð-ból, n. a höfuð-bæli, manor, domain, Gpl. 233, N. G. L. i. 43, Fms. x. 393. n. = höfuðból, Gpl. 3 7, Fagrsk. 57. höfuð-bær, m. = höfuðból, Fms. x. 265, xi. 422. höfuð-drottning, f. a sovereign queen, Sks. 759. höfuð-efni, n. = höfuðskepna, Hb. höfuð-engill, m. an archangel, Nj. 157, Hom. 133. hofuð-faðir, m. a patriarch : a father of the church, Stj. 87, 132, Al. 64, Niorst. 10, Fb. i. 264. höfuð-firn, f. a great scandal, Fb. iii. 327. hofuð-fól, m. a great fool, 4. 20. höfuðgersemi, f. a great jewel, Hkr. i. 264. höfuð-gjöf, f. a capital gift, Sks. 609, 738. höfuð-glæpr, m. a capital sin, Sks. 332, Mar. höfuðgoo, n. a principal god, Fms. xi. 386. höfuð-grein, f. a chief article, höfuð-gæfa, u, f. capital luck, Fms. vii. 88, x. Barl. 167 (of faith). höfuð-hátíð, f. a principal feast, Fms. ii. 38, Mar. höfuðhetja, u, f. a great champion, chief, Fas. ii. 242. hofuo-hof, n. a chief temple, Eg. 256. höfuð-innihald, n. chief contents. höfuð-ísar, m. pl. great masses or clumps of ice (on a river), when a channel is open in the middle, Fs. 52, Ld. 46, Nj. 142, 144, Sturl. i. 14. höfuð-íþrótt, f. a höfuð-kempa, u, f. a great champion, Sturl. iii. 65. principal art. Mar. höfuð-kennimaðr, m. a great clerk or scholar, ecclesiastic, Bs. i. 153. höfuð-kirkja, u, f. a bigb-cburch, cathedral, 623.15, Fms. viii. 126, ix. 369, Bs. i. 48, Karl. 545, N. G. L. i. 7, D. N. ii. 4, Al. 10. höfuðhöfuð-konungr, klerkr, m. a great clerk or scholar, Sturl. i. 95. m. a sovereign king, Fas. ii. II, Edda (pref.), Karl. 410. höfuð-kostr. m. a cardinal virtue, Hom. 134. höfuð-kvöl, f. a great torment, Mar. höfuð-list, f. = höfuðíþrótt, Sks. 633. höfuð-lýti, n. a capital fault, höfuð-læknir, m. a chief physician, Hkr. iii. 35. n. a chief doctrine. höfuð-löstr, m. a cardinal N.G.L. ii. 417. höfuð-lærdómr, m. a chief doctrine. hofuos-maor, m. a bead-man, chief, leader, sin, deadly sin, Sks. 609. Fms. x. 40, xi. 243, Hkr. i. 139; in Icel. in the 16th and 17th centuries this was the title of the governor, see hirostjóri. höfuð-meistari, a, m. a bead-master, Sks. 634, Stj. 564, Bs. ii. 223. höfuð-merki, n. the chief mark, characteristic, Rb. 80: the chief standard, Karl. 158. höfuð-nafn, n. the hōfuð-musteri, n. = höfuðkirkja, Lex. Poët. principal name, Rb. 112. höfuð-nauðsyn, f. bigb need, Ld. 296, Fms. ix. 509, Karl. 140. höfuð-niðjar, m. pl. the bead-kinsmen, agnates. = höfuðbarmsmenn, Bragi, Gkv. 3. 5. höfuð-prestr, m. a belief priest, the priest of a höfuðkirkja, H. E. i. 474, 655 ii. 1, D. N. passim, N.G.L. i. 378, 390: a chief priest, high priest, N.T. horuð-ráð, n. a bead-council, chief council, Ghl. 61, Fms. viii. 438, ix. 240. höfuð-ráðgjafi, a, m. a chief adviser, Barl. 109, Fms. ix. 293. höfuðskald, n. a 'bead-scald,' great poet, Fms. vi. 386, Fbr. 116, Edda 49, 154, O. H. L. 57, Geisli 12. höfuö-skepns, u, f. a ' bead-creation,' prime element, Bs. i. 145, Skálda 174, 175, Barl. 131, Eluc. 8; himnarnir munu forganga með stórum brestum, en höfuðskepnurnar bráðna, 2 Pet. iii. 10. höfuð-skutilsvein, n. a bead cup-bearer, Karl. 84. höfuð-skömm,

höfuö-mundr, m. bead-money, blood-money, for Υ f. a chief shame, scandal, Fms. vi. 262, Al. 147. höfuö-skörungr, m. a great and noble person, of a woman, Sturl. iii. 6. hofuo-smior, m. a chief workman, architect, 656 B. 8, Stj. 23, Bs. i. 81, Fms. x. 320, Fbr. 12. höfuð-spekingr, m. a great, wise man, Sks. 14. höfuðstaor, m. a 'bead-stead,' capital, chief place, Fms. iv. 236, vii. 159, xi. 202, 299, Eg. 267, Sks. 647, Edda 10, Bs. i. 90. höfuð-stafn, m. a ' bead-stem,' raven's beak, Höfuðl. höfuð-stafr, m., gramm. a ' beadstave,' bead letter, capital, initial, used freq. in this sense by Thorodd: but grammarians use it specially of the letters b, q, v, b, which can stand only at the beginnings of syllables, (see Gramm. p. xv, col. I at the bottom; Skálda 165-171):—in prosody, the third of the alliterative letters (ljóðstafir) standing 'abead' of the second verse line, the preceding two being called studlar; thus in 'pá var grund gróin | grænum lauki, 'the g in 'grænum' is a höfuðstafr, but in 'grund' and 'gróin' a stuðill, Edda 120: in mod. usage hösuðstafir in pl. is used of all the alliterative letters, skáldskapr þinn er skothent klúðr | skakk-settum höfuðstöfum með, Jón þorl. höfuð-stjarna, u, f. a chief star, Rb. 440. höfuð-stóll, n. a chief seat: a trade term, capital, opp. to interest. höfuð-stólpi, a, m. a chief girder, Sks. 633. höfuð-styrkr, m. principal strength, N. G. L. ii. 416. höfuð-synd, f. a deadly sin, Hom. 33, 74, 671.17. höfuð-sæti, n. a chief seat, Sks. 108, 460. höfuð-tunga, u, f. a chief language, Edda (pref.) höfuð-vápn, n. a principal weapon, höfuð-veizla, u, f. a chief banquet, Fms. xi. 422. höfuð-Sks. 430. **vél**, f. a chief device, Sks. 528, 633. höfuð-vindr, m. a wind from one of the cardinal points, Rb. 438. höfuð-vinr, m. a bosom friena, Fms. ix. 308, 451. höfuð-þing, n. a great jewel: a chief meeting. höfuð-ætt, f. a chief family.

HÖFUNDR, m., gen. ar; the masc. inflex. -undr reminds one of the Gothic (Gramın. p. xxxii. B. V); in old writers the word is found only four times, always in the sense of a judge, and referring chiefly to Gothland in Sweden; Höfundr (a mythol. pr. name) var manna vitrastr, ok svá réttdæmr, at hann hallaði aldri réttum dómi, ... ok af hans nafni skyldi sá höfundr heita í hverju ríki er mál manna dæmdi, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 523, cp. 513: as also in Hrólfs S. Kraka (referring to Gothland), höfundr einn var þar til settr at skora þetta mál með sannindum, settusk margir í þetta sæti, ok kallaði höfundr öngum sæma, þórir gengr seinastr ok sezk hann þegar í stólinn; höfundr mælti, þér er sætið hæfiligast, ok muntu dæmdr til þessarar stjórnar, Fas. i. 58: sigr-hösundr, the judge of victory, the Lord of battle, a name given to Odin by Egil, Stor. 21: lastly in Thorodd, skald eru höfundar allrar rynni eða máls-greina, sem smiðir málmgripa (?), eðr lögmenn laga, the poets are judges in all matters of grammar and syntax, as smiths in work-manship, and lawyers in law, Skalda (Thorodd) 164; this passage as well as the preceding is erroneously rendered in the earlier translations, as also II. an author, originator; the revival of this in Lex. Poët. ancient word, in quite a different sense, is curious; it does not occur in any of the earliest glossaries of the 17th century nor in the Bible nor in Vidalin, but, as it seems for the first time, in the Lexidion Islandico-Latinum, published at Copenhagen A.D. 1734, as a rendering of the Latin auctor, and was probably inserted by some learned philologer (Jon Oiafsson?) from the passage in Skálda, by a mistake. 2. by the end of the century it came to be used = a writer, and is now freq. in that sense, either rit-höfundr or singly; but still in 1781, in the preface to Fel. of that year, ritsmior (writ-smith) and höfundr are both used, shewing that the latter was not yet settled, though at present the use of this word is quite fixed.

HÖGG, n., old dat. höggvi, O. H. 184, Fms. vii. 230, Nj. passim; gen. pl. höggva; [Shetl. buggie; Scot. bag; Dan. bug; Swed. bugg: [shet] cp. the verb hoggva]:-a stroke, blow, esp. a stroke with an edged weapon, but also with a blunt one, Fms. vii. 191, 230, 297; laust hann selinn í svíma et fyrsta högg, Bs. i. 342; ljósta högg á dyr, to knock, Fs. 131, Nj. 28; i einu höggvi, of throwing a stone, Edda 72; högg loptsins, Skálda 174: sayings, skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi fegin, Nj. 64, 155, 213; eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, Nj. 163, 224; eiga í höggvi vid e-n, to bave a quarrel, come to blows with a person; had set ekki högg á vatni, a stroke in water is not seen, leaves no mark, of 2. slaughter, a beheading; leiddr til höggs, efforts without effect. Grett. 85, Karl. 518, Clem. 58; dæma e-n til höggs, Blas. 49; slaugbter of cattle, yxn er hann ætlaði til höggs, Eg. 181; strand-högg, q. v. a bewing down of trees, Dan. bugst, Grag. ii. 297; skugar-hogg, 292; högg ok höfn, D. N.: a gap, kom þá skjótt högg í liðit, Fms. ix. 4. of an instrument; bela-högg, q.v.; saum-högg, q.v.; fjal-högg, a chopping-block. 5. a ravine or a cut-like gap in a höggva-skipti, -viðskipti, n. exchange of blows, Fms. mountain. i. 38, v. 165, Eg. 581, Korm. 212, Fs. 48.

högg-eyx, f. a bewing axe, batchet, Fbr.

hogg-færi, n. the being within sword's reach, so as to have a chance of striking, Nj. 97, Gullb. 30, Al. 33, passim.

högg-járn, n. a 'bewing iron,' chopper, Ld. 38, K. b. K. 112: a

chisel.

högg-orm, m. [North. E. bagworm; Swed. buggorm], a viper, 623.

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26, Skálda 176, Edda 37, Stj. 28, passim. n. a viper's bite. höggorms-tönn, f. a viper's tooth.

högg-orrosta, u, f. a close fight, Eg. 231, Fms. vi. 78, passim.

högg-ró, usually spelt hugró, f. a clinch on a sword's hilt, Edda (Gl.), Fms. i. 177, Hkr. i. 238, pord. 75: name of a ship, Fms. viii: in Hkv. Hjörv. the true reading is prob., hugró í hjalti, ... önn er í oddi, for the MS. reading 'hugr er i hjalti' yields no meaning; hugró and önn (q. v.) were parts of the sword.

högg-rúm, n. room to draw a sword, þórð. 47, Eg. 492. Low room högg-sax, n. 2 kind of batchet, Fbr. 58.

högg-akógr, m. [Dan. skovbugst], felled trees; þat er h. er menn höggva upp, Grág. ii. 264.

högg-sledda, u, f. = höggsax, Safn i. 689.

högg-spjót, n. a kind of balberd, Fms. iv. 338, vi. 113, vii. 143, Fzr. 207, Eg. 374, 378, = kesja. Lemipeat

hogg-staor, m. a place for a blow, Eg. 507, Fms. vi. 99, vii. 290,

viii. 404, Hkr. iii. 165.

hogg-stokkr, m. a chopping-block, O. H. 117: a block for execution. HOGGVA, also spelt heyggva, Sæm. (Kb.); pres. höggr, mod. also heggr; pl. höggum, mod. höggvum; pret. hjó, hjótt, hjó, mod. hjó, hjóst, hjó; pl. hjoggum and hjuggum, mod. only the latter form; a Norse pret. hjoggi = hjó, D. N. ii. 331; pret. subj. hjöggi and heyggi, mod. hjyggi; part. högginn, mod. but less correct, höggvinn, which also is freq. in the Editions; but in the MSS. usually abbreviated, högg, högg, = högginn, höggit: [not recorded in Ulf.; A.S. beawan; Engl. bew, back; Hel. bauwan; O. H. G. bouwan; Germ. bauen; Dan. bugge; Swed. bugga]:höggva denotes to strike with an edged tool, slá and drepa with a blunt 1. to strike, smite with a sharp weapon; höggr sá er hlífa skyldi, be strikes who ought to shield, a saying: to deal blows with a weapon, hann görði ymist hjó eða lagði, Nj. 8; hann hjó títt ok hart, passim; höggva báðum höndum, 29; h. sverði, öxi, strike with, i. e. to brandish, a sword, axe, Fms. v. 168, Gs. 6; h. til e-s, to deal a blow to one, smite, Grag. ii. 7, Al. 78; h. e-n bana-högg, to smite with a deathblow, Eg. 220: to cut down, destroy, þeir hjuggu drekann mjök, Fms. vii. 249: to maim, ef maðr höggr hund eða björn til háðungar manni, Grág. ii. 121; h. rauf á hjálmi, Al. 78: the phrases, h. sik í lends manns rétt, Fms. ix. 399: spec. phrases, höggðú allra manna armastr, nú hjóttu Noreg ór hendi mér! Ek þóttumk nú Noreg í hönd þér höggva, Ó. H. 184. 2. to put to death, behead, Fms. vii. 250, 251, zi. 148-152: to kill, högg þú hestinn, Nj. 92: to kill vii. 250, 251, Xi. 140-152. 10 and, 11056 proceedings, Ed. 532, eattle, slaughter, h. bú, búfé, kýr, geitr, naut, Landn. 203, Eg. 532, Eh. 186 höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81. 3. to Fms. vi. 95, xi. 123, Fb. i. 186: höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81. fell trees; höggva skög, Grág. ii. 294; h. keyrivönd, id.: absol., hann hefir höggit í skógi mínum, Nj. 98, passim: to eut grass (rarely), ef maðr höggr hey á hlut annars manns, N. G. L. ii. 112; upp höggvit gras, cut grass, Dipl. iv. 9, Jm. 7, (else always slá of mowing.) 4. to bite, of snakes (högg-ormr); Miðgarðsormr hjó hann til bana, Edda 155; naðran hjó fyrir flagbrjóskat, 76: of a wound from a boar's tusk, ef svín höggr mann, Ghl. 190: the phrase, h. hest sporum, to prick a borse with the spur, Mag. 9. II. with prepp.; höggva af, to bew or cut off; h. af kampa ok skegg, to cut off the heard, K. b. K.; h. af lim, Sks. 555; to kill, slaughter, h. af fé, Ld. 64; höggva af sér, to parry off, Fms. v. 13: h. niðr, to cut down, i. 38; to kill, butcher, vii. 261, Orkn. 120; hjuggu þeir nior mungát sitt (by cutting casks to pieces), Fms. vii. 249 :- h. upp, to cut down a tree, Greg. 48, Matth. iii. 10; h. upp skip, to break a ship up, Fms. iii. 228, ix. 381; h. upp hús, to break a bouse up, viii. 166:—h. ór, to cut out, metarh. to make even; voru margar greinir bær er or burfti at h. milli biskups ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 751; láta konung ok erkibiskup ór h. (smooth) sagdar greinir, 773. III. reflex. to be cut, backed; hjósk skjöldr Helga, Dropl. 24. 2. recipr. to exchange blows, fight; þeir hjuggusk nokkura stund, Háv. 56; þeir h. til í ákafa, Bret. 3. metaph., höggvask í mitt mál, to begin abruptly, in the middle of a sentence; taka heldr at upphafi til, en höggvask í mitt mál, Landn. 275, v. l.; ef enn höggsk nokkurr í ok mælir svá, cuts in, objects, Skálda 168: þótti honum nú taka mjök um at höggvask, things looked bard, Grett. 142; bótti honum hart um höggvask, Bs. i. 423.

höggvandi, a, m., part. a bewer, as a nickname, Fms. xi. 115: a beadsman, Post. 645. 65.

högg-vápn, n. a cutlass, Eg. 580, Fms. vi. 158.

höggvin-kinni, a, m. cut cheek, a nickname, Landn.

HŌGLD, f., pl. hagldir, a kind of buckle (shaped like ∞), commonly made of horn, used to run the rope through with which hay is trussed: hann tekr reip á tíu hesta ok leysir af hagldir, Fb. i. 523: in metaph. phrases, hann þóttisk nú hafa hagldir fengit á sínum málum, Bs. i. 730; and the mod. phrase, hafa bæði töglin ok hagldirnar, to bave it all one's haglda-brauð, n. buckle-gingerbread. own way.

högldungr, m. = högld. högldungs-reip, n. a rope with buckles; kirkja á tíu högldungsreip, Vm. 177.

hogni, a, m. a tom cat, freq. in mod. usage. II. a pr. name, mid. H. G. Hagene, Landn.

hokta, t, to limp, Bard. 167; h. kyrr, Fas. ii. 369. hockt. hoku-, see haka.

COMPDS: höggorma-bit, Thökul-brækr, f. pl., also by dropping the aspirate, ökul-brækr, Fas. iii. 41:-- 'cloak-breeks,' a kind of dress, perhaps like a Highlander's kilt, prob. derived from hökull, hekla, and not from ökla, an ankle; it is used of beggarly attire, Isl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41.

HÖKULL, m., dat. hökli, [Ulf. renders by bakul the Gr. φελόνηs, i. e. φαινόληs, Lat. paenula, a mantle, 2 Tim. iv. 13; A. S. bacela; O. H. G. bacbul; old Fr. bekil; Dan. messe-bagel; akin to hekla, q. v.]:-a priest's cope; purpura-h., Bs. i. 67; hann hafði ok út pell þat er h. sá er ur görr er Skarbendingr heitir, 77, Vm. 13, 92, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 197, D. I. passim.

hökul-lauss, adj. 'cope-less,' without a cope, Vm. 22.

hökul-skúaðr, part., prob. wearing a kilt and brogues like a Highlander, Fms. ix. 512; this word is also, in the various MSS. to l. c., spelt with or without the b, see Fb. iii. 151 (ökulskoðr).

höku-nótt, f. mid-winter night, about the time of Epiphany, when the heathen Yule began; a άπ. λεγ.: hann setti þat í lögum at hefja Jólahald sem Kristnir menn . . ., en áðr var Jóla-hald hafit Hökunótt, þat var miðsvetrar-nótt (thus in Fms. i. 32, l.c.), ok ha'din þriggja (þrettán?) nátta Jól, Hkr. i. 138 (Hák. S. Aðalst. ch. 15). The Scot. bogmaney, = the last day of the year or a feast given on that day, is a remnant of this ancient word. The heathen Yule seems among the Scandinavians to have been celebrated about three weeks later than Christmas; but the Norse king Hakon, who had been brought up in Christian England, altered the time of the festival, so as to make it correspond with the English Yule or Christmas; and so the heathen hökunótt came to represent our Christmas Eve. The etymology is not known.

höld-borinn, part. born of a höld (see höldr), enjoying a höld's right, Hdl. 11, 16, N. G. L. i. 346.

höld-maör, m. = höldr, N. G. L. i. 44, 55, 71, 175. **HÖLDR**, m., in old MSS. spelt harlor or harlor, denoting that the dis inflexive, not radical; [the word therefore is not to be derived from halda, but is identical with A. S. bæleo, Germ. beld, whence mod. Swed. and Dan. bjälta and belt, see halr]:—a Norse law term, a kind of bigber yeoman, like the statesman of Westmoreland, i.e. the owner of allodial or day syng land, mod. Norse odelsbonde; the höld is to be distinguished from a hersir (q. v.) or a lendr maor, who held land in fee from the king, see the interesting story in Har. S. Harðr. ch. 62 (Fms. vi. 278); the höld is thus defined, så er hældr er hann hefir óðöl at erfðum tekit bæði eptir föður ok móður, þau er hans forellrar (forefathers) hafa átt áðr fyrir þeim, N.G.L. ii. 146; hölda tvá eða bændr ina beztu, i. 251. In old Norway the churchyards were divided into four parts; in the first were buried the lendir menn, next them the hölds and their children (hölds-lega), then the freed men (leysingjar), and lastly the thralls (man, q.v.) nearest to the wall; the höld had right to twice as much as the simple franklin, and half as much as the lendr maðr, e.g. bóandi hálvan annan eyri, höldr þrjá aura, lendr maðr sex aura, jarl tólf aura, konungr þrjár merkr, N. G. L. i. 45, cp. 55, 71, 81; þegnar ok harldar, svá eru búendr kallaðir, Edda 107; hauldar, þat er buendr þeir, er gildir eru af ættum eða réttum fullum, 94; Björn hlaut annan bústað góðan ok virðilegan, görðisk hann ekki hand-

genginn konungi, því var hann kallaðr Björn hölðr, Eg. 198; lends manns

son skal taka holds rétt ef hann fær eigi lönd, N G.L. i. 71; hann

veltisk ór jarldóminum ok tók hölds rétt, Orkn. 12: for the weregild to be paid for a höld (hölds-gjöld) see N.G.L. i. 81: a law of king St. Olave ordered that Icelanders whilst in Norway should

enjoy the right of a höld; Islendingar eigu at hafa hölds-rétt í Noregi,

men, 93, Fm. 19, Hkr. i. 101, where the mother of Ganger-Rolf calls

2. in poetry, a man, Hm. 41; hölda synir, the sons of

him 'the kinsman of the hölds,' cp. also Rm. 21, Gs. 17; h. inn hviti, Îsl. ii. 251 (in a verse): in mod. Icel. usage it remains in bú-höldr, q. v. hölfa, að, see hválfa. Hölgi, a, m. a pr. name, in the Hb. spelt Hælgi; this is the old Norse form, whereas the old and mod. Icel. form is Helgi, and of a woman, Helga, u, f., Landn.; prob. contracted from Hálogi, cp. the Dan. Holger and Russian Olga: Hölgi was the name of a mythol. king, Edda 83, whence Hölga-brúðr, f. the bride of Hölgi, or Hölga-tröll, n. (Skálda 168, Fms. xi. 134), the giantess of H.: hölda-brúðr and

the name of two weird sisters worshipped by the earls of Hladir; the passage in Skálda I. c. refers to some lost myth concerning these sisters. HÖLKN, n. a rough stony field, almost = hraun, q. v.; á hölkni einu, Fas. iii. 625; hann setsk nior á hölknit fyrir ofan búðirnar, Ld. 290 (v. l. hraunit); þá er undir svá hart sem hölkn, Hrafn. 26; hölkn eða hreysar, N. G. L. i. 38; í fjöru eða á hælkn, n. 111, 146, Hým. 24; um

horga-bruor are less correct forms, Nj. 131 (v.l.), Fb. i. 213; for the

various readings in different MSS, see Joms S, ch. 44, Nj. ch. 89: this is

hölkn ok skóga, Karl. 243: in local names, Hölkna-heiðr, see the map of Icel. hölkvir, m., poët. a borse, Edda (Gl.); h. hvilbedjar, poët. a clothes' borse, cp. Dan. sænge-best (?), Akv. 31; gólf-h., a 'closet-borse,' poët. a bouse, Bragi; borð-h., a 'board-bobby,' a sbip, Lex. Poët.

the name of a mythol. steed, Edda. HÖLL, f., gen. hallar, often spelt hall without umlaut, Fb. i. 212,

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e.g. Geisli 11; [A.S. beal, gen. bealle; Engl. ball; Hel. balla; but not found in old and mid. H. G., the mod. Germ. balle being a borrowed word, Grimm's Gr. iii. 427]:—a ball, but in the Norse only of a king's or earl's hall, whereas a private dwelling is called skáli, eldhús, q. v.; and thus 'hall' never could be used of an Icel. dwelling. In earlier times it seems to have had a more general sense, which remains in a verse of Kormak, Korm. 42:—in the mythology and old poems 'hall' is also used of the hall of gods, giants, Vpm., Hým., Lv.; Val-höll, Valballa, the ball of the slain, of Odin, Gm., Edda: as also Guds holl, God's ball = the beaven, Geisli; dags höll, days' ball, the sky; höll fjalla, mountain ball, the sky; lifs höll, life's ball, the breast, Lex. Poët.:—in prose constantly, konungs-höll, a king's ball, or hall simply, passim. For the building, structure, seats of a hall, see the Sagas passim, Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, Hrólfs S. Kr. ch. 34, 40, Jómsv. S. ch. 5, 22, Völs. S. ch. 3, Hálfs S. ch. 12, Eg. S. ch. 8, Edda 2, 30-33, 82. As all heathen Scandinavian buildings were of timber, the hall of stone of Nj. ch. 6 is no doubt an anachronism. COMPDS: hallar-bunsor, -buningr, m. the bangings of a ball, Fms. x. 235, xi. 16. hallar-dyrr, n. pl. ball-doors, hallar-gólf, n. a ball-floor, Edda 31, Edda 2, Fas. i. 15, Al. 70. Fms. iii. 188, vii. 157, Fas. i. 284. hallar-veggr, m. the wall of a ball, Fms. iv. 189, Sks. 709: Höll, name of an Icel. farm, Skáld H., whence Hallar-Steinn, a pr. name.

hölzti, see heldr B. III.

HÖM, f., gen. hamar, [A.S. and Engl. bam], the bam or baunch of a horse; Grettir hljóp undir hömina á hesti sínum, Grett. 108; kom á hömina hestinum, Karl. 124; skjóta þeir upp höminni allir í senn, Od. xiii. 83; standa i höm = hama, q. v., of horses in a tempest. hömul-grýti, n. [provinc. Norse bumul, Shetl. bammers], beaps of

earth-fast stones; i klungri eða humulgrýti, Barl. 19.

hömungr, m. = hemingr (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 511. HÖND, f., gen. handar, dat. hendi, acc. hönd, pl. hendr, mod. proncd. höndur, gen. handa; [Goth. bandus; A.S. and Engl. band; O. H. G. bant; Germ. band; Dan. baand; Swed. band] :- a band; beit höndina bar er nú heitir úlfliðr, Edda 17; armleggir, handleggir ok hendr, Anecd. 6; kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8; ganga á höndum, Fms. vi. 5; með hendi sinni, K. p. K. 5 new Ed.; taka hendi & e-u, to touch with the band, Fms. x. 110; taka höndum um háls e-m, Nj. 10; hvítri hendi, Hallfred; hafa e-t i hendi, to bold in band, wield, Eg. 297, Nj. 84, 97, 255; hrjóta ór hendi e-m, Fms. xi. 141; hafa fingrgull á hendi, Nj. 146; handar-högg, Fms. xi. 126, Fas. ii. 459; sjá ekki handa sinna skil (deili), not to be able to see one's bands, of a dense fog. 2. the arm and band, the arm, like Gr. xelp, Nj. 160, 253; á hendi heitir alnbogi, Edda 110; hendr til axla, Fas. i. 160; leggir handa ok fóta, Magn. 532; hönd fyrir ofan úlnlið, Nj. 84; hafa hring á hendi, of an arm-ring, Nj. 131; hring á hægri hendi fyrir ofan ölnboga, Fms. iv. 383:—the arm and arm-pit, ná, taka undir hönd (arm-pit) e-m, Gbl. 380; var eigi djúpara en beim tók undir hendr, the water reached to their arm-pits, Ld. 78; taka undir hönd ser, to take bold under one's arms, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sjá undir hönd e-m, Fas. ii. 558; renna undir hendr e-m, to backspan one, Hav. 40, 41; bykkr undir hönd, stout, 3. metaph. bandwriting, band; rita goda hönd, to write Ld. 272. a good band; snar-hönd, running band, italics. II. the band. side; hægri hönd, the right band; vinstri hönd, the left band; á hvára hönd, on either band, each side, Landn. 215; & vinstri hönd, Nj. 196; á hægri hönd; á tvær hendr, on both bands or sides, Ísl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384; á báðar hendr, Grág.; hvat sem á aðra hönd ber, wbatsoever may bappen; á aðra hönd ... en á aðra, Ld. 46; til hvárigrar handara, Fms. x. 313; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50, 97; til sinnar handar hvárr, 140; til beggja handa, Eg. 65; til ýmsa handa, Bs. i. 750; pver-hönd, a band's breadth; örv-hönd. III. sayings and phrases 1. sayings; sjálfs hönd er hollust, one's referring to the hand: own band is best, i. c. if you want to have a thing well done, do it yourself, Glum. 332, O. H. 157; blid er bætandi hönd, blessed is the mending band; gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 150, Nj. (in a verse), and Edda (Ht. عاميه المام المام عامية (26); margar hendr vinna létt verk; fiplar hönd á feigu tafli; betri ein kráka í hendi en tvær á skógi, Ld. 96; skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi 2. phrases; drepa hendi viò, to refuse, Nj. 71; halda hendi yfir e-m, to bold one's band over, protect, 266, Fbr. 22, Anecd. 14; taka e-n höndum, to take bold with the bands, seize, capture, Fms. x. 314, Nj. 265, passim; eiga hendr sinar at verja, to act in self-defence, 84, 223; hefja handa, to lift the bands, stir for action, 65, Ld. 262; bera hönd fyrir höfuð sér, to put one's band before one's bead, stand on one's guard, defend oneself; vera i hers höndum, ovina höndum, to be in a state of war, exposed to rapine; vera i goodm höndum, vina-höndum, goora manna höndum, to be in good bands, among friends.

B. læknis-hendr, 'leech bands,' bealing bands; pains and sickness were believed to give way to the magical touch of a person gifted with such hands, Sdm. 4, Magn. S. Góða ch. 36 (Fms. vi. 73), cp. Rafus S. ch. 2; hönd full, a bandful, Fms. ii. 302, vi. 38, viii. 306; fullar hendr fjår, bands full of gold:--kasta hendinni til e-s, to buddle a thing

1. 26, Fas. iii. 42, 87, Fms. viii. 191, v.l.; as also rhymed so in poets, hendi, with drooping band, slothfully; fegins hendi, with glad band. joyfully; sitja audum höndum, to sit with empty bands, sit idle; but med tómar hendr, emply-banded, portionless, Thom.:-láta hendr standa fram ur ermum, to work briskly; vikja hendi til e-s (handar-vik), to move the band to do a thing; það er ekki í tveim höndum að hafa við e-n, of double handed (i. e. faltering) half measures, when the one hand undoes what the other has done; kann ek þat sjá at ekki má í tveim höndum hafa við slíka menn, Band. 3; láta hönd selja hendi, of a ready bargain; láta e-t ganga hendi firr, to let go out of one's bands, lose, Ld. 202; ok lét sér eigi hendi firr ganga, and never lost sight of bim, 656 ii. 4; e-m fallask hendr, to be discomfited, lose one's bead (see falla); leggja gorva hönd & allt, to be a ready band, adept in everything, Thom. 300 (see göra F. 2); taka í hönd e-m, to join bands, Nj. 3; takask í hendr, to join, sbake bands, Grag. ii. 80; leggja hendr saman, id., Gpl. 18,-of shaking hands as symbolical of a bargain, see the compds hand-lag, hand-festi, handa-band; eiga, taka, jöfnum höndum, to own, take with even bands, i. e. in equal sbares, Grág. i. 171, ii. 66, Hkr. i. 318; vinna jöfnum höndum, to work even-banded, to belp one another; e-m eru mislagoar hendr, one's bands are amiss, when bad work is done by one from whom better was expected; honum hafa verið mislagðar hendr, etc.

B. Metaph. usages: I. dat., sverja sér af hendi, to forswear Fms. vii. 176; færa af höndum sér, to dismiss, Grág. i. 248; hefjask af höndum e-m, Fms. xi. 59:—af hendi e-s, on one's behalf, part, Landn. 154; af hendi Hákonar, Fms. i. 20, iv. 118; af hendi landsmanna, ix. 359; af sinni hendi, of one's own band, for one's own part, Grag. i. 392; reida, greiða, gjalda, inna af hendi or höndum, to discharge, pay off, Fms. vii. 230, Nj. 146, 190, 232, 239, 257, 281, Grág. i. 82, ii. 374; selja, láta af hendi (höndum), to part with, dismiss, Nj. 186, 231, Fms. vii. 173, Rb. 12; lida af hendi, to pass, of time, Isl. ii. 144, Fms. iv. 83: koma, bera at hendi, to bappen, Nj. 71, 177: at hendi, as adv. in turn; hvern at hendi, each in turn, Fms. i. 150; þar næst Gunnarr, þá Loðinn, þá hverr at hendi, Nj. 140; hverr segir at hendi þat er frá honum hefir stolit verit, Mar.: felask á hendi e-m, to be under one's charge, protection, Nj. 201, Bs. i. 167, 173; vera e-m á hendi, id., Fms. vii. 243; vera bundinn á hendi e-m, Sturl. i. 57; hafa e-t á höndum (hendi), to bave a thing in band, of duty, business to be done, Grág. i. 38; eiga ferð á höndum, Ld. 72; hvat er ber a höndum, what hast thou in hand? for what art thou concerned, distressed? Nj. 133, Ld. 270; ella eru ber storir hlutir & höndum, Fms. vii. 30; ef honum væri ekki á höndum, if be bad notbing in band, if bis bands were free, Ld. 42: eiga e-t fyrir hendi (hondum), to bave in band (duty, business, engagement), Fas. ii. 557; farvegr langr fyrir hendi, Fms. xi. 316; tveir kostir fyrir höndum, Nj. 264, Grág. i. 279; hafa syslu fyrir höndum, İsl. ii. 344; eiga vandræði fyrir höndum, Ld. 4; eiga gott fyrir höndum, Hkr. iii. 254: vera i hendi, to be at band, within reach, at one's disposal, in one's power; hann er eigi i hendi, Fms. vi. 213; pat er eigi i hendi, 'tis no easy matter, v. l.; hafa raun (evidence) í hendi, Bs. i. 708; hafa ráð e-s í hendi sér, Ld. 174, Fas. i. 260; hafa vel, illa i höndum, to behave well, badly, Isl. ii. 387, Eg. 158; varð honum þat vel í höndum, 50: hafa e-t með höndum (fé, auðæfi, embætti, etc.), to bave in band, manage, discharge, Grag. ii. 389, Greg. 25, Stj. 248, Hkr. iii. 131; to design, hasa ráð, stórræði með höndum, 623. 51: hljóta undan hendi e-s, from one, at one's bands, Fas. i. 365: undir höndum, eigi lítill undir höndum, not a small man to bandle, Fms. vii. 17; vera undir höndum e-m, to be under or in one's bands, under one's protection, in one's power, Sks. 337, Fms. i. 7, 13; sitja undir hendi e-m, Hkr. i. 166,—um hendr, Fms. iv. 71, is prob. an error = undir hendi. absol., annarri hendi, on the other band, Fms. vii. 158; en annarri hendi vildu þeir gjarna veita konungi hlýðni, ix. 258. II. acc., with prepp.; á hönd, á hendr, against; höfða sök, lysa vígi (etc.) á hönd e-m, to make a suit ... against, Grág. i. 19, Nj. 86, 87, 98, 99, 101, 110, 12c, 230; hyggja e-t a hendr e-m, to lay a thing to a person's charge, Hom. 115; reynask & hendr e-m, to have a charge brought bome to one, Fms. xi. 76; snúa vanda á hendr e-m, to throw the responsibility upon..., Nj. 215; færa, segja strið á hendr e-m, to wage, declare war against one; fara geystr a hendr e-m, to rage against, Fms. vii. 230; færask e-t á hendr, to undertake, Nj. 126; ganga á hönd e-m, to vez one, 625. 33; sótt elnar á hendr e-m, Eg. 126; leggja e-t á hendr e-m, to lay (a burden) on one's bands, Fms. xi. 98; in a good sense, ganga & hönd, to pay bomage to, submit, O. H. 184; dreif allt folk & hönd honum, submitted to bim, filled bis ranks, Fms. i. 21; bjargask á sínar hendr, by one's own bandwork, Vápn. 28; (for at hönd, Grág. i. 135, read á hönd): selja, fá, gefa e-t í hönd, hendr e-m, to give into one's bands, band over; selja sök í hönd e-m (handsöl), Grág, ii. 80, Nj. 4, 98, 112, 186; so, halda e-u í hönd e-m, Ísl. ii. 232, Fms. vii. 274; búa í hendr e-m, 10 make it ready for one, Ld. 130; veidi berr i hendr e-m, Nj. 252; kalla til e-s i hendr e-m, to lay claim to a thing at the hands of another, Ld. 300, Eg. 350, Fms. iv. 222, ix. 424; pegar i hond, offband, immediately, Bs. i; þá sömu nótt er fór í hönd, the following night, Fms. viii. 397, Glum. 341; gjalda í hönd, to pay in cash, Vm. 16; veðr óx í hönd, the wind rose bigber and bigber, Fb. i. 432: undir jafna hönd, equally, Sturl. up; með harðri hendi, with bard band, barshly, rudely; með hangandi 🗖 iii. 243; standa óbrigðiliga undir jafna hönd, Dipl. v. 26: væra hægt

s fair of la.

heima á Fróni að vera, Núm. I. 10; but mér er e-t um hönd, it is awkward, costs trouble: hafa vio hond ser, to keep at band, Fms. x. 264; tóku konur manna ok dætr ok höfðu við hönd sér viku, Grett. 97; hafa e-t við höndina, to bave it at band. III. gen., with prepp.; til handa e-m, into one's bands; fara Guði til handa, to go into God's bands, Blas. 51; ganga til handa e-m, to put oneself in another's bands, submit to bim, Rb. 404, Eg. 12, Fms. vii. 2347Fas. ii. 522; ef þat berr þér til handa, if it befalls thee, i. 135; þá skömm kýs ek mér eigi til handa, I will not bave that shame at my door, Nj. 191: for one, on one's bebalf, bidja konu til handa e-m, 120, 180, Grag. i. 353; i peirri bæn er hann orti oss til handa, for us, for our use, our sake, 655 i. 2; hann hélt fénu til handa Frándi, Landn. 214, Nj. 151; safnar konungr liði (til) handa Oddi, Fas. ii. 553; til handa Þorkatli, β. dropping the prep. til; mikit fé handa honum, Rd. 195 (late MSS.): whence handa has become an adverb with dat., handa e-m, for one, Lat. alicui, which is freq. in mod. usage. 2. adverbial; allra handa, Dan. allebaande, of every kind; allra handa árgæzka, Edda (pref.); allra handa ganganda sé, þórð. 51 new Ed.; sjögurra handa, of a fourfold kind, H. E. i. 525. 3. absol., minnar handar, for my part, Isl. ii. 356; yovarrar handar, for your part, Fms. ix. 498; hvárrar-tveggju handar, on either band, Skalda 164; innan handar, within one's bands, easy, Ld. 112; þótti þeim innan handar falla at taka land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, 210.

C. COMPDS: I. plur., handa-afl, n., Edda, = handafl, p. 237. handa-band, n. a joining or shaking of bands, as a law term = handlag, Dipl. i. 11, iv. 2, Vigl. 23; in plur., Bs. (Laur. S.); heilsa, kveðja með handahanda-festi, f. a bold for the bands, Fms. ii. 276. handagangr, m. grasping after a thing with all hands, Fas. iii. 345. görvi, f. 'band-gear,' gloves, Sd. 143, Fbr. 139. the phrase, af handahófi, at random. handa-k handa-hóf, n., in handa-kenning, f. band touchhanda-klapp, n. a clapping of bands, Skálda 174. handa-leeti, n. pl. gestures with the arms, Sks. 116. handar-mál. n., in the phrase, at handarmáli, in beaps; var þá drepit lið hans at handarmáli, Fas. i. 41. handa-saumr, m. tight gloves, Bs. ii. 10. handa-síðr, adj. = handsíðr. handa-skil, n. pl., in the phrase, sjá ekki h., not to see one's own bands, as in the dark, in a dense handa-skol, n. pl. maladroitness; það er allt í handaskolum. handa-skomm, f. sbameful work, a scandal; pao er mesta h.! handa-staor, m. the print of the bands, Fas. i. 285. handa-tak, n., -tekt, f., -tekja, u, f. a taking of bands, as a bargain, Háv. 42, H. E. ii. 194, D.N. i. 398. handa-tæki, n. pl. a laying bold, a fight, Bs. i. (Laur. S.): a pledging of bands, Dipl. ii. 6, D. N. passim. handa-upphald, n. a lifting the arms, Stj. 296. handa-verk, n. pl. one's bandiwork, doings, N.G.L. i. 76, Fms. vii. 295, Stj. 198; i handaverkum eða bókfræði, 46; handaverk manna, men's bandiwork, Blas. 47; Guðs h.; ek em þín h., Sks. 610; hans h., Fms. viii. 406. sing., handar-bak, n. the back of the band. Sdm. 7. handar-gagn, n. a being ready to the hand; leggja e-t til handargagns, to lay it so as to be ready at band, Hkr. ii. 158, 249, handar-grip, n. a measure, = spönn, Karl. 481. handar-hald, proncd. handarald, n. a bandle, 👫 📝 spönn, Karl. 481. handar-jaðarr, m. the band's edge; in the phrase, Fas. ii. 355. vera undir handar-jadri e-s, to be in one's bands, in one's power, Fær. 201. handar-kriki, a, m. 'band's-creek,' the arm-pit, Eg. 396, Fms. vi. 348, Sturl. ii. 37. handar-mein, n. a sore in the band, Bs. i. 115, 187, Sturl. ii. 177. handar-stufr, m. a 'band-stump,' stump of the arm, the hand being hacked off, Fms. x. 258, xi. 119. handar-vani, a. m. maimed in band, Hm. 70, Matth. xviii. 8. handar-veif, n., i handarveifi, in a 'wave of the hand,' in a moment. handar-vik, n. the bands' reach, movement, work; litio handarvik, a small work. handar-væni, 2, m. want of bands (?), Hm. 72.

For the compds in hand- see pp. 237, 238. HÖNDLA, 20, (handla, Stj. 22, 47), to bandle; h. heiðarliga, Karl. 51; h. úvarliga, Stj. 22: to manage, Gkv. 1. 8; h. e-n ílla, to treat one ill, Stj. 47; h. um e-t, Mar.; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, to bandsel (North. E.), Gpl. 493. II. as a law term, to seize, catch, Hrafn. 7, Ld. 148: to arrest, 623. 62, Nj. 267, Symb. 59, Pass. S. 1; h. glæpamann, Fms. ii. 85.

höndulega, adv. adroitly; honum fórst það hönduliga.

HONK, f., gen. hankar, pl. henkr, hankar, Fs. 132, l. 12, mod. hankir; [Engl. bank, cp. Germ. benker]: - a bank, coil, skein; toga hönk, Fms. vi. 312, Fs. 146; þar var hönk í meðalkaflanum, ok dró hann hana á hönd sér, Eg. 378, Grett. 101; henkr tvær af viðjum, Ghl. 413; festa med hönkum, 381; sterkar henkr (clasps), Fs. 132.

Hörðar, m. pl. the Hords, a people of Norway; whence Hörða-land, n. the land of the Hords: Hörða-konungr, -kappi, m. the king, ebampion of the Hords, Fms. passim: Hörðu-ból, n., Hörðu-dalr, m. a local name in Icel.: Hörö-dælir, m. pl. the men from H., Sturl. Hörör, m., Herði, Hörð, a pr. name, Landn. Harðar-saga, u, f.

the story of Hörð.

HORFA, ad, [akin to hvarfa, q.v.], to retire, Fas. iii. 34; h. frá í

um hönd, to be easy in band, Nj. 25; pegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, Pfyrir, to give way, Grett. 114; h. undan, Sd. 175, Fbr. 41 new Ed., Fs. 45; nú h. þeir innar eptir höllinni, Fas. ii. 261; hann hörfaði at borðinu út, Fms. vii. 264; þá skal ganga á feld þó áðr hafi af hörfat, Korm. 86: to pass round, hefir pat (viz. the moon) hörfat hring sinn, Rb. 116: reflex., láta hörsask undan, Ísl. ii. 447. hörsan, s. retrogression; h. heimsins, Mag. 69.

hörg-brjótr, m. a breaker of borgs, of a missionary king, Hallfred. HÖRGR, m., never f., for the form hörg (Landn. 111) is merely an error; [A. S. bearg; O. H. G. baruc]:—a beathen place of worship. Distinction is to be made between hof (temple) and horg; the hof was a house of timber, whereas the horg was an altar of stone (the hatimbraor in Vpm. is not literal) erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn (like haugr), built in open air, and without images, for the horg itself was to be stained with the blood of the sacrifice; hence such phrases as, to 'break' the horgs, but 'burn' the temples. The horg worship reminds one of the worship in high places of the Bible. The notion of a 'high place' still remains in the popular Icel. phrase, það eru ekki uppi nema hæstu hörgar, only the bighest borgs jut out, when all lies under a deep snow. In provincial Norse a dome-shaped mountain is called borg (Ivar The worship on horgs seems to be older than that in temples, but was in after times retained along with temple worship, and then, it seems, specially reserved for the worship of the goddesses or female guardians (disir), Hervar. S. ch. I, Hdl. l. c., Edda l. c., cp. also Hörga-brúðr, f. the bride of the borgs, see Hölgi. Many of the old cairns and hows are no doubt horgs or high places of worship of the heathen age. A third way of worshipping is recorded, viz. a portable booth or tabernacle in which the god was carried through the land, mentioned in Tacit. Germ. ch. 40; traces of this ancient worship were still found in Sweden at the close of heathendom, see the interesting tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. 73-78. II. references; hörg hann mér görði hlaðinn steinum, nú er grjót þat at gleri orðit, etc., Hdl. 10; hofum ok hörgum, Vpm. 38; þeir er hörg ok hof hátimbruðu, Vsp. 7; hof mun ek kjósa, hörga marga, Hkv. Hjörv. 4; hátimbraðr h., Gm. 16; hamra ok hörga, skóga, vötn ok tré, Fms. v. 239; brjóta ok brenna hof ok hörga, Fms. i. 283, ii. 41; Oddr brenndi hof ok hörga braut, Fas. ii. 288 (in a verse); hauga né hörga, en ef maðr verðr at því kunnr eða sannr, at hann hleðr hauga, eðr gerir hús, ok kallar hörg, eða reisir stöng, N.G.L. i. 430, cp. ii. 496; höfðu frændr hennar síðan mikinn átrúnað á hólana, var þar görr hörg(r) er blót tóku til, trúðu þeir at þeir dæi í hólana, Landn. III; þar vóru áðr blót ok hörgar, Kristní S. ch. II; eitt haust var gört dísablót mikit hjá Álfi konungi, gékk Álfhildr at blótinu, en um nóttina er hón rauð hörginn . . . , Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 413; þat var hörgr er gyðjurnar áttu, Edda 9, a paraphrase of the passage in the Vsp. l.c.; blothus ok horga, Rekst. 2. poët., bruna-horgr, ibe forebead-borg' or peak = ibe borns of a steer, Yt.; gunn-horgr, a war-borg' = a belmet (not a shield), Hkr. i. 135 (in a verse); horga herr, the bost of the borgs = the beathen bost, Knytl. S. (in a verse). III. in Icel, local names, but not so freq. as Hof; Hörg-á and Hörgár-dalr, in the north; Hörga-eyrr, in the west; Hörgs-dalr and Hörgs-land, in the east; Hörgs-holt and Hörgs-hlíð, in the west, Landn., Kristni S., map of Icel.; Hörgs-hylr, Dipl., Isl. Hörg-dælir, m. the men from Hürgárdalr, Sturl. In Norway, Hörg-in, Hörga-setr, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

hör-hnoða, n. a clew of flax, Fms. vi. 296. hörkla, að, [hark and harki], to bobble, go with difficulty, as if walking on rough ground; hann hörklar af heiðinni ofan, Bs. i. 443.

hörkn, n. = hölkn, Bs. i. 452, v. l.

hörkull, m. roughness; hann segir svá meðr hörðum hörkul, 732. 15; skal ek göra beim mikinn hörkul, I will work them much annoyance, MS. 4. 16: noise, din, hófsk þá bardaginn með miklum hörkul, Karl. 289; mátti þá heyra mikinn gný ok ógurligan hörkul, 307; þeir heyrðu hörkul ok stór högg Frankismanna, 354: hence comes prob. the mod. hörgull, meaning dearth; það er mesti hörgull á því: as also in the phrase, spyrja e-n út í hörgul, or segja e-t út í hörgul, to ask or tell minutely.

hörmugr, adj. afflicted, Gkv. 3.

hormuliga, adv. sadly, 4. 15, Gpl. 45, Stj. 51, Hom. 116, passim. hörmuligr, adj. sad, distressing, Sturl. i. 13, þiðr. 174; h. tíðendi, Nj. 170; h. villa, Stj. 250; h. hrygo, 494; h. glæpr, Fms. i. 205: neut. a distressing thing, Fms. vii. 160, x. 400: also with the notion of indignation, það er hörmulegt að sjá það!

HÖRMUNG, f. [harmr], grief, affliction, Fms. vi. 94, Str. 24, 453, Fas. iii. 303; hörmungar tala, lamentation, Fms. iv. 165; hörmungar ord, H.E. i. 255; hörmungar vig, Fs. 8: freq. in mod. usage, N. T. = θλίψιε, esp. in plur., Mark xiii. 19, Acts vii. 10: in sing, with the notion of indignation, það er hörmung að vita til þess.

Hörn, f. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, Edda.

hörpu-, see harpa.

HÖRR, m., old dat. hörvi, mod. hör, pl. hörvar, Höfuðl. 12:-flax, but also = linen, Lat. linum, Sks. 287, Rm. 28; dúkr hvítr af hörvi, a white linen table cloth, id.; hörfi glæst, clad in linen, of a woman, Kormak; from the wearing of linen a lady is in the poets called hor-bil, -brekka, brott, Nj. 216; hvárt sem þeir h. með ánni norðr eða suðr, 228; h. ... -fit, -gefn, -gerðr, -nauma, -skorða, -veig, -þella, Lex. Poët.

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a cord of hemp, as a bowstring or the like, Höfuðl. 12; boga fylgði hörr, toginn hörr, Edda (in a verse); hörfa sleipnir, the bemp borse = the gallows, Yt. 12. hör-dúkr, m. a linen eloth, Hallfred.

hör-skrýdd, part. f. clad in linen, Skv. 3. 49.

hörtl, n. [qs. hörkl or hörkull?], the roughness of frozen ground; pad er hörtl i götunum, hörtl að ríða.

hör-týgill, m. a bempen cord, Stj. 416. Judges xv. 14.

HÖRUND, n. the skin, of a person, prop. the cuticle or inner skin, as shewn by the phrase, milli skinns ok hörunds, between the skin and hörund, Bs. i. 252; veror hörundit ok skinnit allt blått sem drep, Mar.; e-m rennr kalt vatn milli skinns og hörunds, one feels a cold chill between the skin and hörund; allt hans hörund er svá hart sem horn, bior. 183 (of the 'Gehörnete, Sigfried); þá koma bláir flekkir í hörundit, Bs. i. 611; þá kom hrollr á hörund honum, Orkn. 182; allir synir hans stóðusk eitr á hörund utan, Sæm. 118; var allr broti ór hans hörundi, Bs. i. 644; sár vóru mörg fallin á hörund hans, 298; h. ok líkamr, Mar., Karl. 524, v.l.; ef þrútnar hörund, Grág. ii. 129: hence skin, complexion, bert hörund, 129, Fms. vi. 143; svartr (hvitr) á hár ok hörund, swart (fair) in bair and skin, vii. 157; allra manna fegrstr á hörund, viii. 446: the flesh, var sem elds-hiti kænii í h. honum, Hkr. i. 102; nálgaðist kuldi hans hörund, Sks. 758; meyjar h., id., I Kings i. I, 2; vatn þat rennr í h. sem mungát, Sks. 164; allar zdar í hans hörundi, Fbr. 149: genitalia, euphemistically, þegar hann kemr við mik þá er hörund hans svá mikit, at hann má ekki epitilæti hafa við mik, Nj. 13. compps: hörunds-bjartr, hörund-hvítr, hörund-ljóss, adj. of bright complexion, Hkr. iii. 179, Landn. 120, Bs. i. 127, Bret. ch. Q. hörunds-litr, m. complexion, Bs. ii. 180, Fb. ii. 300.

B. Fem. the flesh; svá sem hörundin dró oss í glæpinn, Stj. 149; hörundar hungr, the lusts of the flesh, Sól. 50; fara hungri hörund, 71; kipp svá ór sárinu at eigi slái hörundinni saman, O. H. L. 73; hörundar litr, complexion, Edda 19, Fms. v. 347.

hörund-fall, n. impotentia (?); þat má skilja festar-mál, ef h. kemr á annat-tveggja, N.G.L. i. 27, cp. ii. 320, H.E. i. 247, (a lawful cause for divorce.)

hörund-kuldi, a, m. coldness of the skin, chill, Sks. 758.

hörund-mjúkr, adj. soft-skinned, of a woman, Orkn. (in a verse).

Hörzkr, adj. from Hörðaland, Landn.

hör-práör, m. a linen thread, Bs. i. 644.

hos-magi, a, m. a sheep with a gray, dusky belly, Grett. 154: the spelling haustmagi is caused by a false pronunciation.

hös-mögóttr, adj. gray on the belly, Grett. 148.

HÖSB, adj., acc. hösvan, with a characteristic v; [A.S. basu, gen. basweg and baswig; Engl. bazy; Lat. caesius]:—gray, of a wolf; ülfr enn hösvi, Em. 6; hösvan serk hrisgrisnis, a gray wolf's coat, Hl., Edda 86; höss örn, a gray eagle, Fms. vi. 150 (in a verse); and höss sverð, a dusky sword blade (or = hvöss?), Lex. Poöt.: in pr. names, Hös-kollr, in common pronunciation Höskuldr, the gray Coll; the old form is freq. presented in good MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, as also in the old ditty, trautt man ek trúa þér | troll kvað Höskollr, Sturl. ii. 136; but that even in the 13th century the name was pronounced as at the present day is shewn by the pun in the words Höskuld and baustskuld, Sturl. iii. 216. The word is quite obsolete, and does not occur elsewhere in prose.

höstugr, adj. [hastr, herstr], barsbly, Pass. 40. 4.

hösvask, 20, dep. to slink (as a wolf?), sneak, Fms. iii. 189.

hösvir, m. a gray wolf, Edda (Gl.): name of a slave, from his dress, Rm.

hottottr, adj. booded, of cows or sheep with heads differing in colour from the body.

HÖTTR, m., hattar, hetti, acc. . höttu, a later form hattr, Dropl. 13, Eg. 407, Nj. 32, 46, Gisl. 55, O. H. L. 46, as also in mod. usage; [the A. S. bôd, Engl. bood, O. H. G. buot, Dutch boed, Germ. but may perhaps be identical; but A.S. bæt, Engl., Dan., and Swed. bat certainly answer to the old höttr, cp. also hetta, q.v.]:—a bood, in olden times only a coul fastened to a cloak, as is seen from numerous instances, Fms. i. 149, ii. 72, viii. 368, x. 225, 229, 301, Eg. 375, 407, Grág. ii. 132: a cowl of felt, pofa-höttr, Dropl. 13, Nj. 2. of a gorgeous foreign bood or turban from the east, Fms. xi. 77, 85; called Gerzkr (Russian) in Nj. 46, Gisl. 55, or Girskr (Greek) in O. H. L. 46; Danskr höttr, a Danish bood, O. H.: a hat in the mod. sense was unknown to the men of old; even the hat-like helmet was called stál-húfa, a steel cap, not stál-höttr. poetry the bead is called hattar land, -haudr, -stallr, -fell, -stedi, the land, knoll, fell, stithy of the bood; or hatt-staup, n. a bat-knoll, Ad.: Odin is represented wearing a hött, and so the belmet is called the bood of Odin, etc.; as also Ala höttr: the vaulted sky is foldar höttr = earth's bood, Lex. Poët .: dular-h., huldar-h., a biding bood, bood of disguise. hattar-maor, m. a booded man, man in disguise, Rd. 272; Sío-höttr, ' Deep-bood,' was a favourite name of Odin from his travelling in disguise, cp. Robin Hood. III. a pr. name, Fas.

hotuor, m. [hata], a bater, Lex. Poët.

ΙÍΙ

I is the ninth letter; in the old Runic alphabet it was called iss or ice (Skálda 176), and represented by (is köllum brú breiða of the Runic poem), a form borrowed from the Greek or Latin: but 'stunginn iss' () was in later Runes used to represent e.

A. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.—I is either a vowel (i), or consonant (j), called jod: these are here treated separately: i is sounded either short (i) or long (i), the short (i) like Engl. bill, prolonged with a breath; but it is almost certain that in olden times it was sounded short, as in Engl. wit. 2. the long (i) is sounded as 3. the j is sounded as Engl. y before a Engl. e or ee in evil, feet. vowel, jata, jaro, jól, as yata, yard, yole. The oldest writers bear witness to the use of i as a consonant; thus Thorodd says, -i ba er hann verör fyrir samhljóðanda settr, Skálda 164; and the second grammarian,-en ef hljóðstafr (vowel) er næstr eptir hann, þá skiptisk hann í málstaf (consonant), svo sem já, jörð eða jór, 170; and Olave Hvítaskáld, -i ok u hafa því fleiri greinir, at þeir eru stundum samhljóðendr, sem í bessum ordum, iarl and uitr, 176; but in syllables beginning with j (ja, jo, ju) in old alliterative poetry it always stands for the vowel, from the earliest poems down to the 15th century, e.g. jörð or ægiiðja-græna, Vsp. 58; viltú nokkut jötuninn eiga | ýtum görir hann kosti seiga, prymlur 2. 2; Ölmóðr haíði annan dag járnið þetta at sýna, Skíða R. 64, which, as now pronounced, would sound harsh, since in modern poetry syllables beginning with j cannot be used alliteratively with any other letter, cp. Pass. 37. 1, 10, 40. 8, 46. 3, 11, etc.; only in such words as eg (jeg), eta (jeta) can i serve both as a vowel and consonant, see Pass. 6. 2; but jeg in 5. 5, 10, (the verse 6 of the same hymn is a poetical licence); so also the name Jesús is now and then used alliteratively with a vowel, 47. 18, 21; the hymns of the Reformation follow the same usage. The pronunciation of j seems Reformation follow the same usage. therefore to have changed: in early times it was probably similar to Engl. e in ear, tear, bear; an additional proof of this is, that the oldest spelling was, as in Anglo-Saxon, ea, eo . . .; and Thorodd himself probably wrote ea, e.g. eafn, earn, earl, for jafn, jarn, jarl, see his words: in old poets ea sometimes makes two syllables, e.g. in the verse cited in Skálda 164 (of A.D. 1018); as also in the name Njáll (Niel), which is dissyllabic in the verses, Nj. ch. 136, 146. At a still earlier time was probably sounded purely as a vowel. II. in ancient MSS. i serves for both i and j; in MSS., esp. of the 15th century, j is used ornamentally for initial i, e.g. jnn = inn, as also in the double ij = i, e. g. tijd = tio, mijtt = mitt, the j was introduced into print only in the last year of the eighteenth century. 2. an i is often inserted in MSS... esp. after g, k, so as to mark the aspirate sound, e.g. gieta = geta, gizeta = gæta, kiær = kær, etc.: in inflexions it is also more correct to write eyjar, bæjar, than eyar, bæar:—ji is not written, but pronounced, e.g. vili (= vilji), but vilja.

B. Changes.—The i and e are exchanged in many root syllables, but i is usually the older, e the later if not the modern form, as, if and ef, brinna and brenna, tvinnr and tvennr, brimr and bremr, midil and meðal, snimma and snemma, gingu and gengu, fingu and fengu, tigr and tegr: the article varies between enn and inn:-the inflex. -endi and -indi:-Norse MSS. spell mek, bek, sek, = mik, bik, sik (e. g. Thom. Cd. Holm.); -ligr and -legr, gagnligt and gagnlegt: for the inflexive e and i see introduction to letter E (signif. B), p. 114:—i for y in old MSS. in firir, ifir, mindi, skildi, minni (mouth), minnast (to kiss, mouth):—i and u are interchanged in inflexion, as, morginn and morgunn, vandill and vöndull; but esp. in the adjective inflexions -igr and -ugr, blodigt and blóðugr, auðigr and auðugr. II. the j in most instances originates from an e, either through absorption or contraction, as in jor (q.v.), or through the dissolution or breaking of e, as in jord (q. v.); again, the i as initial is in most instances caused by absorption; as of n in i (in) and compds; of v or b in illr (evil) and compds; of d in some compds in i-from io :- in Gothic there is only a single word (eisarn, i. e. isarn = iron) with a III. by comparison with other Teutonic languages long i initial. it is seen that a radical initial i or j has in the Scandinavian been dropped in a few words, while it has been kept in Gothic, Saxon, and German, thus Icel. ar, Goth. jer, Engl. year, Germ. jabr; Icel. ungr, Goth. juggs, Engl. young; Icel. ok, Goth. juk, Engl. yoke, Germ. joch, Lat. jugum; Icel. ami, ömurligr, and O. H. G. jamar, Germ. jammer; Icel. upp, Goth. jup, Engl. up; Icel. ér (ye), Goth. jus; Icel. ostr (a cheese), cp. Engl. yeast: in two words, jarteign and jurt, both of them probably foreign, the j stands for w: on the other hand, because of the resolution or breaking of vowels (Gramm, p. xxix, bottom), words which in Engl. and Germ. begin with e are in Icel. often to be found under j, thus Icel. jörð (old Scot. yertb) = Engl. eartb, Germ. erde: there are also a few stray words, -jata (a manger) for eta, jeta for eta, jeg for eg (ek). Icel. i answers to Ulf. ei (risa, Goth. reisjan), to mod. Germ. ei in zeit, Engl. i as in time, Icel. timi; in early German the diphthongs ei and i were, as in Icelandic, distinguished (zît, îsarn, = mod. zeit, eisen).

mod. Dan, in a few words the Icel, short i is represented by an e, thus ∇ Vídal, passin, Icel. vio. lidr, vior, sior, bidja, limr, vinr, sin, = Dan. ved, led, ved, sed, bede, lem, ven, sene, probably owing to the fact that the old Danish pronunciation of i was not the same as the present Icelandic.

ID, f., the gen. idjar, Hkr. ii. 227, points to a root idi: [this root word with derivatives, which in cognate languages is of rare occurrence, seems prop. to mean a perpetual motion, cp. Swed. and poët. Dan. id]:-a doing; ord ok idir, words and deeds, Ni. (in a verse); ymissar idir. Sighvat; levfð ið, id.; tregnar iðir, sorrows, tears, Hom. I; þjóð veit binar idir, thy feats, Edda (in a verse); bví verdr eigi til idjar né verds haldit, it can neither be worked nor sold. Hkr. l. c.

io. n. a restless motion : vera alle á ioi. ID- (ioja-, Vsp. 58), a particle only used in compds, chiefly poetical, answering to Goth. ib-, = Lat. contra, O. H. G. id- and ida-, A. S. ed-, = Lat. re-; but in Icel. esp. in an intensive sense. compps: ið-gjöld, n. pl. recompense; ill iðgjöld, Hm. 106; sonar iðgjöld, Stor. 16; iðgjöld e-s, of one dead, Fs. 13, 61; en þat kom ásamt með mönnum, at hans þóttusk aldrei iðgjöld fá, Bs. i. 70; höfum vér þá nokkut svá iðgjöld föður þíns, Ísl. ii. 175. io-gliki, n. a counterpart, Eb. (in io-glikr, adj. exactly like, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse). gnógr, adj. abundant, Hkr. 1. 21. io-gnott, f. abundance, Ad. 10. ið-líka, adj. = iðglikr, Mag. 580. 9. io-vandliga, adv. bonestly. ið-vandr, adj guileless, Geisli 4. Rekst. 24. TT contracted in a few words, even in mod. usage; 1-1fkr, much like; i-nogr, e-nough, plentiful; i-litill, very small.

io, pron. dual = it, bit, q. v. IDA, 20, an eddy, wbirlpool, Grett. 141 A; ok muntú finna saman rekit i eina iðu, 623. 37, passim; hring-iða, q.v. iðu-kast, n. a wbirling eddy, Mag.

ion, ao, to move to and fro, be restless, like an eddy or mercury; eg ioa öll af kæti, Snót; fram og aptr iðar, út á báðar hliðar, Sig. Pétr.; þetta eru bínir smiðir, því er von þú iðir, úr einum í annan stað, Jón Þorl.; freq. in mod. usage.

io-gjarn, adj. eager for.

101, a, m., gen. ioja, name of a giant, Edda.

ioinn, adj. [Scot. itband, ythen], assiduous, steady, diligent, Sks. 437, Bs. i. 166, Fas. i. 85, freq. in mod. usage; idinn ad lesa, læra, vinna.

ioja, ad, [Old Engl. ithe - thrive, Chaucer]:-to do, perform, be active, busy; beir skyldu engan hlut eiga at iðja, Lv. 13; veit engi maðr hvat þeir hafa iðjat, Fas. i. 71; víst ávalt þeim vana halt, vinna, lesa og iðja, Hallgr.; segðu þegar þú iðja átt, illt sé þér í hendi, a ditty.

ioja, u, f. [Dan. id = a pursuit]: -activity, doing, business, profession, Eg. 134 C, Hrafn. 5, Fas. i. 244, Bs. i. 83, Fms. ii. 199, pior. 25. COMPDS: ioju-fullr, adj. bard-working, Njaro. 366. ioju-lause, adj. [Dan. idløs], idle, Grett. 123. ioju-leysi, n. idleness, Rb. 106. ioju-maor, m. a bard-working man, Eg. 134, Fas. iii. 205. samr, adj. (iðju-semi, f.), assiduity.

ioja-grænn, adj. [Dan. idelgrön], ever-green, Vsp. 58.

iðjan, f. = iðn, Skáld H. 7. 53.

ioka, ao, to study, cultivate, Rb. 312, Thom., freq. in mod. usage.

iokan, f. a studying, performing steadily, cultivating.

ion, f. occupation, business, = idja, Fs. 35, 72, Bjarn. 12, Fms. x. 233, Landn. 205 (v.l.), 217, Fms. iii. 102, MS. 4. 6: in mod. usage, bandiwork, profession. ionar-lauss, -maor, = iojulauss, Fms. iv. 35.

iona, ao, = ioja, to work, Grag. i. 147-150, Str. 2; illt ionandi, Stj. 652; ekki munu vér hér iðna at sinni, Eg. 351.

ionsor, m. bandicraft, profession. iðnaðar-maðr, m. a workman, Hom. 150.

IDB, n. pl.; [this word cannot be derived from inn $(\delta = nn)$, for even the Gothic idreiga and idreigon have the d; O. H. G. in-adiri; the word is prob., as suggested by Grimm, akin to Germ. ader, Icel. zor (a vein)]:the bowels, entrails (see innyfli), Grag. ii. 371, Bs. i. 346, Orkn. 458, Landn. 217, Ld. 222, Gullp. 23, Fbr. 208, Fms. iii. 77, viii. 326; iòr ok innyfli, Stj. 280, Post. 238. II. metaph., freq. in eccl. usage like σπλάγχνα; Stj. 280, Post. 238. miskunar-iðr, bowels of mercy, N. T.; skaka ok skelsa iðr ok alvöru síns födur, Stj. 132. iðra-kveisa, u, f., iðra-verkr, m., North. E. and

Scot. belly-wark, a pain in the howels, 655 xii. 3, Al. 23, Stj. 436.

IDRA, aδ, usually dep. iδrask, [Ulf. idreigon = μετανοείν]:be moved inwardly (from ior), but only used metaph. like Gr.
σπλαγχνίζομαι, to repent:

I. act., impers. with gen. of the thing, to repent of; hvers engan iorar, 2 Cor. vii. 10; with acc. of the person, nom. of the thing, Guðs gjafir og kallan kunna eigi að iðra hann. Rom. xi. 29. 2. pers., það (sic) iðrar mig ekki, 2 Cor. vii. 8; eigi iðra mik mínar görðir, Mar.: absol., heldr en þik iðri eptir, Sks. 250. more often in reflex. form, idrask e-s, to repent of, rue; opt ætla ek at

III. part. iorandi, repentant. Magn. 430. Mar. : as subst., Greg. 30; iðrandans, Hom. 78.

ioran, f. [Ulf. idreiga = μετάνοια], repentance, 623. 23, Greg. 20, 38, 45, Fms. x. 327, K. p. K. 36, H. E. i. 585; idranar gratr, tar, idranar timi, Stj. 55; idranar skirn, 656 C. 14; idranar mark, a mark of repentance, H. E. i. 486, Stj., Greg. 38, Mar., Pass. passim :- in the N. T. = μετάνοια, Mark i. 4, vi. 12, Luke iii. 3, 8, v. 32, x. 13, xv. 7, 2 Cor. vii. Q. 10, Pass., Vidal. passim. COMPDS: ioranar-lauss, adj. unrepentant, Sturl. ii. 12, Fms. vii. 118. ioranar-levai, f. impenitence.

iorar, f. pl. bowels, = idr, Gkv. 2. 23; metaph, ruth, repentance, Am. 65.

iori, see innri.

iðula, adv. = iðurliga, Lex. Poët.

iðuliga and iðuligr, see iðurliga and iðurligr.

Iounn, f., pr. name of the goddess, Edda: she was the wife of Bragi (the god of poetry), Edda 17; for tales about her, see Edda 46 and Haustl.: hence in mod. poetry a poet is called the bushand of Idun, -Sjálfr Iðunnar annar ver, Snót. II. a pr. name.

IĐUB-, a prefixed particle: [perhaps akin to id- (above): Goth, id-: O. H. G. it-, ita; A. S. ed-, answering to Lat. re-; cp. Lat. iterum. iterare, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 757]:-frequently, passim.

iður-liga, adv., iðrliga, O. H. L. 78; iðuliga, Hom. 113, Sks. 66, 174, 231 B, Barl. 93, Anecd. 24, Fms. x. 392: mod. iougliga, Bs. i. 849, Sks. 121, 359: ioula or ioola, Hom. 140, Pr. 471: -frequently,

iour-ligleikr, m. repetition, frequency, Barl. 196.

iour-ligr, adj. frequent, con inuous, Barl. 94, 100: iouligr, H. E. i. 511, Stj. 71, Barl. 03.

iour-mælt, n. adj. a kind of metre, repeating the same syllable, Edda (Ht.) 47, Skálda 210,-e. g. seim-bverrir gefir seima | seim-örr liði beima. IF, ifa, and derivatives, see ef, efa, p. 115.

ifill, m., pl. iflar, a kind of bawk, Edda (Gl.), see Lex. Poët.

ifjungr, m., poët. a bear, Edda (Gl.)

if-rooull, m., poët, the sun, Edda (Gl.)

IGDA, u, f. a kind of bird, the nuthatch, Norse egde, sitta Europaea L., Edda 74, Fas. i. 164, 332, Sæm. 136.

ikt, f. the gout. ikt-sýki, f. id.: mod. ikt-sjúkr, adj. gouty. 1L, f., pl. iljar, the sole of the foot, planta pedis, Edda 110, Stj. 160, Hom. 17; hann steyptisk fyrir borð, ok sér í iljar honum, Edda 36, Grett. 141, Fms. iii. 101; millum hvirfils ok ilja, Sks. 159; undir ilinni á hægra fæti, Fms. viii. 265; neðan í ilina, Sturl. iii. 68, passim: in poetry, ilja gaupnir, the 'gowpens,' i. e. soles, of the feet, bd.: the toes were in poetry called il-kvistir, m. 'sole-twigs,' and il-born, m. 'soletborns,' Am., Lex. Poët.

il-band, n. a strap under the foot. ilbanda-brækr, f. pl. a kind of breeks, Hkr. iii. 282.

il-breior, adj. baving a broad sole, flat-footed, a nickname, Fms.

ilki, a, m. = il, Orkn. (in a verse).

ILLR, illa, and derivatives, see illr.

ILMA, o, (irma, Sks. 633 B), to smell sweet; bu ilmir alla, Hom. 153; ilmdi allskonar sætum grösum, Str. 69: to scent, beir megu eigi ilma af aldininu, Rb. 346; þefja ok ilma, Anecd. 4: part. ilmandi, sweet-smelling, ilma grös, Sks. 48, 633, passim in mod. usage.

ilmaor, adj. sweet-smelling; þar þótti Grelöðu illa ilmat, Landn. 140;

sætt ok ilmat vel, Fb. i. 544. ilman, f. smell, scent, (mod.)

ilming, f., spelt hilmning in Best, 20, smell, scent; ilming ens sætasta grass, Mar.: ilmingar vit, the sense of smell, Hom. 53, Best. 20.

ILMR, m., spelt hilmr in Hom. 28, Fms. x. 241; hirmr in Sks. 632 B: —a sweet smell; ilm af eplum ok grasi, Rb. 346; dýrðligr ilmr, Fb. ii. 375; himneskr ilmr, Orkn. 174; daun en eigi ilm, Anecd. 8.

ilm-sætr, adj. sweet-smelling.

il-sporna, ad, to tread, Lat. calcare, Lex. Poët.

ilstri, n., the Swed. jolster = salix pentandra, a kind of willow, Edda (Gl.)

IM and derivatives, see im.

Imbru-dagar, m. pl. = Ember-days, corrupted from tempora (i.e. quatuor tempora), the seasons set apart for Ordination (as is seen more plainly in the Dan. Tamper-dage), K. p. K., K. A., Rb., N. G. L. passim: Imbru-dægr, n. = imbrudagar, Fms. viii. 396: Imbru-nett, f. Embernight, K. b. K.: Imbru-vika, u, f. Ember-week, D. N. The word was no doubt borrowed from the English along with the eccl. rule; but the etymology was lost, so that the ancients derive it from Lat. imber, see Lex. Poët. (pref.), or even trace it to an old woman called Imbra.

in, part., see en, the temp. adv. $(2. \beta)$, pp. 127, 128.

India-land, n. India, passim: also in mod. usage Ind-land or Indiin, n. pl.: India-maor, m. an Indian, 655 xiii. B: Ind-verskr, adj. Indian, Al. 147, Stj. 70: Ind-verska, u, f. the Hindu tongue, Al.

Ingi, a, m. a pr. name: freq. also in compds; of women, Inga, Ingivér iðrimk þessa, Eg. 732; iðrumk ek þess mjök, Sks. 720, Nj. 78, björg, Ingi-leif, Ing-veldr, Ingi-ríðr, Ingi-gerðr, Ing-unn or 79, Eg. 176, Fs. 8, Fms. iv. 369, viii. 54, Barl. 172, 180, N. T., Pass., Ing-uðr; and of men, in Ingi-marr, Ingi-mundr, Ingj-aldr,

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Ing-61fr. Landn.: many more compds are found in the Swedish-Runic Tinnanborgar-maor, m. a townsman, 655 iii. 4. stones, as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cp. also Yngvi and Ynglingar.

INN, adv., compar. innar, superl. innst, [Ulf. inna; A.S. in; Engl. in; Germ. ein; Dan. ind; Swed. in; Lat. intus]:-into, in, denoting motion towards the place; ganga inn i budina, Nj. 3; ganga inn, to go in-doors, Rm. 2; i bud inn, Grag. i. 31; út ok inn, Nj. 104, Vkv. 4; setja inn, to sbut in, Grag. i. 418, 436; hafa e-n inn, to take a person in, give bim lodging, Grag. i. 229 new Ed.; kasta inn, to cast into prison, Fms. x. 155; II. with prepp., inn leggja inn skipi, to berth a ship, xi. 323. at, inn á, inn eptir, inn um, etc., denoting direction; hann nam land, . . . alt hit ytra, inn, ödru-megin, at bernunesi, Fb. i. 250, cp. Landn. 253; land inn til Leirulækjar, Eg. 140; hann sigldi inn á Borgarfjörð, ok inn í Langá, be stood into Borgfirth, id.; inn á meginland, Fas. ii. 517; bergsnös bá er vissi til lands inn, snúa e-u inn á land. Eg. 389; miklar bygðir voru inn á landit, Fms. i. 226; var þar glaumr mikill inn at heyra, i. e. into the house, ii. 30; inn í þrándheimi, i. 55; inn í Naumudal, Eg. 53; inn við sjá, Ld. 130; inn við Vágsbotn, Fms. x. 30; ríða inn til Borgar, Eg. 394; inn til Veradals, Anal. 91; inn eptir firði, inwards along, Eb. 254; inn um, in through, Vsp. 44; inn undir, in and under (as in North. E.), Njaro. 378; inn undir virkit, Fms. xi. 34; inn yfir, to pass inwards, over, through; inn yfir hals, fjörur, heiði; út ok inn með (along) hverjum firdi, Eg. 48; fram ok innar, out and in-doors, Bs. i. 343:—innar Old Engl. ynnere], more inward, farther in; innar af (frá) seti, Isl. ii. 262, Bs. i. 523; innar i húsinu, 342; innar frá, fartber in, Nj. 50; innar i bæinn, Fms. ii. 71:—innst [Old Engl. ynneste], innermost, inmost; innst sat Audunn, Eg. 27; innst í vökinni, Hkr. iii. 140.

INN, the article, see hinn.

INNA, t, to do, perform; inna íþrótt, Edda 31; inna skýrslu, Ld. 60; freista ef hann megi bessa dagleið upp inna, Str. 51; er hann útlagr ef hann innir eigi máldaga, Grág. ii. 267; hatði hann þá af hendi innt alla sætt sina, Nj. 281; öll lögmælt skil af hendi inna, 232; inna af hendi suorgöngu, Fms. vi. 36. 2. to pay, discharge; inna fulgu, Grag. i. 154; inna tíund af hendi, Grág.; inna gjald af hendi, K. p. K. 152; inna kirkjunni fé sitt, id.; inna e-m kostnað sinn, Js.; hvat áttu mér illt at inna, what evil bast thou to repay me? what evil have I done thee? Fas. ii. 204: hence the mod. phrase, eiga e-m gott (illt) upp ad unna, to have an account of good (evil) against one. relate, tell; inna sin vandræði, Fms. viii. 154; tekr Kolbera at líta á runarmar, ok innti stafina, and told, read the Runes, Fas. i. 211; er hann hafði þetta mælt ok innt allan veg þenna, Hkr. ii. 206; minnisk á ok innir vandlega, Bs. i. 198; innti hann ok þat, hversu . . . Fms. vii. 101; hann innti svá eiðstafinn, vi. 53; inna spurning, to answer a question, Sks. 686; eru mörg hans verk góð at inna, Fms. x. 409. 2. with prep.; inna e-t til, to bint at, allude to, mention; en er bu innir til bessa, as thou alludest to it, Valla L. 209; þá skatta sem nú mon ek til inna, Fms. xi. 21; konungr innti til (the king replied), hví kvattu svá at? v. 318: to utter, say, þá innti Sigurðr konungr til þess, at hann vildi ekki ..., vii. 140; þá innti Antenor til þess fyrst, hverja . . . , Bret. 80; þú skalt fyrst inna til måldaga við Svein, thou shalt first remind Sweyn of the agreement, Fb. ii. 8; litlu síðar inntu þeir til við Ketil, Nj. 139; nú innir konungr til um heitstrengingar þeirra, Fms. xi. 113: inna upp (to expound, sum up) allan málavöxt, Ég. 473; má ek þat eigi nú upp inna í skömmu máli, Fms. xi. 89. III. reflex., recipr.; inntusk þeir til um kaupa-kosti, they discussed the bargain, Ld. 322; við skulum innask þá til nokkut áðr um þat mál, Fms. vi. 205: mun þá ok samþykki okkat vera mest, at vit innimst lítt til um þann hlut landa, Orkn. 88; við skulum enn innask orð við áðr, exchange words, Fms. xi. 29. innan, adv. [Ulf. innana = έσωθεν], from within, from an inner part;

Ólafr hélt útan í fjörðinn . . ., þar reri innan í móti Erlendr, Hkr. i. 251; reru beir innan i moti beim, Fms. vii. 201: adv. from the inside, læsti II. [A. S. innan; Dan. inden], within, hón loptinu innan, Nj. 7. chiefly with a prep., innan um, i, etc., with or without motion; láta boð fara hérað innan, N.G.L. i. 352: inwardly, within, inside, Greg. 19: within, sitja í dómhring innan, Grág. i. 78; um veröld innan, in all the world, 625.163; senda um heim innan, Hom. 149; örkina reiddi um haf innan, Ver. 8; i valhnotar skurn innan, Fms. vii. 225; ok fannsk þar í innan eirteinn, ii. 129; hón seri því um gamman bæði útan ok innan, i. 9; rak þau síðan um haf innan, 226:—fyrir innan, see fyrir, p. 182, C. xi; fyrir innan Agoanes, Fms. i. 12; fyrir innan þórsbjörg, iv. 12; fyrir innan Skarðsheiði, Eg. 754; svá mikit átti kirkjan fyrir innan sik, Vm. 36; fyrir innan stokk, in-doors, opp. to útan stokks, out-of-doors, Nj. 11, Grág. i. 333, Isl. ii. 401: dropping the prep., kirkja á innan sik (i. e. as in-door's inventory) krossa tvá, Vm. 1; þat sem henni (viz. the church) innan sik ok útan til heyrir, Dipl. ii. 13.

B. With gen. within; innan litils tima, within a short time, presently, Fms. iii. 133; innan mánaðar, within a month, Ann. 1362; innan þrjá tigi daga, Sks. 592; innan fára ára, Landn. 271, v.l. II. but esp. in a great many adverbial COMPDS, followed by a genitive, with:n, inside of: innan-boros, [Dan. inden-bord], on board, Eg. 161, Fms. iii. 181, Gisl. innan-borgar, within the town, Fms. xi. 74, 76, Stj. 505.

innan-briósts. within one's breast, inwardly. innan-budar, within the booth, К. ф. К. 26. innan-bæjar, innan-býjar, [Dan. ind-byggir], within town, in-doors, (see bær), Gpl. 139, Fms. ix. 465. innan-dura. in-doors, Gg. 15. innan-fjarðar, within the firth (district), Ghl. 11. innan-fjórðungs, within the quarter, Grag. i. 470. innanfjórðungsmaor, m. the inhabitant of a fjordung, Grag. i. 351, ii. 198. fylkis, within a sylki (q.v.), Gpl. 289. innan-g gierds], within the 'yard,' inside the fence, Pm. 102. innan-garða, [Dan. indeninnan-gards, [Dan. inden-gaard], within doors. innan-gatta, within the doorgroove, in-doors, Vm. 95. innan-gengt, n. adj. baving a thoroughfare from within; var innangengt or stofunni i mathur; innangengt var í fjósit, Valla L. 218, Gísl. 28. innan-hallar, within the ball, Fas. i. innan-handar, in band, within reach, Nj. 105, Ld. 112, Fs. 24. innan-héraðs, within the hérað, Jb. 75, 338, 363, 422. innanhéraðs-maðr, m. an inmate of a hérað, Grág. ii. 405. innan-hirðar, within maor, m. an inmate of a hérad, Grág. ii. 405. innan-hirdar, within the hird, Sks. 249, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 72. innan-hrepps, within a Rape. innanhrepps-maor, m. the inhabitant of a Rape, Grag. i. 293. innan-húss, within the house, in-doors, Fms. xi. 438, Ghl. 376, K. p. K. 3. innan-kirkju, within church, Fms. xi. 429, Vm. 6. innan-lands, [Dan. inden-lands], within the land, at home, opp. to abroad, Fms. i. 5, Hkr. i. 175. innanlands-folk, n. the people of the land, opp. to foreigners, Fms. i. 37. innanlands-höfðingi, m. a native chief. innanlands-menn, m. pl. natives, Fms. xi. 226. Fas. i. 341. innan-rifja, within the ribs, inwardly, Bs. i. 305, Th. 15, Fas. i. 286. innan-skamms, yet a little wbile. innan-sóknar, within a innansóknar-maör, m. a parisbioner. innan-stafs, within a paling, N. G. L. i. 244, Gpl. 437. innan-stokks, in-doors, Vm. 177 (of movables). innan-veggja, within the walls, Am. 45, Sd. 179, Vm. 108, Dipl. v. 12. innan-binga, pl. within the parish, Vm. 92. innan-bings, within a bing (jurisdiction). innanhingsmaor, m. the inhabitant of a bing, Grag. i. 101.

innan-mein, n. an internal complaint, 655 xi, Bs. i. 323.

innan-tökur, f. pl., medic. colic. innan-vátr, adj. 'in wet;' hafa innanvátt, a naut. term, to bave the sea washing over, Fær. 256; þeir fengu mjök innanvátt, they had a wet passage, Háv. 48.

innan-verör, adj. inward, inner, interior; i innanveröri budinni, Nj. 3; i innanverðum firðinum, Fms. ix. 429; at setum innanverðum, Eg. 397; í innanverðum skála, Eb. 256; í innanverðri hendinni, Fms. vi.

innar-liga, adv. far inward, Isl. ii. 156.

inn-blastr, m. inspiration, Fas. iii. 491, Vidal. passim.

inn-borg, f. the inner castle, keep, Fms. viii. 178.

inn-borinn, part. in-born, Stj. 87, 253; innbornir menn, natives, 238. inn-bui, a, m. an inbabitant.

inn-byggjandi, part., and inn-byggjari, a, m. = innbúi.

inn-byrðis, adv., naut. on board, Gisl. 46, Eg. 358, Fs. 143: mod., metaph. [Dan. indbyrdes], amongst one another; a medal vot i., amongst ourselves, N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim.

inn-drótt, f., poët. a king's body-guard, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

inn-dælgirni, f. an easy life, Hom. (St.)

inn-dæli, n.; this and the following word are derived not from inn-, but from ein-, qs. eindæli, eindæll, ease, comfort; skemtan eðr i., Fms. vii. 277; með inndæli (pleasure) líkams-losta, Hom. 159: mod. deligb!, charm, mesta inndæli, delightful. inndælis-lega, adv. (-legr, adj.), delightfully.

inn-dæll, adj., qs. eindæll (q. v.), quite easy; þat mun þér inndælt, því at fáir munu gera móti þér, Fms. iii. 161; nema sá vili inndælla göra honum, unless be will make it still easier for bim, Js. 9, Ghl. 28, N. G. L. i. 19; eindæll, Fas. ii. 492: mod. delightful, charming.

inn-eygr, adj. in-eyed, bollow-eyed, Hav. 53, Barl. 199.

inn-fall, n. [Germ. einfall], fancy, (mod.)

inn-firoingr, m. a man from the inner part of a fjord (district), Sturl. i. 176, 178.

inn-fjálgr, adj., see fjálgr, Hkv. 2. 43. inn-fæddr, part. native, in-born, D. N. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage.

inn-ganga, u, f. going in, entering, Fms. i. 16, Hom. 51, Nidrst. 9; inngöngu-leyfi, leave to enter, Fms. ii. 160; manada inngöngur, the entrance, beginning of a month, Rb. 56; kirkju-i., a going into church; kvenna-i., the churching of women; klaustr-i., the entering a cloister, as a 2. an entrance, door-way, Stj. 41.

inn-gangr, m. = innganga, Eg. 519, Bs. i. 783. 2. = Lat. introitus; inngangr messunnar, Hom. (St.); Föstu-inngangr, the beginning of Lent, Bs. i. 744:—introduction, to a book etc. (mod.)

inn-gerðis, adv. within the pales, D. N.

inn-gipta, u, f. endowment (of a monastery), D. N.

inn-gjald, n. an income; biskups rentur ok inngjöld, H. E. i. 434: paying in, opp. to útgjald, an outlay, Bs. i. 751: a tax, hann tók af þeim stór inngjöld, Stj.

inn-gróinn, part. in-grown, inveterate, (mod.)

inn-groptr, m. an engraving, Bs. i. 791 (on a seal). inn-hallt, n. adj. standing near the shore, Fb. i. 475. inn-hlaup, n. a refuge; eiga i. hjá e-m. inn-hýsa, t, to bouse, barbour, Fms. vi. 14, Sturl. ii. 83; vera innhýstr, to be an inmate of a bouse, Bs. i. 350. inn-hýsingar, m. pl. a bousebold, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. inn-hýsis, adv. = innanhúss, 671. 1. INNI, adv. in-doors, denoting remaining in a place; bæinn ok lið pat allt er inni var, Fms. i. 12, Fs. 42; úti eðr inni, Grág. ii. 19, Eg. 407; brenna inni, to be burnt to death in a bouse, Nj. 285: in one's bouse, ef göngumaðr verðr dauðr inni at manns, Grág. i. 191; hafa brullaup, veizlu inni, to bold a wedding, a feast at one's bome, 333; hafa boð inni, id., Nj. 24, 152. INNI, n. [Engl. inn], an inn, abode, bome; engin hendi né hitti sitt inni, Eg. 390; gengu síðan aptr í bæinn, ok til sama innis, and to the same bouse, Fms. viii. 108; ná sínu inni, to get bome, Fas. ii. 327; til þess innis er heilagr Blasius var í, Blas. 39; ek hefi gört þat, at brenna innin fyrir þeim, Hkr. ii. 343. inni-hald, n. contents of a book. inni-hús, n. a dwelling-bouse, opp. to úti-hús, Grág. ii. 333 (v.l.), D. I. i. 320. inni-höfn and inn-höfn, f. a barbouring, bousing, Grág. i. 73, Nj. 150 (v. l.), porst. Siðu H. 6. inni-liga, adv. exactly; muna i., to recollect exactly, Sks. 236; at þetta sé i. skilat, 685; skýra e-t i., 487; segja i. (minutely) frá, Fms. x. 371, Ld. 282; marka örn á baki honum sem inniligast, nicely, exactly, 2. [cp. Dan. inderlig], intimately; taka vel ok i. við e-m, to receive one in a friendly way, Stj. 85: as also in mod. usage. inni-ligr, adj. [Dan. inderlig], kind, bearty. inni-lykja, d, to encompass, enclose. inning, f. [inna], a discharge; inning ok efning máldaga, Grág. i. 316. innir, m. a performer, Lex. Poët. inni-vist, f. a dwelling in, abiding, Greg. 50, Grág. ii. 158, 333, porst. Síðu H. 6. inn-kaup, n. pl. buying in, Rétt. inn-kulsa, adj. catching cold, (mod.) inn-kváma, u, f. a coming in, arrival, Fms. ii. 72 (Fb. i. 337), Fs. 174. inn-kvæmt, n. adj. passable into, Isl. ii. 414. inn-land, n. the inland, Fms. viii. 305. inn-lass, m. a lock on the inside, Vm. 129. inn-leio, f. a naut. term, a coasting along, course along the shore, opp. to útleið, Fms. iii. 43, passim. II. = innyfli, innleið dýra, a inn-lendr, adj. native, opp. to útlendr, Sks. 375, N.G.L. i. 170: re-

ãπ. λεγ., Gkv. 2. 22. inn-leida, d, to introduce, lead in. inn-leiosla, u, f. introduction, Bs. i. 700, Th. 19. siding in one's country, Bs. i. 76. inn-lenskr, 2dj. indigenous, Eg. 264, Hkr. i. 212, Gpl. 490. inn-likr, 2dj. similar, alike, K. A. 216; cp. iðglikr. inn-mani, a, m.; i. ennis, 'forebead moon,' poët. the eye, Hd. inn-planta, 20, to plant: mod. esp. in a metaph. sense. inn-raptr, m. an inner rafter, Ld. 280. inn-reio, f. a riding in, Flov. 28: eccl., innreio Krists, on Palm

inn-renta, u, f. income, Bs. i. 844, D. N., Thom. INNBI, a compar., in old MSS. almost always spelt iori, and so used in poets; liohraustr konungr sár in iori, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse of the beginning of the 12th century); superl. innstr:—the inmost, Lat. interior; i en iðri sundin, Eg. 358; i Eynni iðri, Hkr. i. 144; at Hólmi enum iðra, Landn. 52; hann bjó undir Felli eno iðra = the present Staðarfell, Sturl. i. 9 (MS.); fara hit idra, to go by the inner road, Eg. 13, Rd. 268; it idra, inside the bouse, Kormak; konungs skip lágu innst (innermost) i vökinni, Fms. vi. 337; sitja iðri, to sit innermost, Konr.; þeir skulu sitja innstir á hirðpall, N.G.L. ii. 447. ytra manns ok ens iðra, Hom. 53; hin innri augu, H. E. i. 513; ens iðra vegs, Greg. 25; ef eigi er kennandi innra, sem læri hjartað, 19; af enum innsta sarleik hjartans, Hom. II; enu innstu hluti himins, 57.

inn-resta, t, to root in one's breast: metaph., part. innresttr, rooted. inn-setning, f. putting in, Gpl. 386: instalment. inn-setningaroro, n. pl. the words of consecration in the Holy Communion, see I Cor. xi. 22-24.

inn-sigla, ao, [for. word, Lat. insigillare], to seal, Hkr. ii. 267, Fms. x. 57, Bs. i. 641, N. G. L., passim in mod. usage, Matth. xxvii. 66. inn-siglan, f. sealing, B. K. 126.

inn-sigli, n. [A. S. insegel], a seal, a seal-ring, as also the wax affixed to a deed, Sturl. ii. 222, Mar., Eluc. 18; bréf ok i., Fms. vii. 104, O. H. 162; bréf með i., Bs. i. 61; rit ok i., K. p. K. 74, Gpl. 133; inn-siglis gröftr, Stj. 158: freq. in mod. usage, undir beggja inniglum, Bs. i. 751. inn-skeifr, adj. 'in-legged,' bandy-legged, Lat. varus; opp. to útskeifr. inn-skrifa, 20, to matriculate, put into a book, inscribe, (mod.) inn-staft, m. an inner pillar, Fms. x. 16, v. l.

inn-steri, n. pl. = innyfli, Hom. 82, 84, Pr. 186. inn-stofa, u, f. the inner part of a stofa (chamber), Fms. x. 16. inn-stólpi, a, m. = innstafr, a pillar, O. H. L. q. inn-strond, f. the inner strand, Grett. 86. inn-stæða, u, f. [inn, standa], 'in-standing,' investment, capital, opp. to rent or interest, Grag. i. 188, 195, Vm. 97, Bs. i. 725, N. G. L. ii. COMPDS: innstæðu-eyrir, m. an investment, Gpl. 258. 353, 380. innstæðu-kúgildi, see kúgildi. inn-stæði, a, m. = innstæða, Grág. i. 182, 184, 189, 408, N.G. L. ii. inn-tak, n. the contents of a book, letter, Bs. i. 729. inn-tekja, u, f. 'in-taking,' income, revenue, Bs. i. 752, D. N. ii. 63, 93. inn-tekt, f. = inntekja, Dipl. v. 18, Stj. 157. inn-vior, m., usually in pl. the 'in-timber,' timber for the ribs of a ship, Fms. i. 293, vii. 82, ix. 33, 447, Lv. 100, Ld. 326, Greg. 59, 60; inn-viðar tré, id., N. G. L. i. 100: cp. Gr. ἐντερόνεια, Lat. interamenta. inn-virðiliga and inn-virðuliga, adv., qs. einvirðiliga, closely, minutely, strictly; rannsaka i., Gpl. 33; spyrja i., Stj. 215; undirstanda i., Mar.; geyma, halda i., K. A. 202, Mar., Stj. 264; skođa i., Dipl. v. 16; sem hann hefði i. sét ok heyrt, Stj. 6; hugsa i., H. E. i. 470; telja i., 487; segja i. frá e-u, Bs. i. 9. inn-virðiligr, adj. seeming, Al. 155. inn-vortis, adv. [from Germ. inwarts], inwardly, internally, opp. to út-vortis, (mod.) inn-voror, m. a keeper, porter, Al. 72, 106. inn-yfir, prep. 'in-over,' through, = inn yfir. inn-yfli, n. pl., spelt innylfi, Fms. ix. 467 (Cod. Fris.), El. (twice); [A.S. inelfe: O. H. G. innuovili and innodi, in-adiri; cp. Germ. eingeweide; Grimm, Gr. iii. 407; originally a distinction seems to have been made between innylfi, the bowels, and ior, the nobler parts, viscera, the seat of feeling and sense, see ior]:—the entrails, bowels, Ld. 216, Stj. 77, MS. 4. 20, 22, Al. 34, Sks. 135, Fms. ix. 467.

Inn-preendir, m. pl. (Innpreenzkr, adj.), the Inner Thronds, people of Norway, Fms., N. G. L., Ann. instr, see hindri.

Irpa, u, f. the Brown, from jarpr, a mythical name, Fb. iii. isja, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 108.

I, prep., often used ellipt. or even adverbially, [Goth., Saxon, and Germ. in; contracted to in the Scandin., but in earlier times pronounced with a nasal sound, as seen from Thorodd's words, 'í sá ísa,' Skálda 162]:in, denoting the inside of a thing (for the comparison with prep. \vec{a} see p. 36 sqq.), with dat. and acc.; in the first case denoting remaining in a place, in the latter denoting motion towards a place.

WITH DAT. A. Loc.: I. in, within, generally; fela sé sitt i jörðu, to bide it in the earth, Fms. i. 50; fastir i vellinum, fast in the ground, Ld. 58; i steini, in the stone; i hendi, in the band; i skogi, in the wood, Nj. 98; í götunni, in the road, 75; í mörkinni, 625. 93. i sveit, to be (live) in a parish or district, Nj. 81, (but vera a sveit, to be a pauper, a 'burden' on the parish); i héradi, in a district, Fms. xi. 43; her í þingbrekkunni, Eg. 727; sær var í miðjum hlíðum, the mountains were balf below the sea, a naut. term denoting distance off land, Hkr. ii. 244; setja lög í landi, Eg. 400; í öðrum löndum, in foreign lands, Nj. 107; í várum lögum, in our law-district, Grág. i. 181; í brænda-lögum, Fms. i. 13. II. with local names, denoting low land, firth or inlet, dale, island, holt, wood, haven; i Borgarfirdi, Vestfjörðum, Laxárdal, Hrappsey, Viðey, Orkneyjum, Suðreyjum, Sauðeyjum, í Trollaskógi, Mörk, Skálaholti, Lundi, í Höfn, Kaupmannahöfn, Fms. x. 2, Landn., Nj., Fms. passim; í Hvammi, í Vestr-hópi, í Eyrarsundi, í Fljótshlið, passim; í Vági, Vík, Ósi, í Elliðar-vík, í Rögnvalds-vági, í Salteyrar-ósi, í Laxár-ósi, í Elfinni, Fms. x. 101, 124, 125, Eb. 54, Ld. 32; í Lóni, Landn., Am. 135; í Körmt, í Myl, í Storð (islands), Fms. passim; í Víkinni, i. 28; í Hólmi, Bjarn.: of towns, í Lundunum, in London; i Jórvík, Túnsbergi, i Björgyn, passim: circumlocutory, heitir þar síðan í Geitdal, Hrafn. 3; þar er síðan heitir í Hvammi, Ld. 10; bær heitir í Vestrhópi, Ísl. ii. 325; þrír bæir er í Mürk heita allir, Nj. 257; kaupstaðr er heitir í Lundi, Eg. 241; staðinn í Lybiku, Fms. x. 48; at staonum i Skálaholti, vii. 198: of countries, i Noregi, Svíþjóð, Danmörku, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, passim; í Austrríki, in the East, Niorst. 4; i Englandi, in England, Fms. i. 26, ix. 373, (but á Englandi, i. 15, 20); í Skotlandi, Nj. 281, (but á Skotlandi, Fms. iv. III. with words denoting a hall, inn, vessel; i turn einum, Fms. ix. 3; í húsi, Bs. i. 182; í litlu húsi, Fms. i. 35; í loptinu, Nj. 7; í eldhúsi, skála, höll, etc., passim; í kerum eða kistum, í byrðum eða í örkum, N. G. L. i. 383; hús í lási, a locked-up bouse, Mar.; ef fundit er í lásum, under lock, N. G. L. i. 158; í kili niðri, in the keel, Fbr. 131;

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hann var í stafni á skipi hans, be was an inmate of the stern of the ship, Eg. 177: as also local names, i brandheimi, i Bæ, Kirkjubæ, Landn. passim: of a river, sea, lake, i anni, in the river, passim; i læknum, in the brook; er mikill fjöldi evja í því vatni, there are many islets in that water, Fms. x. 134; fengu beir í hafi storm mikinn, vii. 51; skiljask í hafi, x. 122; liggja í lægi, in barbour, Grág. i. 92: of a place, í einum stað, í beim, hverjum stad, in one, that, every place, Nj. 3; i heimi, in the world; liggja í valnum, Vígl. 26; standa í höggfæri, within sword's reach, Nj. 97; i miðri fylkingu, 274. IV. ganga allir í einum flokki, all in one flock, Nj. 100; í bókum, in books, Fms. xi. 49, (á bókum, Landn. 23); i Aldafars-bók, Landn. 23. 2. in. among: i Gyðinga-fólki, among the Jews, Ver. 12; var þá illr kurr í Böglum, Fms. ix. 45; engi i kvenmönnum, not one of the women, Str. 18. V. in, within; hafa, halda í hendi, to wield, bold in the band; hafa staf, spjót, vápn, sverð, etc., i hendi, Nj. 91; reiða í knjám sér, to carry on one's knees, Eg. 2. of dress, clothes; vera i..., to be in, wear; hann var i 396. blám stakki, treyju, kyrtli, skarlats-klæðum, geithéðni, litklæðum, Nj. 48, 83, 91, 143, 175, 211, Fms. xi. 85.

B. TEMP. in, during; benna vetr i Jolum, during Yule, Fms. x. 150; i Jola-föstunni, in Advent. Dipl. ii. 14: i hinni fyrri æfi. in olden time, Ver. 59; i fyrsta heims-aldri, 7; aldrei optar i öldinni, never more during the period, Rb. 78; i hverri tio, at any time, Hom. 112; i fornöld, in days of yore; i ari, this year, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; i sumri, this summer, Bjarn. 7; i hausti, this autumn, Fms. vii. 70 (in a verse); í vetri, this winter, Eb. (in a verse); í degi, to-day, Fas. ii. 33 (in a verse); i kveldi, to-night, (mod. i kveld), Skioa R. 108, Sturl. iii. 275, see p. 37 (B. IV); i fyrstu, at first, Fms. i. 147, x. 4; i upphafi, in the beginning; i því bili, in that moment, 389; i þessu bili, 103; i pvi sinni, at that time, Sturl. ii. 3; i fyrsta..., öðru sinni, the first..., second time, Isl. ii. 211, v.l.; i því (bili understood), adverb. in the very moment, then, Nj. 114; i bvi er Gunnarr stendr upp, rior . . ., 82; i bessu, in the same moment, 125; Drottins-dag hinn fyrra i bingi, during the 'Thing-time,' Grag. i. 48: also, fyrsta, sídasta dag í sumri, vetri, viku, manadi, the first, last, day of summer, winter, week, month; i augabragoi, in a moment, Barl, 124.

C. METAPH. in various relations: I. denoting action, engagement, condition, often in Engl. to be rendered by a participle; vera i för med e-m, to be in the suite of another, travelling in his company; par var ok brudt i för, the bride was also in the party, Ld. 94; Skammkell var i för með Oddkatli, Nj. 81; ef maðr andask í þingför, on the way, Grág. i. 138; hafa kaupskip i siglingu, i förum, to bave a sbip in trade, voyage, Nj. 3; vera i vikingu, to be engaged in freebooting, Eg. 178; vera i bardaga, to be in the battle, Nj. 97; ef hann hittir hann i verki (working, at bis work) úti..., ef hinn er í verki (at work), Grág. i. 244; vera í smíð tiutigi vetra, to be a bundred years in building, of a house, Ver. 8; vera i gæzlu, to be in custody, Fms. ix. 3; vera í góðu yfirlæti, to be in good quarters, live well, x. 63; vera i booi e-s, to be in a person's invitation, bidden by bim, bis guest, ix. 497; i trausti, i nafni e-s, to do a thing in one's confidence, in one's name, passim; i minni eigu, in my possession, Ld. 30; eg á það ekki í eigu minni, ala barn í ánauð, Grág. i. 363; vera í skuld, to be in debt, id.; sitja i festum, Nj. 4; i trausti e-s, in bis trust, under bis protection, Eg. 465; göra e-t í banni, leyfi, orlofi e-s, to do a thing with the ban, leave, consent of one, passim; i nafni Guds, in God's name, Niðrst. 8, N. T.; sitr Gunnarr nú heima í sæmd sinni, in all bis glory, Niðrst. 88; eiga mikit í ábyrgð, to bave much at stake, passim; í hljóði, in silence, in bearing, (see hljod); hafa e-t i hug ser, to bave in mind, 2. denoting state; liggja í úviti, to lie in a swoon, Nj. 91; i sárum, Eg. 34; í helsótt, Grág. i. 201; menn vóru í svefni, asleep, Hrafn. 26, Barl. 66; láta illa í svefni, Nj. 94; sofa í ró, to sleep in peace, Fms. vii. 317; vera í blíðu, góðu, íllu skapi, to be in a blitbe, good, ill bumour, Sks. 285; í reiði, in anger, Barl. 86; í hörðum hug, 655 xii. 3; vera í valdi e-s, in one's power, Batl. 86; i kafi, under water. denoting capacity, regard to, quality, in; hinir mestu illvirkjar i ranum, great evil-doers in robbery, Fms. ix. 372; roskinn i ordum, mature in words, 241; léttr í máli, cheerful in speech, Ld. 228; þótti sem engi hestr mundi hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 89; hann gafsk bezt í öllum mannraunum, in all trials, Ld. 60; ef þér prettið hann í engu, in naugbt, Nj. 90; i öllum hlutum, in everything, Barl. 115; i allri atferð sinni, in all their ways, Dropl. 7. 2. by means of, through; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; hann sveik tvá sveina í fjölkyngi sinni, 623. 49; hvárt sem þeir göra þat í ráðum eðr í öðrum hlutum, Grág. i. 314; sakir þær er þú hefir gjört á hönd þér í björgum við Þórólf, Ld. 44; fannsk þat á í öllu, at..., Nj. 90. III. denoting substance, matter, value, in; það er gott efni í e-u, it bas good stuff in it; gott silfr í hring, gott manns-efni i e-m, the stuff of a good man is in one; varat (var Ed.) ills þegns efni vaxit í syni mínum, i. e. my son would bave made no bad ibane, Stor. 11; hafa góba forystu í e-m, to bave a good leader in a person, Skálda 200 (in a verse); at eigi hafi komit meiri gersemi í skikkju (never bad come such a jewel of a cloak) til Noregs, Fms. x. 200;

Ta disgrace to them, Barl. 139; meiri er veiðr í Flosa, en mörgum öðrum, there is more in F. than in many of the rest, Nj. 232; hefnd væri i honum, be would be a fit object for one's revenge, Hrafn. 26; bad er gagn, lid i e-u, a thing is of use; ekkert gagn, lio, i e-u, useless; spyrr boroifr eptir, hvat verio hefir i erendum beirra. Th. asked what their errand had been, Eg. 10; hvat er i bvi, bow is that? what is the matter? Nj. 67; hat var mest i því (that was the chief reason) at allir vildu leita þér vegs, 2. mikit í sér, much, good in itself, Fms. ix. 227, Hkr. i. 275; góðr í sér. H.E. i. 517. 3. denoting payment, in; var bat sumt i silfri, sumt i gravoru, some in silver, some in fur, Eg. 375; i londum eðr í lausum aurum eðr í kirkju-búnaði, K. b. K. 40; skal gjalda þat fé í vaðmálum ok varar-feldum, í gulli ok í brendu silfri, 44; í jörðum, in land, Bs. i. 853; lausa-fé í gulli ok silfri, Nj. 257; skal lögaura við bjóða, en ekki í landi, Grág. ii. 245; í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, Nj. 259; inna alla sekt sína, bæði í utanferðum ok fégjöldum, IV. denoting specification; bjúgr í hrygg, bowed in the back, Bárð. 281. 175; fot i ristar-lio, the joint in the foot, Nj. 70; hond i olboga-bot, 97; i miðju, in the midst, Eg. 212; spjótið brotnaði í falnum, Nj. 108. circumlocutory for a gen. or possess. pron. with the parts of the body, see p. 37, C. IV; augu, tunga, tennr, hjarta, bein, hryggt, iðr, æðar í e-m, one's eyes, tongue, teeth, beart, bones, back, bowels, veins, cp. the Engl. phrase 'the spirit within me;' hann braut hrygg i henni, be broke ber back, Bard, 170; i sundr gekk i Hrafni handleggrinn, Rafn's arm broke, 169; hann knytir saman alla halana i nautunum, all the cows' tails, Gisl. 27. V. denoting parts of the whole, ellipt.; sá maðr er hlut á í úmögum, who has a share in the ú, Grág. i. 242; eiga fjórðung í viðreka, Am. 135: ellipt., hlutr or the like being understood, beir menn er i hvalnum eigu, Grag. ii. 378; sva sem beir eigu í skipi, i. 186. VI. the prep. can also be put after its case, esp. in poetry, old as well as mod.; Háva höllu í, Hm. 112: svík hans lægi svo hylming í, Pass. 2. 3; víngarði Drottins í, 15. 8; himneskri sælu í, Hallgr. VII. either the noun or pronoun is dropped, and the sentence becomes elliptical; hann bóttisk þar sjá helvítis kvalar i niðri, beneath (in the river), Nj. 275; hann fann stóran ás ok eld i, and fire in it, Îsl. ii. 462; engi ván í (viz. því) at, it was not to be expected tbat . . . , Fms. ix; ef engra ráða er í leitað, if no steps are taken, i. 68; fás þykki mér í leitað, Bs. i. 352; görðusk þá í (there arose) fáleikar af þeirra hendi til Höskuldar, Nj. 169; segja konungi, hvat er þá henr í görsk, they told the king what had happened, Fms. xi. 26; missa, sakna e-s i, to miss a thing, where 'i' has almost become an adverb in an intensive sense.

WITH ACC. in, into, towards.

I. (answering to dat. A. I-V, see above), in, A. Loc.: into; spjótið fló niðr í völlinn, Nj. 84; ganga í spor e-m, to tread in one's steps, 108; þeir kómu í túnit, 79; í skóginn, into the wood, Eg. 237; ganga upp í þingbrekku, 727; berit söðla yðra í haga, Nj. 33; ríða fram at Ranga, i nesit, 95; fóru þeir norðr í Víkina, Fms. x. 101; norðr í Noreg, 160; koma i England, to come into E., 254; fara allt i Saxland, as far as S., 100; suor i Mon, 159; settisk konungr i borgina, Eg. 275; koma í þann stað, er..., Grág. i. 485; koma í skotfæri, Nj. 108; koma i augsýn e-m, to come before one's eyes, Eg. 458: in, among, ef fé kömr í fé manns, Grág. ii. 305; nú koma hrútar eða hafrar í sauði manns, 310: þeir festa skjöldu sína í limar, Nj. 104; þeir settusk niðr í búðar-dyrnar, Ísl. ii. 194; hús er þeir kómu í, Eg. 234; ríða heim í bæ, ríða í garð, Fms. iv. 77; færa í naust eða í sel, N. G. L. i. 38; leggja í kistu, to put into a coffin (chest), Eg. 127; hann verpr ser i södulinn, into the saddle, Nj. 83; hann stakk sverðinu í bug hringnum, Eg. 306; steinninn kom í höfuð bóandanum, bit bim in the bead, Nj. 96; tros féll í höfuð mér, Edda 30 :- sigla, láta í haf, to stand out to sea, Fms. x. 76, Ld. 72, Eg. 514; halda skipi i höfn, to stand into barbour, 515; koma i Hvítá, to land in Whitewater, Fms. x. 12; leggja (to land) i Laxavag, 106:-of dress, for konungr i annan bunad, be got into another dress, 16, Barl. 81; fara í brynju, kyrtil, föt, yfirhöfn, to put on, dress. II. connected with adverbs denoting direction, -wards, (southwards, etc.); stefna sudr í land, Eg. 32; riðu sex í suðr (southwards), sex í norðr (northwards), Nj. 279; snúa fram í nesit, 96; fellr áin sum í austr, sum í landsuðr, 263; sá dalr gengr vestr í fjöllin, Ld. 138; sá fjörðr skersk í landnorðr, 20; þeir ísar liggja meir í landnorðr, Sks. 173; ór útsuðri í norðrætt, ór austri ok í vestr, Fms. x. 272; lýsti í lopt ok á lög, it beamed into the sky, Edda 22; at i austr horfi botninn á Hjörungavági, Fms. xi. 125; sex dægra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Landn. 2. with a fancied or indirect motion; tekr veorit at ylgjask í norðrit, Fms. xi. 136; hón veifaði kofra sínum í austrætt, Vígl. 22; ganga e-m i drauma or svefna, to appear to in a dream, in one's sleep, III. even with verbs not denoting of a vision, Lex. Poët. motion, e.g. such as signify to be drawn up in ranks, to stand, as also to see, to hear 'towards' a place, and in many of which a modern language would use dat.; var þat sagt Gunnari inn í búðina, the news was told G. 'into' the booth, reported into the booth to G., Nj. 80; fé er í því, there is value in it, vii. 197; Hallr kvað góðan kost í henni, giptask í önnur lönd, to marry into other countries, marry an alien, Ld. H. said she was a good match, Nj. 180; í þessu var þeim skömm, it was 264; deyja í þórisbjörg, Mælifell, to die into, pass into after death, 78. giptask i önnur lönd, to marry into other countries, marry an alien, Ld.

192, Eb. 7 (v. l.) new Ed.; deyja i helviti, to die 'into bell,' Niorst. 9; lágu skip í þann arminn, the ships were placed on that flank, Fms. i. 174; Bróðir var í annan fylkingar-arminn en Sigtryggr í annan, Nj. 274; í annan enda hússins var lopt, in (towards) the other end of the house was a closet, O. H. 153; i pann hop, among those, Skald H. 6. 47: this remains in the mod. phrase, sofa upp i pann arminn, to sleep turning one's bead to that end of the bedstead; hann sa eyjar liggja i útsuðr til hafs, Landn. 36; getr Stígandi sét öðru-megin í hlíðina, Ld. 156; Þórðr svaf ok horfdi i lopt upp, turning the face uppermost, 140; heyrdu beir hark mikit í búrit, Eb. 266; ef lögsögu-maðr kann þar eigi mann fyrir í þá sveit. Grag. i. 10; beiða mann í annat þing ok et þriðja, id.; taka vandræði annarra í aðra fjórðunga, Nj. 181: the acc. is here caused by the fancied notion of 'seeking."

B. TEMP. in, during; i pat mund, at that bour, Korm. 128, Fms. zi. 136, Lv. 74, Niorst. 3, Ld. 104; í þær mundir, Fms. iii. 223; í þann tima, Eg. 15; i benna tima, Fms. x. 27; i annan tima, a second time, Pass.; í þann tíð, Blas. 43, Jb., Grág. i. 500; í mál, each meal, i. e. morn and eve; oxa þarf hann í mál, Fas. i. 238; gefa fátækum mönnum mat í prjú mál (three meals a day), en Kolbeinn lét gefa þeim í eitt mál, Bs. i. 477; þá skal maðr ala (fæða) í eitt mál, í tvau mál, Grág. i. 203, 400; i annat mál, Dipl. v. 28; i nefndan dag, the appointed day, Mar.; þá skein sól í miðja nótt, in the middle of the night, Hom. 30; miðvikudag i mitt bing, the Wednesday in the midst of the parliament, Grag. i. 199; i morgin, this morning, Bs. i. 810, Fms. vi. 254 (in a verse); i morgin skulu þeir koma til mín, 655 ix. A. 2; í miðjan morgin, at six o'clock, K. b. K. 40; i kveld, this evening, Nj. 252; i nott, this night, to-night, Eg. 283, 416; = the last night, 564, Isl. ii. 156, Barl. 66; i dag, to-day, Grág. i. 16, 18, Nj. 36; enn í dag, Barl. 65, passim; í gær-dag, yesterday; i fyrra-dag, the day before yesterday, Hav. 50; i vetr, this winter, Nj. 4; i allan vetr, all this winter, Ld. 42; i allan dag, all the day, to-day, Nj. 252; í alla nótt, all this night, Eg. 418, Nj. 55; í vár, last spring, Eg. 235; i sumar, this summer or the coming summer, Ld. 104, Nj. 113, Eg. 74, Fs. 51; i haust, last autumn, Nj. 168, (but á hausti, v.l.); í ár, this year, Fkv.; í fjórtán vetr, for fourteen winters, Hkr. iii. 169; í nokkurar vikur, for some weeks, Bárð. 173: thus also in mod. usage, í nokkra dag, mánuði, í nokkur ár, for some days, months, years, but also without the prep.

C. METAPH. and various usages: I. denoting entrance into a state, condition, in, into; kom honum í málit með þér, bring bim into the case, Nj. 102; ganga i lid med e-m, to belp another; ef fé kemr i för manns, Grág. i. 262; hversu marga menn munu vér burfa í fyrirsát? Nj. 93; ganga i bönd ok eiða, to enter into bonds and oatbs, Band. 20 new Ed.; ljósta e-n í öngvit, í rot, to strike a person into sorrow, so that be swoons, Grág. ii. 16; falla í úvit, to fall into a swoon, Nj. 91; berja, drepa í hel, to smite to death, Eb. 98, (see hel); mæla sik í úfæru, to talk oneself into destruction, Boll. 352; pegja sik i fjörbaugs-gard, to fall into outlawry by default of silence, Grag. i. 69; höggva sik i hölds rétt . . .; taka e-n í frið, to pardon one, Fms. x. 161; taka í vald konungs, to confiscate, 23. 2. law phrases, bera vætti í dóm, to produce a witness in court, Grag. i. 22; sækja sök í dóm, Nj. 225; skal í bann dom sækja, sem frumsökin er í sótt, in the same court in which the case was first brought, Grag. i. 56; festa mal i konungs dom, Fms. x. 8; bjóða búum í setu, to call on the neighbours to take their seats, Nj. 87; nefna sér vátta í þat vætti, at ..., to call on witnesses to testify, tbat ..., Grág. i. 77; nefna Guð í vitni, Fms. x. 246. change, into; skjöldrinn klofnaði í tvá hluti, split in twain, Nj. 108; í tvau, in twain, passim; i prennt, into three pieces; brotna i span, to be sbivered, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282; i mola, id.; rista i sundr klæði sin i streng, to cut one's clothes into strings, Fms. ix. 3; skipta illu i gott, Barl. 119; snúask í sút ok grát, to be turned into woe and wailing, Fms. Xi. 425. 2. denoting investment, payment, discharge, into; mæla mörgum orðum í sinn frama, Hm. 104; verja fé sínu í lausa-cyri, to convert one's money into movables, Eg. 139; biggja e-t i vingjafir, as a friend's gift, Eb. 116; gefa i mala, i kaup, to give in pay, wages, Fms. i. 1; gjalda i sonar-bætr, paid in the son's weregild, Nj. 102; játuðu upp í jarðir sínar, as payment for their estates, Bs. i. 853; ba skal skeytt hangat Hernes mikla í proventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; taka fé í skuld, Hkr. ii. 136; taka, gjalda í gjöld, í sakfé, í skatt, N. G. L. i. 75, Sks. 104 new Ed.; kaupa et i skuld, to buy on credit, Hrafn. 22, Band. 1; skyldi horn drekka i minni hvert, a born sbould be emptied to every toast, Eg. 206; hefir oss jafnan dugat í nauðsynjar, Fms. iv. 242; í mun e-m, to one's delight, to please one, Korm.; göra e-t i hag, vil, skada e-m, in one's favour, to one's scathe; i engan mun, not a bit, by no means, Fms. iv. 254; storættaðr í móður-kyn, bigb born on bis mober's side, Ld. 102; þrælborin í allar ættir, Ó. H. 112; óðalborin ok lendborin ok tiginborin fram í ættir, Eg. 343.

III. with verbs, langa í e-t, to long after; sjá, IV. ellipt., þeir gáfu heyhorfa i e-t, to grudge, (i-langan), etc. vondul ok létu hestana gripa i, Boll. 348: adverb., pótt bresti i nokkut, though something should fall short, Nj. 102; hét vantar i, here something is wanting; vantar mikib i, Lat. multa desunt.

Used before or after adverbs or prepositions:

í hjá, besides, aside, Jb. 11, passim, (see hjá); í gegn, against, Bs. i. 22, passim, (see gegn); i braut, i burt, away, passim, (see braut); i frá (cp. Swed. ifrån), from, passim, (see frá); í fyrir, in front, Fms. iv. 137; í framan (q.v.), in the face; i frammi (q.v.); hafa i frammi, to hold forth; i medal and i milli (q. v.), among, between; i kring, i kringum (q. v.), all around; i mót (q. v.), i móti, i móts, against, towards, passim; i samt, together, continually, Fms. xi. 4, 73; i sundr (q.v.), in sunder; i senn (q. v.), at once, Gpl. 354, Isl. ii. 378. 2. after local adverbs, towards or into a place; nior i, aptr i, fram i, upp i, downwards, afterwards, forwards, upwards; or niðri í, aptr í, frammi í, uppi í (proncd. niðr' í, framm' i, upp' i), framan i, aptan i, all proncd. as one word. prefixed to nouns and verbs, i-blastr, see the following list of words. in a few instances this i-conveys a diminutive notion, esp. in mod. usage, e. g. i-beiskr, i-bjúgr, i-boginn, i-litill, proncd. ei-litill; this i- is no doubt etymologically different, perhaps qs. io-. B. in other cases intensive or iterative, as in i-grænn, ever-green, contracted from id-grænn; i-nogr, qs. ið-gnógr; í-þrótt, q. v.; as also í-treka, q. v., etc. 1-beiskr, adj. a little bot to the taste. 1-bjugr, adj. a little crooked.

f-blar, adj. a little blue, Bs. ii. 182.

1-blastr, m. 'in-breath,' inspiration, Fas. iii. 237, Hom. 123, Bs. i. 231.

í-boginn, part. = íbjúgr.

1-brosligr, 2dj. ludicrous, to be smiled at, Sturl. i. 23.

í-búa, u, f. a female inmate, Lex. Poët.

1-buð, f. in-dwelling; til íbúðar, Stj. 487, 609. 1-bygginn, adj. brooding over, conceited.

1-byggjari, a, m. an inmate, inbabitant, Mar., Lil. 71.

íðrótt, see íþrótt.

idus-dagr, m. (Lat.), the Ides of a month, Fms. iii. 11.

1-endr, adj. [ond], 'in breath,' still breathing, Fms. xi. 141.

1-fang, n. an undertaking, grappling with, Bs. i. 757, Mar.

1-fellt, n. adj. of the wind, filling the sails, Sturl. iii. 59. i-fero, f. a 'faring into;' ifero i fjoru, gathering weeds, Vm. 97, Jm. 20,

Pm. 38. 1-fjörvan, adi., acc. m. = iendan, 'in-life,' living, Yt. 20.

í-frá, see frá.

1-færa, u, f. a kind of fisherman's book or boat-book, Sks. 30, v. l. 1-ganga, u, f. an entering, undertaking, Sturl. iii. 3, Grag. i. 485: in-

troitus, föstu-i. = inngangr; igangs-fasta, id., D. N. i-gangr, m. a wearing of clothes, a suit; igangs-klæði, wearing apparel, Eg. 75, Orkn. 462, K. A. 166, Hkr. ii. 280.

i-gegn, prep. through; see gegn. i-gero, f. suppuration of a sore.

í-gildi, n. = iogildi, Sks. 262; hún er karlmanns í., she is a match for a man, as strong as a man.

í-gjarn, adj. = iðgjarn.

í-grár, adj. grayisb. í-gróðra, adj. in blossom; jörð var ekki ígróðra at várþingi, Bs. i. 172.

IGULL, m. [Gr. exîvos; Lat. echinus; A. S. il; Germ. igel], a sea- ich urchin, echinus esculentus, Eggert Itin. 612: also called igul-ker, n. from its ball-formed shape. igul-köttr, m. a bedgebog, Art.: a kind of war engine, Sks. 418.

ígul-tanni, a, m., poët. a bear, = júgtanni, q. v.

i-hlutan, f. meddling. fhlutunar-mikill, -samr, 2dj. meddlesome, Fms. ii. 69, Eg. 512, Boll. 346.

i-hræddr, adj. a little timid, Nj. 210.

f-huga, 20, to consider, Rd. 303, Fms. vi. 191, viii. 101, xi. 20: to muse over, x. 259, Sks. 594: absol. to mind, Ld. 260.

1-hugan, f. a minding, consideration, Fms. viii. 358, Barl. 157.

1-hugi, a, m. a minding, = ihugan, Fas. i. 69, Hom. (St.): sympathy, O. H. L. 35; mjök var Hárekr þó raunar með íhuga sínum með Knúti, COMPDS: shuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Mar.; hugsjúkr ok i., ihuga-verör, adj. worthy of consideration, doubt-Fms. x. 25, viii. 25. ful, Valla L. 236.

i-hvolfr, adj. a little convex.

í-hyggja, u, f. consideration. fhyggju-samr, adj. →íhugasamr, Lv.91. 1-högg, n. striking in, Sturl. iii. 66.

IKORNI, a, m. a squirrel. This word is undoubtedly, as Grimm suggests (s. v. eichhorn), not of Teut. origin, but a popular corruption of the Gr. orki-oupos (=sbade-tail), from which word all mod. European languages have borrowed the name of this animal; A. S. acvern; early Dutch encoren; Dutch eekboren, eikboren, inkboren; O. H. G., mid. H. G., and Germ. eichorne, eichorn; Dan. egern; Swed. ickorn, ekorre: in the Romance languages, old Fr. escuriere; Fr. ecureuil; Ital. schiriuolo; whence Engl. squirrel. The word ikorni occurs in the heathen poem Gm., but the word is outside the metre, spoiling the flow of the verse, and was no doubt added afterwards; therefore, instead of 'Ratatöskr heitir íkorni | er renna skal, read 'Rata-töskr heitir | er renna skal.' Perhaps the ancient Scandin. name of the animal was toskr, akin to Engl. tusk, A.S. tux, from its sharp teeth, and then Rati (=the I. prefixed; climber?) would in the verse be the pr. name, toskr the appellative

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of that animal; and thus Rata-töskr would stand for Ratitöskr = Rati all-felli, n. misbap, Barl. 115. Ill-fengr, adj. ill-natured, Fms. iii. 143, the squirrel; see also Edda, O. H. 85, Sks. 115, Gpl. 448. Ill-ferli, n. pl. ill doings, evil ways, Bs. i. 279. Ill-fúss,

i-kyndask, d, dep. to be kindled, take fire, Fms. x. 29.

1-lag, n. a mortgage, Bs. i. 876, H. E. i. 195, 220; tiu hundraða ílag, sem staðrinn á Möðruvöllum átti í jörð á Áslíksstöðum, Dipl. v. 9. 1-lát, n. a vessel, cask into which a thing is put, Bs. i. 461, Korm. 154; sekkr er ilát. Skálda 168: mælir eða annat ílát. Mar.

1-leiða, d, to lead into, induce, H. E. i. 490. 1-leiðing, f. introduction, H. E. i. 100, 400.

t-lenda, d, to make ilendr, to naturalise, a law term, N.G. L. i. 170: reflex. to settle in a country, Fas. ii. 305, porst. Hv. 46.

1-lendr, adj. naturalised, settled in a place, Gpl. 89, Eg. 346, Fms. i. 257, vi. 254.

1-lengiast, d, to make a longer stay, settle in a place.

1-lit, n. the looking to a mark; at hvarki verði at örkuml né ílit, Grág. i. 347; ef hundr bítr svá at örkuml verði eptir eðr ílit, ii. 120; meta ílit ok lemð alla, N. G. L. i. 67.

1-11kr., adj. = iðglíkr; nokkut ilict því sem Gyðingar gerðu við Dróttinn vóru. O. H. L. 37.

f-lftill, adj. very little; proncd. in the south of Icel. eilftill.

illa, d, to barm one; illir engi maor farar hans, N. G. L. i. 32.

Illa, adv., compar. verr, superl. verst (see verr), badly, ill; líka ílla, to like ill, dislike, Hkr. ii. 138; þeir kváðu sér við Örn verst líka, Landn. 287; kurra ílla, to grumble sorely, Fms. vii. 151; heyra, sjá ílla, to bear, see badly, Fb. ii. 171; var hann ílla til frænda sinna, be bebaved ill to bis kinsmen, Nj. 38; ílla Kristinn, an ill Christian, Fms. vii. 151; ílla ætt, a bad year, Nj. 10; það er illa farið, it is a great pity; ílla heill, in ill bealtb, Hm. 68; ílla ok úmannliga, Fb. i. 280.

fllendi or fllindi, n. pl. spite; til áleitni eðr íllenda, Fb. iii. 248; en er Brandr varð varr við flimtan þeirra, bað hann þá eigi fara með slík íllendi, Sturl. iii. 80; vera hér við illindi (Ed. ill-lyndi) sona þinna, Fs. 34; at sjá þik í íllindum (in troubles) ok erfiðis-munum, Fb. i. 280, 28. medic. gangrene; þat sár greri ílla svá at blástr hljóp ok íllendi í, þórð. (Ed. 1860) 96.

illi-liga, adv. bideously; láta í., Fms. vii. 102; grenja í., Grett. 101 A. Illi-ligr, adj. grim, frowning; illileg (bideous) gaulan, Ó. H. 135; mikill vexti ok ekki illilegr, ill-looking, Fb. i. 254; uxi ógurliga stór ok í., 257, 261; svá illilegr sem genginn sé út ór sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182; dökkr ok illilegr í ásjónu, Bs. i. 40; fann hann á fæti hans flekk illilegan, fullan af eitri, Fms. x. 332.

illing, f. evil, calamity; naud ok i., Fms. x. 399, O. H. L. 61.
illingr, m. a bad man.
illinga-seta, u, f. a set of rogues, Bs. i.

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11LLB, adj., compar. verri (q. v.), superl. verstr; illr is still often pronounced with a long vowel, esp. in the forms illt, ills, as also illr and illr, although it is usually in mod. books spelt with i; the long vowel is a remains of the contraction which in the Scandin, languages has taken place in this word: [Ulf. ubils; A. S. yfel; Engl. ill, evil; Hel. ubil; O. H. G. ubil; Germ. übel; Dan. ild; Swed. ill-; in mod. Engl. ill is of Scandin., evil of Saxon origin]:—ill, evil, bad, in a bodily and moral sense: in sayings, illt er at eiga þræl at einga-vin, Grett. 154; illt er at eggja óbilgjarnan, or illt er at eggja illt skap = πῦρ μαχαίρα μή σκαλεύειν; erat maðr svá illr at einugi dugi, Hm. 134; fátt er svo fyrir öllu íllt, að ekki boði nokkuð gott, ='tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good; illa gefask ill ráð, Nj. 20; opt stendr illt af kvenna tali, Gisl. 15; opt hlýtr illt af illum (or illt má af illum hljóta), Ísl. ii. 151; frest eru ills bezt, Fms. v. 204. 2. ill, bad, of quality, capacity; illr bupegn, a bad farmer, Fms. i. 69; illr hestr, a bad 3. evil, wicked; góða frá borse, bior. 191; illt skald, a poetaster. illum, Eluc. 37; illr madr, Hm. (ill-menni); ill rad, evil counsel, 9; til góðs ok ills, for good or evil, Grág. ii. 144; sjá við illu, beware of evil, Sdm. 39; illt eitt, all wickedness, as a nickname, Fms. ix. 419 (423 4. bad; illum huga, an evil mind, spite, Hbl. 21; ills hugar, Hym. Q; illt skap, ill bumour; vera i illu skapi, to be in an ill mood; pad er illt i mer, to be angry; mæla illt, to use foul language, Bjarn. 32; ill ord, evil words, Skm. 2; vard honum illt til lids, Ims. i. 22; ill öld, evil times, vi. 96, illt vedr, ill weather, v. 295; illar alögur, evil, oppressive burdens, vii. 75, v.l.; ill heilsa, ill bealth; illt, unwholesome; er pat illt manni, Eg. 604; medic., e-m er illt (mér er illt), to be ill; illt er ('tis a pity) at eiga dáðlausa sonu, Ld. 236; honum þótti illt (be was sorry) at heyra læti þeirra, Fms. iv. 368: denoting barm, burt, grunaði at mikit illt mundi af þér hljótask, Ísl. ii. 151; verðr hann þeim stórhöggr, ok fá þeir illt af honum, Fms. xi. 135. 5. with gen. ill, difficult; illr viðr-eignar, ill to deal with, Nj. 18, Eg. 147; illir heimsóknar, Fms. vii. 299; flestir verda illir aptrhvars, 315: with dat. ill to one, illr e-m, (cp. Scot. 'ill to his friend, waur to his foe'), 655 A. 6. close, stingy, cp. goor (II. B); illr af aurum, Jd. 35; illir af mat, Hkr. i. 140; hinn matar-illi, a nickname, Hkr. Ill-brigoi, n. pl. a bad trick, Hkr. ii. 287, Grett. 111 A. íll-býli. n. a wretched home; gora e-m i., Isl. ii. 141. ill-deildir, f. pl. and Ill-deilur, ill-dealings, bostilities, quarrels, Ld. 158, Fms. vii. 144, Nj.

77, Vigl. 29.

Ill-dyri, n. an ill beast, noxious animal, Isl. ii. 300.

388, Nj. 82, Js. 27, Hom. 4, 151, Stj. 314, Sks. 606, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

Grett. 144. fil-ferli, n. pl. ill doings, evil ways, Bs. i. 279. fil-fúss, adj. ill-willed, Ld. 258. fil-fygli, n. an ill bird. noxious hird Pr ill-fystr, part, bent on evil, Nj. 72. ill-gener, adi, rough. 186 ill-geta, u, f. 'ill-guess.' imputation. of a horse, opp. to googengr. ill-girnd and ill-girni, f. ill-will, ill-nature, wickedness, Fms. vii. 37, Rd. 236, Grág. i. 131, Bs. i. 45. fil-gjarn, adj. ill-willed, ill-natured, wicked, Nj. 38, Hom. 19, Bs. i. 40: superl., Fms. ii. 46, x. 327. giarnligr, adj. ill-natured, spiteful, Hom. 19, 53, Sks. 445. Ill-gress, n. 'evil-grass,' tares, Magn. 502, Sks. 549, Barl. 34, N. T., Vídal. passim. Ill-grunaðr, part. suspected of evil, Mar.; vera illgrunaðr um e-t, Bs. i. 264. ill-genfa, u, f. ill-luck, Barl. 55. ill-genti, n. ill fare, 11-goro, f., esp. in pl. ill doings, Fms. vi. 291, Sks. 583, Barl. 55. Illgörða-flokkr, m. a gang of rogues, Fms. viii. 232. göröa-maör, m. an evil-doer, of thieves, robbers, Eb. 300, Fms. i. 43, N. T., Vídal. illgörða-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), evil-doing, Fms. xi. Ill-hreysingr, m. (see hreysi), a savage, miscreant, Sturl. i. 14. iii. 26. Ill-hveli, n. an evil whale. Fas. iii. 507. ill-kvikendi. Ill-kykvendi, n. an evil beast, e. g. a snake, toad, etc., 655 xii. 2, A. A. fill-kvittinn, adj. slanderous. ill-kvittni, f. calumoy. Ill-kyndugr, adj. lewd, Bs. i. 256. Ill-kyngi, f. lewdness, Mag. 129. ill-lifnsör, m. an Ill-leikni, f. ill-treatment, Fms. ii. 185, viii. 41. illifnaðar-maðr, m. a man of an ill evil life, lewdness, Stj. 386. Ill-lift, n. a wicked life, Barl. 138, Fms. viii. life, Fb. i. 233. Ill-lift, adj. wicked, pior. 69. ill-lyndi, n. an ill temper. ill-lyndr, adj. ill-tempered. Ill-leti, n. pl. bideous grimaces, Kont. Ill-mannliga, adv. wickedly, cruelly; illa ok i., Fms. v. 265; i. ok fil-mannligr, adj. ill-looking, rogue-like, grimmliga, Ld. 246, Mar. cruel, wicked, Fas. ii. 84, Fms. iii. 116: neut., Mar.: compar., Fas. ii. Ill-maligr, adj. foul-mouthed, slanderous, 534: superl., Nj. 78. Finnb. 280, Hav. 38, Str. 15. ill-menni, n. a knave (of thieves and robbers), a wicked, cruel man, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 60, Symb. 59, Nj. 32. ill-monnska, u, f. wickedness, cruelty, Hav. 44. ill-mæla, t, with acc., in mod. usage with dat., to libel, slander, talk evil of, Str. 15, Hkr. iii, 262; vera illmæltr af e-u, to bave evil reputation from, Bs. i. 759. fil-mælgi, f. slander, calumny, 623. 30. ill-mæli, n. a libel, Nj. 183, Lv. 53, Boll. 350, Dropl. 11, Krók. 7. Ill-oror, adj. 'ill-worded,' abusive, Fms. iii. 143, Nj. 66. Ill-ráðigr, adj. giving wicked counsel, Fms. x. 380. Ill-ráðir, adj. wicked, Sturl. iii. 281: a nickname, Fb. ill-oror, adj. 'ill-worded, Ill-ræði, n. evil doings, ill-ræða, u, f. bad language, Sks. 25. illræðis-maðr, m. an evil-doer, crime, Fms. x. 390, Róm. 256. criminal, Sturl. i. 137, Fms. iii. 155, Fs. 20. fill-remdr, part. of ill-sakar, f. pl., in the phrase, troda illsakar vid e-n, to evil report. bave a rough fight with one, Nj. 219. Ill-skái, a, m. the less of two evils; hvárt þykkir þér betr?... þat þykki mér íllskáinn at þú hafir, Ill-skarri, compar., Ill-skarst, superl. the less Band. 21 new Ed. of two evils; bað er íllskárra, íllskást. ill-skeptr, part. 'ill-shapen,' i. e. ill-natured, Stj. 41: wroth, Th. 76. fll-skælda, u, f. a poetaster, Eg., Hkr.; a nickname given to a poet for having stolen the burden of another poem, see Fms. iii. 65. Ill-spar, f. pl. evil prophecy, croakings, Glum. 354, Fas. i. 372, Bret. 38. ill-svipligr, adj. ill-lookill-tidindi, n. pl. evil tidings, bad news, Sturl. iii. ing, Fb. i. 260. 210. Ill-tyngdir, f. pl. [tunga], 'evil tongues,' slander, Grag. i. 361. Ill-ugi, i. e. Illhugi, a pr. name, cp. hugr (II). Ill-uo, f. ill-nature, Vkv. 19, 22. Ill-úðigr, adj. evil-boding, Am. 13, Hkm. 15, Fas. i. 192. Il-uðligr, adj. ill-looking, grim, Bátð. 167. Il-verk, n. an evil deed, Háv. 38. Ill-viðri, n. bad weather, Fms. i. 275, ix. 233, Rb. 102, Str. 88, Sks. 211. filviðris-klakkar, m. foul-weather clouds, Sks. 234. Illviöris-kráka, u, f. an evil crow. Ill-vili, a, m. ill-will, Fms. i. 71, vii. 312, xi. 250, Orkn. 264. Ill-vilja, adj. = illviljaðr, illvilja-fullr, adj. ill-willed, Bs. i. 45. illvilja-Fagrsk. ch. 272. maor, m. an ill-wisber, Sturl. iii. 227. Ill-viljaor, part. ill-willed, Fms. ix. 335, Sks. 160, Barl. 38. Ill-virki, n. a cruel, evil doing, Fms. ix. 335, Sks. 160, Barl. 38. crime, Hav. 38: as a law term, an outrage, done with an evil intention, defined in Grág. i. 130, 131: robbery, ravage, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 57. virki, a, m. an ill-doer, criminal (thief, robber), Grag. i. 130, Greg. 40, Fas. i. 56 (Ed. illvirkr), Fms. xi. 445, Al. 108. ill-viti, a, m. evilboder, a nickname, Bjarn.: name of certain crags, among which sounds are heard when a storm is coming. Ill-vert, n. adj. what is not to be stood; bá kom regn svá mikit, at í. var úti, a pelting rain, so that one could bardly Ill-yroa, t, to abuse, speak evil to, Fas.
Ill-yroi, n. pl. foul language, libel, stay out-of-doors, Bs. i. 172. ii. 229, Finnb. 228, Stj. 529. Nj. 64, Boll. 360, Karl. 509. ill-yrmi, n. [ornir], vermin, Fms. x. illyrmis-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), like vermin. III-ýðgi, f. **ill-þræli**, n. = illúð, Hom. (St.) ill-polandi, part. intolerable. a wretched thrall, Am. 59. ill-þýði, n. [þióð], a rabble, gang of thieves and robbers, Fms. vii. 8, 16, Bs. i. 142, Hkr. iii. 208, Fb. ii. 349. îllþýðis-fólk, n. = illþýði, Hkr. i. 36, Fms. vi. 162, ix. 384, v. l. þýðis-maðr, m. a thief and robber, Fms. viii. 73, v.l.

passim: as also fury, rage, það er illska í honum: illsku-fullr, full of Severe winters are marked in the Annals by the extent of frozen water; wickedness, Fms. ii. 137; illsku-limr, a limb of wickedness; illsku-kraptr, illsku-sprótt, 188, 656 B. 1, Hom. 27; illsku-verk, a wicked work, 14; Rostock to the Sound), 1126, 1197; Polar ice in Iceland in 1145, 1233 (llsku-vættt, an evil wight, Str. 43; illsku-maðr, a wicked, cruel man, Bær. 8; illsku-pró, doggedness, Stj. 268: mischief, evil, Fms. i. 184: as also in mod. usage, illsku-veðr, a fiery gale.

illskask, 20, dep. to wax wroth and furious, Fas. iii. 657.

i-löngun, f. longing after.

1M, n. [no doubt akin to eim in eimyrja, Engl. embers], dust, asbes, embers; hann hreinsar þat skjótt af, þóat nokkut ím hafi á oss dregit af samneyti annarlegs siðferðis, Fms. ii. 261; hann brennir af oss synda ím, Greg. 19, 46; nú tók ím af honum, at hann var sannr propheta, Fms. x. 392.

ima, u, f. = im; elds ima, embers, Harms. 39: poët. a she-wolf, from

the ember-like colour (?), Edda (Gl.): a giantess, id.

imo, f. name of an ogress, Edda, Hkv. I. 39.

im-gerör, f. name of a giantess.
imi, a, m. (imarr, imr, m.), a giant, Edda (Gl.), Vpm. 5: a pr. name,
Rs. i.

imi-gustr or imu-gustr, m. 'giants'-gusb:' disgust, in the metaph. phrase, hafa imigust & e-u, to feel dislike, abborrence for a thing.

im-leitr, adj. dusky, gray-coloured, of a wolf, Lex. Poët.

imun, f., poët. a figbt, battle, Lex. Poët., Ól. 33, Hkv. 1. 49. COMPDS: imun-boro, n. a sbield, Vellekla. imun-dis, f. a war-goddess, Haustl. imun-laukr, m. a sword, Eyvind.

1-mynd, f. the very image.

i-mynda, að, to imagine; eg ímynda mér, I fancy.

i-myndan, f. imagination, fancy.

i-neyzla, u, f. participation in; ineyzla i jörðu, Gbl. 367.

Irar, m. pl. Irisbmen; Irland, n. Ireland; Ira-konungr, m. the king of the Irisb; Irakr, adj. Irisb; Iraka, u, f. the Irish tongue, Ld. 72, Fs. 78, Bs. i. 227, the Sagas passim.

II. Irland it mikla, Great Ireland, was the name of Southern America, just as Eastern Russia was called Great Sweden.

írask, að, dep. to be rumoured abroad; mætti ok þá þat írask, at (then it may be that people would say, that) þær eignir fylgði henni þá heiman, er hón átti í Noregi, O. H. L. 30.

1-rauor, adj. reddish, a little red, Mar.

IRI, a, m. gossip, rumour, tatile; höfum vér heyrt nokkurn íra á, hvárt þú sér konungs-son eðr eigi, Fms. ix. 278, v.l., a ἄπ. λεγ., hence prob. the mod. íra-fár, burly-burly; í mesta írafári.

18a, að, to 'ice,' freeze; þá ísaði þegar sem áðr, Fms. ix. 400; ísaðr, iced, frozen, 386, Rd. 277.

isarn, n. iron; see járn.

is-brot, n. broken ice, Fas. ii. 501.

is-brún, f. the edge of an ice-field, Fms. i. 211, Grág. ii. 386, Jb. 330. f-sota, u, f. a sitting in judgment; iseta í dómi, Grág. i. 78: occupation, unlawful, rán ok iseta, Jb. 159, N. G. L. i. 53. isetu-arfr, m. inberitance by right of occupancy, N. G. L. i. 207.

is-heill, adj. dub., Bard. 34 new Ed.

is-héldr, part. [héla], covered with rime, Sks. 229.

is-hogg, n. ice breaking, Hkr. iii. 140, Vigl. 26.

ising, f. sleet, Stj. 14.

1-ajá, f. attention, Konr.

i-sjáverőr, adj. worth looking after, Ld. 66, Nj. 155, Karl. 547: mod., pað er ísjárvert, 'tis rather dangerous.

1-sjon, f. a looking into, Fbr. 147.

is-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, Al. 51, Sks. 153.

i-akilja, o, to bargain, stipulate, Dipl. i. 5.

1-skipan, f. a putting in or upon a place, Vm. 87.

1-skyggilegr, adj. dark-looking, suspicious.

1-skyld, f. = ítak, q. v.; svá margar ískyldir á kirkjan í Odda, Vm. 27; taka jörð með öllum ískyldum, Dipl. v. 26.

fs-leggir, m. pl. ice-legs, shin bones of sheep used for skates, Fms. vii.

is-lög, n. pl. layers of ice, Fs. 26, Eb. 186, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 368, Ld.

1-smott, f. [smjúga], a cloak with a bole for the head to pass through,

Sks. 117 new Ed.

18-möl, f. ground ice, broken ice; sem á ísmöl sæi, Fms. vii. 18, xi.
365; var allt at sjá sem á eina ísmöl sæi er vápnin glóuðu, vi. 412.

isopi, a, m. [for. word], byssop, Bær.
i-spen, f., pl. ispenjar, a kind of sausage filled with lard and suet.

is-reki, a, m., and is-rek, n. an ice-drift, ice-floe, Fms. ix. 350. 188, m. [A.S. îs; Engl. ice; O. H. G. îs; Germ. eis; Swed. and Dan. is]:—ice; iss is ice on sea and water, svell on a plain or meadow; klaki = frozen ground, etc.; distinction is made between hasis, drift ice or Polar ice, and lagnaðar-iss, 'lay-ice,' common ice; in plur. isar, of large sheets of ice; en er ísa lagði á vötn, Fms. vii. 54; ísa leysir, ibe ice ibaws, 55; íss var lagðr á Hossaða-vág, Eb. 236; á isinum (mod. isnum), Nj. 143: for sliding, á isi skríða, Hm. 82; see also ísleggir.

A.D. 1047 (a sheet of ice between Norway and Denmark), 1306 (ice from Rostock to the Sound), 1126, 1197; Polar ice in Iceland in 1145, 1233 (hafisar allt sumar), 1261 (hafiss umhverfis Island), 1275 (kringdi þá hafíss nær um allt Island), 1306 (hafíss fyrir norðan land nær allt sumar), 1310 (ísa-vár, hafísar lágu umhverfis Ísland fram um mitt sumar), 1348 (snjóar svá miklir ok íslög at fraus sjóinn umbergis landit, svá at ríða mátti umbergis landit af hverju annesi um alla fjörðu), 1375 (hafísar framan til Bartholomeus-messu), cp. also Vd. ch. 15, Eb. ch. 57, 61: for later times and for the currents driving the ice around Icel. see Eggert Itin. ch. 645, 853:—the name of the Rune 1, Skálda 176. COMPDS: isa-fjöldi, a, m., isa-för, f., isa-gangr, m. drifts of ice, Sks. 192, Grett. 133, Bs. i. 338 (of a river). isa-lauss, adj. ice-free, Landn. 26, v. l. isa-log, n. pl. layers, strata of ice, Fs. ísa-válk. n. being tossed about in ice, Sks. 174. isa-vár. n. an icy spring, cold spring, Ann. 1319. isa-vok, f. an open bole in ice, Sks. 174: in local names, Is-eyri, in Denmark; Isa-fjörör, m. in Denmark and Iceland; Is-firdingr, m., Is-firzkr, adi. from Icefjord; Is-land, n. Iceland, for the origin of the name see Landn. 30,-hann sá norðr yfir fjöllin fjörð fullan af hafisum, því kölluðu þeir landit Ísland. Ís-lendingr, m. an Icelander, Landn. etc. passim. Íslendinga-bók, f. the Icelanders' Book, the historical work of Ari, Ib. (pref.), O. T. (1853) 33. lendinga-saga, u, f, the old name of the Sturlunga Saga, as opp. to Konunga Sögur or Histories of the Kings, Sturl. i. 107, Bs. i. 589, 591: in mod. usage Islendinga Sögur means the Lives of Icelanders, recorded in the Index D. ii. Íslendinga-skrá, f. the Icelandic scroll, prob. = the Landnama, Fb. i. 526. Islendinga-battr, m. a section or chapter treating of Iceland, Fms. x. 294. Íslenzkr, adj. Icelandic, passim. Íslenzka or Íslenzk tunga, u, f. the Icelandic tongue.

1-stao, n., usually in pl. istöd, a stirrup, Sks. 372, freq. in mod. usage, but stigreip (q. v.) is older, being of rope, whereas the istöd are of

ístaða, u, f., in ístöðu-lauss, Fas. iii. 548; ístöðu-lítill, adj. wbo stands but little, delicate, sensitive, esp. of children who cry readily at harsh words; hann er svo ístöðulítill.

i-stangan, f. instigation, pricking, Karl. 197, Mar.

1-stig, n. = istað, Flóv. 24, Str. 39, Thom. 208. istr, n. = istra, Þiðr. 341 (v. l.), Hb. (1865) 22.

ISTRA, u, f. the fat of the paunch, of persons, Stj. 383, Porf. Karl. 432, Pidr. 341. Istru-magi, a, m. paunch-belly, a nickname, Fms. Isungr., m. an ice-bear (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 270.

1-tak, n. a law term, a partial right of property in another's estate, esp. of glebes (Kirkju-itök), Grág. ii. 207, D. I. i. 522, passim. itaka-lauss, adj. without itök, i. e. full possession, Vm. 108, D. I. i. 507.

1-tala, u, f. a proportionate sbare in a right or in an estate, Grág. ii. 254: = ítak, Vm. 164, Dipl. ii. 10, Fms. vi. 103, v. l. ítölu-lauss, adj. = ítakalauss; ítölulauss eign, unsbared, full possession, Am. 99, Dipl. ii. 3.

Ítalía, u, f. Italy, passim: Ítalía-land, n. id., Ver. 37, Bret. 108: Ítalskr, adj. Italian.

star-legr, adj. fine, glorious; dýrleg ok ítarleg kirkja, Symb. 10; þat hús er bazt hefir verit ok ítarlegast, Ver. 27; ítarleg sæðsla, lordly fare, Greg. 22, 97; þessum enum ítarlega Guðs vin, Clem. 48; allt var ítarlegt um órar ferðir, Am. 91; í. at áliti, Lex. Poët.; í. hilmir, a lordly king, Merl. 2. 34.

itar-liga, adv. exquisitely; i. buinn, fine dressed, Fms. xi. 85; herbergi i. buin, well furnisbed, iv. 194; klædask i., to dress fine, Hom. 98;

búa í. um e-t, Ver. 56.

ITR, adj., the r is radical, [this word is hardly to be found in any other Teut. language]: -glorious, excellent, mostly in poets; itt aliti, beautiful to behold, Sks. 1. 7; itr konungr, itr yngvi, a great king, 10, Fms. vi. 87 (in a verse); inn itri ödlingr, Skv. 1. 23; itrum Ólafi, itr Haraldr, epithet of kings, Lex. Poët.; itran ættbæti Einars, Arnór; i itru'liði, in the valiant bost, O. H. (in a verse): of things, itr rönd, a fine shield, Edda (Ht.); itran sal fjalla, of the sky, Edda (in a verse); til itrar elli, to a glorious, golden age, Edda (Ht.); itt lausn, glorious redemption, Likn. 39. In compos, only in poets, = glorious: itr-borinn, part. bigb-born, Am., Hkv. ftr-bol, n. the glorious abode, Rekst. 33. (ftr-geor, adj. gentle, Geisli. ftr-hugaor, adj. bigb-minded, Geisli 10. ftr-laukr, m. garlie, Hkv. 1. 7 (imun-laukr?). ftr-maor, m., itr-menni, n. a noble man, Lex. Poet. itr-mannligr, adj. of stout, noble bearing, itr-skapaör, part. beautifully shaped, Hkv. 2. 36. Hkr. iii. 160. itr-tunga, u, f. epithet of a sword, Landn. (in a verse). ítr-vaxinn, part. of beautiful stature, epithet of a lady, Kormak. ítr-þveginn, part. clean-washed, bright, clean, epithet of a lady's arms, Ls. 17.

Itreka, ad. (qs. id-vreka = to wreak again?); this word seems not to occur in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage:—to iterate, repeat.

itrekan, f. repetition.

Ivaldi, a, m. a mythical name of a dwarf, Edda. i-vasan, f. bustle, fuss; varaldar i., worldly affairs, H. E. i. 255. iviō-gjarn, adj. [Hel. inwid = fraud], wicked, evil, a ἄπ.λεγ., Vkv. 26.

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Lue S. s.

Iviði, n. a dub. word, Vsp. 2, prob. an ogress = íviðja, which is the Tjasnt utan sem innan, Grág. i. 392: as, just as, ok hasa eitt atsetli báðar reading of the Hb. l. c.; see Sæm. (Möbius), p. 265.

1-vioja, u, f. an ogress, prob. from inwid, and not from i and vior, Hdl. 44, Edda (Gl.); see the preceding word.

1-vist, f. an abode, in-dwelling, N. G. L. i. 47. II. a local name,

Uist, one of the Hebrides, Fms.

ÍPRÓTT, s., also spelt iðrótt, prob. from ið- and þrótt or þróttr, power, qs. ið-þrótt; the long vowel seems due to absorption, analogous to Svíþjóð = Svið-þjóð; the rhyme, íþróttir . . . níu, Orkn. l. c., shews that the vowel was sounded long: [Dan. idræt; Swed. idrott; but not in Saxon nor Germ.]:—accomplishment, art, skill, in olden times esp. of athletic exercises, but also of literary skill; king Harold (in the verse in Mork. 15, iðróttir kann ek átta) counts eight íðróttir,-poetry, riding, swimming, sliding in snow-shoes, shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; earl Rognvald (in the verse in Orkn. ch. 61) counts nine,—chess playing, Runes, 'book,' smid, sliding on 'skid,' shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; cp. also the tale in Edda of Thor and Utgarda-Loki, where running a race, eating fast, drinking, lifting the cat, and wrestling are among iprottir. In mod. usage the word is applied especially to the fine arts (painting, sculpture); kann ek þá íþrótt, at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31; vel buinn at íþróttum, Nj. 61; vel at sér görr um íþróttir, Eg. 111; hann lét Gunnar reyna ymsar íþróttir við menn sína, ok vóru beir engir er né eina íþrótt hefði til jafns við hann, Nj. 46, Edda 31; nú sýnir Sigmundr íþrótt sína, Fær. 76; inna íþrótt, Edda 31; góð íþrótt, id.; með ágætri iðrótt, of music, Bs. i. 155; iðrótt sú er Grammatica heitir, 163; idrott þá er grammatica heitir, Clem. 33; af idrott þeirri er dialectica heitir, Al. 3. COMPDS: iprotta-lauss, adj. unskilled, Sks. 25; úfróðir menn ok íþróttalausir, Clem. 33. ibrótta-maðr, m. a man skilled in exercises, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 199, Finnb. 336; i. ok vitr, Bret. 8; hann görðisk enn mesti iðróttamaðr (master) í þess-konar námi (viz. in grammar), Bs. i. 163.

fprott-ligr, adj. skilful; i. fimleiki, a dexterous feat, Fms. vi. 225; torvelt er at týna öll ágæti íþróttligrar lækningar hans, Bs. i. 646.

 ${f J}$ is really the tenth letter of the alphabet, but since it is usually regarded as another form of I, K is commonly reckoned as the tenth letter.

jaoar-flar, adj. loose in the edge, of stuff, Grag. i. 498.

JADARR, m., dat. jaðri, pl. jaðrar; a form jöðurr (as vaðall and vöbull) occurs in Vsp. 5: [A.S. and Hel. edor = septum; provinc. Bavarian ettor, Schmeller]:-the edge, selvage, of cloth, Grag. i. 498, Nj. 176, v.l.; of a tent, Stj. 307, Str. 40: of a sail, Mag.: of the limb of the moon, Rb. 34: the edge-beam or rail of a paling, sá garðr er gildr, er öln er á meðal staurs hvers, en hjástaurr enn þriði, ok jaðarr er yfir, N. G. L. i. 246: poët., himin-jödur, the 'sky-border,' borizon, Vsp.; sky-jadarr, ' cloud-border,' the heaven, Geisli 2; solar-jadarr, id.: the edge of the hand (handar-jadarr), Edda 110: the border along the shore, med Blalands jadri, Lex. Poët.; frons jadarr, id.; Eylands jadarr = ora maritima. Merl. 2. 5: whence a local name of the Norse district, Jaoarr, m. Fæderen; also Jaoar-byggo, f., and Jaoar-byggjar, m. pl. the men of the county J., Fb., Fms. passim. II. metaph. [A. S. eodor, Beow.], the foremost, best, with gen.; Asa jadarr, the best of all the Ases, Ls. 35; folks jadarr, the best of men, Hkv. 2. 40; gods jadarr, the bighest god = Odin, Stor. 22; hers jadarr, Fm. 36, Merl.

jaoar-akegg, n. whiskers, Sks. 288, (recorded as a German fashion.) jaora, ao, to brim, border; jaoraor, part. bordered, Gbl. 308.

jaorakan, n. a kind of Icel. bird, numenius: mod. jaroreka, Edda

JAFN, adj., also spelt jamn, f. jöfn, neut. jafnt, often spelt as well as proncd. jamt; compar. jafnari, superl. jafnastr: [Ulf. ibns, Luke vi. 17; A. S. efen; Engl. and Dutch even; old Fr. ivin; O. H. G. eban; mod. Germ. eben; Dan. jeun; Swed. jemn; akin to Lat. aequus by interchange of palatal and labial, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. eben]:-even, equal, but, like Lat. aequus, mostly in a metaph. sense, for sléttr (q. v.) answers to Lat. planus; often followed by a dat., jafn e-u, equal to a thing, in compari-I. equal, equal to; jöfn eyri (dat.) gulls, K. p. K. 72; jafn Guði, equal to God; jafn mér, passim. 2. equal, the same; enda er jöfn helgi hans meðan hann ferr svá með sér, Grág. i. 93; ella er jöfn sök við hann fram á leið, 322; at ek verða jafn drengr í hvert sinn, Sd. 188; binar verda flestar jafnastar, thy acts are mostly the same, i. e. all bad, Fms. viii. 409. 3. fixed, unchanged; með jafnri leigu, jöfnum kaupum, jöfnum skildaga, Rétt. 2. 7, Stat. 264, Fb. ii. 137; hann var ellesu vetra eðr tíu, ok sterkr at jösnum aldri, and strong for bis age, Eg. 188, 592; eiga þeir jöfnum höndum (see hönd) allt þat er þeir taka, Grág. ii. 66. 4. even, even-tempered; jafn ok úmislyndr, Mar.: of numbers, jöfn tala, even in tale, equal, opp. to odda-tala, Alg. 356.

jamt, both together, both alike, Fins, xi. 137; jafnt er sem þér sýnisk ('tis as it appears, indeed), af er fotrinn, Nj. 97; jasnt þrælar sem sijalsir menn, Fins. i. 113: jamt sem, just as, equally as; jaint sem i fjórðungsdómi, jamt skal eiga féránsdóm eptir fjörbaugs-mann sem eptir skogarmann, Grág. i. 87; skal hann láta virða fé þat jamt sem úmaga-eyn, 189; menn skulu svá sakir hluta, jamt sem á alþingi, 122; jafnt henr komit er þú spáðir, it bas bappened just as thou didst foretel, Nidsst. 8: ellipt., ok skal hann þá jamt (sem þeir) allri bót upp halda, Grág. ii. 2. temp. at the same time, just; ek skiri pik, ok nefna bam, í nafni Föður, ok drepa barninu í vatn um sinn jafnt fram fyrir sik, and dip the bairn each time into the water, K. p. K. 10: just, precisely, in the very moment, hat var jamt Jola-aptan själfan er heir bordusk, Fms. zi. 15; jamt i pvi hann stakaði, 133.

8. advero., at jonne, j.

4. til jafns, vóru þeir engir at né
tanna við en. ld. eina sprott hefði til jafns við hann, Nj. 46; halda til jafns við e-n, Ld. 40; komask til jafns við e-n, Fb. i. 261.

B. COMPDS: I. such a, so . . . a; Karvel jafn-frægum dreng, so fine a fellow as K., Karl. 103; er þat skömm jafn-mörgum mönnum, 'ús a shame for so many men, Gisl. 51: with the particle sem, jafu-ungr sem hann var, young as be was, i. e. so young as be was for his age, Vapu. 5; vel hafi ber minu máli komit, jafn-úvænt sem var, þiðr. 136; kvað þat ekki hæfa á jafn-mikilli hátið sem (in such a feast as) í hönd ferт, Fb. i. 376; at eigi skyldi Hugon keisari yfir þá stíga jafn-reiðr sem hann varð þeim, Karl. 478; undraðisk hón hversu friðr ok íagr hann var jafn-gamall maðr (for bis age), Stj. 215; mikill maðr ertú þó þórir, jafn-gamall, O. H. 176; Þórir Oddsson var sterkastr jafn-gamall, Gullþ. II. mod. phrases such as, það er jafngott fyrir hann, it serves bim right; hann er jasngóði syrir því, it won't burt bim; or honum er pad jasn-gott, it will do bim good, serve bim right; vera jasn-nær, to be equally near, i. e. none the better; hann for jafinner, it was all of no III. in countless compos (esp. adjectives) with almost any participle or adverb, rarely with verbs and nouns, and denoting equal, as, the same; as seen from the context often followed by a dat., e. g. jafngamall e-m, of the same age as another person: -- of these compds only some can be noticed: jafn-aldri, a, m. one of the same age, Fms. i. 13, vii. 199, Bs. i. 179, Eg. 25, 84. jafn-auðigr, adj. equally wealtby. Band. 2: equally bappy, hann setr hund sinn jafnaudigan okkr undir bordi, Bjarn. 27. jafn-auosmr, adj. as perspicuous, Eluc. 41. voldr, adj. as easy, Ld. 78. jafn-ageetr, adj. as good, as noble, Nj. 129. jafn-ákafr, adj. as impetuous, Fms. xi. 137. jafn-beinn, adj. as straight, Sturl. i. 196. jafn-berr, adj. equally bare, Fas. i. 67. jafnbitinn, part. evenly bitten or grazed, of a field, Ghl. 407. jafn-bitr, jafnjafn-bjartr, adj. as bright, Nj. 208: neut., beittr, adj. as sbarp, keen. Sks. 69. jafn-bjóða, bauð; j. e-m, to be a match for one, Finnb. 260: to be equal to, contest on equal terms with one, Fms. ii. 27, vii. 22; gripr betri en peim peningum jafnbjóði, 655 xxx. 10. jafn-blíðr, adj. equally mild, jafn-borinn, part. of equal birth, Ld. 332, Fms. x. 79 (v. l.), Fær. 154. Gbl. 133; j. til e-s, baving equal birtbright to, Fms. vii. 8, x. 407. jafn-bratt, n. adj. as soon, at the same moment, brattr, adj. as steep. Hom. 114. jafn-breiðr, adj. equally broad, Edda 28, Gpl. 355. jafnbuinn, part. equally 'boun' or armed, Fms. ii. 165: ready, prepared, Stj. jafn-digr, adj. as stout, jafn-deildr, part. equally shared, Hom. 148. jafn-djúpvitr, adj. as Sturl. iii. 63. jafn-djúpr, adj. as deep. deep-scheming, Orkn. 214, Hkr. iii. 95. jafn-drengilegr, adj. as gallant, İsl. ii. 446. jafn-drjúgdeildr, part. going as far, of stores, Sturl. i. 166. jafn-drjúgr, adj. keeping as long, Sturl. i. 216, Rb. 18. jafn-dýrligr, adj. equally splendid, Bs. i. 454. jafn-dýrr, adj. as costly, glorious, of the same price, K. p. K. 28, Nj. 56, Grett. 104 A. N. G. L. i. 150, 348. jafn-dægri, n. (mod. jafndægr), the equinox, both dægr (q. v.) being equally long, Edda 103, Rb. 454, 456, 472. and passim: equal length, of day and night, Fb. i. 539; see cykt. jafn-dami, n. equal judgment, justice, Fms. vi. 431, Pr. 413. jafn-dæmr, adj. just, giving equal judgment, Rb. 364. jafn-einfaldr, adj. as simple, guileless, Hom. 50. jafn-fagr, adj. as fair, Nj. 112. jafnjafn-fastr, adj. equally firm. Grag. fallegr, adj. as bandsome. i. 7, K. p. K. 166: as adv., Fms. x. 270, Finnb. 338. jafn-fáir, adj. jafn-feigr, adj. as fey. jafn-feitr, adj. as fat. jafnjafn-firmr, adj. fimlega, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as alert, Fms. ii. 273. jefnas alert, Fær. 272, Hkr. i. 291, v.l. jafn-fjær, adv. as far. fjölmennr, adj. with as many men, Nj. 222. jafn-flatt, n. adj.; fara j., to fare so ill, Fms. vi. 379; see flatr. jafn-fljótr, adj. as smift. jafn-fram, adv. equally forward, side by side: with dat., jafnfram akipi Rúts, Nj. 8: locally, of places, over against, (= gegnt and gagn-wart, q. v.); with dat., er hann kom jafnfram Borgund, Hkr. ii. 309; j. Eiðsvelli, Vermá. Fms. ix. 408; j. gagntaki konungs sonar, j. boðanum, vji. 170, ix. 387 (v. l.): as adv., standa jainfram, to stand evenly, in a straight line; standa allir j. fyrir konungs borðinu, i. 16, Eg. 581, Nj. 140, Rb. 466, Sturl. iii. 244: temp. at the same moment, of two things bappening together, Fras. vi. 24; jösn tala, even in tale, equal, opp. to odda-tala, Alg. beir ridu til bings jasnstram Skeggja, Dord. 18 new Ed.; hann fert avalt II. neut. jasnt or jamt, almost adverbially, equally, just; jasnstram i ståsögn æsi Guds-sonar, follows parallel in the story. 625. 83:

at the same time consider, Stj. 156; jafnfram sem, jafnfram ok, as soon jafn-framarla, -framar, -liga, adv. as foras, Karl. 158, Pr. 413. ward, as far, just as well, Ld. 254, Bs. i. 778. jafn-frammi, 2dv. = jasnframt, Sks. 364, Sturl. i. 32: temp., Fms. iii. 218. jafn-framt, adv. = jafnfram, Háv. 42: temp., Sturl. i. 1: along with, with dat., Pass. viii. 9: equally, in the same degree, Ld. 62. jafn-frior, adj. as fair, jafn-frjáls, adj. equally free, Fms. i. 8: as valuable, K. p. K. 172. Fas. iii. 8. jafn-frjálsliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as freely, as liberally, Hkr. i. 78. jafn-froor, adj. as wise, as knowing, Sks. 544. jafn-frægr, adj. as famous, Fas. i. 277. jafn-frækn, adj. equally gallant, Edda. jafn-fullr, adj. as full, Grág. i. 20, 68, Gpl. 477. jafn-fuinn, adi equally rotten. jafn-fuss, 2dj. equally willing, Sturl. i. 190. jafn-færr, adj. as able, Nj. 97. jafn-fætis, adv. on equal footing; standa j. e-m. Sturl. ii. 134, Hkr. ii. 153. jafn-gamall, adj. of the same age, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 60, xi. 96. jafn-goði, n. evenness of temper, Sks. 435. jafn-gefinn, part. equally given to, Fas. i. 268. jafn-gegnt, adv. just opposite to, Sks. 63, Fms. ix. 463; see gegnt. jafn-girnd, f. and jafn-girni, f. fairness, equity, Sks. 273, 639, Hom. 17. jafn-gjarn, adj. as eager, Hom. 19: as equitable, Sks. 355, Hom. 135, Karl. 495. jafn-gjarna (-gjarnliga), adv. as willingly, as readily, Fms. iii. 45 (v. l.) ix. 508, Stj. jafn-glaor, adj. as glad, as cheerful, Eb. 88: neut., mei er ckki jafnglatt sem áðr, Fas. i. 106. jafn-glöggt, n. adj. as clearly, Bs. i. 352. jafn-góðr, adj. equally good, as good, Nj. 18, Eg. 54, Gpl. 233, N. G. L. i. 347, Dipl. v. 16: unburt, none the worse, see (II) above. jain-gooviljaor, adj. with equally good will, Stj. 629. jain-grannr, adj. equally thin. jain-grimmliga, adv. (ligr, adj.), as fiercely, Th. jafn-grimmr, adj. as fierce, Sks. 79. jafn-grunnr, adj. as shallow. jafn-gæfr, adj. as meek, Rb. 397. jafn-göfigr, adj. as good, as famous, jafn-görla, adv. as clearly, Grag. i. 299, Sturl. iii. 11, Bs. i. 133. 171, Fas. i. 271. jafn-hafðr, part. equally used, N. G. L. i. jafn-hagliga, adv. as skilfully, Krók. 53. jafn-hagr, adj. Fms. ii. 171, Fas. i. 271. as skilful in bandiwork, Nj. 147. jain-haror, adj. as bard, as severe, Nj. 79: neut. jafn-hart, as fast, Fas. iii. 488: jafn-hardan, adv. jafn-harðsnúinn, part. as bard-twisted, as tight, Nj. 79. jafn-har, adj. as bigb, as tall, as loud, Rb. 112, 474, Fas. ii. 79: of metre, sce hár (I. 3), Fms. vi. 300, Daniel Ld. 174. jafn-hollagr, 201. u-hátta-góðr, 2dj. as well-mannered, Ld. 174. jafn-hollagr, 201. u-hátta-góðr, 2dj. as bale, as jafn-holl, 2dj. as bale, as wbole, Eg. 425, v.l. Jafn-heimoll, adj. equally open to use, Eg. 47, Ld. 70, Gpl. 214, 353: equally bound, 57. jafn-heimskr, adj. equally stupid, Fms. ii. 156, Sd. 178. jafn-heitr, adj. as bot, Sks. 540. hentr, adj. as well fitted, Sturl. i. 196. jafn-hlær, adj. equally snug, jafn-hollr, adj. equally sincere, Orkn. 166. Rb. 440. iafn-hógværliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as meekly, Krók. 36. jafn-hógværr, jafn-hraustr, adj. as valiant, Fms. ii. 356, Krók. 51. jafn-hryggr, adj. as distressed, Hkr. iii. 269. jafn-hugaor, adj. even-tempered, Sks. 24: of one mind, 300: as daring. jafn-hvass, adj. as sharp, Ld. 306: blowing as hard. jafn-hvatr, adj. as bold, as quick, Sturl. i. 112, v.l. jafn-hvitr, adj. equally white. jafnhæðiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as ridiculous, Fas. iii. 91. jafn-hægr, adj. equally easy, ready, meek, Fms. ii. 106, Fzr. 69, Grag. i. 264, ii. 257. jafn-hættr, adj. as dangerous, Sks. 540. jafn-höfigr, adj. as beavy, Rb. 102, Edda 38. jafn-fila, adv. as badly, Fms. viii. 140 (v. l.), lsl. ii. 181. jafn-illiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as ill-looking, Fas. ii. 207. jafn-illr, adj. equally bad, Grúg. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 513. jafnkaldr, adj. as cold, Sks. 215. jafn-keypi, n. an equal bargain, Fs. 25. **Jafn-kominn**, part. on even terms, Sks. 455: neut. an even match, jafnkomit er å með ykkr, ye are well-matched, Nj. 59; hann kvað jafnkomit með þeim fyrir aldrs sakir, Fms. iii. 76; jafnkomnir til erfðar, with equal tille to, Grag. i. 304; jafnkomnir til fyrir ættar sakir, Fms. i. 220; jafnkomnir at frændsemi, Isl. ii. 315. jafn-kosta, adj. welljafn-kosta, adj. wellmatched, good enough, of wedlock, Stj. 204. jafn-kostgæfinn, adj. equally painstaking, Bs. i. 681. jafn-krappr, adj. as straight, narrow; i jafnkrappan stad, in such a strait, Ld. 168. jafn-kringr, adj. jafn-kristinn, adj. a fellow Christian, equally dexterous, Sks. 381. Jb. 92, Barl. 44. jafn-kunnigr, adj. as well known, Grett. 162 A: knowing as well. jafn-kunnr, adj. as well known, Hom. 90. kurteis, adj. as courteous, Sturl. i. 165. jafn-kyrr, adj. as quiet. jafn-kýta, t, with dat. = jafnyrða. jafn-kænn, adj. as 'cunning,' as well versed, Stj. 561. jafn-kærr, adj. as dear, as beloved, Fms. i. 215, xi. jafn-langr, adj. as long, equally long, Fms. xi. 376, Ghl. 350, 355, Isl. ii. 219, Grág. i. 406, Edda 138 (of the same length): neut., en ef þær segja jasnlangt, if they say both the same, Grág. i. 7. jasnlágr, adj. equally low. jafn-leiðr, adj. equally loathed, Fms. viii. 240. jain-leiki, n. = jainleikit, jain-leikii, n. past an equal game, fins. xi. 131.) jain-lendi, n. a level, even piece of ground, Eg. 584. Jafn-lengd, f. 'even-length,' the return to the same time in the next day, week, month, year, etc.: of a day, til jafnlengdar annars dags, Grag. ii. 16, Stj. 49; þann sama dag tók Gormr konungr sott, ok andaðisk annan dag at jafnlengdinni, Fms. i. 119, Fas. ii. 30, 37: ground.

in equal share, taka atf j., Gpl. 248 > at the same time, also, hugsa þat j., of of a year, anniversary, skal eigi brullaup vera fyrr en at jafnlengd, Grág. i. 311; tíu aurar sé leigdir eyri til jafnlengdar (a year's rent), 390; at jafnlengd it sidasta, 487; eigi sídarr en fyrir jafnlengd, Fms. xi. 397; halda hátið at jafnlengdum, Greg. 13, Hom. 98; jafnlengdar-dagr, 129, Fms. v. 214, Dipl. v. 8; jafnlengdar hátíð, an anniversary, Greg. 13. jafn-lengi, adv. as long, Grág. i. 423, Fms. iii. 9, MS. 732. 7. lettmæltr, adj. equally easy, just as pleasant in one's speech, Fms. vii. 227. jafn-léttr, adj. as light, as easy, Sturl. iii. 90: neut. (adverb.), Kjartani var ekki annat jafn-létthjalat, K. liked not to speak of anything so much, jafn-léttvigr, adj. as ready in wielding arms, Sturl. iii. 90. jafn-lioa, adj. with an equal number of men, Eb. 144. jafn-liga, adv. equally, fairly; synisk mer eigi j. & komit, Bs. i. 531, Vm. 169; skipta j., Fb. ii. 300: perpetually, all along, always, usually, Fms. i. 191, x. 88, 89, Dipl. v. 8, Rb. 348, 472, Stj. 77. jafn-ligr, adj. equal, fair, Hkr. ii. 149, Háv. 57, Eg. 488; er þat miklu jafnligra, a more equal match, Fms. vii. 115. jafn-líkligr, adj. as likely, Sturl. iii. 7, Lv. 77. jafn-likr, adj. as like, Lv. 58, Fas. ii. 478: equal, alike, j. sem hornsponar efni, Bs. i. 59. jafn-litill, adj. as little, Fas. iii. 487. ljóss, adj. as bright, Bret. 62. jafn-ljótr, adj. as ugly, Fms. iv. 175. jafn-ljúfr, adj. as willing. jafn-lygn, adj. as 'loun,' as calm, of the wind, jafn-lyndi, n. evenness of temper, Stj., Fagrsk. 132, Bs. i. 141, Mar. jafn-lyndr, adj. even-tempered, Fms. vi. 287, viii. 447 (v. l.) jafn-lýðskyldr, adj. equally bound, as liegemen, Sks. 270. læror, adj. as learned. jafn-magr, adj. equally meagre. jammaki, 2, m. an equal, a match, Sks. 22, 255. jafn-mannvænn, adj. equally promising, porf. Karl. 382. jafn-margr, adj. as many, Nj. 104, Grág. ii. 210, 403, Fms. i. 152, ii. 34. jafn-máttugr, adj. as mighty, Fms. ii. 157, Eluc. 6. jafn-mattuligr, adj. equally possible, 655 xxii. B. jafn-menni, n. an equal, a match, Ld. 132, Isl. ii. 358, Fms. vi. 345, vii. 103. jafn-menntr, adj. of eq. Hrafn. 10. jafn-merkiligr, adj. equally dignified, Bs. i. 148. jafn-menntr, adj. of equal rank, mikill, adj. as great, Grag. ii. 264, 403, Fms. i. 1, Gpl. 363: equally big, tall, Fms. x. 202, Nj. 11: neut. as much, Fms. vii. 240, Skálda jafn-mildr, adj. as mild, as gracious, Rb. 366. minnigr, adj. baving as good a memory, Bs. i. 681. jain-mjukliga, adv. as meekly, as gently, Lv. 50. jafn-mjúkr, adj. equally soft. mjök, adv. as much, as strongly, Grág. ii. 140, Skálda 168. myrkr, adj. equally dark, Skálda 209. jafn-mæli, n. fair play, equality, Fb. i. 407, Fms. vi. 206, Grag. i. 88, 200, Ld. 258, H. E. i. 247, Karl. 99. Karl. 99. jafn-naumr, adj. as close. jafn-nainn, adj. ; j. at frænd-semi, equally near akin, Grág. i. 171, ii. 67, Eb. 124, İsl. îi. 315, (jafnan, jafn-nær, mod. jafn-nærri, adv. equally near: loc., er Olafs mark j. báðum, Fms. vii. 64, 268, Sks. 63, 216: as near, at honum væri úvarligt at láta jafnmarga heiðna menn vera j. sér, Fms. ii. 34: equally near (by birth), i. 123: metaph., eigi hefir honum jafnnærri gengit újafnaðr þeirra sem mér, Sturl. iii. 238: also jafn-nær, adj. equally nigb, not a whit the better, see (II) above. jafn-nætti, n. the equinox, 673. jafn-oki, a, m. = jafnmaki, an equal, a mateb for one, 54, Stj. 15. Sks. 22: a play-fellow, Stj. 497, bior. 213. jafn-opt, adv. as often, Nj. 211, Rb. 566, Grág. i. 186. jafn-6tt, adj., neut. as adv., at the same time, immediately, Pass. 20. 2: one after another, taka e-8 jafnótt og pað kemr. jafn-rakkr, adj. as strong, as straigbí, Ld. 168. ramr, adj. as migbty, as great a wizard, Vþm. 2. jafn-rang jafn-rangr, adj. as jafn-radinn, part. equally determined, Grett. 149. reiðr, adj. equally angry, Háv. 52. jafn-rétti, n. an eg jafnréttis-maðr, m. a man wilb equal rigbt, N. G. L. i. 31. jafn-rétti, n. an equal right. iafnréttr, adj. as right, as lawful, Edda 93, Grág. i. 18: of equal authority, Hkr. iii. 79. jain-réttviss, adj. equally just, Sks. 670. rifligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as large, Lv. 75. jafn-ríkr, adí, jafn-rjóðr, adj. as ruddy, Hkr. i. 102. as rich, equally mighty. jafn-rumr, adj. equally large, Bjarn. jafn-reoi, n. an equal match, Fms. ii. 22, Glum. 350, Nj. 49, Gpl. 215. jafn-roskr, adj. as brisk, as quick, Fms. iii. 225, vi. 96. jafn-saman, adv.; fyrir þessa hugsan alla jasnsaman, all at once, all together, Fms. i. 185, Ld. 326, O. H. 46, Stj. 86, 121, Barl. 191. jafn-sannr, adj. equally true, 671. 1, Edda 19, Stj. 471. jafn-sarr, adj. as sore, as smarting, Mat. seinn, adj. as slow. jafn-sekr, adj. just as guilty, Grag. ii. 64, 89. jafn-síðis, adv. along with. jafn-síðr, adj. as long, of a garment (síðr), Stj. 563. jafn-sjúkr, adj. as sick, Fms. v. 324. jafn-skammr, adj. as sbort, Al. 129. jafn-akarpliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as briskly, Nj. 199, v. l. jafn-skarpr, adj. as sbarp, as keen. jafn-skipti, π. equal, fair dealing. jafn-skiptiliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally, mutually, Stj. 159. jafn-skiptr, part. equally sbared. jafn-skjótr, adj. as swift, Fms. vii. 169, Rb. 454:-jafn-skjott, neut. as adv. immediately, at once, Eg. 87, 291, 492, Fms. ii. 10; jafnskjótt sem, as soon as, Nj. 5, Barl. 176, Karl. 409, 441. jafn-skygn, adj. as clear-sigbted, 655 xiii. A, Bjarn. 59. jafn-skyldliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as dutifully, Ver. 3. Jana-bayaca, aug. 74. jafn-sköruliga, adv. ii. 362, 403, Gbl. 70, 477, Fms. vii. 274. jafn-sköruliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally bold, Nj. 199. jafn-slétta, u, f. even, level ground. jafn-sléttr, adj. equally level, Stj. 79: as easily, Fas. ii. 48. as dutifully, Ver. 3. jafn-skyldr, adj. equally bound or obliged, Grag.

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jafn-slægr, adj. as cunning, Fær. og. ligr, adj., -liga, adv.), as sbarp, Fms. vi. 156. iafn-snarr, adi, as jafn-snart, adj., neut. as adv., as soon, instantly, Fas. iii. 434, Matth. xxvii. 48. jafn-snauðr, adj. as poor. iafn-snemms. adv. at the very same moment, of a coincidence, Eg. 425, Nj. 253, Fms. vi. 221; allir j., all at once, ix. 506, xi. 368 (both together); voru bessir atburðir margir jafnsnemma, en sumir litlu fyrr eðr síðar, Hkr. ii. 368. jafn-snjallr, adi. equal. Glum., Biarn. (in a verse). jafn-snakr. adi. equally wise, Hm. 53. jafn-sparr, adj. as saving, as close, Grag. i. 107, jafn-storkr, adj. as strong, Fms. i. 43. jafn-stiror, adj. as jafn-stórlátr, adj. as proud, Ld. 116. iafn-stórliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as proudly, Ölk. 34. jafn-stórr, adj. as big, as great. jafn-stórættaðr, adj. of equally bigb birth, Fms. iv. 26. stríðr, adj. as bard, severe, Sks. 639. jafn-stuttr, adj. equ jafn-stuttr, adj. equally short, jafn-syndligr, adj. as sinful, Sks. 674. jafn-sætr, adj. as sweet. Fb. i. 539. jafn-sætti, n. an agreement on equal terms. Ni. 21, Sturl. ii. 253, Fb. i. 126. jafn-tamr, adj. equally alert. tefli, n. an equal, drawn game, Vigl. 32. jafn-tengdr, part. in equal degrees of affinity, Grag. ii. 183. jafn-tíðhjalat, n. part. as much talked about, Ni. 100. iafn-tíðrætt, n. adj. = jafntíðhjalat, Nj. 100. jafn-tiguliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally lordly, Fms. x. 109. titt, n. adj. as often, as frequent, Nidrst. 10. jain-torogetr. adj. as rarely to be got, choice, Bs. i. 143. jafn-torsotligr, adj. as bard to get at, Fms. x. 358. jafn-trauör, adj. as unwilling. jafn-traustr, adj. as much to be trusted, Fms. vi. 244. jafn-trur, jafn-tryggr, adj. as faithful. jafn-undarligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as strange, Sks. 80. iafn-ungr. adj. as young, Fms. iii. 60, iv. 383. jafn-úbeint, n. adj. as far from the mark, of a bad shot, Fms. viii, 140. jafn-úfærr. adi, as unpassable. Sturl. iii. 163. jafn-uhefnisamr, adj. as tame, Rb. 366. úráðinn, part. as irresolute, Grett. 153. jafn-úspakr. adj. as unjafn-utlagr, adj. baving to lay out the same fine, ruly, Sturl. ii. 63. N. G. L. i. 158. jafn-vandhæfr, adj. as dangerous to keep, treat, Grag. jafn-vandliga, adv. as carefully, Grág. ii. 249. liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as warily, Fms. vii. 127. jafn-varmr. adi. as warm, Sks. 217. jafn-varr, adj. as well aware, as much on one's guard, jafn-vaskliga, adv. as gallantly, Fms. vii. 127, Ld. 272. Dropl. 28. jafn-vaskligr, adj. as gallant. jafn-vaskr, adj. as bold, Str. 3. jafnvátr, adj. equally wet. jafn-veginn, part. of full weight, Stj. 216. jafn-vegit, n. a law phrase, used when an equal number has been slain on both sides, in which case there were no further proceedings, Glum. 383, jafn-vel, 2dv. as well, equally well, Nj. 48, Eg. 111, Gbl. F26 ii 208 354: likewise, hafa fyrirgört fé ok friði ok jafnvel óðals-jörðum sínum, 142; en benna eið skulu jafnvel biskupar ábyrgjask við Guð..., jafnvel sem (as well as) hinir úlærðu, 57; jafnvel af sænum sem af landinu, Al. 2; ok jamvel sendir jarl beim mönnum orð, sem ..., Fms. xi. 120: even, döggföll um nætr jasnvel at heidskirum vedrum, Stj. 17; jasnvel eptir þat er pau misgörðu, 40; jafnvel syniliga, j. oss önduðum, 9, Bs. i. 549, Barl. 170, 176, Gisl. 83; this last sense is very freq. in mod. usage. velviljaor, part. as well wishing, Sks. 312. jafn-vesall, adj. as wretched, Krók. 54. jafn-virði, n. equal worth, Bs. i. 9, Al. 48. jafn-vægi, n. equal weight, equilibrium, Hkr. ii. 250, Fas. i. 121; boandi ok husfreyja j. sitt, i.e. both of them equally, N.G.L. i. 6. jafn-vægja, d, to weigh the same as another, Fins. iii. 120. vegr, adj. of equal weight, Sks. 644. jafn-væn bandsome, promising, Fms. x. 420, Sturl. iii. 67. jafn-vænn, adj. equally fine, jafn-vætta, t, to weigh against, counterbalance, Stj. 13, porst. Sidu H. 14. jafnyros, o, with dat. to altercate, bandy words, Sturl. iii. 213. jainparfr, adj. as useful, Arnor. jafn-bettr, adj. pressed as closely together. jafn-þjófgefinn, adj. as thievish. jafn-polinmóðr, adj. as patient, Rb. 366. jafn-bolinn, adj. as enduring. jafn-proyttr, part. as weary. jafn-prifinn, adj. as cleanly. jafn-þröngr, adj. as tigbt. jafn-bungr, adj. as beavy, pressing, Fms. v. 264, Stj. 278. jafn-burr, adj. equally dry. jafn-bykkr, adj. as thick, Hkr. iii. 159. jafn-byrstr, part. as thirsty. jafn-æfr, adj. as impetuous. jafnsostr, part. equally excited, Band. 34 new Ed. jafn-orr, adj. as eager, as liberal. jafn-öruggr, adj. as firm, steadfast.

JAFNA, ao, jamna, [Ulf. ga-ibnjan: cp. jafn], to make even, but seldom in its original sense, see sletta: to cut even, Katla lék at hafri sinum ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg, Eb. 94; mörum sínum mön jafnaði, pkv. 6. II. metaph. to make equal; svá sem skálir jafna (make to balance) tvær vågir, 732. 18; en í arfinum megi jafna hlut þeirra, Grág. i. 173; búar skulu j. hlut manna, ii. 343. with dat. and with a prep.; jafna e-u saman, to compare, to set off one against the other; var ba jafnat saman vigum, Nj. 250; buar skulu jamna þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262: jafna e-u við e-t, to compare one thing with another; en hvat of jafni ödrum mönnum við hana, Mar.; er hinum fornum lögum jafnat við blót, Eluc. 30; jamnit ér audæfum ydrum við sönn audæfi, Greg. 27: jafna e-u til e-s, to liken one thing to another; byi hefi ek jafnat bessu til hornsponsins, at ..., Bs. i. 59; Gunnhildi þótti hyggjuleysi til ganga, eðr bfund, ef nokkurum manni var til Hruts jafnat, Ld. 60; svá má ek 👃 jagt or jakt, n. [jaga], a yacht, (mod.)

jafn-snarpr, adj. (-snarp- helzt til jafna bessum konungum, Fas. iii. 60: absol., svo til að jafna, sem so for example, as if ... III. reflex, to compare oneself. to be equal to, call oneself a match for another; nu veit ek eigi hvart ek mætta bá við bik jafnask, Glúm. 337; segir at beir hafa of dregit fram bræla, er slíkir skulu honum jafnask, when such fellows presume to be his equals, Fms. x. 421; jafnask til vid e-n um e-t, to compare oneself with another in a thing, Fb, i, 261; with dat., hann rak engilinn frá sér er words with one, 308, v.l. 240: jafnask i orðum við e-n, to bandy words with one, 308, v.l. 2. pass. to become equal; kvað þá jafnask með þeim, then would all be made straight among them, Sturl. i. 77.

jafna, u, f. [O. H. G. epani; Germ. ebene], level ground, a plain, Lat. planities; hann flydi af hálsinum ofan á jöfnu, Hkr. i. 151; er þar priggja mílna för af jöfnu til borpsins, Greg. 80; koma niðr á jöfnu,

Sti. 380, Róm. 272.

infunor, m. and joinuor, gen. ar. [Ulf. ibnassus = loorns], an equal sbare; en þaðan af höfum vit jafnað af báðir, Hrafn, 17; slíkt sem honum sýndisk jöfnuðr milli þeirra, Fms. xi. 87; skyldi fimm tigir hundraða í jafnað Sigríðar, Dipl. v. 3; í jafnað við þat góz, sem id.; at jafnadi, in equal proportion; eiga e-t at jafnadi, Grag. ii. 72; skipta e-u at jafnaði, i. 442, Fms. xi. 401, Fb. ii. 55, 256 : in temp. sense, usually, ekki að jafnaði, Fas. iii. 226. Mar.: með jafnaði, id., Mar. the dat, plur, jafnöðum (in mod, pronunciation jafnóðum) is used in adv. sense: hann mæðir sik í föstum ok vökum ok á bænum at liggja. ok jafnödum svá talandi, Th. 7: in mod. usage, bit by bit, one by one, each in its turn . . . eg vil spyrja ba jasnodum ok beir koma, I will ask them one by one as they come in; as also jafnott, see II. metaph. equity, fairness, justice, Karl. 554, freq. esp. compos: jafnaðar-boð, n. a fair offer, Fas. ii. 444iafn B. in mod, usage. jafnaðar-dómr, m. a law term, arbitrium; leggja mál til jafnaðardóms, to put a case for an umpire, Nj. 101; tvennir kostir..., bjóða þórgilsi iafnaðardóm, ok mundi hann svara fégjöldum eptir því sem dómr félli á, sá annarr at unna Þorgils sjálfdæmis, Sturl. iii. 170 (where jafnaðardómr is opp. to sjálfdæmi), Sks. 736. jafnaðar-eiðr, m. a law term, Gþl. 199; for this word see eiðr. jafnaðar-fundr, m. a meeting for making an agreement, Sturl. ii. 134. jafnaðar-goð, n. an even temper, Sks. 448. jafnaðar-gjöf, f. a law term, an equal gift, temper, Sks. 448. equal portion; gaf hann henni tuttugu hundruð af sínu gózi, ok jafnaðar-hlutreiknaði þat j. við Halldóru dóttur sína, Dipl. iv. 7. skipti, n. an equal share, equal portion, Dipl. v. 3. jafnaðar-hönd, f.; leggja e-t undir jafnaðarhönd, to share a thing in common, N. G. L. i. jafnaðar-kaup, n. an equal bargain, Ld. 96. jafnaðarleiga, u, f. a fair rent, Jb. 392. jafnaðar-maðr, m. an equal match; taka sér jafnaðarmenn, Fms. vii. 119, Band. 37 new Ed.: as a law term, an umpire, Fms. ix. 327: a fair, forbearing man, vizkumadt mikill ok jafnaðarmaðr, x. 170; ofsa-maðr mikill ok ekki j. (overbearing), Sturl. ii. 143; litill j., Fb. i. 520; jarl hotti engi j., Orkn. 44. jafnjafnaðaradar-máli, a, m. a law term, an agreement, Dipl. iv. 2. samr, adj. (-semi, f.), fair, Sturl. ii. 143. jafnaðar-skipti, n. fair dealing, Grett. 105 A. jafnaðar-þokki, a, m. mutual affection; j. er a med ykkr, ye love one another, Korm. 26, Grett. 162 A, Fas. i. 176. jafnan and jamnan, adv. constantly, always, Fms. ii. 37, Barl. 78; sem bú sagðir jafnan, as thou didst say always, Nj. 17; næsta jafnan, Sks. 18; æ jamnan, ever and ever, Sks. 193 B, passim.

JAFNI, a, m. an equal, a match for one: of a thing, meela til jaina = til jafna) við e-n, Fb. i. 250: mathem. an even number, í odda en

eigi í jafna, Hom. (St.)

JAFNI, a, m., botan. lycopodium clavatum, a berb used by dyers, Hjalt., mentioned in Sd.; jafna-baggi, jafna-belgr, a bag full of jafni, COMPDS: jafna-bróðir, m. = jafni, Hjalt. jafna-

kollr, m. a nickname, from hair as dyed (?), Landn.

jafnindr (jamyndir menn), prop. a part. pl., a law term, ' day's men.' umpires; in Norse law, these day's men served as a kind of neighbours or jurors in matter of compensation; bæta...sem jamyndir menn (as adj.) meta, N. G. L. i. 75; en ef hins veror lód, er lög festi fyrir, þá skolu jamnyndir menn meta, hve mikit hann neytti til laga stefnu, 248; bæta munda-baugi, sem jafnendr unno, þeir er okkr vilja sætta, Hbl. 42, analogous to the Icel. law phrases, sem buar meta, of the Gragas.

jafningi, 2, m. an equal, a match, Nj. 29, Fms. vi. 104, xi. 76: the saying, æ kemr maðr manns í stað, en ei jafningi jafnan, passim: in þiðr. and Karl. the peers of Charlemagne are called jainingjar.

jag, n. a quarrel, squabble, Lat. rixa.

JAGA, 20, [O. H. G. jagon; mid. H. G. jage; Germ. jagen; whence mod. Dan. jagen, pret. jog = to drive, whence to bunt, but in Icel. only in a particular sense]:—to move to and fro, e.g. as a door on its hinges. metaph. to barp on one string; hvat parf ek um slikt at jaga, Mkv.; jaga ávallt á enni sömu sök, to be barping all along on the same case, Mork. 183. 3. reflex. jagast, to altercate, Lat. rixari; cp. jag. to bunt; jaga dýr, Fas. iii. 273; in this sense however the word can hardly be said to be Icelandic.

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JAKI, a, m. [cp. A. S. gicel], a piece of ice, broken ice, Fas. i. 472, T
       Eb. 236-240, Grett. 140, passim.
                                               COMPDS: jaka-för, f. and jaka-
       hlaup, n. broken ice in a river, Grett. l. c.; see jökull: bel-jaki, a bulg-
       ing piece of ice, metaph. a rough strong man; hann er mesti beljaki.
        Jakob, m. James: Jakobs-land, n. St. James' land, Compostella in
       Spain: Jakobs-messa, -vaka, St. James mass, vigil, Fms.: botan., Jakobs-fifill, m. erigeron Alpinus, Alpine flea-bane, Hjalt.
        JALDA, u, f. [provinc. Swed. jälda], a mare, only in poetry, gömul
       jalda i stóði, Kormak (twice); i jöldu líki, Fms. xi. 42 (in a verse);
       riða jöldu, Grett. (in a verse).
                                          Jöldu-hlaup, n. Mare's-leap, a local
       name in the north of Ireland, Landn.
        jam- and jamn-, see jafn-.
                                              winich
        jamla, 20, to grumble, (slang.)
        Jamtr, m. pl. men from Jamtaland in Sweden, Fms.
        japla, 20, to mumble, as with a toothless mouth.
        jappa, 20, to barp on the same thing.
        JAPR, m. [Norse jever], poët. a kind of snake, Edda (Gl.)
japra, u, f. = japr, Edda (Gl.)

JARA, u, f., poët. a fight, battle, Edda (Gl.), Isl. ii. 353 (in a verse);
       jöru skript, a 'war-tablet,' i.e. a sbield; jöru-pollt, a warrior, Lex.
                      II. in pr. names; of women, Jar-pruor (mod. Jaro-
       bruor), Fms. vii; of men, Jor-undr, Landn.
        jarða, að, [Engl. to earth], to earth, bury, Bjarn. 69, Nj. 99, Eg. 130,
       Isl. ii. 19, Mar.: reflex., H. E. i. 510.
        jarðan, f. eartbing, H. E. i. 493.
        jarðar-, see jörð.
        jaro-bann, n. 'earth-ban,' when, from the earth being frozen or covered
       with snow, there is no feed for cattle, Eb. 200, Fb. i. 522, Bs. i. 873.
        jaro-borg, f. earth-works, an earth stronghold, Hkr. ii. 69.
        jaro-bugr, m. the earth's convexity, Rb. 474.
        jaro-bui, a, m. an earth-dweller, a dweller in underground caves, Fms.
        jarð-byggjandi, part. a tenant, Gísl. 83
        jarð-byggvir, m. = jarðbyggjandi, Vellekla.
        jaro-diki, n. an earth-dyke, Stj. 104, v. l.
        jarð-eigandi, part. a landowner, Ghl. 348.
        jaro-eign, f. landed property.
        jaro-eldr, m. 'earth-fire,' volcanic fire, Landn. 78, Symb. 27, Bret. 8,
      Stj. 89, Grett. 141 new Ed.
        jaro-epli, n. pl. [Germ. erd-apfeln, Fr. pommes de terre], potatoes, (mod.)
        jarðeskr, adj. = jarðneskr, Barl. 36.
        jaro-fall, n. an earth-slip, Gisl. 33, Glum. 341, Sks. 50, Pr. 381, Isl.
       jaro-fastr, adj. earth-fast, fixed in the earth; j. steinn, Fms. xi. 442,
      Fas. ii. 256, Finnb. 324; j. hæll, Stj. 417, v. l.
       jaro-fé, n. treasure bidden in the earth, Grag. ii. 403, Hkr. i. 12.
       jaro-fjuk, n. a snow-drift, Valla L. 218: mod. skafrenningr.
       jaro-folginn, part. bidden in the earth, Ghl. 310, Barl. 199.
       jarð-gjá, f. an earth-pit, Stj. 193.
       jarð-gróinn, part. = jarðfastr, Eg. (in a verse).
jarð-göfigr, adj. 'lord of earth,' epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse).
       jaro-hellir, m. an underground cave, Stj. 89.
       jaro-hita, u, f. = jarohiti, Stj. 82, Bs. i. 306.
       jaro-hiti, a, m. subterranean, volcanic beat, Bs. i. 118, Grett. 136.
       jarð-hlutr, m. a land-allotter, liege-lord, Kormak.
       jaro-hola, u, f. an earth-hole, Eg. 767, Edda (pref.), Al. 166, Stj. 89.
       jarð-humall, m. wild bops, Hjalt.
       jaro-hus, n. an earth-bouse, underground bome, Landn. 32 (in Ireland),
      Fms. vi. 149 (in besieging), Eg. 234, Fær. 169; or an underground pas-
      sage opening into a dwelling house, and used for hiding or as a means
      of escape, freq. mentioned in the Sagas, Dropl. 28, Gisl. 44, Háv. 49,
      Fms. i. 15. jarohús-nautr, m. a sword taken from a j., Fs.
       jaro-kerald, n. a large vat fixed in the floor, for keeping butter or the
      like, Pm. 91: mod. birða.
       jaro-kol, n. pl. fossil coal or saltpetre (?), Sks. 392; jarokol ok brennu-
     Reinn = saltpetre (?) and brimstone.
       jard-kostr, m. a choice of land, land to be bad, Stj. 190.
       jaro-kross, m. a cross-shaped sod, cut so as to serve for a mark or
     boundary, K. p. K. 90, Valla L. 208, Dipl. i. 7.
       jarð-kykvendi (-kvikendi), n. a land animal, Ver. 2.
       jaro-laug, f. a bath in a warm spring from the earth, Isl. ii. 412.
       jaro-laust, n. adj. furnishing no grazing; cp. jarobann.
       jarð-leiga, u, f. land-rent, Js. 83.
       jarð-leysi, n. = jarðbann.
       jaro-ligr, adj. earthly, Lat. terrestris, Edda (pref.), Fb. iii. 465, Fms.
     x. 317, Niòrst. 6, Greg. 44, Hom. 38, Hem. 33. 2.
jarō-litr, m. earth colour, dark colour, MS. 544. 39
       jaro-lús, f. an 'earth-louse,' pediculus calcareus (Mohr), or rather a
     kind of beetle, cp. A. S. ear wiege, Engl. earwig: used in contempt, munu
     jarðlýsnar, synir Gríms, verða mér at bana? Landn. 146.
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jaro-lægr, adj. lying on the ground, of a keel, Fms. x. 319.

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 jaro-munr, m. [Dan. jords-mon], a strip of land, portion, D. N.
  jaro-neskr, adj. eartbly, esp. in an eccl. sense, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 14.
 20, O. H. L. 11, Játv. ch. 3, N. T., Vídal., Pass.
 jaro-næði, n. a bome, tenancy.
                                     jarðnæðis-lauss, adj. bomeless, of
 jarð-plógr, m. plougbing, Stj.
  jaro-riki, n. the earth, the world, Edda (pref.), Sks. 491, Fms. i. 225.
 Barl. 84, etc.: esp. the kingdom of earth, eccl., opp. to himinriki, N. T.,
  jarð-setja, t, to bury, Pr. 413.
 jaro-skjálfti, a, m. an earthquake, Sks. 142, Hom. 139, Mar., freq.
 in mod. usage; cp. landskjálpti.
  jaro-stofa, u, f. = jarohus, Fms. vii. 32: the floor = Germ. erdgeschoss.
 D. N. i. 350, iv. 395, (Fr.)
 jard-varp, n. the act of throwing to the earth.
  jaro-varpa, ao, to throw one to the earth, a law term.
 jaro-vogr, m. the earth, Mag.: in mod. usage a soil, goor j., illr j.,
 sendinn j., etc., good, bad, sandy soil.
  jaro-yrkja, u, f. agriculture, (mod.)
  jarganlega, adv. querulously, (mod. and slang.)
  JARKI, a, m. [akin to jadarr, qs. jadrki], the outside of the foot, Edda
 110, freq. in mod. usage; hoppa út á jörkum, to walk on the jarki: in
the Færoic dialect jarki is used of the hand = handar-jaoar.
 jarkna-steinn, m. [prob. a for. word derived from the A.S. eorenan-
stan]:—a gem, it occurs only in the following poems, Vkv. 23, 33, Gkv.
1. 18, 3. 9, which may all have been composed by one man, who bor-
rowed the word from the A.S.
 JABL, m., older form earl, [Hel. erl; A.S. eorl; Engl. earl]: this
word had a double sense, one old and common to the Saxons as well as
the earliest Scandinavians, one later and specifically Norse, which after-
wards became English through the Norse and Danish invasion, and was
finally established by the Norman Conquest.
     A. A gentle, noble man, a warrior, and collect. gentlefolk, as opp. to
the churl folk or common people (karlar, buendr); thus the old poem Rigs-
mál distinguishes three classes, earls, churls, and thralls (jarla-ætt, karla-
ætt, þræla-ætt); so also in A.S. eorl and ceorl are almost proverbially
opposed; in the old Saxon poem Heliand, 'erl' is used about a hundred
times = a man. Prof. Munch suggested that the name of the Teutonic
people Eruli or Heruli simply represents an appellative (warriors), which
the Roman writers took to be a proper name. In the Scandin. countries
this use of jarl is rare and obsolete, but remains in poët, phrases, in
old saws, and in law phrases; oddar görva jarli megin, spears make the
earl's might, Mkv.; rudda ek sem jarlar fordum mér til landa, I won
me lands like the earls of yore, Glum. (in a verse): jarls yndi, an earl's delight = a man's delight, Hm. 96; jörlum öllum óðal batni, Gh. 21;
hladit ér, earlar, eikiköstinn, 20; ítrar jarla-brúðir, 'earl's-brides,' ladies,
Gkv. 1. 3; alsnotrir jarlar, the gentle earls, 2; eggja ek yor, jarlar, Am.
54; jarla einbani, 'earl-slayer' = ἀνδροκτόνος, Em., Hkm.; karl-fólk
ok jarla, churl folk and earl folk, Sighvat; eitt mein sækir hvern jarl, every
earl (man) bas bis ill luck, Fb. ii. (in a verse): in the law, jarls jörð, an
earl's estate, is opp. to konungs jord, a leng's estate, in the phrase, halfan
rétt skal hann taka er hann kömr á jarls jörð, en þá allan ok fullan er
hann kömr á konungs jörð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 192, for this is undoubtedly
the bearing of this disputed passage; jarlmaor is opp. to bukarl, Fms. vii.
(in a verse); so also karlmaor (q. v.) in its oldest sense is opp. to jarl-
maor, = cburl-man and earl-man; hiro-jarl = hiromaor, Fms. xi. 302, v.l.;
berg-jarl, poët. a 'crag-earl' = a giant, Edda (in a verse); bak-jarl, a 'back-earl,' an enemy in one's rear; of-jarl (q.v.), an 'over-earl,' an over-
bearing man.
     B. A chief, as a title, specially Norse and Danish. The Landnáma,
which is almost our only source for the political and personal history of
Norway before king Harald Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland, records
several chiefs of the 8th and 9th centuries who bore an earl's name as a
family dignity; İvarr Upplendinga-jarl (Upplönd, a Norse county), Asbjörn
jarl Skerja-blesi, Eyvindr jarl, 317; Atli jarl Mjóvi af Gaulum (a Norse
county), porkell Naumdæla-jarl (earl in Naumdale, a Norse county),
281; Grjótgarðr jarl í Sölva (a county), 297: and as a family title, the famous Háleygja-jarlar (the earls of the Norse county Hálogaland,
whose pedigree from Odin was drawn out in the old poem Háleygja-tal;
Hákon jarl Grjótgarðsson, etc.): so also the Mæra-jarlar, the earls of
Mæri (a Norse county), the foremost of whom was Rögnvaldr Mæra-jarl,
the forefather of the earls of the Orkneys (Orkneyja-jarlar) and the earls
of Rouen (Rúðu-jarlar = the dukes of Normandy).
the Danish and Norse invasion the name appears in England, Bjartmár
jarl in Ireland, Landn.; Hunda-Steinarr, an earl in England, id.; see also
the Saxon Chronicle passim, where the very name indicates a Danish or
Norse connexion. It is very likely that many of the earls of the Landnáma
were sovereign chiefs, differing from kings only in title, for in old poetry
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one king, the earl being in dignity nearest the king, answering to comes Digitized by

a king and an earl were addressed in the same way.

the time of Harald Fairhair all the petty chiefs became liegemen under

afor B.

in mid. Lat. and graf in Germ. In Scandinavia both name and office & became extinct about the 13th century: in Iceland, being a commonwealth, it never took root; see however Gizur jarl (died A. D. 1268) in the Sturlunga.—For references see the Sagas passim, esp. Har. S. Harf. IV. in eccl. translation the Roman procurator provinciae is often rendered by jarl, e.g. Pilatus jarl, earl Pilate, Ver. 67, Pass. COMPDS: jarla-kappi, a, m. champion of earls (of Orkney), a nickname, Landn. jarla-skáld, n. poet of earls, a nickname of the poet Arnor for his poems on the earls of Orkney. Jarla-sogur, f. pl. Earls' Sagas (earls of Orkney), the old name of the present Orkneyinga Saga, Fb. ii. 347, O. H. 100. jarls-efni, n. a young earl, earl's beir, N. G. L. jarls-maor, m. an earl's man, follower, Nj. 127. híð, n. earl's libel, name of a poem, Fb. i. jarls-ríki, n. an earljarls-sæti, n. an earl's seat, Hkr. dom, Hkr. i. 101, Fms. xi. 179.

jarl-borinn, part. earl-born, Fs. 125.

'jarl-dómr or jarls-dómr, m. an earldom, Landn. 260, Fms. i. 6, vii. 315, Hkr. i. 263.

jarl-dæmi, n. = jarldómr, Fms.

jarl-maör, m. an earl.
2. freq. as a pr. name on Swed. Runic stones, Baut. passim.
11. an earl's man, Lex. Poët.

jarma, ad, to bleat, of sheep and goats, Grett. 137 A, Greg. 50 passim. **JARMB**, m. [prob. identical with A. S. geomor; Hel. jamar; North. E. yammer; O. H. G. jamar; Germ. jammer, which words are else alien to the Scandin.]:—a bleating, Gullp. 10; sauda-jarmr, the bleating of sheep, Hrafn. 7; fugls-jarmr, the bleating, crying of birds, as the giantess calls the birds' song, poët., Edda (in a verse), passim.

jarpi, a, m. a kind of bird, tetrao bonasia (?), Norse jerpe, Edda (Gl.) JARPR, adj., fem. jörp, brown, of the hair; jarpr á húr, jarpt húr, Fms. vii. 112, 238, x. 397, Nj. 39; jarpa skör, Höm. 21; skarar jarpar, Gkv. 2. 19: as epithet of a lady, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse); hvít-j., id.: of horses, jarpr hestr, Flov. 33; in mod. usage, of horses only, Jarpr of a stallion, Jörp of a mare.

jarp-skamr, Hôm. (doubtful.)

jarp-skjóttr, adj. skew-ball, i.e. bay piebald, Sturl. ii. 177

jartegn or jartein, later form jarteikn or even jarðteikn, but not so in good MSS.; in Thom. S. even spelt hjartegn; jargtegn (badly), Fms. xi. 38: that the syllable tein was sounded guttural is also shewn by the rhyme, sliks eru jarteignir, Eb. (in a verse); and fregnar jartegnir, Leidarv. 6; but also hrein . . . jarteinir, 36: in the Rekst. the former syllable jart is rhymed on bjart: [Hel. word-têkan, O. H. G. and mid. H. G. wort-zeichen shew the true etymology to be word-token, whence, by a false etymology, arose the mid. H. G. and mod. Germ. war-zeichen; in the Scandin. the w was changed into j, Dan. jertegn, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 481, note; the word is however scarcely genuine Scandinavian, although it occurs in poems of the former part of the 11th century, e.g. the Rekst., as also in Eb. in the Hrafusmál; but it is freq. used in the Sagas]:

I. a token, a ring, knife, belt, sword, or the like; properly, 'a word's token,' which a messenger had to produce in proof that his word was true; ord ok jartegnir, ordsending ok jartegnir, Fms. i. 21, Eg. 36. 167, 467, 477; erendi ok j., 472; bréf ok j., Fms. vii. 47, (see bréf); med skilrikum vitnum ok jartegnum, Ghl. 60; senda menn með jartegnum, Eg. 67; fá e-m jartegnir sinar, bera fram jartegnir e-s, 96; bera upp örendi sin ok sýna jartegnir, O. H. 53; fingrgull þetta fær þú Rögnvaldi jarli, þær jartegnir mun hann kenna, id.; bar hann fram orðsendingar konungs ok sýndi þat með jartegnum, Eg. 38; þeim er taka vilja við vináttu minni ok jartegnum, O. H. 75; vera til jartegna, to be a token or proof of a thing, Eg. 49, 768; hafa e-t til jartegna, use as a token, proof, Sks. 725 B, Fms. viii. 197, Gisl. 97; nú tak hér gullit ok haf til jartegna, Fs. 8; nú er hér gull er þú skalt bera til jarteigna, at ek sendi bik, 7; fluttu sendimenn hér með konungi berar jarteignir af jarli at beir foru með sönnum hans eyrendum, Hkr. i. 327; sannar jartegnir, til sannra jartegna at þú segir satt, þá fær þú honum, Fms. iii. 61, Eg. 28, 476; þat eru miklar jartegnir, hve hlyðnir..., it is a great token, bow.... Ib. 16; þat vóru jarteinir, at herr var í landi, it served as a token, that ..., Fms. i. 167. II. in sing. as well as plur. a miracle, esp. as a token or proof of the holiness of a saint, Nj. 162, Clem. 47, 59, Fms. vii. 251. xi. 38, Rb. 374, 418, Hkr. ii. 393; þat mun ber bykkja jartein-bat kalla ek atburð, segir hann, en eigi jartein, Sturl ii. 54; baru jarteinir vitni heilagleik hans, Greg. 57; Guds jarteinir, Fms. i. 133. 2. a mystery; vita jartegnir rikis Guds, Hom. 67 (Mark iv. 11): in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal., krapta-verk, and not III. gramm. token, value, of a letter; hafa eitt hljóð ok jartein, Skúlda 166 (Thorodd); þeirra stafa má þarnask ef vill í váru máli, þvíat engi er einka jartein þeirra, 167; líkneski, nafn ok j., id. COMPDS: jarteina-bók, f. a miracle-book, Bs., Orkn. jarteina-görö, f. the working of miracles, Stj., Hkr. ii. 328, 174, v. l. Fms. xi. 207, Orkn. 174. jarteina-kraptr, m. we pow.

jarteina-maor, m. a worker of miracles, Greg.

jarteina-maor, m. a worderfully. Sti. jarteinar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), wonderfully, Stj.

jarteina, d. earteina, Skálda 166; jartegna, jargtengna, Bret. 59, Cod. B. (badly); mod. jarteikna:—to betoken; mun sá siðr j. þau en fögru epli, Fms. xi. 12; jarteindu þat þau in miklu slátrin, er Barði lét þangat færa, Ísl. ii. 342; þat jartegndi blóma ríkis hans, Hkr. i. 123; Davíð konungr jartegnir Krist, Rb. 390: gramm. to represent, of a letter, hann (the character) læt ek jarteina jafnt sem hina tvá, Skálda 166; sá stafr jarteinir tuttugu, id.; ok skolu tvá staft carteina, id.

JASTR or jast, n. [Engl. yeast; mid. H. G. jest and gest; Germ. gischt; Ivar Aasen jest and jestr; akin to ostr (q. v.) = a cheese]:—yeast, leaven; jastri, dat., Nikd.: jast-ostr, m. a kind of cheese, Fms. vi. (in a verse): jast-rín, f., poët. the 'yeasting-stream' = poetry, song, Kormak: in mod. usage jastr means the skin on curdled milk, whence jastr-súr, adj. curdled, acid, of milk, Lex. Poët.; hence the mod. hjastr, n. a frolby, light work; það er mesta hjastr.

jata, u, f. a manger (mod. = eta, q.v.), Gisl. 131, Luke ii. 7, 12, 17,

passim in mod. usage. jotu-band, n. a manger rail.

JAUR, adv., also spelt júr, Skálda 163 (Thorodd), Art. 126: in mod. usage proncd. double, jur-jor or jir-jor (sounded yer-yor), which word was at the end of the last century still used in the north of Iceland (Thingeyjar-sysla): [it is a compd particle, from jd = yea and r, which may be a pers. pron., analogous to the early Germ. ja ich! ja du! ja si! jå ir! Grimm's Gramm, iii. 765; other Teutonic languages have preserved this particle, although in a somewhat different sense, mid. H. G. jâra or jâr-ia, jâra-ja]: — yea, yes! with emphasis, yea, in sooth, yes indeed, yes certainly, as a reply to an expression of doubt or denial. Of this interesting particle only six instances are found in old writers: -three in O. H. L., biskup leit útar í kirkjuna ok sá hvar Ólafr stóð ok mælti, nú er konungr út kominn, þeir sögðu at hann var eigi út kominn.—Answer, Jaur, sagði biskup, sá er sannr konungr, er nú er út kominn, 10; hvat er nú um félag þat er konungrinn á með yðr? þeir drápu niðr höfði ok kváðusk ekki hans félag hafa.—Jaur, sagði hann, þér sögðusk víst vera hans félagar, 45; Maðr svarar, hví mælir þú þat?-Jaur, segir hann, þat var mér þá í hug, etc., 69; one in Thom. (the Norse Recension), ekki var ek þar nærri, ok því sá ek enga þessa hluti, ekki heyrða ek ok þat er þú segir í frá.--Jaur, segir hann, Gud þat veit, at ek em uruggr um þat at ek sá þik þar, 246; one in Valur B. 126 (spelt júr); and lastly, one in Thorodd, austr, earn, eir, Ast júr, eyrir, vín, Skálda 163. Gudmund Andreae mentions this particle as in use in his time, and as sounded jor-jur, e.g. er ekki dagr?-answer, jör-jur! viltú ekki þetta?-answer, jör-jur! but his derivation from Lat. jure is erroneous.

JAXL, m. [Shetl. yackle], a jaw-tooth, grinder, Lat. dens molaris, Am. 79, Eb. 60, Nj. 144, 203, Fas. i. 331, Stj. 414, N. G. L. i. 80; tenur ok jaxlar, Edda 5, Háv. 43, 49; jaxla verkr, tooth-ache, Bs. i. 195.

jaxl-bróðir, m. = jaxl, Eg. (in a verse).

jaxl-garðr, m. the jaw-bone, Fas. i. 331.

JÅ, adv. [Ulf. jái and já; O. H. G., Germ., Dutch, Swed., and Dan. jå; Old Engl. and North. E. aye; A. S. gea; Old Engl. yea: the Saxons and Germans however prefer a compd; thus the A. S. ge-se, from gea = yea, and the subj. se (= Lat. sit), whence Engl. yes (qs. ye-s=yea be it); the Germans say ja wobl! ja freilich! in preference to ja singly; as also Dan. ja-vist; analogous is the A. S. ne-se = no (Grimm's Gramm. iii. 764); as also jaur above]:—yea, yes; já, sagði Kári, Nj. 263, passim even, hötðingja, minni menn, já, hverja herkerlingu, Sturl. i. 36: as subst., já sem já er, nci sem nci er, K. Á. 200: fá já e-s, to get a person's 'yes,' bis assent, N. G. L. i. 33; með jám (dat. pl.) ok handsölum, D. N. ii. 101.

II. as interj., aye! yes! já, segir hann (hón), fsl. ii. 144, 348, 353, Band. passim, esp. in Cod. Reg.: doubled, aye, aye! yes, yes! já, já! segir Hermundr, Band. 33 new Ed., Trist. 12; já, já! vel, vel! Bs. i. 421; já, já! sagði hann, kaupmaðr víst, O. H. L. 16.

já, ð, part. júð, to say yes, assent, consent, Lat. aio, with dat.; eptir sem honum þótti biskup sér jáð hafa, Fns. ix. 378; frekara en þeir jáðu, 52; hann jáði því, Finnb. 224; ok hann jár (pres) honum at halda, Bs. i. 281; þann kost er mér var jáð, Fms. vi. 160; gengu allir bændr undir Þorgils, ok jáðu honum (confessed bim) til yfirmauns, Sturljii. 270: with prep., já e-u undan sér, to yield up, Bs. i. 281; já e-u upp, to yield up, Fms. vi. 194; alla þá hluti sem nú eru upp jáðir, H. E. i. 398.

já-eiðr, m. = jáorð, H. E. i. 465.

já-kvæða, ð, to say yes, with dat., Sks. 772, Fms. vii. 280.

já-kvæði, n. assent, consent, Orkn. 50, Fms. iv. 87, Anecd. 74.

já-kvæðr, adj. assenting, consenting, 623. 24. jálfaðr, m. a name of Odin, from jálmr.

JALKR, m. [Norse jelk: Dan. vallak], a gelding; ef graðr hestr bútr jálk, Ghl. 392: in mod. usage a backney, freq. II. 2 pr. name of Odin, Gm., Lex. Poët.

jálma, 20, to clatter, Lat. stridere, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse).

JALMR, m. a noise, busile, poët., Landn. 162 (in a verse); j. málma, a clash of weapons, Fms. v. (in a verse); geira j., the clash or ring of spears, Orkn. 76 (in a verse).

jánka, að, to say yes; hann jánkaði því, (convers.)

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já-orð, n. a 'yea-word,' assent, consent, Fms. vii. 305, Sturl. i. 141. JABN, n., in older spelling earn, Thorodd; járn is a contracted form; the older poët. form is isarn, which occurs only five times in old poetry, Eb. 26 new Ed. (in a verse of A. D. 981); isarn gullu, Hornklofi: isarnleikr, m. iron play, Haustl.: fsarn-meior, m. a blacksmith, Eg. (in a verse); Edda (Gl.) distinguishes between isarn and jarn. The contracted form jarn or earn however occurs even in the oldest poems, (járnviðr, Vsp.), and is dissyllabic in such verses as gunnpings earn-hringar (a verse of the beginning of the 11th century), Skálda (in a verse); but monosyllabic in jarn, rhyming with orna, Fms. vii. 35 (in a verse); féksk arnar matr jörnum, Skálda: [Goth. eisarn; A. S. isen; Engl. iron, still often pronounced iern; O. H. G. îsen; Hel. îsarn; mod. Germ. eisen; Dan. jern; Swed. järn]:-iron; þú ritaðir earn þar sem ek munda járn ríta, Skálda 164; hagr maðr á tré ok járn, Eg. 4; ór járni, of iron, Nj. 2. in the phrase, bera jarn (as an ordeal), to bear 272, passim. iron; sitja til jarns, etc., Fms. ix. 280; for references see bera A. III. I, p. 58. II. in plur. irons, fetters; setja i járn, Fms. ii. 143, xi. 246, 285; sitja í járnum, 287, passim: iron spikes, þar vóru járn á trjám fyrir, vii. 266: iron chains, irons, hann hafði járnum komit fyrir Stokksund, Hkr. ii. 5: iron binges, lék þar grind á járnum, Fms. v. 331: borse-sboes, either járn or hesta-járn, (mod.): arms, weapons, Edda (Gl.) passim: also in sing., Nj. 193. III. in pr. names, Járn-gerőr, Landn., and Eld-járn, id. COMPDS: járna-far, n. an iron-print, a mark of weapons, Fas. ii. 400: iron-plating on a ship, Orkn. 362. gangr, m. the clash of arms, Fms. xi. 288. járna-lauss, adj. without binges (2 chest), Pm. 6: unsbod, of 2 horse. járnastaor, m. a mark, print of irons, Hkr. iii. 290. járns-litr, m. iron colour, Stj.

B. In endless compos: jarn-auga, n. 'iron-eye,' a nickname, Sturl. iii. 68. járn-band, n. an iron borer, Barl. 179. m. 'Iron-boarder,' name of a battering ram, O. T. Járn-barði, a, iárn-benda, d. to band, gird, boop with iron. járn-borg, f. an 'iron castle,' used of a ring of iron-clad ships, Hkv. Hjörv. járn-brandr, m. an iron bar, Niðrst. 106. járn-broddr, m. an iron prod or spike. járnbundinn, part. iron-bound, of a shield, Karl. 240, 262, 349. járnburor, m. iron-bearing, the ordeal of carrying hot iron, mid. Lat. ferrum candens, for references see bera A. III. I. jarn-butr, m. an iron stump, porst. Sidu H. 10: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 217. járn-dragi, a, m. an iron-drawer,' magnet, Konr. 33. járn-dropaloggja, u, f. an iron sledge-bammer, Eb. 272. járn-faldinn, part. booded in mail, Eb. (in a verse). jarn-festr, f. an iron bond, Vm. 70, 165, Greg. 54, Fas. iii. 213. járn-fjöturr, m. an iron fetter, Edda 20. járnfleinn, m. an iron bar, Fas. iii. 125. járn-gaddr, m. an iron goad, Landn. 212, Fb. iii. 300, Bs. i. 820. járn-gerð, f. an iron girdle, Fms. v. 345. járn-glófi, a, m. an iron glove, Edda 15 (of Thor). **Járn-glumra**, u, f. name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) járngóðr, adj. of good iron, Fas. ii. 466. járn-grár, adj. iron-gray, Dipl. iii. 14 (of stuff); in Edda (Ht.) of a coat of mail. járn-greipr. f. pl. = járnglófi, Edda 60, 61. járn-grind, f. an iron grate, Niðrst. 106, Symb. 58. járn-görð, f. iron-forging. járngörðar-maðr, m. a blacksmith, Grett. 129 A. járn-hanki, a, m. an iron boop, Sd. 191. járn-hattr, m. an iron bat, a kind of belmet, Ann. 1394, D. N. Járn-hauss, m. Iron-skull, a nickname, Fær. járn-hespa. u, f. an iron basp, Fas. iii. 383. jarn-hlekkr, m. an iron link, chain. járn-hlið, n. an iron gate, Lil. 61. járn-hosa, u, f. = brynhosa, pidr. 169. járn-hólkr, m. an iron tube, pjal. 8. járn-hringr, m. an iron ring, Hkr. ii. 12 (in a verse), iii. 266, pidr. 187: spelt carnhringar, Skálda 164. Járn-hryggr, m. Iron-back, a nickname, Fas. járnhuro, f. an iron burdle, door, Fms. i. 104, xi. 74, pior. 169. hvalr, m. a whale found with a barpoon in it, Jb. 108, 312, Js. lárnkambr, m. an iron comb, Fas. iii. 612, Blas. 46. járn-karl, m. an iron boe, Vm. 177, passim in mod. usage. járn-kertistika, u, f. an iron candlestick, Vm. 34. járn-ketill, m. an iron ketile, Grág. i. 501. járn-kló, f. an iron claw or fang, Ísl. ii. 195. járn-klukka, u, f. an iron bell, Landn. 42. járn-klæddr, part. iron-clad, Hkr. iii. 201. járn-kola, u, f. a small iron lamp, Jm. 31, Vm. 177. járn-krókr, m. an iron crook, Fms. v. 157. járn-kylfa, u, f. an iron club, Fas. járn-lampr, m. an iron lamp, Pm. 126. járn-leikr, m. an iron game, poët. a battle, Höfudl. 8. járn-ligr, adj. of iron, Lat. ferreus, Stj. 345. járn-litr, m. iron colour. járn-loka, u, f. an iron lock, Fas. iii. 380. járn-lurkr, m. an iron cudgel, Hbl. járnlykkja, u, f. an iron clasp, Gisl. 88. járn-meiss, m. an iron basket: name of a ship, Nj. 163. jarn-mel, n. pl. the iron mouth-piece of a bridle. járn-mikill, adj. of solid iron, Fb. i. 524. járn-milti, n. an iron bar. járn-munnr, m. an iron mouth, poët. of a beak, Lex. Poët. járnnagli, a, m. an iron nail, Bs. i. 860, passim. járn-nef, n. an iron neb or beak, Fas. iii. 507. járn-nökkvi, a, m. an iron boat, used of a giant seen rowing in a boat of iron, Landn. 78. járn-ofinn, part. iron twoven, of a coat of mail, Fas. i. (in a verse). járn-port, n. an iron gate, Stj. 205. járn-rekendr, part. pl. iron chains, barring a strait, Fms. vii. 183, xi. 322: sbackles, Sks. 416; þá svaf Petrus bundinn

Tvennum járnrekendum, Post. 656 C. 11. jarn-rending, f. [rönd], jarn-rendr, part. bordered with iron, an iron brim, Korm. 120. Korm. 68, Grett. 119 A. járn-saumr, m. iron nails, N. G. L. i. 101. járn-sax, n. an iron cutlass, Lex. Poët. Járn-saxa, u, f. Iron-chopper, name of an ogress, Edda: a nickname, Nj. járn-serkr, m. an iron sark, coat of mail, Lex. Poët. járn-sía, u, f. a red-bot iron bar, Jarn-síða, u, f. Ironside, nickname of a mythical warrior Edda 61. king, Ragn. S.; cp. the A. S. king Edmund Ironside: name of an Icel. code of laws (1271-1280), prob. from being cased in iron, Ann. Resen. járn-skip, n. a sbip's model in iron, Pm. 51, 79. skjöldr, m. Iron-sbield, a pr. name, Fb.: as also a nickname, Hdl. járn-skór, m. an iron shoe, Bárð. 179. Edda 56, (of the mythol. shoe of the god Vidar.) jarn-sla, f. an iron bar, Fms. i. 129, Gisl. 88, Sks. 631, Fas. i. 415. járn-sloggja, u, f. an iron sledge-bammer, Bs. i. 120, Karl. 338. járn-sleginn, part. mounted with iron. járn-smiðr, m. a blacksmith, Eg. 141, Landn. 118, Fms. vi. 361, Stj. 451: metaph. a black insect, so called as opp. to gullsmior, q. v. járn-smíð, f. the forging of iron, Fms. xi. 427. járn-smíði, n. smith's work, Sturl. i. 47. járn-spjót, n. an iron spear, Karl. 365. járn-spöng, f. an iron elasp, Ghl. 105: iron-plating, Fms. ii. 310. járn-stafr, m. an iron staff, Nj. 211, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. (in a verse). járn-stika, u, f. an iron candlestick, Vm. 2, 6, Dipl. iii. 4. stoll, m. an iron chair, Dipl. v. 18, D.N. járn-stólpi, a, m. an iron post, Sks. 631. járn-stúka, u, f. the sleeves of a coat of mail, járn-stöng, f. an iron bar, Bárð. 164. járn-súla, u, f. an iron column, Edda 61, Fb. i. 527. járn-svipa, u, f. an iron lash, Clem. 57, 656 C. 36. járn-teinn, m. an iron prong, Eg. 285, Bs. i. 854: iron wire, Fms. ii. 129, v. l.: an iron fork, Fas. iii. 123. járn-tíund, f. a tax on iron, N.G. L. i. 462. ji wound round with iron, Eg. 285, Sturl. i. 63, Krók. járn-vafinn, part. járn-varðr, part. mounted with iron, Darr. 2, Stj. 387, Fms. vi. 145. járn-vápn, n. an iron weapon, Fas. ii. 178. járn-viðjar, f. pl. iron withes, iron wire, Fas. iii. 211, Symb. 57, Gullb. 52. Járn-viðr, m. the Iron Wood, a mythical wood with iron leaves (Vsp. 32), peopled by ogresses, called Jarn-viojur, f. pl., Edda, Eyvind (Yngl. S. ch. 9): also the local name of a wood in Holsten,—den stora Holstenska skov Isarnbow, der af de Danske oversættes Jarnwith, Nord, Tidskr. for Oldk. i. 272. járn-völr, m. an iron bar, Bev. járn-wör, f. iron vein, ore, 544. 39. járn-ör, f. an iron shaft, N. G. L. i. 102: also = herör, q. v. (sub herr B, at end).

járna, 2ð, to mount with iron; járnaðir vagnar, wains mounted with iron, Stj.; járnuð kerra, 386; járnaðo skjöldr, Valla L. 213; járnuð hurð, Bær. 15; róðrgöltr með járnuðum múla, Sks. 395: with binges, járnað kistill, kista, D. N. iii. 421, Pr. 413; járna kistu, Rétt. 2.10, Pm. 120, Vm. 121.

II. spec. usages, to put in irons, Fms. xi. 445: to be mailed, 365.

2. to shoe a borse; járna hest, Boll. 346, Fms. viii. 182; hann léði honum hest járnaðan öllum fótum, Sturl. ii. 145; hánn lét sét til ferðarinnar járna tvau hross, Bs. ii. 184; al-járnaðr, sbod on all the feet; illa, vel járnaðr; blóð-járna, to' blood-sboe,' sboe to the quick: the ancients usually said skúa (to sboe) hest, but járna is the mod. term.

JATA, 20, or jatta, t: it varies between the 1st and 2nd conjugation, the older forms being, pres. játi, játir, as still used in the north of Icel., pret. játti, part. játt; the later, pres. játa, játar, pret. játaði, part. játað: I. with dat. or absol. to say [mid. H. G. jaze]:—to say yes: yes, assent; allir játtuðu því, Fms. vii. 281; þessu játtar þrándr, vi. 190; bessu jatir hann, Glum. 360, 361: to acknowledge, confess; játta ek því, at ek hefi..., Fms. vii. 305; sagði at Erkibiskup hafði því játtað (v.l. jáð), viii. 258; nú játar ek Dróttni, Stj. 174; ef þeir göra iðran játandi þínu nafni, 567; játa Guði, Greg. 20; hann neitaði Guds nafni en játaði guðum sínum, Fms. x. 324: to consent, þóat játtat hafi verit, Sks. 776 B; eptir lögum ok því sem þá var játtat, Gbl. 47; játuðu ok samþyktu allir, at ..., id.; ek mun jata (consent) at görask hans eiginkona, Fíns. i. 3; þeir beiða þess at Sturla játaði í dóm Jóns Loptssonar um málit, Sturl. i. 105; Dana-konungr játtaði gjöfinni, Fms. x. 84; nu játti jarlinn hváru-tveggja, Kristninni ok vingan konungs, 277; játta e-u undan sér, to yield up, Orkn. 52; játaði biskup upp (yielded up) öllum stöðum, Bs. i. 730: to promise, þann Finninn er hann hafði játt (ját), at ..., Fms. x. 379; mun ek þessu játa fyrir mik ok heimamenn mina, Nj. 162; játtir þú ferðinni, didst thou promise to go? Fms. iii. 72; játa skuldar-stöðum, Ld. 212. II. with acc. of the thing, to acknowledge, confess; jata syndir, Pb. ii. 434, Sks. 129 new Ed., Th. 23, 625. 92: to grant, játtuðu allir þér konungdóm, Fms. vii. 153; Jesús Christr sá er ek trúi á, ok játi með munni, Blas. 41 ; to yield, give, játa konungi þat alt er hann beiddi, Fms. xi. 224; konungr bað bændr játa sér reiðskjóta, 223; játa sik, to confess one's sins, Bs. i. 121; þann tíma er herra Gyrðr hafði sik til játtat (promised), H. E. i. 528; játta sik undir e-t, to engage oneself, Dipl. ii. 11, Fms. ii. 238. III. reflex., játask undir e-t, to engage oneself to, accept, profess, Nj. 122, Fms. x. 24, xi. 38: to promise, hvart-tveggja játask öðru til hjúskapar, H. E. i. 247. játan and játtan, f. confession, Edda ii. 192, H.E. i. 484. játari, a, m. a confessor, Hom. 147, Bs. i. 48.

játing, f. = játning, Hom. 4.

játning, f. confession, esp. in an eccl. sense; játning heilagrar trúar, Fms. i. 142; Truar-jatning, the Creed, confession of faith; Augsborgar-truarjátning = the Augsburg Confession, Confessio Augustana, Vidal. passim: synda-játning, confession of sins, H. E. i. 476, Bs. i. 746, 846, passim.

játsi, adj. indecl. saying yes, confessing; konungr varð honum þess játsi, Fms. x. 379.

já-yrði, n. = jáorð, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 359, xi. 218, Sturl. iii. 315, K. Á.

JOD, n. [this interesting word is prob. akin to óðal, auðr, eðli, referring to an old lost strong verb, jóða, auð, throwing light upon the sense of these words]:—a baby, Edda 108, Rm. 38; jóð ól Edda, jósu vatni, Rm. 7; ól ek mér jóð, Gh. 14, Skv. 3. 60 (Bugge); eiga jóð, Vkv. 31; fæða jóð, Am. 103; jóðs aðal, a baby's nature, poët. of one sucking like a baby, Yt. 13: poët., arnar-jóð, úlfs, gyldis, örnis jóð, an eagle's, wolf's, giant's kin, Lex. Poët.; hauk-joo, a bawk's offspring, Rekst.; hun (the fox) á sér í holu jóð, hvað eiga þau að eta? Snót

jóö-dís or jó-dís, f. a sister, poët., Edda 109, Yt. 7: as a pr. name, of women, Jó-dís, Jó-fríðr, Jó-reiðr, Jó-runn; of men, Jó-steinn,

see the remarks under dis.

jóðla, 2ð, [jóð], to drawl like a baby.

jóð-ligr, adj. blooming like a baby; hón mun barn fæða ok mun þat sveinn vera bæði mikill ok jóðligr, Fb. ii. 9; hón fæddi meybarn bæði mikit ok jóðligt, Ísl. ii. 19.

jóð-móðir, f. [Dan. corrupt jorde-moder], a midwife. jóð-njúk, f. adj. 'baby-sick,' in labour, Ann. 1371.

joo-sott, f.the pains of childbirth, travail-pains, Fms. iv. 32, Mar. passim.

jóð-ungr, adj. ' baby-young,' infantile, Skv. 3. 37.

jóð-verkr, m. = jóðsótt, Mag. 95

JOL, n. pl., in rhymes, golig, Jola, O. H. (in a verse); [A. S. geôl, sometimes used of the whole month of December, whereas December is also called ara geola = fore Yule, and January aftera geola = after Yule; the plur. in Icel. perhaps refers to this double month. The origin and etymology of the word Yule is much contested, and has been treated at length by Grimm (Gesch. der Deutschen Sprache), who tries to make out a relation between the Lat. Julus or Julius and the Teut. Yule, the one being a midsummer month, the other a midwinter month; like former etymologists, he also derives the word from hjól, a wheel, as referring to the sun's wheeling round at midwinter and midsummer time. The resemblance of the words is striking, as also the old northern celebration of the midsummer feast Jónsvaka (see below), which was in fact a kind of midsummer Yule.]

B. Yule, a great feast in the heathen time, afterwards applied to Christmas (as still in North. E.) In Icel. popular usage Yule-eve is a kind of landmark by which the year is reckoned, so that a man is as many years old as he has passed Yule nights, hafa lifað (so and so) margar Jóla-nætr; for the year counts from Yule night, whence the phrase, vera illa or vel & ar kominn, to become well or ill in the year; thus a person born shortly before Yule is 'illa á ár kominn,' for at next Yule he will be reckoned one year old, whereas one born just after it is 'vel á ár kominn.' The heathen Yule lasted thirteen days, whence are derived the names prettandi, the thirteenth = Epiphany, i. e. the 6th of January, as also the Engl. 'Twelfth-night;' it is however probable that the heathen feast was held a little later than the Christian (see hökunótt). The heathen Yule was a great merry-making, and tales of ghosts, ogres, and satyrs were attached to it, esp. the Jola-sveinar or 'Yule-lads,' a kind of goblins or monster satyrs, thirteen in number, one to each day of the feast, sons of the kidnapping hag Grýla (q. v.), whose names were used to frighten children with, see Isl. pjoos. i. 219, 220. As the night lengthens and the day shortens, the ghosts gain strength, and reach their highest at Yule time, see Grett. ch. 34-37, 67-70, Eb. ch. 34, Floam. S. ch. 22. The day next before Yule is called atfanga-dagr (q. v.) Jóla, when stores were provided and fresh ale brewed, Jóla-öl. Passages in the Sagas referring to Yule are numerous, e.g. Hervar. S. ch. 4, Hálfd. S. Svarta ch. 8, Har. S. Hárf. ch. 16 (in a verse), Hák. S. Goda ch. 12, 15, 19, O. H. ch. 151, Eb. ch. 31, Landn. 3. ch. 15 (in the Hb.), Bjarn. 51 sqq., Sturl. iii. 127. As for Yule games cp. the Norse and Danish Jule-buk, Jola-geit (Ivar Azsen) = a Yule goat, Dan.

Jule-leg = a Yule game.

II. in poetry a feast (generally); hugins jól, a raven's feast, Fms. vi. 255 (in a verse), cp. Bjarn. 36. COMPDS : Jóla-aptan, m. Yule-eve, Landn. 215, Fms. vii, 183, ix. 480, xi. 15. Jóla-bál, n. a 'Yule-bale,' Yule-fire, a bright blazing fire, Skýt. 265. Jóla-boð, n. a Yule banquet, Eg. 516, Fms. ii. 39, Hkr. ii. 70. Jóla-bók, f. a Yule book, lessons for Christmas Day, Am. 30, Pm. 14. Jola-dagr, m. a Yule day (first, second, etc.), K. p. K., Nj. 165, 270, Rb. 44, 436. Jóla-drykkja, u, f. Yule drinking, Landn. 216, Fbr. Jola-fasta, u, f. Yule-fast, the pre-138, Bjarn. 51, Fms. vii. 274. paration for Christmas = Advent, K. p. K., Rb., Eb. 272. Jóla-friðr. m. Yule-peace, sanctity, Sturl. iii. 127. Jólaföstu-bók, f. lessons Jólaföstu-tíð, f. (-tími, a, m.), Advent time, for Advent, Pm. 79. Jóla-gjöf, f. a Yule gift, Christmas box, Eg. 516, Hkr. ii. d

70: a tax paid to the king, N. G. L. i. 58, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410. grið, n. pl. = Jólafriðr. Jola-hald, n. a keeping of Yule, Fms. i. 31. Jóla-helgi, f. Yule boliday, K. p. K. Jóla-höll, f. a ball where Jola-kveld, n. Yule-eve, Fms. i. 76, iv. Yule is beld, Fms. ix. 372. Jóla-les, n. a Yule lesson, Pm. 31. Jóla-morgin, 82. vii. 161. m. Yule morning, Fs. 143. Jóla-nótt, f., see above, Fms. i. 31. x. 296, К. р. К. 126. Jóla-skrá, f. a Yule scroll, see Isl. þjóðs. ii. 561, a kind of almanack with weather prophecies. Jóla-sveinar, m. pl., Jola-tío, f. Yule-tide, N. G. L. i. 350: in plur., Jola-tidir, see above. Jólatíða-bók, f. lessons for Christ-Christmas service, Fms. ii. 37. mas, Am. 72. Jóla-tungl, n. the Yule moon. Jóla-veizla, u, f. a Yule banquet, Fms. i. 31, x. 178. Jola-vist, f. bolding, staying the Yule, Eb. 236, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. ix. 290, x. 410, Sturl. i. 216. öl, n. Yule ale, Eb. 274.

Jólfuðr, m. a name of Odin, Edda; as also Jólfr, a pr. name, Fas. ii. JOLL, m.; the mod. form njóli is no doubt a corruption from hvannjóli (q. v.), by dropping the former part of the compd, but retaining the final n, which was transferred to the latter part of the compd, just as in Dan. paa = opp-aa: [jol = angelica sylvestris, Ivat Aasen]:-wild angelica; the word is recorded in the Edda Lauf., and occurs in Ls. 3,jól (acc.) ok áfu færi ek Ása sonum ok blend ek þeim svá meini mjöð, denoting that Loki threatened to poison their ale with ill-flavoured herbs (the passage must certainly be so taken, and not as suggested s. v. afr, p. 40).

Jól-mánuðr, m. the Yule month, Rb. 556, Fms. x. 222.

Jolnir, m. a name of Odin: in plur., jolnar, the gods, Edda (Gl.), Ht. JOM, n. a county in Pomerania, where the Danes had an ancient colony and stronghold called Jóms-borg, f. and Jóms-víkingar, m. pl. the Vikings of Jom: Jomvikinga-bardagi, a, m. the battle of J. (in the year 994), Fms, passim: Jómvíkinga-saga, u, f. the Saga of J. Jómali, a, m. [a Tchudic word], the idol of the Finns at the White

Sca, Ó. H. ch. 122.

jóm-frú, f. a maid, miss; see jungfrú.

JON, m. (Jonn, Fb.), a pr. name, contraction of the older dissyllabic Joann, John, Johannes, see 1b. 17: of the same origin are Johann, Johannes, Jens, which have come into use since the Reformation, whereas Jón or Jóan appears in Icel, at the middle of the 11th century, and soon afterwards became so popular that in the K. A. (of 1276) it is made to serve for M. M. (N. or M.) in the baptismal formula, as also in the law formula, yfir höfði Jóni, against M. M., see Njála. bók, f. John's book, the code of laws of 1281, named after John the lawyer (lögmaðr), who brought the book from Norway to Icel., Ann. II. St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) is in the 1281, Arna S. northern countries a kind of midsummer Yule, and was in Norway and Sweden celebrated with bonfires, dances, and merriment; and tales of fairies and goblins of every kind are connected with St. John's eve in summer as well as with Yule-eve in winter. The name of the feast varies,-Jóns-dagr, m., Jóns-messa, u, f., Jónsvöku-dagr, m. ibe day, mass of St. John = the 24th of June; Jons-nott, f., Jons-vaka, u, f., St. John's eve, 'John's-wake,' Rb. 530, Sturl. iii. 59, N.G. L. i. 340, 343, Fms. viii. 357, ix. 7: Jónsvöku-skeið, Fms. x. 49: Jónsvökuleyti, id. In Norway the feast is at present called Jonsoka = Jónsvaka, and the fires Jonsoku-brising (cp. the Brisinga-men of the Edda). The origin of this feast is no doubt heathen, being a worship of light and the sun, which has since been adapted to a Christian name and the Christian calendar. For the fairy tales connected with this feast, see Isl. bjods., which tales again call to mind Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream: Jonsmessu-öl, n. ale brewed for St. John's day, N. G. L. i. 137; b var sumar-tíð ok hátíð mikil Jónsvöku-nótt, Bær. 17. dagr, Jóns-messa are also used to signify the day or mass of the Icel. bishop John (died A.D. 1121), April 23 and March 3, see Bs.: Jonshofuo, Jons-skript, f. the head, tablet of St. John, B. K., Vm., etc.: Jóns-stúka, u, f. chapel of St. John, Sturl. i. 125.

JOR, m., gen. jós, Ls. 13; dat. jó, Hm. 89; acc. jó, Hkv. 2. 47, Skm. 15, Kormak; plur. jóar, dat. jóm, Gm. 30, Hom. 3; acc. plur. jóa, Hkv. 2. 38, but jói, 39; gen. plur. jóa, Gm. 43: [O. H. G. and Hel. ebu; in Goth. prob. aibvus; but as the Acts, Apocalypse, and Epistle of St. James are lost in the version of Ulf., we do not know the exact Goth. word for a horse: the Gr. ιππος (ικκος) and Lat. equus represent the uncontracted, the Teut. ebu, eô- (jó-r) the contracted form]:—a stallion, but only used in poetry; in mod. poets the r is wrongly kept as radical in plur. jórar, dat. plur. jórum: poët. also, borð-jór, siglu-jór, board-steed, sailsteed,' = a ship.

jór-bjúg or rather jór-bjúga, n. [from jöfur, a boar, and bjúga, q. v.]: -a kind of sausage (?), a äπ. λεγ., Gkv. 2. 24, referring to iorar blotnar and svins-lift sodin in the preceding verse.

jó-reið, f. borsemen (?), Hkv. 1. 47.

jó-reykr, m. the cloud of dust seen afar off above a body of hotsemen, Fms. vi. 411, vii. 68, Al. 31, Fas. i. 497. Jór-salir, m. pl. Jerusalem. COMPDS: Jórsala-borg, f. Jerusa-

Jórsala-fari, a, m. Jerusalem-traveller: as an appellative, Digitized by GOOGIC

Sigurdr J., Fms, vii : Björn J., Ann. Jerusalem fee, penny, tithe (referring to the Crusades), Fms., Ann., Sks., Bs., Rb., Hom. passim. Jórsala-ferő, -för, f. a journey to 7. Jórsala-haf, n. the sea of 7. = the Mediterranean. Jórsalaheimr, m., -land. -riki, n. the land of J. = Palestine. Jársele. konungr. m. the king of 7. Jórsala-menn, -lýðr, m. the people

of J.
jortr, m. rumination, of animals: jortr-dyr, -kvikendi, n. ruminat-

JORTRA, 20, prob. qs. jótra, from jótr (q. v.), to ruminate, Stj. 316:jórtruð húð, a rugged bide, rough as an animal's maw, Fas. iii. (in a

Jór-vík, also in later writers Jórk, contr. from A.S. Eoforwic, York (Lat. Eborácum), Fms.

Jótar, m. pl. the Jutes, a Dan, tribe. Jótland, n. Jutland: Jótlandshaf. n. the Cattegat: Jotlands-sion, u, f. the west coast of Julland, Fms., Eg.

JOTR, m., gen. jótrs, bd. 17, a canine tooth, Edda (Gl.): medic., andlits mein (face disease) hat er menn kalla jotr, similar to gaddr (q. v.) in sheep, Bs. i. 611. Jótskr, adj. Jutish, from Jutland, Fms.

iuo. n. a maundering.

juoa, ao, to maunder; vertu ekki ao juoa! (slang.)

jukk, n. a mess, medley; allt i jukki, all in a mess.

jula, u, f. a yawl, (mod.)

jung-fru, f., junk-fru, Fms. x. 86, v. l.; jung-fruva, Mork. 14; whence the mod. jóm-frú, Dan. jomfru; both words are foreign and derived from Germ. jungfrau, as is shewn by the initial j; the word however appears in the 13th century, mostly in the sense of a princess, esp. those of foreign birth, as in Fms. vi. 59, 132, of a Saxon and Russian princess; but also jungfrú Margrét, of a daughter of Skúli hertogi, ix. 292, 412; jungfrú Kristín, 220, of an earl's daughter; but esp. in the Hák. S. Gamla (Fms. ix, x), passim: of the Virgin Mary, Dipl. ii. 14, B. K. 83. jungfru-aldr, m. maiden age, time of maidenbood, Stj.

jungfrú-dómr, mod. jómfrúr-dómr, m. maidenbood, Clar.

jungfru-ligr, adj. maiden-like, Mar.

jung-herra, m., or junkeri, a, m., the Germ. jungberr, junker, prop. a young lord, in old writers esp. used of a prince, Fms. vi. 51, Magn. 462, Ann., Fms. ix. passim, Fas. iii. 358.

jung-ligr, adj. = ungligr, Fb. ii. 538.

jung-menni, n. a young man, Barl. 112, 156.

jungr, adj. young (= ungr); this Germanized form is freq. in some MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries (see Fb. pref. xxii), as also in ballads (rimur) of that time (Skiða R. 199, þrymlur 7), but was afterwards disused, and never took root in the spoken language.

JURT, f., later urt, which forms also occur in old writers, Al. 85, Hom. 53, no doubt a borrowed word from the Germ. or Saxon; the j being a substitute for the Germ. w, which cannot be sounded in Icel. before the letter u; [A.S. wyrt; Engl. wort; O. H. G. wurz; Germ. wurze; Dan. urt :- aromatic berbs, used to season wine, dishes, ointment; in old writers only in that sense, whereas in mod. usage = a berb; smyrsl ok jurtir, Magn. 430; smyrja með dýrustum jurtum, Al. 30; skaltú laugask ok smyrja pik agztum jurtum, Stj. 423; dýrligra urta, Eluc. 53; dýrar jurtir, Fas. iii. 359; allar bær urtir er bezt ilma, Al. 85; ágætar jurtir, Bs. i. 258; krydd ok jurtir, Stj. 194; ilmandi urtir, Hom. 53. berb; grösin og jurtir grænar, Hallgr. COMPDS: jurta-garor, m. [Dan. urtegaard], a garden of berbs, a kitchen-garden. jurta-klefi, a, m. a room for spices, Stj. 205. jurtar-logr, adj. spicy, Stj. 74. jurtar-toinungr, m. a stick of spice, Stj. 74: but, mat-jurtir, berbs, garden stuff (mod.); matjurta-bók, a book about berbs.

justa, u, f. [for. word; justa, Du Cange], a kind of measure for liquids, four justur making a bolli (q.v.), Ghl. 525, MS. 732. 16 (of a vessel),

Nj. 43.

justis, m. [for. word], justice, H. E. i. 503, Thom.

tu, adv. [cp. Dan. jo; O. H. G. jû; Germ. je], yes; jú jú, yea yea; ó-jú, id. (convers.)

Júdi, a, m. a Jew, Lat. Judaeus, (rare); cp. Gydingr.

JUGR, n. [Engl. udder; North. E. yure or yower; Germ. euter; Dan. yver; Swed. jur; Gr. ovbap; Lat. uber];—an udder, Bs. i. 194, Fb. ii. 165, freq. in mod. usage; þviað stálmi var farinn að koma í júgrin, Od. ix. 440. júgr-bólga, u, f., júgr-mein, n. an udder disease.

júg-tanni, a, m., qs. jótr-tanni (?), 'tusk-tootb,' poët. for a bear, Korm., Lex. Poët.

júr, yes, Skálda 163, Art. 126; see jaur.

júristi, a, m. [for. word], a lawyer, Bs. i. Laur. S.

jæ-ja, interj. aye aye ! yes! denoting hesitation, Piltr og Stúlka 8.

jofnuor, m. equity; see jafnaor.

JOFURB, m., dat. jöfri, pl. jöfrar: I. [A. S. eofor; O. H. G. epar; Germ. eber; Lat. aper]:—a wild boar; but it occurs in this sense only twice or thrice in poetry, Merl. 1. 39, Gkv. 2. 24. metaph. a king, warrior, prob. from the custom of wearing boar's heads

Jórsala-fé, -gjöf, -tíund, f. a a as helmets, cp. A.S. eofor-cumbol and Hildigöltr; jöfurr in this sense is not used in prose, but is freq, in old poetry, even in poems as old as the Yt., see Lex. Poët. Sense I. is unknown to the Scandin., and sense II. to the Teut, languages.

jöklaðr, part. covered with icicles, Sks. 229, of the beard.

jökul-barinn, part. storm-beaten, stiffened with ice, Lv. 86.

jökul-hlaup, n. an 'ice-leap,' ravine.

jökul-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, Flóv. JÖKULL, m., dat. jökli, pl. jöklar, prop. a dimin, from jaki, g. v.: [A. S. gicel, i.e. is-gicel, whence Engl. icicle; Low Germ. jokel]:an icicle; gékk inn í sal, glumdu jöklar, var karls er kom kinnskógr frörinn, Hym. 10, of the icicles in the giant's beard; sidan toku beir jöklana ok bræddu, Fms. ix. 155: so also in poët. phrases, where silver is called jökull handar or mund-jökull, the icicle of the band, Hallfred, Lex. Poët.: as also bödvar-j., the war-icicle = the sword, or sar-j., the woundicicle. see Lex. Poët. II. a metaph. sense, ice, gener.; vatnið snýsk í jökul, Sks. 196; settu þeir þat upp með öllum sjánum sem í var ok jöklinum, en bat var mjök sylt, i. e. they launched the ship with all the ice in it, Grett. 125; snjór ok jökull, Sks. jökla-gangr, m. an ice-drift, Grett. 132 new Ed. 2. in specific Icel. sense, a glacier; this sense the Icelanders probably derived from the Norse county Hardanger, which is the only county of Norway in which Jökul appears as a local name, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.; in Icel. it is used all over the country both as an appellative and in local names, whereas the primitive sense (icicle) is quite lost, Fs., Fb., Eg. 133, Nj. 208, passim. in local names, Ball-jökull, Eyjafjalla-j., Snæfells-j., Vatna-j., Myrdals-j., Oræsa-j., Dranga-j., Langi-j., Eireks-j., etc., see the map of Icel.; the glaciers of the Icel. colony in Greenland are also called jökuls: of rivers, Jökuls-á, f. Ice-water; Jökuls-dalr, m. Ice-water-dale; Jökla-monn, m. pl. the men from the county Jökul (i. e. Snæfells-jökull), Sturl. ii. 158;

Jöklamanna-búð and goðorð, see búð and goðorð. jökul-vatn, n. ice-water from a glacier, Fas. iii. 570, Mar.

jökul-vetr, n. an icy, bard winter, Ann. 1233.

JÖRÐ, f., gen. jarðar; dat. jörðu, mod. also jörð; pl. jarðir; in old writers dat, and acc, are carefully distinguished; in mod, prose and conversation the apocopated dative is mostly used, whereas the poets use either form, as is most convenient for the flow of the verse and the metre, as in the Passion hymns, a. the full form; og hindra gjörðu, Guðs dýrðarljós svo lýsi mér á lifandi manna jörðu, 9, 9; merk að úr jörðu mátti ei neinn, 46. 10; hróp og háreysti gjörðu... kringum krossinn á jörðu, 30. 7; nakinn Jesum á jörðu ... | með heiptar sinni hörðu, 33.4; Lausnarinn niðr á jörðu, 34.1; blóðsveitinn þinn eg bið mér sé, | blessan og vernd á jörðunni, 3.12; eins hér á jörðu upp frá því, 21.10; þó leggist lik i jörðu ... hún mætir aldrei hörðu, Hallgr. B. the apocopated form; en Jesú hlýðni aptr hér, allri jörð blessan færir, Pass. 24. 6; heiðr, lof, dýrð á himni og jörð | hjartanleg ástar þakkar-gjörð, 3. 18; þó heiðarleg sé hér á jörð Í holdi útvaldra líkför gjörð, 49. 14; ef hér á jörð er hróp og háð, 14.16; hvað göra þeir sem hér á jörð hafa að spotti Drottins ord, 10: [Goth. airba; A. S. eorde; Hel. ertba; old Scot. yearthe; Engl. earth; O. H. G. erda; Germ. erde; Dutch aarde;

Fris. irth; Swed.-Dan. jord.] A. The earth; jörd ok himin, Nj. 194; jörd ok upphimin, Vsp. 3; jörð iðja-græna, 58; íllt er á jörð of orðit, Glúm. (in a verse), Hm. 138, and prose passim; jardar yfirbragd er böllótt, Rb. 460, 465; jardar bugr, bollr, hringr, hvel, mynd, endi, bygo, the earth's bight, ball, ring, wheel, shape, end, babitation, 440, 466, 472: for the mythol. genesis of the earth see Vsp. l. c., Vpm. 20, 21, Gm. 40: as a mythical goddess, the Earth was daughter of Onar (Onars-dóttir) and Nótt (the night), and sister of Day on the mother's side, Edda 7: Thor was the Earth's son, II. the surface of the earth, earth; Jaroar-sonr, m., Haustl. falla til jarðar, Nj. 64; koma til jarðar, to tbrow down, Fnis. v. 348; falla frjáls á jörð, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. ii. 192; á jörðu ok í jörðu, Finnb. 290; bita gras af jörðunni, Fms. xi. 7; skeðja jörðu, K. p. K. 22; jörð eða stein, Sks. 88; erja jörð, to ear the earth, plough, Rb. 100; flestir menn séru jarðir sínar, Fms. i. 92; jarðar aldin, ávöxtr, blómi, dupt, dust, dýr, kvikendi, skriðdýr, etc., the earth's fruit, produce, blossom, dust, deer, beasts, reptiles, etc., H. E. ii. 188, Grag. ii. 347, Ver. 17, Fas. iii. 2. pasture; görði kulda mikla með 669, Sks. 527, 628, Stj. 18, 77. snjoum ok illt til jardar, Grett. 91 A; taka til jardar, to graze, Skm. 15: freq. in mod. usage, góð jörð, lítil jörð, jarð-leysi, jarð-laust, jarð-bann, 3. mould, Lat. bumus; jord su er á innsigli er lögð, Lækn. 472: soil, sand-jörð, sandy soil; leir-jörð, clayey soil, etc. jardar-ber, n. pl., Germ. erd-beeren, strawberries. jardar-for, f. burial. jarðar-megin, n. 'earth-main,' power, in a mythol. sense, Hm. 138, Hdl. 37, Gkv. 2. 21. jarðar-men, n. [Dan. jordsmon], a sod, turf, Lat. eaespes, Landn. 293 (in a verse), Eb. (in a verse); ganga undir jarðarmen: for the heathen rite of creeping under a sod partially detached from the earth and letting the blood mix with the mould, see Gisl. 11, Fbr. 6 new Ed.: as an ordeal, Ld. ch. 18: as a disgrace, similar to the Lat. jugum subire, Nj. 181, Vd. ch. 33.

B. Land, an estate, very freq. in Icel., answering to Norse bol, Dan.

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gaard; thus, tolf, tuttugu, sextiu, ... hundrada jord, land of twelve, twenty, sixty, . . . bundreds value; byggja jörð, to lease a farm; búa & jörð, to live on a farm; leigja jörð, to bold land as a tenant (leigu-liði); góð bú-jörð, good land for farming; harðbala-jörð, barren, bad land; plógs-jörð, land yielding rare produce, eider-down or the like; land-jörð, an inland estate, opp. to sjóvar-jörð, land by the sea side; Benedikt gaf sira þórði jarðir út á Skaga hverjar svá heita..., Dipl. v. 27. COMPDS : jarðar-, sing. or jarða-, pl.: jarðar-brigð, f. reclamation of land, N.G.L. i. 238, Jb. 190. jarðar-bygging, f. a leasing of land. jardar-eigandi, part. a landowner, Gpl. 337. jar possession of land, Pm. 45: an estate, Dipl. iii. 10, iv. 9. jarðar-eign, f. jarðarhefo, f. a bolding of land, tenure, Jb. 261. jarðar-helmingr, m. jarðar-hundrað, n. the balf of a land or farm, Dipl. iv. 2, v. 24. a hundrad (q. v.) in an estate. jarðar-hofn, f. = jarðarhefð, Gbl. 91. jaroar-flag, n. mortgaged land, Dipl. v. 9. jarðar-kaup or jarðakaup, n. the purchase of land, Dipl. iii. 8. jarðar-leiga, u, f. rent of land, Gbl. 260. jaroar-lysing, f. the publication of a conveyance of land, Ghl. 307. jaroar-mark, n. a landmark, march or boundary of land, Dipl. v. 7. jarda-mat, n. a survey of land for making a terrier: jardamats-bók, the terrier of an estate:—so also jarda-máldagi, a, m. jarðar-máli, a, m. a lease, MS. 346, 167. jarðarmegin, n. a certain portion of land; þá skulu þeir svá halda garði upp sem beir hafa j. til, N. G. L. i. 40; halda kirkju-góðs eptir jarðarmagni, H. E. i. 459; sá leiðangr er görisk af jarðarmagni, Gbl. 91. partr, m. a portion of land, Dipl. iv. 13. jaroar-ran, f. seizure (unlawful) of land, Gpl. 357. jarðar-reitr, m. a parcel of land, Jm. 8, Pm. 52. jaroa-skeyting, f. escheatage of land, N. G. L. i. 96. jarðar-skipti, n. a parcelling of land, Gpl. 286, 287: mod. jarða-skipti, n. pl.=exchange of lands, Dipl. i. 12. jarðar-spell, n. damage of land, Rd. 274, Gbl. 311. jarða-tal, n. a 'land-tale,' a register of farms. jarðar-teigr, m. = jarðarreitr, Dipl. iii. 12. jarðar-usli, a, m. = jarðarspell. jarðar-verð, n. the trice of land, Dipl. v. 17, 22, jaroar-vigala, u, f. consecration of land by sprinkling holy water, N.G.L. i. 352. jarðar-þjófr, m. a 'land-!bief,' a "law term of a person who removes the mark-stones, N. G. L. i. 44.

JÖRFI, a, m. gravel; hann jós á þá jörfa ok moldu, Stj. 529. 2 Sam. xvi. 13, 'lapídes terramque spargens' of the Vulgate:—gravel, gravelly soil; þar var þá víða blásit ok jörvi, er þá vóru hliðir fagrar, Fas. ii. 558; Þorsteinn gékk frá at jörva nökkurum, Þorst. Síðu H. 183: in local names, Jörfl (Eb.) in the west, and in the south Kliss-jörfi, also called Klisssandr, Bjarn. (in a verse). Jörva-sund, n., Hkv. 1. 24 (Bugge), Vidal.,

Skyr. 302.

JÖRMUN-, a prefix in a few old mythical words, implying something buge, vast, superbuman: [cp. the A.S. eormen- in eormen-cyn, -grund, -laf, -strind, -peoo; and Hel. irmin- in irmin-got = the great god, irmin-man = the great man, irmin-sul = a sacred column or idol, irmin-thiod = mankind, see Schmeller]: - great; the compds. of this word, which occur in old Scandin. poets only, are, Jörmun-gandr, m. the Great Monster, a name of the northern Leviathan, the Midgard Serpent, Vsp. 50, Bragi (Edda i. 254): Jörmund-grund, f. = A.S. eormengrund (Beowulf), = the earth, Gm. 20: Jörmun-rekr, m. a pr. name, A. S. Eormenric (the Goth. form would be Airmanariks), Edda, Bragi: Jörmun-brjotr, m. the Great Evil One, of a giant, Haustl.

jormunr, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.): name of an ox, id. jostr, m., gen. jastar, [ister, Ivar Aasen], a kind of willow, Bragi

(Edda) twice.

Jösurr, m. a pr. name, Hdl.; perhaps derived from Norse jase = a bare, Ivar Aasen.

jotun-bygor, part. peopled by giants, Tt.

Jötun-heimar, m. pl. Giants'-land, Edda, Haustl., Vsp., Stor., Sæm. 70. jotun-kuml, n. the giant-badge, the stamp of the giant, Fas. iii. (in a

jötun-möör, m. giant's mood, giant's fury, a kind of berserksgangt, Vsp. 50; færask í jötunmóð, Edda 136, Fms. iii. 194; opp. to Ás-móðr. JOTUNN, m., dat. jötni, pl. jötnar; [this word, so popular in Icel. and still preserved in the form jutel of the Norse legends, hardly occurs in Germ. or Saxon, except that A.S. eoten, ent, and entisc occur perhaps ten or a dozen times, see Grein]:—a giant, Vpm. passim, Vsp. 2; jötuns bruðr, a giant's bride, Hdl. 4; jötna synir, the giants' sons, opp. to 'sons of men,' Vpm. 16; jötna vegir, the giants' ways, the mountains, Hm. 106; jötna runar, the giants' mysteries, the mysteries of the world, Vpm. 42, 43; jötna garðar, the giants' yard or home, Skm. 30; jötna mjödr, the giant's mead, poetry, see Edda 47, 48; jötuns hauss, the giant's skull = the beaven (cp. Vpm. 21), Arnor; jotuns und, the giants' wound = the sea, Stor. 2; gold is called the speech of giants (ord, munntal joina), Lex. Poët.; Thor is the bane of giants, jötna-bani, -dólgr, Lex. Poët. For the genesis of the Jö'nar see Edda. Famous giants of whom the Edda records tales were, Ymir, Hýmir, Hrungnir, Þjazi, Örvandill, Gýmir, Skrýmir, Vafþrúðnir, Dofri, see Edda (Gl.): for appearances of giants in the Sagas see Nj. ch. 134, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. 84, Fb. i. ch. 453-455.

jotun-uxi, a, m. 'giant-ox,' a kind of beetle, scarabasus,

K (kú) is the tenth letter of the alphabet; in the common Runes it was represented by | (kaun); the Anglo-Saxon k was called cean or cên = Germ. kien, a pine or fir-tree; but as this was not a Norse word, the Scandinavians represented it by the Norse word nearest in sound to it, kaun (a boil or scab), which bears witness of the Anglo-Saxon origin of the old Norse Runic poem.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The k is sounded hard or aspirate, the pronunciation varying as that of g does, see p. 186; it is hard in kaldr, koma, kunna, aspirate in kel, kem, kenna, kið, kyssa, kæti, keyri, vekja, etc.; the only difference is that & has the same sound, whether initial or medial, kaka, kíkir, just as in English: in modern Danish the medial & has been softened into g, e.g. Icel. sök, vaka, líka, Engl. sake, wake, like, are in Danish sounded sag, vaage, lige, whereas Sweden and Norway as well as Iceland have kept the old pronunciation. 2. the letter k before t and s is sounded as g, thus okt and ogt, bykkt and bygt, sliks and sligs are sounded alike; and so k is now and then misplaced in MSS., e. g. lakt = lagt, heilakt = heilagt. The spelling and other points referring to k have already been treated under C, p. 93; for qu = kv see

C. Changes.—The change of initial kn into bn has been mentioned in the introduction to letter H $(B. II. 2. \gamma)$, where however 'hnefi' ought to be struck out of the list: for the changes of nk into kk see the intro-II. according to Grimm's law, the Teut. & duction to letter N. answers to the Gr. and Lat. g; thus Lat. genus, genu, gent-is, Gr. yeros = Icel. kyn, kné, kind, etc.: but in borrowed words no change has taken place, as in Keisari, kista, kerti, kjallari, = Lat. Caesar, eista, cera, cella; the words borrowed in that way are very numerous in this letter, but there are some slang or vulgar words, which seem not borrowed, and vet no change has taken place.

kaðall, m., dat. kaðli, [prob. like Engl. cable, borrowed from mid. Lat. capulum, caplum; the word perhaps denotes twisted ropes, for in olden times the Scandinavians made their cables of walrus skin, svoror]: -a cable, esp. as a naut. term, Fms. ii. 279, vii. 82, 283, O. H. 28, Fas.

ii. 543, Gullb. 8, passim.

Gramm. p. xxxvi. (II. 1. δ).

KAF, n. [akin to kvef, kof, kæfa (q. v.), dropping the v]:-a plunge into water, a dive, diving; fær hann þá annat kaf at öðru, one dive after another, Fb. ii. 215; & kaf and i kaf, into water, under water; hlaupa á kaf. to plunge into water, dive, Fs. 48, Eg. 123, Fms. vi. 318, vii. 224, passim; sigla skip i kaf, ii. 64; fara i kaf, to go under water. duck, Bs. i. 355: as also of land covered with water or flooded, or even covered with snow, passim; falla i kaf, færask ymsir i kaf, they ducked one another, Fb. ii. 215; á kafi and í kafi, under water, diving, swimming, Bs. i. 355, Eg. 387, Fms. iii. 4, vii. 232, xi. 383, Grág. ii. 399: of snow, lágu hestarnir á kafi í snjónum svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546: also metaph., standa á kafi, to sink deep, so as to be hidden, of a weapon in a wound; öxin stóð á kafi, Fms. vi. 424; kom annat hornit á kviðinn, svá at þegar stóð á kafi, Eb. 326: opp. to these phrases is, koma upp úr kafi, to emerge, Stj. 75: plur. köf, gasping for breath, Bjami 142, (andköf, choked breath) 2. poët. the deep; kais hestr, the borse of the deep, a ship, Sighvat; kaf-sunna, the sun of the deep = gold, Eb. (in a verse). COMPDS: kafa-fjúk, n. a thick fall of snow, Fms. ix. 233, Bs. i. 442, Fs. 54. kafa-hríð, f. id., Sturl. i. 212, Fas. ii. 133.

kafa, ad, to dive, swim under water, Jb. 403, Eg. 142, Fs. 92, Fms. iii. 4, Stj. 75, Fbr. 100 new Ed., Grett. 131, 141; kafa upp, to emerge, Stj. 249, passim: of a ship, to be swamped in a beavy sea, sidan kafadi skipit, Fas. ii. 492: reflex. to plunge into water, Sks. 116, N.G. L. ii. 284. kafald, n. a thick fall of snow, freq. in mod. usage; mold-k.

alds-fjúk, n. id.

kaffe, n. coffee; kaffe-kvern, kaffe-holli, kaffe-ketill, a coffee-mill, coffeecup, coffee-pot; derived from the Fr. café through Dan. caffe, and not older than the 18th century, for the satirical poem pagnarmal of 1728 and Eggert Olassson (died 1768) mention tea and tobacco, but not coffee, which came into use in Icel. as a popular beverage not earlier than the end of the 18th century.

kaf-færa, d, to duck another, Mag. 77

kaf-for, f. a ducking, pord. 11 new Ed.

kaf-hlaðinn, part. deep-laden, of a ship, O. H. 115, Bs. ii. 81. kaf-hlaup, n. a deep snow-drift, Eg. 74, Fms. viii. 400, ix. 366, v. l. kaf-hleypr, adj. impassable, of snow, Fagrsk. 186.

KAFLI, a, m. [akin to kefli, q.v.; Swed. bud-kafle], a piece cut off; esp. a buoy fastened to a cable, net, or the like, Ghl. 427, 428; medal-kafli, 2. metaph., tók at leysa ísinn köflum, a 'mid-piece,' a sword's bilt. the ice began to thaw into floes, bord. II new Ed. : in mod. usage, köflum and med köflum (adverb.), now and then, ' in bits.' II. mod. a piece, bit, episode, and the like; lesa litinn kafla, midkafli, a * mid-piece.

kafna, að, (older form kvafna, Sks. 108), to be suffocated, choked, in water, steam, or the like; kafna af sandfoki, Al. 50; sögðu at Kvásir hefði kafnat í mannviti, Edda 47; k. í stofu-reyk, Grett. 116: of light, to be extinguished, Sks. 208: of a horse, kafna edr springa, Fas. iu. 74.

kafnan, f. suffocation, Bs. i. 18. kaf-rjóör, adj. crimson red, of the checks.

kaf-setja, t, = kaffæra. kaf-steyting, f. a diving, a plunge, Ghl. 174, Mar.

kaf-sund, n. a dive, Hkr. iii. 323, v. l. kaf-syndi, n. a plunge into deep snow.

kaf-syndr, adj. good at diving, Fms. vii. 120. kaf-bykkr, adj. tbick, foggy; veðr kaf bykkt ok drifanda, Sturl. iii. 50.

KAGA, 20, [kdga, Ivar Aasen; cp. Old. Engl. kyke (Chaucer); Scot. keek; Germ. kucken; Dan. kige]:-to bend forward and peep, pry, gaze; hón kagar hjá gáttinni, Fbr. 18, v. l.; kom út maðr ok kagaði hjá dyrrum, Fs. 42; kaga upp i himin, Hom. 89; hjartans augum til hans kaga, 90; köguðu til hans óframliga, Niðrst. 5; see kögla.

kaggi, a, m. [Engl. cag or keg; Swed. kagge; mid. Lat. caga, whence Engl. cage; the Dutch and Low Germ. kaag and kag = a ship used in rivers and canals]:—a keg, cask, Bs. i. 790, freq.: a nickname, Bs.

KAKA, u, f. [Engl. cake; Dan. kage; Swed. kaka; Germ. kuchen]:a cake, freq. in mod. usage.

kakali, 2, m. 2 nickname, Sturl.; [cp. Germ. kachel, O. H. G. chachala]: = an earthen pot; whence the mod. kakal-ofn, m., Germ. kachel-ofen, an oven, prop. of clay.

kakari, a, m. a potter, Germ. kaebler; kakari minn ertú ok skjól mitt, Guo mine, 623. 30, with reference to Rom. ix. 20, 21 (?).

kakka, 20, [Germ. kachen], to beap up in a mess or lump, e.g. of wet hay; að kakka saman blautu heyi; cp. kökkr, a lump.

kakkildi, n. a lump.

KALA, pret. kól, kólu; pres. kell, mod. kelr; part. kalinn: [cp. Engl. chill, cool; Germ. kubl :- to freeze, esp. impers. of limbs to be numb and dead from frost; ok er sveininn (acc.) tók at kala, Landn. 77, v. l.; ok kól hana í hel, sbe froze to death, Sd. 143; svá at þik kali, Fas. i. 30; alla kól þá um nóttina, 78; kell mik í höfuð, Vkv. 29; mik tekr nú at kala, en mér var heitt fyrir stundu, Fb. ii. 112; var bæði at hann kól mjök ok hungraði, en veiddi ekki, Bs. i. 350; hann var kalinn á fótum svá at af leysti sumar tærnar, Orkn. 432, Sturl. iii. 198; hann kól sem aðra hundtík, Fs. 71; ok mun þik kala ef ek sit svá lengi ok útarliga sem ek em vanr, Edda 35; dýrit var kalit á fyrra fæti, Fs. 179; kalit i hel, frozen to death, Fær. 185; sveinar tveir, veslingar, kalnir ok máttdregnir, 42; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; kalinn ok klæðlauss, Fas. iii. 8; klæða kalna, O. H. L. 22:—part. kalinn [=Germ. kabl], of a field barren from cold or frost. II. naut., of a sail, to lose the wind; seglio (acc.) kelr, whence kalreip, q. v.

kalda, 20, to become cold, Bs. ii. 148: to blow cold, an dvöl kaldar af boda-fallinu, a gust of cold air arose, Bs. ii. 49; en par kaldar i mót

af Sighvati, 112.

kalda, u, f. a fever with cold fits, an ague: also köldu-sott, f., N. T.

kald-brjóstaðr, part. malignant, cunning.

kald-hamra, 20, to bammer (iron) cold.

kald-liga, adv. coldly, Sks. 230.

kald-ligr, adj. cold, Sks. 230.

kald-munnr, m. cold-mouth, a nickname, Landn.

- kald-neft, m. 'cold-neb,' poët. an anchor fluke, Fms. vi. (in a verse). KALDB, adj., köld, kalt; compar. kaldari; superl. kaldastr; [from kala, as aldr from ala, galdr from gala, stuldr from stela; Goth. kalds; A. S. ceald; Engl. cold; Dutch kolt; Germ. kalt; Swed. kall; Dan. kold; common to all Teut. languages; cp. Lat. gelu, gelidus]:-cold; kalt jarn, cold iron, Fb. ii. 197; kalt veðr, Fms. v. 178, viii. 306; kaldr nár, Pass. 44. 7; ef maðr grefr lík áðr kalt er, K. þ. K. 26; líkin vóru enn eigi köld, Fms. iv. 170; svá sem kalt stóð af Niflheimi, Edda; köld kol, cold coals, asbes, = kalda kol, Fb. i. (in a verse); brenna at köldum kolum, to be burnt to cold asbes, utterly destroyed, Fms. xi. 122, passim. 2. impers., e-m er kalt, one is cold; mer er kalt a hondunum, fótum ..., Orkn. 326 (in a verse); konungi görði kalt, the king began to get cold, Fms. v. 178. 3. acc., kaldan as adv.; blása kaldan, to blow cold, Sks. 216: is-kaldr, ice-cold; hel-k., death-cold; svid-k., burning cold; ú-k., not cold; hálf-k., balf cold; sát-k., sorely cold. II. metaph. cold, chilling, baneful, fatal, Lat. dirus, infestus; hédan skulu honum koma köld ráð undan hverju rifi, O. H. 132, Ls. 51, Vkv. 30; so in the saying, köld eru opt kvenna-ráð, women's counsels are oft-times fatal, Nj. 177, Gisl. 34; kann vera at nokkurum verði myrkari eðr kaldari ráð Haralds konungs en mín, Fms. vi. 229; köld öfund, envy, Geisli; köld rödd, an evil voice, Akv. 2. 2. sometimes in translations in the metaph. sense of cold; kait hjarta, Greg. 19; kaldr ok afskiptr, Stj. 195. COMPDS: kalda-hlatr, m. sardonic laughter, Nj. 176; see hlatr. kalda-kol, n. pl. a law phrase, 'coldashes;' göra kaldakol á jörðu, to make the hearth cold, to desert a farm, punishable on the part of a tenant, Ghl. 339, Jb. 210, cp. Hænsa b. S. ch. 9. kalda-ljós, n. cold light, ignis fatuus (?), a nickname, Sturl. kald-radr, adj. cunning, Sturl. i. 104, Hkr. iii. 452.

kald-rifjaor, part. 'cold-ribbed,' scheming, cunning, Vbm. 10. kald-skufaor, part. 'cold-curled,' covered with icicles, Sks. 230. kald-yroi, n. 'cold-words,' sarcasm, Fb. i. 214, ii. 78.

kalekr, m., Fms. iii. 28, vii. 198, Dipl. ii. 11, Fs. 115, Bs. i. 76; kalikr, Hom. 139, B. K. 83; mod. kaleikr, the chalice, Matth. xxvi. 27, Mark xiv. 23, Luke xxii. 20, 1 Cor. xi. 24-27, Vidal. passim; see kalkr below.

kalendis-dagr, m. [Lat. calendae], the kalends, Stj. 471. kali, a, m. a cold gusb: metaph. coldness, unkindness.

kalk, n. [A. S. cealc; Engl. cbalk], cbalk, (mod.) kalka, ad, to cbalk, lime: kalkadr, limed, Konr.

KALKR, m. [borrowed from Lat. calix; A. S. calic and cale; Engl. chalice: O. H. G. chelib: Germ. kelk; Dan.-Swed. kalk; the word came in with Christianity from the Engl.; for, though it occurs in ancient poems, none of these can be older than the Danish settlement in England: the form kalkr is used in a heathen sense, whereas the later form kaleikr is used in the ecclesiastical sense only]:—a chalice, cup, goblet, it occurs in the poems Hym. 28, 30, 32, Akv. 30, Rm. 29, Skv. 3. 29; hrím-kalkr, Ls. 53; silír-k., a silver cup, Hkr. i. 50; nú er hér kalkr, er þú skalt drekka af, eptir þat tók hann kalkinn, þá var enn eptir í kalkinum, er hann hafði af drukkit kalkinum, Gullb. 7; nú tók hann kalkinn ok hönd hennar með, Hkr. i. 50.

kall, n. a call, cry, shouting; op ok kall, Nj. 236; heyra kall mikit, Fs. 179; með hátíðligu kalli, Sks. 748; kall ok eggjan, O. H. 215; 2. a calling on; Eyjólfr heyrir kallit, kall ok lúðra-þytr, þiðr. 324. ok litr við, Fbr. 61 new Ed.; eigi skaltú herstask á annan mann í kalli bínu, Hom. 16. 3. a call, name; nefna jarl enn illa ... var bat kall haft lengi sidan, Hkr. i. 254; bessi eru at kalli (are by name, are called) in mestu ref-hvörf, Edda (Ht.) II. eccl. a call, cure of souls, (cp. Scot, 'call' of a minister); kjól ok kall, Dan, præste-kald, 2. a claim; kalls-lauss, adj. free from claim, Fms. mod.

ix. 409. KALLA, að, with neg. suff., pres. kalliga, I call not, Gkv. 3.8; kallar-a, Akv. 37; [an A. S. ceallian occurs once in the poem Byrnoth, and bildecalla in Exodus, but in both instances the word is Danish; the word however occurs in O. H. G. challon, mid. H. G. kalle, but only in the sense to talk loud, and it is lost in mod. Germ.]:-to call, cry, shout; hver er sá karl karla er kallar um váginn? Hbl. 2; kallaði konungr ok bað létta af, Eg. 92; þá kölluðu allir ok mæltu, 623. 26; bónda-múgrinn æpti ok kallaði, Fms. i. 21; kalla hátt, Sturl. ii. 203; ek em rödd kallanda í eyðimörk, φωνή βοῶντοι ἐν τῆ ἐρήμφ, 625. 90; kalla kaldri röddu, Akv. 2: of the raven's cry, hrafn hátt ka'laði, Bkv. 11; hann kallaði þegar, bað þá eigi flyja, Fms. viii. 142; Þórir kallaði út á skipit, Ó. H. 136; þá lét hann kalla skip frá skipi, 182; þá kallaði Erlingr ok hét á lið sitt, id. 2. to call, send for; síðan lét konungr kalla bændr, hét á lið sitt. id. ok sagði at hann vill eiga tal við þá, Ó. H. 109; gékk hann til húsþings síns ok lét þangat kalla menn Svía-konungs, 45; um kveldit kallaði konungr Áslák, Fms. vii. 161; konungr lét kalla til sín þá bræðr, Eg. 73: eccl., til þess er Guð kallaði hann af heiminum, Fms. ix. II. to say, call; bat kalla menn at ..., people say that ..., Fms. x. 277; Svíþjóð ena miklu kalla sumir eigi minni en . . ., Hkr. 5; at blótmenn kalla eigi, at ..., Fagrsk. 18; en ef lands-dróttinn kallar své, at..., N.G.L. i. 249; þér kallit guð ykkarn margar jartegnir göra, O.H.L. 108; kalla ek betra spurt en úviss at vera, Sks.; sumir menn kalla at eigi sé sakleysi i, þótt ..., Ld. 64; þótt þeir kalli fé þetta með sínum föngum, 76. 2. at kalla, so to say, nominally, not really; sáttir at kalla, nominally on good terms, Fms. vii. 246; ok vóru þá sáttir at kalla, Ó. H. 112, Gullþ. 66; létu sér líka þessa tilskipan at kalla, Ísl. ii. 355; þóat menn væri skírðir ok Kristnir at kalla, Eb. 274; Helgi var Kristinn at kalla (Christian by name) ok þó blandinn mjök í trunni, Fms. i. 251; greri yfir at kalla, Fs. 67; menn héldusk at kalla, ok gengu á land, Fb. ii. 73; þóat þeir hefði líf at kalla, Stj. 436. assert; skal þess at bíða, ok kalla hann rjúfa sætt á yðr, Nj. 102; eru synir III. with prepp.; bínir heima? þat má kalla, segir hón, Fær. 264. kalla á, to call on; hann kallaði á Karla, Ó. H. 136; Höskuldr kallar á hana, farðú hingat til mín! segir hann, Nj. 2: to call on, invoke, þá kallaði hann á Guð ok hinn helga Ólaf konung, Ó. H. 242; kallaði hann þá til fulltings sér á Bárð, Bárð, 16, 13 new Ed.: to lay claim to, Snækollr kallaði á bú nokkur þar í eyjunum, Fms. ix. 423:-kalla eptir, to protest; en Kolbeinn kallar eptir ok vill eigi biskups dem, Sturl. ii. 4:- kalla til e-s, to lay claim to (til-kall, a claim), to claim, demand; pótti nú sem dælst mundi til at kalla, Eg. 264, Fms. ix. 327; þessar eignir er hann kallaði áðr til, x. 414; kallaði hón til alls bess er aðrir áttu í nánd, Nj. 18; hann kallaði til fjár í hendr þeim, Ld. 300: to invoke, Bárð. 173:-kalla aptr, to recall, revoke, N. G. L. iii. 150, H. E. i. 477. IV. to claim for oneself; kalla sér e-t; konungr kallaði sér allar Orkneyjar, Fms. i. 201; ok kallaði sér þá landit allt, vii. 180; at jarl kalli sér þat, Fs. 132; ef menn skil á, ok kallar annarr sér, en annarr almenning . . ., hann er jörð þá kallar sér, Gþl. 451; kallaði Grímr hersir konungi allan arf hans, Landn. 213.
V. to call, name; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; skal þar kirkju kalla er hann vill, K. p. K. 42; köllum karl inn skegglausa, Nj. 67; Mörðr hét maðr er kallaðr var gigja, 1; Einarr er þá var kallaðr Skjaldmeyjar-Einar, Fms. xi. 127; þessir menn vóru kallaðir skírðir, baptized nominally, called Christians, Isl. ii. 399; þórr sá er kallaðr er Asa-

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kalla njósnar-mann, Sturl. ii. 247; ef maðr kallar annan mann tröllriðu, N. G. L. ii. 326, VI. reflex. to call, tell, say of oneself; kallask sumir hafa látið fé, O. H. 58; hón talði upp harma sína þá er hón kallaðisk hafa fengit af Ólafi konungi, 191; konungr kallaðisk hann reynt hafa at góðum dreng, Ld. 60, Geisli 2. 2. recipr., kallask á, to shout to one another; er okkr bå alhægt at kallask å fyrir tíðindum, 3. pass. (rare), to be called; speki hans Fas. ii. 65. Skálda 210. kallask sonr hans, Eluc. 4; er at réttu må kallask postuli Norðmanna, Fms. x. 371: bat er kallat, it is said, 656 C. 1: ok vísar svá til í sögu Biarnar, at beir kalladisk jafnir at ibróttum, Grett. 133, cp. Bjarn. 38,beir lögðusk ofan eptir ánni, ok vóru 'kallaðir' jafnsterkir menn. kallan or köllun, f. a call, vocation, freq. in mod. and eccl. usage.

kallari, a, m. a crier, berald, Stj. 604: as a law term, a kind of beadle or town clerk, N. G. L. i. 306, ii. 251.

Kall-bak, n., qs. kaldbak, Cold-back, name of a mountain. whence Kall-baklingar, m. pl. the men of C., Landn.

kalldyr, m., mod. kalldor, a kind of iron, Merl. 2. 05. Kall-grani, a, m. Cold-beard, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

kall-rani or kald-rani, a, m. a taunt, sarcasm. kaldrana-legr.

kall-sokn, f. a calling to service, H. E. i. 392.

KALLZ, n. [kaldr II], taunting, sarcasm, raillery, Bs. i. 793, ii. 93, porst. St. 49, Fms. ii. 268, v. 231, Pass. 30. 7, Stj. 163, 218, Barl. 60: vituberation, Bs. i. 686. II. [kalla], a claim, Dipl. ii. 13, Karl. 52, Fms. vi. 371. kallz-yrői, n. pl. gibes, Fms. vi. 194.

kallsa, 28, to taunt, mock, Barl. 60, Bs. ii. 37, Stj. 16, 216, Fas. ii. 344: to vituperate, Stj. 254: to molest, Dipl. i. 3, Stj. 199. [kalla], to call on; hví kallsar þú eða kallar upp á mik? Stj. 286; to claim, demand, hinn kallsadi bá fædslung at fá. 161.

kal-reip, n. [kala II], a rope attached to a sail, so as to prevent it from shaking out the wind.

kamarr, m., dat. kamri, [O. H. G. chamara; Gr. naudpa; whence Engl. chamber, etc.] :- a privy, Eb. 120, Grág. ii. 119, Sturl. ii. 95, 101, Landn. 247, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse), bior. 77, Mar.

kamban, n. a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn. 47.

kambari, a, m. a comb-maker, N.G.L. ii. 204, iii. 2, 10: a nickname, Fb. iii.

kamb-höttr, m. a nickname, Fær. 14.

kamb-pungr, m., proncd. kampungr, a 'comb-purse:' in mod. usage, a letter-bag.

KAMBR, m. [A.S. camb; Engl. comb; O.H.G. champ; Germ. kamm; Dan. kam]:—a comb, Dipl. iii. 4; ladies used to wear costly combs of walrus-tusk or gold, whence the place in Icel, at which Auda lost her comb was called Kambsnes; þau lendu við nes þat er Auðr tapaði kambi sínum; þat kallaði hón Kambsnes, Landn. 111; eigi berr hann kamb í höfuð sér, þiðr. 127; see Worsaae, No. 365. 2. a carding-comb sínum; pat kallaði non mainosius, 2. a carding-como höfuð sér, þiðr. 127; see Worsaae, No. 365.

11. a crest, comb, Al. 171; arest hreistr-k. (q. v.), hana-k., a cock's crest, cp. Gullin-kambi, Gold crest, Vsp.

2. a crest, ridge of hills; malar-kambr, a ridge on the beach, Hav. 48 (where spelt kampr), Grag. ii. 354; as also bæjar-kambr, the front wall of a house.

III. freq. in local names, Kambr, of crags rising like a crest, Landn., Finnb. ch. 27.

kamb-staor, m. a law term, a scar in the head, such as to cause pain when the hair is combed, N. G. L. i. 68.

kamelet, n. [for. word], camelot or camlet, Karl. 60.

kamell, m. [for. word], a camel, Karl. 502; usually úlfaldi, q. v.

kampa, 20, to devour, used of a whiskered wild beast.

kamp-hundr, m. a dog with whiskers. Sturl. i. 139.

kamp-höfði, 2, m. a 'wbisker-bead,' Fagrsk. § 174, v. l. knapp-höfði,

kampi, a, m. a bearded person, Sturl. ii. 50 (Bs. ii. 109): as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 185, Fs.

KAMPR and kanpr, m. a beard, moustache: stutt skegg ok snöggvan kamp, Sks. 288; skegg heitir barð, grön eða kampar, Edda 210; hendi drap á kampa, Hồm. 21; hann hafði bitið á kampinum, Nj. 209; höggva kampa ok skegg, K, p. K.; hann (the idol) hafði kanpa af silfri, Fnis. x. 386; af könpunum, langa kanpa, har ok kanpar, O. H. 229; efri ok neðri kampr, Fas. ii. 253; því næst hvetr hann that (the spear) svá þat stóð á kanpi, i. e. till it was as keen as a rasor, Krók. 49: the whiskers of a seal, cat, and lion, Fb. i. 462 (of a seal). kamp-looinn, adj. with long whiskers, of a lion. kampa-sior, adj. long-bearded, Skioa R. 90, pryml. 41. II. a crest or front wall = kambr; var Aron úti hjá duronum, ok stóð við kanpinn er hlaðinn var af vegginum, Bs. i. 544 (Sturl. ii. 86): mod. bæjar-kampr, id.; malar-k.

kangin-yrði, n. pl. jeering words, Hbl. 12.

KANK, n. (kank-yrði), gibes, as also kankast, dep. to jeer, gibe (mod. conversational), akin to kanginyrði.

kank-viss, adj. jeering, gibing.
KANNA, u, f., gen. kanna, Snot 172, [A. S. canne; Engl. can;

Þórr, Edda; ok má þat kalla hátta-fall, Skálda 210; þeir taka hann ok 🕆 can, tankard, jug; vín var í könnu, Rm. 29, Stj. 207, Fms. viii. 413 (v. l.), Dipl. iii. 4; könnu-brot, Pm. 137, Dipl. iii. 4; könnu-stóll, a can-stand, Pm. 113: a measure, Rétt., D. N.

kanna, u, f. a mark on cattle; oxi er hans k. væri á, Fs. 173; allt bat sem beirra kanna leikr er á. D. N. i. 80, 01, iii. 144; see einkanna and einkunn

KANNA, 20, [kenna = to know, but kanna = to enquire]:--to search; kanna land, of an explorer, to explore a land; beir könnuðu landit syrir austan ána, um várit kannaði hann austr landit, Eg. 100, Landn. passim: bykkir maðr við bat fávíss verða ef hann kannar ekki víðarr en hér Island, Landn. 310; fara viða um heim at kanna helga staði, Fms. i. 276; kanna heim allan, to travel through all the world, Edda: the phrase, kanna ókunna stigu, to 'try unknown ways,' to travel where one bas never been before; kanna rikra, annara, manna sidu, i.e. to travel abroad, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 276; kanna lio, to review, muster troops, ix. 478, Hkr. i. 23, 30; kanna val, to search the field for clain, Nj. 45. Fms. i. 182.

II. with prep.; kanna e-t al, to find out, make out; konungr spurði Úlf hvat hann kannaði af um siðferði Eindriða, Fms. ii. 103; spurdi, hvat hann kannadi af um Rögnvald, iv. 103; bat kannada ek af, at så herr myndi kallaðr vera Jómsvíkingar, xi. 119; ferr Brandr biskup norðr á Völlu, ok kannar bat af, at . . . , Bs. i. 450. reflex., kannask við e-t, to recognise, know again, recollect; kannaðisk hón við hann ok kynferði hans, Hkr. ii. 129; Sigurðr kannaðisk þá við ætt hans, Fms. i. 79, Þorst. Síðu H. 169; þá kannaðisk hann við ok mælti, nafnfrægir eruð þér feðgar, Nj. 125; þórólfr hitti þar marga frændr sina bá er hann hafði eigi áðr við kannask, wbose acquaintance be bad not made before, Eg. 30; kannask þá margir við ef heyra viðrnefni mitt, Finnb. 338; sögðu þessir menn öll sönn merki til hvar beir höfðu barninu komit, svá at hinir þrælarnir könnuðusk við er sveininn höfðu fundit, Fms. i. 113; hefi ek hér gull er hann kvað yðr mundu við kannask, Fs. 9: to recognise as one's own, kannask við skot, íé, sauði, Grág. ii. 312, 352, 374; með því at engi kannask við svein þenna, Fms. i. 294: to remember, voru þar þeir menn er við könnuðusk, at Hallfreðr 2. recipr., kannask við, to recognise hafði til góða við gört, ii. 55. one another, make one another's acquaintance; hafi beir ba vio kannask, Grág. i. 224; síðan könnuðusk þau við, then they knew one another, Fms. i. 186; könnuðusk menn hugi við, Fs. 11; féll mart áðar þeir kannaðisk við, O. H. 216; ok eptir betta þá kannask þeir viðr með öllu, Bs. i. 228.

kannaör, könnuör, m. an explorer, Lex. Poët.; land-k., q. v.

kann-ske, adv. [Dan. kanske], may be ! (mod.)

kanoki and kanuki, a, m. [mid. Lat. canonicus; Dan. kanik; Engl. canon]:—a canon of a church, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 532, Bs., H. E., D. I. passim; kanoka klaustr, setr, lifnaðr, vígsla, búningr, a canon's cloister, seat, order, ordination, dress, Ann. 1295, Bs. passim.

kansellera, ad, [for. word], to cancel; k. hendr sinar, Stj. 229. Kantara-borg, f. (-byrgi), [A. S. Cantuarbyrig], Canterbury, Bs. kantari, a, m. in kantara-kapa, u, f. [eccl. Lat. cantare], a bisbop's

gown, Fms. viii. 197, Hkr. ii. 175: a priest's gown, Am. 95, Bs. i. 324, 847. kantara-sloppr, m. id., Bs. i. 324, v. l.

kanzellari, kanzelleri, a, m., kanceller, m. [mid. Lat. cancellarius], a chancellor, Ann., Bs., Fms. ix, x, Thom.

kapalin, m. (mod. kapellan), [mid. Lat. capellanus], a chaplain,

Landn. 172, Fms. vii. 311, Bs. passim.

KAPALL, m., pl. kaplar, [Lat. caballus; whence Fr. cheval]:—a nag, back, in mod. usage also a mare; naut ok kapla, Rd. 284, Pd. 40: þrjú hundrað í köplum, Vm. 32; lifði engi kvik kind eptir nema öldruð kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 246; lestfæran kapal járnaðan ok alfæran, H. E. ii. 505; kapal-lan, lending a k., id. kapal-hestr, m. and kapalhross, n. = kapall, Eg. 730, Fms. ii. 231. II. in mod. usage, a truss of bay; fimtan kaplar heys, five trusses, of a known weight or

kapella, u, f. [for. word], a chapel, K. A. 36, Symb. 31, Bs. i. 800, H. E. i. 241, Fms. x. 153, Hkr. ii. 390, iii. 69. kapellu-prestr, m. the priest of a chapel, H. E. i. 477, Stat. 247, 266, 307: a chaplain, Bs. i. 795. kapituli, a, m. [Lat. capitulum], eccl. a chapter, Mar., Dipl. iii. 5: a chapter of a book, Grag. i. clxviii: freq. in mod. usage, kapitula-skipti,

a new chapter.

KAPP, n. [a word common to all Teut. languages; A.S. camp; O.H.G. champh; Germ. kampf; Swed. and Dan. kamp; in the Icel. the m is assimilated; and in Danish also kap]:-contest, zeal, eagerness, energy, but throughout with the notion of contest, which is the old sense; even in early Germ. kampb is still duellum, whence it came to mean bellum: deila kappi vid e-n, to contend, contest with one; megu ver eigi deila kappi við Hrafnkel, Hrafn 10; þungt get ek at deila kappi við Hrafnkel um mála-ferli, 11; er hann deildi kappi við Þorgrím goða á porness-pingi ok við sonu hans, Ísl. ii. 215; deila kappi við konunga, Fagrsk. 10; mikit er upp tekit, ef þú vill kappi deila við Ólaf Sviakonung ok við Knút, Ó. H. 33; ok ætla þér aldri síðan at deila kappi KANNA, u, f., gen. kanna, Snót 172, [A. S. canne; Engl. can; við oss bræðr, Fs. 57, cp. deila I. 4: brjóta kapp við e-n, to wage war O. H. G. channa; Germ. kanne; Dan. kande; from Lat. cantharus]:—a against; hæsir þat ekki konungdómi yðrum at brjóta kapp við kvenn-

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menn, Fagrsk. 10, Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse): at halda til kapps ok jasns við þá hösðingjana, Fb. ii. 46; sögðu honum þat betr sama, at halda eigi til kapps við þá Hofs-menn, Fs. 35: kosta kapps um e-t, to 2. a race; in the phrase, bad hann renna i köpp við (run a race with) þjálfa, Edda 31; at vit at köppum kenndar vórum, we were noted for our matches, Gs. 14; ekki dýr er þat, at renna mætti 1 köpp við hann, Karl. 514, cp. Dan. löbe omkaps med en = to run a race.

II. eagerness, vebemence; er konungi mikit kapp á því, Eg. 16; eigi veit ek hvar kapp bitt er nú komit, Ld. 166; hann lætr engi mann þora at mæla við sik nema þat eitt er hann vill vera láta, ok hefir hann þar við allt kapp, O. H. 68; mæltu þá sumir at honum hlypi kapp i kinn, Sturl. iii. 232; at þat væri konungi vegsemd en eigi fyrir kapps sakir við hann, Eg. 44; honum görðisk svá mikit kapp á pessi veidi, at hann skreid þar eptir allan dag, O. H. 85; kapps lystr, enger, Hornklofi; lögðu þeir á þat it mesta kapp hverr betr reið eðr betri hesta átti, Hkr. i. 27; Önundr konungr lagði á þat kapp mikit ok kostnað, at ryðja markir ok byggja eptir ruðin, 44; með kappi ok ágirnd, D. N. i. 3; berjask af miklu kappi, þiðr. 326; gangask þær tvennar fylkingar at móti með miklu kappi, 328; verja með kappi, Eg. 720; pessi ætlan er meir af kappi en forsjá, Ó. H. 32; var sú veizla gör með enu mesta kappi, 31; hón gókk at með öllu kappi at veita Ólafi konungi, 51; meir sækir þú þetta með fjár-ágirnd ok kappi (obstinacy) heldr en við góðvild ok drengskap, Nj. 15. III. gen. kapps, intens. kapps-vel, mighty well, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse); kapps-audigr, mighty wealthy, Merl. 1.9; kapps-har, mighty high (cp. Dan. kjerböj), Lex. Poët.; kona kapps gálig, a very gentle woman, Akv. 6; or even singly. COMPDS: kapps-fullr, adj. full of energy, wigorous, impetuous, Lv. 32; hard ok k., Bjarn. 48, Sks. 649. kapps-maor, m. a man of energy, Eg. 9: beadstrong, 710. kapp-alinn, part. well fed, of a horse kept in a stall.

kapp-dregit, n. part. bard to pull, difficult, Nj. 100, v.l.

kapp-drykkja, u, f. a drinking-match, O. H. 151.

kapp-drægt, adj. bard to pull; varð þeim k. í leiknum, it was a bard contest, Bs. i. 620; kvað þeim þetta mundu k., it would be a bard task,

kapp-fúss, adj. = kappgjarn, Lex. Poët.

kapp-girni, f. energy; hreysti ok k., Fbr. 116, Fas. i. 119.

kapp-gjarn, adj. full of energy and zeal, Fms. vi. 105. kapp-góðr, adj. very good, Merl. 2. 79.

KAPPI, a, m. [a Teut. word, noticed by Plutarch, Marius ch. 11κίμβρους ονομάζουσι Γερμανοί τούς ληστάς; see also kapp]:—a bero, champion, man of valour; konungr så er kappi þykkir, Hkm. 14; ólusk í ætt þar æztir kappar, Hdl. 17; átti áðr kappi, Am. 98; þá bjó Arnórr í Reykjahlíð, kappi mikill...ok má af því marka hverr k. hann var, Lv. 3; þessa búð á þorkell hákr, kappi mikill (cp. Germ. baudegen), Nj. 184; eru í Reykjadal kappar miklir? 32; gíslinn var kappi mikill, ok baud þangbrandi á pataldr, Bs. i. 9; hverjir berjask skulu móti þessum köppum af þeirra liði, Fms. xi. 126. 2. in a special sense, an elect champion, answering to the knight of the Middle Ages; þessir kappar vóru með Haraldi konungi, Fas. i. 379; því var Björn síðan Kappi kallaðr, Bjarn. 11; Hrolf Kraka ok Kappa hans, Fb. ii. 136; með honum (the king) ok hans Köppum, Fas. i. 35: Kappar konungs, 69; Hrólfr konungt ok allir hans Kappar ok stórmenni, 76, 79, 91, 95, 101, 102, 105, 108; Hrólfr konungr býsk nú til ferðar með hundrað manna, ok auk Kappar hans tólf ok berserkir tólf, 77; upp upp, allir Kappar ! 100, Skjöld. S. ch. 8, 9 (Fas. i. 379-385); kappa-lid, a troop of champions, warriors, Grett. 84; kappa-tala, a tale or roll of champions, Fms. iii. 157; kappa-val, choice of champions, ii. 315. II. even as a nickname of some choice champions; Björn Breiðvíkinga-kappi, Eb.; Björn Hitdæla-kappi, Bjarn.; Vébjörn Sygna-kappi, Landn.; Hildibrandr Húnakappi; Asmundr Kappa-bani, a slayer of champions, Fas.

kappi, a, m. the band at the back of a bound book. kapp-kosta, ad, to strive, endeavour, Bard. 176.

kapp-leikr, m. a fighting-match, Rom. 269 = Lat. certamen.

kapp-mella, u, f. a loop.

kapp-mæli, n. a dispute, Isl. ii. 236, Fms. i. 11, x. 312, Fb. ii. 271.

kapp-nogr, adj. plentiful, Sturl. iii. 88.

kapp-orðr, adj. wrangling, Flóv. 44.

kapp-roor, m. a rowing-match, Fms. x. 312.

kapp-samliga, adv. impetuously, with energy, Fms. x. 356, Sks. 572; richly, abundanily, gefa k. mat, Isl. ii. 337, Fb. i. 374; griðungr k. alinn (= kappalinn), Hkr. i. 37.

kapp-samligr, adj. impetuous, vebement: k. reidi, Sks. 227: ricb,

liberal, veizla fögr ok kappsamlig, Fms. vi. 182.

kapp-samr, adj. pushing, eager, impetuous, O. H. 27, Nj. 51; höfdingi mikill, manna kappsamastr, 147; k. ok reiðinn, Eg. 187; k. ok tiverginn, O. H. L. 35.

kapp-semd, f. = kappsemi, Eg. 257.

kapp-semi, f. energy, beadstrong character; k. ok fræknleikr, Bret. 36, þiðr. 207.

kapp-sigling, f. a sailing-match, Fms. x. 278, xi. 360.

kapp-svinnr, adj. very noble, Am. 74.

kapp-ærinn, adj. more than sufficient, abundant; k. lid, Bjarn. 71. kaprún, n. [for. word], a kind of cowl or cap, Jb. 187, Sturl. ii. 145, iii. 306, B. K. 98, Stat. 299, D. N. passim.

kar or karr, n. the mucus or slime on new-born calves and lambs: metaph., kar er á kampi vorum, kystu mær ef þú lystir, a ditty in a

ghost story.

KARA, 20, to clean off the kar, as ewes and cows do by licking their young. II. metaph. to finish off; það er allt ókarrað, 'tis all unlicked into shape, in a rough state; or, bad er ekki nema hálf-karad, it is but balf finished.

karar-, see kör.

karbunkli, a, m. [for. word], a carbuncle, Flov.

kardinali, a, m. [for. word], a cardinal, Ann., Bs., Fms. vii. x.

karfa, u, f., or korf, f., [Lat. corbis], a basket; akin to kerfi (q. v.), a bunch, a mod. word, the old being vand-laupr.

karfasta, u, f. = karina, Sturl.

KARFI, a, m. [Byzant. Gr. κάραβου; mid. Lat. carabus; Russ. korabl]:—a kind of galley, or swift-going ship, with six, twelve, or sixteen rowers on each side, esp. used on lakes or inlets, Grett. 95, 97; k. fimtan-sessa, O. H. 42, 62 (to be used on the lake Mjörs); beir höfðu karfa þann er réru á borð tólf menn eðr sextán, Eg. 171; Rögnvaldr konungs son átti karfa einn, réru sex (sextán?) menn á borð, 371, 386; karfar beir sem til landvarnar eru skipaðir, Rétt. 42, Fms. ix. 408, Fb. i. 194; síðan tók hann karfa nokkurn ok lét draga út um eyjarnar bverar, Fms. viii. 377, 424; eikju-karfi, q.v.; they were long, narrow, and light so as to be easily carried over land, valtr karfi, a crank, unsteady karfi, Sighvat; whence the phrase, karfa-fótr, of reeling, tottering steps, O. H. 72.

karfi, a, m. [Engl. carp; O. H. G. charpho; Germ. karpfe], a kind of fish, a carp, Edda (Gl.): so in the phrase, raudr sem karfi, red as a k.,

Flor. 71; karfa-rjóðr, blusbing like a goldfisb.

karfi, a, m., botan. cumin, freq. in Norway, Ivar Aasen, but in Icel.

this old word appears to be lost.

kargr, adj. [mid. H. G. kare; Germ. karg; Dan. karrig], lazy, stubborn, as an ass; hann er svo kargr, heillin min, hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strákinn stúdíera, Grönd.

kar-koli, a, m. a kind of fish, a sole.

KARL, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages, although not recorded in Ulf.; A.S. carl, ceorl; Engl. carle, churl; Germ. kerl, etc.]:—a man, opp. to a woman; brigor er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kostum drepr kvenna karla ofríki, Am. 69; often in allit. phrases, karla ok konur, konur ok karlar, etc.; bæði karlar ok konur, Fms. i. 14, Eb. 276, 298; kvenna ok karla, Edda 21; drápu þeir menn alla, unga ok gamla, konur sem karla, Fms. ii. 134, viii. 432; er þat ekki karla at annask um matreiðu, Nj. 48; taldi hón afleiðis þoka kurteisi karlanna, er þá skyldi heita verða fyrir þeim sem óhraustum konum, Bs. i. 340; karlar tólf vetra gamlir eða ellri eru lög-segendr eða lög-sjáendr, Grág. ii. 31; yngri menn en sextán vetra gamlir karlar, eða konur yngri en tuttugu, K. p. K.; samborin systir, bæði til karls ok konu, a sister on the father's and mother's side, D. N. ii. 528; spurði hvat konu varðaði ef hón væri í brókum jafnan svá sem karlar, Ld. 136; svá er mælt um karla ef þeir klæðask kvenna klæðnaði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 204. karla-fólk, n. male folk; brenndu hann inni ok allt karla-fólk en konur karla-fot, n. pl. men's attire, Bs. i. 653, Sturl. i. skáli, a, m. a room for men, Dipl. v. 18. karla-vegr, m. the male side, side where the men sit, the right hand in a church, etc., i. e. opp. to kvenna vegr, D. N. iv. 283. karls-efni, n. a nickname, one who promises to be a doughty man, Landn. karls-ungi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 258.

B. In a political sense, the common folk, opp. to great folk, see jarl; vér karla börn ok kerlinga, we bairns of carles and carlines, Hkr. i. (in a verse), opp. to hróðmögr Haralds, the king's son; þaðan eru komnar Karla ættir, Rm. 22; era þat karls ætt er at kvernum stendr, Hkv. 2.2; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; ek em konungs dóttir en eigi karls, I am a king's daughter and not a carle's, Fas. i. 225; skyldi hón gæta hjarðar ok aldri annat vitask, en hón væri karls dóttir ok kerlingar, 22 (of a king's daughter in disguise): in the allit. phrase, fyrir konung ok karl, for king and churl, D. N. i. 523, ii. 747, Ghl. 137; so in the saying, hat er margt i karls húsi sem eigi er i konungs garði, there are many things in the carle's cottage that are not in the king's palace, Gisl. 79. Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 73: mod., það er mart í koti karls sem kongs er ckki í ranni; so also in the popular tales, which often begin with the phrase, that there was a Kongr og dróttning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðs-horni, and have as a standing incident that the churl's son marries the king's daughter, Isl. Þjóðs. ii, cp. also O. T. (1853) pref.; svo byrjar þessa sögu at karl bjó ok átti sér kerlingu, Parc. (begin.); karl hefir búit ok kona öldruð, Fb. ii. 331 (in a verse); karls son, a cburl's son, Fms. ix. 509. karla-ættir, f. pl. the churls, Rm. II. a bouse-carle, servant; hrundu þeir fram skútu, ok hlupu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; hón

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hafði á skipi með sér tuttugu karla frjálsa, Landn. 109, cp. Fb. i. 265; hús-karl, bú-karl, salt-karl, q.v.; Sléttu-karlar, Fbr.; cp. Swed. Dale-karlar.

III. in contempt; fret-karl, q.v.; staf-karl (Norse stakkar, Dan. stakkel), a' staff-cburl,' beggar: in the phrase, karl ok kyll, beggar and bag, Nj. 274; bragða-karl, a cunning fellow; lítill karl, you liule wretcb! þú þorðir ekki, lítill karl, at segja satt til, Fbr. 39 new Ed.: in mod. usage also in a good sense, góðr karl, a good fellow; harðr karl, a bardy carle: as also with the article, karlinn = Germ. der kerl.

C. An old earle, old man, opp. to kerling; svá skal körlum skipta ok kerlingum, sem öðrum skuldum, N.G. L. i. 51; heyrit þér hvat karlinn mælir, Nj. 143; karl inn skegglausi; þorbjörn karl, the old earle 7b., Eb. 176; Arngeirr karl, Bjarn. 59, 69, 71; einn gamall karl, Barl. 74; karl afgamall, a decrepit old carle, Eg. (in a verse); hann glíkir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475, passim in old and mod. usage.

Karla-magnús, m. Charlemagne; Karlamagnús Saga, the History of Charlemagne, Jm. 32.

karl-askr, m. a full measure, opp. to kvennaskr, a kind of balf measure, Jb. 375.

karl-barn, n. a male child, Stj. 248.

karl-dyrr, n. pl. the men's door; in ancient dwellings the wings (skot, set) were occupied, the one side by the men, the other by the women; hence the door leading to the men's side was termed karldyrr, as opp. to the entry leading to the females' side, Nj. 14, K. p. K. 9, 14 new Ed., Grág. ii. 228.

karl-dýr, n. a male beast, Stj. 71.

karl-erfo, f. a male inberitance, of agnates, N. G. L. i. 49.

karl-fátt, n. adj. wanting in males; var k. heima, Sturl. i. 142.

karl-fjöldi, 2, m. a multitude of male persons, Sturl. ii. 144.

karl-fólk, n. common folk, Sighvat.

karl-fugl, m. a male bird, Stj. 77, Pr. 409.

karl-föt, n. pl. male attire, Ld. 276, Grag. i. 338.

karl-gildr, adj., a law term, meaning full, complete; thus karlgildr timagi means, not a 'male-timagi,' but a 'complete invalid,' one who can contribute nothing towards his sustenance, e.g. an infant, a sick or aged person, male or female. The word is a standing term in the old church deeds, where the donor charged the gift with the support of a karlgild timagi for ever, D. I. passim. The old Swedish laws present the same use of the word, e.g. karlgild mark = good money, money of full value, see Verel. s. v.

karl-höfði, a, m. a carved man's bead, figure bead; bað hann þorgeir reisa þar upp ás, ok skera á karlhöfða á endanum, an effigy 'in contumeliam,' Rd. 305; cp. Fs. 56,—Jökull skar karlshöfuð á súlu-endanum ok reist á rúnar; as also Landn. 4, ch. 4: name of a ship with a man's head carved on her prow, O. H.

karlinna, u, f. a woman; þar fyrir skal hún k. kallask af því hún er af karlmanni tekin, Gen. ii. 23.

karl-kenndr, part. masculine, Edda 68.

karl-kind, f. the male sex, Stj. 74, 115, 283.

karl-kleeði, n. pl. men's clothing, Grag. i. 338, N. G. L. i. 75.

karl-kona, u, f. false reading for karlmenn, Ld. 136.

karl-kostr, m. a (good) match, of a man, Sturl. i. 207.

karl-kyn, n. the male kind, Stj. 56.

karl-leggr, m. the male lineage, the agnates, Ghl. 244, passim; opp. to kvennleggr.

karl-ligr, adj. masculine, Al. 172.

karl-maor, m. (spelt karmadr, N. G. L. i. 50, Eluc. 4), a man, male, opp. to kvenn-madr, a woman; karlmadr eda kona, N.G.L. i. 51; sambud milli karlmanns ok konu, Stj. 21; karlmadr ok kona, Eg. 247, O.H. 152; skal karlmann tólf vetra gamlan eða ellra nefna í dóm, Grág. i. 16; karlmaðr sextán vetra gamall skal ráða sjálfr heimilis-fangi sinu, 147; hann er karlmadr, því at hann hefir sonu átt við konu sinni, 190; er hann lét eigi aka í skegg sér, at hann væri sem aðrir karlmenn, ok köllum karl inn skegglausa, 67; slíkt víti á honum at skapa fyrir þat á sitt hóf, sem karlmanni, ef hann hefir höfuð-smátt svá mikla at sjái geirvörtur hans berar, Ld. 136; skerask í setgeira-brækr sem karlmenn, id.; gefa karlmanns-verð, a meal for a man, a full meal, D. I. i. 201, Vm. 2. metaph. a man of valour; styrkr ok fálátr ok inn hraustasti karlmaðr, Nj. 177; svá sé ek sara, at slestum bilar áræðit, þóat góðir karlmenn sé, Fms. ii. 31; ef hann þorir, ok sé hann úragr karlmaðr, xi. 94; vér skyldim hafa karlmanns hjarta en eigi konu, 389; k. at lunderni, Bs. i. 709. II. in a political sense = karl, a 'cburlman,' a churl, commoner; cp. jarl and jarlmaor: this sense is obsolete, but is represented in the Frank, pr. name Karloman, Latinized Carolus Magnus, whence Charlemagne, Germ. Karl der Grosse, without regard to the true etymology.

karlmann-liga, adv. in a manly way, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 674.

karlmann-ligr, adj. masculine, Th. 23, Skúlda 185. 2. manly, bold, Fms. vi. 200, Nj. 70, Eg. 322; k. kappi, 623. 33; k. skap, 36, passim.

karl-menni, n. a stout, valiant man; hann er mesta k.

karl-mennska, u, f. manbood, valour, Nj. 176, Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 168, xi. 80, 110, passim; karlmennsku bragð, prowess, iii. 134.

karl-sift, f. 'carle-sibness,' relationship by the father's side, Lat. agnatio, opp. to kvenn-sift, Grúg. ii. 176, Fms. i. 220. karlsiftar-maðr, m. an agnate, N. G. L. i. 78.

karl-skop, n. pl. genitalia, Ver. 70, Mar.

kar-maor, m. = kararmaor, bedridden.

kar-mannliga, adv. wretchedly, Nj. 229, v.l. (Johnson.)

KARMR, m. [Dan. karm = a frame; vindues-karm, dör-karm = a window-frame, door-frame]:—a closet; slæðu-karmr = vestiarium, Hall-fred; öl-karmr, an ale cask, Landn. (in a verse); mjöð-k., a mead cask, Lex. Poët.; bekk-k., a bencb frame, coucb = Lat. triclinium, id.; kastalar ok karmar, Fnns. iv. 49.

2. a cart, B. K. 20, still used in that sense in Dan. and Norse.

karn (?), a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

karnaðr, m. [kör = a bed (?)], concubinage; kaupa ambátt til karnaðar, Grág. i. 358.

KARP, n. bragging; var minna karp þitt meðan Hákon konungr, fóstri minn, lifði, Mork. 139; sýnisk mer sem minna sé nú karp þitt heldr en inn fyrra daginn, O. H. L. 27.

karpa, ao, to brag, boast.

karp-málugr, adj. bragging, Karl. 429.

karp-yrði, n. pl. braggart words, boasts, Flóv. 29.

karra, ao, to card wool :- karra kalf, see kara.

KARRI, a, m. in rjúp-karri, a male ptarmigan.

karri, a, m. a card, for combing.

karak-liga, adv. briskly, Fas. iii. 625.

karsk-ligr, adj. brisk, doughty.

KARSKR, adj., fem. körsk, karskt, proncd. kaskr; [from karl or karr, qs. kariskr; Germ. karseb, a north Germ. word, Grimm's Dict. by Hildebrand; Dan.-Swed. karsk]:—brisk, bold, Nj. 120, v. l.: bale, bearty, era karskr maðr så er..., be is not a bale man, i. e. be suffers much wbo..., Stor. 4: freq. in mod. usage.

karta, u, f. a sbort born: metaph., þín krakka karta, tbou urcbin! Grönd.

kart-nagl, m. a bangnail, Nj. 52, Snót 209, passim.

KARTR, m. a cart; karta at görva, Rm. 19; sá er áðr sat í gyltti kerru er nú settr í hervilegan kart, Al. 107; fjögr hundruð vagna ok þúsund karta, 166.

KABA, að, [kös], prop. to beap earth or stones upon, to earth, commonly used of witches, miscreants, carcases of men or beasts, Grág. ii. 156 (of an outlaw); lik þóris var upp rekit ok kasa þeir hann hjá Sigmundi, Fær. 177, Fs. 62; vóru þeir færðir út í hraun ok kasaðir í dal þeim er þar var í hrauninu, Eb. 138; þar heitir Knarrarnes er hann var kasaðr, Ld. 156; vildu þeir eigi jarða hann at kirkju ok kösuðu hann utan-borgar, Mar.: to bury in snow, eru þeir kasaður í mjöllinni, Fs. 143. Sturl. iii. 215; báru síðan at stórt grjót ok kasaðu þá, Stj. 370: metaph, þeir kasaðu þetta með sér, Fms. iv. 284, v.l.; kváðusk hlaða mundu vegg í dalinn ok kasa þar metorð Guðmundar, Sturl. i. 155. II. in mod. usage, to pile in beaps, esp. of the blubber of whales or sharks.

kass, m., mod. kassi, a, m. a case, large box, Stj. 253, 357, v. l.; kasta kössunum, to take to the beels, run, Fms. viii. 421, v. l.; komi pér eigi peim kassa á mik, you sban't lay this box on my back, Grett. 127: a fishing case, ker ok kassa, D. N. ii. 35; kassa-fiski, fishing with creels, (mod. silunga-kista, laxa-kista), D. N.

kassaör, part. cased, Pm. 103.

kast, n. a cast, throw of a net; eignask þeir síld alla er kast áttu, Gpl. 427, Boldt. 53; um kast ef menn hitta í storma, N. G. L. ii. 278:—in the phrase, koma í kast við e-n, to come in collision with one (Dan. komme i kast med en), Nj. 260; koma í kast saman við e-n, H.E. i. 524. β. a throw of dice, Sturl. ii. 159, Ö. H. 90, Sks. 26. 22. köstum saman, by beaps, þórð. 62; at seinustum köstum, at the last moment, D. N. ii. 535: metaph., kemr til e-s kasta, one's turn comes, mun þá þykkja koma til várra kasta, at veita lið málum yðrum, Valla L. 221; nú hafa kappar kveðit í hring, kemr til minna kasta, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 7. II. a kind of cloak, a dust cloak; hlógu at honum er hann var í kasti mórendu, Nj. 179: in mod. usage, a cloak worn by milkmaids whilst milking.

maids whilst milking.

KASTA, að, [a Scandin. word; Dan.-Swed. kaste, not found in Saxon and Germ., so that Engl. cast must be of Dan. origin]:—to cast, throw, with dat. of the thing (to throw with a thing), but also absol; Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, E. flung the horn away, Eg. 215; smala-maðr kastar höfðinu niðr, Nj. 71; en er skjöldr Atla var únýttr, þá kastaði hann honum, Eg. 507; hann kastar aptr öllu ok vill ekki þiggja, Mar.; kasta brynju, Hkv. 2. 42; kasta akkerum, to cast anchor, Eg. 128; k. farmi, to throw the cargo overboard, 656 C. 21, Sks. 231 B; kasta verplum, to cast with the dice, Grág. ii. 198; Suðrmenn tveir köstuðu um silfr (gambled), Magn. 528; hann kastaði, ok kómu upp tvau sex, O. H. 90: to throw, toss, ef griðungr kastar manni, Grág. ii. 122; k. e-m inn, to cast into prison, Fms. ix, 245.

II. with prepp.; kasta um hesti, to turn a borse at full gallop; ven þú hest þinn góðan um at kasta á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; Jóns-synir köstuðu um hestum sínum, Sturl. ii. 75: metaph., biskupi þótti hann hafa kastað

ser um til motstödu-manna kirkjunnar, tdat be bad turned round to the Fres. x. 320; fara med kaup sin, to let oneself for bire, Grag. i. 468; enemies of the church, Bs. i. 722; k. um hug sinum, to change one's mind. Sti. 285: k. til e-s. to cast at one, pelt one, Grag. ii. 7: ef hvarrgi kastar fyrir annan, lay snares for another, Gbl. 426. TTT % cast off; kasta tru, to cast off one's faith, be a renegade, Nj. 166, 272; kasta Kristni, to apostatize, Fms. i. 108, vii. 151. IV. phrases. kasta ordum á e-n, to address one, Olk. 37; k. kallz-yroum at e-m, to throw taunts at one, Fms. vi. 194, Fb. i. 214 (at-kast); kasta reidi á e-n. Fms. vii. 228; k. & sik sott. to feign illness. Ni. 14; k. fram kviðlingi, vísu, stöku, to extemporise, cast abroad, a ditty, Fms. ii. 207; kasta sinni eign & e-t. to seize upon: k. nior. to cast down, Eg. 730: k. eu til, to insinuate, Fb. ii. 148; k. moti e-m, to cast in one's teetb, Stj. 173: kasta upp, to forward, bring forth, Nj. 88. of being cast, thrown, flung, esp. by wind, waves, etc.; varo svá mikill eldsgangrinn, at logbröndunum kastaði upp í borgina, Fms. x. 29; er hann frétti at skipinu hasoi kastao, capsized, Bs. i. 389; þær síur ok gneista, er kastað hafði ór Múspells-heimi. Edda 5: köldum draug kastar upp á búnka, Skáld H. 4. 19; kastaði þá fram seglinu á akkerisfleininn, Fms. ix. 387; menn dasask, skips-farmi kastar, Sks. 231; enda kasti hvölum eða viði vfir malar-kamb, Grág. ii. 354; þat fé er kastar á land, 388; þá kastar þegar vindi á eptir þeim, it blew up to a breeze, Bs. i. 461; nu kastar á vindi innan eptir firðinum, Fms. ii. 72; henni var kastað skinni at beini, the skin was as it were thrown over ber VI. reflex. or recipr., kastask í bones, of leanness, Bárð, 176. móti, to cast against one another, Gpl. 426; kastask orðum á, to ex-2. pass. to be thrown, Fms. change words, Eg. 547, porst. St. 52. ix. 245, x. 49.

kastali, a, m. [from Lat, castellum], a castle, strongbold, Fms. vii. 04, 159, 194, viii. 177, 418, x. 358, Al. 90, Sks. 597, Fas. i. 497, Ver. 10, Sturl. ii. 42, Fs. 70, Orkn. 344-354; kastala hurð, dyr, veggr, vígskörð, à castle door, wall, rampart, Hkr. iii. 312, Orkn. 350, Sks. 416; kastala staft, a castle pillar, Fms. viii. 429; kastala-kirkja, a castle church, vii. 189; kastala-menn, defenders of a castle, Orkn. 350, Fms. vii. 192, Fs. 70. 2. a kind of war engine, Sks. 3. naut., hún-kastali, 4. a dome-shaped bill is in Icel, called kastali; cp. borg.

q. v.

kastan-razi, a. m. a nickname, Bs.

kast-möl, f. coarse gravel. kast-vella, u, f. boiling, Bs. ii. 9.

KATI, a, m. a kind of small ship, a 'cat,' Edda (Gl.); bá gaf Hörðr nafn nesinu ok kallaði Katanes, því at honum þótti þar margr kati fyrir fara, Isl. ii. 85:-ketill (kettle) seems to be a diminutive from this old word. II. local names; Kata-nes, n. Caithness in Scotland: Katnesingar, m. pl. the men of Caithness, Orkn.: Katneskr, adj. from Cuithness, Grag. i. 200, Orkn.

katlari, 2, m. a kettle-maker, Rétt. 59. Katrín, f. a pr. name, Catherine; Katrínar-messa, -saga, Catherine's mass, saga, Pm., Vm.

katt-belgr, m. a cat's skin, Grág. i. 501.

katt-8kinn, n. a cat's skin, porf. Karl. 374; kattskinns glófar, cat-skin

kauos, u, f. = kauoi, a nickname, Fms. vii. 217.

kauði, a, m. a rascal, Edda (Gl.) ii. 496, freq. in mod. usage.

KAUN, n. a sore, of wounds and scabs, Bs. ii. 20 (in a verse), Mar.; fullr kauna, Luke xvi. 26: freq. in mod. usage is the phrase, blása í kaunin, to blow on one's sores, of fingers burnt, sore, or cold, Grönd. 46, = δ δ' άλγεε καὶ χέρ' ἐφύση of Theorr. 19. 3. 2. the Rune P. see introduction to letter K.

KAUP, n. a bargain; illt kaup, a bad bargain, porst. St. 54; daprt kaup, a sad bargain, Sighvat; kröpp kaup, Grett. (in a verse); gott or góð kaup, a good bargain; af-kaup, q. v.; hón gaf fyrir heklu flekkótta, ok vildi kaup kalla, she paid a spotted frock for it, thus making it a bargain, Landn. 319; öll skulu kaup haldask með mönnum váttlaus, nema fjögr, Grag. ii. 406; kona á at ráða fyrir hálfs-eyris kaupi, a woman bas a right to make a bargain amounting to half an ounce, i. 333: phrases, slá kaupi við e-n, and slá kaupi saman, to strike a bargain, Fms. ii. 80, Fb. ii. 79; slyngja kaupi, to strike a bargain, Ld. 96; kaup ok sölur, buying and selling; ganga kaupum ok sölum, to go into trade; eiga kaup við e-n, Fms. vi. 103; verða at kaupi, to come to a bargain, Ld. g6; semja kaup, Fb. i. 124; kaupa smám kaupum sem stórum, ii. 75; eiga kaup vid e-n, to exchange, bargain, trade with one, Nj. 157, II. a stipulation, agreement; allan averka bann er i kaup beirra kom, Ghl. 329; ek mæli til kaupa við þik, vill Rútr görask mágr binn ok kaupa dóttur bína (of marriage, see brúð-kaup), Nj. 3; þá tala beir um kaup, ok verða á allt sáttir, 51; skulu vit koma saman á bessi nótt at því kaupi sem þá vill verða, Fms. vii. 244. III. wages. pay; eigi kann ek kaups at meta, to take pay for a thing, O. H. L. 66; utan kaups, without pay, gratuitously, pior. 312; vera af kaupi, to be off one's bargain, to bave forfeited it, Edda 26; skal hann eigi taka meira kaup en hálfa mörk, Grág. i. 147; at maðr taki tvá aura at kaupi, 466, Rétt. 2. 10; hvat kaup viltú hafa fyrir skemtan þína? O. H. L. 66; mzła sér kaup, Bs. i. 171, Stj. 176; konungr gaf honum mikit kaup, haupangs-menn, m. pl. town-men, people, Fms. viii. 35.

prests-kaup, a priest's pay for singing mass. Bs. i. 750; hann galt engum manni kaup, Grett, 100. COMPDS: kaupa-balkr. m. a section of the law referring to trade and exchange, Grag., Ghl., Jb. bref, n. a deed of a bargain, D. N. kaupa-joro, f. purchased land, opp. to óðalsjörð, N.G.L. i. 75. kaupa-kostir, m. pl. terms of a bargain, Ld. 322, Rd. 260. kaupa-land, n. = kaupajörð, Bs. i. 684. kaupa-maor, m. a bired labourer during haymaking in the summer, one, to vinnu-madr = a servant hired for the whole year. kaupa-mang. n. barter, Sturl. ii. 125. kaupa-mark, n. a purchased mark, opp. to one inherited (in cattle), Grag. ii. 307. kaupa-vattr. m. (and kaupsváttr, Grág. ii. 204), a witness to a bargain, Dipl. v. 26. vinna, u, f. working for wages, of mowers. kaupa-vætti, n. id., Grág. ii. 272.

KAUPA, kaupir, pret. keypti, part. keypt; [Ulf. kaupatjan = κολαφίζειν and kaupon = πραγματεύεσθαι, Luke xix. 13; A.S. ceapian; Old Engl. chop: North. E. coup: cp. Engl. cheapen, chaffer, couper, chap-man. etc. (see angr); Germ. kaufen; Dutch koopen; Swed. köpa; Dan. kjöbe; a word common to all Teut. languages. The derivation from Lat. caupona is hardly admissible, whereas Grimm's ingenious suggestion (Dict. iii, 198) connecting it with Goth, kaupatjan, which Ulf. uses = to strike in the face, is strongly borne out by the very form of the Icel. word; -- since, first, this word, although having au as its root vowel, follows the 2nd and not the 1st weak conjugation; secondly, the vowel changes in preterite and participle, which is characteristic of a verb with an inflexive or characteristic j; thirdly, the t in the preterite (so far as is known) is never spelt with o or b,-keypti, not keypoi or keypbi (see introduction to letter D, C. III. 2),—which indicates that the & is here radical and not inflexive. The Icel, word therefore represents in its tenses both the Gothic words,-kaupan in the present tense, kaupatjan in the preterite: the bargain was symbolized by 'striking,' hence the phrase 'to strike' a bargain, Dutch koopslagen.]

B. To buy; magran mar kaupa, Hm. 83; kaupa frið, Skm. 10; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; vel-keyptr, 107; allan þann varning er þú kaupir ok selr, Sks. 20; hann keypti skip til ferðar, Mar. passim; keypti Njáll land í Ossabæ, Nj. 151, Grág. ii. 243; Vill Rútr görask mágr þinn ok kaupa dóttur þína, Nj. 3:—the bargain or price in dat., skal öln (dat.) kaupa geymslu á kú, Grág. i. 147, 466; kaupa land verði, ii. 243; k. sex álnum, i. 466; kaupa mey (konu) mundi, þá er kona mundi kevpt, er mörk sex álna aura er goldin at mundi eðr handsöluð, eðr meira fé ella, 175; gulli keypta léztú Gýmis dóttur, Ls. 2. absol. to make a bargain; bótt vér kaupim eigi, Nj. 49; kaupa kaupi, to bargain; eigi kemr mér þat í hug at Snorri kaupi sínu kaupi betr þótt hann gefi þér mat, Eb. 182; k. dýrt, to buy dearly, metaph., Parc., Str. 50. II. with prepp.; kaupa saman, to bargain, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; kaupa á braut, to buy one off; þess væntir mik, at þú sér vel þessu á braut kaupandi, well worth being bought off at this price, Fms. xi. 56:-k. vid e-n, to make a bargain, come to terms with one, Nj. 40, Fb. ii. 75:—k. um, to barter, exchange; keypti hann um lönd við Guðrúnu Ösvífrs-dóttur, Eb. 282; kaupa klæðum (klædi um?) við e-n, to exchange clothes with one, Fms. ii. 156; mælt var at bau mundi kaupa um lönd, Snorri ok Guðrún, Ld. 248; drottning keypti um sonu við ambátt, Fas. ii. 59:-k. e-t at e-m, to buy of one; hann keypti at borgeiri, 1b. 11 (cwpti MS.); bat er mitt eyrendi at k. at þér kvikfé, Fms. vi. 103, Ld. 96, Fb. ii. 75. rétt er at madr láti kaupask verk at, bire oneself out, Grág. i. 468: svá mikit sem mér kaupisk í, as much as I gain by it, Band. 31 new Ed.; ef ek vissa, at hat keyptisk i, at ..., that it would be gained by it, Fms. v. 138; mikit kaupisk nú í, much is gained, vii. 116; slikt sem mér 2. recipr., þar sem menn kaupask saman at kaupisk í, xi. 285. lögum, to bargain with one another, Gpl. 477; á þat urðu vit sáttir er vit keyptumk við, Fb. ii. 78; þegar er ér kaupisk við, Eb. 112; öðrumtveggja beim er við hafa keypzk, Grág. i. 227: the phrase, komask at keyptu, to pay dearly for, smart for it, Eg. 64, Hiv. 46, Karl. 401. pass., ekki munu frændr Grettis ausa út fó fyrir verk hans ef honum kaupisk enginn friðr, Grett. 126 A; sem í þessi ferð muni mér þá engi frami kaupask, St. Odd. 10.

kaup-angr, m. [kaup and vangr, dropping the v, rather than angr, q.v.]:—a market-place, village, town; ef madr h hús í kaupangi en bú í héraði, Gpl. 93; í kaupangi sem í héraði, N.G.L. i. 303; allt þat sem í kaupangri er gört, þat skal at kaupangrs-rétti skipta, 53; þá skal II. it is also freq. hann fara til kaupangrs med föt sin, 304. in Scandin. local names denoting old market-towns, Dan. Kjöbing, Nykjöbing, Kjöben-baun, Swed. Köping, Norköping, Engl. Cheap-side, Chipping-Ongar, Chipping-Norton, etc.: the Norse town Nidaross was specially called Kaupangr, Fms. ii. 232, iii. 40, iv. 314, 340, v. 104, 117, x. 448, xii. passim, Isl. ii. 301: also as a local name in northern Iceland, Lv., COMPDS: Kaupangs-fjall, n. a local name in Norway, Rd. 274. kaupangs-konur, f. pl. town-women, the women of Fms. viii. Nidaross, Fms. vi. kaupangrs-lýðr, m. town-folk, Fms. x. 411. kaupangs-

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ii. 391.

förum, Ó. H. 215.

manna-lög, n. pl. = kaupangrsréttr, Gbl. 263. m. town-law, Gpl. 264, N. G. L. i. 53.

kaup-fang, n. a purchase, Nj. 131, v. l.

kaup-bref, n. a deed of purchase, Dipl. v. 16. kaup-brigði, n. a breach of contract, porst. hv. 40.

kaup-drengr, m. = kaupmaor, Fms. vi. 36, Isl. ii. 126.

eyris-tiund, f. a titbe or tax on trade, excise, H. E. ii. 98.

sækir sá at honum, at eigi hefir þvílika kaupferð, þiðr. 326. kaup-fox, n. ebeating, fraudulent dealing, Ghl. 496, Jb. 359 kaup-frior, m. 'trade-peace,' security for trade, Fms. vi. 7, O. H. L. 39.

kaup-gegn, adj. good at trading, Fb. ii. 138. kaup-gjald, n. wages, pay, Stj. 182.

kaup-höndlan, f. [Germ. bandlung], trade, (mod.)

kaup-löstr, m. a flaw in a bargain, N.G.L. i. 75.

kaup-hlutr, m. a bargain, Mar.

kaup-hús, n. a shop, Symb. 23.

kaup-lag, n. a tax, price, Grett. 95.

allodial owner), N. G. L. i. 247. kaup-ligr, adj. mercantile, Fms. iii. 159.

kaup-manga, ad, to bargain, Sturl. i. 171.

kaupmannligr, adj. merchant-like, mercantile.

100: = kaupunautr, þiðr. 104.

sacbe, Ld. 322, Konr. 38.

-mod. trade, trading.

kaup-dýrr, adj. exorbitant, demanding a bigb price, Ld. 176.

kaup-beer, m. = kaupangr, Hom. 118, Fms. iv. 93, vii. 112, 151, Isl.

kaup-eyrir, m. articles of trade, wares, cargo; kaupskip ok kaupeyri,

sbip and cargo, Eg. 157; hann for med kaupmönnum vestr til Englands

ok hafði góðan kaupeyri, Orkn. 204, Fs. 131, Ld. 254 (money); af kaup-

eyri ok garðleigum í kaupstað, Gbl. 93; fá e-m kaupeyri, Fs. 84. kaup-

kaup-fero, f. a journey; sigla kaupfero, Eb. 140; stundum i viking

stundum í kaupferðum, Eg. 154; optliga í kaupferðum en stundum í hernaði, Fms. i. 185; hitt hafða ek heldr nú ætlað at hætta kaupferðum,

Nj. 22; hann rak kaupferðir til ymissa landa, Ó. H. 50; Loðinn fór kaup-

ferð í Austrveg, Fb. i. 207; þá settisk friðr ok kaupferðir ór þrándheimi

til Jamtalands, Ó. H. 142: metaph. phrases, ok munu þessir hafa þvílíka

kaupferð sem hinir fyrri (= fara sömu för), Fms. viii. 405; ok enginn

kaup-för, f. = kaupferð, esp. in pl.; fara kaupförum ok afla sér svá

kaupi, a, m. a buyer, Jb. 56, Pr. 128; báðir, kaupi ok sali, N. G. L. ii.

kaup-laust, n. adj. without charge, gratuitously, 656 B. 2, Fs. 92, Fb.

i. 122, Al. 135, Korm. 68: without bargain, profit, Germ. unverrichteter

kaup-lendingr, adj. a law term, owner of purchased land (opp. to an

kaup-maor, m. [cp. Engl. chapman; Germ. kaufmann; Dan. kjöbmand;

Swed. köpman]:-a merchant, traveller; in old times, trade was held in

honour, and a kaupmaor (merchant) and farmaor (traveller) were almost

synonymous; young men of rank and fortune used to set out on their travels

which they continued for some years, until at last they settled for life; even the kings engaged in trade (see e.g. the pref. to the Hkr., of king St. Olave and Hall i Haukadale); whence in after-times arose the notion of

royal trade monopoly. Numerous passages in the Sagas refer to journeys

taken for trade; kaupmaðr ok smiðr mikill, Ó. H. 5, 214, Nj. 124, Fms.

viii. 234, 303, Isl. ii. 126, Fs. 24, Eb. 140; kaupmanna görfi, a merchant's

attire, Fms. v. 285; kaupmanna-lög, a league of merchants; kalladi hann

kaup-máli, a, m. a bargain, contract, Grág. i. 225, Nj. 17, Fms. x.

kaup-skapr, m. stores of merchandise, wares, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 185;

hafði hann með sér hæns ok seldi þau með öðrum kaupskap, Ísl. ii. 124:

þeirra manna auðgastan er verit höfðu í kaupmanna-lögum. Ld. 28.

kaupmannliga, adv. in a merchant-like manner, Fb. ii. 75.

12, 300, Th. passim; kaupmála-bréf, a deed, Dipl. iii. 4. kaup-rein, f. a market-place, N. G. L. i. 26. kaup-rof, n. a breach of bargain, N.G.L. i. 237.

kaup-sattr, adj. agreed to as a bargain, Sturl. iii. 133.

fjár, Sks. 251; er hann rænti mik skipi því er eitt er bezt haft í kaup-

kaup-skattr, m. = kaup-skapr, H. E. i. 492, ii. 72. kaup-skil, n. pl. dealings; fara med réttum kaupskilum, bargains; þeirri eigu er þá kom í kaupskil þeirra, D. N. i. 83. kaup-skip, n. a merchant ship, O. H. 215, Eg. 81, Nj. 3, Fær. 249, N. G. L. i. 48, Eb. 49 (v. l.) new Ed., Fs. 70, 85, 92. kaup-slaga, ad, [Dutch kopslagen, whence Dan. kjöbslaae], to 'strike a bargain,' to bargain, Ann. 1414, Fb. i. 209. kaup-staor, m. a market town, a town, Isl. ii. 232, Eg. 119, 241, Fms. ii. 27, vi. 440, vii. 235, Fær. 5. kaup-stefna, u, f. a fair, a market, Eg. 41, 69, 599, O. H. 64, 134, Grag. i. 463, Fms. i. 185, x. 227, Isl. ii. 126, 192, Fs. 100: a bargain,

Ó. H. 114. kaup-sveinn, m. = kaupdrengr, Fms. vi. 238, Fas. iii. 165.

kaup-tio, f. market time or season (July and August). kaup-tún, n. a 'cheap or chipping town,' market town, Fb. ii. 122; borp edr k., Stj. 183, 570, O. H. L. 13.

kaupangrs-réttr, kaupu-bréf, n. = kaupbréf, D. N.

kaupu-nautr, m. a customer, Fms. iii. 91, Sd. 186, O. H. 114, Fb. i.

kaupungr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 226.

kaup-varningr, m. merchant wares, Dropl. o.

kaup-váttr, m. a witness to a bargain, Dipl. iv. 4, N. G. L. i. 223, B. K. 124.

kaup-verzlan, f. trade, (mod.)

kaup-vitni, n. = kaupváttr.

kaup-borp, n. = kauptún, Fms. x. 67, v. l.

KAUSI, a, m. [kause, Ivar Aasen], a cat, = kisa, q.v.; Snorri mælti við son sinn þórð kausa, sér köttrinn músina, sees the cat the mouse? Isl. ii. 309:-a nickname, Eb.

KA, d, to barass; enna grimmustu úvina er kallza oss ok ká, Barl. 60: reflex., kásk í e-u, to meddle in a thing, Str. 24.

ká-beinn, m. a nickname, Fb.

kaf, n. a stirring about: metaph. pretence of work, no real work, bab er ekki nema káf.

káfa, að, to stir; káfa í heyi, to stir the bay with a rake.

kák, n. bungling ; það er ónýtt kák.

káka, 20, [from Engl. quack], to bungle, play the quack; káka við e-t. káklast, að, dep. to pick up quarrels; þér mun kostr at káklast um, komir þú austr þangat, Skíða R. 61.

KAL, n. [A.S. cawl; Engl. cole; Scot. kale; Germ. kobl; Dan. kaal]:—a cabbage; mun hann einn ætla at éta allt kál á Englandi? Ó. H. 131; græn kál, Stj. 61: kale broth and bacon, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fellr flesk í kál, Bs. i. 717, Fms. x. 348, see flesk: in the saying, ekki er sopit kálit þó í ausuna sé komit, the kale is not supped though it be in the ladle, i.e. there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, Grett. 132 A; er þat vel at vér deilim kálit, 168 new Ed. COMPDS: kál-fræ, n. kale seed. kál-garðr, m. a kale garden, Bs. i. 765, D. N. meti, m. kale food. kál-súpa, u, f. kale brotb.

kálf-bær, f. adj. a cow that will bear calves, Grag. i. 501, N. G. L. i. 75.

kálf-full, adj. with calf, of a cow.

KALFI, a, m. the calf of the leg, Orkn. 12, Eb. 60, Nj. 247, Fas. i. 61, ii. 343, 354, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 229. kálfa-bót, f. = the bam = knésbót, þiðr. 86.

KALFR, m. [Goth. kalbo = δάμαλιε; A. S. cealf; Engl. calf; O. H. G. chalba; Germ. kalb; Dan. kalv; Swed. kalf]:-a calf; kýr ok kálír, Fms. i. 168, vi. 260, 368, Njaro. 374, Gisl. 80, Eb. 316, 318, Fas. iii. 34, Grág. i. 502, N. G. L. i. 25: the phrase, ala öbrum þræl kálfs-eldi, to feed a thrall for another man as a calf, i.e. to feed a person who does nothing but eat, 31; hindar-k., a fawn, Str. 3: a whale-calf. metaph. of a small island near a large one, eyjar-k.; Manar-k., the Calf of Man, at its southern extremity; Rastar-kalfr, the Calf of the island Rost. β. hvann-kulfr, young angelica, Hervar. (Hb.) Gsp., cp. Gr. μόσχος: kálfa-kjöt, n. 'calf-flesb,' veal, Stj. g1: kálfa-belgr, m. a calf's skin, Gisl. 118, Fas. iii. 621: kálfa-fætr, m. pl. a calf's legs; flegnar kálfs fætr, flayed calves feet, of the stockings hanging III. metaph. a calf, i.e. a silly person, dunce; about one's legs. þú ert mesti kálfr!

kálf-skinn, n. a calf-skin; kálfskinns skór, Sturl. iii. 199: the phrase, eigi þótti honum meiri himinn en kálískinn, svá þótti honum konungr ogurlige, the beaven seemed to him not bigger than a calf-skin (be was so dazzled), so frowning seemed the king, Hkr. iii.

kalf-suga, u, f. the caul of calves, Björn; tregar kalfsugur, Hallgr., Snót (1866).

KAM, n. [West Engl. keem = scum on cider; Germ. kabm, kabn, keim], grime, film of dirt. kam-leitr, adj. grimy in the face. kamugr, adj. 'keamy,' grimed.

KAPA, u, f. [A.S. cappe; Engl. cape, cope; O. H. G. chappa; Germ. kappe; Dan. kaabe; also the Romance languages, from the mid. Lat. cappa]:-a cowled cloak, cloak with a bood, Fms. iv. 166, Nj. 143, Eg. 726, Jb. 187; blá kápa, Gísl. 37; kápu-ermr, -höttr, -skaut, -gríma, a cope's sleeve, bood, lap, Eb. 250, Bs. i. 623, Band. 33 new Ed., Fas. i. 143, ii. 133, Gisl. 37, Háv. 45; loo-kápa, a furred cloak, Fms. vii. 19; tvibyro kápa, Rétt. 2. 10; kantara-kápa, q.v.: the phrase, honum verðr ekki kápan úr því klæðinu, be will never get a cloak of that clotb = be will fail, be disappointed in that. 2. the cover of a book, (mod.)

kar-höfðaðr, part. curled, þiðr. 175, 181.

kár-höfði, a, m. one with curled bair, a nickname, Bs.

kári, a, m., poët. the wind, freq. in mod. usage: a pr. name.

karina, u, f. [through Fr. carême, from Lat. quadragesima], a fast of forty days, ordered as a penance in the old eccl. law, H. E. i. 521, ii. 189, 191. kárínu-fasta, u, f. = kárina, Sturl. ii. 231.

kárna, að, [either from the preceding word or rather from Goth. kaurs = beavy, kaureins = beaviness]:-to become distressed; heldr tok að kárna fyrir Árna, Jón Arason.

KARR, m. [A. S. cerre; Ivar Aasen kaara], a curl or curls in the bair; svartr á hárslit ok kárr í hári hans mikill, Post. 645. 66; rendering of

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*capillo nigro et crispo: a pr. name, Karr, Landn.; and as a nickname an empire, Fms. xi. 329, 417. in bunn-karr, thin-baired; gull-karr, gold curl; ördlu-karr, Landn.

kássa, u, f. a mess, muddle; allt i cinni kássu.

kássast, að, dep.; k. upp á e-n, to pick a quarrel with.

kátina, u, f. merriment, merry pranks.

kátliga, adv. in an odd, funny manner, Barl. 74.

kátligr, adj. cheerful; k. ok med gledi-bragdi, Nj. 118; funny, comic, Grett. 127 A, Bs. ii. 148; all-k., Grett. 112.

KATR, adj. [Dan. kand], merry, cheerful, in good spirits, of mood, temper, Eg. 44, 483, Fms. i. 202, vii. 152, 157, 175, ix. 477, O. H. 70; all-katr, in excellent bumour, 57; ú-katr, downcast.

ká-vísi, f. archness, Karl. 123.

ká-víslega, adv. archly, Stj. 16.

ká-vísligr, adj. wily; k. orð, Pr. 166.

ká-víss, adj. arch, wily, Fms. ix. 304.

kedja, u, f. [Germ. kette; Lat. catena; Dan. kjede], a chain, (mod.) KEFJA, older form kvefja, Sks. l. c.; pres. kefr, pret. kafði, part. kafinn, [kaf; mid. H. G. quebe]:-causal, to dip, put under water; mantú hversu fór um sundit með okkr, ek mátta kefja þik ef ek vilda, Fms. vii. 119; sem þat kvefi (kvæfi, new Ed.) reykr eða mjörkvi, Sks. 211; bá kafði hón höfuðit svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. Yngl. S.; er ríki þitt klandar ok sjálfan þik vill kefja, MS. 4. 26: the saying, þann má eigi kefja er Guð víll hefja, Fb. iii. 408. II. impers. to be swamped, founder, sink, of a ship; skipit kafdi undir beim, Eg. 600; þá kafði skipit undir þeim ok létusk þar allir, Hkr. i. 115, Mar.; svá er veðr þetta mikit at við því þótti búit, at kefja mundi skipin undir þeim, Fas. ii. 180. III. reflex. to dip oneself, duck, dive; þat er athæfi þessa skrimsl, at þat hefir opt kafsk, Sks. 170:-to be quenched, ok er þá því líkast at ljósit kvefisk þá í þeim reyk, 47 new Ed.; at 2. part. kafor, drowned; sumir voru ljós vili kefjast (old Ed.) í vatni kafðir, Hom. 147: metaph. overwbelmed, kafðr í áhyggjum, Mar.; önnum kafinn, overwhelmed with business.

kefia, d, to gag a lamb, so as to prevent its sucking; sagdi at lömbunum væri tregast um átið fyrst er þau eru nýkefid, Eb. 244. mangle; kesta þvátt, to mangle linen, freq. in mod. usage; 'par vartú at er maor kefidi þvátt' is prob. the true reading of the corrupt passage er feaðr kleði þvátt' in Skálda 162 (Thorodd); the MS. prob. had kelþi =kelfoi (as the word is sounded), and Mabr, which two words the

transcriber mistook for klebi and heapr.

KEFLI, n. [kafli], a cylinder, stick, piece of wood; alnar long kefli öll ok smæri, Jb. 317; viðar-reki fylgir allr nema kefla reki, Vm. 130, Grett. 169 new Ed., Fms. vii. 170, xi. 347, Fs. 137; rista runar & kefli, to carve Runes (magical characters) on a k., Gisl. 67, Eg. 605, Grett., Sd. 140, 141 : a gag, Fms. ii. 179. II. a mangle; svá eru Flosa ráð sem fari kefli, F.'s plans are a rolling cylinder (= Gr. ol δὲ κυλίνδροι» άλλοτ' ἐπ' ἀλλὰ φέρονται), the metaphor being probably taken from a mangle:-laga-kefli, see lög.

kefling, f. gagging, Bs. i. 528.

kefli-volr, m. a cane, stick, Fms. vii. 193, N. G. L. i. 334.

kefair, m. = Germ. kebs-mann, Edda (Gl.)

kegill, m. a nickname, Sturl.

keikan, n. a nickname, Fb. iii.

keikja, t, to bend backwards, Eg. 397, v. l. to kneykja; Flosi keiktist injök, of a wrestler, = kikna or lykna (q.v.), Fms. iii. 188.

KEIKR, adj. bent backwards, the belly jutting forwards; sva at gerðu eik | gékk heldr keik, Bjarn. (in a verse); stendr heldr keikari, Band. 11, Fas. iii. 557; k. í hálsi, Mag.

keila, u, f. a fish, gadus longus, Edda (Gl.): ref-keila, a female fox.

keilir, m. a wedge (cp. Germ. keil); ef maðr brýtr há af skipi manns eðr keili, N. G. L. i. 325, Edda (Gl.) keili-selgr, keilis-múli, a, m. a nickname, Landn.: a cone-formed mountain, a local name in the south

keimr, m. flavour, taste; bera keim af e-u, to bave a taste of; illr keimr, a bad flavour. keim-likr, adj. of like flavour.

keips, 20, to pull an angler's line up and down, with dat.; forgefins hatoi fiskimann, færinu keipat lengi dags, Jón þor.: metaph. to fret, be

keipóttr, adj. fretful, fickle, sbifty.

KEIPR, m. a rowlock, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 66, freq. II.= hudkeipr (q.v.), a canoe, Fb. i. 525, Skald H. 4. 17, 20. keip-nagli, a, m. and keip-nef, n. a rowlock thrall, a rower. III. metaph. fretful fits, of children; seldu mér hana keipa-stelpu þína, Snót 298.

keipull, m. a kind of boat, the coble of the north-east coast of England and south-eastern of Scotland, Ib. 9.

KEIS, f. [akin to keikr], a round belly, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 225.

keiss, t, to jut out; keisti fald, perhaps keikti fald, Rm. 26.

keisari, 2, m. Caesar, Germ. Kaiser, an emperor, Ver. 40, Hkr. iii. 343, passim; keisara ríki, an empire; keisara garðr, höll, stóll, vígsla, the imperial residence, ball, chair, consecration, Ver. 47, Fms. vii. 94, Stj. I, Ann. 913, Fas. i. 323.

keisara-inna, u, f. [Germ. kaiserin], an empress, Ann., Thom, 162.

kekkja, u, f. [kökkr], a nickname, Fas.

kektunar-maor, m., Nj. 105; see klektun.

KELDA, u, f. [mid. H. G. qual and quil; Germ. quelle; Dan. kilde; Swed. kalla; cp. Engl. well, North. E. keld = a spring]: -a well, spring; krjúpa at keldu (mod. vatna lömbum), þorf. Karl. (in a verse); kelda er ok þar nær hellinum, ok þó konungr sér í, Ó. H. 187; af sannri lifs zo sem lifs keldu, Barl. 84; i læk bann eor keldu er fell or brunninum, Bs. i. 462; um ker ok keldur, þar skal ker vera í garði sem eigi er kelda til ok vatn i, N. G. L. ii. 248, Sks. 91, Bret. 30; útan garðs ok innan med keldu, D. N. i. 527; at keldunni beirri er mitt er i gardinum, ii. 498, iii. 98; keldu-lækr, a stream from a well, Karl. 266: and so in Dan. and Swed. local name, Roes-kilde, as also in mod. Dan. and II. specific Icel. a stagnant pit in a swampy ground, Eb. 266, Ld. 204, Lv. 5, Jb. 278, Dipl. ii. 1, Fb. i. 231. COMPDS: kelduskitr, m. = myri-skitr, a snipe: a nickname, Fms. vii. n. the outlet of a k., Dipl. v. 19. keldu-svín, n. a bedge-bog: local names, Keldur, f. pl., Keldu-hverfi, n., Landn.; whence Keldhverfingar, m. pl. the men from K., Grett.

keldóttr, adj. miry, marsby.

KELFA, d, to calve, Gbl. 504, see Pal Vidal. Skýr. s. v. kelft.

kelfing, f. calving, Gbl. 498.

kéli-, [Swed. kel; Dan. kjelen, kjele = to fondle; cp. also ein-kili]:-it occurs only in сомров: kéli-sjúkr, adj. bysterical; fyrir kelisjúkar kéli-sótt or kéli-sýki, f., Swed. kelenbet = bysterics,

kelkinn, adj., in þrá-kelkinn, obstinate, and þrá-kelkni, obstinacy. kelli, kella, see kerli, kerla.

kelpa, u, f. a trap for otters, Fms. vii. 21; see kilpr.

KEMBA, d, [kambr], to comb; skera hár sitt né k., Eg. 6; k. höfuð, Vsp. 38, Vtkv. 11; kembdr ok þveginn, Skv. 2. 25; laug skal göra hveim er liðinn er, hendr þvá ok höfuð, kemba ok þerra áðr í kistu fari, Sdm. 34 (Bugge); k. sik, Stj. 138; usually k. sér, Karl. 409, Sturl. i. 168, Bs. i. 500; megi þér k. þeim eigi hagligar tjaldkúlur, Fas. ii. 448; k. hærur, to comb gray bairs, see hæra. II. to card wool; kemba ull, Bret. 32, Stj. 78.

kemba, u, f. a skein of carded wool.

kembir, m. a comber, a nickname, Fb. iii.

kempa, u, f., spelt kenpa: I. [kappi], a champion, Dan. kjempe, bior. 123, Stj. 384, Fms. viii. 158, x. 383, xi. 97, 389, 439. kampr], plur. kempur, the gunwale of a boat.

keng-boginn, part. crooked.

KENGR, m. [cp. Shetl. keeng = a brook; North. E. and Dutch kink = a creek, fold; mod. Engl. kink or twist in a rope]:-a borsesboe-formed crook of metal, Safn 67, 84, Munk. 103, hurðar kengr; Vm. 56 (of a bell): a bend, bigbt, en köttrinn beygði kenginn, Edda (Ub.) ii. 285; beygja sik í keng, to crouch; þó var upp ór kryppu kengr, Skíða R. 8: a nickname, Landn.

kenjar, f. pl. freaks, wbims: kenjóttr, adj. wbimsical. KENNA, d, kennig, Hm. 164; part. kennandisk, Bs. i. 322, H. E. i. 499, Dipl. iv. 8; [Goth. kunnan; A. S. knáwan; Old Engl. and Scot. ken; Dan. kjende; Swed. kanna]:-to ken, know, recognise; bu kennir konu þá er heitir Oddný, Fms. vii. 103, Hkv. 2. 12; hann kenndi hann þegar, Nj. 9; Flosi kenndi Kára er hann kom í stofuna, 282; hann kenndi skipit, því at hann hafði þat skip séð fyrr, Eg. 120; þar kenndi Ingimundr lönd þau er honum var til vísat, Landn. 175, Sd. 186; þóttisk hann kenna sitt mark á vísu þessari, Fms. iii. 20: with infin., þeir kenndu at þat var Eirekr viðsjá, Ísl. ii. 335; er þetta hann Skalla-grímr? Grimr sagði at hann kenndi rétt, Eg. 112; kennir þú nökkut til gripa þessara! Nj. 75. II. kenna sér e-t, to know as one's own, claim; kenna sér land, Grág. ii. 204; hann á eigi þat er hann kennir sér, 219; Ingimundr kenndi sér fimm vintunnur... bú munt kenna bér þat er aðrir menn eigu, Bs. i. 433; því kenndi hvárr-tveggi sér nautin, Landn. 47; at enginn dirfi sik at kenna sér þat er hann görir eigi, Al. 88; ek spyrr hverr sér kenni M. M. at þingmanni, Grág. i. 19. acknowledge as belonging to another, attribute to bim; öll vár góðverk eru honum at kenna ok eigna, Stj. 25; þá var ok ár um öll lönd, kenndu Svíar þat Frey, Hkr. i. 16; hér er tunglinu kennt embætti sólarinnar, Skálda 211; k. e-m barn, to father a child upon one, Bs. i. 807. K. A. 16; var sveinn sá kenndr Jóni er Þórarinn hét, Sturl. i. 223; þó at hann sé kenndr nokkurum manni at syni, Grág. ii. 113, (kenningar-son, a natural son): cp. the phrase, par er enginn kenndr sem hann kemr ekki, no one is known where he comes not, i.e. men had better keep aloof from where they have no business to be. 2. to lay to one's charge, impute; Ásbjörn kenndi sér völd um þat harðrétti, Rd. 249; Eva kenndi sína synd orminum, Stj. 37; ef þeim eru engir laga-lestir kenndir, Grág. ii. 41; ef meiri eru ráð kennd um konu-nám þeim manni, i. 335; ef hann væri sannr verks þessa er honum var kennt, Fms. ii. 73; Sigurðr taldi þat úsatt sem Ingi konungr kenndi þeim, vii. 242; þeir kenndu honum, COMPDS: kedsara-dómr, m., -dæmi, n. bat hann hefði verit at vígi Benteins, 224; kenndi þat hvárr öðrum, at

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bome to me; yor er pat kenna, Am. 51: k. e-m um e-t, to charge one with a thing; porgeirr vildi ekki at brædrum hans mætti um kenna, hvat sem í görðisk, Nj. 252; kenndu þeir því mest um, at Kjartan hafði IV. to know, perceive, feel, taste, begit skikkjuna, Fms. x. 295. scent; begar hiroin hafoi kennt (tasted) fyrsta rett, Fas. iii. 302; beir kenna svá sætan ilm at þeir höfðu aldri fyrr slíkan kenndan, Fms. i. 228; kenna fúlt, to perceive a foul smell, Hallfred; kenna daun, Fms. viii. 230; beir brugðu í munn sér ok þóttusk ekki jafnsætt kennt hafa, Fb. i. 539; hundarnir röktu sporin, þvíat þeir kenndu (got scent of) af hreinstökunum, O. H. 152; kenndi djákninn ekki (be felt not) at þeir lægi á honum, Bs. i. 464; hón kenndi (she felt pain) í meira lagi, þá er nálgaðisk hátíð β. kenna niðr (or niðri), to touch the bottom; porláks biskups, 323. en er skipin kenndu niðr þá gékk jarl á land, Hkr. i. 206; ok er skipit kenndi niðr, hlupu þeir fyrir borð, Grett. 97, Fms. viii. 317, ix. 23; svá var djúpt á bæði borð, at forkarnir kenndu eigi niðr, it was so deep that the boat-books did not reach the bottom, Ld. 56; ba er skipit flaut ok eigi kenndi y. absol., þá er þeir kómu upp í heiðina, kenndi at brá lit, the colour was felt to change, i. e. it began to darken, Sturl. iii. 217 C; bá kenndi (one could scent) or laukinum, Fbr. 215; bá er maðr heilundi er köra (acc. or gen.?) kennir inn til heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91. prepp.; kenna af (a, at), to perceive, see; bess kennir nú at (af?) at ber þykkir ek févani, it is clear that ..., I see that ..., Eb. 38; kenndi bess mjök á (it was much to be seen) um marga Upplendinga, at illa hafði l kat aftaka Þóris, Ó. H. 188; þess kenna margir af, at þú ert frændstorr, Fb. ii. 270; deyr allt hat er af kennir (all die that taste or smell of it), peir deyja pegar er beir kenna af, Rb. 352:-kenna til, to smart, feel pain, ache, freq. in mod. usage. 3. with gen. to bave feeling of, feel; kenna mæði, to be exbausted, Eg. 124; hjarta manns kennir alls, Skálda 169; kenna sóttar, to feel sickness; kona kennir sér sóttar, of childbirth, Fs. 26, Fas. ii. 504, Sd. 176: kenna karlmanns, to 'know' a man, cobabit with, Mar.; ek kennda eigi karlmanns, barn at bera, Hom. 30; kenna afismunar, lidsmunar, rikismunar, to feel the odds, be overmatched, Hkr. i. 286, Fms. iv. 331, Ld. 38; kenna harðinda, Fms. vi. 110; kenna kulda af e-u, to feel cold from, Eb. 42; k. hita af e-u, Bs. i. 42; k. odds, benja, to feel the point, the wound, Am. 59, 88; virdisk mer ákall þetta meir kenna ranglætis en réttvisi, it is more prompted by overbearing than by justice, Fb. i. 19; hón kenndi þess at þar stóð ör í, ii. 365; nú má vera at mér kenni heiptar við suma menn, that I feel hatred against somebody, Sturl. iii. 233; tók þá at kenna annars litar, it began to grow dark, 171; vinvior var efst þar sem holta kenndi, the bolts were covered with vines, borf. Karl. 420; kenna fædu, to taste food, Stj. 490, 492; but also k. á fæðu, 453, 517; kenna grunns, to touch the bottom, of a ship or anything afloat, Grag. ii. 353; k. endi-skeiðs, Bragi. name; kenna c-t við e-n, to call after one; Helgi trúði á Krist, ok kenndi því við hann bústað sinn, i. e. called it after Christ (Christness), Landn. 207; i þeim fjórðungi er dómrinn er við kenndr, in the quarter by which name the court is called, Grug. i. 65; at helga þór allt landnám sitt ok kenna við hann, Landn. 97; k. mánuðinn við þann mann sem vatnsins gætir, Rb. 104; við þann er kennt Gunnars-holt, Nj. 29; Oddbjörn er Oddbjarnar-leid er vid kennd, Eg. 102; Fleiri hlupu beir fyrir berg, bar sem við þá er kennt síðan, Landn. 36; kenna þá með margfjölda atkvæði, address them in the plural, Sks. 312; sa var kenndr (nicknamed) Knarrar-smidt Or, 43; Nott en Norvi kennda, i. e. Night, the daughter of Norvi, Alm. 30; hvar eru Hjörvarði haugar kenndir, where are the bows called Hjorward's? Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); Mæringr mér of kenndr, my own sword M., Bjarn. (in a verse); hlutir er þú skal varask, at þú verðir eigi við kenndr, Sks. 358, 780; kenndr við styr, morð, connected with, Korm. 2. in poetry, to call by a periphrasis or descriptive name; rétt er at kenna (to call) hana (a woman) svå, at kalla hana selju þess er hón miðlar, Edda; hvernig skal kenna þór?-Svá at kalla hann son Odins ..., bow is Thor to be called ?-Thus, call bim the 'son of Odin,' 53: hvernig skal kenna mann?—Hanna skal k. við verk sín, 67: with prep., kona er kennd við stein, Edda; ok kenn þó hvárn til sinnar iðnar, Fms. vi. 362; konu skal k. til alls kvenn-bunadar, Edda, etc., see Edda (Skuldskm.) passim; hence kennd heiti (compound or circumlocutory names), opp. to okennd heiti (plain appellatives), Edda 49.

B. In a causal sense, [Goth. kannjan = γνωρίζειν]:—to teach, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person, or with infin. of the thing or absol.; kenna e-m ipróttir, Fms. v. 334; kenna e-m rétta trú ok góða siðu, i. 17; kenn mér engan sann, iii. 85; Gunnarr fór með öllu sem honum var ráð til kennt, as be was taugbt, Nj. 100; kenn þú ráðit til, Fms. x. 334; kenna e-m at flýja, Hkr. i. 149; ek hefi kennt þér Írsku at mæla, Ld. 72; kenna helgar ritningar, 623. 18; þing-kenna, to proclaim in public, N. G. L. i. 7; far sem ek kenni þér, as I tell tbee, 8d. 182; ek em sunr Áka, svá er mér til kennt, so I am told, Fms. xi. 153.

2. to teach in school; Andresi syni þeirra lét Herra biskup kenna ok vígði síðan, Bs. i. 716; kenna kenningar, to preach, 140; þá heyrði hanu til er prestlingum var kennd íþrótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; k. prestlingum, id.; þat kann ek it átjánda er

ekki héldi þat er mælt var, 248; það er mér að kenna, it is brought ek æva kennig mey né manns konu, Hm. 164; ungr kenndak mér annat, bonne to me; yðr er þat kenna, Am. 51: k. e-m um e-t, to charge one wild a thing; porgeirr vildi ekki at bræðrum hans mætti um kenna, hvat sem í görðisk, Nj. 252; kenndu þeir því mest um, at Kjartan hafði þegit skikkjuna, Fms. x. 295.

IV. to know, perceive, feel, taste, seemt; þegar hirðin hafði kennt (tasted) fyrsta rétt, Fas. iii. 302; þeir kenna e-m at drúpa, Sighvat; k. e-m brautir, to shew seemt; þegar hirðin hafði kennt (tasted) fyrsta rétt, Fas. iii. 302; þeir kenna svá sætan ilm at þeir höfðu aldri fyrr slíkan kenndan, Fms. i. 228;

C. REFLEX. to feel, seem to oneself; par er hann lætt kennask svå ágætan ilm, Fms. i. 229; Ulfr kennisk mér (appears to one to be) vitr madr, v. 334 :- with prep., kennask við, to recognise; kenndisk hann af pví þegar við mennina, Nj. 267, Bret. 48; ef engi kennisk viðr, N. G. L. i. 345; dilkunum þeim er eigi kennask ær við, Grág. ii. 312: to confess, kennask við sannan Guð, 625. 66; þeir eigu at kennask við sik, at þeir hafa vald af Guði, Gbl. 43; at þeir mætti við kennask sinn lítilleik, Edda (pref.); ekki kennumk ek við þetta, segir Hrói, Fb. ii. 76; nefndr Skeggi viðr-kenndisk, at..., Dipl. ii. 8; nú em ek eigi svá heimskr maðr, at ek kennumk eigi við at ek hefi talat ílla, Fms. ii. 33; goldit var honum þetta svá, at hann mun lengi kennask, feel it, remember it, Edda 30; kenndisk svá Kálfr, at, Vm. 48; ek kennumst með þessu mínu bréfi, at..., Dipl. v. 5.

2. to feel, taste, touch; mold sýnisk mér, ok svá kennisk (tastes) mér eigi síðr ostrinn er ek et, Ísl. ii. 352; hón þreifar um hann,-Barði mælti, hvé kennisk þér til, bow is it to the touch? 342; sliks ek mest kennumk, Am. 52. II. recipr. to know, recognise one another; svá var myrkt at þeir kenndusk eigi, Fms. ix. 50; ef þeir höfðu hér áðr við kennsk, Grág. ii. 72. þá kenndust (were taught) margar ástir, Edda pref. (rare). part. kenndr, vinsæll ok vel kenndr af sínum undirmönnum, Mar.; ílla kenndr, baving ill report, Fs. 49. 2. tipsy; kenndr af drykk, Stj. 172; hann er dálítið kenndr.

konnandi, part. a teacher, Greg., Post., passim: as a law term, a witness for recovering and identifying a lost thing; sá maðr er kennendr vill færa til fjúr síns, hann skal vinna eið at því at hann átti fé þat, Grág. i. 424; þú á sá, er fé átti, allt þat er hann kennir..., nema kennendr komi til, N. G. L. ii. 46.

kennanligr, adj. to be felt, tangible, Mar.

kennari, a, m. a teacher, tutor, master, Bs. i. 733, 625. 79, Greg. 23; barna-k., skóla-k., passim.

konni, n. a mark, Germ. kemzeichen; peir mörkuðu kennum Orms petta fé, Bs. i. 748; ein-kenni, q. v.

kenni-dóma, m. doctrine, Stj. 2, 671. 22: mod. a body of learned men, the clergy.

konni-faðir, m. a teacher, Stj. 5: esp. patres ecclesiae; heilagra manna ok kennifeðra, Mar.; kennifeðr Kristninnar, 671. 22.

kenni-maör, m. a teacher, but only used of a cleric or priest, opp. to leikmenn (laymen), Rb. 396; biskup ok aðrir kennimenn, Fms. i. 32; priðja hlut (of the tithe) skyldu hafa kennimenn, Bs. i. 68; ok sagt upp í lögréttu af kennimönnum sumarit eptir, Íb. 17; ganga til skriptar við kennimann, K. þ. K. 33, Bs. i. (e. g. Arna S.) passim; kennimanns-búningr, -k'æði, a priest's dress, 655 xiv, Stj. 110; kennimanna fundr, an æcumenical council, Ann. 485, Mar.; kennimanna setr, skyld, vist, a priest's maintenance, residence, Fms. x. 317, Vm. 5, 108, Stj. passim; kennimanna kór, the choir, Bs. i. kennimanna-dómr, m. priesthood, Anecd. 12, Th. 52, Fms. viii. 9.

kennimann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clerical, 625. 85, Sks. 490: with the air, dignity of a priest, Bs. i. 183.

kennimann-skapr, m. *priestbood*, 415. 1, Stutl. i. 100, Stj. 241, 251, 301, passim.

kenni-mark, n. a mark (= kenni), Fas. ii. 300, Sd. 137.

kenni-nafn, n. a surname, Yt. 27.

kenning, f. doctrine, teaching, lesson, esp. of preaching, Fms. i. 148; kenna kenningar, to teach, preach, 625. 24, K. A. 22, Bs. i. 140, N. T., Vídal.; tíðagörð ok k., passim; á-kenning, q.v.; viðr-k., acknowledg-2. a mark of recognition, Grett. 132 A; kenningar-ord, words of admonition, Hkr. iii. 23, Fb. iii. 279; kenningar-maor = kennimaor, Rb. 366; kenningar-sveinn, an apprentice, N.G.L. ii. 204. II. a poetical periphrasis or descriptive name (see kenna A. V. 2), Edda passim, opp. to 6kennd heiti (simple appellatives); a kenning is either simple (kennt), double (tvi-kennt), or triple (rekit). The ancient circumlocutions were either drawn from mythology, as to call Thor the son of Earth (Jarðar sunr), and the heaven the skull of Ymir; or from the thing itself (sannkenning), as to call the breast the mind's abode: similar phraseology is found in all ancient poetry, but in the old northern poets it was carried farther and was more artificial than in other languages. kenningar-faðir, m. a father by name, Joseph var k. Jesu, Hom. (St.) kenningar-nafn, n. a surname, Ld. 52, Nj. 22, Ó. H. 139, Fms. ii. 51, Fbr. 80, Stj. 139, Bs. i. 589, Eluc. 12. kenningar-son, m. a natural Fbr. 80, Stj. 139, Bs. i. 589, Eluc. 12. son (see kenna A. III. 1); Freysteinn var fóstri Þorbrands ok k., því at þat var flestra manna sögn at hann væri hans son, en ambátt var móðir hans, Eb. 156, Fms. xi. 162.

kennir, m. a knower, Lex. Poët. kenni-semi, f. sense, Hom. (St.)

kenni-speki, f. the faculty of recognition, Bs. i. 228, Greg. 26, Fas. ii. Pold woman's tale, nonsense, superstition, Sæm. 118. 446; cp. Scot. kenspeckle = easy to be recognised, remarkable.

kennsl, n. pl., in the phrase, bera kennsl á e-t, to recognise, identify, O.H. 72, Fms. xi. 85, Mag. 97.

II. a charge made on evidence,
N.G.L. i. 72; bar konungr & hendr bændum þessi kennsl, Ó.H. 103; vóru þá þessi k. borin á hendr honum, en hann synjaði þverliga ok bauð skirslur fyrir, Fms. vii. 186; þat var kennt Margretu dróttningu at hón hefði ráðit mann til at svíkja konunginn í drykk, þann mann tóku Birkibeinar ok höfðu þessi kennsl á honum, en hann setti bar syn fyrir ok bauð skírslur . . . ix. 5. kennsla-mál, n. cases of circumstantial evidence; dular-eidar ok um kennsla-mál, þar sem eigi eru lögleg vitni til, Gþl. 199; þar at skyldu allir eiða sverja um kennslamál öll, Isl. ii. 403,—for these cases were disposed of by an oath of compurgators or by ordeal.

kennsla, u, f. teaching (kenning is properly preaching, kennsla teaching), Dipl. v. 3, Sturl. i. 126, iii. 242, Bs. i. 431, 846, passim; barna-k., teaching children; skóla-k., school-teaching. COMPDS: kennslukennslu-piltr, m. a school-boy, laun, n. pl. wages for teaching. II. = kensl (II), N. G. L. i. 410. Bs. i. 792.

kenpa, u, f. a champion; see kempa.

KEPPA, t, [kapp], to contend, strive bard, Am. 54, 61; keppa um e-t, Fms. iii. 214, Grág. i. 410; ef tveir menn keppa um einn hlut, Fb. i. 150; keppa vid e-n, to contend with one, Nj. 29, Hkr. iii. II. reflex. to contest; þá kepptusk þeir svá mjök, at þeir rérusk svá nær, at þeir brutusk árarnar fyrir, Fms. viii. 216; kepptusk þau mjök um ágæta menn, vildi hvártveggja til sín hafa, i. 100; keppask til e-s, to strive after a thing; svá at hann keppisk til smárra hluta ok fær þó eigi, Ó. H. 87; eigi kepptumk ek til konungdómsins, Fms. viii. 219: k. við e-n, to contend with or against; eigi kepptisk hann auð við auðga menn, Róm. 347; Knúti konungi þótti hann keppask um skrautgirni við sik, Fms. v. 181; varask þú þat at þú keppisk við þér meiri menn, Eg. 21: absol., keppask við, to strive bard, do one's best, Al. 154, Mag. 53: to be busy, work bard, freq. in mod. usage.

keppi-kesli, n. a thing worth fighting for: in the phrase, had er ekkert k., it is not worth baving, metaphor prob. from the lagakefli, q. v.

keppilega, adv. impetuously, Rom. 314. kepping, f. a beating with a keppr, Mar.

keppinn, adj. contentious, Háv. 42, Arnór. KEPPB, m. [Dan. kjep], a cudgel, club, Skíða R. 136, Fas. iii. 345: a II. a sausage (= ispen, q. v.), from the shape.

keptr, m. = kjaptr or keyptr, þiðr. 122, Edda ii. 291.

KER, n. [Goth. kas = σκεύος; O. H. G. cbar; mid. H. G. kar; Dan. kar]:—a tub, vessel, Grág. ii. 339, Fs. 137, Bs. i. 336, 339, 340, Fms. vii. 150; hvert ker kann verða svá fullt at yfir gangi, Sturl. iii. 282: for fishing, göra garda edr ker, Grag. ii. 350: valit ker, a chosen vessel, 656 C. 13, Matth. xxv. 4, Mark xi. 16, Luke viii. 16, Rom. ix. 21, 22, 1 Thess. iv. 4, 2 Tim. ii. 21, Rev. ii. 27: a goblet, Fms. x. 236, Js. 78, Hm. 18, 51: a chest, Gh. 7; aus-ker, a bucket, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; öl-ker, an ale cask, Orkn. 246; vin-ker, a wine cask; sýru-ker, Bs. i. 336; váðker = vestiarium; skap-ker = Gr. κρατήρ; gull-ker, leir-ker, silfr-ker, a gold, earthen, silver vessel: poët., vind-ker, the wind basin = the sky, Egil; ker svefna, 'basins of sleep' or 'tear-basins' = the eyes, Gisl. (in a verse).

kerald, n., proned. kjarald, a cask, Matth. xiii. 48, Blas. 43; beir kváðusk rakit hafa spor svá stór sem keralds botna, Grett. III A, esp. in dairy-work :- a measure, K. A. 206.

ker-bað, n. a tub-bath, Fms. x. 147.

kerf and kerfi, see kjarf.

KERFI, n. [A. S. cyrf; Scot. carf; Germ. kerbe]:—a bunch, wreath; blómstr-k.:—sina-k., the nervous system, etc. (mod.)

ker-ganga, u, f. a kind of fight in a tub, Fs. 137.

kergi, f. or kergja, u, f. [kargr], doggedness.

kerla, u, f. = kerling, kerla min I Fas. iii. 65, Hrólfs S. 236 (Ed. 1664). ker-laug, f. 'tub-washing,' bathing in a tub, Lv. 118, Bjarn. 19, Fas. i. 377, cp. Fms. vii. 150.

kerli, proncd. kelli, = kerling, kelli min! Piltr og Stulka, (convers.)

KERLING, f. [answering to karl, q. v.], a woman; bessi skal kerling heita því at hón er af karlmanninum komin, Stj. 34. II. used, like Scot. carline, almost always of an old woman, and only of a common person, not of a lady, see karl; mær heitir fyrst hver, en kerlingar er gamlar eru, Edda 108; gaman þykkir kerlingunni at, móður várri, Nj. 68, Eb. 44; kerling ein gömul, an old woman, 318; kerlingin mödir konungs, Fms. i. 76; bar sem ek ligg einn i húsi ok kerling min, I myself and my old wife, Grett. 127; körlum ok kerlingum, Ghl. 257; karls dóttir ok kerlingar, Fas. i. 22; karla börn ok kerlinga, Hkr. i. (in a verse); karl og kerling, karl og kerling i garðs horni, see karl; kellingar gamlar, hrumar ok örvasa, Fb. i. 423: in the phrase, fleyta or flytja kerlingar, to * float witches, to play at ducks and drakes; kerlingar nef, a nickname, Fb. iii; kellinga bani, a nickname, Fms. xi. compos: kerlingar-eldr, m. kerlingar-eyra, n. a kind of fucus. a kind of musbroom. inga-saga, u, f., kerlinga-bók, f. an old woman's story, nonsense. kerlingar-tonn, f., botan. lotus, Hjalt.

II. as a pr. III. naut., like Engl. carling, one name, Gullb.; cp. Carolina. of the fore and aft timbers supporting the planks of the deck, Edda (Gl.)

KERRA, u. f., gen. pl. kerrna, Stj. 288, [for. word], a car, chariot, Bret. 68, Stj. 204, 288, 387, Al. 42, Fb. i. 320; kerra sólarinnar, Edda 7; kerra pors, Nj. 131; eldlig k., Niorst. 9; kerru gætir, a charioteer, Skálda 194, Pr. 477: the zodiacal sign, Rb. kerru-sledi, a, m. a kind of sledge, D.N.

KERRA, t, to force or throw the neck backwards; hnakka-kertr (part.), tbrowing the neck backwards; heldr en ekki hnakka-kertr, höndum stingr

mjaðmir á, Hallgr.

kerskimáll, Skáld H. 3. 19.

KERSKI, f., often spelt and proncd. keski, [karskr], cheerfulness, mirth, fun, Fas. i. 525; mæla sér gaman ok k., Karl. 473, O. H. 170 (in a verse), Korm. (in a verse). COMPDS: keski-fimr, adj. witty, Bs. i. 81. 10 Cl. Co. kerski-látr, adj. id., Skáld H. 2. 27. kerski-mál, n. a jest, Fbr. kerski-máll, adj. facetious, Fas. iii. 195. kerski-orð, kerski-orðr, adj. = -yrði, n. pl. jokes, Orkn. 302, Sturl. i. 21.

kerskinn, adj. scurrilous: keskni, f. scurrility.

kerskr, adj. = karskr; kersk þjóð, Lex. Poët.; ókerskr, enn ókerskari, the weaker (the poorer), Grag. (Kb.) i. 172.

ker-stada, u, f. the placing of a fishing-creel, Vm. 85.

KERTI, n. [from Lat.cera, cp. Germ. kerze] :- prop. a wax candle, taper, used in church service, as also in attending great men, Dipl. iii. 4; stodu kerti-sveinar með kertum, Fms. x. 149; brunnu kerti um allan kór, Bs. i. 311: of votive candles, en kertið var fimm álna langt, 347; hétu þeir at göra kerti þat er tæki um oxann, id.; með steyptum kertum, Stj. 43, Sturl. iii. 266; kertis görð, candle making, Bs. i. COMPDS: kerta-grind, f. a candle-frame, Am. 8. kerta-hjálmr, m. a chandelier, Vm. 35, kerta-klofi, a, m. snuffers, Stj. 565. H. E. ii. 107. u, f. a candlestick, Pm. 103. kerta-stika, u, f. a candlestick, Fms. kerta-stokkr, m. a candle-box, Vm. 47. iii. 28, Fs. 115, Rb. 384. kertis-ljós and kerta-ljós, n. candle-light, Rb. 358, Fb. ii. 272. kertis-rak, n. a candle-wick, Bs. i. kertis-log, n. id., O. H. 225. 118, 306. kertis-stafr, m. a 'candle-staff,' candlestick, Bs. i. 316. kerti-hjálmr, m. = kertahjálmr, B. K. 83.

kerti-kista, u, f. = kertastokkr, Pm. 25.

kerti-klofi, a, m. = kertaklofi, Vm. 25.

kerti-stika, u, f. = kertastika, Stj. 565, Fms. i. 124, v. 339.

kerti-stokkr, m. = kertastokkr, Åm. 8.

kerti-sveinn and kerta-sveinn, m. a 'candle-boy,' link-boy, an attendant on a great man, Hkr. iii. 181, Fms. vi. 422, vii. 159, ix. 421, x. 137, 147, 157

ker-veior, f. fishing with creels, D. I. i. 179.

KESJA, u, f. [prob. a Celtic word from Celtic-Latin gaesum, cp. γαίσοs in Polyb.]:—a kind of balberd, Eg. 202, 285, 289, 378, 380, 387, Sks. 407, Fms. i. 43, iv. 65, vi. 76, 336, 411, 413, vii. 69, 72, 265, viii. 97, 120, 124, 318, 350, ix. 55, x. 314, Stj. 475, 486, Karl. 123; kesju fleinn, Fas. ii. 419; kesju lag, a thrust with a halberd, Fms. viii. 138; kesja skammskept, ii. 330, x. 363;—kesja, atgeir, and höggspjót appear 2. a nickname, Fms. xi. to be the same thing.

keski, f., see kerski.

ketil-botn, m. the bottom of a kettle, Bær, 8. ketil-garor, m. a kiln (?), N. G. L. ii. 246.

ketil-hadda, u, f. a kettle-bandle, Fms. i. 36.

ketil-hrim, n. kettle-grime, soot, Fas. iii. 621, Barl. 41.

ketil-járn, n. a gridiron, D. N. iv. 457.

KETILL, m., dat. katli, pl. katlar, [Goth. katils = Mark vii. 4; A. S. cytel; Engl. kettle; O.H.G. kezil; Germ. kessel; Swed. kettel; Dan. kjædel]:—a kettle, cauldron, Eb. 198; í elda-húsinu var eldr mikill ok katlar yfir, Eg. 238, Bs. i. 342, ii. 135, B. K. 52. Fms. vi. 364, Edda 28; elda undir katli, kljúfa við undir ketil, Fbr. 72 new Ed., Fs. 150; var honum goldinn k. mikill ok góðr, Þorst. Siðu H. 171; búðar-k., Eb. 198; eir-k., Eg.; járn-k., stein-k., an iron, an eartben kettle, O. H. 223: in old usage as a general name for every kettle, hoiler, cauldron; in mod. usage, esp. of a kettle of a certain shape or of a small kettle, kaffe-k., a coffee kettle; but pottr = cauldron; the same distinction is made in Dipl. v. 4.—sex katlar, tíu pottar: katla-máls skjóla, a measure, Grág. i. 501: the phrase, e-m fellr allr ketill i eld, one's hettle falls into the fire, of consterna-2. the earliest northern eccl. law prescribed as an ordeal for a woman to take hot stones out of a boiling kettle, whereas a man had to take up hot iron; ganga til ketils, taka i ketil, Gkv. 3. 7, (the ordeal being. called ketil-tak, n.); beri karlmaðr járn en kona taki í ketil, N.G.L. i. 152; karlmaðr skal ganga til arins-járns en kona til ketiltaks, 389; eðr berr. hón járn eðr tekr hón í ketil, Grág. i. 381. II. as a pr. name, of men, Ketill, Ketil-björn; of women, Katla, Ketil-rior: but chiefly used as the latter part in compd names of men, contr. into 'kel,' Ás-kell, Arn-kell, Grím-kell, Hall-kell, Stein-kell, Úlf-kell, Þór-kell, Vékell: of women, Hall-katla, Þór-katla. In poets of the 10th century the old uncontracted form was still used, but the contracted form occurs in woman's story, nonsense. verses of the beginning of the 11th century, although the old form still kerlinga-villa, u, f. an coccurs now and then. The freq. use of these names is no doubt derived

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Vé-kell, Holy kettle; cp. Ketilby in Yorkshire.

ketla, u, f. a kind of small boat, Edda (Gl.)

ketlingr, m., dimin. a kitten, Fms. vii. 219.

ketta, u, f. a sbe-cat: of a giantess, Fb. i. 526, Grett. 151 new Ed.: kettu-hryggr, m. a nickname, Bs. i.

keypiliga, adv. bargain-like, business-like, Grett. 120.

KEYBA, d. Dan kjäre], to whip, lash, prick on; hann keyrdi bá hest sinn, Nj. 55; villt þú at ek keyra hest þinn? 91; k. hest sporum, Edda 38; k. jóa oddum, Hkv. 2. 38; ok hörðum mik höggum keyrði, Gkv. 1; látið þá keyra upp (whip up, raise) fólkit, Fms. vii. 182; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; hann stígr á stafinn ok keyrir sem börn eru vön at göra, Fms. iii. 176. 2. to drive, ride; keyrir stoan sem hardast til sinna manna, Karl. 241; keyra plóg, to drive a plougb, Rm. 10. II. to drive; höggit ok leggit til þeirra ok keyrit på i brott héðan, Nj. 247. 2. to fling; þa greip bæjar-maðrinn Kjartan, ok keyrði í kaf, Fms. ii. 28; bregðr honum á lopt ok keyrir hann út á Rangá, Nj. 108; keyra e-n útbyrðis, to fling overboard, Fms. vi. 16: Grimt greip upp porð ok keyrir niðt svá hart, at hann lamðisk allr, Eg. 192. 8. to drive, thrust, of a weapon; hann keyrði til spörðu, O. H. 95; hann skal taka knif þann ok keyra í gegnum hönd pess er lagði, Gpl. 165; keyra nagla, to drive a nail, Líkn. 16; prestr keyrði hæ. á bjarginu (drove a peg into the rock) ok bar á grjót, Grett. 141 A; k. sverð í höfuð e-m, Gísl. 51; fundu þeir revði nýdauða, keyrðu i festar (forced ropes through it) ok sigldu med, Glum. 391; eda ek kevri öxina í höfuð þér ok klýi þik í herðar niðr. Nj. 185; Jórunn tók sokkana ok keyrði um höfuð henni, J. struck ber about the bead, Ld. III. impers, it drives one, i. e. one is driven, tossed by the wind, waves; lýstr vindinum í holit verplanna, ok keyrir (þá) út at virkinu, Fms. xi. 34; veðr stóð at landi, keyrir þar at skipit (acc.), Finnb. 242; keyrir skipit vestr fyrir Skálmarnes, Ld. 142; fundu þeir eigi fyrr en þá keyrði á land upp, Nj. 267: the phrase, e-d keyrir úr hófi, it exceeds all measure, Fb. i. 417; vedrit keyrði úr hófi, it blew a violent gale: part., hreggi keyrðr, storm-beaten, Jd. 32; þjósti keytőr, driven by anger, Glúm. (in a verse).

keyri, n. a wbip, Sturl. iii. 105; keyris-högg, 117; keyris-vöndr, a 'wbip-wand,' Grag. ii. 295.

keyrsla, u, f. driving, D. N.

keyta, u, f. foul water (= veisa), Konr. 39: mod. stinking urine.

KID, n., gen. kidja, porf. Karl. l. c.; but better kida, dat. kidum, Grag. i. 503; [Engl. and Swed. kid]:—a kid, Fms. vi. 260, Barl. 53, Mork. 227; geitr með kiðum, Grág. i. 503; kið eðr kálf, Fms. i. 53; kiðja-mjólk, kið's milk, þorf. Karl. 376; þar lágu kið tvau bundin, Gullh. 63: in local names, Kio-ey, Kioa-fell, etc., Landn.

kiölingr, m. a kidling, young kid, Mork. 227, Pr. 472, 477, Stj.: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 209. kiölinge-munnr, m. a nickname, Fms. kiö-skinn, n. a kid-skin, Stj. 165, Rétt. 2. 10.

Kikini, a, m. a nickname (cp. Engl. Kitchin), in Kikina-skáld, the poet of K., Fms. vi.

KIKNA, 20, [cp. keikr], to sink at the knees through a heavy burden; kikna í knésbótum, Fbr. 159, v. l. (but lyknar, Fb l. c.); rekr klærnar framan í fangit svá at Ormr kikuar við, Fb. i. 530; ok er hann bar af sér lagit kiknaði hann við, Grett. 3 new Ed.; lá við at hann mundi kikna, Fms. iii. 187.

kikr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 326.

kili, a, m. [cp. Dan. kjelen], only in the compd ein-kili, q. v.

kilja, að, to fondle (?); kiljar kván ok elja, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

kilpr, m. a bandle of a vessel (= hadda); mösurbolli ok yfir gylltr kilpr, Fagrsk. 115; ok yfir kilpr gyldr af silfri, Mork. 19: in mod. usage kilpr is a loop of whalebone fastening the handle to the bucket.

KILTING, f. [Scot. kilt], a skirt; hann hafði Inga konung í kilting sér, Fms. vii. 208 (í kiltingu sér, Mork. 208), xi. 346; Þórólfr bar hann í kiltingu sinni til skógar, vi. 325; steypði hann silfrinu í kilting sína, O. H. 135; i kjöltungu sér, Fb. iii. 365; see kjalta.

kimbi, a, m. a nickname, Eb.

kimbill, m. [kumbl], a little trunk, a bundle (= auka-pinkill); kimbill næfra, N. G. L. i. 101. kimla-bönd, n., prop. trusses, a metrical term, in which a foot is added (trussed) to the end of each line, Edda 135, #36; brands hnighili randa stranda, where 'stranda' is the additional foot (kimbill).

kimbla, að, to truss up; at k. yðrum vandræðum á mínar áhyggjur, to make your troubles into a truss with my cares, Fms. viii. 20, v.l.

KIND, f., pl. kindir, mod. kindr; [A. S. cind, gecynd; Engl. kind; cp. Lat. gent-era (gens)]:—kind, kin, kith, of men and beasts; helgar kindir, 'boly-kind' = the gods, Vsp. 1, opp. to mann-kind, mankind; ok ólusk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; bæði karl-kindar ok kvenn-kindar, both of male kind and female kind, 79; mellu kind, the giantess kind, Nj. (in a verse); Hrimnis kind, giant kind, Hdl.; Fenris kind, the kith of F. = the wolves; Ellu kind, the kith of Ella = the English; Gamla kind, Fjölnis kind, the kindred of G. (Fjölni); Jamta kindir, the Jamt people; Bjarmskar kindir, the Perms; Syslu kind, the Osel people, Vsp.

from the holy eauldron at sacrifices, as is indicated by such names as TI:; Svía kind, the Swedish people, id.; mann-kind, q.v.; firda kind. virða, ljóna, skatna, seggja, gumna, ýta kind or kindir, the kind (sons) of men = mankind, Sól. 1, Rekst. 4, Vsp. 14, Likn. 35, Lex. Poet. passim; pær kindir, those people, Gkv. 2. 31; hver kind, what kind of people? = who? Kormak; því fólki er svá háttað at þat er miklu stærra ok sterkara, en nokkur kind önnur, than any other creature, Fas. ii. 234; hverjar kindir ætar eru, what kind (of beasts) may be eaten? K. b. K. 130; hifdi engi kvik kind eptir (no 'quick kind,' living creatures, lived after), útan ein öldruð kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 246; allar konur sem annars kyns ok kindar eru en hann, Stj. 207; allir ok sérhverir klerkar, hverrar stéttar, vígslu eða tignar sem hverr er, N. G. L. iii. 280: a cbild, Germ. kind, leysa kind frá konum, of a midwife, Sdm. 9. usage, sbeep, plur. kindur, ellipt. from saud-kind, 'sbeep-kind;' ser eignar smalamaor fé, pó enga eigi hann kindina, the shepberd calls the sheep bis own, though he owns no sheep thereof, a saying; kindrnar hlupu allar saman í einn hnapp,...kindrnar liðu hægt og hægt og smábitandi undan piltinum, ... nú verð eg að fara og hóa kindunum dálítið lengra fram eptir, Piltr og Stúlka 9-13; þessa kind veit eg ekki hver á, 19; z! hvaða smali er það skrattinn sá arna, að þekkja ekki kindmar hans födur sins ! 20, 21 :- hence, kind-lauss, sbeepless, 15; kinda-hópr, a flock 2. borsk-kind, a cod-fisb; ó-kind, a nasty thing, monster; kindin þín, thou wretch! þú verðr hýdd, kindin þín! ef þú kemr of snemma heim i kveld, Piltr og Stúlka 9.

KINGA, u, f., also spelt qinga, [kengr; Shetl. keengs, a pewter broocb]:-a broocb wom on the breast by ladies, so called from the clasp (kengr) by which it was fastened; kinga var á bringu, Rm. 26; kross skal dóttir hafa eða kingu, hvárt sem hóu vill, eða brjóst-búnað inn bezta, ef eigi er or gulli görr, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78); þar fannsk k. ok seiðstaðr mikill, Ld. 328. As foreign coins, or copies of them, were used as brooches (Worsaae, Nos. 398-409), δραχμή (Luke xv. 8), drachma of the Vulgate is rendered in an old version of the 12th century by kinga, ef kona nequer á tio qingor, ... fagnið ér með mér, þvíat ek fann kingo mína; leita kingo, ... en líkneski es merkő á kingo, ...

kinga fanzk es umb var snúit, Greg. Frump. 82, 83.

kingála, u, f. the name of a mare, Grett. kingi, n., snjó-kingi, a beavy fall of snow.

kingja, d, to swallow; k. e-u nior, hann getr ekki kingt: to fall thick, of snow; það kingir niðr snjó.

kings, in the phrase, koma til kings, to come to kicks (?), Skida R. 155. kingsa, δ , = kinka.

kinka, 20, to nod archly with the bead; kinka kollinum: cf. kengr. KINN, f., gen. kinnar; pl. kinnr, old kiðr, Lb. 18, Ísl. ii. 481, 686 C. 2:

[Ulf. kinnus = σιαγών; A. S. cin; Engl. chin; O. H. G. kinni; Dan. kind, etc.; Gr. γένυς; Lat. gena]:-the cheek; hleypti hann annarri bruninni ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305, 564; kómu rauðir flekkir í kinnr honum, Nj. 68; roði í kinnunum, 30; kenna við höku, kinnr eða kverkr, Edda 109; vátar kiðr af gráti, Lb. l. c.; báðar kiðr, Ísl. ii. l. c.; ljós beggja kinna, poët. the 'cheek-heam' = eyes, Kormak. COMPDS: kinnar-bein, n. pl. = kinnbein, Hkr. iii. 365, Sd. 147, Bjarn. 36, Skida R. 9. kinnarkjálki, a, m. tbe jaw-bone, 623, 31, Stj. 77, Sturl. ii. 95, iii. 186, Rd. 299. kinna-sár, n. a cheek wound, Landn. 54. kinn-bein, n. pl. cheek-bones, Bárð. 176, Fms. iii. 186.

kinn-bjorg, f. the cheek-piece, of a helmet, Sturl. ii. 220, Grett. 118, Karl. 286.

kinn-filla, u, f. the 'cheek-flesh,' cheeks, Fas. i. 88, Gullp. 27.

kinn-fiskr, m. 'cheek-fish,' the cheek-muscles. COMPDS: kinnfisksmikill, adj. with full cheeks. kinnflaka-soginn, part. with sunken, thin, baggard cheeks.

kinn-grar, adj. gray-cheeked, Skalda 193 (in a verse).

kinn-hostr, m. a 'cheek-horse,' box on the ear, 623. 56, Ld. 134, Nj. 75, 116, Finnb. 322, Fms. vii. 157, Pr. 445.

kinn-höggva, hjó, to bew or back the cheek, Landn. 54, v. l.

kinn-kjálki, a. m. the jaw-bone, Lex. Poët.

kinn-leor, n. the leather cheek-piece of a bridle, Grett. 129.

kinn-rifa, u, f. 'cheek-crevice,' a nickname, Fb. iii.

kinn-roði, a, m. 'cheek-blushing,' blush of shame, 655 xx. 3, Hom. 53, Anecd. 6, Stj. 325, Bs. i. 856, Mar., passim; göra e-m kinnroða, to put one to sbame, Stj. 423.

kinn-skjóni, a, m. a borse with a piebald bead, Sturl. i. 40, v. l.

kinn-skjóttr, adi. with piebald bead, of a horse, Gullb. 13.

kinn-skot, n. a kicking in the face, Fas. iii. 502.

kinn-skogr, m. the 'cheek-shaw,' poët. = the beard, Hym. 10.

Kinn-skær, m. = kinnskjóni, Gullþ.

kinnungr, m. the bow of a ship, Fms. viii. 139, x. 78.

kinn-vangi, a, m. the cheek, Eg. 386, Fms. x. 78, v.l.

KIPPA, t and d, [Scot. to kip, see Jamies.]:—with dat. to pull or snatch: hann kipði honum upp at pallinum, Ó. H. 95; þá tók konungt í hár sveininum ok kipði, 63; k. bryggjum af landi, to pull in the ganguays before weighing anchor, Fms. x. 286; kippa af (kippa út) þeirri bryggjunni, er par var i meðal skipanna, i. 158; kippa ofan seglinu, to pull the sail down, 32, O. H. (in a verse), Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hallfred, Hkr. i. (in a verse), 😾 Bs. i. 422; k. skóm á fætt sér, to slip on sboes, Nj. 28; Egill kipti at ser

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sverdinu, E. drew the sword in, Eg. 379; hann kippir mönnum at sér, he feign, f. church property, Bs. i. 689, H. E. i. 458. kirkju-embætti, gets men together, Ld. 64: Guð kipti honum frá ríki . . . Sks. 714: k. aptr ordum sinum, to retract one's words, 680; má bví engu upp kippa, it cannot be retracted, 655 xx. 6. II. impers., in the phrase, e-m kippir i kyn um e-t, 'to turn into one's kin' (= bregoa i kyn), to be 'a chip of the old block,' resemble one's kinsman; er hat eigi örvænt at honum kippi í kyn, Glúm. 346; at honum mundi í kyn kippa um údælleik, Sturl. i. 15; vera má at oss Íslendingum kippi í kyn, þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir bliou en striou, Fms. ii. 34. III. reflex., kippask, to pull, tug; kippask um e-t, to pull caps; struggle with one another about a thing; kippask þeir um lengi, Sturl. i. 15; þau öll kiptusk þá enn um Noreg, Fms. x. 390; nú er eigi allhóglegt at kippask um við hann, vi. 274; þar til kippask þau um kertið at þat stökk sundr í miðju, 2. kippask vid, to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively; en meðan drýpr eitrið í andlit honum, þá kippisk hann svá hart við at jörð öll skelfr, Edda 40; þá at eins sá menn at Gísli kiptisk 3. recipr., Eindridi segir, at beir hefdi við ok þó litt, Fms. vii. 35. sannlega kippsk (struggled) nokkut svá, er hann vildi eigi at þeir hefði ferju-skipit, Bs. i. 709.

kippa, u, f. a bundle drawn upon a string; fisk-k., korn-k., Nj.

kippi, n. a sbeaf, Barl. 34.

kipping, f. a pulling, snatching, N. G. L. i. 157.

kippr, m. a pull, sbock, spasm; sina-kippir, nervous spasms; verðr nú við kippr mikill, Mar. 1056: metaph. a pull, a distance; góðan kipp, a good bit of the way.

kipra, að, [kippa], to wrinkle, draw tight, of a slight spasmodic contraction.

kipringr, m. a slight spasm, such as to form a fold or wrinkle.

kirfi, n. a bunch.

kirja, að, [Κύριε], to chant, intone; k. upp söng; hann var að kirja kvæðin sín, Stef. Ol.

Kirjalax, m. a pr. name = Κύριος 'Αλέξιος, Fms.

kirjall, m. = Κύριε ἐλέησον in the Litany, Fms. viii. 227, Pm. 29, Jm. 34.

Kirjalir, m. pl. the people on the Finnish Gulf, Careles.

KIRKJA, u, f., gen. pl. kirkna; [Scot. kirk; Dan. kirke; Germ. kircbe; but Engl. church]: -a kirk, church; timbr-k., a timber church; stein-k., a stone church; the earliest Scandin, churches were all built of timber, the doors and pillars being ornamented with fine carved work, see Worsaae, Nos. 505-508; in the 12th and following centuries the old timber churches were one by one replaced by stone buildings. In Denmark the last timber church was demolished at the beginning of the 17th century, but in Norway some old churches (called stav-kyrkior) have remained up to the present time, see an interesting essay in Nord. Aarb. 1869, p. 185 sqq. Many passages in the Sagas refer to the building of churches, especially in records of the years following after 1000, see esp. Ld. ch. 74 sqq.; a curious legend, for the purpose of encouraging men to build churches, is told in Eb. ch. 49,—that a man could grant as many souls a seat in heaven as the church which he built held persons; ok begar er bingi var lokit (the summer of A. D. 1000) lét Snorri godi göra kirkju at Helgafelli, en aðra Styrr mágr hans undir Hrauni, ok hvatti þat mjök til kirkju-görðar, at þat var fyrirheit kennimanna, at maðr skyldi jatinmörgum eiga heimolt rum i himinriki, sem standa mætti i kirkju þeirri er hann lét göra, Eb. l.c. For the removal of a church, when all the graves were to be dug up and the bones 'translated' to the new church, see Eb. (fine), Bjarn. 19. For references see the Sagas passim; kirkju atgörð, atbót, uppgörð, church reparation, Vm. 12, 118, N. G. L. i. 345; kirkju brjóst, gólf, dyrr, horn, hurð, láss, lykill, ráf, stigi, stoð, stöpull, sylla, veggr, a church front, floor, door-way, corner, door, lock, key, roof, stair, pillar, steeple, sill, wall, K. b. K. 168, 170, 186, Fms. vii. 211, 225, viii. 285, 428, ix. 47, 470, 524, Landn. 50, Pm. 5, Vm. 46, Sturl. i. 169, iii. 221, 228, K.A. 28, N. G. L. i. 312; kirkju sár, a church font, Jm. 2, 35, Am. 6; kirkju kápa, ketill, kola, kross, mundlaug, Sturl. i. 191, Vm. 1, 6, 34, 99, 149, Dipl. v. 18; kirkju mark (on sheep), H.E. i. 494, Bs. i. 725: áttungs-k., fjórðungs-k., fylkis-k., héraðs-k., höfuð-k., hægindis-k. (q. v.), þriðjungs-k., veizlu-k., heima-k., etc.: in tales even used in a profane sense, trolla-k., álfa-k., a trolls' and elves' church, place where they worship. 2. eccl. the Church = Ecclesia, very rarely, for Kristni and sior are the usual words; kirkjan eor Kristnin, Stj. II. in local names, Kirkju-bær, Kirkju-ból, Kirkjufjörör, Kirkju-fell, Landn. and maps of Icel. passim, cp. Kirkby or Kirby in the north of England. COMPDS: kirkju-bann, n. the ban of the church, Bs. i. 749. kirkju-bók, f. = kirkjumáldagi, H. E. ii. 207: mod, a church book. kirkju-ból, n. a church estate, an estate on which a church is built, K. b. K. 170. kirkju-bólstaðr, m. id., K. b. K. 48, Landn. 50. kirkju-bondi, a, m. a church-'statesman,' church-franklin, Vm. 116. kirkju-búningr or -búnaðr, m. church bangings, Vm. 156, K. p. K. 154, Hom. 97. kirkju-bær, m. = kirkjuból, K. b. K. passim, Fms. ix. 351. kirkju-dagr, m. a church-day, anniversary, Germ. kirchweibe, Sturl. i. 35, 106, K. b. K. 42, Bs. i. 77, Hom. 97, Pm. kirkjudags-hald, n. a keeping church-days, Hom. 93. kirkjudróttinn, m. a church lord, church patron, Sturl. iii. 197.

n. a church office, K. A. 232. kirkju-fé, n. church property, K. b. K. 48, Sturl. ii. 4, Bs. i. 748. kirkju-fólk, n. cburch people. kirkju-frelsi, f. cburch-freedom, privilege, K. A. 216, H. E. i. 459. kirkju-fólk, n. cburch people. kirkju-frior, m. church-peace, sanctuary, K. A. 46, Sturl. i. 30, Fms. ix. 524; kirkju-fridbrot, a breach of church sanctuary, H.E. i. 242. kirkjukirkju-ganga, u, f. church going, fundr, m. an æcumenical council. Sturl. i. 168: churching after childbirth, H. E. ii. 86. kirkiu-garðr. m. a church-yard, K. p. K. passim, Eg. 768, Am. 89, Sks. 95. garos-hlio, n. a church-yard gate, Fms. ix. 517. kirkju-gengt, n. part., an eccl. term; eiga k., to be allowed to go to church, not being under ban, Sturl. ii. 42, K. p. K. 26. kirkju-gjöf, f. a donation to a church, K. p. K. 166. kirkju-góz, n. church property, glebes, H. E. kirkju-grið, n. pl.=kirkjufriðr, Sks. 770, Fms. ix. 478, i. 520. Sturl. i. 30, iii. 71. kirkju-græfr, adj. wbo can be buried at a church, not being under ban, K. A. 6, N. G. L. i. 4, Gbl. 58. kirkju-goro, f. church-building, Rb. 396, Bs. i. 163, Fms. ix. 236, N.G.L. i. 344. kirkju-helgi, f. church service, Hom. 93, Sturl. i. 29. kirkju-hluti, 2, m. a church portion, Bs. i. 748, Am. 222. kirkju-land, n. church-land, glebe, K. p. K. 170. kirkju-ligr, adj. ecclesiastic, H. E. i. 501. kirkjulægr, adj. fit for a church, of timber, Pm. 106: neut., eiga kirkjulægt = to be kirkjugræft, Grág. ii. 62, K. p. K. 34. kirkju-lög, n. pl. church-law, ecclesiastical law, Bs. i. kirkjulög-bók, f. a church-law book, book of the canons, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) kirkju-mál, n. a church cause, church question, K. A. 216. kirkju-maldagi, a, m. a church deed, written, Vm. kirkju-menn, m. pl. churchmen. kirkinmanna-fundr, m. = kirkjufundr, Mar. kirkju-messa, u, f. = kirkjudagr, Fms. viii. 46. kirkju-náðir, f. pl. = kirkjugrið, Jb. 93. kirkju-prestr, m. a church priest, parson, Grág. i. 73, Vm. 166. kirkju-rán, n. sacrilege, Bs. i. 775. kirkju-reikningr, m. a church account, Vm. 69. kirkju-reki, a, m. jetsum belonging to a church, Jm. I. kirkju-réttr, m. a church right, Sturl. iii. 267. kirkju-skot, n. the wing of a church, Fms. vi. 302, ix. 492, v.l. kirkju-skraut, n. a church ornament, Am. 7. kirkju-skrúð, n. (-skrúði, a, m.), a church ornament, Vm. 5, 58, 108, Landn. 389 (App.), B. K. 82. kirkju-skyld, f. (-skylda, u, f.), a church claim or right, Dipl. v. 5, 28, Vm. 113. kirkju-smíð, f. = kirkjugörð, 656 A. ii. 14. Bs. i. 81. kirkju-sókn, f. church-worship, attendance at service; at kirkjusóknum eða manufundum, Grág. i. 419; þeir höfðu k. til Burakirkju, Fms. xi. 159; med rettlæti, k. ok bænum, Hom. 31, 65: mod. a parisb, freq., Sks. 94, Fms. x. 66. kirkjusóknar-maðr, m. a parisbioner, K. A. 40, kirkjusóknar-þing, n. a parisb meeting, Ghl. 389. N. G. L. i. 14. kirkju-stétt, f. a church pavement, Sturl. iii. 221 C. kirkju-stóll, m. a cburch few, Sturl. iii. 182, Vm. 5. kirkju-stuldr, m. sacrilege, Hom. kirkju-tíund, f. a church kirkju-söngr, m. cburch music. tithe, K. p. K. 152, K. A. 98, Pm. 35, Bs. i. 749. kirkju-tjöld, n. pl. cburch bangings, Vm. 11, Grág. i. 460. kirkju-varðveisla, u, f. cburch keeping, Bs. i. 129. kirkju-vogr, m. the church path, way to church, D N. kirkju-vior, m. church-timber, Landn. 54, Vm. 53, Ld. vist, f. a being in church, Bs. i. 902. kirkju-vígsla, u, f. consecrakirkju-vörör, m. a tion of a church, K. A. 28, 102, Sturl. i. 121. churchwarden, 655 xiii. B. kirkju-hjofr, m. a church thief. in plur. kirkna-friðr, -góz, -görð, -mál, -sókn, etc. = kirkju-, Fms. ix. 236, 478, K. A. 216, Bs. i. 689, Isl. ii. 380. kirk-messa, u, f. = kirkjumessa, Vm. 35. kirkmessu-dagr, m. =

kirk-messa, u, f. = kirkjumessa, Vm. 35. kirkmessu-dagr, m. = kirkjudagr, Dipl. i. 5.

KIRNA, u. f. [North. E. and Scot. kirn]:—a cburn. kirnu-askr, m. a cburn-pail; peir er heiman hafa hlaupit frá kirnuaskinum, Fms. viii. 350, xi. 272, Boldt. 167.

kirningr, m. = kjarnhafr, Grág. ii. 194.

kirn-samr, adj. quibbling, Krók. ch. 6.

kis, kis! interj. puss, puss!

kisa, u, f. puss, the pet name of a cat. kisu-gras, n., botan. echium vulgare, viper's bugloss.

kisi, a, m. = kisa; köttr ok kisi, Fas. iii. 556: the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Ann. 1362, 1382.

KISTA, u, f., gen. pl. kistna, Nj. 20; [A.S. kist; North. E. and Scot. kist; Engl. cbest; Dan. kiste; from Lat. cista]:—a cbest, Eg. 310; f kerum eða kistum, N.G.L. i. 383; kómu til kistu kröfðu lukla, Vkv.; kistur ok hirzlur, 656 B. I., passim; kistu lok, botn, lykill, the cover, bottom, key of a cbest, Nj. 94; kistu-fjöl, a cbest board, Hom. 155; kistu-hringr, a ring in a chest, Fms. x. 258; kistu-hrum, the old shell of a chest, Pm. 64, 73: a coffin (usually lik-kista), Eg. 126, 127, Grág. i. 207, Bs. i. 337, Fs. 132; kemba ok þerra áðr í kistu fari, Sdm. 34; knörr mun ek kaupa ok kistu steinda, Am. 101, see Worsaae, No. 504: the seat in the poop of a ship (cp. hásætis-k.), Orkn. 400, Fms. vii. 201: the word, although foreign, is old, as it occurs in old poems such as Vkv., Sdm., Am. kistna-smiðr, n. a joiner, Rétt. 2. 10, N.G. L. ii. 246. kistu-loggja, lagði, to lay in a coffin.

kistill, m., dimin., dat. kistli, a little box, Vm. 29, 655 xiii. B. 2, Fms. iii. 136. Fas. iii. 296.

kirkju- KITLA, ad, [A. S. citelan; Scot. kittle; Germ. kitzeln]:-to tickle,

with acc., Mar. 1057; kitlaðu mig ekki! impers., mig kitlar, I feel ticklisb; TOrkn. 80; ok reið ek þér þar knút á kjarrinu, Hkr. iii. 265, Fms. vii:

kitlur, f. pl. a feeling ticklish.

kif, n. [O. H. G. kip; Germ. keib; Dutch kijf; Swed. kif]:—a quarrel, strife, Art.

KÍFA, að, [Germ. keifen or keiben], to strive, quarrel, Stj. 159, 255.

kifan, f. a quarrel, quarrelling, Stj. 163, 295

kifinn, adj. quarrelsome, Grett. 116 A, 120, Isl. ii. 62.

kikir, m. [Dan. kikkert], a telescope.

kikja, t, [Scot. keek; Dan. kige], to stare; see kaga.

KILL, m. [kil, lvar Aasen; mid. H. G. kil; cp. the Germ. prop. name Kiel]:-an inlet, canal; ida, fors ok kill, Edda (Gl.); bar skarsk inn vík ein eigi mikil, fundu þeir þar andir margar ok kölluðu Anda-kíl, Eg. 131; at læk þeim, er ofan fellr í kil þann, er fellr út í ána, Vm. 162.

Kipr, f., gen. Kiprar, Cyprus, Symb. 27.

kíta, t, to quarrel; see kýta.

kjafall, m. a kind of garment worn by the Indians in America, porf. Karl. 412.

kjagg, n. in axar-kjagg, an old, blunt batchet.

Kjalarr, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.), Gm.

Kjallakr, m. a pr. name, from Gaelic Cealloc, Landn.; whence Kjallekingar or Kjalleklingar, m. pl. the men or family of K., Eb., Landn.

kjallandi, f. the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.)

kjallari, a, m. [from Lat. cella, as are Engl. cellar, Germ. keller, etc.]:-a cellar, Bs. i. 840, Fms. xi. 425, Grett. 98 A, Sturl. ii. 152, 242, iii. 228, passim.

Kjalnesingr, m. a man from Kjalarnes (see kjölr), Sturl. ii. 192. kjal-sog, n. the bottom of a boat, in which the bilgewater is; no doubt

derived from kjölsýja, q. v.

kjalta, u, f. [from kilting, q. v.], the 'kilt,' lap; hann greip tastit ok steypir í kjöltu sér, Fas. iii. 629, Skáld H. 6. 37: esp. of a woman, hafa barn í kjöltu, kjöltu-barn, a 'lap-bairn,' a baby; kjöltu-rakki, a lap-dog. kjal-tré, n. a 'keel-tree,' keel-'imber.

kjal-vogr, m. 'keel-way,' local name of a bigb ridge of mountains, = kjölr (II), Fas. i. 56.

kjammi, a, m. = kjannr, a cooked sbeep's bead.

kjamta, 20, to maunder.

kjannr, m. [kinn], the side of the head, Edda 109.

kjappi, a, m. pet name of a be-goat, from the 'chopping' of his teeth, Edda (Gl.); brakar í klaufum á kjappa mínum, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapta, 20, to chatter, gabble, tell tales, use scurrilous language, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapt-ass, m. a gabbler; hann er mesti kjaptas. eleker-bar of kjapt-forr, adj. scurrilous.

KJAPTR, m., older form kjöptr or keyptr, in ginkeyptr, q.v.; [Germ. kiefer; Dutch kieuw; Dan. kjæft]:-the mouth, jaw, of beasts or in a vulgar sense; Davið tekr sinni hendi hvern kjöptinn, Stj. 459; hann reif i sundr kjapta ins uarga dýrs, Rb. 382; er inn efri kjöptr við himni en inn neðri við jörðu, . . . hann stígr öðrum fæti í neðra keypt úlfsins, annarri hendi tekr hann í enn efra keypt úlfsins ok rífr sundr gin hans, Edda 41, 42; ef maðir bindr tagl í munn á hrossi manns, eða bindr kept við fót, Grág. i. 383; opt í Ægis kjöpta, Edda (in a verse); skjöldrinn gékk upp í munninn svá at rifnaði kjaptrinn en kjálkarnir hlupu ofan á bringuna, Grett. 95 new Ed.; skeggstaðinn, hökuna, kjaptana báða, Fb. i. 531: in abuse, halda kjapti, as in Engl. slang, bold your jaw, Germ. maul balten; skrokknum lifir ekkert á | utan tómr kjaptr, a ditty. COMPDS: kjapta-skúmr, m. a gabbler. kjapts-högg, n. a box on the ear, vulgar.

kjapt-vik, n. pl. the creek or corner of the mouth, of a beast, = munnvik, of a person.

kjapt-æði, n. loquacity, slander.

kjarf, n. = kerfi, a bundle; spjót bundin í kerfi, tied in a bundle, Sturl. iii. 101 C; kjarf riklinga, N.G.L. i. 143: kærf riklinga, 304. kjark-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), weak, faint.

kjark-leysi, n. lack of vigour, Sturl. i. 162 (in a verse).

kjark-maor, m. an energetic man.

KJARKR, m. vigour, pith, energy; or ber er bardt kjarkt allt, Fb. ii. 189; gat hann þá talit kjark í Berg rindil, Bs. i. 808; þat segi þér at mer fylgi engi kjarkr, Fagrsk. 176; telja knell ok kjark (kirk, MS.) í þá, 655 xxvii. 24, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).

kjarn-góðr, adj. fat, good, of milk, pasture, or the like; það er kjarngott, cp. kjarni and Engl. churn.

kjarn-hafr, m. a be-goat, ram, Grág. i. 503.

KJARNI, a, m. [Germ. kern; Dan. kjerne; cp. also Engl. kernel]:a kernel, nucleus, esp. of berries, Mar.; or metaph., k. landsins, the best of the land, Stj. 221; Latinu-k., nucleus Latinitatis; Bibliu-k., etc.

KJARR, n., pl. **kjörr**; [Dan. kjær; Ivar Aasen kjerr and kjorr]: copsewood, brushwood; kjörr ok skoga, Rm. 43; smávíði ok kjörr, Eg. 580; ok stingr niðr í jörðina undir eitt kjarr, þiðr. 68; hann lét liðit fara í kjörr nokkur, Fins. viii. 79; þá er þeir riðu um kjörr nokkur, ! 328; hann kaus heldr brott verpa stundlegum metorðum, Mar.; þrjá

123; fram um kjörrin, viii. 414; hrís-k., q. v.

kjarr-mýrr, f. a marsb grown with brushwood, Hkr. iii. 138.

kjarr-skógr, m. copsewood, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 68, viii. 172.

kjassa, ad, to coax.

kjass-mæli, n. coaxing: kjass-måll, adj. coaxing.

kjá, d, to grin, make grimaces, look stupid; sér bú at hverr kjár nefinu at öðrum, Grett. 147 A; eins og ganti orðið hvert við hváði | æði-lengi framan í mig kjáði, Snót 215.

KJALKI, a, m. [Engl. cheek; O. H. G. chelch; mid. H. G. kelch]:the jaw-bone; höku ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, vii. 141, passim. ÍI. a kind of sledge; draga kjálka, Gm. 47; görði Bárðr kjálka hverju kvikendi, ok lét hvert draga sitt fóðr, Landn. 226.

kjánka, $a\delta_1 = kj$ á, q. v., (slang.)

kjói, a, m. a sea bird of the tern kind, Hill's sterna 3, coprotherus: kjóa-egg, n., -hreiðr, n., -ungi, a, m. the egg, nest, young of the k.

KJOLL, m., in sense and declension to be distinguished from kjölr, a keel; [A.S. ceôl; North. E. keel = a flat-bottomed boat for carrying coals; O. H. G. cheol, chiel :- a keel, barge, ship: this word is freq. in old poetry, even in such as Vsp., but in prose it only occurs twice, and in both instances of English ships; whereas in A.S. it is freq. even in pr. and local names, as Ceolmund, Chelsea: it was prob. borrowed from a. in poetry; kjóll ferr austan, Vsp.; snefgir kjólar, the English: Hkv. 1. 48; kjóla-valdi, a keel-wielder, Hým. 19; ríða kjól, Rm. 45; kjóla keyrir, a keelman, Landn. 223 (in a verse); hæls hleypi-kjólar, poot. the leaping keels of the beels = the feet, Fms. vi. (in a verse); arin-kjóll, 'bearth-keel' = a bouse, Yt.; Ullar kjóll, the keel of the god Ull = the shield, Rekst. 6: kjól-rennir, m. a keel-runner, sailor, Bs. i. β. in prose; en hón (the lightning) laust siglu-tré à kjól (in a verse). einum, er flaut fyrir bænum, einn hlutr af trénu varð at skaða manni er kominn var á kjólinn at kaupa glvs, en enga sakaði aðra þá er á kjólnum vóru, Fb. ii. 175; sigidu þar af hafi kjólar tveir er komnir vóru af Englandi ok ætluðu til Dyflinnar,... þeir Sveinn lögðu at kjólunum,... hann hafði tekit af kjólunum vín mikit ok mjöð Enskan, Orkn. 462, 464 (ch. 116).

kjóll, m. [from Dan. kjole; contr. from kyrtill]:—a frock, coat, (mod.) KJOS, f., also kvos, a deep or bollow place = dæl, q. v.: a local name, Kjós, Kjósar-sýsla, in the south of Iceland, Landn. Kjós-verjar,

m. pl. the men of Kjós, Sturl. i. 199. KJOSA, pres. kyss; pret. kauss, 2nd pers. kauss bu, Gs. 8; pl. kusu; subj. kysi; part. kosinn: but also as frjósa (q.v.), pret. kjöri (köri, keyri), pl. kuru, kjöru, Fms. vi. 420, subj. kyri or keyri, part. kjörinn, keyrinn: with neg. suff. kjós-at-tu, imperat. (cboose not). Hkv. Hjörv. 3: the forms kaus, kusu, kysi, kosinn are very rare in old writers, see the following references, whereas in mod. usage the forms in r are all obsolete: [Ülf. kinisan = δοκιμάζειν, 2 Cor. vin. 8, Gal. vi. 4; A.S. ceôsan; Engl. choose; O. H. G. kiusan; Germ. kiesen, cp. kjor; Dan. kaare; Swed. kara]:-to choose, elect, with acc. or absol., þeim mönnum er hann kjöri til með sér, Bs. i. 84; þær líf kuru, Vsp. 20; kurum land þaðra, Am. 97; segja honum hvat þeir kuru af, Fms. xi. 67; kuru þeir þat af at ganga til handa konungi, Hkr. ii. 41; keyri hann bann af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. 202, Bs. i. 37; Sigurðr konungr kjóri (kaus, Mork.) heldr leikinn, Fms. vii. 96; beir kjöru at færa heldr sé til strandar, Fb. ii. 25; minni slægja en þeir ætluðu er keyru þorvald til eptirmáls, Glúm. 383; skipta i helminga landi, en Magnús konungr kyri (keyri), Fms. viii. 152; eðr þrjú skip önnur þau sem hann keyri ór herinum, x. 84; þat kuru allir Birkibeinar, viii. 186; en þeir kjöru frið við Odd, Fas. ii. 190; hann spyrr hvern ek kjöra (subj.) af þeim sem komnir vóru, i. 191; þat kjöra ek (subj., I would choose) at verða konungr, ii. 233; ok nú höfu vér kjörit sem Guð kenndi oss, Fms. vii. 89; nú hafi þér þat kjörit (kosit, Fms. viii. l. c.) er mér er skapfelldra, Fb. ii. 611; at þeir höfðu keyrit í hans stað ábóta, Fms. ix. 338; ok var keyrinn (kosinn, v. l.) í hans stað sira Þórir, 412, x. 50, 98; her hefir þú keyrit mann til, Ld. 258 C; en þeir kuru hundinn, þvíat þeir bóttusk þá heldr sjálfráði mundu vera, Hkr. i. 136; kuru heldr (chose ratber) at drepa hina, Rom. 295; kjöri hann heldr at halda görð jarls en þeir væri úsáttir, Fms. ii. 114; hann keyri heldr at leysa líf sitt, Nj. 114; allir keyru honum at fylgja, 280; þá er kjörit er handsalat er, Grág. i. 198; þetta er keyrit hyggiliga, Ld. 178; er hinn skyldr at hafa kjörit sumardag fyrsta, Grág, ii. 244: in the phrase, hafa kjörna kosti, to bave the choice things; var þá dæmt, at Væringjar skyldu hafa kjörna kosti af öllu því er þeir höfðu þrætt um, Fms. vi. 137.

\[\beta \), þaon mann er kosinn er til veganda at lögum, Grág, ii. 41; skalt þú kjósa Kol til veganda at vígi Hjartar, Nj. 100; margir kjósa ekki orð á sik, people cannot belp bow they are spoken of, 142; kjósa sik í annan hrepp, Grag. i. 444; vildi Hallr bæði kjósa ok deila, Ld. 38, (see deila); þeir er áviga urðu skyldi kjósa mann til, ... at hafa annan veg kosit, ... ok vildi hann þá heldr hasa annan til kosit, Glúm. 383, 384; hálsan val hón kýss, Gm. 8, 14; kjósa hlutvið, Vsp.; kjós þú (imperat.), Hm. 138; kjósa mæðr frá mögum, Fm. 12; ok kusu (kjöru, v. l.) ina vildustu hesta, Karl.

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kostgripi þá er hann kaus, (kjöri, v.l.), Edda i. 394; hón bað hann days on which flesh was allowed; fugla þá er kjötætir eru, K. þ. K. 132, kjósa hvárt heita skyldi Glúmr eða Höskuldr, Nj. 91. reflex., recipr., skyldi annarr hanga en öðrum steypa í forsinn Sarp, ok bað þá kjósask at, draw lots, Hkr. iii. 302.

KJÚKA, u, f. a kind of fresb soft cheese, ost-kjúka: blautr einsog kjúka, soft as a k., of a horse's hoof; whence hof-kjúka, the soft part of the boof.

kjuklingr, m. [A. S. cicen; Engl. chicken; Dan. kylling; Swed. kjukling]:—a chicken, young of birds, Grett. 90, as also the verse.

kjökr, n. a voice stifled by tears, a choking voice.

kjökra, 20, to whine, to speak with a broken, faltering voice; kveda kjökrandi, Sturl. ii. 214, freq. in mod. usage.

kjöl-far, n. the 'keel-print,' ship's wake.

kjöl-fari, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

KJÖLR, m., kjalar, dat. kili, mod. kjöl, plur. kilir, acc. kjölu; [Engl. keel, which seems to be of Norse origin, as the A.S. uses quite a different word for carina; Dan. kjöl; Swed. köl]:-a keel; klökkr k., Lex. Poët.; langir, svalir kilir, id.; rísta kaldan sjá kili, Edda (Ht. 101); brotnaði kjölrinn undir skipinu, Fs. 152; laust skipit svá at þegar horfði upp kjölrinn, Ld. 142; höggva skip í sundr ok auka at kili, Fms. viii. 372; koma e-m or komask á kjöl, to get on the keel when a boat is capsized, ix. 320; beir létu fallask í kjölinn niðr, vii. 288; ok er niðr hlaupinn drykkr allr í kjöl á skipinu, xi. 233; land Ránar, kjalar, stála..., Edda 66; þeir segjask eigi fá tré svå stórt né gott at heyri til kjalarins, Fb. i. 433; ok hvelfir svá skipinu, at hón ríðr um þveran kjölinn, ii. 26; rifnaði skipit neðan, ok var skjótt undan kjölrinu, Bs. i. 842: phrases, sigla lausum kili, to sail with a loose keel, with an empty ship, O. H. 115: in poetry, kjalarslóð, kjalar stigr, keel-track, keel-path = the sea; kjalar-land, id., Lex. II. metaph. a keel-shaped range of mountains; há fjöll liggja eptir endilangri mörkinni ok eru þat kallaðir Kilir, Eg. 58: esp. as a local name of the mountain Kiölen between Sweden and Norway, Eb. 2, 4, Hkr. i. 137, passim; as also in Iceland, Landn., Sturl. 2. the back of a book; biskup lét búa ok líma öll blöðin í kjölinn, Ísl. ii. 460; bók gyllt i kjöl, a gilt book, freq. in mod. usage: as also the inner margin of a book when open, whence the phrase, lesa ofan i kjölinn, to read closely; hann hefir ekki lesit ofan í kjölinn, of superficial, loose reading. COMPDS: kjalar-hæll, m., see hæll, Fas. ii. 589. kjalar-leið, f. = kjalvegr, kjalar-hæll, m., see hæll, Fas. ii. 589. Sturl. iii. 278. kjalar-tré, n. = kjal-tré, Fb. i. 433.

kjöl-sýja, u, f. the keel suture, the boards nearest to the keel, Edda (Gl.) kjöltr, n. [qs. kjötl, from kitla, q. v.], in hósta-kjölt, a tickling cough. kjöltung, f., see kilting.

kjöptugr, adj. loquacious, scurrilous, tale-bearing.

KJOR, n., also spelt keyr, [kjósa; cf. Germ. kur in kur-fürst, etc.]:-a choice, decision; ef undir oss brædr skal koma kjörit, Nj. 192; vér viljum hugsa fyrir oss um kjörit, Fms. vii. 88; verðr pat af kjörum (the final choice) at beir fara allir samt, Fs. 120; þat vóru allra kjör, at menn kjöru til biskups Norðlenzkan mann, Bs. i. 80; þá skyldi eigi fyrir þá sök skipta keyrinu, alter the choice, Glum. 383; enda hasi hann engi þann mann sengit til kørs (=kjörs) fyrir sik, Grág. ii. 240; þá vandaðist kerit (keyrit), Sturl.; ganga at kjörum, and ganga i kjör, to go as one wisbes; hann kvað þat hafa gengit í kjör, Fas. ii. 371; falla í kjör, id., Skíða R. 104; ganga allt við kjör, id., Harms. 37. II. in plut. cheer; mikil kjör, mickle cheer, abundance; ó-kjör, a bad lot (to choose from): used in the west of Icel. of bad weather, mestu ó-kjör, a pelting rain; vil-kjör (Dan. vilkaar), bliss, wealtb.

kjör-gripr, m. a choice or costly thing; ek vil taka þrjá kjörgripi af úskiptu herfangi, Fms. vi. 148.

kjör-ligr, adj. fit to be chosen; botti honum hinn eigi kjörligri, Fms. iv. 226.

kjörróttr, adj. overgrown with copsewood, Eg. 580.

kjörr-skógr, m. = kjarrskógr.

kjör-tré, n. a choice piece of timber, in jetsum the best log of wood driven ashore; kirkja á kjörtré af Kirkjubóli, Vm. 75.

kjör-vápn, n. a choice weapon, Fas. iii. 387.

kjör-viðr, ker-viðr, m. = kjörtré, Rd. 251, 252; kjörviða-taka, 254. kjör-viltr, part. baving chosen amiss; kjörvilt vartú, Kristín! Safn 671. kjör-vísligr, adj. acceptable; þótti þeim sá þó eigi kjörvísligr, at eiga enga van sjalfr til ættleifdar sinnar, Orkn. 58, Fb. ii. 180, Karl. 152.

KJÖT, n., also proncd. ket, dat. kjötvi, mod. kjöti; [a Scandin. word; found neither in Saxon nor Germ.; Scot. ket = carrion; Dan. kjöd; Swed. kött]:-flesh, meat, Lat. caro; heitt kjöt, Fms. vii. 159, 160; ok sudu vér þær með öðru kjöti, Fb. ii. 376; eta kjöt, K. þ K. 130, 136; þat er kjöt er menn láta af naut, færsauði, geitr ok svín, 130; varna við kjötvi, to abstain from meat, 134, passim: in plur. stores of meat, pau kjöt sem til þess eru niðr lögð á vegum, Stj. 71; gengu kjötin því harðara sinn veg, Bs. ii. 144. compds: kjöt-at, n. a meur-canno i. 343. kjöt-áta, u, f. = kjötát, Fms. x. 417. COMPDS: kjöt-át, n. a meat-eating, 656 A. ii. 16, N. G. L. kjöt-lær, n. a joint of meat, Fms. viii. 117. kjöt-matr, m. flesb food, meat, Hom. 93. kjöt-stykki, n. a piece of meat, Grag. ii. 170, Fbr. 38. kjötwaxinn, adj. flesby, Sturl. i. 10. kjöt-ætr, adj. eatable; also of a toy, trifle.

Sks. 180; á þeim tíðum er kjötætt er, id.

kjöt-ligr, adj. carnal, Stj.; kjötligt barn, K. Á. 146.

kjötvi, a, m. the fleshy, a nickname, Hkr. klafi, a, m. a kind of fork, put on the neck of cattle; bat er klafi kyrkir, N.G.L. i. 19, 341. COMPDS: klafa-kerling, f. a kind of two-pronged stick, Bard. 17 new Ed. klafa-stafr, m. = klafakerling, Bárð. 19, 29 new Ed.

klaga, 20, [Germ. klagen], to complain, accuse, (mod.)

klagan or klögun, f. a complaint.

klak, n., see klök.

klaka, að, [Dan. klukke], to twitter, of a swallow; to chatter, of a pie; hann heyrði at igður klökuðu á hrýsinu, Sæm. 136, Eg. 420, Stj. 80, pior. 168, Karl. 544: of an eagle, Isl. ii. 195: metaph., of a person, ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44:-reflex., klakask við, to bave a dispute about; við biskup munum klakask við um kirkju-bann, Bs. i. 749.

klaka, u, f. a pr. name. Klöku-ætt, f. the family of K., Landn. KLAKI, a, m. bard-frozen ground, Finnb. 282, Vigl. 24, passim: the phrase, koma e-m á kaldan klaka, to put one on a cold ice-field, to bring one into distress; það hefir komið mörgum á kaldan klaka. COMPDS: klaka-hross, n. a jade, a poor horse left to feed on a frozen field, Band. 37 new Ed. klaka-högg, n. a crowbar to break the frozen ground, Vm. 80, (for a grave-digger.) Vigl. 71 new Ed. klaka-torf, n. frozen turf,

KLAKKR, m. a peg, prop. the peg of a pack-saddle on which the packs are hung; setja, lypta & klakk, to lift to the k.; hrökkva upp af klökkunum, to be flung down from the k., freq.:-metaph. beavy, peaked clouds (ský-klakkar, klakka-ský), íllviðris-k., q. v.: in local names of peaks (two and two), Dimunar-klakkar in Breiðifjördr.

klakk-sekkr, m., proncd. klassekkr, a beavy trunk: a beavy, unwieldy thing, mesti klassekkr.

klak-laust or klakk-laust, n. adj. [A.S. clæcleas = free], scatbeless, unburt; komask k. af, to come off unburt, Finnb. 262; at vit mundum eigi klakklaust skilja, Fb. i. 417; ef ek komumk nú á brott klakklaust at sinni, Fms. iv. 312; ok verð því feginn at þú komisk klakklaust ú brott, Fas. iii. 98; þar sem aðrir komask eigi klaklaust þó nauðsyn beri til, Fms. vi. 299, (klaclaust, Mork. 61, l.c.)

klak-sarr, adj. touchy, feeling sore; e-m veror heldr klaksart, to be ruffled, rudely bandled, Grett. 110 A.

klambra, 20, to clamp or pinch together.

KLAND, n., mod. klandr, dat. klandri, Fb. ii. 388: [perh., through selection for Lat. scandalum, from Gr. σκάνδαλον]: - calumny, molestation; yor hefir leyst af öllu illu klandi, Stj. 445; komask ór klandi sinna mótstöðumanna, 415; buand-karl varð fyrir klöndum ríkra manna, Hom. 117, (klandum, O. H. L. 80); hann kom þeim ór klandi víkinga, Greg. 52; tóku hann burt ór öllu klandi Odds ok hans manna, Bs. i. 707: bindrance, af klönd koma á mál þeirra fyrir brullaup, N.G.L. i. 148. klanda-lauss, adj. free from molestation, Str. 74, Fms. ix. 409.

klanda, 20, mod. klandra, to molest, Stj. 216, Greg. 65; meiddir eða drepnir eða klandaðir, Sturl. i. 41.

klandan, f. calumny, Stj. 163, (calumnia of the Vulgate); ver frjáls af allri k. minni, Art.

klapp, n. clapping the bands; handa-klapp, Skálda 174.

KLAPPA, ad, [Engl. and Scot. clap; Germ. klopfen; Swed. klappa]: -to pat, stroke gently; kyssa ok k., to kiss and stroke, 655 xxxi; cp. Scot. to clap a cat; þá klappaði hón um granirnar, Edda (pref.); jarlinn klappaði hendi sinni á bak honum ok bað hann vaka, Fms. viii. 88; maðr hefir staf í hendi ok klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; þá kallar konungr til sin hund sinn Viga ok klappaði um hann, i ms. x. 327; hón spyrr hvárt hann ætlar þá enn í Máfahlíð at k. um kerlingar-nárann, Eb. 44, Grett. 33 new Ed.; poroddr klappaði um hann (the calf), Eb. 320. to clap the bands; flestir æptu ok klöppuðu, shouted and clapped, D. N. i. 168: the phrase, k. lofi í lófa, to clap, exult; klappa á dyrum, to rap at the door, Eg. 409, Fms. xi. 425; klappa á hurð, Fas. iii. 583. a stone-mason's term, to chop stone with a hammer; hann klappaði rauf i hellu, Grett. 137 A; þessi steinn var útan sem klappaðr væri gráðum eðr pöllum, Fms. i. 137; vóru klappaðir á steinvegginn krossar prír, vii. 64; í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir koppar, Bs. i. 640; rúnar klappaðar á steini, 655 xiv. B. 2; spor vóru klöppuð í berginu, 2. to bammer; parf eigi holan baug um pat at klappa, Fas. iii. 569. Fb. iii. 404; ok klappaði um hans hjarta, bis beart clapped, tbrobbed, Fbr. 37; beir sögdusk mundu k. um (they would clench it, make it right) ef málin kænii heim í hérað, Sturl. i. 134; mun ek nú k. um aptr, I will make it good, ii. 38.

klaret, n. claret, Fas. iii. 359, Flov. 22 (for. word), Karl. passim. KLASI, a, m. a cluster, bunch, esp. of berries; berja-klasi, vinberjak., a cluster of grapes: metaph., eyja-klasi, skerja-k., a cluster of islands,

klastr, n. (klastra, 28), an entanglement, tangle, bunch.

klatr, n. a clatter; svá mikit k. at varla fékk hljóð, Bær. 12, Al. 12;

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klatra, 20, to waste on toys and trifles.

KLAUF, f., pl. klaufir, [A. S. cleaf; Engl. cleft, clove; Germ. klaue] : a cloven foot, Stj. 316, 317; göltrinn svamm þar til af gengu klaufirnar, Landn. 177; þeir rökðu þangat sem klaufirnar höfðu vitjað af hreinsfitjunum, O. H. 152: the eleft between the toes (=neip between the fingers), sár neðan í ilina ok skar út í klaufina við þumaltána, Sturl. iii. 2. a beast, a bead of cattle; allar várar hjarðir, svá framt at eigi skal nokkur klauf eptir vera, Stj. 276; hjoggu á skip sín hverja klauf, 3. gramm. an asyndeton, viz. two adjectives attached Fms. viii. 380. to one noun without a copula, Skálda 193. COMPDS: klau: m. the tramp of cattle, Fas. iii. 386. klauf-lax, m., see lax. COMPDS: klaufa-gangr, klaufrak, n. a driving of cattle, D. N. ii. 146. klauf-troð, n. a track made by the boofs of cattle, D. N.

klauf-hamarr, m. a cloven bammer.

klaufi, a, m. an awkward, clumsy boor; þú ert mesti klaufi! a nickname, Landn. COMPDS: klaufa-logr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clumsy, aw\ward. klaufa-skapr, m. clumsiness, want of skill.

klausa, u, f. (for. word), a clause, passage, Skálda 174, 191; k. í bréfi,

Bs. i. 706, 707. KLAUSTR, n. [like A.S. clustor, Engl. cloister, Germ. kloster,

from Lat. claustrum]:—a cloister, Fms. i. 147, x. 1, xi. 343, Bs. passim. COMPDS: klaustr-bunaor, m. a convent dress, Mar. klaustr-frú. f. a convent lady, Mar. klaustr-ganga, u, f. entering a convent, klaustr-haldari, a, m. a convent steward. klaustrhlaupari, a, m. one who elopes from a convent, Mar. klaustrhús, n. a convent bouse, Bs. i. 293. klaustr-jörő, f. a convent glebe. klaustri, a, m. = klaustr; yfir klaustranum, klaustra sínum, Sks. 694 C, þiðr. 368; helgum klaustra, Bær. 8. сомроз: klaustra-bróðir, klaustra-fólk, n. convent folk, Fms. x. 10. m. a friar, Fms. i. 148. klaustra-færsla, u, f. removing a convent, Bs. i. klaustra-garör, m. a cloister yard, 645. 120. klaustra-innganga, u, f. entering a convent, Mar. klaustra-lifnadr, m. convent life, Mar. klaustra-menn, m. pl. convent people, K.A. 42, 58, Sks. 694, Fms. ix. 372. klaustra-staor, m. the glebe-land of a convent, K. A. 38.

KLA, pres. klái, pret. kló, klótt, kló, pret. kleginn, [Scot. claw]:-to scratch or rub an itching spot; var fengin kona at klá honum fót sinn, Sturl. i. 189; hann kallaði á mik ok bað mik klá fótinn, Fms. ii. 187; síðan gekk konungr til svefns, ok kló ek fótinn, x. 331; ok vænti ek at nokkurir klái sárt síður, áðr vit Aron látimk báðir, Bs. i. 538; var þar fengin til kona um aptaninn er hann var kominn í rekkju, at klá fót hans, en er honum botti of kyrt klegit, 462; ok bá er fótr minn hafði kleginn verit, Fb. i. 400,—the ancients seem to have had their feet rubbed in bed in order to bring on sleep. II. reflex., bar mundi eigi þykkja við kollóttan at klásk, Sturl. iii. 238, v. l.

kláði, a, m. the itch, Fms. ii. 187, x. 331; brá kláða á hvarmana, Fb. ii. 367; augna-k., fóta-k.: a scab, fjár-k., scab on sheep.

kláð-sjúkr, adj. scabby, 655 xi. 1.

kláðugr, adj. scabby.

klafr, m. a kind of rough box carried on horseback, Lv. 59.

KLAM, n. [akin to A.S. clæmian = to daub], filthy, obscene language; in mod. usage only in that sense, klám ok níð, Skáld H. 5. 24; vísur fullar af fúlu klámi, 26. compos: klám-fenginn, adj. (-fengni, f.), klám-högg, n. a 'stroke of sbame,' a law term, a foul-mouthed. wound or stroke behind, Bjarn. 66, Grág. ii. 12, Fas. iii. 102. klám-vísa, u, f. an obscene song. orð, n. a libel, Eb. (in a verse). klám-yrði, n. foul language, Fb. iii. 415, 427.

kláp-eygr, adj. goggle-eyed, Bær. 10.

klápr, m. = kláfr, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 212.

klára, u, f., or klárr, m. a kind of coarse rake used to spread dung. klár-hestr, m. a back.

KLÁRR, m. a back, cart-borse; þat er újamligt, hestr sá ok klárr pinn, Glum. 356; klarr ukostuligr, Fs. 128, Nj. 55, Fas. ii. 252; hestklárr, húðar-k., a back.

klárr, adj. [like Germ. klar, Engl. clear, etc., from Lat. clarus], clear, bright; klár kenning, Pass. 10. 12; blóminn fagr kvenna klár, Fkv.; ú-klárr, Sks. 135.

klar-vigr, adj. clumsy, awkward.

KLÉ, m., gen. kljá (kléa), pl. kljár, qs. kléar; [cp. Gr. λαία or λεία, qs. γλαία?]:—one of the stones to keep the warp straight in the old upright loom; bá er ek sló vefinn, bá féll af einn kléinn af miðjum vefnum ok tók ek upp, ok þá sá ek at kljár þeir vóru ekki nema manna-höfuð, Fms. xi. 49; manna-höfuð vóru fyrir kljána, Nj. 275. kljá-grjót, n. a weaver's stones, Nj. 275, v.l.

KLEFI, a, m. (klifi, Greg. 49, Mart. 120), [A. S. cleofa], a closet; heimulegr k., Stj. 205; hón var lukt í litlum klefa, Clem. 51; hann fór eptir brauddiski í klefa, 656 B. 4; útar af elda-skálanum vóru klefar tveir, sinn á hönd hvára, ok hlaðit skreið í annan en mjölvi í annan. Eb. 268, 272; litla-stofa ok klefi are distinguished, Sturl. iii. 187; var sét opt ljós til klifa þess er inn ungi maðr var í, Mart. 120; þá skalf klifi sh allr, Greg. 49; svefn-k., a sleeping closet, bedroom, Stj. 204.

KLEGGI, a, m. [klegg, Ivar Aasen; cp. North. E. and Scot. cleg = a

th borse-fly] :—a cleg oτ borse-fly, Stj. 481. 1 Sam. xxiv. 14; mý côa kleggja, Eluc. 22; flugur þær er kallask af alþýðu kleggjar, Best. 2. a cock of bay (hey-kleggi), Hav. 53, Fb. i. 523.

KLEIF, f., plur. kleifar, [from klifa, to climb], a ridge of cliffs or sbelves in a mountain side; hljópu sjau menn ór skóginum ok upp i kleifina, Eg. 581; skógar-kjörr ok kleifar nökkurar, Fms. vii. 56; þeir kösuðu hann þar við kleifina, Eb. 166 (klifit, v.l.); þar sem helzt vóru kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, Fms. ix. 359; suðr undir kleifarnar, Gisl. 67, 70: poët. the head is called hjarna kleif, 'barn-cliff,' Km.: Kleifar, f. pl. a local name in western Iceland, Sturl., Landn., Ann. 1238.

kleima, d, [kleima, Ivar Aasen; akin to klam], to daub, smear, dabble; pó at ek gæta kleimt einhvern þeirra, Fas. iii. 544, (conversational.)

kleima, u, f. a blot, dab: name of an ogress, Fas.

kleisask, t, to become inarticulate; tunga kleisisk, Anecd. 3. kloiss, adj., kleiss í máli, inarticulate in one's speech, Fms. x. 39

KLEKJA, pres. klek, pret. klakdi, part. klakinn, klaktr, [Ulf. niuklabs = νήπιοs; Dan. klække; Swed. kläcka]:—to batcb; klekja út, to batch out; klekr þau út, Stj. 78; ungar út klaktir, id.; sem hann liggr á eggjunum ok hann skal út klekja, id.; hæna klakði dreka, Al. 160.

klekking, f., in the compd klekkingar-maor, see klektan.

klekkja, t, in Icel. only used in the phrase, klekkja á e-m, to make one smart, punish; eg skal k. á honum, (conversational.)

klektan, f. = klekking; [klektan and klekking are prob. akin to Goth. -klabs in niu-klabs; cp. also klekkjen = brittle, Ivar Aasen]:-cbickenbeartedness; so in the phrase, hann er engi klektunar madr, i.e. be is no chicken, be is a daring, dangerous man, Sturl. iii. 282; ok sé þú svá fyrir at hann er engi klektunar maðr, Eb. 90 new Ed., Nj. 105; for the various readings (klectun, kleckun, klecting, klektun) see Nj. Johnson. 214.

klembra, ab, [Germ. klemmen], to jam or pinch in a smith's vice, klombr.

q. v.; klyptir ok klembraðir, Stj. 285.

Klement, mod., proncd. Klemus, m. a pr. name, Clement; Klemens kirkja, messa, dagr, saga, the church, mass, day, Saga of St. Clement, Clem. 48, K. A. 18, Vm. 6.

klenging, f. the picking up a quarrel; bó hann tæki af mönnum

slíkar klengingar, Sturl. i. 76.

klengi-sök, f. a law term, picking up a quarrel; bykkir honum betta klengisök vera, Ölk. 35; eigi vilju vér at þegnar várir sé taksettir eða stefndir fyrir fépretta sakir eðr nokkura klengisaka, for the sake of cheating or chicane, N.G.L. ii. 482.

KLENGJASK, dep. [perh. akin to A. S. clingan, Engl. cling = to cleave to]:—to pick up a quarrel; ok varð Áskatli illa við, ok þótti hann mjök klengst (MS. kleins) hafa til þessa máls, Rd. 272; ok á þat með engu móti í erfð at ganga, þóat sumir hafi ranglega við klengzt, N.G.L. ii. 402.

klénn, adj. [for. word; from A. S. clæn; Engl. clean; Germ. klein]:—
snug; klénn koss, Fas. iii. (in a verse of the 15th century); k. szeng, Úlf. 4. 44: little, puny, klén tign, Pass. The word first occurs in the 15th century, but it never took root.

KLEPPR, m. [cp. Dan. klippa = a rock; Germ. klumpen; A.S. clympre]:—a plummet, lump, Bs. i. 806 (of a comet's tail), Konr. 31; blý-kleppr, q. v. II. a local name in Icel.

klepra, u. f. or klepr, m., pl. kleprar, a clot, icicle-like, of fat, ice, hair, wool, Jónas.

klepróttr, adj. clotted, of hair, wool, beard.

klerk-dómr, m. learning, Bs. i. 793, Sturl. i. 125, Al. 42, Barl. 12; nema klerkdóm, Fms. vii. 327: the clergy, (mod.)

klerkliga, adv. learnedly; prédika k., Bs. i. 846.

klerkligr, adj. clerkly, scholarlike, Th. 79; klerkligar listir, Bs. i. 680; klerkligar bækr, Skálda (pref.)

KLERKR, m. [from Lat. clericus], a cleric, clerk, scholar; goor klerkr (beau-clerk), Fins. ix. 531, x. 111; Rikini var klerkr góðr (a good clerk), bæði diktaði hann vel ok versaði, Bs. i. 239; Aristoteles með klerka-sveit sína, Al. 8; hann skildi görla Völsku þvíat hann var góðr k., El.; Paris klerkt, a Paris clerk, one who has studied in Paris, Fb. ii. 475; vitt ok godgjarn ok k. mikill, Fms. i. 229; Eiríkr konungr var vitr maðr ok góðr k. ok kunni margar tungur, xi. 298; svá görir ok inn skilningslausi, ef hann kemr frá skóla, þá hyggsk hann þegar vera góðr k., Sks. 247. clergyman, clerk, esp. of the minor orders; klerk eor klaustra-manni, K. A. 40; fjórir tigir presta ok mart klerkar, Sturl. ii. 6. 3. a parisbclerk as in Engl.; messu-prestr skal engi leidangr göra, né kona hans né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97, iii. 77, D. N. passim: a nickname, Orkn. COMPDS: klerka-fólk, n. the clergy, Fms. i. 147. klerka-lýör, m. klerka-mál, n. pl. clerical, ecclesiastical matters, H. E. i. id., 623. 15. klerka-siðir, m. pl. clerical customs, Fms. vii. 199. klerkasveinn, m. a clerk. klerka-sveit, f. the clerical body, Sturl. i. 122: a body of scholars, Al. 8. klerka-söngr, m. church music, Fms. i. 260.

klossa, t, to clot, daub: reflex. klessast, to talk thick, Anecd. 10: part. klesstr = kleiss (q. v.), Fms. x. 39, v. l.

klossa, u, f. [kleksa, Ivar Aasen], a clot; blek-k, an ink-clot, etc.

kless-mæltr, adj. talking thick, Fms. x. 39, v. l. kletti, n. a lump of fat in the loins of meat.

KLETTB, m. [Dan. klint], a rock, cliff, Fær. 29; þar stendr skógar-

klettr við Hafslæk, porsteinn gékk upp á klettinn, Eg. 717, Bs. ii. 111, ban; mid. H. G. klieben; Dan. klöve; Swed. klyfva]:-to cleave, split; Sturl. iii. 104, Gísl. 147; hár k., Grett. 101; beir sjá hvar klettar tveir koma upp or hafinu, Fas. ii. 248: in plur. a range of crags: poët., herða k., 'sboulder rock,' i. e. the bead, Ls.; hjarna k., 'barn rock,' i. e. the bead; hjálma-k., belmet erag, cp. Helm-crag in Westmoreland, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: kletta-belti, n. a belt of crags. kletta-frú, f., botan. the kletta-snös, f. a jutting saxifrage. kletta-skora, u, f. a scaur. erag, freq. in mod. usage.

kleykiliga, adv.; vera k. kominn, to bave got into bad scrapes, Th. 76.

kleykir, m. a nickname. Landn.

klios, 20, to murmur inarticulately.

KLIDB, m. a din, the murmur in a great assembly when no articulate sound is to be heard; pyss eða k., Gísl. 56; k. ok háreysti, Fms. vi. 374, Bs. ii. 129; skilr þú hér nokkuð mál manna? eigi heldr en fuglaklið, Fas. ii. 175; í einum klið = í einum duni,—allt var senn í einum klið lupp vatt trúss meðal herða, Skíð, R. 28.

KLIF, n. [A. S. clif; Engl. cliff], a cliff; klif and kleif are used indiscriminately in Eb. and Eg. l. c.; þeir fengu tekit hann út við klif er upp riðr ór fjörunni, Eb. 166; ok kösuðu hann þar við klifit, id. v. l.; klif bratt ok einstigi yfir at fara, Eg. 576; þá var þar undir niðri skógr en skóglaust uppi á kiifinu, 580; ok er Egill kom upp ór klifinu, id.; í klifi nokkuru, Bs. i. 200: var i brattasta einstigi upp at ganga ok i harda há klif (plur.), Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 4 (eminentes petrae of the Vulgate); síðan gékk hann til klifs þess er þjóðgata lá yfir, þeir stefndu hit gegnsta til klifsins, Korm. 146: poët., hauka klif, bauk's cliff = tbe band, Hallfred; há klif, a bigb cliff, Sighvat: local names, Klifa-jörfi, Klifs-sandr, Klifs-dalr, Bjarn.; Klifs-lond, Cliffland or Cleveland, in England, Fms. vi.

klifa, 20, prop. to climb, but only used metaph. :- to repeat, to barp on the same thing; bad bá eigi klifa svá ey ok ey, Isl. ii. 349; klifar bú nakkvat jafnan, maunfyla þin, Nj. 85; kerling klifaði allt sumarit um arfa-sátuna at inn skyldi bera, 194; vér kumpánar lærðum þik eitt vers, ok er þat nú þegar þér svá kært sem þú kunnir engan hlut annan, klifandi þat jafnan æ fram, Mar.; klifar sá margr kvæðin lin, Skáld H. 2. reflex. to wrangle; töluðu menn at sjá maðr væri it mesta fift, hversu heimsliga hann klifask við konung, Fb. iii. 381.

klifao, n. part, a kind of metre, where the same rhyme-syllable is repeated throughout the half of a verse, a specimen of which is Edda (Ht.) 48.

klif-gata, u, f. a 'cliff-gate,' way along a cliff, Isl. ii. 176.

klifra, 20, to climb, Rb. 102, Fagrsk. 125; usually as dep. klifrask, id., Fas. iii. 443.

kling, kling, kling! interj., of bells or a tinkling sound, Jónas. KLINGJA, d, [Germ. klingen; Dan. klinge; cp. Engl. clink]:-to ring, tinkle; hugsar at hér muni k. til upphass, Fms. xi. 434; hlýtr að klingja dalanna dyngja dúkinn á, Snót 99; klingir mér fyrir eyrum ómr, Bjarni 136. KLIPPA, d, to elip; k. med söxum, Str. 9; klipti negl hans ok hár, Fins. vi. 204; k. har, to clip, cut the bair, Stj. 202; k. saudi, hjurd, to elip, sbear sbeep, K. b. K. 104, Stj. 482, 484.

klippa, u, f. a clipping, sample; af-klippa.

klippari, a, m. a bair-cutter, Stj. 524 :- a dealer, monger, Rétt. 2. 10.

klipping, f. a clipping, shearing.

klippingr, m. a sborn sbeepskin, Grag. i. 501, Bs. i. 834, H. E. iv. 131. KLIFA, pres. klif, pret. kleif, pl. klifu; [A. S. clifian; Engl. cleave to; Dutch kleven; Germ. kleben]:-to climb; Jonathan kleif ekki sidr med höndum en fótum um einstigit, Stj. 452; konungr kleif upp í einn bakka, Fms. viii. 75; en sumir klifu svá bratta brekku, 401; þá kom jarl at hlaupandi ok kleif upp yfir köstinn ok þaðan upp yfir húsin, ix. 225; svá at hann mátti klifa upp í virkit af skildinum, Sturl. ii. 33; ok kleif einn i höku mér, Dropl. 22; því er kænlegra at k. skemra, ok falla lægra, Al. 145; þeim er áðr höfðu klifit, Hkr. i. 200; klífa á kjöl, Sturl. ii. 224 (in a verse).

KLIGJA, d, mod. klia, ad, [provinc. Norse klia, pret. klidde and kligta, pres. klir, see notes to Al. 186]:—to feel nausea; hon kligir mjök, Al. 153; þeirra önd klígir í mót inum himneska mat, Mar.:mod. impers., mig kliar, or mig kliar við því.

kligja, u, f., mod. klia, nausea, Mag. 89.

KLINA, d, to smear; klina braud, to butter bread, Fms. ix. 241; klinask leiri, Best. 673. 53: mod. to daub, esp. with ordure. kliningr, m. [klining, Ivar Aasen], buttered bread; kasta kliningnum ok

könnunni, cp. the Engl. proverb 'to throw the helve after the hatchet,' Fms. viii. 413, v.l.: as a nickname, Orkn.: the word is still used in the old sense in Norway. II. in Icel. it is only used of cakes of cow-dung.

klistra, 20, to glue, paste.

KLJA, 8, [kié, pl. kljár], to fix the weights to a loom (see klé); mér þótti kljáðr vera vefrinn, Fms. xi. 49; harðkljáðr, bard stretched, Darr .: metaph., vera á enda kljáðr, to be fini bed, done; það er ekki á enda kljáð, tbere is no end of it as yet; vera út kljáðr, done; það er út kljáð um þau mál: kljá á enda, to wind up, to bave done; er ek á enda kljúðr at þola þat lengr. Ísl. ii. 420.

KLJUFA, pres. klyf; pret. klauf, klauft (klaufst), klauf, pl. klufu; subj. klyfi; part. klofinn; [A.S. cleofan; Engl. cleave; O. H. G. chlio- L. Stj. 160, 223: arch, wily, 34, 70.

hann hjó á skjöld Rúts ok klauf allan niðr, Nj. 95; elda er rétt at göra ok k. torf til, K. p. K. 88; ætluðu at flá hann kvikan ok klufu svörðinn í höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; era sem kolvið kljúfi, karl sá er vegr at jarli, viii. (in a verse); eða ek klyf þik í herðar niðr, Nj. 185; kom í höfuðit ok klauf ofan i jaxlana, 144; skildir 'ro klofnir, cloven, cleft, Vsp. 46: metaph. to split, ek klýf ór bessum sex greinir ins fjórða tigar, Skálda 162. reflex., bar at sem björgin kljufask, are cleft, branch out, Finnb. 242. recipr., bó at beir klyfisk í herðar niðr, Fas. i. 404. 3. part. klofinn. as adj. cloven; langt upp klofinn, i.e. long-legged, Baro. 165.

klof, n. the cleft between the legs, the fork, Fas. ii. 346. klof-langr, adj. long-forked, long-legged. klof-snjór, m. snow reaching to the klof. klof-stuttr, adj. sbort-forked.

klofa, 20, to stand or stride with the legs apart; klofa snio.

KLOFI, a, m. a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end; metaph., beir vóru komnir í svá mikinn klofa, at Ingialdr var á aðra hönd, en Laxá á adra hönd, i. e. they were 'in a cleft stick,'—the enemy on one band, the river on the other, Ld. 46; so also as a military term; at samnaor væri á Rangár-völlum ok væri sú ráðagörð, at beim sé ætlað at verða i klofanum, 'were in a cleft stick,' 'caught in a trap,' Sturl. i. 201; mun ek ok senda lið til fulltings við yðr, ok skal þat koma á bak þeim, svá at þeir verði í klofanum, Fas. í. 33; ok var svá stefnt at hann skyldi þaðan at koma, ok skyldi Þorfinnt verða í klofanum, Orkn. 68; fjallaklofi, a ravine with a bottom, Stj. 87, Al. 26: landa-klofi, a delta at the fork of a river, Sks. 194, 199; lausa-klofi, gramm. a dithibong 2. the groove (au, ei, ey), Skalda 170; medic., gin-klofi, q. v. (hurðar-klofi) in which the door moves up and down instead of moving on hinges (see hniga III); hence the phrases, luka upp hurdu, or luka aptr hurd a midjan klofa, to open or shut the door to the middle of the groove, i. e. sbut it balf way, Bard. 171, Fb. i. 547; hurd hnigin á midjan klofa, balf sbut, Fms. iii. 74, Fas. iii. 546; hann gengr bar til er hann kemr at hurðu, hón var greypt í stokk ok hnigin eigi allt í klofa, Fb. i. 258; hann svarar illa ck rak aptr hurðina í klofa, Gullh. 15; eptir þat opar Þorbjörn inn undan, ok lauk hurðinni í klofa, 18. forks to support tents on board a ship, Edda (Gl.); þá bað hann með sína ganga ytra með borðum, ok höggva tjöldin ór klofum, Eg. 122: a place in a ship = klofa-rum, því skal hlaða í klofa inn. N.G.L. ii. 276. 4. a forked mast, used in boats on the west coast of 5. snuffers; göra skaltú klofa af gulli ljós at slökkva, Stj. 306. Exod. xxv. 38, Vm. 36; kerta-pipa i staf ok klofi, Pm. 103; kertaklofi, q. v.; horn-klofi, q. v. COMPDS: klofa-kerling, f. and klofastafr, m. a cleft stick or staff, Bard. 170, 171; see klafi. klofa-rúm. n, a sbip's cabin near the mast; því skal hlaða í klofarúmi við siglu. Ib. klofa-sigling, f. sailing with a forked mast. klofa-stef. n, a metric, term, a 'cleft-burden,' a kind of refrain, consisting of several lines inserted separately in different lines of a stanza, Sturl. ii. 59.

klofna, 20, to be cloven, Vsp. 52; i bessum gny klofnar himinina, Edda 41; klofnaði hann í tvá hluti, Nj. 108; skildirnir klofnuðu, Eg. 507, v.l.; jörðin skalf og björgin klofnuðu, Matth. xxvii. 51.

klofningr, m. anything cloven, cp. the Engl. clove (of garlic); the name of a mountain in western Icclaud, Landn.

KLÓ, f., gen. kló, N.G.L. i. 100, mod. klóar, pl. klær, i.e. klær; A.S. clawu; Engl. claw; O.H.G. cblawa; mid.H.G. kla; Germ. klaue; Dan. klo, pl. kloer]:-a claw, talon, of beasts of prey, kattarklær, ljóns-klær, arnar-klær, krumma-klær, vals-klær, the claws of a cat, lion, eagle, raven, falcon; gambrs-kló, q.v.; bra henni i hnotar liki ok hafði i klóm sér, Edda 46; flugu at þeim hrafnar, ok sýndusk þeim ór járni nefin ok klærnar, Nj. 272; hann (the crocodile) hefir stórar tenn ok klær, Stj. 77; með hvössum klóm, 80: metaph. a claw, of the hand, kólnar nú á klónum, Grett. 94 B; as also in the ditty, kalt er mér á k. l. ó. kenni eg þess á s. i. ó . . . (i. e. kalt er mér klónum, kenni eg þess á sjónum...): a nickname, Orkn. klóa-gangr, m. a fight with the II. naut. the clew of a sail, Edda (Gl.); claws. Fas. iii. 210. eyri fyrir hanka hvern, eyri fyrir kló hverja, N.G.L. i. 101; en fyrir smáreip hvert er á segli er ertog silfrs ok svá fyrir kló hverja, ii. 283; eyri fyrir krapta hvern, þó eyrir at einnar klóar missi, i. 100, ii. 283: the cleat = kolla (q. v.), N. G. L. 1. c.

klóask, dep. to fight with claws: in the saying, öndurðir skolu ernir klóask, O. H. 183, Fas. ii. 495.

kló-bjúgr, adj. an epithet of an eagle.

kló-dýr, n. a beast with claws, K. p. K. 134.

kló-festa, t, to clutch.

kló-fugl, m. a bird with claws or talons, opp. to fitfugl (q. v.), K. p. K.

klókindi, n. pl. cunning, cleverness, Fas. iii. 267.

klók-leiki, a, m. craft, cunning, Karl. 130, Mar.

klók-liga, adv. cleverly, cunningly, Stj. 167, Pass. 15. 5. klók-ligr, adj. cunning, crafty, Fms. x. 172.

KLOKR, adj. [perh. not a genuine Scandin. word, but, like Dan. klog, Swed. klok, borrowed from Germ. klug]:-arch, clever, Fms. xi. 227. klók-skapr, m. archness, Stj. 75, 91, 178, Bs. i. 767: wiliness, Stj. 37, 416, Fms. xi. 445, Grett. 162 A; klókskapar list, -vél, a device, Stj. 177, 178, 247.

klór, n. a scratching, Fas. iii. 502; kattar-klór, a cat's scratch: bad writing, a scrawl, petta er ljóta klórið.

klóra, að, to scratch like a cat, Stj. 77, 80, Fas. ii. 370: to scrawl, write badly, klóra bréf.

kló-segi, a, m. claw-like streaks of clouds, Björn.

klót, n. [Germ. klotz; Dan. klode = a ball]:—the knob on a sword's bilt, Ann. 1405, Fas. iii. 472.

kloungr, m. a kind of lichen, Björn.

kló-vara, u, f. bides with the claws left on, N.G. L. i. 257.

kló-bang, n. a kind of seaweed, kelp, fucus vesiculosus, Hjalt.

kluft, f. a cleft: Kluftir, f. pl. a local name, Sand-k., Sturl.

KLUKKA, u, f., gen. pl. klukkna, older form klocka, Fms. vi. 147, Hom. 9, 68, 69, Bs. i. 38; [A.S. cluege; Engl. clock; Germ. glocke; Dan. klokke]:—a bell, Grág. i. 460, Bs. i. 65, K. p. K. passim. compos: klukku-hljóð, klukkna-hljóð, n. a peal of bells, Bs. i. 38, Fb. i. 417, Fms. vi. 63, xi. 341. klukku-hringr, m. a bell-ring, Pm. 103. klukkna-hús, n. a bell-cbamber, belfry, Pm. 60, Sturl. ii. 119, Hom. 68, D. N. klukku-málmr, m. [Dan. klokke-malm], bell-metal, Ám. 29, Pm. 124. klukku-strengr, m. a bell-rope, Fb. i. 354, Jm. 32.

klukkari, 2, m., old form klokkari, Str. 18, Fms. iv. 171, [Dan. klokker]:—a belman, Fms. xi. 256, Ó.H. 72, D. N. passim; klukkara-hús, -stofa, a belman's room, D. N.

KLUMBA, u, f. and klubba, Fagrsk. 49, O. H. L. 70, Hkr. ii. 175, Rb. 1812. 18: a club, Fms. iv. 246, xi. 129, Sd. 147, Bév., El. (Fr.); klumbu-fótr, a club foot; klumbu-nef, a snub nose.

klumsa, adj. lock-jaw, Germ. maulklemme, a disease of horses.

KLUNGE, m., the r is radical, [klungr, Ivar Aasen]:—a bramble; millum klungra ok hagbyrna, Barl. 18, 139; porn ok klungr, Stj. 38; milli porna ok klungra, 47; með klungrumok hvössum hagbornum, 395, (* spinis tribulisque* of the Vulgate); þyrni, klungr, ok allt annat illgresi, Fms. v. 159; rósan vex upp á milli klungra ok þyrna, Hom. (St.); sem rós hjá klungrum, Gd. 6: poët., hræ-k., earrion-thorn, poët. for a weapon, Merl. 1.36, Lex. Poët.

II. metaph., in Icel., where there are no thorns, any rough ground is called klungr; hraun ok klungr (klungr ok hörkn, v.l.), Bs. i. 452: allit., klettar ok klungr, crags and rocks.

klungrótti, adj. grown with bramble, Stj. 45, Art.:—stony, rough. klunna, t, to cling to, in a rude sense; hann sitr ok klunnir á skógartrjám, Stj. 80, v.l.; en hin klunna viðr bakit, of an ape and her young, 95. klunni, a, m. a clumsy, boorish fellow. klunna-legr, adj. (-lega,

adv.), clumsy in shape.

klúka, u, f. a local name in the west of Icel., see Björn.

klúrr, adj. coarse, esp. in language and manners; the word is now freq., and although not recorded in old writers, it must be old, as one of the thralls in Rm. is called Klúrr.

klúsa, 28, [for. word], to make intricate: klúsaðr, part. intricate; ú-klúsaðr, unbampered, Fær. 265.

Klús-Petrús, m. St. Peter with bis keys, 'Key-Peter,' Ö. H. (in a verse). klútr, m. [for. word; A. S. eldi; Engl. clout; Dan. klud; it appears in writers of the 14th century]:—a kerchief, Bs. i. 791; ok þar um vaft einum hreinum klút, 829, ii. 170; lín-klútr, i. 790; vasa-klútr, a pocket-bandkerchief, (mod.)

KLYF, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. klyfjar; [Dan. klöv]:—a pack or trunk on a pack-borse; leggja upp klyf, to pack a borse, N.G.L. i. 349; ef maðr ekr eða berr klyfjar, ... þótt eigi sé klyfjar á hrossi manns, Grág. i. 441; taka af klyfjar af hesti, Grett. 119 A; þat var nóg klyf, it was a full weight for a borse, Fas. iii. 401; hrindr ofan reiðinginum með klyfjunum, Sturl. iii. 114; hrossum með klyfjum, Ö. H. 187. compos: klyfja-band, n. the pack on a borse, Nj. 56. klyfja-burðr, m. carrying packs on borseback, Fbr. 65, Nj. 56, v.l. klyfja-hestr, m. and klyfja-hross, n. a pack-borse, K. p. K. 86, Nj. 264, Landn. 152, Grág. ii. 279, Fbr. 41, 42 new Ed., Eb. 296, Þorst. Síðu H. 13.

klyf-beri, a, m., proned. klybberi, and spelt thus, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 109, l. 21:—a pack-saddle, K. p. K. 86, Sturl. iii. 114. klyfberaband, n. and klyfbera-gjörð, f. a pack-saddle girth, Lv. 91.

klyf-bærr, adj. fit to carry a burden, of a pack-horse; sjau kaplar klyfbærir, Vm. 177; fola klyfbærrar ösnu, Matth. xxi. 5.

klyfja, 28, to load a pack-borse, Nj. 74, Eg. 593, Stj. 460, 483, O. H. 170, Ver. 124, Fbr. 17 new Ed., passim.

klytja, klutði, [kljufa], to split, cleave, Vm. 53; segja Sumir menn at þeir klyfði hann til hjarta, Fbr. 57 new Ed.: part. klufðr, cleft; hjörklufðr, a cleft with a stuord; Lex. Poët.

klykkja, t, [klukka], to ring; par er klykt, 671. 16; klykkir til fórnar upphalds, Mar., N. G. L. ii. 242, D. N. ii. 77; but in Icel. hringja is the common word.

klymata, t, [A.S. clumjan], to maunder, murmur; ok vil ek at þú klymtir nú eigi á móti mér, Háv. 17 now Ed.

klyppr, m. a pr. name, Fb. iii.

KLÝPA, klýpði, later klýpti, but pres. klýpr, mod. klýpir; in mod. usage this word has (except in pres.) been turned into a strong verb, klípa, kleip, klipu, klipinn; [Engl. to clip=to clasp]:—to clip, pincb; þá tók Laurentius í síðu Stephani ok klýpti fast, Sks. 652; ef maðr bit mann eða hrífr eða klýpr, Grág. ii. 133; síðan klýpðo þeir tungu-stúfinn með töng, Ö. H. 250: to squeeze in, klýptir ok klembraðir, Stj. 285; hefir eyðimörkin svá klýpt þá, id.

klypa, u, f. a bit pinched out of another; smjör-k., a bit of butter.

klýping, f. a clipping, pinching, Grág. ii. 133, Sks. 652. klýpi-tong, f. a smith's tongs or clippers, nail pincers.

klæða, d, to clothe; klæða sik, to dress oneself, Nj. 171; klæða nökðan, kalna, Hom., O. H. L. 22; af klæddi hann sik (be put off) sínum kyrtli, Stj. 466; í óttu fyrir dag stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28. II. reflex. to dress oneself, to rise in the morning; afklæðask, to undress, Fms. x. 16; klæðask pells-klæðum, Ö. H. 31; mél mun vera upp at standa ok klæðask, Edda 30; hvern dag er þeir hafa klæðsk, 25; en í dagan stóð Ýmir upp ok klæddisk, 35; Snorri stóð upp ok bað menn klæðask, ok er þeir vóru klæddir, Eb. 188; en síðan klæðisk hann ok húskarlar hans ok fór ofan til vatns, Ö. H. 62; síðan stóðu þeir upp ok klæddusk, Ld. 44. III. part. klæddr, clad, dressed; á morgun er þú ert klæddr, Fs. 110; svart-klæddr, clad in black; hvit-k., clad in wbite; rauð-k.; þunn-k., tbinly clad; al-klæddr, quite dressed; spari-k., in one's 'spared' clothes, i. e. in one's best clothes.

klæð-fár, adj. 'few-clad,' thinly clad, Bs. i. 442, Bret. ch. 34.

klæð-hæfr, adj. fit for clothes, fit for wear, Grag. ii. 247. KLÆÐI, n., irreg. gen. pl. klæðna, Barl. 80, 83, Str. 21; [A. S. dæð; Engl. cloth; O. H. G. chleit; Germ. kleid; Dutch kleed; Swed. and Dan. I. cloth, stuff; mæla vaðmál ok lérept ok klæði öll, Grág. i. 497; vestr til Englands at kaupa sér klæði ok önnur föng, ... hlaða skipit með hveiti ok hunangi, víni ok klæðum, Eg. 69; Ensk klædi med mörgum litum, 517; gaf konungr porgilsi laufgrænt klædi fimtán álna langt, Sturl. iii. 131; vel þér þau klæði til hosna er brúnuð sé at lit, en ekki önnur klæði nema skarlat sé, Sks. 286; skaltú-taka þér klæði er vér eigum bezt, Fas. iii. 265; fimtán álnir klæðis brúnat at lit, en klæðit var gersemi, Bs. i. 433; kennir hann klæði þau í kyrtlum hirðmanna, er hann hafði ræntr verit, 434; þrjátigi stikur klæðis, 875; tvíbreitt, þríbreitt klæði, tvíeln klæði, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208; hálflit klæði, chequered cloth, Fms. ii. 70: in mod. usage distinction is made between the foreign machine-made klæði and the home-made vaðmál, q.v.; klæðistreyja, klæðis-fat, opp. to vaðmáls-treyja, vaðmáls-fat. garment; Arinbjörn hafði látið göra klæði þat við vöxt Egils, Eg. 516; eitt gullhlað, ok rautt klæði, Nj. 35; maðr í rauðu klæði, Fms. x. 367; ef klæði rifnar af manni, K. þ. K. 88:—fjaðr-k., dún-k., feather or down clotb; söðul-k., a saddle clotb. 2. esp. in plur., clothes, apparel, dress; váskufl yztan klæða, Nj. 32; laza klæði sín, Anal. 292; vönduð öll klæði, Eb. 34; hvar fyrir berr þú rauð klæði, þar sem þau eru klerkum fyrirboðin at bera? Því, sagði hann, at ek hefi engi önnur til,... hann kom inn litlu síðar með brún klæði er erkibiskup hafði sjálfr borit,-Ber þessi klæði hátíðis-daga, Bs. i. 800; kasta klæðum, bera klæči á vápn, to throw clothes over the weapons, in a brawl, to hinder bloodshed, Vápn. 28: bedelotbes, hann lét bera í vind klæði þau er hón hafði haft áðr, Eg. 567; und klæðum, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse); kæða ílát, klæda örk, a clothes chest, 655 xxx. 7, Js. 78; klæda hirðir, keeper of a wardrobe, Stj. 649; klæða hlaði, a pile of clothes, Grett. 160; klæða kaup = klæðaskipti, Fbr. 94 new Ed.; klæða spell, spoiling, damaging one's dress, N. G. L. i. 163; klæda verd, the price of clothes, Ghl. 259:-vásklæði, over-clothes; rekkju-klæði, bedclothes; her-klæði, armour; linklædi, linen clothes; lit-klædi, chequered clothes, all of them in plur. сомроз: klæða-búnaðr, klæða-búningr, m. apparel, Bs. i. 134, Fms. i. 69, Stj. 697; þeir höfðu mjök líkan klæða-búnað ok vápna, Hkr. i. klæða-faldr, m. the hem of a garment, N. T. föll, n. pl. the folds of a garment, Mar. : medic. = kvennatiðir.

344. klæða-faldr, m. the hem of a garment, N. T. klæða-föll, n. pl. the folds of a garment, Mar.: medic. = kvennatíðir. klæða-mangari, a. m. a clothesmonger, Rétt. 13. 9. klæða-skipti, n. pl., göra k., to change clothes, Stj. 518, Fbr. 161, Sturl. iii. 100, Ld. 286. klæða-skurðr, m. the cut of clothes, Rétt. klæða-snið, n. the cut,

fasbion of clothes, Hkr. iii. 181, Fas. ii. 344. kleo-lauss, adj. 'clothes-less,' naked, Stj., Fms. ii. 174, vi. 302.

klæð-leysi, n. nakedness, Barl. 61.

klæð-margr, adj. baving many clothes, opp. to klæðfár, Sturl. iii. 228. klæðnaðr, m. clothing, apparel; húshúnaðr, borðbúnaðr ok klæðnaðr, Eg. 94; k. Þóru ok gripir, 158, Grág. i. 299, 460, Karl. 545. klæð-sekkr, m. a clothes-bag, knapsack, Fms. iii. 178, Grett. 134 A,

Stj. 214, v.l.

klæð-ylr, m. elothes-warmth, of bedelothes, Sks. 758. I Kings i. 1. klæingr, m., contr. klængr, a name of a raven, poët., Edda (Gl.) II a pr. name, Klæingr, Landn.

KLÆJA, að, to iteb; nú klæja oss lófarnir, our palms iteb, Sturl. i. 42; gnú þú um háls mér þerrunni þvíat mér klæjar mjök, iii. 111; þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarliga klæja (it will iteb sorely) þú er ek berr fram vörnina, Nj. 239,



KLÆKI, n. (in mod. usage klækr, m.), [perh. akin to klekja and hann settisk niðr á einn knakk, Bs. ii. 186 : stólar fjórir, knakkr, lectari, Goth. klabei = pusillanimity]: - disgrace, cowardice; kvad monnum klæki í vera, ef einn Víkverskr maðr skal yfir oss ganga hér í frændhaga várum, Hkr. iii. 395; oss er þat klæki, segir hann, ef ..., Fms. vii. 260; at honum væri hvárki at síðan skömm né klæki. Sturl. iii. 150; allir verðum vér þá at klækjum, Fms. v. 204; haf nú betta, ok með bæði skömm ok klæki, Gísl. 63; en nú hafit ér ánauð ok þrælkon ok þar með stórklæki ok níðingsskap, Ó. H. 227; bera æfinlegt klækisnafn at bora eigi at hefna þín, Fms. ii. 60; klækis högg, a dastardly blow, Bjarn. 66, (a pun.) COMPDS: klækis-efni, n. a mean, dastardly proceeding, borst, Siou H. 40. klækja-fullr, adi, disgraceful, Sti. 406. klækis-laust, n. adj. blameless, 'sans reproche.' Sturl. i. 221. maőr, m. a dastard; kvað þá eigi meðal-klækismenn vera er þeir þyrði eigi at hefna sin, Isl. ii. 71, Fms. xi. 270, Sturl. ii. 170. klækia. nafn, n. a name for cowardice; see above. klækis-orð, n. in same sense, Hom. 111, Fms. v. 136, Hkr. iii. 114. klækis-skapr, m. baseness, cowardice, Fms. xi. 270, Lv. 50. klækis-verk, n. a base work, Ld. 282.

· klæki-liga, adv. in a dastardly way, Fs. 41, Vápn. 27. klæki-ligr. adj. dastardly, cowardly, Bs. i. 165, Isl. ii. 451.

klæki-skapr, n. baseness, meanness, Fbr. 74, Nj. 32.

klækja, t, to put to sbame; suma hafi hón látið klækja á nokkurn hått, Fas. iii. 75; ok telr þat manngi munu gört hafa at klækjask á við hann, Ísl. ii. 319; hence the mod. klekkja á e-m, to punisb one; engi skal dirfask at göra henni kinnroða eðr klækja hana um, at hún fari fátækliga, Stj. 423.

klæma, d, [klám], to fall foul of; klæmdu mjök í orðum sínum Maumet ok Terrogant, (as Spenser, 'Maumet and Termagaunt'), Flov. 42: -mod., reflex. klemast, to use obscene, filthy language.

kleminn, adj. using obscene, filtby language.

klok, n. pl. [Dan. klukken], the chirping of birds, Rm. 41.

klökkna, 20, to become klökkr, Karl. 545, freq. in mod. usage.

klökkr, adj., with a characteristic v, acc. klökkvan, etc., prop. bending, pliable, as of a reed; klökkr kjölr, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse); varð Mariusúðin klökk mjök ok skaut lykkjunum, Fms. viii. 199; klökk stál, of a ship, Edda (Ht.); á klökkva saumför, Orkn. 104 (in a verse). metaph, soft, crying faintly, moved to tears; hann varo vio betta klökkr mjök . . . ok segir honum til vandræða sinna, Rd. 50; Jón ætlaði en sem fyr biskup með kúgan klökkan at göra, Bs. i. 289: brokenbearted, Eb. 78 (in a verse); bá urdo beir klökkvir (they lost beart) ok flýðu frá þóri, Hkr. Cd. Fr. 264; at hann skyldi gráta sem barn, ok litill þróttr mundi í honum vera, at hann varð svá klökkr við þetta, O. H. 300; konungs-dóttir varð klökk við orð hans ok bliknaði, Karl. 100

KLÖKKVA, pres. klökkr, pret. klökk, pl. klukku, also spelt with ey, kleyqva, Kb. of the Sæm.; [A.S. cloccan and Engl. cluck, limited in sense, like Lat. glocire; Dan. klynke]: I. to soften; klökkvandi kalda jörð, Mar. (rare). II. metaph. to sob, whine; kostir 'ro betri heldr en at klökkva sé, Skm. 13; klukku þeir karlar er kunnu görst heyra, Am. 62; af sonarlegri ást klökk nú Josaphat mjök, Barl. 187; þá klökk konungrinn ok allir þeir er honum fylgðu, 211; þá klökkr hann af harmi hugar, Sks. 226; er Davíð heyrði þessi tíðindi, þá klökk hann, 716; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs gékk til ok kysti líkit ok klökk við, Fms. viii. 236, v. l.; honum fannsk svá mikit til vígslunnar at hann klökk, x. 109, v. l.; sumir klukku en sumir grétu, Barl. 190; sýta ok klökkva, Hom. (St.): part. klökkvandi, with failing voice; sídan minntusk þeir viðr Karl klökkvandi, Karl. 2, 180, 288: þótti honum konan klökkvandi kveða, Sturl. ii. 214 C; biðja, mæla klökkvandi, passim; the word is obsolete except as a participle.

klökkving, f. emotion, Mar.

KLOMBR, f. [akin to a well-known root word common to all Teut. languages, cp. Germ. klam, klemmen :- a smith's vice, of which a drawing is given in the old edition of Glum. (1786). 2. metaph. of troops drawn up in a similar shape; í klömbrina miðja millum þessara fylkinga, Stj. 512; skulu vér nú renna at ok hafa spjótin fyrir oss, ok mun klambrar-veggrinn ganga ef fast er fylgt, Glum. 386; losnaði þú fljótt fylking Skagfirðinga sem klambrar-veggr væri rekinn, Sturl. iii. 84:—a local name in Icel., see the poem in Fjölnir (1836), p. 31.

KLOPP, f., pl. klappir, [klappa], a pier-like rock projecting into the sea, and looking as if shaped by art; lenda við klöppina, or klappirnar, freq. in western Icel.; as also of stepping stones over a stream, leidin lá yfir mýrar ok fen, ok vóru þar höggnar yfir klappir, Fms. vii. 68; klappar-nef, n. a projecting rock.

klöppur-nes, n. jutting rocks, O. H. 182 (Fb. ii. 309); litio klöppurnes gékk fram fyrir utan hjá skipum þeirra, ok sá þeir því nær ekki út á fjördinn, Fms. viii. 217; gékk klepparnes fyrir útan þá, Ó. H. 182.

knafa, 20, stuprare, only occurring in the form knafat, as a various reading to sorbit, Nj. 15.

KNAKKR, m., different from hnakkr and hnakki, q.v., [cp. Engl. knick-knack = trifle] :- a kind of little chair, high stool; skaltú gera kistu at móður þinni ok undir knakka, make a coffin and a bearse, Fs. 132; L

Pm. 17; lang-knakkr, an oblong bench; eldar vóru stórir í elda-skálanum, ok sátu bar nokkurir menn á langknökkum. Finnb. 310: hand-knakkr (q. v.), a kind of crutches.

KNAPI, 2, m. [A. S. cnapa: Engl. knave: Germ. knabe]:-a servant boy, the valet of a king or great man, Js. 14, N.G.L. ii. 434, O.H. 70, 71, Karl. 331, bidr. 141.

knappa, 20, to furnish with studs; knappaor, studded, of a garment, Rétt. 120; gull-k., Eg. (in a verse).

knapp-höfði, a, m. a knob-bead, ball-bead, Hkr. iii. 80.

knappi, a. m. a nickname, Landn.; whence Knappa-dalr, m. a local

knapp-jarn, n. iron with a knob at one end. Bs. i. 370, used for surgical operations.

knappr, adj. [Dan. knap], scanty.

KNAPPR, m., mod. hnappr, [A. S. cnap; Engl. knop (Chaucer), later knob; Germ. knopf; Dutch knop]:—a knob; staf i hendi ok knapp a, porf. Karl. 374; the knob or head of a pole or the like, Fms. viii. 428; bá skýfðu þegar knappinn or hrips-grindinni. Lv. 65; stöng mikil upp ór ok knappt á ór gulli, Fb. ii, 128; upp af hornstöfunum vóru stórir knappar af eiri görvir, 207; á ofanverðri þeirri stöng er einn mikill gullknappr, bior. 180; stöng gulli búin upp at knöppunum, id.; hringr eða knappr, Grág. ii. 232: the phrase, gefa frelsi frá horni ok knappi, from the clasp and neck-collar being a badge of servitude, N.G.L. i. 228; rida knapp a e-t, to furnish a thing with the knob, i.e. finish it, Isl. ii. 2. a stud, button; kjafal kneppt saman milli fóta með knappi ok nezlu, borf. Karl. 412. knappa-svipa, u, f. a kind of lasb = Russ. knut. Bs. ii. 10.

knapp-tiald, n. a tent: see knappr, D. N.

knarri, a, m. = knörr (q. v.), Arnór.

knarr-skip, n. = knörr, Fms. vi. 305, v.l.

knatta, ab, to lift to the level of one's head; also jarn-knatta.

knatt-drepa, u, f. a 'ball-smiter,' a bat, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

knatt-drepill, m. = knattdrepa, Grett, 02.

knatt-gildra, u, f. a trap to catch the ball in the knattleikr, Grett.

knatt-hogg, n. a blow with a ball, Vigl. 60 new Ed.

knatt-leikr, m. playing at ball, a kind of cricket or trap-ball, a favourite game with the old Scandinavians, Sturl. ii. 190; described in the Sagas, Grett. ch. 17, Gísl. pp. 26, 32, Eg. ch. 40, Vígl. ch. 11 (13 new Ed.), Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (Fs. 86), porst. S. Vík. ch. 10, Gullp. ch. 2, Hard, ch. 22; the ice in winter was a favourite play-ground, see Gullb.

knatt-tré, n. a bat-trap, Eg. 188, Fas. ii. 407, Gísl. 32. knauss, m. a knoll, crag, D. N. v. 620; whence the mod. Dan. knös and bonde-knos = a 'boor knoll,' a boorisb youtb.

KNA, a defect. verb, for the conjugation of which see Gramm. p. xxxiii; the pres. infin. knegu nowhere occurs, whereas a pret. infin. knáttu occurs in Sighvat (Fms. vi. 40); a subj. pres. knega, knegi, knegim, Hkv. 2. 34, Fsm. 22, 25, 41, Stor. 15, N. G. L. i. 89; pret. knádi for knátti, Fms. xi. 206 (in a verse), Rekst.; with a suff. neg. kná-at, non potest, Gm. 25; knák-2, non possum, Hým. 32, Am. 52; knegu-t, plur. non possunt, Hkv. Hjörv. 13: [A. S. cnawan; Engl. know]:—I know bow to do a thing, I can, or quite paraphrastically like Engl. do; ek kná sjá, I can see, i. e. I do see, freq. in poetry, always followed by an infinitive, but very rare in prose: I. in poetry; öllu gulli kná hann einn ráða, Fm. 34; hver er bær kná hasa óviltar, Sdm. 19; knáttu sjá mey und hjálmi, Fm. 44; melta knáttu, Akv. 36; er vörðr nó verr vinna knátti, Gkv. 33; ef ek sjá knætti, 22; ef hann eiga knætti, Skv. 3. 3; ok knætta ek þér í faðmi felask, Hkv. 2. 27; knættim hefna, Gh. 5; kneguð oss fara, ye cannot confound us, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; knega ek grami fagna, Hkv. 2. 34; knegi hníga, Fsm. 25; knegi sofa, 41, 42; sú er trúa knegim, Stor. 15; skjöldu knegut þar velja, Akv. 4; knákat ek segja, I can never sny, Hým. 32; knáka ek þess njóta, Am. 52; ek hykk þá knáttu (pret. infin.) kjósa, Sighvat; ginnunga-vé knáttu brinna, did burn, Haustl.; knáttu drúpa, they did droop, Eg. (in a verse); knátti svelgja, Ýt. 4; unnir knegu glymja, Gm. 7; bjöllur knegu hringjask, O. H. (in a verse); hann kná kjósa, be does choose, Vsp. 62; knúttu sporna, they did spur, 28, Og. 9; hann knúði velja, Rekst.; knáði lenda, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse); hann knátti vakna, did awake, Bragi; ér knáttuð skipta, ye did sbare, Edda (in a verse); ek kná stýra, Landn. (in a verse); kná-at sú veig vanask, Gm. 25; kná snúa, II. in prose; bá kná þat grafa í kirkju-garði, then Vsp. (Hb.) it can be buried in a churchyard, N.G. L. i. 12:-I shall, in law phrases, várr kná engi blandask við búfé, N. G. L. i. 18:-I can, I do, þá skulu þingmenn veita honum vápnatak til þess at hann knegi verja jörð sína lögum at dómi, N. G. L. i. 89; hann knátti engu bergja (be did not taste) af himneskum sætleik, Eluc. 59; þeir báðu at þeir knætti sjá líkama Clement pafa, Clem. 47.

kná-leikr, m. prowess, pithiness, Sd. 138, Bjam. 48.

knáliga, adv. deftly, doughtily; þeir sækja k. ferðina, Ld. 226;

stöndum mót þeim k., Fms. i. 303; skipaði jarl Orminn sem knáligast, 4 iii. 12; hann kevrði nautin k., Glúm. 342.

knáligr, adj. deft, brisk-looking; þeir vóru knáligir menn ok vóru mjök grjótpálar fyrir búi Ósvifrs, Ld. 122; miðaldra menn ok inir knáligustu, Sturl. i. oo.

KNAB, adj., fem. kná (knó, Bs. i. 345), neut. knátt, [cp. Lat. gnavus]:—pitby, vigorous; hann var mikill maðr vexti ok knár. ok inn vaskasti um alla hluti, Sturl. ii. 38; porbjörn var knástr maðr, Lv. 27; þá var gott til knárra manna í Miðirði, þórð. 15; var Karl knástr, Sd. 138; varð síðan til kona vel tvítog, en knó, Bs. i. 345; knáir menn ok úlatir, Fbr. 50 new Ed.; ok óæð óknóm mönnum, Bs. i. 349; skal ek få til knå menn at fylgja þér, þorst. Siðu H. 181; vita mátti þó þat, segir Grettir, at ek munda eigi slíku til leiðar koma, sem ek hefi unnit, ef ek væra eigi all-knár, Grett. 07 new Ed.; margr er knár bó hann sé smár, a saving: eigi mátti hann styrkvan kalla at afli en bó var hann hinn knásti ok inn fimasti, Sturl. iii. 221; í þessi skriðu týndisk Markús, en sá komsk í brott heill er óknástr var, Bs. i. 640; líkar þeim vel við Brand, þvíat hann var bæði knár ok liðvaskr, Lv. 24; þórarinn

var knástr maðr annarr en Þorgils, Fs. 143. KNE, n., gen. pl. kniá, dat. knjám, and older knióm: [Goth. kniu: A.S. cneow: O. H. G. chniu: Germ. knie; Dan. knæ; Lat. genu; Gr. γόνυ]:-the knee; hrynja í kné, þkv. 30; á knjánum, Fms. i. 182; á bæði kné, Nj. 70; setja á kné e-m, Fms. i. 16; andaðisk Kjartan í knjám Bolla, ii. 257; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; þat er fall, ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. 2. phrases, ganga, koma (fara, hvarfa) fyrir kné e-m, to go, come, before another's knees, approach as a suppliant, Nj. 212, 229, Fbr. (in a verse), Fms. viii. 299; leida e-n fyrir kné e-m, id., Sks. 650; lata kné fylgja kviði, let the knee follow the belly. plant the knee on the belly, in wrestling, Grett, 28 new Ed.; koma e-m a kné, to bring one to bis knees, overcome; öllum kemr hann (the death) á kné, Al. 132; henni (Elli = the Age) hefir engi á kné komit, Edda ii. 286, Karl. 421; tala um bvert kné sér, to 'talk across one's knees.' to gossip, chatter, Sturl. iii. 150; risa á kné, to arise, Hým. 51; sitja fyrir kué, knjóm e-m, to sit at one's knees, feet, Og. 8 (of a midwife); en bjónustu-kona hennar sat fyrir knjóm henni, ok skyldi taka við barninu, Fms. viii. 7; falla á kné, to fall on one's knees, Edda 33; bá steig hann af baki, féll á kné ok baðsk fyrir, 92; leggjask á kné, id., 95. 3. knee-timber, in boat-building; engi var saumr i, en viðjar fyrir kné, Fms. vii. 216; ok eigi var meiri sjór á en í mitt knjám, Bs. i. 390; ertog fyrir kné hvert, krapta hvern ok kollu hverja, N. G. L. ii, 283. COMPDS: knés-bót, f., pl. knésbætr, (but knésfötum, Sæm. 91), the boughs, Lat. poplites, Fms. iii. 188, Fbr. 159, 179, Al. 43, knjá-dúkr, m. a knee-cloth, cushion, Vm. 52, Fas. ii. 354, Edda 40. Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. knjá-lior, m. the knee-joint, Fas. iii. 329. [A. S. cneow; but cp. also Ulf. knods = yévos, Phil. iii. 5; O. H. G. knot; Hel. cnostes]:—a degree in relationship of lineage, spec, a degree of cognate relationship, a Norse law term, (höfudbadm is the agnate); at sjaunda kné ok sjaunda lio, in the seventh cognate and agnate degree, N.G.L. i. 15; at fimta kné ok fimta lið, id.; at fimta kné ok fimta manni, to the fifth degree of relationship by the female and the fifth by the male side, 350; til níunda knés, 49, 50; af kné hverju, at sétta kné, 148; nú skal engi maðr fá frændkonu sína skyldri en at fimta kné, ok at fimta manni frændleif, 350; kvenn-kné (q. v.), cognate lineage.

B. Compos: kné-beor, m. a knee cushion; falla a knébed to kneel. Greg. 67, Hom. 75, Ld. 328, Nj. 132, Fms. viii. 95; leggiast á k., Bs. i. 352; knébedja-fall, kneeling, H. E. ii. 188. kné-beygjask, č, to bow the knees, Mar. kné-björg, f. a knee-piece, Sks. 405. knéfall, n. kneeling, Th. 16, Barl. 25, Stat. 299. kné-falla, féll, to fall on the knees, Stj. 204, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. 684. kné-kast, n. (?), knékast, festar-fé ok morgungjöf, D. N. i. 356. kné-krjúpa, kraup, to kneel. kné-lior, m. the knee-joint, Sturl, iii, 116. kné-runnr, m., kné-setja, tt, to set on one's knees, a kind of adoption; see below. hann knésetti þann svein ok fóstraði, Hkr. i. 97; þá tók Haukr sveininn ok setr á kné Aðalsteini konungi ... Haukr mælti, knésett hefir þú hann nú ok máttu myrða hann ef þú vill, 120. kné-setningr, m. a 'kneeset,' a foster son, Fms. i. 85. kné-sig, n. a sinking on one's knees, metaph. fá knésig, Fas. iii. 430. 269, Nj. 205, O. H. L. 73. kné-s the name of the Rune 4, Skálda 177. kné-skél, f. the knee-pan, Fær. kné-skot, n., see below. kné-sól, f.

knofa, 28, to determine; er þar nú knefat um annat ráð, Sturl. ii. 181; er þat nú knefat at ek vil hafa Skagafjörð, iii. 232.

knofan, f. determination (?); má eigi þat þá mæla at þér takit knefanar kost, Sturl. iii. 276.

knefill, m. a post, pole; bud med fjórum knefium, Gbl. 499.

kneif, f. [cp. Engl. nip], a kind of nippers or pincers, Björn; hreifa kneif, 'palm-pincers,' poët. for the band, grasp, Gisl. (in a verse): a nickname, Landn. 278.

kneiking, f. a grasping, embrace; kossa ok kneikingar, Fb. i. 411. KNEIKJA, t, [Dan. knække], to bend backwards with force; hann kneikti hann aptr á bak, Eg. 307; tók í axlir honum ok kneikti hann upp at stöfum, 552; síðan þú kneiktir hann Kallrana, Fas. ii. 131.

knell, m. courage; kjark ok knell, 655 xvii. 24.

KNEPPA, t. knappr], to stud; hettu knepta niðr millum fóta sér, Bárð. 179, þorf. Karl. 412; kneppta skúa, nailed sboes, Fas. i. 34.

knerra, u. f. = knörr, a nickname, Fms. viii.

kné-runny, m. [A.S. cneow-rim and cneowres, see kné II. above: knérunnr (if referred to runnr = a grove) gives no adequate meaning, whereas the A.S. rim = number is just the word we should expect: and as the identity between the A.S. and Norse law terms can scarcely be doubted, it is likely that the Norse or Icel, form is simply a corruption of the A. S. form. Probably, as the A. S. rim was unintelligible to the Norsemen, they took the Norse word nearest in sound; the word was probably borrowed from the A.S. through the eccl. law, so that its use in Ni. is an anachronism]:—lineage, as also degree in lineage; bat er k. at telja frá systkinum, Grág. i. 171; telja knérunnum, 254; veg þú aldrei meir i enn sama knérunn en um sinn, Nj. 85; allt til hinnar sjaundu kynkvislar eða knérunns, Stj. 54; ella mun ek mæla þat orð, Yngveldr, at uppi mun vera alla æfi í knérunni yðrum, borst. Síðu H. 186.

kné-skot, n. a disbonour, bumiliation, of a member of a family; nu verðr knéskot í eríðum, þá skal sá hafa er nánari er. N.G.L. i. 49: koma knéskoti á e-n, to bring one to bis knees, Barl, 53.

knevfa. d. a false form: see kvevfa.

kneytir, m. a ravisber (?), Bjarn. (in a verse).

KNÍA or knjá, 8: I. to press, urge, debate; eigi kunnu vér at seg ja hve lengi beir kníöðu þetta, Fms. xi. 48; en er þeir kníaðu þetta mál milli sín, O. H. 127, (Hkr. ii. 207, Fms. iv. 284 wrongly kný2ðu.) most freq. in poetry, but only in the pret. knidi, to knock, strike, press; hamri kuiði háfjall skarar, Hým. 2.1; kniði grindr, Am. 35; hörpu kniði, Akv. 32; hirð kníði árar, Rekst.; kníðum unnir, we rowed, Akv. 36; hinn er kjölslóðir kníði. Ems. xi. 106 (in a verse); beir kníðu ber báðir. pressed the vine, Skálda (in a verse); beir kníðu hjálma, Fas. ii. 549 (in a verse); beir kníðu blá borð, Sighvat; atróðr mikinn kníðu (gniðu MS.), Id. 22. III. reflex. to struggle, fight bard; hardir knidusk menn at, Fms. xi. 305 (in a verse). 2. part. knior, knioan kjapt, Fms. viii. 208 (in a verse); foldar síðu brimi kníða, a surf-beaten coast, xi. 207.

kníar, m. pl. champions; seggir, kníar ok liðar, Edda (Gl.)

KNÍFR, m., mod. hnífr; [Dan. kniv; Swed. knif; Engl. knife]:-a knife or dirk, such as the ancients wore fastened to their belts; and so a knife with a belt is freq. mentioned as a gift; the handles of these knives or dirks were neatly carved of walrus' tusks; see Landn. l. c., Sks. l. c., Am. 55, 59, Ghl. 164, Eg. 210, N. G. L. i. 39, Bs. i. 385; knif ok belti, Nj. 73, Fs. 98: metaph. in the phrase, kaupa um knifa, to exchange knives, to change one's state, Korm. 238; skar Tjörfi þau á knifsskepti sinu, T. carved their images on his knives' bandles, Landn. 248; haia þeir hvalir tennr ekki stærri en göra má mjök stór knifa-hepti af, Sks. COMPDS: knifa-dúkr. m. a napkin (?), Vm. 100, D. N. iii. 127. 202, iv. 217. knifs-blad, n. a knife's blade, Rett. 2. 10. egg, f. a knife's edge. knifs-hepti, n. a knife's bandle, Landn. 248, knifs-oddr, m. a knife's point, Fs. 144. Sks. 127. knifa-akant (-skepti), n. = kniiskepti, Fms. iii. 358, 391, Landn. 248.

KNOĐA, 20, mod. hnoda, [A.S. cnedan], to knead; knoda saman mjöl ok smjör, Landn. 34; þeir höfðu knoðat saman deig við snjó, Ann. 1337; mólu þeir þat í sundr sem smæst, knoðaðu síðan saman, Stj. 293; bá bað Sigmundr hann knoða ór mjölvi bví . . . í mjölinu, er ek tók at knoða, ok hér hefi ek með knoðat þat er í var, Fas. i. 129.

KNOKA, ad, [A. S. enucian], to knock, thump; beir höfdu adr bart höfuðit allt á honum ok knokat, Hom. 120; porvaldt knokaði (forced) sína menn til ljúgvitna, Bs. i. 665; ok hygg ek at menn mínir hefði hann

mest knokat, Karl. 399.

KNOSA, 20, [Ulf. knusian = to kneel; A.S. cnysian; Dan. knuse]:to bruise, beat; beir höfðu áðr barit höfuð hans ok knosat, Fms. v. 148; senda mun Drottinn yfir þik hungr þar til er hann knosar þik, Stj. 344, 345; skal ek með miklum ok margföldum kvölum knosa yðra líkami, Fb. i. 404; tekr hann at knosa hjarta Theophili, Th. 14; knosuð bönd, Likn. 30: knosaor, often eccl., in the sense of bruised, contrite; sundrknosad hjarta, a contrite beart, Vidal. passim.

KNUI, a, m. a knuckle, Rm. 8; hann herði hendmar at hamarskaptinu svá at hvítnuðu knúarnir, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 106; á knjám ok knúum, v. 140. II. a kind of ship, Edda (Gl.) name, Gs. 13.

knúska, 20, to knock, ill-treat, Fms. vii. 269, ix. 468, F2s. iii. 497.

knúskan, f. knocking. Fms. ii. 87, viii. 41.

KNUTA, u, f., mod. hnuta :- a knuckle-bone, joint-bone, bead of a bone (lær-knúta, the bip joint); blóð hljóp milli leggjarins ok knútunnar, Bs. i. 179, 253; hann tekr svá við knútunni, þar fylgir leggrinn með, Fas. 67. knútu-kast, n. a throwing with knuckle-bones, a game, Bárð. 176.

knútóttr, adj. knotted, Berl. 147.

KNÚTR, m. [Engl. knot; Dan. knud; Swed. knut], a knot, Stj. 96. Bs. ii. 170; leysa knút, Edda 20, Fms. i. 112; ríða knút, to tie a knot, iii. 97, vii. 123; knýta knút, to knit a knot, Fb. i. 97; ef knútr lossat,

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gjaldi sá er knút knýtti, N. G. L. ii. 281: metaph., reið Nichulás knút á 🍟 í þrjá knöttu, Bs. i. 178, v. l. því, at hann mundi aldri lausar láta þær eignir, Sturl. iii. 144; rembiknútr, a kind of knot; reipa-h., -- some of these references, esp. Fms. vii. 1. c., as also several phrases, refer to a tale akin to that told in Arrian Anab. 2. 3. II. medic. a bump, protuberance, after a bone fracture or the like, 655 xi. 1, Bs. i. 328, Barð. 174; tóku at losna þeir knútar sem sinarnar höfðu saman dregit, Mar. III. a pr. name. Knútr, m. Cnut, Canute, Fms.: mar-knútr, q. v.

knykr, m. = fnykr (q. v.), Barl.

knylla, t, [A.S. cnyllan; Engl. knell], to beat with a blunt weapon; beir knylltu hann med keyrinu, Sturl. iii. 212.

knypri, n. a cowering; vefja sik i knypri, to crouch together, Konr.; see haipr.

knysking, f. = knúskan, Háv. 41.

knytja, að, mod. hnytja, [knútr], to knit together, truss; nú knytja þau saman yxnina, Bret. 26; á sumri hey hnytja, Hallgr., Snót.

Knytlingar, m. pl. the descendants of Cnut, the old royal family of Denmark. Knytlinga-Saga, u, f. the Saga of the K.

knyttr, m., see úknyttr.

K.7.44 C

knýfill, m., mod. hnýfill, a sbort born, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. x. 170.

knyflottr, adj. sbort-borned, Fms. viii. 243, Thom. 473.

KNÝJA, pres. knýr, pl. knýjum; pret. knýði and knúði; part. pass. knuinn: [Scot. know, knusc, = to press down with the fists and knees; Swed. knoga; Dan. knuge]:-to knock, press; tvær kistur fullar af gulli, svå at eigi máttu tveir menn meira k. (carry?), Fms. xi. 24; knýið á, ok mun fyrir yor upp lokið verða, Matth. vii. 7; hann knúði hurðina, be knocked at the door, Fms. vi. 122; knýr hausmagi hurð, bróðir, ok knýr heldr fast, Grett. 154; eptir þat knýja þeir þar á ofan stórt grjót, Fas. ii. 508:to press, knýr hann þá þar til er þeir segja, Bs. ii. 227; páfinn knýr hann at eidstafnum, 52; beir knúðu fast árar með stórum bakföllum, Fas. i. 214; hann staðfestisk fyrir hellis-dyrum, knýði fast ok kallaði, Barl. 199; kný hann fast ok mæl þetta, ... ok í því er Einarr var knúinn, Fms. 2. esp. in poetry, to press on, urge onwards; hann gat varla fylgt henni, svá knúði hón fast reiðina, Ld. 138; knyja merki, vexilla proferre, Fms. vi. 87 (in a verse); knýja vé, id., Orkn.; skúr knyði snekkju brand frá landi, Fms. vi. 134; sverðálfr knýði lagar stóð sunnan, Ht.; peir knyðu blá borð, Sighvat; ormr knýr unnir, Vsp. 50; Ólafr knýr Vísund (the ship) norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); knýja bardaga = bellum gerere, Lex. Poët.; kappar knúðu hildi, Fas. ii. 276 (in a verse); knýja flótta, to press on the flying, Fms. x. 424 (in a verse); haus knýr II. reflex. to struggle on, press hjarðar vísi, Eb. (in a verse). on; því harðara er Þórr knúðisk at fanginu, Edda 33; knýjask þeir at víginu, Bret.; hann laust fjötrinum í jörðina ok knúðisk fast at, spyrnir við, braut fjöturinn, Edda i. 108; knýjask þeir fast, ok verðr brak mikit um þá, Grett. 107; knúðusk Baglar þá á eptir, Fb. ii. 659; ok med bessari ætlan knúðisk fram alþýðan, Fms. xi. 269; lendir menn eggjuðu lið sitt, ok knúðusk til framgöngu, Ó. H. 216. knuinn, bard driven, bard pressed; til knuinn af þessi nauðsyn, Stj. 450; til knuinn af Guds halfu, Bs. ii. 38, freq. in prose.

KNYTA, t, [knútr; A. S. cnytan; Engl. knit; Dan. knytte] :- to knit, fasten by a knot, bind, tie; ok knýtt silki-dregli um höfuð barninu, id., Fms. xi. 2; leggr & ok knytir við vagn, Bret. 26; knyta saman, to knit togetber, Skalda 180; hann knytir saman halana i nautunum, Gisl. 29. 2. of a purse (knýtil-skauti); fingrgullit hafði knýtt verit í enni sveininum, Fms. xi. 2; hón hafði knýtt í dúkinn gull mikit, Fs. II. impers. in a medic. sense; knýtti hrygginn (acc.), the back knotted up, became crooked, Fms. vii. 208; þó lá mestr verkr í lendum hennar þar til er þær (acc.) knýtti, Bs. i. 328; þá er sínar knýtti, Eb. 244; knýttr, knotted, erifpled; knýttr var hann á herðum ok bringu, Fms. vii. 239; knýtt ok bomluð, þryml. 71; var ekki bein brotið ok knýtt, Bs. i. 347; var hryggr ok lendar knýttr en fætrnir kreptir,

knýti, n. a bag, purse; hón tekr upp grösin ok leggr knýtið undir höfuð sér, Fas. iii. 580, Bs. ii. 170; see knýti-skauti.

knýtir, m. knitter, a nickname, Landn.

knýti-skauti, a, m., prop. a knotted sheet or kerchief, a bag, purse; for the ancients used to keep money and precious things in kerchiefs knotted up and used as a purse, Bs. i. 337, 340, O. H. 148, Gisl. 19:so also knýtil-skauti, a, m.; tók einn knýtilskauta ok leysir til, Ölk. 37: leysa til knýtilskauta, Fas. iii. 580: see knýti.

KNÖRB, m., gen. knarrar, dat. knerri, n. pl. knerrir, acc. knörru; [A.S. cnear]: - a ship, esp. a kind of merchant-ship, opp. to langskip; hann hafði tvá knörru ok sextigu hermanna á hverjum, Fms. iii. 36; öll stórskip bæði knörru ok önnur, ix. 167; er betra at halda langskipum til hafnar en knörrum, Fas. i. 278; eptir þat kom Hængr með knörru tvá, Eg. 71, 79, 98, Lv. 100. coboat, Bjarn. 16, Ld. 116. COMPDS: knarrar-batr, m. = eptir-batr, a sbip's knarrar-bringa, u, f. a nickname, Landn. knarrar-nes, n. a local name in Icel. knarrar-skip, n, = knörr, knarrar-smior, m. a sbipwright, a nickname, O. H.

KNÖTTB, m., gen. knattar, dat. knetti, pl. knettir, acc. knöttu:—a ball, þorf. Karl. 426, Fms. iii. 186; þá var sullrinn sprunginn ok hlaupinn 🗼 koll-hetta, u, f. a kind of cap, Sturl. ii. 9, Ísl. ii. 417.

II. a ericket-ball, Sturl. ii. 190, Grett. 92, Vigl. 24, Gisl. 26, Fs. 60, 86; betra bykkir Hrafni at herða knúa at knetti en heina föður sins, H. is fonder of playing at ball tban of revenging bis father, Fms. vi. 106.

kobbi, a, m. popular name for a seal, kópr: a nickname, Fas. ii. II. a pet name for Jacob.

439. II. a pet name for jacov.

KODDI, a, m. [Scot. and North. E. cod; Swed. kudde]:—a pillow, Str. 5, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 109; kodda-ver, a pillow-case, freq. in mod. usage; silki-k., a silk pillow.

koori, a, m. the scrotum, of animals; cp. A. S. codd = a bag.

kofa, u, f. a young puffin; teisti-k., lunda-k.: kofna-far, n., -tekja,

u, f. catching young puffins. kofan or kofarn, n. and kofarn-rakki, a, m. [cp. early Dan. kofænrakkæ]:-a lap-dog, N. G. L. i. 234 (spelt kofan): metaph. a snappisb person, hann var et mesta kofarn í skapi, Finnb. 280.

koffort, n. [for. word], a coffer, (mod.)

KOFI, a, m. [A. S. cofa], used of a convent cell, 673. 55, Bs. i. 204, Landn. 50, Stj. 227, 471, D. N. passim, Mar.: a but, sbed, freq. in mod.

kofl, m. a cowl; see kufl.

kofr, n. [for. word], a coffer; skrin ok kofr, Pm. 19.

kofri, a, m. a bood or bonnet of fur, Olk. 34; svartr lambskinnskofri, Sturl. ii. 154, Þorf. Karl. 374, N. G. L. i. 211, Vígl. 22. kofr-málugr, adj. testy, snappish, Fas. ii. 233.

kofr-menni, n. a snappish, testy person; k. i skapi, Finub. 280.

kogla, ad, [kaga], to goggle, Fs. 48.

KOK, n. the gullet, esp. of birds; ok víðka kokin vesallig, víandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2. 25, freq. in mod. usage. kok-mæltr, adj. speaking in the gullet.

koka, 20, to gulp like a gull.

kokkáll, m. = Dan. banrej, from Lat. cuculus, a cuckold.

kokkr, m. [for. word], a cook; kokks-hnifa grélur, Hallgr., (rare.)

kokkr, m. a cock, occurs as a απ. λεγ. in Edda (Gl.) ii. 488.

KOL, n. pl. [A. S. côl; Engl. coal; O. H. G. and Germ. koblen; Dan. kul]:-coals, charcoal; kurla, kvista, svíða kol, brenna kol, Grág. i. 200, ii. 295, Nj. 57, Ölk. 34; göra kol, Grág. ii. 297; leiri ok kolum, Fms. ii. 59; elda viði ok hafa til kola, Grág. ii. 211; brenna at köldum kolum (see kaldr), Fms. iii. 92, passim; kalda-kol (see kaldr), cold II. metaph., in compds, kol-svartr, kol-dimmr, coal-black; in pr. names (of dark skin, hair, beard), of men, Kolr, Kol-beinn, Kolgrimr, Kol-björn, Kol-finnr, Kol-skeggr; of women, Kol-finna, Kol-brún (q. v.), Kol-gríma, Landn. compos: kola-grof, f. a kola-karl and kola-maor, m. a charcoal-maker, Vapn. charcoal-pit. 16, Rétt. 50, Art. kola-meiss, m. a box of coals, Art.

kola, u, f. a small flat open lamp, Sturl. ii. 117, Vm. 8, Gisl. 29, D. N. iv. 457; i kolum af steini eðr eiri, N. G. L. ii. 247, (stein-kola, q. v.)

kol-bitr, adj. 'coal-biter,' coal-eater, a popular name of an idle youth sitting always at the fireside, cp. Dan. askefis, as also ascbbrödel in the German legends; Starkaðr var hímaldi ok kolbitr ok lá í fleti við eld, Fas. iii. 18; hann hefir upp vaxit við eld ok verit kolbítr, ii. 114;

Beigaldi var kolbitr, Eg. 109. kol-blar, adj. 'coal-blue,' dark blue, livid, Eb. 172, Bs. i. 354, (from a blow): esp. of the sea, sjór kolblár, Nj. 19, Ld. 118, Fms. iv. 309.

kol-brenna, u, f. bot charcoal, Eb. 120, Ölk. 34. Kol-brûn, f. 'Coal-brow,' nickname of a lady, Fbr.; whence Kolbrúnar-skáld, n. nickname of a poet, id.

kol-dimmr, adj. dark as coal, of a dark night.

kol-gröf, f. a charcoal pit, Grág. ii. 333, Nj. 58.

kol-görő, f. charcoal-making, Vm. 80.

koli, a, m. a kind of fish, a sole.

kolka, u, f. a nickname, Landn.

kol-krabbi, a, m. the 'coal-crab,' i. e. cuttle-fish.

KOLLA, u, f., prop. a deer without borns, a bumble deer, a bind; fell hann þar á grasvöllinn hjá kollunni, Str. 4, 7; hirtir allir ok kollur, Karl. 476, (hjart-kolla, q.v.)

2. a cow; kollu hali, a cow's tail, Bjarn. 476, (hjart-kolla, q. v.) (in a verse); þat heita Kollu-vísur, er hann kvað um kýr út á Íslandi, Fms. vi. 366, Bjam. 43, cp. 32.

3. in mod. usage, esp. a bumble ewe; ze, þarna er hún Kolla mín blessuð komin af fjallinu! Piltr og Stúlka 4. of a girl; frid-kolla, a 'peace-maid,' 20; Mó-kolla, Grett. Swed. Dal-kulla = the maid of the Dales. II. a pot or bowl with-III. naut. one of the cleats in a ship (?), N.G. L. ii. 283, out feet. v.l. kollu-band, n. the stay fastened to the kolla.

kolla, að, to bit in the bead, metaph. to barm; þykkir nú sem þeim muni ekki kolla, Sturl. iii. 237

kol-laupr, m. a coal-box, Vápn. 16.

kollekta, u, f. [for. word], a collect, eccl., Am. 45.

koll-gáta, u, f. a right guess; eiga kollgátuna, to guess rightly.

koll-grýta, u, f. a pot without feet, D. N. v. 586.

koll-heið, n. bright sky overhead; kollheið upp í himininn, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

sault; stingast kollhnis, to make a somersault, a game.

koll-hrio, f. the paroxysm in childbirth when the head appears, of men and beast: metaph. the bigbest pitch, meðan kollhríðin stendr á.

koll-húfa, u, f. a skull-cap: the phrase, leggja kollhúfur, to butt with one's bead, of a vicious horse.

koll-höttr, m. = kollhetta, Bs. i. 497.

· kollóttr, adi, without horns, bumble, of a cow or sheep, Gbl. 401, Sturl. i. 159; hann tók á kollótta af hverjum bónda, Landn. 147, 148, Sturl. iii. 238; Audunn var ba kollottr (with shaven crown) ok klædlauss, Fms. vi. 302; hann var þá kominn frá Rúmi ok var stafkarl, k. ok magr ok nær klæblauss, viii. 206: baving the bair cut short, sveina två kollótta, Fær. 34; kollóttar meyjar, of nuns, Orkn. (in a verse).

KOLLR, m. [Scot. coll = a bay-cock], a top, summit; ok mændu upp ór kollarnir, of hayricks, Sturl. i. 179; á kolli fjallsins, Stj. 399, þúfna-II. the bead, crown; ungr maor, vaxit har af kolli, Fær. 9; piltar tveir léku á gólfinu, þeim var sprottið hár ór kolli, Fb. i. 258. 2. a shaven crown; hann rakar af þeim hárit, ok görði þeim koll, Háv. 56; görðir þú þér þá koll, Nj. 181, Fas. i. 234; honum skal raka koll; bræða skal koll hans, N. G. L. i. 334. 3. phrases, ok lát hans vándskap koma honum í koll, let bis wickedness fall on bis own pate, Stj. 485; geta i kollinn, to guess true (koll-gáta); koll af kolli, from bead to bead, one after another; had gekk svo koll af kolli; kinka kolli, to nod; hnippa kolli hvár at öðrum, Grett. 166 new Ed.: um koll, Dan. om kuld, bead over beels; þeir rótuðu um koll taflinu, Vígl. 17, (rótuðu fyrir honum taflinu, new Ed. l. c.); hrinda e-m um koll, Fas. iii. 545. 4. a pet name, a boy, my boy! hví vildir þú, kollr minn! ljuga at okkr Máríu? cp. kolla, Bs. i. 600; gló-kollr, a fair-baired 5. a ram without borns; Mó-kollr, Grett., (kolla, a ewe.) boy. a nickname, hæru-kollr, boary bead; æði-k., downy bead, Landn.: a pr. name, Kollr, id.: in compds, Koll-sveinn, Hös-kollr, q. v.; Snzkollr. Landn.

koll-steypa, t, = kollverpa.

koll-sveinn, m. a boy with a flat cap, = kollóttr sveinn, Fms. iii. 178. koll-verpa or koll-varpa, ad, to overtbrow, (= varpa um koll), Bs. ii. 71.

kol-merktr, part. black as jet; kolmerkt klæði, Sturl. ii. 32, Vm. 126. kol-múla, u, f. 'coal-moutb,' black moutb, poët. a goat, Edda (Gl.) kol-múlugr, adj. black in the mouth; komi þá engi kolmúlugr úr kafi, þá er ördeyða á öllu norðr-hafi, of fishes, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 130 (in a ditty).

Kolni, f. Cologne, Fms. passim. Kolnis-meyjar, f. pl. the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne.

kol-niða-myrkr, n. pitcby darkness, Dan. bælg-mörke.

kolorr, m. [for. word], colour, Stj. 72.

kolr, m. black tom-cat: a pr. name, Ni.

kol-reykr, m. coal reek, smoke from burning charcoal, Nj. 58, Bjarn. 42.

kol-skeggr, m. coal-beard, black-beard; a pr. name, Landn.

kol-skógr, m. a wood where charcoal is made, Vm. 168.

kol-skör, f. a poker, see Isl. þjóðs. ii. 459 (in a verse).

kol-svartr, adj. coal-black, jet-black, Fb. i. 526, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 670, Fas. iii. 12.

kol-trýna, u, f. coal-snout, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 463.

Kolumba, m. St. Columba. Kolumba-messa, -kirkja, u, f. the mass, kirk of St. Columba, Landn., Fms.

kol-vior, m. 'coal-wood,' wood for charcoal, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 237; era sem kolvið kljúfi | karl sá er vegr at jarli, Fms. viii. (a ditty).

KOMA, pres. sing. kem, kemr, kemr; an older form komr is used constantly in very old and good vellum MSS., as the Kb. of Sæm.; and even spelt keomr or ceomr (in Eluc., Greg., etc.); reflex. komsk, 2nd pers. kømztu (pervenis), Sdm. 10: pret. kom, kom-k, I came, Skm. 18; and pers. komt, 17, mod. komst: the pret. plur. varies, kvámu being the oldest form; kvómu, often in the MSS.; kómu, as it is still pronounced in the west of Icel.; the usual and latest form is komu, with a short vowel; the spelling of the MSS. cannot always be ascertained, as the word is usually written kmu or qmu: pret. subj. kvæmi and komi (kæmi): imperat. kom, kom-ðú, proned. kondu, come thou! pret. infin. kómu (venisse), Fms. i. 224 (in 2 verse), Geisli 62:—with suff. neg., pres. komr-at or komr-að, Akv. 11, Grág. ii. 141, Gkv. 3. 8; pret. kom-a, kom-ad, came not, Ls. 56, porf. Karl. (in a verse), pd. 18; 2nd pers. komtaðu (non venisti), Am. 99; subj. komi-a (non veniret), Gs. 10: reflex., pres. komsk-at, Grág. ii. 180; pret. komsk-at (could not come), Am. 3:—a middle form, pres. 1st pers. komum-k (komumsk), O. H. 140, 214, Skm. 10, 11; subj. pres. komimk, O. H. 85; pret. komomc, Hbl. 33 (Bugge); part. pass. kominn, see Gramm. p. xix. The preterite forms kvam and kvaminn, used in the Edition of the Sturl, and in a few other mod. Editions without warrant in the MSS., are due to the fact that the Edition of Sturl. was published from a transcript now in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, made by the learned priest Eyjolf & Völlum (died A. D. 1745), who used this spelling: in prehistoric times, before the age

· koll-hnís, m. [kollr and hnísa = a dolpbin, = Dan. kolbötter], a somer- tout, as in Gothic: [Ulf. giman, i. e. qwiman, = ξρχεσθαι; A.S. cuman; Engl. come; O. H. G. queman; Germ. kommen; Dutch komen; Dan. komme; Swed. komma; Lat. venio, qs. gvenio; the Ormul. spells cumens, indicating a long root vowel; cp. North. E. coom.]

A. To come; sá þeirra sem fyrr kæmi, Fms. ix. 373; konungr kom norðr til Túnsbergs, 375; kómu Finnar heim, i. 9; þeir mágar kómu or hjúkólfi, Sturl. ii. 124; kömr hann á konungs fund, Fms. ix. 221; þá vóru beir nordan komnir, 308; her er nú komin ær ein kollótt, Sturl. i. 159, 2. to be come, arrive; bréf kómu frá Skúla jarli, Fms. ix. 375; passim. ef svá síðarliga kömr skip til hlunns, Sks. 28; en er vár kom, Eg. 167; koma at máli við e-n, to bave an interview, talk with one, 467; konungi kom njósn, Fms. vii. 57; þá kómu honum þau tíðendi, i. 37; þetta kom allt fyrir Ingimar, vii. 114; kom honum bat (it came to bim, be got it) fyrir útan fé, en engum kom fyrr, x. 394; hvat sem á bak kemr, whatsoever may befall, Nj. 193; koma e-m at haldi, or i hald, to avail oneself, 192, Fms. x. 413; koma at gagni, to 'come in useful,' be of use, Nj. 264; koma at úvörum, to come at unawares, Ld. 132; koma e-m fyrir úvart, id., Fms. xi. 290; koma á úvart, Nj. 226; koma í þörf= koma í gagn, Fms. vii. 14; hvar kom kapp þitt þá? Bs. i. 18; mál koma í dóm, to be brought up for judgment, Fms. vii. 115; liðr vetrinn, kemr þar (that time comes) er menn fara til Gulaþings, Eg. 340; var þá svá komit, at allir menn vóru sofa farnir, 376; kom svá (it came to pass) at Bárði var heitið meyjunni, 26; svá kemr, kemr þar, at, it comes to pass, Fb. i. 174, ii. 48, 68; lata koma, to let come, put; sidan leiu þeir koma eld í spánuna, Fms. xi. 34. 3. in greeting; kom heill, welcome! kom heill ok sæll, frændi! Nj. 175: mod. komdu (kondu) sæll! II. with prepp.; koma á, to bit; ef á kömr, komið þér sælir! Grág. ii. 7:-koma at, to come to, arrive, bappen; láttu at því koma, let it be so, Dropl. 24; kom þat mjök optliga at honum, of sickness, Fins. vii. 150; kom at þeim svefnhöfgi, sleep came upon them, Nj. 104; koma at hendi, to bappen; mikill vandi er kominn at hendi, 177, Hom. 80; koma at e-u, to come at, regain, recover; koma at hamri, pkv. 32:-koma fram, to come forth, appear, stund var i milli er beir så framstafninn ok inn eptri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; engin kom önnur vistin fram, Eg. 549; nú eru öll sóknar-gögn fram komin, Nj. 143: to emerge, hann kom fram i Danmörk, Hkr. i. 210, 277, Isl. ii. 232, Eg. 23, Laudn. 134, Orkn. 152: to arrive, sendimenn fóru ok fram kómu, Fms. xi. 27; reifa mál þau fyrst er fyrst eru fram komin, each in its turn, Grag. i. 64: to be fulfilled, bappen, því er á þínum dögum mun fram koma, Ld. 132; nú mun þat fram komit sem ek sagða, Eg. 283; kom nú fram spásagan Gests, Ld. 286; öll þessi merki kómu fram ok fylldusk, Stj. 444; aldrei skal maðr arf taka eptir þann mann er hann vegr, eðr ræðr bana fram kominn, whom he has slain, or whose death he has devised with effect, Grág. ii. 113; staðar-prýði flest fram komin, Bs. i. 146; vera langt fram kominn, mod. afram kominn, to be 'in extremis,' at the point of death, 644; er sú frásögn eigi langt fram komin, this story comes from not far off, i. e. it is derived from first, not second hand, Fms. viii. 5:-koma fyrir, to come as payment, tvau hundrad skyldu koma fyrir víg Snorra (of weregild), Sturl. ii. 158; henni kvaðsk aldri hefnt þykkja Kjartans, nema Bolli kæmi fyrir, Ld. 240; allt mun koma fyrir eitt, it will come to the same, Lv. 11, Nj. 41, Fms. i. 208; koma fyrir ekki, to come to naught, be of no avail, Isl. ii. 215, Fms. vi. 5: - koma i, to enter, come in, a fisherman's term; koma i drátt, to book a fish: at i komi með ykkr porbrandssonum, that ye and the Th. come to loggerheads, Eb. 80:-koma med, to come with a thing, to bring; kondu med pad, fetch it !- koma til, to come to; vera kann at eigi spillisk þótt ek koma til, Eg. 506; nú er rétt lögruðning til ykkar komin, Nj. 236; koma til ríkis, to come to a kingdom, Eg. 268; þeir létu til hans koma um alla héraðs-stjórn, Fs. 44: to befail, kom svá til efnis, it so bappened, Mar.; beim hlutum sem hafinu kunni opt til at koma, Stj. 105, Sks. 323: to mean, signify, en hvar kom þat til er hann sagði, O. H. 87; ef þat kom til annars, en þess er hann mælti, id.: to cause, hygg ek at meir komi þar til lítilmennska, Eb. 172; konungr spurði hvat til bæri úgleði hans, hann kvað koma til mislyndi sína. Fms. vi. 355, Fb. ii. 80, Band. 29 new Ed.: to concern, betta mål er eigi kom síðr til yðvar en vár, Fms. vii. 130; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, Nj. 227; pat er kemr til Knúts, Fms. v. 24; pat er til min kemr, so far as I am concerned, iv. 194; hann kvað þetta mál ekki til sín koma, vi. 100; beir eru ordmargir ok lata hvervetna til sin koma, meddle in all ibings, 655 xi. 2: to belong to, skulu þeir gjalda hinum slíka jörð sem til þeirra kemr, proportionally, Jb. 195; kemr þat til vár er lögin kunnum, Nj. 149; sú sök er tylptar-kviðr kömr til, Grág. i. 20; tylptar-kviðar á jafnan á þingi at kveðja, þar sem hann kömr til saka, ii. 37; þá er komit til þessa gjalds (it is due), er menn koma í akkeris-sút, 408: to belp, avail, koma til litils, to come to little, be of small avail, Nj. 149. Fms. vi. 211; at göra litla fésekt, veit ek eigi hvat til annars kemr, I am not aware what else will do, I believe that will meet the case best, Band. 36 new Ed.; koma til, to 'come to,' of a person in a swoon, etc.; veit ek eigi til hvers koma mun sú tiltekja Fb. i. 177, Fms. xi. 103; hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3; það kemr til, it will all come right; kom þar til með kóngum tveim, two kings came to a quarrel, Skíða of writing, it may be assumed for certain that this verb had a v through- 🗼 R. 48: to be of value, imfortance, authority, potti allt meira til hans

KOMA. 349

koma, Fas. i. 16; hvárt sem til hans kæmi meira eðr minna, Fms. xi. dittrow one, get one down; varð at kenna afls-munar áðr hann kæmi 76; sverð þat er til kom hálf mörk gulls, Ld. 32; svá fémikill at til komu tuttugu merkr gulls, Fms. xi. 85; mer þykir lítið til hans koma, I tbink little of bim: - koma saman, to come togetber, live together, marry, K. A. 134: to agree, bat kom saman med beim, they agreed on it, Dropl. 9, Gisl. 41; kom þat ásant með þeim, id., Fb. i. 168; koma vel ásamt, to agree well, Nj. 25:—koma undir e-n, to come unto one, ef undir oss brædr skal koma kjörit, if we are to choose, Nj. 192; öll lögmæt skil þau er undir mik koma á þessu þingi, 239: to depend on, það er mikit undir komið, at ..., be of importance: -konia upp, to come up, break out; kom þá upp grátr fyrir henni, sbe burst into tears, Fins. ix. 477; er lúðrar kvæði við, ok herblástr kæmi upp, v. 74; er seiðlætin kómu upp, Ld. 152; eldr kom upp, fire came up, Olk. 35, (hence elds-uppkoma, an upcome of fire, an eruption); ef nokkut kemr síðan sannara upp, Fms. vii. 121; þá kom pat upp at hann hafdi bedit hennar, Eg. 587; kom þat upp af tali þeirra, at ..., Fms. vii. 282; þat kom upp (it ended so) at hverr skyldi vera vin annars, i. 58: to turn up, ek ætla mér góðan kost hvárn sem upp kemr, Eg. 715; mun nú hamingjan skipta hverr upp kemr, 418; at sakar görðisk eða upp kæmi, Grág. i. 27; skaut til Guðs sínu máli, ok bað hann láta þat upp koma er hann sæi at bazt gegni, O. H. 195, Stj. 385:-koma við, to touch, bit; sé eigi komið við, if it is not touched, Grag. ii. 65; komit var við hurðina, Fas. i. 30; at þeir skyldi koma við torfuna, Ld. 60; hefi ek aldrei svá reitt vápn at manni, at eigi hafi við komit, Nj. 185; hann kemr við margar sögur, be comes up, appears in many Sagas, Ld. 334; koma þeir allir við þessa sögu síðan, Nj. 30; sem ek kom við (as I mentioned, touched upon) í morgin, Fms. ii. 142; er mestr er, ok úskapligast komi við, Ld. 118: to fit, þat kemr lítt við, 'tis not meet, it won't do, Lv. 20; mun ek gefa ber tveggja dægra byr þann er bezt kemr vio, Fas. iii. 619: koma vio, to land, call; peir voru · komnir við Ísland, Eg. 128; þeir kómu við Hernar, Nj. 4; þeir kómu suðr við Katanes, 127; þeir kómu við sker (struck on a skerry) ok brutu stýri sín, Fms. ix. 164; hann hafði komit við hval, be bad struck against a whale, Sturl. ii. 164; hence in mod. usage, koma við, to call, make a short stay, also on land: to be added to, tekr heidr at grana gamanit ok koma kvedlingar við, i. 21; koma þær nætr við inar fyrri, Rb. 58; på koma enn elletu nætr við, 22:—koma yfir, to overcome, þass over; iss er yfir kömr, Hm. 81; hvert kveld er yfir kom, Finnb. 230; hryggleikr kom yfir, 623. 57; at sá dagr myndi ekki yfir koma, Sks. 111.

B. With the dat. of the object, to make to come, put, bring, carry; páfa þess, er Kristni (dat.) kom á England, who Christianised England, 1b. 14; koma mönnum til réttrar trúar, Fms. i. 146; koma orðum við e-n, lo speak to a person; görðisk hann styggr svá at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma, i.e. that no one could come to words with bim, Eg. 3; hann görði sik svá reiðan, at ekki mátti orðum við hann koma, Fms. i. 83, xi. 293; koma vélræðum við e-n, to plan against one, Eg. 49; koma flugu í munn e-m, Nj. 64, 68; þú skalt ekki láta í skorta at koma þeim í (málit) með þér, 271; hann skyldi koma þór í Geirröðar-garða, make Thor come to G., Edda 60; hann kom porhaddi heilum yfir ana, be brought Th. safe across the river, porst. Sidu H. 181; koma kaupi, to bring about a bargain, Gpl. 415; koma e-m i hel, to put one to death, Anal. 233; koma e-m til falls, to make one fall, Edda 34; koma e-m i sætt, Fs. 9; mun ek koma þér í sætt við konung, Eg. 227; hann kom sér í mikla kærleika við jarlinn, Nj. 268; koma sér i þjónustu, Fs. 84; koma sér vel, to put oneself in favour, be engaging; ek hesi komit mér vel hjá meyjum, Kormak; þeir komu sér vel við alla, Fas. iii. 529, Fs. 96, Nj. 66; koma ser illa, to make oneself bated; bad kemr ser illa, it is ill seen, unpleasant; as also, bad kemr sér vel, a thing is agreeable, acceptable; koma e-u til leidar, to effect, make, Nj. 250, Eb. 118; koma e-u til vegar, id., Ld. 320; koma tölu á, to put, count on, count, number, Anal. 217; koma friði, sættum á, to bring peace, agreement about: hann kom þeim á flótta, be put them to flight, Fms. vii. 235; toku har allt er beir komu höndum å, all they could catch, ix. 473; koma e-m or eldi, Fb. i. 300; tok hann merkit ok kom því (put it, bid it) í millum klæða sinna, Nj. 274; Gunnarr kom þangat at þeim örunum, 115; allt þat er bitið var ok blóði kom út å, where it was hitten so as to make blood flow, Fms. vii. 187. II. with prepp.; koma e-u fram, to effect; koma fram ferd, máli, Nj. 102; til lítils þætti þat koma, en enginn kvæmi sínu máli fram þótt til alþingis væri stefnt, 149, Fb. ii. 90; þat skal aldri verða at hann komi þessu fram, Eg. 765; ef ek kem hefndum fram, Ld. 262; koma fram lögum viò e-n. Eg. 722:--koma e-u á, to bring about, introduce :--koma e-u af, to abolish; þó fékk hann því ekki af komit, Bs. i. 165; koma e-u af sér, to get rid of, Fs. 96, Eb. 40, 41:-koma e-u fyrir, to arrange; koma e-m fyrir to get a place for one; hann kom honum fyrir í skóla: to destroy (fyrir-koma), hann kom hverjum hesti fyrir, Glum. 356:koma e-u upp, to open; áor ek kom henni upp, before I could open it, Fms. iii. 74; kerling tekr hörpuna ok vildi upp koma (open), nú fær hón upp komit hörpunni, Fas. i. 233; hann mátti lengi eigi orði upp koma fyrir harmi, it was long before be could speak, utter a word, Fms. vi. 234;

honum undir, Eb. 172:-koma e-m undan, to make one escape, Fms. vii. 265, 623. 18:-ek ætla at koma mér útan, I think to go abroad, Nj. 261: -koma e-u viò, to bring about, effect, to be able to do; ek mun veita bér slíkt sem ek má mér við koma, as I can, Nj.; þú munt öðru koma við en gabba oss, Anal. 77; hann kom því við (brought about) at engi skyldi fara með vápn, Fms. vii. 240; ef váttum kvæmi við, in 2 case where witnesses were at band, 1b. 12; liðit flýði allt þat er því kom við, all that could fled, Eg. 529; Guðmundr hafði almanna-lof hversu hann kom sér við (bow be behaved) í þessum málum, Nj. 251; komi þeir til er því koma við, who can, Ghl. 371; menn skyldi tala hljótt ef því kæmi við, Sturl. iii. 147; ef því kemr við, if it is possible, Gbl. 429; urðu þeir at flýja sem því kómu við, Fb. ii. 187; ekki mun oss þetta duga, at hann komi boganum við, Nj. 96.

C. Reflex. komask, to come to the end, get through, reach, Lat. pervenire; the difference between the active and reflex, is seen from such phrases as, hann kemr ef hann kemst, be will come if be can; or, eg komst ekki á stað, I could not get off; eg komst ekki fyrir íllviðri, I could not come for bad weather; or, to come into a certain state, with the notion of chance, bap, komask i lifs haska, to come into danger of life; komask í skipreika, to be sbipwrecked, and the like; porfinnt kom öngu hljóði í lúðrinn, ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; komask á fætr, to get on one's legs, Eg. 748; hann komsk við svá búit í ríki sitt, Hkr. i. 76; meina honum vötn eða veðr svá at hann má ekki komask til þess staðar, Grág. i. 406; hann komsk með sundi til lands, Eg. 261; kómusk saudirnir upp á fjallit fyrir þeim, Nj. 27; ef Gunnarr færi eigi utan ok mætti hann komask, III; ef maðr byrgir mann inni í húsi, svá at hann má eigi út komask, so that be cannot get out, Grág. ii. 110; en allt fólk flyði með allt lausa-fé er með fékk komisk, with all the property they could carry with them, Fms. i. 153; ek komumk vel annar-stadar út, þótt hér gangi eigi, Nj. 202; komask á milli manna, to get oneself among people, intrude oneself, 168; komsk hann i mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; komask at ordi, to come by a word, to express oneself; einsog hann að orði komsk, passim. II. with prepp.; komast á, to get into use; það komst á:-komask af, to get off, escape, save one's life; hann con a eff bað menn duga svá at af kæmisk skipit, Fms. x. 98; tveir druknuðu, en hinir kómusk af:-komask at e-u, to get at a thing, procure; mörgum manns-öldrum síðarr komsk at bók þeirri Theodosius, Niðrst. 10; Hrani gat komisk at trúnaði margra ríkra manna, Fms. iv. 62; þú hefir at bessum peningum vel komisk, 'tis money well gotten, i. 256; eigi skaltu illa at komask, thou shalt not get it unfairly, vii. 124: - komast eptir, to enquire into, get information of:-komask fyrir, to prevent, come in another's way: - koma hiá e-u, to evade, pass by, escape doing:komast til e-s, to come towards, and metaph. to bave time for a thing, ek komst ekki til bess, I bave no time; eg komst ekki til að fara:komask undan, to escape; allt þat lið er undan komsk, Eg. 261; ekki manns barn komsk undan, Fms. xi. 387; komask undan á flótta, Eg. 11:-komask við, to be able; komusk þeir ekki í fyrstu við atlöguna, Fms. vii. 264; ef hann vill refsa údáða-mönnum, ok má þó við komask, N.G.L. i. 123; brenn allt ok bæl, sem þú mátt við komask, Fær. 64; ef ek viðr of kæmimk, Hbl. 33; þá er ek komumk við, Eg. 319; komask við veðri, to get abroad, Rd. 252; hann lét þat ekki við veðri komask, Fms. vii. 165: to be touched (við-kvæmni), hann komsk við mjök ok felldi tár, iii. 57; eða hann komisk við (repent) ok hverfi aptr af illsku sinni, Greg. 41; þá komsk mjök við inn válaði, svá at hann mátti eigi lengi orði upp koma fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 234; þú komsk hón við ákaflega mjök, Clem. 32; með við komnu hjarta, with a touched beart, Bs. i. 561, Karl. 166:—komask yfir e-t, to overcome, get bold of; er hann komsk yfir fét, Bárð. 175.

D. Part. kominn, in special phrases; inn komni maor, a new comer, stranger, Gullh. 47; at kominn, arrived; hinn adkomni madr, a guest; at kominn, just come to, on the brink of; kominn at andiáti, at dauda, to be at the last gasp; var at komit, at ..., it was on the point of bappening, that . . ., Str. 8; voru þeir mjök at komnir (much exhausted) svá magrir vóru þeir, Fas. iii. 571:—heill kominn, bail! Blas. 42; vel kominn, welcome! vertu vel kominn! ver med oss vel kominn, pidr. 319, Fs. 158; hann bað þá vera vel komna, passim; so also, það er vel komið, 'it is welcome,' i. e. with great pleasure, granting a savour: placed, ertu maðr sannorðr ok kominn nær frétt, Nj. 175; Pétri var svá nær komit, P. was so closely pursued, Fms. ix. 48; ok nú eigi allfjarri yðr komit, xi. 123; svá vel er sá uppsút komin, at..., ix. 368: situated, hann (the hospital) er kominn a fjall upp, is situated on a fell, Symb. 18; útsker þat er komit af þjóðleið, Eg. 369; metaph., vel, ílla kominn, well placed, in good, bad estate; ek þykjumk hér vel kominn; hann var vel til náms kominn, be was in a good place for learning, Bs. i. 153; bat fé er illa komit er fólgit er í jörðu, Grett. 39 new Ed.; mér bykkir son minn hvergi betr kominn, metbinks my son is nowbere better off, in better bands, Fms. vi. 5; litt ertú nú kominn, Njard. 376; bykkjunik ek hér vel kominn með þér, Nj. 258:—kominn af, or frá e-m, come of, descended from, Landn., Eb., passim:—kominn á sik vel, in a sá svarar er mátti máli upp koma, vii. 288 :--koma e-m undir, to over- | good state, accomplished, Orkn. 202; hverjum manni betr á sik kominn,

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Ld. 110; kominn á sik manna bezt, Ísl. ii. 203: vera á legg kominn, 162. to be grown up, Fms. xi. 186; vera svá aldrs kominn, to be of such an age, Fs. 4, 13, Sturl. iii. 100, Fms. xi. 56; hér er allvel á komit, it suits well enough, Bs. i. 531; hann sagði henni hvar þá var komit, bow matters stood, Nj. 271, Fms. ii. 152; hann undi vel við þar sem komit var, as it stood, in statu quo, Nj. 22; Sveinn segir honum sem komit var þessu máli, Fms. ii. 159; at svá komnu, as matters stand, Bs. i. 317; málum várum er komit í únýtt efni, Nj. 164, 190:-vera kominn til e-s, to be entitled to, bave due to one; ef hann fengi bat er hann var eigi til kominn, Fms. x. 7; þeir er til einskis eru komnir, ix. 248; fá þeir margir af yor sæmd mikla er til minna eru komnir, en hann, Eg. 111; beim til sæmdar er til þess er kominn, Sks. 311; rétt komnir til konungdóms, rétt kominn til Noregs, right beir to the kingdom, to Norway, Fms. ix. 332; lézk Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ástríði, xi. 104: fit for, entitled to, hann botti vel til kominn at vera konungr yfir Danmörk, i. 65: sbapen, þetta mál er svá til komit, vii. 130; sagðisk hann eigi verr til manns kominn en Sturla bróðir hans, Sturl.; eigi þóttusk þeir til minna vera komnir fyrir ættar sakir, entitled to less, Eb. 17. pres. komandi, a new comer, stranger, Fbr. 168, Stj. 525: one to come, future generations, verandum ok vior-komendum, N. G. L. i. 121; allir menn verandi ok eptir-komandi, D. I. i. 3; komendr, pl. guests, comers. koma, u, f. = kváma, arrival. komu-maor, m. a guest.

kommun, n. [for. word], a commune, guild, H.E. i. 504, D.N. passim. kommun-stofa, u, f., kommun-hús, n. a guild-bouse, D.N.

kompa, u, f. the copy-book in which schoolboys write their Latin compositions, Piltr og Stúlka 71. 2. a small closet,

kompan, m. [for. word], a companion, fellow, Edda ii. 497.

kompása, að, [for. word], to compass, Mag. 13, Sks. 16 new Ed. kompáss, m. a compass, sketch, Stj. 62, Pr. 436: mod. a ship glass. kompslera, ad, [for. word], to compile, Stj. 131, Skálda 177.

kompon, n. a composition in Latin, Bs. ii. 77.

kompona, ad, Lat. componere, to compose, in Latin, Fb. i. 516.

KONA, u, f., kuna, Fms. vii. 106; gen. pl. kvinna, 109, 274, Hdl. 15, but usually kvenna, which form is a remains of an older obsolete kvina: [Goth. qino = yurn; Hel. quena; O. H. G. chiona; Swed. kana; Dan. kone; again, the forms of the Goth. quens or queins, A.S. cwen, Engl. queen, Scot. quean = Eugl. wench, Dan. kvinde answer to the obsolete kvan, q.v.]: -a woman; karl ok kona, man and woman, passim; brigðr er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kona ok karlmaðr, Grág. i. 171; kona eða karlmaðr, Nj. 190; hón var kvinna fríðust, Fms. vii. 109; henni lézt þykkja agasamt, ok kvað þar eigi kvinna vist, 274; konor þær er óarfgengjar eru, Grag. i. 228; mun þat sannask sem mælt er til var kvenna, Fms. iv. 132; kveðr hann vera konu níundu nótt hverja ok eiga þá viðskipti við karlmenn, N.G.L. i. 57: sayings, köld er kvenna ráð, Gísl.; meyjar orðum skyli manngi trúa, né því er kveðr kona, Hm. 83; svá er friðr kvenna, 89; hón var væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; ok var hón kvenna fridust, she was the fairest of women, 50; hon var skörungr mikill ok kvenna fríðust sýnum, hón var svá hög at fár konur vóru jafnhagar henni, hón var allra kvenna grimmust, 147; fundusk mönnum orð um at konan var enn virðuleg, Ld. 16; Unnr var vegs-kona mikil (a stately lady), Landn. 117; konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; konuhár, -klæði, -föt, woman's bair, attire, Fms. iii. 266, Greg. 53; konu bú, woman's estate, Grág. ii. 47; konu-líki (líking), woman's sbape, Skálda 172, Grett. 141; konu-nam, konu-tak, eloping, abduction of a woman, Grág. i. 355, Bjarn. 17; konu-mál, rape, fornication, = kvenna-mál, Eb. 182, Fs. 62, Stj. 499: frænd-kona, a kinswoman; vin-kona, a female friend; mag-kona, a sister-in-law; alf-kona, an 'elf-quean;' troll-kona, a giantess; heit-kona, a spouse, brúð-kona, a bridemaid; vinnu-kona, grið-kona, a female servant; ráðs-kona, a stewardess; bú-kona, hús-kona, a bouse-mistress, bouse-wife; spá-kona, a prophetess, Scot. spae-wife; II. a wife; ek em kona Njáls, Nj. 54; Evu skáld-kona, a poetess. Adams konu, Hom. 31; við hans konu Sophram, Ver. 52; af konu minni eða sonum, Nj. 65; en ef bú þeirra standa, þá munu þeir vitja þeirra ok kvenna sinna, 207; messu-djákn enginn, né kona hans né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97.—The word is now almost disused in sense I, kvennmaor being the common word, whereas in sense II, it is a household word, konu-efni, n. one's future wife, bride: konu-fé, n. a marriage portion, Js. 80: konu-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fs.: konu-leysi, n. the being konulauss: konu-ríki, n., see kvánríki.

B. Compos, with the gen. plur. kvenna-: kvenna-askr, m. a kind of balf measure, opp. to karlaskr, q.v.; hálfr annarr k. í karlaski, kvenna-ást, f. amour, Bs. i. 282, Fms. v. 341. búnaðr, m. a woman's attire, Skálda 334. kvenna-far, n. love affairs, kvenna-fero, f. a journey fit for women, Lat. amores, Fms. i. 187. kvenna-fólk, n. woman-folk, Nj. 199. kvennafrior, m. sacredness of women, N. G. L. ii. kvenna-fylgjur, f. pl. female attendants, Grag. i. 342. kvenna-gipting, f. marriage, kvenna-giptir, f. pl. a giving in marriage, N. G. L. i. 343, Jb. 6. kvenna-hagr, m. woman's condition, Rb. 414. N.G.L. i. 27, 343. kvenna-heiti, n. names of women, Edda (Gl.) kvenna-hjal, n. women's gossip, Gisl. 15.

kvenna-innganga, u, f. entrance of women into the church, churching, B. K. 110. kvenna-kleeonaor, m. a female dress, Grag. i. kvenna-land, n. the land of the Amazons, Rb. 348, Fms. xi. 414. kvenna-leiðir, m. 'women-guide,' a law term used of a child as the sole witness to lawsuit for a rape; barn bat er heitir k., N. G. L.i. 357, 367. kvenna-lið, n. woman-folk, Nj. 199, Lv. 38. maör, m. a woman's man, given to women; mikill k., Hkr. i. 208, Rb. 414; litill k., chaste, Fbr. 12. kvenna-mál, n. love matters, Orkn. 334: rape, fornication, 444, Lv. 3. kvenna-munr, m. distinction of women, Fms. x. 387. kvenna-nám, n. a rape, Grág. i. 353. kvenna-ráð, n. pl. women's counsel, Nj. 177. kvenna-sior, m. babits of women, Grag. i. 338. kvenna-skap, n. a woman's temper, Nj. 68. kvennaskáli, 2, m. a woman's apartment, Sturl. iii. 186. kvenna-skipan, f. arrangement of the ladies (at a banquet), Ld. 202. kvennaeveit, f. a bevy of ladies, Fms. vi. I. kvenna-vagn, m. 'woman's wain,' a constellation, opp. to karlsvagn, Rb. 1812.16. kvenna-vist, f. women's abode, fit for women, Hkr. iii. 339.

konfirmera, ad, [for. word], to confirm, H.E. i. 477.

konfirmeran, f. confirmation, eccl., Mar.

kongr, m. a king; see konungr.

kongr, m., qs. kufungr (q. v.), a conch-shell, Lat. concha, Eggert Itin.

kongur-vofa, see kongurváfa, Eluc. 23.

konr, m. kind, an obsolete noun only existing in gen. sing. -konar, as suffixed to adjectives, as Lat. -modi; alls-konar, of all kinds; hverskonar, of every kind; ymiss-konar, of sundry kind, Mar.; nokkurs-konar, of some kind; margs-konar, of many kinds; sams-konar, of the same kind; pess-konar, of that kind; einskis-konar, of no kind; -see these words.

KONR, m., pl. konir, acc. pl. koni, the gen. is not recorded; this word is solely poetical, and used by poets of the 10th and 11th centuries, but since disused; it is the masc. answering to kona (q.v.):-a man of gentle or noble birth; hve bik kalla konir? bow do men call thee? Hkv. Hjörv. 14; koni (acc.) oneisa, the gentle men, Hkv. 1. 23; dulsa konr, Yt. 2; of mæran kon, of a valiant man, Edda (in a verse); átt-konr, q.v. 2. a royal kinsman; konungmanna konr, kinsman of kings, Isl. ii. 229 (in a verse); hildinga konr, siklinga konr, kinsman of beroes, Lex. Poët.; Yngva konr, kinsman of Yngvi, Skv. 2. 14; rögna konr = Gr. διογενήs. Vellekla; bragna konr. O. H. (in a verse); Ellu konr, kinsman of Ella, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); haukstalla konr, Edda (in a verse); sælinga konr, kinsman of the wealthy, Fms. xi. (in a verse); Heita konr, kinsman of the sea king H., Arnorr, cp. Orkn. ch. 3; konr Sigmundar, son of S., Skv. 2. 13. II. as a pr. name, Rm.

konst, f. [from Germ. kunst], art, (mod.)

konstafill, m. [for. word], a constable, Karl. 10. konstr, n., Germ. kunst, a device, Fas. iii. 293, 308.

konunga, 20, to address as a king, Fms. viii. 75. See under konungt. konung-borinn, part. king-born, Fms. i. 81, vii. 8, Hkv. Hjörv. 32,

Hkv. 46, Ó. H. 16.

konung-borligr, adj. of royal birth, Fms. vi. 159.

konung-djarfr, adj. speaking boldly to kings, Fms. xi. 203. konung-dómr, m. a kingdom, Skv. 3. 14, Fms. ix. 334, Fb. ii. 278,

Sks. 620, Nj. 271, Ld. 84, Eg. 7, 263, Gpl. 60, 157, passim. konung-lauss, adj. kingless, without a king, Hkr. ii. 266.

konung-liga, adv. kingly, beseeming a king.

konung-ligr, adj. kingly, royal, Fm. 40, Fms. i. 4, vii. 70, ix. 277, x. 322, xi. 114, Stj. 208, passim.

konung-maor, m. a royal person, a king, Eg. 415, Hkm. 20, Yt. 7, O. H. 230 (in a verse), Isl. ii. 220 (in a verse).

konung-menni, n. a kingly person, Fms. ix. 235 (in a verse).

KONUNGE, m.; since the 14th century in a contracted form kongr, and so in the poems and ballads of that time, Lil., Ol. R., Skiða R., Völs. R., as also in the best mod. poets, Hallgrim, Eggert, cp. Pass. xxvii. 8, 9, 13, 15, Bb. 2. 15, 3. 96, 100, passim: the old vellums mostly abbreviate thus, kgr, kg, kgs; the contracted form occurs in M6S. of the 14th century or even earlier, e. g. Cod. Fris., and this is also the usual mod. pronunciation: [this word is common to all Teut. languages except Goth., where piudans = Icel. pjooan is used; A. S. cynig; Engl. king; O. H. G. chuninc; Germ. könig; Swed. kung and konung; Dan. konge; the word is prop. a patronymic derivative from konr, = Gr. arnp yerraios = a man of noble extraction; the etymology Konr ungr (young Kon) given in the poem Rm. is a mere poetical fancy]:—a king; hvárki em ek k. né jarl, ok þarf ekki at göra hásæti undir mik, Nj. 176; jarl ok konungr, N. G. L. i. 44; Dyggvi var fyrstr k. kallaor sinna ættmanna, en áðr vóru þeir dróttnar kallaðir, Hkr. i. 24, passim: the saying, til frægðar skal konung hafa, meir en til langlífis, Fms. iv. 83, vii. 73; cp. fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Mkv.; mörg eru konungs eyru, Hkr. i. 287; langr er konungs morgin, Sighvat: þjóð-konungr, a king of a þjóð, = Gr. βασιλεύε μέγας; sæ-konungr, a sea king; her-k., a king of bosts, both used of the kings of old, whose sole kingdom was their camp or fleet, and who went out to conquer and pillage,—bat var siðr víkinga, ef konunga synir réðu fyrir herliði, at þeir vóru kallaðir konungar, Fms. i. kvonna-hús, n. a lady's bower, Fas. ii. 98; lá hann þá löngum í hernaði ok var kallaðr konungr af liðsmönnum.

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sem víkinga siðr var, 257; þá er Ólafr tók við liði ok skipum, þá gáfu bliðsmenn honum konungs-nafn, svá sem siðvenja var til, at herkonungar þeir er í víking vóru, ef þeir vóru konungbornir, þá báru þeir konungsnafn, þótt þeir sæti hvergi at löndum, Ó. H. 16; Konungt konunga, King of kings, the Lord, 656 C. 32: also of an emperor, Nero k., king Nero, 26; Girkja-k., the king of the Greeks = the Emperor of Constantinople, Fms. passin; Karlamagnús k., king Charlemagne, etc.

B. Compos: Konungs-bok, f. the Book of Kings, the history of the kings of Norway, also called Konunga-æfi, originally a work of Ari, and since applied to later recensions of the same work; her hefr upp Konungabók eptir sögn Ara prests Fróða, inscription to Hkr., Cod. Fris. p. 3; also, Æfi Noregs-konunga, Knytl. S. ch. 1, 21, 100; Bók Noregs-konunga, Fb. i. 152. konunga-fundr, m. a meeting of kings. Ann. a, Fb. i. 152. konunga-fundr, m. a meeting of kings, Ann. Konunga-hella, u, f. name of a place, Fms. konunga-hús, n. a king's bouse, palace, 625. 95. konunga-kyn, n. royal kin, royalty, Fms. i. 107. konunga-móðir, f. mother of kings, a nickname, Fms. konunga-skipti, n. change of kings, succession, Germ. thronwechsel, Ver. 19, Bret. 70. konunga-stefna, u, f. a congress of kings, Fms. vii. 62, konunga-sætt, f. peace among kings, Fms. v. Sturl. i. I. Edda 80. konunga-tal, n. a series of kings, Fms. x. 378: the name of Fb. ii. 520. Konunga-æfi, f. the Lives of Kings, the name a poem, Fb. ii. 520. of a historical work, 1b. 3. konunga-ætt, f. = konungakyn, Fms. i. konungs-atsetr, n. a king's residence, Finnb. 270. konungs-borg, f. a king's castle, Stj. 519. konungs-bréf, n. a king's writ, warrant, Fms. ix. 443. konungs-bryggja, u, f. a king's bridge, Fms. vii. 183. konungs-bu, n. a royal estate, Eg. 372, Fms. konungs-bær, m. a king's residence, Hkr. i. 40. i. 90, iv. 255. konungs-dómr, m. = konungdómr, Gþl. 185. konungs-efni, n. a future king, Fms. viii. 332, Js. 15. konungs-eiör, m. a king's oath, coronation oath, Jb. 50. konungs-eign, f. a king's property, Ghl. 338. konungs-eigur, f. pl. royal property, Hkr. ii. 20. konungseyrendi, n. a royal errand, Fms. vii. 19. konungs-fundr, m. audience given by a king, Sks. 282. konungs-garðr, m. a king's palace, the king's treasury, Eg. 409, Fms. vii. 159, 207, Sks. 669; er konungsgarðr rúmr inngangs en þröngr brottfarar, Eg. 519. konungsgata, u, f. the king's highway, Stj. 333. konungs-gipta, u, f. the king's good luck, cp. Lat. fortuna Caesaris; k. fylgir þér, Fms. ii. konungs-gjöf, f. a king's gift, Eg. 183. konungsgesfa, u, f. = konungsgipta, Fms. ii. 60. konungs-görsemi, f. a king's jewel, see görsemi, Fas. ii. 349. konungs-heiti, n. a king's name, Edda. konungs-herbergi, n. a king's cabinet, Fms. vii. 314, Gpl. 139. konungs-hirð, f. a king's hirð (q. v.), Fbr. 116. konungshús, n. a king's bouse, Grág. ii. 170. konungs-höfn, f. a king's baven, Fbr. 122, Fms. ix. 447. konungs-höll, f. a king's ball, palace, Ver. 31. konungs-jörð, f. a king's estate, Gpl. 79. konungskveðja, u, f. an address to a king, Bárð. 180. konungs-lauss, adj. kingless, Fms. iv. 355. konungs-leyfl, n. a king's leave, Fms. vi. konungs-lio, n. the king's troops, Fms. viii. 70. konungs-160r, m. the king's trumpet, Fms. vii. 287, Hkr. iii. 325. konungslykill, m. a Norse law term, the king's key = an axe, which opens all doors and chests; munu beir bera konungslykil at húsinu, they will break it by force, Fms. vi. 188; ek hefi at varðveita konungslykil þann er at öllum kistum gengr ok lásum ... Vegglagr sér at hann mun upp höggva kistuna ef hón væri eigi upp lokin, Fbr. 46 new Ed. konungs-lægi, n. the konungs-maðr, m. a king's berth, Fas. i. 528, Hkr. iii. 79, 83. king's man, Eg. 17, Sks. 253, 341, Fms. i. 10, 280, O. H. 216, passim. konungs-mörk, f. a royal forest, Grág. ii. 408, Gpl. 79. konungsnafn, n. a king's title, Eg. 590, Fms. i. 6, vii. 1. m. a king's gift, Isl. ii. 226, Ld. 204, Hallfred. konungs-nautr, konungs-níðingr, m. a traitor to the king, Fms. viii. 387. konungs-orð, n. the king's command, order, Fms. ix. 443. konungs-reiði, f. the king's anger, konungs-rettr, m. the king's right, Fms. vii. 305. konungs-riki, n., mod. kongs-riki, Germ. königsreich, a kingdom, Fms. i. 85, xi. 30, Ant. 289, Sks. 464, passim. konungs-setr, n. a royal residence, Fms. ix. 330. konungs-skip, n. a king's sbip, Fms. vii. 260, Sturl. iii. 132. konungs-skrūði, 2, m. king's apparel, Stj. 601. konungs-smiðr, m. the king's smith, Fas. i. 15. konungs-sómi, a, m. royal dignity, Hkr. iii. 240. konungs-steði, a, m. the king's stithy, i. e. the mint, Js. 157, Fms. viii. 166. konungs-sveit, f. the king's retinue, Fms. ix. 22. konungs-svero, n. the king's sword, i.e. the secular power, Js. 19. konungs-sýsla, u, f. a royal office, district, Eg. 27, 36, Hkr. ii. 162. konungs-seti, n. the king's seat, residence, Fms. vi. 439, Sks. 108, Stj. 76. konungs-tekja, u, f. election of a king, Bret. 70, Fms. ix. 8, Hkr. ii. 20, iii. 146. konungs-tign, f. royal dignity, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 22. konungs-umboo, n. royal commission. konungsumboosmaor, m. the king's commissary, Ghl. 20. . konungs-vald, n. royal authority, Gpl. 533. konungs-vinr, m. a king's friend, Fms. ix. 368. konungs-vígsla, u, f. a coronation, Fms. vii. 306, x. 14, Hkr. iii. 146, Gpl. 63. konungs-ping, n. the king's assembly, = húsping (q. v.), Gpl. konungs-præll, m. the king's thrall, a term of abuse, O. H. 120, 438. Bárð. 82, Ld. 4. konungs-æfl, f. a king's life or reign, Ghl. 70.

konung-riki, n. a kingdom, Fms. x. 273.

konung-sæll, adj. lucky as to kings, blessed with good kings, Fms. xi. 217. konvent, n. [for. word], a convent, Sks. 96.

konventa, u, f. a convent, Vm. 109; konventu-bróðir, -systir, Dipl. iii. 6, 9; konventu-hús, D. N.

kopa, að, in the phrase, e-m kopar, or honum er farið að kopa, one begins to fall off, from age or the like; perhaps the passage in Hm. 16 belongs to this, but see kopa.

KOPARR, m. [Engl. copper; Germ. kupfer; Dan. kobber]:—copper, Stj. 88, Fms. v. 344. compps: kopar-bagall, m. a copper crosser, Dipl. v. 18. kopar-böllr, m. a copper ball, Dipl. iii. 4. kopar-hringja, u, f. a copper buckle, Vm. 177. kopar-kanna, u, f. a copper can, Boldt. kopar-kor, n. a copper vessel, Vm. 25. kopar-kross, m. a copper cross, Pm. 120, B.K. 83. kopar-ligr, adj. of copper. kopar-peningr, m. a copper penny, Stj. kopar-slagari, a, m. a coppersmith, D. N. kopar-sponn, m. a copper spoon, Pm. 5. kopar-stika, u, f. a copper candlestick, Vm. 20.

koppaör, part. spotted; handklæði koppat, B. K. 84.

koppari, a, m. a turner, joiner, N.G.L. ii. 241; koppara-járn, a

turner's chisel, Fms. v. 339.

KOPPB, m. [Engl. cup; Dan. kop; cp. also W. Engl. cop = a round bill, and Germ. kopf = bead, which prop. mean a cup, analogous to Icel. kolla and kollr, q. v.]:—a cup, small vessel, esp. in dairy-work; koppar ok keröld; i koppum ok keröldum, Bs. i. 721; trog, dall, eysil, ask nó kopp, Snót; viðsmjör í koppi, Stj. 590; fæði ok láta fylgja kopp. N. G. L. i. 131 (418): a chamber pot, Bs. ii. 345: a cup-sbaped bole, í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir koppar, síðan er hann hafðr til þváttsteins, Bs. i. 640; segja menn at enn sjái í berginu svá sem smá-koppa, þar sem konungsmenn settu örfalina, Fms. i. 280: of the eye-socket, Bs. i. 177; spé-koppar (Dan. smilebuller), a dimple in the cheeks.

II. = knappr, the bell-sbaped crown of a belmet, Fas. iii. 535, Karl. 355.

kopps-tröð, f. a local name, Sturl. i. 63.

kordúna-hosur, f. pl. bose of cordovan leather, Fms. iv. 77.

korgr, m. grounds, dregs; kaffe-k., blóð-k.

korka, u, f. a pining or wasting away; pad er korka i honum. korkulogr, adj. pining, perhaps a corruption from kraki, kroklegr, legr, q. v. korki, a, m. [from Gael. coirce], oats, a απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.)

korkna, 20, to dwindle away.

korkr, m. cork, (mod. and for.) Kormakr, m., Korm-löð, f., pr. names of Irish origin, Landn., Nj. KORN, n. [Goth. kaurn = σίτος and kaurnô = κόκκος; A. S. and Engl. corn: O. H. G. chorn: Germ. and Dan. korn]:-corn, grain; ellefu korn, ok ellefu pipar-korn, 655 xxx. 8; leynisk í litlu korni afl trésins, Greg. 14; hleifr er görr af mörgum kornum, 625. 90: seed, grain, korn eðr malt, O.H. 113; hann skal honum greiða kýr ok korn, smjör ok vöru, Gbl. 305; sumir skáru korn, sumir bundu, sumir óku heim korninu, O. H. 30; þar var hallæri á korni (a bad crop) en gott korn (a good crop) austr i land, 102; korn (crop) var heldr úárvænt, 113; færa menn niðr korn sín, Nj. 169; hann sár þar niðr korninu, 82; er ok íllu korni til sáð, enda mun illt af gróa, a saying, 174; sá himnesku korni í hjörtu manna, H. E. 500: flour, tak rúgbrauð, eigi blandat við annat korn, Lækn.:—in plur. stores of grain, hann flutti med sér mikil korn, Fms. vii. 173; þar voru forn korn, O. H. 102, 113:-oats, corn, (Swed. besta-korn, cp. 'a feed of corn'), gefa hestum korn, 31; hann var Gauzkr hlaupari ok alinn á korni vetr ok sumar, Gullþ. 12:—Mikkjals-korn, Ólafs-korn, *Michael's* corn, St. Olave's corn, a kind of tithe paid to the church in Norway, II. metaph. a bit, grain; ok þar kemr lítið korn niðr af þeim bita, of a bit of meat, Fas. i. 54; hákarls-korn, Snót 226; sand-2. in mod. usage freq. as a diminutive suffix korn, a grain of sand. to a noun; það var máltak hans við hvern mann, bróðir! karl-korn mitt! of bishop Sweyn, who died A.D. 1476, Esp. Arb. 1475; barn-korn, a bit of a bairn = Tervior; stundar-korn, a little while; hus-korn, a scrap of a bouse: bu-korn, a small bousebold; ord-korn, a little word: this use, however, scarcely occurs before the 15th century (unless it be in the passage Fas. I. c., which, however, is only found in a paper MS.), and it may be a kind of imitation of the Germ. -chen. compos: korn-amstr, n. a corn-stack, Orkn. 448. korn-ár, n. a 'corn-year,' crop, Fas. ii. 126. korn-bingr, m. a 'corn-bin,' beap of corn. korn-deild, f. a kind of contribution or titbe paid in corn, N.G. L. i. 142. korn-feitr, adi. korn-frjó, n. seed-corn, Pr. 448. 'corn-fat,' of a horse, Fms. xi. 280. korn-garðr, m. a corn-sbed, Vm. 18. korn-gildr, adj. payable in korn-gyoja, u, f. the corn-goddess = Ceres, Stj. 83. corn, D. N. korn-görð, f. corn-produce, Stj. 164. korn-hjálmr, m. a cornstack, Stj. 424, Fb. i. 541. Eg. 43, 49, 235, O. H. 30. 656 C. 31. korn-jörð, korn-hlaða, u, f. a 'corn-lathe,' barn, korn-hus, n. a 'corn-bouse,' barn, korn-jörð, f. corn-soil, arable land; sá í góða k., korn-kaup, n. purchase of corn, O. H. 113, Gpl. 352. Hom. 67. korn-kippa, u, f. a corn-sieve, Nj. 82, 170. korn-kýrlag, n. a cow's value in corn, B. K. 55. korn-sala, u, f. sale of corn, O. H. 114.

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korn-såö, n. flour, rendering of polenta, Stj. korn-skreppa, u. f. a 'corn-scrip,' corn-sieve, Nj. 82, v.l. korn-skurör, m. sbearing

(as it is called in North England and Scotland), reaping, Stj. 422, 438, Clem. 30, Magn. 502. kornskurðar-maðr, m. a sbearer, reaper, Stj. 422, Greg. 69. kornskurðar-mánuðr, m. the shea kornskurðar-tími, a, m. shearing time, Stj. 61, 354. kornskurðar-mánuðr, m. the shearing month, Edda. korn-slátta. korn-tiund, f. a titbe paid in corn, u, f. a reaping, N.G. L. i. 254. B. K. 53. korn-ungr, adj. quite young. korn-virki, n. a corn shed, Gpl. 454. korn-vist, t. stores of second of wine, B. K. 64. korn-vín, n. 2 kind of wine, B. K. 64. korn-vist, f. stores of corn; bannat at selja k.,

Korn-bretar, m. pl. the Britons of Cornwall (Kornbreta-land), Fms.

korpa, u, f. pining away, Björn.

korpna, ad, to fall off.

korporal, n. [for. word], a corporal, Hom. 138, Pm., Vm., B. K. korpr, m. [Scot. corbie; Swed. korp], a raven, Edda (Gl.): a nick-

name. Fb. iii.

korpu-legr, adj. falling off, thin, Björn.

korra, að, older form kvarra, q. v.; það korrar í honum.

korri-ro, interj. (qs. kurd'-i-ro, sleep in rest!), a lullaby, Isl. Djoos.

kort, n. a map, mod. Dan. kort, Germ. karte.

kortr, adj. [Germ. kurz], sbort, Ulf. 7. 133, is scarcely an Icel. word.

kos-eyrir, m. choice things, = kjörfé, Sturl. i. 77.

kos-girni, f. a caprice, whim; pat er ekki nema k. ein, N.G.L. i. 384. kosning, f. [kjósa], an election, Fms. viii. 268, ix. 227, Sks. 748, Bs. passim. kosningar-bref, n. the writ for an election, Ann. 1321

kosningi, a, m. the chosen or elect one; bu ert konungr ok k. bessa

kosningr, m. = kosning, Sturl. i. 214, Fms. vi. 93, viii. 259, x. 58: a franchise, 96.

kos-oro, u. an election, Fr.

KOSS, m. [cp. Ulf. kukjan; A. S. cyss; Engl. kiss; Germ. kuss; Dan. kys; Swed. kyss]:—a kiss; fylgja skal kvedju koss, a saying, Fsm. 48; eptir tárblandinn koss skilja þau, Fms. xi. 425; eigi tjáðu eiðar oss eða margir kossar, Vígl. (in a verse); hann sveigir hana at sér ok verða þá einstaka kossar, Fs. 88; med åstsamlegum kossi, Barl. 186; gefa e-m koss, Greg. 46; friðar-koss, a kiss of peace, Nd. 59: Júdas-koss, a Judaskiss; ekki, Lafranz, vill ek kyssa þik, þvíat þat má vera, ef stundir líða, at þat kallir þú Júdas-koss, Bs. i. 842: in Hm. 81 kossa is corrupt for kosta (see kostr I. 4), for in law, kissing a maiden by stealth was a finable offence,—as in the case of the poet Kormak, Korm. ch. 24,—and if against her will it was napie to 13010augs 68000, 2000, 2000 pér at kossi konur, Sdm. 28; laun-koss, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 47. compos: against her will it was liable to fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 337; cp. teygjattu m. much kissing, Art. 100.

koss-mildr, adj. 'kiss-mild,' fond of kissing, Art. 108, Fas. iii. 483. KOSTA, ad, [akin to kjósa; A.S. costjan; Germ. kosten = to taste; Lat. gusto; Gr. γεύομαι]:—to try, tempt, strive: with gen., kosta affs, to try one's strength, Vsp. 7; k. magns, id., Rm. 9; k. megins, Gs. 22; k. sunds, Fms. vii. 351 (in a verse); k. rásar, þorf. Karl. (in a verse); (til) rásar kostar þú nú, Fs. 45; k. vígs, to figbt, Ö. H. (in a verse); kosta mans, to fall in love, Hbl. 15; Bárðr þuriti alls at kosta, B. bad to exert all bis strength, Bárd. 166; kosta kapps, to strive bard, Grett. 202 new Ed.: to risk, vil ek þar til kosta fjár föður míns, Fms. ii. 63; hvárt þeir færi til þings, ok kostim at því allra vina várra, Eb. 98; verja fé yðvart ok frelsi, ok kosta þar til allra þeirra manna er ýðr er liðs at ván, Eg. 8; ætla ek at sækja oddi ok eggju frændleifð mína, ok kosta þar at allra frænda minna ok vina ok allra þeirra er . . ., O. H. 2. to tempt; at vér fyrir-farimk eigi i kostan beirri er djöfullinn kostar vár, Hom. 158; í því er hann kostar (tries) upp at rísa, Al. 144; þeir sögðu hann fullu kostað hafa, be bad taken pains enough, Odd. 18; skal hann kosta at koma, N.G. L. i. 348. as imperat. giving emphasis to the verb, like Lat. age, come! kostið svá keppa, fight so bard! Am. 54; kostum flærð at forðask, Leiðarv. 39; kostum (not köstum) at æsta, 40; kostaðu at vinna vel margar íþróttir, Hsm. 29; kostadu hug þinn herða, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); kostadu hins, at haldir fast hesti ok skjaldi, Korm., Likn. 11; en hinn er fallinn er, kosti hann ok rísi upp sem fljótast, Blanda (MS.); nú kostit, bræðr, ok verit hraustir, come, bretbren, be of good cheer! 656 C. 22; en ber kostid ok görit svá vel, at þér leggit ráð á með mér, Karl. 484; við þat er kostanda (exert thyself), at yfir verði stigit af þér með andans afli, MS. 677. 5; því kosti hverr sem æ staðfastlegast at göra gott, Hom. 24. with acc. it strains a thing, i. e. it is strained, damaged; bó at kjöl kosti, though the keel is sorely strained, Fms. vii. 59 (in a verse); hvarki var beim at meini hungr né kuldi, heitt né kalt, hvárki kostaði þau, neitber of them was burt, suffered from it, Blanda (MS.); þat fall var svá mikit, at kostaði lærlegg hans, Fms. ix. 219. 2. reflex., kostast, to suffer a bodily or inward injury; þat var mál manna, at Þorfinnr mundi eigi lifað hafa, svá mjök var hann kostaðr af eldinum, Sturl. i. 162; mjök kostaðr af hita, 161; bæði var kostað hold hans ok bein, Greg. 80; kostaðr hestr, a broken-winded borse; sakir fyrnsku vóru bararnar mjök kostaðar, dilapidated, Bs. ii. 146. [Engl. cost; Germ. kosten], to cost, with acc. of the person and price; mik

kostar lif (acc.) hans, it cost bis life, Fas. i. 532; likneski sem til kostaði tiu aura, Vm. 101; get ek at ber bykki mikit (acc.) k. at kaupa hann, Fms. i. 79; sem buar virða at dómi, at mik hafi kostað fyrir þau, Grág. i. 368; slíkt sem þá (acc.) hefir kostað, K. þ. K. 54; spurði hvat (acc.) kostat haiði porarin (acc.), Fms. v. 315: with acc. of the thing and price, keisarann kostadi cigi minna fé leikinn (acc.), the play cost the emperor not less, vii. 97; þá kerru (acc.) kostaði sex hundruð (acc.) skillinga, the car cost ..., Stj. 573; einn riddara (acc.) kostar átta merkr, Fms. xi. 331. 2. to defray the expences of, with acc.; pat bod kostadi Unnr, Ld. 10; pau hin somu klæði sem þeir hörðu kostað (purchased) með kirkjunnar gózi, Mar.:to spend, lay out, with acc., hvat viltú til kosta; at hann skyldi þessa nafnbót engum peningum kosta, that he should be at no expence for it, Fms. x. 03, v. l.; bat fríða líkneski hafði prestrinn kostað á sína peninga. Mar.; bu hefir kostad oss (entertained us), bondi, Fs. 150; allt bat er hann leggr til ok kostar, lays out, N.G.L. ii. 354; er svá mikit lét sik kosta oss til lausnar, who let it cost bimself so much, Barl, 114; hafdi hann setu a Grund ok kostadi einn allt fyrir, and defrayed all the costs, Sturl. i. 155 :- in mod. usage with dat., k. miklu til eins, hann hefir engu til bess kostad, be bas invested no money in it, done nothing for it; k, miklu upp a e-d, to spend much money on a thing.

kostall, adj. costly, expensive; e-m veror kostallt, Bs. i. 722.

kostan, f. cost, pains; leggja kostan ok stund á e-t, I'ms. x. 395;

temptation, k. fjandans, Hom. 33, 158.
kost-góðr, adj. of good quality, Grág. i. 498; esp. of milk, pasture, jarðir kostgóðar ok grösugar, Stj. 341: of a horse, skjótr hestr ok kostgóðr, Flóv. 28.

kost-gripr, m. a costly thing, choice thing (see kjörgripr), Fs. 40, 43, Fms. x. 215, Bs. i. 37, Edda 15, 82.

kost-gæfa, d, to purb on wirb a thing; kostgæfa eptirforna, to pursue bard, Isl. ii. 360; k. undanróðrinn, Fb. i. 396; k. e-s nauðsyn, ii. 91. to strive, take pains, with infin.; k. at fremja, Bs. i. 42, Magn. 468, Fms. i. 184, vii. 31, Eb. 39 new Ed.:-reflex., H. E. i. 249, Barl. 78.

kost-gæfð, f. painstaking, Bs. i. 273, Mar. 1c67.

kost-gæfi, u. and f. painstaking, care: a. neut., allt k., Hom. 49; med miklu k., with mickle pains, Fms. x. 277; med ollu k., with all diligence, 656 A. i. 17, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, Al. 163, Stj. 595. fem., sakir kostgæfi þeirrar, Bs. i. 166.

kost-gæfiligr, adj. painstaking, diligent.

kost-gæfinn, adj. painstaking, (the mod. form.)

kost-gæfliga and kost-gæfiliga, adv. with pains, diligently, Hom. 1, Fms. i. 263.

kost-gæfni, f. = kostgæfi, N. G. L. ii. 481, freq. in mod. usage.

kost-geefr, adj. painstaking, diligent, Sturl. i. 90, Greg. 27; verum sem kostgæsstir, 55; k. athugi, Hom. 52; k. á e-t, Fms. ii. 145.

kost-gorð, f. the state of affairs, Finnb. 318.

kost-hald and kost-heldi, n. entertainment, D. N. ii. 393, 482. kostigr, adj. costly, choice; kostig lond, fine pasture, Ld. 124; agætir hagar, kostigir ok lodnir, Stj. 258: chosen, of a person, Hd.; ú-kostigr,

mean, common, Fs. 128. kost-filr, adj. bad, common, Fas. ii. III.

kost-lauss, adj. 'cost-less,' bad, vile, Fms. v. 14.

kost-ligr, adj. costly, choice, desirable, O. H. 98.

kost-móor, adj. 'meat-weary,' weary after a bearty meal, Hým. 30. kostnaðr, m. cost, expence, Eg. 43, Grág. i. 336, Fms. i. 52; í kostnað þann er þú hefir fyrir mér, Eb. 262; sátu sumir á sínum kostnaði, Orkn. 334, Gpl. 59; litill k., small cost, Flov. 34: living, var þá skipt Eyjunum hvar hvárir skyldu kostnað á hafa, Orkn. 272. compds: kostnaðar-laust. adi. without expense. kostnaðar-lítill, adj. of little cost. kostnaðar-mikill, adj. very costly, expensive, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 73. kostnadar-samr, adj. expensive, Fms. xi. 316, Bs. i. 830, Orkn. 96.

KOSTR, m., gen. kostar, pl. kostir, old acc. pl. kostu, which is used in old poets as Sighvat (O. H. 39), Arnor (Edda 50); but the usual form in the MSS. as well as in mod. usage is kosti; [Ulf. kustus = δοκιμή, 2 Cor. ii. 9, xiii. 3; Germ. and Dan. kost = fare, food]: -a choice, the funda-I. condition, chance, but mostly with mental notion being trial: the notion of a bard choice; eru nú tveir kostir til, sá annarr, at ..., hinn annarr, at . . ., Nj. 199; sá er hinn þrjði kostr, Grág. ii. 83; munu þer hinn sama kost fyrir höndum eiga sem vær áttum, at verja fé yðvart ok frelsi . . . en at öðrum kosti. Eg. 8; hann sá engan sinn kost annan, en hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246, Eg. 24; sám vér þann helzt várn kost at firrask fund hans, 70; nú má Flosi sjá sinn kost, hvárt hann vill sættask til þess at sumir sé utan sætta, Nj. 250; það er hverjum manni bodit, at leita sér lífs meðan kostr er, 202; einbeygðr kostr, the only 2. choice, terms; hvern kost vili ber nú gora choice left, Orkn. 58. Ingjaldi? Nj. 3; ek göri þér skjótan kost, Dropl. 6; göra e-m tvá kosti, Ld. 212, Fs. 57; tók Kali þenna kost, Orkn. 214. 3. a chance, opportunity, possibility; göra kost á e-u, Nj. 155, 271; mun ek öngan kost a gora, I will give no choice in the matter, i.e. will not do it, 149; kost muntú láta at etja, 90:-kostr er á, or gen. kostr e-s, a thing ex possible, there is a chance, 254, 263; ef bess er k., Grag. ii. 56; Hareks (acc.) kostaði finnm merkr (acc.) gulls, it cost me five gold marks, El.; þat | var ekki við k., there was no question as to H., Isl. ii. 315; þú er mún ex

eigi við kostr, wben I am gone, Stj. 363 :-eiga e-s kosti, to bave a chance f i. 61; at versta kosti, in the worst case, 101; at minnsta kosti, at least: of, be able, allowed, Grag. i. 63, 468, Ld. 84, 160, 184, Nj. 57, 132, Eg. 16, 60, 531, Sks. 20 B. 4. a match, of an unmarried woman; Sigrior het dottir hans ok botti beztr kostr á Hálogalandi, Fg. 25; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, hón var væn kona ok kurteis ok vel at sér, ok þótti sá beztr k. á Rangárvöllum, Nj. (begin.); Hallr kvað góðan kost í henni, H. said she was a good match, 180, Fs. 88, Stj. 187; engi kostr þótti þá þvílíkr sem Helga hin Fagra í öllum Borgarfirði, Ísl. ii. 206: giving a woman away, hann spyrr hverr ráda eigi fyrir kosti hennar, who was to give ber away, Band. 9 new Ed.; mey til kosta, a maid to be married, Hm. 81, (MS. kossa), cp. liggia heima sem mær til kosta, Fas. iii. 409, (raða-kostr, a matcb); kvennkostr (q. v.), góðr kvennkostr. 5. choice, state, condition; bat mun mína kosti hér fram draga, at þú átt ekki vald á mér, Orkn. 120; kostum drepr kvenna karla ofriki, i. e. the tyranny of man crushes a woman's right, Am. 69; drap þá brátt kosti, tben the state grew worse, id.; sjá fyrir sínum kosti, to take care of oneself, Fms. x. 236; eigi mun honum bykkja batnað hafa várr kostr, Eg. 287; eigi treystusk menn at raska kosti þeirra, people dared not meddle with them, disturb them, Ld. 146; bændr vildu verja kost sinn, defend themselves, Fms. ix. 306; sidan lét Simon varoveita kost hennar, guard ber affairs, vii. 233; pá heldr hann kosti sínum, tben be bolds bis place, loses not bis right. Grág. ii. 209; ú-kostir, afarkostir, a bard, evil choice; or-kostr, lack of choice, poverty. II. cost, expence; allan þann kost er hann hefir fyrir haft, Jb. 321; sá er vitna þarf skal standa þeim kost allan, 358; hver maðr er sik ok sín hjú heldr á sínum kosti, K. Á. 78; þat skip höfðu bæjar-menn látið göra af sínum kosti, Fms. ix. 270; hann hélt sik ríkmannlega at klæðum ok öllum kosti (fare), ii. 278; hann lét alla sina félaga á sinn kost þann vetr, Gullb. 9; hví hann var svá djarfr at taka slíka menn upp á kost hans, Landn. 149, v.l.; hann gaf sér mikinn kost til (be took great pains), at koma þeim öllum í vingun við Guð, Hom. 108; þóat hann hefði mörgu sinni mikinn kost (pains) til gefit, Al. 116; hann lézk þar vildu sína kosti til leggja (do bis best), at þeir Hákon deildi enga úhæfu, Fms. i. 22. means; er (þeir) synja ölmusu, er kosti höfðu til, Hom. 64; hafa meira kost, to be the strongest, Fb. ii. 361; eiga alls kosti vid e-n, to bave it all in one's power, i. e. to be the strongest; Jokull gaf honum lif ok átti áðr alls kosti við hann, Fs. 10; eiga alla kosti, Fms. iv. 296, Stj. 481; Bessus er slíks átti kosti við hann er hann vildi gört hafa, Al. 101; eiga nokkurs góðs kosti, 96; hafa lítils kosti, to bave small chance, be little worth, Mar.: means, provisions, medan mér endask föng til, bótt ek véla um mína kosti, though I am left to my own supplies, Eg. 66; bauð hann Oddi alla kosti með sér, Fas. ii. 540; ef vér hittumk síðar svá at þeir hafi meiri kosti (forces), Fms. v. 87; bændr efldu þá kost hans um buit, Sturl. iii. 196 C: stores, tvau skip hladin vænum kosti, Fms. xi. 436; her se ek beggja kost, I see bere plenty of either, Sighvat; mungat né adra kosti (fare), setjask i kosti e-s, Fms. viii. 58; bændr uggðu at sezt mundi á kost þeirra, ok kurruðu ílla, Bs. i. 549: victuals, frovisions, Germ. kost, selja silfr fyrir kost, Fas. i. 450; hveiti ok annarr kostr, Stj. 212; Kirkja á þetta í kosti, tvær vættir skreiðar, vætt smjörs, vætt kjöts, Pm. 34; tvau hundruð í haustlagi, tíu aura í kosti, Vm. 42: board, bondi skal halda honum kost, Jb. 374; þá bauð Ketill fé fyrir kost hennar, Dropl. 4; til kostar ok klæða, fare and clotbing, B. K. 108; at konungs kosti, at the king's table, Bs. i. 782; far-k. (q. v.), a ship, vehicle; lids-k., forces, troops. IV. cost, quality; af léttum kosti, Fms. x. 173; þat sax var afburðar-járn kosti, of fine steel, id. things; friði fylgja allir kostir ok öll fríðindi, Clem. 29; kyn ok kostr (quality), MS. 4.9; fátt fríðra kosta, Hdl. 45: þeir kostir skulu ok fylgja, at þik skal aldri kala í skyrtunni, Fas. ii. 529, 531; þá ferr hann ór skyrtu sinni, ok hélt hón öllum kostum sínum, 539: fatness, Lat. ubertas glebae, jarðarinnar kost ok feitleik, Stj. 167; þar vóru allgóðir lands-kostir. Hkr. i. 55; er mér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé sjálfala á vetrum en fiskr i hverju vatni, Fs. 20, 25, Landn. 225, v.l.; af kostum skal þessu landi nafn gefa ok kalla Markland, Fb. i. 539. 3. virtue : þeir stígask yfir af hermönnum Krists fyrir helga kosti, Hom. 27; Kristni þróask at mannfjölda ok kostum, MS. 677. 8; eigi er þat rúnanna kostr,... heldr er þat þinn kostr, Skálda 162, freq. in mod. usage. 4. a good quality, virtue; segja kost ok löst, to tell fairly the good and had of a thing; skalt þú segja kost ok löst á konunni, Nj. 23; hann sagði kost ok löst af landinu, Landn. 30; löstu ok kostu bera ljóða synir blandna brjóstum 1, Hm. 134; u-kostr, a fault, flaw; mann-kostir, virtues. 5. spec. of a horse, plur. a fine pace; hestr óð kafs af kostum, Sighvat. V. spec. and adverb. usages; til kostar, well! all right! well done! er hat til kostar, ef eigi flyjum vér fyrir mönnunum, Fins. xi. 139; þat er til kostar, ef..., well done, if..., Hym. 33; er bat ok til kostar (it is a comfort) at Höskuldi muni þá tveir hlutir ílla líka, Ld. 70: because, allra mest af þeim kosti, at ..., Hom. 33: sagði Ósvífr at þeir mundi á kostum (indeed) finna, at þau Guðrún vóru eigi jafnmenni, Ld. 122; þeim kosti, in that ease, Grag. i. 40; engum kosti, by no means, MS. 4. 21; at beim kosti, on that condition, Grag. ii. 239; at ödrum kosti, else, otherwise, Eg. 8, 749; at þriðja kosti, tbirdly, 14. Grúg. i. 395; at síðasta, efsta kosti, in ebe last instance, last emergency, Nj. 221; at fæsta kosti, at least, N. G. L.

gen., alls kostar, quite, in every respect, Sks. 674 B, passim; eigi eins kostar, not very, not peculiarly, Isl. ii. 322; annars kostar, as for the rest, 108 B; nokkurs kostar, in any wise, Fms. xi. 79, Fb. i. 74; sums kostar, in some respect, Fas. ii. 547, v. 69. Hom. 89; bess kostar, in this case, thus, Fms. xi. 79, Rb. 36, Hom. (St.): acc., på kostu, as adv., in such a manner, N.G.L. i. 327; fyrir hvern kost, by every means. Kostr, in sense I, is in old writers often omitted, and left to be supplied by the adjective or pronoun, e.g. pann (viz. kost) munu vér af taka, Ld. 188; at hann mundi verða þann upp at taka, Eg. 157, Nj. 222; er þá ok sá einn (viz. kostr) til, 227, Fms. vii. 265; er oss nú engi annarr til, Nj. 143, Eg. 405; er yðr engi annarr á görr en snúa aptr, Nj. 207; Hákon jarl er alltrauðr undir trúna at ganga, ok þykkir vera harðr (viz. kostr) á annat borð, Fms. xi. 39. COMPDS: kostar-hald, n. maintenance, Stj. 184. kostar-lauss, adj. without provisions, 1sl. ii. 463. kosta-boo, n. pl. a very favourable choice, Eg. 539, Vapn. 30, Sturl. iii. 151. kostamikill, adj. good, fine, valuable, Sturl. iii. 7. kosta-munr, m. difference in quality, Nj. 52. kosta-vandr, adj. fastidious, Vigl. 16. kosta-vanr, adj. cheerless, Skm. 30. kost-samr, adj. fine, excellent, Hkm. 2. kostuligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), costly, Fas. i. 76.

kost-vandr, adj. fastidious, Fas. iii. 115, Vigl. 48 new Ed.

KOT, n. [A. S. cote; Engl. cot], a cottage, but, small farm; fyrir hví ertu kominn i kot þetta! Clem. 25, Barl. 194, Orkn. 78, O. H. 208, Fms. ix. 359; leggjask í kot, Rétt. 10. 7: allit., karl and kot, þat er mart í koti karls sem kóngs er ekki í ranni, or karl ok kerling í koti sínu, see karl; því er betra kál í koti en ketill stór af borgar floti, Eggert.

kot, n. [from Engl. coat], a coat, jacket.

kota or kotra, ad; kotra sér niðr, to seek out a bole.

kot-bondi, a, m. a cottier, Lv. 59, Fas. ii. 46; þá ætla ek mörgum kotbúondonum munu þykkja vera þröngt fyrir dyrum, Ó. H. 127.

kot-bær, m. = kot, Barl. 46, Fagrsk. ch. 193.

kot-karl, m. a cottier, cottager, a boor, Sks. 254, Sturl. iii. 122, Fms. iv. 283, vii. 253, Glúm. 391. compds: kotkarla-ætt, f. poor folk, Fas. iii. 289. kotkarls-barn and kotkarls-son, m. a churl's bairn, cburl's son, Fms. ix. 330, 331, Stj. 206; hinn herfiligasti kotkarls-son ok innar minnstu ættar, Fms. vii. 157, Thom. 401.

kot-lifi, n. bumble life, Stat. 276.

kot-maor, m. = kotungr, Sturl. (in a verse).

kot-mannliga, adv. meanly, in a beggarly way, Bjarn. 29.

kot-mannligr, adj. beggarly.

kotra, u, f. a game, backgammon, = kvátra, q. v.

kotroskinn, adj. prudish, Snót (1866), (conversational.)

kotung, n. cotton, = kotún. kotungs-lauf, n. and kotungs-víðir, m. a kind of salix, Hjalt.

kotungr, m. = kotkarl, Fas. iii. 249, Fbr. 26, Str. 45.

kotún, n. cotton, (mod.)

kovertur, n. [for. word], 'coverture,' a covering, Sks. 403.

KOĐ, n. the fry of trout and salmon; brand-kóð.

KOF, n. [kaf, kefja], tbick vapour, steam, mist, Sks. 204. kóf-sveittr, adj. steaming bot. kóf-viðri, n. [Shetl. kavaburd], a misty sleet or snow; k. ok frostviðri, Fbr. 112.

kóklast, að, to bobble, get on with difficulty.

KOLFR, m. [akin to Engl. club, Germ. kolb], the tongue in a bell, Fms. vi. 147: kólf-klukka, u, f. a bell with a tongue, Pm. 129; (kólflauss, adj. without a k., Vm. 9): the bulb of a plant: endi-k., a sausage, II. a kind of bolt, Swed. kolf, Rm. 43, bior. Isl. Þjóðs. i. 177. 371, Karl. 68, 244, N. G. L. i. 69; bakka-kólfr, a bird bolt; for-kólfr, q. v.: the phrase, sem kólfi skyti, swift as a bolt, as lightning, Fms. ii. 183, vii. 343, Sturl. iii. 220. kólf-skot, n. a bolt sbot, of distance, Edda 31.

kólga, u, f., poët. a wave, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 1. 25, Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse), Bs. i. 16 (in a verse): one of the Northern

Nereids (Ránar-dætr), Edda.

kólna, að, to become cold, Stj. 45, Fas. i. 148; veðr tók at k., Fms. i. 67; kólnaði veðrit ok dreif, Eb. 204; lík skal eigi grafa áðr kólnat er, K. p. K. 26; dagr kolnar, Hom. (St.): impers., e-m kolnar, one gets cold; oss kólnar á klónum, Grett. 94 B; kulda-veðr var úti, ok tók honum fast at kólna, Fb. i. 276.

kólnan, f. getting cold, Germ. abküblung, Rb. 102.

kómeta, u, f. [for. word], a comet, Ann. passim; but in mod. usage, hala-stjarna, q. v.

kóngr, m. a king, = konungr, q. v.

kóni, a, m. a bullock (?), Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse): as a word of abuse, hann er fallegr kóni!

kópa, t, [kopa, Ivar Aasen], to stare, gape; kópir afglapi, H.m. 81. KOPR, m. a young seal, freq.: prob. from its round-formed head (see koppr, kúpa). COMPDS: kop-heldr, adj. 'seal-tight,' of a net, Vm. 08. kóp-skinn, n. the skin of a kópr.

kóróna, u, f., contr. króna and krúna, q. v. [Lat. word], a crown, Fas. viii. 193, x. 107, Gpl. 60, passim; gull-k., þyrni-k.

kóróna, að, to crown, Ver. 57, Fms. vii. 306, Gpl. 63, Th. 20.

KOBB, m., dat. kórnum, Symb. 57; kórinum, Fms. vii. 174, 291; [Lat. KBAPPB, adj., kröpp, krappt, [see kreppa]:—strait, narrow, of a cborus]:—a cboir, Vm. 171, Bs. i. 84, passim: a cboir, music, Str. 1, Karl. 545.

COMPDS: kór-bak, n. the back of the choir or church. kór-bjalla, u, f. a choir-bell, Vm. 17.

kór-bók, f. a choir-book, hymn book, Vm. 109, Am. 47. kórs-bróðir, m., eccl. a 'choir-brother,' a canon, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 461, Bs. (esp. Laur. S.) passim. kor-dyr, n. a choirdoor, Fms. xi. 273. kor-kapa, u, f. a priest's cope, Fms. viii. 557, ix. 341. kór-kjappi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.iii. 85. kór-prestr, m. a choir-priest, Bs. i. 876, a priest officiating at the altar. kór-smíð, f. a choir-building, Bs. i. 706. kor-bili, n. a 'choir-deal,' panel of the choir, Hom. (St.) 97.

krabb, n. a crabbed band. krabba, 20, to scrawl, write a crabbed band.

KRABBI, a, m. a crab; k. gengr öfugr löngum, Rb. 100, Stj. 91, Al. 168, Pr. 477; krabbinn segir son sinn við, sífellt gengr þú út á hlið, a ditty; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 246: of the zodiac, Rb. (1812) 16; as also krabba-mark (-merki), n. id., Rb. 100, MS. 732. 4: krabba-mein, n., medic, a cancer.

kračak, n. [perh. akin to A. S. cræd, Engl. crowd], a crowd, swarm, (conversational.)

krafa, u, f. craving, demand, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 21, Fms. vi. 192. krafia, að, to paw or scrabble with the bands; ok krafiaði fyrir (frá?) nösunum, be (an exposed infant) bad pawed (the snow) from his face, Fs. 60; still used, krafla fram ur e-u, to crawl out of a strait.

krafia, u, f. a nickname of an infant, see the preceding word: the name of a volcano in Iceland.

kraflandi, a, m. the name of a hot spring in western Iceland.

krafsa, að, to paw or scratch with the feet, as horses or sheep when grazing on a snow field; hann krafsaði sem hross, Ld. 120; hundrinn krafsar sundr hrúguna, Fas. iii. 547; ekki þarf at k. af því ofan, er oss er i hug, Nj. 224; hann kvaðsk eigi mundu k. um þat at segja honum sannindi, Sturl. iii. 313.

kragi, a, m. [Swed. krage; Dan. krave; cp. Scot. craig = neck], the collar of a coat: a kind of sbort rain cloak.

kraka, 20, to drag under the water; þá er hann krakaði þat upp, Grág. ii. 276; þeir krökuðu upp spýtingana ok pakkana, ... ok láta upp kraka þat sem fengist af gózi, Bs. i. 842; krökuðu þeir hann upp, ok fluttu til lands, 610:-to furnish with pales, allt var krakat it ytra med sjónum, Fms. viii. 177:-to touch the bottom, of an anchor or the like, toku þá akkerin at kraka, x. 135; kraka niðri, of a horse in a deep stream only just touching the bottom with the feet: kraka hey upp, to cock bay, Grag. ii. 107.

KRAKI, 2, m. [Dan. krage], a pale, stake; konungr lét setja kraka utan frå Borg it fremra med sænum, Fms. viii. 148: a drag, boat-book, vóru þá görvir til krakar, ok varð dregit í sundr hofit, Ísl. ii. 411: prop. a looped and branched stem, used as a staircase, in which sense it is still used in Norway (Ivar Aasen); this also was the old Dan. sense, see Saxo ii. 31; hence metaph, the nickname of the famous mythical Danish king Rolf Kraki, from his being thin and tall; nú sitr hér í hásæti kraki einn litill, Edda 81. 2. a kind of anchor, = Gr. εὐνή.

krakka, ab, to emit a cracking sound, to simmer.

krakki, a, m. [akin to kraki], a thin youth, urchin; krakkinn! krakkatetrið! þetta er nú barn enn þá, krakkinn, Piltr og Stúlka 9, (conversational, of either sex.)

kraklegr, adj. thin, Lat. gracilis; hann var kraklegr (be was thin and weak of frame) ok þótti heldr seinlegr, Glúm. 335.

kram, n. [for. word; Engl. cram; Dan. kram; mid. Germ. krame = a shop], toys, Rétt. 2.10: kram-vara, u, f. id.: kram-verk, n., Osv. S.

kramari, a, m. [Dan. kræmmer], a toyman.

kramask, o, to pine and waste; see kremja.

KRAMR, adj. balf thawed, of snow; i krömum snjó, Fms. i. 280; ok þegar dreif í Löginn krömmu, Fb. ii. 327; also of butter, kramt smjor: bruised, of berries when the juice oozes out, and the like.

kramsi, a, m., poët. a raven, Edda (Gloss.)

kranga, að, to creep, Skm. 30.

krangi, a, m. [cp. krakki]. kranga-logr, adj. [krangled, Ivar Aasen], thin, of a boy; hann er of bods krangalegr!

krangr, adj., kröng, krangt, weak, crank, Skv. 3. 44.

krank-domr, m. ailing, sickness, Mar., Bs. ii. 140, passim.

krank-dæmi, n. = krankdómr, Fas. iii. 642.

krank-leikr, m. (-leiki), = krankdómr, Fms. viii. 443, Jb. 167, Fas. ii. 304, Grett. 152.

KRANKR, m. [Germ. krank], ill, sick; krankr mjök, Fms. x. 146, Finnb. 322; k. i likam, B. K. 97; krönk augu, Stj. 171: sore, distressing, hin krankasta tio, the sorest time, of a famine, 162; krankir hlutir, 156; krönkustu tilfelli, 218; inar krönkustu flugur, 271.

kranz, m. [for. word; Germ. kranz; Dan. krans], a wreath; setjast í kranz, to sit in a ring, Mar., Úlf. 6. 19; koma saman í krans, 5. 10.

KRAPI, a, m., and krap, n. sleet, thawed snow; vada opt til kirkju krapa, Skálda (Thorodd) 179; leggsk hann svá at hryðr um krapit, Finnb. 310. COMPDS: krapa-drifa, u, f. a shower of sleet, Sturl. i. 50, Gisl. 118. krapa-för, f. a drift of thawed ice, Finnb. 310. krapa-hríð, f. a sleet tempest.

road or the like; kröpp leið, Skálda 169; komast í krappan stað, to gæ into straits, a saying, Fb. i. 311: naut., krappr sjór, a sbort, chopping sea: metaph., kröpp kaup, a scant bargain, Grett. (in a verse): of a person, sbarp, crafty, kröpp var Guðrún, Am. 70. krappa-rúm, n. the strait-room,' a place in an ancient ship of war, the third from the stern, Fms. ii. 252, Fb. iii. 219.

krapt-auðugr, adj. powerful, Gd. 38.

krapti, a, m. [akin to kraptr], a bar, one of a ship's timbers, a rib or knee, Edda (Gl.); eyri skal bæta fyrir krapta hvern, N.G.L. i. 100; krapta-valt, 'timber-bawk,' poët. a sbip, O. H. (in a verse); the bar across the inside of a shield, cp. Gr. wavov, krapti geirbrúar, Vellekla: metaph., krapti skóla, the main pillar of a school, epithet of a bishop, Gd. II. = kraptr; hafa nokkurn krapta (acc.) aldrsins, Fms. xi. 14; hafa engu minna krapta, x. 318.

KRAPTR or kraftr, m., gen. krapts and kraptar, dat. krapti; [Engl. eraft; Germ., Swed., and Dan. kraft; prob. akin to krappr, prop. meaning a crooked bar, such as ribs and knees in a ship, which sense has been kept in the weak form krapti; whence metaph, it came to mean power, strength]:-might, strength, power; med öllum krapti, with might and main, Fms. vii. 305; med miklum krapti, x. 274; engi er zori kraptr eða styrkri, Sks. 25; undir krapti hlýðninnar, Mar.; algörr í kröptum, 656 A. 2; görðisk svá mikill máttr at krapti hans, 655 iii. 4; með ljósi krapts síns, Niðrst. 7; ek særi þik fyrir alla krapta Krists bins, Nj. 176; af Guðs megni ok krapti ins heilaga kross, Fms. x. 417. In the N. T. δύναμιε is often rendered by kraptr, Guos kraptr, Matth. xxii. 29; kraptar himnanna, xxiv. 29; til hægri handar Kraftarins, xxvi. 64. krafta-verk, n. (Gr. δυνάμιε), 'power-work,' a miracle, N. T. passim; for jartein (q. v.) is not Biblical, Magn. 430:—in plur. powers, supernatural, whence krapta-skáld, n. a 'power-scald,' a poet whose song has a magical power, see Isl. pjóds.: physical, bodily strength, hafa mikla krafta, to be strong; litla krapta, to be weak. COMPDS: kraptakrapta-lan, n. the gift of strength, Hom. 125. lauss, adj. weak. krapta-leysi, n. weakness, debility. krapta-litill, adj. weak, Fzr. 185. krapta-maor, m. a strong man, 656 C. 12. krapta-mikill, adj. strong, Eb. 204. krapta-skáld and krapta-verk, see above. krass, n. a scrawl: krassa, 20, to scrawl.

krattans, gen. with the article, from kratti = skrati or skratti (q. v.), a swearing, Skiða R. 136.

krauma, að, to simmer, of the sound when the water in a kettle begins to boil; það er farið að krauma á katlinum.

KRÁ, f. [Dan. kro], a nook, corner; krá eðr hyrning, Stj. 152, Bs. ii. 134, Skáld H. 6. 2, freq. in mod. usage.

KRAKA, u, f. [Dan. krage; cp. Engl. to croak], a crow, Lat. cornix, Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446, Karl. 437, Edda (Gl.), Rm. 44; vinna eina kráku, Fms. vii. (in a verse); galandi kráka, Hm. 84; illviðris-kráka, a croaking crow, boding ill weather; sumar-k.: the saying, betri er ein k. i hendi en tvær i skogi, a bird in the band is worth two in the bush, Ld. 96: a nickname, Kráka, Fas., whence Kráku-mál, n. pl. name of a poem, id.: kráku-nef, n. crow nose, a nickname; whence Kráknefi-COMPDS: kráku-skel, f. a sbell-fisb, mytilus ingar, m. pl., Landn. kráku-stígr, m. a 'crow-path,' zigzag. edilis, Mag. 63. ungi, a, m. a young crow, Fms. viii. 156, Fas. i. 337.

krákr, m. a kind of crow or raven, Edda (Gl.); ber þú sjálfr krák pinn, carry thou thy crow thyself! porst. Sidu H. 2; líka-krákr, a kind

of pole for digging graves.

KRAS, f. [Dan. kraase], a dainty, pkv. 24, Stj. 58, Barl. 96, 200, 656 A. 2; dýrðligar krásir, Bs. i. 152; heiðarlegar krásir, Fs. 5; margskonar krásir, Fms. iii. 36; krása diskr, O. H. 85; sá hefir krás er kreft. a saying, Sól.

kreoa, u, f. [perh. akin to A. S. cradel; Engl. cradle], a fondled person. kreðu-legr, adj., Björn.

kredda, u, f. a creed (Lat. credo); kvaðsk numit hafa Pater noster ok kredduna, Fær. 257, 258: a belief, fancy, hafa sína kreddu, sitja við sína kreddu (conversational), prob. derived from the story in Fær. S. kredo [for. word], indecl. = kredda, Fær. 258.

krofoa, u, f., medic. crusta lactea, an infant's disease, Ann. 1428, Fél. x. 8, passim in mod. usage. krefou-sott, f. = krefoa, Ann. 1389.

KREFJA, pres. kref, krefjum; pret. krafði, subj. krefði; part. krafðr, krafinn; [A.S. crafjan; Engl. crave; Dan. kræve]:-to crave, demand, to call on one, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; or also, krefia e-n til e-s, krefja hann til utanferðar, Sturl. i. 214; verða sumir krafðir til at stýra, Sks. 263; ek em kominn at krefja þik at þú látir laust, Eg. 501; ok krafði síra Bjarna, at lúka sér þau átján hundruð, Dipl. iii. 13; ella krefi Gud hann andar sinnar, Sks. 720; at neita því er ek vil kraft hafa, Fms. xi. 225; ok kref ek ok bind ek álögum þriggja marka útlegð. Grag. i. 384; krefja e-n mals, Fms. vii. 162; engi pordi at krefja hann orda, no one durst speak to bim, Edda 22: krefja fjur, Sturl. i. 48; krefi hann manna, K. A. 70; konungr krafði þá leiðangrs, Fms. viii. 419; k. buendr liðs, O. H. 205; sá þótti mér ungr at krefja eiðsins, Edda 37; hann krafði dura, be knocked at the door, Fms. viii. 332, v. l.; krefja lukla,



Vkv. 19, 21: with subj., kröfðu þeir at sveinninn færi með þeim, Fms. 6. 74. II. reflex. to claim, with gen.; krafðisk Hávarðr torföxarinnar, Háv. 47; þó má konungr krefjask af þeim þeirrar þjónustu, sem . . . Sks. 263.

krego, f. or kregos, u, f. a wasting, pining, of infants:—a nickname, Hrolfs S. Gaut. (Ed. 1664), p. 76.

kreik, n. walking, bobbling; vera á kreiki.

KREIKA, að, [Engl. crouch, cp. crutch; Germ. kriechen], to walk in a bent posture, bobble; kreikaðu réttr sonr minn, a ditty; freq. in mod. usage.

kreima, u, f. [kröm], a weak person; hann er engin k.! (conversational.) KREISTA, t, better kreysta, [cp. Ulf. kriustan = τρίζειν; Dan. kryste; Swed. krysta]:—to squeeze, pinch, press, Eb. 242, Fas. i. 285, Bær. 10, Bret. 10, Al. 2. 30, Fas. i. (in a verse, Bm.); hann kreisti sik undir vegginn, be pressed himself, crouched under the wall, þórð. 75; kyssa ok k.. to kiss and bug, Al. 44, þiðr. 30.

kreisting, f. pinching, squeezing, Fas. iii. 502.

kreklóttr, adj. crooked.

krellr, m. [cp. Germ. kralle = a claw], spirit; k. né dugr, Fas. i. 71;

enginn k. er i yor, there is no spirit in you, 96.

KREMJA, pres. kom, pl. kremjum; pret. kramði; part. kramiðr, kramdr, kramin; [mid. H. G. krimme; see kröm, kramr]:—to squeeze, bruise; hann kramði hold af beinum, Fas. iii. 348, passim,—esp. of berries, grapes, or juicy things:—reflex. to be pinched, to pine, from a wasting sickness, margir krömðusk lengi þeir er lifðu, Fms. viii. 443; eitt sinn kom þar sótt mikil á bæ beirra, ok krömðust margir lengi, Ísl. ii. 274.

krenkja, t, [krankr; mid. H. G. krenke; Germ. kränken], prop. to make sick, to burt, H. E. i. 434, 737; erinda-fjöldinn aldrei dvin | allmart vill það krenkja, Pál Vídal.; hjartað vill hræðslan krenkja, Pass.

krepia, u, f. sleet, = krap.

KREPPA, t. [Engl. cramp, crimp; mid. H. G. krimpfe; cf. krappr, Germ. krampf, etc.], to clencb; Grettir hafði kreppt fingrna at saxinu, Grett. 154 A; på bindr hann ok kreppir, Stj. 96; kreppandi þá saman með sterkum knútum, id.; í hvers landi er hann kreppir (catcbes) eða merkir, Jb. 309; k. at e-m, to pincb, press bard on one; krepptu þeir svá at þorgrími, at..., Sd. 148.

2. impers., medic. to become crippled; lá verkr í lendum hennar þar til er þær knýtti en hana krefti, Bs. i. 328; hönd hans var kreppt í lófa, 313 (v. l.), 462; krepptir vóru fingr í lófann, id.; hann hafði kreppta hönd, Magn. 518; hón var kreppt öll, svá at báðir fætt lígu bjúgir við knén, Fb. ii. 383; krepptr ok knýttr, Sd. 148; saman krepptr, Stj. 51; krepptr miklum sult, pincbed by bunger, Róm. 361.

kreppa, u, f. a strait: medic. a being crippled: a scrape, koma i slikar kreppur, Ld. 264. kreppu-sótt, f. a kind of scorbutic disease, Fél. x. 37.

krepp-hendr, part. cripple-banded, a nickname, Fms.

krepping, f. a scrape, Fms. iv. 147.

kreppingr, m. a bandful, Eg. 10.

kretta, pret. kratt, a def. strong verb, to maunder, murmur; engi porði um at kretta, Grett. 140 A, B; Uxi kratt jafnan um, Finnb. 280 C; þeir þoldu ílla, en krittu (kruttu?) um, Fas. i. 129.

kriki, a, m. [Engl. creek], a 'crack,' nook, freq. in mod. usage; handar-k., the armpit.

krikt, n. adj. = krökt (q. v.), swarming; mjöl var krikt, the flour was swarming, as if with grubs and vermin, Völs. R. 229.

krikta, t,=kretta; hann kvað þat skansamlegt at k. um smáhluti, Fs. 31; þeir kriktu um, Fas. i. 129.

krimta, t, to utter a sound; láta ekki á sér k., not to stir, (conversational.)

KRING and kringum, adv. [akin or a twin word to kringr, with an initial tenuis]:—round; ganga í krók og í kring, all around, round and round, Fms. ii. 141; hringinn-í-kring, all around; skoða e-ð í krók og í kring:—í kringum, around, with acc.; hann gengr þrysvar rangsælis kringum valinn, Fas. ii. 337; í kringum hann, Búrð. 180; á alla vega í kringum sik, Fas. i. 105; þú skalt róa í kringum skútuna, Háv. 46; í kringum hallina, Fb. ii. 137.

kringar, m. pl. the pullies of a drag net; par til er kringar koma á land, Gpl. 427.

kringi, f. adroitness, in orð-kringi, q. v.

kringi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), comical. funny, (conversational.)

kringja, ð, usually with prep. um, kringja um e-t, to encircle, surround, or, kringja umhverfis, id.; but also singly, with acc., þeir hofðu kringt svá um konung, Fms. viii. 67; þeir kringðu um kirkjuna, ix. 469; at eldr kringi umhverfis höfin, Sks. 205; kringðr umhverfis, id.; kappar Heinreks höfðu kringt um mik, Bær. 16; kringði Haraldr konungr með sinni fylking á bæk jarli, Fms. vi. 407; Birkibeinar kringðu (surrounded) bæinn þegar, ix. 311: milit. to outflank, vér skuluni hafa fylking langa svá at þeir kringi eigi um oss, Hkr. i. 150, Fms. vii. 178.

2. absol. to go round; hann gekk it efra fyrir innan fjall, ok kringði svá inn til Alreksstaða, Fms. viii. 354; kringit um borgina, go round ibe toum (of Jericho), Stj. 359, Karl. 134, Mar.

kringla, u, f. a disk, circle, orb; hjólanna kringlur, Stj. 288; kringla heims, kringla jarðar, the disk of the earth, Sks. 194, 200, 626, Hkr. (init.);

með hvelum ok kringlum, Str. 17: the name of a MS., from its initial word, given to it by Torfæus, whence the mod. Heimskringla, the Globe, = the Book of the Kings of Norway, commonly ascribed to Snorri; the name first occurs in the Ed. of Peringsköld (A.D. 1697), and was unknown before that time: skoppara-k., a top. compps: kringlu-auga, n. a nickname, Fms. vii. kringlu-leitr, adj. round-faced. kringlu-skurðr, m. a shaving the crown; k. sem klerkar, Fb. ii. 196. kringlu-sótt, f. (mod. höfuðsótt), the turning sichness in sheep, Bs. i. 465.

kringlöttr, adj. round, circular; hon (the earth) er kringlott, Edda (pref.); tún kringlott, Fms. vii. 97; hver kringlottan, Stj. 564; k.

gluggr, Sturl. iii. 186, Vm. 08; kringlótt hásæti, Bær. 6.

KRINGR, adj. easy; svå var honum kringr skåldskapr sem öðrum mönnum mál sitt, verse-making was as easy to bim as speaking to otber men. Fb. ii. 135: neut., e-m et e-t kringt, a tbing is easy to bim, be is adroit in it; mun þér kringra at hafa ljósa-verk at búi þínu, enn ..., Nj. 185; jafn-kringt, equally smooth, Karl. 108, Sks. 381.

kring-sólast, 20, dep. [sól=sun], to walk all round the dial, as if

bewildered.

krisma, 20, to anoint, Rb. 82, Mar., Bs. i. 575.

krismi, 2, m., krisma, u, f., H. E. i. 480, 482, ii. 137, [for. word; Gr. χρίσμα]:—cbrism, Fms. viii. 26, x. 372, K. p. K. 20, 72, Bs. i. 135. COMPDS: krisma-ker, n. a cbrism box, Pm. 11. krisma-klæði, u. cbrism, Dipl. iii. 4. krisma-staðr, m. tbe 'cbrism-spot,' on the breast of infants, N. G. L. i. 339.

krista, adj. a nickname, Fms. viii. 254.

Krist-bu, n. 'Christ-estate,' i. e. glebe-land given for the support of the poor, Vm. 169; some deeds of the 12th century referring to such

lands are published in D. I., Nos. 30-34.

Krist-fé, n. 'Cbrist-fee,' old Icel. eccl. name of property given for the support of the poor,—'Cbristfe apud nos communiter dicitur quod pauperibus legatum est,' H. E. iii. 98; gaf Sira pórarinn fátzekum frændum sinum mikit góz, ok setti mörg Kristfe í mörgum jörðum um Svarfaðardal, ok svá annars-staðar, Bs. i. 790, H. E. i. 430, Vm. 163.

Kristfjár-jörð, f. glebe-land for the poor, Vm. 152.

Kristfjár-magi, a, m. a pauper maintained on Christfe, Pm. 21, 121.

Kristiliga, adv. in a Christian-like way, Fs. 80, Bs. ii. 81, passim;

ó-kristiliga, cruelly, wickedly.

Kristiligr, adj. Christian; Kristilig trú, K. Á. 74; Kristileg fræði, Kristilegt lögmál, Fms. x. 288, passim: Christian-like, ú-kristil gr, un-christian-like, cruel, wicked.

Kristin-dómr, m. Christendom, Christianity, Sturl. i. 127, N. G. L. i. 203, passim: matters ecclesiastical, Gpl. 487. In old writers often in two words, see Kristinn. Kristindóms-bálkr, m. the section containing the

ecclesiastical law, N.G.L. i. 339, Jb. 5, Bs. i. 697, 698.

Kristinn, adj. Christian, K. p. K. (init.), Nj. 158, Eg. 265, Bs. passim; vel Kristinn, a good Christian, observing the Christian rites, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 17; illa Kristinn, a bad Christian, Mork. 227 (in a verse); enn Kristnasti madr i Antiochia, the best Christian in Antioch, Clem. 38; Kristid mord, the murder of a christened child, opp, to heidit mord, N.G.L. COMPDS: Kristinn-domr, m. Christendom, Sturl. i. 127 C; i. 340. Kristins doms, Hom. 99. Kristinsdóms-réttr, m. the ecclesiastical law, Jb. 5 B. Kristin-log, n. pl. the ecclesiastical law, H. E. i. 437. Kristinnalaga-battr, m. the section containing the (Icel.) ecclesiastical law, Grág. (Kb.) 3; svá settu þeir Þorlákr biskup ok Ketill biskup, at ráði Özurar Erkibyskups ok Sæmundar ok margra kennimanna annarra, Kristinna laga þátt sem nú var tínt ok upp sagt, K. b. K. 140. Kristinn-réttr, m. the ecclesiastical law, N.G.L. i. 352, H.E. i. 541 (note), passim.

Kristin, f. a pr. name, Christina, Fms.

Krist-kirkja, u, f. Cbrist Cburch, seems to have been a general name for cathedrals; a Kristkirkja is mentioned in Bergen, Drontheim, Borgund (Norway), Fb. iii, Boldt.

Krist-maðr, m. a 'Christ-man,' champion of Christ, Ó. H. 204, 216; er nokkurr sá í þinu föruneyti, Kristmaðrinn, er meira hafi á degi vaxit, en vit bræðr, 202.

Kristna, að, to Christianise, Nj. 156, the Sagas passim: to christen, baptize, fæða skal barn hvert er borit verðr í þenna heim, Kristna ok til Kirkju bera, N. G. L. i. 339: in mod. usage to confirm.

II. reflex., láta Kristnask, to be Christianised, Fms. i. 33, Nj. 158, Bs.

Kristna, u, f. = Kristni, Rafn 38, (Jellinge-Runic stone); this form also occurs in early Swedish.

Kristni, f. Christianity, Nj. 157, Fms. i. 31, passim: Christendom, Guðs K., 655 xi. 1, Greg. 44, Bs. i. 575, ii. 105: christening, Hom. 147. compps: Kristni-boð, n. (-boðan, f., Fms. i. 142), preaching the Gospel, Fms. i. 32, x. 393, Eb. 254. Kristni-hald, n. keeping Christianity, Fms. ii. 236, Fb. ii. 49. Kristni-lög, n. pl. = kristnilög, Fb. ii. 54. Kristni-Saga, u. f. the name of the Saga of the introduction of Christianity into Iceland, Bs. i. 3. Kristni-spell, n. breach, profanation of Christianity, Valla L. 209, Fms. i. 26.

kristning, f. christening, Stat. 292.

Kristr, m. Christ, see p. 93; cp. Hvita-Kristr. COMPDS: Krists-



Krists-minni, n. Christ's toast, a toast kirkja, u, f. = Kristkirkja. given in great banquets, probably answering to the grace in mod. times, Fms. vii. 148. Krists-musteri, n. 'Christ-minster,' = Christ Church, Rb. 368. II. in pr. names, Krist-röðr, Fms., Krist-rún, etc.

KRÍA, u, f. [this word does not occur in old writers, and may be derived from Swed. kry, from the brisk and lively temper of this bird]:-a seabird, the tern, Lat. sterna; from this restless and noisy bird comes the saying, vera einsog kría á steini, or, einsog kría verpi, to be restless and kriu-egg, n. the egg of a k. For an account of this bird, unsteady. which abounds in Icel., see Eggert Itin. ch. 675; and for the curious lawsuit called Kriu-mál, see Espol. Arb. 1692, 1693.

kría, að, to cry or beg; kría sér e-ð út, (conversational.)

krikar, m. pl. [kriki], the thighs, Fas. ii. 256.

krili, n. [North. E. creel], a small basket, creel.

krim, n. sod, grime; augna-krim, xerophthalmia, Fél. ix.

krimugr and krimóttr, adj. grimy, of sheep with black cheeks. krista, t, to chirp, ouomatop.; það kristir í honum, of suppressed

laughter.

Krit, f. [Lat. creta; Germ. kreide; Dan. kridt], cbalk. local name, Crete; Kritar-byggi, Kritar-menn, the Cretans, Edda (pref.), Symb. Kritar-porr, m. Thor (i.e. Jove) of Crete, Bret., Edda (pref.)

KRJUPA, pres. krýp; pret. kraup, pl. krupu, subj. krypi; part. kropinn; [A.S. creopan; Engl. creep; Swed. krypa; Dan. krybe]:-to creep, crouch; voru dyrnar svá lágar at nær varð at k. inn, Hkr. ii. 379; hann kraup til fóta þeim, Ölk. 35; þóat ek krypa í neðstu smugur helvítis fylgsna, Sks. 605; gaf Svesrir konungr beim mikit skak fyrir bat, er þeir hörðu kropit þar um hris at nokkrum silfrpenningum, Fms. viii. 143; vér krjúpum eigi í bug skjaldi, vi. 416 (in a verse); hann kvað konung hölzti lengi hafa kropit þar um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376; fékk hann nauðula kropit til at höggva virgulinn í sundr, Hom. 117; mátti hón eigi áðr krjúpa þangat áðr sem nú gékk hón, 115. 2. to fall prostrate, kneel, esp. in an eccl. sense, to bumble oneself; þá er vér krjúpum til hans með iðran undir hans miskunn, Skálda 211; biskup líknaði hvervetna þeim sem til hans miskunnar krupu, Bs. i. 751; mildr öllum þeim er til hans krupu, Al. 135; krýp ek til kross, Líkn. 30; játa þær sektina ok krjúpa undir skriptina, Th. 78; gjarna vil eg að fótum þín, feginn fram flatr krjúpa, Pass. 41. 4:-eccl. to kneel in service; as also krjúpa á kné, II. part. kropinn, crippled; see kroppinn.

KBOF, n. [cp. kryfja, and a lost strong verb krjúfa, krauf, krofinn, to embowel]:-the cut-up carcase of a slaughtered animal; nauts-k., saudark., Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 262, Fas. ii. 114.

kropna, 20, to be crippled, Hom. 114, O. H. L. 84: to be clenched, stiffened, var höndin kropnað at bréfinu, Róm. 248.

kropning, f. a kneeling, Sturl. ii. 178.

kroppa, 20, to crop, pick; þá settisk fluga ein á hönd honum ok kroppaði, Edda 69; kroppa gras, to crop grass, graze. kroppa, u, f. a nickname, Landn.

kroppin-bakr, m. a bump-back, Fas.

kroppinn, adj. crippled, crooked; kroppnir fætr, O. H. L. 84; kroppnir knúar, Rm. 8.

kroppin-skeggi, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

KROPPR, m. [A. S. and Engl. crop (of a bird); Germ. kropf; Dan. krop; Swed. kropp]:—a bump or bunch on any part of the body; ok rekr á kroppinn erninum..., varð föst stöngin við kropp arnarins, Edda 45, Mag. 10:—in mod. usage the body, med beran kroppinn; bó kropprinn verði kaldr nár, Pass. 44. 7, passim: a nickname, Landn., Sturl. as a local name, Landn.

kroppungr, m. a kind of fish, shrimp (?), Edda (Gl.), D. N. v. 75. KROSS, m.; the earliest poets use the Lat. form, but as masc., helgum crúci, Edda 92 (in a verse); merki crúcis, Líkn. 52, which form remains in the pr. name Krysi-vík, Kryci-víka, q.v.; [like A.S. and Engl. cross, Hel. cruci, Germ. kreuz, Swed.-Dan. kors, from Lat. crux]:—a cross, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

2. the boly rood, crucifix, in the Roman 2. the boly rood, crucifix, in the Roman Catholic times; Valgaror braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; taka kross i hönd sér, of one taking an oath, Grág. i. 64; hann lét einn gullkross göra ok síðan vígja, Fms. vi. 142; í bríkum ok krossum, Bs. i. 132. These holy roods were erected on high roads, and worshipped,-hón hafði bæna-hald sitt á Krosshólum, þar lét hón reisa krossa, Landn. 111; þeir höfðu krossa tvá, þá er nú eru í Skarði inu eystra, merkir annarr hæð Ólafs konungs en annarr hæð Hjalta Skeggjasonar, Bs. i. 21: allit., kirkja eðr kross, fara til kirkju eða kross, to go to worship at church or cross, Hom. (St.); hann kom hvárki til kross né kirkju, Art. 21; hafnar-kross, Bs. i. 607, (see höfn); hinn þriðja dag i Jólum at kveldi var hón at krossi, she was worshipping at a cross, 370, cp. 607; kross-smid, the carving of a cross, Ann. 1334. Many local names bear witness to this cross-worship, which answers to the hörgar of the heathen age, cp. the passage in Landn. l.c.; Kross, Kross-á, Krossár-dalr, Kross-áss, Krossa-nes, Krossa-vík (whence Krossvíkingar, Ísl. ii), Kross-holt, Kross-hólar, Krosssund, as also Krysi-vík (q. v.) in southern Icel., prob. from a harbour cross being erected there, Landn., Sturl., the map of Icel., cp. Engl. and 🛦 var skipat mönnum með fé þessu at þar skyldi engan krók rísta, i. e. 10 go

Scot. Holy Rood:—the name of several ancient poems, Kross-drápa, 3. the sign of the cross (signa or signa sig); Skidi Kross-vísur. görði skyndi-kross skjótt með sinni loppu, Skíða R. 125; í kross, adv. erosswise, in form of a cross; þat kallaði hann svá er í kross var sprungit, Glúm. 383; ok var hvártveggi brenndr í kross, Nj. 209; þat hafði hann heizt til trúar, at hann blés í kross yfir drykk sínum, Fs. 103. used to summon people to a meeting (the Scot. Fiery cross), called skera kross, Grág. i. 166, 446, 447, N. G. L. i. 11, 348, 378, answering to the heathen her-ör. COMPDS: krossa-lauss, adj. 'cross-less,' not making the sign of the cross; hann drakk öll minni krossalaus, Fms.i. 37. kross-binds, batt, to bind band, n. a band cross-wise, Gpl. 382. kross-búza, u, f. name of a ship, Ann. dúkr, m. a cross-kercbief, Vm. 95. kross-fall, n. the dropping a cross (v. supra 4), N. G. L. i. 378. kross-fé, n. a payment to keep up a boly rood, D. N. kross-ferill, m. and kross-ganga, u, f. the way of the cross, Christ's bearing the cross, Pass. 11. 3. kross-för, f. the forwarding a cross (v. supra 4), Grág. i. 446. Kross-gildi, n. Crossgild, a pr. name, Fms. ix. 529. kross-götur, f. pl. cross-paths; for popular tales of wizards sitting on cross-roads, where all the fairies pass by, see Isl. þjóðs. i. 436-438. kross-hús, n. a cross-bouse, bouse with a boly rood, Bs. i. 379. kross-maör, m. a cross-man, warrior of the cross, O.H. 216. kross-maora, u, f. a kind of madder, bed-straw, galium. kross-mark, n. the sign of the cross, Fms. i. 35, Magn. 512. kross-merki, n. = krossmark, Greg. 51. Kross-messa, u, f. Cross-mass, twice in a year, once in the spring (Krossmessa á vár), the 3rd of May (Inventio Crucis), and once in autumn, the 14th of September (Elevatio Crucis), K. A. 188, Rb. 372, Fms. ix. 374. krossmessu-dagr, m. id., Jb. 454, 476. kross-Kross-Saga, u, f. the Story of pisl, f. the passion on the cross, Barl. the Cross; þar eru kross-sögur báðar, Vm. 6. kross-skjöldr, m. a kross-skuror, m. the despatching of shield with a cross on it, Rétt. a cross (message), N.G. L. i. 137, 378. kross-tákn, n. the token, sign of the cross, Hom. 90. kross-tioir, f. pl. a cross-service, legend, to be at a cross-worship, Ann. 1333. kross-tré, n. the tree of the cross, 623. 20, Symb. 20. kross-urt, f. = krossmaðra. kross-varča. kross-vegr, m. = krossgata, D. N. u. f. a cross-beacon, wayside cross. kross-vior, m. = krosstré, Bév. kross-viti, n. a 'cross-wile,' a fine for not forwarding a cross message, N.G.L. i. 11.

krossa, ad, to sign with a cross, passim, as also to erect a cross; krossa lód, to mark a field with the cross, as a sign that it is to be put up for sale, N. G. L. i. 37: reflex. to take the cross as a crusader, Fms. xi. 351; krossaðr til útferðar, id.

kross-festa, t, to fasten to the cross, crucify, 625. 76, Skálda 209, Bs. passim, N.T., Vidal.: part. kross-festr, crucified, H.E. i. 469, passim.

kross-festing, f. crucifixion, 623. 2, 625. 73, Fms. v. 343.

krota, ad, (krot, n.), to engrave, ornament, of metal; knappar krotadir, D. N., and in mod, usage.

KRO, f., pl. krær, [Dan. kro], a small pen or fence, in Icel. the pen in which lambs when weaned are put during the night. króa, að, to fen in a kró; króa lömb, to pen lambs.

krógi, a, m. a boy, urchin; krabbinn talar við krógann sinn, Húst.

krók-boginn, part. bent as a book.

krók-faldr, m. a crooked bood, Ld. 126; see faldr.

krók-fjöör, f. a barbed bead of a spear or arrow, Grett. 99, see Worsaae, Nos. 350, 351.

krók-loppinn, adj. with bands crooked and numbed from cold.

krók-lykill, m. a book-shaped key, Sd. 139, see Worsaze, No. 465.

krók-nefr, m. crook-nose, Bs. i. 824.

krókóttr, adj. crooked, winding; krókótt á, a winding river, Pr. 476: cunning, Fb. i. 208: neut. krókótt, Band. 32 new Ed.

krók-pallr, m. a crooked seat, corner seat (?), Fms. vii. 325. KROKR, m., krákr, Am. 45, Pm. 76; [Engl. crook; Dan. krog; Swed. krok]:—a book, anything crooked; krókt þri-angaðt, a three-pronged book, a trident, Bret. 6: a barb on a spear or arrow head, Grett. 45, 109 new Ed.: of a fishing-book, Lil. 60, 78, 82; tveggja króka hald í vatnit, Pm. 41; nú er úlfs-hali einn á króki, a saying, Band. (in a verse): a peg, þeir tóku reip ofan ór krókum, Hrafn. 20; brjóta spjót ór krókum. Sturl. iii. 188: a kind of crooked-formed box to carry peat in, torf-krókar: the coils like a dragon's tail on a ship's stern, opp. to the 'head' (hofud) on the ship's stem, fram var å dreka-höfuð, en aptr krókr ok fram af sem sporðr, Hkr. i. 284; þat var dreki, var bæði höfuðin ok krókar aptr mjök gullbuit, Orkn. 332; höfuðit ok krókrinn var allt gullbuið, Fb. i. 435: a kind of boat-book, a brand-book, Isl. ii. 411 (v.l.), N.G. L. ii. 448: of a wrestling trick, see hæl-krókr; the phrase, láta koma krók á móti bragði: a game, trying the strength by hooking one another's fingers, fara i krok: the phrase, leggia sig i framktóka, to exert oneself, plan and devise; stýris-krókar, a rudder's book, Fas. iii. 204; hence prob. the phrase, par reis at undir króki, there rose (a wave) under the rudder, Sturl. i. 47: an ancbor fluke, Fins, vi. (in a verse). 2. a winding; Mariu-sudin (2 ship) reist langan krók er þeir skyldu snúa henni, Fms. viii. 222; svá

straight, Ld. 96; gora sér krók, to make a circuit, Fas. iii. 197. a device; ok hefir hann þat í hug sér at rétta þenna krók, Ld. 40, 260, Stj. 515; Króka-Refr, Ref the Wily, Krók. II. a nook; í krókinn hjá húsinu, Fs. 42, (krók-pallr); aka e-m í öngan krók, to put one into a corner, to entrap, a saying, Fms. vi. 132 (in a verse). III. a nickname, Landn.; whence Króks-fjörör, a local name, Landn. króka-spjót, n. a barbed spear, Ld. 78, Eg. 726, Fbr. 11, and see Worsaae, No. 350.

krók-raptr, n. crook-rafters in a bouse, Gpl. 331.

krók-spjót, n. a barbed spear, N.G.L. i. 80.

krók-stafr, m. a crooked stick, Karl. 278, Fms. iii. 178: a crosier, D. N.

krók-stika, u, f. a kind of candlestick, Vm. 34, 69, Jm. 2.

krók-stjaki, a, m. a boat-book.

krók-sviða, u, f. a kind of batchet with a book, Gullb. 14.

krók-ör, f. a barbed arrow, Al. 149, N. G. L. i. 80, Fas. iii. 331, Róm. 240, O. H. L. 71.

krubba, u, f. [Engl. crib; Dan. krybbe], a crib, Skáld H. 6. 19.

krukka, u, f. [A. S. crocca; Hel. cruca; Engl. crock; Germ. krug; Dan. krukke], a pot, MS. 1812 (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

krumma, u, f. (krymma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22), [Germ. krum], a crooked, clownish band, paws, Skida R. 8, Fms. iii. 189, vi. 206, Grett. 124 new

krummi, a, m. a pet name of a raven, perhaps Crook-beak, Edda (Gl.), Osv. S. 3, 4, 6; freq. in popular songs,—Krummi krunkar úti, | kallar á naína sinn; Krumminn á skjá, skjá, | skekr belgi þrjá, þrjá, etc.; betr skrifa krumma klær, Jón. Þorl. Krumma-kvæði, n. Raven song.

krumr, m. = krummi (?), a nickname, Landn.; whence Krymlingar.

krumsi, a, m. = krummi, Edda (Gl.)

krungr, m. a bump; krungr upp úr bakinu á honum.

krutr, m. = krytr, a murmur, Bs. ii. 227.

krúna, u, f. [Lat. corona], a crown, Stj., Fms. passim: the crown of the head, Sturl. iii. 281: the crown, royalty, H. E. i. 528: a shaven crown, K. b. K. 72, Bs. i. passim: the forehead of oxen. COMPDS: krúnubreior, adj., rendering of the Gr. εὐρυμέτωπος. krúnu-gull, n. a coronation ring, Jatv. 2. krūnu-klæði, n. coronation robes, Jatv. Krūnu-messa, u, f. 'Crown-mass,' Corona Spinarum, = the 11th of October, Ann. 1300, H. E. i. 444. krúnu-vígsla, u, f. a coronation, Bs. i. 414, 640.

krúna, 20, to crown, Fms. vii. 308, N. G. L. i. 451: reflex., Bs. ii. 98. krúnk, n. onomatop. the raven's cry; krúnk! krúnk! Snót (1866) 141. krúnka, að, to croak, of a raven; hani, krummi, hundr svín, ... galar,

krúnkar geltir, hrín, a ditty.

krús, f. a pot, tankard, Lat. crustula, Stj. 582; krúsum eða könnum, Rétt. 13. 2.

Kryci-vika, u, f. [old Sax. cruci-wica; Germ. kreuz-woche], the second week before Whitsuntide.

krydd, n. [Hel. krud = berba; Germ. kraut], spice, Stj. 194, 205, Flov. 80. krydd-jurt, f. spice berbs.

krydda, ad, [Dan. krydre], to spice.

KRYFJA, pres. kryf, pret. krufði, part. krufðr and krufinn, to split, embowel; bá krufði hann hana sinn, Fms. v. 194, Fas. ii. 376 (of a fish); svá segja menn at þeir kryfði Þorgeir til hjarta, Fbr. 108; var kálfr einn skorinn ok krufðr, Fas. iii. 33, Mag. 138. krymma, u, f. = krumma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22.

kryplingr, m. [Engl. criptle; Dan. kröbling], a cripple, Hkr. iii. 116, Fms. xi. 308, Magn. 528, Bs. passim.

kryppa, u, f. [kroppr], a bump, bunch, Fas. ii. 390, Skida R. 8.

kryppill, m. a cripple, Karl. 469, Mar.

krypt and kraupt, [a for. word], a crypt in a church, Thom.

Krysi-vík, f. a local name in Icel., no doubt qs. Kryci-vík, = Krossvik, = Holy-rood-wick; from the Saxon form cruci, as in Hel.

krysja, pret. krusti, defect. [cp. Dan. kryster = a coward], to crouch, linger; beir er krustu undir gardinum urdu eigi fyrr varir vid, en . Fms. viii. 38.

krytja, krutti, to murmur, = kretta; borði nú engi at krytja eðr kveina móti Israels-lýð, Stj. 370.

krytr, m. murmurings, ill will; nábúa-krytr, neigbbour-quarrels.

krýna, d, to crown.

kryning, f. coronation.

kræða, u, f. a kind of licben, licben coralloides, Björn.

kræfr, adj. daring, (conversational.)

kræki-ber, n. pl. the fruit of the crow-berry, empetrum nigrum, Bs. i. 135, freq. in mod. usage. kræki-lyng, n. crow-berry.

krækill, m. a crooked stick, Finnb. 216, 222.

KRÆKJA, d or t, [krókr], to book with anything crooked, the instrument in dat.; hann krækti handar-stufinum í kistu-hringana, Fms. x. 258, Eg. 564, Fb. i. 524, Grett. 50 new Ed., Karl.; hann krækir fótunum niðr undir kviðinn (of a horse), Sd. 177; hékk akkeri mikit á Drómundinum, ok var krækt fleinunum á borðit, en leggrinn vissi ofan, and bad the fluke booked on the gunwale, but the leg turned down, Orkn. 362; þórir krækði upp öxinni, Ó. H. 135, Fms. vii. 264, Eb. 310, Fær. 110; krækt er saman beinum i per, thy bones are booked together, i. e. any heraldic emblems; yet in the Scandin language this sense is rare,

3. The badly knit, Grett.; hann krækti fætr undan þeim með staf, be booked their legs with his stick, Fms, vii. 264; hann vildi k, af honum skiöldinn, Gullb. II. metaph. to go in circuits, in windings; beir koma aptan dags á einn fjörð mikinn, ok krækti ymsa vega í landit, a fjord wbicb branched, spread widely into the county, Krók. 52. to be booked, Sks. 27 new Ed.; krækjask til, to grapple in close fight, Fær. 18; vera inni kræktr, to be sbut in, Fms. viii. 386. krækla, u, f. a crooked twig.

kræklingr, m. a sbell, common sea snail, used for fish bait.

kræla, d, to stir; í fyrsta sinn með fingri mér | fann ek nokkut kræla, Völs. R. 230: mod., láta ekki á sér kræla, not to stir.

KRÆSA, t, [krás], to make a dainty disb; kræsast, to fare sumptuously, Stj. 514, Karl. 250.

kreesing, f. sumptuous fare, dainty.

KRÖF, f., gen. krafar, pl. krafir, [krefja], a claim, demand, Stj. 225; K. A. 220, Fms. i. 66.

kröggur, f. pl. [from Engl. crags ?], straits; vera i kröggum, komast i kröggur, (conversational.)

krökt, n. adj. swarming; krökt af fé, freq. in mod. usage; see krikt. KRÖM, f., gen. kramar, [kremja; Ulf. krammiþa = lκμάε, Luke viii. 6]:—a pining, wasting sickness; hefir hon haft langan vanmatt, ok var pat kröm mikil, Eg. 565; þrándr hafði augnaverk mikinn ok þó aðrar kramar miklar, Fær. 213; líða svá margir dagar at herrans sjúkdómr snýsk í kröm, Bs. ii. 227; með leiðri kröm, Od. xi. 200 (τηκεδόνι στυγερη); kuldi ok kröm, kröm og vesöld.

kröptr, m., pl. kreptir, a crypt, Thom. 543.

kröptugr, adj. [kraptr], strong, Str. 60, Hrafn. 27, H.E. i. 513.

kröptuliga, adv. with might and main, Hým., freq. in mod. usage.

kroptuligr, adj. migbty, strong, freq. in mod. usage.

KUBBA, ad, [Engl. chop], to chop, cut clean; kubba e-t i sundr.

kubbóttr, adj. = kufóttr (q. v.), Sks. 64 B.

kubbr, m. a notch; tré-kubbr.

kuðr, adj., see kunnr.

kuðungr, m. a kind of shell, see kúfungr; hneppa sig í kuðung, to eroueb into one's shell, like a snail, cp. Safn i. 91, 97

KUFL, m., older form kofl, [Engl. cowl; mid. Lat. cuculus], a cowl, Fms. viii. 245, ix. 531: a cowled cloak, Landn. 218, Fas. ii. 541, Fs. 74. kufls-höttr, n. (-hattr, Fms. v. 182), a cowl, Fms. iii. 162, Fas. i. 9.

kufl-maor, m. a cowl-man, Fms. iii. 37, Fas. ii. 541.

kuflungr, m. a cowl-man, Fms. viii. 245: name of a party in Norway, Fb. iii.

kuggi, a, m. = kuggr (?), a nickname, Landn.

KUGGR, m. [Engl. and Dutch cog; by Du Cange derived from Lat. concba]: -a cog, a kind of ship, but originally (as is probable) a foreign ship, Saxon, Hanseatic, or the like, Fb. iii. 175, 224, Orkn. 200, 298, Ld. 314, Fms. i. 122, viii. 249, ix. 44, Ann. 1343, 1349, 1392.

KUKL, n. [prob. a for. word, which occurs in no very old writers; Germ. gaukel; Engl. juggle]:-juggling, sorcery, Edda ii. 638 (spelt kuckl), Mag. 176; kukl og fjölkyngi, Pass. 14. 11. kuklari, a, m. a juggler, wizard. kuklara-skapr, m. sorcery, Bs. i.

237, Fas. iii. 237.

kul, n. a cold breeze; fagrt kul, Fms. xi. 439.

kula, ad, to blow gently.

kul-boro, n. the windward or weather side, opp. to the leeward.

KULDI, a, m. cold, opp. to hiti; frost ok kuldar, Fms. ii. 29, 228, viii. 19, Ld. 168, Gg. 12, Fs. 179, Fbr. 28. compps: ku u, f. a chilblain. kulda-samr, adj. cold, chilly, Ld. 286. compos: kulda-bólga, skel, f. a kind of shell, concha orbiculata levis. kulda-strá, f. a kulda-veðr, n. cold weather, withered straw: metaph. an outcast. Fms. v. 178, Fas. i. 393. kulda-vegr, m. the cold zone, (mod. kulda-II. metaph. coldness, malice; kenna kulda belti, n.), Sks. 198. af e-m, to feel chilly, sore, Eb. 290, Ld. 106, 158, Sturl. ii. 129.

kulna, ao, to 'cool out,' go out, of fire.

kul-samr, adj. = kulviss, Grett. 160 new Ed., v. l.

kult, n. [prob. a for. word], a quilt: a counterpane, Eb. 264, Sturl. iii. 165, Dipl.v. 18, Str. 5, 51, Fms. x. 16: masc., einum dýrum silki-kult, Art. kul-vísi, f. the being kulvíss.

kul-viss, adj. sensitive to cold, Dan. kulskjer, Grett. 144 A.

kumba, u, f. the name of a bondwoman, Rm.

kumbaldi, a, m. a small cairn, bovel; þið getið sofið ein í gamla kumbaldanum ykkar, Undina 7, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 105. kumbi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 69.

kumbr, m. = kubbr, a chopping, cutting; tré-kumbr, Barl. 165. nykr, q. v., or the fabulous sea horse, Maurer's Volks. 33.

KUML, kumbl, kubl, n. This word is chiefly interesting because of its frequent occurrence on the old Dan. and Swed. Runic stones, where it is always used in plur.; the spelling varies, kuml, kubl, or kumbl; in old Icel. writers it only occurs a few times, and they even use the sing.; I. prop. a sign, badge, mark, [A.S. it is now quite obsolete: cumbol; Hel. cumbal and cumbl = signum], a war badge, esp. used of

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—kuml konunga ór kerum valdi, Gh. 7; kumbla-smiðr, a 'eumbol' smith, 🌣 skáldskap, Fms. vii. 60; kannt þú nakkvat í lögum ?—Kunna þótta ek Akv. 24; the compd her-kuml, the badge worn on the helmet; jötun-k., the giant's mark, i.e. the badge of being the giant's kinsman, Fas. ii. (in a verse); and lastly in ör-kuml, a lasting scar, maining for life, cp. kumla II. in Scandinavia, analogous to the Gr. σημα, kuml came to mean 'a monument,' a cairn, bow; in the phrase, gora kuml (kubl), synonymous to göra mark, merki, which also occurs (e. g. Baut. 138, 214, 461, 722, 1143); kuml is the general term, opp. to stain, runar, which are special terms; thus distinction is made between stain and kuml, Baut. 771: a. on Danish stones, Tuki raishi stain hausi ok gaurhi on Runic stones kubl, Rafn 213; Asfribr görbi kumbl þaun, Thorsen 43; kubl þusi, 23; þurmundr niout (i.e. njót!) kubls, Tb. enjoy tby kuml! rest in peace? 265; Ala sunir garpu kubl pausi aft sabur sinn, Rasn 193; sipi sa mannr es pausi kubl upp briuti, a curse be on the man that breaks this k., 205; Usk garpi kumbl bisi, 202; Haraldr kunungr bab gaurva kubl þausi at Gurm fabur sinn, 39, (Jellinge.) B. on Swedish stones, garþi kubl þisi aftir Svin sun sinn, Rafn 35; garþu kuml sniallir sunir Hulmlaugar, Baut. 759; ma igi brautar kubl batra varþa, a better road kuml cannot be, 41, (see the remarks under bautasteinn); Ketill rispi kuml piasi aftir Val, 1027; Finnipr garpi kuml paisi aftir Gairbiurn fabur sinn, 824; kuml garpi patsi Ketil slagr, 771; Usk let gaura kuml, likhus ok bru at sun sinn, 735, 1100; þau risþu (raised) kuml þisi, 886.

2. in Icel. a cairn; en mannföll þessi eru sögð eptir 2. in Icel. a cairn; en mannföll bessi eru sögð eptir kumlum beim er fundin eru, bar er bardagarnir hafa verit, Gullp. 25; þar féll Þórarinn krókr, ok þeir fjórir, en sjau menn af Steinólfi, þar eru kuml þeirra, Landn. 128; þar féll Skeggbjörn ok átta menn aðrir, þar er haugr Skeggbjarnar á fitinni, en aðrir vóru jarðaðir í Landraugs-holti bar hjá fitinni, ok sér bar enn görla kumlin, Bs. (Kristni S.) i, 15; ok reimt þykkir þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Ísl. ii. 115: in sing., þau liggja bæði í kumli í Laxárdal, Ld. 158; Þorkell vill nú bera aptr sverðit i kumlit, . . . saxit var ok upp tekit or kumli Nafars, Rd. ch. 10; ba gekk hann í dalverpi lítið ok fann þar kuml manns, þar þreifaði hann niðr fyrir fætr sér, ok fann þar manns bein ok sverð eitt, Draum. 129. The worship of hows and cairns was forbidden even in the heathen age as being connected with sorcery, see haugr, hörgr, whence blætr kumbla, a worshipper of cairns, a wizard, warlock, a term of abuse, Eg. (in a verse); kumla briotr. Korm. S., is also prob. a false reading for bliotr or III, in provinc, Icel, a low havrick is called kuml; cp. bloetr. also kumbaldi.

kumla, kumbla, ab, to bruise, wound : part. kumlabr, bruised ; sarr ok k., Sturl. ii. 71; brynja þín slitin, hjálmr þinn kumlaðr, þiðr. 110: in mod. usage esp, of scratches and bruises on the hands and face; orkumladr, maimed.

kuml-bui, a, m. a cairn-dweller, Draum. 130.

kuml-dys, f. a little cairn, Gg. 1.

kuml-mark, n. a monument, Rafn 213.

kumpánn, m. = kompánn, a companion, fellow, mate, Fær. 158, Fms. iii. 157, Vigl. 29, Fs. 14, 72: also of a woman, D. N. i. 389: this word seems in the 14th century to have been used in familiar address = dear friend! dear boy! and occurs freq. in the Laur. S. kompána-skapr. m. companionship, friendship, Laur. S., Stj. 255: in mod. usage Icel. say kompana-logr, adj. companionable, frank, merry, familiar, and kompána-skapr, m. familiarity.

kumpása, að, Sks. 64; see kompása. kumpása, m., Rb. 466, 472, Sturl. iii. 306; see kompáss. kumra, ad, [cp. Dan. kummer = woe, grief], to bleat, of a goat. Kumrar, m. pl. Cumbrians; Kumra-land, n. Cumberland, bd. Kumrskr or Kumbskr, adj. from Cumberland, Hallfred.

-kunda, from koma, only in compds, sam-k., a congregation.

KUNDR, m., gen. kundar, poët. a son, kinsman, Lex. Poët. passim. -kunn or -kuðr, f. in compds, ein-kunn, vár-kunn, mis-kunn, q. v.

KUNNA, pres. (in pret. form) kann, kannt (kanntú), kann; pl. kunnum, kunnut, kunnu (mod. kunnum, kunnit, kunna); pret. kunni; subj. kynni; imperat. kunn; part. neut. kunnat; the pres. infin. kunnu for kunna is obsolete, whereas a pret. infin. kunnu, potuisse, occurs, Isldr. 9: with neg. suff. kann-at, Hm. 147; kann-k-a ek, I know not, Skálda (Thorodd) 167, Hallfred; see Gramm. p. xxiii: [Ulf. kunnan = γιγνώσκειν, είδέναι; A. S. and Hel. cunnan; O. H. G. kunnan; in these old languages, the two senses of knowing bow to do and being able to do are expressed by the same form, and this remains in Dan. kunde, Swed. kunna: in others, a distinction is made: Old Engl. and Scot. ken, know and can; Germ. kennen and können.]

A. To know, understand, of art, skill, knowledge, with acc.; hann bóttisk rísta henni manrúnar, en hann kunni þat eigi, Eg. 587; hann kunni margar tungur, Fms. xi. 326; bu kannt mart bat er eigi kunnu aðrir menn, v. 236; k. seið, Vsp. 25; Hann ræddi, ef hann kynni nafn Guðs it hæsta-Kann ek nökkurt nafn Guðs,-bykkja mér slíkt eigi prestar er eigi kunna it hæsta nafn Guðs-Kanntú nafnit?-Ek veit þann mann er kunna mun,... Nefn þú þá ef þú kannt!... Guð veit at ek vilda gjarna kunna, Bs. i. 421; engi skal sá vera hér með oss er eigi kunni nökkurs-konar list eðr kunnandi, Edda 31; ekki kann ek í munu þeir k höggum er heiman hafa hlaupit frá kirnu-askinum, Fms.

norðr þar. Nj. 33; at betta væri at vísu lög bótt fáir kynni, 237; ek kann litt til laga, 31 : of sports, kunna á skíðum, Fms. i. 9 : k. við skíð ok boga, O. H. 71; k. við buklara, Sturl. ii. 44; kunna á bók, to know by book, know bow to read. Mar. 2. to know by memory: kunna menu enn kvæði þeirra, Hkr. (pref.); hví kveðr þú flokka eina. kanntú ok engar drápur?-Eigi kann ek drápurnar færi en flokkana, Fms. vi. 301; ljóð ek bau kann, er kannat biodans son, Hm. 147 sqq.; þat kann ek it áttjánda, er ek zva kennig, 164; en Konr ungr kunni rúnar, Rm. 40, 42; kunna betr, id., Vkv. 26; kunna utan-bókar, to know without book, know by beart; hón kunni bær allar (Spurningar) vel, nema Siötta kapitulann, ... Sigriör kunni allar Ülfars-rimur, Piltr og Stúlka 23.

8. to know a person, a face; synir Heli vóru úsiðugir ok kunnu eigi Guð Dróttinn, Stj. 429; ek kann bann mann, 460; ok unni honum hverr maðr er hann (200.) kunni, every man that knew bim loved bim, Hkr. i. 121; kann kvadsk eigi k. ba ok eigi hirða hverir vóru, Barl. 36; þik kann ek fullgerva, I know thee well enough, Ls. 30; góða menn þá er ek görva kunna, Hbl. 7; kunna ek báða Brodd ok Hörvi, Hdl. 24; hverr er kunni (mik), Helr. 7; hvars menn eðli okkart k., 3: to know, of the character, hann kvað þá k. sik úgörla, er þeir veittu honum átölur, því at ek hefi dregit vor undan dauða, segir hann, Ld. 282; ek kann hvárn-tveggja ykkarn konungs, Fms. vi. 4. spec, phrases; kunna góða stilling á e-u, hversu góða stilling hann kunni á herstjórninni, bow skilful be was in military things, Fins. i. 98; k. hof at um e-t, to know one's measure in respect of a thing, to behave with moderation, Finnb. 356; porvaldr kvad hana ekki hóf at kunna, Ld. 134; allt kann sá er hósit kann, Gisl. 27; ef Griss kynni hóf sitt, Sd. 139; Klaufi, Klaufi, kunn þú hóf þitt? id.; kunna sér margt, to be skilled in many things; hón var væn kona, ok kunni sér allt vel, Dropl. 7, 35; hann kunni enga leið, be knew no road, Eg. 149; þeir munu eigi k. leiðina, Fs. 105: absol., uxarnir kunnu bó heim, found their way home, Dropl. 8; k. skyn e-s, to know all about ...; hann kunni allra skyn i borginni, Fms. vi. 410; Ása ok Álfa ek kann allra skil, Hm. 160; k. önga mannraun, to have no experience of men, Fms. vi. 53; ek kann skap þitt at því, at ..., Sturl. i. 30. II. metaph. usages; kunna e-m þökk, to be tbankful, obliged to one, Fms. xi. 29, 32; at hann kynni þess mikla þökk ok aufusu, Eg. 521; veizla er yor búin, kann ek yor mikla bökk at bér biggit, Fnis. vi. 277; k. e-m úbökk fyrir e-t, v. 14; k. ser borf til e-s, to feel the want of a thing; ef bondi kann bess borf, if be knows the need of it, Grag. i. 152; at hann leggi fram vöruna svá sem þú kannt þér þörf til, Ld. 70. 2. kunna sik. to know oneself; sa er svinnr er sik kann, be is a wise man who knows bimself, a saying, Hrafn. 10: to behave, Grimr kvedsk mundu meiða hann ef hann kynni sik eigi, Eg. 189; ok vita ef þeir kunni sik þá görr meir, Stj. 264; k. sik illa, to be naughty, Bjarn. S. kunna sér, kunna munda ek mér þat (I sbould know bow to do tbat) ef ek heiða víg vegit, Gísl. 143; gá þess, ok kunn þér (take beed, learn!) at varask annars vígkæni, Sks. 383; er porólfr svá viti borinn, at hann mundi k. sér (bave sense enough) at vera eigi fyrir liði yðru, Eg. 134; kunni hann sér þann hagnað at girnask ekki Svía-konungs veldi, O. H. 57; en kunnit yðr engi forráð eðr fyrirhyggju þegar er ér komit í nokkurn vanda, III. denoting feeling, to feel angry or pleased; kunna e-n e-s, to be angry with a person for a thing; ph bad porir konung, at hann skyldi eigi fyrirkunna hann bess at hann hafði Egil með sér um vetrinn, Eg. ch. 48; eigi vil ek fyrirkunna þik þessa orða, þvíat þú veizt eigi hvat varask skal, O. H. 57; eigi hugða ek at hann mætti mik þessa k., pviat eigi drap ek son hans, Hrafn. 16; kveðr þeir eigi sik einskis at k., Ísl. ii. 314; kunnit mik eigi þess er ek mun mæla, Fbr. 116; spurði hvers hón kynni arfa-sátuna, Nj. 194, v. l. 2. with prep.; kunna e-n um e-t, id.; eigi er hann um þat at kunna, Fs. 38; eigi munu þér kunna mik um betta, Fms. i. 175; ekki áttú hann um bat at kunna, vi. 223; ef hertogi vill þik nokkut um þetta kunna, xi. 323; hón kunni hana mjök um áleitni þá, er..., Bs. i. 340. IV. with dat. to know; beir er menn kunnu eigi hér máli eða tungu við, Grág. i. 224; ef lögsögumaðr kann þar eigi mönnum fyrir í þá sveit, i. 10 B; kunni hann náliga manns máli, Fas. ii. 443; hann kann eigi lítilmensku várri, Bjarn. 54; kann þjóð kerski minni, Ó. H. (in a verse); ek kann skapi Gunnhildar, I know Gunbilda's temper, Nj. 5; kann ek glensyrðum yðrum Gautanna, Fas. iii. 80; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar en kappi Egils, Eg. 257; ek kann skapi Hrafnkels, at hann mun ekki göra oss, ef hann náir þér eigi, Hrasn. 27; eigi kanntú góðgirnd (dat.) soður várs, ef hann hefir honum eigi undan skotið, Fs. 38. 2. to be pleased with a thing or not; munda ek kunna því, at vér hefðim manna-lát mikit, ef . . . , Eg. 585; Eyjulfr lézk því nafni mundu vel kunna, E. said be sbould be well pleased with that name, Glum. 328; verdr hvaru-tveggju at kunna, one must take one or other of the two, O. H. 52; vit munum því illa k. ef þú veitir okkr eigi þat er vit beiðum, Eb. 114; hann kunni því stórílla ok hljóp í brott, Hkr. i. 36; munu synir Njáls ílla k. víginu, Nj. 64; Njáll kunni illa láti Gunnars, 117; Ingi konungr kunni þessu svá ílla at hann grét sem barn, Fms. vii. 273; andaðisk hann, Guðriðr kona hans kunni því lítt, Fb. i. 543; til bess at hón kunni því betr andláti mínu, id.; illa

Viii. 350. ofiarl en sumt ekki at manni, I do not care for what you call . . . Fms. vi. 53; kannka ek mart við veifanar-orði manna, I take no notice of idle rumours, Hallfred; hence the mod, phrase, kunna vio e-o, to be pleased with; eg kann ekki við það. I do not like it: kunna vel. illa við sik. to feel bappy, unbappy in a place or condition; eg kann vel við mig bar, I like the place.

B. To be able, Lat. posse, (in Engl., can, pret. could, has ceased to be used except in the finite moods), with infin.: the senses often run one into the other, but the use of the infinitive shews that the sense can is at least partly implied; þá mælti konungr, ertu skáldit?-Hann sagði, kann ek yrkja, I know I can make verses, Hkr. i. 288; hann kunni görr veðr at sjá en aðrir menn, Eb. 150; þá hluti er þeir kunna honum til at segja, 112; freista hvat hann kynni segja honum, Hkr. i. 228: hón sagði hann eigi k. at þiggja sóma sinn, Fs. 131; hugsit um hvar þann mann kann fá, where that man can be had, Stj. 460; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75; hvárt kanntú mér höll smíða? 656 B. 8; beir er mildlega kunnu stýra Guðs hjörð, Hom. 37; kanntú nökkut yrkia? Fms. vi. 361; kunna eigi at mæla, be could not speak, Ld. 30; mikil tíðendi kannþú (= kannt þú) at segja af himnum, Edda 12; bú skalt eigi kunna frá tíðindum at segja, thou shalt not be able to tell the tidings, shalt not escape with life, Ni. 8; um ba hluti er ek kann görr at sjá en bér, Ld. 186; ckki kann biskup görr at sjá mann á velli en ek, II. to chance, happen; ef Björn fadir beirra kann Fms. ii. 173. fyrr andask, if B. should bappen to die first, Dipl. v. 3; hvar sem bik kann at bera, wheresoever thou may happen to arrive, Fms. iv. 176; et nokkut kann bat til at bera á þinni æfi, Gísl. 25; ef hann kann lengr at dveljask í brottu, D. N. v. 43; ok hón kann af þessum heimi brott at fara, iii. 137.

C. Recipr. to know one another; beir kunnusk, Mork. 106. part. kunnandi, cunning, knowing, learned, with gen.; veit ek at bú ert margs kunnandi, 655 xix. 3; hon var margs kunnandi, Fs. 73; Gyða var marg-kunnandi á fyrnsku ok fróðleik, 131.

kunnandi, f. knowledge, Edda 31, Bær. 19, Hom. (St.)

kunnand-leysi, n. want of knowledge, N. G. L. i. 346, 361.

kunnasta and kunnusta, u, f. [Germ. kunst], knowledge, knowing, Jb. 353 B, Fms. vi. 95, Edda (pref.), H. E. ii. 59: with the notion of witcheraft, Fms. i. 8, Stj. 101, Landn. 179. compps: kunnust lauss, 2dj. ignorant. kunnustu-leysi, n. ignorance, N.G.L. i. 346. COMPDS: kunnustu-

kunnátta, u, f. knowledge, Edda (pref.), Fms. iii. 184, freq. in mod. usage: as also of knowing by heart, betta er engin kunnátta!-magical COMPDS: kunnáttu-lauss, adj. knowledge, Eb. 44. Landn. 170. kunnáttu-leysi, n. ignorance, Fms. ix. 331. ignorant.

kunn-göra, ð, to make known, publish, Dipl. iii. 5, 9, Fas. i. 28, iii. 189. kunnig-leiki, a, m. information, knowledge, of a thing, Fas. i. 9: familiarity, acquaintance.

kunnigr, adj., mod. kunnugr: I. [kunna], 1. of a thing, Anown: göra kunnigt, to make known, Eg. 282; vera kunnigt, to be known, 36, 38; hinna fyrri biskupa sem lands-háttr var hér kunnigti, H. E. ii. 79; menn svá vitrir, ok kunnig lögin, to wbom the law is so well known, Hkr. iii. 258; ber mun her kunnigt um húsa-skipan, Eg. 235; var mer kunnigt um Brynjólf, enn kunnara um Bárð, 39; kunnigt er mér um hag ykkarn, Nj. 17; bat er vor kunnigt, you know well, Fær. 138. 2. wise, supernatural, in which sense it has the contr. forms kunngir etc.; Asa-fólk var svá kunnigt, at allir hlutir géngu at vilja þeirra, Edda (init.); Haraldr konungr bauð kunngum manni at fara í hamförum til Íslands, Hkr. i. 228; Simon Magus lastaði Petrum ok kvað hann vera kunngan mjök, Post. 656 C. 26; margar kunngar úvættir byggja land þat, Fms. xi. 182; föl-kunnigr, q. v. S. in mod. usage, knowing weu, weu usyammen, familiar; vel kunnugr, gagn-kunnugr, hund-kunnugr, intimately acquainted.

II. [kyn], bigb born; As kunnigan, Rm. 1; kunnigri quainted. II. [kyn], bigb born; Ás kunnigan, Rm. 1; ku kván Niðaðar, Vkv. 23: kindred, Ás-kunnigr, Goð-k., Álf-k., q. v.

kunningi, a, m. a friend, acquaintance, but less than vinr; vinir ok kunningjar, Eg. 116, Fms. ii. 5, 308, iv. 379, vi. 329, xi. 262, Fs. 8, Sks. 447; forn-k., an old acquaintance.

kunn-kona, u, f. a female acquaintance, O. H. 196, Greg. 33.

kunn-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), knowledge, intelligence; göra e-m e-t i kunnleika, to inform a person of, Fms. vi. 400, vii. 33, Isl. ii. 182, Bs. i. 717, Fs. 21; e-m et k. á e-n, to know, be informed of, Grág. ii. 343; var honum allr k. á Brynjólfi, be knew B. very well, Eg. 162, Rd. 285; ef þeir eru hér sumir, er eigi er þat í kunnleika, wbo does not know, Fms. viii. 313; ok má þat opt annarr vita er öðrum er eigi í kunnleika, Bret. 2. intimacy, familiarity; þar vóru áðr kunnleikar miklir með þeim Sigurði, Eg. 37; nú hafa lengi kunnleikar milli vár verit, Valla L. 202; fékk Steinn þar allgóðar viðtekjur, þvíat þar vóru áðr kunnleikar miklir með þeim, Ö. H. 143.

kunn-liga, adv. intimately, as an old acquaintance; kvedjask k., Fb. i. 272; þessi maðr kuaddi Þorgils kunnliga, Ld. 276; vitja mín k., Fs. 131; Þorgils skyldi k. senda menn til Sigurðar, Fms. vii. 220; vitja þú k. porkels Geysu, hvenar sem þú þykisk þess við þurfa, vi. 223; þá leita þú k. á fund þess manns er..., 224; látask k. við, Fs. 88; kunnliga ríða þeir þó, 105.

S. with prep.; kann ek ekki við bví at vor bvkki sumt 🛱 kunn-maðr, m. a friend, acquaintance. Hkr. ji. 2. Fms. viji. 15. MS.

kunn-mio, n. a word of unknown sense in Orkn. 386; prob. corrupt from some Gaelic local name.

kunnr. adi., older kuor, which form is freq. in poets, Hm. 56, and in old MSS.; dat. fem. sing. kuðri (notae) rhymed with Súðvík (Southwark), O. H. (in a verse), as in the compds ú-kuồr etc.; [Goth. kunħs; A. S. cuð, whence Engl. un-couth, prop. = strange; Germ. kund]:—known; vil ek göra ber kunnt, hvat vera skal um binn hag, 655 ix. A. 2; var mer kunnara um Bárð, Eg. 39; þér munu kunnar leiðir, Fms. i. 71; jókk því es mér varð síðan kunnara, 1b. (pref.); jafn-kunnr; Björn var frægr maör ok mörgum kuör (kunnr, Ó. H. 53, l. c.) at sýn ok at máli, Hkr. ii. 78: familiar, grannar þinir ok kunnir menn, neigbbours and friends, Hom. 151; vinir hans ok kunnir menn, Sks. 109; þeir vóru mjök kunnir áðr, intimate friends, Ld. 166. 2. with prep.; kunnr at e-u, known, convicted of: veror hann at by kunnr eða sannr, N. G. L. i. 16. Gbl. 17: in a good sense, en bú, Einarr, ert k. at drengskap, Fms. vi. 21; emk kuðr at slíku. Fms. vi. (in a verse): kuðr at máli = málkunnugr. speech friend, on speaking terms, Hm. 56: nafn-kunnr, famous; ú-kunnr, un-Langua

kunnug-lega, adv., mod. for kunnlega, q. v.

kunnug-leiki, a, m., mod. for kunnleikr.

kunta, u, f. cunnus.

kurfaldi, a. m. a coal cutter (?), a mean churl, cp. Dan, kulsvier, Fms. vi. 363 (in a verse).

KURFL, n., proncd. kurl, cuttings of wood for charcoal, Fas. iii. 356, freq. in mod. usage: the saying, bad koma ekki öll kurl til grafar, not all the cuttings come into the coal pit, of waste.

kurfla, að, mod. kurla, to chop kurfl; kurflaðr viðr, Jb.

kurfr, m. a chip, a cut-off piece; hann hafði í hendi af spjótbroti lítinn kurf, Karl. 329; flugu kurfarnir yfir höfuð þeim, Art. 82.

KURR, m. (kuor, Skioa R. 34, for the sake of rhyme):—a murmur, grumbling, uproar; stadnadi bá kurr búandanna, Ó. H. 60, Hkr. i. 142; þá varð þegar kurr mikill af bóndum, Fms. i. 33; hann lét þá eigi heyra illan kurr kaupmanna, Nj. 124; kurr nokkurr hafði verit í herinum, Fms. ix. 407, v.l.; engi borði þenna kurr djarflega upp at kveða, Ó. H. 51; sögðu þeir honum kurr bónda um fjár-drátt, Fms. vi. 191. rumour; bå flaug til konungs kurr nokkurr, Stj. 521; spurðisk þessi kurr í Vindland, Fms. x. 341; sá kurr mun loginn, Ld. 34.

kurra, 20, [Dan. kurre, of the whirr of birds of the grouse kind], to murmur, grumble; hvat sem ér Danir kurrit, Fms. xi. 246; kurraði þat hverr í sínum híbýlum, Sturl. iii. 127; vinnumenn ok þrælar kurruðu um þat, at ..., Fms. i. 33; bændr kurruðu illa, Orkn. 40; kurruðu bændr mjök, Fms. vi. 101; hví sitja bændr eigi niðr ok hlýða eyrendi, en kurra eigi svá, Fb. ii. 393.

kurr-hugr, m. or kur-hugr, low spirits; vera i kurhuga, to be concerned, anxious, Fms. ix. 462; hann bad menn eigi vera i kurrhuga um betta, 478, Thom. 400.

KURT, f. [for. word], courtesy, chivalry, good manners; bá kurt (chivalrous feat) nam ek i Hunalandi, piðr. 57, Konr. 9; með kurt ok hævesku, Fas.: freq. in poets of the 15th to the 17th centuries, enga ber kurt, Hallgr.; hjartað mitt er hlaðit með kurt, a ditty, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 303.

kurteisi, f. (korteisi, Fms. x. 381, 393), courtesy, feat of chivalry, fine manners, grace; yfirlit ok k., Nj. 17, of a lady; góðra siða ok k., Sks. 242; görum þá k. (good manners), segir Hrafn at vit færum þetta eigi i kappmæli, ok látum konung ráða, Ísl. ii. 236; kurteisis-kona, Fms. ii. 21: chivalry, hann lét kenna honum alls-konar k., i. 17; riddaraskap ok k., x. 381; manna bezt at ser görr i allri k., 393: pomp, med svå miklu drambi ok k., 232.

kurteisliga, adv. courteously, gracefully; heilsa k., Fms. i. 78: splendidly, stately, tjalda þeir búð sína vel ok k., Ld. 104; en er svá k. var komit ráða-hag Dagfinns, Odd. 32: gently, with dignity, bar hann svá k. sinn harm, Ld. 228.

kurteisligr, adj. courteous; væn kona ok k. (graceful), Fms. ii. 132. kurteiss, adj. [Fr. courtois], courteous, gentle; k. maðr, Sturl. ii. 133; kurteisar konur, gentle ladies, Fms. vii. 105; væn kona ok k., Nj. 1, Fms. xi. 106: of chivalrous, stately appearance, med ágætum riddarabunadi, var bessi madr inn kurteisasti, vi. 225; hann var litill vexti en þó k., be was small of stature, but yet stately, vii. 157; riddari k. ok vaskr, Anal. 202; með kurteisri kveðju, 235.

kurtr, m. = kurt, Karl. 168, 465.

kus, kus! cow, cow! a milkmaid's call.

kusli, a. m. = kussi; nú er kusli dauðr, dauðr er kusli! Bs. i. 610.

kuslungr, m. = kussi, Fms. ix. 403.

kussa, u, f., mod. kusa, a cow, as a colloquial dimin., freq. in mod. usage; and so cush is used in the north of England: as a nickname, Fms. viii. 247.

kussari, a, m. [for. word], a corsair, Hkr. iii. 56.

kussi, a, m., mod. kusi, a dimin. a calf, bullock, Bs. i. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage.

kuti, a, m. a little blunt knife; cp. Engl. cut.



kutisa, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

KÚA-, gen. pl. of kýr, q. v.

kuði, a, m. akin to kóð, q. v.: in local names, Kuða-fljót, Landn. kú-drekkr, m. a cow sucker (pilferer), N. G. L. i. 253

kufa, ad, to beap, fill over the brim; kufadr, overfilled, of a measure. kúfóttr, adj. convex; kúfótt hvel, Sks. 63 B.

KUFR, m. the beap above the brim of a vessel.

kufungr, m. the shell of the sea snail, Eg. 152: a nickname, Bs.

KÚGA, að, [Engl. cow, which is prob. borrowed from the Norse word]:—to cow, force, tyrannise over, Nj. 185; ek man ekki kúga hann til nökkurra hluta, Fms. ii. 260; at sá manndjöfull kúgi oss, Fs. 36; kúga e-t af e-m, to press out of one, Ld. 146, Bs. i. 490, Band. 4; láta kúgask, to let oneself be cowed into submission, Fms. ii. 46, Hkr. i. 279: part. kúgandi, k. högg, feeble blows, Sks. 382.

kúgaðr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

kugan, f. tyranny, bectoring; hafðu í frammi k. við þá uppi við fjöllin, Isl. ii. 215; þeir buðu mönnum kúgan, Bs. i. 5; með k. eða ránum, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; vil ek heldr dauða þola en nokkurs manns k., Fms. ii. 266; pintingar ok k., Fb. ii. 65; k. lifs ok lima, Karl. 551. kúgari, a, m. a tyrant, Jón þorl.

kúgi, a, m. a nickname, Orkn. Kúga-drápa, u, f. a poem, Skálda 198. kú-gildi, n. a cow's value, Grág. i. 145, 502, Fb. i. 524; kúgildishestr, -hross, a borse worth a k., Vm. 136, 149; kugildis skabi, the loss of a cow's value, Grag. i. 130.

kú-gildr, m. of a cow's value, Vm. 159.

kúka, 20, cacare: kúkr, m. merda.

KÚLA, u, f. [Germ. kugel, whence mod. Dan. kugle], a ball, knob; tjald-kúla, blý-kúla: the phrases, göra nú at þeim kúlur á hermanna hatt, Bs. i. 519; marka kulur i hofdi e-m, to make balls in one's bead, i. e. to beat soundly, Band. 13 new Ed., prob. from some game; gor-kúla, a kind of fungus: medic. a bump. COMPDS: kúlu-bakr, m. a bumpkúlu-nefr, m. bump-nose, a nickname, Sturl.

kú-neyti, n. 'cow-neat,' cows, opp. to geldneyti, Ld. 98, Eb. 320. KUPA, u, f. a 'cup,' bowl, basin; smjör-kupa, a butter box; hauskúpa, the skull, cranium.

kúpaőr, adj. bowl-formed, convex.

kúra, að, [akin to kyrr], to sleep, doze; kæra barn mitt, korri-ró, kúrðu vært og sofðu lengi! a ditty.

kú-reki, a, m. the primrose, primula, Hjalt.

Kurir, m. pl. the inhabitants of Kurland (Courland), Fms., Eg. kúrur, f. pl. complaints; göra kúrur sin á millum, Fms. v. 102; á-kúrur, reprimands.

kú-skel, f. the 'cow shell,' cyprina Islandica, Mag. 63, see Itin. 69. kút-magi, a, m. a fisb's maw.

kútr, m. a cask for liquor, blöndu-kútr; dala-kútr, a cask of money.

kút-voltast, t, dep. to roll like a cask (slang), Jónas 196.

kvabb, n. a begging; bæna-kvabb, id.

kvabba, ao, to beg, (conversational.)

kvaða, u, f. [kveða, kveðja], a request, claim, demand, esp. as a law term, Gbl. 481. COMPDS: kvöðu-dómr, m. a court for settling a claim, N. G. L. i. 219. kvöðu-váttr, m. a witness in a case of claim, Grag. i. 124, N.G. L. i. 219. kvoou-vitni, i. 32: testimony in a case of k., N.G. L. i. 86. kvöðu-vitni, n. = kvöðuváttr, N. G. L.

kvaoning, f. a greeting, Fms. iii. 95: order, command, Hkr. ii. 2.

kvaðrantr, m. [for. word], a quadrant, Rb. 446, 464.

kvak, n. a twittering; fugla-kvak, Bb. 2. 10: bæna-kvak, praying. KVAKA, að, [Engl. quack], to twitter, of a swallow, Eg. 420; fuglinn

kvakaði, Hkv. Hjörv. 94; örn einn settisk hjá álptinni ok kvakaði við hana blíðliga, Ísl. ii. 195; bí bí og blaka! álptirnar kvaka, a ditty: metaph., Rb. 174.

kvak-samr, adj. wbining, querulous, Hkr. iii. 454. kvalari, a, m. [kvelja], a'killer,' tormenter, 623.13, 44, Pass. 35.1, kvalning, f. torment.

kval-ræði, n. torments, Sól. 10, Post. 191, freq. in mod. usage.

kval-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), tormenting, Sks. 524.

kval-samr, adj. painful.

kvanta, ad, to molest; ó-kvantaðr, unmolested, Bs. i. 806.

kvantr, m. molestation; Súlla spyrr nú kvant (the massacre?) sinna manna, Róm. 158.

kvap, n. jelly or jelly-like things; see hvap.

KVARA, 20, kvorra, mod. korra, to emit a rattling sound, as if about to be strangled; hann var svá rámr ok kvarraði svá at ekki nam hvat hann mælti, Fms. x. 279; hann kippir honum niðr undir sik svá at kvorar í honum, Fas. iii. 308.

Kvaran, m. nickname of a Norse king in Dublin, prob. Gaelic, Fb. iii.

kvarði, a, m. [the Dan.-Swed. kaarde = a dirk is prob. the same word; Swed. quard = selvage]: - a yard-wand, Grag. i. 497, freq. in mod. usage: the phrase, setr nú at honum kvarða, Skíða R.; mæli-kvarði, a measure, proportion, of a map; cp. also á-kvarða, to measure, fix, determine.

KVARTA, ad, to complain; k. um e-t, to complain of, Fas. ii. 370, Háv. 52.

kvartan, f. complaining.

kvartill, m., mod. kvartél, n. [for. word; Germ. viertel], a quarter: the fourth, of time in music, Rb. 460: a quarter of an ell, Dipl. iii. 4: in mod. usage, of the moon, fyrsta, síðasta kvartil.

kvart-samr, adj. querulous, wbining, Fms. vii. 322.

kvaterni, n. [Lat. quaternio], a kind of protocol, N. G. L. iii. 67, Boldt, Rétt., Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

kváða, mod. kvoða, u, f. = hváða, resin, N. G. L. iii. 119.

KVAMA, u, f., mod. koma, a coming, arrival; Flosi varð feginn kvámu hans, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 108, N. G. L. i. 410, Landn. 306, passim; at-kváma, arrival; heim-k., coming bome. kvámu-maor, m. a comer, stranger, Fms. ii. 229, Fbr. 168, passim.

KVÁN, f. (kvæn, Ls. 26, 56, pkv. 8, Am. 6, Gkv. 3. 7), [see kon2; Goth. quens; A. S. cwen; Engl. queen; Scot. quean; Hel. quan :- a wife, but never used in the general sense = a woman; an obsolete and poetical word, a 'queen,' wife, nú færit mér Freyju at kván, bkv. 22; honum var brúði at kván of kveðin, Fsm. 42, 46; svá beið hann sinnar kvánar, Vkv. 5; kván frjá sína, Skv. 3. 8; Héðins kván, the queen of Hedin = Hilda, Korm. 4. Ó. H. (in a verse); Óðs kván, the queen of Od, Hkr. i. (in a verse); kván Nidudar, N.'s queen, Vkv. 28; bródir hans kvánar = bis wife's brother, brother-in-law, Am. 28; ok kynvið kvánar minnar, Stor. 20: plur. kvánir, Skv. 3. 14; bið kván, a beloved wife, Lex. Poët.; ósk-kván, id.; Viðris kvæn, Odin's wife, Ls. 26; Byggvis kvæn, 56; kvæn konungs, a king's queen, Gkv. 3. 7; nema færi mér Freyju at kvæn, þkv. 8, but kván, 11, 22; kvæn var hón Högna, Am. COMPDS: kvánar-efni, n. one's future wife, Fas. iii. 61, Mag. 37. kvánar-mál, n. matrimonial affairs. kvánar-mundr, m. a dowry, Nj. 146, Grág. i. 172, Bs. i. 462.

kván-bænir, f. pl. wooing, Isl. ii. 215, 216, 239 (where it is sing.), Fas. iii. 144, 595.

kván-fang, n. 'queen-fetching,' wife-taking, as also a match, wife; leita e-m kvánfangs, Eg. 22; leita á um k., Nj. 66; fá gott k., Fms. i. 11; virðuligt k., vi. 57; Brynjólfr hafði gefit honum þat k. er hann hafði áðr átt, Eg. 36; Æsir tóku sér kvánföng (married) þar innanlands, Edda 152 (pref.); gefa e-m til kvánfangs, D. N. kvánfangs-eiðr, m. a wedding oath, as to the forbidden degrees, Grag. i. 319.

I. act. to make a man marry; eigi á faðir eða móðir kvánga, að, at kvánga son sinn eðr gipta dóttur sína með meira fé heiman en slíkt komi á hlut þeirra er eptir eru, ef þá væri erfðum skipt, N.G.L. i. 81; this form however is not usual; but, II. reflex. kvángask, to marry, take a wife, of a man, (but giptast, to be given away, of a woman), Nj. 39, Isl. ii. 214; ef karlmaðr kvángask en kona giptisk fyrir útan frænda ráð, N. G. L. ii. 77, passim: part. kvángaðr, married, Eg. 83, Nj. 88, passim.

kvángan, f. the taking a wife, Post. 645. 78.

kván-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fas. i. 184, Fs. 21: widowed, Korm. 56, Fms. vi. 104.

kván-ríki, n. uxoriousness, Nj. 214, N.G.L. i. 340, Fas. i. 232.

Kvásir, m. a mythol. person, the hostage given by the Vanir to the Ases, whose blood when slain was the poetical mead, see Edda 47; Kvasis dreyri, the blood of Q. = the poetry, 52.

kvátra, u, f., mod. kotra, [Fr. quatre], a kind of backgammon, still used in Icel. and recorded in the 13th century as a favourite game, Sturl. i. 173, ii. 184, Bs. i. 596. kvátru-tafi, n. id., Karl. 470, 486.

KVEĐA, sing. kveðr, pret. kvað, 2nd pers. kvatt, kvattú, Fms. vi. 386, pl. kváðu, kvóðu, and kóðu, Ls. 24, Hom. 12, Ó. H. 48, Fms. viii. 71, xi. 107; pret. subj. kvæði; imperat. kveð, kveð-þú, kvettú, vi. 361, mod. kveddu; with neg. suff., pres. kvedk-a-ek, I say not, Yt. 7: [Ulf. qipan = λέγειν, είπειν, ερείν; A. S. cwedan; Engl. quotb; O. H. G. quedan; Swed. quada; Dan. kvæde; cp. Lat. in-quit]:-to say; né því er kveðr kona, nor what a woman says, Hm. 83; at þú Frey kveðir úleiðastan lifa, Skm. 19; kveða (dicunt) Heimdal valda véum, Gm. 13: in an epic sense. to say, orð kvað þá Vingi, Am. 37, 38; Glaumvör kvað at orði, 30, 32; ok hann þat orða, alls fyrst um kvað = Homer's mai ur φωνήσα: ..., þkv. 2, 3, 9, 12; or, þá kvað þat Heimdalr; þá kvað þat pórr; þá kvað þat þrymr, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30; Egill fekk úgleði mikla svá at hann kvað eigi orð, Eg. 518; k. gleði-orð, to say a cheerful word, Vigl. 89 new Ed.; þeir kvóðu ekki gott orð at honum, 655 vii. 3; er hann hafði þat mælt, þá kvað hann úti annat orð, Fms. xi. 16; hverr bessa stafa, ef hann verðr í nef kveðinn, if be is nasal in sound, Skálda 162; lýsingar-váttar Marðar kváðu svá at orði, Nj. 233; til báls ok til brands kveðr at fornu máli, as it is said in old saws, N.G.L. i. 50; Rannveig kvað vel at hann færi útan, Nj. 111:-with infin., hón kvað par eigi kvenna-vist, Fms. vii. 274; kvedum pa mæla (let them speak) a várar tungur, 656 C. 6: the pret. kvað (proncd. kvu) as adv. or absol., 'tis said, they say, pad kvad (kvu) vera, they say so. kveða at, adverb. so to say; svá mátti at kveða, id., Fms. xi. 72; er svá mun mega at k. at lif manna lægi við, Nj. 78; kveðr svá at, it is so said. Ver. 83; þá er svá at kveðit, 3; lögsögumaðr skal ráða ok at kveða (determine) hvar hvergi dómr skal sitja, Grág. i. 27: gramm. to pronounce, sound, Skulda 165; mikill harmr er at oss kvedinn, mickle barm

against K., i. e. be is a doomed man), ok mun úhægt vera at göra við forlögum beirra, Ld. 190: bað kveðr mikið (lítið) að e-u, to be of great (small) influence or importance :- kveda a, to six, determine, Grag. i. 35, 39, Nj. 90, Ld. 74; var kveðit á brullaups-stefnu, Nj. 40; var gört um málit ok kveðit á fégjöld, 111, Fs. 68: to state, kveðr þar skýrt á þetta, it is expressly stated there, Ld. 334: a law term, to cancel, object to, kveda a gögn, to cancel the evidence, Grag. i. 67, 106: to fix, make up one's mind, resolve, 100, Nj. 3, 252: part. akvedinn, fixed, appointed, 256: fated, eigi má saka þik um þetta, segir Njáll, þvíat slíkt er mjök ákveðit, 166: ákveðin orð, an agreement, stipulation, Hkr. ii. 372; med akvednum ordum, in express words, Grett. 89; vant er mer bat at skýra með ákveðnum orðum, Sks. 660; með ákveðnu, id., K. Á. 208; mun ek ákveðit göra, hverir þar skulu vera, Ísl. ii. 346: ákveðin orð, pointed, libellous words, Bjarn. 57:-kveða við, to reply, Hm. 26:k. upp, to pronounce, make known, Gisl. 10, Fms. vii. 88. to sing; hón bað Þorstein kveða nokkut, Grett. 159; skemti Stúfr ok kvað flokk einn, ok er lokit var bað konungr hann enn k.-Hversu mörg hefir þú nú kvæðin kveðit?...hví kveðr þú flokka eina? Fms. vi. 301; skyldi ok engi kveða vísurnar, Nj. 71; Egill orti alla drápuna, ok hafði fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421; k. kvæði, Isl. ii. 232; þótt hann kveði út kvæði þetta, Fms. v. 175; konungr mælti, tel þú oss kvæði nokkut,---pormóðr settisk upp ok kvað hátt mjök, svá at heyrði um allan herinn, hann kvað Bjarka-mál en fornu, Ó. H. 207; hann hóf upp kvæðit ok kvað hátt, Eg. 427; slógu þá konur hring umhversis hjallinn, en porbjörg sat uppi á seiðhjallinum, kvað Guðríðr þá kvæðit svá fagrt ok vel, at engi þóttisk heyrt hafa með fegri rödd kvæði kveðit, þorf. Karl. 378: in mod. usage kveða is used of the rhapsodic delivery of a ballad (rima), half reciting half singing, thus Icel. say, kveða rímur, to recite a ballad, as also kveða vel, to recite, sing well; hann er góðr kvæða-maðr, be is a good ballad-singer, but never of a hymn or full melody; þeir riðu um bygðina kveðandi um daginn, Fms. xi. 376; þá ferr hann með fjölkyngi, ef hann kveðr þat eða kennir, K. p. K.; nú eru Háva-mál kveðin, Háva höllu í, Hm. 105; ok Austmart jöfri Sænskum gymis ljóð at gamni kveðr, Ýt. 18; þar sat kona við kvern ok kvað forkunnar fagrt, Fms. vii. 233. make a verse; kvettú nú, þjóðólfr, um deild þeirra, ... þjóðólfr kvað (and the verse follows), Fms. vi. 361; kveda visu, to make a ditty, Fms., Nj. passim; kvæðit var mjök kveðit, Fms. v. 173; þessi vísa var ílla ort ok skal ek kveða aðra betri, hann kvað, vi. 416; heyr þjóðskáldit! kvattú svá, gröm, skömm? ekki eru þær hendingar jafnhávar, 386:kveda á e-n, to challenge one in a song; kalla þær sé kvedit sik á | af 3. kveda vid, to scream; kvad kærleiks elsku-fundum, Skíða R. 3. sá við í því er kesjan stóð á honum miðjum, Fms. viii. 354; hundrinn kvað við hátt, Nj. 114: to sound, því næst kvað lúðr við, the trumpet sounded, Fms. vi. 16, vii. 288; þeir létu kveða við lúðra sína, ix. 527; í því kvað við klokka, Fb. i. 417, Fms. iii. 60, ix. 510. reflex. to say of oneself; peir er biskupar kváðusk vera, who said they were bisbops, Ib. 13; hann kveðsk eigi ríða mundu, Nj. 12; Njáll kvaðsk með bví einu fara myndu, 105; beir kváðusk eigi vita hverju gegndi, Fms. vii. 272; þeir er sét kveðask hafa seglin, 322; þeir kóðusk koma mundu, xi. 107; hann kvaðsk þess albúinn, Nj. 100; Óttarr kvaðsk eigi vara, at..., Fs. 87. 2. also impers., mér kveðsk = eg kveð mér; er þér kveðsk þá þykkja gott at deyja, Fms. xi. 153; hafði hann fátt um í fyrstu, en kvaðsk þetta (=kvað sér þetta) þó vel líka, ix. 291; Kára kvaðsk (i. e. Kári kvað sér) önnur ferð betri þykkja, K. said be would like better to take another course, Nj. 139; herfiligt kvedsk honum bykkja at hokra þar fyrir stokkum eða steinum, Fas. ii. 505; Glúmi kvedsk því betr þykkja, Rd. 286; kvadsk þeim horfin-heilla at þykkja, Fms. vii. 272; honum kvedsk vel á lítask, vi. 99; þeim kvadsk þykkja sér vandalaust, 107; Vigdísi kvaðsk eigi vera um lygi, Ld. 44; honum kvaðsk meira um at halda fram, Fb. iii. 447; honum kvaðsk svá hugr 3. kvedask at, recipr. to exchange songs, a game um segja, Sturl. played at a wake or dance; sá leikr var mönnum tíðr, at kveðask skyldu at, karlmaðr at konu, ok kona at karlmanni, Bs. i. 165: in mod. usage, kvedast å, to cap verses, each party in turn replying in a verse beginning with the letter with which the preceding one ends; Komdú nú að kveðast á | kvæðin okkar stór og smá, a ditty, cp. kveða á II. 2. above.

kveðandi, f. the recital of a song, singing; ok er lokit var kvæðinu, lét Óttarr eigi niðr falla kveðandina, heldr hóf hann upp drápuna, þá er hann hafði ort um konunginn, Fb. iii. 242; fögr var sú kveðandi at heyra, Grett. 152; þar skyldi vera k. mikil sem hón (the prophetess) var, Fas. ii. 506; því næst heyrðu þeir kveðandi harðla ógurliga með mikilli raust, Draum. 124; heyrði hann í hús nokkut kveðindi svá fagra, at..., Fms. 2. metric. rbytom, flow of a verse; her er stafa-setning sú (viz. the alliteration) sem hætti ræðr ok k. görir, Edda 120; ok gör svá löng samstafa af skamri, þvíat ella helzt eigi k. rétt í vísu-orði, Skalda 182; sú stafsetning er hátt görir ok kveðandi, Edda 121; þessi figura er upphaf til þeirrar kveðandi, er saman-heldr Norrænum kveðskap, Skálda 192; en þó fegra þær mjök í kveðandi, Edda 122.

is doomed us, Nj. 201; mikit er at Kjartani kveðit (there's mickle said a KVEÐJA, pres. kveð; pret. kvaddi; imperat. kveð, kveðþu, kveþþu, Hm. 127 (Bugge); part. kvaddr: with neg. suff., pres. indic. kveð-ka, Ls. 10: [see kveda]:-to call on, address, request, summon; borvaldr kvaddi huskarla sina, Nj. 18, Eb. 314: with gen. of the thing, acc. of the person, k. e-n e-s, ok er þess mest ván at ek kveðja þik þess eigi optar, Fms. iv. 38; k. dura, to call at the door, Skalda 163, Fms. ii. 194, vi. 21; k. matar, svefns, to call for food, sleep, Bs. i. 366; k. sét hljóðs, to call for a bearing, Nj. 105, Isl. ii. 255, Rekst. I; k. e-n at odi, to call one to listen to one's 2. with prepp.; k. e-n at e-u, to call on a song, Jd. I, Leiðarv. 2. person to do a thing, call his attention to; pik kved ek at pessu, Nj. 150; hann vildi, jafnan at Ólafr væri at kvaddr öllum stórmælum, Ld. 94; kvaddi hann at því Gregorium Dagsson, Fms. vii. 256; kvaddi hann þar at Erling Skakka, 257; Björn kveð ek at þessu, Ld. 14:-k. e-n brott af, frå, to call on one to go; eigi hefir ek yðr ... brott kvatt af mínum garði, Fas. i. 71: –k. e-n frá, Nj. 170; ek hefi menn optlega kvadda frá erfðum, Fms. i. 305:-k. e-n til e-s, to call on one for a thing; kved ek hann til farar með þér, . . . hann skaltú k. til föruneytis með þér . . . ekki skaltú hann k. til þessar ferðar, Ísl. ii. 322, 323; þá skaltú k. menn til ferðar með pér, Nj. 14:-k. upp, to call up; k. upp alla pá menn er mikils eru virðir, Fms. xi. 120; samnaði liði ok kvaddi upp almenning, Nj. 107, Fms. vi. 179:-hann kvaddi út Höskuld ok Rút, Nj. 21:-with dat., eigi kann ek þat at mínu ráði sjá, at kveðja í burtu mönnum þorgils, ok förunautum, Sturl, i. 22. II. in law, a general term, to request, demand, summon, call on one to perform any legal duty, as also to challenge, appeal to, and the like, according to the context; svá skal mann kveðja, nemna mann þann á nafn, ok kveði hann gripar þess er hann á at honum, ok nemni gripinn, ok kveði hann laga kvöð ok lyritar, N. G. L. i. 218, 219; kvaddi hann svá at vér heyrðum á, kvaddi hann um handselt mál Þorgeirs, Nj. 238; gögn þau öll er áðr var til kvatt, Grág. i. 106; kveð ek yðr lögkvöð, Nj. 218; berum vér svá skapaðan kvið fram, sem Mörðr kvaddi oss, 238; þeir kvöddu fjóra búa ór kviðinum, they challenged four neigbbours, 110; kveð ek yðr svá at þér heyrit á sjálfir, 218; stefna, ok kveðja til tólptar-kviðar, Grág. i. 213, 214;—kveðja búa heiman, to summon neighbours (jurors) at their home (heiman-kvöð), a law phrase, opp. to kveðja búa á þingi, to summon them in parliament (þinga-kvöð), passim in Grag. and the Sagas, see kvöð; hann kvaddi búa til máls, Nj. 36; þú kvaddir Keisarann til þíns máls, they appealed to Caesar, Post.; kveð ek yor um handselt mál N. M., Nj. 218. 2. with gen. of the thing, to call, summon; kvedja þings, to convoke a meeting, Fms. i. 149, vi. 12 (acc., Fb. i. 565, wrongly); k. móts, Fms. vii. 60; k. tólptar-kviðar, Grág. i. 34; k. laga, D. N.; k. féránsdóms, 81; k. fjár, 402, N. G. L. i. 23; k. sér grida, Bs. i. 544:—k. c-n e-s, to summon, call on a person to perform a duty; k. goða tólptar-kviðar, Grág. i. 105; k. búa bjargkviðar, Nj. 110; kveð ek yðr þeirra orða allra er yðr skylda lög til um at bera, 218, 238; vóru vér kvaddir at bera vitni þat, 238. III. to welcome. greet; beir kvöddu konung, Am. 6, Eg. 28, Nj. 3; hann var svá kátr at hvert barn kvaddi hann hlæjandi, Fms. vii. 172; kyssa ok kveðja, Hkv. 13: of one departing, hann gengr nú í brott ok kveðr engan mann, Band. 4 new Ed. 2. recipr. to greet one another; beir kvöddusk vel, Isl. ii. 355, passim, see heilsa and the remarks there made: k. e-n heipta, to lay imprecations on one, Hm. 152, cp. 138.

kveðja, u, f. a welcome, greeting; konungt tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63, passim, Matth. i. 29: also of one absent, hann sagði þeim kveðju Gunnhildar, Nj. 5; bar hann konungi kveðju Þórólfs, Eg. 53; þeir skyldu segja konungi kveðju hans, Fms. x. 200; kveðju-sending, sending one's greeting, compliments, vi. 92, vii. 103, Sturl. ii. 149: salutation, in the formula at the beginning of a letter, Ingi konungt sendir kveðju Sigurði konungi, Fms. vii. 220; N. M. sendir N. M. kveðju Guðs ok sína, D. I. passim:-in mod. usage the address on a letter is called kveðju.

kveð-skapr, m. poetry, verse-making, opp. to prose; bæði er at þú yrkir vel, enda ert þú allvandlátr um þinn kveðskap, Fms. vi. 387; góðr k., good poetry; illr k., bad poetry: song, Sighvatr segir i sinum kvedskap, 40; finnsk þat ok í kveðskap Hallfreðar, at..., iii. 7; hann kveðsk ílla una við kveðskapinn Ingólfs, Fs. 60; sú er ein tala hversu margir hættir hafa funnisk í kveðskap höfuðskálda, Edda 120; má ok eigi undrask þó at kveðskaprinn sé stirðr, þvíat í svefni var kveðit, Draum. 123; k. ok söngvar, Sks. 633; fellr mér svú i geð k. sá, Sd. 160, Bret. 48; níða e-n í kveðskap, Fms. vii. 60: with the notion of satire or lampoon, stefna e-m um kvedskap, to summon a person for lampooning, iii. 21; hann níddi mik í kveðskap, vi. 117.

KVEF, n. [akin to kvefja, kefja, etc.; Engl. cough; Germ. keichen; Swed. quaf]: a catarrb, freq. kvef-sott, f. epidemic of kvef.

kvefja, kvafdi, to quench, extinguish; see kefja.

kveif, f. [from Fr. coif], a coif, cap; hött eðr k., Sks. 434; hött né hufu eða k., 291: esp. a mitre, Fms. viii. 378, Bs. ii. 186: in mod. usage, metaph. a feeble person, hann er mesta kveif: as also kveifara-skapr, m. feebleness; kveifar-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), weak, faint.

kveikja, kveikr, see kveykja, kveykr, Fms. v. 25.

kvein, n. wailing, Bs. i. 40, ii. 140, Al. 55; andar-kvein, lamentation; harma-k., a dirge, freq. in an eccl. sense.

KVEINA, að, [Ulf. qainon = πενθείν; A.S. cwanjan; Engl. whine,

wanion; Germ. weinen]:-either, kveina um e-t (mod. k. yfir e-u), to complain of a thing, or absol. to wail, mourn, lament, but not used transitively as in A.S.; er hér kveinat um eldiviðar-fæð, Fms. i. 291; görðit hón hjufra né höndum slá, né k. um sem konur aðrar, Gkv. I. I (2. II); taka nú k. um þat, er..., Al. 52, Fas. iii. 154; hón kveinaði um mjók meðan hón starfaði, Hom. 113: absol., munu þér k. ok kalla til Dróttins, Stj. 441; krytja eðr k., 370, Fas. i. 200; en þeir létu sem þeir heyrði eigi hvat er hón kveinaði, Fms. vi. 352.

kveinka, ad, to complain; k. um e-t, O. H. L. 78, Rb. 174, Bs. ii. 64: mod., k. sér, to wail, cry, from pain.

kveinkan, f. lamentation, Rb. 174, Bs. ii. 561, Thom. 248, Karl. 191. kvein-samlegr, adj. lamentable, Al. 149.

kvein-stafir, m. pl. wailings, lamentations, Al. 154.

KVEISA, u, f. a wbitlow, boil; hafa kveisu í fæti, Hrafn. 14; kveisa er komin í hönd þér, Pr. 470; kveisu-nagli, the core of a boil, Hrafn. 14, 15, Nj. 244; kveisu-sullr, a boil, Bs. ii. 168: in mod. usage, of shooting pains, iora-k., colic: as also, flug-k., shooting pains. kveisugras, n., botan. entiana.

kveistinn, adj. toucby, tender; þú ert svo kveistinn!

kveistni, f. touchiness, tenderness.

kveita, u, f. [kveite, Ivar Aasen], a balibut, flounder (heilag-fiski); kalt vatn augum en kveita (kvett or kveit, MS.) tönnum, lérept líki, in the Merman's song, Fas. ii. 33; this is prob. the meaning of the word in this much-contested passage, and not as suggested in Aarb. (1866) 377.

kveita, tt, a false form for kneyta, Fas. ii. 131.

KVELD, n., proncd. kvöld: [akin to kvelja, for evening is the quelling or killing of the daylight; Ivar Aasen kveld; Swed. quall]:evening; in Icel. as well as in Norway kveld is the common popular word, whereas aptan (eve) is poetical and solemn; kveld is prob. elliptical, from kveld dags, quelling of day: sayings, at kveldi skal dag leyfa, Hm.; allir dagar eiga kveld; at kveldi, at eve, in the evening, K. p. K. 102; at kveldi dags, on an evening, Fms. vi. 83, Eg. 106; i kveldi, this evening, Skíða R.; í kveld, to-night, Stj. 121, Nj. 252; á kveldit, in the evening, Ld. 14; um kveldit, Nj. 6, 120; ok er mjök leið á kveldit . . . , þat vilda ek at þú færir eigi heim í kveld, ... Gunnlaugr kom eigi heim um kveldit, Eb. 46, 48; þat kveld er líkmenn kómu heim, 268; á kveldum, Fs. 143. COMPDS: kveld-langt, n. adj. the evening long; drekka k., Fas. i. 13, Barl. kveld-lestr, m. an evening lesson, evensong, Safn i. 85; 144, Sd. 141. kveld-ligr, adj. vesper time, Sks. 41. kveld-matr, $m_{\cdot} = kveldver\delta r$. supper, Fas. iii. 282: eccl. the Lord's Supper, Germ. Abendmahl, Dan. Nadverd, Swed. Nattvard: Kveldmáltiðar-Sacramenti, n. the Holy kveld-riða, u, f. an 'evening-rider,' night-bag, witch, riding on wolves in the twilight, Hkv. Hjörv. 15, Hallfred, Lex. Poët.; porbjörn stefndi Geirridi um þat at hón væri k., Eb. 46; hón var fjölkunnig, ok hin mesta k., Fas. iii. 650; kveldriðu stóð, the 'ogress-steed' -the wolves, Hallfr. kveld-rooi, a, m. the evening red of the sky, kveld-seta, u, f. a sitting up late, Fms. vii. 126. opp. to morgun-roði. kveld-stjarna, u, f. the evening star. kveld-svæfr, adj. fond of sleep in the evening, opp. to morgun-svæfr, Eg. 3, Fms. vii. 126. söngr, m. evensong, vespers, MS. 625, 178, Bs. i. 849. kv a, m. eventide, Fas. ii. 427. Kveld-úlfr, m. a nickname, Eg. kveld-tími, kveldvaka, u, f. eve-wake, the time between twilight (rökkr) and bed-time, when people sit and work by candle-light, also simply called vaka. kveld-verör, m. a supper.

kvelda, að, mod. kvölda, to draw towards evening; er kveldaði, Fms. iii. 114, vi. 156, Hkr. i. 24, Fs. 14; nú tekr at k., Al. 81; þá var svá kveldat, at ..., Fms. xi. 63; vert þú hjá oss, þvíat kvölda tekr og á daginn líðr, Luke xxiv. 29: absol., áðr en þessi dagr kveldi, MS. 4. 32.

KVELJA, pres. kvel, pret. kvaldi, part. kvaldr, kvalidr, kvalinn; with neg. suff., imperat. kvelj-at, Vkv. 31; [A. S. cweljan; Engl. to quell, kill; Hel. quellian = cruciare; Germ. qualen; Dan. quale; Swed. qualja]:-to torment; mátti enga skemtan af hafa at kvelja þá, Eg. 232; at hann mundi svá vilja kvelja hana, Fms. vi. 352; ek skal alla vega láta k. Markvarð, Mag. 2; at eigi kveli bruna-befr bókanna þá menn er..., 656 B. 1; ekki má verra vera en öfund sú, er kvelr af annars góðu, Hom. 21; hann barðisk allan dag í gegn mér ok kvaldi mik, Fms. viii. 240; kvelit mik ekki lengr, Anal. 186; Grimhildr kvelr bræðr sína, þiðr. refiex. to be tormented; kveljask i vesöld, Fs. 172; muntu kveljask með fjándanum í Helvítis loga, Fms. i. 202; þvíat ek kvelst þungliga í þessum loga, Luke xvi. 24; nú er hann (Lazarus) huggaðr en þú kvaliðr, Greg. 22; hann varð ílla við ok kveðsk kvaldr,...er hann skyldi kveljask úti í hverju íllviðri, Grett. 178 new Ed., Fs. 172: to be quelled, þá kvölðusk öll ráð fyrir konunginum, Hom. 112. III. part. as adj.; klárinn sækir þangat mest sem hann er kvaldastr, Fas. ii. 252.

kveljari, a, m. a 'killer,' tormenter, 656 B. 5, Al. 78.

kvelling, f. [perhaps akin to keli-, q. v., cp. also kvilli], ailment, ailing, Post. 210, Grett. (in a verse). kvellinga-samr, adj. ailing, valetudinarian, Eg. 126, Sturl. ii. 53.

kvelli-sjúkr, adj. ailing; ekki hefi ek verit k., Ld. 54, Eg. 126.

kvelli-sott, f. ailment, Eg. 519.

kvelni, f. quailing, despondency, Hom. 86. kvendi, n. a woman, womankind, Stj. 71, 257, 289, Grett. 161 A; kvendum ok körlum, MS. 4. 13: in mod. usage in a low sense. Kvenir, m. pl. the Tchudic people of Kvenland in northern Russia, Eg. KVENNA-, gen. pl., see kona B. kvenn-borinn, part. cognate, Fms. iv. 8. kvenn-búnaðr, m. women's dress, Eb. 256, Edda 68, Stj. 186. kvenn-dýr, n. a she-heast, Stj. 71, 77. kvenn-fat, n. woman's attire, Landn. 119, N.G. L. i. 255. kvenn-folk, n. woman-folk, women, Fas. iii. 644, freq. in mod. usage. kvenn-fugl, m. a ben-bird, Pr. 409.

kvenn-gildr, adj., opp. to karlgildr, q.v.: in the phrase, k. úmagi, a balf pauper, who can do something for himself, Vm. 52, D. I. passim. kvenn-gjöf, f. a gift to a woman, N.G.L. i. 75.

kvenn-hallr or kvenn-hollr, adj. amorous, Fms. v. 341.

kvenn-hempa, u, f. a woman's petticoat.

kvenn-kenna, d, to address as a woman, Fas. iii. 75, Vigl. 24: gramm. kvennkendr, feminine, Sks. 103, Clem. 29.

kvenn-kind, f. womankind, Stj. 79.

kvenn-klæði, n. pl. women's dress, Grág. i. 338, Landn. 119, N. G. L.

kvenn-kné, n. kin by the woman's side, cognate lineage, Hkr. i. 112: a female degree of kin, Fins. ix. 251, 327.

kvenn-kostr, m. a good match, of a woman, Fb. i. 407; þótti sá k. einnhverr beztr i Noregi, Fms. vi. 353; hinn bezti k., Grett. 71; um kveldit varð þeim tíðrætt um kvennkosti, Korm. 56.

kvenn-kvikendi, n. a female creature, Stj. 80, Sks. 103.

kvenn-kyn, n. the female sex, Hom. 31, Stj. 56, Barl. 24.

kvenn-kyrtill, m. a woman's kirtle, Bs. i. 506.

kvenn-leggr, m. kindred by the woman's side, the cognates, Ghl. 244, Fms. i. 6.

kvenn-legr, n. fornication, N. G. L. i. 377

kvenn-liga, adv. woman-like, lady-like, Vigl. 33.

kvenn-ligr, adj. woman-like, Bs. ii. 152, Fas. iii. 576, Fs. 134.

kvenn-list, f. female skill, Vigl. 48 new Ed.

kvenn-maor, m. a woman, freq. in mod. usage (see kona), Ld. 8, MS. 4. 23; kvennmanna bein, Eb. 338, and in countless compds; kvennmanns-búnaðr, kvennmanns-föt, a woman's dress, Bárð. 173.

kvenn-mannligr, adj. woman-like, Sks. 169, Fas. iii. 528.

kvenn-nýtr, adj. virilis, Stj. 195.

kvenn-samr, adj. given to women, Sturl. ii. 195, Róm. 250.

kvenn-semi, f. the being given to women, Hom. 86, Finnb. 300. kvenn-sift, f. (kvenn-svift, N.G.L. i. 78, 79), kin by the woman's

side, cognate lineage, opp. to karlsift (q. v.), Grag. ii. 176, Hkr. i. 112, Fms. i. 6; kvennsiftar-maðr, a cognate relative, N. G. L. i. 79.

kvenn-silfr, n. the silver or jewels of a woman's dress.

kvennska, u, f. womanbood, Stj. 5: chastity, Gbl. 140, Bzr. 11.

kvenn-skari, a, m. a bevy of ladies, Konr. 42.

kvenn-skikkja, u, f. a woman's cloak, Nj. 200, Fms. ii. 134.

kvenn-skinn, n. womankind, in a low sense, Mar.

kvenn-skratti, a, m. a bad woman, termagant, Gisl. 52.

kvenn-skrúði, a, m. woman's attire, Fas. ii. 377.

kvenn-skygn, adj. looking after women, Fas. iii. 527. kvenn-skörungr, m. a stately, great lady, Nj. 30, Dropl. 6, Fs. 102.

kvenns-ligr, adj. = kvennligr, Al. 34, 172.

kvenn-stólar, m. pl. women's seats or pews in church.

kvenn-styrkr (kvenn-sterkr), adj. a match (in strength) for a woman; varla ætla ek þik kvennstyrkan, Grett. 119 A, Fas. iii. 572. kvenn-svift, f. = kvennsift.

kvenn-söðull, m. a woman's saddle, side-saddle, Fms. x. 87.

kvenn-úmagi, a, m. a female pauper, Vm. 117, Bs. i. 285.

kvenn-váðir, f. pl. 'women's weeds,' petticoats, þkv.

kvenn-vælar, f. pl. female plannings, Gisl. 44

KVER, n. [a for. word; Engl. quire], a sheet folded in a book; var stolit ór (the book) einu kverinu, Fms. viii. 402; þar er aspiciens bók í kverum (not bound), Vm. 122; bækr tuttugu, ok fimm kver at auk, Pm. 5: in mod. usage a small book, volume, Bæna-kver, a Prayer-book; Stafrofs-kver, an a b c book; Fræða-kver, Hallgríms-kver, Þorláks-kver, = the poems of Hallgrim, Thorlac; and esp. with the article Kverid = the volume containing the Catechism.

KVERK, f., pl. kverkr, mod. kverkar: I. in sing. the angle below the chin; hann tok undir kverkina ok kyssti hana, Nj. a.; ok var allt þrútið undir kverkinni, Bs. i. 382; Þjóstólfr laust undir kverkina, Fms. vii. 211: metaph. the inner bight or angle, of an axe, undir kverk öxinni, Nj. 84; féll hverr boðinn í kverk öðrum, Fms. xi. 13; bita-k., sperru-k., the angle under a cross-beam. II. in plur. the throat; konungr fór höndum um kverkr sveininum, Ó. H. 196; ör stóð um þverar kverkmar, Eb. 244; tekr hann þá um kverkr henni, Fms. iii. 224; höku, kinnr eða kverkr, Edda 109; þá er hann leggr hana um kverkr sér, MS. 625. 183; hann laust fremri hyrnu undir kverkr þeim, Fms. vii. 🕹 191; nistir tunguna við kverkmar, Al. 77, Grett. 101 new Éd.; kverkmar

fúnuðu, Bs. i. 189; þat er minnr í nef kveðit en meirr í kverkr, Skálda i 166; tók verk allan ór kverkunum, Ó. H. 197. COMPDS: kverkabólga, u, f. bronchitis. kverka-mein, n. broncbitis, Bs. i. 116, 189, kverka-sótt, f. a throat disease, Ann. 1310. kverka-347, 445. sullr, m. a boil in the throat, quinsy, O. H. 196.

kverk-al, f. the cheek-strap of a bridle.

kverk-band, n. a string of a cap or bood, Grag. ii. 132.

kverk-mæltr, adj. speaking in the throat.

kverk-segi, a, m. a muscle in a fish's head.

KVERN, f., gen. kvernar, but the mod. form kvorn, gen. kvarnar; [Ulf. gairnus, Mark ix. 42; A.S. cwyrn; Old Engl. quern; O.H.G. quirn; Dan, kværn; Swed. quarn]:-a bandmill; þar sat kona við kvern, Fms. vii. 233; ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44; era þat karls-ætt er á kvernum stendr, Hkv. 2. 2; bondwomen used to turn the handmills, and the turning of the quern was, as it still is in Icel., where every farm has its handmill, accompanied by singing a song, see esp. the Millsong in the Edda (Grotta-2. metaph. an eddy or wbirlpool in a river is called söngr), 78 sqq. kvern, agreeably to the legend popular among all ancient Teut. people of a wonder mill grinding salt at the bottom of the sea, such as the famous mill Grótti, in the old Danish story of king Frode, which ground gold and peace, and at last the sea salt. COMPDS: kvernar-auga, n. a 'mill-eye,' mill-bole, Edda, cp. also the prose to Hkv. 2. kvern-á. f. a mill-stream, Bret. 45. kvern-berg, n. a mill-stone quarry, D. N., Kvern-bitr, m. mill-biter, a name of a sword, Hkr. H. E. i. 396. kvern-hús, n. a mill-box, = kvern-foss, m. a mill-force, D.N. lúðr, Boldt, D. N., B. K. 81. kvern-steinn, m. a mill-stone, Edda kvern-stæði, n. a mill-place, where a mill 78, Fms. i. 17, Sks. 420. stands, D. N.

KVEYFA, d, this-not kneyfa or queyfa as in the Editions-is the true form of the word, which has become obsolete in Icel., but remains in Engl.; [Engl. quaff = to drink in large draughts till one loses breath]: -to quaff; Egill kveyfði af horninu í einum drykk, Eg. 557; Egill drakk um hríð, ok kveyfði hvert horn er at honum kom, 559, Trist. 10; kveyfa ker, Mag. 68; hlífðit Kristr þá er kólgu hrafn kveyfði med stöfnum, Christ belped not when the sea raven (his ship) quaffed water from stem to stern, was swamped) Bs. i. 16 (in a verse).

kveyfir, m., poët. a quaffer, Lex. Poët.

kveyking or kveiking, f. kindling, Stj. 6, Mar.

KVEYKJA, t, or kveykva, Grág. (Kb.) i. 16, Hôm. 1; quøqua, Greg. 33, 34, etc.; kvöykja, Sks. 634; but also spelt kveikja, Fb. i. 203, Sks. 53 new Ed., Fms. v. 316, x. 367, Hom. 193; gen. pl. kveykna, Nj. 194; [Ulf. qiwian = ζωοποιείν; A.S. cwician; Engl. quicken; Hel. aquicon; Dan. kvæge; Lat. vivere]:-to quicken, kindle; kveykja ljós, to kindle a light, Fs. 38; k. log, id., Fb. iii. 408; kveikja eld, to kindle a fire, Isl. ii. 152; þessi arfa-sáta var tekin ok kveyktr við eldr, Nj. 194, 199; síðan kveykti bessi madr eld, Fs. 5; med kveyktum eldi, Eb. 56 new Ed.; kerti fékk konungr honum ok sagði þat sjálft kveykjask mundu ef því væri á lopt brugðit, Bárð. 179; quoqua ljós í keri, Greg. 33, 34; kveykt eðr tendrat, Mar.; k. lostasemi, Rb. 352; k. upp fjandskap, Valla L. 227; henni var mikill harmr kveikor í hjarta, Fms. x. 367; kveykva sorg, 2. metaph. to kindle a report; ein er su sögn er sa kveikir, Mar.; þeim hélt við váða er þetta höfðu kveykt, Fms. ix. 358, v.l.; Þórarinn bað eigi neina kvittu kveikja í hirð konungs, v. 316. pass., engi skyldi kvittr kveikjask, Fb. i. 203; nú kveykir hón galdra, Bret. 26; stormr kveikisk, Sks. 231 B; tungl kveykisk, the moon is lighted, Rh. 122; kveykja upp kyn hins andada, Stj. 425; þú kveiktir mik svá sem Guð vildi í öndverðu, Hom. 154; heldr en kveikvi, MS. 677. 9; hann kveykði orm einn at mæla við Evu, Ver. 4; kveikjask til ástar, Fms. i. 231.

kveykja or kveikja, u, f. kindling, Stj. 192; öfundar k., Bs. ii. 21: in the west of Icel. a slight swelling of the rivers from rain or a thaw is called kveykja, a fresbet,-bað er komin k. í ámar, cp. kvikva (II). plur. kveykur (and kvikur, Bs. i. 197), yeast, ferment of ale; quey-quor voru lagoar undir mungats efni, Bs. i. 339; einhverr maor vildi mungát göra, ok horfðisk á úvænliga, kvikurnar (kveikarnar, v. l.) vildu ekki duga, 197.

kveykr, m. [Engl. wick; Swed. veke; Dan. væge], a wick, of a lamp,

Fb. iii. 508, freq.

kviða, u. f. [kveða], an epic poem, a song or ballad composed in such metre as the Völuspá, and thus opp. to mál (a didactic poem, sentences), q. v., drapa (beroic), q. v., and rima (modern ballads), q. v.: the name of several old songs, Hymis-kviða, Sæm. 105 (Bugge); þryms-k., 124; Völsunga-k., 193; Helga-k., 112 (Möbius); í þessi kviðu, 241 (Bugge); Guðrúnar-k. in forna, 241, 242; Sigurðar-k. in Skamma, 246 (Fas. i. 197); kviða Sigurðar, Sæm. 247; k. Guðrúnar, 274; Atla-k. in Grænlenzka, 282; Hákonar-k., Fms. ix; Glælungs-k., v. 100, 108; í kvið-unni, Grett. 105 new Ed. kviðu-háttr, m. the metre of a kviða, the epic metre such as that of the Völuspá, Beowulf, and the like, opp. to ljóða-háttr and mál; þvíat þá þykkir betr hljóða þessar samstöfur í kviðu-hætti, Skálda 182 (Olave Hvíta-skáld); the word also occurs in the Hattatal Rögnvalds, verse 3, and is a more correct name than the kviðar goða þess (þann?) er sóttr er..., en ef sjálfr er sóttr goðinn

usual fornyrðalag, which has no old authority, except in a lemma from a later hand in one of the verses of the Hattatal by Snorri.

kviðaðr, part. = kviðugr, Post.

kvið-áll, m. the flesh of the stomach of animals, Dipl. iii. 4.

kvið-band, n. a kind of belt.

kvið-blástr, m. swelling of the belly, Thom. 461.

kvið-burðr, m. [bera kvið], the verdict or delivery of the verdict of neighbours (búar), Grág. i. 54, 104, 168, Nj. 87, passim; þá berr norðr alla kvidburdi = in that spot the verdict belongs to neighbours to be summoned in the north, referring to a battle fought on the northern slope of a wilderness, Isl. ii. 347: metaph., ryðja menn ór kviðburðinum, to challenge men out of the k., i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Nj. 235.

kvio-drag, n., medic. a rupture, of a horse, Ghl. 504.

kvið-dragi, a, m. ruptured, of a horse, Jb. 366.

kvið-dráttr, m. = kviðdrag, Jb. 366 A.

kvið-gjörð, f. a belly girth, of a saddle.

kvið-hlutr, m. a belly piece, of a skin, Karl. 32.

KVIĐJA, að, [akin to kunda], prop. a law term, to banish, as in the Zift saw, Urðar orði kviðjar (MS. wrongly kveðr for kviði?) engi maðr, no wight can resist the word of weird, there is no appeal against the weird of fate, 16 Ching Fsm. 47: to forbid, blót eru kviðjuð, Hallfred; blót er oss kviðjat, at vér skulum eigi blóta heiðnar vættir, ok eigi heiðin guð, né hauga né hörga, 🕬 🗥 N. G. L. i. 430; en ef hinn vill kviðja haga sinn, þá seti hann garð milli, 245; þat líkaði illa þorfinni ok nennti þó eigi at kviðja honum mat, 🎊 🍪 😘 Grett. 36 new Ed.; kom þar loks at kvödd (qs. kviðjuð) var bygð köppum beim er mistu dygo, i. e. the evil-doers were banished the country, Skald H. 3. 41; jöfurt lét kviðjat ófrið, the king forbad all strife, Od. 16, Fms. vi. 154 (in a verse): with dat., k. e-m e-t, to forbid; modir hans vildi þat kviðja honum, Bs. i. 152; sá er fyrr görði úlofaðan hlut, ok kviðjaði hann sér lofaðan, Greg. 38; þú neyttir kviðjaðan ávöxt jarðar, the forbidden fruit, Sks. 548; úsæmilegt er at þeir göri þat sjálfir, er þeir eiga öðrum at kviðja, H.E. i. 457: with infin., þeim tiðum er biskup heir kviðjat oss konur at taka, N.G.L. i. 16; þú skaltat of kviðja mér at II. part. kviðjandi, a banisber, forberjask, Korm. (in a verse). bidder; strið-kviðjandi, a 'strife-banisber,' peace-maker, Lex. Poët.

kviðjan, f. banishment, a ban, K. A. 202, Bs. ii. 64.

kviölingr, m., mod. kveölingr, a ditty, esp. of a satire or lampoon,

 [b. 11, Nj. 50, Eg. 124, Sturl. i. 13, Fms. vi. 193, Grett. 32 new Ed.
 kvið-maðr, m. a 'verdict-man,' juror, Grág. i. 54.
 KVIÐR, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu, [Ulf. qiss = -φημία, -λογία, as in ana-qiss = βλασφημία; piupi-qiss and waila-qiss = εὐλογία; missa-qiss = σχίσμα, etc.]:—prop. a saw, saying, speech, word, and hence in law a verdict given by neighbours; for the Engl. 'verdict' is indeed a kind of rendering of the Norse term; kvior Norna, the word of the Norns, weird, fate, death, kveld lifir madr ekki eptir kvið Norna, Hom. 31; ords-kvidr, a saw, proverb; mis-kvidr, 'saying-amiss,' false pleading. The old law makes a distinction between vætti (a witness) and kviðr (a verdict),--par er bæði fylgir einni sök vætti ok kviðr, þá skal vætti fara fyrr fram en kviðr, Grág. i. 47: before delivering his opinion each neighbour had to take an oath,—bat er mælt, áðr kviðr sé borinn, at þeir skulu eiða vinna allir áðr at dómi, 53. The old records mention various kinds of neighbours and verdicts: 1. in Norse law, heimis-kviðr (heims-kviðr, heimilis-k.) or a 'bome-verdict,' 2 verdict of neighbours, bearing some resemblance to the oath of compurgators; ten, or in lesser cases four or six, neighbours were to accompany the accused to the court, two of whom had to swear on the book, and the rest followed,-en þat er heims kviðr er tíu menn fylgja til móts, en sverja tveir menn á bók, en átta sanna þat, N.G.L. i. 311, cp. ii. 505; hafa með sér heimiliskviðar-vátta til þings, K. Á. 214; hann hafi heiman heimiliskviðar-vitni, 152; nema heimiliskviðar-vitni fylgi, Gþl. 193; þá skal með þessu heimiliskviðar-vitni sækja, N. G. L. i. 140 (heimskviðar-vitni, 337); þá skal með þessu heimiliskviðjar-vitni sækja, at einn skal bera en tveir sanna um þriggja aura mál, en um sex aura mál skal einn sanna en fjórir sverja, en þeir skulu vera fylkis-menn, N. G. L. i. 140, 316; en ef eigi kemr saga hins sára fram á fyrsta þingi né heimiliskviðar-vitni, þá ..., 160: similar were the 'sandemænd' (sootbmen) of the early Danish law; to this the old saw refers, hættr er heimiskvior, nema sér gódan geti, perilous is the home-verdict, unless one gets a good one, Sdm. 25. β. in Icel., unless the bjargkviðr (q. v.) be identical to heimis-kviðr, this sort of verdict is seldom mentioned; eigi skal heimis-kvið annan at henda, Grág. i. 361. 2. in Icel. law the tolftarkviðr (verdict of twelve), also called goða-kviðr (priest verdict), Grug. i. 168, viz. 2 body of twelve men, of whom eleven were to be summoned by the godi of the district, and he, being the twelfth of the number, had to deliver the final verdict. The verdict of twelve was only appointed for certain cases defined in the law, K. p. K. 168, v. l.; nú hefir maðr tólptar-kviðar kvatt, ok skal goði nefna þriðjungs-menn sína til kviðar þess með sér, ok er honum rétt hvárz þeir eru bændr eða grið-menn, hann skal ellefu menn nefna aðra en sik, Grág. i. 57, see the whole chapter 17 in b. b., as also the Grág. passim; ella kveðja til tylptar-

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kviðar skal kveðja þann goða er sá er í þingi er sóttr er, Grág. i. 138; er goði er kvaddr tólptar-kviðar um þat er hann á eigi at skilja, þá..., 168, 207; nú koma menn til þings, ok málit í dóm, ok á Glúmr (in his capacity as godi) at bera tólptar-kvið, ... Glúmr berr af honum kviðinn ok únýtti málit, Glúm. ch. 18; tólptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, en hvárrgi þeirra Snorra né Arnkels þótti bera mega kviðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sækjanda ok varnar-aðilja, var þú Helgi Hofgarða-goði kvaddr tylptar-kviðar, ... eptir þat bar Helgi af kviðinn, Eb. ch. 16, cp. also the passage in Lv. ch. 4, where a verdict of twelve seems to be meant. but the common popular verdict was the bua-kvior or neighbour-verdict, given by five, and in some cases by nine, neighbours (see bui), who had to be summoned either at home (kveðja búa heiman) or in certain exceptional instances in the court (á þingi); the instances in the Grág. and the Sagas, esp. the Nj., are almost endless: technical phrase, bera kvið, to give the verdict, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 57, passim; as also, bera af kviðinn, or, bera á kviðinn, to give a verdict for or against, (see bera B. I); rydja kvid or kvidu, prop. to 'clear the verdict,' i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Grag. i. 20; bjóða til ruðningar um kviðinn, Nj. 87, pas-Y. a special kind, egningar-kviðr, a kind of law quirk, Grág. i. 56: ironical, nú er getið um fyrir Þorkatli at honum þykkja ríkt bornir kviðirnir, Lv. 27. From the analogy of the Icel. customs, it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasion of the Danes and Norsemen, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground, for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs; lastly, after the Conquest it became the law of the land. This old Scandinavian institution gradually died out in the mother countries, and came to an end in Icel. A. D. 1271-1281, with the fall of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of a Norse code of laws, whereas it was naturalised in England, which came to be the classical land of trial by jury.

KVIĐR, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu; [Ulf. qihus = κοιλία, μήτηρ; A. S. cwið; O. H. G. quiti; Swed. qued; Gr. γαστήρ; cp. Lat. venter]:-the womb; Ulfr reist a honum kvidinn, Nj. 275; minta styrkir kvið, Lækn.: of animals, svall allr kviðrinn á hestinum, Bs. i. 345; so water reaches, upp i kvið; éta hálfan kvið, to eat balf one's fill; fara siganda kviði, to go with a sinking belly, i. e. to limp, lag behind; get ek at þeim fari hóðan af síganda kviði, Grett. 151 A; hann tók hendi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, Edda 33, Fms. iv. 385. 2. esp. the womb. Lat. uterus; konu er barn hefir kviknat í kviði, K. þ. K. 134, Grág. ii. 69; þat barn er eigi arfgengt, er kvikt er í kviði áðr móðurinni sé frelsi gefit, i. 178; óx brúðar kviðr frá brjósti niðr, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 350-352, as also the N. T., -- pú munt getnað fá í kviði þínum, Luke i. 31; ok barnið spratt upp í hennar kviði, 41, 44; blessaðr er ávöxtr kviðar þíns, 42; áðr en hann var getinn í móður-kviði, ii. 21; allt karlkyns þat er fyrst opnaði sinnar móður kvið, 23; af móður-kviði fæddir, Matth. xix. 12, Gal. i. 15; sæll er sá kviðr er þig bar og þau brjóst er þú milktir, Luke xi. 27.

kvið-skegg, n. bair on the belly, Fas. iii. 98.

kvið-slit, n., medic. a rupture: kvið-slitinn, part. ruptured.

kvið-sullr, m. a boil on the stomach, Bs. i. 353.

kviðugr, adj. pregnant, big with child, Stj. 170, 197; mær mun kviðog verða ok mun ala son, Post. 645. 62; sú mær ok móðir varð kviðug af Helgum Anda, Mar.:—with prep., vera kviðug at barni, to be with child; hón var kviðug at barni, Bs. ii. 166; Helga kona hans var kviðug at barni þórðar, þórð. (1860) 95: kviðug af kviknuðu jóði, Nikuld. 8; varð Loptr kviðugr af (at?) konu illri, Hdl. 40, where the meaning is that Loki gave birth to an ogress (Hel?).

kvið-verkr, m. colic, Mar.

kvið-þroti, a, m. a swelling of the stomach, Bs. i. 323.

kvika, u, f. the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof, Bs. ii. 184, freq. in mod. usage.

II. fermentation, swelling, of a fluid; eitt-kvikja, q. v.; ok af þeim kviku dropum kviknaði ok varð manns likandi, Edda 4; see kvikva.

kvika, 20, to move, stir; hann kvikar ekki; this verb is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers.

kvikendligr, adj., mod. kvikindisligr, rendering of Lat. animalis, of the animal kind, Eluc., Hom. (St.): mod. shabby.

kvik-fé, n., kyk-fé, Grág. i. 397:—live stock, cattle, 414, Eg. 132, 133, Eb. 40, Stj. 106, Fms. v. 315, Gullb. 25, Fs. 128, Bs. i. 738, passim.

kvik-fénaðr, m. = kvikfé, Sks. 323, freq. in mod. usage.

kvikindi, sec kvikvendi.

kvik-latr, adj. quick, lively, Al. 38, Fas. iii. 67, N. G. L. ii. 421.

kvik-liga, adv. briskly, Karl. 86.

kvik-ligr, adj. brisk, lively, Bs. i. 80.

kvikna, að, kykna, Hom. St.:—to quicken, come to life; dvergar höfðu kviknað í moldunni, svá sem maðkar í holdi, Edda 9; af þeim kviku-dropum kviknaði ok varð manns likendi, 4; ek em einn andi kviknaðr í manns likam, Hkr. i. 280; konu er barn hefir kviknað í kviði, Grág. ii. 69; þann tíma sem þeir eru kviknaðir, Stj. 80: of the moon, tungl kviknar, ibe moon is born, is new, Rb. 130; áðr tunglit kvikni, MS. 415. 10; með kviknuðu tungli, with a new moon: of light, to quicken,

þeirri sök, þá skal kveðja samþingis-goðann tólptar-kviðar; tólptar- eldr kviknaði seint, Bs. i. 7; ljósit kviknaði aptr, Bárð. 180; kyknar kviðar skal kveðja þann goða er sá er í þingi er sóttr er, Grág. i. ljós miskunnar, Hom. (St.): metaph, to revive, get spirits, þá kviknaði 138; er goði er kvaddr tólptar-kviðar um þat er hann á eigi at skilja, hestr hans er fyrr var móðr, Bær. 18.

kviknan, f. quickening; dvergarnir höfðu tekit kviknan, Edda 9.

KVIKR, adj., also kykr, with a characteristic v, which is often retained before a vowel, so that we have two forms, kvikvan or kykvan, kvikvir or kykvir; in mod. usage this v has been dropt; [Ulf. qius = \hat{Q} \hat{w} ; A.S. and Hel. quic; Engl. quick; provinc. Germ. queck; Swed. quick; cp. Dan. quæg = cattle and quæge; the Lat. vivus, vivere, as also Gr. Bios, are, according to comparative philologers, identical with the Teut. word]:quick, alive, living, chiefly with the notion of feeling, the 'quick,' as opp. to the unfeeling or dead; kyks né dauds, quick nor dead, Edda 39 (in a verse); dauðan eða kvikvan, Hallfred (kykvan, Hkr. l. c., but wrongly, as the syllable rhymes with bliks); ef allir hlutir í heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, gráta hann, Edda 38; kvikum né dauðum, Hom. 59; ef hann sýnir eigi at binglausnum hrossit kvikt né dautt, Grág. i. 140; ey getr kvikr kú, Hm. 69; kvöl þótti kvikri at koma í hús Atla, Am. 98; yfir þá götu | náði engi kvikr komask (no quick, no living), Sól. 1; sem a kykum manni, O. H. 231 (in a verse); skera e-n kvikvan, to dissect alive, Akv. 24, Gh. 17; yróa ek þik kvikvan, Am. 22; ok ertú kvik en konung-borna, Hkv. 2. 46; sem kykvir tívar, like quick men, Sighvat (O. H. 230 in a verse); beir flettu hann af klædum ok ætludu at flá hann kvikvan, Fms. vii. 227; sem hann væri fleginn kvikr, Mork. 221; ef þá verðr nokkut kvikt fyrir sjónum þeim, Fms. i. 9; þá bauð Helena at brenna bá alla kvikva í eldi, Hom. 101; þat barn er eigi arfgengt, er kvikt er í kviði móðurinni, Grág. i. 178; hvat segir þú, kvikr Fjandi? MS. 4. 15: allit., engi kvik kind, D. I. i. 246; á kykum kvisti, 2. quick, sensitive; kykr vöðvi, the quick muscle, the quick of toes 303. and nails; hann batt höfuð hans við slagálar sér, ok laust kykva-vöðva sínum á tönnina, er skagði ór höfðinu, Hkr. i. 100, (Orkn. 12, l. c., alters the word into 'kalfanum,' but erroncously; the legend of the death of earl Sigurd bears resemblance to that of Hannibal's death, as told in Pausan. viii. II,—τιτρώσκεται τον δάκτυλον.) 3. lively, glad; svà verðr herrinn kvikr við þenna kvitt, at ..., Al. 117. 4. in the phrase. skrida kvikr, to be alive, swarming; potti jördin öll kvik skrida fyrir mannfjölda, Stj. 598: of vermin, á þessum haug lá hundrinn Argus, og skreið nú kvikr, Ód. xvii. 300 (ἐνίπλειος κυνοραιστέων).

kvik-sandr, m. quick-sand.

kvik-setja, t, (kyk-setja, Fms. viii. 201), to bury alive, Bárð. 179, Ann. 1357, Pr. 413:—eccl., kyksettr, ensbrined as a saint; man gott orðit til kyksettra í bænum í þessi hríð, Fms. viii. 101.

kvik-silfr, n., mod. kvika-silfr, [Dan. kvæg-sölv], quick-silver, mercury, Rétt. 30.

kvik-syndi, n. a swamp, quick-sand.

kvik-tré, n. a kind of bearse carried on horseback; reiða á kviktrjám.

kvikva, u, f., mod. kvika, [Engl. quick; Swed. quicka], the quick, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs; á hendi heitir... kvikva, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; skera nögl upp í kviku, to cut the nail to the quick; járna hest upp í kviku, to shoe a borse to the quick.

II. fermentation, swelling, of a fluid: also yeast, see kveykja and kvika.

kviku-dropi, a, m. drops of k., Edda 4.

kvikva-settr, part. ensbrined, O. H. 230 (in a verse).

kvikvendi, n., spelt and sounded variously, kykvendi, mod. kvikindi:—a living creature, of men and beasts; hón (the earth) fæddi öll kykvendi, Edda (pref.); þau bæði (soul and body) eru eitt kvikendi, Hom. (St.); allt er hljóð þat er kvikendis eyru má heyra, Skáida 173; þar af sigrar hann öll kvikvendi, Edda (pref.); öll kvikvendi fæddu dauðan frumgetnað, Mar.; hann átti ægishjálm er öll kvikvendi hræddusk við, Sæm. 131:—animals, beasts, as opp. to men, menninir ok kykvendin, Skálda 180; manna eða kykvenda, 656 C. 26; einhverju kvikendi, Fs. 128; alla fugla ok öll kykvendi, Sks. 499 B; þá er Guð hafði skrýddan allan heim meðr kykvendum eða fuglum, 498 B; þá dó öll Egipzkra manna kvikendi, Stj. 272; sem þat kvikvendi var vert, Gþl. 190; hveregum kykvendum er maðr vísar eðr fælir at manni, Grág. ii. 119; hverju var likt?—Sem kykvendi léti, Fms. vi. 202; en ekki var síðan mein at þessu kykvendi, 144, Best. 50 (of a salamander); kvikenda kyn, kind of beasts, Stj. 18; skor-kvikendi, insects; skrið-kvikendi, reptiles.

kvilla, u, f. = kvilli; þurs veldr kvenna kvillu, Rúnakv.

kvilli, a, m. [cp. kvelli-], sickness, ailment, freq. in mod. usage.

kvintill, m. a kind of measure, Rb. 460.

kvirr, adj. calm; see kyrr. kvir-leikr, m. = kyrrleikr, Thom. 44. KVIS, m. [kviðr; cp. Goth. qis], a rumour, tattle; nú sem konungr heyrði kvis þeirra, Stj. 518, v. l., freq. in mod. usage, as in 2 Cor. xii. 20 = Gr. ψιθυρισμοί.

kvisa, 20, to gossip, whisper; mi sem hana sér sína menu kvisa með sér, Stj. 518; þér hatit kvisat í milli yðvar, at . . ., Edda 30.

kvis-sögn, f. and kvis-sögur, f. pl. tale-bearing, Sturl. iii. 125. kvista, að. [Ulf. qistjan = ἀπολλύναι], to branch out like a tree; sem hrátt hrís nær þat er í skógi kvistað, Fas. iii. 447; k. lim af tré, Stj. 401; beir kvistuðu þar bál mikit, they cut (wood) for a large fre, Eb. 314; metaph. to cut down, ef hann kvistar af mér slíka vinina sem þú ert,

Lv. 49; vera má at ek kvista einhvern yðar úðr en ek em felldr, Njarð. (pref.); kvígu-kúlfr, Bs. i. 368, Eb. 318, passim: a local name, Kvígu-344; kvista menn niðr sem hráviði, Karl. 155.

Kvistlingr, m. a sapling: descendants of Kvist, Landn.

kvistottr, adj. twisted, gnarled, of wood.

KVISTR, m., pl. kvistir, acc. pl. kvistu, [Dan. kvist; Swed. qvist; akin to kvísl]:-a twig, branch; tökum tvá kvistu ok leggjum á oss í mynd krossins, Fms. i. 136; þeir veltu viðjunum á drekann, ok fylgir maðr upp hverjum kvisti, Fas. ii. 188; á limar ok kvistu viðarins, Fms. vi. 153; aðrir hjuggu kvistu af trjánum, Matth. xxi. 8; sjaldan verða kvistir betri en adaltré, O. H. L. 5; i kné gengr hnefi ef kvistir þverra, Am. 60; sem fura at kvisti, Hom. 5; sem ernir á kvisti, 31; á kykum kvisti, in a living twig, i.e. in a fair condition, D. I. i. 303; kvista fjöldi, Sks. 441: metaph., engi kvistr þorni sá er af mér blómgask, Sks. 616 B; med kvisti es, ok med osins hring (of the cross stroke in the letter o), Skálda 161; il-kvistir, poët. 'foot-twigs' = the toes, Am. 62, cp. πέντοζον in Hes. Op. 740.
a tree full of knots. 2. in mod. usage also a knot; tré fullt af kvistum, 3. a pr. name, Landn.

kvist-skeor, adj. 'twig-scathing,' epithet of the sun (?), Hom. 5.

kvistungar, m. pl. = kvistlingar, Sturl. iii. 184.

KVITTA, ad, [a kind of iter. from kveda; Scot. quitter]:-to rumour, report, noise abroad; var þá kvittað, at mannsafnaðr væri fyrir norðan land, Sturl. iii. 19; var þat kvittað, at ..., i. 62 C; ef svá er sem sumir kvitta, Al. 134.

kvitta, ad, [a for. word; Fr. quitter, from late Lat. quietare], to acquit, esp. of a debt, due; Gyrðr kvittaði Hall þar um, Vm. 72; hann kvittaði Orm af sögðu jarðar-verði, Dipl. i. 11; hefir þú kvittað fyrir mig, Pass.

KVITTB, m., pl. kvittir, acc. kvittu, [kviðr] :- a report, loose rumour; sá kvittr kom yfir, at ..., Eg. 164; sá k. kom fyrir þá, at ..., Fms. i. 67; ljósta upp kvitt, to spread reports, Nj. 107; kveykja kvittu, Fms. v. 316; hann kvað þat ekki vera nema kvitt ok pata einn, Hom. 113; eigi skulu par kvittir ráða, Grág. i. 347, Gísl. 47; gjaltú varhuga við þeim kvitt hölða (murmur), Sighvat; biðr hann ok konung varið við gjalda þeim kvitt er bændr höfðu, Fms. vi. 42; þing-kvittr, Þórðr þóttisk spyrja tidenda,-Hinn sagdi þing-kvitt, be told bim news from parliament, Sturl. i. 30; Sveins menn segja aptr beim kvitt, Orkn. 404; hann heyrði þann kvitt at Hornbodi mundi honum eigi trur, 298; betta berr breytiliga til, er bu hefir at ganga eptir kvittum (tittle-tattle, kvittun MS. falsely) uvisra manna, Lv. 77.

kvittr, adj. quit, acquitted, receipted; er hann skyldr kirkjunni sjötján aura en kvittr um allt annatt, Vm. 4; göra e-n kvittan ok liðugan, Dipl. iii. I; handleggja kvitt ok lidugt, v. I; gefa e-t kvitt, Fms. v. 291: the phrase, skilja kvittr við kvittan, to put clear from one another; um allt því eg kvittr er, Pass., Vidal. passim: whence kvittera, to give a receipt (kvittering).

kvitt-samr, adj. slanderous, Krók. 46 C.

KVÍ, f., pl. kvíar, [quey or quoy, Orkn. and Shetl.], a fold, pen, esp. where sheep are milked; reka fé í kvíar, Hrafn. 8; ær í kvíum, Dipl. ii. 14; útlagask hann við þann er kvína á, Grág. ii. 329; ór kví þeirri, id.; ef búfé gengr ór kvium, Js. 100; kvia gimbill, a young sbeep, Sturl. ii. 150; sem sauðir í kví, Fms. viii. 219; hugðisk mundu taka þú í kvíum sem sauði til skurðar, 60:-in mod. usage in pl. the pen where sheep are milked, moka kvíar, Bjarn. (in a verse), Ísl. þjóðs., Piltr og Stúlka, Snót:-metaph. a lane of men branching like a fork = klömbr, O. H. 119, Orkn. 468, Eg. 232, Sturl. i. 29, Fms. vi. 69: in plur., Lv. 95, Glum. 386. kvía-ból, n. a milking-place, Snót. m. a pen-wall, Hrafn. 8, Sturl. ii. 195. kvía-garðr, mod. kvía-veggr, Kvíar-mið, n. a local name, Landn.: local names, Kví-á, Kvía-bekkr, Landn.

kvia, ad, to pen sheep for milking, freq. in mod. usage: to pen, bem in, Bs. i. 330, Fs. 27: to enclose, at konungr kvíi oss hér í vágs-botninum, Fms. xi. 66, Grett. 83 A; kvia e-n af, to shut one up.

KVIDA, pret. kviddi, but in mod. usage a strong pret. kveið, kviðu, kviðit; but in pres. weak kviði:-to feel apprebension for, with dat.; kviað e-u, hann kvíddi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; hann kvíddi dauða, MS. 623. 1; kaupmaðrinn ok búandinn kvíðir sér ok sínu fé, Fms. viii. 234; ekki kvíði ek mér, Bret. 36; menn kvíddu fjár-forráðum mínum, Bs. i. 479; ok kvíða ekki hótum hans, Fær. 21; harms þess er hann kvíddi, Skálda 186:-with prep., kvíða við e-u, id.; kvíddu allir við kvámu hans, Gisl. 78; snemmt er þér at k. við hánum, Lv. 26; k. við harmi, Skálda 186; hann kvíddi viðr frostinu, Stj. 122; hann kvíddi mjök við ánauð, Hom. 118; ok kviddu menn mjök við þeim, Fs. 76; svo kviði eg sízt við dauða, Pass. 37. 14:-k. fyrir e-u, id. (mod.)

kviða, u, f. apprebension, anxiety, Sks. 228 B; kviðu-staðr, fear, apprebension, Ld. 190.

kvíð-bjóðr, m. a dismal foreboding, Bs. i. 145.

kvíð-bogi, a, m. (qs. kvíðboði), apprebension; bera kvíðboga fyrir e-u. kviði, a, m. apprebension, freq. in mod. usage, = kviða.

kviðinn, adj. timid, anxious, Karl. 491; ú-kviðinn, unconcerned, Eb. 88. kvið-vænligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), gloomy-looking.

KVÍGA, u, f., gen. pl. kvígna, Glúm. 340, [Scot. and North. E. quey or wbye]:—a young cow before she has calved, Lat. juvenca, Landn. 46, 264, Grag. i. 502, Eb. 318, Sturl. i. 173, Fas. iii. 211, Bret. 10, Edda 424, Luke xvi. 28.

vágar, Landn.

kvigendi, n. a young cow or bullock, Fas. i. 253 (where = kviga); in local names, Kvíganda-fjörör, -nes, mod. Kvígendis-fjörör, Landn. kvígildi, n. = kúgildi, q. v.

kvigr, m. a young bullock, Lat. juvencus, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name. Fb.

KVISL, f. a branch, esp. of a tree, a fork, Fms. i. 75 (a dung fork); hey-k., a bay fork: of a stag's horns, Str. 3; kvisla-tré, a forked tree, a fork, Rd. 206: of the letter y, Skálda 161. II. metaph. the fork of a river; hann helt upp eptir inni Eystri kvisl, Fms. vii. 55, 188, Stj. 108, Symb. 12; nú eru kvíslir fleiri, ok skal eigi banna fiski för í einni kvísl, Grag. ii. 351; mid-k., the middle stream, Nj. 236; Elfar-kvislir, a local name, the mouth of the Gota River, Fms.; Vana-k., Hkr. (begin.) -the stem or pedigree of a family, skal í þá kvísl óðal hverfa, Gbl. 282; milli fjarborinna kvisla, Sks. 330; kyn-kvisl, ætt-kvisl, nið-kvisl., lineage.

kvisla, 20, to branch; k. saman, Bs. i. 314: but esp. dep. kvislask, to branch out, of a tree, lineage, stream, etc., Fms. v. 347, Fs. 146, Sks.

441, 609.

kvola or kvála, að, to squeeze or crumple between the bands.

kvonstr, n. = kynstr, Ann. 1407.

kvora, ao, = korra.

kvos, f. a little bollow place, = kjós, q. v.

kvotla, ao, to dabble, (conversational.)

KVÆĐI, n. [kveða], a poem, song; kvæði is the general name, drápa, ljóð, mál, kviða, ríma, the names of special kinds; but kvæði cannot be applied to a hymn; yrkja kvæði, Fms. i. 12, O. H. 180; svá sem segir í kvæðum hans, Eg. 178; ek vænti litil kvæðis-mynd mun þér á þykkja, Fms. vi. 366; í fornum kvæðum eða sögu-ljóðum, Hkr. (pref.); tel þú oss k. nökkut, O. H. 207; en bó rita ek flest eptir bví sem finnsk í kvæðum skálda þeirra er vóru með Ólafi konungi, . . . í kvæðum eða öðrum kveð-skap, . . . ef eigi væri k. bæði ný ok forn, Ó. H. (pref.); en kvæðin þykkja mér sizt ór stað færð, ef þau eru rétt kveðin ok skynsamlega upp tekin. Hkr. (pref.); blautlig-k., love songs, Bs. i. 237; forn-k., an old song; erfi-k., q. v.; lof-k., an encomium; mansongs-k., a love song, Bs. i. 165; Grýlu-k., tou-k., a fox song, etc., passim. COMPDS: kveeðis-le for a poem, a prize, Bjarn. 7, Isl. ii. 231, Fms. iii. 93. COMPDS: kvedis-laun, n. pl. reward kvæða-fróðr. adj. knowing many songs (by heart), Fms. vi. 392.

kvæðinn, adj. = kvæðafróðr; ekki var hann skáld né k., Odd. 106 new Ed.

kvæfa, ð, to choke; see kæfa.

kvækla, að, [kvak], to chirp, Fas. iii. 372. kvælni, f. = kvelni, Hom. 122 new Ed.

kvæmt, n. adj. [koma; Scot. queem; Germ. be-quem], coming: in the phrase, eiga kvæmt, to bave free passage to come; er engum yorum mönnum kvæmt i Noreg (i. e. being outlawed), Hkr. ii. 87, Isl. ii. 432;

aptr-kvæmt, út-kvæmt, as also hald-kvæmr (q. v.), hug-kvæmr (q. v.) kvæn, f., see kván.

kvæna, d, mod. t, (kvæntist, Fb. i. 213), to make a man marry, Grett. II. reflex. kvenask, to take a wife, Glum. 344, Fb. i. 213: part. kvændr, mod. kvæntr, married, of a man, Sturl. i. 31, Fær. 3.

kvæning, f. the taking a wife, marriage, Fms. x. 197.

KVÖÐ, f., gen. kvaðar, pl. kvaðar, mod. kvaðir, [kveðja], a claim, I. a summoning of neighbours (buademand, esp. as a law term: kvöð), Grág. i. 36, 52, ii. 52, passim; the summons was either to be on a man at home (heiman-kvöð and kveðja heiman búa) or in parliament in special cases (þinga-kvöð and kveðja búa á þingi); the latter was the case in the tólptar-kviðr (see kviðr), or in case one or more of the neighbours summoned had died, and it was necessary to make up the roll;-Oddr kveðr heiman búa;... þat verðr til tíðinda at maðr andask ór kvöðinni, Oddr kveðr annan í staðinn, fara menn nú til þings,... Hefir þú rangt til búit málit, kvatt heiman tíu búa ok er þat lögleysa, áttir þú þat á þingi at göra en eigi í héraði, Band. 5: a body of neighbours, þeir ruddu fjóra búa ór kvöðinni, Nj. 100; vanda skal búa í þinga-kvöð slíkt sem í heiman-kvöð, Grág. i. 142; and réttir eru þeir menn á þingi at kveðja ef beir eru bar staddir, ef heiman eru réttir í kvöð, id.; sú sök er heiman kvöð fylgir, Grág. i. 130, 142; vera réttr í kvöð, to be duly elected a 'neighbour,' Grag.; gagn-kvöð, a counter summons, ii. 102; tólptarkvöð, Landn. 89. II. any demand, duty; þótti bændum hann yfrit frekt mæla í kvöðunum, Fms. xi. 225; nú á ek hróðrs of kvöð, a song is due from me, Höfuðl. 2. in mod. usage esp. liability, burden, service, = Germ. frobn-dienst. com duly summoned, Grag. i. 42, ii. 321. COMPDS: kvaðar-váttr, m. a witness kvaðar-vætti, n. evidence of summons, Grág. ii. 321.

kvöðull, m. in frum-kvöðull, q. v.

KVÖL, f., gen. kvalar, pl. kvalar, mod. kvalir, [kvelja; Dan. qual]:torment, torture, Am. 61, 98, Fms. viii. 53, Stj. 157, Sks. 155: eccl. the Passion, Pass., Vidal. passim: in plur. esp. the torments of bell, helvitis kvalar, Fb. ii. 391, Nj. 273; í Helvíti ok kvölunum, Luke xvi. 23; já, sagði Sturla, svá má vera, þvíat allar kvalar munu honum sparðar til annars heims, Sturl. i. 80. COMPDS: kvala-staor, m. a place of torment, Rb. kvala-stund, f. the bour of the Passion, Pass.

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kvöld, n. evening; see kyeld.

kvöl-heimr, m. the home of torment, bell, Sol. 53.

kykr, kykvendi, kykfé, etc., see kvikr, etc.

kykva-vöövi, a, m. the quick; see kvikr.

kylfa, d, to stammer; k. til ordanna, Fnis. vii. 165.

KYLFA, u, f. [Engl. club; Germ. kolbe; Dan. kölle] :- a club, Fms. i. 177, xi. passim, Sd. ch. 14: the saying, láta kylfu ráða kasti, to take a chance, metaphor from the ball and the bat. kylfu-högg, n. a blow with a club, Fms. xi. 144, Fas. ii. 367. II. the club-formed beak on a ship's stem; svartar kylfur, Sighvat.

kylfi, n. = kylfa II; þá færðu konungsmenn stafuleá á skeiðar-kylfinu, ok héldu þeim,-þá mælti jarlinn, at stafnbúar skyldu af höggva kylfinu,

Kylfingar, n. pl. the inhabitants of a part of the ancient Gardar, Eg. ch. 10, Rb. 320, Symb. 9.

kylja, u, f. = kylr, Úlf. 12. 52.

kylli-flatr, adj. prostrate; detta kylliflatr, (slang.)

kyllir, m. the scrotum, Dropl. 24, Edda (Lauf.): esp. of beasts, hrútsk., nauts-k.: a bag, skyr-k., a bag for curds, Grett.; tobaks-k., a tobaccopouch. kylli-nef, m. a nickname, Orkn.

kylna, u, f. a kiln. kylnu-eldr, m. a kiln fire, Gbl. 376.

kylr, m. a gust of cold air, Sks. 196 B.

kylta, u, f. [perh. akin to kjöltr, q.v.], a quibble; var þó samt k. med beim, Sturl. ii. 165.

kyltl, n. a bad reading for kyrtill (q. v.), Nj. 48.

kymi, a, m. a dark retired nook; see af-kymi.

KYN, n., gen. pl. kynja, dat. kynjum; [akin to kænn, kunna]:--wonder; en eptir þetta kyn þyngisk hönd Drottins yfir . . ., Stj. 436; þótti mönnum betta kyn mikil, Sturl.; þá urðu mörg kyn bæði í draumum ok sýnum, Bs. i. 662; þótti þeim þat kynjum sæta, 655 xxvii. 22; mönnum bótti kynjum við bregða, Fms. vi. 95: in mod. usage, það er ekki kyn, 'tis not to be wondered at. COMPDS: kyn-burðr, m. a strange, monstrous birth, Stj. 80. kynja-lauss, adj.; var eigi k. áðr lauk, it was not by fair means at last, porf. Karl. 384. kynja-læti, n. pl. strange gestures, Fms. vi. 218. kynja-mein, n. a strange illness (not natural), Bs. i. 644. kynja-menn, m. pl. 'wonder-people,' i. c. fairies, goblins; álfar ok aðrir kynjamenn, Bs. i. 417: uncoulb people, Jórunn kvað sér eigi um kynjamenn alla, Ld. 36; hafa mér allir kynjamenn illa gefisk, Mag. 7. kynja-sótt, f. id., Ann. 1389, Hom. (St.)

kynja-vetr, m. a 'wonder-winter,' Bs. i. 417. KYN, n., gen. pl. kynja, (but kyna less correct, Greg. 75, Sks. 450 B); Ulf. kuni = γένος, passim; = φυλή, Luke ii. 36, Philipp. iii. 5; έφημερία, Luke i. 8; A.S. cyn; Engl. kin; O. H. G. kunni; Dutch kunne; lost in mod. Germ; Swed.-Dan. köng Lat. genus; Gr. γένος]:-kin, kindred; þar átti hann kyn hálít, Eg. 288; faðir þeirra hafði kyn átt tveim megin Gauteliar, 72; Danskr, Sænskr at kyni, Danish, Swedish by extraction, O. H. passim; e-m kippir í kyn, Fms. ii. 34, Glúm. 346; telja kyn sitt til e-s, Fms. v. 132; ek á kyn á Jamtalandi, O. H. 211:—in names of families = a bouse, Olvusinga-kyn, the bouse of the O., Landn.; Mýramanna-kyn, the bouse of the M., Eg. 770; Vatnsfirdinga-kyn, the bouse of the W., I.d. 129; Eireks kyn, Eirek's kin, O. H. (in a verse); kyn þjóðar, mankind, Geisli 20, Merl. 2. 29; fira kyn, lofða kyn, Yt. 21; gumna kyn, id.; kyn beima, id.; lýða kyn, id., Edda (in a verse); kyn aldar, id., Harms. 34; gýgjar kyn, giant-kind, Helr. 13; gyldis kyn, wolf-kind, Edda (Ht.); kyn kvenna, womankind, Kormak; karl-kyn, male kind; kvenn-kyn, womankind; jöfra kyn, the royal kin, O. H. (in a verse); konunga kyn, royal family, Fms. xi. 406. 2. a tribe; í öllum kynjum (tribes) Israel, Stj. 342; allra mannligra kyna, Greg. 75. II. a kind, sort, species; allr fénaðr meðr jöfnu kyni, Stj. 178; með reykelsi ok öllu kyni blóta, 656 A. ii. 14; i skyldasta kyni, of the most befitting kind, Landn. 168; hvalr tvítögr eða lengri eins kyns, Grág. ii. 337; alls kyns, of every kind, Fms. v. 345; annars kyns, of other kinds, viii. 251; hvers kyns, of any kind; engis kyns, of no kind, Stj. 27; margs kyns, of many kinds, Fb. ii. 297; bess kyns, of that kind, Fms. vi. 216. 2. gender; karl-kyn, masculine; kvenn-kyn, feminine, Skálda 185; hvárginligt kyn, neuter, 185; föll, kyn ok nafn, 180; kynja-skipti, change of gender, 185. kynsmaor, m. a kinsman; frá kynsmönnum Abrahams, 656 B. 2; fyrstr

sinna kynsmanna, Eg. 263, 536, Fms. ii. 22. kyn-borinn, part. of noble kin, D. I. i. 185.

KYNDA, d, mod. t, to kindle, light a fire; k. funa, eld, loga, bál, vita, Hkv. 2. 37, Am. 5, Mar.; ok skyldi þaðan vita fyrst upp k. ef herr væri sénn, Fas. iii. 18; k. ofn, Fb. i. 416; absol., skaltú eigi beiðask at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: metaph., Heilagr Andi kyndi ástareld i brjostum beim, Greg. 18. II. reflex. to be kindled; logbröndunum kastaði upp í borgina ok tók at í kyndask, Fms. x. 29; hugrinn kyndisk svá mörgum bröndum sem bodorðum, Greg. 19; ok er þat (the bale fire) er mjök í kynt, Fas. i. 202: for Vsp. 47 see kynna and miötuðr.

kyndari, a, m. a kindler, Fb. i. 416.

kyndi, n. = kyn, in the phrase, bess kyndis = bess kyns, Bs. ii. 89, 162. kyndill, m. [cp. Lat. candela], a candle, torch, Sturl. iii. 172; hremir

🕆 kyndlar, Sól. 69 ; kyndil ok kerti, Edda ii. 429 ; Ey-kyndill, *Island-tape*r, name of an Icel lady of the beginning of the 11th century from her taper-formed figure, Bjarn. compus: kyndil-ljós, n. eandle-light, kyndil-mál, n. a candle measure, wick (?), Bs. i. 339. Hkr. ii. 382. Kyndil-messa, u, f. Candlemas, the feast of the Purification, O. H. 83, Bs. i. 73, Rb. 532, Dipl., N. G. L. passim.

kyndug-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), guilefully, Bev.

kyndugr, adj. guileful, Sks. 320, Fas. i. 76, Karl. 63, 72, Fb. i. 77. kyndugekapr, m. guile, wiliness, Fb. i. 208, Stj. 198, Mar., Karl. 71. kyn-fero, f. kindred, extraction, Eg. 22, Fms. xi. 54, O. H. 112: in

plur., Stj. 191.

kyn-ferði, n.=kynferð, Magn. 434, Ld. 86, Fms. xi. 18, Ó. H. 81.

kyn-ferougr, adj. of such and such extraction, Mar.

kyn-fylgja, u, f. a family characteristic, peculiarity, Sturl. iii. 183, Landn. 276, Bs. i. 196, Barl. passim: a family genius, Fas. i. 122, (see fylgja): kindred, Sks. 48; kynfylgju-spell, a spell in a family, H. E. i. 247, 248.

kyngi, f. [kunna], prop. knowledge, but only used of magic, 656 B. 2, O. T. 36, Isl. ii. 80; kyngi kraptr, magical power, Fas. iii. 444; kyngi veðr, a storm raised by magic, ii. 435; see fjölkyngi.

kyn-góðr, adj. of good family, Str. 11.

kyn-göfgi, f. nobility of birth.

kyn-göfigr, adj. of noble kindred, Sks. 274, Mar.

kynja, að, impers., e-n kynjar, to wonder, think strange.

kynjaor, part. descended, native, Fms. i. 241, Landn. 288, Str. 61. kyn-kvisl, f. a 'kin-branch,' lineage, pedigree, Fms. i. 218, Sks. 96, Stj. 48, 54, 112, passim: kind, hljóð hefir margar kynkvíslir, Skálda 173.

kyn-liga, adv. strangely, Hom., Nj. 130.

kynlig-leikr, m. a strange thing, Sturl. i. 132.

kyn-ligr, adj. strange, extraordinary, wonderful, Fms. ii. 154, 157, viii. 15, x. 169, xi. 9, Isl. ii. 352; e-m görisk kynligt, to feel strange, feel ill, Finnb. 236.

kyn-likr, adj. resembling, Bs. ii. 142.

kyn-litill, adj. of low extraction, Isl. ii. 62, Barl. 169.

kyn-margr, adj. of various kinds, Sks. 86.

KYNNA, d, mod. t, [causal from kunna], to make known; k. sér e-t, to make known to oneself, study; k. sér kaupskap, þórð. 17 new Ed.; hann kynndi sér svá siðu annarra manna, Fms. iii. 213; k. e-m e-t, to communicate to one, 655 xi. 3, MS. 623. 12; hverr mun kynna oss (sbew us the way) til konungs, Karl. 470; kynna um e-t, to enquire into, Sturl. II. reflex. to become known, come abroad; bá bat kyndisk, then it was seen, Hkm. 18, Greg. 59; e-m kynnisk e-t, to get acquainted with, því heldr sem mér kynnisk betr, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 392 :-with dat., kynnask e-u, to become acquainted with a thing, Fs. 31 :- with acc., kynnask e-t (=kynna sér e-ð), to study, teygja til þess unga menn, at kynnask vát mál, Bs. i. 59 :--with prep., kynnask við e-n, to offend a person; hann kynndisk við mik, (ok stakk spjóti sínu við sjóð minum ok reid á brott), Isl. ii. 498; but also, to make acquaintance with one, in a good sense, Stj. 422, Konr. 10, passim; perhaps also the debated passage, mjötuðr kyndisk, the ruler enquires (?), Vsp. 47, belongs to this word and not to kynda, see mjötuðr.

KYNNI, n. acquaintance, intercourse; á ek þar slíkt k. við þórólf, Eg. 148; þat er vina-kynni, friendly intercourse, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; ákka ek bess kynni, i. e. I bave not deserved it, Am. 13: babit, nature, kotmanna-k., Sturl. ii. 17 (in a verse); þat er mannsins kynni, at ... Hom.; ú-kynni, Germ. unart, bad manners, Hm. 18. 2. a friendly visit to a friend or kinsman; bat var engi sior, at sitja lengr en briar nætr at kynni, Eg. 698; Glumr var þar þrjár nætr at kynni sínu, en þá býsk hann heim, Glum. 344; öðru sinni mun ek hingat kynnis leita, Sturl. i. 93; koma til kynnis, Hm. 16, 29, 32; sækja kynni, to make a visit, O. H. 115; fara á kynni, id., Fb. i. 532; fara til kynnis, id., Bjam. 59; sitja at kynni, to stay on a visit, Eg. l. c. 3. domestic offairs: þau ein eru kynni heima at þín, Band. 13: bome, mér þykkir sem þú munir eiga hér kynni, Fb. i. 253; heim-k., bone; húsa-k., buildings; sala-k., id., Vpm. 3. COMPDS: kynnis-fero, f. a journey on a visit, Orkn. 220. kynnis-gjöf, f. a gift to a visitor, Fms. vi. 358. kynnis-leið, f. a visit, Sturl. i. 58, 655 xxvii. 4. kynnis-leit, Ĺ (-leitan, Sturl. C, l.c.), a visit, Njaro. 368, Sturl. ii. 25, Dropl. 9, Stor. kynnis-sókn, f. a visit, Hkr. i. 114, Sturl. ii. 18 C, O. H. 114. kynnis-vist, f. the being on a visit, a visit, Ld. 192, Fms. iv. 256.

kynning, f. acquaintance with, knowledge of, esp. in an eccl. sense, Hom. 3, Greg. 22, Fms. ii. 46, Fær. 136, Stj. 377.

kyn-rikr, adj. of great extraction, Band. 29 new Ed.

kynsl, n. pl. wonders, strange things; mikil, stor kynsl, Fas. i. 194, iii. 7. kyn-sloo, f. kindred, progeny, pedigree, Edda (pref.), Eg. 100, 709. Stj. 314: kindred, family, Edda (pref.), Landn. 108, O. H. 189.

kyn-smár, adj. of low extraction, Sturl. i. 153 C.

kyn-stafr, m. a scion, Edda (Gl.)

kyn-stórr, adj. bigb-born, noble, Eg. 127, 137, Fms. i. 63, x. 379. Bret. 53.

kynstr, n. pl. strange, prodigious things, esp. of witchcraft, Fms.

iii. 89, Fas. i. 56, 194, iii. 210, 308; kynstra-maðr, ii. 425; fá-kynstr, W kyssiligr, adj. fit to be kissed, kissable, Fas. iii. 341. wonders.

kyn-sæll, adj. blessed with good and great offspring, a man from wbom many great and good men are descended; fjöldi manna er frå Karlsefni kominn, ok er hann k. maðr orðinn, Fb. i. 549; frá Júda er mestr höfðingi var ok kynsælastr, Stj.

kyn-vani, adj. 'wanting in kindred,' Fas. iii. 257.

kyn-vior, m. = kynstafr, Stor. 20.

kyn-battr, m. lineage, Sturl. i. 8, Landn. 48, Fms. ii. 80, Stj. 443, Korm. 160.

kyro or kyrro, f. [Ulf. qairrei = πραότη»], rest, quietness; i kyroum, in rest, Fms. xi. 90, Korm. 140; med kyrd ok friði, Fms. x. 404.

kvrfi-liga, adv. meanly, bumbly, Ulf. 4. 44.

kyrfi-ligr, adj. bumble, mean; húsabær lítill ok k., Fas. iii. 219.

kyrking, f. a strangling, Grág. ii. 9. kyrkja, t, kvirkja in N. G. L. i. 340, 341, [kverk], to strangle, Grág. ii. 9; hengdr eða kyrktr, 131; kyrktr eða kafðr, 34; kvirkt eða kvæft, N. G. L. i. 340; kvirkir klafi, 341.

kyrningr, m.a suckling (?), of a calf or sheep; drekka sér kyrnings hjarta, Fb. ii. 676.

kyrn-samr, adj. slanderous, Krók. 46.

kyrpingr, m. [korpa], a weakling (?), as abuse, Edda ii. 495; aldrei göri

ek þik líkan öðrum kyrpingum, Grett. 94 A, B.

KYRB, adj., older form kvirr, which is freq., esp. in Norse MSS., N. G. L., Bs. i. 18; in present pronunciation kjurr or kjur; both the r's belong to the root, and are still proned. so; compar. kyrrari, superl. kyrrastr: [Ulf. qairrus = ήπιος, 2 Tim. ii. 24; Swed. quar; Dan. quer; N. H. G. kirr]: -still, quiet, at rest; halda á vápni kyrru, to bold a weapon at rest, Grág. ii. 64; ef þváttr er upp hengdr fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga kvirr, N. G. L. i. 397; siti kvirr medan heilagt er, id.; hlydir þó at þeir sé þrír, er hér á landi veri jafnan kyrrir, Grág. ii. 129; hann bað Bolla vera kvirran, Bs. i. 18; Hákon bað hann hætta ok vera kyrran, Fms. vii. 154; er nú kyrt þar til er menn ríða til boðs, Nj. 24; lét konungr þá vera kyrt, Eg. 18; þat væri næst minu skaplyndi, at kaup þetta væri kyrt, Ld. 212; setjask um kyrt, to take to rest (in life), Eg. 118, Fas. ii. 530; sitja um kyrt, to sit at rest, stir not, Nj. 102, Ld. 84; halda kyrru fyrir, not to stir. 216. II. neut. kyrt, as adv. gently; tak þú kyrt þar á, touch it gently, O. H. 176; honum botti of kyrt klegit, Bs. i. 462; slá bú nú kyrrara, Fms. v. 152.

kyrra, d, to calm; kyrra elda, Rm. 41; þeir æstu stundum en stundum kyrdu, Fas. iii. 237: impers. to become calm, samdægris rýfr þokuna ok kyrrir sjáinn, ii. 516. II. reflex. to become calm; en er kyrdisk á strætinu, Fms. ix. 24; en er kyrðisk yfir því, MS. 645. 120; af þess nafni kyrrisk padda ok stöðvask öll eitrkykvendi, 623. 26: with prep., k. um e-t, tekr nú þaðan af at kyrrask um málin, Bjarn. 73; nú kyrðusk peir Arnorr við þetta, Sturl. ii. 16.

kyrring, f. calming, Rétt.

kyrr-latr, adj. calm, peaceful, gentle, Eg. 598; vitr madr ok k., 702, Fms. viii. 447, xi. 223.

kyrr-leikr, m. tranquillity, MS. 674. 41, Stj. 33, Lil. 1.

kyrr-liga, adv. calmly, quietly, Fms. ix. 432.

kyrr-ligr, adj. calm, Sturl. ii. 131.

kyrr-seta, u, f. sitting, living at rest, Grett. 13; setjask i kyrrsetu, to take rest in life, Eg. 367, Fs. 21; sitja í kyrrsetu, Orkn. 184; hafa kyrrsetu, to bave rest, porst. Síðu H. 170; fáir una nú kyrrsetunni, Fms. viii. 279: in plur., medic. want of exercise: kyrrsetu-tak, a law term, bail for a person, N. G. L. i. 48.

kyrr-setja, t, to sequester, Ann. 1391, D. N. passim.

kyrr-sæti, n. = kyrrseta, Hkr. i. 30, Eg. 367, Fms. vii. 28, viii. 279, Sks. 46, Ld. 82, Orkn. 142.

kyrr-bey, n., in the phrase, i kyrrbey, silently.

kyrtat, adv., qs. kyrt þat, gently, Skálda 188 (in a verse).

KYRTILL, m.; kyltl, Nj. 48, is a mere misspelling of a single MS.; [A. S. cyrtel; Engl. kirtle; Germ. kittel; Dan. kjortel, and contr. kjole]: -a kirtle, tunic, gown; hvítan kyrtil, Fms. vi. 346; rauðr k., Eb. 226, Nj. 48, 91; sá er tvá kyrtla á, gefi hann annan fátækjum mönnum, MS. 625. 91; ætla jafnan góðan mun styttri skykkju þína en kyrtil, Sks. 287; þeir höfðu stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafnir, Fms. vii. 63; kyrtla af dauðra kvikenda skinnum, Stj. 39; hálflitr k., Bs. i. 434; kyrtill með hettu, 876; halfermadr k., Sturl. iii. 306; kyrtill med hlödum, D. N. iv. COMPDS: kyrtils-blao, n. the lap of a kirtle, Sks. 718, Fms. iii. 160, cp. Eb. 226. kyrtla-klæði, n. cloth for a kirtle, Bs. i. 434. kyrtils-lauss, adj. without a kirtle, Mart. 122, Sks. 286. akaut, n. = kyrtilsblað, Sks. 718.

KYSSA, t, [koss; Goth. kukjan; A.S. cyssjan; Engl. kiss; Germ. küssen; Dan. kysse; Swed. kyssa]:-to kiss, Hkv. 2. 13, pkv. 27, Hkv. Hjörv. 43, Skv. 3. 4, Grag. i. 337, Landn. 247; kysti Kormakr Steingerði tvá kossa, Korm. 224; k. á hönd or kné e-m, as a token of homage, Fms. v. 238, vii. 314: whence the phrase, margr kyssir á þá hönd, er hann vildi gjarna af væri, viii. 231. II. reflex, in a recipr. sense, to kiss one another, Sd. 142, Sks. 513.

kyta or kytra, u, f. [kot], a cottage, bovel, Eg. (in a verse); húskyta, q. v.

kýfa, d, [kúst], to fill over the brim.

kýfla, u, f. an ogress (?), Fms. viii. 305; perhaps better gylfra, q. v.

kýkja, t, = kingja.

kýla, d, to fill a bag, to fill one's belly with a thing; kýla vömb sína á miði ok mungáti, Fs. 4, Fms. i. 493; kemba lömb | kýla fulla þeirra vömb, Jon borl.; kyla öl, to tipple ale, drink bard, Fms. vii. 190.

KÝLI, n. a boil, abscess, freq. in mod. usage; the phrase, grípa á

kýlinu, to touch a sore place, Fms. vii. 121.

KÝLL, m. [cp. Lat. culeus], a bag; var þér svá troðit í kýl sem korni í belg, Fms. vii. 21; hann bar kýl þórs, be carried Thor's knafsack, Edda 28; karl ok kýll, beggar and scrip, Nj. 274, Sturl. ii. 52.

kýma, d; kýma at e-u, to make merry over a thing.

kýmiliga, adv. in a funny, facetious manner, Grett. 200 new Ed.

kýmiligr, adj. amusing, funny; kýmiligar sögur, merry tales, Grett. 98 A, Mag. 15, Art. 77; freq. in mod. usage also of a person, but the

etymology is not known.

KÝR, f., gen. kýr, dat. and acc. kú; n. pl. acc. kýr, gen. kúa, dat. kúm; and with the article, sing, kýrin, kýrinnar, kúnni, kúna, plur, kýrnar, kúanna, kúnum; [a word common to all Teut. languages, as also Lat. bos, Gr. βους]:—a cow, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 335; kýr sú er Auðumbla hét, Edda; kýr prévetr, Grág. i. 501; kálí-bær kýr, 501; geld kýr, 502; kýr yxna, 426; snemmbær kýr, an early-calving cow, viz. in autumn or in the early winter months; Jolabær kýr, a cow to calve at Yule time; as also, síðbær, várbær, sumarbær, a late-calving cow, viz. in the spring or summer; selja kú á leigu, Gþl. 98; leigu-kýr, N. G. L. i. 24; leiga kú, id.; nú skal fé skilja at kýr, 75; eigi ellri kú en átta vetra, id.; veita vörð kú (dat.), Gbl. 500; eitt kveld var vant kýr (gen.) í þykkva-skógi, Ld. 156; ætluðu at aka heim kúnni,... þeir es kúna áttu, Bs. i. 335; kálfa undan kúm (kúum MS.), Grág. i. 305; fimm tigi kúa (gen. pl.), B. K. 28: allit., karl ok kýr, Fms. ii. 138, Sturl. ii. 152, (else karl ok kýll.) сомроз: kúa-lubbi, a, m., botan. a boletus, musbroom, Hjalt. kúamjólk, f. cow's milk. kúa-smjör, n. cow's butter. kýr-eldi, n. cow's fodder, Dipl. kýr-fóðr, n. a cow's fodder, a measure of hay, Bs. i. passim, Boldt 89. kýr-húð, n. a cow's bide, Grág. i. 505. hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, Edda (Gl.) kýr-lag, n. = Icel. kúgildi, a kýr-land, n. land yielding a cow's value, B. K. 8, 53, Gpl. 343. cow's value in rent, D. N. kýr-leiga, u, f. a cow's rent, H. E. i. 519, D. N. passim. kýr-verð, n. a cow's worth, K. Á. 206.

kýta, t, [kýta, Ivar Aasen], to quarrel, quibble.

KÆFA (i. e. kœfa) or kvæfa, d, [kóf, kefja]:-to quench, choke, drown; þeir vildu kæfa hann í lauginni, Fas. i. 377; hann kæfir hann ok drepr, Stj. 96; kæsa ljós, to quench a light, Gísl. 29; ok marga menn inni kæft í stofu-reyk, Sturl. iii. 261; kyrkt eða kvæft, N. G. L. i. 340: reflex. to be suffocated, kæfdisk ba hestrinn undir bordi, Sturl. iii. 23: metaph., synin kæfisk, Mar.

KÆFA, u, f. a kind of seasoned, preserved meat; in western Icel. called

kæja, δ, to decoy, allure (?), a απ. λεγ.; Magnús konungr hafði skömmu áðr komit, ok vildi ekki láta kæia sik samdægris, þóttisk þurfa hvíldar, Mork. 36.

kækinn, adj. ill-mannered, Fb. i. 77.

kækr, m. a (strange) babit, mannerism; það er ekki nema kækr, göra sér upp kæki, to feign.

KÆLA (i. e. kœla), d, [causal from kala, kól; Germ. küblen]:-to cool, Edda 7, þiðr. 95, Barl. 132; lét jarl bera vatn í ok kæla grjótið, Orkn. 352; hann hafði kælt á sér marga hluti, Stj. 156; at hann kæli mína tungu, id.; at hann drepi hinu minnsta síns fingrs í vatn ok kæli tungu mina, Luke xvi. 24: part. kældr = kaldr. vóru þar þá mjök kæld híbýli, Sturl. ii. 109.

kæ-meistari, a, m. [for. word], a ruler of a feast, John ii. 9.

KÆNA, u, f. [Germ. kabn], a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms., freq. in mod. usage. Kenu-garoar, m. pl. a part of ancient Gardar (q. v.), Fb. iii.

kæni, f. = kænleiki.

kæn-leikr, m. craft, sagacity, Hkr. i. 254, Sturl. iii. 315, Fms. viii. 292. ken-liga, adv. cleverly, warily, Fms. viii. 289, xi. 326; fara k., to go warily, Finnb. 352.

ken-ligr, adj. clever, skilful, Al. 145.

KÆNN (i. e. kænn), adj., compar. kænni, superl. kænstr (kænastr); [O. H. G. chuon; mid. H. G. kuene; Germ. kühn]:-wise; koenna hverr, every wise man, Skv. 2. 25; kænir menn, Leidarv. 40: an epithet of God, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); of Christ, Od. 9, Hallfred: but usually, skilful, expert; kænn við e-t, skilful in a thing; kænn við leika, orrostur, riddaraskap, Fs. 14, Fms. vi. 5, vii. 257, x. 231; hinn kænasti at allri herstjórn, ii. 106; kænn við alla ríkis-stjórn, a wise ruler, i. 218:-clever, Hákon var kænstr ok fremstr ok gæfu-mestr, vi. 328; kænni ok klókari, Stj. 248; allra kvenna var hón kænst ok orði farin, Ld. 122, (kænust, Fms. ii. 21, l. c.); víg-kænn, her-k., stjórn-k.

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kænsku, u, f. skill, craft, Skálda 164; hann sló hörpuna með svá mikilli 7376, Fms. x. 128, 150: of a church inventory, kögrar þrír, Dipl. iii. 4, kænsku, Bs. i. 155.

kæpa, u, f. [kopr], a female seal with young, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Fms.

keeps, t, to bave young, of a seal.

KÆRA, d, to accuse, complain of, also to plead, with acc.; porsteinn kvaðsk eigi vilja kæra frændr sína um þetta mál, Rd. 234; hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkru máli, þá kæri þeir sem um þat mál eigu at dæma, K. A. 204; hann kærði angr sinn, Str. 4; kæra vandræði sín, k. mál sín fyrir e-m, Hkr. i. 196, Fms. x. 24; er lands-nauðsynjar verða fyrir honum kærðar, Sks. 496:-to plead, herra Rafn kærði krankleik sinn, Bs. i. 782; kæra mál sín, to plead one's cause, Ghl. 16; öll mál ok sakarferli skyldi fyrir dómanda kærask, Stj. 164; kæra lög eðr lof, to debate laws or licenses, Grug. i. 5; pott þeir kærði (debated) þetta um hrið milli sín, Hkr. ii. 42. 2. to complain, with prepp.; kæra á e-n, to make a charge or complaint against, accuse; má hón nú ekki á okkr kæra, þvíat ek senda kiðit sem ek hét, Stj. 197; Svíar kærðu mjök á Hákon konung, at hann hafði brennt Vermaland, Fms. x. 2: to plead against, accuse, gékk fram sira Jón holt ok kærði á Ketils-sonu, at þeir hefði úlögliga tekit fyrir honum kvikfé mart, Bs. i. 738: ef nokkurr kærir á þá jörð, Jb. 253; engi hafði á kært né at fundit, Dipl. i. 7; við hvern eiga bessir menn at kæra, against whom have these men to complain? Dropl. 16: kæra sik, to complain, murmur; þegar bændr tóku at k. sik, Fms. iv. 271, Stj. 294.

kæra, u, f. a complaint, esp. as a law term, a complaint made before a king or court, Fb. ii. 170, Dipl. ii. 13: a murmur, Stj. 291: a quarrel, dispute, 131. compos: kæru-efni, n. a matter for quarrel, H. E. i. 386. kæru-lauss, adj. quit, free; kvittr ok kærulauss, Dipl. iv. 5.

kæri, a. m. dear; heilsa ok kalla kæra sinn, Stj. 70. kærir, m. an accuser, Fms. ix. 454.

ker-kominn, part. wished for, welcome.

kærleikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), love, cbarity.

2. often in pl. intimacy; hann var í miklum kærleik við konung, Eg. 406; Þórir var þá í hinum mestum kærleikum við konung, 171; þá görðisk kærleikr miklim með þeim, Fms. i. 57; var hann þar um vetrinn með konungi í kærleikum miklum, Ö. H. 94; eru með þeim enu mestu kærleikar, Nj. 268; komsk hann í ena mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; nú er Þórólfr þar í allmiklum kærleikum með konungi, 29.

3. in the N. T., ἀγάπη, cbaritas in the Vulgate, is usually rendered by kærleikr, and, if with the article, the weak form is used in gen., dat., and acc., but the strong in nom., thus, stundið eptir kærleikanum, 1 Cor. xiv. 1; þóað eg talaði tungum Englanna og mannanna og hefði ekki kærleikann, ... þóað eg fjöllin úr stað hrærði, en hefði ekki kærleikann. ..., but, kærleikrinn er þolimmóðr, kærleikrinn vandlætir eigi, ... vonin, trúin, kærleikrinn, en kærleikrinn er mestr af þessum, 1 Cor. xiii, Vídal., Pass. passim; kjötligr k., earnal love, Stj. 131.

kær-liga, adv. [Dan. kiærlig], dearly, lovingly; elska k., Mar.; kyssa k., Búrð. 176; heilsa e-m k., Ísl. ii. 465.

kær-ligana, adv. = kærliga.

kær-ligr, adj. dear, beloved, Dipl. ii. 11, v. 20.

KÆRR, adj., compar. kærri, superl. kærastr and kærstr; [Dan. kiær; Swed. kär; this word, which does not occur in old poets of the heathen time, was prob. introduced through the French from the Lat. cārus]:—dear, beloved, intimate; lengi höfu vit feðgar ekki kærir verit Noregskonungum, Nj. 8; hinn kærasti konungi, Fms. i. 15; var með þeim en kærasta vinátta, Eg. 2: görðu þeir með sér ena kærstu vináttu, Nj. 103; verit hefir kærra við þórólf af þinni hendi, Eg. 255; allir görðu sér kærra við Hákon, Fms. i. 22; þinna kærastu vina, Stj. 539; min kæra, my dear! 388; minn kæri, my dear!

kærsla, u, f. a complaint, Stj. 539; þá hófu aðrir menn sínar kærslur fyrir konungi, Hkr. ii-136; jarl hafði miklar kærslur á Ívar bodda, Fms. ix. 260. Kærslu-sunna, u, f. the Sunday Judica me, the 5th Sunday in Lent, early Dan. Kære-Söndag, D. N. passim.

kessa, t, to make to ferment; kæstr, fermented, decomposed, esp. of the flesh of skate or sharks, kæst skata, kæstr húkarl.

KÆSIR, m. rennet from a calf's maw, used to curdle milk, for making cheese and skyr (q.v.), freq. in mod. usage. kæsis-gras, n., botan. butterwort, pinguicula, Hjalt.

KÆTA, t, [kátr], to gladden, Stj. 418: reflex. to be gladdened, rejoice, Hkr. iii. 278, Barl. 144, 208.

kæti, f. cheer, gladness, Fms. x. 409, Barl. 74, 134.

KÖGGULL, m., pl. köglar, the joints in the fingers and toes; at af skýfðum fremstum köglum fóta ok fingra, Stj. 379; skeindisk Kormakr á þumal-fingri ok klofnaði köggullinn, Korm. 88, Sturl. i. 31; ok loddi köggullinn í sinunum, Lv. 86, Magn. 536: metaph. a small piece, mó-köggull, tað-k.

kögla, að, [dimin. from kaga], to ogle, porst. hv. 43, Fs. 48.

kögur-barn, n. [Norse koggebarn], prop. a 'swaddled-bairn,' a bant-ling, infant, as a term of abuse, Fas. ii. 232.

KÖGURR, m., dat. kögri, pl. kögrar:—a quilt with fringe, a counterpane; hann lét göra grind um legstaðinn ok breiða yfir kögur, Fms. viii. a cat's skin, Grág. i. 504. kattar-tun 237; er leg hans í miðju kirkju-gólfi, ok breiddr yfir kögurr, Hkr. iii. the sea-plantain, plantago maritima, Hjalt.

376, Fms. x. 128, 150: of a church inventory, kögrar þrír, Dipl. iii. 4, Pm. 34: a bed-cover, hann bjó þegar rekkju ok yfir breiddi einn kagur, Str. 45; sonr á setklæði öll, ... bekk-klæði ok kögra, N. G. L. i. 211; kögur ok handklæði, Vm. 92: of dress, vaða ok væta kögur minn, Hbl. 13: in mod. usage of fringe or fringed cloth: a nickuame, Landn.; munu jarðlýsnar synir Gríms kögurs, verða mér at bana? 146: botan. the thyrsus, Hjalt.

kögur-sveinn, m. = kögurbarn; þola þvílíkum kögursveini köpuryrði, Edda 30, Mar. 1056; skylda ek launa kögursveini þínum kanginyrði, Hbl. 13.

KÖKKR, m., dat. kekki, a lump, e. g. in badly-stirred porridge, in the throat, and the like; snæ-k., a snow-ball, Dropl.

Kölski, a, m. [Kolr], the Black One, the Evil One, in popular tales.

kölzugr, m. [kallz], pert, saucy, Grett. 116 A.

kömbóttr, adj. [kambr], crested, Stj. 95.

köngull, m. a stalk; vinberja-k., a vine-stalk, þorf. Karl. könguló, f. = köngurváfa. köngulóar-vefr, m. a spider's web.

köngur-váfa, u, f., which is the truest and oldest spelling; kongorváfa, Eluc. 23, Barl. 195, v. l.; kavngorváfa and kaungorvofva, Mar. 153; whence köngulváfa, Barl. 195; mod. könguló: [the word is derived from an obsolete köngur (a texture), which has been preserved in the Norse-Finnish kankas, kankuri; perhaps also kögurr (above) is akin, if not the same word; O. H. G. kanker; Norse kaangle]:—a spider, passim.

köppu-steinn, m. [North. E. cobble; Dan. kampesteen], a boulder, Barl. 165.

köpur-máll (köpurmálugr, Fas. ii. 233, v.l.), adj. bantering, Fas. ii. 128 (in a verse).

köpur-yrði, n. pl. (köpur-orð, Karl. 463), banter, Edda 30, Karl.

463, þiðr. 186.

KÖR, f., gen. karar, a bed in which one lies bedridden; liggja i kör, to lie bedridden, Ld. 82, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 351, Fms. ii. 200, Gkv. 2.43; leggjask i kör, to lay oneself down bedridden; sagði at allt var annat athæfiligra en at auvirðask ok leggjask i kör, Eg. 103: mythol. the bed of Hel is called kör, Edda (Gl.)

compds: karar-kerling, f. an old bedridden carline, Sturl. i. 36.

Sturl. i. 190, Háv. 50, Clem. 51.

kor, n. choice, election, O. H. 97; see kjör.

kör-beðr, m. = kör, Eg. (in a verse).

KÖRI or keri, a, m., medic. a tent, probe; ef köra kennir inn til heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91: poët. a sword is called keri, Hallfr.; as also Val-keri, id.

kör-leg, n. the lying in a kör; körlegs-maðr = kararmaðr, Stj. 158.

kor-lægr, adj. bedridden, D. N.; see karlægr.

körtr, m. [karta], sbort-born (?): a nickname, Landn., Sturl.

KÖS, f., gen. kasar, a beap, pile, as of stones, blubber, or the like; hvalr lá í kös, Eb. 202; ok er sú kös (a beap of stones) þar enn allt til þessa dags, Stj. 359, v.l.; þeir þrír fella marga riddara ok alla í eina kös, El. 16; sumir lögðusk í kös, Fms. viii. 306.

KÖSTR, m., gen. kastar, dat. kesti, pl. kestir, acc. köstu; [akin to kös]:—a pile; bera saman í köstu, Grág. ii. 297; þar féll hverr um annan þveran, svá at þar var k. mikill, Fms. ix. 225; hjoggu ok báru saman í einn köst, Sturl. i. 69; val-köstr, a pile of slain; hris-k., a pile of fagots; kastar skurðr, the right of digging peat enough to make a stack, Vm. 64; esp. a pile of fuel, whence poët., lifs köstr, 'life's-pile' = the body, Eb. (in a verse); kastar hel, 'pile's-bane' = fire, Lex. Poët.

kösungr or kausungr, m. a kind of jacket, Fms. vi. 422. KÖTTR, m., kattar, ketti, pl. kettir, acc. köttu, mod. ketti; [A.S. and Engl. cat; O. H. G. chatza; Germ. katze; Dan. kat; Swed. katt]:a cat, originally the martin cat or weasel; engi dynr verðr af hlaupi kattarins, Edda 19; hross eigu menn eigi at eta ok köttu, K. p. K. 134; mýss svá stórar sem kettir ungir væri, Ó.H.; liggja hjá sem köttr í hreysi, Orkn. 104; sér köttrinn músina, Ísl. ii. 309; rífast eins og gráir kettir, to live a cat and dog life, a saying; hvatr, blaudr, breyma k. (q.v.); a tom-cat is called fress, högni, steggr; a sbe-cat, bleyda; a black tom-cat, kolr; a white tom-cat, mjaldr; the pet name is kisa, kis kis, q.v.; hreysi-k. (q.v.), the ermine cat. It seems that in the Saga time (10th century) the cat was not yet domesticated, for passages such as Vd. ch. 28, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 10, and the story in Edda (Thor lifting the giant's cat) apply better to the wild cat or the martin cat; and the saying in Isl. ii. l. c. (sees the cat the mouse?) probably refers to the weasel and the field mouse; but that early in the 12th century the cat was domesticated even in Icel, is shewn by the story of the chess-players and the kittens leaping after a straw on the floor, told in Mork. 204, 205; for a curious legend of the genesis of the cat, see Maurer's Volks. 190; kattar sonr, a car's son (the ermine cat), a bastard, was a term of abuse, Hkv. 1.18:-2 nickname, Landn.; hvers son ertú?-Ek em Kattarson,-Hverr var sá COMPDS: kattar-auga, n. cat's eye, botan. köttrinn? Fms. vi. 390. kaftar-skinn, n. forget-me-not. kattar-rófa, u, f. a cat's tail. a cat's skin, Grág. i. 504. kattar-tunga, u, f., botan. cat's tongue.

T

L (ell) is the eleventh letter of the alphabet, and the first of the liquids. In the Runic alphabet on the Golden horn, as well as in the later Runes, it was represented by \(\bar{\mathbb{N}}\), called lögr, \(\mathbb{N}\), (lögr er pa\(\hat{\mathbb{O}}\) er fellr of fjalli, Runic poem; A.S. \(lagu \)), and was, as the form shews, evidently drawn from the Greek or Latin alphabet. In old MSS. a digraph \(\frac{\mathbb{D}}{\mathbb{O}}\) is often used for \(ll \), see Bs. i. 333 sqq.

B. The *l* is in Icel. sounded as in other Teut. languages; but *ll*, after a vowel and not combined with another consonant, had a peculiar sound, almost *dlb*, thus, gull, fall, hella, kalla, = gudlh, fadlh, hedlha, kadlha. This pronunciation is still observed in Icel. as well as in some provincial dialects of western Norway, Vorse-vangen, Sogn, Hardanger; in some other parts of Norway it is sounded as *dd*. There are no means of ascertaining with certainty whether the ancients sounded *ll* exactly as the Icel. at present do, or whether it was not more aspirate than dental (as *llb*).

2. the peculiar aspirate sound of *l* before a radical dental is mentioned Gramm. p. xxxvi. (II): thus holt, allt, gult, illt, hallt, etc. were sounded (and are still sounded) as holht, allt, gult, illt, hallt; as also in old writers before *d*, hold, kald, = holhd, kalhd, although in mod. pronunciation the aspirate sound is less perceived before a media than before a tenuis.

C. In some Icel. words the ll is due to assimilation, and answers to Goth. ll, Saxon and Germ. ld, e.g. Icel. gull = Goth. gull, Engl. and Germ. gold; it is however likely that originally these words were distinct in sound from those which had a radical ll, and it may be that the present peculiar sound of ll was due to this cause—that the sound of the assimilated ll prevailed and became universal, whilst the original radical ll sound was lost; though even in the earliest rhymes no distinction is to be perceived. 2. in much later times ll assimilated into ll in a few words, brálla = brálla; as also lr into ll in inflexions, holl = holr, stell = stelr, Gramm. p. xvi. (1. 3. α): in still later times rl changed into ll, jarl, karl, varla, etc., which in mod. pronunciation is sounded as jall, kall, valla, etc.; but this is not observed in writing, although it is so in early print, as also in MSS. of the 15th century.

All words having a radical initial b (bl) are to be sought for under H; see the introduction to that letter.

labba, að, to slouch; labbaðu veginn, Blesi, a ditty.

LAĐA, að, [Ulf. laþon = καλείν; A. S. laðjan; Hel. latbjan; O. H. G. ladon; Germ. laden]:—to bid, invite a guest; Geirríðr sparði ekki mat við menn, ok lét göra skála sinn um þjóðbraut þvera, hón sat á stóli ok laðaði úti gesti, en borð stóð inni jafnan, ok matr á, Landn. 100; ok munu menn mæla, at sá laði er ráðin á, Bjarn. 53; Broddhelgi bauð þeim þar at vera... þorsteinn spurði hví hann laðaði gesti, Þorst. hv. 44; laða hirð í höll, Edda (Ht.); ef hann er kurteisliga laðaðr, Fms. x. 234: metaph., laða menn til sin, to draw one to oneself, Skálda (in a verse), Harms. 65, Líkn. 28; laða menn til eilífrar sælu, Fb. i. 517; ok laðar til hugskota várra Drottinn sjálfan ok Engla hans, Hom. 149: reflex., laðask, to be drawn; ok laðask allir til Broddhelga, Vápn. 19, but perhaps better hlaðask, see hlaða (fine).

laðaðr, m. an invitation. laðaðs-maðr, m. = laðmaðr; ok beið hann af því sem l. hans jarteina, Bs. i. 303.

laðan or löðun, f. an invitation.

laő-orő, n. an invitation, bidding; piggja laðorð at e-m, Bjarn. 53, and perhaps in the corrupt passage Bs. i. 142 instead of leitorð or letorð. laðrunn or latrún, m. [from Lat. latro, -nis], a robber, Al. 68, Stj. 91. laf, n. a lap; kjól-laf, hempu-laf.

LAFA, pres. lafi, pret. lafði, pass. pret. neut. lafað:—to bang, dangle, as a flap; loddi köggullinn á sinunum—þá mælti Oddi, lát lafa, muna þeir mein er þiggja, Lv. 86; kom á fótinn við öklat, ok tók af svá at lafði við, Sturl. ii. 70; þat it litla ok vesalliga (höfuð) sem lafir á þínum hálsi, Bjarn. 68: metaph. to dangle, ok þykki mér sem ekki torfæri sé á leið minni þóttú lafir á stigum, Fs. 32; lengi hefi ek lifat í haugi mínum ok lafat á fé, Fas. ii. 271.

lafði, f. [from Early Engl. lefdye; Engl. lady; A. S. blæfdige; but borrowed at a time when the initial aspirate had already been lost in the Engl.]:—a lady, Sks. 455, 457, MS. 4. 7, and now and then in mod. poetry, but the word never took root.

laf-hræddr, adj. quivering, quaking from fear, Gisl. 60, Hem.

Lafranz, m. a pr. name = Lawrence, Bs.: Lafranz-dagr, m., -messa, u. f., -vaka, u, f. the day, mass, vigil of St. Lawrence, Bs., Fms. laf-skeggr, m. 'wag-beard,' a nickname, Landn.

last, n., Ivar Aasen last = the coin or joint in a wooden building, D. N. passim; cp. lopt. last-steinn, m. a last stone, D. N.

LAG, n. [leggja], a stratum, layer; vóru þá Varbelgir at taka af þau lög sem eptir vóru brúarinnar, Fms. ix. 512: freq. in mod. usage, e.g. lag í vegg, a layer or course of masonry.

II. metaph. sbape, Nj. 164; í hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögbing ok sin lög, yfir Lat. forma:

1. a laying in order, due place, right position; leggja stýri í lag, to sbip the rudder in its place, book it on, Fms. vii. 47; leggga eð lag, to unsbip the rudder, Al. 67; ganga ór lagi, to be displaced, þú megir ganga í hraustra manna lög, Ld. 254; þóat menn vildi þangat

eget wrong, Fms. viii. 291; fóru nú brýnn hans í lag, bis brows became smooth and straight, of a man frowning, Eg. 306; koma lagi á e-t, to make a thing right, get a thing into order, Fms. xi. 28; hann kvadsk eigi lagi mundu a koma fyrir næstu vetrnætr, 67; fylkingar hans komask vel i lag, bis ranks fell into good order, Al. 142; brugdit er nú lagi ór bvi sem vant er, i. e. matters go wrong, not as they were wont to go, Grett. 183 new Ed.; nærri lagi, pretty well. 2. companionship, fellowship, in an enterprise of peace or war; leggja saman lag sitt, to enter into fellowship, Orkn. 88; beir attu mikit lag við þveræinga, Lv. 73; bundu beir jarl lag sitt saman, Fms. i. 20; kom til lags við Sigurð jarl sá maðr er hét Raudr, 194; þá réðsk til lags með honum Einarr þambarskelfir, v. 4; taka e-n til lags ok félagsskapar, x. 202; hann fór til lags med Sörkvi Karli ok herjadi, Nj. 183: of living together, hann rédsk konu, to cobabit, Karl. 47, Þiðr. 247, Ver. 27, H. E. i. 247, Fins. vi. 122; taka konu til lags, Bs. i. 852; fylgja e-m at lagi (i. e. not in wedlock), Sturl. i. 94, 97; fá lag konu, Þiðr. 299.

3. market price, tax, as e.g. in Icel. the godi of a district had to 'lay,' i.e. set or regulate the market price, Hænsah. S. ch. 2; gjalda allt at því lagi sem þar gengr, Grág. i. 213; leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; leggja lag á varning manna, Ísl. ii. 126; sagði þann vanda at hann legði lag á varning manna, id.; hundraðs-lag, B. K. 53; fjúr-lag, tax, Grág. i. 500. 4. a tbrust, stab, Nj. 97, 253, Eg. 231, 379, Orkn. 450, Fms. ii. 94, and passim; see leggja. 5. regular time; árar-lag (q.v.), a boating term, time, stroke; hafðu lagið, keep time! hafa seint, fljótt lagið, kunna ekki árarlagio : so in the saying, allt vill lagio hafa, all things require time and tact, or require to be done in a due manner; ó-lag, disorder; það er allt í ólagi, það er ólag á því:-naut., lag is the lull between the breakers, the nick of time for landing; but ólag, the wrong time, when the breakers are dashing against the shore; one of these waves is called dauða-lag, see the interesting passage in Isl. bjóðs. i. 660. 6. [Engl. lay], an air, tune; hétu þeir er bundnir vóru á hinn heilaga Thorlák biskup, at þeir skyldi lausir verða, lögum nokkrum (söngum, v.l.), Sturl. ii. 33: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of hymns, hymna-lag, a bymn-tune, of the Ambrosian hymns; salma-lag, a psalm-tune; visna-lag, a song-tune; rimna-lag, a ballad-air: also used of metres, in old metric, Hadar-lag, Edda (Ht.) 140; Togdrápu-lag, 137; tog-lag, 138; Fornyrða-lag, 142; Bálkar-lag, id.; Galdra-lag, 143; Flagda-lag, 245; it is possible that songs composed in these metres were a kind of 'airs' accompanied by singing. adverb. in layers; i tvennu lagi, in two layers, double, Fms. i. 156; i öllu lagi, in every respect, in everything, quite, Band. 6 new Ed.; i mörgu lagi, in many respects, Fms. vi. 133, Fs. 123; i sumu lagi, in some respects, Fms. 2. with compar. or superl., denoting degree; i meira lagi, considerably, rather, bior. 80; i fyrta lagi, rather early, among the earlier, Isl. ii. 126; minnsta lag, the least share, Sturl. iii. 238; i vorra lagi, among the worst, Hrafn. 9; í hljóðara lagi, rather silent, Sks. 370; í fastara lagi, Str. 9; i lengra lagi, þann dag svaf Unnr í lengra lagi, U. slept that day longer than she was wont, Ld. 14; i lægra lagi, Stj. 107; i hærra lagi, í fremra, síðara lagi, passim; í mesta lagi, very greatly; sá er í mesta lagi strauma þeirra er á Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56, Stj. 156; í heldra lagi, Fms. ii. 72, Al. 92; Helias var í fyrsta lagi spámanna, H. was one of the first of prophets, Ver. 29; I elzta lagi sona hans, among the oldest of bis sons, Fagrsk. 12; i nærra lagi, rather close, Konr. 3; i flesta lagi, very numerous, Gisl. 26:-ser i lagi, laid by itself, apart, D. N. ii. 93; COMPDS: lags-kona, u, f. a concubine, meðallagi (q. v.), average. Bs. i. 802. lags-maor, m. a companion, Grág. ii. 10, Fbr. 195, Karl, 513, Fms. ii. 87, iv. 277, vii. 250, passim.

B. Lög, only in plur., [prop. what is 'laid,' cp. Germ. gesetz, Gr. θεσμός; the Engl. law seems to be a Scandin. word, for Germ. and Saxon use other words; Dan. lov; Swed. lag]:—law; proverbs, með lögum skal land byggja en með ólögum eyða, Nj. 106; svo eru lög sem hafa tog, Kveldv. i. 45: various law phrases, segja log, to say the law, tell what is law, esp, technically used of the law-speaker who had to read the law in public, and who, in cases of dispute, had to say what was the law; svá er mælt at sá maðr skal vera nokkorr ávallt á landi óru er skyldr sé til þess at segja lög mönnum, ok heitir sá lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; biskup skal lög segja en eigi leikmenn, Bs. i. 720; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helzt at lögum, in the oath formula, 232; leiða í lög, to introduce a law; eptir þat leiddi Skapti Þóroddsson í lög fimmtardóm ok allt þat er upp var talit, 151; þú hefir þó mest at gört, segir Gestr, þótt öðrum verði auðit í lög at leiða, 163; taka e-t í lög, id., Bs. i. 158; leggja lög á e-t, id.; dæma e-m lög, Eg. ch. 57; mæla lög, Fms. vii. 142; ræna e-n lögum, Ld. 102; bjóða, festa lög fyrir sik, N.G.L. passim; setja lög, Fms. xi. 75, Fb. ii. 48; halda vel lög sín, 76. II. law community, communion, as also a lawdistrict; þyki mér sem málum várum sé komit í únýtt efni, ef eigi hafa ein lög allir, en ef sundr-skipt er lögunum þá mun sundr-skipt friðinum, Nj. 164; i hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing ok sin lög, yfir hverjum lögum er lögmaðr, Ó. H. 65; þrælar minir eru ekki í lögum eðr landsrétt við aðra menn, id.; kaupeyri mun ek fá þér svá mikinn at

ráðask er eigi vóru í þessum lögum, Fms. xi. 76; sögðusk hvárir ór lögum 🍄 við aðra, Nj. 164; leiða e-n í lög, to introduce a person as a lawful citizen, naturalise, Grag. i. 357; eru beir nu leiddir i lög med beim Jómsvíkingum, Fms. xi. 80; lendum mönnum ok sýslumönnum í hverjum lögum (law community) sem þeir sjá at bezt ber ok hæfir, Ghl. 56; innan laga várra, N. G. L. i. 7; ef maðr kemr ór lögum várum í fylki annat með bú sitt, 98; en þat görðisk þar, at annarr maðr at öðrum nefndi sér vátta ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra enir Kristnu menn ok enir heiðnu, Bs. i. 22: in a geographical sense, almost as a local name, Gulaþings-lög, Eiðsævis-lög, þrænda-lög, passim:-in nicknames of great lawyers, Laga-Eior, Bard. new Ed.; Laga-Ulfljotr, pord. (1860) 94. COMPDS: laga-afbrigoi, n. breach of law, contempt of law, Grag. ii. 39, laga-beiðsla, u, f. a lawful demand, Jb. 250. laga-boo, n. a' law-bidding, statute, Grag. (pref.) laga-bodoro, n. law-command-ments; Tiu Lagabodord, the Ten Commandments. laga-bok, n. a law-book, Rb. 420, Fms. viii. 277. laga-brjótr, m. a law-breaker, laga-brot, n. a breach of law, Eb. 24, Rd. 275, Fms. vii. 172, Al. 65, passim. Laga-betir, m. law-amender, nickname of a king. laga-deilur, f. pl. lawsuits. laga-domr, m. a lawful judgment, Gpl. 179. laga-eiðr, m. a lawful oath, Fms. vii. 307. laga-flækjur, f. pl. law-quirks. laga-frestr, m. a lawful respite, K. A. 22. laga-frétt, f. a legal enquiry, Fms. iv. 203. laga-gipt, f. a legal donation, N.G.L. i. 346. laga-grein, f. an article of law, Sturl. iii. 13. laga-gæzla, u, f. law-maintenance, Sks. 441, 522. laga-hald, n. law-keeping, Hom. laga-hellur, f. pl. the tables of the law, of the Decalogue, Ver. 22. lagahlýðni, f. obedience to law, H. E. i. 434. laga-kaup, n. a legal laga-kefli, n. a 'law-stick' (a fiery cross), bargain, Grág. ii. 213. laga-kvánfang, n. a lawful marriage, Sturl. i. 94. N. G. L. i. 216. laga-lauss, adj. lawless, MS. 677. 5. laga-leiga, u, f. lawful rent, N. G. L. i. 236. laga-lyriti, n. a law protest, Nj. 187. lagalöstr, n. an evasion of law, Grág. ii. 24, 37, 41, Nj. 187. laga-maðr, m. a lawyer, a man of law; hann var svå mikill lagamaðr at engir þóttu löglegir dómar, nema hann væri í, Nj. I; sagði Njáll mér svá, at hann heiði svá kennt Þórhalli lög at hann mundi mestr lagamaðr vera á Íslandi, 237; Eyjólfr var hinn þriði mestr lagamaðr (v. l.) á Islandi, 222, Ld. 332, passim. laga-mal, n. a legal decision, Gbl. laga-oro, n. a law word, of the Commandments, Hom. xii. (pref.) 72; Tiu lagaord, Pr. 437. laga-prof, n. a legal proof, Bs. i. 852. laga-refsing, f. law-punishment, Ghl. (pref.) laga-rétting, f. lawmending, Nj. 238, v.l. laga-réttr, m. a legal personal right, Fms. viii. 272: legal satisfaction, Gbl. 202. laga-ripting, f. a legal voidance; lagaripting à landi, escheatage, Dipl. ii. 6. laga-setning, f. legislation, Jb. (pref.), Fms. i. 33, v. 102, Orkn. 124. laga-skilnaðr, m. a legal divorce, Nj. 14. laga-skilorð, n. a legal provision, Gþl. laga-skipan, f. an enactment, Stj. 281: ordering of the law, Sks. 665. laga-skipti, n. a change of law, Fms. ix. 336, Sturl. iii. laga-snapr, m. a pettifogger. laga-sókn, f. a legal prose-307. cution, Gpl. 489. laga-stefna, u, f. a law summons, Gpl. 29, Jb. 302: a fixed law term, N.G.L. i. 340. laga-tak, n. lawful bail, Gbl. 124. Laga-tio, f. the Law period, of the Jews, Hom. undanfærela, u, f. a legal plea, acquittal, N.G.L. i. 145. lagaúrskurðr, m. a legal decision Gpl. 508, Grág. (pref.) laga-vápn, n. a lawful weapon, N.G.L. ii. 246. laga-vegr, m. course of law, fara lagaveg, Mar., Bs. ii. 125. laga, ad, [lögr; Dan. lave], to mix a beverage, Am. 72, Hm. 65. blæðir, qs. lagar og blæðir.

to flow readily, esp. of blood, to bleed freely; pad lagar, or pad laga-

laga, ad, [lag], to shape, put right, mend, (mod.): reflex. to set right, það lagast.

lagan or lögun, f. a mending, putting right.

lag-bróðir, m. a fellow, brother, companion, MS. 4. 22.

lagoa, 20, to 'enwool,' enrich.

LAGDR, m. a lock of wool (ullar-l.), Sæm. 131, Fas. iii. 386, Krók. ch. 13, passim. lago-fagr, -góor, -prúor, adj. with fine fleece, of sheep. lag-færa, o, to mend, put right.

lag-færing, f. a mending, putting to rights.

lagga, 20, [lögg], to put the bottom into a cask. laggari, 2, m. [lögg], a cooper, N. G. L. ii. 245. laginn, part. skilful, expert.

lag-klauf, n. the pastern of sheep, Fas. i. 63.

lag-kænn, adj. skilful.

lag-liga, adv. meetly, bandsomely; skilja l., Sturl. iii. 17: mod. neatly. lag-ligr, adj. fit, meet, l. skilnaor, Sturl. iii. 255, Mar., Ld. 272: mod. neat, bandsome, freq.

lagnaor, m. a laying; neta-l., a laying ne's. COMPDS: lagnaoar-iss, lagnaðar-skúta, u, f. a boat for net-fisbing. m. smooth ice; see iss. lagnar-, see lögn.

lag-net, n. a net to be laid, catcb-net, opp. to a drag-net.

lagning, f. laying: addition, lagningar vika, extra weak, Rb. 576.

lag-vápn, n. a thrashing weapon, Eg. 580.

lak, n. = lakan; lin-lak.

lakan, n. [A. S. lacan; Dan. lagen], a bed-sbeet, Boldt.

laki, a, m. the maw in ruminating animals, Fbr. 156, freq. in mod. usage. lakk, n. sealing-wax, [cp. Dutch segel-lak, Germ. siegel-lack.]

lakka, 20, to seal, (mod. and for.)

laklega, adv. lacking, badly. lak-ligr, adj. of lacking, bad quality.

LAKR, adj., lakari, lakastr, [Engl. lack], lacking, defective, of weight, measure; lakr penningr, Bs. i. 325; þrjá laupa laka, D. N. iii. 116; lök mörk: lacking in quality, þat lið sem lakast var, Fms. ix. 361, v.l.; láta sinn hlut lakara verða, Bárð. 9 new Ed.; hin lakari (opp. to the better of the two) var mikils fjår verð, Str. 5; hón var eigi lakari en hundrað marka silfrs, Karl. 302.

lakra, ad, to lag bebind.

lalla, að, to toddle, as a child beginning to walk.

lalli, a, m. a toddler, of a child, Snot (1866) 386: of a ghost, Isl. þjóðs. lama, ad, to bruise, balf break, freq. in mod. usage, eg lamadi þad; það er lamað, balf broken.

lama-barming, f. a beating so as to injure one, a law term, Grag. ii. 144, 145.

lama-sess, n. a broken state; liggja i lamasessi.

LAMB, n. [common to all Teut. languages], a lamb, Fms. viii. 253. Ld. 170, Hom. 82, Grág. i. 415, Stj. 279, Gullp. 26, passim; lambið mitt! lambid gott! my dear lamb! lambkin! an address. lamba-flokkr, m. a flock of lambs, Bret. 115. lamba-hús, n. el. lamb sheds, Fbr. 77, Bs. i. 627. lamba-rekstr, m. the driving lambs into the mountain pastures, Am. 17. lamba-sótt, f., medic. atropby; lamba-súra, u, f., botan. the dock, rumex. liggja í lús og lambasótt. lambs-eldi, n. lamb-keeping, an eccl. term, referring to the rule that every householder in the parish has to keep a lamb for the priest through the winter, Dipl. v. 5, Vm. 74, 83. lambs-gen Grág. ii. 401, 500, 504, H. E. i. 131, K. p. K. 150. lambs-gera, u, f. a sheep-skin,

lambaor, part. with lamb, Bs. i. 334.

lamb-buror, m. the bearing lambs, lambing, Jb. 362.

lamb-eldi, n. = lambseldi, Vm. 75.

lamb-gymbr, f. a gimmer, a ewe that has not lambed, Grág. i. 502, Jb. 347

lamb-hagi, a, m. pasture for lambs, Ld. 70.

lamb-hús, n. pl. lamb sbeds, Fbr. 78. lamb-lauss, adj. without a lamb, Grag. i. 429.

lamb-skinn, n. a lamb's skin, Sturl. ii. 154.

lamb-skota, u, f. a ewe which has lost ber lamb, Jb. 346.

lamb-er, f. a ewe with lamb, Band. 38 new Ed.

lam-heyror, part. 'lame,' i. e. bard, of bearing, Th. 8.

LAMI or lama, adj. [A. S. lam; Engl. lame; O. H. G. lam; Germ. labm]:-a lame person; liggja lami, Hom. 116; lama eðr vanheiht, Fms. ii. 225; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7: maimed, Grág. ii. 286: metaph. paralysed, Hom. 12; fót-lami, foot-lame.

lamning, f. a 'lamming,' thrashing, Mar.

lampi, a, m. and lampr, m. [for. word], a lamp, Stj. 76, Bs., Sturl. iii. 55, and passim.

lampr, m. = lampi, Pm. 6, 73.

lam-viðri, n. a beating storm

LAND, n. [common to all Teut. languages], land, as opp. to sea; lands eda lagar, on land or sea, Al. 107; taka land, to land, Isl. ii. 246; leida e-t at landi, metaph. to land a thing, i.e. end, finish it, Odd. 6: phrases, nema land, to take land as a settler, Eb. passim; kanna land, to explore, 8; byggja land, to occupy a land, Landn.; flyja land, to fly the land: of a kingdom, rada löndum, to rule; sitja at löndum, to reside, as a king, Fms. passim; setjask at landi, to take rest, reside at bome, as a king, i. 82. 2. the (opposite) bank of a river, bay, fjord; inn med ödru landi ok ödru út, to enter by one side and go out by the other, Fms. i. 167; nær hinu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; á bæði lönd, Gpl. 411; draga vað at hváru landi sem þeir vilja, Grág. ii. 349; sá menn ferðina af hvárutveggja landinu, Ld. 326. 3. a country; verja landit fyrir Dönum, Fms. i. 23; lidit rann or porpinu & landit, Eg 529; her i landi, opp. to abroad, Nj. 6: in plur., út í lönd, into foreign lands, Ld. 314; nokkurir menn höfðu kennt hann út í löndum, Fms. iii. 5, where it is opp. to Nordriond = Scandinavia; but in Icel. all the outer world is often called útlönd. 4. land, estate; sá er hverjungi megin á land, Grág, ii. 266; í annars manns land, 349; í landi annars manns, id.; eiga lönd eðr goðorð, i. 411; dómr skal dæma landit þeim manni er brigði, ii. 210, 338; eyddusk fyrir henni lausafé svá at hón átti ekki nema lond ok gripi, Nj. 29; um haustið sótti Kolskeggr til lands á Móeiðarhváli, 103; hálft landit, Eb. 38; Arnkell hafði undir sik bæði löndin Úlfarsfell ok Örlygs-staði, 186; Helgafells-land, 38; Hjarðarholts-land, Ld. 322; pverár-land, Glúm.; sáð-land, a field; beitar-land, pasture. local names; Land, Landn.; esp. in the latter part, Eng-land, Irland, Skot-land, Bret-land, Vind-land, Gaut-land, Sax-land, Frakk-land, Jót-land, Grík-land, Ís-land: of counties, Haða-land, Háloga-land, Hörða-land (in Norway), Hall-land, Verma-land, Sjá-land, Norðymbra-Lland, Hjalt-land, etc.

B. Compus: landa-brigði, n. = landsbrigði, Grág. ii. 202. landa- verð, n. the price for land, Dipl. iii. 10. brigoa-battr or -balkr, m. a section of the law dealing with land, Grag. lands-eign, f. land-owning, Hkr. ii. 206: mod. ii. 202, 344, 345. landar-eign (sic), the land, fields, and pasture belonging to an estate: I landareigninni, within the borders of an estate and the like. landsfundr, m. land-finding, discovery, Fb. i. landa-hringr, m. 'land-ring,' poët, for the sea, Hallgr. landa-kaup, n. land purchase, Grag. ii. 313: exchange of land, Bs. 1.725. landa-klofi, a, m., see klofi, Sks. 194, 199. landa-kostr, m. = landskostr, Eg. 139, 140, Fs. 25, 26, Valla L. 206. landa-leit, f. a journey to discover land, search for land, Landn. 76. landa-leitan, f. = landaleit, Landn. 190, Fms. i. 247, Grág. ii. 410. landa-ljómi, a, m. beam of the earth, of the sull, Runic poem: a nickname, Bjarn. landa-mark, n. a landmark, Stj. 342: plur., Dipl. v. 23. landa-merki, n. pl. a landmark, boundary, of an estate, Ld. 100, Eg. landa-mæri, n. border-land, Eg. 260, Nj. 123, O. H. 45, Karl. 235. 382, Stj. 76, 88, 269 (plur.): a landmark, Ld. 102. landa-ripting, landa-skipan, f. geography, Fms. i. f. = landsbrigði, Sturl. ii. 236. 233, Sks. 194. landa-skipti, n. a division of land, Ver. 24, Stj. 44: a boundary, Fms. vii. 52: a change of land, Bs. i. 716. landa-skrá, f. a 'land-scroll,' deed, D. N. iii. 929. lands-auon, f. a laying waste, depopulation of a land, Fas. i. 526, Hkr. ii. 75. lands-alfa, u, f. a region, Matth. xv. 21. lands-bok, f. the 'land-book,' code of laws, lands-brigo, f. escheatage of land, Grag. ii. 202, 203, Jb. 43, 44. Jb. 188, lands-bruni, a, m. wildfire, Sæm. 95 (prose). lands-búi, a, m. a land bú, n. = landsbygð, Grág. i. 74, Bs. i. 718. dweller, inbabitant, plur. = landsmenn, Sturl. i. 45, Ó. H. 27: a tenant, Hkr. i. 90. lands-bygő, f. the peopled land, Gr. η οίκουμένη, Lv. 16, Fms. x. 376: peopling, settlement, Landn. 311, v.l.: tenantry, Grag. lands-bygging, f. occupation of a land, Sks. 441. bestr, f. pl. land improvements, Fms. x. 152. lands-deild, f. partition of land, Grag. ii. 253. lands-domari, a, m. a chief justice, of Pilate, Matth. xxvii.11, Pass. 25.1. lands-dróttinn, m. a landlord, Grág. ii. 334, Ghl. 312. lands-eign, f. land-owning, Grag. ii. 268. endi, a, m. the land's end, boundary, N. G. L. i. 102, Fms. i. 6, vii. 110, viii. 244, Hkr. ii. 162. lands-fjórðungr, m. the quarter of a land (of Iceland), Grag. i. 433, Landn. 251, Bs. ii. 81. lands-flótti, adj. lands-folk, n. the land-folk, people of the land, exiled, rms. x. 403.

Fms. i. 55, vii. 174, Gpl. 44. lands-frior, m. we peace peace. Fms. vi. 284. lands-gezla, u. f. the guarding the land. Eg. lands-háttr, exiled, Fms. x. 403. m. national custom, H. E. ii. 79. lands-heiti, n. an index of local names, lands-herr, m. = landsfolk, Fms. i. 132, 214, Fb. ii. 109. Edda 153. lands-herra, m. = landsdróttinn, Stj. 214. lands-hlutr, m. a portion lands-horn, n. the land's end, Landn. 194. of the land, Jb. 129. landshorns-maor, m. a landlouper, Sturl. ii. 125, cp. Skiða R. 15. lands-höfðingi, a. m. the 'land-ruler,' great chief of the land, Hkr. i. 261, Fms. xi. 266, Sks. 603, passim. lands-kjálki, a. m. 'land-jaw.' used = landshorn, Sturl. iii. 80. lands-kostr, m. the best of the land, Landn. 276, Edda (pref.): choice land, Landn. 312, Eg. 116, 137; see lands-lag, n. the nature, 'lie' of a country, Fms. iii. 207. lands-leg, n. = landslag, Landn. 174, Ld. 156, Fs. 22, 25, Fms. vii. 56, lands-leiga, u, f. land rent, Grug. ii. 334, Sturl. iii. 140; landsleigu-balkr, the section of the law about tenancy, Grag. (pref.) lands-196r, m. = landsfolk, Fms. vi. 400, x. 379, Stj. lands-log, n. pl. the law of the land, public law, Nj. 191, Grág. i. 181, Sks. 668. landslands-megin, n. the máli. 2, m. a right of redemption, Grág. ii. 240. ' main' of the land, main power, regarding strength or area, Fms. iv. 119, vii. 183, Eg. 50; landsmegin hans (bis kingdom) er oss fjarri, O. H. 85. lands-menn, m. pl. the men of the land, the people, Grag. i. 454, 463, Eg. 78, Nj. 137, Fms. i. 27, v. 67, Orkn. 136, passim. lands-merki. n. the 'land's mark,' border, boundary, Grag. ii. 209. m. the people, esp. the common people, O. H. 34. lands-naudsynjar, f. pl. public affairs, wants, Sks. 496. lands-nytjar, f. pl. the produce of the land, Isl. ii. 118, Grag. ii. 210, D. I. i. 470. lands-ofringi, a, m. a landlouper, Grag. i. 192. lands-rettr, m. the law of the land, public law, Eg. 476, Fms. vii. 295; lög ok landsréttr, Fs. 27, passim. lands-sior, m. the custom of the land; forn landssior, the old law of the land, Nj. 6, Bs. i. 284, 682; lýttr er sá er ekki fylgir landss. dnum, a lands-skaði, a, m. damage on the land, Hkr. i. 96. landsskapr, m. a 'landscape,' region, Bs. i. 877, Stj. 73, v. l. := landssiðr, 172; sakir landskapar ok fornrar venju, Bs. i. 281, Str. 30. lands-skattr. m. a land tax, Fms. x. 410. lands-skipan, f. = landssior, Grett. 97 A, Stj. 73. lands-skipti, n. a division of land, Grág. ii. 255, 261. lands-skyld, mod. lands-skuld, f. rent of land, Fms. i. 18, 90, O.H. 27, Orkn. passim. lands-staða, u, f. 'site of a country.' landsstjórn, f. government, Fms. i. 1, Sks. 329, Fb. ii. 172, passim; landsstjórnar-maðr, a public authority, officer, Fms. vi. 392, xi. 218, Jb. 51. lands-suor, m. = landsuor, Grett. 136. lands-sýn, f. = landsýn, Landn. 258. lands-tungs, u, f. a tongue of land, Hom. 92. lands-ván, f. a lookwani, a, m. and lands-venja, u, f. = landssiðr. landsout for land, a naut. term, being near land, Fms. ii. 216.

lands-virðing, f. the taxation of land, Grág. i. 83. lands-vist, f. an abode, residence in a land, also opp. to the being exiled, Fms. ii. 112. land-auon, f. laying a land (country) waste, 1b. 4, pior. 162: a desert, Sks. 323. land-aurar, m. pl. [eyrir], 'land-dues,' a tax which esp. foreign ships or travellers had to pay to the king as the lord of the land, O. H. ch. 54, 239, Hkr. ii. 46; thus an Icelandic ship sailing between Norway and Iceland had to pay this tax to the king; the amount was fixed by a law of king St. Olave, Ib. ch. 1, cp. also the deed in D. l. i. 65, § 3, 8, 11, 12; gjalda landaura af knerri, O. H. 36 (Sighvat, in a verse); for Icel. it was abolished in the deed of the union with Norway, D. I. i. 620, § 5; this tax was probably the beginning of the custom dues of after times: a land tax had also to be paid to the king for license of travelling or trading abroad, landaura skal engi maðr gjalda þeirra sem í útgerðum eru, N. G. L. i. 59; reykmæla ok afráð ok landaura alla, 257; maðr hverr er til Íslands færi skyldi gjalda landaura, Ó. H. 227. landaura-gjald, n. the tax of landaurar, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410, H. E. i. 391. land-alfr, m. elf of the land, epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse). land-ass, m. the guardian god of the land, Eg. (in a verse). land-beiöaör, m. epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse). land-borði, a, m. the 'landward' side, Fms. viii. 417, Bs. i. 423. land-bóli, a, m. (land-bólari, D. N. i. 544), a tenant, D. N. land-brigo, n. = landsbrigo, Js. 84. land-brot, n. land slips, caused by the sea, rivers, or the like. land-buror, m. = landgangr, of shoals of fish, Isl. pjóðs. passim. land-búi, a, m. = landsbúi, Grág. ii. 209, Fms. i. 24, iv. 8, Fær. 218. land-búskapr, land-búnaðr, m. busbandry. land-eiga, u, f. = landeign, Hom. land-eigandi, a, m. a landowner, Grag. i. 181, 279, Glum. 393. land-eign, f., mod. proncd. landar-eign, an estate, esp. the grounds, fields, and pastures, Krók. 39, Fs. 20; í örskots-helgi við landeign sína, Landn. 287; hann tók sér bústað á Borg, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, Eg. 735; þá er stefnu-staðr á þeim bæ sem í landeign er ómaga niðr skotið, Grág. i. 297; þar at eins var þá reyniviðr vaxinn í hans landeign, Sturl. i. 6; fara ór landeign konungs várs, N. G. L. i. 82. land-ekla, u, f. lack of land, Ld. 122. land-erfő, f. a law term, if a stranger died in a place, and no lawful heir appeared for three years, the king of the land in which he died took the inheritance, N. G. L. i. 50. land-eyőa, u, f. land-waster, the name of a standard, Fms. vi, viii:= landauon, iv. 126: mod. a tramp, scout. land-fall, n. a land slip, Pm. 88. land-farsott, f. an epidemic, (mod.) land-fastr, adj. 'land-fast,' of a ship ashore, Nj. 10, Sturl. i. 224, Ver. 9, Bs. i. 526, Fb. ii. 386. land-festar, f. pl. moorings, Grag. i. 216, Fms. ii. 126, viii. 288, N. G. L. i. 50, 437, Fb. i. 281, passim. land-fjölskyld, f. public business, troubles, Bs. i. 84. land-flótti, -flótta, adj. exiled, Lat. profugus, Grag. ii. 99, Fms. i. 151, x. 36, Orkn. 95, Fs. 202, Ver. 27, Stj. 488. land-flæmdr, part. driven off the land, exiled, Bret. 28, Flóv. 24. land-fólk, n. = landsfólk, Sighvat, Edda (pref.), Hom. 113. land-fúss, adj. eager to make the land, of sailors, Krók. 45. land-ganga, u, f. a landing, disembarking, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vi. 334. land-gangr, m. a running asbore, of shoals of fish; 'landgangr af fiski' is used when there is a large catch of fish, K. p. K. 112. land-garor, m. 'land-fence,' poët. the sea, Fms. vii. (in a verse). land-genginn, part. pasture-baunting, of cattle, Jb. 346. land-geodi, n. pl. the good of the land. land-genzla, u, f. defence of the land, Hkr. i. 93. land-gogn, n. pl. produce, emolument of the land, Am. 2, Dipl. iii. 10. land-hallt, p. adj. standing along the shore, Fms. x. 347, Fas. i. 324: compar. landhallara, Fb. i. 351. land-herr, m. 'land-bost,' people of the land, Yt. 5, Hkr. i. 144, Fs. 16, Fms. iv. 180, Nj. 127; allr borgar-lyðr ok landherr, Jóhann. 24, Sighvat. land-hluti, 2, m. (hlutr), a sbare of land, Jm. 25, Sd. 138. land-hroinsun, f. 'land-cleansing,' clearing the land of miscreants, Ghl. 135, 136, Fms. ix. 302; had var landhreinsun ad honum, a saying

landi, a. m. a 'landsman,' countryman; ossa landa bá et vóru austr, Íb. 10; erlendis sem fyrir órum löndum, Grag. i. 99; vára landa fimm, 183; varr landi skal hverr fridheilagr, N. G. L. i. 158: = mörlandi, þeir sögðu at landi hefði eigi fast haldit feldinum, Ísl. ii. 39: a nickname, Bs. i. land-joro, f. an inland estate. land-kannaör, m. a 'land-prober;' the name belongs to an old ceremony of taking land in possession as a settler, thus described, setti hann niðr staf nýbirktan er þeir kölluðu landkönnuð, Landn. 190. land-karl, m. the land carles, common folk, Sighvat. land-kaup, n. the purchase of land, Grag. ii. 213, Sturl. ii. 12, Ld. B B 2 Digitized by GOOGLE

when a bad man is dead and gone.

2. in Norse, a fine to be paid to the king, by one exiled or Pland-skapr, m. = landsskapr, Stj. banished, N.G.L. i. 154, 156.

land-konungr, m. king of the land, Fas. i. 501.

land-kostir, m. pl. the qualities, good things of the land, Eg. 99, 116, Fs. land-kvæmt, n. adj.; eiga landkvæmt, to bave free admission into a country, N. G. L. i. 171.

land-lega, u, f. lying on land, not putting to sea, of fishermen.

land-leigandi, part. a tenant, Dipl. iii. 10.

land-lyritr, m. full possession, title of land, see lyritr, Grag. ii. 225. land-menn, m. pl. = landsmenn, Fms. v. 27: the name of the people of a district in Icel. called Land, D. I. i. 580.

land-munr, m., esp. in pl. longing for land, bome-sickness, nostalgia: in the phrase, e-m leika landmunir, to feel bomesick; fell honum bat vel i skap, lêk landmunr mikill á at fara í Noreg ok taka þar við ríki sem frændr hans höfðu fyrr haft, Ó. H. 200; Auðunn kvaðsk vilja fylgja honum, ok léku honum landmunir, Bjarn. 16, (Ed. létu heim at landinu erroneously, see Ný Fél. zviii. 160); þá léku honum landmunir at sækja vestr til Eyja, Orkn. 136; þeir er þar höfðu átt eigur ok frændr ok vini, ok léku beim landmunir til heimferdar, O. H. 194.

land-mæling, f. geometry, (mod.)

land-nam, n. the taking land, a law term: I. in Norse law, an unlawful bolding of another man's land, and hence a fine for trespassing on another man's land; nú cf hann selr, þá er honum jörð úheimil, gjaldi landnámi hvárttveggja, N.G.L. i. 37; nú ef hann tekr einahverja þá hurð ok færir á brott, þá skal hann aptr færa ok leggja á landnám, ef hann hefir leyst frá, 38; en ef hann grefr upp, þá skal hann bæta landnámi, id.; engi skal annars hauka taka, nema landnámi vili fyrir bæta, ok færa hauka aptr, 39; ok leggi á landnám ok jarðar-spell, þeim er jörð á, Gþl. 311; ok leggi umboðsmaðr landnám ofan á, 313; um landnám ok áverka á jörðu, Jb. 232; um landnám ok skógar-högg, 234: distinction is made between the fine and the compensation, fulla skaða-bót skal greiða fyrir beit ok töðu akra ok engja landnáms-laust ... en ella fullt landnám, 258, 259. II. in Icel. the taking possession of land as a settler, occupation, particularly used of the settlement of Iceland: in Landn. and the Sagas passim it is used in sing. of the land allotted to each settler, í landnámi sínu, i hans landnámi, etc., almost like landeign, see Landn. passim; but often in plur. of the settlement itself, nú er yfir farit um landnám þau er vér höfum heyrt at verit hafi á Íslandi, Landn. 320; nú eru rituð landnám í Vestfirðinga- (Norðlendinga-, Austfirðinga-) fjórðungi, 167, 236, 274. COMPDS: Landnáma-bók, f. (commonly called Landnama, u, f.), the Book of Settlement, the famous historical work begun by Ari the historian, Landn. 24, Fs. Landnama-saga, u, f. the History of the Settlement, Landn. 122. landnáma-tíð (-tími, Vígl. 19), f. the time of the settlement (about A. D. 875-935), Landn. 133, Fb. i. 268. landnáms-kona, u, f. a female settler, 1b. 19: hence landnáms-maor and landnámamaor, m. a settler, and in plur. the settlers, of the first generation of settlers in Iceland, İngólfr var frægastr allra landnámsmanna, Landn. 38, 236, 320, 321, passim, Ib. ch. 1, 11.

land-norðan, adv. from the north-east.

land-noror, m. 'land-north,' north-east, opp. to út-noror = the northwest, a phrase borrowed from the Scandin. continent (see landsuor), Fs. 22, K. p. K. 138, Grág. ii. 283, Sks. 173, Bs. ii. 48, Bjarn. (in a verse).

land-nyrðingr, m. a north-east wind, Eg. 87, Fms. viii. 254, Eb. 252,

328, Bs. ii. 48, Sks. 41, Fb. i. 539, Merl. 2. 44, 84.

land-ráð, n. pl. the 'land-rule,' government of the land; hann var

fyrir öllum landráðum, Fms. i. 2; hann var forstjóri fyrir landráðum, vii. 238; en Eysteinn konungr skyldi hasa landráð af hendi beggja þeirra, 75; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, xi. 22; unna honum hálfs ríkis ok landráða við sjálfan sik, Odd. 115 new Ed.; ráða landráðum, Fms. vi. 431, O. H. 2. 'land-treason,' bigb treason, (from ráda, to betray), N. G. L. i. 103, Fms. i. 58, viii. 196, Gpl. 57, 133. COMPDS: landráða-maðr, m. a governor, Fms. vii. 280: a traitor, viii. 296, Gbl. 57. ráða-sök, f. a case of bigb treason, Gbl. 121, 535

land-raoandi, part. a ruler of the land, Lex. Poët.

land-ran, n. the barrying a land, Fms. vi. 27.

land-reki, a, m. a 'land-wreaker,' protector of the land, poët. a king, Hkv. 1. 32, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

land-rekstr, m. banishment, Eg. (in a verse).

land-réttr, m. = landsréttr.

land-rögnir, m. = landáss, of a king, Akv. 12.

land-sala, u, f. sale of land, Landn. 317, Grág. ii. 214.

land-selr, m. a 'land-seal,' the common seal.

land-seti, a, m. a 'land-sitter,' tenant, Grag. i. 296, Eb. 314, Sturl. ii. 103, Orkn. 334, Gísl. 50, freq. in mod. usage.

land-seyra, u, f. public famine (seyra = starvation); var en mesta lansöra (sic) er eigi skyldi vera kaupfriðr í milli, Ó. H. 51; ok ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreið, er mikil landseyra er at þeirri brottflutningu, Fms. viii. 251, v.l.

land-sior, m. = landssior, Vm. 71.

land-skaði, a, m. = landsskaði, Fms. i. 193.

land-skekill, m. a strip, outskirt of land, Bs. i. 739.

land-skipan, f. = landsskipan, Fms. x. 148, xi. 409.

land-skipti, n. = landsskipti, Grág. ii. 255, Fms. ix. 243, xi. 362. land-skjálfti, 2, m. an eartbquake, Edda 40 (the mythical origin of the earthquake), Sks. 142, Greg. 49, MS. 655 xxvii. 22 spelt land-

land-akyld, f. = landsskyld, B. K. 40, Fb. ii. 247; landskyldar burðr, Fms. iv. 258; landskyldar skrá, a rent roll, Rétt. 56.

land-stjórn, f. = landsstjórn, Fms. vii. 326, Eb. 194.

land-suor, m. 'land-south,' south-east, opp. to út-suor = south-west (see landnorðr), Nj. 263, Fhs. ix. 502, Rb. 90, Stj. 83, 88, Fs. 186, Gullb. 11, freq. in mod. usage.

land-sunnan, adv. blowing from the south-east.

land-synningr, m. a south-east wind, Fms. ix. 387, Sks. 39.

land-syn, f., naut. the sight of land; i landsyn, within sight of land, Karl. 554; ór landsýn, out of sight of land; sigla í haf ok ór landsýn, Fb. i. 542; vera ór landsýn, N. G. L. i. 103.

land-taka, u, f. the taking land, landing, Korm. 228, Eb. 332, Nj. 267, Eg. 159, Fas. ii. 231: mod. also a landing-place, par er god, ill landtaka, etc.

land-tjald, n. a land tent, originally a naut, term, a tent pitched ashore when in harbour, opp. to the tents on board, often in plur., Nj. 157, Hkr. i. 26, Stj. 45; landtjald Drottins, the Lord's Tabernacle, Sks. 146, 780. land-tog, n. a towing from shore, Snot 306.

land-vanr, adj. acquainted with the country, Fas. iii. 87.

land-varoa, u, f. a tax to be paid by fishermen to the landlord or the king as liegelord; hverr maðr er á haf réri, skyldi gjalda konungi landvörðu, hvaðan sem færi, en þat eru fimm fiskar, Ö. H. 227 (Fms. x. 399); at svá greiði skiparar allir..., svá at hvárki skaði tíundina, konungs-skreið né landvörður né leiðangrs-gerðir né nokkurar aðrar skyldir, N. G. L. ii. 475, Boldt 89, 143, cp. N. G. L. i. 257, § 2.

land-ván, f. = landsván, Landn. 43 (v.l.), N. G. L. i. 346; ok er hann

kom í landván við Noreg, Hkr. i. 292.

land-veðr, n. a land wind, Landn. 225.

land-vegis, adv. by land, Fr.

land-vegr, m. a way by land, opp. to sjóvegr; fara landveg, Eg. 94, К. р. К. 24.

Land-verskr, adj. from the county Land, Fs.

land-viori, n. = landveðr, Fms. ix. 49, Landn. 225, Bs. i. 483.

land-vært, n. adj.; eiga landvært, to bave residence in the country open to one, opp. to the being outlawed or under ban, Bs. i. 675, Grág. i. 209, Glúm. 382, Fms. v. 265.

land-vættr, f. the guardian spirits of a country, abiding in mountains, rivers, etc., in the shape of giants, fairies, animals, see the interesting story in Hkr. O. T. ch. 37, as also Landn. 258, (for the references see höfuð A. V); sný ek þessu níði á landvættir þær er land þetta byggja, Eg. 389; þat sá úfreskir menn, at landvættir allar fylgðu Hafrbirni til þings en þeim Þorsteini til veiða ok fiskjar, Landn. 271.

land-voror, m. a land-warder, poët. a king, Lex. Poët.

land-vorn, f. the defence of the land, N.G. L. ii. 199 sqq.; Guthorm son sinn setti hann til landvarnar austr við landsenda, Fms. i. 6; skyldi Einarr jarl hafa forráð fyrir þeim ok landvörn, Orkn. 44, 160. landvarnar-bálkr, m. the section of Norse law treating of defence, landvarnar-maor, m. a man charged with the N. G. L. ii. 199 sqq. defence of the country against freebooters and foreign invasion, Eg. 265, 401, Fms. v. 89, vi. 295. landvarnar-segl and landvarnar-skip, n. a ship of war for the defence of the country, H. E. i. 419, N. G. L. iii. 83, Gbl. 79.

land-bing, n. a kind of parliament.

langa, u, f. [Scot. laing], ling, a fish, Fas. ii. 111, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage. löngu-bak, n. a nickname, Landn.

LANGA, ab, to long for: 1. impers. 'it longs me,' I long for; mik langar ekki til þess, I long not for it, Fms. i. 284; er þá (acc.) langaði ekki til fundar hans, viii. 431; þess er ván at þik muni þangat langa, Fs. 104; þótti þeim nú Kolbeinn aptr kominn ok endrborinn er þá langaði æ eptir, Sturl. iii. 269; at Orkneyinga (but Orkneyingar, Fms. vii. 28, Orkn. 142, l.c.) mundi litt langa til, at hann kæmi vestr pangat, Magn. 446: as also freq. in mod. usage, mig langar i e-d, I long for a thing, of food; but langar til bess, of other things; mig langar til 2. personal; ok langaði til hennar burðar allir réttlátir, Hom. 130; allir hinir vitrustu menn lönguðu til hans fundar, Bs. i. 450, Orkn. 142; nú er sá dagr kominn er vér höfum allir (oss hefir alla, v. l.) langat til, Fms. viii. 220; sem þeir höfðu til langat, 655 xx. A. I.

langi, a, m. one of the stomachs in sheep or cattle.

LANGR, löng, langt, adj., compar. lengri, superl. lengstr, [common to all Teut. languages]:—long, of space and time; long sverd, Fas. i. 379; af löngu skeggi, Skálda 181; lengri hina eptri fætr, Stj.; þóat sú sé lengri, N. G. L. i. 44; beir lifa opt langan aldr er med ordum eru vegnir, a saying = Engl. words break no bones, Nj. 252; hann fékk eigi mælt tveim orðum lengra samfast, Hkr. ii. 138; Föstudagr inn langi, Long



Friday, Good Friday, passim; langt lif. Hom. 12: miök langa hrið, Ni. Frætte, adi, long-legged. Sti. 276. 94; ba er dagr er sem lengstr, ba er nott er sem lengst, Landn. (pref.); vili ber biggia lengra lif. Fms. vi. 166: sigr binn mun eigi langr vera. xi. 23; höfum vér eigi heyrt þessa sögu lengri, we bave not beard this story any farther, i. e. bere ends the tale, Njard. (fine); hat er long saga at segia, 'tis a long story to tell, Fms. xi. oo; seint er um langan veg at spyrja tibenda, a saying, Edda 31; endi-langr, liggja endi-langr, to lie at full length; hón lagðisk sem hón var löng hjá honum, Karl. 47: long in II. neut. long, far, distant; langt & prosody, Skálda 175, 179. milli fjalls ok fjöru, Landn. 57; ok áttu eigi langt til eyjarinnar, Fms. i. 41; langt í brott, a long way off, far away, Stj. 195; langt mun yðr flestum til at ér veiðit svá, Ö. H. 78; fljótið var svá mikit, at langt var um ureitt, that it was impassable far beyond that, Nj. 63; hann seildisk upp svå hått sem hann måtti lengst, Edda 33; svå langt vestr, at engi hefir síðan lengra eignask, Landn. 41; lið kom vel til hans ór héruðum, en fátt kom um lengra, Fms. iv. 385; þvíat þeir ætluðu ekki lengra í kveld en til Höfdabrekku, Nj. 252; ok burfti bar eigi lengra at grafa til vatns en í djúpum dölum, Edda (pref.); langt mun í milli vera lítilmennsku minnar ok þess hins mikla áhuga er þér býr í brjósti, Fms. iv. 80: in the saying, leita langt um skammt, cp. Lat. quod petis bic est, Nj. 207. adverbial phrases; of langt, far off, bá sá hann of langt krossinn, 656 B. 5; langt frå, far from it! langt-um, by far; langtum betra, better by 2. löngu or laungu, long since; sá ek betta löngu á hans yfirfar bragði. Fms. i. 141; svá sem ek sagða yðr löngu, 130; sem mér sagði löngu hugr um, Nj. 191; mjök löngu, very long ago, Sks. 117; seg oss ny tidendi, longu fundumsk vit næst, we have not seen one another for an age, Bjarn. 15: fyrir löngu, long ago; þat vissa ek fyrir löngu at ek var vel kvæntr. Gísl. 60: hann hafði tekinn verit ór jörðu fyrir löngu áðr. Ems. i. 51: löngum, long, mostly, continuously; Eirekr var löngum med föður sínum, 6; hon var löngum um nætr á kirkju at bænum sínum, Ld. 328; en þó löngum (mostly) vel stiltr, Nj. 38; þeir vóru samflota, svá at hvárir vissu löngum til annarra, Eg. 126: compar. lengrum, longer: lengrum en lög stóðu til, Fms. xi. 99; þeir skolu skipta vikum eða smærum, ok eigu beir at ráða er lengrum vilja skipta, Grág. ii. 350: superl. lengstum, mostly, most of the time; hofudborg sú er Geira sat í lengstum, Fms. i. 101; hann var þó lengstum at Grjótá, Nj. 135; gamanmál er þit munut lengstum um tala, Ld. 306. IV. metaph, longing, taking interest in; hvat er ydr langt at bessum mönnum, hvart mægd eðr frændsemi, wbat interest take you in these men? Fms. ii. 211; hann lét eigi ráða, hvárt menn vóru tignir eða útignir, eðr honum mikit at langt eða lítið, Rh 264 2. neut. long, weary; langt þykki mér, ligg ek einn saman, Eg. (in a verse); þat vil ek, at þú komir til heimkynna minna, bviat ber mun langt bykkja her a heiðinni, Grett, 130 new Ed. in many local names, Lang-ey, Langa-nes, Langa-hlío, Langaland (the Danish island), etc., Landn.; see below.

B. Compos: langa-bein, n. long-bone, a nickname, Sturl. langabur, n. a 'long-bower,' a store-room, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. langi-djákn. m. long-deacon, a nickname, Sturl. Langa-fasta, u, f. the long fast, Lenten fast, Grag. i. 245, 246, 291, K. p. K. 122, 124, Rb. 82, Stj.; langafostu-igangr, the beginning of Lent, Grag. i. 122. Langifrjádagr, m. Good Friday, K. b. K., N. G. L. passim. Langaspjót, n. 'Long-espée.' Long-spear, a nickname, Fms. langa-töng. II. lang-afi, 2, m. a great f. 'long-prong,' the middle finger. grandfather. lang-amma, u, f. a great grandmother; langommubródir, -systir, a great granduncle, aunt. lang-áss, m. a purlin. lang-bakki, a, m. (see bakki 2); opp. to bvertré, Fms. ix. 512. in the phrase, skjóta í langbakka, to stave off for a long time, Fms. x. lang-band, n. the purlin along the roof in a house. lang. baror, m. a balberd. Hkm. 7; Edda (Gl.) reckons it amongst swords: name of a serpent, Edda (Gl.) Lang-bardar, m. pl. the Lombards, either from their beard (bard) or battle axe (barda), Skv. 3, Greg. 63. Langbarða-land, n. Lombardy, Mart. lang-bein, n. = langabein, a nickname. Ann. lang-bekkr, m. a long bench, bench lengthways, opp. to pverbekkr, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 182. Lang-brók. f. Long-breek, nickname of a lady on account of her tall stature, Nj. lang-eldar, m. pl. long fires (see eldr II), Eb. 276, Nj. 15, Korm. 144. lang-feogar, m. pl. lang-ermar, f. pl. long sleeves, Fms. vii. 321. agnate-forefathers, ancestors by the father's side, counted upwards, Hkr. langfedga-kyn, n. the lineage of langfedgar. i. 1, Eg. 2, Nj. 158. langfeoga-nofn, n. pl. the name of one's langfedgar, Hkr. i. 14. Edda 153 (pref.) langfenga-tal, n. a tale or roll of langfedgar, agnate pedigree, Eg. 536: the name of an old historical work containing ancient pedigrees of kings, Hkr. i. (pref.) langfeðga-tala. u, f. = langfedgatal, Nj. 25. langfeoga-ætt, f. = langfeogakyn, Fms. x. 158. lang-feogin, n. pl. ancestors, agnate and cognate. langfeor, m. pl. = langfeogar, and langfeora-tal, n. = langfeogatal, Gbl. 284, Stj. 331, Fagrsk. 151, Hom. 46. lang-feðri, n. = langfeðgar, lang-fero, f. a long journey, Sturl. ii. 185, Fs. 51, Bs. Landn. 167. ii. 162. langferou-maor, m. one who 'fares' far, a far traveller, Fs. lang-frami, a, m. lasting fame, Orkn. 466, Fb. ii. 513, Mar.; á langframann, mod. til langframa, adverb. for good, Rétt. 4. 25.

lang-för. f. = langfero, Eb. 208. lang-gedi, n. long-lasting, corrupt from langed. lang-geor and langeolige, adi. a later and inferior form for langer, langelige, Bs. lang-hals, m. long-neck, a nickname, Landn. i. 62. Fas. iii. 57. lang-halsaor, adj. long-necked, Njaro. 364. lang-hendr, adi, with long bands, Ld. 208. Lang-hlidingar, m. pl. the men from Langahlid, Sturl. lang-hufr, m. long-bulk, name of a ship, Bs. lang-husa, ao, to run, in a pun (langhús = rann), Krók. 63, 64. lang-hyggia, u. f. lang-höfðaðr, adj. long-beaked, of a ship, long-suffering, Barl. 42. lang-höfði, 2, m. 2 nickname, Sturl. Hkv. 1. 24. lang-knakkr. m. a kind of bench, Finnb, 310. lang-lega, u, f. a long stay, of a weatherbound ship, Fms. ix. 296; as also of long sickness in bed. leggr, m. the long leg, bone of a leg of mutton, Bard. 176, Hav. langleggjar-stykki, n. a leg of mutton, Háv. 40. leiði, n. lengthwise; langleiði sín á milli, at a long distance, Stj. 73, Eg. lang-leikr, m. length, Stj. 346. lang-leitr, 2dj. long-faced, Fms. i. 155, ii. 20, vii. 175, 321, pior. 174, Bs. i. 72. n. part. after a long time, Bs. ii. 133. lang-liga, adv. for a long time past, = mod. langalengi, Js. 24, Sturl. iii. 297, Fas. ii. 268. lift, n. long life, Fnis. vii. 73, K. b. K. 60. lang-lift, adi, longlived, Fs., Fms. iii. 173. lang-loka, u, f. 'long-lock,' a kind of eightlined verse in which the first and the last line make a sentence, whilst the six between them are intercalary, of which Edda (Ht.) 14 furnishes a specimen: in mod. usage langloka is a poem not divided into strophes, for specimens of which see Snot 72, 215. lang-lund, f. long-suffering. langlundar-geo, n. id. lang-minni, n. a long memory. lang-lund, f. long-sufferlang-minnigr, adj. baving a long memory, Nj. 30, v.l.: long to be remembered, Pr. 158. lang-mælgi, f. long-winded talk, Fms. v. 225. lang-mæli, n. long talk, Hom. 125, Bs. ii. 117. lang-mæltr, part. long-spoken, long-winded, Sks. 316, Hom. (St.) lang-nefjaör, adj. long-nosed, Sturl. ii. 133, iii. 105. lang-neffur, f. pl. rowlocks, Edda (Gl.) lang-nefr. m. long-nose, a nickname. Sturl. lang-niðjar, m. pl. a descending lineage by the father's side, pedigree of agnates, counted downwards, Vsp. 16; opp. to landfedgar when counted upwards in time. lang-nætti, n. the long night, Fr. lang-orf, n. a long bandle of a scythe, Korm. 38, Sturl. i. 180, Sks. 358. lang-pallr, m. a dais along (not across) the ball, Fms. vi. 439. lang-reio, f. a long ride, Vigl. 61. lang-reoda, u, f. a long talk, Fms. ix. 252. lang-reor, part. longspoken, long-winded, Sks. 316. lang-ræki, n. rancour, an unforgiving temper, N. G. L. ii. 417, Hom. 33, 143. lang-rækr, adj. baving a long memory, brooding long over past wrongs, Anal. 171, Eb. 42, Bret. 92, bior. lang-seta, u, f. 181, Fas. iii. 520. lang-samlega, adv. incessantly. a long stay, Vm. 113. lang-setis, adv. lengthways. lang-skepta, u, f. a long-shafted spear, Karl. 405. lang-skeptr, part. long-shafted, Sks. 388, Fs. 64. lang-skip, n. a long ship, a kind of large ancient ship of war, distinguished from the lesser skeid, both being distinguished from the merchant's knörr (cp. Gr. vaûs µanpá, Lat. longa navis), Hkv. 2.11, O. H., Fms. passim, Eg. 37, 42; langskips mastr, rá, segl, a mast, yard, sail of a long sbip, Sturl. i. 194, Eg. 198, 515, Fms. vii. 30, passim. görö, f. building of a langskip, Gbl. 121. langskips-buza, u, f. = langskip, Hkr. ii. 143. langskips-menn, m. pl. the crew of a long ship, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92. lang-skor, f. the lower bem of a tent, Fas. i. 372. langstadinn, part. of old date, long-standing, Lv. 77. lang-stoll, m. a long seat, Vm. 7, Fas. i. 84. lang-streeti, n. a long street, Fms. viii. 319. lang-sýnn, adj. far-sighted, Fas. i. 157. lang-sei, f. a far sight, Edda i. 544. lang-ser, adj. long-sighted, prophetic, Lv. 81. lang-talaör, part. long-spoken, Fms. i. 288. lang-úðigr, adj. = langrækinn, Hkr. iii. 252. lang-vari, a, m.; til langvara, to last long, Njard. 376. langvaxinn, part. longish, Fms. ii. 59. lang-vé, mod. lang-vía, u, f. a bird, columbus troile, Edda (GL) lang-viðir, m. pl. the long timbers in a house or ship, N.G. L. i. 65, 100, Hom. 95. lang-viori, n. lang-vinnr, adj. pl. long-continued weather, heat, cold, or the like. long-lasting, of sickness, bad weather, or the like. lang-vinr, m. a friend of long standing, Hm. 157, Fas. ii. 64, Bard. 173; langvinirnir rjúfask sízt, a saying, Grett. 184 new Ed. lang-vist, f. a long abode, Hom. 9, Fr.: adv. langvistum, staying long, Fbr. 33, Fms. vii. 112, Eg. 227, Fs. 149. lang-vængr, m. long wing (?), Vm. 27. lang-bili, lang-æð, f. n. the wainscot lengthwise, opp. to pverbili, Ghl. 346. long-lasting; til langæðar eða fullnaðar, Bs. i. 740, Ant. 112. eeliga, adv. for a long time, Sturl. ii. 186, MS. 625. 77. lang-æligr. adj. long-lasting, Stj. 47, Fas. i. 171, Bs. i. 311. lang-ser, adj. [langr and æ = ever, or akin to Germ. ew, ewig], long-lasting; langætt musteri, MS. 677. 6; vegsama föður þinn ok móður, svá at þú sért langær yfir jörðinni, Stj. 301 (Fifth Commandment); hverr eldrinn mun vera heitari ok langærri, Fms. vii. 37; má vera at sigrinn verði ekki langær, ii. 10; at langær friðr standi í þessu landi, Bs. i. 572. laraor, adj. worn, weary, (conversational.)

laror, m. | from Fr. and Engl. lard], lard, fat: in the phrase, e-m sigr laror (cp. e-m sigr kviðr), one's stomach sinks, one is worn out, (vulgar.) In Hrafnagaldr 23 the sun is poët, called Fenris foor-laror = the 'wolf's lard,' lang- the bait, the prey of the wolf, according to the tale in Edda of the wolf (Fenrir) running after the sun (Edda 7) and trying to swallow him. Twith a person, Eb. 96, Fas. i. 7. This poem however cannot be ancient, for this French word prob. came to Iceland through the English trade of the 15th century. The explanation given in Fél. x. 10 is erroneous.

larfr. m., esp. in pl. larfar, rags, tatters.

las-burða, adj. feeble, ailing,

lasinn, adj. dilapidated, balf broken, Orkn. 528: medic. ailing: eg er lasinn, half lasinn, I am not quite well.

laska, 20, to break asunder: reflex, to be balf broken: part, laskaor,

bruised, and of wood with flaws.

laski, a. m. a flaw, fissure in wood. II. the wrist-piece of a gauntlet beneath the thumb, (opp. to lo or loo = the finger part); the phrase, á ló og laski! The foreman of a fishing-boat divides the catch of fish into two heaps, then throws a glove between these heaps, and turning his face away shouts, a lo og laski! whereupon each man of the crew has, in his turn, to choose either the lo or the laski, and take his share according to the side to which the laski or the ló points.

las-legr, adj. = lasinn.

las-leiki, a, m. ailment.

las-meyri, f. decrepitude, Mar.

las-meyrr, adi, mellow, decrepit, Band, 28 new Ed., Sti, 08.

lasna, 20, to decay, become dilapidated.

last, n. vituperation, Sighvat, freq. in mod. usage.

LASTA, 20, [Germ. lästern], to blame, vituperate, speak ill of; löstuðu bat flestir, Eg. 196; mun sjálft lofa sik ef vel er, enda mun sjálft lasta sik ef illa er, Nj. 176; porfinnr jarl kom bá at ok lastaði ekki verkit, Orkn. 114; lýta ok lasta, Stj. 135, Greg. 49; lasta Guð, to blaspheme, Fb. i. 287.

lasta- in compds, see löstr.

lastan or löstun, f. slander, reproach, blame; lof eð löstun, MS. 677. 10, Isl. ii. 450. lastanar-oro, n. pl. words of blemish. Fms. vi. 33.

lastan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), reprebensible, Mar.

last-audigr, adj. vicious, evil, 655 xi. 2, Hom.

last-fullr, adj. full of evil, Hom. 24.

last-ligr, adj. slanderous, Germ, lästerlich, Rett. 61.

last-mæli, n. slander, Grág. ii. 148, Fms. viii. 252, Pass. 11. 15.

last-oro, n. = lastmæli, Fas. i. 107.

last-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), reprebensible, Stj. 156.

last-samr, adi. slanderous, Sti. 8.

last-varliga, adv. without guile or sin, Bs. i. 300.

last-varr, adj. guileless, virtuous, Sks. 24, 687.

lata, 20, to be slow, slacken, abate: impers., Helgi sækir at fast er hann finnr at borgrimi latar, Fs. 138; bá er hann finnr at élinu latar, abates, (latrar Ed.), Fms. xi. 137.

latan, f. slackening: - metaph. dissuasion, Sturl. ii. 106.

lat-hendr, adi, slow of band, Sturl, iii, 200.

lati, a, m. the late or lazy one, Edda (Gl.)

lat-liga, adv. slowly, Fms. vi. 207, Krók. 42, MS. 686 B. I.

LATR, adj., fem, löt, neut, latt, compar, latari, superl, latastr; [Ulf. lats = δκνηρόε, άργόε; A.S. læt; Engl. late, lazy; O.H.G. laz; Germ. lass; Swed. lat; Dan. lad]:-slow, lazy, Sturl. ii. 155, Fms. xi. 256; latr ok ó-hlýðinn, 686 B. 2: so in the saying, latr sækir latan heim: with gen., latr e-s, Fms. xi. 256; 6-latr, diligent: passim and freq. in

mod. usage, eg er latr, latr að læra, latr að vinna, etc.

LAUDR, n., mod. löör, but the diphthong is borne out by old rhymes as, laudri, .rauda, Fms. vi. 47 (in a verse); naud, vii. 66; as also by the derivative leyora, q.v.: [A.S. leavor = a kind of nitre, used for soap; Engl. lather]:-the froth or foam of the sea water; laudr var lagt í beði, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); ljótu lauðri dreif á lypting, id.; alda lauðri faldin, Orkn. (in a verse); viðr bolir nauð í lauðri, Fms. vii. (in a verse): laudr Odins elda, poët. = the blood, Gisl. (in a verse); haf-lauðr, sea-scum, Lex. Poët.; vápn-lauðr = blood. II. in prose esp. of a kind of nitre or soap used in cleaning, e.g. the head; cp. Swed. lodder = a kind of soap, Engl. lather; ok þó hón höfuð hans, ... ok hafði hón eigi þvegit lauðr ór höfði honum, Ísl. ii. 333 (Heiðarv. S.); líneik (the maid) strauk laudri um skör mína, Vígl. 82 new Ed. (in a verse).

lauora, ao, mod. loora, to foam, to be dripping wet with salt water: and esp. of blood, löðrandi af blóði, dripping with blood.

lauorungr or loorungr, m. a box on the ear, prob. metaph. from

washing and lathering the head; [cp. vulgar Engl. to lather = to beat.] LAUF, n. [Ulf. laufs = φύλλον; A. S. and Engl. leaf; Germ. laub; Dan. lov; Swed. lof]: - a leaf, foliage, Hom. 5, Fs. 135; aldin eda lauf, Gret. 14, Sks. 105; rjúpna-lauf:-metaph., lauf á hjálmi, El. 17, Sturl. iii. 140: in local names, Lauf-ass, whence Laufwsingar, the men COMPDS: laufa-dráttr, m. leaf-formed embroidery, Art. from L. laufa-fettir, m. a name of a fox, Edda (Gl.) lauf-blad, n. a 'leafblade,' single leaf, Edda 29. lauf-góör, adj. leafy, abundant in leaves, Barl. 149. lauf-grænn, adj. leaf-green, Rkv.; laufgrænn kyrtill, Hrafn. 13, El. 12. kyrtill, Hrafn. 13, El. 12. lauf-gyltr, part. gilt-wreathed, MS. 4. 16. lauf-hús, n. a 'leaf-bouse,' Hkr. iii. 180. lauf-segl, n. a leafsbaped sail; in the phrase, sigla með laufsegli at e-m, to deal leniently a saying, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., passim.

lauf-settr, part. ornamented with leaves, El. lauf-akáli, a, m. a 'leaf-bouse,' summer-bouse, Konr., Fas. iii. 303, Karl. 78. laufskála-hátíð, f. the Jewish feast of Tabernacles. O. T. lauf-steindr, part. leaf-dyed, = laufgrænn, Karl. 341. laufvioi. n. leaf-wood (2sh. elm. etc.), opp. to needle-wood (fir. pine). B. K. 55.

laufgask, 20. dep. to be leafy, Skálda 200: part, laufgaðr, leaved.

Bær. 15. Barl. 140. Pass.: metaph., laufgaðr hjálmr, El. Laufi, a, m. the name of the sword of the hero Bödvar Bjarki, Landn.

lauf-léttr, adj. light as a leaf. lauf-ligr, adj. leafy, Sks. 627.

lauf-ugr, adj. leafy, Konr.

lauf-vior, m. leaf-wood, = laufvioi, Merl.

LAUG, f., old dat. laugu; with the article laugunni, Rd. 276. Thom. 484, but lauginni, Sturl. ii. 98, Fms. vii. 150; pl. laugar: [cp. Swed. lor; Dan. löver in lör-dag, löver-dag, = Icel. laugar-dagr, q. v.] :- a bath; hon varðveitti barn drottningar óborit meðan hón var í laugu, Landn. 110; taka laugar, Fs. 72; þar vóru laugar görvar, en er konungr var í lauginni var tjaldat yfir kerit, Fms. vii. 150; prestr er skyldr at vigja þrjár laugar um dag (of baptismal water), N. G. L. i. 347; laug skal göra hveim er liðinn er hendr þvá ok höfuð (of washing the dead), Sdm. 34 (Bugge); síðan vóru borð tekin, en Flosi tók laugar ok lið hans, Nj. 176, (handlaug, mund-laug, q.v.): the bath in which a new-born infant is washed is II. in Icel. a bot spring, which was used for bathing; en Föstudags-aptan fóru biskupar báðir til laugar í Laugar-ás eptir náttverd, Bs. i. 78; eitt hvert kveld er beir foru til laugar, . . . en laugin (the spring) var ekki á almanna-veg, 621; þat var eitt kveld er Snorri sat í laugu, at talat var um höfðingja, ... Sturla Bárðarson hafði haldit vorð vfir lauginni ok leiddi hann Snorra heim, Sturl. ii. 98; fyrir sunnan ána eru laugar (bot springs) ok þar hjá jarðholur stórar, Eg. 747; Kjartan for opt til Sælingsdals-laugar (the well in S.), jafnan bar svá til at Guðrún var at laugu, Ld. 160; Gestr kemr til Sælingsdals-laugar, ok dvelsk bar um hríð, Guðrún kom til laugar ok fagnar vel Gesti frænda sínum, III. in Icel, the hot springs were public bathing-places, and the word is freq. in local names, Laugar, f. pl., Laugar-á, Laugar-áss, Laugar-áss, Lauga-ból, Laugar-brekka, Laugar-dalr, Laugar-dælar, Laugar-nes, Lauga-land, Lauga-vatn, Lauga-fell, Laugar-vellir, Lauga-sker, Laugar-hus, Landn.; see the Sagas, the map of Icel., Eggert Itin.; and as the latter part of a compd, Valla-laug, Sælingsdalslaug, Reykja-laug, etc., all indicating places with hot springs used for baths in olden times.

IV. Saturday was the day appointed for cleansing and bathing, and hence the day took its name, laugar-aptan, m. 'bath-eve,' Saturday evening, Isl. ii. 274: laugar-dagr, m. 'bath-day, Saturday, Grag., K. p. K., N. G. L., the Sagas passim: laugardagsmorginn, m., -kvold, n. Saturday morning, evening, passim: laugarkveld, n. = laugaraptan, Isl. ii. 247: laugar-morginn, m. batbmorning, Saturday morning, Isl. ii. 232: laugar-natt, f. 'bath-night,' Saturday night, (the night between Saturday and Sunday, as shewn by Sturl. ii. 170); ok er lofat at eta hvítan mat miðviku-nátt ok laugarnátt í Hvíta-dögum, K. Á. 188, K. p. K. This washing and fasting had a religious character, as is shewn by laugavatn, Sól. 50; as also by the verse in Skíða R.,—aldrei frá ek at aumum þrjót | mun illra meina batna | fyrr en lofar at leggja af blót | ok laugarnætr at vatna, 202: and that it came from the remote heathen age, when the year was still counted by pentads and not by heptads, we may inter from the freq. use of laug as the latter part of the compd in proper names, esp. of women, As-laug, Guo-laug, por-laug, Odd-laug, Sigr-laug, Snæ-laug, Vé-laug (= the Holy well, the Holy bath); and of men, Her-laugr, Guo-laugr, see Landn. and the Sagas. COMPDS: laugar-hús, n. a bath-bouse, Bs. ii. 22. laugar-ker, n. a bathing-tub, MS. 451. laugar-pining, f. 'passion' in a bath, of a bishop who died when in a bath, Bs. i. 78, (see the context of the passage.) lauga-vatn, n. batbing-water, Sol. 50.

lauga, að, [Swed. löga; cp. Lat. lavare], to balbe; þeir tóku kyrtil Joseph, lauguðu hann ok lituðu í kiðja-blóði, Stj. 194; hann laugaði öxina í blóðinu, Eb. 200; þvá hann ok lauga, Greg. 61; fór hann þá út til Jórdanar ok laugaði sik þar sem síðr er til pálmara, Hkr. iii. 67: a nurse's term, to bathe a new-born infant, performed in olden times, and perhaps still, with some ceremony. II. reflex. to bathe; laugadisk konungr í ánni Jórdan, Fms. vii. 87, 92; allr líkami Lausnarans laugaðist pá í blóði hans, Pass. 3. 9: metaph., laugaðr í leiri ok moldu, Karl. 409; silfri laugat, Fas. iii. 627; laugadr í rauðu gulli, i. 172.

laug-moor, adj. ' bath-weary,' weary after having bathed, Thom. 484. lauk-jafn, adj. 'leek-even,' straight, just, metaph. from the plant,

LAUKR, m. [A. S. leac; Engl. leek; O. H. G. loub; Germ. lauch; Swed. lök; Dan. lög]:-a leek; hón hafði þar gört í steinkatli stappalauk (onion) ok önnur grös, ok gaf at éta enum sárum mönnum, þvíat kenndi af laukinum út ór sári því er á hol var, Ó. H. 223. 2. in old writers and in poetry esp. garlic (geir-laukr, q.v.), Fas. 176, 205, 246; pá var grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4; lítið kveða lauki gæft til auka, 3. metaph, of sleek, taperformed things; réttr sem laukr, straight as a leek, Játv. 4, Pr. 406 (laukjafn); blod-laukr, a sword; itr-laukr, q.v.; a mast is called the leek of a sbip, Edda 91, Lex. Poët.; ættar-laukt, the 'leek of a family,' the best man of a family. 4. the oily skin of sea birds is called laukr, e.g. kofna-laukr, the skin of a young puffin. сомроз: lauka-garor, m. a leek-garden, Ld. 260, N. G. L. i. 253, Mag. 171. lauks-höfuð, n. a leek-bead, clove of garlic, Clar.

laum, n. secret money: in the phrase, i laumi, by stealth.

LAUMA, að, with dat. to put by stealth; eg laumaði því að honum:

reflex. to sneak, go stealtbily, eg laumadisk að honum.

LAUN, f. [from ljúga, contr. from laugn; cp. Ulf. ga-laugns = κρυπτόε, and laugni, f. = κρυπτόν; Dan.-Swed. lön, cp. Engl. lone, lonely; the word is therefore quite different from laun = reward |: -secrecy, concealment, biding; sögðu at þeir höfðu tekit fé til launar ok lygi, that they bad taken money to conceal and forswear it, 656 C. 57; bá er morð . . . eða ef maðr hylr hræ til launar, Grág. i. 87; dul eða laun, Edda (Ht.) 127; nú heimtir annarr þeirra betr eða fleira fé en ván eigi, ok leggr laun á, Grág. i. 2. esp. in the adverb. phrase, á laun, 'alone,' bidden; hann fór upp þangat ok var á laun, Nj. 57; þar var Kári nökkura stund á laun, 258; menn skyldi blóta á laun ef vildi, Bs. i. 25; mæla á laun, to speak secretly, Am. 3; hann sendi mann á laun, Al. 91; Geirmundr skipar jardir sinar á laun . . . (leynt hefir hann þessu alla menn), Ld. 112; með laun, id.; hann fór með laun, ok brá á sik gamals manns líki, Edda 1. COMPDS: laun-barn, n. a secret bairn, natural child, Grag. i. 237, 252. laun-blot, n. secret (beathen) worship, Fms. ii. 162. laun-dóttir, laun-dyrr, n. pl. a secret doorway, Gullp. f. a natural daughter. 15, Fs. 84, Nj. 198, Orkn. 430, Fms. ii. 2. laun-festar, f. pl. a secret betrotbal, H.E. i. 475. laun-festing, f. = launfestar, H. E. ii. 139. laun-fundr, m. a secret meeting, Bret. 80. laun-getinn, part. secretly begotten, illegitimate, natural, Nj. 30, Eg. 708, Grág. i. 170, laun-kárr, adj. Bs. i. 285. laun-heitr, adj. treacherously bot. dealing in secrets, mysterious; vera úlaunkár at tídendum, Bs. i. 621; in Bjarn. 24 (in the verse) read launkarr for launkrar, as is shewn by the sense laun-koss, m. a secret kiss, Grág. i. 337. as well as the rhyme. laun-maör, m. a bidden (sham) person, a dummy, Boll. 338. launlaun-ráð, n. a secret device, Edda mæli, n. secret talk, Bs. ii. 220. laun-sat (mod. laun-satr, n.), f. a 'bidden seat,' an ambusb, laun-satt or laun-sætt, f. a secret agree-Stj. 364, 365, 402, 619. ment, Bs. i. 871, H. E. i. 561. laun-sigr, n. a victory won by fraud, Ýt. laun-sonr, m. a secret son, natural son. laun-stafir, m. laun-stefna, u, f. a secret meeting, bidden Runes, Eg. (in a verse). laun-stigr, m. a secret path, Hkr. iii. 133. wbispering, Fms. vii. 128, Gisl. 54. laun-tal, n. secret speaking, wbispering, Fms. vii. 128, Gisl. 54. laun-vágr, m. a bidden creek, wbispering, Fms. vii. 128, Gisl. 54. Bjarn. 14, = leynivágr, q. v. laun-vig, n. a secret manslaughter, a law term, ranging between full murder and manslaughter, defined in Gisl. 22. launvigs-mál, n. a case of launvig, Lv. 109. laun-bing, n. a secret meeting, Fms. viii. 327, Orkn. 268.

LAUN, n. pl. [Ulf. laun = μίσθος, χάρις; A.S. leân; Engl. loan; O.H.G. lôn; Germ. lobn; Dan.-Swed. lön]:—rewards: minni munu verða launin en vert væri, Nj. 10; at leið sé laun ef þægi, Hm. 38; góðs laun, 124; þiggja nökkur laun, Fms. v. 192; vil ek heldr eiga undir þér launin, xi. 192; þeir höfðu boðit honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; laun munu fylgja mér, ek skal gjalda hverjum eptir sínum verkum, Hom. 144, and passim, but never in sing.; kvæðis-laun, bragar-laun, etc.; Guðs laun! hafið þér Guðs laun, Öðinn! (cp. Guð B. II), Skíða R. 109. launa-

veror, adj. worthy of reward.

launa, ad, to reward, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing for which the reward is given, but dat. of the gift itself; peir hafa yor (dat.) þat (acc.) engu launat nema íllu, Fms. i. 84; íllum huga launaðir þú þá góðar gjafir, Hbl. 21; hví mundi hann oss (dat.) þat eigi góðu launa, Fb. ii. 38; íllu mun þér launat verða, Nj. 38; ok skal ek þat vel launa ber, Edda 23; bat barf eigi at launa sem eigi er gort, a saying, Grett.; ii-launadr, unrewarded; var-launadr, scantily rewarded; eiga e-m varlaunat, to be indebted, be under an obligation to one, Karl. 198: to pay, fyrir penning hvern er smiðar skolu launa, N. G. L. i. 101; launa e-t af sét, to work out, pay in work done, Fr.

launung, f. concealment, secrecy; esp. in adverb. phrases, af (á, með) launungu, secretly, Nj. 103, v. l.; mjök á launungu, Fms. i. 66, viii. 368; med launungu, Bs. i. 622: in mod. usage singly, mér er engin launung á

bvi, 'tis no matter of secrecy for me.

LAUPE, m. [A. S. and Old Engl. leap; still used in Lancashire for a treel or fishing-basket]:—a box or basket, in Icel. of lattice-work, to carry on the back, also called meiss, q. v.; lauprinn er hann bar sveininn, Fms. x. 217, Vápn. 16, Vm. 98; selja salt í laupum, N. G. L. ii. 254: in Norway esp. of a measure of butter, Ghl. 491, 492, 524 (smjör-laupr), D.N. passim; kol-laupr, q. v.; ef munda bik hafa upp fætt i ull-laupi minum (my wool basket) ef ek vissa at bú mundir einart lifa, Orkn. 28. metaph. the timber frame or scaffold of a building; þá er þeir höfðu reistan laup kirkjunnar, Fms. ii. 234; á öðru árinu var lauprinn reistr, sem voru allir innstöplar ok syllumar tvær, Safn i. 66.

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 lausa-brullaup, n. an improvised wedding, Eg. 24.
 lausa-buð, f. a shed, extemporised booth, Bs. ii. 107.
 lausa-eyrir, m. [Dan. lösöre], = lausafé, 1b. 16, Eg. 131.
 lausa-fé, n., gen. fjár, movable property, as opp. to lands or even to
land and cattle, Nj. 29, Eg. 13, 67, 395, Fms. i. 25.
 lausa-fjöl, f. a loose board, þjal.
 lausa-góz, n. = lausafé, Vm. 79, Pm. 4, Fms. xi. 441. lausa-hross, n. a led borse, Jb. 278.
 lausa-kjör, n. pl. loose conditions, a void bargain; undir mál né
lausakjör, no false or feigned bargain, Grag. i. 225; enda skolu engi
lausakjör á vera, 268.
 lausa-klofi, a, m., gramm. a diphthong, Skálda 170.
 lausa-klæði, n. pl. the loose (upper) garments, Eg. 579.
lausa-leikr, m. whoredom; eiga barn í lausaleik: lausaleiks-barn,
n. a child begotten out of wedlock.
 lausa-maor, m. a law term, a 'loose-man,' able-bodied labourer wbo
bas no fixed bome, Jb. 350, (thus opp. to gridmaor or maor i vist); hann
var lausamaör, ok var vistum (bad bis temporary abode) á Stokkahlöðum,
Sturl. ii. 67; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23: hence a tramp, vagabond,
strákar ok lausa-menn, Bs. i. 807.
 lausa-matr, m. meat of various kinds; krof fimm ok enn lausamatr
nökkurr, Dipl. v. 18.
 lausa-mennska, u, f. the state or life of a lausamaor.
 lausa-mjöðm, f. a trick with the bip in wrestling, Bárð. 183.
 lausa-penningr, m. loose money, cash, Dipl. i. 2.
 lausa-snjór, m. loose snow, Eb. 236, Sturl. iii. 26.
 lausa-taug, f. a loose strap to carry about one, Eg. 279.
 lausa-tök, n. pl. a wrestler's term, a loose grasp, opp. to close 'back-
 lausa-vior, m. loose logs, planks, Bs. i. 392, Dipl. v. 18.
 lausa-visa, u, f. a ditty, Edda (Ht.), freq. in mod. usage.
 lausa-pili, n. a movable panelling, Gpl. 346.
 laus-beislaor, adj. unbridled, unbampered, let loose.
 laus-eygr, adj. with unsteady eyes, Fb. i. 540.
 laus-geðjaðr, adj. = lausgeðr, Ísl. ii. 418.
 laus-geor, adj. fickle-minded, Rom. 266.
 laus-gryttr, adj. with loose pebbles, Glum. 394.
 laus-gyror, adj. loose-girthed, of a horse, belt, Ghl. 540: without a
belt, without money, Isl. ii. 52.
 laus-harr, adj. with loose bairs, Edda 21.
 laus-höfðaðr, adj. loose-beaded, false, Róm. 161.
 lausingi, a, m. = leysingi, q. v.
 laus-leiki, a, m. looseness, a loose life, Mar.
 laus-liga, adv. loosely, Orkn. 430.
 laus-ligr, adj. loose, unsteady, Sturl. iii. 200, 215.
 laus-lyndi, n. looseness of mind, fickleness, Fas. ii. 134, Sks. 776. laus-læti, n. = lauslyndi, Vígl. 26: mod. looseness, unchastity.
 laus-máll, adj. loose of speech, Glúm. 372, Fms. vi. 108.
 laus-mælgi, f. loose speech, Glum. 372.
 laus-mæli, n. pl. breach of word, Fms. x. 50, Hkr. ii. 122.
 lausn, f. release, liberation; hann lagdi á hvern þeirra verk ok lausn,
be put a work and ransom on each of his bondsmen, i.e. he gave them
a chance of emancipating themselves by paying a fixed sum of money,
O. H. 28: eccl. redemption, til hjálpar ok lausnar öllu mannkyni, Mar.;
þat man okkr vera til engra lausna, Hom. 155; fyrir vára lausn þoldi
hann písl., id.; áðr sú lausn kom er heitin var Abraham, 51, Stj., N. T.,
Pass., Vidal. passim; endr-lausn, q. v.: - right of redemption, B. K. 40:-
absolution from sin or ban, Bs. i. 287, Fms. ix. 524; hann tok lausn af
sjálfum pávanum, Nj. 281, K. Á. 38, 76, Bs. i. 710, passim; af-lausn, q. v.:
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release from a duty, Fms. x. 21. II. decision, judgment; en er konungs son var búinn at segja fram lausnir mála, Sks. 643; þar var lausn ok band allra vanda-mála, Fb. ii. 71; eiga lausn á máli, to decide in a case, Bs. i. 708:—plur. lausnir, in bing-lausnir, q.v. lausnar-gjald, n. a ransom. lausnar-mark, n. a badge of redemption, Hom. 104. lausnar-steinn, m. a stone with bidden power to loose the pains of labour, Maurer's Volkssagen. lausnar-tíðindi, n. loose news, Sturl. ii. 96, iii. 256.

lausnari, a, m. a releaser, 656 B: eccl. the Redeemer, Stj. 27, Hom. 36, Barl. 30, Pass., Vidal. passim.

laus-oror, adj. = lausyror, Sks. 773, Karl. 439.

LAUSS, adj., compar. lausari, superl. lausastr; [Ulf. laus = κενόs; A. S. leas; Engl. loose, release; Germ. los; Dan. los]:-loose, opp. to fast; fast ok laust; steinn, annarr fastr enn annarr lauss, Pm. 106; (for) utanborðs seglit ok allt þat er laust var á búlkanum nema menn, Bs. i. 422; verda lauss, to get loose; eldr vard lauss, fire broke loose (cp. Dan. ildlös), Fms. x. 29; lata laust, to let loose, let slip, yield up, vi. 203, Nj. 58, Stj. 184; liggja laust fyrir, to sit loose, be easy to seize upon; botti eigi svu laust fyrir liggja sem þeir ætluðu, Fms. viii. 357. II. metaph. free, unimpeded, Germ. ledig; þar var engi maðr lauss at söðla hest konungs, O. H. 15; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23; þessa megin skaltú láta hest þinn, ok gakk þú lauss yfir brúna, leave thy horse behind, and walk loose

er laust er ok eigi er i fylkingu, Eg. 293: rida laust, to ride (travel) unencumbered, without luggage, Hrafn. 27; lauss hestr, a led borse, Fms. v. 2. disengaged, with gen.; en ek skal lauss allra måla ef 285. hann kemr eigi svá út, Ísl. ii. 217; vit erum lausir allra svardaga, Fb. i. 232; lauss einka-mála, Ó. H. 194. 3. void, not binding; nú er laus veðjan okkar, Fms. vi. 370; laus eru öll nýmæli ef eigi verða upp sögð et þriðja hvert sumar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 37; en ef Sigvaldi kemr eigi þessu fram, sem nú var skilt með þeim, þá skulu mál þeirra öll vera laus, Ems. xi. 100; kuggrinn stár á kjölnum fast en kaup er laust, Stef. Ól. 4. vacant; viljum vér gefa yor Ólafs kirkju, þvíat hón er nú laus, Bs. i. 800; lauss biskupsdómr, a vacant bisbopric, Mar.; laust braud, a vacant living for a priest. 5. with the notion of empty; sigla lausum kili, to sail ' with a loose keel,' i.e. without a cargo, O. H. 115; sigla lausu skipi, id., Bs. i. 518. 6. light, of sleep; hann var kominn í hvílu sína ok sofnaðr laust, Mar.; þá seig á hann svefn, ok þó svá lauss, at hann þóttisk vaka, Ó. H. 195, Vkv. 29. 7. dissolved, of a meeting (þing-lausnir); þing skal laust segja á miðjum degi, Grág. i. 116; dag þann er sóknar-þing er laust, 117. 8. loose, i. c. personal, property: lönd ok lausa aura (see lausafé, lauseyrir), Eg. 34, Js. 62; lausir penningar, loose money, cash, D. N. v. 488. 9. not lined, of a garment; þrír dúkar með rautt skinn ok enn fjórði lauss, Vm. 47; 10. absolved from ban; hann song yfir hökull lauss, stola laus, 15. beim miserere, ok segir beim þó, at þá vóru þeir eigi lausari en áðr, Sturl. 11. loose, dissolute; lauss i sinum framferdum, Mar.: beedii. I I . less, lauss ok med litlum athuga, id. III. as the last part in compds mostly suffixed to a root word, often in gen., in a negative sense, in Icel. almost in endless instances, of which many remain in English, saklauss, sackless; audnu-lauss, luckless; athuga-lauss, thoughtless; meinlauss, guileless; vit-lauss, witless, insane, etc., from which is formed the neut. subst. termination -levsi.

laus-tækr, adj. easily taken, Band. 28 new Ed.

lausung, f. [A. S. leasung; Old Engl. leasing; North. E. leesum]:lying, falsebood; gjalda lausung við lygi, Hm.; lausung fyrir staðfesti, Al. 23, Fbr. 74; med lausung, at large; à peima degi sem bu gengr ut ... med lausung, Stj. 557. I Kings ii. 42; beir stela nauti, en gefa lausungina Guds nafni, they steal the ox, but give the offal to the name of God, Prov. xx. 25 in a note to the Bible of 1644; cp. 'to steal a pound and II. loose living, life of a libertine, Mar., Hom., Fms. xi. 423, passim in old and mod. usage. compos: lausungargive a penny.' lausungar-orð, n. deceit, Jb. 385. libertine, Mar.

laus-yroi, n. breach of one's word, Fms. vii. 151, Sks. 776, Fbr. 64.

laus-yror, adj. unreal in one's words, Sks. 773.

LAUT, f. [lúta; early Swed. löt = pasture, Schlyter], a bollow place, Grett. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to be recorded in old prose.

LAX, m. [Scot. lax; O. H. G. labs; Germ. lacbs; Dan. laks; Swed. lax]:—a salmon, Edda 40, 72, Nj. 69, Fs. 35, 164, Fb. i. 539, passim: the male lax is called hæingr (contr. hængr), cp. god-lax, q. v. was forbidden even to mention meat by name, and hence at that season people called it jestingly klauf-lax, 'cloven-boofed salmon,' see the story told in Maurer's Volks. 207, 208. II. freq. in Icel. local names, Lax-á, f. = Laxwater, Salmon water. a name of many rivers; whence Laxár-dalr, m. Laxwater dale, and Lax-dælir, m. pl. the men from L.: Laxdela-Saga, u, f. the Saga of L., Eb. 334, Grett. 15 new Ed., Fms. ii. 257. compds: laxa-fiski, n. salmon-fishing, Boldt.

kast, laxa-verpi, n. a salmon casting-net, Boldt. lax-á, f. a salmon river, Gbl. 419; sec lax.

lax-bróðir, m. a kind of salmon.

lax-ganga, u, f. shoals of salmon entering rivers, Bs. i. 595.

lax-varpa, u, f. a salmon cast, Boldt.

lax-veiðr, f. salmon-fisbing, Eg. 136, Ld. 14, Bs. ii. 140, 141.

lax-verp, n. a salmon-cast, B. K. 20.

LAZ and latz, n. [for. word, from Fr. lace, Germ. latz, Lat. laqueus] :a lace; kyrtla ok latz at síðu, kirtles laced on the sides, Eg. 602: dragkyrtla latz, Fms. vi. 440.

laza, að, to lace; laza klæði sín, Str. 81. lazan, f. lacing; lazan klæða sinna, Str. 82.

LA, f., pl. lar, the line of shoal water along the shore, edged by the surf; þekti hann at tré flaut í lánni, Mar.; hann hleypr út í lárnar ok bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda á snærinu, Finnb. 220; líki Pompeius köstuðu þeir á sjá út, ok reiddi þat í lánni, Róm. 232: still in mod. usage:-poët. the sea generally, Lex. Poët.; odd-la = blood, Höfuðl.; . II. = læ, craft, a äπ. λεγ. in Vsp. III. bair, Lat. lanugo, cp. lóð; hár heitir lá, Edda 109.

LA, pres lái, pret láði, part láð; [Ulf. laian = λοιδορείν, John ix. 28, and used strong; A. S. lean; Hel. and O. H. G. laban] :- to blame; 16 e-m e-t, eg lái þér það ekki, I do not blame thee for it; or, það er ekki láandi (gerund.), it is excusable. It is curious that no instance is on record from old writers, although the word must be old.

(i.e. unencumbered) across the bridge, Kont.; skal hat lid a moti hví LAD, n. [prob. akin to lan, Germ. lehn (d=n), prop. denoting a fief]:—land, but mostly only in poetry: in the allit. phrase, land ok láð, land and lea, Hkm. 21; fyrirgöra landi ok láði, Fms. xi. 363; láð og lög, land and sea; láðs og lagar dýr, an amphibious animal; hann kom fram á eitt fágrt láð, Karl. 71: freq. in poetry, see Lex. Poet.: as also in poët. compds, esp. as 160-gefandi, part. fief-giving: 160gofgaor, part. gifted with lands: lao-valdr, m. a fief-wielder = a king: 1áo-varoaor and 1áo-voror, m. a land-warder, all epithets of a king, Lex. Poët.

lá-deyða, u, f. a smooth, dead sea.

160-maor, m. [an A.S. word, as the root vowel d=ei shews]:—a loadsman, pilot, guide; Keisarinn sendi konungi herlið mikit ok láðmenn af sínu ríki, Fms. xi. 313, v. l. (cp. the verse), Fas. ii. 304 (in a verse). 16fi, a, m. a thrashing floor, barn floor, Stj. 397, 620, Gpl. 346; lafa fili, a barn floor, N.G. L. i. 38; lafa gardr, a barn, Stj. 392, 397.

Láfi, a, m. a pet name = Oláfr, Gramm. p. xxxv. LÁG, f., Lóg in Edda 68, 85; [Swed. ldga; Ivar Aasen log; Engl. log]:—a felled tree, log; log heitir ok tré þat er fellr í skógi, Edda 85; log, þat er tré, 68; voru þar sen stór ok höggnar á lágir, Eg. 577; sátu þeir allir samt á einni lág, Fms. i. 179, xi. 64, 332; þá spurði Hávarðr, hverr féll af láginni? Hkr. i. 241; ok því næst koma þeir at lág nokkurri er liggr um þvera götuna, Fb. iii. 376: the word is now obsolete in Icel. or is only used in the sense of II. pl. lágar, a deep, bollow place; lág and laut are synonymous: the phrase, láta e-o liggja í láginni, to let a thing lie in the bole, i.e. bide, conceal it.

lá-garðr, m. a 'fence of lá,' the surf; þá sá þau at sylgja lá á steini í lágörðunum, Bs. i. 317; kom þar um síðir at hann þreyttisk á sundi, var hann þá kominn í lágarða, dró hann þá niðr, í því sá hann hvar kerling ein stór óð út at honum, Fas. ii. 435.

lága-söngr, m. the 'low-chant' in the Roman Catholic mass when the host was elevated, Bs., Hom., H. E. passim; lágasöngva bók, kver. skrá, the book (scroll) containing the low-chants, Vm., Åm., Pm.

lág-leikr, m. lowliness, bumility, Mar.

lág-lendi, n. low land, flat land, Stj. 591.

lág-lendr, adj. low-lying, flat, of a county.

lág-liga, adv. lowly, Stj. 601; secretly, Fms. x. 425, 437.

lág-ligr, adj. low, Fas. i. 43.

lág-mæltr, part. low spoken, with a low voice, Fms. i. 159, Ver. 30. lágna, að, to become bigb, of meat: part. lágnaðr, of meat, fish. lág-nætti, n. 'low-night,' the depth of night, midnight, opp. to high day

LAGR, adj., compar. lægri, superl. lægstr; [Dan. lav; Swed. låg; not found in A.S., so that probably the Engl. low is borrowed from the Scandin. word]: -low; lát hæl þinn síga nokkut svá lægra en tær, Sks. 372; at nú sé lægra í horninu en áðr, Edda 32; en lægstr Magnúss kross, Hkr. iii. 221; þá er sólin er lág um kveldit, when the sun is low on the borizon, bior. 338 : sbort, bat er mitt rad, at bu truir aldri lagum manni ok raudskeggjudum, Fms. xi. 428; öxi mikla ok lágt skaptið, Sturl. i. 64; poror enn lagi, O. H. 139:—low, low-lying, of land, pegar regn koma þá er úvært at búa þar sem lágt liggr, Fms. vi. 136:-low, of the voice; hann svarar ok heldr lágt, i. 159; konungr tók kveðju hans lágt, Sturl. iii. 305; biðja fyrir sér lágt, Hom. (St.) II. phrases, bera lagt höfud, to carry one's bead low, bang the bead, be discomfited, Nj. 94; stefna þá at Birkibeinum ok standa nú engum mun lægra en beir, are no worse off than they, Fms. ix. 44; en hina lagri daga (the lower boly days) þrim aurum, K. Á. 170; munda ek þat vilja áðr þessu þingi er lokit, at er færit lægra, I would like to see ye lowered, bumbled, Nj. 220; bera lægra hlut, to get the worst of it, Fms. v. 59, vi. 412.

lág-raddaðr, part. = lágraustaðr.

a loan from God, Hom. 149.

lág-raustaðr, part. low-voiced, Bárð. 176.

lág-skeptr, adj. with a short handle, of an axe, Fms. ii. 71, 100.

lág-talaör, adj. speaking in a low voice, Fb. i. 336.

lág-vaxinn, part. low-grown, sbort of stature, Fas. iii. 307.

Láki, a, m., contr. for borlákr, Gramm. p. xxxv.

Lá-land, n. Laaland, a Danish island, Fms. xi. lámr, m. [Gael. lamb], a paw, of the hand, Edda 110.

LAN, n., but an older feminine is indicated by the compd lanardróttinn; [A.S.læn; Engl.loan; Dan.laan]:-a loan; in the saying, ekki er lán lengr en léð er; þiggja lán, to receive as a loan, Grág. i. 437; at láni, as a loan, Fms. ix. 404; hafa at láni, to get on credit, Nj. 259; selja at láni, to lend, Grág. i. 400. 2. with the notion of land, a fief; en ef þú vilt þráliga halda á ríkinu, þá mun þér hinn til at fara á fund hans ok görask hans maðr, munu vér þá biðja með þér, at hann fái þér at láni þetta ríki, Ó. H. 45; á því láni, Sighvat, cp. láð; Guðs lán,

ill-luck, freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: láns-fé, n. lent money, Fms. iv. 328, Ó. H. 149, N. G. L. i. 22. láns-hestr, m., láns-hross, n. a borrowed borse, Grag. i. 433. láns-klæði, n. pl. borrowed clotbes, Al. láns-maðr, m. a lucky man; ó-lánsmaðr, an ill-fated man.

3. metaph. luck, good luck; ó-lan,

lána, að, to lend; þetta er lánsfé er ymsir menn hafa lánat mér, Fms. liv. 328; en þeim lánaði hón klæði er eigi áttu sjálfir, Hkr. ii. 31; ok

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vildir þú fast í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um mik, Fb. i. mánaði er fallsótt lætt af (ceases), Grág. i. 458; láta af hendi, to let

lánar-dróttinn, m., prop. a liege-lord, whence generally a lord, master, esp. of the king or lord of a district; heit er lánardróttins ást, a saying, Fs. III; pó ræð ek þér annat heilræði, at þú svík aldri lánardróttinn þinn, Nj. 129; hefir þú skammliga svikit þinn lánardróttinn, þóat hann væri eigi góðr, Grett. 184 new Ed.; hann beið svá ens æðsta meistara ok lánardróttins, MS. 625. 63; hann þótti vel hafa fylgt sínum lánardróttni, Fms. vii. 223: a master, betra þykki mér at látask í þínu húsi en skipta um lánardróttna, Nj. 57.

lán-fé, n. = lánsfé, N. G. L. i. 22.

larr, m. a box to keep wool in, freq. in mod. usage.

lár-viör, m. [for, word], a laurel.

16s-bogi, a, m. a 'latcb-bow,' cross-bow, Fms. viii. 285, Sks. 390, Karl. 349, Art. 63.

168-lauss, adj. unlocked, latchless, Fms. xi. 226.

LÁSS, m. [Dan.-Swed. lås; Engl. lateb, borrowed from the Scandin. (?)], a lateb, lock; lukla at lúka lásum upp, Grág. ii. 195; sýngr í lási, ... var þá skemman í lási (locked), Fms. iii. 67; vera láss ok lykill fyrir e-u, viii. 235; í lásum eða lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; hann flökti þá um alla lása, Fb. i. 276; borg vár hefir langan tíma verit svá sem láss fyrir yðru ríki, Fms. i. 156; þar vóru á úti-dyrr, ok sterkr láss fyrir, Grett. 44 new Ed.; reka lás fyrir kistu, 198 new Ed.; stökkr þá láss af limum, Gg. 10; hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22.

16s-or, f. a cross-bow shaft, Sturl. i. 180.

LAT, n., like the Engl. subst. let, scarcely used except in compds; út-lát, an oulet; i-lát, an inlet, a bag; blóð-lát, blood-letting. II. a loss; peir sögðu konungi lát sitt, ok kölluðusk eltir hafa verit, Fms. xi. 370:—death, decease, ek segi þér lát Eyvindar bróður þíns, Nj. 4; lát hins helga Knúts konungs, Bs. i. 71; litlu síðar var mér sögð brenna hans ok lát, Fms. ii. 18; hann frá lát sonar síns, Gullþ., passim; manna-lát, loss of life; and-lát, líf-lát, q. v.; af-lát, killing. III. in pl. manners; 3lit., litr ok lát; skipta litum ok látum, to change shape and manners, Skv. I. 38: esp. of bad manners, bowling, uproar, hón var svá mjök blótin at menn máttu eigi standask lát hennar, Fas. i. 254; skrípa-lát, scurrility, Fms. viii. (in a verse), see læti; en aldrei veit ek hvat látum var, vii. 202; í sínum látum sumum, Skálda 170; gera spott at látum yðrum, Nj. 124; hann bað menn ekki syrgja né láta öðrum herfilegum látum, 197. láta-læti, n. pl. dissimulation.

LÁTÁ, pres. læt, læt'k, Édda (in a verse), pl. látum; pret. lét, 2nd pers. lézt (rhyming with hristir in Edda in a verse); subj. léti; imperat. lát, láttú; part. látinn: middle forms, pres. látumk, Am. 89; pret. létumk, Hm. 106, Eb. (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse): with neg. suff., pres. lækk-að ek, I let not, Ö. H. 171 (in a verse); pret. lét-a, Skv. 3. 42; imperat. lát-attu or lát-aþu, Sdm. 28, Líkn. 6: [Ulf. létan = dopiérau; A. S. lætan; Old Engl. laten; Engl. let; O. H. G. lazan; Germ.

lassen; Swed. låta; Dan. lade.]

A. To let, put, place; baud hann at lata þá í myrkva-stofu, MS. 623. 30; var Haraldr þar inn látinn (sbut in), Hkr. iii. 69; láta naut inn, to let 'meat' in a stall, let them in, Gisl. 20; lata út, to let out, Fms. II. to let, suffer, grant; vil ek bess bioja yor, herra, at vi. 215. þér létið oss mörk yðra, Ld. 112; konungr lét margar tóptir til garða bar á árbakkanum, Fms. ii. 27; láta laust, to let go, let loose, Nj. 70, Fms. i. 168; hann vildi eigi láta þenna hest, viii. 123; láta hlut sinn, to let go one's share, be worsted, i. 74. 2. to leave, forsake; bior hann at þeir láti blótin, Fms. x. 274; láta fyrir róða, to throw to the winds, see róði, and láta fur lið; hann lét ok fur lið allan farangr sinn, Isl. ii. 362; lata einan, to forsake a person; lattu mig, Drottinn, einan ekki, Pass.; hann ætlaði at láta eina (to divorce) drottningina, 3. to lose; ok létir þú hrossin eigi at síðr, Ld. 146; en ef þeir verða forflótta, þá munu þeir láta lið sitt, Eg. 284; fénu því sem hann hafði látið, Magn. 528; láta skal hann ok féit allt, Fms. vii. 24; at ek hasa syrir því látið manndóm eða sannindi, ix. 333; láta leikinn, to lose the game. Edda 31; láta lísit, to lose one's life, Eg. 4. with dat. to suffer loss in or of a thing; 14, Nj. 15, Fms. xi. 3. betr Alfr bar lifinu, suffered loss of bis life, perisbed, Finnb. 256; het ek því at láta heldr lífi mínu (líf mitt, v. l.), en ganga á þenna eiðstaf, Fms. viii. 155; gengu á jökla upp ok létu lífi er dagleið var til bygða, Bs. i. 408; fyrr skal ek mínu fjörvi láta, Skv. 3. 15; þú skalt láta mínu landi, 10: and in mod. usage, lata kalfi, to drop the calf; and lata fostri, 5. to let do or let be done; hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, be let nothing be done to the boy, indulged him in everything, Nj. 147; Dofri unni honum svá mikit at hann mátti ekki í móti honum láta, Fb. i. 566, cp. láta eptir, undan e-m, etc. 6. vóru þá látnir fjötrar af Hallfredi, Fms. ii. 12; þá láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, Eg. 261; vil ek at þú látir lokur frá hurðum, Gísl. 28; láta barn af brjósti, to wean a child, N.G. L. i. 340; láta hest á stall, Karl. 5: láta í ljós, to make known, Sks. 195: lúta blóð, to let blood (blóð-lát). with prepp.; lata af e-u, to leave off, desist from; sumir letu af blotum, Fms. i. 32; bú vill seint láta af mann-drápum, 274; þorgeirr mun eigi

out of one's bands, deliver up, Eg. 66, Nj. 186, Fms. vii. 173; láta fé af, to kill, slaughter (cattle), Grág. i. 429, K. p. K. 80, 92, Rh. 344:— láta aptr, to shut; kómu Austmenn í virkit, því at Austmenn höfðu eigi aptr látið, Landn. 162; láttu aptr dyrnar, sbut the door:-láta at, to yield, comply; mun ek lata at yor, I will comply with you, MS. 623. 24; alla þá er at mínum orðum láta, Eg. 18; hann (the ship) fór jafnan hallr ok lét eigi at stjórn, she beeled over and obeyed not the belm, Fms. iii. 13:-lata eptir e-m, to indulge; boror let bat eptir honum, Eg. 188; þær (the scales) sýndusk honum svá vægar, at ef eitt lítið hár væri lagt í, at þó mundu þær eptir láta, Sks. 643: absol., láta eptir, with acc. to leave bebind, MS. 623. 36, Eg. 87, 220 :- lata fram, lati mik fram at Kolskeggi, Nj. 97:-lata fyrir, to let go, give way, yield; ok sagt, at fyrir lét annarr fylkingar-armrinn, Fms. vi. 317; þeir munu verða fyrir at láta ef vér leggjum sköruliga at, vii. 257; hann lætr ekki fyrir járni né eldi. Kb. 544. 39, Gbl. 285:—lata i, to let go into; lata i ker, to pour into a vessel, fill it (i-lat), Konr.:—lata til, to yield; Einarr vildi med engu moti láta til við Harald konung, Fms. iii. 62; þar kemr enn þófinu at konungr lætr til, ok mælti svá, xi. 429; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, þar til er hón lét til við hann, Nj. 59 :-láta undan, to yield to, give way; ek skal hvergi undan ber lata, 27:-lata upp, to open (opp. to lata aptr), Eg. 409, 602, Fms. ix. 26, 476; lætr Kjartan þenna upp, K. let bim get up, Ld. 168: láta uppi, to lay out; ok lætr hann rétt skírn uppi, at hann láti at lögheimili sínu, K. b. K. 6; ok ertú saklauss, ef þú lætr uppi (grants) vistina, Glum. 327; ef féit er eigi uppi latio, Grag. i. 384; en ef hinn lætr honum eigi uppi mat þann, 47; látum nú þat uppi (let us make a clean breast) er ver höfum jafnan mælt, Fms. ix. 333 :- lata út, to let out, of a thing shut in; at hann mundi brjóta upp hurðina, ef hann væri eigi út látinn, vi. 215: naut. to let go, put to sea, sídan létu þeir út ok sigldu til Noregs, Nj. 128. IV. with infin. to let, cause, make; latio mik vita, let me know, Nj. 231; er ek lét drepa þóri, Fms. v. 191; faðir Bjarnar, er Snorri Godi let drepa, Landn. 93; Gunnarr mun af því láta vaxa úþokka við þik, Nj. 107; lét hón þar fjándskap í móti koma, Ld. 50; hann sá engan annan kost, en láta allt svá vera sem Björgólfr vildi, Eg. 24; ef bondinn lætr hann á brott fara, Grág. i. 157; þá létu þeir stefna þing fjölmennt, Fms. i. 20; konungr lét græða menn sína, ... en veita umbuo, Eg. 34; ok lét leida hann á land upp ok festa þar upp, Nj. 9; þá skal hann stefna honum, ok láta honum varða útlegð, Grág. i. 47, 385; þá lét Þorbjörn vera kyrt ok fór leið sína, Háv. 46; láttú bunar pessar pegar er ek læt eptir koma, let them be ready when I call for them, id.; lat ber bat i hug koma!...lattu ber bvi bykkja minstan skaða um fjártjón, ok þú skalt láta þér í hug koma, at ..., Sks. 446, and in numberless instances. 2. with a reflex, infin. to let a thing be done or become, or referring to a person himself, to let oneself do, etc.; lattu nemask bat, learn that! mark that! Skv. 1. 23; er hon let sveltask, Og. 17, Skv. 3. 27; skulu þér þá ekki eptir ganga, ok láta þá sjálfa á sjásk, Nj. 147; Egill mun ekki letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257; at frændr yorir ok vinir lati mjök hallask eptir binum fortölum, Fms. ii. 32; ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefnask er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; ok hafi hinn fellda hana, ok látið á fallask, and let bimself fall upon ber, ii. 60; ok láti kaupask verk at, if be lets work be bought of him, i.e. works for wages, i. 468; hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246; ef hón vill vígjask láta til nunnu, Grág. i. 307; láta sér fátt um e-t finnast, to disapprove, Fas. i. 51; áðr hann láti af berask, Fms. ii. 12. part. pass., in circumlocutory phrases; hann lét verða farit, be went, Fagrsk. 120; létu þeir víða verða farit, they rowed much about, 185; liðit skal láta verða leitað bæjarins, Fms. viii. 374; lét konungr þá verða sagt, v. 201; hann lét hana verða tekna, be seized ber, 'let ber be sagi, v. Sas. ii. 153: ellipt., omitting the infin., láta um mælt, to let be said, to declare, Vígl. 76 new Ed.: rare in prose, but freq. in old poetry, ek lét harðan Hunding veginn, I sent H. to death, Hkv. I. 10; láta soðinn, Gm. 18; gulli keypta léztú Gýmis dóttur, Ls. 42; láta trú boona, Od. 9; lét of sóttan, Haustl. V. naut. to stand; lata út, láta í haf, to let go, put out to sea, Eg. 370; síðan létu þeir út ok sigldu til Noregs, Nj. 128; var honum sagt at þeir höfðu út látið, 134; hann bar á skip ok lét í haf, 282, Ld. 50; láta til lands, to stand towards land, to put in, Fms. i. 294; láta at landi, id., 228; vil ek ráða yðr, at þér látið í brott héðan, Eb. 330.

408; fyrr skal ek minu sjürvi láta, Skv. 3. 15; þú skalt láta minu landi, 10: and in mod. usage, láta kálsi, to drop the colf; and láta sostri, to miscarry.

5. to let do or let be done; hann lét sveininum ekki i mein, he let nothing he done to the boy, indulged him in everything, Nj. 147; Dostri unni honum svá mikit at hann mátti ekki í móti honum láta, Fb. i. 566, cp. láta eptir, undan e-m, etc.

8. vóru þá látnir sjötrar af Hallsreði, Fms. ii. 12; þá láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, Eg. 261; vil ek at þú látir lokur stá hurðum, Gísl. 28; láta barn af brjötra som a child, N. G. L. i. 340; láta hest á stall, Karl. 5: láta í ljós, to make known, Sks. 195: láta blóð, to let blood (blóð-lát).

III. with prepp.; láta af e-u, to leave off, desist from; sumir létu af blótum, Fms. i. 32; þú vill seint láta af mann-drápum, 274; þorgeirr mun eigi syrgia nó láta eigi svén, maðr! segir hann, Fms. ix.

B. Metaph. usages:

1. to bebave, comport oneself, by gestures, manners, or by the voice, answering to lát (III); forvitni er mér á hversu þeir láta, Glúm. 327; láta sem vitstoli, Stj. 475; hann bað menn eigi syrgia nó láta övrum hersligum látum, Nj. 197; hann sofnaði sast, ok lét ílla í svefni, to be unruly in sleep, 94, 211; sámk vér eigi við skraskarl þenna er svá lætr leiðinliga, Háv. 52; þjörn ferr at henni, ok lætr allblitt við hana, fondles ber, Fas. i. 51; bæði er, at þú ert görfiligr maðr, enda lætr þú allstórliga, maðest thyself big, Ld. 168; jarl lét sér sít til hans, the earl treated bim coldly, Fms. i. 58; lét hann sér sákt um finnask, vii. 29; láta hljótt yfir e-u, to keep silence about a thing, Nj. 232, Al. 15; láta kyrt um e-t, id.; láta mikit um sik, to pride one-self, up foneself up, Grett. 108; Björgólfr kallaði annat sinn ok þriðja—fyrr af láta enn hann ræðr þér bana, Nj. 109; á enum næstum hálsum

thing; mun ek segja þeim tíðendin ok láta ílla yfir verkinu, Nj. 170; Brynjólft lét illa yfir þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 24; Kveldúlft lét vel yfir því, 115, Nj. 46; hann lætr vel yfir bví, be expressed bimself favourably about it, Ld. 50; ok létu menn hans vel yfir bessu, 168; lét hann vel yfir beirra eyrendi, Fms. i. 16. 3. to make as if; hann gengr leid sina, ok lætr sem hann sjái ekki sveinana, Háv. 52; mun ek nú taka í hönd þér ok láta sem ek festa mér Helgu dóttur þína, Ísl. ii. 206; Þjóstólfr gékk með öxi reidda ok lét þat engi sem vissi, Nj. 25; láttú sem hinn átti dagr Jóla sé á Drottins-degi, Rb. 128; ok mun ek láta sem ek taka af þeim, Nj. 170; en fólk þetta lét sem ekki væri jafnskylt sem Jóla-drykkjan bessi, Fms. vii. 274: the phrase, honum er ekki svo leitt sem hann 4. to estimate, value; manngjöld skyldi jöfn látin ok spora-höggit, Nj. 88; hann vildi eigi heyra at nokkurr konungr væri honum jasn látinn á Norðrlöndum, Fms. v. 191; því at þeir þoldu þat eigi, at Finnbogi var framar látinn, Finnb. 200; fátt er betr látið en efni eru til, a saying, Band. 6 new Ed.; er nú er heilagr látinn, Clem. 5. to express, say; í fylki þat eða hérað, er sá lét sik ór vera, 49. 5. to express, say; 1 1910 par con 1012.

Gpl. 155; lætr þat (be intimates) at sú gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; porfinnr bondi let heimilt skyldu pat, 564; letu peir (they declared) nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjálf, Nj. 49: to run so and so, of writs, books, skrá er svá lét, Dipl. ii. 19; máldaga svá látanda, Vm. 47. 6. to emit a sound, scream, bowl; hatt kveoi per, en po iet hærra atgeirinn er Gunnarr gékk út, Nj. 83; sem kykvendi léti, Fms. vi. 6. to emit a sound, scream, bowl; hatt kveði þér, en þó lét 202; óttask ekki hversu sem sjór lét, vii. 67; at veðrátta léti ílla um haustið, Ld. 50; hann heyrir ok þat er gras vex á jörðu ok allt þat er hærra lætr, Edda 17; ok einn tíma er prestr lýtr at honum, þá lætr í vörrunum—tvö hundruð í gili, tvau hundruð í gili, Band. 14; ok lét hátt í holsárum, sem náttúra er til sáranna, Fbr. 111 new Ed. C. Reflex.:

I. to be lost, to die, perish; betra bykki mér at látask í bínu húsi, en skipta um lánar-drottna, Nj. 57: létusk (fell) fjórtán menn, 98; kómusk fimm á skóginn en þrír létusk, Eg. 585; ok létzk hón þeirra síðast, Ld. 58; hversu mart hefir hér fyrir-manna látisk—Hér hefir látisk Njáll ok Bergþóra ok synir þeirra allir, Nj. 2. to declare of oneself, feign, etc.; lezk par vilja sina kosti 203. til leggja, Fms. i. 22; en allir létusk honum fylgja vilja, ix. 316; ek byð þangat þeim mönnum, er fé látask at honum hafa átt, Grág. i. 409. Fms. vii. 274. II. part. látinn, dead, deceased, Eg. 300, Nj. 112, Ld. 8, 2. vel látinn, bigbly esteemed, in good repute, 1sl. ii. 122, Sks. 441; við látinn, on the alert, ready, Fms. viii. 371, ix. 450; það er svá við látið, it so bappens, Fb. i. 204; vel fyrir látinn, well prepared, Grett. 110 A.

látaor, part. mannered; vel látaor, Stj. 588, Fms. viii. 447, Karl. 446. 1st-brago, n. bearing, manners, deportment, Ld. 272, Bs. ii. 78.

16t-góor, adj. courteous, well-mannered, Fms. x. 152.

lát-geoði, n. manners, Sks. 282 B, Bs. i. 76.

látinn, part. deceased; see láta C. II. I.

Látína, u, f. Latin, K. p. K. 74, Sks. 23; Látínu-bók, -bréf, -skrá, -söngr, a Latin book, deed, scroll, canticle, Fms. x. 147, Bs. i. 869, Pm. 86, Ám. 73; Latinu dikt, Latin composition, Fms. iii. 163; Latinu stafr, stafrof, Latin letters, alphabet, Skalda 170, 177; Latinu-list, Bs. i. 235; Latinu lærðr, a Latin sebolar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 22; Látinu-mál, -tunga, the Latin songue, Skálda 181, Ver. 37, Hom. 139, K. p. K. 74, 76; Látinu klerkr, a Latin clerk, scholar, Skálda 179; Látínu maðr, a Latin, Roman; Látínu skáldskapr, Latin poetry, 178; Látínu snillingr, a master in Latin,

16t-pruor, adj. of gentle bearing, Edda 21.

LATE, m., in old poetry and better lattr, [from lag, as slattr from slag, Engl. litter]:—the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, lay their young, Ghl. 465: in poetry, Fáfnis láttr, the serpent's litter = gold: freq. in mod. usage, as also in local names, Latr (pl. Hval-latr), Latra-bjarg, -heiðr, see the map of Iceland.

-latr, adj. mannered: a suffix in compds denoting manners or qualities, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

látrask, að, dep. to litter, of seals, beasts, Fas. ii. 284, where used

latun, m., Karl. 267; [Fr. laiton; Engl. latoun or latten]:-brass; af enum bezta látuni, Vm. 41, 177, Am. 18; but neut. in mod. usage.

16t-moi, n. bearing, deportment, manners, Sks. 282, 370.

lávaror, m. [like lafði, borrowed from the Early Engl. lâuerd, as it was spelt and sounded in Engl. of the 12th century; A. S. blaford]:—a lord, master, Fms. vii. 250, x. 226, Hom. 89, Mar. passim: the word is used in the N. T. along with drottinn and herra.

LE, m., with the article leinn, Fms. vii. 264; acc. sing. lia, Korm. 38; ljáinn, Fb. i. 522; plur. learnir, Edda 48; dat. lianum (ljánum), id.; acc. pl. lia (= ljá), id.: the mod. form is nom. ljár, gen. ljás, dat. and acc. ljá; the nom. ljár occurs in Fb. i. 522: [North. E. ley, lea; Dan. lee; Swed. lia]:-a scytbe; hinn deigi lé, Mkv.; hvass lé, Flov. 25; stæltr lé, Grág. i. 501; dengja ljá, ii. 211; orb ok nýjan ljá, Fb. i. 522; ljá í langorfi, Korm. 38; stafn-ljá (dat.), an entering book, Fms. vii. 264.

2. láta vel, illa yfir e-u, to express approval, disapproval of a 4 sbarpening a scythe, Grág. ii. 338; see dengja. lé-garor, m. a swathe, Finnb. 340.

16-barn, n. an infant, Hkr. i. 35, Fas. ii. 115.

ledja, u, f. mud, oose, slab.

LEDR, n. [A. S. leder; Engl. leather; North. E. ledder; Germ. leder; Dan. læder]:-leather, freq. in mod. usage, but no instance in old writers COMPDS: leor-blaks, u, f. [Swed. läder-lapp], a 'leather leor-flaska, u, f. a leather bottle, flapper,' a bat, Al. 168, Edda (Gl.) Grett. 88. . leőr-háls, m. a nickname, Landn. leor-hoss, u, f. leather bose, gaiters, Fms. vi. leőr-hús, n. a leather box, D.N. leör-panzari, a, m. a leather jack, Karl.

leora, 20, to line with leather, N. G. L. iii, Nos. 2, 10.

leg, n. [liggja], a burial-place, K. b. K. 28, Nj. 281, Fms. vii. 251:the 'lie,' position of a county, lands-leg: of grass, liggia i leg. to be laid. of overgrown grass: liggja i leg, to lie waste, of land, Grag. ii. 279; leggja i leg, to desert a farm, 278.

loga, u, f. a lying in bed, Al. 72: of sickness, the lying bedridden: the being so ill as to keep one's bed, liggia langa legu. nautr, n. a bed-mate, mess-mate, Sturl. iii. 145, Hkr. iii. 394. neyti, n. companionsbip, Sks. 293 B.

legáti, a, m. [Lat. word], a legate, Fms. viii-x.

legenda, u, f. [Lat. word], a legend.

LEGGJA, a causal of liggja, q.v.; pres. legg, pl. leggjum; pret. lagði; subj. legði; imperat. legg or leggðú; part. lagiðr, lagið, lagit; contr. lagor, logo, lagt; part. laginn, Fb. ii. 386, which form is in mod. Icel. used as an adjective only; a part. pass. lagztr, lögzt, lagzt, Fas. ii. 345, and in mod. usage: [Ulf. lagjan = τιθέναι; A. S. leegan; Engl. lay; O. H. G. legjan; Germ. legen; Swed. lägga; Dan. lægge]:—to lay.

A. Prop. to lay, place; ok lagdi hann á altara, Ver. 14; er hann var lagiðr á bálit, Hkr. i. 32; á luðr lagiðr, Vþm.; vóru steinar lagðir í hring utan um, Eg. 486; Már lá útar á bekk, ok hafði lagt höfuð sitt i kné Rannveigar, Sturl. i. 13; leggja net, to lay a net, K. p. K. 88:to lay down, leggja sinn aldr, Ht. 2. to put; leggja band um, umhversis, to fasten a string round the body, Eg. 340; leggja saman augun, to put the eyes together, shut them, id.; leggja eld i, to put fire to, Nj. 74, 131; leggja hendr at síðum mér, Fms. x. 331; leggja stýri í lag, to put it right, Hkr. i. 32; leggja ofan segl ok viðu, to baul down, take in the sails, Fms. iv. 372, ix. 23; l. lénur, sodul, à hest, to put a saddle on a borse, Nj. 74, Landn. 151; l. à hest, or leggja à (simply), to saddle; leggja hapt á hest, Grág. i. 436; l. mark á, of sheep, 426; l. hús ofao, to pull it down, Bs. i. 163; l. klyfjar ofan, to unload a borse, K. b. K. 94; l. klyfjar upp, to pack a borse, N. G. L. i. 349; l. árar upp, to iay up the oars, give up pulling, Edda 36: the mod. phrase, leggja árar í bat, to give a thing up, lose heart; I. fyrir lid, to give up, see lid; fyrir lagor, outworn, exhausted, Mar. 1060, Fas. ii. 278. 8. leggja at jörðu, at velli (or við jörðu, við velli), to overtbrow, make bite the dust, Nj. 117, Eg. 426, Fms. vii. 296, viii. 43, x. 257, Njarð. 378; leggia fyrir bord, to put overboard, metaph. to forsake, Clem. 47; leggja i leg, to lay waste, Grag. ii. 278; leggja hlut sinn, to lay down or lose one's lot, be worsted, Sturl. iii. 103: leggja mal i görd, to put into court, Nj. 88, 101; l. mál í umræðu, to put it to discussion, Orkn. 426; l. mál 4. to lay, drop, of a beast; hvelparnir er eigi til sætta, Nj. 111. vóru lagðir, Fb. i. 104. II. metaph. in a mental sense; leggia stund, starf, hug, kapp . . . & e-t, to study a thing, take pains about, interest in it; as also, leggja ast, elsku, mætr a e-t, to feel love, offection, interest for, to love, cherish a thing or person; and again, leggia fæð, öfund, hatr... 6, to take dislike, envy to, Al. 95, Isl. ii. 197, Nj. 31, 46, Eg. 42, 418, Ld. 60, Fb. ii. 229, Fms. i. 31: freq. in old and mod. usage, thus, Sturla lagði mikinn hug á, at láta rita sögu-bækt eptir bokum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123; leggja e-t e-m til ords, amælis, to put a thing to a person's blame, blame him for it, Nj. 62, 85, 138, 246, Ld. 250; l. e-t til lofs e-m, to laud one, put a thing to a person's credit, Fms. x. 98. 2. with prepp.; leggja a, to impose, put upon; leggja skyldir, skatt ... á, Fms. x. 51, 93, Rb. 394:leggja af, to leave off, cease doing; legg af hédan af versa-görd, sagdi erkibiskup, ok stúdera heldr í kirkjunnar lögum, Bs. i. 700 :- leggja e-t fyrir sik, to set a task before one, Fms. ii. 103, xi. 157:—leggia til, to add to. xi. 51, Hom. 138:-leggja undir or undir sik, to lay under oneself, conquer, vanquish, Fms. i. 3, x. 35, Eg. 12, Stj. 46, 146; leggiz e-t undir þegnskap sinn, to assert on one's bonour, Grág. i. 29, Nj. 150; leggia e-t undir e-n, to submit it to a person, refer to, 105; l. e-t undir trunad e-s, to trust, Fms. ix. 397; ok er þat mjök undir hann lagit, it depends much on bim, Bjarn. 52:-leggja út, mod. to translate (utlegging):-leggja við, to add to, Grág. i. 22, Hom. 138, 155, Rb. 88, Al. III. to lay, place, found, build; leggja afla, Vsp. 7; leggja 358. garda, to make fences, Rm. 12; leggja götur, to make roads, Dipl. iv. 12; leggja lúðra, to place right, adjust the bin, Gs. 3; leggja leið, to take a direction, Fas. i. 57; hann lagdi mjök kvámur sínar í Ögr, be was in the babit of coming to O., For. 30; leggia e-t i vana sinn, to make a babit of. 2. metaph, to lay, settle; leggia sakar, to settle COMPDS: 16-dengd, f. (or 16-denging, f., Jb. 218), the hammering, strife, Vsp. 64; leggia landrett, to settle the public rights, make laws.

LEGGJA.

the fate of men, Vsp.:—to lay down, ordain, lagt er allt fyrir, all is pre-destined, Skv. 1, Skm. 13, Ls. 48; era með löstum lögð æfi þér, Skv. 1, 23; hvat mun til líkna lagt Sigurði, 30; leggja á, to ordain, en þú hugfest þá hluti er ek segi þér, ok legg á þik, Bs. i. 199; ef þeir eru á lagðir (ordered) fyrir váttum, Gbl. 439; þá hluti er ek hefi á lagt við þik, Eg. 738; leggja lög á, to make, lay down a law, Bs. i. 28: leggja ríkt á, to order peremptorily: of a spell, leggia á, to enchant; 'mæli eg um og legg eg á!' is in the tales the formula with which witches say the spell. 8. to appoint, fix, a meeting or the like; eru þá leikar lagðir í Ásbjarnar-nesi, Ld. 196; leikr var lagiðr á Hvítár-völlum, Eg. 188; þeir lögðu við landsmenn hálfs-mánaðar frið, 228; leggja stefnu með sér, Fms. i. 66; var lögð konunga-stefna í Elfi, vii. 62; leggja bardaga viò e-n, xi. 418; l. meò sér vináttu, Eg. 278; Augustus keisari lagòi friò (established peace) um allan heim, Edda. IV. to tax, value (fjár-lag); hross eru ok lögð, hestr fjögurra vetra gamall við kú, Grág. i. 503; leggja lag & mjöl, ii. 404; ef fyrr er keypt en lag er & lagt, id.; leggja lag & varning manna, Isl. ii. 126; þat þykkir mér jafnligast at þú leggir land svá dýrt, en ek kjósa hvárr okkarr leysa skal, ... hann lagði hálít landit fyrir sex tigi silfrs, ... er þú leggr svá údýrt Helgafells-land, Eb. 38; vil ek þat vinna til sætta at leggja son minn úgildan, Nj. 250; at Hallr af Siou hafdi lagit úgildan son sinn, ok vann þat til sætta, 251; leggja at léttu, to lay a tax on light, Fas. iii. 553. V. to lay out, pay, discharge; leggja at vedi, to give as bail, Edda 17; budu at leggja sik í veð fyrir þessa menn, Nj. 163; leggja á hættu, to risk, Eg. 86; leggja a mikinn kostnad, to run into great expences, Eg. 43; leggja ved edr fá vörzlu, Ghl. 389: leggja í kostnað, to expend, Fms. xi. 232; leggja sik i háska, veð, to put oneself in danger, to stake one's life, vii. 263, Nj. 163:-leggja aptr, to pay back, Grett. 174 new Ed.; leggja lif b, to stake one's life on a thing, Nj. 106, 178 :- l. fram, to lay forth, lay out, exhibit (fram-lag); allan bann soma er hann hefir fram lagit, Ld. 32; mikit muntu pursa fram at leggja með honum, þvíat hón á allan arf eptir mik, Nj. 3; l. fram lif sitt, Eg. 426:—leggja til, to pay to, furnish, contribute, as one's share; hvern styrk hefir móðir mín til lagit með þér, Nj. 7; hvat viltú þá til leggja? langskip tvau, 42; skortir mik eigi fé til at leggja fyrir farit, 128; kunni hann til alls góð ráð at leggja, Eg. 2; hefi ek þar til (lagit) mörg orð, 728; lét ek par sælu-hús göra ok lagða fé til, Fms. vii. 122, Js. 4; pau ráð er Greg-oríus lagði til, Fms. vii. 258; l. fé til höfuðs e-m, to set a price on one's bead, Nj. 112, Grett. passim: - metaph., leggja fátt til, to say little, be reserved, Nj. 88, 112; Gunnarr lagdi ekki til, G. remained silent, 52; leggja lof til, to give praise to, Eg. 33; leggja orð í (til), to 'lay a word to, say a word in a matter, remonstrate, Grag. i. 290; leggja gott, illt til e-s, to lay a good (or ill) word to, to interfere in a friendly (or unfriendly) manner, Sturl. iii. 151 (til-lögur):—leggja hlut sinn, líf sitt, við, to risk one's lot, stake one's life, i. 162, Nj. 113, 218; l. sik allan viò, to do one's best, Eg. 738; l. sekt við, l. lögbrot við, of a penalty, Nj. 113, Eg. 352, H. E. i. 505: leggia út, to lay out, pay, Vm. 33; of betting, Orkn. 200 :- leggia fé upp, to lay up, invest; l. fé upp í jörð, Dipl. v. 21; lagða ek upp við minn kæra Orm biskup hálfan viðreka, I made it over to O., ii. 4; l. upp fé, to lay up, board. VI. of direction, esp. as a naut. term, to stand off or on, lay a ship's course, esp. from or towards a port, to or from an attack, to sail, proceed to sea, absol., or the ship in dat. or acc., leggja skip or skipi; pú skalt leggja fram sem þér likar (place the ship to attack), Nj. 8; ok leggr fram skeidina jafnfram skipi Rúts, id.; þeir leggja út undir eina ey ok bíða þar byrjar, 133; hann lagði skip sín inn á sundit, 271; þeir bjuggusk um sem skjótast ok lögðu út skipunum, Eg. 358; en er skipit var lagit út undir Fenhring, Fms. x. 64; Sigvaldi leggr skip sitt i midja fylking (lays bis sbip alongside of), xi. 126; þeir hittu drómund einn í hafi ok lögðu til níu skipum ok börðusk, ... at lyktum lögðu þeir snekkjunum undir drómundinn, Hkr. iii. 353; leggja undir land, to stand in towards land, Eb. 126, where in a metaph. sense = to give in; lögðu þeir eigi inn í ósinn, en lögðu útarliga á höfnina, Ísl. ii. 126; bauð hann út leiðangri at liði ok skipum ok lagði (stood) út til Staðs fyrir innan Þórsbjörg, Fms. i. 12; síðan leggja þeir í Löginn upp, Hkr. i. 32; Knútr konungr lagði þegar upp í ána ok at kastalanum, Fms. ix. 23, xi. 196; réru þeir langskipinu upp í ána ok lögðu til bæjar þess, Eg. 80; lögðu víkingar við þat frá, Landn. 223; på lögðu þeir at nesi einu, Eg. 161; ok lögðu þar at landi, 203; lagði hann at (landed) við Sundólfs-staði, Fms. ix. 483; en er þeir koma norðr at Hákonar-hellu þá lögðu þeir þar at, Hkr. i. 160: leggja at, to attack, in a naval battle (atlaga); lögðu þeir þá at þeim, Nj. 25, Eg. 81; munu vér leggja til orrostu við þá, Fms. vii. 257; letusk allir búnir at leggja at þeim Hákoni, id.; ef þeir leggja at, Jómsvíkingar, xi. 134:—leggja í rétt, to drift or run before the wind, skipverjar, þeir er sigla vildu, eðr þeir er í rétt vildu leggja skipit, Fbr. 59; mæltu þeir er leið sögðu at varligra væri at lægja seglit ok leggja skipit í rétt um nóttina, en sigla til lands at ljósum degi, Fms. ii. 64; þá kom andviðri ok leggja þeir í rétt, Bs. i. 420; þá lögðu þeir í rétt harðan, kom á stormr svá at eigi fengu þeir lengi í rétti legit, ok sigldu þeir þá við eitt rif, Bær. 5; þá kemr enn landviðri ok leggja enn í rétt ok rekr vestr í haf, Bs. i. binga-lýð, 625. 87; vera kann at þér sé meirr lagðr (that thou art more

Sighvat; leggja lög, to lay down laws, of the three weird sisters ordering the fate of men, Vsp.:—to lay down, ordain, lagt er allt fyrir, all is pre- beir på i rett, ok letu reida fyrir nokkurar nætr, Eg. 372.

2. without the notion of sea, to start; leggja a flotta, to turn to flight, fly, Fms. x. 241, xi. 341, 391, Orkn. 4, Hkr. i. 319, passim; leggja ú fund þeirra, Fms. vii. 258; leggja eptir, to pursue, x. 215; leggja upp, to start on a journey: metaph., leggja e-t ekki langt upp, Grett. 51 new Ed. stab, thrust with a weapon, the weapon in dat. or absol. (lag = a thrust), Nj. 8, 64, Njarð. 378, Eg. 216, 258, 298, Nj. 43, 56, Grág. ii. 7, Gþl. 165, passim; opp. to höggva, höggva ok leggja, hann hjó ok lagði, and the like. VII. impers. it turns, is driven in a direction, of smoke, smell, fire, or the like; hingat leggr allan reykinn, all the smoke blows thitherward, Nj. 202; en eldinn lagdi at peim, Fms. i. 266; fyrir údaun er ór hauginum mun út leggja, iv. 28; varask gust þann ok údaun er út lagði ór haugnum, . . . af fylu þeirri sem út lagði, Ísl. ii. 45; ok er eldrinn var görr, lagði reykinn upp í skarðit, Eb. 220; ef hval leggr út, if a (dead) whale is driven off land, Ghl. 462:-of ice, snow, to freeze, be covered with snow, ice, bá leggr snjó nokkurn fyrir þá, 655 xv. 12; er is leggr á vatnit, Grág. ii. 287; þá er isa lagði á vötn, Fms. ii. 103: the place frozen in acc., vóru íslög mikil ok hafði langt lagt út Breiðafjörð, Ld. 286; lagði ok Ögrsvatn, Fbr. 30 new Ed.; lagði fjörðinn út langt, 60 new Ed.: part., íss var lagðr á Hofstaða-vág, Eb. 236:—of winter, cold, þegar er gott er ok vetr (acc.) leggr á, Grett. 24 new Ed.; lagði þegar á frer ok snjófa, Bs. i. 872; but pers., leggr á hríðir ok snjóvar (better snjóva), Bs. i. 198.

2. the phrase, leggja hridir ok snjóvar (better snjóva), Bs. i. 198.

2. the phrase, leggja nær, to lie near, be on the brink of; nær lagdi þat úfæru eitt sinn, it bad well nigh come to a disaster, Edda 17; lagði þá svá nær at allr þingheimr mundi berjask, it was on the brink of ..., Nj. 163; lagði nær at hann mundi reka í svelginn, Fms. x. 145.

B. Reflex. to lay oneself, lie; leggjask niðr í runna nokkura, Nj. 132; er Skálm merr yður leggsk undir klyfjum, Landn. 77; þá leggjask i akrinn flugur pær, er..., 673 A. 3:—of going to bed, peir höfðu lagizk til svefns, were gone to sleep, Nj. 155; Skarphéðinn lagðisk ekki niðr um kveldit, 170:—leggjask með konu, to cobabit (illicitly), Fms. i. 57, K. A. 118, Fas. iii. 390, Grag. i. 351:-of illness, to fall sick, take to bed, tók hón sótt ok lagðisk í rekkju, Nj. 14; þá lét hann búa hvílu sína ok lagðisk í sótt, Fms. xi. 214: the phrase, leggjask e-t ekki undir hösuð, not lay it under one's pillow, do it promptly, be mindful of a tbing, ii. 120, v. 264:—leggjask á e-t, to fall upon, of robbers, beasts of prey, etc.; at spillvirkjar mundi l. á fé þeirra, i. 226, Grett. 125 new Ed.; Vindr lögðusk á valinn ok raufuðu, xi. 380: örn lagðisk (prayed) i eyna, Bs. i. 350:—leggjask fyrir, to take rest, lie down, from exhaustion, sickness, or the like, 387; lögðusk þá fyrir bæði menn ok hestar af úviðri, Sturl. iii. 292; þá lögðusk leiðsagnar-menn fyrir, þvíat þeir vissu eigi hvar þeir vóru komnir, Fms. viii. 52; fyrir leggjask um e-t mál, to give it up, Bs. i. 194: leggjask niðr, to pass out of use, cease, Fms. x. 179, xi. 12: leggjask á, to arise, mun sá orðrómr á leggjask, at ..., Nj. 32, Fms. i. 291; úpokki lagðisk á milli þeirra bræðra, xi. 14. to cease; at sá úvandi leggisk sem áðr hefir verit, Fms. i. 280. to swim (partly answering to A. VI); leggjask til sunds, to go into the water and swim, Ld. 46; peir leggjask um hríð... Sigmundr leggsk på um hríð... hann lagðisk síðar (swam bebind), Fær. 173; hann lagðisk eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, Landn. 107; Grettir lagðisk nú inn á fjörðinn, Grett. 148; hann lagðisk yfir þvert sundit ok gékk þar á land, 116, Hkr. i. 287, Finnb. 266; þeir koma upp ok leggjask til lands, Ld. 168; for legoir read legoiz, Njard. 378. 2. to set out; leggjask i hernad, viking, to set out on a freebooting expedition, Fms. x. 414, passim: leggjask út, to set out into the wilderness, as a highwayman, Odd. 8, Fas. i. 154, passim (útilegu-maðr = a bigbwayman); ek lögðumk út á merkr, Fms. ii. 103; leggjask á flótta = leggja á flótta, to take to flight, xi. 305: leggjask djupt, to dive deep (metaph.), Nj. 102; leggjask til e-s, to seek, try eagerly for, Stj. 90, Bs. i. 198; leggjask i e-t, to occupy oneself with, 3. á lögðusk logn mikil, þokur ok sælægjur, Orkn. 358; Rb. 312. vindar lögðusk (the wind wafted) af hrauninu um kveldum, Eb. 218, (see A. VII): the phrase, ekki lagðisk mjök á með þeim frændum, they were not on good terms, Ld. 68; ok lagdisk litt å med þeim Snorra, Sturl. i. 124; þeir töluðu lengi ok lagðisk vel á með þeim, tbings went well with them, Orkn. 408; pungt hefir á lagizk með okkr Strút-Haraldi jarli um hrið, Fms. xi. 84; Steinólfi þótti þat líkt ok ekki, ok lagðisk lítt á með þeim, Gullþ. 11:-lítið leggsk fyrir e-n, to come to a sbameful end; lítið lagðisk nú fyrir kappann, þvíat hann kafnaði í stofu-reyk sem hundr, Grett. 115; svá lítið sem fyrir hann lagðisk, wbo bad been so easily slain, bad made so poor a defence, Ld. 150; litid lagðisk hér fyrir góðan dreng, er þrælar skyldu at bana verða, Landn. 36; kann vera, at nú leggisk litið fyrir hann, ek skal ráðin til setja, III. recipr., leggjask at, to attack one another, Fms. iv. 166. Fms. xi. 130: leggjask hendr á, to lay bands on one another, Ld. 154; leggjask hugi å, to take a liking for each other, Baro.: leggjask nær, to run close up to one another, of two boats, Gisl. 51.

Etted for) fésnúðr ok ferðir en tilstilli um mála-ferli, i. e. tbat tbou art T from the A.S. Lida, the name of a double month, June and July, (2712 more fitted to be a traveller than a lawyer, Band. 5; öllu bví illu sem honum var lagit, Fb. i. 215; hon var beim til lýta lagin, she was doomed to be their destruction, Sól. II; sem mælt er um þá menn sem mjök er sú ibrótt lagin, Fms. v. 40; þvíat þér mun lagit verða at vera ('tis weirded for thee, thou art doomed to be) einvalds konungr yfir öllum Noregi, Fb. i. 564; per var lengra lif lagit, a longer life was doomed to thee, Fas. iii. 344; allar spár sögðu, at hann mundi verða lagðr til skaða þeim, Edda 19: laginn, expert, skilled, disposed, freq. in mod. usage, hann er laginn fyrir að læra, hann er ekki lund-laginn á það, be bas no inclination for it, whence lægni = skill; thus also, lagaor from laga (q. v.), vera lagaor fyrir e-t, lagaðr fyrir lærdóm, given to learn, of natural gifts. part. pass. lagztr; er hann var lagztr nior, when be had laid himself down, Fas. ii. 345: freq. in mod. usage, hann er lagztr fyrir, lagztr niðr, and so on.

leggjaldi, a, m. a nickname, Landn., Rm.

LEGGR, m. [Engl. leg], gen. leggjar, pl. leggir, gen. leggja:—a leg, bollow-bone, of arms and feet, Edda 110, Magn. 532, Stj. 458, Fms. iv. 110, vii. 162; lær-leggr, fót-leggr, of the legs; hand-leggr, arm-leggr (q. v.), of the arms; hann tekr svá við knútunni, þar fylgdi leggrinn með, Fas. i. 67: allit., leggr ok liðr, *leg and joint*; lið kalla menn þat er leggir mætask, Edda 110: phrases, komask á legg, or rísa á legg, to get on one's legs, grow up from infancy, grow strong, Eg. 171, Fms. xi. 186, Glúm. 344, Bjarn. 4, Grett. 22 new Ed., Hkr. i. 106. II. metaph. the stem, trunk of a tree, Fas. i. 119, Hkr. i. 71: the stock of an anchor, Orkn. 362: the shaft of a spear, Sturl. i. 63; of a column, Al. 116: of lineage, ætt-leggr, frænd-leggr, lineage. III. a pr. name, Sturl. COMPDS: leggia-band, n. a garter, Karl. 173. leggja-brot, n. broken legs, Sturl. i. 121. leggja-knúta, u, f. the condyle of a leg, MS. 4. 27.

legill, m. [Germ. lägel; Scot. leglin; prob. not from lögr, but through Germ. or Scot. from Lat. lagena]:—a cask, Stj. 128, 367, 388, Mar. 195, Sams. 28, freq. in mod. usage.

leg-kaup, n. a burial-fee, payable to a church, Grag. ii. 388, N. G. L. i. 346, Bs. i. 812.

leg-oro, n. fornication, seduction, Anecd. 3, Grag. i. 338, passim. legoros-sok (-sekt), f. a case (fine) of seduction, Nj. 98, Grág. i. 104, N. G. L. i. 49.

legr, n. seduction, N.G. L. i. 350.

leg-ro, f. the rest in bed, Bs. i. 344, Mar. 112.

leg-staor, m. a burial-place, Eb. 176, K. A. 70, Fms. iv. 3, Bs. i. 813. leg-steinn, m. a tombstone, Al. 14, Hkr. i. 122, Fms. viii. 237,

leg-stæði, n. = legstaðr, D. N.

leg-songr, m. the burial service; legsongs kaup, a burial fee, Vm. 47.

leg-titull, m. an epitaph, Al. 14.

LEID, f. [A. S. lad; Engl. lode or load (in lodestar, loadstone)]:that which leads, a lode, way; rida, fara, leid sina, Fms. vi. 176, Nj. 260, Eg. 359; or gen. leidar sinnar, Fms. i. 10; rída leidar sinnar, Ísl. ii. 342; inn á leið, inwards, Eg. 81; alla leið, all along, Fb. i. 2. a way, road; var honum þar 442; norðan á leið, Eg. 51. allt kunnigt fyrir, bæði um leiðir ok manna-deili, Eg. 539; á skóginum vóru tvennar leiðir... var sú leiðin skemri, 576; alþýðu-leið, the bigb road, 579; þar er leiðir skildi, where the roads parted, id.; peir fara sem leidir leggja, Fb. i. 253.

3. csp. a naut. term, the course on the sea; pjod-leid, the bighway; inn-leid, the course along the sbore; út-leið, djúp-leið, the outer course; segja leið, to pilot, Bs. i. 484; whence the Old Engl. lodesman = pilot. II. metaph. and adverb. phrases; koma e-u til leidar, to bring about, Nj. 119, 250, Fms. vi. 300; koma e-u á leið, id., i. 51; snúa til leiðar, id., vi. 122, vii. 136; skipask á betri leið, to change to a better way, Eg. 416; á þá leið, thus, Fms. iv. 252; hverja leid sem, bowsoever, Stj. 595: fram á leid, or á leið fram, furtber, all along; barnit æpði sem áðr á leið fram, Bs. i. 342, Orkn. 316, Sks. 301: afterwards, for the time to come (fram-leidis), Grag. i. 322, Sks. 480: um leid, by the way; um leid og eg kom, mod.: begar leid sem, adverb. as soon as, Stj. 94; begar leid sem hann var fæddr, 101, 267; þegar um leið, at once, Barl. 157; þá leið, tbus, Hom. 120: in the same manner, somu leid, likewise, Grag. ii. 134, Stj. 123; aora leid, otherwise. III. a levy = leidangr; bidja leidar, Hkv. 1. 21; róa leiðina enda gjalda þó leiðvítið, Hom. St. compos: leiðarlengd, f. a fixed length, distance, Grug. i. 50, Gbl. 476. lýsing, f. guidance, Stj. 83. leiðar-nesti, n. viands, Fas. iii. 673, leiðar-steinn, n. a loadstone; þá höfðu hafsiglingar-Fms. iii. 98. menn engir leiðarstein á Norðrlöndum, Landn. (Hb.) 28, Konr. 29; eptir himin-tungla gang ok eptir leiðarsteini, id. leiðar-stjarna, u, f. tbe lodestar, Symb. 31, Rb. 464, Fms. x. 112, Mar. leiðar-sund, n. leiðar-vísan, f. guidà street, passage, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. viii. 131. ance: the name of an old poem. leiðar-vísir, m. a guide, Ver. 21, Stj. 83, 285, Rom. 236: the name of an old itinerary, Symb. 32. leidar-viti, n. (leid III), a fine for default in respect to levy, Fms. i. 87.

and æstera Liva); it remains in the Engl. Leet = the law court of the hundred]:-the Leet, a meeting which in the Icel. Commonwealth was held shortly after midsummer, fourteen nights after the dissolution of the Althing; the Leet was the third and last public meeting (Vár-þing. Albingi, Leib); at the Leet the new laws and licences of the past Althing were published, as also the calendar of the current year, etc. At the time of the Grágás, 12th and 13th centuries, the Leet was held where the vár-þing or fjórðungs-þing used to be held, and lasted a day or two (tveggja nátta Leið, Nj. 168, Fs. 75), and was held in common by all the three godar of the quarter (sam-leid). But in the Saga time (10th century) the Leets appear to have been a kind of county assemblies; this may be inferred from the records of the Sagas, as also from local names indicating small county 'Leets,' different from the sam-leið of the Grágás. For the Grágás, see esp. Þingsk. Þ. Kb. ch. 61 (p. 111 Ed. 1853). For the Sagas, Glúm. ch. 25, Lv. ch. 2, 3; líðr nú á surnarit, ríðr hann til Leiðar ok helgar hana, Band. 9, 10, Þorst. Síðu H. ch. 3, Ld. ch. 61, Sturl. iii. 169; the manna-mót, Heidarv. S. ch. 17, also refers to a Leet; á leiðum ok lögmótum, Fs. 43; tveggja nátta leið, 75; leiðmót, Nj. 168, Fs. 75, Lv. 8. Special Leets named, Vödla-leid, Hegranesleið, Rd. 292; Ljósvetninga-leið, Nj. 184, Lv. 7, Rd. 292; Eyfirðinga-leið, Reykdæla-leið, Lv. 7 (þverár-leið, v. l.); þverár-leið in south-western Icel., Sturl, iii. 169. II. local names, Leio-volle, Leet-field, Hard. S. ch. 31; Leið-hólmr, Korm. ch. 9, where also holmganga was held. After the union with Norway the Icel. Leet remained (see the Jb.), and was held at intervals down to the 17th century, see Pal Vidal. Skir. COMPDS: Leidar-dagr, m. the day on which s. v. leið, pp. 326, 327. Leidar-mal, n. the section of law referring to the Leet was beld, Ld. Leidar-morgunn, m. the Leet morning, Band. 10. the Leet, Grag. l. c. Leidar-skeid, n. the season of the Leet, the Leet month, Landn. (Hb.) 201; cp. Nj. ch. 87, 'um haustið...lúka heyverkum.' Leiðar-völlr. m. the Leet field, where the Leet is held, K. p. K. 29.
LEIDA, d, [A. S. liedjan; Engl. to lead; Germ, leiten; Dan. lede]:-

to lead, conduct, lead by the band; hann tok i hond henni ok leiddi hana eina saman, Nj. 129: of guests, hvergi mun ek leiða þik, segir hón, ok far nú vel ok heill! Ld. 188; Ólafr konungt leiddi Kjartan til skips, 190; allir leiddu hann ofan til sjófar, 655 xvi. B. 2; leiddu Hildirí Sarsynir hann virðuliga brott með gjöfum, Eg. 52; ef hón fær svá út leitt son sinn, at þat er með þvílíkri stórmensku sem nú leiðir hón hann inn, O. H. 31; bann skal út leiða, er maðr vill at aptr komi, a saying, Fær. 101; bá leiddi hann Eirík son sinn í hásæti sitt, Fms. i. 18; leida fram. Nj. 91: metaph., leida upp, to drag asbore; ætla þeir at leida upp skipit undir honum, to draw it asbore, Ld. 78; ær bær er beir telja at leitt hafi dilkana, Grág. i. 417: leiða konu í kirkju, to church a woman, N. G. L. i. 384, Vm. 76. II. metaph. phrases, leida augum (sjónum), to bebold, Hým. 13, Sks. 434, Fms. ii. 6, Stj. 119; leiða hugum, to consider, meditate, Sks. 334, 368 (hug-leiding); leida huga at, to mark, note, 301, Fms. iv. 33 (at-hugi); leida spurningum at uni e-t, to enquire, 230; leida getum um e-t, to guess at a thing, Nj. 14, 205; leida atkvædum, to declare, Nidrst. 2, Bs. i. 295; leida ástum, to love, Hkv. Hjörv. 41, Eb. 206 (in a verse): leida af e-u, to result from, Nj. 38, 109, 169, 171, Fms. iii. 210, H.E. i. 497 (af-leiding = 2. gramm. to pronounce; þvíat hann leiddi eigi svá sem tíðast er, Glúm. 389; opt skipta orða-leiðingar öllu máli, hvárt inn sæmi hljóðstafr er leiddr skjótt eða seint, Skálda 171; hann kvaðsk Höskuldr heita, ... Hvárt þótti þér hann seint leiða nafn sitt eðr skjótt?-Víst heldr seint, segir Rafn, þá kalla ek hann Haustskuld, Sturl. iii. 216. III. to bury, lead to the grave; Steinarr leiddi hann uppi i holtunum, Eg. 713, Karl. 128; hann sa þar haug mikinn, hann spurði hverir þar væri leiddir, Landn. (App.) 254, 326, Bret. 166, v. l.

LEIDA, d, different from the preceding word, see leibt below; A. S. læddan = to bate; Eugl. loatbe]:-to make a person loatbe a thing, with dat. of the person and acc. of the thing; hafði hann þat í hug sér, at leiða smá-mönnum at sækja mál á hendr honum, Hrafn. 18; en svá skal leiða dróttins-svíkum, Fms. x. 271; ok leiða svá öðrum at brjóta lögin, vi. 98; ok leiðum svá öðrum frúm at svíkja sína herra, Karl. 59; ok l. honum svú landráð ok dróttins-svík, Fb. ii. 330.

II. reflex., with acc., leiðask e-t, to loathe, get tired of; ungr leiddisk eldvelli, Hornklofi: leiðisk manngi gott ef getr, Hm. 13; krása, þá seðsk hann ok leiðisk bær, Greg. 28; leiðask andligar krásir, 3; bóndi leiðisk konu sína. Post. 656A. ii. 15; þá leiðisk þér þá (abbor ye them) sem villu-menn eðr heiðing 2, Bs. i. 105; nú vill sveinn eigi nema ok leiðisk bók, K. þ. K. 56. impers., e-m leiðisk e-ð, to become tired of; mér leiðisk at eiga fyrir höndum slíkan úfriðar-ágang, Fms. i. 188; ok leiðisk honum bók, Grág. (Kb.) i. 18; nú leiðisk mönnum hér at sitja, Fb. ii. 56; freq. in mod. usage, mér leidist, 'it irks me,' I find the time long.

leiða, u, f. irksomeness, Sks. 325. leiðangr, m., the r is radical, [akin to leið; early Swed. leibunger; Dan. leding], an old Scandin. law term, a levy, esp. by sea, including men, ship, and money; bjóða út leiðangri, to levy men and ships for war, Eg. 31; LEID, f. [different from the preceding, and akin to if not derived biooa út leidangri at mönnum ok vistum, Fms. ix. 33; bioda út leid-

O. H. 51; Olafr konungr for med lidi sinu ok hafdi leidangr úti fyrir landi, 134; samna leidangr (sea forces), opp. to landherr (land forces), O. H. L. 12: allit. phrases, lid ok leidangr, Fms. viii. 334, O. H. L. 12, Fb. ii. 303: the proverb, roa leidangrinn, ok gjalda leidvitid, to pay the tax first, and the fine to boot (i.e. to pay twice over), Hkr. i. 200; rjufa leidangrinn, to break up, of the levies or crews breaking up and returning home, Fms. viii. 307, passim. 2. war contributions, a fixed perpetual duty or tax payable to the king; this sense of the word is esp. freq. in the Norse as also Dan. and Swed. law of the 12th and 13th centuries; þeir tóku leiðangra ok allar konungs-skyldir, Fms. ix. 8, 247; þar tóku þeir Baglar leiðangr mikinn er Einarr hafði saman dregit um Rogaland, 12, 368; biskupar búðu at kardínallinn skyldi biðja konung, at hann gæfi nokkut af leiðöngrum til heilagrar kirkju, x. 121; hann hafði sent austr í Vík eptir landskyldum sínum ok leiðangri til mála-gjafar, 482. COMPDS: leidangra-fall, n. a fine for default as to the levy or tax, Ghl. 91, 92, D. N. passim. leidangra-far, n. a levy sbip, Fms. iv. 326. leiðangrs-ferð, f. a war expedition, Hkr. i. 391. leidangrs-folk, n. levied folk, Fms. x. 122, xi. 245. leiðangragorð, f. the raising a levy, Fms. vii. 19, Gpl. 75. leiðangrs-lið, n. a levied army, Fms. i. 62, Ó. H. 154. Fær. 79, Orkn. 68. leiðangrsmaor, m. a levied man, Fms. viii. 312. leiðangrs-skip, n. a levied leidangrs-vist, f. the fixed time of service for leidangrs-viti, n. the fine for default in the sbip, N. G. L. i. 198. a levy, N. G. L. i. 200. duty of levy, (lethangs withe, Thorkel. Dipl. i. 3), N. G. L. i. 202. leið-beina, d, to guide.

leið-beining, f. guidance.

leiði, n. a leading wind, fair wind; sem leiði gaf, Fms. i. 203, Orkn. 410; gott leiði, 332, Fb. ii. 338, passim; byr-leiði, q. v. II. [O. H. G. leita], a tomb (leiða III), Ver. 47, Bs. i. 340; mér mislíkar er griðkona þín þerrir fætr sína á leiði mínu jafnan, er hón gengr frá stöðli, Fms. i. 254; stendr þar nú kirkjan sem leiði hans er, Landn. 52; Svíar brenndu hann ok grétu allmjök yfir leiði hans, Hkr. i. 15; var hann grafinn hjá leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, Fms. vii. 251, Stj. 101, 250, passim; völvu-leiði, Vtkv.

leiði, 2, m. irksomeness, Húv. 40: a feeling uneasy, mod.

leiði-fifl, n. a fool to be led about, Eb. 250.

leiði-gjarn, adj. wearisome, Stj. 152, 246.

leiði-liga, adv. bideously, Háv. 52.

leiði-ligr, adj. (mod. leiðin-ligr, Bs. i. 802, Bárð. 178), loatbsome, loatbly; ljót ok l., Fms. ii. 137, Stj. 417, 436; fúl ok l., 265, Hom. 143, Bs. i. 452: mod. tiresome, irksome, passim.

leidindi, n. pl. loatbing, Stj. 49, Hom. 9: an unpleasant thing, en bidja ekki grida sér, svá at þórði væri leiðindi í því, Sturl. iii. 39: an uneasy feeling, líkams krásir göra seði ok leiðindi, Greg. 28; leggja leiðindi á við e-n, to take a dislike to a person, Korm. 132, Pr. 225: in mod. usage, irksomeness, tiresomeness.

leiðindr, adj. loatbsome, tiresome, Stj. 152.

leiðing, f. leading, persuasion, Stat. 260. compds: leiðinga-maðr, m. an easily-led person, Fms. iv. 117, Sturl. ii. I. leiðinga-samr, adj. = leiðitamr, Sturl.

leiði-orð, n. 'leading-word,' walking and talking with a person, Ld. 246.

leiðir, m. a leader, N.G.L. i. 357. leiðis-lauss, adj. without a leader, alone, id.

leiði-tamr, adj. easy to be led, Fms. ii. 112, Hrafn. 20.

Leid-mot, n. a Leet meeting, Lv. 8, Nj. 168, Fs. 75.

LEIDB, adj., leid, leitt, [A. S. lad], loatbed, disliked; at öllum sér þú at leidari, Fas. i. 333; at leid sé laun ef þægi, Hm. 37; leid erumk fjöll, Edda (in a verse); andstyggr ok leiðr, Hom. 102; mér eru allir stafkarlar leidir, Fms. i. 70; e-m er e-t leitt, to dislike, Ld. 44; mer er leitt at segja þik afhendan, Fs. 34: allit., ljúfr ok leiðr, beloved and loatbed, Hm. 38; hann segir Sveini þá ljúft ok leitt sem farit hafði, Orkn. 284, Fms. viii. 48, N. G. L. i. 50, 51, Js. 76; see ljúfr. 2. medic., mér er leitt, to feel unwell.

leio-retta, t, to put right, mend, correct, redress, Glum. 341, Fas. i. 512, Bs. i. 142, K. A. 66: reflex. to mend oneself, be mended, Stj. 117, Sks. 608, Rb. 3, Greg. 47: passim in mod. usage

leio-retta, u, f. an amending, putting right, K.A. 226: redress, Sturl.

leiö-rétting, f. (leiö-réttan less correct, Bs. i. 166, cp. Gramm. p. xxxi), a setting right, correction, Hom. 12. 104, Post. 656 A. ii. 7: passim in mod. usage.

leið-saga, u, f. 'lode-saying,' guidance, Ld. 74, Fms. viii. 52, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 286: esp. piloting. leiðsögu-maðr, m. a 'lode-sayer,' guide, Fs. 105, Gullb. 5, Fms. vii. 52: esp. a lodesman, pilot, Gbl. 96, Jb. 386, Nj. 122, Rétt. 6. 3.

leið-sagari and leið-sagnari, a, m. = leiðsagi, Karl. 544, Sturl. iii. 6.

leiő-sagi, a, m. a guide, Stj. 284.

leiðala, u, f. guidance, leading, Hom. 61, Anal. 292; hand-l., passim in mod. usage: metaph. a vision, being 'led' in a vision through heaven

angri ok skipum, i. 12; hafa leiðangr úti, to make a sea expedition, and hell, as in Dante's Commedia, the Sólarljóð, and other works of the Middle Ages; leiðsla Rannveigar, Bs. i. 451; Duggals-leiðsla, the Vision of Duggal, an old legend; hence the mod. phrase, ganga i leioslu, to walk as in absence of mind or distraction. II. burial, interment, Fas. i. 204, Bret.; út-leiðsla. leiðslu-drykkja, u, f. a parting bout, Hkr. iii. 181.

leið-stafir, m. pl. loatbsome Runes, charms, Ls. 29.

leið-sögn, f. = leiðsaga, Fms. ix. 233, 376, Sturl. iii. 289, Bs. i. 484. leiðsagnar-maðr, m. = leiðsögumaðr, Fms. viii. 52.

leio-togi, a, m. a guide, Fms. i. 69, Stj. 347, Isl. ii. 232, 265.

leio-vegis, adv. upon the road, N.G.L. i. 421.

leið-vísan, f. = leiðarvísan, 655 xxvii. 18.

leið-vísi, n. knowing the course on the sea, Sks. 53.

leio-viti, n. = leidarviti, Hkr. i. 250, Hom. (St.); see leidangr. Leid-volle, m. the 'thing-wall' or place of a Leet, K. b. K. 29, Isl.

LEIF, f., pl. leifar, [Ulf. laiba, Mark viii. 8]: ing,' patrimony, inheritance, of an estate: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, Haders-lev, Snolde-löv, = Höðrs-leif, Snjalls-leif, but obsolete and II. pl. leifar, leavings, remnants, not used in Icel.; cp. leifd. esp. of food; hann blótaði forsinn, skyldi bera leifar allar í forsinn. Landn. 201; varga leifar, Gkv.; sjö karfir með afgangs-leifar, Mark viii. 8; en er beir voru mettir, ba hirdi Arnljotr leifar beirra, O. H. 153, 2. metaph. effects; illa gefa ills rads leifar, Nj. 20. passim.

Leif, f. and Leifr, m., pr. names, Landn.; and in compds, of women,

Ingi-leif, As-leif, etc.; of men, por-leifr, Hjör-leifr, etc., id.

LEIFA, δ, [Ulf. bi-laibjan = περιλείπειν; A.S. lyfan; Engl. leave; O. H. G. liban; Germ. b-leiben; cp. Dan. levne, Swed. lämna, Lat. linquere, Gr. λείπειν]:-to leave a beritage; hann leifdi honum lönd ok lausa-sé, Rb. 318. 2. to relinquish; ver höfum leift fyrir binar sakir allt þat er vér áttum, Flóv. 28; ek mun þann kost taka, at leifa konungs-nafn heldr en berjask, Fms. xi. 222; þeir leifðu skipin í Raumsdal, vii. 291; eða sýnisk yðr at leifa skipin ok ganga á land, 3. to leave out; ef menn leifa nokkut orð í kviðum eða vættum, Grág. i. 138; ok hafa þat allt er hizug leifir (thus the vellum, not leyfir) eðr glöggra er, and adopt whatever has been left out in the other book or what is clearer, 7. 4. to leave, of food; fjórir hleifar ok bar með slátr, ok leifir hann bess ekki, Fms. iv. 246:-reflex., eigi skal nokkurr hlutr af lambinu leifask, ef nokkut vætta leifisk svá at ekki verðr etið, þá skulu þér þat í eldi brenna, Stj. 280.

leifo, f. = leif (I), only in compds, fodur-leifo, ætt-l., patrimony. LEIGA, u, f. bire, rent, Grag. i. 340, 502, B. K. 9, 41: opp. to instæda (capital), byggja fé & leigu, to let money out on interest, Bs. i. 684; selja kú á leigu, N.G. L. i. 24; reiða leigu af, to pay the rent of, 25; hverr á jörð þá er þú býr á? þér eigit, herra, ok takit leigur af, Fms. viii. 446, Grág. i. 188; leggja leigu eptir höfn, to pay a barbour duty, Fms. xi. 321: of passage money, spurði hvar þat sé væri er hann bauð í leigu 2. wages; kallask hann engrar leigu makligr, undir sik, Nj. 128. Fms. xi. 428, Gpl. 81: of a soldier's pay, Flov. 30; lét biskup reiða honum fyrir smíðina mikla leigu, Bs. i. 872, Stj. 561. 3. in mod. usage, leigur, pl. = a kind of land-rent paid in butter, as the rent of a certain number of kugildi which belong to each farm. leigu-ból, n. a rented farm, Grág. ii. 207, 208, Gpl. 344. burðr, m. rent of land, Gpl. 255, Jb. 377, Dipl. iii. 9. leiguleigu-fall, n. default in paying rent, Gpl. 332: deduction from wages, 514. fé, n. cattle (chattel) bired, Grag. passim, Landn. 239. le. adj. rentable, Fr. leigu-genta, u, f. a servant girl, D. N. leigu-færr, leigujörð, f. a rented farm, N.G. L. ii. 107. leigu-kona, u, f. a female leigu-kýr, f. a bired cow, N.G.L. i. 24, Grág. ii. leigu-land, n. rented land, Grág. ii. 249, 337, servant, Fr. 430, H. E. i. 394. leigu-lauss, adj. rent free, without interest, Grag. i. 191, ratuitous, Vm. 29. leigu-liði, 2, m. a tenant, Ghl. Nj. 118. 336, 398: gratuitous, Vm. 29. 354, 355, N.G.L. i. 37. leigu-maor, m. a tenant, Grág. ii. 210, 430, Ld. 2, Fms. i. 5: a bireling, Ghl. 107, 512, Mar., Flov. 32. leigu-mál, n. an agreement (as to rent), Grag. ii. 332. leigu-máli. a, m. an agreement (as to rent), N. G. L. i. 24, Grag. i. 427, Gpl. 336: leigu-prestr, m. a bired priest, a of rented land, N.G.L. i. 242. curate, Fms. ix. 272, D. N. passim. leigu-staor, m. a place where money is invested, investment, Nj. 31, Sturl. i. 97, B. K. 41.

leiga, d, mod. leigja, [Dan. leje], to bire; leiga e-t at e-m, to bire from a person, Grág. i. 427; útlegð varðar þeim er þiggr lán eða leigir, ef hann veit at fleiri eigu, 437; hinn er landit leigir, who bolds the land, Nj. 236; hann leigði land tíu hundruðum, Bs. i. 418; leiga jörð, N. G. L. ii. 105; ok leiga (leigia, v. l.) sér til liðs þarlenzkan her, Stj. 512; hann leigði Þorlaugu garð, Fms. v. 322; leiga kú, N. G. L. i. 24; leigja verkmann, 219; leiga þræl, 35.

leiga, n. rent; only in the phrase, selja at leiga, to lend on interest, Grag. i. 398, 427; þann er léði eðr leiga seldi, 434.

leigja, 0, = leiga, N. G. L. i. 219, Stj. 512 (v.l.), and in mod. usage. leig-lendingr, m. a tenant, Grág. i. 297, N.G.L. ii. 105. lendinga-páttr, m. a section about tenancy, Grág. ii. 232.

LEIKA, pres. leik; pret. lék, léku; part. leikinn; [Ulf. laikan = σκιρταν; A. S. lacan; mid. H. G. leiche; Dan. lege; Swed. leka; North. E. to lake]: -to play, sport, Vsp. 42, Am. 76; hann leikr nú eptir magni, Lv. 28; leika leik, 68; hann lék fyrir honum marga fimleika, Fær. 66; leika at skáktafli, to play at chess, Fms. iv. 366; en er þeir léku at taflinu, þá lék konungr fingrbrjót mikinn, ok sagði hann skyldi annat leika, id.; leika hörpu, to play the barp, Stj. 458; leika söngsæri, 631:—leika sér, to play, esp. of children, passim; as also, leika ser at e-u, to play at a thing, 2. to delude, play a trick on; Djöfullinn leikt bá alla, Andr. passim. 66: esp. with prepp., leika & e-n, to play a trick on a person, Nj. 155; mjök hefir þú á oss leikit, nær sem vér fáum þess hefnt, Grett. 149; ef aðrir leita á oss, þá má vera at vér leikim þá enn nokkut í mót, to make a counter move, Boll. 346; lék hón feor sinn af sér, she played bim off, Stj. 181; svá at eins leikr þú við flesta vini þína, Fms. ii. 181. er, at um bat se at leika, if that is on the cards, Fms. viii. 102, Al. 132, 134; hón segir föður sínum um hvat at leika er, she told her father how things stood, Ld. 206, Fms. viii. 93. 4. to perform, of a feat or act of prowess, of a play; þú fékt eigi leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, Fms. vii. 119; þeir kváðu hann verðan vera at hafa, ef hann léki þat, Finnb. 220; en ek hygg at engi annart fåi þat leikit, Fms. i. 152; hann lék þat optliga, er hann bardisk, er fáir gátu við séð, ii. 106; þat má leikask, Fas. i. 88; þessa þrjá hluti lék hann senn, Eb. 240. 5. the phrases, leika lauss við, to be free, at large, disengaged (cp. 'to play fast and lose with'); lati þér hann nú eigi lausan við leika lengi, Fms. xi. 154; en Hákon sjálfr skal leika lauss við svá, H. sball not be engaged in the battle, i.e. be in reserve, 127; leika lausum hala (see hali); leika tveim skjöldum, to play a double game, Hkr. i. (in a verse). II. to move, swing, wave to and fro, bang loosely; leika & lopti, Hm. 156; leika & mars baki, Hom. 12; lék þar grind á járnum, Fms. v. 331; landið skalf sem á þræði léki, Fas. i. 424; skjálfa þótti húsit sem á als oddi léki, 87; lét hann leika laust knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170; árar léku lausar i höndum honum, vi. 446; þeir steypðo golli nýteknu ór afti leikanda (melted gold) i munn honum, Hom. (St.) 69. 2. to lick, of flame, to catch, of fire = Lat. lambere; peir vöknudu eigi fyrr en logi lék um þá, Fms. i. 292; hiti leikr við himin, Vsp. 57; varð eldr lauss í miðjum bænum, eldrinn lék skjótt, ætluðu þeir at verja eldinum, en þá var þar svá mjök leikit (so much burnt) at þeir máttu ekki við festask, Fb. iii. 175; eldr tók at leika húsin, Gullb. 28; eldrinn tók at leika vatns-keröldin ok viðinn, Fms. xi. 35; heldr en þar léki eldr yfir, viii. 341; lék eldrinn skjótt tjörgaða spónu í keröldunum, i. 128. of water, waves, stream, to play, wash; unnir leku, Hkv. 2. 11, Lex. Poët.; þótti honum þat helzt frói at hafa höndina niðri í læknum, ok láta strauminn leika um sárit, Fas. iii. 388; vatnit var djúpt at landinu, ok hafði leikit undan bakkanum, svá at holt var með, the water bad washed the earth away, and made the bank bollow, Grett. 131 A:-of wind, veðr var kalt ok lék á norðan, 113 new Ed.: allir ketill lék utan ok innan sem ein sia, Bs. ii. 9. 4. metaph., lék þat orð á, it was rumoured, Fms. i. 288, Fs. 75; var þá vinátta þeirra kær, þótt þat léki nökkut á ýmsu, though there were ups and downs in their friendship, Fms. vi. 369; leika á tvennu, id., Mag. 33; lék á hinu sama, it went all one way, Fms. v. 252; leika á tveim tungum, 'to swing on two tongues,' of various reports of the same thing, ix. 255; leikr þat sízt á tvímæli, hverr fræði-maðr sem frá þeim hefir sagt, Edda (pref.) 147; ef tortrygð leikr á, if there is any suspicion, Js. 26; par leikr bó minn hugr á, bave a mind for a thing, Eg. 520; pat leikr mér i skapi (I have a mind) at kaupa Islands-far, Fms. ii. 4; ok ef þér leikr aptr munr at, Ld. 318, v. l.; leika i mun, id., Skv. 3. 39; leika landmunir, to feel bomesick, Bjarn.; e-m leikr öfund á e-u, to envy, Fms. vi. 342; leika hugr á, to bave a mind to, love; hón er svá af konum, at mér leikr helzt hugr á, vii. 103. III. esp. in the part. bag-ridden, bewitched, as madmen or people bedridden or taken by a strange illness were thought to be 'ridden' by trolls; syndisk mönnum þann veg helzt sem hann mundi leikinn, þvíat hann fór hjá sér ok talaði við sjálfan sik, Eb. 270; maðr sá er Snorri hét var leikinn af flagði einu, Bs. i. 464. 2. metaph. to ill-treat, vex; hví ertú svá illa leikin? Nj. 18, Sd. 169; sárt ertú 2. metaph. leikinn, Sámr fóstri, Nj. 114; sagði þeim engan frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr ílla leikna, Fms. ix. 47; börðu þeir mik ok léku súrliga, Fb. i. 547; þeir tóku hann ok léku hart ok börðu, Andr. 64; Loka nær henr leikinn allvald, Loki's maid (Death) bas laid bands on the king, Yt.:-to vex, annoy, cp. at bjófar né leiki, that the thieves sball not take it, Hm.; þau á vági vindr of lék, the wind swamped them, Gkv. 1; meinit hafði lengi við leikit, the illness had vexed him a long IV. reflex. to be performed, done; ef þat má time, Bs. i. 190. leikask, if this can be done, Fas. i. 88; sögðu at þat mætti þá vel leikask, at vinda segl á Orminum ok sigla á haf út, Fms. ii. 326:-leikask á e-n, to get the worst of it; mjök hefir á leikisk minn hluta, I have been utterly worsted, Isl. ii. 269; ok léksk mjök á mönnum Agða jarls, Fms. iii. 187; ok þótti nú opt á leikask í viðskiptum þeirra Grettis, Grett. 2. recipr., leikask við, to flay a match, to play one against another; ok er hat bezt at vit sjálfir leikimk við, Grett. 99 new Ed.,

barnleikum allir þrír meðan þeir vóru ungir, they had been playmates, Fms. vi. 343; ef þeir skyldi tveir við leikask, Glúm. 370:-at þer komizt undan med lausafé ydart, en bå leikisk um lönd sem audit er, escape with the movable property and leave the land to its fate, and let them quarrel about the land as best they can, Eb. 98.

leika, n., pl. leiku, a playtbing, doll, puppet; bú ert leikum ljósari, MS. 4.9; ek skal færa þik Hildigunni dóttur minni, ok skal hón hafa þik fyrir leika (leiku Ed.), Fas. ii. 233; þótt hann þykki trautt hvers barns leika vera, Fms. xi. 95; léku þeir sér um dag, ok bað Steinolfr Arngrim ljá sér messingar hest-Arngrimr svarar, ek mun gefa þér, þviat þat er nú heldr þitt leika en mitt fyrir aldrs sökum, Glúm. 353; kurraði þat hverr í sínum híbýlum, at vetrgestr Brynjólfs mundi eigi vera hversdags leika, Sturl. iii. 127: plur., fogr leiku eru þetta, O. H. L. 50; þeir tveir trémenn er Frey höfðu fengnir verit til leikna, Fb. i. 403.

leika, u, f. = leika, n. but a later form, min leika, Grett. 107 new Ed., cp. Fas. ii. 233. 2. a play-sister = leiksystir; vit vetr níu vórum leikur, Gs. 11; Dvalins-leika, Lex. Poët.

leikandi, f. a sport, jest, İsl. ii. 451.

leikari, 2, m. [North. E. laker], a player, esp. a fiddler, jester, MS. 623. 18, Fms. viii. 207, Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hkr. i. 30, Al. 41, Th. 77. COMPDS: leikara-skapr, m. scurrility, bistrionic manners, H. E. ii. 113, leikara-söngr, m. a lay, Mar.

leik-blað, n. 'sway-blade,' poët. a pinion, Haustl.

leik-blandinn, part. sportive, MS. 4. 6.

leik-borð, n. a play-board; skjóta (ljótu) leikborði fyrir e-n, to turn the tables upon a person, Gg. 1, Grett. (in a verse).

leik-bróðir, m. a play-fellow, Fær. 58. II. [Lat. laicus], a laybrother received into a convent, D. N. iv. 89.

leik-domr, m. the laity, Bs. i. 750, Sturl. iii. 63.

leik-fang, n. wrestling, Jb. 83: mod. a plaything.

leik-félagi, a, m. a play-fellow, Karl. 176.

leik-ferő, f. sport, Bs. ii. 28.

leik-fólk, n. lay-folk, laity, Bs. ii. 138, K. b. K. 140.

leik-goði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

leikinn, adj. playful, gay, Fms. ii. 169, vii. 175, Mar. 280.

leik-knöttr, m. a 'play-ball,' top, Jón porl.

leik-ligr, adj. [Lat. laicus], lay, Bs. ii. 45. leik-maör, m. a layman, Sturl. iii. 60, Bs., K. Å., H. E. passim.

[leikr], a player, Gisl. 32, Sturl. i. 23.

loik-mannliga, adv. jester-like, Mar.

leik-mikill, adj. playful, merry, 1sl. ii. 439, Bard. 8 new Ed. leik-mot, n. a 'play-meeting,' public aibletic sports, Eg. 188, Fs.

11.

Leikn, f. the name of an ogress, perhaps with reference to the ancient belief that sicknesses arise from the being 'ridden' by witches, Edda 54 (in a verse), cp. Edda (Gl.); leiknar hestr, the 'ogress steed,' poët. the wolf, Hallfred; the Leikin, Vsp. 25, is prob. identical, seid hon leikin, she (the prophetess) worshipped witches (trolls) = she was a sorceress.

LEIKR, m., dat. leiki is freq. in poetry and old prose, but mod. leik; plur. in old usage always leikar, even in late MSS. such as Fb. iii. 405; but in mod. usage leikir, acc. leiki: the phrase 'á nýja leik' seems to including athletics, Eg. 147, Edda 31-33, Fs. 60; ok eigi var sá leikr er nokkurr þyrfti við hann at keppa, Nj. 29; sjá skulum vér leika þína (not leiki), Fb. iii. 405; leika ok gleði, Fagrsk. ch. 26; slá leik, to set up a game (cp. slá danz), Sturl. ii. 100 (of a game of ball): of a dance, Bret. 42; hann hendi gaman at affraunum ok leikum, ... knattleikar vóru þá tiðir, Eg. 187; leikr var lagiðr á Hvítár-völlum allfjölmennr, 188; sveinninn var á leiki með öðrum ungmennum, Fms. i. 78; fara at (með) leik sínum, to roam about, Boll. 336, Fms. x. 159; hverir eiga her leik svá újafnan? Nj. 125: of a ceremony, Fbr. 7: of capping verses, Bs. i. 237; cp. strengleikr, a 'string-play,' lay. 2. metaph. a game, sport, Grett. 50 new Ed.; hann segir þeim um hvat leika (gen. pl.) var, be told them what the game was, Fb. i. 325, Fms. ii. 49; sagdi hvat i leikum var, Sd. 152; tók leikrinn ekki at batna af þeirra hendi, Fms. vi. 212: the phrase, á nýja leik, anew, 1b. 10, N.G. L. i. 334, Sks. 234, Fms. ix. 274, 284. 370, 401, 409, 511, xi. 62; nýjan leik is a modernized form not found in good old vellums; eptir e-s leik, after one's good pleasure, Stj. 148: the phrase, leikr er gjörr til e-s, a person is aimed at, is the mark of an attack; þvíat til hans var leikr görr, Ld. 152; göra sér leik til e-s, to act wantonly:—poët. phrase, Hildar leikr, Odins leikr, sverda, jáma leikr, etc., the play of Hilda, of Odin, of swords, of iron = battle, Lex. Poet.; the Freys leikr, the play of Frey, by Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse), is by the older Grundtvig ingeniously identified with our Yile play, see the connection in which the word stands in the verse. The ancients used to assemble for athletic sports (leik-mót), and during that time they lived in booths or sheds (leik-skáli), even women used to be present as spectators, Sturl. i. 23, Fms. ii. 269, bord. 15 new Ed.; ok höfðu þeir leikisk við towards an Icel. Dictionary, s. v. leikr (in the Additam. to the Arna-Magn.

Collection in Copenhagen); thus, brúar-leikr, skolla-l., risa-l., húfu-l., felinga-l., and many others. leiks-lok, n. pl.; at leikslokum. finally.

-leikr, m. an inflexion or termination, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. I. leik-skáli, a, m. a play-sbed, Eb. 216. Leik-skálar, m. pl. local name, Landn.; see leikr above.

leik-stefna, u, f. = leikmót, Clem. 31.

leik-sveinn, m. a playmate, Stj. 578, Fs. 130, Vigl.

leik-vald, n. the lay-power, laity, Bs. ii. 21.

leik-völlr, m. a play-ground, Fas. ii. 407, Skálda 170, Bær. 7, Tistr. 3. LEIPTB, f., pl. leiptrir, Hkv. 1.15; gen. sing. leiptrar, 2.29; but in mod. usage neut:—lightning, Sks. 203, passim in mod. usage. 2. in poetry; hræ-l., 'carrior-lightning' = a sword; or vig-l., 'war-lightning', id.; alnar-l., 'arm-lightning' = gold; enni-leiptr, the 'brow-lightning' = the eye, see Lex. Poët.; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof' = the sky, Harms.: leiptr is the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

II. the name of a myth. river, cp. the Gr. Πυριφλεγέθων, Gm.: an oath sworn by this river, Hkv. 2.29.

leiptr, m., gen. leiptrs, a kind of wbale or dolphin, Dan. lyft, Edda (Gl.); hnisa...eða leiptr er eigi verðr lengri en sjau álna, Sks. 203, Lex. Poët. leiptra, að, to flash, of lightning, but also of the twinkling of stars, the

eyes, and the like, Fas. ii. 368, Karl. 542.

LEIR, n., as in leirinu, Štj. 72, 414; með góðu leiri ok seigu, Sks. 417; leirit, Fms. ix. 511, v.l. In mod. usage leirr, m., which also occurs in Fms. ix. 511 (leirrinn); grár leirr, Orkn. 374 (in a verse); leirinum, Fb. i. 354, Orkn. 336, but leirinu öllu two lines below; leirnum, Fas. iii. 583; leirinn, Orkn. 374 (Fb.); thus the older vellums prefer the neut., the later the masc.; [Dan. leer; Swed. ler; Scot. lair]:—elay, earth, loam, but also mud, esp. on the beach, passim, see the references above: in plur. leirar = leira (q. v.) II. metaph. and poët., arnar leir, 'eagle's mud'=bad poetry, referring to the legend told in the Edda 49, alluded to in Gd. 2, Sturl. ii. 56 (in a verse); as also in mod. usage, whence leir-skald, n. a poetaster: local names, Leir-a, Leir-vik, etc. COMPDS: leir-bakki, a, m. a clayey bank, Fms. v. leir-blót, n. a clay idol, N. G. L. i. 383. leir-bolli, a, m. 252. an earthen bowl. leir-brúsi, a, m. an earthen pot. leir-burör, m. bad poetry. leir-buð, f. a clay booth, Bs. i. 249, ii. 157. depill, m. a loamy spot, O. H. L. leir-gata, u, f. a loamy path, Nj. leir-gröf, f. a loam-pit, Nj. 84, v. l. leir-jötunn, m. the clay leir-kelda, u, f. a loam-pit, Bs. i. 577. giant, Edda 58. leir-ker, m. an earthen pot. leirkera-smior, m. a potter, N.T. leir-krukka. u, f. an earthen 'crock,' Ver. 25. leir-ljós, adj. grayish, of a horse. leir-maðr, m. a clay-man, Edda ii. 298. leir-pottr, m. an earthen leir-skáld, n. a poetaster. leir-sletta, u, f. a 259. leir-smiðr, m. a potter, Matth. xxvii. 7. pot, Sks. 543. leir-blot of mud, Róm. 259. leir-stokkinn, part. mud-splashed, Hrafn. 7. leir-tjörn, f. a loampit, El. leir-vaðill, m. a sballow mud bank, Stj. 135. leir-vík, f. a muddy creek, Hkr. ii. 196: a local name = Lerwick in Shetland. Leirvor, f. the name of an ogress, Edda.

leira, u, f. a 'loam field,' the muddy shore at low water mark, Fms. viii. 315, ix. 44, 405, x. 138, O. H. L. 14, 15, Orkn. 336, Eb. 84 (v. l.) new Ed.: a nickname, Fb. iii: local names, Leiru-lækr, Leiru-vágr, Landn., Fs. compps: leiru-bekkr, m. a muddy brook, Fms. viii. 421. leiru-vík, f. = leirvik, Fms. iv. 153.

Leira, u, f. the river Loire in France, O. H.

leirigr, adj. loamy, muddy, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 291.

leir-ligr, adj. of clay, Bs. ii. 157.

LEISTR, m. [Ulf. laists = ixvos; A.S. læst; Engl. cobbler's last; Dan. læst; ep. Germ. leisten, prop. = to follow in the footsteps]:—the foot below the ankle, Edda 110.

2. a sbort sock; hefir flagnað framan af fætinum öðrum skinnit með nöglunum á þann hátt sem leistr. Bs. i. 618; ok brann í gegnum skóinn ok leistinn (v.l. hosuna), ok fótrinn brann, Þiðr. 358. v.l.: mod., há-leistr, a bough-last, a sock reaching to the ankle: poët, hyrjar-leistr, Ýt. 20; leista tré, the leg, Edda 100. compos: leista-brækr, f. pl. breeks with stockings fastened to them, long bose, Eb. 242, Nj. 212, Ísl. ii. 218. leista-lauss, adj. without a footpiece, Fms. vi. 205.

LEIT, f. a search, exploration, as also an exploring party, expedition; jarl var sjálft í leitinni, Nj. 131; fóru þrír í hverja leit, Eg. 220; konungr mun seint af hyggja um leitina, Fms. vi. 381; skipta þeir liði sínu í helminga til leitar í skóginum, x. 218; þeir spurðu at hestum þeim, er þeir vóru á leit komnir, the borses which they were 'laiting,' come in search of, Ísl. ii. 349: plur., hvers þú á leitum ert, what art thou seeking? Fsm.: in a local sense, skulu vér fara dreift, þvíat leitin er víð, Fms. i. 70: in plur. leitir, 'sheep-laiting,' the search for sheep in the mountain pastures in autumn.

LEITA, að, prop. a causal from líta, [Ulf. wlaiton = περιβλέπεσθαι; North. E. to lait; Dan. lede]:—to seek, search, with gen. leita e-s, or with prep. leita at e-u, or absol., héradsmenn leitudu hennar ok fundu hana eigi, Nj. 14; leita lands, Fms. ii. 214; Hængr sigldi í haf ok leitaði Íslands, Eg. 99, Landn. 27, 32, Fms. i. 27, 71; leita e-m kvánſangs, Eg. 28, passim: metaph., ef yðar er ílla leitað, if you are challenged, rudely lemr holdið, Hom. 14: lemja niðr, to beat down, suppress, Fms. ii.

treated, Nj. 139; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fb. ii. 73:-hón leitaði í eina hirzlu, Fms. iv. 37; leituðu þeir um skóginn allan, i. 72; Njáll leitadi Höskuldi um manna-forrád, Nj. 149 : leita at e-m, to seek for, Fms. ix. 218; ok leiti bér at honum Höskuldi, Nj. 171, passim in mod. usage: leita eptir e-m, id., Fms. i. 69: the phrase, leita sér stadar, to go on one's business, cacare, Hm. 113, Fzt. 197. II. metaph. to seek for belp; vil ek at þú leitir aldri annarra en mín ef þú þarft nokkurs við, Nj. 74; leita sér heilla, Landn. 33; leita lækninga, to seek for bealing, to call in a physician, Johan. 26; leita ráda, to seek for advice, Nj. 75. to enquire, examine, Sks. 638, Hom. 65. 3. with prepp.; leita á e-n, to offend in word or deed, be aggressive, Nj. 16, O. H. 222, (á-leitinn); leita á við e-n, to contest, call in question, Grág. i. 36; leita á um e-t, to try, attempt; hvar skulu vér á leita? Nj. 3; en þat ræð ek, at bu leitir eigi optarr a hreysti mina, that thou dost not again question my valour, Orkn. 402: leita eptir e-u, to 'lait after,' seek for, passim; leita eptir máli, to follow a case, take it up, Nj. 75; leita eptir við e-n, to entreat a person, Fbr. 117; leita eptir um e-t, to enquire into, Eg. 536: leita upp, to seek out, Germ. aufsuchen, Fms. x. 71:-leita vid, to try, endeavour, Nj. 21, Sturl. i. 17, Rb. 382, Eg. 606, Jb. 382; leita vid for, to try to get away, Grag. i. 91: leita til e-s, to try for, Fb. ii. 309. in a local sense, to try to go, make ready to go, proceed on a journey; ef Eirekr konungr leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; hann kvaðsk aptr mundu leita til vina sinna, ii. 214; ef hann leitaði aptr í land, v. 32; leita braut or landi, to go abroad, O. H. 130; leita & fund e-s, to visit a person, Eg.; haltú vörð å, ef hann leitar (tries to escape) út um munninn, Fms. vi. 351: leita undan, to go back, fly, Stj. IV. reflex. to seek; leitask um, to explore; bá leituðusk peir um hvar líkast var út at komask, Eg. 233; leituðusk þeir þá um ok fundu hurð í gólfinu, 234, Stj. 479; leitask fyrir, id., H. E. i. 245, Sks. 706: leitast við, to attempt, mod. = leita við. The reflexive is more freq. in mod. than in old usage.

leiti, n. [from lita], a bill or elevation on the horizon hiding the view, Eg. 220, Grág. i. 433, Fms. viii. 147, Orkn., Stj. 401; leiti berr á milli, Nj. 263, Fbr. 55 new Ed.; fara svá at á sínu leiti er jafnan hverr, Mar.; ef hann sæi nokkurn mann ríða um leitið fram, Glúm. 363, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.); Óðinn hleypti svá mikit, at hann var á öðru leiti fyrir, Edda 57; þeir riðu undir leiti nokkut, en þeir sásk aldri síðan, Nj. 279; varð fyrir þeim leiti nokkut mjök hátt, Fms. vii. 68: freq. in mod. usage, esp. in Icel. local names.

leiti, n. [hlutr], a sbare, part; see hleyti.

-leitr, adj. [lita], looking so and so, in compds, see Gramm. p. xxxiv, col. 1. (IX.)

leizla, u, f. = lciðsla, q. v.

LEKA, pres. lek; pret. lak, láku; part. lekit; a weak part. lekat occurs. Fms. ix. 345; [A. S. leccan; Engl. leak; Dan. lække]:—prop. to drip, dribble; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi Heiðdraupnis, Sdm. 13:—to leak, of a ship or vessel, en hón lak eigi heldr enn it þéttasta kerald, Bs. i. 596; var mjök lekat skipit, Fms. ix. 345; leka eins og hrip, freq. in mod. usage: of milch kine, en á öðru kvikíé ef þat lekr, Jb. 366. loki, a, m. a leakage, leak; kómu þá lekar at skipinu, Grett. 96: the

phrase, sjá við þeim leka, to see to a future leak (emergency).

lekr, adj. (compar. lekari, N. G. L. i. 199), leaky, Grett. 94, Jb. 378, Fms. ix. 381, Stj. 367, N. G. L. i. 304.

lek-stólpar, m. pl. 'leak-beams,' prob. 2 kind of pump, Edda (Gl.) lektari, 2, m. [eccl. Lat. lectorium], a lectern, reading desk, Vm. 10, 52, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 797.

lektía, u, f. [Lat. word], a lesson, 625. 169, Vm. 38.

lektor, m. [Lat. word], a reader, Ver. 49.

16-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), vile, of little worth; this word does not occur in old writers; the etym. is dubious, cp. lémagna, lébarn, etc. lemba, d, [lamb], to lamb; lembd ær, a ewe with lamb, Stj. 185, Grág. i. 502.

lemd, f. lameness, from a blow, N. G. L. i. 30, 67.

16-meginn, adj., mod. 16-magna, indecl. faini, exhausted; lémegit ljós, a faint light, Stj. 16.

lem-heyror, part. deaf, Anecd. 2 new Ed.

LEMJA, pres. lem; pret. lamði; part. lamiðr, Glúm. 342; imperat. lem, lemdu, Skíða R. 131; lamdr, and mod. also laminn, Mar. 637: [A. S. læman; provinc. Engl. lam = to tbrasb; Germ. läbmen]:—to tbrasb, flog, beat, so as to lame or disable; urðu þar átján menn sárir en margir lamðir, Fms. ix. 355; lemja mun ek bogann fyrir honum ef ek má, x. 362; þorbjörn bað hann starfa betr, ella kvaðsk hann mundu lemja hann, Grett. 120; þeir lömðu hann náliga til bótleysis, 154; lamðan til heljar, Am. 41; ok lemða (subj.) alla í liðu, Ls. 43; ok ætt jötuns alla lamði, þkv. 31; munu eigi öll úlamið (neut. pl.), Glúm. 340; lemja í smátt, to smasb, Mar.; lamða (lame), halta ok blinda, Greg. 28; fugli með lamðum vængjum, Hom. 142: lemja á e-m, to *lam into one,' give one a tbrasbing, Skíða R. 135.

II. metaph. to suppress; skulu bændr taka frá segl ok lemja (to upset) svá för þeirra, N. G. L. i. 103; hann ætlaði svá at lemja fyrir þeim smíðina, Stj. 312; viðvörun hræðslu lemr holdið, Hom. 14: lemja niðt, to beat down, suppress, Fms. ii.

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III. reflex., Gunnarr hjó á hönd Hallgrími, ok lamðisk PSks. 110. handleggrinn, en sverðit beit ekki, Nj. 45; sverðit brotnaði en haussinn lamdisk, but the skull was fractured, Gisl. 4; svá mikit högg at haussinn lamðisk mjök, Fb. i. 400. 2. recipr., önnur efni eru nú í váru máli, en at ber lemisk roorinn fyrir, to break one another's oars, Fms. viii. 216. 3. to be ruined; all frior lemsk, all bappiness is destroyed, Hallfred; landvörn lamðisk, the defence was paralysed, Sighvat.

lempa, ad, [a mod. for. word borrowed from the Dan. læmpe; cp. A. S. limpan]:-to temper, accommodate; lempa sig eptir e-u.

lempinn or lempiligr, adj. pliable, gentle.

lemstr, m., gen. lemstrar, a severe contusion; lemstr málhelti minnar, Hom. 143. COMPDS: lemstr-högg, n. a blow causing contusion, D. N. iv. 84. lemstrar-sár, n. a disabling wound, Gpl. 180, Ann. 1398.

lemstra, ad, to contuse.

LEN, n., mod. also 16ni, [Dan. len; Germ. leben], a fief, fee; taka land í lén, Fms. i. 22, iv. 212; halda lönd ok lén af konungi, 232; hann hafði í lén hálfar Færeyjar af Haraldi Gráfeld, ii. 91; þat lén sem hann veitir mér, Ghl. 63 (in an oath of homage); Herra Knútr hafði þá hálft Rygja-fylki ok Sogn hálfan, ok þótti honum þat lén minna en hann vildi, Fms. ix. 428, x. 116; beiðask léns yfir fylki, Fagrsk. 7; þar sem lendr madr hefir len, N. G. L. ii. 407 :- a royal grant or emolument, bæði um skyldir ok útgerðir ok mörg önnur lén, Fms. vi. 339; hann heitr yor í mót miklu léni ok trausti, viii. 204; hann gaf honum mikit lén ok land í sínu ríki, O. H. L. 18; hann hafði veitt honum mikit lén, ok gefit honum dýrligar gjafir, 68; skyldu ok þeir sem lénin höfðu missa beirra, ef beir flytti eigi bessi bréf, Bs. i. 764:-royal revenue, bitt ríki liggr undir úfriði, ok tekr þú eigi af þvílíkt lén sem þú ættir at hafa, O. H. L. 30:-an office, umbods-len, D. N. v. 417; sa konungs umbods-madr sem þar hefir lén, N.G.L. ii. 280. II. metaph. the good things of this life; sumir hafa litid len edr lof, Edda II. lensmaor, m. a 'fief-bolder,' feoffee; in the Middle Ages the king's governor was so called: -in Norway a kind of officer, bailiff, D. N., Fr. passim. léna, u, f. to grant, Vigl. 31.

16na, u, f. [cp. Germ. lebne; Engl. to lean]:-the pad or cushion laid under the pack-saddle; hann tók tvá hesta ok lagði á lénur (mod. reiðing), Nj. 74; kómu þeir til hesta sinna, ok er þeir vildu lénur á þá leggja, Bs. i. 389; vóru lagðir út vöru-sekkar nokkurir á hlaðit, ok þar lénur með, Ísl. ii. 204.

léna, að, to saddle; Bileam lénaði ösnu sína, Stj. 334. LEND, f., pl. lendir, mod. also lendar; [A. S. lenden; Old Engl. lendes; Scot.lendis; Engl.loins; O.H.G.lenti; Germ.lende]:-the loin; the mod. usage distinguishes between the sing., the loin or croup of a horse and pl. lendar of the human loins; lendir yorar skulu þér gyrða, Hom. 84 (Luke xii. 35); munu konungar út af þínum lendum fæðask, Stj., Sks. 404; undir herðum, lendum, knés-bótum, Edda 40; lenda-kláði, Fas. iii. 102: -of a horse, hann flær af henni alla baklengjuna aptr å lend, Grett. 91; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; um höfuð, lend, brjóst ok kvið ok allan hest, Sks. 404. lenda-verkr, m. 'loin-wark,' lumbago, Pr. 471, Ld. 32.

LENDA, d, mod. t, [land], to land, Fms. vii. 31, viii. 33, ix. 23, Eb. 234, Ld. 32, passim; lenda skipi, Fbr. 163. II. metaph. impers., e-m lendir saman, to come into collision with, close with one another; oss (dat.) mun nú saman lenda ef þér látið eigi lausan manninn, Fms. vii. 117; mun ek ekki letja at oss lendi saman, Ld. 324; munuð þér (=mun yðr?) saman lenda, nema miðlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55. lendir, to be landed, to come to an end; par lendir pessi viorzou ok hjali, Fms. xi. 52; hér lendir með þeim, at ..., Bs. ii. 72; eigi vitu vér hvar þessu máli lendir, Mar.: absol., lenda í vanda, to be landed in difficulties, get into scrapes, Karl. 308; svá mikit ofresli at eigi mátti III. to give land to a person, with acc.; en lenda, þiðr. 272. hverr sem lendir hann við minna, sekr eyri, N. G. L. iii. 37.

lenda, u, f. land, fields; hann átti hundruð kúgilda á leigu-stöðum ok tíu lendur, Sturl. i. 97; víðar lendur ok fagrar, Ld. 96; lendur ok lausa-fé, Fms. i. 289.

lend-borinn, part. 'land-born,' of the landed gentry, Eg. 342, Fms. viii. 155.

lending, f. a landing, landing-place, Lv. 93, Fms. ii. 93.

lendi-stöö, f. a landing-place, N. G. L. i. 243, 380, v. l.

lendr, adj. landed, esp. as a law term; lendr maor, lendir menn,= 'landed-men' or the barons of ancient Scandinavia, bolding land or emoluments (veizlur) from the king, and answering to hersit (q. v.) of a still earlier time; heita beir hersar eða lendir menn í Danskri tungu, Edda 93; gjörði konungr þá Þórólf lendan mann, ok veitir honum þá allar veizlur þær er áðr hafði Bárðr haft, Eg. 35, Sks. 5, Fms. i. 60, ix. 496, Gpl. 12, and passim in the Laws and Sagas, but never referring to the Icel. Commonwealth. II. in compds, við-lendr, í-lendr, samlendr (q. v.), út-lendr, outlandisb.

lend-ván, f. expectance of a fief, N. G. L. i. 360.

lengt, f. [langr], length of space and time, Bret. 32, Stj. 74, Fms. viii. 88, Eg. 318, Alg. 372. Barl. 165:—gramm., Skálda 175: lengtbening, Snót (1865) 330; prjón-les, knitted wares, socks, sbirts, etc.

2. adverb. phrases, til lengdar, long, for a long time; alls til lengdar, too long, Karl. 227; í bráð ok lengdar (mod. í bráð og lengd), for now and bereafter, Fms. vii. 88; pegar til lengdar lætr, in the long run; á-lengdar, afar off.

LENGI, adv., the compar. lengr is used in a temp. sense, lengra in a local sense, see langr; [Dan. længe]:—long. for a long time; lengi hefr mér þat í hug verit, Nj. 2; hversu lengi? 141; eigi lengi, Ld. 168; of lengi, too long; svá lengi sem, as long as, Rb. 64; ok eru þeir þá miklu lengst niðri, by far the longest time, id.; ok þolir eigi inni lengr, could no longer 'thole' or endure it, Fær. 269, passim; lengr en skemr, rather long than short, for a good while, Bs. i. 155; til pess at lengt en skemr frestadisk þat níðingsverk, Al. 105: á-lengr (q. v.), bereafter: lengr er, until; lengr er lyriti er varit at lögbergi, K. þ. K. (Kb.) i. 18; lengr er beir hafa synt biskupi, 22: with gen., lengi vetrar, for a long part of the winter, Fbr. i. 334; lengi æfi, during a long part of one's life, 224; lengi dags, lengi nætr, and so on.

lenging, f. lengthening, Fms. iii. 12; mála-lenging, prolongation. lengja, d, [langr], to lengthen; var lengt nafn hans, there was added to bis name, Fms. vi. 16; lengja líf sitt, i. 126; þarf eigi at lengja sögu um þat mál, it boots not to tell a long tale, xi. 9; lengja leið sína, Eg. 742; ord-lengja, to lengthen out words; hvat parf pat lengja, what need to make a long story? Karl. 374, 427.

II. impers. to lengthen, esp. of days and seasons; um vetrinn er daga lengdi, Hrafn. 30; nótt (acc.) lengir. III. reflex., e-m lengisk, to long after;

sem þessir tveir vetr vóru liðnir þá þótti Jósaphat lengjask mjök,

Barl. 198. lengja, u, f. an oblong piece, Skida R. 27; bak-lengja, q. v.

lengrum, see langr III. 2.

lengstum, adv., see langr III. 2.

léni, n. [lé], a scythe, steel and iron welded together in a forge; gzta þarf líka að því, meðan verið er að slá lénið, að . . ., Árm. á Alþ. iv. 119. Lent, f. Lent, in the words of John the Fleming, Nú er komin Lentin Ekki skilr fólkit hvat Lentin er, Bs. i. 801.

lenz, f. [for. word; Lat. lancea], a lance, Edda (Gl.)

100, m. [for. word; Lat. leo], a lion, Fms. vii. 69, Fbr. 34, Nj. 143, pior. 190, Stj. 71, 411, Plac.; this Lat. form is freq. in old writers; the prop. Icel. form is ljón, q. v.

león, n. a lion, Fb. i. 165, Fms. vii. 69, Stj. 71, 231, 459; ljóns í hvassar sjónir, Sighvat; yet the vellums hardly ever use the mod. spelling ljón, but león:—the word is masc., bior. 190, Pr. 402, 434. hvelpr, m. a lion's whelp, Stj. 231.

leóna, u, f. a lioness, Stj. 80.

leparor or leoparor, m. [for. word], a leopard, Al. 167, Art.; the Icel. form is hlébarðr, q. v.

LEPJA, pres. lep, lapti; part. lapit; [A. S. lapian; Engl. lap]:-lap like a dog; this word seems not to occur in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage and undoubtedly old.

LEPPR, m. [cp. Engl. lump], a lock of bair; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári þínu, Nj. 116; hann skar ór lepp ór hári þess manns, Fas. i. 528; hann hafði ljósan lepp í hári sínu hinum vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13: ok tók ek einn lepp ór tagli hans, Fb. i. 354; miðla mér í mót lepp ór magaskeggi þínu, Fms. vi. 141; the word is obsolete in this sense. a rag, tatter, cp. Germ. lump; sem leppr rotinn, Bs. ii. 56; pá in2 vánda leppa sem hann hafði, Fms. ii. 161; hverr leppr er upp brotinn í váru skipi, vi. 382: freq. in mod. usage, leppr or í-leppr, socks to wear in shoes; bak-leppr, the pad under a saddle. сомро**s : leppa-klæði,** Leppa-lúði, a, m. a monster, the husn. slasbed clotbes, Rétt. 40, 48.

band of the ogress Grýla (q. v.), Maurer's Volks. lepra, u, f. [a Lat. word], leprosy, Fas. ii. 390; in mod. vulg. usage diarrbæa.

lepsa, u, f. a rag, piece of cloth.

-lera, [cp. lara], in compds, sótt-lera, ætt-leri, q. v.

LEREPT, n. [Dan. lærred; prob. a compd, qs. lé-ript = soft raiment]: —linen, a linen cloth, K. p. K. 20, Grág. i. 213, Sks. 287, Fms. vi. 348, Fs. 147: also in plur., vera at léreptum, to be at one's linen, of a lady. 161; lérept is opp. to vaômál, K. b. K. (Kb.) 8. -hökull, m. a linen cloth or cope, Vm. 53, 114.

LERKA, ad, [Scot. lerk], to lace tight; var höttrinn lerkadr um hálsinn, Landn. 147; lerka ermar at öxl...drambhosur lerkaðar at beini. Fms. vi. 440: metaph. to chastise [cp. North. E. to lace], lerkandi sina sal, Mar.; hann lerkaði sinn líkam með föstum, Thom :- part. lerkaðr. bruised, contused; blar ok lerkaðr af stórum höggum, Fas. iii. 357: in mod. usage feeling as if sore all over the body.

les, n. a lesson, in divine service; porláks söng ok les með, Vm. 35; at song ok lesi, 52; með lesi ok song, Am. 43, 74; messu-song ok les. Bs. i. 811. compds: les-bók, f. a lesson-book, Vm. 52, 55. Dipl. v. les-djákn, m. a reading clerk, Bs. ii. 11, Th. 76. a reading gallery or choir, Mar. los-skrá, f. = lesbók, Jm. 11. knitted wares, such as knitted gloves, drawers, socks, and the like, freq. in mod. usage; að endingu eg óska þór | að þú fáir les og smér | í skattim,

part. lesinn: [Ulf. lisan = συλλέγειν, συνάγειν; A. S. lesan; provincial Engl. to lease; O. H. G. lesan; Germ. lesen; cp. Gr. λέγειν, Lat. legere]:prop. to glean, gather, pick, Stj. 615; lesa hnetr, aldin, Gisl. (in a verse), Dropl. 5; lesa ber, to gather berries, K. p. K. 82; hafði hón lesit sér mikil ber til sæðslu, Bs. i. 204; lesa blóm, Art. 66:—lesa saman; verða nokkut vinber saman lesin af byrnum? Matth. vii. 16; þvíat eigi lesa menn saman fikjur af þyrnum ok eigi heldr vinber af þistlum, Luke vi. 44; lesit fyrst illgresit saman, Matth. xiii. 30; þeir lásu saman manna um morguninn ... bá hafði sá eigi meira er mikit hafði saman lesit, Stj. 202; bessir smáir articuli sem hér eru saman lesnir, Fb. iii. 237; saman lesa líf e-s, to compile, H. E. i. 584: beir lasu upp (picked up) halm bann allan, Mart. 123; tóku þeir silfrið ok lásu upp, Fms. viii. 143. grasp, catch; eldrinn las skjótt tróð-viðinn, Eg. 238: of a ship, þat má rétt heita Stígandi er svá less hafit, Fs. 28; bróðirinn less um herðar sér bann kadals-hlutinn sem þeir höfðu haldit, grasped it, wound it round bis sboulders, Mar.; hann greip sviðuna, ok las af höndum honum, be gripped the weapon and snatched it out of his hands, Sturl. i. 64: lesa sik upp, to baul oneself up; ba las hann sik skjótt upp eptir öxar-skaptinu, Fær. 111; þórir gékk at skíðgarðinum, ok krækði upp á öxinni, las sik upp eptir, O. H. 135. 3. to knit, embroider; hón sat við einn gullligan borða ok las (embroidered) þar á min liðin ok framkomin verk, Fas. i. 176; typt kiæði ok veigoð ok lesin (better lesni, q.v.), Js. II. metaph. to gather words and syllables, to read, [cp. Lat. legere]; sem lesit er, Stj. 40; hann let lesa upp (to read aloud) hverir skráðir vóru á konungs-skipit, Fms. vii. 287; statuta skulu . . . geymask ok lesask, H. E. i. 500; sat konungr ok hirðin úti fyrir kirkju ok lásu aptansönginn, Fms. vii. 152, Bs. i. 155; meðan biskup las öttu-söng, Fms. xi. 300: in endless instances, mod., lesa or lesa húslestr, q. v. This sense of course never occurs in poems of the heathen age, but the following references seem to form a starting-point, in which less means to talk, gossip; lesa um e-n, to talk, speak of; hittki hann fior bott beir um hann får lesi, ef hann með snotrum sitr, Hm. 23; kann enn vera at maðr vensk á at lesa of aðra, ok hafa uppi löstu manna, Hom. (St.): part. lesandi, able to read; vel lesandi: lesinn, well read; vid-lesinn, who bas read many things.

lesandi, a, m. a reader, one able to read; see above.

lesari, a, m. a reader.

lé-skrápr, m. a tanned sbark-skin, Ísl. ii. 113.

lesni, n. [prob. from lesa I. 3], a kind of bead-gear for women; typt klædar, vævgin ok lesni (lesin) þat á dóttir, N.G.L. i. 211, cp. Js. 78: poët., lesnis stofn, the 'stem' of the lesni = the head, Landn. 152 (in a verse); lesnis land (lesni lands MS.), id., Leidarv. 24.

lesnig, n. = lesni, D. N. iv. 328.

lesning, f. reading, H. E. i. 475, Hom. 4.

lest, f. [cp. Engl. last, as in Orkneys and East Angl. 'a last of herrings,' and Old Engl. lastage = freight; Germ. last; Dan. læst], a last, burden, a measure of ship's burden, reckoned at twelve 'skippund,' D. N. iv. 651, Bs. i. 545, Gpl. 371, B. K. 20, 89, MS. 732. 16 (where wrongly ten for twelve); lest gulls, Fms. xi. 351, where = talentum (?); lest járns, harðsteins, D. N.; lest sildar, N. G. L. passim: a cargo, Jb. 386. In mod. usage the tonnage of Dan. and Norse ships is counted by læster. II. in Icel. sense, a caravan of loaded pack-borses, Grett. 119: plur. lestir, the market season in June and July. COMPDS: lesta-maor, m. a driver of a lest. lesta-tal, n. 'the tale of læster,' tonnage, Jb. 390.

lost, f. reading, a lesson; medan lestin verdr lesin, Stat. 299, N. G. L. i. 390.

LESTA, t, [Lat. laedere, by Grimm's law, t for d], to break up, injure, wreck; lesta skip, to wreck one's sbip, Eg. 159; lesta hús at lasum eda vidi, Grag. ii. 110: impers. to be wrecked, ok lesti bar skipit, Fms. x. 158; þá er bæði (both ships) lesti Hjálp ok Fiíu, Orkn. (in 2 verse). 2. metaph. to break, violate; lesta lög, Skálda II. reflex. to be damaged; ef kirkja brennr upp (in a verse). ok lestisk, K. p. K. 42; bogi þeirra lestisk, 623. 31; þá lestisk ráin, Grett. 86; fell hann af baki ok lestisk fotr hans, Fb. i. 538; skip lestisk, Grág. ii. 268: part., ok lest (broken) svá skip hans at eigi væri fært, Fær. 116; hestr er lestr, haukr er dauðr, Maurer's Volks. 321.

LESTI, adv., only in the phrase, a lesti, at last; [cp. A.S. on laste; Germ. am letzten]; it occurs in old poetry, but rarely in prose, and is now obsolete; the explanation in Lex. Poët. deriving it from löstr (a crime) is erroneous: 1. in poetry; Jórdan er á lesti, Edda (Gl.), Hallfred (Fs. 206. 5); hann gékk fyrstr í hildi en ór á lesti, be went first into battle and last out of it, Sighvat, Korm. 128 (in a verse); fýstisk sunnan | Sigurðr á lesti, Mork. 217:-at lesti = á lesti, Lil. 20, Grett. (in a verse); the Am. 63 is corrupt, perhaps = litu er lýsti. in prose; en fyrir þat munu vér láta fé várt ok frændr ok sjálfa oss á lesti, Bret. 36; trúa hófsk á Gyðinga-landi, ok mun þangat koma á lesti, 625. 189; fyrst at upphañ i kenningu sinni, síðan í jartegna-görð, ok í lífláti á lesti, 655 xiii A. 27; hon var nunna á Íslandi ok einsetu-kona á lesti, Ld. 338, (vellum Arna-Magn. 309), Hom. (St.) 55; ef þú vill eigi þenna kost, þú muntú mæta kvölum ú (ok MS.) lesti, dsky, Edda 4; léttisk honum heldr, ok var á fótum þrjá daga, Fms.

LESA, pres. les; pret. las, last, las, pl. lásu; subj. læsi; imperat. les, lestu; 625. 74; ok gaf hann henni á lesti son sinn níu vetra gamlan, O. T. 15; ok á lesti hellti hann út sínu bana-blóði. 40.

lestir, m. a breaker, wrecker, Lex. Poët.

lestr, f. a lesson, portion for reading; Kristr mælti sjálfr enn í þeirri helgu lestr, Hom. 63; svá sem heilagr páfi Lcó segir í lestinni, 671 B. 3. in mod. usage, lostr, m., gen. lestrar and lestri, reading; gekk lestrinn seint ok tregliga, Bs. i. 155; gékk fram lestrinn djákna, 871, freq. in mod. usage :- bome-service = huslestr, q. v.; vera við lestr, heyra lestr, to attend to a lestr; fyrir lestr, in the forenoon; eptir lestr, in the afternoon on Sundays, see húslestr. COMPDS: lestrar-kver, n., -bók, f. a reading-book. lestr-bók, f. = lesbók, Am. 5. lestrar-kór, m. = leskór, Bs. i. 823 (885).

lest-reki, a, m. a 'caravan-driver,' a steward, Sturl. i. 74; sendimaor eða lestreki, iii. 128, Bs. i. 848, 872.

leti, f. [latr], laziness, sloth, Hom. 26, Sks. 2; leti at rita, Bs. i. 137, COMPDS: leti-fullr, adj. slovenly, Mar. leti-svefn, m. a sleep of sloth, Bs. ii. 91.

letingi, a, m. a lazy person.

LETJA, pres. let; pret. latti; subj. letti; part. lattr; with neg. suff. pres. reflex. leti-a, Skv. 3. 44; letsk-a-ðu, Ls. 47 (Bugge, see the foot-note): [A. S. latjan; Old Engl. let (to binder)]:—to bold back, dissuade, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; hvetið mik eða letið mik, Bkv. 14, Vpm. 2, Am. 29, 46, Skv. 3. 41; fystu sumir, en sumir löttu, Eg. 242; fleiri löttu, ok kölluðu þat ráð at ..., O. H. 145, Fs. 108, Gkv. 1. 2; sumir aflöttu fyrir konungi, Fms. ix. 370; sumir löttu fyrirsátinnar, Sturl. i. 36; aðrir góðir menn löttu fyrirsátar, 38; Björn latti ferðar, O. H. 174; heldr löttu þeir þess, ok kváðu slíkt ekki kvenna ferð, Ld. 240; um várit vill Leifr í hernað en Ingólfr latti þess, Fs. 121; hann latti þá (dissuaded ibem) at vera með konungi, Gullþ. 5; mun ek þat eigi göra, af ek sé ek fæ eigi latt, Ld. 238. II. reflex. to be let or bindered, slacken, desist; hví né letskadú, Loki, Ls.; eigi mun ek letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257, Boll. 346; en þá æla ek, at bú letisk meirr fyrir sakir hræðslu en hollostu við konung, O. H. 145; brællinn tók at letjask mjök á starfanum, Grett. 148; herr lattisk at ganga, they did not go, could not do it, Glum. 396 (in a verse); letjask Gudi at þjóna, Stj. 388. 2. part., lifs of lattr, poët. reft of life, Yt. 12.

let-ord, n. dissuasion, Bs. i. 142. 16-torf, n. turf cut with a scythe; kirkja á þrjá tigu létorfs á Vestrholtum. Vm. 29.

16-torfa, u, f. a turf or sod cut with a scythe, for roofing or the like; létorfna-skurðr, Vm. 140; varrar hans vóru sem létorfur, Fas. ii. 518. LETR, n. [from Lat. litera], letters; i framflutning máls ok letri, Skálda 181; til letrs ok bóka-gerðar, Bs. i. 790: type, letters, characters, Latinu-letr, Latin letters; sett-letr, munka-letr, 'monks'-letters' = blackletter; höfda-letr = the angular letters found in inscriptions on old tombstones; Runa-lett, Runic letters; galdra-lett, magical characters: -a letter, writ, Jm. 19. letrs-hattr, m. a mode of writing, alphabet, Skálda 160.

letra, ab, to put into letters.

letr-görð, f. writing, Stj. 379.

letr-list, f. the art of writing, Skálda 160.

LÉTTA, t: I. with acc. to lighten; hann bad letta skipin, Sturl. iii. 62; þeir köstuðu farminum ok léttu skipin, 656 C. 52. 1. to lift; þá létti köttrinn einum fæti, Edda 33. to alight from; letta ferð sinni, þeir lettu eigi fyrr ferð sinni en peir kómu norðr til Þórólfs, Eg. 76, 106; léttu eigi ferð sinni fyrr, en ..., Nj. 61, Fms. i. 72; and absolutely, to stop, balt; beir lettu eigi (stopped not, balted not) fyrr en beir komu i Skaptar-tungur, Nj. 261; er nú mál at létta þessum leik, Fms. xi. 96: l. hernaði, Fær. 99:-létta af e-u, or létta af at gora e-t, to leave off doing, cease doing; give up; hann lettir aldregi af slikt at vinna, Fb. ii. 301; leita af áleitni við e-n, Fms. vi. 209; letta af at drekka vín, Stj. 428; ef hann léttir af at leita okkar, Bs. i. 228; at aflétta ranglætum, Mar.; létta af hernadi, to leave off freebooting. Fms. i. 30; letta af kvámum, ii. 13; bað þá létta af at drepa menn, Eg. 92: absol., sem þeir léttu at berja hann, D. N. iv. 90: with prepp., letta a e-t, to check, stop, make alight; verdr nú at létta á ofan-förna hennar, Isl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 339; var þat audsýnt á létt hvárttveggja, both were clearly stopped, beld in check, Bs. i. 142 (a dubious passage): létta undan, to draw back, Fms. vii. 192; Sigvaldi létti undan ok flýr, xi. 95. III. to relieve, ease; hann létti hans meini med mikilli íþrótt, Bs. i. 644; létta sér (mod. létta sér upp), to IV. impers. to clear up, take recreation (holidays), Mar. esp. of weather; lettir upp mjorkvanum, Al. 140; sidan letti upp hridinni, Fb. ii. 194; þá létti hríðinni, Bjarn. 55; veðrit hélzk þrjár nætr, ok er upp letti, Finnb. 312, Eb. 210; eptir þat letti upp storminum, 50:-of illness, eptir þat léttir af sóttinni, Fs. 175; sagði at sótt (dat.) hans mundi þá létta, Sks. 25 new Ed.: with the person in dat., the sickness in gen., honum létti brátt sóttarinnar, Ísl. ii. 175; ef þér léttir þá ekki, Háv. 44; hann spyrr hvárt honum létti nokkut, Gísl. 48. reflex. to be lightened, cleared, eased; hinn sydri hlutr lettisk, of the x. 147; nú léttisk honum við þetta mikit, xi. 48; biskupi léttisk mikit Holaf konung ok svá háttu hans, Fms. v. 327; lítt er þessi maðr levíðr um hjarta-rætrnar, be was much eased, Bs. i. 769: pass. to become light. létta-sótt, létta-kona, see léttr B.

16tti, a, m. alleviation, relief, easing; e-m til létta, Karl. 207, Mag. 160: Bósi kveðsk vænta mikils létta af konungi. Fas. iii. 200. Bs. ii. 81: engir beir sem upp höfðu gefit sinn part vildu nokkurn létta undir leggja. they would lend no belp, Grett. 153. 2. the pulley above the bed 3. in the adverb. phrase, af létta, of a sick person is called létti. outright, plainly, Germ. frischweg; Grettir spurði at tiðendum, en Barði segir af létta slík sem vóru, Grett. 73 new Ed.; spyrr hón hann af stórvirkjum sínum, en hann sagði allt af létta, Fb. i. 278; sætt vara gör með létta, not straight, Eb. (in a verse). COMPDS: létti-byrðingr, n. a light boat, Fms. xi. 430. létta-drengr, m. an errandlétti-möttull, m. a light mantle, Fagrsk, 182. létti-skip, n. and letti-skuta, u, f. a light, fleet ship, Eg. 261, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 137, ix. 285, Hkr. i. 279. létti-vinátta, u, f. a slight, superficial friendsbip, Sturl. iii. 201.

léttir, m. alleviation, relief. LETTR, adj., léttari, léttastr, [cp. Ulf. leibts = ἐλαφρία, 2 Cor. i. 17; A.S. leobt; Engl. light; O. H. G. libti; Germ. leicht; Dan. let; Swed. lätt; cp. Lat. levis; Gr. έ-λαφ-ρόs]:—light, of weight; bjórtunnu cða annad eigi léttara. Bs. i. 380. 2. of the body; manna fimastr ok léttastr á sér, Fms. x. 73; vera á léttasta skeiði (aldri), to be at one's most active age; þá er Haraldr var á léttasta skeiði aldrs, Eg. 536, O. H. 68; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, ok ekki til slíks færr, I bave passed my best years, Hav. 40: - the phrase, verda léttari, to give birth, to be lightened of the womb, Spenser, (u-lett = beavy with child); ok nú líða stundir fram til bess er hón verðr léttari, ok fæðir hón sveinbarn. Fms. xi. 53. Nj. 91, Isl. ii. 19, O. H. 144, Fs. 143, 190; verda léttari barns (=at II. metaph, light, easy; mæddisk hann barni), N. G. L. i. 131. fyrir beim ok gékk beim léttara, Eg. 102; byiat bat kann henda at mönnum verðr harms síns léttara ef um er talat. Fms. vii. 105 :-light. of wind, var veðr létt ok segltækt, 286; hann siglir út léttan landnyrding, Ld. 116. 2. light, mild, gladsome, of manners or countenance; var konungr þá léttr í öllum ræðum, Eg. 55; léttr í málum, Ls.; léttr ok linr i máli, gracious, Germ. buldvoll, Bs. i. 154; hann var við alla menn léttr ok kátr, Nj. 48; hverjum manni kátari ok léttari ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152; e-m segir eigi létt hugr um e-t, to bave apprebensions, Fs. 38, Fms. vi. 211.

3. of value, light, vile; glitadan dúk sions, Fs. 38, Fms. vi. 211. 3. of value, light, vile; glitadan dúk sæmiligan ok annan léttari, Vm. 32; betri, opp. to léttari, Dipl. iii. 4; hinar betri, hinar léttari, Vm. 58; létt fæða, light fare, Mar.; léttr forbeini, Bs. ii. 80; leggja e-t i léttan stad, to think lightly of, Grett. 175 new Ed.

B. Compos: létta-brago, n. cheerfulness, Sturl. iii. 196. léttakona, u, f. a midwife, Thom. 482. létta-sótt, f. cbild-labour, Mar. 976. létt-brúnn, adj. 'ligbi-browed,' fair-complexioned, Gullb. 9, Ld. 48, 94; spelt létt-brýnn, Grett. 160 new Ed. létt-búinn, part. lightly-clad, Stj. 240, Gullh. 8. létt-bærr, adj. easy to bear, 625. 72, Bs. i. 105, 236. Lett-feti, a, m. 'light-pacer,' name of a horse, Edda, Gm. lett-fleygr, adj. fleet-winged, Sks. lett-færi, f. alertness, Mar. lett-færr, adj. nimble, fleet, Rb. 334, þiðr. 343, Korm. (in a verse). létt-fættr, adj. light-footed, fleet. létt-hendr, adi, light-banded. létt-hjalað, n. part.; c-m verð l., to chatter, Fms. lett-hladinn, part. light-laden, Fms. ii. 188. xi. 234. hugaðr, adj. light-minded, Sks. 24. létt-klæddr, part. lightly-clad, Hkr. iii. 281. létt-látr, adj. light-bearted, cheerful, Sks. 24. Fms. vii. 175, viii. 447, ix. 4. létt-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), lightness, agility, alertness, Sks. 620, Fas. iii. 237, Lil. 17. létt-liga, adv. lightly, easily, Fms. i. 85, viii. 78, Stj. 17: civilly, Stj. 209, Barl. 119: lightly, of dress, Ld. 46: readily, Eg. 200: may be, perbaps, Stj.; léttliga hvergi, 16, 24, 35, 112; léttliga at, may be ibat, 47, 59, 106, 122, 126, 159, 400, Fb. i. 376. létt-ligr, adj. ligbily, ligbit, Bs. ii. 160. létt-lifr, adj. 'ligbi-lived,' living an easy life, N. G. L. ii. 444, Mag. 90. lett-lyndi, n. an easy temper. létt-lyndr, adj. easy-tempered. léttlæti, n. a light life; léitlætis-kona, a barlot, Stj. 350, Fms. vii. 241, létt-meti, n. a poor diet. létt-mæltr, part. light-spoken, 16tt-úð, f. light-beartedness, Fms. vi. light-tongued, Fms. vii. 227. létt-úðigr, adj. light-minded, Fms. ii. 287: mod. levity, frivolity. 20, xi. 5: light, thoughtless. létt-vaxinn, part. slight of figure, slender, Hem. lett-vigr, adj. prone to fight, Eb. 43 new Ed. létt-vísi, f. levity, Barl. 148. lett-vægr, adj. light-weighted, of

LEYDRA, að (?), [lauðr or löðr], to wash; leyðra borðker or bjórker, to wash the dishes, Em. 1.

LEYFA, o, [lof; Germ. er-lauben]: I. to permit, allow; levfa e-m e-t, leyfi ber honum at fara sem honum gegnir bezt, Nj. 10; var leyft at gefa upp gamal-menni, Fms. ii. 225; villtú leyfa nökkurum mönnum útgöngu, Nj. 200, passim in old and mod, usage, II. to praise. with acc.; leyfa is the older, lofa (q. v.) the later form; leyfa freq. occurs in old poets, Hm. 81, 91, Gh. 4 (Hm. 5), Fms. i. 182 (in a verse), xi. 215 (in a verse), O. H. 173, Edda 65 (in a verse): in prose-ba er ek levfi suðrgöngu, Nj.

fyrir oss, vi. 108; bó er hann mjök leyför af mörgum mönnum, Bs. i. 480: the phrase, eiga fótum fiör at leyfa (mod. fiör at launa), O. H. I. 6: but esp. freq. in poetry is the part. leyfor = famed, glorious, passim, see Lex. Poët.

levfð. f. praise, O. H. 24 (in 2 verse).

leyfi, n. [Engl. leave]. leave, permission, Fms. ii. 70, viii. 271, K. A. 176. Sks. 59, Bs. i. 500; lof eda levfi, Fb. ii. 266; taka levfi af e-m, to tale leave. Flov. 32. Str. 64: of poetical licence, Edda 120, 124. leyfi-dagr, m. a 'leave-day,' boliday, K. b. K. 120. leyfis-laust, n. adj. without leave, 1b. 308.

levil-liga, adv. by leave, with permission, Mar., H. E. i. 470.

leyfi-ligr, adj. permitted, allowed, Fs. 23.

LEYGR, m., gen, levgiar and levgs, [akin to logi], a lowe, fire, flame, freq. in old poetry, singly as well as in compds, but never used in prose; esp. freq. in poët, circumlocutions of gold and weapons; baru-lever, the waves' beam = gold; arm-levgr, the flash of the arm = a bracelet; undlevgr, the flash of a wound, of blood, of Odin, etc. = a weapon, see Lex Poet loyg-for, f. a fire (Lat, incendium), Fms. ix. 533 (in a

LEYNA, d, [laun; Scot. layne], to bide, conceal, absol. or with dat. of the thing; var leynt nafni hans, Ld. 206, Grag. i. 125, Isl. ii. 251, 2. with dat, of the thing, acc. of the person; leyna e-n e-n, to bide a thing from one, Og. 27, Nj. 23, Grág. i. 370, Fms. viii. 12; old leynig byí aldri, Sighvat, O. H. 119: with acc. of the thing, less correct, Str. 31, 50, D. N. iv. 546. II. reflex, to bide oneself: levnisk hann nú Norðmanna-konungr, Fms. i. 44, Sks. 605 :- leynask í brott, to steal away, Eg. 572, Fb. ii. 367: or absol., i bví ætlar bondi at leynask út í myrkrit, Eg. 240:-leynask at e-m, to steal upon a person, attack by stealth, Grett. 149 A. 2. part. leynandi = leyndr, in the phrase, med leynanda löstum, with bidden flaws, N.G. L. i. 25, 29: leyndr, part. pass. secret, bidden; e-t ferr leynt, goes by stealib, in secrecy, Eg. 28; leynd mál, secrets, Grág. i. 362; fór þat eigi leynt, it was not bidden, Fb, ii. 271.

leynd, f. secrecy, biding; til leyndar, Fms. x. 383, Sks. 365; med leynd, secretly, Stj. 200, Rd. 235, Isl. ii. 199, Fms. x. 380, passim; leyndar-bref, -erendi, a secret letter, secret errand, viii. 128, ix. 341, the bidden limb, genitalia, Stj. 21. leyndar-mál, n. a secret affair. Fms. i. 54, viii. 342, Sks. 341. leyndar-nef, n. a bidden person, leyndar-staor, m. a bidden place, Sturl. ii. 151. N. G. L. i. 200. leyndar-tal, n. secret talk, Fms. x. 262, 320.

loyni, n. a biding-place, esp. in pl., 623. 3: sing., leita sér leynis, Ni. 267; i leyni e-u, Korm. 144: i leyni = i leynd. compos: leynibrago, n. a secret plot, Fms. v. 257. leyni-dyrr, n. pl. secret doors. Nj. 198 (v.l.), Anal. 186. leyni-fjoror, m. a bidden fjord, Fas. leyni-gata, u, f. a secret path, Sol. 23. leyni-grof, f. a bidden pit. Isl. ii. 74. leyni-hérao, n. a secluded county, Róm. 260. levnikofi, a, m. a secret closet, Mar. leyni-stigr, m. a bidden path. isl. ii. 44, Al. 89. leyni-vágr, m. a bidden creek, Nj. 280, Fs. 112, Eg. 374, O. H. L. 2, 36. leyni-vegr, m. a secret way, Rd. 222.

leyni-liga, adv. secretly, Nj. 5, Gbl. 63, 65. leyni-ligr, adj. bidden, secret, 625. 190, Fms. x. 269, N. G. L. iii. 5. leyningr, m. a bollow way; skal ráða lækr fyrir ofan hól er fellr ór leyningum, upp á fjall ok fram í á, Dipl. iv. 1: a local name, Rd. 276.

leyninn, adj. biding; 1. af kröptum sínum, 625. 83. leyra, u, f. (spelt 1ôra, Edda ii. 464, 547), [cp. Dan. kukke-lure and Scot. lowry = a fox]: -a sneaking, worthless person, mann-lara; ladist kisu-lóra (the naughty puss sneaks) latir í endann klóra, Hallgr.

LEYSA, t, [lauss; Ulf. lausjan = ρύειν; A. S. losjan; Engl. loosen; Germ. lösen]:-to loosen, untie, Edda 29, Eg. 223, Fms. vii. 123; leysa skúa, 656. 2: the phrase, bó mun einn endi leystr vera um þetta mál, it will all be untied, end in one way, Gísl. 82, cp. Korm. (in 2 verse); leysa til sekkja, to untie, open the sacks, Stj. 216; leysa til sars, to unbind a wound, Bs. ii. 180; leysa sundr, to tear asunder, Grett. 2. impers. it is dissolved, breaks up; pat veor gerdi manudaginn, at skipit (acc.) leysti (was dissolved) undir þeim, hljópu menn þá í bát, Sturl. iii. 106; sum (skip, acc.) leysti í hafi undir mönnum, were wrecked, broken up, Bs. i. 30; bein (acc.) leysti or höldi henni, 196: leysti fot undan Joni, Sturl. iii. 116:—of ice, snow, to tbaw, þá er vár kom ok snæ leysti ok ísa, Eg. 77; kom þeyr mikill, hlupu vötn fram, ok leysti amar, the ice broke up on the rivers, Sturl. iii. 45; pegar isa levsir af vötnum, Fms. iv. 142; áin var leyst (thawed, open) med löndum, en iss flaut á henni miðri, Boll. 358; vötn (acc.) mun ok skjótt leysa, Fbr. II. metaph. to free, redeem; leysa lif sitt, Nj. 114; 12 new Ed. leysa sik af hólmi, passim, see hólmr:-leysa sik, to release oneself by performing one's duty, see aflausn, Fbr. 154; bó mun Gunnarr leysa þik af þessu máli, Nj. 64; ek mun leysa þorstein undan ferð þessi, Eg. 542: to redeem a vow, leysa kross sinn, Fins. x. 92; leysa heit, Stj. 520; l. 2. to redeem, purchase, as a law term; pau sex

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hundruð, er hón hafði til sín leyst, Dipl. v. 7. at leysa þat gjald sem á var kveðit, Fms. x. 112; hann leysti þá eitt (hundrað) í kosti, fimm í slátrum, Dipl. v. 7; leysa or leysa af bendi, to perform, Band. 3; leysa e-n undan e-u, to release, Grag. i. 362. to solve; hann leysti hvers manns vandıædi, be loosed, cleared up all men's distresses, be belped every man in distress, viz. with his good counsel, Nj. 30; Sturla skyldi fara fyrir þá báða feðga ok leysa mál þeirra, Bs. i. 554; leysa prætu, to settle a strife, Róm. 295; leysa gátu, to read a riddle, Stj. 411; marga hluti spyrr konungr Gest, en hann leysir flest vel ok vitrliga, Fb. i. 346: leysa or e-u (spurningu), to solve a difficulty, answer a question, Fms. vi. 367; nú mun ek leysa ór þinni spurningu, Bs. i. 797; karl leysti ór því öllu fróðliga sem hann spurði, Fb. i. 330, Ld. 80, Hkr. iii. 186: to absolve, in an eccl. sense, Hom. 56, K.A. 64, Bs. pas-5. leysa út, to redeem (cp. 'to bail out'); má vera at þú náir at leysa hann út héðan, Fms. i. 79, vii. 195: leysa út, to pay out; leysir Höskuldr út fé hans, Ld. 68; Höskuldr leysti út fé Hallgerðar með hinum bezta greiðskap, Nj. 18, Fas. i. 455: to dismiss guests with gifts (see the remarks to gjöf), leysti konungr þá út með sæmiligum gjöfum, Fms. x. III. reflex. to be dissolved; tók hold peirra at þrútna ok leysask af kulda, 623. 33. 2. to absent oneself; leystisk þú svá héðan mæstum, at þér var engi ván lífs af mér, Eg. 411; í þann tíma er leystisk Eyrar-floti, 78; svá hefi ek leyst ór garði láðvarðaðar, Eg. (in a verse); Máriu-messudag leysti(sk) konungr ór Græningja-sundi, Bs. i. 781. metaph. to redeem, relieve oneself; en hann leystisk því undan við þá, 1b. 11; en hann leystisk því af, at hann keypti at Þorgeiri lögsögu-manni hálfri mörk silfrs, Fms. x. 299; þat land er erfingjar ens dauða leysask af, Grág. ii. 238; megu vér ekki annat ætla, en leysask af nokkuru eptir slík stórvirki, Ld. 266.

leysing, f. loosening, Skálda 203: a thawing, melting of ice and snow, Fas. ii. 407.

leysingi, a, m., also lausingi, leysingr, m., esp. in gen. leysings, N.G.L. i. 29, 33, 36, 49, 238, 345, Grág. i. 185, Jb. 6 :- a freedman, Lat. libertus; præls morð eða leysings, Jb. l. c., Grág. i. 184, 185, 265, 266, Eb. 166, Eg. 740, Ld. 12, 100, Landn. 111, 112, Nj. 59, Fb. i. 538, Fms. i. 114. leysings-eyrir, m. a freedman's fee, to be paid to his master to the amount of six ounces, N.G.L. i. 36, 39. hann var náliga lausingi einn félauss, Ld. 38: = lausamaðr.

leysingja, u, f. a freed-woman, Grág. i. 184, 185, N. G. L. i. 33.

leyti, n. part., see hleyti. LID, n. [cp. lída], a bost, folk, people; lid heitir mannfólk, Edda 110; fyrda lid, the people, Hm. 160; sjaldan hittir leidr i lid, 65; Dvalins lid, the dwarf people, Vsp. 14; prir or pvi lidi, 17; Asgrimr baud pvi öllu lidi til sin, Nj. 209; tyndisk mestr hluti lids þess er þar var inni, Eg. 240; þeir brenndu bæinn ok lið þat allt er inni var, Fms. i. 12; gékk lidit sveitum mick, the people were much divided, Clem. 43; lidit rann or horpinu a landit begar er hat varð vart við herinn, Eg. 528; ef beir hafa eigi lið (crew) til brott at halda, Grag. i. 92; allt lið vart truir, all our people trow, 656 C. 20; yfir öllu Kristnu liði, 623. 58:—a family, bousebold, hélzk vinátta með þeim Gunnari ok Njáli, þótt fátt væri meðal annars liðsins, Nj. 66; hafði hann þá ekki færa lið með sér enn ena fyrri vetr, Eg. 77; konungrinn bað mart lið þangat koma, ok svá Ifigeníu með lið sitt, 656 A. ii. 15; þeir vóru allir eins liðs, all of one party, Eg. 341; samir oss betr at vera eins liðs en berjask, Fs. 15:— a troop, berd, Freyfaxi gengr í dalnum fram með liði sínu, Hraín. 6; hann (the wild boar) hafði mart lið með sér, Fms. iv. 57; þá rennr þar galti med lid sitt, Fb. ii. 27. II. esp. a milit. term, troops, a bost, by land or sea, originally the king's household troops, as opposed to the levy or leidangr; this word and lidi (q.v.) remind one of the comitatus in Tacit. Germ.; hence the allit. phrase, lid ok leidangr, hann samnaði bæði liði miklu ok leiðangri, O. H. L. 12; Baglar tóku nú bæði leiðangr ok lið, Fms. viii. 334, Eg. 11, 41; með herskip ok lið mikit, Fms. i. 11; vera í liði með e-m, 12, Nj. 7; skip ok lið, Orkn. 108; fjöldi liðs, Fms. vii. 320; göra lið at e-m, to march against, id.; samna liði, to gather 2. belp, assistance; veita e-m lio, to aid, Fms. troops, xi. 27, 121. xi. 27, 121, Orkn. 224; gefa fé til liðs (sér), Grág. i. 144; með manua lidi, with the belp of men, Ghl. 411; sysla um lid, to treat for belp, 285. COMPDS: lios-afli, a, m. forces, troops, Fms. iii. 203, vii. 207. liðs-bón, f. a prayer for belp, beini, a, m. the giving belp, Lv. 105. Lv. 105. lios-drattr, m. an assembling troops, Isl. ii. 171, Sturl. i. 87: open bostility, þá var mikill liðsdráttr með sonum Ofeigs at eptirmáli, Grett. 87. liös-fjöldi, 2, m. a great bost, Fms. vii. 326, Orkn. 108, liðs-höfðingi, a, m. a captain of Bs. i. 763, Hkr. ii. 376, passim. lios-kostr, m. a military force, Fms. vii. 319, bosts, Fms. vii. 37. Hkr. i. 281: means, forces, Grág. i. 287, Eg. 79. liðs-laun, n. pl. reward for belp rendered, Fms. vii. 146. liðs-maðr, m. a follower, reward for belp rendered, Fms. vii. 146. warrior, in pl. lidsmenn, the men of one's army, Eg. 57, Fms. ix. 36, 47, 509: a sailor, in the pr. name Liosmanna-konungr (cp. A.S. lioman = a sailor), the surname of a mythical king, Sturl. i. 23, Fas. ii. 154. liðs-munr, m. odds, Eg. 289, Nj. 86, Fms. i. 42, Hkr. i. 115, Fs. 14. lios-safnaor, m. a gathering of troops, Fms. vii. 177. lios-yroi, n.; leggja e-m l., to speak a good word for one. liðs-þurfi, adj. in need

3. to discharge, pay; of belp, Fms. vii. 265, xi. 24. lios-burft, f. need of belp, Fms. viii. lios-borf, f. = liosburft, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. iii. 340.

B. [A. S. $li\delta = a$ fleet; prob. from the same root as the preceding. cp. liði]:-a sbip; lið heitir skip, Edda 110; lið flýtr, 132 (in a verse); mörg lið, Ó. H. 180 (in a verse), cp. 160 (in a verse): in prose only in the phrase, leggia fyr lið, to throw overboard, to forsake, Kormak; láta fur lid, to abandon, Isl. ii. 362; cp. 2lso Lidsmanna-konungr, m. a sailor-king; see A. II.

liða, að, [liðr], to arrange; þá skal biskup með þeim hætti liða lausnina, H. E. i. 243: to dismember, lida sundr or sundr-lida, and metaph. to expound [cp. 'to divide,' δρθοτομείν, N. T.]; ó-liðaðr, unexplained, Hom. (St.) 87. II. reflex. liðask, to fall in curls, of hair; hárit ljósjarpt ok liðaðisk vel, Fb. iii. 246; gult hár ok liðaðisk allt á herðar niðr, Ld.

272, þiðr. 174.

lioan, f. exposition, Hom. (St.) 51.

lið-bót, f. addition of belp, Thom. 36. lio-drjúgr, adj. strong, powerful, Fms. viii. 345.

lio-fár, adj. sbort of men, Fms. vii. 289, Isl. ii. 408.

lið-fæð, f. a scarcity of men, þiðr. 64.

lio-færr, adj. able-bodied, Eg. 117, 146, Fms. x. 300, xi. 146, Hkr. ii.

lio-goor, adj. good at doing, bandy; kappsfullr ok l. at öllu . . . liobetri, Bs. i. 655, Fms. vi. 337.

lio-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda 134 (Ht. 53).

lio-hending, f. = liohenda, Edda 124.

lio-hendr, adj. in the metre liohenda, Edda 131.

liði, a, m. [lið], a follower; liðar bat eru fylgðar-menn, Edda 107; Eysteins, porkels, Háreks, Valþjófs liðar, the men of Eystein ..., Walthiof, Fas. ii. 50 (in a verse), Fms. v. 222 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.; Búa-lidar, the men of Bui, Fms. xi. 140; Langbards lidar, the Lombard people, Gkv. 2. 19; As-lidar, the Ases, Skm. 34; hans lidar, his men, Fas. ii. 315 (in a verse); fjándinn ok hans lidar, Hom. (St.) 77; ek ok mínir lidar, Ö. H. II. a traveller, esp. a sailor, [cp. A. S. liba; and lib = a ship, 243. lidsmenn = sailors]; in vetr-lidi, a winter-sailor; sumat-lidi, a summersailor. III. in a local sense, a district, in regard to the levy;

hann lagði á bændr leiðangr, at ór hverjum liða skyldi gera mann ok um fram pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395, D. N. ii. 614, 624. liða-gjald, n. the levied tax (from lidi = a sailor), Fms. viii. 327, 419.

lioka, ad, [lidugr], to make smooth and easy. lio-langr, adj.; liolangan dag, the live-long day.

lio-lauss, adj. belpless, N. G. L. i. 211.

lið-leskja, u, f. [löskr], a bad band, laggard.

lið-léttr, adj. of slight belp, feeble.

lio-leysi, n. lack of forces, Fms. x. 403, Jb. 392.

lio-liga, adv. bandily, adroitly, finely, Sturl. ii. 52.

lið-ligr, 2dj. alert, adroit, Sks. 289, Bs. i. 651, Fb. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 52.

lio-litill, adj. baving few men, Fms. vii. 207: naughty, 59.

lio-mannliga, adv. adroitly, Band. 5 new Ed., Fms. vi. 326. lio-mannligr, adj. adroit, bandy, Fms. iii. 83, vii. 112.

lio-margr, adj. baving many men, Njard. 370, Gullh. 11: liofleiri, compar., Bs. ii. 150, Stj. 588.

lið-mikill, adj. = liðmargr, Hkr. ii. 193.

lio-mjúkr, adj. [lior], lithe, slender, of the fingers, Karl. 301.

LIDR, m., gen. lidar and lids, pl. lidir, acc. lidu, [Ulf. lipus = $\mu \epsilon \lambda os$; A.S. lis; Scot. lith; Old Engl. (Chaucer) lith; O. H. G. lit; Germ. glied; Dan. led]:—a joint, of the body; lio kalla menn pat & manni er leggir mætask, Edda 110; á liðu, Hm. 137; ok of liðu spenna, Sdm. 9; ok lemõa alla i liðu, Ls. 43; lykja e-n liðum, to make one's joints stiff, Hm. 114: the allit. phrase, leggr og liðr, skalf á honum leggr ok lidt, be sbivered all over the body, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; fótrinn stökk ór lidi, the foot went out of joint, Isl. ii. 246; færa i lid, to put into joint, Gullb.; okkrir limir ok lidir, Isl. ii. 201; þat er lidum lodir saman, N.G.L. i. 345:—poët., lidar eldr, hyrr, 'litb-flame,' poët. gold, Lex. Poët; lidar-hangi, a 'litb-loop,' bracelet, Eb. (in a verse); lids snær, svell, 'joint-snow,' 'joint-ice,'=gold, silver, Lex. 2. metaph. a degree in a lineage; at fimmta kné ok fimta lið, N. G. L. i. 15; ætt-liðr, freq. in mod. usage. 3. of the nose: lior & ncfi, Ld. 272, Nj. 39, Dior. 178; úlf-lidr, the wrist; hals-lidr, hryggjarliðr, ökla-liðr, fót-liðr. II. a limb, 656 B. 7: membrum virile, 625. 10; losta lior, id., Pr. 71. III. metaph. a member; lidu Guðs, Hom. 125, Greg. 42; liðir Krists, 58; liðr Djöfuls, 623. 31; þá er hon grætr dauða liða sinna, Hni. 41 :- mathem. the tens, Alg. 356, 358. COMPDS: lioa-lauss, adj. without joints. liða-mót, n. pl. the joints.

liö-rækr, adj. rejected as not able-bodied, Eb. 224, O. H. 202.

lio-safnaor, -samnaor, m. a gathering of troops, Eg. 98, 271, Fms. i. 117, vii. 286, Fær. 105, Nj. 105, Hkr. ii. 239.

lið-samr, adj. ready to belp, Fms. viii. 81.

lið-semd, f. assistance, Fs. 18, Eg. 265, 722, 731, Fms. i. 126, Edda 35.

lið-semi, f. = liðsemd, Grett. 83.

lið-sinna, að, mod. t, with dat., to assist, further, Fms. vi. 269: with acc., to furiber, 395: liosinnaor, part. belfing. Fms. iv. 308, vi. 62.

110-sinni, n. belp, assistance, Fms. iv. 159, Stj. 139, Fs. 33. 110sinnis- —to be left; en peir er listudu (those who were left alive) idrudusk lig-

maör, m. a belper, Lv. 79, O. H. 34. liö-skipan, f. an array of troops, Hkr. ii. 362.

lið-skortr, m. lack of men, Al. 41. lið-skylft, n. 2dj. requiring many people; vér höfum skip mikit ok liðskylft, requiring a numerous crew, O. H. 134; cp. fé-skylft.

liougliga, adv. willingly, readily, Fms. iii. 119.

liðugr, adj. [Germ. ledig], ready, willing, 655 xxxii. 2: free, unbindered, lauss ok liðugr, Stj. 59; skal Grettir fara liðugr þangat sem hann vill, Grett. 147; lohð mér liðugan gang! Saín i. 69: unoccupied, disengaged, Fs. ii. 80, Sturl. iii. 244, H. E. i. 422: free of payment, B. K. 119, Jb. 256; kvittr ok liðugr, Dipl. iii. 1, v. 21: easy, flowing (of language), með liðugri Norrænu, Bs. ii. 121: yielding, Fms. v. 299: agile, alert, in mod. usage.

Liðungar, m. pl. the men from Lið in Norway, in the county Vík, near to Oslo (Christiania), Ann. 1308; cp. Lið-vicingas in the old Anglo-Saxon poem Widsith.

lio-vani, adj. lacking means (men), Landn. 84.

lio-vaskr, adj. doughty, valiant, Lv. 24.

lið-veizla, u, f. the granting help, support, Fms. i. 129, iv. 216, passim. liðveizlu-maðr, m. a supporter, Nj. 178, Fms. x. 258.

lio-broti, a, m. = liovani, K. A., Sighvat.

lio-burfi, adj. = liosburfi, Grett. 102 A.

Hf, f., see lyf.

LIFA, pres. lifi; pret. lifði; imperat. lif, lifðú, an older form lifi, 655 iv. 1, Stj. 445; neut. part. lifat, masc. lifðr, Hm. 69: there was a strong verb lifa, leif, lifu, lifinn, of which leifa is the causal, but of this word nothing now remains except the part. acc. lifina (vivos), Hkv. 2: 27, and dat. lifinum (vivo), 45: [Ulf. lifan = $\langle \hat{\eta} \nu \rangle$; A. S. lifan; Engl. live; O. H. G. leban; Germ. leben; Swed. lefva; Dan. leve; a word common to all Teut. languages, the original sense of which was to be left, and so akin to leifa, = Lat. superstes esse, which sense still remains in some Icel. phrases; cp. also lifna.]

A. To be left; poat einn hleifr lifi eptir, although one loaf 'lives' behind, i. e. is left, N. G. L. i. 349; skal pat atkvæði þeirra vera í hverju máli sem þá lifir nafnsins eptir, er ór er tekinn raddar-stafr ór nafninu, Skálda (Thorodd); þá er þat atkvæði hans í hverju máli sem eptir lifir nafnsins, er ór er tekinn raddar-stafr ór nafni hans, id. 2. of the day, night, or season; bá er þriðjungr lifir dags, when a third of the day is left, N.G.L.i.9; þá er ellefu nætr lifðu eptir Aprilis mánaðar, 655 iii. 3; laugardaginn áðr lifa átta vikur sumars, Grág. i. 122, K. p. K. 70; er mánuðr lifir vetrar, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 186; foru beir brott er mikit lifdi nætr, Fms. i. 99; en er priðjungr lifði nætr, vakti Þorsteinn upp gesti sína, Fms. i. 70. in old sayings this sense is still perceptible, to remain, endure; atkvæði lifa lengst, Isl. ii. (in a verse); lifa ord lengst eptir hvern, Fms. viii. 16: as also in old poems, hvat lifir manna (what of men will be left?), er hinn mæra fimbul-vetr lior? Vpm. 44; medan öld lifir, while the world stands, Vsp. 16; lifit einir ér, ye alone are left to me, Hom. 4; otherwise this sense has become obsolete.

B. To live; this sense has almost entirely superseded the old. The primitive word denoting life or to live in the Teut. languages was from the root of kvikr (q. v.), of which the verbal form has been replaced by lifa; medan lifir, whilst be lives, Hm. 9, 53; medan hann lifdi, wbile be lived, Nj. 45; hann hélt vel trú meðan hann lifði, Fms. xi. 418; meðan þeir lifði (subj.) báðir, vi. 27; ek hefi litat ok verit kallaðr bóndi nokkurra konunga æfi, 192; at sér lifanda, Lat. se vivo, lb. 18, Grág. i. 202; lifa langan aldr, Nj. 62; the saying, beir lifa langan aldr (mod. lengst) sem med ordum eru vegnir, = Engl. words break no bones, 252: lifi konungr, long live the king I (cp. Lat. vivat rex), Stj. 445; lifi heill 2. lifa viò, to live on, feed on; lifa viò vin, þú, konungr! 655 iv. 1. Gm. 19; þat eina er vér megim lifa við, Al. 133; ok lifðu nú viðr reka, smádýri ok ikorna, Fs. 177: mod., lifa á e-u, to feed on, live on, in a moral sense, to live, conduct one's life; hafði hann ok lifat svá hreinliga sem beir Kristnir menn er bezt eru siðaðir, Landn. 38; lifa dyrligu lifi, Hom. 147; lifa vel, illa, to live a good, bad life, passim: lifa eptir e-m, to indulge a person, 656 C. 37, 42.

4. also used of fire, to live, be quick; svá at þar mátti lifa eldr, Fas. ii. 517, freq. in mod. usage, the Icel. say, eldrinn lifir, ljósið lifir; (cp. also, drepa ljósit, to kill, quench a fire, a light; eldrinn er daudt, ljosit er dautt, the fire, the light is dead; eldrinn lifnar, is kindled;) for this interesting usage cp. also kvikr and kveykja, denoting life and fire. II. part. lifandi and lifandis, indecl. living; lifandis maor, Mar.; lifandis sálar, Stj. 31; lifandis manna, 39; lifandis skepnu, 57; lifandis hlut, 75; but better, lifandi, pl. lifendr, alive, as also the living; i lifanda lifi, in one's living life, opp. to & deyjanda degi (on one's dying day) at vér sém dauðir heimi en lifendr Gudi, Hom. 79; lifendra (mod. gen. pl.) og daudra, the living and the dead; dæma lifendr og dauða ('the quick and the dead,' in the Creed). part. lifor; betra er lifoum en sé úlifoum, better to be living than lifeless, i. e. while there is life there is hope, Hm. 69; ulifdan, deceased, Hkv. 2. lifna, 20, [Ulf. af-lifnan = περιλείπεσθαι; Swed. lämna; Dan. levne]:]

—to be left; en peir er lisnudu (those who were lest alive) idrudusk lögbrota, Sks. 675 B; engir afkvistir munu par af lisna (to be less) i pessa landi, Fb. ii. 299; en poat einn leist lisni eptir, N. G. L. i. 371. II. to come to lise, revive, K. p. K. 14, Hkr. i. 102, MS. 623. 26: to remain, Alg. 358.

lifnaðr, m. life, conduct of life, Stj. 55, 223, freq. in mod. usage: 6-lifnaðr, a wicked life.

2. convent life, a convent, Ann. 1231, Fms. xi. 444, Bs. i. 857, ii. 151.

LIFR, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. lifrar: [A.S. lifer; Engl. liver; Germ. leber]:—the liver, Fbr. 137, Edda 76, Stj. 309, Grett. 137, passim: blod-lifr, coagulated blood.

lifra, u, f., poët. a sister, Bragi. lifraðr, part. stewed with liver, Snót. lifri, a, m., poët. a brother, Edda (Gl.) lifr-rauðr, adj. liver coloured, dark red.

lif-steinn, m., see lyfsteinn.

LIGGJA, pres. ligg, pl. liggja; pret. lá, 2nd pers. látt, mod. lást; subj. lægi; imperat. ligg and liggoù; part. leginn: [Ulf. ligan = κείσθαι; A. S. licgan; Chauc. to ligge; North. E. and Scot. to lig; Engl. to lie; Germ. liegen; Dan. ligge :- to lie; ör liggr þar úti á vegginum, Nj. 115, Fas. i. 284; þeir vógu at honum liggjanda ok úvorum, 332; hann liggr á hauginum, Fb. i. 215; lá hann inni meðan þeir börðusk, Nj. 85; legsk hann niðr í runna nokkura ok liggr þar um stund, 132; Rafn lá í bekk, Sturl. i. 140; sveinar tveir er lengi höfðu úti legit á fjöllum, to lie out in the cold, Fms. ii. 98; sumir lagu úti á fjöllum með bu sin, lay out on the fells with their eattle, Sturl. iii. 75: of robbers, cp. úti-legu-maor, an 'outlying-man,' outlaw; l. úti á fjöllum, Ld. 250: of freebooters, víkingar tveir, ok lágu úti bæði vetr ok sumar, Grett. 83; l. i hernadi, vikingu, to be out on a raid, Fs. 120, Eg. I, Fms. xi. 44:lie, rest, þú skalt liggja í lopti hjá mér í nótt. Nj. 6; lágu þau þar tvau ein i loptinu, 7; þú skalt ríða um nætr en liggja (but lie abed) um daga, 34; Gunnarr lá mjök langa hríð, 94; þeir lágu úti um nóttina, lay out by night, Fms. ix. 364: the phrase, liggja a golfi, to lie on the floor, to lie is labour, Fb. ii. 263: of carnal intercourse, to lie with, hefir Gudrun dóttir mín legit hjá þér, Nj. 94; lá ek hjá dóttur þinni, 130: liggja með e-m, id., Grág. i. 128; hón hefir legit sekt í garð konungs, N.G.L. i. 358: with acc., liggja konu, stuprare, Ghl. 203, N.G.L. i. 20; at bu hafir legit dottur Isolfs, Lv. 78: of animals (rare), en veðrarnir ok bukkarnir lágu þær, Stj. 178:-to lie sick, hann liggr sjúkr heima at búð..., lá hann sjúkr um allt þingit, Nj. 80; Þórólír ok Baror lagu i sarum, lay sick of their wounds, Eg. 34; Helga tok på ok pyngd ok la po eigi, H. lay sick, but not bedridden, Isl. ii. 274; ef gridmadr liggr af verkum sinum, lies sick from bis work, Grag. i. 154; et hann liggr í helsótt, 201 :—to lie, be buried, Björn liggr í Farmanns-haugi, Fms. i. 12; hér liggr skáld, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse):-to lie at ancbor, Bs. i. 713; þar lagði hann til hafnar ok lá þar um hrið, Fms. i. 145; lágu langskip konungs með endilöngum bryggjum, ix. 478; þeir lágu þar nokkura hrið undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; hann lá í Gautelfi austr, 122; þar lá fyrir í höfninni knörr einn mikill, Eg. 79; en er hann kom fyrir Elfina bá lágu beir bar ok biðu nætr, 80; Haraldr konungr lá liði sínu út fyrir Hreinsléttu, Fms. i. 12; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind, 135; liggia til hafs, id., Bs. i. 66, Bjarn. 4, Gisl. 7, Landn. 223: 1. veðr-fastr, to lie weather-bound :- lagu hvelpar i hundunum, they were big with wbelps, Fms. xi. 10: l. í kañ, to sink deep; þá liggr í hestrinn undir þeim, sank in a quagmire, Fs. 65; Gregorius lá í ísinum, Fms. vii. 273; also, lágu hestarnir á (í) kafi, Eg. 546. II. to be covered with ice, icebound (cp. leggja); vötnin lágu öll, Fbr. 13; til Vigra-fjarðar, ok lá hann alir, Eb. 84 new Ed.; lágu allir firðir, 306. III. to lie idle, of capital; enda er heimting til fjárins, hversu lengi sem liggr, Grág. i. 209; enda liggr féit hér alldregi, 220; erfðir liggi sem áðr er skilt um, Gbl. 254; liggja úslegit, to lie unmown, Grág. ii. 284; láta sum orð liggja (to let tbem lie, leave out) þau er múli eigu at skipta, þat er ljúgvitni, i. 43; 1. niðri, to lie down, lie dormant, lie untold, or the like, Fagisk. 126, Nj. 88, O. H. 233, Grett. 192 new Ed.; opt má satt kyrt liggja, truth may often be left alone, a saying: liggja eptir, to be left bebind, untold, Fms. viii. 4: spec. usages, liggja lauss fyrir, to lie loose, lie at one's band; fylg þú nú virðing þinni er þér liggr laus fyrir, Boll. 360; þótti eigi svá laust fyrir liggja sem þeir hugsuðu, Fms. viii. 357: liggja undir e-m (or e-n), of power, lands, to belong to; jörðu þeirri er legit hefir undir oss langfeðrum, Gpl. 296; þat er mikit ríki, ok liggr undir biskup í Skáni, Fms. xi. IV. to take, bold, of a measure; vatns-ker bau er i lagu matskjólur tvennar, Hom. (St.): the phrase, liggja í miklu, litlu rúmi, to take a great, a little space, metaph. to think much, little of a thing, Ld. 210, Al. 152; liggja í léttu rúmi, to care little for: e-m liggja vel (illa) ord til e-s, to speak well (ill) of a thing or person, Konr.; honum lagu vel ord til hans, be spoke favourably of bim. V. to lie, be situated, of a place, road, of direction; slá er lá um þvert skipit, Nj. 125; liggja saman gardar, Gísl. 10; liggr sá steinn þar enn, Eg. 142, Gm. 4, 12; þær (the Scilly Islands) liggja vestr í hafit frá Englandi, Fms. i. 145: at garði þeim sem liggr ofan eptir myrinni, Dipl. v. 25; er sagt er at liggi sex dægra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Landn. (begin.); en Finnmork

liggr fyrir ofan öll þessi lönd, Eg. 58; Ey liggr í Hitará, Bjarn. 22; eyin 🕈 oflengi leiða limar, Skv. 2. 4; af þeim úvönum ok siðleysum leiddi svá liggr við þjóðleið fyrir útan, O. H. 116; veiði-stöð sú liggr á Breiða-firði er Bjarneyjar heita, Ld. 38; par liggr til hafs útver, lies on the sea-side, O. H. 149; veginn þann er um skóginn lá, Eg. 578; sem leið liggr, Eb. 306; liggr gata til bæjarins, Gísl. 28; en til góðs vinar liggja gagnvegir, Hm. 33; leidin liggr fram med hálsinum, Eg. 532; tjaldstaði þá er þeim þóttu beztir, ok hæst lágu, Fms. vi. 135; þangat sem leiðin líggr lægra, Sturl. ii. 247: of the body, lá hátt tanngarðrinn, be bad prominent teetb, Nj. 39: of the eyes, raudlitud augu ok lágu fagrt ok fast, Fms. viii. 447; augu þau er liggja í ljósu líki, Kormak: ofarliga mun liggja ú-jafnaðr i ber, Grett. 135 new Ed.

B. Metaph. usages, esp. with prepp.; liggia á, to lie beavy on, to weigh supon, and metaph. to oppress; liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, Fb. i. 258, Sks. 276; l. á hálsi e-m, to bang on one's neck, blame, Fms. xi. 336: of a fine, par liggr ekki fégjald á, tis not finable, K. p. K. 164: to be bewitched, lie under a spell, þat lá á konungi, at hann skyldi eigi lifa um tíu vetr, Fms. x. 220 (cp. leggja á e-n and á-lög): to pursue, liggja á úknyttum, to pursue wicked things, 172; liggja á úráði, Karl. 121: to be urgent, of importance, pressing, kvað honum eigi á liggja þat at vita, Grett. 37 new Ed.; eigi þykki mér á því liggja, segir Járnskjöldr, Fb. i. 259; mun þar stórt á liggja, 'tis a grave matter, Nj. 62; nú liggr honum ekki á (it does not matter for bim), þótt hann komi aldri til Islands, Band. 10: mod., það liggr ekki á, it does not press, is not urgent; met liggt a, it lies on me, is pressing for me: impers. to feel, be in spirits so and so, liggr vel a e-m, to be in good spirits; liggr illa & e-m, to be in low spirits, the metaphor being taken from the pressure on the mind: leaving out the prep., lá honum þat illa, it weighed beavily on bim, Bs. i. 775:-liggja ad, in the phrase, þad lá ad, that was just what was to be expected! an expression of dislike:-liggja fyrir e-m, to lie before one, of things to be done or to bappen, of what is fated, doomed (see for-lög); þætti mér þat ráð fyrir liggja, faðir, at þú sendir menn, the best thing to be done would be to send men, Eg. 167; at pat mundi fyrir liggja at búask til orrostu, 283; en Bera kvað Egil vera víkings-efni, kvað þat mundu fyrir liggja, þegar hann hefði aldr til, 190: liggja fyrir e-m, to lie in one's way, in ambusb (cp. fyrirsát), Edda 148 (pref.), Eg. 240:—liggja um e-t, to lie in wait for, Fms. x. 287; l. um lif e-s, to seek one's life, Stj. 550, Sks. 722:—liggja til, to be due to, deserved; botti bat til liggja at taka af honum tignina, Eg. 271: to belong to, naut ok saudir, la þat til Atleyjar, 219: to fit to, til sumra meina liggr bruni (as a remedy), 655 xi. 28; bætr liggja til alls, there is atonement for every case, Fas. iii. 522; e-m liggr vel (illa) ord til e-s, to speak well (or evil) of a person, Sturl. iii. 143:-liggja undir, to lie underneath, be worsted, of wrestling, Bard. 166; fyrir hverjum liggr hlutr þinn undir, Eb. 156:—liggja við, to lie at stake; deildi . . . ok hafði einn þat er við lá, Isl. ii. 215; en þeir köru at hætta til, er féfang lá við svá mikit, Eg. 57; skal þar liggja við mundrinn allr, Nj. 15; liggr þér nökkut við? -Lis mitt liggr við, segir hann, 116; þá muntú bezt gesask, er mest liggt við, when the need is greatest, 179; svá er ok at mikit liggr yðr þá viò, 227; en mér liggr hér nú allt viò, it is all important to me, 265; pótt ek vita at líf mitt liggi við, 115; lá við sjálft, at ..., it was on the point of ..., Al. 79: mod., það lá við, að ...

C. Reflex. to lay oneself down, lie down; bá er bat étr ok er fullt liggsk pat ok söft (of cattle), Best. 58, cp. Gm.

2. e-m liggsk e-t, to leave bebind, forget; svínið lásk mér eptir, Skíða R. 185; legisk hefir mér nokkut í minui venju, ek gáða cigi at taka blezun af biskupi, Bs. i. 781: hence the mod. phrase, mér láðist (I forgot) and mér hefir láðst, which is a corruption from mér lásk eptir; for lá mér eptir, read lásk mér eptir, I forgot, neglected (?), Skv. 1. 20; láskat þat dægr háski, it did not miss, did not fail, Arnor; laskat, be failed not, Bjarn. (in a verse).

LILJA, u, f. [Lat. lilium], a lily, Stj. 562, Barl. 44, Trist. 7, Mag. 9: name of a poem, whence the saying, öll skáld vildu Lilju kveðit hafa, H. E. ii. 398:-metaph. of a lady, min liljan frið! Fkv. ii. 52: cp. den lillie-vaand (qs. lily-band), epithet of a lady in the Danish Ballads. COMPDS: lilju-grös, n. pl. lily flowers, Matth. vi. 28. Lilju-lag, n. the metre of the Lilja, the mod. name for the ancient hrynhenda (q.v.), in which metre the Lilja was composed, whence the name.

LIM, n., this word is heterogene, neut. in sing., fem. in plur.:-the foliage, limbs, crown of a tree, opp. to the stem; hann lætr snúa liminu hvers trés út af borginni, Fb. ii. 124; neðarliga af furunni stóð einn kvistr mjór, ok tók í limit upp, Fas. iii. 33:—fagols, festi brátt í liminu er þeir höfðu borit undir virkit, Fms. i. 128; eldr kveyktr í þurru limi, vii. 37; ef maðr vill sér nýta lim þat, Grág. ii. 297. II. plur. limar; limbs, branches, á badmi viðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. 11, Fsm. 19; med greinum ok limum, Sks. 555; med limum ok kvistum, 444; bitr af Lérads limum, Gm. 25; þeir lágu svá nær berginu, at lauf ok limar tóku út yfir skipit, O. H. 36; tré mikit, óðu limarnar uppi, en rætrnar í sjónum, Fms. vii. 163; þá sá þeir at limarnar hrærðusk, Eg. 377; festu skjöldu sína í limar, Nj. 104; þeir köstuðu lykkju snærisins upp í limar trésins, drógu síðan, svá at konungr hékk uppi við limar, Hkr. i. 2. metaph. ramifications, consequences; grimmar limar ganga 26. at trygð-rofi | armr er vára vargr, Sdm. 23; orða þeirra, er á annan lýgr |

margar limar, Thom. 4. COMPDS: lim-dólgr, lim-garmr, limsorg, f. 'rod-fiend,' poët. fire, Lex. Poët. lim-margr, adj. baving large branches, Isl. ii. 18. lim-runar, f. pl. bough-runes, a kind of magical Runes, Sdm. 11.

lima, að, limðir, poët., Edda (in a verse), [limr], to dismember, El. I, Sturl. ii. 11, Fas. iii. 126; af-lima (q. v.), Bs. ii. 75; lima upp, to rip up, N. G. L. i. 381.

limaor, part. [limr], limbed, esp. of the feet, hands; vel, illa limaor, Bs. i. 127, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 238, O. H. 74; limaor mjök, with long limbs, Fms. vi. 206.

II. [lim], branching, Fb. iii. 298.

lim-byror, f. a burden of fagots, Fms. i. 127.

lim-heill, adj. sound-limbed, N. G. L. i. 85.

lim-hlaupa, adj., prop. of a horse = bogsiga, wrung in the withers: metaph. cowed, prostrate, per latio mikilliga, en pegar rikra manna ord koma til yðar, þú eru þér þegar limhlaupa, Sturl. i. 14; þeir Hörgdælir vóru orðnir svá limhlaupa fyrir Guðmundi, at ..., 163.

limi, a, m., proncd. limi, [lim], a broom or rod of twigs, rod; baror ok með lima húðstrokinn, Bær. 20; hann lætr ganga limann um bak honum ok báðar síður, Grett. 135; lét taka þá Svein alla, ok leggja fast lima á bak beim, and lay the rod stoutly on their backs, Fms. vi. 189; limi song hardan prima, the rod sang a barsh tune (on his back), Mork. 227, cp. Orkn. 188, (in the verse in the note) = 'the waves did beat the ship:' the mod. phrase, leggja sig i lima, prop. to lay oneself under the rod, to take great pains in a thing, work hard; sóp-limi, a sweeping besom. lima-högg, n. a flogging, Hkr. iii. 216.

lim-lesta, t, to maim, Geisli.

lim-lesting, f. mutilation

LIMR, m., gen. limar, pl. limir, acc. limu, limi, Sks. 107 new Ed., as also mod.; [A.S. lim; Engl. limb; Swed.-Dan. lem]:—a limb; & sinum limum, Hom. 126; um nasar eða aðra limu, Bs. i. 522; manna-höfuð ok af höggnir limir, Fms. i. 171; limuna, Bs. ii. 158, 168; leysa limu sina, Sturl. ii. 90: allit., lif ok limu, life and limb, Eg. 89; er vior liggr líf eða limir, Ghl. 550; lífs grið ok lima, Eb. 310. 2. metaph., limu Guðs, Mar.; limu Fjándans, Devil's limb, Fms. viii. 221. joint of meat; var á brautu einn limr oxans, Ísl. ii. 331; þrjá limu kjöts, Vm. 119; nauta-limir, hálfr fjórði tigr, Dipl. v. 18; limr slátrs, N. G. L. III. = lim, n.; hvern lim eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568. COMPDS: lima-buror, m. gait, bearing. lima-fall, n., limafalls-sýki, f., medic. paralysis, Fél. of limbs (líss grið ok lim2), K. Á. 36. lima-grið, n. pl. safety lima-lat, n. mutilation, Fms. iii. 158. lima-ljótr, adj. ugly limbed, Bárð. 165. lima-vöxtr. m. the frame of the body, Fms. x. 151.

LINA, ad, [Dan. lindre; see linr], to soften, mitigate; pat linar saur, Pr. 473. 2. metaph. to alleviate; Gud linadi þeirra eymdir, Stj.:-with dat., lina þvílíkum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; lina atsókninni, Stj. 604; linit harmi minum, Karl. 215; lina til, to give way, Fms. vi. 28: -to abate, Bs. ii. 49 (of the wind). II. impers. it abates; bá er littat linaði élinu, Fms. xi. 136; við átak hans linar þegar sóttinni, Fb. ii. 145; at nokkut skyldi lina augna-verkinum, Bs. i. 317. III. reflex. to be softened, give way; þá linuðusk hugir þeirra, Fms. ii. 36, Pr. 471, Rb. 440, Sturl. iii. 19.

lin-aflaor and lin-elfdr, part. of feeble strength, Fms. iii. 206.

linan, f. mitigation, H. E. i. 259, ii. 72, 98, Grett. 117 A.

LIND, f., dat. lindi, Eg. 567 (in a verse), [A.S. lind; Engl. linden, lime; O. H. G. linta; Germ. linde; Dan. lind]:—a lime-tree, Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2, 88, Pr. 406, passim, see Lex. Poët. II. metaph. a shield (of lime-wood), Rm. 32, Vsp. 50; steind lind, a stained shield, Lex. Poët.; as also a spear, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: bauga lind, Völ. 5, is dubious, perhaps = lime-bast, on which the rings were strung.

lind, f. a well, spring, brook, freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in old writers unless it be in Skv. 2. 1, (lindar-logi, 'well-lowe' = gold): compds, vatns-lind, uppsprettu-lind.

lind-hvitr, adj. wbite as bast, Lex. Poët.

lindi, a, m. [prop., as it seems, from lind = a string of lime-bast], a belt, girdle, Vkv. 17, Hkr. i. 82, Fms. i. 217, vi. 61, Bjarn. 19, 62, Rb. 438, 470, Magn. 468; eigi lagði verri maðr linda at sér, no worse man ever belted bimself, Finnb. 260; lindi af lerepti, Bs. i. 317: a belt belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 115, = messufata-lindi, Fms. iv. 111. In mod. usage lindi is any twist of wool or hair wound round the waist, harlindi, band-lindi, silki-lindi, hnjósku-lindi, q.v.: poët. the sea is called Siggjar-lindi, Radar-lindi, = the belt of the islands, Lex. Poët. linda-lag, n. laying linda-bindi, 2, m. a girdle, sasb, B. K. 105. the lindi, a law term; sækja e-n til lindalags, to ask one to lay down his belt, symbolical of insolvency, this done the creditor might recover his goods wherever he finds them, N.G. L. i. 214. linda-staor, m. the waist, Bær. 9, Sks. 169.

lindi, n. a lime-tree, = lind, Lex. Poët.

lindi-áss, m. a nickname, Sturl.

lindi-skjöldr, m. a shield of lime-wood, Fas. viii. 413. lindi-tré, n. a lime-tree, bidr. 116.

390 lin-geoja, adj. faint, weak-minded. lin-hjartaör, part. soft-bearted, Lil. 59. linja and linka, u, f. faintness, the feeling faint and weak; bad er linja í mér. lin-kind, f. (proncd. linkind, linkinni, Barl. 51), mercy, Bs. i. 765, ii. 132. lin-kinnr, adj. gentle, Barl. 51. lin-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), lenity, Fms. i. 296, ii. 33, xi. 223. lin-liga, adv. leniently, gently, Fms. ii. 36, v. 240, vii. 157, Sturl. i. 13, Stj. 578: slovenly, mod. lin-ligr, adj. lenient, Stj. 495, Sks. 629. lin-mæðinn, part. patient, meek, Bs. i. 579. lin-mæltr, part. drawling, Róm. 312. LINNA, t, [Ulf. af-linnan = ἀποχωρεῖν, Luke ix. 39; cp. A. S. b-linnan; Shetl. and Scot. linn; Old Engl. b-lin]:—to cease, leave off, with dat. to stop; hann linnir eigi fyrr, en . . ., Fb. i. 210; linna þau eigi fyrr en heima, Vígl. 81 new Ed.: absol., þá linnir þessa líkams vist, a hymn. impers., with dat., it ceases, abates; en er bvi linnti, but wben it ceased, Landn. 218, v.l.; en er því linnti, þá greiða þeir atróðr, Fb. ii. 43; ekki linnir umferðunum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Snót. linni, a, m. = linnr, Korm. (in a verse), Reks., see Lex. Poët. linn-ormr, m. a 'snake-worm,' serpent, the 'lind-wurm' of the German legends, þiðr. 167. LINNR, m. [cp. Germ. lind-wurm], a serpent, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët. passim; as also in circumlocutions, the serpent of the shield = a sword; the serpent of the arm = a bracelet. COMPDs: linn-ból, -setr, -vegr, -vengi, a serpent's lair, seat, way, field, = gold, Lex. Poët. LINB, adj., linari, linastr, [Lat. lenis], soft to the touch; linr ok sléttr, Stj. 165; her er mjúkt ok lint, Fb. ii. 359; linar hosur, Sks. 87 new II. metaph. gentle; med linum vindi, Bs. ii. 167; var vedrit miklu linara, i. 629: of a person, gentle, opp. to hard, exacting, mjúkr ok linr, Fms. iv. 210; linr ok léttr í máli, Bs. i. 154; svá linr ok hægr, 294; linr ok litilátr, 72, Sks. 514; ætlið ér hann nú munu yðr linan? O. H. 213:—weak, lenient, linr ok eigr stjórnsamr, Stj. 419; linr í lyndi, Fms. ii. 159; linr drykkr, 655 xi. 2: weak, eigi aflmikill ok linr, Sturl. i. 23 : gramm. soft, weak, Skalda 159, 179. III. metaph. soft, snug; at Dönum þykki linara at reka svín til skógar, en berjask við oss Nordmenn, Fms. vi. 258; fadmask lint, to embrace softly, Akv. 40. LIPR, adj., the r is radical, compar. liprari, superl. liprastr; [cp. Lat. lepidus]:-bandy, skilled, adroit; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in writers before the 15th century, and may be borrowed; ertú at nokkuru íþrótta-maðr? þat ferr fjarri, sagði hann, pviat ek em úliprari (more awkward) en aðrir menn, Fas. ii. 262 (MS. of the 15th century); also used of speech. lipr-leiki, a, m. adroimess. lirla, ao, [lirla or lilla, Ivar Aasen; Engl. lull]:—to sing a lullaby, trill, wbistle; Ivar Aasen says that in Norway it is used of the shepherds; medan lirlar | lineik veri sinum, Fms. vi. (in a verse). LIST, f. [prob. derived from læra, q.v., Goth. laisjan, before the s was changed into r]:-art, craft; há list sem astrologia heitir, Stj. 66; kvennligar listir, Fs. 134; klerklig list, Bs. i. 680; hann hafdi peirrar listar eigi fengit, Fb. i. 215; gör med list ok kunnáttu, Edda 8; hann fann ok margar listir, 148 (pref.) II. [Germ. and Dan. list; Old Engl. liste, craft, artifice, Sks. 689: refinement, með allri list ok kurteisi, Fas. i. 29; Ólafr fagnar honum vel ok með mikilli list, Fms. x. COMPDS: lista-maor, m. a skilled workman, craftsman, artist, Fas. ii. 412, Fms. iii. 193. lista-skáld, n. a skilful poet. lista, u, f., mod. listi, a, m. [A. S. and Engl. list], a list, a carpenter's term, as also the list, selvage, border of cloth; spengr ok listur, Stj. 563; ok gyldar listur á, Eb. 226, Al. 35 (of a shield). listi, a, m. a list, = lista. 2. a catalogue, list of books, (mod.)

226. COMPDS: lista-maör, m. a skilled workman, craftsman, artist, Fas. ii. 412, Fms. iii. 193. lista-skáld, n. a skilful poet. lista, u, f., mod. listi, a, m. [A. S. and Engl. list], a list, a carpenter's term, as also the list, selvage, border of cloth; spengr ok listur, Stj. 563; ok gyldar listur ά, Eb. 226, Al. 35 (of a shield). listi, a, m. a list, = lista. 2. a catalogue, list of books, (mod.) II. a local name in Norway, Listeren, O. H. (in a verse). listugr, adj. skilled, Edda (pref.) 149: polite, Fms. xi. 97, Sturl. ii. 230 C. listu-liga, adv. elegantly, Fas. i. 68, 184, iii. 426: cunningly, Str. 55. listu-ligr, adj. magnificent, Fms. (Ágrip.) x. 377, 381, 397, 415. list-vanr, adj. skilful, Fms. xi. 426. LIIT, n. [A. S. and Hel. wlite, Ulf. wlits, = πρόσωπον], a glance; a ἄπ. λεγ., augu heita lit, Edda 109; but found in compds, aug-lit, and-lit. Aita, að, [Shetl. to litt= to dye blue; Scot. lit], to dye, Stj. 72, Karl. 505; pú litaðir á mér skallann, Lv. 109; hafa lítt litað sik í blóði, Fas. ii. 471; litaðir á mér skallann, Lv. 109; hafa lítt litað sik í blóði, Fas. ii. 471; litan, f. dyeing. litunar-gras, n. a dyeing berb, Stj. 81.

3, Fær. 71, Ld. 92; fagrt um at litask, Fs. 26, passim.

lit-bjartr, adj. bright of complexion, Bs. i. 127.

lit-brigði, n. pl. a change of colour or light, in morning and evening, Grett. 179 new Ed.

lit-föróttr, adj. strawberry-coloured, Gullþ. 14.

litask, dep. to look about; in the phrase, litask um, never used absol.;

þá mælti Útgarða-Loki, ok listask um á bekkina, Edda 33, Eg. 111, Band.

lit-goor, adj. strawberry-coloured, Gullp. 14. lit-goor, adj. of fine complexion, Fms. x. 151. lit-gros, n. pl. a dyer's berbs, Stj. 157.

litka, 20, to dye: litkaðr, coloured, Karl. 241; vel litkaðr, of a fine bue, Fbr. 36 new Ed.

lit-klæði, n. pl. coloured, chequered clothes, as opp. to the plain black dress, which was the genuine costume of the old Norsemen, Ld. 194, 294, Nj. 70, Isl. ii. 335, Grett. 134, Eb. 200, Fs. 51.

lit-lauss, adj. colourless, pale, Flov. 32, Fbr. 114, Str. 13.

lit-mosi, a, m. a dyer's berbs, N. G. L. iii. 119.

LITE, m., gen. litar, pl. litir, acc. litu, [Old Engl. and Scot. lit = a stain; Dan. lod; see lit above, and lita; the original form would be vlitr]:—colour, bue, also countenance, complexion; litu goda, Vsp. 18; lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92; bregda lit, to change colour, Fms. vi. 178; skipta litum, to exchange colour, see the remarks s. v. hamr, Fas. i. 128; málit skiptir svá litum, such is the case, its colour is thus, Fms. vii. 136; eigi deilir litr kosti, 2 saying, Nj. 78 (see deila); sá hann þat at þér var litr einn gefinn, thou art nothing but the bue (outside), Sturl. iii. 180; blar, grar, hvitr, raudr ..., at lit, of blue . . . colour, Isl. ii. 213, Anal. 215, passim; i regnboga eru prir litir, Rb. 336; allir litir eru bjartari á glerinu en hvar annar-staðar, MS. 2. special usage, of day-break, the first dawn when the light 15. 3. changes; en er þeir kómu upp á heiðina kenndu þeir at lit brá, they saw the day-break, Sturl. iii. 217; vísaði hann þeim leið, tók þá at kenna annars litar (viz. in the morning), 171; ok i annan lit (the second colour, viz. the changing from dark to light in the early morning, the blush of morn') for hann at sjá veiðiskap þeirra, þorf. Karl. 396; en at öðrum lit dags, Orkn. 196; litu er lýsti (when the light brightened, impers.) létusk beir fúsir allir upp risa, Am. 28; cp. 63, where the true reading may be, do pá dýrir, dags var heldr snemma | 'litu er lýsti' . . . (MS. letu þeir alesti). 3. dye; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér, Fms. ii. 59; sækja grös til litar, Finnb. 214, v. l. COMPDS: litar-apt, n. complexion, Ld. 134, Al. 3; spelt litar-átta, u, f., Clar. (Fr.) litar-háttr, m. = litarapt, Fas. iii. 426, 29 also in mod. usage. lita-skipti, n. pl. change of colour, Sks. 526. litr, adj. bued, coloured, Eg. 133, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 71, Fs. 147, Art. 66;

mis-litr, chequered.
lit-rekt, adj., Fas. i. 212; false for lit rekt = litt rækt, see Bugge (Edda)
294, note 16.

lituor, m. a dyer, colourer, Lex. Poët.

lit-verpask, t, to change colour, grow pale, Bzr. 12, Fms. i. 216. lit-verpr, adj. pale, from fear, Edda 36, Sd. 173, Orkn. 366.

LÍÐ, n., not lið, see the cognate words: [Ulf. leibus = σίπερα, Luke i. 15; A. S. and Hel. lið; O. H. G. lidu; mid. H. G. lû; it remains in many provinc. Germ. words,—leit-baus = an ale-bouse, a tavern; leit-geber = an ale-bouse; leit-kauf = earnest money, see Schmeller's Bayrisches Wörterbuch s. v. lii]:—cider, Germ. obstwein; lið heitir öl, Edda IIO; drekka lið, Fms. vi. 439 (in a verse); Hárs lið, tbe ale of Odin = poetry, Ht.; Yggs lið, id., Kormak. The word hardly occurs in prose, and is obsolete.

LÍĐA, pres. lið (líð'k, Edda); pret. leið; 2nd pers. leitt, mod. leiðst; pl. liðu; subj. liði; imperat. líð, líddu; part. liðinn; a weak pret. liddi occurs, Am. 50, Pr. 438, Ó. H. 167, Mirm. 167: [Ulf. ga-leiþan = έρχεσθαι; A.S. líðan; O. H. G. lídan; Engl. litbe; Germ. and Engl.

A. Loc. to go, pass, move, with the notion to glide, slip, of ships, passage through the air, riding, sliding on ice, and the like; ok er skipit leid fram hjá flotanum, Hkr. ii. 54; er lauss Loki líðr ór böndum, Vtkv. 15; baðtu heilan líða, thou badest him fare (speed) well, O. H. (in a verse): áðr héðan líðir, ere thou passest from bere, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); líða yfir úrig fjöll, Hom. 11; lída lönd yfir, Gsp.; hvat þar ferr, eða at lopti liðr?-Né ek ferr, þó ek flýg, ok at lopti líð'k, Edda (in a verse); líðandi (sliding) um langan veg, Vkv. 8; hverjar ro þær meyjar er líða mar yfir, Vpm. 48, (mar-lidendr, q. v. = sea gliders); nú viltusk hundarnir farsins þegar þeir liðu at honum, Hom. 120; ok er skipit leið fram hjá flotanum, Hkr. ii. 57; líða hægt og hægt, of a vapour, of a ghost in tales, and the II. even used as transitive, to pass, pass by, esp. as a naut. term; hann um leið (passed by) Israels sona hús, Stj. 281; ok er þeir lidu nesit, when they slipped by the ness, Fms. ix. 503, v. l.; ok er beir lidu (passed through) Frekeyjar-sund, Fb. iii. 85. III. impers., en er liðr Euphrates-á (acc.), when one passes the Euphrates, Hb. (1865) 8; medan at leið boðanum, þá rak skipið ákafliga, ok svá síðan boðana leið, when the breakers were passed by, Fb. iii. 85:-metaph., hann var einnhverr mestr maðr ok ríkastr í Danmörku, þegar er konunginn líðr sjálfan, i. e. the greatest man in Denmark next to the king, Fms. xi. 51; Ulfr var madr ríkastr í Danmörku þegar er konung líddi, Ó. H. 167; hann var einna mestr IV. in prose the word is esp. höfðingi er konunga líddi, Pr. 438. freq. in a metaph, sense; lior at e-m, faintness comes over one; nú tók at lioa at Ölvi, O. began to get drunk, Eg. 213; but esp. of one in his last gasp. to be slipping away; Guthormr tok sott, en er at honum leid, sendi hann menn á fund Haralds konungs, 118; Örlygr tók sótt, ok er at honum tók at lida, Eb. 160; leid þá bæði at kuldi ok mæði, be fainted away from cold and exhaustion, Fms. ix. 24; nú lior opt at barni (the infant may suddenly faint away) á vegum úti, svá at hætt er við dauða, N.G.L. i. 339; lidr at mætti e-s, one grows faint, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. iii. 77, Bs. i. 819:

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out of one's mind, Fms. ii. 266, vi. 272; lida or minni, to forget:-lida undan, to slip off, pass by, K. A. 222, Fms. xi. 108:—lida um, to pass by, leave; margir eru ber betri helgir menn, ok lidu ver um ba, and yet we pass them by, 655 xiv. B. 2; eigi hæfir ba hluti um at lida, er . . . , Fms. x. 314: ellipt., því látu vér þat líða, at eigi verðr allt ritað, viii. 406, v. l.:--pó lætr konungr þetta hjá sér líða, be lets it pass by unbeeded, xi. 60:-lida undir lok, to pass away, die, perisb, Nj. 156, Sturl. ii. 113:lída yfir, to pass over, bappen, come to pass; hann er vinsæll ok ungr at aldri, mun fått yfir liðit, Hkr. iii. 254; Olafr sagði honum allt um ferðir sínar, þat er yfir hann hafði liðit, O. told bim all that had come to pass, Fms. i. 79; eitt skal yfir oss lída alla, one fate sball befall us all, Nj. 191: of sleep, liðr yfir hann léttr höfgi, Th. 77: hann spurði hvat liði um kvædit, be asked bow it went on with the poem, Eg. 420; also, hvad lidt kvæðinu? fréttir hann nú hvat liði bónorðs-málum, Ld. 92; hvat mun nú líða, ef þú tekr kerti þitt? Fb. i. 358; hvat liðr um mál Odds sonar mins? Band. 5; síðan hón leið ór mestri barnæsku, passed out of ber early youth, Hom. 122; svefnhöfgi leid á hann, Fms. vi. 229: to swoon, metaphor prob. from the belief that some evil spirit passed over one's head, bad leid yfir hana, she swooned; also, lida i omegin, to fall into a swoon, to faint, Fas. iii. 441.

B. Temp. to pass; lior nú várit, Nj. 74; liou svá þau misseri, 94; líðr af vetrinn, Eg. 340; ok er várit leið fram, 467; lengra skaltú renna áðr vika sé liðin, 745; þaðan líða ellifu vetr, ár, Rb. 70; liðr nú sjá stund er beir höfðu á kveðit, Ld. 266; líðr fram vetrinn, 298; Egill tók at hressask svá sem fram leið at yrkja kvæðit, 644; leið svá fram aðra þrjá vetr, Fms. i. 57; liðu nú svá fram stundir, xi. 84. with prepp.; begar frá liðr, in the course of time, after a while; hón nærðisk svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; þvíat at því verðr spurt, hverr kvað, þegar frá líðr (when time passes on), en eigi hversu lengi var at verit, Skalda 160; en er at leið Jólunum, when it drew nigh Yule, Fms. i. 36; ok er leið at þeirri stundu, Ld. 308; eigi líðr langt héðan, áðr, Fms. xi. 84; nú líðr í mót Jólum, iv. 82. II. impers.. lida á e-t, the time draws to a close, is far spent; ok er á leid daginn, Eg. 93; unz miðjan dag líddi, Am. 50; nú líddi fram nökkurar stundir, Mirm. 167; ok er á leið um kveldit, Eg. 206; er leið á várit (acc.), Nj. 12; nú liðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; þeir sváfu til þess er á leið nóttina, Ld. 44; en er á liðr daginn, 76; ok er á leið dag, úmætti konung, Fms. i. 46; en nú er á stundina líðr, x. 404; þá er á leið upp, towards the close of his life, 418; til bess er lior fimmta dag viku, Grug. i. 142; þá er upp leið á æfi konunga, Rb. 388. nú liðr svá dögum, at..., the days draw on, Fms. xi. 422; hans lisdögum leið mjök fram, Stj. 134; sögðu at þá var liðit degi, the day was far spent, Fms. ix. 299; ok er fram leið nóttinni, x. 271; hann segir at tímanum liði, Bs.i. 910: of other things, er fram tók at líða smiðinni, Fb. ii. 463: freq. in mod. usage, hvað líðr þér? hvað lior bessu? i.e. bow goes it with it? bow far have you got on? as also, hvernig liðr þér, bow goes it with you? bow do you do? answer, mér líðr, vel, hæriliga, illa, and the like. III. part., at áliðnu, in the latter part of a time; at alionum vetri, degi, towards the end of the winter, Ld. 234; um haustid at álidnu, Fms. iv. 286; ok er svá var lidit (the time was so far gone) bjósk Egill til ferðar, Eg. 394. IV. part. 110andi, passing, fleeting: - pass. 110inn, past, dead, deceased; at lioinn fylki, Hkv. Hjörv. 42; hjá oss lionum, Hkv. 2. 44: in mod. usage, of one who has just ceased to breathe, hann er lidinn, lidinn likami, Pass. 17. 26: in allit., lifs og liðinn, living and lifeless, i. c. in life and in death: dead, dæmi lidinna fedra, Hom. 85; sælli væri lidnir en lifendr, the dead is more blessed than the living, Bs. i. 724: allit., hann er liðinn sem ljós, be is gone out like a light, i. e. quite gone.

110a, leid, lidu, lidu, lidu, [Germ. leiden; Dan. lide], to suffer, endure,

tolerate,—this sense is very rare in old writers, as, útlendir konungasynir skyldu þar ekki líðask eðr vald hafa, Fms. vi. 134; but it appears after the Reformation, in the N. T. and in hymns, Pass., Vidal. passim. 2. to suffer; at svo byrjaði Kristi at líða, ok upp at rísa ú priðja degi af dauða, Luke xxiv. 46.

LIF, n. [see lifa; A.S. lif; Engl. life; O. H. G. lip; Germ. leben; Dan. liv]:-life; i lisi ælisa, Hom. 160; endalaust lis, 107; ráða af lisi, taka af lifi, to take away one's life, O. H.; ber skulut öngu fyrir týna nema lífinu, Nj. 7; lif er í hjarta, Fbr. 137, Hrafn. 28, and passim. gen. lífs, alive; þá reis hann upp lífs ok heill, 656 A. ii. 14; meðan hann er liss, Fms. xi. 111, Hkr. i. 141, þiðr. 21: allit., liss eða liðinn, Karl. 535; lífs eða látinn, Fb. iii. 402; at þú látir okkr hvárki skiljask lifs né dauda, O. H. 208; lífs gjarna, with all my heart, Mar.; unna e-m sem lisi sinu, Skáld H. 7. 38: á lisi, alive; vera lisi minnr, to be 'minus life,' dead, Isl. ii. 315. 3. life, conduct of life; hreint lif, gott lif, passim in eccl. writers. II. [Germ. leib], the body; bæði til lífs ok sálu, Barl. 19, 44; lífs ok sálar, body and soul, Mar.: esp. the waist, middle, hafdi hann vant klædum um lifit, Fas. i. 508: a person, at svá fagrt líf skyldi svá kveljask, so fine a man, Barl. 149; annad er bar agætt lif (a dear body) ætl' eg hann heiti Sturli,

332 :— þá er hugr líðr ór brjósti manns, Mar.; líða ór huga e-m, to slip 🍄 niðr (líf-sýki = diarrbæa), Thom.; ávöxtr lífs, the fruit of the womb, Lex. Poët., still used by eccl. writers. compos: lifs-andi, a, m. the breath of life, Stj. 18. lifs-björg, f. food to sustain life, Fms. vi. 235, Stj. 420, porst. Sidu H. 180. lífs-blóð, n. life's blood, Stj. 61. lífs-bók, f. the book of life, Greg. 75: a biography, Bs. ii. 163. lifs-braud, n. the bread of life, Stj. 210. lifs-dagar, m. pl. = lifdagar. lifs-dyrr, n. pl. the doors of life, Mar. lifs-dægr, n. pl. = lifdagar, Bs. i. 101. lifs-endi, a, m. a life's end, 656 B. 3. lífs-gjarna, adv. very fain, lifs-grið, n. pl. truce, safety of life, K. A. 36, Fms. vii. 294., n. pl. bealing berbs, Fas. iii. 396. lifs-háski, 2, m. life's Mar. lifs-grös, n. pl. bealing berbs, Fas. iii. 396. danger, Eg. 46, Edda 40, Bær. 16. lifs-hérað, n. 'life's county,' Paradise, Post. lifs-hjálp, f. 'life's-belp,' deliverance, Edda 154 (pref.), lífs-hvatr, Fms. viii. 441. lifs-hræring, f. vital motion, Stj. adj. bounding with life, Gkv. 2. 31. lifs-kenning, f. 'life's-doctrine, the gospel, Clem. 49. lifs-leidindi, n. pl. weariness of life, Fms. ii. 201. lifs-mark, n. signs of life, in one apparently dead, Nj. 154. lifs-máli, a, m. a life contract, Boldt 103. lifs-næring, f. = lifsbjörg, food, Finnb. 234, Fms. ii. 227, iii. 12. lífs-saga, u, f. a biografby, 625. 82, Fb. iii. 237. lifs-stundir, f. pl. 'life-days,' Fms. i. 216, ii. 2, viii. 93, Stj. 223. lifs-timi, a, m. a life-time, Fms. iii. lifs-tré, n. the tree of life, Stj., Sks. 548 (of the cross). lifa-van, f. bope of life, bope of saving vanr, adj. bereft of life, Yt. one's life, Fms. viii. 441. lifs-vegr, m. the way of life, Bs. ii. 50. lífs-æð, f. an artery, Pass. 24. 12, 48. 10. lífaðr, adj. full of life, Hkr. i. 32.

lif-dagar, m. pl. life-days, life, Fms. i. 53, x. 270, Rb. 400, Al. 131, Karl. 101, N. G. L. iii. 99, porst. Sídu H. 180, Barl. 62, 91, 146, Stj. 139, Bs. ii. 148.

liferni, n. life, conduct, freq. in mod. usage.

lífga, ad, to call to life, revive, Barl. 84, 99, Fms. ii. 142, Stj. 78, Bs. 2. to resuscitate, of one frozen, drowned, or apparently dead. lifgan, f. a calling to life, Stj. 142, Stat. 300: resuscitation, of one apparently dead. lifganar-tilraun, f. an endeavour to recover one's life. líf-gjafari, a, m. = lífgjafi, þórð. 20 new Ed.

lif-gjafi, 2, m. one who saves a person's life, Lv. 101, Fas. iii. 308, Gisl. 51.

lif-gjöf, f. the granting the life or pardon to one, Fs. 7, Anal. 201, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 224.

lif-göfugr, adj. leading a noble life, Greg. 54.

lif-hinna, mod. lif-himna, u, f. the 'life-membrane,' the peritoneum, Fas. iii. 138.

lif-hræddr, adj. fearing for one's life, cowardly.

lifi, n. = lif, conduct, Barl. 43, 69, 89, 104, 185: in compds, hrein-lifi, saur-lifi, etc.

lif-lauss, adj. lifeless, inanimate, Skálda 173, 174, Stj. 88.

lif-lát, n. loss of life, death; andlát (q.v.) is a natural, liflát a violent death, a being put to death, or death from wounds, O. H. 74, 219, Fms. i. 46, ii. 30, Isl. ii. 270, Ld. 8, Bs. i. 78, Fs. 61, Barl. 129. COMPDS: liflats-dagr, m. the anniversary of any one's death, 'passio,' Fms. xi. 309, Edda ii. 287. liflats-domr, m. a sentence of death, 655 liflats-veror, adj. deserving death, Fms. ix. 498. xiii. A. 2.

lif-lata, let, to put to death, Fas. i. 294, Fms. xi. 3, Hrafn. 28, Barl. 205. passim.

lif-ligr, adj. 'vital,' Hom. 59, Skálda 173, Fms. ii. 226, Barl. 112: alive, living, Skálda 173, opp. to líflauss: lively, full of life, mod .: as also lif-liga, adv. vigorously.

lif-mikill, adj. 'strong lived,' dying bard, Stj. 98: full of life.

lif-oddi, a, m. the 'life-gore,' gullet in fish. lif-seigr, adj. 'strong-lived,' tenacious of life.

Lifskr, adj. native of Lifland, Fas. i. 379. lifs-pund, n. [a 'lis-pound,' Orkney and Shetl. lispund, 18 lbs. Scots, gs. Lifskt pund from Lifland], a kind of weight, Ghl. 523; fjorar eru merkr ok sjautigir í lífspundi, MS. 732.

lif-steinn, m. a life stone, bealing stone; see lyssteinn.

lift, n. adj. fit to live; ekki lift, not fit to live; er-at vinum lift Ingimundar, Fs. 39: of a person, worthy of life, er allir rægja, ok kveða honum eigi líft vera, 656 C. 20, Post. 645. 98.

lif-tjón, n. loss of life, Stj. 329, Fms. viii. 147 (v. l.), Bs. ii. 117. lif-vænn, adj. with bope of life, bope of recovery, Fms. xi. 142, Glum.

381, Alg. 149. lif-eor, f. a 'life-vein,' artery, Bs. i. 368, Mar.

LIK, n. [Ulf. leik; A.S. lic; Old Engl. licb, in lyke-wake, licbgate; O. H. G. lib; Germ. leiche; Dan. lig; Swed. lik]:-prop. the body, as in Ulf., who renders σωμα by leik, but νεκρύε by nabs: I. the body, the living body, in old poems; en pat it ljósa lík, Sól. 12; nema við þat lík at lífa, Hm. 96; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, 91; auga þat er liggr í ljósu líki, Kormak; láss háll líki defoar. hélt líki drósar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fólgið í móður líki Jötna dolgs, bid in the body of the mother of Thor, i.e. in the earth, Eyvind; cp. also the compds, lik-amr, lik-bjartr, lik-prár (q.v.), Skida R. 99; sott ok skjálfti hristir þat auma líf, allt líf sýktisk af upp ok betc.: it also remains in the prose phrase, í heilu líki, 'in a whole

body,' wbole, intact, Ó. H. (in a verse): in mod. poetry, dýrðliga smurðu 🆰 fegrð, bæði húr ok líki, Edda 15; líki fögr, beautiful, Bjarn. (in a Drottins 'lik,' where = likamr, Pass. 49. 6. II. a corpse; bá var þvegit líkinu ok jarðat um morguninn, Bs. i. 550; líkit var sveipat líndúkum en saumat eigi um, Eb. 264; þar sökk ok niðr lík þorvalds, Nj. 19; búa um lík, to sbroud a corpse, Grág. ii. 388; búa um lík göfugra manna, Eg. 94; fara með lík til graftar, Fs. 153; þeir söktu líkinu í fen mikit, 132; lík hans þeir drógu á leyni-götu ok brytjuðu í brunn niðr, Sól.; fluttu þeir nú líkin til kirkju, Nj. 209; jarða lík, Fms. x. 408. COMPDS: lika-ábreizl, n. a pall, Vm. 54. lika-böng, f. 'lyke-knell,' 'mortuos plango,' the name of a famous bell, Bjarn. 136. líka-ferð. f. = likfero, 'lyke-fare,' burial, B. K. 110. líka-færsla, u, f. 'lykecarrying,' a funeral, Vm. 71, K. b. K. 18. líka-gröf, f. a grave, Stj. lika-groptr, m. grave-digging, Fbr. lika-hlio, n. the 'lich-gate,' in a churchyard, Sturl. ii. 248. líka-krákr, m. a boe for grave-digging, Vm. 29, H. E. ii. 96, cp. Fél. viii. 71 sqq. líka-cross, Am. 90. líka-kult, n. a pall, Vm. 139. líka-kross, n. a 'lykelîka-salún, n. = líkakult, Pm. 34. lika-pattr, m. the section of law on burials, К. ф. К. 18.

11k, n. [Swed. lik; Engl. leeches; Dan. lig]:—a naut. term, the leeches, leech-line, the borders of a sail, Edda (Gl.); skautin ok likin, Hem.

(Gr. H. M. ii. 662).

LIKA, 2δ, [Ulf. leikan = ἀρέσκειν; A. S. lician; Engl. like; O. H. G. liban; Swed. lika]:—to like: impers., cp. Old Engl. it liket me, e-m líkar e-t, líkaði yðr vel Finnskattrinn, Eg. 61; at ek göra slíkt er mér líkar af því er ek varðveiti, 395; þetta líkaði Eiriki stórilla, Fms. i. 18: en með því at þeim líkaði (they wished) svá at hafa eðr þar við at auka, Ib. (begin.); hvart er honum likar vel edr illa, whether be likes it well or not, O. H. 54 2. e-m likar vel, illa til e-s, to like one well or not; honum líkaði til Sighvats vel, Fms. iv. 89; Svía konungi líkaði stór-ílla til Ólafs digra, 107:-líka vel við e-n, id.; líkar þeim vel við Brand, Lv. 24; líkaði hverjum manni vel við hann, Fms. vi. 112; en konungi líkaði eigi betr við þenna biskup, vii. 173; Hallgerðr sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, ok líkaði (mönnum) ekki við hana ílla, Nj. 25.

líka, adv., qe-g Str. 70, freq. in mod. usage. líkaðr, part. painted with images; ker ok horn vóru öll líkuð, ok skygð

sem gler, Hkr. i. 90.

líkami, a, m. = líkamr, Stj. 148.

líkam-liga, adv. bodily, in the flesh, 761 B. 4: carnally, K. Á. 148,

Sks. 785.

líkam-ligr, adj. bodily, in the body, Skálda 173, Bs. i. 550, Stj. passim. LÍKAMR, m., gen. líkams, pl. líkami, dat. líkaminum, Stj. 55; a weak form likami, a, m., is also freq.; [A. S. licboma; Old Engl. licbame; Scot. licama; O. H. G. libbamo; Germ. leichnam; Dan. legeme]:-tbebody, prop. qs. 'flesb-cover' or 'flesb-frame' (lik-hamr), denoting the body, its hue and frame, but used esp. of the living body; es þræls líkam tók á sik, Greg. 49; manns líkami, Ghl. 41; sálur ok líkamir, Hom. 160, passim; when used of the lifeless body likamr is a gentler term than lik; sidan gengu til allir menn at sjá líkami þeirra, ... hversu lítask yðr líkamir þessir?... ek hesi engis dauðs manns líkama sét jasnbjartan, Nj. 208; þeir fundu líkama Skarphéðins þar, 100; þá er líkamr þessa manns var útborinn, Fms. v. 218; slöri fnyk af líkamanum, x. 379; líkama föður síns, 408: thus in the N. T. σωμα is rendered by likami, not lik, Matth. xvii. 58, 59, Mark xv. 43, 45, Luke xxiii. 52, 55, xxiv. 3, John xix. 38, 40 (of Christ in the grave): -metaph., sólarinnar líkamr, Stj. 16; af hræring nokkurs líkama, Skúlda 173; saman lesa ór líkama heilagra Guðspjalla, H. E. i. 584. in a metaph, or eccl. sense = σάρξ, the flesh, in many compds, carnal: líkams aldr, a natural age, Hom. 55; líkams afl, bodily strength, 146; likams daudi, a natural death, Stj., Greg. 42, 54; likams freistni, carnal temptation, 51, 59; likams fýst, carnal lust, Stj. 159; likams liðt, a limb of the body, Greg. 25; likams losti, carnal lust, K. Å. 28, 124, N. G. L. i. 20, Hom. 159; líkams máttr, bodily strength, 157; líkams meinlæti, chastisement of the body, 48; likams fjötrar, the fathers of the body; líkams munuð, carnal lust, 70; líkams synd, a carnal sin, Stj. 146; líkams vit, bodily sense, 625. 177; líkama líf, bodily life, 677. 4.

likandi, f. form, shape, Edda 4.

lik-band, n. a 'lich-band,' winding-sheet, 623. 14.

11k-barar, f. pl. a bier, 623. 57, passim.

lik-blauor, adj. afraid of a corpse, Gisl. 22.

lik-bleja, u, f. a winding-sbeet, Bs. i. 529.

lik-fero, f. a funeral, funeral journey, Eb. 264, Fms. ix. 534, x. 151. lík-fylgja, u, f., mod. lík-fylgð, a funeral procession, Mar., Fms. xi. 214, Mork. 10.

lik-færing, f. = likfærsla, K. p. K. 18.

lik-færsla, u, f. the carrying a body to a church, N. G. L. i. 135; the law ordered that a body should be brought to the church within five nights after death.

lik-hringing, f. the tolling for a funeral, death knell, Fb. iii. 452.

lík-hræddr, adj. = líkblauðr.

LÍKI, n., dat. líkjum. 656 C. 26, Hom. 46, Hom. (St.), Hkr. i. 10, [from lik, not from glikr]:—a body; liki leyfa ins ljósa mans, Hm. 91; vexa vel blæju at verja þitt líki, Am. 101; þar eptir máttu merkja hans þ

2. med heilu liki, whole, Lat. integer, Fms. xi. 308, Al. 12; see verse). II. form, sbape; bera Valkera liki, Hallfred; pursa liki, Alm. 2; lægjarn líki, Vsp. 39; í steins líki, Hkv. Hjörv. 30; í dúfu líki, Greg. 19; Djöflar kómu í ýmsum líkum ok allra optast í líki Þórs, Mart. 125; þá tók hann at skipta líkjum á sér ok ásjónum, 656 C. 26; hví þeir eru í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. 46; hón brá sér í nauts-belgs líki vatns-fulls, Landn. 212; hann brá á sik líki graðungs eins, Edda (pref.) 148; hafa manns líki, Edda 9; hann brá á sik ymissa dýra líki, 149; fyrir hví eru þeir í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. (St.); hann kunni þær íþróttir at hann skipti litum ok líkjum, Hkr. i. 10; þá er sólin gengr í hrúts líki (Aries), Rb. 478.

líki, 2, m., qs. gliki, *an equal, a match*, Stj. 289, Fs. 56. líking, líkina, líkindi, líkleikr, líkligr, see gliking, glíkja, glikindi, glíkleikr, glíkligr.

lík-kista, u, f. a coffin, Hkr. iii. 14, Fms. xi. 309.

lik-maor, m. a 'lyke-man,' grave-digger, or one who carries a body

to the grave, Eb. 268.

LÍKN, f. [lækna is the bealing of the body, likn the soothing of the mind or heart; the words seem to be identical; in very early usage likn seems to denote bodily bealing also, and particularly of relief in labour, hence the words liknar-galdr, -spor, -lofi in the old poems Sdm. and Hm., as also the liknar-belgr, although now only used of the caul of 1. bealing, remedy; hvat er til likna lagt Sigurði? Skv. 1. 30; leitada ek i likna, at letja ykkr heiman, I sought for means to let you from coming, Am. 46. 2. relief, mercy, comfort; sú erumk líkn, that is my comfort, Ls. 35; til leiðréttu ok liknar, Stj. 149; veita likn, to relieve, soothe; hann let ba næra med allri likn (mercy, tenderness), Fms. ii. 226; bidja e-m liknar edt 3. mercy, eccl.; biðja líknar sinni misgerning, lífs griða, vi. 113. Mar.; synda likn, forgiveness of sin, id.; hann bad Gud liknar þegat hann féll í nokkura sök, Sks. 734; Drottinn minn gefi dauðum ró | hinum likn er lifa, O my Lord, grant rest to the dead, relief to the living, COMPDS: likna-belgr, m. the caul, esp. of calves, lambs, used Sól. 82. instead of glass in the windows of ancient houses, see gluggr. braut, f. the path of mercy, Bs. i. 94: name of an old poem. Ifknarfullr, adj. merciful, Sks. 732. Ifknar-fúss, adj. merciful, Geisli. liknar-galdr, m. bealing spells, charms, Hm. 121. liknar-gata, u, f. the way of grace, 625. 19. líknar-lauss, adj. merciless, Sks. liknar-leysi, n. a bard beart, Sks. 513. liknar-spor, 511, 550. n. 'bealing-step,' a kind of charm; á lausnar lófa ok á líknarspori. líknar-æðr, f. a vein of mercy, Lil.

líkna, að, to sbew mercy to, with dat.; sá er öðrum vill líkna, Hom. 5; hann liknar hvers manns máli, Fms. xi. 260; ek hefi bedit fyrir þér til Guðs at hann líkni þér, Orkn. 172, Rb. 310. II. reflex. liknask, sue for mercy; ef ek skal til blóta hverfa ok líknask við guðin,

Fms. ii. 41. líknan-ligr, adj. = líknsamr, Mar.

líkneski, n. and líkneskja, u, f., see the references below; [prob. from lik, not from glikr, for glikneski never occurs]:-sbape; sem Grikkir rita í öðru líkneski langan staf en í öðru skamman, the Greeks write in one form a long vowel and in another a short one, Skalda (Thorodd) 163; gjörum vér manninn eptir várri líking ok líkneskju. skapaði Guð manninn eptir sjálfs síns mynd ok líkneskju, ... meðr heilagrar þrenningar líkneskju, Stj. 19, 20. II. a graven image; á hváru-tveggja metinu var gört sem væri líkneskja manns, Fms. xi. 128 (Jómsv. S. 27); fimm líkneski af gulli, Stj. 437; Pétrs líkneski, Vm. 19; Guðmundar líkneski, Pm. 64; lét hann göra eptir húnum eina líkneskju, Stj. 101; líkneskja várrar Frú, Mar.; þjóna dumbum líkneskjum daudum ok daufum, Barl. 114; likneski þat er Astarot heitir, Rb. 342; hann bóttisk standa fyrir líkneski því er Kristr var píndr, 370; þessu sama likneski, Stj. 102: in the mod. phrase, vera eins og likneskja i framan, to look as pale as a statue. 2. gramm. a metaphor; ok er þar svá skipt líkneskjum á enum sama hlut, Škálda 187.

líkneskja, u, f., see líkneski above.

likn-fastr, adj. fast in goodwill, beloved, Hm. 124.

likn-ligr, adj. belping, comforting, Sks. 518, 728. líkn-samligr, adj. merciful, Sks. 519, Stj. 121, 156.

líkn-samr, adj. gracious, merciful, Stj. 547, Edda 15.

líkn-semi, f. mercy.

LIKR, adj. alike; see glikr.

lik-sima, n., pl. liksimu, [lik = leecbes], the leech line, N. G. L. i. 101. lík-strá, n. pl. [Ivar Aasen likstraa], 'lyke-straw,' N. G. L. ii. 247;

dead bodies before being put into the coffin were put on straw, hence the phrase, öllum lengri var sú eina nótt, er ek lá stirðr á strám, Sól. 47; cp. also the Icel. nástrá, q. v.

lik-sveipa, u, f. = likblæja, a winding-sbeet, Mar. 1010.

lik-songr, m. a funeral dirge, funeral service, Grag. i. 204. songs-kaup, n., mod. líksongs-eyrir, m. a funeral fee, K. p. K. 28, Grág. ii. 388.

lik-porn, m. [Dan. ligtorn], a corn on the foot.

lík-þrá, f. leprosy, Mirm., Magn. 517, Stj. 324, 616, Fas. iii. 642,
N. T. compos: lík-þrá-fullr, adj. leprous, Stj. 260. lík-þrámaðr, m. a leper, N. G. L. i. 97. lík-þrá-sótt, f. leprosy, Stj. 324.
lík-þrár, adj. [cp. Ulf. prutfills], 'body-rotten,' leprous, 625. 46, Hom.
43, Bs. i. 849, Barl. 35, Fms. xi. 309, Magn. 516, Stj. 616.
Lím, n. [A. S. lím; Engl. lime; Germ. leim]:—lime, cbalk; Hannibal

LIM, n. [A. S. lim; Engl. lime; Germ. leim]:—lime, chalk; Hannibal konungr lét sér leir bleyta með blóði Rómverja ok göra þar af borgarlim, Bret. (1849); af tigli ok lími, Stj. 67; var þat mikit musteri ok gört sterkliga at lími, Fms. vi. 267 (of the cathedral of Drontheim); Illugi var son þeirra, hann druknaði þá er hann flutti lím til steinkirkju þeirrar er hann ætlaði at göra á Breiðabólstað í Vestr-hópi, Bs. (Krs.) i. 32, referring to about 1130 A.D.; lím ok tjara, Mag. 9, Fms. x. 186, Al. 20.

II. glue, paste, passim in mod. usage.

29. II. glue, paste, passim in mod. usage.

Hma, að, to lime with mortar; til steinsmíðar, at sníða, líma, ok niðr
setja, Fms. xi. 428.

2. to glue; lima skegg við höku sér, Fb. i.
130; hann lét líma ok búa öll blöðin niðr í kjölinn, Isl. ii. 460, Flóv.
33 (of a shield): gramm., Skálda 170 (of two letters joined together,
such as æ).

II. reflex. to cleave to, Stj. 292.

lim-farmr, m. a cargo of lime, D. N.

liming, f. liming; saman-liming, conglutination, Skálda 170, 177. limingar-stafr, m. id., Skálda 177.

límingr, m., gramn. 'clusters,' see Gramm. p. xv, col. I bottom.

lím-setja, t, to lime, Hkr. iii. 62, Orkn. 352 (in a verse).

lim-vatn, n. lime-water, Mag. 9.

LÍN, n. [Ulf. lein = σινδάν; Ğerm. lein; Engl. linen; Lat. linum; Gr. λίνον]:—flax; spinna lin, Fas. iii. 594; drósir suðrænar dýrt lin spunnu, Vkv.1; lin ok bygg, Stj.; smjör ok lín, eir, gull eða silfr, K. Á. 204; af sáði cillu, rúg ok hveiti, hampi ok líni, N.G. L. ii. 355; lin órengt (of a tax in Norway payable in that kind), O. H. L. 60; dóttir á lín allt ok garn, ok reifi ullar, N.G. L. i. 211.

II. [Lat. linteum], linen, linen gear, esp. tbe bead-gear worn by ladies on the bridal day, höfuð-lín (q.v.); brúðar-lín, þkv. 12, 15, 17, 19; hence, ganga und líni, to wed, be wedded, Rm. 37, where the earl's bride wore a lin, the carle's bride a ripti (of less costly stuff), whereas the thrall's bride was not wedded at all; Guðrrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni (the bride maids) ok höfðu lín á höfði, Ld. 296; ok léttliga líni verit, to cobabit, Gkv. 3. 2.

B. Compos: lin-akr, m. a flax field. Linakra-dalr, m. a local name in Iceland from the growth of flax, Landn. 169, Band. (Cod. Reg.) fine. lin-beor, m. a linen bed, Korm. (in a verse). lin-brækr, f. pl. linen lin-bundin, f. part. ' linenbreeks, Isl. ii. 83, Dropl. 29, Fms. ix. 24. bound, swathed in linen, of a lady, Eb. (in a verse). lin-drogill, m. a linen tape, Fms. viii. 288. lin-dúkr, m. a linen kerchief, Eb. m. a linen tape, Fms. viii. 288. 264, Bs. i. 874, Fb. ii. 16: a linen cloth, Fms. i. 36, 113. lín-eik, f. and lin-gefn, poët. of a lady, Lex. Poët. lin-erla, u, f. the bird motacilla, a wagtail. lin-fé, m. 'linen-fee,' a bridal gift, given on the wedding day; hann (the bridegroom) skal ganga yfir gólf þvert ok gefa henni línfé, N. G. L. ii. 305, Ld. 200, Edda 75, Fms. x. 312. fræ, n. flax-seed, Pr. 474. lin-garn, lin-húfa, u, f. a linen cap, Nj. 193, Bs. ii. 79. lin-garn, n. linen-yarn, Edda 39. lin-hvitr, adj. wbite as linen, of a lady (from wearing linen), Hbl. 30. lín-klútr, m. a linen ' clout' or kerchief, Bs. i. 790. lin-kleeði, n. pl. linen raiment, of a lady's dress, Am. 12, Ld. 260: of men's under-clothes made of linen, Orkn. 76, Fms. iii. 67, Dropl. 30, Fas. iii. 4, Sks. 287. linklæða-lérept, n. stuff of linen, Ann. 1332. lin-kyrtill, m. a linen kirtle, Sturl. i. 96, Stj. lin-lak, n. a linen bed-sheet; plur. linlök, Dipl. v. 8, Fms. v. 308. lin-ligr, adj. linen, Stj. 318. lin-lindi, a, m. a linen girdle, 159. Stj. 318. lín-sekkr, m. a lin-refill, m. a linen tapestry, Vm. 82. lin-seyma, u, f. a nickname, Fms. x. 97. linen sack, Fms. i. 9. skauti, a, m. a linen sbeet, kerchief, Bs. ii. 229. lín-sloppr, m. a linen surplice, Vm. 65. lin-sokkr, m. a linen sock, Hom. 138. tjald, n. a linen tent, Fs. 180. lin-vofr, m. linen tissue, linen, Fms. x.

lin, f., in poët. circumlocutions, bauga-lín, auðar-lín, arm-lín (see Lex. Poët.), = hlín, q. v.

Ina, u, f. a line, and as a naut. term, the bowline, Edda (Gl.), cp. bóglína: a rope, hann tók glófana, beltið ok knífinn ok línu mjófa,... eptir þat fór hann í festina ok lét línuna draga sik af berginu undir fossinn, Gullþ. 8. Norsemen mostly used ropes of walrus skin (svörðr), but ropes of flax are also mentioned; meðan strengr ok lína brestr eigi, Orkn. (in a verse).

2. mathem. a line, Rb. 472, 474; Miðjarðar-lína and Lína = the Line, Equator, mod.: a line in a book or writing (mod.), skrifa Knu-skakkt, to write the lines unevenly.

II. lín, a bead-dress; Hlin línu, poët. a lady, Kormak; línu jörð, the earth of the lín = the bead, Fms. v. 200 (in a verse); laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, þkv. 27.

COMPDS: Hnu-akkeri, n. an anchor with a line, Sturl. i. 119.

línu-strengr, m. a rope, cord, 623. 46.

liri, a, m. [Dan. and Norse lire], a kind of tern, sterna nigra, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Sturl. i. 176.

LÍTA, pres. lít; pret. leit, 2nd pers. leizt, pl. litu; part. litinn; imperat. 323. 2. neut. as subst.; hafa lítið af ríki, a small lít and líttu; [a Goth. wleiton may be assumed, cp. litr, lit, leita, A. S. 52; svá at litlu loddi við, Nj. 28, Fms. xi. 102, Fs. 87.

wlîtan; Lat. vultus; cp. Germ. ant-litz]:-to look, behold, see; ek lit, I see, bebold, Haustl.; hinnig værir bú undir brún at líta, Nj. 55; Sölvi gat at lita hvar þeir flýðu, 247; ok í augu leit, and looked bim in the eyes, Vsp. 21; hón leit báða uxana váta, Ísl. ii. 80; hón leit frú sína gráta, Str. 17: freq. in old and mod. usage, þá hóf hann upp sín augu ok leit Abraham langt burt, og Lazarum í hans skauti, Luke xvi. 23:-the phrases, líta ástar, vinar, öfundar, miskunnar augum til e-s, to cast a glance of love, friendsbip, envy, mercy, Fb. i. 421, passim; hann matti eigi rettum augum til hans lita, be could not bear to look straight at him, Fms. iv. 48. with prepp.; lita á e-t, to look at or on; hann stóð nokkura stund á hinn fótinn ok leit á stúfinn . . . , eigi þarftú at líta á, jafnt er sem þér sýnisk, af er fótrinn, Nj. 97; til á at líta ok eptir at skoða um landa-merki, Dipl. ii. 19; þórr lítr á hornit ok sýnist ekki mikit, Edda 32; líttú á ljufan, leggðú munn við grön . . . á leit Guðrún, Gkv. 1 : metaph. to consider, er þat ekki jafnræði ... mun því ekki verða á litið, Ísl. ii. 214; eigi er á at líta, drepum þenna hund sem skjótast, Fms. xi. 146; en hvert mál er skal dæma, þá verðr at líta á tilgörð með efnum, Eg. 417, (a saying); ek mun hafa skjótt á litið, ok vartú fjarri at kenna mér rádin, Orkn. 214: lita á med e-m, to keep an eye on, take care of, Fb. iii. 305, Fs. 172:-lita aptr, to look back after one, Karl. 404:-lita til e-s, to look towards one; hann leit seint til þeirra ok glotti um tönn, Edda 30; þeir litu til ok kváðusk sjá hann, Nj. 70: metaph., hver spurning lítr jafnan til svara, a question looks for an answer, a saying, Sks. 307:-lita yfir, to look over, look about, view; en er porsteinn hafdi litid yfir verk húskarla sinna, Eg. 741; kemr heim a Mel ok litr yfir eignir sinar, Band. 3; hafa brátt yfir litið, Fb. iii. 386:—líta við e-m, to look to one; keisari leit við honum, ok spurði hverr hann væri, Fms. i. 125: konungr leit við þeim ok svarar heldr stutt, Eg. 95:—líta upp, to lift the eyes, Hm. 130; en hann leit upp ok sá þá hina ríku, Luke xxi. 1:—líta niðr fyrir sig, to look down. III. reflex. be seems, it appears to one that, e-t lizk e-t; leizk honum mærin fögr, Eg. 23; hann sér hvat leið drykkr inum, ok lízk honum svá sem allítill munr mun vera, Edda 32; svá lízk mér (metbinks)...sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr, id.; svá lízk mér, frændi, sem nú munim vit hafa gört ráð okkat, Nj. 5; lízk mér svá sem engum várum bræðrum muni trúligt, Fms. i. 53; ok lítisk þeim svá at hann vili vörn hans glepja í því, Grág. i. 60. β. with prepp.; e-m litzk á e-t, it seems, pleases me so and so; hversu lítzk þér á mey þessa, þykki þér eigi fögr vera? Nj. 2; teksk umræða mikil hversu þeim hafði á litisk konunginn... svá leizk mér vel á konunginn it fyrsta sinn er ek sá hann, Ld. 174; hefir mér opt vel litisk á konunginn, en aldri betr en nú, Fms. x. 296 (ii. 37); ok bað móður sína göra sér góð klæði, at Steingerði mætti sem bezt á sik lítask, Korm. 32; spyrr Karli hversu Leifi litisk á fé þetta, Fms. iv. 346. Y. one likes to bave it, ellipt. for litask ráð; honum leizt at fara, passim in mod. usage:—to like, lizk þér eigi silfrit, does not the silver like thee? Fms. iv. 346; see litask a. 2. recipr. to look to one another; fellzk hvárt öðru vel í geð, ok litusk þau vel til ok blíðliga, Band. 3.

Litil-, see litill B.

LÍTILL, lítil, lítið, adj., and lítt adverb.; gen. lítils, lítil!ar, lítils; dat. litlum, litili, litlu; acc. litinn, litla, litið: plur. litlir, litlar, litil; gen. litilla; dat. litlum; acc. litla, litlar, litil; compar. minni; superl. minnstr (q.v.): [Ulf. leitils = μικρόs, δλίγοs; A. S. lytel; Engl. little; O. H. G. luzil; Swed. liten; Dan. liden and lille: in Germ. the word was replaced by klein, prop. = bright = Engl. clean, but luzel remains in local names such as Lützel-stein = La Petite Pierre in Alsace]:—little, of stature; litlir menn ok smáir, Landn. 145; lítið barn, a little bairn, Ísl. ii. 326; ok sér hvar lá maðr...ok var sá eigi lítill, Edda 20; ekki lítill maðr vexti, 30; þórr er lágr ok lítill, 33; svá lítinn sem þér kallit mik, þá . . ., id.; hvat er þat it litla (the little puny thing) er ek þat löggra sé'k, Ls. 44; inn Litli, a freq. nickname, Landn .: - small, of things, litla breiðoxi, Hkr. iii. 16; fjórar litlar munnlaugar, Dipl. iii. 47; opt veltir lítil þúfa miklu hlassi, a saying, a little mound may often upset a big wagon load, Al. 32; lítilla (gen. pl.) sanda, lítilla sæva, Hm. 52; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, 51; Eirikr konungr hafði lönd lítil, Fms. i. 23; en þótt einnhverr bæri litla byrði, þá varð þat skjótt mikill eldr, vi. 153. metaph. usages; sumar þetta var lítill grasvöxtr, ok varð allitil heybjörg manna, a small, bad crop, Ísl. ii. 130; landit er skarpt ok lítið matland, bad for foraging, Fms. vii. 78; ef atfærsla þeirra væri svá litil, at..., K. p. K. 94:—small in degree, litil var gledi manna at bodinu, small cheer, 1sl. ii. 251; hann er litill blotmadt, no great worshipper, 398; þat er lítið mál, that is a small matter, 206; lítil tíðindi, Fms. xi. 118 :- small, of value, ok verðit þér litlir drengir af, ef þér launit engu, Nj. 68; töldu fyrir honum hversu jarl hafði hann lengi gört lítinn mann (treated bim shabbily), Fms. i. 54; nú munt þú, segir hón, lengi lítill konungr, ef þú villt ekki atfærask, vii. 243; ok vara (was not) sá af litlu skapi, Al. 2; meta litils, to value lightly, Ld. 174; litill karl, mean churl! Fbr. 39 new Ed.; var hans moderni litid, of low rank, Fms. vii. 63; þér munut kalla mik lítinn mann (a puny man) fyrir mér ok uni ek því illa, Edda 33; hann var skáld ok eigi litill fyrir sér, Ísl. ii. 2. neut. as subst.; hafa litid af riki, a small portion, Fms. i.

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small, brief; a litilli stundu, Al. 32; litlu síðart, a little wbile after, Nj. 4, Fms. vi. 60; bíða um litla stund, vii. 141. compds: litla-stofa, u, f. a little parlour in ancient dwellings, Sturl. iii. 191. litils-hattar, adv. of little consideration, lowly, Fms. i. 203, vii. 160. Itils-veror, adj. little worth, Fms. vii. 105, Isl. ii. 327. lítils-vægi, n. = lítilvægi, Odd. 24.

B. Compps: Iftil-fjörligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), prop. of 'little life,' small, low, of small amount, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fas. i. 96. Iftilgeft, adj.; vera litilgæft um e-t, to be not much pleased with, Fb. iii. 242. lítil-hugaðr, part. little-minded, Mar. lítil-hæfr, adj. bumble, moderate, Vápn. 7. lítil-látask, lét, to condescend, Str. 23. lítil-látliga, lítil-látligr, adj. adv. bumbiy, Stj. 229, Fms. i. 136, x. 261, Rb. 382. lítil-látr, adj. condescending, bumble, Fs. 72, Sturl. i. 36, Bs. i. 306. condescending, bumble, Fms. i. 31, vii. 291, Orkn. 202 (v.l.), Band. 28 new Ed., Hom. 49, 148; af litillatu hljóði, low voiced, Skalda 175. leikr, m. lowness, smallness, 623. 12, Barl. 100, Edda 146. lítil-leitr, adj. small-faced, (mod. smá-leitr), Fms. viii. 321. lítil-liga, adv. little, in a small degree, Gisl. 44, Fms. ii. 65. litil-ligt, adj. small. litil-lækka, að, to bumble; l. sjúlfan sig. to bumble oneself. litil-læta, t; l. sik, to bumble oneself, condescend, Fms. x. 232, Fs. 52: reflex., Stj. 33. lítil-læta, t; litil-leeti, n. bumility, condescension, Germ. demuth, Sks. 708, Orkn. 138, Fms. i. 147, Hom. 134, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

1138, Fms. i. 147, Hom. 134, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

129, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

120, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

120, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

120, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

120, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

121, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

121, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

122, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

123, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

124, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

125, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

125, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

126, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

126, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

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126, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

127, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

128, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim.

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120, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 54, Mar. passim.

120, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 54, Mar. passim strong and mighty, Stj. 652, Fms. ii. 182, Thom., Barl. 55. mannliga, adv. in an unmanly, paltry manner, Fs. 111, Nj. 210, 229, Eb. 160. Itil-mannligr, adj. 'mannikin-like,' unmanly, low, mean, Eb. 12, Nj. 229, Ld. 170, Eg. 407. lítil-menni, n. a mannikin, small, nean person, Ld. 10, Nj. 248, Fs. 56, Band. 24 new Ed.: one of low condition, Fms. vii. 183. litil-mennska, u, I. puttiness, manner, Nj. litil-motliga, adv. in an unmanly manner, Nj. litil-motliga, litil-motliga, litil-motliga, adv. in an unmanly manner, Nj. litil-motliga, liti 229, v.l. litil-motligr, adj. small, insignificant, vile, Fs. 63, pjal. litil-ræði, n. smallness of estate, opp. to greatness; nú munu 23. vér ætla oss hóf eptir váru lítilræði, Fagrsk. 134: degradation, en henni þótti sér l. í því at smá-konungar báðu hennar, Fms. vi. 30, x. 283, Al. 133, Karl. 76: a trifle, Al. 153, Fiunb. 330. lítil-sigldr, part., metaph. from sails, carrying little sail, feeble, timid. lítil-skeyta, u, f. a nickname, Sturl, litil-truaor, part. of little faith, N. T. lítil-vægligr, adj. = lítilvægr, Hkr. ii. 234. litil-vægr, adj. of little litil-yrkr, adj. 'little-working,' clumsy, Nj. 19. weight, moment. litil-peogr, adj. content with little, Lv. 76, borst. hv. 41: easily offended (þægja = to offend), Fb. iii. 422.

litt, as adv. little; ok lærðr heldr litt, a little scholar, O. H. 144; ek kann litt til laga, I know but little of the law, Nj. 31; hann nam litt stad (made a little stand) ok hvarf þegar, Fms. vi. 60. 2. wretchedly, poorly; litt ertú staddr, eða viltú þiggja líf at mér, Fb. i. 565; ok kveðr þá lítt vera komna, Fær. 235; fé þat er lítt var komit á skulda-stöðum, money badly invested, 241; em ek litt leikinn, Am. 88; Ragnhildr lá á gólfi ok skyldi verða léttari ok var all-lítt haldin, Fb. ii. 263.

litt-at, litt-pat, adv. a little, a bit, a little way or wbile; hann hrærði höfuðit líttþat, Bs. i; nú verðr at víkja líttþat til þess, 197; æp þú eptir Starkaði líttat, Fb. i. 417; hann lýkr upp hurðunni líttat, Fbr. 11 new Ed; ok skeindisk hann þó líttat, Bjarn. 49; lúttu nú at mér líttat, Fms. xi. 102; tekr hann fingr hennar ok kreistir líttat, Þiðr. 134; at blóð-refillinn hans Vagns kæmi við mik í gær líttað, Fms. xi. 144; mælti Gísli, at þeir skyldi bíða líttat, Gísl. 157; en konungrinn hvak undan litthat, the king drew back a little, Fms. x. 383; ber skulut nú bíða líttat, Mork. 183; þá er líttat linaði élinu, Fms. xi. 136; ýtti hann frá landi líttat, 656 C. 2. II. litinn þann = littat; ok brosti at litinn pann, and smiled a little, Fb. ii. 78.

LJA, pres. lé, lér, mod. læ, ljær, pl. ljám; pret. léði; pres. subj. lé (Blanda MS.), ljái, Nj. 77, Gg. 11, and mod.: the part. lénir (pl.), Fms. viii. (pref. xxv), is a relic of a lost strong inflexion; in mod. usage léor; imperat. lé, 656 C. 35; mod. ljá or ljáðu: [Ulf. leiwan, a redupl. strong verb = δανείζειν, Matth. v. 42, Luke vi. 34; A.S. and O.H.G. liban; Germ. leiben; cp. Icel. lán, lána, lén]:—to lend, with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person, but later with acc. of the thing; muntu mer, Freyja, fjaðrhams ljá? þkv. 3; Óðinn léði Dag (dat.) geirs síns, Sæm. 114; ok ljái (subj., better lé) þér æ friðdrjúgrar farar, Gg. 11; nú hjálpi oss Guð, ok lé oss tóms at bæta syndir várar, Blanda (MS.); hón léði honum megin-gjarða ok járngreipa, Edda 60 (Cod. Worm.); þá léði hann Þórgesti setstokka (gen. pl.), Landn. 104; ef menn ljá göngu-mönnum fjár síns, Grág. i. 262; ljá öðrum marks, ii. 304; ljá ambáttar, id.; ef maðr lér manni skips, 394; þeir léðu honum hesta (gen. pl.), Ld. 136; sá er skyldr at ljá skips er beðinn er, K. þ. K. 8; lé þú mér höfuðdúks þíns, Post. 656, l.c.; at þú ljáir mér tómstundar, Nj. 77; Ingimundr lér peim Stiganda (gen.?), Fs. 30. 2. metaph. to grant, allow; peir ljá honum lífs, en engrar annarrar miskunnar, Hom. 119; er nú lér hann vándum mönnum at ganga yfir oss, Fms. vii. 262; þeim var grunr á, at þó mundi hafðir, þótt eigi væri lénir, viii. (pref. xxv); en annarr hafi léð, Grág. i. 437; þeir báðu sér skips, þeim var léð þegar, Nj. 20; hann kvaðsk hafa léð honum en eigi gefit, Eb. 168. 8. later, with acc. of the thing, and so in mod. usage; ef hann vill sik til þess ljá, Hkr. i. 212; þpart. ljómandi, sbining, beaming; ljómandi fagr, beautiful.

hann ler sitt goda a frest, H. E. i. 519; sem Gud læir (i. e. ler) honum framast vit til, Js. 5, Fms. vi. 144, viii. 71, Karl. 247, Gísl. 19; hann lér þeim hestana, id. II. impers., þat má vera þér ljái þess hugar at hversa aptr, may be thou art minded to return, porst. Sidu H. 176; ef þér lér tveggja huga um þetta mál, if you are of two minds in this matter, Odd. 112 new Ed.; ok ler mer bess hugar, I ween, Fms. xi. 96 (emend. for hlær mér hugr). III. reflex. ljásk, to lend oneself to a thing, Gbl. 216.

LJÁ, f. [lé; East Angl. lay], the mown grass in a field; kona hans rakadi ljá eptir honum, ok bar reifa-barn á baki sér, Bs. i. 666; Stórólír sendi griðkonur sínar at raka ljána eptir Ormi, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. II. Ljá, the name of a river in western Iceland, whence Ljár-skógar, m. pl., Landn., but this local name is prob. of Gaelic origin, cp. Engl. Lea, Lee.

ljár, m., gen. ljás, a scythe; see lé. COMPDS: ljá-dengala, u. f. ljá-far, n. the single sweep of a scythe. the whetting of scythes. mus, f. a 'scythe-mouse,' a slice of sod cut with the scythe in mowing. ljá-orf, n. a scythe-handle, Ísl. ii. 329.

LJOD, n., esp. in pl.; the spelling with b in Hyndlu-hliod, Fb. i. 11, and hljodum, Fs. 94, note 4, is wrong and due to some transcriber who confounded it with hljóð (q. v.), which is a different root word, cp. the alliteration on l in Hm. 163, 164; [Ulf. liup in awi-liup and liupon; A.S. leod; Old Engl. lud; O. H. G. liod; Germ. lied] :- a lay, song? I. sing. a ditty; eigi lengr en gaukrinn þagði, eðr ljóð mátti kveða, Edda 79, cp. Ed. Ama-Magn. i. 376, note 14; eða lengr en svá ljóð eitt kveðak, Gs. 7; þá kvað pursinn af bjargi annat ljóð, Fas. ii. 29; ok þá varð henni ljóð á munni, 507; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525. II. plur. songs, lays; in Hm. it is used of charms or spells, as also in Yngl. S. ch. 7-hann kunni þau ljóð, at upp lauksk fyrir honum jörðin ok björg ok steinar; allar þessar íþróttir kenndi hann með rúnum ok ljóðum, id.; hann ok hofgoðar hans heita ljóða-smiðir ('lay-smitb') þvíat sú íþrótt (i.e. poetry) hófsk með þeim á Norðrlöndum, Yngl. S. ch. 6; so also, fullr er hann ljóða ok líkn-stafa, full of charms and healing staves, Sdm. 5; ljóð ek þau kann, Hm. 147, 163, 164: the saying, fram koma ljóð þau löngu vóru sungin, Bs. i. 766: in names of poems, Hyndlu-ljóð, Harbarðs-ljóð, Sæm. 97 (Bugge note); Sólar-ljóð: used of the lays in the Strengleikar, called Ljóða-hók, f. a book of lays, Str. 1: ljóða-háttr, m. a kind of metre, such as the Hávamál; the inscription to Edda (Ht.) 100 is by Rask; but ljóðs-háttr occurs at the beginning of the Háttatal of earl Röguvald: 1jóða-tól, n. pl. instruments, Str. 37.

ljóða, að, [Ulf. liupon = ψάλλειν, Rom. xv. 9, and liupareis = δ άδων]: -to make verses, sing; pessi maor ljóðar á oss (addressed us in verse), ok kvað, Fb. i. 351; þat væri vel þóttú ættir annat at vinna en ljóða um þær Baldrshaga-meyjar, Fas. ii. 73; ok ljóðaði svá nöktr sín spádómsfræði allan þann dag, Stj. 471. 1 Sam. xix. 24 :- recipr., Fas. i. 333.

ljóðan, f. singing, verse-making; vaknat hefi ek við l. þessa, Hem. (Hb.) ljóð-biskup (and lýð-biskup, Symb. 22), m. [from A. S. leoð-byscop; a word adopted from England through Christianity, and derived from A. S. leô8 = people and byscop]:—a suffragan bisbop, originally used of missionary bishops who preached the gospel among the 'gentiles' (gentes = leô8; Old Engl. lewd people), Bs. i. 690, Fms. ix. 278, Gpl. 364, Sks. 368, Hkr. iii. 362, Fms. vii. 240, H. E. i. 420, passim. ljóð-framaðr, m. a princely person, Ad. 4.

ljóð-fyllandi, f. the alliterative sub-letters (else studlar); tveir ljóðfyllendr við höfuðstaf, Edda 138; höfuðstafr ok fylgir þeim einn ljóðfyllandi, 141.

ljóð-fylling, f. (spelt hljóðfylling, but erroneously), the alliteration of the sub-letters, Edda (Ht.) 131; þar er ok skothending ok ein ljóðfylling við höfuðstafinn, Edda.

ljóð-heimar, m. pl. the people's abode, the world, Gg. 2.

ljóð-horn, n. a trumpet (?), a nickname, Fb. iii.

ljóði, a, m. [lýðr]; álfa ljóði, the elf-man, of Völund, Vkv. 10.

ljóð-megir, m. pl. men, people, Hkm.

ljóð-mæli, n. pl. poems, a collection of poems. ljóð-pundari, a, m. the 'song-pounder,' poët. the tongue, Stor. I; the metaphor taken from the tongue of a balance.

ljóðr, m. = lýðr, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 134; see lýðr.

ljóðr, m., á-ljóðr, Ld. 30, a corruption for áljótr, q. v.

ljóð-stafir, m. pl. the 'lay-staves,' alliterative letters, freq. in mod. usage, although the word is not found in old writers; ljóðstafr is to be distinguished from hljóðstafr = a vowel.

ljóð-söngr, m. a song, Str. 2.

ljóð-æska, u, f. = lýðska, peculiarity, babits, Edda 110: gramm. idiom, Íslenzk ljóðeiska, Rb. 4, Fas. iii. 58.

ljóma, að, [A.S. leoman; Engl. loom], to gleam, sbine, used impers. in old writers; viða ljómaði af, er morgun-sólin skein á þau hin ágætu klæði, Fms. i. 147; ok hversu ljómar af þeim dýrum klæðum, AL 75; ok ljómaði víða af á sjáinn er sólin skein á, Fms. ii. 303; af hennar geislum ljómar innan alla myrkvastofuna, Mar. 2. personal, in mod. usage, e. g. sólin ljómar, dagr ljómar, the day breaks; Ljómar ljós dagr, a hymn:

LJOMI, 2, m. [A.S. leoma; Old Engl. leme; Scot. and North. E. g-loaming; Hel. liomo; the Dan. lyn = lightning is a kindred word contracted from the Goth. lauboma; cp. Scot. to leam]:-a beam, ray, radiance, Hkv. 1. 15, 21; skinn sól á alla glerglugga, ok berr nú ljómann um alla höllina, Þiðr. 15, Mirm. 35: freq. in mod. usage, dags-ljómi, day-beam, fyrst þá dags-ljóminn lýsir, Pass. 15. 8; dýrðar-ljómi, 41. II. a nickname, Fb. iii.

ljóns-fótr, ljóns-kló, ljóns-lappi, all ljón, n. a lion: see león. botan, names for Lady's mantle = alchemilla,

LJÓNAR, m. pl. an obsolete law term, daysmen or umpires; ljónar heita beir menn er ganga um sættir manna, Edda 107, Vsp. 14, Yt. 3; it remains in Swed. local names, as Lin-köping = Ljóna-kaupangr, and Jonköping, dropping the initial l according to the Swedish pronunciation.

LJORI, a, m. [from ljós; Swed. liure; Norse liore]:—a louvre or opening in the roof of ancient halls for the smoke to escape by, and also for admitting light, as the walls of such dwellings had no windows; falla eitrdropar inn um ljóra, Vsp. 44; hann komsk út um ljórann ok svá í brott, Hkr. i. 267; ef hús verðr íelda í kaupangi, ok verðr eigi logi ljórum hæri, N.G.L. ii. 248; einn morgin kom hrafn á ljóra ok gall hátt, Landn. 161; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir ljórann svá at lítið op var á, Fms. vi. 281. The men who kept watch used to sit by the louvre; sá er við ljórann sat ok vörð hélt, ix. 364; þat var siðr hans, þá hann drakk, at maðr skyldi sitja við ljóra ok horfa í gegn veðri á drykkju-skála hans ok halda vörð, Fas. ii. 81.

LJÓS, n. [Dan. lys; Swed. ljus; cp. Goth. liubt; A. S. leobt; Engl. light; Germ. licht; Lat. lux]:-light; i ljósi, in light, opp. to i myrkri, Grag. i. 433; ok hefir þat ljós af sólu, Rb. 108, passim; sólar-ljós, sun-light; dags-ljós, day-light; stjörnu-ljós, star-light, Lil. 40; kerta-ljós, candle-light: and metaph., hreinlifis ljós, spektar ljós, Greg. 30, Post.; ljós heimsins, the light of the world, N.T., Pass., Vídal. passim.

2. of lamp or torchlight (Dan. lys), often in plur.; með brennandom ljósom, Hm. 99; þrjú vóru log í skálanum . . . manns-hönd kemr á hit briðja ljósit, ok kæfir ljósit, Gisl. 29; par brann ljós, O. H. 72; par brann ljós á kerti-stiku, Fb. i. 258; þeir þóttusk sjá fjögur ljós í hauginum brenna, Nj. 118; kom þá konungr til ok lét bera til ljós, Eg. 216; hvert bat ker eða kerti sem ljósit fylgir, Stj. 76: kveykja, tendra ljós, to make a light, Fs. 38, Sturl. iii. 182; slökkva ljós, to blow it out; but also, drepa ljósið, to 'kill' a light, i.e. to extinguisb it; skrið-ljós, a lantern; gangi brúðgumi í ljósi í sama sæing konu, Grag. i. 175, N.G.L. i. 48, referring to the custom of escorting the bridegroom with lights (torches) to the bridal bed; if this was not done the marriage was unlawful. II. metaph., hafa í ljósi, to bring to light, Gpl. 546; láta í ljós (ljósi), to bring to light, reveal, manifest, Sks. 195, Fms. ii. 275, viii. 16; koma i ljós, to come to light, appear, Grág. i. 177.

2. metaph. the light of life; ferr hann einatt ór þvísa ljósi til helvítis, Hom. 159; í þvísa ljósi ok öðru, in this life and the next, part of the ancient oath formula in the Fifth Court, Grag. i. 74, Nj. 241. As this court was founded in 1004, only three or four years after the introduction of Christianity, the phrase may be of Christian origin; the passage in Am. 85 (fara í ljós annat, to depart to the other light = to die) was prob. derived from the oath formula floating before the mind of the poet; poet, the eyes are called ljós kinna, 'cheek-light,' Kormak; brúna ljós, hvarma ljós, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: ljósa-skipti, n. pl. the 'light-shift,' twilight; i ljósa-skiptunum. 1jósa-stjaki, a, m. [Dan. lyse-stage], a candlestick, chandelier. BOX, n. pl. snuffers. ljósa-verk, see below s. v. ljóss.

11088, u, f. [Lat. lucina], a nurse or foster-mother, who was usually a midwife also, freq. in mod. usage, also called ljós-móðir, 'light-mother;' hán ljósa mín! hún ljósmóðir mín!

Lijós-álfr, m. the Light Elves, opp. to the Dökk-álfar, the Dark Elves, Edda 12.

ljós-blár, adj. light blue, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

1jós-bleikr, adj. pale, fawn-coloured, of a horse, Grett. 75, 157 new Ed.

ljós-bruni, 2, m. the burning of a light, 623. 51. ljós-engill, m. angel of light, Pd.

1jós-eygőr, adj. ligbt-eyed.

ljós-fari, a, m., poët. the ether, sky, Edda (Gl.) ljós-hamr, adj. light-bued, Ýt.

1jos-heror, part. light-baired, Stj. 81, Sturl. iii. 112 C.

156s-jarpr, adj. light chestnut, Fms. v. 238, ix. 535, Hkr. i. 320.

lióska, u, f. a chestnut mare.

1j6s-ker, n. a lantern, Stj. 394, 544, 565, Rb. 378, 380, Vm. 7, Pr.

79, Fb. ii. 375, Bret. 118, Mar. 156e-leiki, a, m. brightness, Fms. x. 169, Hkr. i. 72.

1jos-liga, adv. clearly, plainly, Skálda 168, Odd. 107 new Ed.

1j6s-ligr, adj. clear, plain.

1j6s-litaor, part. light-bued, Nj. 29, Eb. 42, Fms. ii. 20, vii. 321. 1j6s-m6ðir, f. a 'light-mother,' = ljósa, q. v.

IJOSS, adj., compar. ljósari, superl. ljósastr; gen. fem. sing. ljóssar, VLV. 5, mod. ljósrar; dat. fem. sing. ljóssi, Korm. (in a verse), mod. ljósri; gen. pl. ljóssa, mod. ljósra: -light, bright, shining; ljóss ok fagr, Edda 7; ljóss dagr, a bright day, Sól. 12; ganga ljósum logum (allit.), Lof the body; Þórarinn var allra manna ljótastr, hann hafði hendr miklar

with 'light lowes,' bright lights; um morguninn eptir er host var, Hkr. i. 61; gera ljost, to dawn, Anal. 228; verða ljost, to grow light, dawn, Fms. ix. 21, Eg. 219: of metals, ljósa exi, a bright shining aze, Ld. 276; ljósan lé, a bright seythe, Fsm.; ljósir aurar, the bright gold, Sól. 34: of a light-coloured horse, ljóss hestr and Lýsingr, but the ancients said hvítr hestr: of hue, ljóss í andliti, Fms. ix. 535; líki ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; þat ljósa lík, Sól. 12; löttu ávalt ljósar, the 'bright,' fair ones, i. e. the ladies, Am. 29; sinnar ljóssar kvánar, Vkv. 5: ljós vara, light 'ware,' ermine, Eg. 69: also of food, milk, and the like, whence ljósa-verk, n. dairy work, Nj. 185; cp. hvítr matr. II. metaph. clear, evident, plain; ljóst er bodord Drottins, Hom. 96; en hitt er ljost, at . . . , Eg. 64; Egill segir í fám orðum it ljósasta um ferð sína, 409; hann kvaðsk hafa spurt af et ljósasta um hans erendi, Ld. 176; mæli ek því þetta svá ljóst, at ek veit..., Nj. 103; kallaði hann þá ljóst um málefni, Fms. vii. 141:ljóss em ek í því, ek vil at ..., I am clear in that matter ..., Isl. ii. 406; því vil ek ljósan gera mik, make a clean breast, Bs. i. 720: clear, easy to see, understand, and the like. Ljósa-vatn, n. Lightwater, Bright-water, a local name, whence Ljós-vetningar, m. pl. the

men from L., Nj., Landn.

LJOSTA, pres. lýstr, pl. ljóstum; pret. laust, 2nd pers. laust, pl. lustu; subj. lysti; imperat. ljóst (þiðr. 323), ljóstú (Kormak); part. lostinn: a weak pres. lýstir, Grág. ii. 15, Rb. 356; a weak pret. lýsti, þd. 13 (listi Ed.), Lv. 24, Post., see Lex. Poët.:—to strike, smite, hann hof upp knatttréit ok laust Grim, Eg. 189; ok laust hann sveininn með sprota, Nj. 16; þá reiddisk Þorvaldr ok laust hana í andlitið svá at blæddi, 18; illa er þá ef ek em þjófs-nautr, ok lýstr hana kinnhest, 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn þann er þú laust mik, 116, Fms. vii. 157; hann laust við eyra Sámi, Sturl. iii. 123; hann laust milli herðanna Bergi með hjöltunum, Fs. 52; mun þess goldit vera, at þú lýstir mik saklausan, Post.; en þat er Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltú hafa bótalaust, Fs. 57, Sturl. iii. 26; heldr en þeir lysti á stokk eða stein, Fms. vii. 227; ljósta á dyrr, Finnb.; or ljósta högg á dyrr, Fs. 131; ok laust í höfuð mér svá mikit högg, at haussinn lamðisk, Fms. ii. 188, Bs. i. 335; laust hann selinn i svima, 342; segja menn at hann lysti (subj.) af honum höfuðit, Edda 36; lýstr ofan á miðjan hvirfil . . . reiðir þá hamarinu af öllu afli ok lýstr á þunn-vangann, 30; lýstr í höfuð honum, 29; ef maðr lýstir mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, Grág. ii. 15; slíkt er þótt knifi sé lostið eða spyrnt, 16; hann lýsti horninu í höfuð honum, Lv. 24; Rútr laust vinstri hendi utan á hlýr öxinni, Nj. 28; Egill laust skildinum við kesjunni, Eg. 378; ok lýstr við atgeirinum, Nj.: of a gale, en er þeir kómu í Veggjaðar-sund, lustu þá veðr, Fms. ix. 21. to bit, strike, with a spear or the like; hann var lostinn manns-höfði í gögnum, Edda 55; þá var Knútr lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; Þjóstólír skaut broddi, ok laust (and bit bim) undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii. 211; maðr skaut ör ór flokki Hákonar ok laust undir kverkina, 273; hann lýstir dýr með hornum sér til matar, Rb. 356; lostinn (struck) af fjánda, 623. 22: [hence the mod. Norse ljostre == to spear or strike salmon with a fish-spear; cp. ljóstr.] the phrases, ljósta árum í sjó, ok róa sem ákafast, to dasb the oars into the sea, of the first stroke of the oars, Gisl. 61, Fms. viii. 144; og lustu árum hinn gráa sæ, Od. (in Dr. Egilsson's version): ljósta eldi í, to put fire to; báru á við ok næfrar ok hálm ok lustu þar í eldi, Fms. ix. 44: ljósta upp herópi, to raise the war cry, vii. 260, 264, Eg. 88: metaph., ljósta e-u upp, to spread a rumour, Fms. x. 120; ljósta upp kvitt, Nj. 107; ljósta e-u við, to put forth, bring up as a pretext, Nj. 99: to pick, næfrar skal hann eigi ljósta til sölu, N.G.L. i. 39 (ii. 138). IV. impers., of a sudden gust of wind, tempest, fire, it blows up of a sudden; bis laust á móti þeim útnyrðingi steinóðum, 656 C. 21; ok láta opna, til þess at þar lysti í vindi, Fms. xi. 34; ok síðan lýstr á illviðri fyrir þeim, 51; er élinu laust á, ok meðan þat hélzk, 136; laust í móti þeim svá miklu fárviðri, ... laust vindi í móti þeim, Gullþ. 6, 8; þvíat myrkri laust yfir allt, Þorst. Síðu H. 10; þá laust eldinum af fuglunum í þekjuna, the thatch caught fire, Fms. vi. 153; þá laust í verkjum, be was taken with sudden pains, viii. 339; ba laust hrædslu i hug beim, they were panic-stricken, 43: of a battle, fight, e-m lystr saman, to come to blows, pitched fight; laust saman með þeim snarpri sókn, Odd. 117 new Ed.; ok lystr þegar í bardaga með þeim bræðrum, Fms. xi. 15; ok laust í bardaga með þeim, Nj. 127; ok er saman laust liðinu, when they came to close fighting, Korm. 170, Fms. viii. 38, Stj. 604; nu lýstr beim saman, Isl. ii. 364. V. recipr., ljóstask, to come to blows; ef þrælar manna ljóstask, Grág. ii. 155.

ljós-tollr, m. a lighting tax, a fee to a church for lighting, H. E. ii. 223. ljostr, m., the r is radical, [Scot. leister; Ivar Aasen ljoster; Swed. ljustra; Scot. leister; cp. the description in Scott's Guy Mannering]:a salmon-spear, Pr. 454: metaph. in upp-ljóstr. ljót-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), ugliness, Stj. 201, 309, 319.

ljót-liga, adv. in an ugly manner, K. A. 28, H. E. i. 467. ljót-ligr, adj. ugly, bideous, Sks. 528, Al. 87, Fb. i. 497. ljót-limaor, part. with missbapen limbs, ugly, Fb. iii. 416.

LJOTR, adj., ljótari, ljótastr, [cp. Dan. lyde], ugly, bideous, missbapen,

ok ljótar... þat er manns fótr, sá er ek hvgg, at engi skal hér í kaupstadnum ljótari vera ... at eigi muni fást jafnljótr fótr ... ok er bessi því ljótari, at hér er ef en mesta táin, Ó. H. 74, 75; Grímr var svartr maðr ok ljótr, Eg. 3; en fleiri vóru Mýramenn manna ljótastir, 771; at hann mundi verða ljótr ok líkr feðr sínum, svartr á hárs-lit, 147, 450 (the verse); mikill vexti ok ljótr, Fms. vi. 200; þat ætla ek at eigi fæðisk upp ljótari maðr en þú ert, 207; ljótari ok leiðiligri, ii. 137; þenna kýs ek, fútt mun ljótt á Baldri, Edda 46; hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr, liótr ok hlióðlyndr. Eb. 42. II. metaph. bad, sore, bideous; et ljóta lif, Ls. 4; sé þar ljótan harm, faðir, wbat a sbame! Edda 58: liótar syndir, Bs. i. 319; ljótr í siðferði, Mar.; ljótastar sakir, rán ok stuldir, Sks. 664. III. in pr. names, Ljótr, Ljót-ólfr; of women, Ljót, Liótunn, Landn.: and as the latter part, Arn-liótr, bór-liótr, id., Fb. iii. ljót-vaxinn, part, missbapen, Hallfred.

ljúf-fengr, adj. sweet, agreeable, of a dish.

ljúf-lega, adv. graciously.
ljúf-lega, adv. graciously.
ljúflingr, m. [Germ. liebling], a 'loveling,' an elf, fairy, freq. in mod.
usage, Maurer's Volks. comps: ljúflings-lag, n. the fairy metre, the COMPDS: ljuflings-lag, n. the fairy metre, the mod, name of a metre like the old kviðu-háttr. ljúflings-mál, n. pl. a fairy song, Maurer's Volks.

ljúf-lyndi, n. loveliness of mind, Pass. liúf-menni, n. a meek, lovable person.

LJÚFR, adj., ljúfari, ljúfastr, [Ulf. liubs = ἀγαπητόs; A.S. leôf; Old Engl. lef; provinc, Engl. lief; O.H.G. liub; Germ. lieb]:-dear, beloved; Gudi ljufir, acceptable to God, Hom. 150; allir vildu svá sitja ok standa sem honum var ljúfast, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); littú á ljúfan, Gkv. 1. 13; hinn ljúfi lávarðr, Fms. v. 148, Fsm. 50; sinn ljúsa búanda, biðr. 308, 318; ljúsa lávarð, Fb. ii. 385: in addressing one, heyr minn ljúfi frungr! 329; sæll ok ljúfr, Sigurðr minn, Skíða R. 185: in mod usage as subst., ljúfi, my love! or 2. mild, gentle, kind; hann var ljufr ok litillåtr við alla, Bs. i. 76; and so in mod. usage, cp. ljúfmenni. 3. allit., liúfr ok leiðr, opt sparir leiðum þats henr ljúfum hugat, Hm. 30; ljúfr verðr leidt, ef lengi sitt annars fletjum á, 34; ljúft ok leitt (mid. H. G. liep unde leit), nice and nasty, weal and woe, Fms. viii. 48. Orkn. 284; at ljúfu ok at leiðu, N.G.L. i. 50; gegna jaint ljúfu sem leiðu, 51; ljuft sem leitt, weal and woe, Js. 76. II. as a pr. name, Ljúfa, whence Liufu-staoir in western Iceland.

ljúf-samligr, adj. lovely, sweet, Stj. 289.

ljúf-svelgr, m. a sweetbeart, Isl. ii. 256 (in a verse),

LJÚGA, pres. lýg, pl. ljúga; pret. laug, 211d pers. laugt, mod. laugst, pl. lugu; subj. lygi; part. loginn; a pret. ló (qs. lóg) also occurs, Ver. 16, Nj. 270, Lex. Poët.: [Ulf. liugan = ψεύδεσθαι; A.S. leogan; Engl. lie; O. H. G. liugan; Germ. lugen; Swed. ljuga; Dan. lyve]:-to lie, tell a lie, betta hefir hann logit, Nj. 80; fyrir logna sök, Al. 26; þóat hann lygi, Finnb. 346; þú gerðir at ek laug, Hom. 154; drjúgr var Loptr at ljúga, þd. 1; lýgr þú nú, Am. 100. 2. with prep.; ljúga at e-m, to tell lies to one; bá máttu nú finna skjótt hér sönn dæmi, at eigi er logit at þér, Edda 10. Karl. 180, 300; hví viltú svíkja mík, at bú lýgr æ at mér. Stj. 416, Fms. vi. 257 (in a verse): ljúga á e-n, to lie about a person, slander; ok er hón fékk þat ekki þá ló hón á hann, Ver. 16: ljúga frá, to tell lies; en um allir sagnir hallaði hann mjök til, en ló víða frá, Nj. 270; ok sízt sé logit fra honum, and that what is told of him is true enough, II. to break an engagement, belie one's word, fail, absol.; svå segir mer hugr um sem Brandr mun eigi ljuga stefnuna, B. will not fail to come, Finnb. 348; bess er mer van at beir ljugi holmstefnu, Fas. ii. 477; sá er vetki laug, who never failed, proved faithful, Ad. 11; mundu vist vita at vetki lýgr, it will not fail, Skv. 1. 25; sjaldan lýgr en langa kör, Skáld H. 7. 35; lýgr skjöldrinn nú, now the shield proves false, Fms. vii. 323, v.l.; bá var friðr loginn, then was peace broken, Höfuðl.; lugu þá lindiskildirnir at þeim ok dugðu eigi fyrir kesjum Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; ljúgandi högg, sbam blows, taking no effect, Sks. 382; telja a sik ljuganda lof, to give lying praise to oneself, false boasting, Art.; ljúga höggin þín, langi Loptr! thy blows are a make-believe, Saín i. 55.

2. with acc. to belie, break, fail in; hel ló sumum frelsi (acc.), death cheated (bereft) some of their freedom, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Sigurðr hefir logna (bas broken) alla eiða, Bkv. III. reflex. to fail, miss; þvíat eigi mun yðr eptirförin ljúgask, Isl. ii. 347; eigi mun við ljúgask at hann Barði er kominn, 356; hefir yor þat sjaldan logizt (it bas seldom proved false) er ek sagði þá er várir sundir hasa at borit, Fms. viii. 134; en es bú leitar eptir vexti sólar, þá fær þat varla svá glöggt sagt, at þat ljúgisk hvergi, Sks. 57 :with prepp., eigi má ek þat vita, at né eitt sinn hafi jafnmjök logizk í um fylgdina mina, I know not that my belp has ever before proved such a failure, Fms. vi. 248. 2. part. loginn; at vér félagar sém þessu máli lognir, that we are falsely charged with this case, Fms. iv. 310. recipr., ljúgask á, to belie oneself; en ef maðr lýgsk sári á, if a man pretends falsely to be wounded; fyrir því at hann lósk (locsc MS.) öllum goðdóms krapti á, Hom. (St.)

ljúgari, a, m. a liar, Art.

ljúg-eiðr, m. a false oath, perjury, Post. 645. 77, 656 A. 16. ljúg-fengr, m. some part of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

ljúg-fróðr, adj. untruthful, inaccurate, Al. 25, (ó-ljúgfróðr.) liúg-gögn, n. pl. false evidences, Grag. i. 117.

ljúg-heitr, adj. false to one's word, Bs. i. 515, (ú-ljúgheitr.)

ljúg-kviðr, m. a false verdict, kviðr (q. v.), Grág. i. 53, 130, Nj. 150. ljúg-orð, n. lying, mendacity, Lex. Poët.

ljúgr, m. a liar, in compds; vá-ljúgr, q. v.

ljug-spar, adi, false-speaking, prophesying falsely, Fms. x. 468. ljúg-váttr, m. a false witness, perjurer, Hom.

ljúg-vitni, n. false witness, periury, Fms. vi. 105, Ni. 150, Bs. i. 665.

liúg-vætti. n. = liúgvitni, Grág. i. 44. ljúg-yrði, n. a falsebood, lie, Sks. 330.

ljúka, see lúka.

LOĐA, pres. lodi; pret. loddi; part. lodat; but the part. adj. lodinn points to a lost strong verb:—to cleave to, cling fast, stick, the original notion being of a sbaggy, bairy thing; bat er lidum lodir saman, N.G.L. i. 345: en begar er nokkurr maðr átti samlag við konu innan borgar. bú loddu bau saman sem hundar, Fms. xi. 385; lát hella silfr í hoinð þér ok haf slíkt sem í hárinu loðir, vi. 375; hón loddi ok límdisk við hendrnar, Stj. 202; hold loðir vor í klóm, Hornklofi; loddi rá við raman reimuð Jötun-heima, Haustl.; en svá loddi honum þat vel í eyrum, at ..., Bs. i. 163; Rútr hjó með hægri hendi á fót þjóstólfi fyrir ofan knéit svá 21 litu loddi við, i.e. cut the leg nearly off, so that it hung by a sbred, Nj. 28; i því hjó Eyjólír á þumal-fingrinn á honum, ok loddi köggullinn á sinunum, Lv. 86; þau drógusk um einn gullhring... hón loddi á hringinum eptir magni, they pulled by a ring and she clung to the ring, i. e. did ber best to bold it fast, Fas. iii. 387; list lodir varla i e-m, Str. 56:-with the notion of sbagginess, bá fundu þeir at hann loddi flærð einni, they found that he was all shaggy (clothed) with falsebood, Clem. 24.

loo-brok, f. sbaggy breek, the nickname of a mythical Danish king, Landn., Fas. i, Ragn. S. ch. 1, 2.

lodds, u, f. a barlot (?), a word of abuse, Edda ii. 480.

loddari, a, m. [Engl. loiterer; O. H. G. lottir; mid. H. G. loter]:—a juggler, jester, tramp, a word of abuse, Konr. 42, pidr. 140, Pr. 403. loddara-skapr, m. the behaviour of a loddari.

loddi, a, m. a sbaggy dog.

loo-dúkr, m. a rough, bairy kerchief, Edda ii. 494.

lodi, a. m. [A. S. loda], a fur cloak, Gm. 1, Hom. 17; loda rauda, Gkv. 2. 10.

looinn, part. sbaggy, tbick, of a fleece, as also of a field, crop of grass; loðin sem dýr, Al. 171; loðin sem selr, Fb. ii. 26; Loppa með loðna sko. Ísl. Þjóðs.; ær loðnar ok lembdar, ewes in fleece and with lamb, Grág. i. 502, Bs. i. 334, passim: of grass, túnit var úslegit ok gékk hestrinn bangat sem loðnast var, Grett. 107; var taðan svá loðin, at ..., Finnb. 340, Stj. 258, Fb. i. 522; á grasi þóat loðit væri, Fms. ii. 278; kaflodinn, very sbaggy or thick, of grass. COMPDS: looin-fingra, u, f. bairy fingered, the nickname of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) loðin-hófði. loðin-kinni, 2, m. sbaggy a, m. sbaggy bead, a nickname, Vápn. cbin, a nickname, Fas. II. in pr. names, Looinn, Fms.; Loohöttr, Loð-mundr, Landn.

loð-kápa, u, f. = loði, Grett. 101, Eg. 574, Orkn. 400, Fms. i. 149. loo-mæltr, adj. talking thick.

loona, u, f. a sbaggy spot, thick crop. 2. a kind of berring, clupea villosa.

100-61pa, u, f. a large fur doublet, Eg. 574, Mag. 63.

LOF, n. [A.S. and Old Engl. lof; Germ. lob]:—praise, good report; opt kaupir ser i litlu lof, Hm. 51; lof ok likustafi, 8; lof ok vit, 9; likufastan at lofi, 124; ok lagði þar mest lof til er honum þótti makligir, Eg. 33; hón leit á um hríð, ok ræddi hvárki um löst né lof, Ld. 202: in plur., vár lof, Mar. (655 xxxii. 3); opt byrjuð lof, Sighvat (Hkr. iii. 13, in a verse). 2. a laudatory poem, encomium; her er ok lof kallat skáldskapr, Edda 96; lof Sindra, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse); vildir þú fásk í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um mik, Fb. i. II. license, allowance, permission; ef konungr vill beim lof til gefa, Eg. 86; en er beir fengu lof til at mæla við hann, O. H. 131; konungr segir at hann mundi hvárki þar til leggja lof né bann, Eg. 349: bidja 18fs til e-s, to ask for leave, Grug. i. 38:-allit., lof ok leyn, nema mitt lof ok leyfi sé til, Ó. H. 99. 2. in plur. a law term, license, in the allit, phrase, lögum ok lofum; þeir (the legislative) skulu ráða lögum ok lofum, they have to rule laws and licenses, i.e. the legislature rests with them, Grág. i. 4, passim; at þeir skulu réttir at ráða fyrir lögum ok lofum terni, Ging. 14, pollum, Nj. 150, v. l. compbs: lofs-olaud, Fms. x. 179, Bret. 16. lofs-tirr, m. fame, glory. COMPDS: lofs-oro, n. praise,

LOFA, að, imperat. lofaðu, in popular pronunciation lof mer or lom mer l lommer að fara; [cp. leyfa; both forms refer to a lost strong verb, ljúfa, lauf, lufu; A.S. lofian; North. E. loave; Germ. loben: Scot. I. to praise; losa konung benna sem ber likar loue or loif]: en lasta eigi aðra konunga, Fms. vi. 196: with gen. of the thing, se Guð þ.:s iosaðr, be God praised that..., viii. 219, Nj. 58, 109, MS. 623. 19. II. to allow, permit; losa e-m e-t, Eg. 35, K. A. 176. _623. ig.

230, Stj. 225, H. E. i. 491; lofa is in mod. usage the common word, T156, Thom.; leidar lok, journey's end, conclusion, Stj. 442; nest-lok, levía is obsolete.

lofan, f. leave, permission, Hom. 144.

lofanligr, adj. laudable, Fms. x. 87, MS. 732. 13.

Lofarr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

Lofoi, a, m. the name of a mythical king, Edda:—lofoar, m. pl. men, beroes, Edda (Gl.), Yt., Lex. Poët.

lof-drápa, u, f. an encomium, Landn. 283.

lofdungr, m., poët. a king, prince, Hkv., Sighvat, passim:-in plur. the kinsmen of king Lofdi, Edda.

lof-gjarn, adj. praise-worthy, Yt.

lof-gjarnligr, adj. laudatory, Fb. ii. 200.

lof-görð, f. praise, Fbr. (in a verse), freq. in mod. eccl. usage, Vídal.: worship, praise, Bs. ii. 157.

lof-hnugginn, part. 'praise-bereft,' wicked, Hallfred.

lof-kenndr, part. glorious, Lex. Poët.

lof-kvæði, n. an encomium, Eg. 418, Fb. i. 214, ii. 306.

lof-köstr, m. a 'pile of praise,' a pyramid of praise, poët. a poem, Ad. lofliga, adv. gloriously.

lofligt, adj. praising; loflig ræða, a panegyric, Skálda 197; loflig orð, laudation, Hkr. iii. 244: glorious, praiseworthy, Stj. 288, Blas. 47; i hans lofligu lífi, Orkn. 160.

Lofn, f. [akin to Engl. love], the name of the goddess of Love, Edda 21. lof-orð, n. leave, permission; at engu loforði biskups-efnis, Bs. i. 475; leggja loforð til e-s, Fas. ii. 328. II. in mod. usage, a promise; halda, efna loforð sitt.

lof-samliga, adv. gloriously, Fms. vi. 206.

lof-samligr, adj. glorious, Fms. i. 259, Stj. 32, 170, Bs. i. 38, ii. 3.

lof-smíð, f. an encomium, Gd. 40.

lof-spá, f. a glorious 'spae' or prophecy, 656 A. 19 (of the song of

lofs-tirr, m. bonour, glory; see lof.

lof-sæla, u, f. esteem, fame, Str. 16.

lof-sæll, adj. glorious, famous, Yt. 14, Hom. 107, Str. 19.

lof-songr, n. [Germ. lobgesang], a song of praise, bymn, Hom. 142, Magn. 450, Fms. xi. 308, Rb. 396, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

lof-tungs, u, f. a 'praise tongue,' soubriquet of a poet, Fms.

lof-veror, adj. praiseworthy, Fms. v. 100.

LOG, n. [Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. lowe], a flame; beir gafu honum kerti mjök mikit ok log á, Ó. H. 152; ef kerti er látið í vatnið, þá er log er á því, Rb. 352; hræ-log (q. v.), ignis fatuus. 2. esp. in plur. light (candlestick); vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, Sturl. iii. 182; þrjú vóru log í skálanum, Gísl. 29; þá vóru log kveykt í tjöldunum, Fb. ii. 128; með sverð ok stangir ek log, Hom. St. (John xviii. 3).

LOGA, 20, [Old Engl. to lowe], burn with a flame; beim endanum er logaði, Eg. 238; loganda eldi-brand, Nj. 194; hyrr sé ek brenna en hauðr loga, burn in a bright lowe, Hdl. 48; ef ek sé hávan sal loga, Hm. 153; loga illa skíðin, Finnb. 254; runnr, sá er Moyses sá loga ok cigi brenna, 655 viii. 2; þar til er borgin öll logaði, Fms. vi. 154; ljósið logar, the light lowes; það logar á skíðum or það skíða-logar, the fire lowes brightly.

loga-blæða, dd, [laga], to flow profusely, of blood; það loga-blæðir. log-brandr, n. a firebrand, Fms. i. 29, 290, Gullb. 15, Bret. 18.

logi, a, m. [Germ. lobe; Dan. lue], a lowe, flame; brenna loga (dat.), to stand in a bright lowe, Gm. 29; brennandi logi, hár logi, Hm. 84, Am. 15, Ls. 65; Surta-logi, the flame of Surt, Vpm. 50; fundu eigi fyrr en loginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; svá var at sjá í fjallit upp sem í loga sæi, er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; reyk ok loga, O. H. 121; bá var enn logi á eldinum, there was still a lowe in the fire, II. a pr. name; of a mythical king, Logi, Yt.; cp. Há-logi; Loga-dís, Logi's sister, id.

LOGN, n. [Scot. and North. E. loun = calm; Swed. lugn; Ivar Aasen logn]:-calm, tranquil, of weather, Alm. 23; logn vedrs, O.H. 36; i logni, Fms. viii. 178; ok er þeir réru í logni ok sækyrru, ... er boði fell í logni, Orkn. 164; datt veðrit í logn, Bs. i. 834; hann hastaði á vindinn ok sjóinn, þá varð logn mikit, Matth. viii. 26: plur., logn mikil, Orkn. 358. COMPDS: logn-drifa, u, f. a drift of snow in a calm, Gisl. 28, Njard. 374. logn-rétt, f., in the naut. phrase, liggja i lognrétt, to be becalmed on the sea, Fas. ii. 30. logn-snjór, m. snow fallen in

LOK, n. [lúka], a cover, lid of a chest, vessel; hann stakk endanum í lokit þar sem lykillinn gékk at, Mag. 1; ok lok yfir kerinu, Eb. 196; hálfrýmis-kistur þeirra stóðu á skipum, en lyklar vóru settir í lokin, Fms. viii. 85, Mag. 24, 78; kistu-lok, pott-lok: of a ship, a locker or bench in the stem of a boat, mod. stafn-lok, gekk biskup fram í lokit, Bs. ii. 129. 2. in plur. lockers; beir brutu upp hurðir ok hirzlur, lok ok lása, Sturl. ii. 11; gullhringr hvarf frå húsfreyju or lokum (out of the lockers) er vandlega vóru læst, Bs. i. 329; í lásum eða í lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; þá eru lok þeirra óheilög við broti, Jb. 424. II. metaph. plur. an end, conclusion, cp. Germ. schluss; þat fylgir ljóða lokum, Hm. 164; lok mun ek þess segja, Am. 35; sella lok á e-t, to bring to an end, Grág. i.

67; (zera til loka, id., Bs. i. 132; lída undir lok, to end, die, perisb, Nj.

æfi-lok, mála-lok, leiks-lok, q. v. III. adverb. loks, at last, finally, Fms. xi. 45, 86, Fbr. 23; and til loks, id., Eluc. 73, Rb. 76, 366, Stj. 417, porst. Sídu H. 9; loksins, adv. at last, finally, Bs. i. 443, Fbr. 23.

lok, n. [Ivar Aasen lok; Dan. laag], a kind of fern or weed; in the phrase, ganga sem lok yfir akr, to spread like weeds over a field; menn hans gengu sem lok yfir akra, Orkn. 4; gengu þeir einir yfir allt sem lok yfir akra, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; the mod. sem logi yfir akra is a corruption of the old phrase.

loka, u, f. a lock (latch); hann rekr aptr hurð ok lætr fyrir loku, Isl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 189; lokur ok slagbranda, iv. 299; loka var engi fyrir hurðum, láta lokur frá hurðum, ... Auðr lætr loku (lok MS., but loku 114, l. c.) frá hurðu, Gísl. 28-30, Fms. vi. 189, viii. 332, Eg. 601, Lv. 60.

the phrase, margr seilisk um hurð til lokunnar, many a man reaches far to catch what is near at hand, (almost answering to the Lat. quod petis bic est). Grett. 107: prop. a peg, Jabel tók búðar-nagla sinn eða loku, ok hamar, Stj. 388, (Judges ii. 21, a nail of the tent.) of song, verses running on without division of strophes, lang-loka; urdarlokur, a warlock song, a charm; for a specimen of a langloka see Snót 72 (Ed. 1850). COMPDS: loku-gat, n. a bole for a latch, Fas. iii. 536. loku-lindi, a, m. a belt with a lock, Bs. i. 337. rán, n. a law term, a 'lock-robbery,' burglary, Gpl. 387. loku-sveinn, m. a 'lock-boy,' porter, Bs. i. 849, Thom. 239. loku-bollr, m. a

LOKA, 20, [Engl. to lock], to lock, sbut; hann gekk inn í húsit ok lokaði innan hurðina, Fms. ii. 281; loka hús, þjal. 10:-in mod. usage

with dat., loka hurðu, dyrum.

beam in a weaver's loom, Björn.

lokarr, m., dat. lokri, [A. S. locer], a plane, a joiner's term; lokrar tveir, Pm. 124; kirkjan á þrjá lokra ok felli-stokk, 13: metaph., frekr get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til fégjalda, I ween they will think my plane cuts no thin shavings in the matter of fees, Fms. ii. 65: poet., 6darlokarr, ömun-lokar, the 'voice-plane' = the tongue, Ad. 16, Edda 85 (in a verse). lokar-spánn, m. plane shavings, Fms. vi. 156, xi. 34, Edda 46, þiðr. 20.

lok-hvila, u, f. a 'lock-bed,' a locked bed-closet, in ancient dwellings, as a defence against night attacks, Sturl. ii. 217, Nj. 183, Eg. 603, Fms. ii. 64, Fs. 72, 102; lokhvilu-bil, the wainscot of a bed-closet, Sturl. ii. 228.

Loki, a, m. [perh. akin to lokka], the evil giant-god of the Northern mythol., see Edda passim, Vsp. 39. Loka-senna, u, f. the banter of Loki, the name of an old poem: as a nickname, Landn. The name of Loki is preserved in a few words, Loka-sjóðr, m., botan. rbinantbus crista galli, Loki's purse, the name for cockscomb or yellow rattle; and Lokasjóðs-bróðir, m. bartsia alpina, Maurer's Volks. 1: Loka-brenna, u, f. fire, the 'blazing' of Loki = Sirius, according to a statement of Finn Magnusson: Loka-ráð and Loka-heilræði, n. pl. Loki's advice, i. e. ironical, misantbropic advice, see Snot 192; cp. the Ditmarscher-lügen in Grimm's Mürchen: Loka-lykt, f. a close smell, as from an evil spirit haunting the room, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 556. II. as an appellative, a loop on a tbread, Dan. 'kurre paa traaden;' opt er loki á núlþræði, Hallgr.

LOKKA, ad, [Shetl. luck; Germ. locken], to allure, entice, Am. 73, Fms. viii. 23, Barl. 107, Edda 16, Hom. 108; lokka med blidum ordum, 623.12; lokka e-t af e-m, Fms. vi. 201: to pull softly and by stealth, hann lokkar þá af henni menit, Fb. i. 276. II. [lokkr], reflex. lokkast, to fall in locks, of hair, Karl. 226.

lokkaðr, part. with locks, Rb. 478.

lokkan, f. an allurement, Stj. 38, H. E. i. 490, Barl. 129.

lokkari, a, m. an allurer, MS. 4. 30.

LOKKR, m. [A.S., Engl., Germ., and Dan. lock], a lock of bair, Stj. 417, Fb. ii. 563, Fs. 5, Bret. 103, the word is not freq. with the ancients, who used leppr (q. v.), which is now vulgar. lokka-maor, m. a man with thick locks of bair, Sturl. i. 21.

lok-lauss, adj. coverless, uncovered, Vm. 167, Dipl. v. 18.

lok-leysa or lok-lausa, u, f, 'without end,' nonsense, absurdity, Nj. 214, Sks. 620, Blas. 45, Orkn. 346 (of a promise not fulfilled), Fms. viii. 102, Karl. 50, passim; cp. endi-leysa.

lokna, að, to drop; láta lokna niðr mál, Band. (MS.) 13.

lokr, m. [cp. loki II, and lykkja], a kind of texture; kyrtill hans var lokr ofinn, en eigi saumaðr, Hom. St. (John xix. 23).

lok-rekkja, u, f. = lokhvíla, Ísl. ii. 262, Ld. 140, Nj. 35, Eg. 603, Eb. 118, Gisl. 115. lokrekkju-gólf, n. a locked bed-closet, Vápn. 4, Gisl, 115.

Lokrur, f. pl. ballads on Loki (in vellum).

loks and loksins, adv. at last, finally; see lok.

lok-sveinn, m. = lokusveinn, Th. 8.

lon, in the phrase, lon og don, adv. incessantly, Snót.

lopi, a, m. carded wool drawn into a bank before being spun; cp. lyppa: medic. dropsical flesh, hor-lopi, q. v

loppa, u, f. [cp. lopp], a paw, band, (vulg.), Skída R. 125; því ein loppan fraus, Snot (of the ogress Gryla): numbness of the bands from cold, (mod.) loppinn, adj. with bands benumbed with cold.



1. [Ulf. luftus = athp; A. S. lyft; Scot. and Thos Los Lipst, a, m. [this word is, according to Grimm, derived from Old Engl. lift; Engl. a-loft; O. H. G. and Germ. luft], the air, Eluc. 19, Skálda 174: the air, atmosphere, the sky, beaven, lopt vindlaust, Edda 4; skein sól, ok var lítt á lopt komin, Ld. 36; sól er á góðu lopti, bigb in the sky, Bs. ii. 111; þeir heyrðu klukkuhljóð í loptið upp, Fms. vi. 63, Hdl. 41, Vsp. 29: lopt var mikit (a great beight) til jarðar at falla, Fb. ii. 389: allit., lopt ok lögr, Skm. 6; lýsti af höndum hennar bæði í lopt ok á lög, Edda 22; renna lopt ok lög, 70; hvat manna sá er með gullhjálminn er ríðr lopt ok lög, segja at hann á furðu góðan hest, 56:--plur., um þver loptin, Bret. 58; haun skapaði himin ok jörð ok loptin, Edda; hann blæss eitri ok dreifir lopt öll ok lög, 41; loptin neðri, Lil. 27; loptin sungu, 34; hverfðr utan um lopt öll, Fas. 2. adverb. phrases; & lopt, aloft, into the sky; hlaupa i lopt upp, to leap up into the air, Nj. 84; hefja e-t a lopt, to bold up aloft, extol, Róm. 308, Bs. i. 284, Finnb. 296; bregos á lopt, Eg. 123; bera (færa) á lopt, to spread abroad, Fms. xi. 287, Fas. i. 363, Bs. i. 133, Fs. 9; horfa, liggja i lopt upp (or upp i lopt), to lie face uppermost, opp. to a grufu, Sturl. iii. 282: a lopti, alost in the air, on high, bovering; taka spjótið á lopti, to catch a spear flying, Nj. 84; hann vá svá skjótt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29, þkv. 10. air, space; hann flaug um alla lása ok gat hvergi lopt fundit svá at hann mætti inn komask, Fb. i. 276. COMPDS: lopt-hræddr, adj. giddy with looking down from aloft. lopt-megin, n. skill in lopt-mjööm, f. a kind of trick in wrestling, climbing, Fms. x. 314. lopt-riki, n. the realm of air, Greg. 16. cross-buttock. vægi, n. 'air-weight,' poët. = the mouth, ? or = the voice, Stor. 1.

B. [Engl., Scot., and Dan. loft], a loft, upper room, also of houses built on piles (stafir), and thus lifted from the ground; this may well be the primitive sense, from which that of air, sky may be derived through the notion that the heavens were a many-storied ceiling, see the remarks s. v. himinn; often used of the bedroom in old dwellings; en er þeir kómu upp á loptriðit sá þeir at loptið var opit, Eg. 236, Fms. ii. 5; þú skalt liggja í lopti hjá mér í nótt . . . ok læsti hón pegar loptinu innan, Nj. 6, 7; til lopts pess er Erlingr svaf i, Ö. H. 116; i annan enda hússins var lopt uppi á þvertrjám..., fóru þeit Arnljótr upp á loptið ok lögðusk þar til svefus, 153, Nj. 199; lopt þat er þar er yfir utidyrum, Eb. 118; þeir gengu til svefns ok upp í loptið, Fs. 85; Gunnarr svaf í lopti einu í skálanum, Nj. 114; var Fjölni fylgt til herbergis í hit næsta lopt, Hkr. i. 17; lopts dyrr, the loft doors, Sturl. ii. 94, Fas. iii. 500; lopts gat, an opening in a floor, trap-door. II. a balcony; beir porbjörn vörðusk ór lopti einu, Orkn. 443; hann var skotinn í lopti einu, Fms. vii. 245; tók konungr sér herbergi í lopti einu, Ó. H. 105: in mod. usage of the ceilings or floors in many-storied houses. COMPDS: loptdyrr, n. pl. the doors to a lopt; gékk hann fram eptir svölunum ok til annarra loptdura, Hkr. i. 17. lopt-eldr, m. lightning. lopt-gluggr, lopt-hus, n. a 'loft-chamber, m. the window of a lopt, Fms. vii. 245. Fms. viii. 7, ix. 362, Stj. 204, 383. Judges iv. 23. lopt-höll, f. = lopthús, Fms. x. 149. lopt-rio, n. a staircase (outside the house) leading up to the loft or upper storey, Eg. 236, Isl. ii. 367, Fms. iv. 169 (cp. O. H. lopt-skemma, u, f. a 'loft-room,' a bouse built on 72), ix. 239. piles, Fms. i. 166. lopt-stofa, u, f. = loptskemma, Fms. viii. 13; allr garðrinn með undir-búðum, loptstofum, ok öllum klefum upp á báðar síður, Boldt 115. lopt-svalir, f. pl. a balcony, gallery, lattice, Orkn. 74, Fms. vi. 270, 338, Stj. 606, (2 Kings i. 72, a lattice in his upper chamber.)

lopta, ao, to lift; pat loptar undir e-t, a thing is lifted, the air being seen between it and the ground, pord. 64: in mod. usage, with dat. to lift slightly from the ground, eg lopta því ekki, I cannot lift it, cannot move it.

Loptr, m. one of the names of Loki, Edda (Gl.), pd.: for Lopt-ki, Ls. 19, see -gi (B). II. a pr. name, Landn.

lortr, m. filth, Lat. merda.

los, n. looseness, breaking up, Fms. xi. 340, Fas. iii. 29, Karl. 240 (breaking up of the ranks in battle).

LOSA, að, [cp. lauss, referring to a lost strong verb, ljúsa, laus, losinn]:-to loosen, make loose, Fms. ii. 146, Finnb. 332, D. I. i. 233; hann losar til heyit niðri við jörðina, Fb. i. 523. II. reflex. losask, to get loose, 623. 26; losast vid e-t, to get rid of a thing.

losna, ao, to get loose, get free, Vsp. 50, Edda 41, Eg. 233, 298; þá réttusk fingrnir ok losnuðu (loosened the grasp) af meðal-kaflanum, Grett. 154. 2. metaph., tók nú bardaginn at losna, the ranks began to get loose, in battle, Sturl. iii. 66; tekr lið hans heldr at losna, Al. 141: losna i sundr, to dissolve, break up, split asunder, Fms. viii. 290, ix. 374, Stj. 580, Hom. 83: to get free, 623. 22: sem þau koma á miðja ána losna fætr undir konunni, i. e. sbe slipped (cp. lauss á fótum), Bs. ii. 175: to part, leave a place, bætti mér bezt at losna badan eigi fyrr en ..., Fms. ii. 5; losna brott, id., Fb. ii. 194; áðr þeir losni ór héraði, Ld. 276; fannsk þat á hvers orðum at nauðigr losnaði, Eb. 280. II. reflex. losnask, to get loose, Grett. 135 A.

lost, n. [ljósta], a blow, stroke, N. G. L. i. 157. lost-fagr, adj. so fair as to kindle lust, Hm. 92.

ljósta, to smite, so that 'lust' prop. means smitting or being smitten; Ulf. lustus = ἐπιθυμία; A.S. lyst; Engl., Germ., and Dan. lust]:—lust, esp. carnal lust, Hom. 16, 25, Pr. 474, Barl. 27, Orkn. 160; likams losti, carnal lust, Magn. 466. COMPDS: losta-fullr, adj. levd, lustful, Stj. 345. losta-girnd, f. lust, K. A. 104, Al. 87. lior, m. membrum virile, Stj. 338. losta-samligr, adj. lecberous, Sks. 547. losta-semd and losta-semi, f. carnal lust, Stj. 105, Hom, 24, Sks. 528, Mar., Barl. 75. losta-synd, f. the sin of lust, Eluc. 45. lostigr, adj. willing, ready, with all one's heart, opp. to naudigr, Hkv. Hjörv. 42, Fms. ii. 148, O. H. 112, Fas. ii. 135, Art. 110. lost-liga, adv. willingly, lustily, 673 A. 46.

lostning, f. smiting; in upp-lostning, a pretext.

lost-verk, n. pl. a labour of love: the phrase, létt eru lostverk (mod. lett falla l.), a labour of love falls light, Hom. (St.)

lost-setr, adj. dainty, of a dish. LOTA, u, f. a round, bout, continuous effort, without stopping to take breath, or pause, in a fight, races, or the like; voru god vigin þar til er gengnar vóru ellefu lotur, Rd. 299; síðan glima þer brjar lotur, Finnb. 318; gengr Ingolfs hestr bett i öllum lotum, Glúm. 356; þessir menn görðu svá harða lotu, at hverr þeirra hen fyrir sik mann eða meirr, Fas. ii. 533; gengusk þeir at fast, görðu langa lotu, ok féll Jökull á kné, Finnb. 328; en er eptir Steingrimslotan, var þá veitt allhörð atsókn, en Steingrímr varðisk alldrengliga ok féll þar, Sturl. ii. 60; þykki þér eigi hörð lota gengit hafa, magr? 53; þóttisk Teitr hafa haft hann ærit lengi í lotu, i. 148 (lettu C). lotum, adverb. by fits and starts; en lotum (from time to time) horfði hann á, Eg. 172, v.l.; litr hans var stundum rauðr, en stundum blár, en lotum var hann bleikr, Fas. ii. 285; hón reis upp ór rekkju lotum, Bs. i. 353. The word still remains in the mod. phrase, i stryklötu, in one start, without rest or breath; hlaupa i einni stryklötu.

lotinn, part. stooping from age or illness; lotinn i herdum, or herda-

lot-ligr, adj. bent, worn, broken down.

lotning, f. [lúta], prop. a 'louting,' reverence, veneration, Stj. 599.

Hkr. i. 6, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

LO, f., pl. lær (i. e. loer), 16a, u, f., Edda ii. 489, and in mod. usage: a sandpiper; for a pretty legend of the origin of this bird see Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 1, 2; snemma lóan lítla í lopti bláu dirrindi undir sólu syngr. Jónas; veiða smirla ok lær, Grág. ii. 346; heitir lær á leiru, Skákla 205, Edda (Gl.); hei-ló, q. v. = sandpiper; sand-ló, id. a coward; flydu peir undan, leer peir; the sandpipere, the he 16-preell, m. 'sandpiper-thrall,' the dunlin or tringa alpina, Edda (Gl.), so called from its following in the wake of the sandpiper, II. = lóð, q. v.; ló á klæði; hence af-lúa, adj. Fjölnir ix. 69, 70. threadbare.

LÓD, f. [the word is prob. akin to looinn], the crop or produce of the land, as opp, to buildings or establishments, a law term; loo ok allan áverka, the crop and all produce, N. G. L. i. 240; þá skal lög fyrir lóð festa, 154; ef lóð eða bú berr í erfð, 216; á landsdrottinn í lóðinni sva mikit sem husit metzk, Gbl. 330, 331, Jb. passim. In mod. usage lod means the ground, esp. on which houses are built, but that this was not the true old sense is clear from the above passage, as is stated by Pal Vídal., s. v. lóð; cp. also lóð-bruni, lóð-torfa, below. lanugo, the shagginess of cloth, proncd. 16, qs. 160, hence af-loa, qs. af-100a = threadhare: -10 or 100 is also a flock of wool thrown away in walking or spinning; Bárðr minn á Jökli, leggstu á þófið mitt, eg skal gefa þér lóna og leppana í skóna, a ditty.

160a, u, f. at beat, of a dog (from loda saman).

160-bruni, a, m. burning of crop, N. G. L. i. 253; opp. to húsbruni. 160-torfa, u, f., prop. a 'crop-turf,' a sod with the grass on, a soft dry slice of sod to keep the fire alive on the hearth during the night, the

'gathering peat' of the Scottish.

LOFI, a, m., proncd. lói, [Ulf. lôfa to render páriopa and pari-(ser; Scot. loof):-the bollow of the band, palm, Sturl. i. 42, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 556, Fms. iii. 180; henni lágu þrír fingr í lófa, Bs. i. 462, v.l.; stakk í lófa sér, Eg. 211; mun ek bera þat í lófa mér níu fet, Fms. x. 251; klappa lófa á hurð, Fb. iii. 583; klappar á dyr með lófa sin. Fkv.; ok lét brenna spánuna í lófa sér, O. H. 197, Post. 645. 60:—the phrases, hafa allan lofa við, to strain every nerve, Al. 151; legg í lofa karls, Isl. Þjóðs. i. 28, Skíða R. 114 (of a beggar's alms); það er ekki í lófana lagt, 'tis no easy matter; klappa lof i lófa, to clap bands in triumph; leika á lósum, to be borne on one's bands; en Leifr leikr á lósum, ok hetr virðing sem konungs-barn mundi hafa, of a spoilt child, Sturl. i. 2, ep. Edda 88 (the verse). 2. a measure, bandbreadth, 732 B. 5. tak, n. a show of bands, a division by show of hands as in England; sambykkja með lófataki, N.G.L. iii. 10; lét hinn sami Rafn í Lögréttu höndum upp taka, ok göra með lófataki útlaga alla þá menn, Bs. i. 763.

10g, n. a wasting; leggjask i log, to be wasted, used up, Bs. i. 409; hafa þeir ofrefli svá at þeir munu ekki öllu í lóg koma, ibey bave so great a multitude that they will be unable to make use of it all, bake up all one's stores, N.G.L. i. 304.

LOGA, ad, to part with, but with the notion of waste, with dat.; lógaðu eigi landinu, Glúm. 335; meðan þú átt gripina, ... en þá em ek hræddr um ef þú lógar þeim, 339; Glúmr hefir nú lógat þeim hlutum, feldi ok spjóti, er Vígfúss móður-bróðir hans gaf honum, 389; er þeir hötðu baugnum lógat, Korm. 218; lóga löndum, Landn. 261; þessum hring skaltú eigi lóga, Fær. 104; at lógat væri goðorðunum, Sturl. iii. 104; þar skal maðr engu lóga af því fé áðr virt sé, Grág. i. 194; lóga viti né afli, O. H. L. 19; dæma gripinn aptr til kirkju ef ólógat er, K. p. K. 48, Jb. 218, 222: lóga fyrir, to pay for, Grág. 2. to destroy; lóga af, to kill, slaughter, Grag. i. 426; loga fe sinu af, id., ii. 339, Jb. 148. lókátr, m. the name of the sub-teacher at the school of Holar.

lókr, m. a tramp, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. (in a verse), 2. penis.

LOMR, m. [Shetl. loom], the loon, ember-goose, columbus arcticus, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; metaph. from the cry of these birds, a cry, lamentation; cp. bar-lomr: in local names, Loma-gnupr, Nj. meanness; lómi beittr, Ýt.; ala lóm, Hallfred. COMPDS: lóm-brago, n. a trick, Kont. 21. lom-geor, adj. cunning, mean, Yt. hugaðr, adj. vile, Haustl.

lómundr, m., pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen lemende and lombund; Swed. lemmel]:-the mus lemmus, lemmer; kvikendi bau er locustae heita ok sumir kalla lómundi, Pr. 436, (the Icel. writer has here confounded the lemmer with the locust.)

LÓN, n. [Ivar Aasen lon], an inlet, sea-loch, Bárð. 166, Grág. ii. 354, Jb. 314; cp. the 'lon' in Dogurdames in western Iceland: freq. in local names, Lón, Lóns-heiðr, Landn. lóna-sóley, f. a kind of buttercup. lubbi, a, m. a shaggy long-baired dog: botan., kúa-lubbi, q. v.

lukka, u, f. [a for. word, from Germ. gluck, but occurs in writers of the 14th century, e. g. Bard. S., or even earlier], luck; botti bordr mikla lukku á hafa haft, Bárð. 36; eigi mun þér silfr-fátt verða til lukkunnar, Finnb. 254 (from Arna-Magn. 132 fol.), Skíða R. 50, 53, 57: freq. in mod. usage, ó-lukka, ill luck, Fris. v. 255. compos: lukku-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), lucky, bappy, Fas. iii. 457 (paper MS.) lukku-maor, m. a lucky man, Fas. i. 447.

lukt, f. [Dan. lugt], a smell, D. N.; see lykt.

lukta, 20, to smell; luktandi, Sks. 201, (but not in Cod. B.)

lukta, að, to sbut, with dat., Skálda 202 (in a verse).

lulla, að, to loll: lullari, a, m. a lubber, (slang, from the Engl. lollard.) LUMA, pres. lumi; pret. lumdi (?); part. lumað; imperat. lumi:—to keep closely, bold tight; luma af e-u, to yield up, lumi (imperat.) af skutlinum, maðr, lend me the barpoon! Fbr. 86 new Ed., cp. Fb. ii. 209; in old writers only recorded in this instance: in mod. usage, Icel. say, luma á e-u, to keep or board, of money, with a notion of stealth or closeness, hann lumir á penningum (of small savings), or hann lumaði (for lumbi?) á því; perh. Dan. lomme = pocket is a kindred word.

LUND, f. [Orm. lund], the mind, temper, Edda (Gl.); var nú skipan á komin um lund hans, Hrafn. 24; vera mikillar lundar, to be of a proud mind, Isl. ii. 3; ef hann fann þat í lund sinni, Fb. iii. 247; etju-lund, a quarrelsome mind, Vellekla; gildrar lundar, proud, Bs. ii. 11; leika e-m i lund, to bave a mind for, Al. 137; hugar-lund, fancy, II. manner; adverb. phrases, nökkura lund (acc.), in mind. some manner, Hom. 55; somu lund, in the same way, Sks. 448; & allar lundir, in every way, Nilost. I; & på lund, lbus, Edda 47; & ymsar lundir, in many ways, variously; & marga lund, Edda 87; & pessa lund, thus, Grag. ii. 22; hverja lund, in what way? bow? bior. 337. lundar-far, n. temper, disposition, Rd. 255. lundar-lag, n. = lund-

lundaör, part. disposed, minded, Hom. 151.

lunderni, n. temper, Sks. 686, Magn. 434, Karl. 339, Stj. 548.

lund-ferli, n. = lunderni, Grett. 95.

lund-góðr, adj. good-tempered, Lex. Poët.

lund-heegr, adj. gentle-minded, Fms. vi. 204.

LUNDI, a, m. the puffin, alca arctica, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage; lunda bein, Sturl. ii. 62 (in a verse): a nickname, Bs. i.

lundir, f. pl. the flesh along the back; hrygg-lundir, q.v.: in animals the meat inside the back; whence lunda-baggi, a, m. a sausage made of the lundir and some fat.

lund-fillr, adj. ill-tempered, Nj. 16, v. l.

LUNDE, m., gen. lundar, dat. lundi, lund, Fagrsk. II; [Dan. and Swed. lund]:—a grove, Skm. 39, 41; hvera-lundr, Vsp.; ok i lundi óxum, Am. 68; allr lundrinn umhversis, Stj. 391; þórir bjó at Lundi, hann blótaði lundinn, Landn. 224; reyni-lundr, Sturl. i. 5; einn fagr lundr, Vigl. 17; ráða einum steini ok litlum lund, Fagrsk. 11: of a bedge (?), taka vígfleka ok bera hann at lundi þeim er stóð sunnan á garðinum, Sturl. ii. 54. II. very freq. in Dan. and Swed. local names, Lundr, the archbishop's seat in Denmark (Sweden): in Iceland, Lundr, Lundar, Lunda-reykir, Lundareykja-dalr, whence Lundar-menn, Lundar-manna-goooro, Landn., Sturl.: these places were connected with the worship of groves, cp. Landn. l. c.: Lund also luka vfir, to come to a bitter end; eigi vil ek vio sonu pina sættum taka,

they cannot come to the end of it, Fms. viii. 117, v.l.; baka til lúgs, to Toccurs in local names in Northern England (the ancient Denelagu), as Gilsland, and is a mark of Norse or Danish colonisation.

Lundúnir, f. pl. London; í Lundúnum, in London: also Lundúnaborg, passim: Lundúna-bryggja, London-bridge, O. H.

lund-ygr, adj. savage-tempered, Nj. (in a verse).

lung, n. [perh. from Welsh llong], poët. a ship, Lex. Poët. passim.

LUNGA, n., pl. lungu, gen. lungna; it occurs only in plur., the sing. may now be used of one lung; [common to all Teut. languages]:-the lungs, Orkn. 18, Stj. 612, Fbr. 137, Fms. iii. 285, Sturl. ii. 150; lungun féllu út í sárit, Glúm. 381, Skíða R. 144. COMPDS: lungna-blaokr, m. a lobe of the lungs. lungna-bólga, u, f. pleuritis. sott, f. lung-disease, Gbl. 498.

lurka, ad, to cudgel, thrash, Stj. 464, 624.

LURKR, m. a cudgel, Nj. 194, Sd. 136, Gpl. 177, Vd. 77; tré-lurkr, Glum. 342, Fms. viii. 96; járn-lurkr, Hbl.; vera allr lurkum laminn, to feel as if thrashed with cudgels: metaph. of the winter 1601 A.D., var sá vetr aftaka-harðr frá Jólum um allt Ísland, ok kallaðr Lurkr, Espol. Árb. s. a. COMPDS: lurks-högg, n. a blow with a cudgel, Gpl. 177. lurks-legr, adj. clumsy, clownish.

lustr, m. [Scot. leister], a cudgel, prop. a salmon-spear = ljóstr, q.v.; hann hafði trélurk mikinn um öxl ok ekki vápn annat-þá mælti Özurr, hvar eru vápn þín? annan veg er at berjask við Erling jarl en at þreskja korn, þar má vel hafa lust til, Fms. viii. 96.

lú-berja, barði, to beat till it becomes tender, beat thoroughly.

lúða, u, f. a small flounder. lúðu-laki, a, m. a drone (abuse).

LUDR, m., the r radical, [cp. Dan. lur, Shetl. looder-born], a trumpet, Edda 17; þeir höfðu lúðr ok blésu, Orkn. 300; lát taka lúðra ok lát blása um alla borgina, Sks. 748; blása í lúðr, Fms. iv. 300; þeyta lúðr, Al. 35, Stj. 392; kvóðu við lúðrar, Fms. vi. 16; við hinn síðasta lúðr-þyt, því lúðrinn mun gella, 1 Cor. xv. 52, passim. COMPDS: lúðr-blástr, m. a blast of a trumpet, Fms. iv. 300. luora-gangr, m. the sound of trumpets, Hkr. ii. 221, Fms. vii. 289. lúðrs-hljóð, n. = lúðrþytr, Fms. vii. 289. lúðr-maðr, m. = lúðrsveinn, Fms. viii. 96. sveinn, m. a trumpeter, Fas. i. 497, Fms. viii. 96, 213, ix. 449, 513. lúðra-þytr and lúðr-þytr, m. id., Fms. viii. 226, I Cor. xv. 52. lúðr-þeytari, a, m. a trumpeter, Karl. 220, 525, v.l.

B. A flour-bin; þær at lúðri leiddar vóru, Gs. 2; leggjum lúðra, 3; steinar rifna, stökkr lúðr fyrir, þótt lúðr þrumi, Hkv. 2. 2, 3; þat ek fyrst of man er sá inn fróði jötunn | á var lúðr of lagiðr, Vþm. 35 (referring to some ancient lost myth). The word is still preserved in the south-east of Iceland,-hleypr mjölit um kring kvernina út á lúðrinn, Fél. ii. 155 (of the year 1782): poët. the sea is called ey-luor, island-flourbin, Edda (in a verse); see the remarks to amlooi:—the phrase, ganga e-m i luor, to fall into one's bin, metaph. phrase, to fall to one's lot, Gs. 11.

luora, ao, to stoop, cringe, perhaps a metaphor taken from the stooping over a bin; luorandi lagt, Stj. 398; fara luorandi fyrir kné ábóta, Mar.; lúðra lágt, Thom. 535.

lúfa, u, f. [Ivar Aasen luva; cp. lubbi], rough, matted bair, as a nickname; Haralds hár var sítt ok flókit, fyrir þá sök var hann Lúfa kallaor, Fagrsk. 9: cp. the vow of king Harold with that of Civilis, Tac. Hist. iv. 61.

lúi, a, m. weariness, esp. of the body from age and overwork. legr, adj. mean, (conversational.)

lúinn, part. worn; see lýja. LÚKA, pres. lýk; pret. lauk, laukt (mod. laukst), lauk; pl. luku; subj. lyki; part. lokinn; mod. ljúka, which form is not found in old writers; [Scot. louk; Shetl. lock; Dan, lukke]: I. to sbut; lúka komhlöðum, Stj. 212: but mostly with prep., lúka upp, to open; lúka aptr, to sbut, both with acc. and dat., in mod. usage with dat. solely; lúka upp mina kistu, Fbr. 46 new Ed.; but, lykr þá upp kistunni, dat. (in the same page): ok hjarra-grind, svá at menn lúki upp af hrossi ok aptr ef vill, Grág. ii. 264; eru menn skyldir at lúka löghlið aptr á löggarði, ef sá maðr lýkr eigi aptr hliðit, 265; hann lýkr aptr fjósinu ok býr svá um at ekki má upp lúka, Gísl. 29; hann lýkr aptr eptir sér ramliga, 30; lúka upp hurðum, Vall. 218: lúka upp augum, to open the eyes, Bs. i. 318; but, lúka aptr augum, to shut the eyes: tak pu nú við kistu-lyklum minum, þvíat ek mun þeim eigi lúka optar, Nj. 94; síðan lauk hann upp skemmuna, Fms. vi. 189; lúka upp dyrnar, viii. 332; tóku þá frá slagbranda ok luku upp hurðina, Ó.H. 135: nokkuru síðar var lokit (upp) úti-hurðu, Bs. i. 627; so also, lúka sundr munni, to open the mouth, Háv. 25 new Ed. metaph., lúka upp, to open one's mind, declare, speak out; en er jarl hafði því upp lokið (wben be bad made known) at hann mundi fylgja þeim, O. H. 54; nú skal þat upp lúka fyrir yðr er mér hefir lengi í skapi búit, 32; Guð heyrði bæn hans ok lauk upp fyrir honum öllum bessum hlutum, revealed to bim all these things, Stj. 5. 2. as a law term, lúka upp görð, to deliver a judgment, of an umpire, Fs. 49, Nj. 77; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk görðum upp á Þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; vil ek nú lúka upp sættar-görð milli þeirra Steinars ok Þorsteins, Eg. 735, passim; see görð.

8. lúka við, to end
má at svá lúki við, áðr vit skiljum, at þér þykki alkeypt, Eb. 266. 3. lúka við, to end; vera

ok skal nú yfir lúka með oss, Nj. 200; þar á móti freistar hinn frækni р hann lýtr fram yfir borðit, þiðr. 323; þá féll niðr spónn fyrir henui, hón hversvetna, aor yfir lúki, the bold will not give up as long as any chance is left, Al. 100; ok hugði, at þá mundi bráðast yfir lúka hans ætt ok beirra frænda ef hann hætti til beirra afar-kosta, it would then come to a final issue, Fms. viii. 24. III. to end, bring to an end, finisb; nú lúku vér hér Hólmverja-sögu, Ísl. ii. 118; ok lúku vér hér þessum þætti, Njarð. 384; lúku vér svá Vápnfirðinga-sögu, Vápn. (fine); lið allt mundi vera niðri í Eyjum at lúka heyverkum, Nj. 113; þá er menn höfðu lokið lögskilum at mæla, when men had done, finished their pleading, Lv. 2. as a law term, to bring a case to a conclusion, discharge; vilju vér nú lúka málinu þótt þú ráðir einn skildaganum, Nj. 81; at vit Guðmundr görim um ok híkim málinu, Ölk. 35; er hann hafði lokit erendum sínum, Sturl. iii. 280; vil ek nú svú at einu lúka málum mínum at bér líki vel ok Einari, Eg. 731. 3. the phrase, lúka vel, illa við e-n (ellipt. qs. lúka málum), to bebave well (ill), deal fairly (unfairly), with a person, with the notion of a final dealing; at beim mundi fjándskapr í þykkja ef hann lýkr ílla við þá, Eb. 114; at hann mundi enn ílla við þá lúka, Lv. 23; Bolli fékk Sigríði gjaforð göfugt, ok lauk vel við hana, Boll. 362. 4. lúka e-u af, to finish: lúka við e-t, 5. in mod. usage, ljúka and ljúka e-u, to bave done eating; ljúka úr askinum, to eat up one's platefull, leave nothing; eg get ekki lokið því, I cannot eat it all. IV. to pay, discharge, with acc. of the amount; lúka e-m e-t, svá mikit fé sem vér eigum konunginum at lúka, Fms. vi. 148; ok lúka í gulli eðr brendu silfri, Bs. i. 31; nú bera beir vitni er hann lauk skuld beirri allri ser af hendi, N. G. L. i. 32; luku peir jarli fé svú at honum gazt at, Grett, 59 new Ed.; hann skal lúka Hallvarði fjóra mánaðar mati, Anal. 295: acc., hina fyrstu skuld lýk ek med bessu Grimhildi systur, bior. 324: to discharge, of duties, Snorri kvaðsk mundu lúka erendum þeirra, Eb. 212. V. impers. it opens; er i sundr lauk firdinum, when the fjord (the entrance) opened, Krók. 59; ok er þeir kómu fyrir Reykjanes, ok þeir sá firðinum upp lúka, Eg. 128. 2. it is at an end; followed by dat., lokit skal nú okkarri vináttu, Ísl. ii. 238; áðr en lúki þessi stefnu, Fms. x. 358; var þess ván, at illa mundi illum lúka, that it would end badly with a bad man, Fas. iii. 314; ok er lokit var drápunni, Ísl. ii. 237; ok lýkr þar nú sögunni, bere the Saga ends, 186, 276; ok lýkr þar þessi sögu, Eb. (fine) and passim; ok lýkr hér nú Laxdæla-sögu, Ld. 334; på var lokit öllum vistum nema hval, all stores at an end, all eaten up, Bs. i. 208; honum lézk allokit allri ván, all bope gone, 198; lauk svá pessum málum, Eg. 733; áðr þeim fundi lúki, Lv. 52. VI. absol., svá lauk at lyktum, it ended so tbat..., Isl. ii. 260; lýkr svá, at peir kaupa pessu, it ended so that they struck the bargain, Valla L. 216; lykr par frá honum at segja, there it ends to tell of him, passim; nær munu vit gangask áðr en lýkr, Nj. 176; þú munt ærit mjök elska féit, áðr lýkr, Gullb. 7. VII. reflex. to be opened, open; fjallit lauksk upp norðan (opened), Eb. 28, Krók. 52; ok þegar lauksk hurðin á hæla honum, Edda 2:-to come to an end, ok er um betta allfjölrætt á þingi hversu þessi mál mundu lúkask, Nj. 109: hér lýksk (bere ends) sjá bók, Ib. (fine):-gékk Haldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um hennar hag, H. was beavy with child, and it went slowly on with ber, Sturl. i. 199; at þessarar konu eynid yfir lúkisk á einhvern hátt, can come to some end, Bs. ii. 173:-to be discharged, skal þetta fé upp lúkask (be paid out) af lögmanni, N. G. L. ii. 12.

lúka, u, f. the bollow band held like a cup, and in plur. of both hands held together. II. the lid in the opening of a loft. gat, n. an opening in a loft.

lúkning, f. a discharge, payment; skulda-lúkning, discharge.

lúnóttr, 2dj. [Germ. laune], knavish, Snót 210.

lúpu-legr, adj. crest-fallen, (conversational.)

lúra, d. pres. lúri, to doze, nap; and lúr, m. a nap.

LUS, f., pl. lyss, [A.S. and O. H. G. lûs; Engl. louse, pl. lice; Germ. laus]:—a louse; lýss ok kleggjar, Eluc. 23; leita sér lúsa = Dan. lyske sig: sayings, læðast eins og lús með saum; sárt bítr soltin lús; munu jarð-lysnar synir Gríms kögrs verða mér at bana? sárt bítr soltin lús, kvað Gestr, Landn. 146; hann er mesta fiski-lús, of a good angler, Hrólfr 6 (name of a play); færi-lús, a sbeep louse; jarð-lús, vermin; ná-lús. COMPDS: lúsa-blesi, a, m. a niggard. lúsa-lyng, f. the common ling, Hialt. Lúsa-oddi, a, m. nickname of a beggar, Fbr. skegg, n. lousy-beard, a nickname, Fb. iii. lúsa-sótt, f. phibiriasis. lús-iðinn, adj. sedulous (slang), cp. Engl. bookworm.

lúsugr, adj. lousy, Fbr. 92 new Ed.

LUTA, pres. lýt, pl. lutum; pret. laut, lauzt (Nj. 70), laut, pl. lutu; subj. lyti; part. lotit: a weak pres. lúti, lúti ek helgum dómi, the Runic poem; pret. lútti, Barl. 199, Stj. 229: [A.S. lûtan; Old and North. E. lout; Dan. lude]:—to lout, bow down; konungr laut þá allt niðr at jörðu, Fms. i. 159; hann hélt höndunum yfir höfuð sér ok laut til altaris, ok bar yfirhöfnina aptr af herðum honum er hann hafði lotið undan, iv. 172, 173; stendr hann á knjánum ok ölnbogunum, lýtr hann niðr mjök við, xi. 64; at eigi skal þurfa at lúta optar um sinn í hornit, en er hann þraut erendit ok hann laut ór horninu, Edda 32; Grettir sá er hann laut ok spyrr hvat haun tók upp, Grett. 93; lygi-maðr, m. a liar, impostor, Sks. 75, Fms. ix. 55.

laut niðr eptir, Eb. 36.

2. of worship; þat er upphaf laga várra, at austr skolum lúta ok gefask Kristi, it is the beginning of our law, ibat we shall all lout towards the east, and give ourselves to Christ, N.G.L. i. 330; Barlaam lútti í austrið ok bað til Guðs, Barl. 190; henni ek laut hinnsta sinni, ægis-heimi i, I louted to ber (viz. the sun) the last time in this world, i.e. it was the last day of my life, Sol. 41, (cp. & baðmi viðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. II), referring to a heathen rite of bowing towards the east (the rising sun) during prayer, cp. Landn. 1, ch. 9.

3. of doing homage, with dat. of the person; Erlingr laut konungi ok heilsaði honum, O. H. 119; hljópu þeir upp allir ok lutu því skrimsli, 100; lauztú mér nú, segir Skarphédinn, en bó skaltú í móður-ætt falla áðr vit skiljum, Nj. 70; Þórarinn svaraði ok laut konunginum, O. H. 118; bessi maor kvaddi konung ok laut honum, Orkn. 116, and passim, cp. also Sól. 41; lútti Joseph þá lítilátliga allt niðr til jarðar, Stj. 229; hann kvað fyrr myndi hann troll taka en hann lyti honum, Fs. 53: lúta undir e-n, to be subject to, Bs. ii. 5, Barl. 25: to belong to, bear upon a subject, betta efni lytr til lois herra Guðmundar, Bs. ii. 146; hvar hann vildi at þetta ráð lyti, O. H. L. 5: hann var bar með mestri virðingu ok lutu allir til hans, paid bim bomage, Fb. i. 431; lúta til útlendra konunga, Ö. H. 45; þangat lýtr allt rikit, þar eru Uppsalir, 65; en hitt mun mér örðgara þykkja at lúta til Selþóris er þrælborinn er í allar ættir, 112. 4. to give way, yield; bá lét ek til ok laut ek, Mar.; er hann hafði látið lúta undan Vagni, Fms. i. 174; hinir lægri verða at lúta, the weaker has to lout, a saying, Grett. 162; þá á þar dómnum at vægja um þess manns mál er svá er at lotinn, wbo is thus brought to his knees, Sks. 663; aor Nisiungar lúti, þiðr. 328; lúta í gras, to hite the dust, Fbr. 90 new Ed.: lúta at litlu, to be thankful for little, Grett. 134. II. part. lotinn, 'louting,' bowed, best down, used as adi.

lútning, f. - lotning, Barl. 25.

lútr, adj. louting, bowed, bent down, stooping, Stj. 20, Bjarn. 33; med lútu höfði, 601, Mar.; fara lútari, Fs. 55; niðr-lútr, sbameful.

lydda, u, f. [loddari], a naughty person, Fas. iii. 434, Krók. lydduskapr, m., -ligr, etc.

LYF, f., pl. lyfjar, also spelt lif, see the references below; the word is used as neut. in Bs. ii. 87, and then chiefly in pl. in Bs. i. 179, Fas. iii. 11, Fms. ix. 282; [Ulf. lubja-leisi = φαρμακεία, Gal. v. 20; A. S. lib; O. H. G. lupi; Swed. luf; early Dan. lov]:-a berb, simple, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft or supernatural power, = Gr. φάρμακον; trúa á lyf kvenna eða görningar, Hom. 33; lækning, lyf eðr galldra, 121; goð smyrzl ok læknings-lif, Fas. iii. 174; með heilsamligum smyrslum ne lækningar-lyfum, Stj. 272; lif (not lif) með lækning, Skv. I. 17; varisk menn lif, rúnir ok galdra, N. G. L. iii. 300; töfr ok lif, rúnir ok galdra, 286; lækningar lyf, 245; kona hver er ferr með lif ok læzk kunna bæta mönnum, ef hón er sönn at því, þá er hón sek þrem mörkum, i. 390: hann tekr þá nokkur lyf af helgum dómi Jóns biskups, Bs. i. 179; ek hefi þat eitt gras, er . . . Dagfinnr svarar, engi (= enga?) lyf eðr lækning skulu vér til þessa hafa, nema þær einar (sic), er . . ., Fms. ix. 282; eittfullt lyf, Bs. ii. 87; litil lyf kveða höfð til lýða sona, the sons of men are made of small matter (seed, cause?), Fas. iii. II (in a verse): adverb, ekki lyf, not a wbit, Skv. 1. 9, (not as explained at p. 274, col. 1, line 1): ú-lyfjan, poison.

lyfð, f. = lyf; oleum eðr aðrar lyfðir, Stj. 522.

lyfja, ad, to beal; in the phrase, lyfja e-m elli, to cure one of old age = to kill bim downright, Am. 74, Fas. iii. 155, 156; lyfja þeim sitt ofbeldi, to cure them of their overbearance, Al. 10; skal ek lysja ber bina íllsku, Flóv. 43.

lyf-steinn, m., also spelt lif-steinn, Korm. 80, 116, Fas. iii. 244, 307:a bealing stone, stone of virtue (cp. mod. Icel. náttúru-steinn); such stones are recorded as attached to the hilts of ancient swords to rub and heal the wounds with, e. g. the sword Skofnung; wounds made by this sword could only be healed by the stone grooved in its hilt, Ld. 250, 252. Korm. 80, cp. porð. (1860) 102; í eptra hjalti sverðsins voru læstir lifsteinar, þeir er eitr ok sviða drógu ór sárum ef í vóru skafnir, Fas. iii. 244. 307; Bersi hafði lifstein á hálsi, Korm. 116, where the stone was to save one from being drowned.

lygo, f. = lygi, Fms. ix. 401, x. 342, Bs. i. 766, Pass. 50. 9.

LYGI, f., indecl. in sing., but in pl. lygar; [ljuga]:-a lie, falsebood; fyrir lygi Ls. 14; slik lygi, Eg. 59; en mesta lygi, Nj. 79, Fms. vi. 241; ok gafsk ván at lygi (laygi), x. 389: plur., lygar ok drabl, Fas. iii. 423; aptr hverfr lygi þegar sönnu mætir, a saying, Bs. i. 639. en vitrum mönnum þykkir hver saga heimsliga únýtt, ef hann kallar þat lygi er sagt er, en hann má engar sönnur á finna, Ó. T. 2. lygi-andi, a. m. the spirit of a lie, Stj. 603. lygi-fortala, u, f. false advice, Stj. 264. lygilygi-grunr, m. false suspicion, Mar. konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Fb. i. 28. lygi-kvittr, m. false news, Nj. 150, Fins. ix. 350. lygi-lauss, adj. trutbful, Sturl. iii. lygi-liga, adv. lyingly, Stj.: incredibly, Al. 21. lygi-ligr, adj. incredible, absurd, Anecd. lygi-löstr, m. untrutbfulness, Stj. 197. lygi-orð, a. lying words, Stj. 603. lygi-saga, u, f., mod. lyga-saga, a lying story, false report, Fms. xi. 118: a fable as opp. to sönn saga, Hrólfr sagði sögu af Hröngviði berserk ok frá Ólafi Liðsmanna-konungi ok haugbroti þráins, ok Hrómundi Greipssyni, ok margar vísur með. En þessi saga var skemt Sverri konungi, ok kvað hann slíkar lygisögur skemtiligar, Sturl. i. 23; this is also the mod. common use, see List of Authors (G. III). lygi-vitni, n. a false witness, Hom. 18, Sks. 358.

lyginn, adj. lying, untruthful, Nj. 73, 78, Post. 645. 65, Anecd.; olyginn

sagði mér! Piltr og Stúlka 34.

LYGN, adj. [logn; Scot. loun; Swed. lugn; Dan. luun]:—ealm, of wind and waves, Ld. 286, Eg. 482.

1ygna, d, to calm, become calm: impers., lygndi veðrit (acc.), Sturl. iii. 56; lygndi eptir storminn, Art. 85.

lygra, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii.
lyg-vitni, n. = ljúgvitni, Anecd.

LYKILL, m., pl. luklar, mod. lyklar, dat. sing. lykli; [from loka; Dan. nögle; Swed. nyekel, changing l into n]:—a key, Grág. ii. 193, Gpl. 532, Odd. 16, Skálda 172, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N.G. L. i. 131, 383; kistu-lykill, Nj. 94; konungs-lykill, see konungr, Fbr. l. c., Fms. vi. 188: the lady of a house used to wear a bundle of keys at her girdle, hence the phrase in pkv. 16, 19:—as a musical term, lyklar í symphonu, Skálda. lykla-vald, n. the keeping of the keys.

LYKJA, pres. lyk; pret. lukti or lukči; subj. lykči; part. luktr; [cp. lúka]:-to lock, sbut in, enclose; til bess lykr hann stundum kvið kvenna, Mar.; síðan lukti hann stokkinn sem bezt, id.; at luktum oxanum, id.:-to join, konungr sá þar garða háva ok vel lukta, well wainscotted, Fms. v. 331; also, lukti hann alla lind bauga vel, be welded it well with the hammer, Vkv. 5: lykja aptr, to shut, Róm. 233; lykja e-m, himnaríki, Hom. (St.); lykja e-n úti, to shut a person out, N.G. L. iii. 230; þá bauð jarl at lykja hann í myrkva-stofu, to sbut bim up in, 623. 11; lykðir ok innibyrgðir, Fms. viii. 219; hann lukti hann í þeim stað er Florenz heitir, Bær. 20; höfðu þeir lukt um (fenced) akra sína ok eng, Eg. 529. II. with dat. to put an end to; hvatki er lifi hans hefir lukt, Fins. x. 395; fyrr en þat er lukt (finisbed), xi. 429; ok skal þeim lukt vera hit síðasta fyrir Jól, K. Á. 80; hér er lykt þeim hlut bókar, er . . . , Edda 217. 2. lúka, to discharge, pay; ok lykja út á tveim árum, Dipl. iv. 1; portio sú sem eigi er út lukt, Vm. III. reflex., en hvatki málum er lykzk hafa, N. G. L. i. 250.

LYKKJA, u, f. [Dan. lökke; Ivar Aasen lykke; derived from lykja, lúka, but not from hlekkr]:—a lock, loop, coil; hann hafði lykkju ok dregr á hönd sér, Ísl. ii. 226; lykkjur i hornum, Korm. 86; þar til er lykkja varð á, a bend in a fence, Eg. 231, Fas. ii. III (of a flying dragon), Bær. 19: tbe loop or ring on wbicb a bell bangs, Vm. 76: metaph., gera lykkju á leiðinni, to make a loop in one's voyage, stop, Fms. v. 197: in knitting, taka upp lykkju, to pick up a loop; fella miðr lykkju, to drop a loop; whence lykkju-fall, n. tbe dropping a loop so as to leave a hole: lykkju-spor, n. pl. footprints in zig-zag, Jb. 424. II. an enclosed field (mod. Norse lykke or lökke), a villa, e.g. the Norse villas about Christiania,—eptir öystra stræti ok auster á lykkjur, N. G. L. ii. 241 (v. l.), D. N. passim.

lykkjóttr, adj., mod. hlykkjóttr, looped, crooked, curved, Stj. 78. lykk-lauss, adj., mod. hlykklauss, without loop or bend, Al. 173.

lykkr, m., pl. ir, mod. hlykkr, for this false aspiration see introduction to letter H:—a loop, bend, crook, curvature.

lykna, að, to let down the knees, Fb. ii. 214: metaph., at hann muni niðr lykna undir reglunni, Mar.

lyki, f. [lika], chiefly used in plur. the end, conclusion, Fms. vii. 187, x. 253, xi. 82, 217, 326, Eg. 733: adverb., at lyktum, and til lykta, at last, finally, Nj. 99, Eg. 196, Fms. vii. 232, 278, x. 409. lykta-lauss, adj. endless, Barl. 142.

lykt, f. [Dan. lugt], a smell, Gd. 73; 6-lykt, a bad smell. lyktar-lauss, adj. without smell.

lykta, 20, to finish, end, Fms. i. 128, 141, iii. 35, viii. 152 (v.l.), Nj. 150, Fær. 191, Bs. i. 771, Fimb. 342, Rb. 26, 28, 210, Skálda 198. lykting, f. [lúka], payment, Gpl. 348, Dipl. i. 4.

lymska, u, f. wiliness, cunning, Stj. 200, 471, Al. 153; með leynd ok lymsku, Mar. lymsku-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wily.

lymskask, ad, dep. to act cunningly, sneak, Pr. 415.

lymskliga, adv. cunningly, Mar.

LYMSKR, adj. [Dan. lumsk; perh. derived from lomr II], wily, cunning, Sturl. ii. 117, Fas. iii. 616, Bs. i. 549.

lynda, t, impers. to agree; mér lyndir vel (illa) við hann.

LYNDI, n. [cp. lund; Swed. lynne], temper, disposition, Fms. i. 288, vi. 45, vii. 16, 221, Stj. 554, passim; skap-lyndi, temper; purr-lyndi, sulkiness; glað-lyndi, obeerfulness; pung-lyndi, melancholy; góð-lyndi, good-temper; (ill-lyndi, ill-temper. compts: lyndis-bragð, n. temper, Grett. 115 A. lyndis-góðr, adj. good-tempered, Fs. 70. lyndis-lag, n. temper, Grett. 115. lyndis-líkr, adj. of like temper, Fb. i. 529, Fas. ii. 225.

lyndr, adj. tempered, Korm. 75, Fms. iii. 153: in compds, góð-lyndr, glað-lyndr, bráð-lyndr, fljót-lyndr, mis-lyndr, þung-lyndr, þurr-lyndr.

LYNG, n., dat. lyngvi, Fm. 21, 28, 29, mod. lyngi; gen. pl. lyngva, Fms. v. 234 (in a verse); Eg. (in a verse); [A. S. and Engl. ling; Dan. lyng]:—ling, beather, not only in the English sense, but also of whortle ow which berries grow; lyng is smaller than hris, q. v.; skriða um lyng, Fms. vii. 251; lyng mikit var þar ok ber á, there was much bush with berries on, O. H. L. 67, and so in mod. usage; whence hrútaberja-lyng, bláberja-lyng. compos: lyng-áll, m. a 'ling-eel,' poët. for a snake, Korm. lyng-bakr, m. ling-back, a fabulous sea monster whose back was grown with ling, Fas. ii. 249; as in the tale of Sindbad the Sailor. lyng-fiskr, m. aling-fish, poët. for a snake, Gkv. 2.22. lyng-hnappa, að, and lyng-hnappr, m. a bundle of ling, in a pun, Krók. 63, 64. lyng-hæns, n. pl. beath fowl, Orkn. 416 (in a verse). lyng-ormr, m. a 'lingworm,' snake, Fms. ii. 179, vi. 296, Bs. ii. 94. lyng-rif, n. the pulling ling, for fuel, Vm. 158. lyng-runnr, m. a bush, Fas. i. 163. lyng-yrmlingr, m. a little snake, Fas. iii. 233.

Lyngvi, a, m. a pr. name, Sæm.

lyppa, u, f. [lopi], wool drawn into a long bank before being spun. lyppu-lar, m. the chest in which the lyppa is kept.

LYPTA, t, [cp. lopt], to lift, raise, with acc.; lyptandi sinar hendr, Mar.: with dat., siðau lypti hón kápu-hetti hans, Fms. i. 149; gékk konungr þar til ok lypti upp tjaldinu, 158; hann lypti upp kettinum, Edda; lypta brúnum, to lift the eyebrows, shew gladness:—metaph., lypta ferð, to start on a journey, Fms. x. 6; lyptir nú Jóram sínum her, Stj. 610; má ek engum her héðan lypta, Fms. viii. 22.

II. impers. it is lifted up, raised; mér var þat enn mesti harmr, er þessum stormi var lypt, þiðr. 326; lyptir þá mjök brúnum manna, the men's eyebrows were lifted up, their faces brightened, Fs. 26.

III. reflex. to move, stir; þá tók hann til hennar, ok lyptisk hón ekki, Landn. 151; lézk hann ekki mundu þaðan lyptask fyrr en á bak Jólum, Fms. viii. 168; lyptisk þeim þá lítt reiði, their anger was raised a little, Fbr. 137.

lypting, f. a raised place (castle) on the poop of old ships of war, Eg. 122, 361, Fms. i. 158, ii. 305, 308, 322, iii. 1, 2, vii. 165, x. 350, Orkn. 116, passim; lyptingar tjald, a tent in the lypting, Hkr. iii. 77.

lyrfa, u, f. [Swed. larf], a caterpillar, metaph. a naughty person.

lyrgja, u, f.=lyrgr, a nickname, Fb. iii.

lyrgr, m., mod. lurgr, a forelock (?); only in the phrase, take e-m lyrg (mod. take i lurgin & e-m), to take one by the forelock, by the ears (vulg.), Fas. ii. 341; cp. the Engl. loggerheads.

lyrit-næmr, adj. a case liable to lyrit; lyritnæmar sakar, Grág. i. 31 (bottom); vígsakar lyritnæmar, 158; en þær eru allar lyritnæmar sakar, er eyris-bót kömr til eða meiri, ii. 173.

LYRITR, m., or better lyritr or lyrittr, gen. lyritar (but lyrits, Grág. ii. 233), dat. lyriti, plur. lyritar, N. G. L. ii. 94, Jb. 193; the quantity cannot be ascertained because the vellums do not distinguish between long and short vowels; it is spelt with one t throughout the Grág. (Kb.); the alliterative phrase lagalyritr, as also the invariable spelling in the Grágás, shew that the word had no initial b. Former attempts at an etymology, from læ and rifta (Björn á Skarðsá), hlýrar and réttir (Pál Vídal.), lygi and rift (Fritzner), must be dismissed; the spelling lyristar, which once or twice occurs in Norse MSS, of the 14th century (N.G.L. i. 394, ii. 94, v.l. 19), is probably a mere corruption. Lyritr is a compd word from lög, law, and rör or reyr, a landmark, which word in the old Swed. law exactly answers to lyrit in the Norse law; lyrit is thus qs. lý-ryr-ti, by assimilation and by weakening the y into i, lyritti; the t being inflexive: its literal sense, therefore, is a lawful ror or landmark. In Sweden there were often five mark-stones, but it is added (Schlyter iii. s. v. rör)-furi stenar oc þri steuar mughu rör heta = four stones and even three stones may be called vor, i.e. make a 'law-ror,' a lawful landmark, a lyrit; this, we believe, is the etymology of this much-contested word. About the gender (masc., not fem.) there can be no doubt, from the numerous instances in the Gragas; but in the 13th century the word began to become neuter, thus we have lyritit, Grag. (Kb.) i. 103, lines 14 and 21, but lyritinn several times in the same page: nom. lyriti in Grág. (Sb.) ii. 226; and efalausu lyriti, Nj. passim.

I. prop. when the boundary of a field or estate B. SENSE: was to be drawn, the law prescribed that a mark-stone (mark-steinn) should be raised on the spot, and three other stones laid beside it; these three stones were called landmark-stones (lyrit-steinar or lyritar); by their number and position they were distinguished from all other stones in the field, see N. G. L. ii. 94, cp. note 19 (Jb. 193). II. metaph. in the Icel. law, a full title of possession, lawful claim to right or property; thus defined by Konrad Maurer-'Lyrit bedeutet in der Gragas und in den ältern Sagas das volle Eigentums-recht, oder auch den Bann, der dem Grundeigentumer zum Schutze seines Eigentumes, dem Goden aber Kraft seiner Amtsgewalt zusteht:' the earliest kind was probably the land-lyrit or 'land-ban;' this law term was originally borrowed from the mark-stones themselves, and then came to mean a full tile to land, field, pasture, or estate, Grag. ii. 224, 225: - eignar-lyritr, full lawful possession, a legal title of ownership; hafa eignar-lyrit fyrir landi, 204, 222.

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or neighbours to deliver a sentence or verdict in a case, and thus quashing the suit. A Godi alone, by virtue of his office, was entitled to stop a court in this way, whether personally or by one of his liegemen, so that if any one else wished thus to stop a suit, he had first to go to his liegelord (Godi) and be authorised by him to do so; cp. the phrases, taka lyrit af Goda, selja lyrit, ef Godi færir lyrit sinn sjálfr fram, and similar law phrases, Grág. i. 109-111, cp. esp. p. p. ch. 38; neglect of this was contempt of court, punishable by the lesser outlawry. The word lyritr occurs at every step in the Grágás, esp. in the phrase, verja lyriti, or verja e-t lyriti, to defend through a lyrit, i. e. to put under veto, to vindicate one's right, forbid, or the like; eigi vardar hagabeit, nema lyriti sé varið, Grág. il. 224; verja lyriti haga, 225; þótt maðr veri fleirum lyriti (dat.), 226, Nj.; láta lyrit koma fyrir sök, to stop on a case, Grág. i. 109; kaupa land laga kaupi ok lyritar, to buy land by a lawful bargain and with full title of possession, ii. 213; eptir þat nefndi Þorkéll sér vátta, ok setti (varði?) þeim lyriti, ok fyrirbauð þeim at dæma, Lv. 31; ok er únýt stefna hans eðr lyriti (lyritr?), Grág. ii. 226; hann (the Goði) skal nefna sér vátta, áðr hann færi lyrit fram, í þat vætti, at ek ver lyriti, goða-lyriti, löglyriti fullum dómendum at dæma um sök þá...enda skal hann svá verja kviðmönnum lyriti, at bera kviðu um hann, i. 111; ek ver lyriti mínum, löglyriti dómendum at dæma, id.; færa lyrit sinn fram, to utter one's veto, id.; fara med land-lyriti, ii. 225. COMPDS: lyritareior, m. a 'lyrit-oath,' a kind of oath of compurgation in the Norse, but not in the old Icel. law; it was an oath of three, viz. of the person who took the oath, with two compurgators, in remembrance of the three lyrit stones, which gave the name to this oath of compurgation; nú skal lyritar-eið svá vinna, sjálfr skal hann vinna, ok annarr jafnréttismadr,...sá skal enn þriði, er ..., N. G. L. i. 56, cp. Js. 30, Jb.; stendr lyritar-eiðr fyrir hvárt þriggja marka mál ok þau er minni eru, N.G.L. ii. 306; hón skal þess synja með lyritar-eiði með frjálsum konum tveimr, i. 376 (394), of a compurgatory oath in the case of a still-born child. lyritar-varsla, u, f. a ban by lyrit, Grág. i. 263, 353. vora, f. = lyritarvarzla, Grág. ii. 219.

lyrta, u, f. [lurtr], a nickname, Fms. viii.

lyskra, u, f. a wisp of damp bay spread for drying in a mown field; bad eru lyskrur i heyinu, there are wet wisps in it, 'tis not quite dry; or

lyskróttr, adj. full of wet wisps of bay.

LYST, f. [losti], lust, desire, but in a good sense; pat er hvers lyst sem hann leikr, a saying: appetite, of food, hafa góða lyst; matar-lyst, id.; ó-lyst, lack of appetite. COMPDS: lystar-góðr, adj. baving a good appetite. lystar-lauss, adj. baving no appetite. leysi, n. lack of appetite.

LYSTA, t, [losti], to list, desire: impers., e-n lystir, 'me lists,' one wisbes; sem augun (acc.) lystir at sjá, Str. 45; lifði hverr sem lysti, Bs. i. 501; drekka sem lysti, Fms. ii. 135; hann (acc.) lysti at sjá Ísland, Fs. 104; laut und linu, lysti at kyssa, pkv. 27; e-n lystir til e-s, Barl. 23, Stj. 59; lysta i e-t, id., Fb. ii. 171. II. reflex. to be filled with delight, Barl. 29.

lysti-liga, adv. délightfully, gracefully, Stj. 31.

lysti-ligr, adj. deligbiful, Stj. 45, Sks. 535, Hkr. iii. 264, Barl. 148.

lysting, f. pleasure, delight, Stj. 45: desire, 148, passim.

lysti-samligr, adj. deligbtful, Stj.

lysti-semi and lysti-semd, f. = lysting, Fbr. 137.

lyst-knappr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 55.

lystug-leiki, a, m. = lysting, Stj. 47: lust, 146.

lystugt, adj. [Germ. lüstig; Old Engl. lusty], eager, willing, Stj. 8, 178: cbarming, lystugt er úti at vera á vori, Bb. 3. 55. 2. mod. 2. mod. bearty, of appetite for food; ó-lystugr, of bad appetite, also of food. lystuligr, adj. = lystiligr.

lýð-biskup, m. = ljóðbiskup, q. v.

lýö-maör, m. a commoner, layman, Stj. 582, Róm. 228.

lýð-mannligr, adj. like a common man, Al. 86.

lýð-menni, n. collect. = lýðmaðr; svá tignir menn sem lyðmenni, Róm. 158.

LÝĐB, m., gen. lýðs, pl. lýðir; but lýðar, Akv. 12, Sighvat (Fms. vi. 40); [from Goth. liudan = to grow; cp. Ulf. jugga-laups = νεανίσκος; A. S. leoδ; Engl. lewd people; O. H. G. liut; Germ. leule; Swed. ung-lyde = youth; cp. Gr. λαόs, λεώs]:—people, esp. the common people; lydr heitir landfólk, Edda 108; vera allir samt sem einn lýðr, Stj. 187; þegar lýðrinn var sjálfráða, O. H. 46; allit., stjórn lýðs ok lands, Orkn. 124; lands-lýðr, the people of the land; allr lýðr, all people, Fs. 178; öllum lýð, Magn. 438; allir lyðir, 656 A. ii. 18; af lýðum sínum, by bis people, Stj. 347; Muspells-lýðir, Vsp. 51; en er konungr heyrði ákafa lýðsins, Ó. H. 205; tók þar lýðr við trú . . . í vilð við lýðinn, Fms. x. 393; ok margr lýðr annarr, Karl. 425: the bousebold folk, gakk þú út ok allr lýðr með þér, Nj. 200.

lýðska, u, f. custom, manner; sið ok lýðsku, 656 B. 8; ein var hón sér í lýðsku, Fs. 30; öngum manni var hann líkari í sinni lýðsku en

veto; Godá-lyritr, the veto of a Godi (Priest), forbidding the court athæfi, 78; hann hefir sömu lýðsku sína ok áðr. O. H. L. 5; see ljóð-2. dialect, Symb. 10, Hom. (St.) 61, (mál-lýðska.)

lýðskaðr, part. mannered, Fms. i. 134. lýð-skylda, u, f. bomage, the duty of a liegeman towards his lord; eptir þat veitti jarl honum önga lýðskyldu, Fms. iv. 24, Ó. H. 91; sem góðr þegn skal góðum konungi veita, skal ek honum alla þá lögliga lýðskyldu . . . (in the oath of homage), Ghl. 68.

lýð-skyldi, n. = lýðskylda, Fms. x. 398, 399.

lýð-skyldr, adj. subject, yielding lýðskylda to one, Eg. 14; vóru þá jarlar honum lýðskyldir, O. H. 91, Fms. i. 14.

lýð-skyldugr, adj. = lýðskyldr, Fas. ii. 458.

lýð-skærr, adj. [skera], of blubber, of which all have a right to carw.

N. G. L. i. 252.

LÝJA, pres. lý, lýr; pret. lúdi; part. lúinn (lúidr?):-to beat soft, tbrash; hann lyr ok lemr, Stj. 95; hann lagði steininn niðr fyrir smiðjudyrum, ok lúði þar við járn síðan, to forge iron with a sledge-bammer, Eg. 142; lýja líkam sinn, to chastise one's body, Stj. 395; hón lýstr hann med trenu, svá at hón lýr (Ed. wrongly glýr) alla höndina, sérikes bim (on the wrist) with a cudgel and disables bis hand, Gisl. 156: metaph., lýr hann (acc.) sóttin, ok deyr hann, Fs. 195. II. reflex. to become benumbed by a blow, of a limb; ok varð mikit högg svá at lúðisk undir, ok brotnuðu rifin, Korm. 212. 2. to be worn, exhausted; tóku menn at lýjask mjök á erfiði, Grett. 95; þá tók Haraldr konungr at III. part. luinn, worst, bruised; eldask mjök ok lýjask, Eg. 171. vóru ok árar mjök lúnar, the oars were much worn by pulling, Bárð. 169; hann bry'tr upp gólfit er áðr var laust ok lúit, Bs. i. 198:-weary, exbausted, var luinn hestr hans mjök, Bárð. 171; hann verðr ok luinn, ferr undir eina eik ok hvilisk bar, Fas. i. 131.

LYR, m., gen. lys, a kind of fish, gadus pollachius, Edda (Gl.), = Norse lyr; whence lýr-gata, lý-braut, lý-slóo, lý-teigr, the track of the

lyr, poët. = tbe sea, Lex. Poët. LÝSA, t, [ljós; Dan. lyse; Swed. liusa], to lighten, illumine; hón

(the sun) skal lysa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 38; sól lysir tungl, Rb. 448, passim, Hom. 128, MS. 656 C. 2; z lýsir mön af mari, to sbed light, Vpm.; lysa blinda, to give light to the blind, 677. 5, 656 B. 12:—to light up, lysa lampa, Str. 18, Sks. ii. 177: lysa kirkju, to light up a church. D. I. passim, Vm. passim: to illuminate a book, en Magnús prestr hefir skrifat upp badan, ok lyst alla, Fb. (inscription):-of the daylight, to dawn, litt var lyst af degi, Ld. 46; um morguninn er lysa tók, Fms. i. 111; begar er litt var lyst, O. H. 115. 2. impers. it sbines, beams; lýsti ok mjök af hjálmi hans er sólin skein á, Fms. i. 44; fyrir pínar sakar lýsir allan heim, by thee light shines on all the world, Hom. 2. to manifest, II. metaph. to explain, Sks. 193, 587. shew, exhibit; lýsa ótrúleik, Eg. 64; lýsa hug sinn, to declare one's mind, Grág. i. 8; Heinir lýstu mikinn drengskap, Fms. ix. 344: pass., sem lýsisk í sögunni, xi. 440; hann lýsti meir í því ríki sitt ok þrályndi en réttlæti, Bs. i. 17; ok sagði hvern fjandskap menn höfðu þar við hann lýst, 19; segir at þau lýsti mikla þverlyndi ok ákaflyndi í þessu, O. H. 144. 8. to proclaim, publish, give notice of, as a law term: with acc., menn skulu i dag ok a morgun lysa sakar ber allar, er til fjórðungsdóms skulu..., ef maðr vill lýsa sök á hönd manni, Grág. i. 18; lýsa frumhlaup, sár, eðr víg á hendr manni, to charge a person, make an indictment against, ii. 34; víg lýsir þú, Hkv. 2. 8.

B. with dat., lýsa vígi á hendr sér, to declare oneself to be the cause of a death; immediately after the deed the slayer had to declare himself, otherwise the deed was counted for murder, see the remarks s. v. morð, and the Laws and Sagas passim. y. to publish, proclaim, with dat.; hon lýsti því, at hón myndi til alþingis ríða, Nj. 12; Halldórr lýsir þingreið sinni, Ld. 236; lýsa dómum sínum, Sks. 641:—lýsa e-u yfir, to make known, Fms. viii. 93, xi. 6: impers., nú lýsir hér yfir því, er margir mæltu, at hón þótti nokkut vergjörn, xi. 25: absol., ef maðr lysir til fimmtardóms um bjargir manna, Grág. i. 73; hann skal lýsa et næsta sumar til fram-færslu þess ómaga, 129. 8. to publish the bans of marriage. lýsa, u, f. a gleam, sbimmering light; brá yfir blam loga, þórir

spurði hvat lýsu þat væri, Gullh. 5; ek sé lýsu (lýsa Ed.) langt norðr í haf, Fas. ii. 30 (in a verse); ek sé lýsu nokkura til hafsins, Finnb. 230; Sturlu syndisk sem lysu nokkurri brygði fyrir hamarinn, Sturl. ii. 86. lýsu-knappr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. II. a fish, gadus merluccius, Norse lysing, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). 15821, a, m. an illuminator, Fms. x. 244, MS. 655 xiii. B. 3.

II. oil, train-oil, from lýsi, n. a lighting, brightness, Hom. 128. its bright colour, Stj. 154, K. A. 206, Gpl. 524, K. P. K. 162, freq. in mod. usage; porsk-lysi, cod-oil; hakarls-lysi, sbark-oil; sel-lysi, sealoil; brætt lýsi, sjálfrunnið lýsi. COMPDS: lýsis-fat, n. an oil-cask, Bs. i. 842. lýsi-mælir, m. an oil-dealer, N.G.L. iii.

lýsi-gull, n. bright gold, opp. to rauda gull, Edda 68, Fas. iii. 627.

lýsi-ker, n. a lantern, Vm. 6.

lýsi-kista, u, f. a candle-box, Am. 6.

lýsi-kola, u, f. 2 kind of lamp, Vm. 9, D. I. i. 270. lýsing, f. light, illumination, K. Å. 100. 2. th

2. the daybreak, dam; Aka móður-bróður sínum, Fms. xi. 50; í allri lýðsku ok í öllu sínu lí lýsing þessa dags, Hom. 80; hann andaðisk þann sama morgun í lýsing.



Fms. ii. 195; bíða lýsingar, iv. 151, ix. 46. II. metaph. declaration, publication, Grag. i. 18, Nj. 110, Gbl. 307. 2. the bans of marriage, K. A. 110, Bs. i. 742. COMPDS: lýsingar-skeið, n. the lýsingar-váttr, m. a witness to a time of daybreak, Fms. viii. 337. declaration, a law term, Nj. 233. lýsingar-vætti, n. an attestation to a lysing, Ni. 87.

lysingr, m. a light-coloured borse; but a light-coloured mare is called ljóska, q. v.

lýsi-staki, a, m. a candlestick, D. N.

lysi-steinn, m. colour for illuminating books, D. I. i. 266.

lýsi-tollr, m. = ljóstollr, K. Á. 78, 102, 162.

lýski, f. [lús], the 'lousy disease,' phthiriasis, Stj. 272.

LYTA, t, [ljótr], to deform, Skálda 170, Stj. 142. II. metaph. to blemish; lasta ok lýta, Barl. 184, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 330, ii. 207: to disgrace, violate, Stj. 376, 502, 536.

15ti, n. a fault, flaw, deformity, Korm. 18, Grett. 158, Hkr. iii. 64: metaph. disgrace, Grag. ii. 129. COMPDS: lýta-fullr, adj. full of faults, Stj. 473. lýta-lauss, adj. faultless, Str. 2.

lýti-ligr, adj. ugly, Sks. 302.

lýska, u, f. = lýðska.

L. A. n., dat. lævi, [Ulf. lew = ἀφορμή and lewian = παραδιδόναι; cp. A.S. læwa = a traitor]:—fraud, craft; ljóda læ, the treason of the people, Hkr. i. 255 (in a verse). 2. craft, art, skill, Vsp. 18, where it is spelt la; ond, oor, and læ were the three mental gifts of the three gods who made man.

8. bane; sviga læ, 'switch-bane,' poët, the fire,
Vsp. 52; frið-læ, a breach of peace, Edda (Ht.); klungts læ, a fire, Fms. vii. 66 (in a verse): a plague, evil, bidja e-m læs, to wish one evil, Hm. 137; læs lausn, a release from evil, O. H. (in a verse); löng eru lýða læ (pl.), long are the people's woes, Sdm. 2; blanda lopt lævi, to poison the air, Vsp. 20. II. = lá, the sea, a different word, [Scot. le or lee], water, liquor; gridar læ, the ogress sea = the blood, Hofudl. (but a doubtful passage): lee-baugr, m. the sea circle = the borizon, sky = veor metony-mically, O. H. 171 (in a verse). compos: lee-blandinn, part. baleful, venomous, Gkv. 2. 39. læ-gjarn, adj. guileful, Vsp. 39. akjarr, adj. guileless, Fms. vii. (in a verse). læ-spjöll, n. pl. baleful tidings, poët., Darr. (Nj.) læ-styggr, adj. = læskjarr, Hallfred. trauor, adj. guileless, Sighvat. 100-visi, f. craft, Edda 69: shill, craft, lævísi allra hluta nemsk með venju, MS. 4. 7. lævís-liga, adv. artlm-viss, adj. crafty, as an epithet of Loki, Hým., Ls., fully, MS. 4. 6. Edda; hin lævisa kona, Gg. 2: artful, skilful, læviss maðr, MS. 4. 5. lmos, u, f. a sneaker; fjalla-læda, of fog creeping about the sides of mountains but leaving the summits clear.

LEDASK, d, (qs. lædask?), to sneak, steal, slink, creep; lædisk kisu lora, of a cat, Hallgrim: freq. in mod. usage: - also, but less correct, used

as act. with dat., læða e-u, to put stealtbily.

leodingr, m. (spelt levdingr in Cod. Reg.), [from lædask?], the name of the charmed fetter with which the wolf Fenrir was bound in the mythical tale, Edda 19.

lmfo, f. [lofa], a band's breadth; læfdar breitt, Flov. 31.

lmgo, f. [lagr], a bollow, low place, Nj. 61, Sks. 605, porf. Karl. 420, Stj. 611, Mag. 146: lowness, Hom. 8, Stj. 173, Bs. ii. 42, Barl. 169.

lægi, n. [from liggja or perh. better from logn (lægi) = loun, calm water, cp. Alm. 23]:—a berth, anchorage, Alm. 23, Fs. 92, 148, 151, Fms. i. 157, vi. 17, 120, x. 233, passim: opportunity, ok gaf þeim eigi lægi út ór firðinum, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; hence the mod. sæta lægi, to watch an oppor-2. = leg, situation, Sks. 294.

loging, f. a lowering, degradation, Glum. 337, Fs. 13, Hom. 46, 97. lægir (qs. lægir P), m., poët. the sea, Edda (Gl.), prop. the calm sea;

cp. sílægja and logn.

LÆGJA, 8, [lagr], to lower, let down; lægja segl, Fms. ii. 305; höfin lægja storma sína, Sks. 221. II. metaph. to bumble, bring down; at lægja þessa villu, Hkr. i. 102; en drap þá er móti honum vóru, eða lægði (bumbled) þá annan veg, Fms. x. 192; lægja sik, to lower, bumble oneself, Hom. 40, 50.

III. impers. it is lowered, sinks; bumble oneself, Hom. 40, 50. III. impers. it is lowered, sinks; nu lægir segl (acc.) þeirra, Ö. H. 182; þeir sigldu svá at lönd (acc.) lægði, they sailed so far that the land sank out of sight, Ant. Am. 271; pegar er solina lægði, when the sun sank, Eb. 172.

2. of a storm, it abates; þá tók at lægja veðrit (acc.), Nj. 124; en er veðrit tók at mínka ok lægja brim, Eg. 99; til þess er veðr lægði, 129; en þegar um várit er sjó tók at lægja, 160. IV. reflex. to get lower; lond lægjask, to sink under the borizon, Orkn. (in a verse):-to sink, fall, abate, ba lægdusk beir ok féllu niðr, Fms. x. 324, Sks. 204; af hans tilkvámu lægðisk harkit, Fms. ix. 414.

lægr, adj., only in compds, gras-lægr (q.v.), or in neut. in the phrase, eiga lægt (at kirkju), to bave a right to be buried, K. p. K. 18, 34: in the phrase, var þá lægt viðr, at ..., it was on the point of ... (cp. lá við), Stj. 479.

læki-dómr, m. [Dan. lægedom], = læknis-dómr, Bs. ii. 180, Mar. lækn, f. a cure, = lækning; koma til læknar, Hkr. i. 102, Post. 248; peir er vilja læknar lifa (lyfa?), Hm. 148.

lækning, but mod. læknaði:-to cure, beal, Barl. 9; en Ástríð leknði hann, Fms. x. 370; lækna sár, Al. 99, Bs., passim in mod. usage.

læknari, a, m. a leech, = læknir, þórð. 70, Bs. i. 294.

lækning, f. a cure, as also the art of healing, Nj. 154, Sks. 117, Stj. 625, Hom. 133, Bs. i. 639-643:—medicine, góð lækning, Pr. 473; lækningar kaup, a fee for a cure, N.G. L. i. 67; lækningar lyf, a medicine, Stj. 272, see lyf; lækningar bragð, a cure, Fms. viii. 442. lækninga-maör, m. a leecb, = læknir.

læknir, m. a leech, physician, Sdm. 11, Nj. 89, MS. 623, 40, Fas. iii. 644, Hkr. ii. 376, Mar., Stj., Bs. i. 640 sqq., passim. сомров: læknisdomr, m. medicine, Stj. 126, Barl. 17. læknis-fé, n. a leech's fee, Gbl. 149. læknis-fingr, m. the 'leech-finger,' digitus medicalis, Stj. 191. læknis-gras, n. a bealing berb, Pr. 470. læknis-hendr, f. pl. 'leech-bands,' bealing bands, Sdm. 4, Fms. v. 40. læknis-lyf, f. a medicine, 656 B. 11, see lyf.

LÆKR, m. [i.e. lækr; Ivar Aasen lök], the umbilical cord, navel

string, a midwife's term, Stj. 198.

LÆKR, m. (i. e. lækr,—lækr, ægr, því fegra þykkir hljóða en lækr, ægr, Skálda 178), gen. lækjar, dat. with the article læknum, Isl. ii. 339, 340, Fms. vi. 351; pl. lækir, gen. lækja, dat. lækjum :- a brook, rivulet, Edda (Gl.), Nj. 69, 155, 244, Isl. ii. 339, 340, Bs. i. 196, Dropl. 34, Lv. 85, Fms. i. 252, 253, vi. 351, Fb. i. 414, passim, esp. in mod. Icel., in which lækr is always used instead of the Dan. bæk; bæjar-lækr, and in many local names, Brjáns-lækr, Lækjar-bugr, Bs.; Lækjarskógr, etc. COMPDS: lækjar-duðra, u, f. a bird; see doðka. lækjar-fall, n. a running brook, Lv. 85. lækjar-far, n. or -farvegr, m. the bed of a brook, Korm. 182. lækjar-gil, n. a gbyll with a brook, Dipl. v. 19. lækjar-óss, m. the mouth of a brook, Ld. 250, Eg. 185. lækjar-rás, f. a running brook, Stj. 163. spræna, u. f. a little brook.

læ-megin, see lémegin, Stj. 16.

læmingr, m., pl. læmingjar:—a loom (bird) = lómr, Gísl. 67, cp. 155: metaph., the phrase, i læmingi, by stealth, Gisl. 155; in Vigl. 22 the new Ed. reads í fleymingi.

læna, u, f. [lon], a bollow place, vale.

LÆR, n., mod. læri, [A.S. lire; Scot. lyre = the fleshy parts of the body; Old Engl. leere = skin; Dan. laar]:-the thigh, the leg above the knee; hjó á lærit ok undan fótinn, Nj. 97, Glúm. 380; taka í mitt lær, Loker. 8 Fbr. 53; leysti holdit allt af lærinu, Róm. 239; blés upp allan fótinn, lærit tók þá at grafa, Grett. 153; lærit upp at smá-þörmum, 154:of a beast, & lær galtanum, Gullb. 15. II. a bam, of meat; eða tvau lær hengi, þars ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; þó at eitt lær hengi upp, N. G. L. i. 349; lær oxans tvau ok báða bógana, Edda 45; lær af prévetrum oxa, O. H. L. 60; sjaldan liggjandi úlfr lær um getr, né sofandi maðr sigr, Hm. 57. LÆRA, δ, [Ulf. laisjan = διδάσκειν; A.S. lærnan; Old Engl. lere; Engl.

learn = to teach formerly, and sometimes so used still; Scot. lair or lear; O. H. G. leran; Germ. lebren; Swed. lära; Dan. lære; in all changing the s into r; the word may be a derivative from lesa (1), to gather; cp. Lat. legere, to gather and to read]: I. to teach, with acc. or absol.; beirra kenningar lærðu oss, Hom. (St.): the disciple in acc., læra annan í stað sinn, K. p. K. 60; hann lærði Ara prest, Hkr. (pref.); hverr sá maðr er lærir aðra, Gd. 35; hann lét læra hann á vígfimi ok riddara-skap ok allshattar íþróttir, Fms. i. 97: lærðr á Látinu-tungu, K. b. K. 74; vel lærðir til vápna ok riddara-skaps, Sks. 381; nema hjarta heyrandans lærisk af son. Karl. 444; cp. lærðr below.

II. to learn, in mod. usage son, Karl. 444; cp. lærðr below. in this sense only, but seems not to occur in old writers, for Fas. ii. 67 is a paper MS., but cp. læra bók, Nd. 18 (a poem of the beginning of the 15th century).

lærandi, part. a teacher, Stj.

lær-djúpr, adj. deep in lore, a nickname, Bs.

lær-dómr, m. learning, scholarship, Bs. i. 8; hann hafði höfðingskap mikinn ok lærdóm góðan, 90, passim: of the clergy, as opp. to the laity, leikdómr, Bs., H. E. passim. compos: lærdóms-bók, f. a book of learnlærdóms-grein, f. science. lærdóms-maör, m. a scholar. ing. Bs. i. 98.

læror, part., [cp. Old Engl. lered], prop. 'taught,' and then learned, a sebolar; næmr ok vel lætör, Bs. i. 117, K. p. K. 154; lærðir menn, opp. to leikir menn (laymen); lærðr eða leikr, Dipl. ii. 13; in mod. usage = a scholar; há-lærðr, bigb learned; ó-lærðr, unlearned; litt-lærðr, vel-lærðr, freq.; see læra (I).

læri-dómr, m. learning, = lærdómr, Stj. 14, 64.

læri-dóttir, f. a 'lore-daughter,' female disciple, Stj. 157.

læri-faðir, m. a 'lore-father,' teacher, master, Sks. 307, 803, Post.: of the Fathers, eccl.

læri-móðir, f. a 'lore-mother,' female teacher, Greg. 27.

læri-mær, f. a female disciple, Stj. 158, Greg. 27.

læring, f. teaching, learning, in olden times esp. for holy orders; pá seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, ok létu vígja til presta, Ib. 14, LÆKNA, 20, but older lækndi, Fms. x. 370; spelt lecubi, whence Bs. i. 63; til fostrs coa læringar (education) eda farar, Grág. i. 172;

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lög-dæmi, n. a 'law-doom,' jurisdiction.

hann var settr til heringar, 623. 54:—teaching, precept, Hom. 108, 157; 🍟 lög-eggjan, f. full provocation, as defined by law, Nj. 154. log-eior, m. a lawful oath, an oath as ordered by law, Grag, Nj. læringar = kenningar, Skálda 205 (in a verse). læri-stóll, m. a pulpit, chair, Mart. 113. læri-sunr, m. a 'lore-son,' disciple, Bs. i. 907. passim:-a nickname, Lög-Eiðr, Bárð. lög-eindagi, a, m. a legal term, Grág. i. 132, 399, K. p. K. 174. læri-sveinn, m. a 'lore-swain,' disciple, Fms. i. 134, Gbl. 40; Eyjólfr log-eyrir, m., pl. lögaurar, legal money, lawful tender, legal payment, Grág. i. 88, 193, 391, 392, 466, ii. 245, K. b. K. 172. lög-faðmr, m. a legal fatbom, one prescribed by law, Grág. ii. 91. virði Þorlák mest allra sinna lærisveina, Bs. i. 91, and passim in the N. T. (the disciples of Christ), Vidal., Pass.: freq. in mod. usage = schoolboy. lær-knúta, u, f. a joint bone. log-fardagr, m. a legal time for moving one's bousebold, Grag. ii. 42. lær-leggr, m. the thigh bone, Fms. ix. 219, Edda 28, Sks. 372, Gullb. 15. log-fasta, u, f. the law-fast, ordered by law, Grag. i. 293, K. p. K. LÆSA, t, [luss; Dan. laase], to lock, sbut, with dat., læsti hon begar 102; lögföstu tíð, Post. 645. 77. lög-fastr, adj. 'law-fast,' domiciled, Grág. i. 243, 245, 381, ii. 39. loptinu innan, Nj. 7; var þeirri hurðu læst, Fms. iii. 67; þau vóru öll læst innan borgar, xi. 74; hurðin var bæði læst innan ok útan, Hom. lög-fá, fékk, to take, receive, legally, Fms. viii. 295. 120; læsti síðan skríninu, Fms. vi. 402; kirkjur vóru allar læstar, viii. log-fákr, m. [logr], the 'sea-steed,' sea-borse, Hym. log-fé, n. a 'law-fee,' of a fine, N. G. L. ii. 306. 229:-to sbut one in, hon fylgði þeim í úti-búr ok læsti þau þar, Ísl. ii. 108; var hestr Grettis læstr í húsi sterkliga, Grett. 113: læsa bréf, to log-félag, n. a lawful partnership, of marriage, N. G. L. ii. 305. seal, Róm. 247, Bs. ii. 122:—to groove, i hjalti sverðsins vóru læstir lyfsteinar, Fas. iii. 244. 2. of a beast of prey; læsa klóm, hrammi, log-festa, t, = festa log fyrir e-t, see festa (II. 2), N. G. L. i. 244, Gpl. 334, Jb. 250, 331. to pierce or clasp with the claws; hon læsti klonum inn 20 beini: reflex., log-festa, u, f. a lawful title, right in matters of possession, a læsast or læsa sig, to pierce, penetrate; klærnar læstust inn að beini (of Norse law term answering to lyritr (II) in the Icel. law, N. G. L. i. 244, claws), mjúksár um limu logi mér læsir sig fast, Snót 128. Gbl. 362, 451. log-festing, f. = logfesta, Dipl. i. 7. lesing, f. a lock. log-festr, f. a lawful mooring, of a whale, Sturl. ii. 28:-plur. a læstr, part. locked, baving a lock, Dipl. iii. 4. LÆTÎ, n. pl., in dat. látum, [Dan. lader, cp. lát], manner, also including lawful betrotbal. sound; læti er tvennt, læti heitir rödd, læti heitir æði, Edda 110, Vsp. 18; engi log-fostr, n. a fostering, as defined in law, the fostering a child from its 8th to its 16th year, Grag. ii. 45; see fostr. þau læti, hljóð eða raddir, Skálda 172; hón kveðr við svá hátt ok öskurliga at slík læti þóttisk konungrinn eigi heyrt hafa, Fb. ii. 26; við askranleg lög-fóstri, a, m. one who has given lögfóstr to another, Grág. ii. 45. læti, Al. 142; honum botti illt at heyra læti beirra, their wailings, Fms. lög-frétt, f. a lawful query, in pleading, Grág. i. 36. iv. 369; bæði handa læti ok fóta, Sks. 116; lit ok læti, Skv. 1. 39. lög-fróðr, adj. learned in law, Bs. i. 733. 180-virki, a, m. [A.S. lawerc; Old and North. E. lawrock], a lark, lög-fræði, f. law, jurisprudence, Bárð. 173 lög-fræðingr, m. a lawyer, a man skilled in law. Edda (Gl.) lög-fullr, adj. lawful, legal, Ld. 210, Isl. ii. 379, Fs. 159, N.G.L. ii. lm-viss, adj., and lm-vist, f., see læ. Looskr, adj. of Lóm, from the county Lóm in Norway, D. N. 306, passim. LÖÐ, f., gen. laðar, [laða], bidding, invitation; laðar þurfi, Vþm. 8; buðumk hilmir löð, Höfuðl.; bjóða líðendum löð, Fsm. 3; þjóð-löð, log-fundr, m. a lawful meeting, public meeting, Ld. 62, Fs. 60. lög-föstnun, f. legal espousals, Grág. i. 316. bospitable reception, Hm. 4: in pr. names, Sigr-löd, who invites victory; LOGG, f., gen. löggvar, Edda ii. 100 (in a verse); in mod. usage laggar; [Scot. leggin; Engl. ledge]:—the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask, Grág, i. 501, freq. in mod. usage: also of the inside of a cask, Gunn-löð, Hm. LÖD, f., gen. löðar, [Engl. lathe], a smith's lathe; kenna gull til sjóðs eða díguls eða laðar, Edda 84, freq. in mod. usage. löð-hyrr, m. the fire of the lathe, poët. for gold, Isl. ii. 372 (in a verse). það er dálítið eptir í lögginni. 2. a mark on sheep, a small square piece cut out of the side of the ear. COMPDS: logg-brotinn, part. löör, n. froth, (and lööra, að), see lauðr and lauðra. with the ledge broken off. logg-stokkinn, part. = loggbrotinn, Stj. 367. löör-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), cowardly, Grett. 90 A. lög-garör, m. a lawful fence, as prescribed in law as to height and löör-menni, n. a coward, feeble person, Fas. iii. 437. thickness, Grág. ii. 262, 266, 267. löðrungr, see lauðrungr. log-gilda, t, to give lawful currency to. löðuðr, m. a bidder, inviter, Yt. 23. lög-gildi, n. validity Löðurr or Loðurr, m. [cp. Germ. lodern], one of the names of Loki, log-gildr, adj. of full value, current. -Lodurr is the Prometheus of the Northern mythology, see læ and óðr. log-giptr, part. lawfully given away, of a lady, D. N. Odin, Hænir, and Löðurr were the three gods who created Ask and Embla, lög-gjafl and lög-gjafari, a, m. a lawgiver. Vsp.: vinr Lödurs, the friend of Lödur, = Odin, Ht. (Hkr. i. 88 lög-gjöf, f. a legal gift, Gpl. 271; lawgiving, legislation, (mod.) löggra, ab, [prob. from lögg; Dan. logre = to wag the tail, of a dog]: LÖG, n. pl. laws, see lag B. 2. in compds as a prefix = lawful, legal, as defined, ordered, prescribed in law, general, or the like. -to crouch abjectly, like a dog; hvat er þat it litla er ek löggra sék, ok log-arfi, a, m. a lawful beir, Fms. ix. 333, Js. 28. snapvíst snapir, Ls. 44, a απ. λεγ. log-grio, n. a lawful domicile, Grág. i. 19, 149. lög-ávöxtr, m. legal interest; tíunda fé sitt ok allan lögávöxt fjár síns, Bs. i. 68. lög-heilagr, adj. boly, sacred, of days according to the canonical law, log-baugr, m. a 'law-ring,' cp. baugt (II), the payment of weregild, Grág., K. b. K. passim (alla löghelga daga). Grág. ii. 171. lög-heimili, n. = löggrið, Grág. i. 150, Nj. 33. lög-beiðing, f. a legal demand, legal call, in pleading, Nj., Grág. lög-hlið, n. a gate as prescribed by law, Grág. ii. 264. Lög-bergi or Lög-berg, n. the Law-bill, rock of law, where the Icel. log-hreppr, m. a Rape (hreppr) as defined by law, Grag. i. 443, Jb. 178. legislature was held, see Grág., Nj. passim, and Mr. Dasent's Introduclög-hverfő, f., or lög-hverfa, u, f. a lawful fence, D. N. v. 186. log-kaup, n. a lawful bargain, Grág. i. 148, K. p. K. 70. log-kennandi, part. a 'law-surveyor' to declare if a thing belongs to a tion to Burnt Njal, which contains a description and drawing of the Lögbergis-ganga, u, f. the procession (of the godar) to the Law-rock, Grag. i. 26, Eg. 703, Fms. ii. 172. person or not, Grág. i. 424. lög-kominn, part. lawfully entitled to, Jb. 244. lög-krókar, m. pl. law quibbles, Fms. vii. 142, Sks. 439. lög-binda, batt, to bind, stipulate by law, Fagrsk. 57. log-bjooa, baud, to order, prescribe by law, Jb. 170: log-booit, law-bidden, ordered. log-kvoo, f. a legal summons, Grág. i. 35, Nj. 218. log-boo, n. a legal bid, at a sale, Grág. i. 198: a lawful call = loglög-kæni, f. skill in the law, Nj. 236. beiding, Nj. 238:—a law, ordinance, mod. = laga-bod. log-kenn, adj. versed, skilled in the law, Nj. 222, Fms. vii. 133. log-bok, f. a 'law-book,' code of laws, Fms. vii. 305, viii. 277, K. p. K. lög-kænska, u, f. = lögkæni, Fms. vii. 142. 24, N. G. L. i. 378, Isl. Ann. 1271, 1272, 1280, D. N. passim: but as the lög-langr, adj. of lawful length, Jb. 407. Icel. Commonwealth has no fixed code, so the word never applies to Icel. lög-lauss, adj. lawless, Sks. 77 new Ed. previous to the union with Norway. lög-leið, f. a lawful Leet (meeting), K. p. K. 68. lög-bót, f. an amendment of law, K. p. K. 24. log-leioa, d, = leioa i log, to bring (a freedman) to the privileges of lög-brigðir, m. a law breaker, Eg. (in a verse). law, (cp. to naturalise), Grág. i. 290. II. to introduce as law, lög-brot, n. a breach of law, Eg. 352. (leiða e-t í lög), Bs. i. 720, freq. in mod. usage. logbrots-maðr, m. a law breaker, Mas. lög-leiga, u, f. lawful rent, Grag. i. 196, 217 10g-bú, n. a lawful bousebold, Grag. ii. 39. lög-leyea, u, f. lawlessness, a lawless state, Ghl. 361, Bs. i. 71, Hkr. ii. lög-deila, u, f. a law quarrel, a cause before a court, Bs. i. 75. 134. Magn. 472, Fms. xi. 294, Sks. 339. 10g-liga, adv. lawfully, Nj. 188, K. A. 54, Bs. ii. 96. lögöir, m. [leggja], poet. a 'stabber,' sword, only in poetry, Lex. Poet. lög-ligr, adj. lawful, legal, Nj. 1, Eg. 725, Fms. vii. 142, x. 307. K. A. log-domr, m. a lawful court, Grag. i. 17:-a legal sentence, Bs. i. 141. log-dýr, n. [lögr], a 'sea-deer,' poët. a ship, Lex. Poët. log-dæma, b, to adjudge by law, D. N. 58, passim; ú-löglegr, unlawful. lög-lyritr, m. a lawful lyrit (q. v.), Gråg. i. 109.

log-lysing, f. a legal declaration, in pleading, Grag. i. 18, Nj. 15. Digitized by GOOGLO

log-madr, m. [old Swed. lagman; the president of the supreme court tables of the law, Th. 10. formerly held in Orkney was called the lagman]: - 'law-man.' ancient Scandinavian kingdoms each legal community or state (lög) had its own laws, its own parliament (lögbing), and its own 'law-man' (laghmann, lögmaðr); the lagman was the first commoner and the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies or elscwhere; he was also the guardian of the law, and the president of the legislative body and of the law courts. As in the heathen time laws were not written, the lagman had to say what was the law of the land in any case of doubt; in the general assemblies, at least in Iceland, he had to 'say the law (from memory) to the assembled people from the Law-hill (Lögbergi); hence in the Icelandic Commonwealth he was called lög-sögumaðr (q.v.), the 'law-speaker,' 'law-sayer,' 'speaker of the law,' and his office lög-saga or lög-sögn = 'law-speaking:'

1. Sweden and Gothland in olden times were the classical lands of lagmen, for the whole kingdom was a confederation of commonwealths, each with its parliament, lawspeaker, and laws, who were all of them united under one king; see the various records in the old Swedish laws, Sveriges Gamla Lagar, as edited by Schlyter, as also the classical account given of lagman Thorgny in O. H. ch. 60 sqq.—i hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing, ok sin lög, yfir hverjum lögum er lögmaðr,... þat skulu lög vera sem hann réð upp at kveða; en ef konungr, eða jarl, eða byskupar fara yfir land ok eigu þing við buendr, þá svarar lögmaðr af hendi búenda . . .; aðrir lögmenn allir skulu vera undir-menn þess lögmanns er á Tíunda-landi er, O.H. 65. in Norway the political institutions of the old patriarchal ages were greatly disturbed through the wars and conquest of Harald Fairhair; the ancient laws of Norway too have been preserved in a much more fragmentary state than those of Sweden; of some of the most interesting laws only the eccl. section has been preserved, often in Icelandic transcripts or abridged. The most interesting records of the lagmen are therefore not to be found in the Norse laws, but in the Sagas, e. g. the debates in the Hák. S. Gamla, ch. 71-80, 85-97 (in the Flatey book), as also in the pinga-pattr in Fms. vii. 123-150, and in stray passages in the Icelandic Sagas, in such phrases as lögmenn ok konungt, lögmenn ok dómendr, lenda menn ok lögmenn ok alla alþýðu, Eg. 352. in the later Middle Age in Norway, and in Icel. after 1280, the lagman was a justice, who presided in the court lögrétta, at the lögbing (II), cp. Jb. passim. 4. in the Icelandic Commonwealth, the officer whose duties have been described above was specially called lögsögumaðr, and lögmaðr is only used = lagamaðr = a lawyer, - þat er ok, at lögsögumaðr skal svá görla þáttu alla upp segja, at engi viti einna miclogi görr, en ef honum vinsk eigi fróðleikr til þess, þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn (lawyers, men skilled in law), en næstu dægr áðr, eðr fleiri, Grág. i. 2, 3; þat skal allt hafa er finnsk á skræ þeirri er Hafliði lét göra...en þat eitt af annarra lögmanna fyrirsögn (of other lawyers) er eigi mæli því í gegn, 7; Njáll var lögmaðr svá mikill (so great a lawyer), at eingi fannsk hans jafningi, Nj. 30. At the union with Norway (A.D. 1272) the lögsögu-maðr of the Commonwealth was replaced by two lagmen of the Norse kind, so that in the Sagas composed after that date (e.g. the Grettla) or in Sagas preserved in later transcripts, the terms were now and then confounded, and 'lögmaðr' was, by way of anachronism, used of the lögsögu-maðr of the old Commonwealth, cp. Grett. 64, 115, 173, 191 new Ed., Nj. 24, 164, 237 (v. l.), Eg. 597, 1sl. (Gunnl. S.) ii. 208, 238, 256, Bs. i. (Hungrv.) 62, Fms. iv. 115, 176, where the O. H. edition has the true reading, being made from a velβ. two instances are recorded lum of the Commonwealth time. referring to the 10th century in Iceland, where a lögmaðr occurs as a kind of county sheriff or officer, viz. in the Hav. S. (begin.) and the Svarfdæla S. ch. 10; but both records seem to be spurious and adapted to the state of things in Norway, for neither Saga is preserved in its pure original state, but remoulded after the union; see Maurer's Entstehung des Isl. Staates, Beiträge, 136 sqq. In Scandinavia during the Middle Ages, as the power of the king increased, so that of the old lagman sank, and at last died away. In England it is preserved in the Speaker of the House of Commons, whose very name recalls to mind the lawspeaker of the old Scandinavian communities. II. a pr. name, Lög-maör, Orkn. COMPDS: logmanns-dæmi, n, the jurisdiction of a lagman, Fms. v. 266. lögmanns-eiðr, m. an oath of bomage to the king, Ghl. 66. lögmanns-lauss, adj. without a lagman, Ann. lögmanns-úrskurðr, m. a lagman's decree, Jb. 170. log-mark, n. a lawful mark on sheep, Grag. i. 416, ii. 308, 309.

log-mal, n. prescription, rule of the law; skulum ver bat logmál hafa um útgörðir várar er fyrr hefir verit, N.G.L. i. 104; með bessu lögmáli skulu börn hans til arís koma, 152; greiða lögmál, to solve a law point, Grug. i. 7; hafdi þat lögmul á verit, at . . . , it was the old law, that ..., 309: = lögskil, mæla lögmálum sínum, Eg. 734. ordinance, statute, Th. 82, esp. in an eccl. sense; hlydinn Gudi ok hans lögmáli, Bs. i. 263; Guð hafði þat birt í inu forna lögmáli, Stj. 42, Skalda 209, 210 (of the old and new covenant), Barl. passim: in mod. usage esp. of the Mosaic law, Lögmálið, N. T., Vídal., Pass. COMPDS: lögmáls-bók, f. the book of the law, Stj. lögmáls-spjöld, n. pl. the Gpl. 542, Bs. i. 737.

lögmáls-staðr, m. a law point, Germ. rechtspunkt, Grág. i. 402; hvat viltú þá göra fyrir lögmáls-staðinu? Ísl. ii. 149. logmáls-ork, f. the ark of the covenant, Rb. 374, Pr. 77

log-máli, a, m. a law stipulation, Grág. ii. 234, 246, Jb. 201.

log-met, n. legal taxation, N.G.L. i. 90.

log-metandi, a, m. a legal taxer, surveyor, Grág. i. 88, 397. log-mot, n. a 'law-meeting,' public nueeting, Fs. 43.

log-meeltr, part. defined in the law, prescribed in the law; in the old oath, öll lögmælt skil, all pleadings or proceedings as prescribed in the law, Nj. 232; see lögmætr below, which seems to be the older form.

lög-mætr, adj. legitimate, as prescribed in the law; öll lögmæt skil af hendi leysa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 46; ok veita honum í því lögmæta björg, 78; lögmæt sök, a lawful case, Fms. iii. 144. 2. in mod. usage = lawful; ó-lögmætr, unlawful, not valid.

LÖGN, f., pl. lagnir, [leggja], a net laid in the sea, opp. to a dragnet, Ghl. 421; lagnar skip, a boat used in laying down nets, Eg. 4, O. H., D. N. ii. 89: in plur., lagnir, the place where the nets are laid; sela-lagnir, nets for catching seals. II. a neut. pl., hans menn róa á sjó at fá græna fiska með lögn, ok nú urðu lögnin svá þung, at ..., þiðr. 71.

lög-prettr, m. a quibble in law, Fms. vii. 120.

lög-pundari, a, m. a legal steel-yard, Grág. i. 499. LÖGR, m., gen. lagar; dat. legi, pl. legir, Lil. 31; acc. lögu, Fb. i. 525 (in a verse); [A.S. lagu; cp. Engl. lake; O. H. G. lagu; Lat. lacus]:sea; koma um lög, to come by sea, Vsp. 51: in the allit. phrase, lopt ok lög, air and sea, Sks. 47. Skm. 6; lands eda lagar, on land or sea; or & landi eða legi, Grág. ii. 171, Al. 107; hvergi kom ek þar lands né lagar, at ..., Bs. i. 721, ii. 5, 122; lagar hjarta, 'sea-beart,' poët. for a stone, Yt.; lagar stóð, the sea steeds = ships, Lex. Poët.; stíga land af legi, Hkv. Hjörv. 26. 2. a local name of large lakes, e. g. Lögr = the Melar in Sweden, O. H.; or of a great estuary, við á þá er Tanais heitir ok þann lög er þar fellr ór, Stj. II. water, any liquid; tak lög af grasi, Pr. 471; sidan tók hann sér lög nökkurn, kastaði þar í öskunni, ok görði af graut, Fms. ii. 163 : lýsi, hunang ok allskyns lögr annarr, K. Á. 206 ; í vatni vörmu eða köldu, en öngum legi öðrum eða vökva, H. E. i. 480; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi, Sdm. 13; verpa lauki í lög, 8; spræna rauðum legi, O. H. (in a verse); sár-lögr, benja-lögr = blood; hræ-lögr, hjör-lögr, id., Lex. Poët.: lögr Sónar, Boonar = the poetical mead, Edda; hver-lögr III. the Rune , (A.S. lagu.) Óðins, id., Ht.

lög-ráðandi, part. a legal guardian, warden, Grág. i. 162 [cp. Germ. vormund, as also vollmündig], K. p. K. 158; at hann mundi réttr lögráðandi fyrir dóttur sinni, Lv. 32; hann lét móður sína lögráðandi, Ld. 62. log-ran, n. loss of right, injustice, lawless dealing, N. G. L. i. 88, Eb.

26 new Ed. (in a verse).

lög-rengd, f. a legal challenge, Grág. i. 17, 31.

log-rengja, d, to quash a suit; l. mál, þiðr. 74, (lögrinnt, qs. lögrengt.) 10g-rett, f. a public fold for gathering and dividing sheep when driven

in from the pastures, Grag. i. 417, Jb. 292.
10g-retta, u, f.

I. 'law-mending,' an ordinance; pat væri góð lögrétta er konungrinn gaf um konunglega refsing, Sks. 670. as a law term, the name of the legislature of the Icel. Commonwealth, either from rétta lög, to make the law right, or perh. better from rétt, a fence, qs. a law-fence, law-yard, law-court, from being held within the sacred circle, called vé-bond; for the word is used of the place as well as of the body sitting there, e.g. ganga til lögréttu, to proceed to the l., 2. in the Norse law, as also in Iccland after the union with Norway, lögrétta was the public court of law held during the general assembly (bing), and presided over by the lagman; the members (lögréttu menn) were delegated from all the counties represented in the assembly, see N. G. L. ii. 10 sqq., as also Jb. pingfara-balk, ch. 2. in the Icel. Commonwealth the lögrétta was the legislative held during the althing on the lögbergi (q. v.), and consisted of the forty-eight Godar (see godi); it was presided over by the lögsögu-madr (see lögmaðr), and controlled all laws and licences (ráða lögum ok lofum), and was the supreme power in the land; for its power, composition, and duties, see esp. Ib. ch. 5, Grag. passim, esp. the Lögrettu-battr or section of the lögrétta, the þingskapa-þáttr, the Njúla, and the Sagas passim; of mod. writers, Maurer's Beiträge, Dasent's Introduction to Burnt Niál. COMPDS: lögréttu-fé, n. the treasury of the l., from which the lögsögu-maðr was paid, Grág. i. 3. maor, n. [lagraetman, Jamicson], a member of the lögrétta, in Icel. lögréttu-seta, u, f. a seat sense, Grág. i. 8; in Norse sense, Jb. 1. lögréttu-skipan, f. the order, constitution of the in the l., Grag. i. 4. l., as to the number of its members, Jb. 9, Nj. 150. lögréttu-þáttr, m. the section of law of the l., Grag. i. 4.

10g-réttr, m. a 'law-right,' lawful due; biskup býðr at gjalda fyrir

málit sex hundruð, ok kallar biskup meir en tvá lögréttu, Bs. i. 492.

log-ripting, f. = lagaripting, Dipl. ii. 12. log-rjufa, rauf, to dissolve by law, Jb. 122 A.

lög-ruðning, f. a legal challenge, of neighbours or judges, Nj. 235. log-rena, t, to deprive of law, to treat unfairly and in a lawless manner,

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log-renningr, m. a person who has been wronged or cheated of his of logu-nautr, m., prop. a messmate, Orkn. 442, Fms. vi. 6, Sks. 370, lawful right, Eg. 526, Fms. vii. 65.
10g-saga, u, f. 'law-saying,' 'law-speaking,' pronouncing the law, Fms. ix. 332; bá bað hann þóri lögmann birta sína lögsögu, 335. the office of the lögsögu-maðr in Icel., and lögmaðr (lagman) in Sweden and Norway (from segja lög, to speak the law): the phrases, taka lögsögu, hafa lögsögu, þar næst tók Hramn lögsögu næstr Hængi, ok hafði tuttugu sumur, Jb. 6, passim; for Norway, see Fms. ix. 330, 332; for Icel., see Ib., Kristni S., Grág., Nj. passim; as for the public reading of the law from the Law-hill (upp-saga) see Grag. i. 2, 3: (cp. the legal COMPDS: lögsögu-maðr, m. the 'lawusage of the Isle of Man.) speaking man,' the lagman or law-speaker of the Icel. Commonwealth, see the remarks s. v. lögmaðr; for the office, duties, etc. see Grág., esp. the Lögsögumanns-báttr or section of the l., the Ib., Kristni S. ch. 11, Nj., etc.; for a list of the Icel. lögsögumenn from 930-1280 A.D. and lögmenn from 1280-1800, when the office and name were abolished, see Safn ii. I sqq. The lögsögumaðr was during the first hundred years (930-1030) elected for life, afterwards for a shorter time (three years); his tenure of office formed the groundwork for the chronology of Ari the historian in his work the Icelander Book. lögsögumanns-rum, n. the seat of the law-speaker in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 37, (the opening of the courts fixed at the hour when the sun shone on the seat of the l.) lögsögumanns-battr, m. the section of law about the lagman (see logmadr), Grág. i. 1-4. log-sagor, part. pronounced, declared as law, Ghl. 27. lög-sagnari, a, m. = lögréttumaðr. log-samor, part.; logsamor domr, a sentence lawfully pronounced, lawful sentence, N. G. L. i. 19, Gpl. 27. 10g-samkváma, u, f. a lawful meeting, Grág. i. 296. log-samligr, adj. = lögligr, H. E. i. 456, Eg. 725, Hom. 33. lög-samr, adj. lawful, Stj. 311. log-segiandi, part. 'law-sayer,' a person who lawfully pleads or takes part in public affairs, any free citizen of full age, Grag. ii. 31. log-sekr, adj. convicted, declared guilty, Grag. ii. 63, Sturl. i. 101. log-sekt or log-seko, f. 'law-guilt,' penalty, one of the three degrees of outlawry, Grag. i. 119. lög-silfr, n. standard silver, Grág. i. 302, cp. 500. lög-sjándi, part. a 'law-seer,' surveyor; hafit ér nökkut lögsjándr til kvadda! Eb. 56, Grág. i. 392, 393, 504, ii. 31. log-skil, n. pl. 'law-business,' such as pleading, or any public duties in the courts or in the lögrétta; Mörðr gigja mælti lögskil at vanda sínum, Nj. 3; hverr sá maðr er þar þurfti lögskil af hendi at leysa at dómi, skyldi áðr eið vinna..., Landn. 258; allir þeir menn er lögskil nokkur skulu mæla at dómum á alþingi, hvárt er þeir skulu sakir sækja eðr verja, cor bera vætti cor kviðu, ok skulu þeir vinna eiða, áðr þeir mæli peim málum, svá at dómendr heyri, Grág. i. 56. II. a lawful procedure; ef maðr skýtr niðr úmaga með engi lögskil (unlawfully), Grág. i. 297. lög-skilnsör, m. a legal divorce, Grág. i. 367. lög-skipan, f. an ordinance, Grett. 97. log-skipti, n. a lawful sharing, Grag. i. 425. lög-skrá, f. a law scroll, Sks. 22. lög-skuld, f. a legal debt. lögskuldar-maör, m., and -kona, u, f. a male (female) legal debtor, Grág. i. 221, 233, 339, ii. 69, 70. 10g-skylda, u, f. a legal obligation, Grág. i. 73: = lögskuld, Vápn. 10. log-skyldr, adj. legally obliged, bound by law, Grag. i. 280:-prescribed by law, K. p. K. 102, 124.
10g-skyldugr, 2dj. 'law-bound,' ordered by the law, K. Á. 9. lög-sókn, f. an action at law, Ghl. 217. log-spakr, adj. law-wise, learned in law, Bs. i. 640. log-speki, f. 'law-wisdom,' jurisprudence, Isl. ii. 205. lög-spekingr, m. a 'law-sage,' a great lawyer, 655 iv. 2. log-spurning, f. a lawful question, in pleading, Grag. i. 19. log-stakkgaror, m. a stack-yard as prescribed by law, Grág. ii. 286. lög-stefna, u, f. a lawful summons, Grug. i. 39, 374, Nj. 240. lög-sögn, f. the jurisdiction of a lagman (see lögmaðr); bessi friðr II. the office = logskal standa um alla þessa lögsögn, Gþl. 450. saga; hafa lögsögn, Fms. ix. 332, Landn. 321. 2. a declaration of a lagman; þér hafit optarr eggjat Skúla at kalla til Noregs en lögsögu Amunda, 333, K. A. 216. lögsögu-maör, see lögmaör and lögsaga. log-taka, tók, to receive by law; messu-daga lögtekna, K. p. K. 124; alla lögtekna daga, Vm. 132; þú ert miklu ærri maðr at aldri en svá, at vér hafim hér lögtekna í Jómsborg, at vera í sveit með oss, Fms. xi.

telja þar lögtalu fyrir mönnum, N.G.L. i. 378, v. l. lög-tekning, f. the introduction of a law, Magn. 512.

log-tíðir, f. pl. - the eccl. borae canonicae, Grág. i. 142.

lög-tíund, f. a lawful titbe, Grág. i. 379, K. p. K. 140.

lögu-neyti, n. messmatesbip, Sks. 293. log-veð, n. a lawful bail, Grág. ii. 234, 235. lög-vellir, m. [lögr], a boiler, Hým. 6. lög-verja, varði, to protect by law, D. N. lög-vernő, f. protection by law, D. N. log-villa, u, f. a fraudulent procedure, Grag. i. 21, Nj. 235, 237. lög-villr, adj. mistaken in point of law, Grag. i. 316. lög-vitr, adj. = lögspakr, Nj. 222, Bárð. 171. lög-vitringr, m. = lögspekingr. lög-vizka, u, f. = lögspeki, Skálda 207 (in a verse). lög-vörn, f. a lawful point of defence, in pleading; ok finna beir eigi lögvarnir í málinu, ok horfði til þess at Þorkell mundi verða sekr, Glúm. 347, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 41, 425. log-voxtr, m. legal interest, = lögavöxtr, Grág. i. 198. log-pattr, m. a section of the law, Grag. i. 2, Bs. i. 707 lög-þing and lög-þingi, a, m., also spelt lögðing, Ö. H. 64; [Swed. lagthing; Orkneys lawting, Jamieson]:—a Norse, Swed., and Dan. law term, a general assembly or parliament, a general assembly of the community 'lög,' thus answering to alþingi, which word is peculiar to Icel., whereas lögþing is not used in the Grágás or the Sagas of the Icel. Commonwealth, except in a derived sense; en er Kristni var í Svíþjóð, þá hélzk þar þó lögðing ok markaðr, Ö. H. 64; i hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing, ok sín lög, 65; á hana at sækja á lögþingi því er hér er í þessu fylki, en þat er þrándarness-þing, Fms. vii. 133; þvíat ek hygg þat lög vera, . . . at mál ýrði eytt á þremt lögþingum, at þaðan af skyldi aldrei verða uppreist þess máls, 142; þat skal til vegar ganga á lögþingi einhverju, Frosto-þingi, Gula-þingi, eðr Heidszvis-þingi, 136, (opp. to the lesser fylkis-þing); var hann þá til konungs tekinn á hverju lögþingi, Fb. ii. 369; vér skolum lögþingi várt eiga á tólf mánaðum hverjum, Bótólfs messu aptan, í Gulöy á þingstað réttum, Gbl. 5. II. in Norway and Sweden, in the later Middle Age, it came to mean a law court of a district, a kind of county assizes, presided over by the lagman, see D. N. passim, and Schlyter s. v. lagh-2. in Iceland at the union with Norway, the old althing was remodelled in Norse style, and even the old name althing was in law abolished and replaced by the Norse lagthing; thus in the Jb., en ver skulum lögþingi várt eiga at Öxará á þingstað réttum; whence logpingis-bækr, f. pl. the records of the lagthing. lögbingis-maor, m. a member of the lagthing, Ghl. 21. lögbingis-skrifari, a, m. the secretary of the lagthing, Esp. passim. III. in Iceland in the Saga time, a public meeting; Gunnarr reid til allra mannfunda ok lögbinga, Nj. 113; pann baug skyldi hverr godi hafa á hendi sér til lögþinga allra, þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfr heyja, Landn. 258, Fsyg. LOM, f., pl. lamar, mod. lamir, [lama], the binges, esp. of a chest, but hjarir (q. v.) of a door; lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, of a shrine, Fms. v. 120, freq. in mod. usage. 10mbungr, m. [lamb], a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187. LON, f., pl. lanar, mod. lanir, a small oblong bayrick, freq. in mod. usage: poët., hræs lanar, beaps of corpses, Höfuol. lane], a row of bouses, D.N. ii. 498, iii. 862. löngu and löngum, adv., see langr. löngum-orðinn, long-talker, long-winded talker, used as a vocative, in king Harald's parting words to the poet Arnór-kom sjá til nakkvars, löngumordinn, be came for something, that long-talker! Mork. 32; in Fms. vii. 198 the passage is corrupted into kom svá næst til Noregs, by the transcriber who did not understand the king's banter. LÖPP, f., gen. lappar, pl. lappar and lappir, a paw, of dogs and cats. LÖSKB, adj., acc. löskvan, [cp. Engl. lazy; in early Swed. loskamader = a bachelor, loska-kona = a spinster, loska-læghe = stuprum; cp. Swed. losk, Dan. luske, and Icel. lid-leskja]:-weak, idle; löskvan ládmann, Fas. ii. (in a verse); löskr mun hann æ heitinn, Am. 57; löskvan patt, the weak side (in a moral sense), Harms. 13. LÖSTR, m., gen. lastar, O. H. 176, line 3; mod. lösts; dat. lesti, pl. lestir; acc. löstu:-a fault, flaw; en ef lestir eru á, Gpl. 499; sá löstr er vér köllum nykrat eðr finngálknat, Skálda 187; brag-löstr, a metrical fault, Sighvat: allit., kost ok löst, Nj. 23, see kostr; löstu ok kostu. Hm. 134; skap-löstr, fault of temper, O. H. 176:—a blunder, af lesti pentarans, Mar. II. metaph. in a moral sense, misbebaviour; hann skal bæta kirkjunni löstinn (bis misdemeanour) tólf aurum, K. b. K. 26; ekki nema lestir þeir sé at þeim at þau verði at verri, Grág. i. 2. a vice; löstr ofdrykkjunnar, Fms. viii. 251; ek skal finna löstinn, Ö. H. 175, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Vidal., Pass. COMPOS: lasta-fullr, adj. full of flaws, Skálda 188. lasta-lauss, adj. faulies. 2. to accept as law; ba er Kristni var lögtekin, Fs. 77; löglasta-fullr, adj. full of flaws, Skálda 188. tekin Jónsbók á Íslandi, á alþingi, Ísl. Ann. 1281, Bs. i. 720, passim. guileless, in a physical and moral sense, Stor. 3, Grag. i. 501; lastalauss lög-tala, u, f. a recital of the law (by the bishop); koma til þings ok hestr, Vm. 65. LÖT, f., pl. latar, [latr], dissuasion; telja latar & e-u, to tell the drawbacks, dissuade, Sturl. ii. 55; konungr for mjök undan ok taldi allar latar á um ferð þessa, Fas. iii. 143. lötra, að, = latra, [Engl. loiter] :-to loiter, lag bebind carelessly.

Stj. 436 :- a mate, colleague, companion, Fms. vii. 268, Gbl. 20, 518.

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M

(emm), the twelfth letter of the alphabet, was in the oldest Runic inscriptions (the Golden horn, the stone in Tune) figured , and in the later common Runes Φ and Φ , whence later, the top being left open, Ψ and Ψ ; all these forms being clearly derived from the old M. Its ancient name was maor (a man)—'maor er moldar-auki,' in the Runic poem; but the likeness of \to a man with uplifted hands is merely accidental.

B. Spelling, Changes.—The m is sounded as in English and other Teutonic languages: it is usually single in the words fim = five, um = umm, fram = framm, but erroneously, for it is sounded double, agreeably with the etymology. Changes: 1. peculiar to the Northern languages is the interchange of mn and fn when both letters are radical; thus, namn, nemna, = nafn, nefna; samn, samna, = safn, safna; jamn = jafn; somna, sömn, = sofna, svefn; hemna = hefna; stamn = stafn; stomn = stofn; hramn = hrafn: the oldest Icelandic vellums frequently use the me, in namn, samna, hramn, jamn, but more rarely in other instances, as omn, Blas. 46; emni, Arna-Magn. 302. 3; somna, MS. 623. 34; sömninum, O. H. L. 82, 83; sjömn, Pd. 14; it is still sounded instead of fn before d, as in hefnd, proncd. hemd, Hom. 7, 18; stemdi = stefndi: the fn has prevailed in the Icel., and is used in the Editions, as also in modern usage: on the other hand, the Swedish has throughout adopted the mn; thus, Swed. bamn = Icel. höfn, Engl. baven; Swed. lämna = Icel. lifna, Dan. levne; Swed. ämne = Icel. efni; each language has taken its course without regard to etymology, for in some of the words f is radical, in others m. 2. otherwise m and f seldom interchange, as in the threefold form of the particle of, um, umb; himinn, himneskr, and hifinn, hifneskr; nema (nisi), cp. Goth. niba; hvilmt and hvilft, q.v.; as also Mal-kólfr = Mal-kolmr, þjálfi and þjálmi, skelmir and skelfir. II. in vellums m is dropped in the 1st pers. plur. of verbs before the pron. vér, vit, thus höfu vér, eigu vit, but in mod. usage eigum vit; hence comes the Norse form mér (plur.), mit (dual), by an anastrophe of the v and substitution of the final m from the preceding verb: in öllu-megin, báðu-megin, etc., see megin. In old vellums the A.S. M is used to mark a double m, thus frami frammi; in most cases a medial or final m is marked by a stroke above the line. The Rune Ψ is often used for the word maor.

mačka, ač, to become maggoty, Stj. 91: mačkačr, part. maggoty. MADKR, m. [Ulf. mada = σκώληξ; A.S. madu; O.H.G. mado; Germ. made; an augmented form, Engl. maggot, qs. madog; Dan. madike; Norse makk, Ivar Aasen; Scot. mauch]:-a maggot, grub, svorm; dvergarnir höfðu kviknat sem maðkar í holdi Ýmis...ok vóru þá maðkar, Edda 9; vall hann allr möðkum í hel, Rb. 414; mölu ok maðka, Fb. ii. 78; síðan hitti þorbjörn í maðka-sjó sem liggr nær Vinlandi, ... ok maðkr sá smó neðan 'skipit til úfæru, A. A. 198, 199; þar drógu vér maðka digrari manns læri, Al. 174, Stj. 91, Sks. 50 (improp. of an insect); ámu-maðkr, a rain worm; sjó-maðkr, sea worms, porf. Karl. 438; skel-maðkr, worms with shells, id. maðka-veita, u, f. a brood of maggots.

maők-ajór, m. a sea full of worms, porf. Karl. 438.

maok-smoginn, part. worm-eaten, of drift timber, ships.

MADR, m., qs. mann-r, which form also occurs in old poets, engi mannr und ranni, Vellekla, (for the change of nn before r into d see the introduction to letter N); gen. manns, dat. manni, acc. mann, plur. menn, qs. menn-r; with the article, menninir, so always in old writers, but in mod. mennirnir erroneously, as if from mennir: the plur. meðr, answering to the sing. maor, occurs in old poets-medr vitud ödling ædra, Fms. vii. 87 (in a verse); Nord-medr roa nadri, vi. 309 (in a verse); medr fengu mikit veðr, Edda 102; hirð-meðr, veðja, Rekst., all verses of the 11th and 12th centuries; er meðr Myrkvið kalla, Akv. 5; meðr hlutu sar, Fbr. 75 new Ed. (in a verse): gen. pl. manna, dat. mönnum, acc. menn. In Ballads and Rimur after the 15th century, and hence in eccl. writers of later times, a nom. mann is now and then used, esp. in compds influenced by Germ. and Engl., e.g. hreysti-mann, Skíða R. 58; or for the sake of rhyme, ætla þú ekki, aumr mann | af komast muni strafflaust hann, Pass. 14.17: [Ulf. manna = ανθρωπος; in other Teut. languages spelt man, or better mann.]

B. A man = Lat. bomo, Gr. ανθρωπος, also people; eigi vil ek segja frá manninum þvíat mér er maðrinn skyldr, þat er frá manni at segja, at maðr er vel auðigr at fé, Nj. 51; mennskr maðr, a manlike man, a buman being, opp. to giants or beings of superhuman strength, Gm. 31; menn eru hér komnir et menn skal kalla, en líkari eru þeir þursum at vexti ok sýn en mennskum mönnum, Eg. 110; flýjum nú! ekki er við menn um at eiga, Nj. 97; þat hafa gamlir menn mælt, at þess manns mundi hefnt verða ef hann félli á grúfu, Eg. 107; þeir ungu menn (the young people) elskask sin í millum, Mar.; þótt nökkut væri þústr á með enum yngrum mönnum, Ld. 200; fjöldi manns, múgr manns, Fms. ii.

pat margra manna mál, at..., Eg. 537, Fms. i. 45; er pat illt manni? Eg. 604; sá maðr, that person, K. p. K. 4; manna beztr, fríðastr . . . , the best, fairest . . . of men, passim; allra manna bezt, beyond all men, best of all men, Bs. i. 67; kona var enn þriði maðr, Hkr. iii. 184; hvárr þeirra manna, each of the wedded pair, Grag. i. 476; gooir menn, good men! in addressing, passim: allit., Guði ok göðum mönnum, to God and all good men, Bs. i. 68: sayings, maðr skal eptir mann lifa, man sball live after man (as a consolation), Eg. 322: madr er manns gaman, man is man's comfort, Hm. 46; whence huggun er manni mönnum at, Pass. 2. 10: madr eptir mann, man after man, in succession; or, madr af manni, man after man, in turn: syndi madr manni, man shewed it to man, it went round from band to band, Fms. vi. 216; nú segir maor manni bessi fagnaðar-tiðendi, Bs. i. 181, þiðr. 142; kunni þat maðr manni at segja at Bróðir felldi Brján, Nj. 275. 2. phrases, bat veit menn (the verb in sing., the noun in plur.), every one knows that! to be sure! Art. 31, 62, Karl. 48; meor of veit, Sighvat: mod. viti menn! with a notion of irony; thus also menn segja, men say, (in old poët. usage elliptically, kveða = Lat. dicunt, Vpm. 24, 26, 28, 30, Gm. 13, Hdl. 42, Hm. 11; kváðu, people said, Vm. 33): the sing. madr = Fr. on, mod. Dan. man (in Dan. man siger), is not vernacular. 8. in compds, kvenn-maðr, a woman; karl-maðr, a man: of families, Mýra-menn, Siðu-menn, Landn.: inbabitants, people, Nord-menn, Norsemen; Noregs-menn, the men of Norway; Athenu-menn, Atbenians; Korintu-menn, Corintbians: of condition of life, leik-menn, laymen; kenni-menn, clergymen; buand-menn, peasants; valds-menn, rulers; kaup-menn, merchants; sjó-menn, seamen; vinnu-menn, labourers. degree in a lineage; at bridja, fjórða, fimta . . . manni, in the third, fourth, fifth . . . degree, Grag. i. 321; manni firnari en systrungr . . ., one degree remoter than ..., used of odd degrees (e.g. four on one side and three on the other), ii. 172; hann var manni firr en systrungr Bárðar, be was an odd second cousin of B., Bard. 165; hence tvi-menningar, þri-menningar, fjór-menningar..., a second, tbird, fourtb...cousin, passim. a man, Lat. vir; vér höfum þrjú skip ok hundruð manna á hverju, Fas. ii. 521; sídan fór hann til manna sinna, Fms. v. 514; greiða eyri gulls hverjum manni, 278; hann for med of manns yfir landit, iv. 146; and so in countless instances: Sigurdar-menn, the followers of S.; Tuma-menn, konungs-menn, Krist-menn, kross-menn, vii. 293, 299, O. H. 216. a busband; Guð er Kristinnar andar maðr er honum giptisk í trú, Greg. 31: freq. in mod. usage, maorinn minn, my busband! dottur-maor, a son-in-law. 3. metaph., vera madr fyrir e-u, to be man enough for it, able to do it; eg er ekki maðr fyrir því, maðr til þess, id.; hann sýndisk eigi maðr til at setjask í svá háleitt sæti, Bs. i. 743; mikill, lítill, maðr fyrir ser, to be a great, strong, weak man, and the like. III, the Rune m. see introduction.

C. Compos, manns- and manna-: manns-aldr, m. a man's life, manns-bani, a, m. generation, 623. 10, Fms. viii. 240, Fas. i. 406. man's bane,' a man-slayer, Js. 49, Nj. 119. manns-barn, n. a ' man's bairn;' in the phrase, hvert m., every child of man, Sturl. i. 47. mannabein, n. pl. buman boxes, Fms. i. 230. manns-blóð, n. buman blood, Nj. 59, Fms. iii. 125. manna-bûkar, m. pl. corpses of slain, Fms. iii. 7, xi. 355. manna-bygo, f. buman abodes, opp. to the wilderness, Fms. i. 215. manna-bær, m. dwelling-bouses, Ann. 1390. manna-bætr, f. pl. weregild, Eg. 259. manns-efni, n. a man to be; gott-m. (see efni), Eg. 368, Fms. i. 174, Fær. 231. manna-farvegr, m. a footpath Ghl. 539. manns-fingr, m. a buman finger. manna-forráð, n. 'man-sway,' rule, dominion; the godord or priestbood is often in the Laws and Sagas so called, Hrafn. 21, Nj. 149, Grág., Ísl. ii. 402, Fms. x. 45. manna-forræði, n. = mannaforráð, Nj. 231, Ld. 310. mannsfotr, m. a buman foot, Hkr. ii. 114. manna-fundr, m. a meeting of men, Grág. i. 420. manns-fylgja, u, f., or manna-fylgjur, f. pl. fetches of men, Lv. 69, Fs. 68; see fylgja. manna-för, n. pl. manna-grein, f. distinction of men, Fms. men's footprints, Eg. 578. viii. 21. manns-hauss, m. a buman skull, porf. Karl. 242. mannshár, n. buman bair, Edda 4, Fas. iii. 266. manns-hold, n. buman manna-hugir, m. pl., see hugr III. 2, Háv. 55, flesb, Fms. xi. 235. pord. 17 new Ed. manna-hús, n. pl. men's bouses, Fbr. 77: buman abodes. manns-höfuð, manna-höfuð, m. the human bead, K. Á. 1, Fms. x. 280, Nj. 275. manns-hönd, f. a buman band, manns-kona, u, f. a man's wife, married woman, Fas. i. 66. Grág. i. 335, 337, 341, 344, 380, Bs. i. 777, Sks. 340. 16t, n. the loss of men, loss of life, death, Nj. 248, Eg. 585, Orkn. manns-lat, n. a person's death, decease; heyra mannslat, to bear of a person's death. manns-lif, n. man's life, Hom. 6. manns-liki, n. buman shape, Edda 9. manna-lof, n. praise of men, manna-mal, n. buman voices, buman speech, Nj. 154; Hom. 83. or manns-mál, id., in the phrase, það heyrist ekki mannsmál, no man's voice can be beard, of a great noise. manna-missir, m. the loss of men, Sturl. iii. 7, Fas. ii. 552. manns-morð, n. murder, N.G.L. i. 256. manna-mót, n. = mannfundr, Grág. i. 343. mannamot, n. manly mien, 'manfulness,' Fms. i. 149, xi. 86; bat er mannsmót að honum, be looks like a true man. manna-munr, m. distinc-45, 234, zi. 245; þykkir mönnum nökkur várkunn til þess, 192; var hion, difference of men, Bs. i. 855. manna-múgr, m. a crowd of feople,

manns-mynd, f. the human shape, Stj. 147. Fæt. 12. mannareio, f. (a body of) borsemen, Nj. 206. manna-samnaor, m. = mannsafnaðr, Ísl. ii. 83. manna-seta, u, f. men staying in a place, Ld. manna-skipan, f. the placing of people, as at a banquet, in battle, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 20, ii. 237. manna-skipti, n. pl. exchange of men, Germ. auswechselung, Hkr. i. 8. manna-slóð, f. 'man's sleuth,' a track of men, Sturl. i. 83. manna-spor, n. pl. men's footprints, Sturl. ii. 90, Eg. 578, Landn. 191. manna-styrkr, m. belp, bord. manna-sættir, m. a daysman, peacemaker, Fms. x. 51, Eb. manna-taka, u, f. a reception of men, strangers, Fb. ii. 194. mannatal, n. = manntal, Hkr. ii. 340. manns-váði, a, m. danger of life, Fms. viii. 224. manna-vegr, m. a road where men pass, opp. to manna-verk, n. pl. = mann-2 wilderness, Grett. 115 A, Ld. 328. virki, man's work, work by buman bands, Fb. i. 541. manns-verk. n. work to be done by a person, N.G.L. i. 38, Gpl. 114. mannavist, f. a buman abode, Fms. i. 226, Jb. 9, Orkn. 434. mannsvit, n. 'man's wit,' buman understanding, reason, Nj. 106. mannavöld, n. pl.; in the phrase, c-t er af manna-völdum, it is due to buman causes, not by natural causes, e.g. of a fire, the disappearance of a thing, or the like, Nj. 76, Fms. ii. 146, iii. 98. manns-vöxtr, m. a man's manna-bengill, m. king of men, stature, Fas. ii. 508, Hom. 112. the name of Njörð, Gm. 16, Edda 104. manns-æði, n. buman manns-æfi, f. man's lifetime; mart kann skipask bearing, behaviour. á mannsæfinni, a saying, Fms. vii. 156; mart verðr á mannsæfinni, útítt var þat þá er vér vórum ungir, Fær. 195.

MAĐRA, u, f. [A.S. maddere], madder, rubia, a plant, Hjalt.: freq. ia local names, Mööru-dalr, Mööru-fell, Mööru-vellir, Landn.; Mööru-vellingar, we men from M.

mag-áll, m. tripe of sheep, the flesh of the belly, esp. of sheep, Fas. iii. 392, freq. in mod. usage, Norse kviðaal.

mag-fyllr, f. = maga-fyllr, Barl. 39, Hom. (St.) 11.

MAGI, a, m. [A. S. maga; Engl. maw; O. H. G. mabo; Germ. magen; Dan. mave]:—the maw, stomach, Nj. 27; beir baru sinu varning brott i mögum sinum, Þorf. Karl. i. 242, Fbr. 56 new Ed., Fas. iii. 223, v. l.; opt fær hlægis manni heimskum magi... kunna mál síns maga, Hm. 19, 20; grá-magi, rauð-magi. compds: maga-bragð, n. a wrestling trick, Fas. iii. 502. maga-fyllr, f. a belly-full, Fas. iii. 101, K. Å. 78. maga-skegg, n. sbaggy bair on the belly, Fms. vi. 141.

MAGN, n. [cp. megin and mega], main (as in 'might and main'), strength; hver Guð hafa þár magn gefit? Bær. 9; trúa magni, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse); þótt magnit væri litið, Bs. i.; sina-magn, the strength of the boughs, Vkv. 16; fyrir sakir magns munar, by main force, Bs. i. 679; vinds magn, Barl. 63; mátt ok magn, Fb. i. 259; meira magn, Bs. ii. 18; vera e-t um magn, to be beyond one's power, too strong for one, Stj. 395; bera e-n magni, to overpower by main force, 512; hón segir at máttr skal at magni um liðveizlu við hann, she says that might shall go with main in belping bim, Ö. H. 144; af magni, with might and main, Lex. Poët.; eptir öllu magni, id., Fms. viii. 104; er þat við meira magni, at þú gengr við slíkar meiðingar, it is a sorer thing that..., Bs. i. 531; magn flóttans = megin, Fb. ii. 615; magn ríkis síns, Al. 53: plur. goðmögn (q. v.), see megin.

MAGNA, ad, to empower, strengthen; Gud magnar jöfur, Fms. vi. (in a verse); oss magni god gagni, may the gods grant us victory! Eb. (in a verse); tögn magna riki Hakonar, Vellekla; magna þrif e-s, to give health and wealth to a person, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); drengr magnar lof bengils, the poet magnifies the king's praise, Sighvat. II. in prose, to charm, make strong by spell; Qoinn tok höfudit, ok kvað þar yfir galdra ok magnaði svá at þat mælti við hann, Hkr. i. 8; hann magnaði með miklum blótskap líkneski þórs, Fms. i. 295; menn skulu eigi fara með steina eðr magna þá til þess at binda á menn eðr fénað, K. þ. K. 78; þeir kölluðu hann Þorgarð ok mögnuðu hann með svá myklum fjandans krapti, at hann gékk ok mælti við menn, Fb. i. 213; ok svá mjök var magnat líkneski Freys, at..., Fms. ii. 73; hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða, at engan þeirra mun járn bíta, Fb. iii. 245; annan dag eptir en kerling hafði tréit magnat, Grett. 151; þeir tóku þá at magna fjölkyngi sína, Fms. ii. 141; fremja galdra eði þá hluti nokkra er magnaðir sé, D. I. i. 243; hann var svá magnaðir af yfirsöngum Grímu, at hann bitu ekki járn, Fbr. 32 new Ed.; síðan er kerling hafði magnat rótina, Grett. 153; magnaði hann þá köttu mjök. Fs. 44: thus in mod. usage, magna draug, to raise a gbost. III. reflex, to increase in power, grow strong; at vita hvernig her hefir magnask Kristnin, Bs. i. 59; er Johannes sá magnask alþýðu-róm, 623. 26; sá er í ofmetnaði vill magnask gegn Guði, to puff bimself up against God, Hom. 133; en svá kom at eldrinn magnaðisk, Fms. ix. 533; hann sigraði margar þjóðir svá-at aldri mögnuðusk þær síðan, Ver. 98:--of a ghost, en Glámr tók at magnask af nýju, Grett. 112. 2. part. magnaðr, see above (II).

magnaðr or mögnuðr, m. a strengibener; in poët. compds, hjaldr-m., a war-maker, warrior; sigr-m., a victor, Lex. Poët.

Magni, a, m. a son of Thor, Edda, Ls.: a pr. name, Fms. xii. magn-lauss and magn-litill, adj. 'main-less,' weak, feeble. magn-loysi, n., medic. weakness, palsy.

Magnúss, m. a pr. name; for the origin of this Norse name from Charlemagne see O. H. ch. 111,—hví létztu sveininn Magnús heita, ekki er þat várt ættnafn? Sighvatr svarar, ek hét hann eptir Karla-magnúsi konungi (king Charlemagne), þann vissa ek mann beztan í heimi. From this Magnús (king Magnús the Good, born 1024) the name afterwards spread to all countries in which Norsemen settled.

MAGB, adj., fem. mögr, neut. magrt, compar. megri, megrstr or magrari, -astr; [A. S. mæger; Engl. meagre; Dan.-Swed. mager; Lat. macer]:—meagre, lean; magran mar, Hm.; mögr kýr, Eb. 316; mægr ok nåttdreginn, Fms. vi. 302; hón var mögr, Róm. 216:—lean, þvilik slátr er svá eru mögr, Fms. x. 303; tvá hesta aðra feita en aðra magra, Nj. 32; verði þau mögr, Rb. 344:—2s a nickname, þá var hann seitt svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, þau höfðu hann brottu með sér ok kölluðu Helga enn Magra, Landn. 205.

magrligr, adj. lean-looking, pinched, Fas. iii. 178.

mak, n. [Dan. mag], irksomeness; ô-mak, troubles, (rare.) in plur. mök, q. v. [Germ. machen; Engl. make], intercourse. makaskipti, n. pl. [Dan. mage-skifte], exchange of estates.

MAKA, að, [Engl. make; Germ. machen; a root word quite alien from the Northern languages, for of the three references below, two seem to be put into the mouth of foreigners trying to speak Norse]:—to make; in the phrase, ek skal maka honum háðung, I will 'make shame' to bim, O. H. L. 45 (the persons in the story were prob. foreigners); maki enginn sukk, let none 'make' a disturbance, the words of John the Fleming in Bs. i. 801; byrjar oss at maka þessar þjóðir í várri dvöl með nokkurri venju, we onght to put them to some shame, Al. 119.

2. to smear, grease, freq. in mod. usage, perh. derived from maka háðung above, or it may be quite a different word.

maka, u, f. a female mate, Art.

MAKI, a, m. [Dan. mage, ægte-mage = busband; Old Engl. make]: a match (prob. originally a customer, partner, cp. mak 11), Nj. 35. Ld. 64, Eb. 86, Ó. H. 112, Bs. i. 765, Katl. 396; maki bólstrs, the 'bolster-mate,' poët. the bead, Ad. 6; tveggja, fjögurra manna maki, a match (in strength) for two, four:—a mate, esp. of animals, birds, Bb. 2. 21, 29, 31.

makindi, n. pl. friendly intercourse; i makindum ok vinskap, Eg. 41; fór þat allt í makindi ok vinskap, Ld. 192.

2. rest, ease; i makindum, at one's ease, cp. Dan. i ro og mag.

makka, 20, (makk, n.), to job, make and meddle, akin to maka, q.v. (conversational).

MAKKI, a, m., qs. manki, [mön = mane; Dan.-Swed. manke]:—the upper part of a borse's neck, freq.

makliga, adv. filly, properly, porst. Síðu H. 173: deservedly, Ld. 148, Fms. v. 70, vi. 100, x. 325.

maklig-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), mostly in pl. what serves one right, Sks. 474, Fms. vii. 312, Fs. 165; at makligleik, deservedly, porst. Stang. 55, Fms. iii. 156, vi. 342.

makligr, adj. [Scot. makly], prop. well 'matched,' meet, proper, becoming, Fms. i. 3, vi. 227, vii. 285, porst. Sidu H. 1.73, Rb. 80; compar. more fitting:—deserved, Eg. 561; væri hitt makligra, at..., Fs. 57: deserving, of a person, with gen., makligr er porarinn pess frá oss, Nj. 25, Fs. 7; mikils góðs m., 35; öllum póttu búendr makligir til skaða, Ó. H. 205: þykki mér Njáll makligr vera at ek unna honum þess, Nj. 188.

MAKR, adj., only in compar. more suitable, easier, snugger; en peit berjask er pat er makara, but they fight to whom that fitted better, Fms. xi. 277; hann kvað honum makara at sitja við elda, Fas. ii. 112; hann kann vel kyssa, makara væri (more becaming) at hann kynni jafivel ríða með riddara vápnum, Str. 59.

2. = Lat. utinam; makara, at ek þín ambátt mætti finna miskunn í þínu augliti, would that I could! Stj. 302, 400, 428; makara, at minn herra Naaman væri nær spámami Guðs, 616.

II. easy to deal with; þaðan frá var Eindriði hinn makasti, Bs. i. 709.

mak-ráðr, adj. leisurely, Fas. i. 325.

makt, f. [a for. word, for the genuine form is mattr, q.v.]:—might, power, Bs. i. 773, Clar., and in romances of a later date, freq. in mod. usage, Pass., Vidal. passim. compps: maktar-leiki, a, m. might, H. E. i. 246. maktar-madr, m. a mighty man.

MALA, pret. mól. mólu; subj. pret. mœli, Gs. 10; part. malinn; reflex. pret. mólsk, Edda 78; a defect. strong verb supplied by weak forms, thus the strong preş. indic. sing. mel scarcely occurs; in mod. usage it is weak throughout, mala, malaði, malat, although the strong pret. may still be used in writing: [Ulf. malan = ἀλήθειν, Luke xvii. 35, and so through other Teut. languages; cp. Lat. mola, molere; Gr. μύλη; derived are Icel. mylja and melja, q. v.]:—to grind; en sú attúra fylgði kvernunum, at þat mólsk á kverninni er sá mælti fyrir er mól, . . . Fróði konungr bað þær mala gull ok frið ok sælu Fróða . . þær mólu litla hrið áðr niðr sukku skipin, Edda 78, 79 (the tale of Fróði and the power-mill, cp. 221); auð mölum Fróða (dat.) mölum alsælan, Gs. 5; né mæli svá mær bergrisa . . . malit hefi ek fyrir mik, . . . mól miss föður mær rammliga, . . . mölum enn framar, . . . mólu meyjar megins kostuðu, . . . malit höfum, Fróði, sem munum heita, 10 sqq.; frá ek

ambáttar ok gékk at mala, Sæm. 110; mala valbygg, Hkv. 2.2; konungr heyrði í hús nokkut kveðandi svá fagra, at honum fannsk mikit um, hann reið til hússins ok sá inn at þar sat kona við kvern, ok kvað forkunnar fagrt við er hón mól, Fms. vii. 233; á þeim kvörnum mólu tólf konur byggkorn ok hveiti-korn til mannfæðis, höfðu hinar konurnar þá malat sitt hveiti, Od. xx. 106; at mala þeim korn eðr baka þeim brauð, H.E. i. 503; þær er mólu ból Amlóda (q. v.), Edda 67 (in a verse): metaph., stýri mól, of a rudder in the sea, Rekst. II. metaph. to purr, of a cat, Germ. spinnen, freq. in mod. usage. III. part. malit gull (cp. malmr), ground gold, pure gold; roðinn gulli mölnu, Sighvat. malar-, in compds, see möl.

malari, a, m. a miller.

malattu-sott, f. [from Fr. maladie], leprosy, B. K. 107.

malda, 20, to maunder, grumble.

MALIR, f. pl. the croup of a cow or ox (= lend, of a horse); risti hann ofan af mölunum mitt, mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27.

malla, u, f. [Dan. malle = a loop], a loop, noose; bat var lasör ok malla (thus Cod. C) i, Sturl. i. 180 (Ed. mella). möllu-ör, f. a kind of sbaft; Hemingr skytr þá at konungi með möllu-ör, Hem. (MS.)

MALR, m., dat. mal, Fb. iii. 446, [Fr. malle, Engl. mail], a knapsack, Grett. 93 A, Þjal. Jóns. 7; hann tók hnjóðhamar ór mal einum,

Fb. iii. 446, freq. in mod. usage.

MALT, n., pl. mölt, Orkn. 112; maltanna, Glum. 351; [A. S. and Engl. male; Germ. malz]:—male for brewing, Glum. 351, Eg. 77, Orkn. 112, Fms. vi. 263, vii. 173, viii. 89, Ghl. 491, N. G. L. i. 5. malt-hlada, u, f. a malt barn, pjal. 9. malt-klyfjar, f. pl. malt loads, Fms. viii. 89, Glum. 352.

maltr, adj. sbarp, bitter, of taste. . mal-urt, f. wormwood, Pr. 472.

MAN, n., does not occur in plur. unless it be in gen. pl. mana, Stor. 13 (m in MS.); [man is an ancient word only used in old laws and poetry, it remains in the compd man-sal, and in the Icel. local name Man-heimar; 'man' (ἀνδράποδον), being neuter and having but one n, is prob. of different origin from mann (ανθρωπος, ανήρ), which is masc. and has a double final n. The etymology of this word is lost in the remotest antiquity; it appears in the O. H. G. mana-boubit = a bondman's bead, a 'serf's bead;' (Grimm in R. A. expresses a doubt as to the current etymology of Lat. man-cipium from manu-capere; perh. man and caput?). In early Swed. law the word occurs twice or thrice, næmpnæ man, næmpnæ quicfæ, Schlyter i. 134; in Gutalagen-kauper tu mans man i garth thin (i.e. mans-mann = a bondman, cp. mans-manna and mansmaor, see Schlyter's Glossary).]

B. A bondman, prob. originally of prisoners of war who were sold as slaves (Irish in the west, Finns and Slaves in the east), see Ld. ch. 12, O. T. (Fms. i. ch. 92); svá ok ef hann vill í mani gjalda, tvá aura fyrir einn, ok á hann lausn á maninu en næstu misseri ef hann hefir upp alit, Grág. i. 396; kaupa man ok gefa frelsi, N.G.L. i. 5, 6; ok þat fé skal hálft vera í gulli ok i silfri en hálft i mani hérrænu (native bondmen) eigi ellra en fertogu, né yngra en fimmtán vetra, 88; mans leiga, 224; ok heimta hann sem annan mans-mann, K. p. K. 58; mani austrænu, eastern slaves, Hornklofi; máttkar meyjar at mani hafðar, Gs. 1, 15; er þú man keyptir, 8; hálfa aðra alin fyrir frjálsgjafa, penning veginn fyrir man-manna, N.G.L. i. 347; næst kirkju-garði skal grafa man-manna, 345; maðr manna, no doubt false for man-manna, 388; er hann réttlauss við hann ok hans konu ok man hans allt, 36, Am. 66; þar kom mart man falt, þar sá Loðinn konu nokkura er seld hafði verit mansali, Fms. i. 185: allit., mold ok man, N.G.L. iii. 92, v.l. II. a girl, maid, as also in a worse sense, a mistress, for bondwomen often became their master's mistresses (see Ld. ch. 12), so that this sense grew out of the preceding one; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; í myrkri skal við man spjalla, 81; et horska man, 101; et manunga man, 163; pat et unga man, þat et mjallhvíta man, Alm. 6, 7; bjarthaddað man, Skv. 1. 33; harðúðigt man, 27; fóstr-man, a bondwoman nurse, 3. 67; mans at kosta, Hbl. 16; hvé ek at andspilli komumk ens unga mans, Skm. 11; hve ek fyrir-banna manna glaum mani, manna nyt mani, bow I ban ber from all concourse with men, 34; Ylfinga man, Hkv. 2. 3; Yggjar man, the beloved of Ygg (Odin) = the Earth, Lex. Poet.; Hédins man = Hilda, the beloved of Hedin, Fms. ix. (in a verse); bjarnar man, a giantess, Stor. 13. It is probable that in some law phrases the obsolete 'man' has been replaced by the common 'mann,' e. g. in gefa manni frelsi (mani? cp. manfrelsi), N. G. L. i. 5: as also in mana-kaup in the Swed. law, see Schlyter's introd. to the 10th vol. of Sver. Gamla Lagar. COMPDS: man-frelsi, n. a granting of freedom to a bondman, manumission (as a vow), Orkn. 198, 200, Grag. i. 357, where it is wrongly spelt mannfrelsi. Man-heimar, m. pl. (thus pronounced on the spot, not Mann-heimar, as it is often spelt), the name of a farm in western Icel.; the local legend attributes the name to English captives kept there by lady Olof, for having slain her husband, during the English trade (1467). But at that time the word man had become quite obsolete, and so the name must be older, prob. dating from the time

at Fróða meyjar fullgóliga mólu, Edda 81 (in a verse); hann tók klæði Pof the first settler Geirmund, who had been a freebooter in the British waters before he came to Icel.; he may have had his household of bondmen at this farm, see Sasn i. 353 (foot-note). kynni, n. pl.; góð m., luck in love affairs, Hbl. 31. man-manna. n. (?) = mansmaor, N. G. L. i. 345, 347; see the references above. man-rúnar, f. pl. 'love-runes,' love-spells, Eg. 587. man-sal, n. a 'man-sale,' slave trade; selja e-n mansali, Fær. 117, Fms. i. 185, Fb. ii. mansals-maor, m. a bondman, Fms. i. 78, 222. mans-maör, m. [early Swed. mans-man], a bondman, Grag. i. 271, Eg. 89, K. b. K. man-söngr, m. a love song, Eg. 325, Bs. i. 165, Edda 16; esp. in the old law a kind of love libel, liable to outlawry, Grag. ii. 150, Fb. iii. 242: in mod. usage the lyrical introduction to the epic rhapsodies or ballads (rimur) is called mansongr, for originally they were addressed to the poet's lady-love, Skáld H. 6. 1, Skíða R. 1, and in countless instances, e. g. Ulf. 1. 8, 2. 8, 3. 8, 4. 8, 5. 7, 7. 9, 9. 11, cp. 11. 10. mansöngs-drápa, u. f., -kvæði, n., -vísa, u. f. a love encomium, love song, love ditty, Eg. 5, Bs. i. 165, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Ölk. 36, Fs. 60, 87.

MANA, ad, [Dan. mana = to raise a ghost], to provoke, challenge, D. N.: to challenge to fight or to a quarrel, Mittum-stangi manadi Hrólf, Skída R. 149: freq. in mod. usage, eg mana þig að koma! manaðu mig ekki.

maner, n. [for. word], manners, Stj. 121, 159, Clar., El.

man-frelsi, n. manumission; see man.

MANG, n. [cp. mid. Lat. mangonus; A.S. mangian, to traffic; mangere, a trader, which survives in Engl. iron-monger, scandalmonger; derived from manig, from traffic in mingled, miscellaneous things; as manga is used in Kormak, and even in a derived sense, it need not be borrowed from the A.S., but may be a genuine Norse word formed from margr at a time when the n had not as yet changed into r]:- 'monging,' 'mongery,' barter; allir þefr menn, bæði konur ok karlar, er með mangi fara, hvárt sem þeir hafa mang sitt í búðum eðr stræti, N. G. L. ii. 204; laxa nýja ok svá aðra nýja fiska ok ostrur þat skal kaupa á bátum eðr á bryggjum en vill, en eigi flytja í búðir til mangs, 263; prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi né okri, H. E. ii. 53. mangsmaör, m. a monger, Ld. 146.

manga, 20, to trade as a 'monger,' to barter, chaffer, Str. 26, Karl. 323: peir mönguðu (bartered) um hross við Skíða, Sturl. ii. 170; kaup-manga, i. 171: metaph. to biggle, beg, manga til við e-n, hrings við hörn at

manga, Kormak.

Manga, u, f. [cp. Scot. Maggie], a contr. form from Margrét, as also Mangi from Magnús. 2. a mangonel, a war machine, Fms. ix. 10. mangari, a, m. a monger; mangari verr fé sitt í marga vánda vöru, Str. 26: in a vile sense, mangarar eða falsarar, Sks. 17; mangarar, mylnarar, sútarar, skinnarar, slátr-mangarar, N.G.L. ii. 204; kjöt-m., a butcher, I Cor. x. 25; cp. Kjödmangergade (the present Kjöbmagergade) mangara-skapr, m. mongery, N. G. L. ii. 417. in Copenhagen.

mangi = manngi (q. v.), see -gi:—Mangi, contr. of Magnus.

man-manna, see man.

manna, ad, prop. to make a 'man.' 2. mod. to man a boat, manna skip. II. reflex. to become a man, to be brought up to manbood; porir var maðr ætt-smár ok hafði mannask vel, Fms. iv. 255; ætt-smar ok mannaðr vel, well bred, Ó. H. 113; var móðir mín vel mönnuð, of good family, Brandkr. 62; ef mér reynisk Þórólfr jamvel mannaðr (if I find Tb. as accomplished a man) sem hann er sýnum fulldrengiligr, Eg. 29; vil ek biðja dóttur þinnar til handa Glúmi bróður mínum, skaltú þat vita, at hann er vel mannaðr, Nj. 23; synir þeirra voru Kalfr ok Grimr, mannadir at hofi, K. and G. were rather fine wellbred men, Finis. vi. 102; son þinn svá vel mannaðan, ii. 193; engar eru þat yfirbætr at hann nái at eiga dóttur þína, þvíat ekki er hann verr mannaðr en hón, Fb. i. 196; hann á sjau sonu ok alla vel mannaða, Ísl. ii. 215; maðr af góðri ætt er lítt er mannaðr, Skálda 176. manned, of a ship; vel (illa) mannad, well (badly) manned, of the crew; var bar vel mannad, there was a good gathering of people, Grett. 78.

mann-afli, a, m. strength in men (troops), Lv. 47.

mannan, f. the breeding, accomplishment of a man, Js. 24, Barl. 6; fullkominn til mannanar allrar, beirrar er kurteisum konungi byrjar at hafa, Fagrsk. 3.

mann-auon, f. depopulation, Fms. vi. 14.

mann-ast, f. charity, love to men.

mann-baldr, m. a great, good man, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

mann-björg, f. the saving of men, saving of life; brutu peir skipit, par varð m., Nj. 282, Ann. 1413. mannbjargar-maðr, m. a rescuer.

mann-blendinn, adj. sociable.

mann-blot, n. buman sacrifice, Bs. i. 23, Fms. viii. 293, xi. 135. mann-boo, n. a banquet, Fms. i. 161, vi. 119, Róm. 303: a message, 329.

mann-borligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), of manly bearing.

mann-broddr, m. iron spikes to walk on ice with, Vápn. 1.

mann-bætr, f. pl. weregild for one slain, Eg. 259. 2. sing., mannbót, a feat, prowess, Gisl. (in a verse).

mann-dauði, a, m. = manndauðr; in compds, manndauða-sumar, -ár, vetr, Ann. 1402, 1404, 1405 (of the great plague), Bs. i. 822.

mann-dauör, m., later mann-dauöi, a, m., dat. manndauönum, Fms.

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x. 212:—loss of life, mortality, Eg. 98 new Ed., Fms. x. 211, Bs. i. 31, 4
Ann. passim.
 mann-dao, f. a manful deed, act of prowess, in plur. virtues, Hom.
(St.) 59, MS. 686 B. 8, 625. 184.
 mann-deild, f. a discussion, division, Fms. x. 97.
 mann-djöfull, m. a demon in buman shape, fiend of a man, cp.
Germ. Manteuffel, Fs. 36.
 mann-domligr, adj. buman, Mar., Edda 147 (pref.), Barl. 110.
 mann-domr, m. manbood, bumanity, buman nature, Edda 149 (pref.),
Pr. 465, Gbl. 40, Sks. 688; taka á sik manndóm, of the Incarnation,
Barl. 27, 168.
                       II. manliness, prowess, Nj. 176, Al. 83, Fms. ix.
         2. bumanity, goodness, generosity, Fms. i. 222; engan manndóm
né hjálp vildu bygðar menn sýna þeim, 197; sýna e-m manndóm, to sbew
kindness towards, Bs. i. 35.
                              COMPDS: manndóms-ást, f. = mannást,
             manndoms-leysi, n. unmanliness, meanness, Fb. iii. 448.
manndoms-maor, m. a brave man, Eg. 39, Fms. iv. 86.
 mann-drap, n. murder, slaughter, Hom. 86: esp. in plur. slaughter
in a fight, Fs. 9, 135, Edda 40, Fms. iii. 11, vi. 421, Hkr. i. 290, Stj.
          COMPDS: manndrapa-laust, n. adj. without slaughter, loss
of life, Sturl. ii. 63.
                            manndráps-maör, manndrápa-maör,
m. a man-slayer, murderer, Fms. xi. 226, Stj. 517, Hkr. i. 155.
draps-sok, f. a case of murder, Sks. 692, 786, Stj. 467.
                                                        manndráps-
veor, n. a violent gale, in which many lives are lost.
                                                        manndráps-
ping, n. an assembly beld on account of a murder, Gpl. 438.
 mann-drapari, 2, m. a man-slayer, murderer, Ghl. 22, Stj. 13.
 mann-dygo, f. virtue, Bs. i. 46, Fas. iii. 395.
mann-dýrðir, f. pl. manly qualities, 625. 26, Rb. 378, Róm. 302, MS. 655. vii. 2, Al. 87, Geisli 18, Edda (Ht.) 13.
 mann-eign, f. the baving a bushand, Greg. 74.
 mann-eldi, n. the maintenance of a person, Grag. i. 296, 444: buman
food, Am. 66; gott til manneldis.
 mann-elska, u, f. = mannást.
 mann-erja, u, f. = mannlæra, Glúm. 341, but a doubtful passage.
 mann-eskja, u, f. [Germ. mensch, m.; cp. Ulf. mannisks = ἀνθρώπινοε;
Dan. menneske; Swed. menneska; Scot. mensk]:—a man (Lat. bomo);
from the time of the Reformation this word is freq., but it is rare in
old writers; indeed, hann tok manneskju hold, Hom. 160, is the only
instance on record, for A. A. 196 is a compilation from a paper MS.;
the word is, however, a good one, and is freq. in N. T., Vidal. passim: in
mod. usage it often, in both speech and writing, takes the place of mann
 mann-eygr, adj. = mannygr, Bs. i. 368.
 mann-fagnaor (-fognuor), m. a grand entertainment, the fare at a
banquet, Eg. 482, Hkr. i. 139, Isl. ii. 403, Fas. ii. 118.
 mann-fall, n. slaughter in battle, Eg. 32, 59, 298, Nj. 44, Gullb.
24, 25, Fms. i. 24, vi. 406, vii. 57, O. H. 40, passim: of sickness, Sturl.
iii. 279, Ann. 1349 (of a plague or sudden death).
 mann-fang, n. = mannkaup; þykist þú m. eiga í sonum, Fas. ii. 521.
 mann-farmr, m. a ship-load of men, Fms. viii. 33, 382.
 mann-fái, a, m. [fá = to draw], a 'man-image,' buman figure; raudan
skjöld ok dreginn á mannfái, Fb. ii. 250; cp. þar var kveiktr fái á, Konr.
17 (vellum); var kvikt fái (a 'life-image,' figure drawn from life) á
beim grafinn, id.
 mann-fár, adj. baving few men; hón er mannfá, bas but few inba-
bitants, Stj.: neut., mannfatt, few people, Fms. vi. 207, vii. 312.
 mann-fellir, m. great mortality, from plague, hunger, or the like.
 mann-fero, f. = mannafero, Sturl. iii. 132, Isl. ii. 148.
 mann-fjándi, 2, m. a buman fiend, Fs. 36, 44, Fms. ii. 83.
 mann-fjölö, f. people, Ad.
 mann-fjöldi, a, m. a multitude, crowd of men, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 161,
xi. 108, Ann. 1403, passim.
 mann-fleiri, see mannmargr.
 mann-fóli, a, m. a fool, idiot, Boll. 352, Fs. 40.
 mann-folk, n. 'man-folk,' mankind, Hkr. i. 5, 9, Fas. i. 391, Edda 43,
Fms. i. 24, Eg. 47, Edda 147 (pref.), Hkr. ii. 267, (but land-fólkit, Ö. H.
162, l. c.)
 mann-frelsi, n. manumission; better man-frelsi; see man.
freedom, rights of man, mod.
 mann-froor, adj. skilled in mannfræði, Hkr. iii. 250.
 mann-fræði, f. 'man-science,' bistory, esp. genealogies; at öllu fróðr,
lögum, ok dæmum, mannfræði ok ættvísi, Fms. vii. 102; lög eðr sögur
eor mannfrædi (genealogies?), Bs. i. 59; en nam, þá er eigi dvaldi annat,
þat er móðir hans kunni kenna honum, ættvísi ok mannfræði, 91; Bárðr
kenndi Eið lögspeki ok m., Bárð. 24 new Ed.
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mann-fundr, m. a meeting, Nj. 113, Fs. 39, Fms. i. 35, Grett. 106 A.

mann-fulga, u, f. money (fulga) for a person's maintenance (mod.

mann-fýla, u, f. a 'foul person,' rascal, a term of abuse, Nj. 56, Fs.

39, 46, 51, 99, Rd. 262.

mann-feed, f. smallness of population, lack of people, N. G. L. i. 376,

meðgjöf), Grág. ii. 343.

Róm. 346.

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mann-gangr, m. a muster of troops, Orkn. 112 old Ed.
  mann-garor, m. a ring of men, Eg. 80, Al. 169, Fas. ii. 33.
  mann-gersemi, f. a 'jewel of a man,' Bs. i. 81, bior. 153.
  mann-gi, often spelt mangi, gen. mannskis, Hm. 115, 147: acc. manngi,
 623. 31, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse), Isl. ii. 483; dat. manni-gi, Greg.
 65; [mann-gi, see -gi]:-no man, nobody:
                                                          1. in poetry; svá
 er maðr sá er manngi ann, Hm. 49; nýtr manngi nás, 70; leiðisk m.
 gott ef getr, 131; er m. veit, 139; svá at mér m. mat né bauð, Gm. 2;
m. er þér í orði vinr, Ls. 2, 35; síðan þik m. sér, 59; mun míns fjár m. njóta, Skv. 2. 5, Sdm. 12; sköpum viðr manngi, Am. 46; bannar
þat m., 75: mat þú villat né mannskis gaman; Hm. 115; mannskis
 mögr, no man's son, 147; at mannskis munum, Skm. 20, 24: acc., manngi
 annan, no other man, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse): used as adjective, m. annan
mildingr, 26 (in a verse), Landn. 197 (in a verse).
                                                           2. in prose; svá
er sagt at m. veit hvat Guð er, Eluc. 3; ok mælti því m. í gegn, fb. 17;
manngi (acc.) hyggjum vér göfgara né tignara en Krist, 623. 31; regn
görði svá mikit at mannigi vas ór húsi út gengt, Greg. 65; mælti þá
manngi i mót honum, Fms. viii. 244, v.l.; manngi skal kenni-mönnum
eigna pat, at ..., Greg. 19; hann telr pat manngi (acc.) munu gort
hafa, Isl. ii. 483 (Heidarv. S. excerpts).
 mann-girnd (-girni), f. a longing for a busband, isl. ii. 162.
mann-gjarn, adj. eager to marry, (Dan. giftesyg), Fms. vi. 104.
  mann-gjarnliga, adv. eagerly, Fb. i. 555
  mann-gjöld, n. pl. weregild, Fg. 575, Nj. 22, 189, Lv. 55, passim.
  mann-genzka, u, f. goodness, kindness, Nj. 282, v. l.
  mann-görö, f. the contribution of a man to the levy, as also the dis-
trict which had to contribute one man, N.G.L. i. 15, 100.
görðar-maðr, m. a member, inmate of a m., N.G.L. i. 12.
 mann-hatr, n. 'man-bate,' misantbropy.
  mann-har, 2dj. of a man's beight, Bs. i. 422, Ann. 1414, Fas. iii. 266.
 mann-haski, 2, m. danger of life, Fms. xi. 23, Hkr. ii. 78, Bs. i. 321.
  mann-hefnd, f. blood revenge, Fs. 73, Nj. 57; fébætr eða mann-
hefndir, 165, Lv. 68; mannhefnda laust.
mann-hoill, f. bliss, favour, good report; var så kynsþáttr kallaðt
Skíðungar, ok hafði litla mannheill, Korm. 160; hann átti lítið fé ok
m., Sturl. i. 74; vitr ok vinsæll, ríkr ok góðgjarn, hann hafði m. mikla,
iii. 96; svá virðisk mér, at minni m. hafir þú á Íslandi en hér með oss,
Fbr. 91; hann var vinsæll ok mannheilla-maðr mikill, and a very popular
man, Fs. 86.
  mann-heill, adj. safe and sound; to the question, hvað er í fréttum?
the answer is, mannheilt og ó-sjúkt; meðan mannheilt var, D. N. ii. 358.
 mann-heilsa, t, f. good bealth of men, D. N. ii. 845.
Mann-heimar, m. pl. 'Man's-bome,' the abode of men, i oleoupers, opp. to God-heimar, Hkr. i. 14 (Yngl. S.)
 mann-helgr, f., mod. mann-helgi, f. indecl. :- personal rights, invio-
lability of person, N. G. L. i. 8: the section of the law treating of personal
rights, also called mannholgar-bálkr, ii. 45; hér hefr upp mannheigi
vára, þat er fyrst í mannhelgi várri, at . . ., id.:—a sanctuary, þar var
mannhelgr mikil, ok miklar viðlögur við manns aftak, Fms. x. 391.
 mann-hringr, m. a circle, ring of men, Orkn. 112, Eg. 88, Fms. ii.
174, x. 229, O. H. 177, Stj. 415, Bs. i. 629, 633.
 mann-hundr, m. a 'man-dog,' scoundrel, Fb. i. 354, Gisl. 50, Fs.
38, Stj. 624, Karl. 502.
 mann-hus, n. pl. 'man-bouses,' dwelling bouses, Gisl. 29.
 mann-hæő, f. a man's beight, as a measure, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 347.
 mann-hægr, adj. gentle, of animals, opp. to mannygr, Stj. 57.
 mann-hætta, u, f. = mannháski, Lv. 53, Korm. 80, Hkr. ii. 26, Bs. i.
621; mannhættu-laust, without danger of life, Eb. 118.
 mann-hættliga, adv. dangerously, Fms. viii. 350, v. l.
 mann-hættr, adj. dangerous to life, O. H. 26, Fms. ix. 516, vi. 394.
 mann-höfn, f. the maintenance of a person; i vidar-föngum, smidar-
kaupum ok mannhöfnum, Bs. i. 81.
                                        mannhafnar-maor, m. a good
busband, Bs. i. 26.
 manni, a, m. = maor, answering to the Goth. manna; sumt ekki at
manna (dat.?), Fms. vi. 53: as a nickname, Maurer's Volkssagen. mann-filska, u, f. wickedness, Fms. iii. 89.
 mann-jafnaör or mann-jöfnuör, m. a comparison of men, i.e. a dis-
pute in which each contends that his hero is the greatest; par var ölteiti
mörg, þar var talat um mannjöfnuð, ok hverr þar væri göfgastr maðr í sveit
eðr mestr höfðingi ok urðu menn þar eigi á eitt sáttir, sem optast verðr
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mann-fæða, u, f. buman food, Fms. i. 126, ii. 242. mann-fæði, n. = mannfæða, Stj., Fb. i. 111.

mann-færð, f. the condition of a road, Eg. 546.

mann-för, f. travelling, Eg. 114, Hkr. ii. 188.

sjálfa, Fms. i. 58; for a classical instance see the dialogue between the Digitized by

ef um mannjöfnuð er talað, i. e. a comparison of persons is odious, creates

strife, Eb. 184; porsteinn svarar, ekki ferr ek í mannjöfnuð, segir hann,

lsl. ii. 214; þar var margt talat er menn vóru drukknir mjök, ok kom

þar at rætt var um mannjöfnuð, Orkn. 210; þeir fóru í mannjöfnuð ok

töluðu um þorgils ok Eirek, Fs. 149; var mart talat við drykkinn, ok þar kom at farit var í mannjafnað, ok því næst var rætt um konungana two brother kings, Mork. 186 (mannjafnaðr konunga, cp. Fms. vii. 118 T sqq.) 2. a matching or pairing of persons as to the weregilds to be paid for wounds and slaughter on both sides after a battle, Isl. ii. 384, Fb. iii. 453.

mann-kaup, n. 'man-bargain;' in the phrase, bat er gott m. i e-m, a person is a good bargain, an acquisition, Fms. vi. 99, Fb. ii. 289; gott

er m. i Vagni, faðir, Fms. xi. 154.

mann-kind, f. mankind; ok ólusk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; miklu fríðari en önnur mannkind á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 387; bessi m., these people, Róm. 276.

mann-kostir, m. pl. buman virtues, good qualities; dyrligir mannkostir, Orkn. 160; hann talbi upp fyrir henni mannkosti Ólafs konungs, Hkr. ii. 86, Al. 87, Mar. passim.

mann-kwemd, f. a visit of guests, Landn. 81.

mann-kvæmt, n. adj., in the phrase, bar er m. (or ekki m.), many people come there, it is frequented by guests; par var ekki m., few people came there, it is a lonely place, Grett. 137.

mann-kvöö, f. a summons or levying of men, Sturl. iii. 40.

mann-kyn, n. mankind, N.G.L. iii. 299, Stj. 41, 371, Pass., Vidal. passim: a race, offspring, allt pat m. er frá honum kom, Ver. 6; frá peim kom mart m., 19: kind of people, H. E. i. 526. mann-last, n. slander of people, defamation.

mann-lauss, adj. without men :-without a bushand, Ld. 184, Fas. iii.

mann-lát, n. pl. loss of life, Sturl. iii. 93, O. H. 213.

mann-leysi, n. the being mannlauss:—a good-for-nothing person (mod. mann-leysa, u, f.), Fms. ii. 62, v.l.

mann-liga, adv. manfully, Fms. i. 263, vii. 261, ix. 471.

mann-ligr, adj. buman, Greg. 54, Hom. 23, 83, Bs. i. 181; mannligt eðli, buman nature, Barl. 27, Eb. 110, MS. 623. 19; mannligr veykleikr, Magn. 504, passim. 2. manly, becoming a man; ok er pat mannligra at fara at duga honum, O. H. 117; mannlig er ordin ferd bin, Lv. 24; sonr einkar-vænn ok m. = mannvænn, Barl. 152: compds, mikil-m., stor-m., magnificent; litil-m., small.

mann-likan, n. a buman image, idol. O. H. 100. Sti. 470: beings in

buman shape, Vsp. 10.

mann-lydda, u, f. mannlæra, El.

mann-lýti, n. a blemish, Grett. 161, Róm, 188.

mann-læra, u, f. a bad person, Fms. ii. 62, Valla L. 218, (Ed. mannizða.)

mann-löstr, m. a blemish, Gisl. 15.

mann-margt, adj. baving many men; esp. in neut., hafa mannmargt, to bave many people, forces, Nj. 254, 259, Fms. i. 290, Fs. 183: compar., hafa mannsleita, to bave more men, followers, Glum. 345, Fms. vi. 106, xi. 237; hann var miklu mannfleiri bar á nesinu, Orkn. 307.

mann-mengi, n. a bost of men, N. G. L. i. 58.

mann-mergo, f. a bost of people, crowd, Fas. ii. 483.

mann-metnaer, m. ambition, Edda 145 (pref.), Hom. (St.) 50.
mann-mugr, m. (mann-mugi, a, m., Pr. 425), a crowd of people,

б. н. 213.

mann-níðingr, m. a 'nithing,' miscreant, Lv. 44, O. H. 157.

mann-oro, n. fame, repute, Fas. iii. 533, freq. in mod, usage. mann-raun, f. a trial; i hverri m. ok þraut, Clem. 45; Dróttinn tók & sik allar mannraunir, all buman trials, 623. 19:-trial, danger, jafn hinum fremstu i öllum mannraunum, perils, dangerous tasks, Eg. 21, Bs. i. 638; koma í mannraunir, perils, Al. 61; þú þorir lítt í nánd at koma begar er nokkur er m. i, Fær. 30; röskr i öllum mannraunum, Fs. 3, 120:-experience, litillar skynsemdar ætli þér mik ok enga mannraun kunna, Fms. vi. 53:-trial, adversity, ba er hann misti Ljots sonar sins,

var þat þó mannraun en þetta engi, Þorst. Síðu H. 174. mann-ráð, n. pl. plots against a man's life; þó hafa húsfreyjur verit góðar, at eigi hafi staðit í mannráðum, Nj. 53; cp. fjörráð.

mann-samnaor, m. a gaibering of men, Fms. iv. 119, Ld. 76:-people assembled, Fms. viii. 64, Isl. ii. 83, Grág. ii. 165.

mann-sekt, f., esp. in pl. a penalty paid in one's person, opp. to fésekt: in the old law it signified outlawry, banishment of any of the three degrees, Bs. i. 675; hvárki fé né mannsektir, Ísl. ii. 385, cp. Nj. 189.

mann-semi, f. valour, a απ. λεγ., Hdl. 3; or perh. = man-semi, love-

making, or the being agreeable to women (?), see man.

mann-skaði, a, m. 'man-scathe,' loss of life, Eg. 90: a great loss in a person's death, beir sögðu honum vígit, Gunnarr sagði, at þat var lítill m., Nj. 61; ok er þat enn mesti m. at taka þá af lífi, 136: bavoc in men, þeim manni er þér hafði gört enn mesta mannskaða, Ó. H. 47; hann var þeirra meir lagðr til mannskaða, Tb. was the more murderous fighter of the two, Fbr. 23 new Ed. mannskaða-veðr, n. a destructive gale.

mannskapr, m. manfulness, manbood, valour, Fas. iii. 305; hvárki spara penninga né mannskap, spare neither money nor men, pórð. 100 new Ed:-buman nature, 677.12. mannskapar-lauss, adj. pitbless, lacking strength and manbood, Fas. ii. 386.

mann-skelmir, m. a rascal, Fas. i. 330.

mann-akenna, u. f. a 'man-creature,' poor creature, Rb. 360, Fas. iii. 644.

mann-skratti, a, m. a wicked man.

mann-skræfa. u, f. a miserable coward, Fms. ii. 61, 93; nú muntú verða at draga af þér slenit, mannskræfan, Grett. 91, Fb. i. 523, Mag. 56. mann-skeor, adj. 'scatheful,' savage to man; stor dyr ok mannskæð, Hkr. i. 69, Rb. 344: of a battle, bloody, Fms. i. 44, ii. 316, 323,

mann-sómi, a, m. bonour, reputation, Eg. 106.

mann-spell, n. destruction of life, Eg. 278, Orkn. 108, Fms. viii. 351. mann-spilla, t; mannspilla sér, to degrade oneself; eg vil ekki m. mér á bví.

mann-spjall, n. = mannspell, Fagrsk. 64

mann-stormr, m. a rush of people, Bs. ii. 66.

mann-tak, n. manbood, pith; bad er manntak i e-m, there is pith

in him, Grett. 136 A. manntaka-semi, f. energy.
mann-tal, n. a muster, 'tale of men,' Grag. i. 66, N.G.L. i. 97; skora m., to muster troops, O. H. 203, Stj. 456: a census, at manutali, by tale, Bær. 6: Grág. ii. 381. co taken in a census, N.G.L. i. 200. COMPDS: manntals-eior, m. an oath manntals-bing, n. a county

meeting in the spring, Gpl. 438, Jb.
mann-tapi, 2, m. loss of life, Grág. ii. 130, MS. 625. 14, Bs. ii. 111, Fb. i. 70, Ver. 73; manntapa-vetr, a winter of great mortality, Ann. 1106.

mann-telja, taldi, to tell the people, Stj. 546.

mann-tetr, n. a 'tatter of a man,' a poor wretch.

mann-tión, n. = manntapi, Fms. vii. 263, x. 418, Sks. 79 new Ed., Bs. i. 327

mann-úð, f. bumanity, goodness.

mann-úðigr, adj. gentle, Lat. bumanus, Fas. iii. 219.

mann-úðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), gentle, affable.

mann-val, n. choice people, a select body of men; bat mesta m. á landinu, the best men of the county, Nj. 33, 173, Eg. 38, 43, Fms. vi. 46, x. 25: mod. also of one person, a goodly man, hann er mesta mannval.

mann-vandr, adj. difficult, requiring a man, Fms. xi. 137. ticular as to choice of a bushand, of a lady, Nj. 48, Band. 29 new Ed.

mann-veior, f. the seizing, catching of a man, Sturl. i. 166.

mann-villa, u, f. personation, Grag. i. 353.

mann-virðing, f. rank, renown, bonour; var Leifi gott til fjár ok mannvirðingar, Fb. i. 541, Þorst. Síðu H. 177, Eg. 4, Nj. 111, Lv. 89, Magn. 466.

mann-virki, n. man's work, work of buman bands, Symb. 26:labour, með miklu m. ok kostnaði, Stj. 646 :- a great work, monument, síðan tóku þeir at ryðja götuna, ok er þat et mesta m., sem enn sér merki, Eb. 132; ok nu létu þeir göra þat m. er viðfrægt er ok kallat er Dana-virki, Fms. xi. 28; þeir görðu m. (of the tower of Babel), Ver. 10; sú en ágæta borg Tirus verðr at ösku ór slíku mannvirki,

mann-vit, n. [Dan. mande-vid], 'man-wit,' understanding, with the notion of 'mother's-wit,' good sense, as opp. to bok-vit ('book-wit'); úbrigðra vin fær maðr alldregi, en m. mikit, Hm. 6, 10, Hbl. 3; mál ok m., Sdm. 4; minni ok m., Fms. xi. 208 (in a verse); önd skynsamleg ok m., Ver. 2; ok urðu þeir (the dwarfs) vitandi mannvits ok höfðu manns liki, Edda 9; því at hann (the dog) hefir manns mannvit, Fms. x. 254; siðgæði þat má engi eignask nema hann hafi m. með, ok eigu pessir hlutir mannviti at fylgja, Sks. 437; mannvits ok góðrar náttúru, 475; hljóta sumir spádóms anda, sumir mannvits anda ok spektar, 561; m. ok skilning, 49; at mannviti, réttlæti eða sannsýni, 474: learning, ber hafit minna m. numit en ek, Mag. 3; lærðr til alls mannvits, Sks. COMPDS: mannvits-brekka, u, f. a nickname of a lady, 474. Landn. mannvits-lauss, -Iftill, adj, artless, with little wit, Sks. 45, Krók. 43. mannvits-maor, m. a wise man, Sturl. i. 9. mannvit-samligr, adj. ingenious, Sks. 620.

mann-vitull, m. [Engl. wittol], a 'wittol' of a man, a wittol, as a term of abuse, a aπ. λεγ., Isl. ii. 340 (Heiðarv. S., but undoubtedly bearing this meaning).

mann-vænligr, adj. = mannvænn, Sturl. i. 3, Fms. iv. 179, vi. 107, Eg. 187, Gullb. 4, passim. Tou 176.8

mann-vænn, adj. bopeful, promising, of a young person, Eg. 514, Fms. i. 20, vi. 443.

mann-værr, adj. (qs. eiga vært hjá mönnum), beiddu þeir lausnar (absolution) af honum, svá at þeir skyldi vera mannværir, Fms. ix.

mann-ýðgi, f. = mannúð.

mann-ýgr, mod. mann-eygőr, adj. vicious, of animals, bulls, Hkr. i. 37, Bs. i. 319, Lv. 91.

mann-proti, adj. lacking men, K. A. 70.

mann-prong, f. a throng of men, Fms. ii. 172. mann-burfi, adj. in need of men, Mar.

mann-æli (qs. -œli P), n. [a απ. λεγ., prob. identical with Ulf. man- α auli = $\sigma \chi \hat{\eta} \mu \alpha$, Phil. ii. 8], α 'man-εbape,' hence a mannikin, as a term of

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contempt, cp. Germ. weibs-bild; hann var m. mikit ok veslingr, Finnb. Part. intricate.

mann-æta, u, f. a 'man-eater,' cannibal; tröll ok m., Bret. 12, Fb. i. 526, N. G. L. i. 434, ii. 495; blóðdrekkr eða m., Fas. iii. 573.

man-sal, n. slave-selling, see man, as also for the other compds.

man-skera, skar, [mon = a mane], to cut a borse's mane.

man-skæri, n. pl. mane-scissors, Bjarn. 62.

man-stæði, n. the place of the mane, Sks. 100.

man-songr, m. a love song; see man.

manungr, adj. youthful, epithet of a girl, Hm. 163.

Man-verjar, m. pl. [Mon = Isle of Man], the Manzmen, Fms.

MABA, pres. mari; pret. marði; part. marat; only the pret. is found in old writers, but the word is still in full use except in pret. subj.: —to be water-logged, float just under the surface of the water; en fullt var skipit ok marði uppi um stundar sakar... en meðan skipit marði uppi, Bs. i. 355; marði þá undir þeim skipit (the sbip was water-logged) svá at þeir fengu eigi upp ausit, 386; þá tók at kyrra veðrit en skipit marði, Fas. ii. So; síðan kom Áki upp ok marði þar á vatni at kalla, iii. 581.

mara, u, f. [Engl. night-mare; akin to merja = to crush]:—the night-mare, an ogress; en er hann hafði lítt sofnat, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann, menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum, en er þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins þá trað hón fótleggina svá at nær brotnuðu, þá tóku þeir til fótanna, þá kafði hón höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. i. 20; the word also occurs in one of Kormak's verses; it is freq. in mod. usage.

mar-almr, m., qs. marhalmr, 'sea-straw,' sea-grass, Bs. i. 594: cp. Hjalt.

mar-bakki, a, m. the 'sea-bank,' the border between shoal and deep water along the coast, see Ivar Aasen; sidan málvinir mínir fyrir mar-bakkann sukku, Vígl. (in a verse), N. G. L. ii. 140, v. l.

mar-boor, m. the sea-bed, shore, O. H. (in a verse).

Mar-beeli, n. the local name of a farm near the sea, D. l. Mar-beelingar, m. pl. the men from M., Ld.

mar-drap, n. a nickname, Bs.

marð-skinn, n. [mörðr], a marten's fur, B. K. 98, Dipl. iii. 4. Mar-döll or Mar-pöll, f., gen. Mardallar, one of the names of Freyja, Edda 21: prop. a mermaid, Jónas 151; Mardallar-grátr, the tears of M. = gold, Lex. Poët.; cp. the Mardallar-Saga in Maurer's Volkssagen.

mar-flatr, adj. borizontal, on the sea.
mar-flo, f., pl. flær, an insect, 'sea-flea,' cancer pulex.

mar-flotr, m. the sea-level, (mod.)

mar-glitta, u, f. 'sea-glitter,' a kind of jelly fish, Eggert Itin.

MARGR, adj., fem. mörg, neut. margt, usually spelt and pronounced mart; compar. fleiri, q. v.; superl. flestr; [Ulf. manags = πολύs: A.S. manig; Engl. many; O. H. G. manag; Dutch menig; Germ. manche; the n is found in all South-Teutonic languages, and the word is explained by Grimm as a compd from mann (bomo) and the suffix -gi (-cunque); the Norse marger is the same word, having only changed the n into r, for the n remains in a few derivatives, as mengi (a crowd), menga (to blend), manga, q. v.; in mod. Swed. and Dan. the n has been resumed from intercourse with the Germ.; Dan. mange; early Swed. marger, but mod. Swed. många]:—many; munu margir þess gjalda, Nj. 2; meiri er veiðr í Flosa en mörgum öðrum, 232; marga þína muni, Ld. 102; særðr mörgum sárum . . . mörgum mönnum, . . . margir menn, Fms. x. 370; margir slikir, many such, Nj. 6; marga penninga, Dipl. ii. 2. sing. in a collect. sense, both as subst. and adj.; mart man, Fms. i. 185; margr maðr, Fb. i. 241; margr sá fróðr þykkisk, Hm. 29; þvíat margr man þik öfunda, þvíat margr mun þar at þér víkja, Nj. 47; skipask margr vel við góðan búning, Fms. vi. 208; hefir þó margr hlotið um sárt at binda, Nj. 54; hann hafði látið slá skipa-saum margan, a great quantity of, Fms. ix. 377: margr er knár þó hann sé smár; ber mér jafnan mart á góma, vi. 208; margs vitandi, Vsp. 20; mart er mér vel hent at göra, Nj. 54; tala mart, 194; heyra mart en tala fátt, Hallgr.; spyrja mjök margs, Ld. 88; fyrir margs sakir, for many reasons, Fms. vi. 215; ok þykkir lítt fyrir (í) mörgu þat at tala, xi. 108; mart manna, many people, Eg. 134, Nj. 194: i morgu, in many respects, in many things, 625. 82, Fb. iii. 246; frod at morgu, Nj. 194; margs alls, quite great, adverb., Am. 8, 92. II. metaph. friendly, communicative (cp. fár); höfum vit nú hvárttveggja reynt, at mart hefir verit um með okkr ok fátt, Gísl. 17; ekki var mart með þeim, Fms. x. 78; svá er, frændi, at með okkr hefir verit ekki mart, Ld. 106; þó var hann margr við Árna biskup ok fréttinn af Íslandi, Bs. i. 776. margr is used as a subst., in the saying, eigi má við margnum, no one can stand against many, against odds; en bo matti hann eigi við marginum um síðir, at last be was overtbrown, Bær. 14; kom at því sem mælt er, at ekki má við margnum, Fs. 89, Fms. xi. 278. margs-konar and margs-kyns, adv. of many kinds, various, Fs. 63, Edda 38, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. i. 185, Eg. 517, passim.

B. Compos: marg-breytinn, adj. variable, whimsical, Fs. 86, Vapn. I, Fas. ii. 7. marg-breytni, f. variety. marg-brotinn,

marg-brugðinn, part. sly, Lil. 16. marg-falda, 20, to multiply, Fms. dýrr, adj. very dear, Hallfred. i. 137, Sks. 628, Rb. 462, Stj. 428 (repeated), Alg. 358: to address, in plur. by 'ber,' Sks. 303. marg-faldan, f. multiplication, Alg. margfald-leikr, m. manifoldness, Str. 21. 356. marg-faldliga, adv. manifoldly, Stj. 51, Fms. i. 76, v. 346; margfaldligar marg-faldligr, adj. manifold, Stj. 55, Bari. (compar.), i. 184. 27: gramm., margfaldligr låta = plural, Skålda 186; margfaldligir hlutir, nouns in plural, Edda 85, 86. marg-faldr, adj. manifold, Fms. v. marg-fróðgjarn, adj. eager for learning, Sks. 493. 265, Sks. 312. marg-froor, adj. learned in many things, much knowing, Hm. 102; vitr maðr ok m., Bs. i. 410, Fms. iv. 135, x. 392, Sks. 493: of a wizard, Hkr. i. 73. marg-fræði, f. varied learning, Str. 1, Clar. wizard, Hkr. i. 73. marg-frömuör, m. the great furtherer, Ad. marg-fætla, u, f. the insect cancer brachyurus, Eggert Itin. 609. marg-háttaðr, adi. of many kinds, Fms. i. 272, vi. 48, 145. marg-heyror, part. often beard, Fms. ii. 137. marg-hrossa, að, in a pun (= stóð), Krók. 63. marg-kunnandi, part. knowing many things, Landn. 110, Is. 131, Fms. iii. 90. marg-kunnigr, adj. = margfróðr, Rb. 308:= fjölkunnigr, fornspå ok margkunnig, Fs. 33, 54, 67, Grett. 150. margkunnindi, f. witchcraft, Isl. ii. 422. marg-kvíslaðr, adj. manybranched, Fas. iii. 60, Sks. 441. marg-kvíalóttr, adj. id., Bárð. 164, Stj. 534, Sks. 565. marg-kvæmt, n. adj. where many people come; þar var ekki m., Grett. 157 A. marg-kyndugr, adj. = margkunnigr, Fs. 68. marg-latr, adj. loose, fickle, variable; marglat kona, Bær. 11, Skálda 194; aldri skal ek verit hafa marglátari (more excessive) söllum hlutum en nú, Fms. x. 290: as a nickname, Teitr inn margláti (= superbus?), Bs. i. 27. marg-leiki, a, m. intimacy, Sturl.iii. marg-liga, adv. intimately, friendly, Sturl. iii. 286. litr, adj. variegated. marg-lyndr, adj. changeful of mood, fickle. Hkr. i. 16, Fms. iii. 83. marg-leti, n. wantonness; leitar hann ekki á þik, þá er þér m. at bregða vist þinni, Lv. 26, Bs. i. 530 (wanton cruelty); var þat mælt at Eyjólfr slægi á m. við hana, that E. made love to ber, Sturl. ii. 39. marg-malugr, adj. talkative, O. H. 202, Fagrsk. 14. marg-menni, n. many men, a multitude, Th. 94, Fb. i. 241, Bs. ii. 37: the majority, i. 720 (margmengit MS.) mennr, adj. with many men, Sturl. ii. 249, Fms. ii. 261. marg-mælgi, f. loquacity, Th. 76. marg-mæli, n. = margmælgi, Fms. vi. marg-mæltr, part. many-spoken, Eb. 258: talkative, slanderous, Nj. 22. marg-opt, adv. very often, Rd. 240. marg-orðr, adj. long-winded, using many words, Fær. 14, Hkr. iii. 263. prettóttr, adj. cunning, Barl. 27. marg-ræða, u, f. much talk, Fms. ix. 252, v. l. marg-reeddr, part. much talked of, Fms. vii. 169, Al. 169, Glúm. 330. marg-ræðinn, part. talkative, Fagrsk. margsinnis, adj. many a time. marg-slægr, adj. very sly, Barl. 56. marg-smugall, adj. penetrating, subtle, Sks. 565, 637. spakr, adj. very wise, Haustl., 1b. 4. marg-staðar, adv. in many places, Nj. 185, Stj. 135, Bs. i. 208 (var margstadar holdit a beinunum, thus to be emendated). marg-talaor, part. using many words, Fms. vi. 304; göra margtalat við e-n, Finnb. 328, Band. 8 new Ed., Stj. 581; var lengi margtalat um vigit, Nj. 22. marg-toitr, adj. very cheerful, marg-titt, n. adj. frequent, usual, bafpening Orkn. (in a verse). often; margtitt er þat at menn deyi, Fms. vi. 105, Hom. 114; sem margtitt er, as is usual, Stj. 411; sögðu þat sem margtitt er, Fms. vii. marg-vitr, adj. of many-sided learning, Al. 6, Sks. 317 B. marg-visliga, adv. in many ways. marg-visligr, adj. various, of many kinds, Sks. 441. marg-viss, adj. = margíróðr, Barl. 27, Fms. ii. 183, Bárð. 2 new Ed., Stj. 436, Háv. 55. marg-yror, adj. = margorðr, Sks. 92 new Ed.

mar-greifl, a, m. [Germ. mark-graf], a margrave, marquis, [mid. Lat. marchio,] count, bior., Ann. 1264.

Margrét, f. a pr. name, Margaretta.

mar-gullin, f. adj. [cp. marigold?], epithet of a lady, Hkv. Hjörv., a $\delta\pi$. $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$. and poët.

mar-gýgr, f. a mermaid, sea-ogress (see gýgr), Fms. iv. 56, Ann. 1329, Sks. 169, Grett. 93 new Ed.

mar-hrísla, u. f. [provinc. Norse mare-rís], (?), Edda (Gl.) ii. 483. mari, a, m, the post of a bedstead = upp-standari.

422; þat fé gékk með mörkum Þóris, Gullþ. 26: phrases, erfða-mark, 🌱 a 'bereditary mark;' eiga mark saman, Grag. i. 423; nauta-mark, COMPD: marka-tafla, u, f. an entry of all the 'marks' in a district using the same mountain pastures, see also the description in Piltr og Stúlka, as an illustration of Icelandic life; even the church had a mark, kirkja á mark, Vm. 29. III. metaph. a mark, sign; ek vil segja þér eitt til marks um, at . . ., Nj. 56; ok til marks, at sýna varn godvilja, Fms. i. 104; ok er þat eigi mark (that is of no mark) þvíat mér eru hér allar leiðir kunnar, ii. 80; þetta er eigi meira mark, is of no more mark, Mirm.; ok at lítið mark sé at, hverju þú heitr, Fms. vii. 120; ekki er mark at draumum, Sturl. ii. 217; ekki er enn mark at, nær munu vit gangask enn åðr lýkr, i.e. this is nothing, only the beginning. Nj. 176; þat göra hér ungir sveinar er lítið mark mun at þykkja, Edda 32; lítið mark var þá at, er þeir Beli hittusk . . ., 23; enn er meira mark at of hjörtinn Eikhyrni, 24; hat er eitt mark um litillæti hans, 81; ok til marks, at þú hefir verit, Fs. 18; sem í pessu marki sýndisk þeir hlutir, at ..., Bs. i. 750; dauða-mörk, lífsmark, q.v.: at marki, adverb. greatly, signally, Karl. 171, 181, 196, Bs. IV. spec. usage, of embroidery, woven marks, figures; hón hafði knýtt um sik blæju ok vóru í mörk blá, Ld. 244. marka-deili, n. landmarks, D. N. ii. 496. marka-mót, n. pl. boundaries, N.G.L. i. 87. marka-skrá, -tafia, u, f. a scroll on which the sheep marks are entered. marks-maör, m. a man of mark, Eg. 15, v.l.

MARKA, 20, prop. to draw outline of, sketch, cp. mark above, [Engl. to mark; cp. also Lat. margo, a kindred word]: - to mark, draw the outline of; marka grundvöll, to mark out, draw the ground-plan of a building; lagði hinn helgi Jón biskup af sér skikkju sína ok markaði sjálfr grundvöll undir kirkjuna, Bs. i. 171, MS. 656 B. 8; síðan markaði konungr grundvöll til kirkju i þeim stað, Fms. i. 203; var þar markaðr hólmstaðr, Eg. 486; hann markaði tóptir til garða, O. H. 42; marka sér völl, Fs. 128; oss var aldr of markaðr, Landn. (in a verse); er í beim fræðum mörkuð öll skepna, Ver. 1; markat (drawn) hefir ek fyrir þér með nokkurum orðum birting lopts, Sks. 236. 2. to fix; marka verd hve vera skal, to fix the price, Grag. ii. 234. 3. impers., ok markaði svá til, at ..., it appeared as if, of the outlines, Fms. v. II. to sign, mark as one's property; bau naut voru öll einn veg mörkuð, Fms. i. 152; nú markar maðr annars fé sínu marki, Grág. i. 416: metaph., hann markaði sik sjálfan því hreinlífis marki, Ver. 14 (of the circumcision); kotkarl einn markaði þrettán kúlur i höfði þér, Band. 13; lét Óðinn marka sik geirs-oddi, . . . lét hann marka sik Odni, Yngl. S. ch. 10, 11. 2. to mark by an emblem; vét skulum marka (merkja, Ó. H. l. c.) lið várt ok göra herkuml á hjálmum várum ok skjöldum, Fb. ii. 338; er þat mitt ráð, at menn marki stál-húfur sínar, Sturl. iii. 240.

8. to draw; hann hafði rauðan skjöld ok markaðr á hjörtr, Nj. 143; þar með vóru mörkuð himin-tungl, en á neðra ræfinu vóru markaðar forneskju-sögur, Fms. v. 340; hann var markaðr (merkor, O. H. l. c.) eptir þór, Fb. ii. 190; er á hlutnum markaðr Freyr af silfri, Fs. 19; gef ek þer skjöld, ok er á markaðr kross með líkneski Drottins várs, Bs. i. 8. III. metaph. to mark, observe, infer; par eptir mátt þú marka hans fegrð, Edda 15; má af því m. hverr maðr hann var, Bs. i. 72; má af slíku m. hversu þungan matar-afla þeir höfðu, Fs. 146; ok má af því m. landskosti, 26; nú skal á slíku m. at Guð . . ., Sks. 468; nú skaltú ok þat marka, at ..., 491. IV. to signify, matter; bat er ekki at marka, that is nothing to signify; markadu pat ekki, beed it not, take no notice of it; marka drauma, to mind dreams, Sturl. ii. 131. 2. to betoken; en bær marka villumenn, 673. 2; markar þat úeinarðan mann, id.:-to sbew, þeir hafa markat at hug hafa, Hkr. i. 142.

marka- or markar-, see mörk.

markaör, m., gen. markaðar, Fb. i. 304, l. 12; spelt marknaör, Fms. viii. 304 (v. l.), D. N. iii. 229: [not from marka, but like Engl. market, Germ. markt, borrowed from the Lat. merc-s, mercatus; the genuine Norse word for market is torg, q.v.]:—a market; meðan markaðrinn stóð, Fms. i. 185; var þar m. ok kaupstaðr, viii. 304, ix. 219, Fb. i. 204 (of an Engl. market):-metaph., var beim settr inn sami m., they got the same treatment, Fms. viii. 41; ferr hann til annarrar borgar ok settisk þar um, ok setti þeim þvílíkan markað sem inum fyrrum, x. 237.

mark-bygo, f. [mork], a 'forest-country,' opp. to open country made .into fields, Hkr. i. 88, Magn. 442, O. H. 201, Fms. vii. 25.

mark-deili, n. a march-boundary, D. N. i. 81.

mark-garor, m. a march-fence, boundary fence, Dipl. ii. I. mark-hunn, n. the blubber with the barpoon's print in it, Ghl. 462. mark-land, n. forest-land, with the notion of march-land, border-land, Hkr. i. 45, Eg. 58.

II. a local name = Labrador(?), Fb.

mark-lauss, adj. without a mark: metaph. meaningless.

mark-leiö, f. a track through forests, Hkr. i. 76.

mark-leiði, n. = markleið, Hkr. i. 55.

mark-leysa, u, f. nonsense.

mar-knútr, m. [marr = sea], a kind of fish, cottus scorpius, Norse marulk, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 359.

mark-plogr, m. a kind of plough used in a woody county, Sks. 425. mark-rá, f. = markreina, N. G. L. i. 245.

mark-rein, f. = markreina, D. N. i. 81.

mark-reina, u, f. a boundary line, N. G. L. i. 42, Gbl. 460.

mark-skil, n. pl. borders, marches, Ghl. 452.

mark-steinn, m. a mark-stone, landmark, Gpl. 286, 543, Eg. 492 (of a battle field): stones laid to mark a spot, Bs. i. 346.

mark-stika, u, f. a boundary stake, Bs. i. 329. mark-teigr, m. a border field, N.G.L. i. 42.

mar-lioendr, part. pl. 'sea-sliders,' sea-farers; margir eru marlioendr, many there are who slide over the sea, of witches, spirits, Eb. 44, 2

marmari, 2, m. [Lat. word], marble, Stj. 46, Róm. 342, Sks. 188, Bs. ii. 103; marmara-grjót, -steinar, slabs of marble, Symb. 57, Str. 5, Karl. 14. mar-mennill, m., thus Landn. 76, 77; mar-mendill, Fas. ii. 31 (thrice); in popular mod. usage in Icel., mar-bendill; the Hauksbók (Landn. l. c.) spells it margmelli; whence the mod. Norse marmæle, Ivar Aasen:—prop. a 'sea-mannikin,' a kind of sea goblin or sea dwarf, in the Norse fairy tales. The marmennil is now and then hooked by fishermen; being a soothsayer, he tells them what is to happen. The classical passages in old Icel. writers are the Halfs S. ch. 7 and the Landn. 2, ch. 5; for mod. times see Maurer's Volks. 31, 32, as also Isl. þjóðs. i. 131-134. Inseparable from these tales is the merman's 'laughter;' he generally laughs thrice, e.g. the king kisses the queen, beats his dog, and stumbles over and curses the mound, at each of which the merman laughs; and being asked why, he says that he laughs at the king's foolishness, for the queen is false, but the dog is true and will save his life, and in the mound there is a hidden treasure; hence, bá hló marbendill, then the merman laughed, has in Icel, become proverbial of a sudden, unreasonable, and spiteful fit of laughter. The coincidence with the English legend of Merlin the 'wild man' in the romance of Merlin, (edited by the Early Engl. Text Soc. 1869, p. 434,) is very striking; and one is tempted to suggest that the name Merlin may have been borrowed from the Norse sea goblin (who in Norwegian tales is said to be the bastard of the sea monster hafstramb and a mermaid), and tacked on to the Welsh legend: even the word has a Norse or Teutonic sound: Merlin may well be shortened from the dimin. mer-mann-lin, mer-m'lin, merlin: according to the Pref. to this Engl. romance the name is not found attached to the Welsh legend till the 12th century. COMPDS: marmendilssmíði, n. the mermannikin's work = millepora polymorpha. marmendils-pari, a, m. the merman's weed = corallina officinalis, Maurer's Volks.

mar-nagli, a, m. in a pun, Skálda 237 (in a verse).

marningr, m. [merja], a contusion.

MARR, m., gen. marar; [Ulf. marei = θάλασσα; A.S. mere; Hel. meri; O. H. G. meri; Germ. meer; Lat. mare]:- the sea; sigr fold i mar, the earth sinks into the sea, Vsp. 57; mik hefir marr miklu ræntan, Stor; vátr marr, Skálda (in a verse); kaldr marr, Edda 101 (in a verse); líða yfir marr, Vþm. 48: metaph., mun-strandar marr, the sea of the breast, the song, Höfuol.; mistar marr, the sea of mist, the air, Hkv. 1. 96: in prose this old word remains in the marar-botn, m. the bottom of the sea; Páll lifði tvau dægr á marabotnum, 655 xxvii. 6, and so in mod. usage; it also remains in various compds, mar-almr, mar-bakki, mar-flatr, mar-mennill, mar-gýgr, mar-hrísla, mar-knútr, mar-svín, mar-vaði, mar-rein, etc., q. v. II. in local names, Aust-marr (q. v.), A. S. Eastmere; Mar-bæli, q. v.

MARR, m., gen. mars, dat. mari, Vpm. 12; pl. marar, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse), Skv. 2. 16; pl. marir, Fm. 15, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; but acc. pl. mara, Akv. 37, Rm. 35; marina = mara ina, Akv. 13: [A. S. mearb or mear; O. H. G. marab]:—a steed, only in poetry, whereas the answering fem. merr, a mare, has become a common word in prose as well as poetry? magran mar, Hm. 82, Og. 3, Skm. 8, 9; maðr stiginn af mars baki, 15; mars bægi, Vkv. 31; mari vel tömdum, Fas. i. 491 (in a verse); mara svang-rifja, Rm. 35; marina mélgreypu, Akv. 13; er hér sitjum feigir á mörum, Hom. 10; mörum Húnlenzkum, 11; hleða mar, to saddle, Hdl. 5; minn veit ek mar beztan, Akv. 7; hann kvað hest mar heita, en mar (mara? q. v.) er manns fylgja, Fs. 68; hnakk-marr = a saddle-borse, back, Yt.: poët. vág-marar wave steeds, sbips, Skv. 2. 16; Róða rið-marar, the beaving sea steed, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse); ægis-marr, súð-marr, versmarr, borð-marr, segl-marr, stjórn-marr (Hkv. 1. 29), gjálfr-marr, þóptumarr, all names of sbips, Lex. Poët.

mar-rein, f. the sea line, in marreins-bakki, a, m. = marbakki, the bank where the deep and shallow water meet; nú hittir maor sel fyrir ofan marreinsbakka, N.G.L. ii. 149 (v. l. marbakka); hann skal bidja hann heima vera meðan hann rær fyrir útan marreinsbakka eða gengr fyrir ofan garð, i. 89; þá skal hann ganga útan garðs cða fara út um marreinsbakka, ok fara aptr til húss síðan, 23.

mar-sloggja, u, f. [merja], a 'crusb-sledge,' Art. 78, a απ. λεγ. render-

ing of macue = mace, of the French original.

mar-svin, n. 'sea-swine,' sea-bog, a kind of whale, Eggert Itin.; marsvina-rekstr, Fél. vii. 28, the driving whales ashore.

Fas. ii. 133.

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mar-tröö, f. being 'trodden' by a mara, nightmare, Fél. x. 15.
                mar-vaoi, a, m. [Swed. marwatten = eddy], sea water, shoal water (?);
               only in the phrase, troba marvada, to tread the water, of a swimmer in
               an upright position; the word also occurs in Fas. ii. 83 (foot-note, in a
               verse)-er marvaða mæddu Ránar jóð, but its use there is dubious.
                mar-bak, n. 'sea-tbatch,' poët. ice, Grett. (in a verse).
                mar-braor, m. 'sea-thread,' a kind of sea-weed.
                mar-bvara, u, f. a kind of crab, Eggert Itin. 997, Edda (Gl.)
                mas, n. tittle-tattle, chat, Bb.
                MASA, 20, to chatter, prattle.
                massa, ad, [prob. an iterat. from meita], to whittle, carve a piece of
               wood idly with a knife; massa nior spytu, hvao ertu ao massa?
               mastr, m., gen. mastrs, [a for. word introduced from Engl. and Germ. mast.] a mast; the word which is now freq. is not found in old writers,
               who call the mast siglutré.
                MAT, n. [meta], an estimate, taxing, Jb. 195; eptir mati sex skynsamra
               manna, Dipl. v. 3; jarða-mat, see jörð.
                mata, u, f. [matr], provender, a mess; of a crew, Kolbeinn let Hrapp
               þá fara í mötu til sín, Nj. 128, v.l.; the food of fishermen: a fee to
               the priest (paid in butter), called prests-mata. compos: motu-nautr,
m. a messmate, N. G. L. i. 186, Eb. 194, Orkn. 118, Grág, i. 186, ii. 73,
               passim.
                        mötu-neyti, n. messmatesbip, Nj. 128, Edda 29, Grág. i. 186,
               ii. 73.
                mata, ab, [matr], to feed another, as the nurse does the sick and
               children; hann getr ekki matað sig, það verðr að mata hann, of a person
               who cannot even eat without assistance.
                                                                  II. reflex. matask,
               to eat, take food, take a meal, Nj. 175, Fms. i. 35, Fb. ii. 273, Eg. 232,
               K. b. K. 136; spurði hví hann matadisk svá seint, why be went on eating
               so slowly, Eb. 244.
                mat-annungr, m. a 'meat-earner,' a person who earns his food, but
               gets no wages, Jb. 469; mod. matvinnungr.
                mat-björg, f. provision from band to mouth, O. H. 153.
                mat-blot, n. a 'meat-idol,' an idol of dough, N. G. L. i. 383.
                mat-boro, n. a dressed table, a table at meal-time, Eg. 63, Bs. i. 669,
               O. H. 237, Fms. vi. 195, viii. 51.
                mat-braor, adj. eager, gluttonous.
                mat-bræði, f. gluttony, Hom. 24.
                mat-bua, bjó, to dress, meat, cook, Fms. i. o. vii. 288. Jb. 308, Bs. i.
               593, Eb. 198, 266, Bret. 102, Stj. 165.
                mat-buo, f. the dressing of food.
                                                        matbúðar-maðr, m. a cook,
               Stj. 443, Fms. ii. 139.
                mat-búnaðr, m. = matbúð, Stj. 166, 280.
                mat-bur, n. a 'meat-bower,' pantry, Bs. ii. 134.
                mat-eyrir, m. victuals, Rétt. 47.
                mat-fatt, n. adj. sbort of provisions, Sturl. ii. 43, Fs. 142.
                mat-frior, m. time to eat in peace; eg hef ekki matfrio.
                mat-fong, n. pl. stores of food, Fms. ii. 99, O. H. 127, Sks. 141, Bs. ii.
                mat-gerő, f. cooking. matgerőar-maőr, m. a cook, Gbl. 99.
                mat-gjafi, a, m. a meat-giver, bread-giver, Fms. viii. 307.
                mat-gjald, n. a fine paid in food, Grag. i. 451.
                mat-gjöf, f. a gift in food (to the poor), Grág. i. 296, 443.
                mat-goggr, m. a 'meat-beak,' nickname of a beggar.
                mat-góðr, adj. liberal as to food, Sæm. 38.
                mat-hákr, m. a glutton.
                mat-heill, adj. [North. E. meat-bale], sound so as to be able to eat,
               Sturl. i. 20.
                mat-kassi, a, m. a meat-safe, Stj. 154.
                mat-kaup, n. purchase of victuals, Orkn. 344, Fms. vii. 78, viii. 367.
                mat-ketill, m. a meat-kettle, Fms. ix. 422.
                mat-krákr, m. a meat-crow, glutton, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 51.
                mat-land, n.; gott, illt m., a productive or unproductive district, Fms.
               vii. 78.
                mat-langr, adj.; matlanga stund, such a time as it takes to eat one's
               meal, Ann. 1294; cp. drykklangr.
                mat-laun, n. pl. a fee for board, Grág. i. 147. matlauna-maör, m.
                = matannungr, Ghl. 260.
                mat-launi, a, m. = matlaunamaor, Grág. ii. 43.
                mat-lauss, adj. without food, Eb. 266, Ld. 200, Gisl. 57, Fms. ii. 97.
                mat-leiði, a, m. a loatbing of food, 677. 3.
                 mat-leysa, n. lack of food, Fms. vi. 325, xi. 288, K. p. K. 130.
                 mat-lifl, n. board, fare, Fms. viii. 435.
                mat-maor, m. a great eater
                mat-mangari, 2, m. a 'meat-monger,' provision-dealer, N.G.L. ii. 246.
                mat-mál, n. meal-time, Grág. i. 261, Nj. 197, Sd. 144; milli matmála,
               between two meals, Bs. i. 108; litil er libandi stund, long matmals stund,
               Hkr. i. 154 (a saying):—a meal, Fms. vii. 160.
                mat-modir, f. 'meat-mother,' used of a mistress with respect to her
               servants and household, cp. Engl. bread-giver.
                mat-nidingr, m. a ' meat-nithing,' one who starves his people, Szm. 38,
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MATR, m., gen. matar, dat. mat; with article matinum, Grág. i. 47 (mod. matnum); plur. matir; it is twice or thrice in Fb. spelt mat with a long vowel, with which cp. the rhyme máta uppsátr, Hallfred,-máta (gen. pl.) viggjar uppsátr = a pantry (the explanation given in Lex. Poet., and hence in Fs. 214, seems erroneous); for the long vowel cp. also Ormul. mete (not mette), Engl. meat : [Ulf. mats = βρωσιε; A. S. mete; Engl. meat; O. H. G. maz; Swed. mat; Dan. mad]:—meat, food; matar ok váda er manni börf, Hm. 3; matar góðr, 'good of meat,' bospitable, 38; bjóða e-m mat, Gm. 2; morgin-döggvar þau sér at mat hafa, Vþm. 45, Skm. 27; þá var matr fram settr, Fbr. 21 new Ed.; bera mat a bord, to put meat on the board, Nj. 50; þú skalt stela þaðan mat á tvá hesta, 74; bera mat í stofu, eptir þat setti hón borð ok bar þar á mat, . . . viljum vér víst gefa yor mat ... síðan gengu þeir undir borð ok signdu mat sinn, ... átu gestir mat sinn, Eb. 266, 268; Gunnarr vissi slíks matar þar ekki ván, Nj. 75; þenna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sinna, nú skulu þér kjósa yor mat i kveld, þvíat þenna aptan mun ek bera síðast mat fyri hjón mín . . . , þykki mér blóð eitt allt borðit ok matrinn, 197; hann var kallaðr hinn mildi ok inn matar-ílli, ... hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. 1; sitja at mat, to sit at meat, x. 378; beiða matar, Grág. i. 47; þóat him haldi matinum, id.; þá stóð Glámr upp snemma ok kallaði til matar sins, ... vil ek hafa mat minn en engar refjar, Grett. 111; þar hefi ek minum mat ordit fegnastr þá er ek náða honum, 126; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii. 178, 179: allit., matr ok mungát, meat and drink, Fb. iii. 578, Fb. i. 563; hann átti fjölda barna, hafði hann varla mat í munn sér, be bad bardly any meat in his mouth, be was well-nigh starved, Bs. i. 193; menn sá ek þá er móður höfðu, látið mat í munn, Sól.: eiga málungi mat; mod. eiga ekki málungi matar, to bave no food for one's next meal, be very poor, Hm. 66: the saying, matr er mannsins megin, 'meat is man's main;' bibja ser matar hvert mal, 36; burr matr, dry meat; burr matr, pat er gras ok aldin, K. b. K. 78; hvitr matr, white meat = milk, cheese from the dairy, passim; elds matr, food for fire, fuel; spona-matr, spoonmeat, opp. to at-matr = dry meat. II. in plur. stores of food, provisions; tveggja mánaða mati, Ghl. 99; tveggja mánaða matir mjöls, N. G. L. i. 172; tólf mánaðar mati, 346, B. K. passim. COMPOS: matar-afgangr, m. leavings from the table or of food, K. p. K. 47. matar-ast, f. 'mestmatar-afli, a, m. fare, provisions, Fs. 146. love, cupboard love; hafa m. & e-m, to have 'meat-love' for a person, to love bim for bis table's sake. matar-ból, n., a Norse law phrase, referring to the taxation of an estate, thus, hundrao, sextigi ... mánaða matarból, an estate of a bundred, sixty . . . months' food, Fms. x. 153, N.G. L., D. N., B. K. passim. matar-bur, n. a ' meat-bower, pantry, whence abbreviated bur (q. v.), Sturl. i. 155. mater-fýst, í. appetite, 4.21. matar-fong, n. pl. = matfong, Isl. ii. 465. goro, f. dairy work, cooking, etc., Glum. 367, Gbl. 102. mater-illr. adj. meat-stingy, of a bad master who starves his household, Fms. i. I. matar-kaup, n. = matkaup, Fms. viii. 353, v. l. matar-lauss, adj. meatless, without food, Fb. i. 131. mater-lyst, f. appetite. materneyzla, u, f. the taking food, Sks. 434. matar-skamtr, m. a pornos. matar-verör, m. a meal, matar-vero, n. board wages, Gbl. 513. Bs. i. 122. matar-vætt, f. a weight (measure) of victuals, Sturl. ii. 60. matar-æði, n. diet. mat-ráo, n. pl. 'meat-rule,' the bushandry of food, dispensing food to the household, the duty of the mistress in olden times, Bs. i. 139, see Ni. ch. 128. mat-roids, u, f. the making food 'ready,' dressing food, doing dairy and pantry work and the like; þat er ekki karla at annask um matreiðu, Nj. 75, Fs. 72, Grág. i. 459, Fas. ii. 76. mat-reiða, d, = matbúa. mat-reki, a, m. a jetsum of victuals (fishes, whales), Vm. 141. mat-seld, f. = matreiða, Eb. 266. mat-selja, u, f. a laundress, Lv. 36, Nj. 59, Eg. 759, Eb. 92. mat-sinkr, adj. stingy of food, Band. 38 new Ed. mat-sjóði, a, m. a cook, Nj. (in a verse). mat-skapr, m. victuals, food, Vm. 164. mat-skál, f. a meat bowl, Bs. i. 703. mat-skapr, m. a meat drawer, pantry mat-skortr, m. lack of food, Krók. 66. mat-skreið, f. dried fish for food, H. E. ii. 98. mat-sparr, adj. = matsinkr, Sd. 152, Fs. 146. mat-svoinn, m. a meat-boy, cook, esp. on board a ship, Fs. 150, Eb. 192, þiðr. 127, Fms. x. 129. mat-svin, n. 'meat-bog,' the beggar's scrip, Skida R. 20. mat-sæll, adj. meat-lucky, Band. 38 new Ed. mat-vandr, adj. fastidious, difficult to please as to one's food. mat-vendni, f. fastidiousness as to food. mat-vinnungr, m. = matannungr; hann er ekki m. mat-vist, f. food, fare, Sks. 189. mat-visi, f. gluttony, Hom. 24. mat-viss, adj. 'meat-scenting,' greedy, term of abuse, Hallfred. mat-vælar, f. pl. petty larceny of food, Parc. 44 (Ed., rendering of Fr. larencin, see foot-note); hinu þykki mér líkara at þat sé matvælar þeim



er þar hokra at þjóna því, Mirm. 70. means of subsistence, stores of food, Fas. iii. 412, and so in mod. usage; matvæli þegar þverra fara, þau kenna Guði sultar stúr, Bb. 1. 7.

mat-venn, adj. good for food, Bs. ii. 134.

mat-proti, a, m. a lack of food, Gpl. 110.

mauk, n. a jelly, meat or the like cooked into a thick gruel-like mess. MAULA, ao, to munch food, mumble; roogul hardan maula, Snot. maull, m. a muncher (?), 2 nickname, Fms. x. 54.

maur-ildi, n. [Dan. morild], a light from insects, decomposed matter,

esp. in the sea; old form mauru-eldr, q. v.

MAURR, m. [Dan. myre; Swed. myra; Gr. μύρμηξ; Serb. mraw]:an ant; my ok maura, Eluc. 62; einn litill maðkr er maurr heitir, Sks. 50: in plur., metaph. money-bags, in a contemptuous sense. maura-haugr, m. an ant-mound; sem ber i maura mornit haugi, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse). maura-púki, a, m. a money-poke, of a person. mauru-eldr, m., qs. maura-eldr, = maurildi; hér er líking milli mauruelds ok náttúruligs loga, Skálda 197.

maxi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 28.

MÁ, pres. mái; pret. máði; part. máðr; [the word seems to be identical with A.S. mawan, Engl. mow, Scot. maw, O. H. G. maban, Germ. maben; but if so, that sense has been lost]:-to blot out, wear out, by rubbing or the like; másk þeir af lífs-bók ok ritask eigi með réttlátum, Hom. 36; at hans nafn maisk af sinu húsi, Stj. 426; nú er nafn bitt á lifandi manna bók skráð ok mun þat aldregi af máaz (sic), 208; brauð myglað ok máð í gögnum, 367; eigi vitu vér nær hann vill þenna flekk má af virðingu sinni, Þorst. Stang. 51; af má lýti, H. E. i. 514; þá má þú mik af þeirri bók er þú skrifaðir, Stj. 313; and so freq. in mod. usage, pað er máð, blotted out, faint (cp. Germ. matt), of writing. make blunt from use, of tools; var ljár hans máðr upp í smiðreim, Fb. i. 522; klokka máisk af optligum hringingum, Eluc. 147 (Ed.); máðar af fyrnsku, Lil. 94; meiðs kvistu má, to tear, Gm. 34. to blot out, destroy; má af or af-má, at hann drepi þá ok mái þá af jörðunni, Stj. 312; Dróttinn hefir eytt ok af máð jörðunni alla þína úvini, 472; at hann hefir látið drepa ok má af jörðunni, 492; reiðin af már réttsýni manna, Bs. i. 103; hann már svá af ok minnkar þeirra styrk á marga vega, Stj. 436; eyddr ok af máðr, Fms. ii. 238.

má, n. a bud (?); pálm-kvistir með fagri næfr ok nýju mái, Bs. ii. 16.

Máfa-hlíð, Máf-hlíðingar, see már.

mág-kona, v, f. a sister-, mother-, daughter-in-law, Fms. x. 94, Stj.

197: of a mother-in-law, Grág. i. 305.

MÁGB, m. [Ulf. mêgs=γαμβρύ»; Scot. mac; O. H. G. mac; Dan. maag]:—a brother-, father-, son-in-law, etc.; hon baud til sin frændum sinum ok magum, she bade ber kinsmen and magar (brothers- and sons-in-law), Landn. 117; vill Rútr görask mágr þinn (son-in-law) ok kaupa dóttur þína, Nj. 3, as also Isl. ii. 250, Eg. 37; cp. the saying, eigi má göra tvá mága at einni dóttur, Fas. iii. 59: ironically, Nj. 94, N.G.L. i. 358: of a fatber-in-law, Laban mag sinn, Stj. 172; Davíð tók konungdóm eptir Sál mág sinn, Rb. 382: in plur., skilmáli þeirra mága (fatberin-law and son-in-law), Stj. 172, Fms. ix. 496; of brothers-in-law, en er peir magar finnask, O.H. 90; Olaft magr, 166. compos: mags-efni, n. a future son-in-law, Stj. 122, Ann. 1309. mága-stoð, n. strengtb, belo derived from one's magar, Glum. 334.

mág-semd, f. affinity, Grág. i. 33, Nj. 130, Fms. iii. 45, vi. 173, vii. 13 **MAL**, n., old pl. m. ol, 673. 47, Greg.; [Ulf. mapl = άγορά; Hel. mabal = speech, meeting; Dan. maal; from the old Teut. mapl or mabal was formed the mid. Lat. mallum = parliament, public meeting (Du Cange), and mallum again was in Norman-French rendered by parliament.

A. Speech, faculty of speech; mál heitir ord . . ., Edda 110; þau hafa ekki mál, they are dumb, Fms. i. 97, Fs. i. 250; þröngdi svá sóttar-fari konungs at hann misti málsins, x. 148; þeir hafa eigi manns rödd né mál, Rb. 348; þeir hafa gauð fyrir mál, 346; mál, heyrn, sjón, Edda 6. II. speech as spoken, language, tongue; Norrænt mál, the Norse tongue, Fms. vii. 165; Gírskt mál, Greg. 75; í máli þeirra, til várs máls, in our tongue; í hverju máli, Skálda 161, 168; í vóru máli, 163, 166, 167, 169; í málinu, 165; kynnask várt mál at ráða þat er á Norrænu er ritað, Bs. i. 59; nema mál á Danska tungu, Grág.; rita at Norrænu máli, Hkr. (pref.); þeir skildu eigi hans mál, þá mælti kvinnan á Norrænu, Fs. 2. speech, speaking; hvárt er Flosi svá nær at hann megi 136. heyra mál mitt, Nj. 36, 200; ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv. 28; en skáldskapr var honum svá tiltækr, at hann mælti af tungu fram sem annat mál, 374; engi var svá vitr at snjallara mál mundi fram bera, vii. 158; snjallr í máli ok talaðr vel, ix. 535; skilr þú nokkut hérmanna mál, Fas. ii. 512; en er hann lauk sínu máli, Ld. 106, 130, Íb. 12; ok fara svá öllu máli um sem hann hafi áðr ekki um mælt, Grág. i. 40; ef hann kveðr svá at ok hafði í máli sínu, 'heilt ráð ok heimolt, en eigi ella, 317; kveðr jarl þings ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu at Hákon jarl skyldi heita vargr í véum, Fms. xi. 40; tína fyrir mér öll pau mál ok athæfi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, Sks. 301. 8. speaking one to another, colloqui; vera & máli, to deliberate, converse, Vtkv. málit, Nj. 4; svá er mál með vexti, the case is this, Lv. 43, Fas. iii. 59;

2. mat-væli, n. pl., metaph. T; hann kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 106; engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 601; bórdís gékk til máls við Egil frænda sinn, 765; begar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204; ef þeir vildu hafa hans mál, 241; síðan hættu þau málinu, Nj. 10; hann leitaði þá máls um við Asgerði hverju þat gegndi, Eg. 703; ok spyrja hana máls hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, Hkr. i. 77; þat var karl ok kerling, mælti hann mál af þeim ok spurði, Fas. iii. 525; höfðu menn at máli (people noticed, of something extraordinary), at ..., Fms. vii. 301; allir menn höfðu á máli, er Ólaf sá, hversu friðr maðr hann var, Ld. 88; bera mikit mál á, Fms. x. 93; þat var mál manna, people said that; or, þat er mál manna, people say, Nj. 268, Eg. 29, Fms. vii. 150. 4. a tale, narrative; nú er þat til máls at taka (of resuming the narrative after an episode), to take up the story again, Ld. 314, Nj. 16, 29, 135, 148, 196; er fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41; þar hef ek upp þat mál, Eg. 735. 5. a saw; þat er fornt mál ('tis an old saw), at bísna skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261, Glúm. 344; á líti þeir mál in fornu, look to the old wise sayings, Sighvat (forn-mæli, q. v.) 6. gramm. diction, construction of sentences; mal ok hættir, Edda 49; ef þat mal (figure of speech) er upp er tekit haldi of alla visu-lengd, 123; breyta háttum með mali einu, to vary the verses with the sentences, Edda 124 (for specimens see Ht. 9-23); tvau mál, two sentences; fullt mál, a full period; hér lýkr máli, lúka heilu máli, a sentence closes; annat ok þriðja vísu-orð er sér um mál, ok er þat stál kallat, of the intercalary sentences in poetry, Edda 125; þeir kölluðu at hann hafði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 200; samhljóðendr megu ekki mál eðr atkvæði göra einir við sik, Skálda; hér er mál fullt í hverju vísu-orði, Edda; Skáldskapar-mál, poetical 7. mál is the name of old songs diction, id.; bragar-mál, id., 124. containing old saws or sentences, such as the Háva-mál; as also of poems in a dialogue (mál); all such poems were in a peculiar metre called mála-háttr, which is opposed to the epic kviðu-háttr, thus, Grímnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Alvís-mál, Hamðis-mál, Hákonar-mál, Eiriks-mal; in some instances the name has been applied erroneously, e. g. Atla-mál; the Rígs-mál is a name given in modern times, the old name was Rigs-bula.

B. As a law phrase, with the notion of public speaking, action, or the like: 1. a suit, action, cause; hefja mál á hendr e-m, Fms. vii. 130; hafa mál á höndum, Grág. i. 38; sókn skal fyrr fara fram hvers måls en vörn, nema þat sé allt eitt, ok sé þat annars måls sókn er annars er vörn, 59; Njáll nefndi vátta ok sagði únýtt málit, Nj. 36; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-réttr á því máli at standa, Fms. vii. 130; þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, Nj. 86; báru þeir kvið um mál Otkels, 87; særa mál fram at dómi, Grág. i. 135; sækja mál, to prosecute, Nj. 86, 99; sækja mál lögliga ok réttliga, Fms. vii. 133; Gunnarr sótti málit þar til er hann bauð til varna, Nj. 36; en um tólf mánuðr stendr þeirra mál, the case stands over for twelve months, Grag. i. 143; sækja mål å bingi, Nj. 36; færa vörn fyrir mál, 87; mál kemr í dóm, Glúm. 365; höfða mál, to institute a suit, Grág. i. 142; búa mál, to prepare a suit, of the preliminaries, Glum. 365, passim; leggja mál undir e-n (as umpire), Nj. 105; hasa sitt mál, to get one's verdict, win the suit, passim; vera borinn mali, to be cast, convicted, N.G.L. i. 122: to be beaten, get the worst, passim: vígs-mál, legorðs-mál, fé-mál, etc. 2. an indictment, charge; þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvið, Grág. i. 54; ok versk hann þá málinu, 317; at upp skyldi vera rannsókn en þau ór málinu ef hann hittisk eigi þar, Ld. 44; ek vil svara því máli, I will answer that charge, Nj. 99; ok bad Sigurd Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sik, Fms. vii. 130; á hann kost at láta varða skóggang eða görtæki, ef hann vill til hins meira máls færa ok skal hann stefna ok láta varða skóggang, Grág. i. 430; hann spurði alla ena beztu menn, hvert mál þeim þætti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjörráðin, Nj. 105; leynd mál, bidden charges, Grág. i. 362. 3. procedure, order; at alþingis-máli réttu ok allsherjar-lögum, Nj. 87: pleading, enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim molum nema þeir vinni eiða at, Grág. ii. 342. 4. stibulation. agreement; mál meginlig, Vsp.; bregða máli, Grág. i. 148; ok skilja beir eigi þat mál görr, en svá, 136; nema þau vili annat mál á göra, 336; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Isl. ii. 217; skulu þeirra manna mál standask, Grág. i. 296: engagement, ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggja, Fms. xi. 104. 5. transactions; en hvert sem at þessum málum var setið lengr eða skemr, Ld. 6. a case; lá ek þá í vöggu er þær skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340; mál hans stendr í miklum háska, Mar.; en þó skaltu svá um þitt mál hugsa,...at þá munt þú skamt eiga úlifat, Nj. 85; at hvárir-tveggju hafi nakkvat síns máls, Jb. 12; þat er mál Sigurðar konungs at mæla til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 221; festi járnburð, at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, 230; honum eirir ílla ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 237; þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eið vill at vinna, Grág. i. 393; Þórólfr bað Ölvi byrja mál sitt við konung, Eg. 62; at vit fáim rétt af þessu máli, 40; flytja mál sitt, Ld. 180; muntú mér verða at trúa til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104; allir er eiðsvarar erut við petta mál, Nj. 192; eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr fóstbræðrum, Fas. ii. 532; þetta mál var við Jórunni rætt, Ld. 22; þykki mér nú vandast

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var bat annat m., another affair. Ni. 256: ckki eru bau efni i um vårt mål. Tmåls, to miss the time, sheep lost or astrav for a day so that they Ld. 76: konungr átti dóm á þeirra máli, id.; ber hann upp fyrir bróður sinn málit, hann berr upp málit ok biðr Unnar, ok undra ek er þú ferr með því máli, Fas. i. 364: Austmaðrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda. Nj. 250; ef þér vilit göra málit at álitum, 3; svara þessu máli, Fms. vii. 124; midla mal, to mediate. 1b. 12; inna stærri mala, in important cases. Ni. 2. 7. special phrases, e-t skiptir miklu, litlu...máli, to bear much or little upon a case, to be of great (small . . .) importance, Eg. 742, O. H. 31, passim; skiptir ba eigi mali, Grag. i. 43; varda mali, id.: ef honum bætti máli varða at hann næði því. Rd. 260: bú kvaddir bess kviðar er eigi átti máli at skipta um víg Audúlfs, who had no concern with the slaying of A., Ni. 87.

C. Compos, máls- and mála-: máls-afglöpun, f. a false or collusive action, whereby the suit is lost, Grag. i. 404. mals-bot, f. an excuse, exculpation, Fms. vii. 207; esp. in plur., hafa sér e-d til málsbóta. to use as an mála-efni, n. pl. a cause, its circumstances and nature, Nj. 47, Háv. 51; ill málaefni, a bad case, Fs. 41, 138, O. H. 150, Band, 12. máls-endi, a, m., see málsemd. máls-evrendi, n. a discourse. Sturl. mála-ferli, n. pl. lawsnits, litigation, Fs. 47, Eg. 644, Nj. 78, Sturl. i. 105, Fær. 109. mala-flutningr, m. the conduct of a suit, mála-fylgjumaðr (mála-fylgismaðr), m. a lawyer; Hrafn. 17. mikill m., a great taker up of suits, Nj. 1, Bs. i. 82. máls-fylling, f. the conclusion of a case, Fb. iii. 451. máls-groin, f. a sentence. Skálda 174, 181, Bs. i. 753 (a passage in a letter): a phrase, Stj. 79, Edda 49; partr málsgreinar = pars orationis, Skálda 180: diction, style, mála-háttr, m. [mál, háttr], a kind of metre, Edda 142, máls-háttr, m. a pbrase, Stj. 67, 126: where a specimen is given. = málsgrein, Skálda 170: a proverb, saying, Fms. ii. 33, Fas. iii. 104, malshatta-safn, n. a collection of proverbs. Stj. 133, passim. mála-hlutr or mála-hlutr or -hluti, a, m. one side of a case or suit; eiga enn byngra málahlut, Isl. ii. 172; bá ferr illa m. várr (our case), Lv. 95: a sbare, mun sá verða m. várr beztr, Nj. 88; nú kann vera, at ek kunna ekki at sjá málahlut til handa mér, en vilja munda ek halda sæmd minni, Sturl. i. 105. mála-kosta, u, f. a complaint, pleading in a case, Sturl. i. 613, H.E. i. 457. mála-leitan, f. a negotiation, the mooting a question, Eg. 521, Eb. 130, Fms. vii. 299, Orkn. mála-lenging, f. useless prolongation. mála-lok, n. pl. the end of a case, conclusion, Eb. 106, Nj. 102, Bs. i. 68. málalyktir, f. pl. = málalok, Eb. 24, 36, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 14. löstr, m. bad grammar, Skálda 181. mála-maðr, m. = málafylgjumaðr. Dropl. 6, Ld. 298, Boll. 354. mála-mannligt, n. adj. like, worthy of a málamadr, Bs. i. 751. máls-metandi, part., m. madr, a person of mark. mála-mynd, f.; til málamyndar, only for appearance, not seriously. máls-orð, n. a word in a sentence, Edda 124, 126, 128. mals-partr, m. a part of speech, Skálda 185: a part in a suit, mod. máls-rödd, f. = málrómr, Stj. 81. mala-skil, n. pl. knowledge of proceeding, Sturl. iii. 10. mála-skot, n. an appeal in a case, K. A. 218. mála-sókn, f. a lawsuit, prosecution, Nj. 248. máls-spell, n. a flaw in a suit, Nj. 170, Fms. x. 12. mala-sonnun, f. evidence, Mar. mála-tilbúningr or mála-tilbúnaðr, m. the preparation of a suit, Grág. i. 490, Eb. 282, Nj. 36, 100. mála-tilleitan, f. = málaleitan, þórð. 67. mála-vöxtr, m. the state of a case, Fms. vi. 11, Al. 113, Bs. i. 67, Nj. 79. borf, f. a wish to speak, Fms. vi. 374.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. mêl = χρόνος, καιρός; A. S. mâl; Engl. meal; Germ. mabl; Dan. and Swed. maal, mal = a mark]:—a measure; hann mælti grundvöll undir hús, þat var þeirra átrúnaðr ef málit gengi saman, þá er optarr væri reynt, at þess manns ráð mundi saman ganga, ef málvöndrinn þyrri, en þróask ef hann vissi til mikilleiks, gékk nú málit saman ok var brem sinnum reynt, Korm. 8; finim álna er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 929; ganga undir mál, to undergo a mál (for measuring one's height); þat sögðu menn at þeir hefði jafnmiklir menn verit, þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Ld. 178; leggja, bera mál við, to measure; hann lagði mál við öll in stærstu tré, 216; með því sama máli sem þér mælit út mun vor verða aptr mælt, Mar.; bar hón mál á, ok burfti þá þrjár álnar ok þver hönd, Bs. ii. 168; kunna maga mál, to know the measure of one's stomach, Hm. 20. 2. a length of sixteen fathoms, D. N. (Fr.)

B. Temp. [Ulf. $m\hat{e}l = \chi \rho \delta vos$, $\kappa a \iota \rho \delta s$], a 'meal,' of time, i.e. a certain portion of time: I. time, bigb time; skipverjum bótti mál ór hafi, Landn. 206: with infin., Vsp. 14, Hm. 111, Skm. 10, Bm. 1; mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. 149; at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. 138; mælti biskup at mál væri at sofa, 139; sagði mál at ríða, Orkn. 48: adding a dat., mál er mér at ríða, Hkv. 2. 47: ok er mál at vit farim, Fær. 255; mál er at leita at hestum várum, Korm. 182; ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, Ld. 258; ok er nú mál at hætta, Fms. vi. 212: e-m er mál (of stools):í mál, in due time; þóat í mál yrði borinn kviðrinn, Grág. i. 54. the moment, nick of time (mál, q. v.); at hann var þar þá nótt, ok á því máli . . ., of an alibi, N. G. L. i. 309. cannot be milked. Grag. ii. 230, 231; kvikfénaðr missir máls. Snót: hence málnyta, q. v.; deila mat at málum, to deal out meat at each meal, Grag. i. 140; i hvert mal, Hm. 36; i eitt mal, for one single 'meal,' Karl. 347, Grág. i. 293; fæða þá í tvau mál, ii. 400; í bæði mál (see i B, p. 317): at byi máli = Germ. diesmabl, Korm. (in a verse); bat er ok mitt ráð bó bat sé at fyrra máli at menn snæði nokkut. Fb. ii. 676: bat vilda ek at bær æti at einu máli kýr Hálfdanar bróður míns, Ó. H. 64; ef ættak at málungi mat, if I bad meat from meal to meal, Hm. of the day marks; dag-mál = day-meal = o o'clock A.M.; and náttmál, night-time = 9 o'clock P.M.; í fyrra málið, to-morrow morning: eg skal koma í fyrra málið. III. of the seasons of the year; i misseri eru mál tvau, í máli eru mánuðr þrír, Rb. 6; mál ok misseri, Hm.: sumar-mál, the time when summer sets in (middle of April), opp. to vetr-nætr, when winter sets in : hrid-mal, q. v. COMPDS: mála-matr. m. food every meal, N. G. L. i. 8. mála-mjólk, f. milk every meal, morning and evening, Vm. 73, H.E. ii. 107. máls-verőr, m. a 'meal's food,' a meal, K. A. 78, Eb. 36, Bs. i. 382.

MAL, n. [Ulf. mêl = γραφή and γράμμα; Hel. mâl = imago, effigies; cp. also Goth. maljan = γράφειν, whence mod. Germ. mablerei, mablen, pingere]:-prop. 'a drawing,' but it is used in old writers only of inlaid ornaments on spear's heads or on the hilts and guards of swords; goris porgrimr bar af spjót, mál vóru í, Gísl. 18; hann hafði króka-spjót í hendi haugtekit ok allgóð mál í, Ld. 78; spjót, þá fann hann blóð í málunum, Glúm. 344; stál bjartra mála, Korm. 1; gull-mál (q.v.), þiðr. 110; stála-mál, inlaid work of steel, Ht. R. 33. For specimens of 'mál' see Worsaae, Nos. 325, 331; a plate with inlaid work on the outside and a Runic inscription on the inside was found in Oct. 1870 in the cairn Greenmount in Ireland, and is described by Major-General Lefroy. COMPDS: mala-jarn, n. an iron (weapon) inlaid with mal, Fms. iii. mála-sax, n. an inlaid sax (sword), Fas. i. 514. 223, Fas. i. 414. mála-spjót, n. an inlaid spear, Gisl, II. mála-steinn, m. = lyfsteinn (q. v.), Mag. 16 (vellum 580 B).

mala, u, f. [mal = speecb], a female acquaintance, female friend : kona heitir mála búanda síns, Edda (Ht.)

mála, 20, [from Germ. mablen, Dan. male], to draw, paint, (mod.) málan, f. a depicting, (mod.)

málari, a, m. a painter, (mod.); as also mál-verk, n. a picture. mál-bein, n. the 'talk-bone,' one of the bones in the head, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 547; láta málbeinið ganga, to chatter glibly.

mál-bók, f. = lesbók (q. v.), or a book with drawings (?), D. I. i. 256.

mál-bót, f. an excuse; göra e-ð sér til málbótar.

mál-dagi, a, m. a covenant, agreement; at bví skal virða sem máldagar vóru með þeim, Grág. i. 155; fá slíkan stað ok máldaga þeim griðmönnum, er áðr vóru teknir, sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; inna máldaga, to fulfil the agreements, ii. 267, 366; ek vil setja hér til máldaga með okkr, Fms. i. 261, Orkn. 52; eptir réttum siðum ok fornum máldögum, Fms. i. 257, v. l.; göra máldaga við e-n, K. b. K. 56; sá máldagi á at haldask, id.; hann görði þann máldaga of fé sitt, of a bequest, 2. a written deed, chartulary, esp. of the rights, property, and inventories of churches, kirkju-máldagi; the old eccl. law made it incumbent on the church-lord or churchwarden to put on parchment any gift or emolument made to the church by private donors; this deed (máldagi) might then for authorisation and publication be brought into parliament to be read in the Lögrétta or from the Law-hill. It had also to be read at home once a twelvemonth at church when there were many worshippers present, see K. p. K. 46 (ch. 10), K. Å. 190, Bs. i. 778. A specimen of such an original scroll with successive entries in different hands is the Reykjaholts-maldagi (the deed of Reykholt, dating from the time of Snorri the historian). An interesting collection of the earliest máldagar, all in the vernacular tongue, and very illustrative of the state of the infant church of Iceland, has been published by Jon Sigurdsson in D.I. i, as also in H. E. passim. At a later date (13th and 14th centuries) the bishops used to make collections for their diocese of all the special máldagar, entering them into one book, which was to be kept at the cathedral; for several such collections, bearing the names of the respective bishops who collected them, see List of Authors (J. I). maldagabók, -skrá, f. a book, entry, of máldagar; jarða-máldagi, a deed telling the landmarks etc. of a farm or estate.

mál-deili, n., in the phrase, e-m er máldeili á e-u, to be of importance, Fms. vi. 379.

mál-djarfr, adj. free-spoken, out-spoken, O. H. 55, 59. mál-drykkja, u, f. 'meal-drink,' a measure of drink served for each meal; með sæmiligum kosti ok máldrykkju annat-hvárt mjöð eðr mungát, Bs. i. 848; var þat bæði vetr ok sumar, at þar var m. at dogurðar-borði, en at náttverði var úmælt drukkit, O. H. 29; máldrykkjuskálar, fint-cups, to measure out drink, Fms. iii. 191.

mál-ofni, n. the circumstance of a case; gott m., a just case, Rett. 52, freq. in mod. usage.

mil-eldr, m. a 'meal-fire,' Nj. 15, Eb. 120, 276; see cldr II. meal-time, morning and evening, Edda 103; hence of cattle, missa malendr, part, pl. parties to a suit or match; ok væri jafnir malendr,

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mundi bess cigi uhefut, if we were equally matched, if the parts were mal-kunnigr, adj. knowing one another to speak to, acquainted, Fms. equal, Njard. 378. mál-fár, adj. ornamented with mál (q.v.), of a sword, Skm. 23, Skv. 3.4. mál-feti, 2, m. [mál = measure], a pacer, of a horse, Fms. ii. 205 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.) mál-fimi, f. ease in speech, Bret. 148. mál-fimliga, adj. speaking with ease, Hom. mál-fimr, adj. light-spoken, Fms. iii. 8, v. l. mál-finni, f. = málfimi, Leiðarv. 34. mál-framr, adj. out-spoken: superl. fem. málfrömust, Fas. iii. 8. mál-frior, m. an outward, nominal (not real) peace; bá var m. með beim, Grett. 124, Bs. ii. 147. mal-fræði, f. the science of language, grammar, (mod.) mál-fræðingr, m. a pbilologer. mál-fundr, m. an interview, Nj. 121, v.l. mal-fylling, f. 'sentence-filling,' gramm. name for a particle or enclitic, Edda 121, (see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 353 sqq.) mál-færi, n. speech, voice, as also style of a written speech. mál-færr, adj. able to speak, O. H. L. 71. málga, að, to claim, Sks.; þér hafið málgat þá eign með rangyndum, D. N. i. 3; á-málg2, q. v. mál-gögn, n. pl. the speech organs, Bs. i. 372, Leidarv. 2. mal-haltr, adj. 'speech-balt,' tongue-tied, Fbr. 90 new Ed. mál-helti, f. the being málhaltr, Hom. 14. mál-hreifr, better málreifr, q. v. mál-hrens, adj. 'speech-bale,' well enough to speak, Eb. 240, Fms. x. 148 (of a sick person). mal-heett, n. adj. dangerous; e-m er m., one's affairs are in danger, H. E. i. 249. MALI, a, m. a contract, terms, agreement (= máldagi); fá þeim (i. e. the servants) slíkan stað ok mála sem þar var er bóndi andaðisk, Grág. i. 473; máli konu, a woman's sbare, dowry, Gpl. 256; handsala mála, ef bondi vill eigi halda mála við leigumann sinn..., en ef leigu-maðr vill eigi halda mála bónda, 512, 513. II. a claim or title to an estate or property; hann átti mála á Mýralandi, Bs. i. 658; ef hann á mála á jörðu, en ef eigi er máli tekinn, ... ef maðr deyr ok hefir eigi innt mála sinn, N. G. L. i. 241: a title, claim, Grág. ii. 234; lög-máli, leigumáli (q. v.), lands-máli, skil-máli, a stipulation. III. a soldier's pay, service for bire; ganga á mála, to take service as a soldier with a foreign prince, Nj. 121; gjalda mála, MS. 4. 32; Aðalsteinn konungr gaf mála þeim mönnum öllum er þat vildu hafa til féfangs sér, Eg. 264; þeir (the Norsemen) höfðu þar þrjú hundruð sinna manna, þeirra er mála tóku af konungi, 266; gékk hann þar á mála með sína sveit, Fms. vi. 134; til hvers skal ek honum lengr þjóna er ek fær eigi mála minn falslausan, ... fáit Halldóri mála sinn skíran, 245; hann (the king) var kallaðr hinn mildi ok hinn matar-illi, þvíat hann gaf í mála mönnum sínum jafnmikla gull-penninga sem aðrir konungar silfr-penninga, en hann svelti menn at mat, i. 1; Erlingr gaf þar mála með Magnúsi konungi, vii. 309; en er kom átti dagr Jóla, þá var mönnum gefinn máli, þat silfr var kallat Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, en er Halldort tók málann..., vi. 243. COMPDS: mála-gjóf and mála-gjót, f. pay for military service, Fms. v. 278, vi. 242, viii. 154, ix. 482, Orkn. 376. mála-gjöld, n. pl. payment of wages; ek á at greiða m. í dag griðkonum vórum, Valla L. 203: in the phrase, fá makleg málagjöld, to get the wages due, to be paid in full (in a bad sense): also in sing. of military pay, fyrir fórusk málagjöldin af konungi...ok er eindagi kom mála gjaldsins, Fb. ii. 123. mála-gull, n. gold in payment of máli, Fms. vi. 160. mála-jörő, f. = málaland, Gbl. 309, Js. 97. kons, u, f. a woman who has a title or properly of her own, D. N. ii. mala-land, n. an estate burdened with a right of pre-emption, Grag. ii. 239. mála-lauss, adj. free from right of lögmáli, of an estate, Grág. ii. 240. mala-maor, m. a man who receives pay, a soldier, Sks. 249, 257, Fms. xi. 185. mála-mundi, a, m. stipulation, Grag. i. 150. mála-silfr, m., cp. málagull, Fms. vi. 243. máli, a, m. a friend, acquaintance, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. máligr, adj., in old writers contr. before a vowel, málgir, málgan, but mod. málugan, etc.:-talkative, communicative, ok sem hann var áðr m. varð hann þögull, Karl. 338; minnigr ok m., Hm. 102; hann (the boy) var brátt m. ok orðvíss, Eg. 147; verit eigi málgir í kirkju, be not talkative in church, Hom. (St.); en vér munum nú þess iðrask er vér varum of malgir, too rash in speaking, Hrafn. 9; hat er rett at kennimenn görisk målgir (that they speak out) um börf þeirra manna er þeir skulu varoveita, Hom. 35. 2. loquacious, chattering, in a bad sense, and so in mod. usage; konungr svarar heldr styggt, verþú svá m. sem þú vill en lát mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, Fms. vii. 119; þeir vóru málgir mjök því at þeir vóru úvitrir, Nj. 15; þeir görask dauða-druknir . . . rnálgir mjök ok kátir, Fms. xi. 109; druknir af miði, þeir vóru málgir, viii. 81:-as a nickname, porhalla in malga, Th. the chatterbox, Ld. mál-kerald, n. a liquid measure; tvau málkeröld lýsis, Vm. 172. mál-krókar, m. pl. pettifoggery, sorbistry, Barl. 143, Clem. 59, Mar. 1028, Clar.

ii. 71, O. H. 55, Fms. iv. 174. mál-kunnr, adj. = málkunnigr, Ó. H. 74, Ld. 90, Fms. vi. 378, -máll, adj. -spoken; in compds, glap-máll, hjá-máll, ein-máll. mál-laki, a, m. a defect, of the speech organs; var mikill m. á ráði hennar, hón hafði ekki mál, ok var með því alin, Fb. i. 250. mál-latr, adj. slovenly in speaking; hón var ekki til mállöt (sbe was a gossip) ok sagði þeim til mart, Bjarn. 60, Mork. 38. mal-lauss, adj. speechless, of a sick person: dumb, daufr ok m., Ld. 34, Stj. 261, Fb. i. 251, ii. 382, MS. 625, 85. mal-leysa, u, f. a sentence which has no meaning; had er m., 'tis no sense, of bad grammar or the like: of bad rbyme, gröm skömm ... hrömm skömm, þat væri jafnhátt, en hitt er m., Fms. vi. 386. mál-leysi, n., medic. dumbness, Fél. mál-leysingi, a, m. a dumb, speechless person: as also in the allit. phrase, menn ok málleysingar, both men and dumb creatures. mál-lýzka, u, f. idiom, language; nemdu allar mállýzkur, en þó enn allra helzt Látínu ok Völsku, Sks. 23 B; kalla þeir þann málm rauða eptir mállýzku sinni, 162. malmari, a, m. marble, = marmari (q. v.), Stj. 5, 75. MALMR, m. (prop. malmr); [Ulf. malma = άμμος; A.S. mealm, mealm-stan = sandstone; Hel. melm = pulvis; from mala = to grind; cp. Germ. zer-malmen]:—originally sand, as in the Goth. and A.S., but only remaining in local names, as Málm-haugar = Malmö in Sweden. II. metal, Sks. 14, 162, Fms. v. 343, 344, x. 284, Rb. 318, Stj. 45, 508, Bs. i. 134, passim in old and mod. usage; in the earliest poets chiefly of gold, höfgan málm, the beauy metal, gold, Sighvat; skírr málmr, the bright metal, Akv.; málma fergir, a gold giver, a prince, Lex. Poët.; Gnita heiðar-m., gold, Edda; Rinar rauð-m., the red metal of the Rhine, gold, Bm.: of iron, weapons (?), bar er malmar brustu, Hallfred; Gota-m., the ore of the Goths, armour, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); Hunlenzkr m., armour, weapons (?), Hornkloft; Vala-m., Welsh or foreign ore, treasures, Fas. iii. (in a verse): the battle is málma-skúr, -galdr, -hjaldr; as also málm-flaug, -dynr, -hríð, -regn, -rog, -ping, -prima, = a clash of weapons: malm-gautr, -Oðinn, -rjóðr, -runnr, = a warrior, see Lex. Poët. málm-hlið, n. a brasen gate, Sks. 631. málm-logi, 2, m. a magical flame over bidden treasures, Maurer's Volks., cp. vafur-logi. málm-mór, f. a vein of pottr, m. a brasen cauldron, Bs. i. 804. ore, Stj. 45. mál-nyta, u, f. [mál = time], milch kine; ef hann er-at landeigandi ok hefr-at málnytu, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr lætr mólka málnytu annars manns visvitandi, ii. 309; at málnytu verði hagfátt, Fms. vi. 103; reka málnytu sína, K. b. K. 82. málnytu-kúgildi, -kýr, -kýrlag, n. milcb cattle, Jb. 360, H. E. i. 395, 494.
mál-nytr, adj. yielding milk; málnytr smali, Grág. i. 158, 476. mal-60i, adj. jabbering in bad or violent language, O. H. 115, Eg. 338, Olk. 34, Boll. 336, Grett. 91. mál-reið, f. a rumour come abroad; var þat á m. komit, Hom. 115. mál-reifr, adj. talkative, cheerful, Ld. 320. mál-reitinn and mál-rætinn, adj. talkative, open; Egill var við hann m., Eg. 573; kátr ok málrotinn, Ó. H. 70; var konungr við hann málrøtinn ok spurði tíðenda af Íslandi, 55; málr otinn í kyrrð, ok blíðmæltr, Hkr. iii. 179; málreitinn, Fms. iv. 165, vi. 438. mál-róf, n. big talk, Skálda 164; þit erut menn grunnsæir, ok meir gefit málróf (málhróf Ed.) en vitsmunir, Bjarn. 39. málrófs-maðr, m. a glib talker, Skálda 164. mál-rómr, m. the ring of the voice; eg þekki hann á málrómnum. mál-rum, n. room for speaking, time for speaking, Skv. 3. 68. mal-runir, f. pl. 'speech-runes,' as opp. to spell-runes, the alphabet; þessi er upphaf allra hátta sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnum, Edda 121:—a spell enabling one to speak, Gkv. 1. 23, Sdm. 12. mál-ræða, u, f. conversation, Fb. ii. 386. mál-ræðinn, adj. = málrætinn, Fb. ii. 85 mál-rætinn, adj. = málreitinn (q. v.), O. H. 55, 70, þiðr. 174. mál-semd, f. language; þórði líkaði ílla hennar málsemdir, Bjarn. 68; finnask mönnum orð um lið þeirra ok um málsemd (speech, eloquence) porgrims ok um skörungskap hans, Gisl. 93, (málsenda, q. v., 11, l. c.) máls-endi, 2, m. = málsemd, Gísl. 11, Grág. ii. 147, Stj. 241; allir Guðs málsendar, id. malsondir, f. pl. = malsomd, Bs. i. 721: conversation, hann leitadi þeirra málsenda er hann vætti at konungi mundi bezt þykkja, Ó. H. 167; hón leitar marga vega málsenda við hana, Fas. i. 192. mál-skálp, n. loquacity, Grett. (in a verse). mál-skipti, n. pl. business, transactions, Fms. ii. 37, xi. 282, Stj. 579: importance (= máldeili), Magn. 444, Band. 35 new Ed. mál-skjóla, u, f. a bucket bolding a certain measure, Hom. (St.) mál-snild, f. eloquence, oratory, Clem. 33, MS. 623. 30, Edda 17, málsnildar-list, f. rbetoric, Skálda Skálda 199, Fms. ii. 242.

mál-snilli, f. = málsnild, Sturl. iii. 197, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 82.

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staðinn, segja hana ljúga ..., Karl. 552; þóat ér finnit á því sanna
málstaði, Hom. (St.): in mod. usage, eiga góðan, illan málstað, to bave
a good, bad cause.
 mal-staft, m. a letter of the alphabet; runar heita mulstafir, Runes
that are letters, Skálda 163 (Thorodd): a consonant, opp. to hljóðstafr,
a vowel, Skálda 170, 172 (the second grammarian).
 mál-stofna, u, f. a parley, council, conference, Orkn. 52, O. H. 43, Sks.
274; vera á tali ok málstefnu, Fms. i. 52; á málstefnu ok ráðagörðum,
mál-stofa, u, f. a 'speech-ball,' meeting ball, public ball, esp. in houses
of men of rank, of a king's hall, Fms. vi. 280, 281, ix. 476, Eg. 95;
cp. þar var mikil stofa er konungr átti í hirðstefnur, málstefnur, ok
sættar-stefnur, O. H. 43: of lagman Thorgny, 66: of a bishop, Bs. i. 869,
Munk. 40, D. N. iv. 54, 117: of a convent, Dipl. iii. 10. In mod. usage the Engl. House of Parliament is often rendered by málstofa.
 mál-svofn, m. 'meal-sleep,' due sleep, Sturl. iii. 197.
 mál-sönnun, f. evidence, argument, reason, Greg. 43.
 mál-tak, n. diction; hvert m. er haft til skáldskapar? Edda 49: a
pbrase, hér eru ok önnur máltök þau er til máls skal taka, 127; leiðir í
byí orði m. af fyrra vísu-helmingi, the last word from the preceding verse,
131: a phrase, saying, Pass. 8. 12.
 mál-timbr, n. boarding of timber, N. G. L. iii. 219.
 mál-tio, f. [Germ. mablzeit; Dan. maaltid], 'meal-tide,' a meal, Fms.
ix. 520, xi. 444, Bs. i. 848, 867, 909. time, Bs. i. 884.
                                            máltíðar-stund, f. meal-
 mál-tól, n. pl. the organs of speech, Geisli 19.
 mál-tregi, a, m. grief, sorrow, Fas. i. 197.
 mál-tryggja, o, to make sure, N.G.L. i. 211.
 mál-tæki, n. a pbrase, = máltak.
 málugliga, adv. in a chattering manner, Stj. 16.
 málugr, see máligr.
 málu-nautr, m. a 'speech-mate,' friend, Haustl.
 málungi, [from mál = a meal, and the suffixed gi, see -gi C, p. 199,
col. 2]: in the phrase, eiga m. mat, to live from band to mouth, Hm.;
cp. mod. eiga ekki m. matar, to starve.
 mál-vina, u, f. a female friend, Skálda (in a verse).
 mál-vinr, m. a friend, acquaintance, MS. 4. 6, Vigl. (in a verse), Gs.
8, Gkv. 1. 20, Km. 20.
 mál-vitnir, m. a sword, Edda (Gl.)
 mál-vöndr, m. a measuring wand, yard measure, Korm. 8.
 mal-ping, n. an interview, Fas. ii. (in a verse).
 mal-bjonn, m. the servant of speech = the tongue, Ad. 24.
 mál-burfi, adj. wanting to speak, Sturl. i. 154.
 mál-þýðr, adj. affable, 655 xx. B. 3.
 mál-börf, f. = málsþörf, Fms. vi. 374.
 mál-mői, n. much talking.
 MÁNI, a, m. [Ulf. mêna; A.S. môna; Engl. moon; O. H. G. mûno;
Dan. maane; Swed. mane; in Germ. the primitive word has been replaced
by the derivative 'mond,' which properly means a moon-period, month]:-
the moon; the word, however, is scarcely used in prose, old or mod.,
but is poetical or can only be used in certain phrases, for tungl is the common word, Vsp. 5, Alm. 14, 15, Hm. 138, Vpm. 22, Anal. 177;
skarðr máni, the crescent moon, Vkv. 6: mythol. the Moon (Máni) was
brother to the Sun (Sól), and both were the children of the giant Mundil-
föri (a name evidently referring to the rotation of the heavens), Edda 7,
Vpm. 23. For the legend of the two men in the moon with a bucket
and pole on their shoulders see Edda 7, 220 (in a verse): urðar-máni, a
weird moon, an apparition, Eb. 270: poët. phrases, mana rann, the moon's
dwelling = the sky, Skálda (in a verse); mána-vegr, the moon's way =
the sky, Haustl.; mána-fold, id.; mána-salr, Hkv. 1: brá-máni, enni-
máni, the brow moon = the eye, Ad.: a nickname, as also a pr. name,
                 II. in local names, Mán-á, Mána-berg, Mána-fell,
Landn.
Mána-þúfa, Landn.
                            COMPDS: Mána-dagr, m. Monday (now
proncd. Mánu-dagr), Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 68, ix. 29, passim.
Mána-nótt, f. Monday night.
                                  mána-skin, n. moonsbine, Al. 174.
 MANUDR and manaor, m., monoor with umlaut, lb. 376; gen.
mánaðar, nom. acc. pl. mánuðr (like vetr); mod. mánuðir, acc. mánuði,
which form occurs in vellums of the 15th century; thus, mánaði
(acc. pl.), Bs. i. 825, 896; even mánuðu (acc. pl.), 837, Fb. i.
205: [from máni: cp. Ulf. mênops; A.S. môna8; Old Engl. moneth;
Engl. month; O.H.G. manod; Germ. monat; Dan. maaned; Swed.
manad; Lat. mensis; Gr. μήν]:—a month; & mánadi, for a month,
Hm. 73; mánuðr níu, Rm. 6, 18, 30, Hom. 127; mónoðr tólf þritüg-
náttar, Jb. 376; þrjá mánaðr þrjátigu nátta, K. þ. K. 164, Fms. ix.
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mál-snjallr, adj. eloquent, Nj. 229, Fms. i. 31, vii. 233, Róm. 324.

mál-staðr, m. a case, point of a question; mikill m. er þetta (it is a grave case) sem þú vekr upp, Fas. i. 77; hann setr þvert nei fyrir mál-

mál-spakr, adj. wise-spoken, Fms. i. 190: a nickname, Fb. iii.

mál-speki, f. = málspekt, Sks. 308.

mal-spekt, f. wisdom in speech, 625. 176.

🛱 fimm mánaðr, ii. 393: tólf mánuðr, *a twelvemontb, year*; á hverjum tólf mánuðum, every twelvemonth, Hom. 149; ok hann hefir tólf mánuðr at gjöldum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 196; halda þær tólf mánaðr þaðan írá er kona var föstnuð, 378; hvárt þat var af hinum tuttugustum tóll mánuðum, the twentieth year, Grett. 173 new Ed.; kaupa þeir nú enn saman um tólf mánuðr, Fb. ii. 124. The old heathen year consisted of twelve months, each of thirty days, so that a pentad (fimmt) added to that number made the year complete. For the names of the economical months see Edda 103 (gor-m., frer-m., hrút-m., ein-m., sól-m., and sel-m., kornskurðar-m.); tví-mánaðr (q.v.), the 'double month;' út-mánuðir, the last months of the winter (porri, Gói, Ein-mánuðr), það er komið fram á út-mánuði; see also the Icel. Almanack, where the old months are still marked. Of the Julian Calendar we have Martius mánaðar, 623. 37. Rb. passim; but that computation never came into household use in Iceland, where the old calendar (of borri, Gói, Ein-m., etc.) still prevails for all domestic affairs: astron., tungl-m., a lunar month; sól-m., a solar month. In popular usage, as elsewhere, a month often means four weeks, and hálfr mánuðr, balf a montb = a fortnight; hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sumar, Nj. 4; á hálfs mánaðar fresti, within half a month, a fortnight, Fms. x. 411; á hálfum mánaði, Grág. i. 152. COMPDS: mánaðar-beit, f. a month's 'bait' or pasture, Dipl. v. 15. mánaðar-dagr, m. the day of manadar-frest, n. a month's notice, the (Julian) month, Ann. 1393. manadar-mata, u, f., or -matr, m. a month's rate, a Fas. iii. 649. Norse law term referring to the value of estates, an estate being valued at so and so many months' mata, see mata, N. G. L., B. K., D. N. passim. manaoa-mot, n. pl. the time when one month ends and another begins; um mánaðar-mótið, Fb. iii. 454, where sing. mánaðar-rekstr, m. mánaðar-ró, f. a montb's rest, for a month's pasture, Dipl. v. 28. porst. St. 55. manadar-stefna, u, f. a summons with a month's notice, Jb. 26 A. manadar-tal, n. a 'month's tale,' computation of a montb, Rb. 488. mánaðar-tími, a, m. the space of a month. MAR, m., gen. más, dat. mávi or máfi, pl. mávar; in mod. usage sounded in nom. erroneously mafr, gen. mafs; [A. S. meaw; Engl. mew; Germ. move; Dan. maage]:—a sea-mew, gull (larus), Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage; see also Lex. Poët., where the word freq. occurs; hvít-máfr, the common gull; grá-máfr, the grey gull, larus glaucus: in poetry the sea is máva-röst; má-grund, má-ferill, má-skeið, the land, road of the sea-mews, Lex. Poët.: crows are ben-már, blóð-már; the raven is Yggjarmár, Odin's mew, and so on. II. as a pr. name, Landn.: in local names, Máfa-hlíð, whence Máf-hlíðingar, the men of M.; Máfhlíðinga-visur, the verses of the men of M., Edda (Ht.): mas-ungi (proncd. máfs-ungi); also má-skari (q. v.) -már, m., in the latter part of pr. names, Bjart-már, Hreið-már, Granmár; it is derived from mærr, famous, O. H. G. mâri, and formed at a time when the umlaut had not as yet taken place.

Máría (mod. María), u, f. Mary, in old writers sounded with an a, see old rhymes, e.g. Lilja, passim; and is still sounded so in Márí-atla (= Máríu-erla), the wagtail, motacilla alba. Several flowers

Máría (mod. María), u, f. Mary, in old writers sounded with an d, see old rhymes, e. g. Lilja, passim; and is still sounded so in Máría-atla (= Máríu-erla), the wagtail, motacilla alba. Several flowers bear the Virgin Mary's name, Máríu-stakkr, m. the common lady's mantle, alchemilla vulgaris; Máríu-grös, n. pl. lichen nivalis; Máríu-vöndr, m. 'Mary's-wand,' the field gentian, gentiana campestris; Máríu-kjarni, a, m. laver, fucus esculentus, see Maurer's Volks. 194. 195. Other compos: Máríu-kirkja, n. Mary-church, Fms. Máríu-messa, see messa. Máríu-minni, n. a bymn to the Virgin Mary; til þess er borð vóru upptekin ok Máríuminni var sungit, Fms. x. 19. Máríu-Saga, u, f. the Virgin Mary's Saga, Vm. 6. Máríu-skript, f. a tablet of the Virgin Mary, Dipl. i. 10, Vm. 6, 22, 27, 69, Pm. 14. Máríu-súð, f. the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 199. Máríu-vers, n. 'Mary's-verse' = the Ave Maria, Bs. i. 500.

MÁSA, 2ð, to beave or pant, Lat. anbelare, of a horse; nær vissuð þér svá heimskan hest | hann mundi fyrir sverja | nær hann fram knúmn másar mest | menn séu til sem berja, Jón þorl.

mási, a, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 239, see preceding word.

má-skari, a, m. a young sea-mew; sköllóttan mann ok hvítan sem máskara, Fms. xi. 155.

mát, n. [meta], moderation, Pass. 30. 13.

mát, n. check-mate, Vígl. 31, Fas. i. 443, Mag.: various kinds of mate are ped-mát, gleiðar-mát, fretsterts-mát, hróks-mát, heima-mát.

máta, 20, to check-mate, in chess.

mater, n. [for. word], a measure, Stj., H. E. i. 476.

MATI, a, m. [Dan. maade; early Dan. mdte; from meta]:—manner, way; i engan máta, in no way, Vigl. 21; i þann máta, ibus, Bret. 108; i allan máta, in every way, Fs. 15. máta-logr, adj. (-loga, adv.), see mátulegr.

(acc. pl.), Bs. i. 825, 896; even mánuðu (acc. pl.), 837, Fb. i.
205: [from máni: cp. Ulf. ménoþs; A.S. mónað; Old Engl. monetb; into k, máttkar, máttkar, máttkari,

igr, q. v. (p. 43, col. 2), perhaps, however, these words are rather akin to Ulf. 🕆 dag, ok nóttina með, and the night too, Barl. 207; sagði hann þetta meðr, anamabijan = Bid(eiv, and thus to mean overbearing, and then = bideous, borrible, as an epithet of trolls and giants.

MATTR, m., máttar, dat. mætti, pl. mættir; [Ulf. mabts = δύναμιε; A. S. meabt; Engl. might; O. H. G. maht; Germ. macht; Dan. magt]: -might, strength: allit., trúa á mátt sinn ok megin, Fms. i. 35: er at pessu orðinn svá mikill m. (it bas come to such a pitch) at hér eru við vafðir margir ríkis-menn, Fms. xi. 264; ok allir mættir hræðask, 623. 26: value, Skálda 175, 176; var mér alls máttar (I bad to use might and main) áðr ek kom henni upp, Fms. iii. 74. II. strength, bealth; illa ertú leikinn, sé ek at eigi er máttrinn mikill, Fb. ii. 388; jarl hafði fengit harða sótt ok kölluðu hættligan mátt hans, Fms. ix. 390; hann hefir mál sitt, en þó máttr sem minnstr, xi. 102; hón spurði hversu þá skyldi mætti manns komit vera er heita skal fyrir manni, Bs. i. 69; en þóat máttrinn þyrri mjök, 175; ek lá fyrr í sótt með litlum mætti oleaðr, 110; síðan fór hann heim með litlum mætti, 144; er at leið mætti hans, when he began to sink, Fms. viii. 258; hon svaradi reiduliga ef nokkurr spurði at mætti hennar, Ld. 14; hón leiddi mjök at fréttir um mátt Halldóru, Sturl. i. 200; cp. van-máttr, weakness. mátt-dreginn, part. weak, exbausted, Fær. 42, Fms. ii. 98. farinn, adj. faint, weak, Fms. ii. 270. matt-lauss, adj. without strength, exhausted, Fbr. 160. mátt-leysi, n. weakness, lack of strength, debility, Fms. vii. 150. matt-litill, adj. of little strength, feeble, and of a sick person, exhausted, faint, Fms. i. 159, xi. 288, Eg. 567.

máttu-liga, adv. mightily, immensely, Stj. 383, v.l. máttu-ligr, adj. mighty, Th. 26: within one's power, honum er allt þat máttulegt er menninir megu eigi, N. G. L. iii. 242.

mátu-ligr, adj. [máti], meet, fitting, Stj. 55, 97; meir en þér þykkir mátulegt, Fb. ii. 196; sveigja slikt sem honum þótti mátulegt vera, Bs. i. 727; mátulegan (moderate) skatt, Fms. x. 113, v.l.; sá er þetta rúm var matulegt, Fs. 5; ú-matuliga, immensely, 383: fitting, of a suit, hann fór í serkinn ok var hann honum m., Fms. iii. 180; máttulegt beisl, Gd.

34: meet, due, pad er honum matuligt, it serves bim right.
MED, prep., also medr, a form common in Stj. and in legendary writers, but not in the classical writers or in mod. speech or writing; [Ulf. meh = σύν and μετά; A.S. and Chaucer, mid; it remains in Engl. only in 'mid-wife,' qs. 'with-wife,' cp. Icel. náveru-kona, nær-kona, yfirsetu-kona; Germ. mit; Dan. med; Gr. μετά]:—with, along with, a prep. with dat. and acc.; with dat. it has the notion of coming or going in company, with acc. of bringing or fetching; thus, hann kom med honum, he came along with, in company with bim; but hann kom med hann, be brought bim with bim.

WITH DAT.

With, along with, together with; porolfr var med konungi, Eg. 29; hann var þar með Otkatli, Nj. 73; hann kvaddi hann til ferðar með sér, id.; hann stóð upp ok Kolskeggr með honum, 58; með honum var sá maðr Íslenzkr er..., 157; hann fór útan með honum, Eg. 196: Unnr dóttir hans fór með honum, Ld. 4; fara á fjall með hús-körlum, Korm. 10; vera með goða, i. e. to be in bis jurisdiction, Grág. i. 108; hón hafði á skipi með sér sextigi karla, i. e. with ber, under ber command, Landn. 109; brott með sér, Nj. 114, and in endless in-stances. II. denoting assistance, help, with; til umráða með sér, Grag. i. 5; leggja til med e-m, to belp one by word or deed, Nj. 7: to give one advice, Fms. xi. 81; sjá á með e-m, to look after, belp, Nj. 113; vita e-t med e-m, to be privy to, an accomplice in a thing, 136; bætti hann hat med mer, be mended it for me, Fms. vii. 158; fá menn med sér, i. e. to get followers, opp. to mot, Nj. 180. III. denoting instrumentality, by, with; med öxi, Fms. vi. 6; verja sik med sverðum, med skjöldum, Nj. 272; með atgeirinum, 120; skip skarat með skjöldum, Ld. 78; falda sér með motri, 202, and passim; or ellipt., the prep. being understood, an instrumental dative, höggva sverði, leggja spjóti, taka höndum, stíga fótum, and in endless similar instances. by, through, partly denoting means, partly accompaniment, by, through, with, using; med hardfengi ok kappi, Nj. 98; med mikilli snild, með fögrum orðum, Ld. 84; með hans ráði, 58; með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; med lögum, med úlögum, Nj. 106, 234; med ráni, by violence, 5; með vegsemd, blíðu, Fms. x. 235; með íllyrðum, Nj. 128; með vitsmunum minum, 262; með hlaupi, by running, Eg. 12; með (tbrougb) atgöngu Gunnlaugs, Ísl. ii. 210; með váttum, Nj. 101; með einum hug, witb one mind, Edda 37; með gráti, Fms. x. 261; með gleði, 220; med reiði, Nj. 108; með hættu, Ld. 46; með sannyndum, forsootb, truly, O. H. 175; med sönnu, forsooth, Fms. vii. 158, Ld. 76; med sama hætti, in the same way, Nj. 272; med þessum hætti, Fms. x. 220; med nokkuru móti, Ld. 164: also freq. ellipt., mæla fögrum orðum, þegja þunnu hljóði, Hm., passim. V. including, inclusively; hundrað manna með nábúum Njáls, Nj. 208; ok eru þá tólf menn, ór fjórðungi hverjum med beim, including themselves, Grag. i. 72: sjau vetr ok tuttugu med peim enum fyrsta, including ibe first, Fms. x. 410; fimmtán menn með peim fimm, er... Nj. 266; þar var vinátta mikil með frændsemi, friendsbip as well as kin, Isl. ii. 209; nótt með degi, both night and day, N.G.L. i, passim:—ok þat með (therewith), at ..., Nj. 5; þá veit ek mesta orrostu-menn, ok þat með, at þeir hafa vápn svá góð, at . . . , 44; þann

be said this too, added this, Stj.130. VI. with, among, between, amidst; med þeim bræðrum, Fms. vii. 240; samðisk með þeim feðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; dró seint saman með þeim, Fb. ii. 259; þar varð ílla með þeim, Nj. 39; var fátt um með þeim bræðrum nokkura hríð, 2; þar skilr með þeim, there they parted, Grett. 75 new Ed.; hat var sior med kaupmönnum, Eg. 265; med mönnum, among men, Ls. 46; eigi er þó kosta-munr með ykkr Njáli, Nj. 52; með þeim Ingjaldi, Ld. 44; skipta, deila með e-m, to sbare among, Eg. 311; deila vig með verum, Ls. 22, Hbl. 25; beir skiptu ríki með sér, Fms. i. 108; þreyta e-t með sér, to figbt it out among themselves, Nj. 31; ef engi væri túlkr með kaupmönnum, Ld. 76; var deila mikil með sonum hans, Eg. 367; var með þeim en kærsta vinátta, 2:-fara (to travel) með úkunnum þjóðum, Edda 21; sízt ek með fólkum fór, Gm. 48; koma með e-m, to come among, Vbm. 30, 39; er med horskum kemr, Hm. 19, 63; madr er med mörgum kemr, 62; er með snotrum sitr, 5, 23; þótt hann með grömum glami, 30. denoting inward quality, with, in; svá hefir hann nátturu mikla með sér, Nj. 44; öllum sem líss-andi er meðr, Stj.; flesta hluti hefir hann þá með sér, er prýða máttu góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 535; hann hafði alla þá hluti með sér er konung prýðir, xi. 217; svá er mál með vexti, so sbapen, Lv. 43; limaðr vel með höndum ok fótum, Ld. 20. skip með gyltum höfðum, Fms. x. 2; dreginn á leo með gulli, Ld. 78; hross með söðlum, a borse with the saddle on, Nj. 253; skip með reiða, Eg. 35; klæði með mörgum litum, 517; með sínum lit hverr, Fas. i. 316; vera úti med sólsetrum, i. e. to be out (of a shepherd) with sunset, Lv. 43. VIII. along, following, of direction, with an adverb, denoting the direction; upp med, of an med, fram med, noror med, út med, inn med; of an med á, Lv. 43; upp með ánni, Nj. 253; upp með Rangá, 74; suðr með landi, Fms. i. 38, ii. 3; með endilöngu landi, ix. 33; hann gengr með reykinum, Nj. 58; med sjónum, Bs. ii. 5; med hafinu, along the sea, on the borizon, Fms. xi. 136; áin var leyst með löndum, Boll. 358; með eggju, Hkv. 2. med stöfnum, from stem to stern, all along the sbip, Bs. i. 16 (see kveyfa); var þá hroðit með stöfnum skipit, Grett. 81; med endum, from one end to another, Fagrsk. (in a verse): fara med húsum, to go from bouse to bouse, begging, Grág. i. 192; biðja matar með bæjum, Fas. ii. 271. IX. adverbial usages; með öllu, altogether, quite, Ld. 4; med öllu skjött, all of a sudden, Fms. x. 136; med því at, in case that, Ld. 44; med því at ek falla, in case I fall, Fms. vii. 274; en med því at yðr liki þetta, x. 261: as, because, in consequence of, en með því at menn vóru hraustir, þá komask þeir yfir ána, Ld. 46, passim: hér-með, berewith, farther; þar-með, tberewith, id., Skíða R. 11. X. with verbs; ganga með barni, to go with child; ganga med e-u, to confess; taka med, to accept; mæla med, to speak for, recommend; fara med, to treat, go with; gefa med, to give a fee of alimentation; leggjask med, to lie with; eiga barn med konu, to bave a child in wedlock, and so on; see the verbs. WITH ACC.

With, with the notion of bearing, bringing, carrying, treating, conducting; fara með vápn, to fare, go, earrying a weapon, Fms. vii. 240; hann fór suðr aptr með miklar vingjafir, id.; þeir fóru aptr með skip þat, er, Eg. 29; með lið sitt, II; kom með horn fullt, 213; gékk at borðinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52; ganga út með dómendr sína, Grág. i. 37; fara brott með föt sín, 300; með þessa menn, Fas. i. 333; þeir hljópu á brott með konur þeirra, lausafé ok bátinn, Landn. 35; hann fór til Íslands með konu sína ok börn, 205; ef hann leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; fara með her á hendr e-m, 120; mjöddrekku er hann fór með, Eg. 240; at þeir skyldu fara með sveit sína, 74; skip þat er hann fór með, id.; ef ek mætta með þik komask, Sturl. ii. 108; farinn med erfoina, Nj. 7. 2. metaph., fara med sök, mál, etc., to conduct, manage a case, Nj. 86; fara af hljóði med þessa ráða-görð, 103; þeir fóru með þann hug, to carry that mind, intention, 99; med vatta, with witnesses; med eid, on oath, Grag. i. 20, 243 (but med váttum, Nj. 101): med hver skil, by what way of proceeding, id.; med engi lögskil, in no lawful manner, 296; þat varð með atburð, by accident, Fms. ii. 172: in regard to, ú-afskiptinn með mála-ferli, Lv. 73, II. with, among; kom með fróð regin, Vþm. 26; ú-snotr maðr er með aldir kömr, Hm. 21; sízt Hákon fór með heiðin goð, went among, took up his abode amongst the heathen gods, Hkm. 26. with an ordinal number; med tolfta mann, with twelve men, including oneself, Eg. 180; með tíunda mann, Ld. 140; með fimmta mann, Ísl. ii. IV. with verbs; tala med e-n, to speak with, Stj. 151, (Dan. tale med en); göra með e-n, to do, 143; lifa meðr brauð, to live on bread, 146; fæðask meðr mold, to live on earth, 37; eiga með e-t, to possess. V. denoting materials, of; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 153; Múríu-skript með tönn, 22; kross með silfr, D. N.; kaðall görr með hár, kirkja með stein, of stone, id.; pílárr meðr kopar, Stj.

2. til alls hagleiks með málm, Fms. xi. 427; hón samdi sik með örvar ok boga, Fas. i. 531; þeir grófu hana með fagran flúr, Skíða R. 200.

MEDAL, adv. with gen., and a medal, i medal:—among, between; a

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meðal vár, or vár á meðal, among us; á meðal okkar (dual), Bkv. 19; meðan's, whence the mod. Dan. medens, in mod. usage meðan að; this hann settisk niðr á meðal þeirra, Nj. 48; sat þá þorgerðr meðal brúða, particle is, however, left out, and the sentence is elliptical: but in 51; meðal þín ok annarra, 85; meðal Hafrafells ok Króksfjarðar-múla, Gullp. 3; sumir verða sendir landa meðal, from one land to another, Sks. 54; á meðal anna, Grág. ii. 261; á meðal enna tveggja sömu samhljóða, á meðal enna líkustu greina, Skálda 162: ellipt., mál öll er meðal fóru, Vsp. 30; fannsk þat ekki í tali at þar hefði missætti verit í meðal, Nj. 48; þá gékk Njáll í meðal, N. interceded as peacemaker, 105.

II. metaph., at hann vili nema litla skynsemd heldr enn önga þá er á meðal verðr ennar meiri (= meðal anna?), i. e. when there is a little leisure from graver matters, Skálda 169 (Thorodd); þat er áðr stendr á meðal ykkar máls, whatsoever is unsettled between you, Fms. xi. 21.

B. In a great many compds, denoting what is intermediate, between, in the middle, the average; or ironically, not over-much, middling; or, lastly, with a negative in the reverse sense, see the following:

I. meðalwith a negative in the reverse sense, see the following: auki, a, m. (mod. milligjöf), what is given in the bargain, Ld. 146, Lv. meoal-dagr, m. a day between, Stj. 280: a boly day of second degree, Hom. 142; thus the sixth, the seventh, and from the ninth to the twelfth day of Yule were the middle days, in Easter the second and third day, N. G. L. ii. 358, K. p. K. 98: the days between the two spring tides at the first and the last quarter of the moon are called medaldagar, Meðal-fell, n. Middle-fell, a local name. Meðalfells-strönd, f., a local name. Meðalfells-strendingar, m. pl. the men of M., Landn., Sturl. meðal-ferð, f. intercession, Orkn. 270. meðalferðar-maðr, m. an intercessor, Stj. 243. medal-for, f. = medalferd, Sturl. ii. 141. medal-ganga, u, f. intercession, Lv. 71, Sturl. iii. 136: coming between, in a bad sense, Fms. ix. 428, v. l.: intervention between parties fighting, Glum. 382. meðal-gangi, a, m. an intercessor, Mar. 196, Vídal. meðalgöngu-maðr, m. an intercessor, meðal-heimr, m. the middle world, the air, Th. 24, Finnb. 312. between the sky and the earth, poët., Edda (Gl.) meðal-hóf, n. the right meed and measure; in the saying, vandratad er medalhófið. meðalkafli, a, m. the 'middle-piece,' the haft of a sword between the two hjalt (q. v.), Eg. 378, 379, Fms. i.15, iv. 38, Sturl. iii. 283. Meðal-land, n. a land lying between two other lands: a local name, Landn. 267, Nj., in the south-east of Icel. meðal-orpning, f., gramm. an interjection, meoal-pallr, m. the middle benches in the lögretta, Nj. Skálda 180. II. average, of extent, quality, in a great many compos: meðal-hestr, -hross, -kýr, -naut, -sauðr, -ær, etc., an average borse, cow, sheep, etc., Grag. i. 504, Jb. 346. medal-ar, -sumar, -vetr, an average year, summer, winter, B. K. 20, Grag. ii. 326. medal-lagi, adv., see below. meoal-maor, m. an average man, in height, strength, or the like, Fms. vii. 101, 239. medal-spakr, adj. middling-wise, of average intelligence, Hm. meðal-tal, n. an average number; in the phrase, at medaltali, in the average. III. with a preceding negation, emphasising a word of abuse, as no common scoundrel, i.e. a great scoundrel or the like; ekki meðal-atferðarleysi, no common slovenness, Fs. 32: eigi meðal-farbauti, no middling destroyer, Fms. xi. 146: eigi meðal-fjándi, no middling fiend, ii. 74: ekki meðal-fól, i.e. no sligbt fool, Gisl. 139: pat ætla ek at þú sér eigi meðal-karl vándr, Band. 26 new Ed.: eigi meðal-klækismenn, Ísl. ii. 71: eigi meðal-mann-níðingr, a great nitbing, Fær. 216: eigi meðal-níðingr, id., Eb. 230: eigi meðal-orðaskvak, Fær. 219: eigi meðal-skræfa, a great coward, Fms. vi. 34: eigi medal-skömm, a great disgrace, Fs. 37: eigi medal-snapr, Eb. 242: eigi meðal-úspektarmaðr, Rd. 259: eigi meðal-úvinr, Finnb. 242: eigi meðal-vesalingr, Þórð. 52: eigi meðal-þræll, Eg. 714:-rarely in a good sense, bat er ekki medal-sæmd, 'tis no common bonour, it is a great bonour, Fb. ii. 196.

medal, n., pl. medol, [Germ. mittel; Dan. middel], means, medicine. medal-lag, n. an equal sbare; at medallagi, in equal sbares, Grág. ii. 261; mitt skap er ekki betra en til meðallags, my temper is not better than the average, bior. 319; bat var med enu betra medallagi, a good average, Fs. 3; ekki stærri en í góðu meðallagi, fully average beight, Búrð. 175. middling, i.e. not very, not over well; medallagi er ber bat radligt, 'tis not very advisable for thee, Fms. ii. 14; vitr kona ok medallagi vinsæl, Fb. i. 250; segir mér þó í meðallagi hugr um, Fs. 47; í meðallagi er oss fallit, 34, 87; var hón óðmáli ok m. vitr, Isl. ii. 318; skipti var hafa verit sum god en sum til medallags, our dealings bave been some good, some only middling, Fms. ix. 508, v. l.; porvaror var vitr maðr ok þá gamall, meðallagi góðgjarn, not too benevolent, Glúm. 376.

MEĐAN, adv., and á-meðan, wbilst; meðan missætti var þeirra í milli, Fms. vi. 27; meðan um sök þá er dæmt, Grág. i. 78; meðan Högni lifði, Am. 67; meðan okkat fjör lifir, Skm-20; meðan öld lifir, Vsp. 16; er sér á lof ok vit m. lifir, Hm. 9; meðan þú lifir, 121; meðan hann væri útan, Nj. 4; meðan ek em í brautu, 40; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hélzk hann í vináttu við konung meðan hann lifði, Ó. H. 12; ok hélzk þeirra vingan meðan þeir lifðu búðir, Bs. i. 24; enda er rétt at beiða dóms út meðan eigi er upp sagt misseris-tal, Grág. ii. 93:-with subj., meðan þeir lifði báðir, Fms. vi. 27; friðr skyldi haldask meðan 2. as long as (all along), whilst, nokkurr þeirra væri á lífi, 28. in this case a relative pronoun (er, es, at) is understood—meðan er or hmátti aldri úklökvandi um tala, Nj. 171; þaðan sem þú mátt vel ets,

mod. usage Icel. say, meðan að eg er í burtu, wbilst I am away, Dan. medens jeg er borte. II. in the meantime; ok verðr sú dvöl at hann myndi fara meðan ördrag eða lengra, Grág. ii. 110; þegi herr meðan! Eb. (in a verse); hlýði mér meðan, listen to me the wbile, i. e. wbilst I say my song, Leidarv. 5; jarl hafði alla skatta þá, er Dana-konungr átti, meðan til kostnaðar, Ó. H. 12.

með-aumkan, f. compassion, Vídal. passim. meðaumkunar-samr, adj. compassionate, Fas. iii. 644.

meő-ferő, f. management; vandhæfi mun þér þykkja á meðferðinni, Korm. 82; góðr meðferðar, easy to manage, Landn. 94, v.l.; til meðferdar, to manage, Fms. i. 256; veita e-m e-t til medferdar, to give it into one's keeping, Dipl. v. 24; þau kúgildi sem hann reiknaði í sinni meðferð, wbich be bad in bis keeping, iii. 13; hafa sök at meðferð, m bave a case to manage, Grág. ii. 41; var konungi þá kunnigt hverja m. ek hafda, bow I did bebave, Eg. 65, Barl. 90, 105; hafa medferdar, to bave about oneself, in one's keeping, Mar., Bs. i. 715, 866.

meo-feroi, n. = medfero, Th. 77, Karl. 216; hafa medferois = hafa meðferðar.

meő-færi, n. in phrases such as, kylfuna þó hón sé ekki fimligt m., the club, though it be not handy to carry, Fas. iii. 449; pad er ekki mitt m., 'tis beyond my strength.

meő-för, f. = meðferð, Landn. 94, Hom. 108, Grág. i. 165, 166, 443, 2. in the phrase 'skógar-gang varðar meðförin sem verkinn' Nj. 87. medfor means the spreading, carrying abroad of a libellous song; ep. fara (A. III. 4. β).

með-ganga, gékk, to confess, (mod.) meö-ganga, u, f., in meögöngu-timi, a, m. the time of 'going with

meo-gangr, m. siding with, belping, Fms. ii. 210:-prosperity.

meo-gjof, f. a fee paid for alimentation, = fúlga, q. v.

með-hald, n. favour, partiality.

með-hjálp, f. a belpmate.

meo-hjálpari, a, m. the belping clerk in church.

meðja, u, f. a kind of bead-gear, Edda (Gl.) ii. 494.

með-kenna, d, to confess, Sks. 615: með-kenning, f. confession. með-læti, n. prosperity, good luck, Fas. iii. 594, passim in mod. usage; opp. to mótlæti.

meo-mæli, n. the speaking a good word for one.

með-reið, f. a riding with another person. meðreiðar-maðr, m. an attendant on a traveller on borseback.

með-taka, tók, to receive, accept.

meő-taka, u, f. reception. meőtőku-maőr, m. a receiver, Bs. i. 882. með-tekt, f. = meðtaka, Bs. ii. 119.

meő-tækiligr, adj. acceptable, Mar.

með-vitund, f. sense, consciousness.

mefingr, i.e. mæ-fingr, adj. slim-fingered, Hom.; see mjór.

MEGA, pres. in a pret. form má, mátt, má; plur. megum, megut, megu, later and mod. megit, mega; pret. mátti; subj. pres. megi, pret. mætti; part. mátt; with suff. má'k = má ek, Og. 33; mætta'k = mætta ek, bkv. 3; máttú = mátt-bú, passim: with neg. suff. pres. Ist pers. má'k-a, I cannot, Stor. 18; má'k-at ek, Am. 12; má'k-a'k, 52; má'kkat-ek, Hallfred (Fs. 107): pret. mátti'g-a'k, I could not, Og. 32: [Ulf. magan = δύνασθαι; A.S. magan; Engl. may, might; Germ. mögen; Dan. maae.]

B. To bave strength to do, avail; svá at vér mættim ekki, so that we availed not, Am. 17; mega betr, to be the stronger, Karl. 423; allt má bó naudigr skyldi, a saying, i.e. necessity is a great schoolmaster, Sturl. iii. 255; eigi megu þær minna, they are not less powerful, Edda 13; hverr er sá Guð, eða hvat má hann? 2: with dat., mega við e-m, to be able to withstand one; hann mun ekki mega einn við mörgum, Art. 23; ekki má við marginum, none can withstand the many, Fms. xi. 278; mega sér, var honum haldit til vinnu þegar er hann mátti sér nokkut. 🗷 soon as be grew strong, bad any strength, Bs. i. 35; skulu mikit bin ord mega við mik, thy words shall go for much, Nj. 175; jafnmikit mega nin momentur ok tólf, Rb. 458. 2. of health, like Lat. valere; mega vel, to be well; mega illa, litt, to be poorly, and so on; Komtú i Hitardal? segir Sturla-Já, sagði ferðamaðr-Hversu mátti Þorleifr?-Vel mátti hann, ok því var betr, at hann mátti vel, Sturl. i. 89; Hallr spurði, hversu þær mætti,—Harðla vel megum vit, Fms. ii. 201 ; hann var spurðr hversu hann mætti,—Mú ek harða illa, vi. 237; hann spyrr at Sigvalda, honum er sagt, at hann mátti lítið, xi. 102 ; hann spurði hversu hann mætti,—Eigi má ek nú vel, sagði hann, Bs. i. 182 :- to do for one, má yðr þat er yfir margan gengr, it will do for one, what all others must bear, Eb. 168. followed by an infinitive, to be able; mátt þú sjá hana ef þú vill, thou canst see ber if thou wilt, Nj. 3; pottusk menn eigi mega leita hans, Eg. 230; at hann mætti få sæmd sina, Fms. vi. 398; allt þat hann mætti miðla, Grág. i. 250; fé máttu þeir ekki bjarga, Nj. 267; hann mátti ekki mæla, Band. 14; sá einn hlutr var svá, at Njáli féll svá nær, at hann

might, weak, Sol. 2, Fms. xi. 103.

megin-ljótr, adj. very bideous,

75; litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum, 90; fá mættim vér betri landtöku, id.; í öllu er prýða má góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 230; dyrr þær er ganga mátti upp í húsit, Eg. 421; svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, id.; má vera, it may be, Nj. 75: hvat megi! as adverb, hvat megi til vita! nema ber vilit bida ver her, may be ye will wait bere for us, Band. 40 new Ed.; hvat megi vinna okkrum ástum? Kormak; and so in countless 2. to be permitted, allowed; hann matti aldri tala til Kjartans svá at Þorkell væri hjá, Ld. 232; halda máttú þessu sæti þótt hón komi sjálf til, Nj. 6; graut má göra hvárt er sygnt er eða heilagt, N. G. L. i. 349; kynfylgju spell, svá at hann má eigi (cannot) lag eiga við konu sina, þá megu þau (then they may) skiljast, H.E. i. 248; nú man eigi mega sitjanda hlut i eiga, in that case one must not remain sitting, be inactive, a looker on, Nj. 110; hann kvað þat eigi mega (that would not do, not be lawful) er maor var sekr ordinn, 117. the verb göra or vera being understood; lemja man ek bogann, ef ek ma (viz. göra þat), Fms. x. 362; þat ma vel, sagði Özurr, I may as well do so, I will, Nj. 6, Barl. 2, 4, 25; ef svá má (viz. vera), if so be, Grag. i. 411: the saying, ungr ma en gamall skal, the young may, the old must (die); nálgastú mik ef þú megir, if thou canst, Gm.; beir spurðu, hversu þat mætti, Fms. ix. 239; ok má (it may be, perbaps), at hans menn fari á land, Fbr. 74 new Ed.; en þá verðr eptir bat sem má, leave the rest to luck, Gullb. 7; ferr bat sem má, fare that as it may, go that as it may, Nj. 38; en hat mætti (viz. vera) at vér vikim þá skammt inn at leginu, Fms. vii. 361; má ok, at sumir sé vinhollir nokkut, ix. 331; má, at hana hendi eigi slik úgipta í annat sinn, Nj. 23; má, at ek leiti þagat vináttu, Fms. vi. 399: the ellipt. mættim (hafa), ix. 230 (lines 17. 18), is a mere slip.

III. part. megandi, gvailix. 239 (lines 17, 18), is a mere slip. ing, mighty, strong; athafnarlauss ok ekki megandi, listless and of no avail, Fms. iii. 154; fylldi hann þat heit, er hann var megandi maðr, as soon as be grew to be a man of might, Bs. i. 791; litt megandi, 'of little main,' feeble, belpless, Vsp. 17; ú-megandi, poor, destitute; cp. ú-magi.

megan, f. a doing; vel-megan, well-doing, wealth.

megő, f. = megan; see ú-megő.

MEGIN, n., gen. megins, Gs. 22; but else contr. in gen. and dat. megns, megni, see megn; [from mega; Engl. main]:-might, main, strength; kosta megins, Gs. 22; bitt varð nú meira megin, Fm. 22; orms megin, 28; hjörs megin, 30; svá at þitt minnkisk megin, Hsm. 21.1; oddar görva jarli megin, Mkv.; trúa á mátt sinn ok megin, Fms. i. 35; þegar er hann vitkaðisk ok fékk megin sitt, Fb. ii. 389; ok svá sem á leið sóttina minnkaði stórum megin (acc.) hans, Fms. ix. 250; Medi funnu megin hans, MS. 544. 39: ú-megin, a swoon; vanmegin, weakness. II. [cp. Engl. mainland], the main, chief part of a thing; allt megin landsins, the main of the land, Fms. x. 184; Jótland megin, weakness. er megin Dana-veldis, vi. 53; megin árinnar, the main-stream, þórð. 11 new Ed.: in a more local sense, máni þat né vissi hvat hann megins átti, the moon knew not his main, his place in beaven, had not his fixed course, Vsp. 5; jardar-megin, the earth's main, the wide earth, Hm.; vetrarmegin, the main part of winter, Sks. 59; vedr-megin, 'weather-main,' the power, but also the 'airt,' direction of the weather; hafs-megin, the main, open sea; lands-megin, the mainland, Eg. 50.

B. Compos: megin-afl, m. main strength, Sks. 199. megin-á. f. a main river, Fas. i. 388. megin-ass, m. the main or chief As, megin-borg, f. the main town, Fms. ix. 41. i. e. Odin, Lex. Poët. megin-bygo, f. the main district, Fms. viii. 59. megin-dómar, m. pl. the main events, world-famed events, Vsp. 59. megin-dráttr, m. the great draught, of fish, Bragi. megin-dróttning, f. the great queen = the Virgin Mary, Geisli 3, Lil. 86. megin-dfrr, adj. 'main dear, dearly beloved, Lex. Poët. megin-ekkja, u, f. the great widow, a megin-fjall, n. the main fell, Hkv. Hjörv. 5 (= nickname, Fær. megin-fjarri, adv. 'main far off,' very far, Fms. vi. megin-fjöldi, a, m. a vast multitude, Geisli 4. meginreginfjall). (in a verse). flokkr, m. the main body, Fms. viii. 322, v. l. megin-flótti, a, m. the main body of a bost put to flight or flying, Sturl. ii. 223, Hkr. ii. 371, passim. megin-gjörð, f. the main girdle, girdle of power, Fms. v. 345: plur. megingjarðar, of the girdle of Thor, Edda 15, 29, 60. góðr, 2dj. 'main good, 'migbiy good, Fms.vi. 364. megin-góðvætliga, adv.very kindly, Clem. 26. megin-grimmr, 2dj. 'main grim,' very fierce, Orkn. (in a verse). megin-haf, n. the main, ocean, Rb. 438, 464, megin-herr, m. the main army, Fms. i. 121, Orkn. 106. Mar. 1031. megin-hérað, n. the main district, Hkr. ii. 89. megin-húfr, m. the main bull of a ship, opp. to rootar-hufr, N.G. L. ii. 283. hyggja, u, f. 'main-sense,' wisdom, Skv. I. 39. megin-hôfn, f. the main barbour, Grett. 107 A. megin-kátr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'main glad,' mighty glad, Grett. (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse). megin-land, m. a mainland, continent, K. p. K. 8, Fms. x. 412, Sks. 155, Ld. 40, Orkn. 6, megin-lauss, adj. without strength, Barl. 162, Bs. ii. Fb. ii. 394. 172, Karl. 358. megin-leikr, m. the main of a thing, Sks. 185, v. l. megin-leysi, n. weakness, Barl. 147, Bs. ii. 168. megin-lio, n. the main body of an army, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 315, Sturl. i. 38 (Ed. megit megin-ligr, adj. [cp. Engl. mainly]; mál meginlig, mighty strong words, i. e. boly oaths, Vsp. 30.

Lex. Poët. megin-meingjarn, adj. very mischievous, Fas. i. 435 (in a verse). megin-merki, n. the chief standard, Róm. 352. mildr, adj. very mild, Lex. Poët. megin-mörk, f. the main forest, Eg. 378. megin-njörör, m. the mighty god, Dropl. (in a verse). megin-ramr, adj. very strong, Sighvat. megin-rás, f. the main course, Sks. 196. megin-runar, f. pl. mighty, powerful Runes (charms), Sdm. 19. megin-sjór, n. the main, ocean, Mar. meginskjótr, adj. very fleet, Harms. n. king, of Christ, Skálda (in a verse). megin-skjöldungr, m. the mighty megin-stjarna, u, f. a main star, a star of first order, Rb. 110. megin-stormr, m. a mighty gale, Sks. 44, Barl. 124. megin-straumr, m. a mighty stream, current, Mar. megin-tíðendi, n. pl. mighty tidings, Pd. 42. megin-tírr, m. 'main-fame,' glory, Sdm. 5. megin-trygðir, f. a firm truce, megin-veor, n. = meginstormr, Fas. ii. (in a verse). Ísl. ii. 381. megin-vegr, m. the main way, geogr. the zones, Sks. 195 (meginvegir sem úbyggvanda er undir). megin-vel, adv. mighty well, Fb. iii. megin-verk, n. pl. mighty works, labour, Gs. 11, Ad. (fine), Lex. Poët. megin-ping, n. a great meeting, Fms. vi. 50 (in a verse). megin-pungr, adj. very beavy, Sturl. (in a verse). megin-pörf, f. megin-börf, f. great need; fá þú mey mann í meginþarfar (into wedlock), Skv. 2. 11. megin or megum, adv., which may be derived, not from megin, but from vegr, veginn, with the m from the dat. of the preceding word; hjá altara kvenna megin, on the women's side (in a church), Bs. i. 438; karla megin, on the men's side, Pm. 108; Hjardarholts megin, on the H. side (of the river), Nj. 35; peir satu i öndvegi enum uzora megin, i.e. on the left side of the ball, Fs. 72, Fms. xi. 71; hinum vinstra m., Hrasn. 13; hægra m., on the right side; enum sydra m., on the southern side, Stj. 564, Fms. viii. 236; hit nyrdra megin, x. 16, v.l.; öðru-megin, on the other side, Nj. 43, 68, 144, Eg. 531; einu hinnu-migin megin (einum-megin), from one side only, Nj. 246, Fms. ii. 281, 1sl. ii. Fær 170-1 362; þeim megin, on that side, Grág. ii. 137; sínu megin hvárr, Fms. i. 305; báðu-megin, on both sides, Ld. 46; öllum megin, all around, from all sides, Fms. i. 149, 291, Isl. ii. 343; hvarungi megin, on neither side, Grág. ii. 266, 267; tveim megin bríkar, Kormak. II. megum, hann bjó á Bálkastöðum hvárum megum, Grett.; sínum megum hvárir, Fms. viii. 51; báðum megum, Grág. ii. 266; öllum megum, Eg. 288, Gg.

meginn, adj. [Engl. main], strong; meginn ok máttugr, Stj. 26. megn, n. = megin, a contr. form, strength; likams megn, Bs. i. 317; megn ok frækleik, Fms. x. 256; hann hafði fjögurra manna megn, Háv. 54; af Guðs megni ok af krapti ens helga kross, Fms. x. 417; treysta á mátt ok megn = mátt ok megin, Or. 24; deila megn við e-n, to contend with, Lil. 8; var i bvi mest megn, it went to the bighest pitch at Yule time, Bs. ii. 21: the phrase, um megn, beyond one's strength, power; kasta steini um megn sér, Eg. 473; þetta mál er nokkut þér um megn með at fara, Fms. vi. 18; þat ráð mun þér verða um megn, 151; Guði er ekki um megn at reisa hann upp af dauða, Stj. 132; yfir COMPDS: megn-lauss, adj. feeble, weak, megn, id., Bs. ii. 162, 175. megn-litill, adj. faint, exbausted, Fær. 183, Fas. Bs. i. 321, Mar. i. 556.

7; öðrum megum sundsins, Hbl. (prose); tveim megum, Blanda (MS.)

mogn, adj. main, strong, migbty; var þá megnt mannfall, Sturl. iii.63; svá var megn þessi rógburðr, at ..., Fas. ii. 372; með megnu hugskoti, with 2. freq. in mod. usage in the a strong mind, forti animo, Bs. i. 11. sense bitter, fierce; and of taste, strong, bitter: of a quarrel, megn deila, megnt hatr: of illness, megn sott, a strong fever; megn kvöl, the bitter pang, Pass. 41.9: of a gale, megn stormr, megn hrið, megnt kafald: of taste, pad er megnt, bas a bot taste, of acid or the like: of smell, megn lykt: of hay, megnt hey: of food, megn matr, strong meat for the sick. megna, 20, [megn], to be able, bave strength to do a thing; bo ck megni minna en einhverr yðar, Grett. 98; munu vér ekki megna at berjask við þá tólf, Fas. i. 422: mod. with dat., eg megna því II. reflex. to get strength; at hans riki mætti megnask, to wax strong, Fms. viii. 204; hversu mjök megnaðisk ok aukaðisk Guðs réttr, x. 301; en er synir þeirra tóku at megnask, when their sons grew up to be men, Orkn. 132; eptir þetta megnaðisk sóttin, Eb. 264.

megna, u, f. a bitter, strong taste.

megnugr, adj. able to do.

MEGRA, d, to make meagre, emaciate, Stj. 147; megrir öndina, Hom. 2. reflex. to wax meagre, Stj. 519.

megrő, f. [magr], meagreness, leanness, Stj. 201, passim.

megri, f. = megrð, Eb. 150, Grág. ii. 341.

-megum, see megin.

MEIĐA, d, to burt, of bodily injury; hann lék hann ílla ok kvaðsk mundu meiða hann, Eg. 189 ; munda ek þat ok vilja, at hann meiddi ykkr eigi opt, Fms. ii. 101; meiddu þig ekki, take beed not to burt thee! hefirðu meitt pig?-esp. to maim, injure seriously, or if of things, to damage, sverdum beir meiddu bann er saklauss var, Sól. 22, Sturl. ii. 181; en hina rak hann ór landi, meiddi eðr drap, Fs. 18, 99, O. H. 63; ok ætlaði at láta meiða eðr drepa ossa landa fyrir, Ib. 10; meiðit hvert skip svá at ekki sé sjófært, megin-litill, adj. of little Fær. 260; finna þeir nú, at skipit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68:

Pr. 436; nú hefir your vangeymsla mjök meiddan várn sigr, Fms. vi. 326; ef menn skeðja jörðu eðr meiða lands-nytjar, Grág. ii. 216; þá tók hann at meida hof ok hörga, Bs. i. 10: - of a horse, to make it sore on the back, and part. meiddr, sore in the back. II. reflex. to take burt, be burt, maimed, Grag. ii. 16, Fms. i. 273; meiddusk skipin þar fyrir, O. H. 164; ok hafði meizk (= meiðsk) þjóleggrinn, Bs. i. 344.

meioing, f. bodily burt, maining, damaging, esp. in pl. of serious bodily burts, dangerous wounds, Bs. i. 531, Nj. 21, Fs. 34; i manndrápum ok meiðingum, Fb. ii. 64, MS. 625. 64; at hann hélt lífi meiðinga-laust, unmaimed, unburt, Sturl. iii. 132; beim helt vid meidingar, Nj. 21; meiðing fjár, K. þ. K. 176.

meiðir, m. an injurer, Lex. Poët.

MEIĐMAR, f. pl. [Ulf. maiþms = δωρον, Mark vii. 11; A. S. maðm]:gifts, presents, only in poetry; piggja meiomar, Skv. 3. 39; meiomar (acc.) ok mösma, Km. 35; stórar meiðmar, Akv. 5; meiðma fjöld, Am. 93, Skv. 2. 2; fjöld á ek meiðma, þkv. 23; en þeirrar meyjar meiðmum tyna, referring to the mundr (q. v.), for if a man forsook his wife without due cause he had to pay her mundr, Skv. 3. 15.

MEIDR, m., gen. meidar, Gm. 34 (Bugge), but else meids, dat. meidi; [meid or mei, Ivar Aasen; Swed. mede; perh. derived from meida, of a lopped and barked tree]: - a pole or longitudinal beam, esp. the two long beams in a sledge, also called sled-meiðr; þá reif hann meiðinn undan sleðanum, . . . en Arnkell laust af sér með meiðnum, . . . hann laust sleðmeiðrinn f mót honum,...en meiðrinn kom á garðinn,...en sleð-meiðrinn brotnaði í fjötrar-raufinni, Eb. 190: the phrases, standa á öndverdan meid med e-m, to stand foremost on the meid, to stand at the upcurving of the sledge-bearers, i. e. to stand in the forefront as a champion, Bs. i. 141; cp. 'staa paa meiom,' and 'meia-bals'= the rising of the meid, Ivar Aasen; mjök hótti mönnum á einn meið hallask med beim, it went all on one side (metaphor from a sledge capsizing), Bjarn. 59; váð-meiðr, a pole to bang clothes on for drying; nú skulu þér hér reisa við ána váðmeið, ok er konum hægt til þváttar at hreinsa stórföt... þat hygg ek at við þann meið festi hann ykkr upp, Glúm. 390, 391, Rd. 296; cp. váð-áss, Hrafn. 20.

2. poët. a pole; telgja meið til rifjar, to shape a pole for a loom, to make a weaver's loom, Rm. 15: of the mistletoe, af beim meidi er mer (i. e. mær = mjór) syndisk, Vsp.: of the gallows' tree, Hom. 18, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); and of the tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34, Hm. 139, prob. from the notion of its being the gallows of Odin: so also the raven 'á meiði' in Bkv. II seems to mean the gallows, cp. Germ. galgen-vogel; in Hkv. I. 5. it is perh. = váð-meiðr. The word can never be used of a living tree. In poetical circumlocutions of a man, vápna meiðr, passim, see Lex. Poët.

meiosl or meisl, mod. meiosli, n., mostly in pl. bodily burts, injuries, mutilation, Sturl. ii. 181, Korm. 216, Fms. vii. 185 (v. l.), Bs. i. 530; meizla-högg, -sár, Fas. i. 331, iii. 33; meizla-laust, Fms. ii. 276. meiðalur, f. pl. = meizl, Edda 127, O. H. 70, Fms. vii. 185, x. 420.

MEIN, n. [A.S. man; cp. Old Engl. (Chaucer) mey gned = maimed; Dan. meen], a burt, barm; muna peir mein er piggja, a saying, Lv. 86; at engum verði mein at, tbat it may do nobody barm, Fs. 94, Al. 98; engum manni at meini verda, Fs. 131, Fms. vi. 350; e-m verdr mein at e-u, Grág. ii. 266; göra e-m mein, Fms. i. 99, Fs. 11; hón kvað þat mein (a pity) at hón hafði eigi þá menn augum leitt, Fs. 85; mein ok úhapp, Edda 18; geysi mikit mein var honum þat, 23; láta sér í mein, to deny to oneself, Hom.; hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, ok unni mikit, i.e. be let the boy want nothing, and loved him much, Nj. 147; taka sér e-t í mein, to part with a thing one cannot well do without. medic. a disease, sore, &c.; ein kona varð fyrir meini miklu, Bs. i. 309; til bótar hans meins, id., 377; pá er meinit hvarf frá honum (of epileptic fits), 380: also used of an internal organic disease, thus, innan-mein, internal disease, 323 (of bydatides); fingr-mein, a sore finger; handar-mein, a sore band; fótar-mein, 321, 328; brjóst-mein, a bad chest, but brjosta-mein, abscess or cancer in the breast, of women; atu-mein, an 'eating sore,' a cancer; tungl-mein, a kind of 'tinea' or woodworm. II. plur. a drawback; pótti þat með stórum meinum um slíkan mann, Fs. 50; honum sýndisk mein auðsýn á því, O. H. 195; ef maor tekr sök af manni, ok verða þau mein á, at sök veror eigi sott, Grag. ii. 81. 2. of marriage in the eccl. law, bindrances, such as relationship or the like, that make a wedding unlawful; hann gipti Snælaugu dóttur sína þórði Böðvarssyni með tvauföldum meinum, Bs. i. 427; sagði laungetin börn þeirra sem getin vóru upp frá því sem mein vóru vituð, 285 (see meinbugir); ef hin meiri mein eru, Grág. i. 365; ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð um in minni mein, 366. COMPDS: meina-lauss, adj. blameless, Fms. vi. 109: unbindered, meinbuga-lauss, Grag. i. 307; ef beim er meinalaust, if they are unforbidden, 26; prestr skal syngja allar heimilis-tíðir at meinalausu, if be is unbindered, Am. 37; oss dugir fagna Olafs-messu meinalaust, id., Sighvat. meins-vanr, adj. guileless, Gm. 16.

meina, að, to barm, Barl. 173; sólar hiti meinar þar um sumar, Stj. 69; þau meina þér ekki vætta, 24. 2. to binder; meina e-m c-t,

–to spoil, destroy, eptir þat kom hagl stórt ok meiddi allan ávöxt jarðar, 🖰 Grág. i. 496 ; enda bæri eigi leitir fyrir né hæðir svá at þat meinaði, 433 ; hvárt sem meinar frændsemi eðr sifskapr, H. E. i. 513:-to probibit, ekki mun ek meina öðrum mönnum at halda þá trú sem sýnisk, Fms. i. 305; faðir hennar ok móðir meinaðu þeim þat ekki, ii. 99; ok er henni var þat meinat, þá hljóp hón út á skóga, Fas. i. 517, Stj. 520, Barl. 65.

MEINA, irreg., pret. meinti, but pres. meina, meinar; part. meint; [a for. word from the Engl. or Germ.; it first occurs about or a little before the time of the Reformation; Germ. meinen; Engl. mean]:-- to mean; the passage, Landn. 333, is in the words of Björn á Skarðsá; ek meinti, Bárð. 6 new Ed., is from a paper MS., as are also Fas. i. 499 and iii. 488; the word, however, occurs in the Osv. S. (a vellum of the 15th century), and is naturalised in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass., N. T. passim.

mein-akr, m. a nickname, Eb.

mein-blandinn, part. poisonous, Fas. i. 181.

mein-bugir, m. pl. impediments which make it sinful or wicked to do a thing; á þessum ráðum liggja stórir meinbugir, þvíat þat er it mesta Kristni-spell skírðum mönnum at eta hross, Fms. i. 126; mun hann sjá alla meinbugi þá sem á eru þessu máli, at berjask við bróður sinn, xi. 2. esp. of marriage, the forbidding the banns; finnask nokkurir beir menn er þar vita meinbugi á, þá skulu þeir segja til fyrir brúðlaup, segja þeir eigi fyrr til meinbuga en brúðlaup er gört, þá skal engi maðr þeim þar um trúa, nema þeir hafi svá í fjarska verit, at þau tíðendi hafi eigi til beirra komit, N.G.L. i. 333; hvernig beirra hjuskapr var bundinn... ef þau bætti sína meinbugi, Grett. 162; en hverr sá sér vill kváníang leita, þá skal hann biðja þeirrar konu eðr meyjar, at eigi sé meinbugi á svá at hann viti, K. Á. 104; þeir sem meinbugi vissu ok lýsing heyrðu, ... ef meinbugir finnask engir å, 110, 114, 116; meinbuga-laust, id.; thus, in reading the bans, the phrase, ef nökkur veit bar meinbugi a, skal hann segja til þeirra í tíma eða þegja síðan, Icelandic Prayer Book. mein-bæginn, adj. (-bægni, f.), vexatious.

mein-eioa, d, to make a false oath, Hom. (St.)

mein-eior, m. [Dan. meened; Germ. meineid], perjury, K. A. 218, Hom. 86, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

mein-fang, n. trouble; leita e-m meinfanga, Ld. 28.

mein-fretr, m. a nickname, Landn.

mein-fullr, adj. noxious, Hb. 16. mein-fært, n. adj. dangerous to pass, O. H. 57.

mein-gefit, n. part.; e-m er e-t m., fatally inclined to; eigi myndi ser svá meingefit at ríða hestinum, at ..., Hrafn. 6.

mein-göra, ö, to offend, barm, Bs. ii. 64, 132.

mein-görö, f. 'barm-doing,' offence, Nj. 163, Fms. v. 14. Stj. 121. passim: bodily pains, Orkn. 140.

mein-hægr, adj. barmless, inoffensive. meining, f. barm, injury, Bs. i. 379.

meining, f. [meina], meaning, opinion, (mod.)

meinka, að, to barm; lasta né meinka, Bs. i. 911.

mein-kona, u, f. a concubine; hafa at meinkonu við sina konu, N. G. L. i. 16.

mein-kráka, u, f. evil crow, a term of abuse, Ls. 43.

mein-kveisi, n. a bitter pain, El. (?) 98.

mein-kvikendi, n. a barmful animal (reptile), Stj. 436, Eluc. 22. mein-lauss, adj. barmless, inoffensive, Fms. x. 281, Stj. 41, Hom. 49. Bs. i. 184, passim; ætla ek mér þat meinlaust, it will do me no barm, Fms. ix. 259; at meinlausu, without bindrance, K. p. K. 58. painless; höndin var honum aldrei meinlaus, Ld. 224; sjaldan mein-

laust (painless) með öllu, Bs. i. 347. meinlát-samr, adj. chastising the body; m. í vökum, föstum ok klæðabúnaði, hann gékk opt berfættr um nætr í snjóum ok frostum, Bs. i. 83. meinlat-semi, f. chastisement of the body, 625. 83.

mein-leiki, a, m. a bindrance, Ld. 184, Sturl. i. 127: = meinbugir,

Gbl. 230. mein-leysi, n. barmlessness, innocence, 625. 194, Al. 106, Stj. 20, 49.

mein-liga, adv. painfully, Hom. 120, Bs. ii. 36, Karl. 376. mein-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), painful, troublesome: inconvenient. mein-læta, t, to chastise, Fb. ii. 24, Hom. 73.

mein-læti, n. pains, trouble, Mar., Hom. 73, Bs. i. 194: eccl. selfbastisement, Sks. 486, Greg. 39, 70, 96. 2. illness, Fb. i. 213; liggr jarl i bessum meinlætum allan benna vetr, 212: in mod. usage esp.

of internal illness, bydatides, or the like: meinlesta-fullr, etc. meinlæta-samr, adj. = meinlátsamr, Magn. 466, Bs. i. 134.

mein-mæla, t, to abuse, Mar. 207

mein-meeli, n. contumely, Hom. 8, 76, Bs. i. 94, Str. 91.

meinn, adj., meinni, meinstr, [Engl. mean], mean, base; hann er einkar m., be is 'unco mean,' Isl. ii. (in a verse); þat var hverju dri 2. in neut. meint, causing pain; meinna ok verra, Fas. iii. 637. honum var meint niðr at svelga ok svá at drekka, en meinst (superl.) at hósta, Bs. i. 347; fær hann svá skjóta bót, at hann kenndi sér hvergi meint, that be felt no pain, 179; var honum knéit harla meint ok úmjúkt, O. H. L. 89:--e-m veror meint vio e-t, or af e-u, to take burt by it; fell verðr hann sjúkr eða sárr, eða meina honum vötn eða veðr eða menn, hestrinn undir honum, ok varð honum af því nökkut meint, Sturl. i. 83.

mein-samliga, adv. perniciously, Fms. x. 223.

mein-samligr, adj. burtful, causing pain, Bs. i. 42, Fas. i. 206.

mein-samr, adj. evil, noxious, of things and persons, Stj. 483, Landn. 212 (of a witch): vexatious.

mein-semd, f. pain, burt, Barl. 201, Greg. 10, Stj. 97: illness, disease,

mein-semi, f. = meinsemd, disease, Eg. 587, Bs. i. 351, 352: ill-will, chicanery, (mod.)

mein-staddr, part. placed in distress, Bs. i. 37. mein-staffr, m. pl. baleful staves, charms, Ls. 28.

mein-svari, a, m. a perjurer, Vsp. 45, N. G. L. ii. 426.

mein-særi, n. [Scot. man-sweir], perjury, K. Á. 18, Gpl. 547, Fms. xi. 436, Rétt. 85. meinsæris-mæðr (meinsæra-mæðr), m. a perjurer, Jb. 339, Karl. 552, N.G.L. ii. 426 (v.l.), Bs. i. 718.

mein-tregi, a, m. affliction, poët., Skv. I. 34.

mein-úðigr, adj. malignant, Fas. i. (in a verse).

mein-vargr, m. a noxious beast.

mein-vættr, f. a noxious wight, an ogre, = Germ. unbold, of giants, ghosts, monsters, or the like, Fb. i. 526: trölla ok meinvætta, ii. 314; þar mun liggja meinvættr nökkur, Grett. 110: fyrir þeim meinvættum (of highwaymen) er menn hugðu úti liggja, Fs. 4; Steinrauðr enn rammi er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar meinvættir görðu mein, Landn. 212; má þar engi maðr vera um nætr fyrir trölla gangi ok meinvætta, O. H. L. 57: metaph. a noxious creature, tak meinvætti bessa, Flov. 34; var hvers-vetna í leitað at eyða beim meinvættum. ok hafði ekki at sök (of mice), Bs. i. 194; hvat sem meinvætta mæltu þóptar, Bb.

mein-yroa, t, to abuse in words, Bs. i. 855.

mein-yrði, n. pl. abuse, Bs. (Laur.)

mein-hjofr, m. a mean thief; m. markar, 'thief of woods,' i.e. fire, Yt. MEIRI, neut. meira, compar. and superl. mestr, answering to mikill, q. v.; [Ulf. maîza = μείζων, maists = μέγιστος; A. S. mâre, etc., see meirr; Lat. major :- more and superl. most, greater, greatest, and the like: of stature, taller, tallest, meiri en önnur naut, Ld. 120; meiri en aðrir menn, Fms. i. 44; mesta fingri ok lengsta, x. 398; væn kona ok kvenna mest, Eg. 598; hann var allra manna mestr, Fms. i. 2; kvenna vænst ok mest, 14; hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari, 17. greater, larger, of quantity or quality; meira fé ok betra, Nj. 45; beir er mest gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; meiri hluti, the greater part, Grag. ii. 60. 3. more, most, of degree or amount; et mesta göfug-kvendi, Ld. 334; þeirra mestr maðr, 330; et mesta nytmenni, id.; hverr vildi vera öðrum meiri, Fms. i. 17; inn mesti iprótta-maor, id.; meiri ráð, Grág. i. 355; mesta sæmd, Fms. vi. 102; enn mesta kærleik, ii. 295; meiri bokk, 296; mesti félagsskapr, Eg. 29; frændsemis spell en meiri, Grag. i. 358, 365; þær konur er enn eru i meirum (nearer) þyrmslum, N.G.L. i. 75. II. as subst.. the more, the most; ek vil her mestu rada, Ld. 212; ef beir fengi meira, Fms. vi. 248; ef hón kaupir meira en svá, Grág. i. 334; bygðan bólstað eðr meira, id.; hann var mest hallr at vináttu til Inga konungs, COMPDs: meira-háttar, adv. of greater importance, Fms. vii. 233. more remarkably, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), vii. 219. mest-háttar, adv. most remarkably, Bs. i. 805, 828, Fms. iii. 45.

meirr, compar., answering to mjök (q. v.), superl. mest; [Ulf. mais = μάλλον, maist = πλείστον; A. S. mâr; Engl. more, most; Scot. mair, maist; Germ. mebr, meist]:—more, and superl. most; meirr ok meirr, more and more, Stj. 468; meirr eptir annarra manna skaplyndi en Laugamanna, Ld. 212; jafnmargir eða meirr, Grág. i. 336; en þó meirr at mildi, Fms. ii. 296; meirr en, more tban; eigi m. en eitt fylki, Fb. i. 40, passim; elska meirr enn nokkurn mann, Fms. i. 17. 2. with another comparative; útar meir, sunnar meir, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 353; firr meirr, 'furtbermore,' still furtber off, vii. 294; ok því þá fjarr-meir, at engi saurr stökkvi á konunginn, Sks. 365; nær-meir (cp. Dan. nærmere), more near, Stj. 218; nær meir landi, more near land, Sks. 46; nedar meir, 'netber-more,' more below, 167; ofar meir, bigber up, Fms. ix. 406; fyrt meir (Engl. for-mer-ly), 'further back in time,' formerly, Sks. 193: in former times, sidar meir, later, D. N. i. 122; meir vert, worse, worser, Sturl. i. 12: further, enda vill hann eigi meirr færa til stadar, Grág. i. 257; gékk hann meirr at þat, liðu m. at þat, Rm. 2, 4, 5, etc. the superl. mest; beim var ek verst er ek unni mest, Ld. 334, and in countless instances.

meisingr, m. [A.S. mase; Engl. tit-'mouse' (a different word from mouse, Icel. mús); O. H. G. meisa; Germ. meise; Ivar Aasen meis]:-a

titmouse, Lat. parus, Edda (Gl.) MEISS, m. [O. H.G. meisa], a wooden box, a basket (in Norway of any basket of wicker-work); meis hefi ek á baki, verðrat matrinn betri, Hbl. 3; hann hafði mikinn meis á baki ... rótar ofan í meisinn öllum fiskunum, þá er fullr meissinn, Grett. 137; selja mjöl í meisum, Ghl. 491; hann hafði borit í meis á baki sér Örvandil . . . ein tá hafði staðit ór meisinum, Edda 59; meisa síld, barrel-berrings, N.G.L. ii. 250; kola-meiss, Art., freq. in mod. usage; hey-meiss, a bay-box in which the hay is given to the cows, one meiss to each head of cattle.

meistari, a, m. [Lat. magister], a master, lord; pjona sinum meistara, Ld. 26, Stj. 70, Rb. 412: a master, teacher, scholar, Sks. 244, Bs. i. 228, 229; klerkar ok meistarar, Ann. 1215; m. Ovidius, Bs. i. 238; m. Gísli, 236; mikils háttar m. er Áki hét, 805; sumir meistarar, Skálda 177; m. Priscianus, 160; poroddr Runa-meistari, Thorodd 'Runa-master,' the Grammarian, id.: Master, of the Lord, N. T., as a rendering of Rabbi, passim: as a degree, meistari Jón, the popular name of bishop Jón . Vídalin. COMPDS: meistara-domr, m. mastership, great skill, Mar., Fms. xi. 431, Fas. iii. 426. meistara-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), meistara-samligr, adj. masterly, Mar.

MEITA, t, [Ulf. maitan = κόπτειν; Germ. metzeln; cp. Germ. messer = knife]:-to cut; meita knifi, Fb. ii. 522 (in a verse); manar meita, to cut the mane, Akv. 37; ekki hafði hann látið meita skegg sitt né skera hár fyrir hrygðar sakir, Stj. 538.

meitill, m., dat. meitli, [Germ. meissel], a chisel, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage; whence meitil-berg, n., Grett. 141; or also meitilstapi, a, m. a steep precipice as if cut with a chisel.

meitla, ao, to chisel, cut, Mar., freq. in mod. usage.

meizl and meizlur, see meidsl.

mekktr, part. [makki], necked, of a horse.

mekt, f. [a for. word, from Germ. macht], might, Stj. 143; ef ek skal dæmdr af Danskri slekt, ok deyja svo fyrir kongsins mekt, Jón Arason: pomp, Fms. xi. 424.

mekta, ab, to make migbty, Stj. 140: reflex., 154, 174.
mektugr, adj. migbty, Fms. v. 345, Stj. 205, Skáld H. I. 31; the passage Ad. 15 is doubtful or illegible, for such a word could not occur in so old a poem.

MEL or mél, also mæl, n. [another form of mál (q. v.), but only used in a temporal sense; Ulf. mêl = καιρό and χρόνο]:—time, a while; hann skal leggja á eigi skemra mel (not sborter notice tban) en viku stefnu, Grág. ii. 349: in the phrase, eda meira meli, or a longer time; prem nottum fyrr eða meira meli ..., fjórtán nóttum fyrr, eðr meira meli, a fortnight or more, Kb. i. 85; bá skulu beir kveðja nótt fyrr en dómar fara út, eða meira meli, Sb. ii. 105; sjáu nóttum fyrr, eða meira mæli, Kb. 13. the nick of time, the phrase, a bvi meli, at that time, moment, Grag. i. 392; á því meli er hann spurði sökina, 473; á því meli dreif til hans lið, Fms. viii. 27; en á þessu meli réð Knútr fyrir Englandi, x. 397; ok á því meli (mæli Ed.) er Björn var ór landi varð höfðingja skipti í Noregi, Bjarn. 13; ok vildi hann eigi útan fara á því meli (i. e. during the three years of outlawry), Glum. 371; á várþingi eða á því meli, ... á várþingi eða á því mæli sem nú var tínt, Grág. ii. 248; á skömmu mæli, within a short time, 655 xvii. 6; ok á þessu mæli, er Hákon svarfaðisk þar um á Gautlandi, Fms. xi. 40; þá er enn maðr leystr ór strenginum á því mælinu, 152; á því meli er var í milli andláts hans ok upptekningar hans, in the meantime between ..., Bs. i. 104.

MEL, n. pl., in mod. usage mil and mil, jarn-mil, [it remains in Scot: mil-drop, and perh. Engl. mildew]:-the mouth-piece, bit, only in pl., for the mel were composed of two iron pieces linked together, see Worsaae, Nos. 487, 489 (like the Engl. snaffle-bit), and are used so still in Icel.; gnöguðu beislin svá at niðr féllu á jörð mélin, Karl. 376, freq. in mod. usage. compos: mél-dropi, a, m. the drop or foam, from a horse's mouth, Vpm. 14, Edda 7. mél-greypr, adj. chafing at the mél, champing the bit, epithet of a steed, Akv. 3, 4, 13. The poët, compds mélregn, mél-skúr, iron rain, iron shower, Vellekla, are prob. from the

meldr, m., gen. meldrs and meldrar; [mala; Swed. mäld; Ivar Aasen mælder; Scot, melder; Mælder-skin, the name of a mountain glacier in Norway, from its likeness to a flour-bag]:-flour or corn in the mill; koma til melds, to go to the mill, Gs. 4; standa at meldri, 23; Fenju meldr, the flour of Fenja = gold, Lex. Poët.; græðis meldr, sea-flour = sand (?), Edda (in a verse); the word is obsolete and poët., but remains in Sweden and Norway.

meldun, m. a nickname, Landn., a Gael. word.

MELJA, pres. mel, pret. maldi, part. malior, to pound, bray into dust; mel þat allt í dust, Pr. 475, freq. in mod. usage.

mella, u, f. a noose, in kapp-mella: a trigger (?) in a cross-bow, pat var II. a lásör ok mella í, Sturl. i. 180 (but malla the vellum C). giantess, Edda (Gl.); mellu-dólgr, 'giantess-foe' = Thor. 2. in mod. usage the mother, of dogs, cats, or the like.

mellingr, m. a kind of trigger (?), Edda ii. 494.

melnir, m. [mél], the name of a borse (= Lat. lupatus), Hkr. i. 47. MELR, m., pl. melar, a kind of wild oats, esp. bent-grass, arundo arenaria, growing in sandy soil; it is esp. found in Skaptafells-sýsla and in Mýra-sýsla (near to Hitarnes and Akrar), cp. Bjarn. 22, which probably refers to cutting this grass, cp. Eggert Itin. §§ 490, 813; þeir leiddu hesta sína undir melbakka ok skáru fyrir þá melinn at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, Nj. 265; átta tigir mels í Hátuninga mel, D. I. i. 199. a sand-bill grown with bent-grass (such hills are called dunes or denes in E. Anglia, links on the N.E. coast); then, generally, a sand-bank, whether overgrown or bare; ríða eptir melunum, fram melana; á melunum með ánni; þar eru melar brattir ok lausgrýttir, ... ok hrundu þeim af melunum,

Glúm. 394, 395; ok er hann kom á mela þá... þá settisk hann á Písl. ii. 360; ok er miklu betra at fásk við mennska menn en við úvætur melinn ... þá hratt Lambi honum fyrir melinn ofan á sandinn, Eg. 746, 748; ganga fram á mel nokkurn, Ld. 62; þá ríðr hann undir melinn, Gísl. 19; á sandmel þeim er þar verðr, Ö. H. 226; þar sem sandmelar tveir rauðir stóðu, ... undir enum syðra melnum, Landn. 77, Gisl. 23. III. freq. in Icel. local names, Melr, Melar, Mela-hverfi, Mela-sveit, whence Mela-menn or Melmenn (Nj. 151), Raudi-melr; Raudmelingar, the men from Mel and R., Landn. COMPDs: mela-sól, f., botan. papaver, Hjalt. bakki, a, m. a 'mel-bank,' bank on which bent-grass grows, also a sandbank, Nj. 155, 265. mel-dýna, u, f. a pad or cushion filled with mel-gras, n., botan. elymus arenarius, a kind of oats, Hialt.; whence the local name Melgras-eyri, in western Icel. mel-karl. mel-rakki, a, m. the 'mel-dog,' the white m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 228. or polar fox, from its burrowing in these sand-banks, Nj. 198, Bs. i. 581, Grág. ii. 347, Sturl. i. 88. melrakka-belgr, m., -skinn, n. the skin of a m., Grag. i. 392, 500, Fms. v. 251. melrakka-veiðr, f. fox bunting, Jb. 23. In local names, Melrakka-dalr, -nes, -slétta, Landn., Fbr. mel-teigr, m. a field of mel (oats), D. I. i. 199. torfa, u, f. turf grown with oats (melr), Hrafn. 27.

MELTA, t, [malt; Goth. maltjan is a conjectural verb from gamalteins = ἀνάλυσιε]:-to malt for brewing; engir menn skulu kaupa korn til meltingar, en ef meltir, gjaldi mörk silfrs konungi, N. G. L. ii. 249; melta II. metaph. to digest, of food, Fms. vi. korn til sölu, Gbl. 351. 351; þat smjör er rennr af þeim hvölum megu menn eigi m. með sér, Sks. 123; melta valbráðir, Akv. 36: metaph., þér meltið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir yðr svá at ekki verðr af, Nj. 154; eigi mun ek melta reiði mína hversu lengi sem ek þarf at bera hana, Fb. ii. 295.

melta, u, f. a malting. meltu-hús, n. a malt-bouse, Rétt. 94. melting, f. a malting, N. G. L. ii. 249. II. digestion, freq. in

mod. usage.

MEN, n., gen. pl. menja, dat. menjum; [A. S. mene; Hel. meni; cp. O. H. G. mani-kold = necklace-gold, as also the name of a plant, hence perhaps Engl. marigold; Lat. monile]:-a necklace, bkv. 13; hringa ok men, Vsp. 23; móður menjum göfga, Hdl. 13; hlaðin háls-menjum, Am. 44, Yngl. S. ch. 17, 22:—they were also worn by men, hann lézk vilja færa þeim men er Björn hafði haft á sér, Bjarn. 67, Vápn. 26, 28: metaph. in plur. treasures, jewels, pkv. 23, Fm. 16, Akv. 26:-poët. phrases, men jardar, earth's necklace = the sea, Orkn. (in a verse); men Karmtar, island necklace = the sea; lyngva men, necklace of the busb = a serpent; men stordar, the earth's men = the world serpent, the Midgardsorm, Lex. Poët.: as necklaces were chiefly worn by ladies, a woman is called mens Syn, the fairy of the necklace, Edda (in a verse): Mengloo, the 'necklace-glad,' is the name of a fairy woman, Fb. i. 529, Fsm.: as also men-brekka, -brik, -döll, -gefn, -grund, -gunnr, -hlin, -reio, -skogul, -skoro, = a lady; on the other hand, a man is called men-broti, -brjótr, -fergir, -myrðir, -rýrir, -stríðir, -voror, -pverrir, = the giver, breaker etc. of treasures, Lex. Poët.

MENGA, ad, [mangr, qs. margr; cp. Engl. mingle, Old Engl. meng]:to mingle, mix, blend, freq. in mod. usage: in part. mengjaor, mixed, variegated; blá-mengjaðr, rauð-mengjaðr, mingled with blue, red, D. N.; með mengdu klæði, variegated clothes, v. 102.

mengi, n. [Germ. menge], a multitude, Hkv. 1. 26, 49, Merl. 1. 49, Fas. i. 496 (in a verse), Akv. 4.

mengr, part. mixed, blended, Sol. 10.

Menja, u, f. the giant maid who grinds gold in the charmed mill, Edda,

Gs.; hence gold is called the flour of Menja, Lex. Poët.

MENNA, t, [maor or mannr], to make a man of, rear, breed; mun ek fylgja sonum mínum, menna þá ok hreysta eptir megni, Finnb. II. reflex. to become a man, of breeding and the like; ef 332. beir vilja mennask, Fb. i. 509. 2. part. menntr, bred, accomplished as a man, esp. in a moral sense; hann átti marga sonu ok vel mennta, Eb. 10 new Ed.; vel menntr um marga hluti, Fms. xi. 322; Valþjófr var manna bazt menntr, Orkn. 242; vel menntr í alla staði, Bær. 18; ok var þórðr eigi at verr m. þótt hann leitaði sér ráðs, Ld. 52; hann var vel m., klerkr góðr ok trúmaðr, Fms. ix. 531; gildir menn ok allvel menntir, Hrafn. 26; hinn sköruligasti maðr ok vel menntr, Bjarn. 4. menni, n. a nickname, Glum. 392; but esp. in compds, god-menni, ill-m., rik-m., a bad, good, mighty man; and in a collect. sense, fjöl-

menni, marg-m. menniliga, adv. manfully, Fms. iv. 269, Stj. 87.

menniligr, adj. manly, manlike, well bred, Sturl. ii. 78.

menning, f. breeding; zett hans, audr fjár ok m. góð, Ísl. ii. 239; ef hann hefir eigi kunnáttu til eða m., Ghl. 487; með litlu menningar

móti, Krók. 35; koma e-m til menningar, to educate, rear into a man. mennska, u, f. bumanity; veite e-in åst ok mennsku, Hom. 47; miskun ok m., 48, Barl. 42; eptir almennilegri mennsku, in a buman manner, Fms. v. 347: freq. in compds, karl-m., góð-m., ill-m.

mennskr, adj. buman, belonging to man; at mennskum aldri, Hom. 62; mennskr madr, a man of a man, as opp. to giants, ogres, or superhuman beings, Eg. 110; þótti hann varla m. maðr at afli, Fms. vi. 212, 👃 150, Boll. 314, Sturl. i. 95, Dipl. ii. 11, H. E. i. 523, Ld. 100.

slikar, Grett. 113; sumar með Ásum, Álfum, Vönum, sumar hafa mennskir menn, Sdm. 18.

monnt, f. art, skill, accomplishment; hefir þú til ílls þína mennt, Nj. 66; ok er henni flest til mennta gefit, Fas. ii. 148; hón vildi eigi kenna dóttur sinni neitt til mennta, Vigl. 19; allan sóma, fyrst menntina, ibe instruction, Fms. xi. 430; þú hefir marga hluti til menntar umfram oss bræðr, Hrafn. 17; syn mennt þína, of swimming, þórð. 11 new Ed.; mennt i sundförum, Fms. ii. 29.
2. in plur. menntir; milding hafði menntir þær er mestar vóru í heimi, Ór. 3: learning, doctrine, arts. mennta-maör, m. a man of bigb learning; lærdóms-mennt, learning.

mennta, 20, to civilise: part. menntaor, learned, bigb bred; mean-

tadar bjóðir, civilised nations, (mod.)

monntan, f. culture, breeding; vel viror sakir menntanar sinnar, of a poet, Bjarn. 3; mér fór sem mörgum börnum, at ek lagða á ekki hag bat sem mér var menntan i at nema, Fms. ii. 267; nema menntanar list, ok íþrótt, Stj. 151; opt er sá í orðum nýtr sem iðkar menntan kæra, Hallgr.:—culture, civilisation are in mod. usage rendered by mentan. $m\acute{e}r = v\acute{e}r (q. v.), we.$

MERGD, f. [margr], multitude, plenty; mergo fjar, plenty of wealth, Eg. 47; magn ok mergð ávaxtar, Bs. ii. 165, passim in mod. usage; the old writers prefer fjöldi, q. v.

mergjaör, part. 'marrowed,' strong.

MERGR, m., gen. mergjar, dat. merg, but mergi, Ls. 43; pl. mergir; [A.S. mearg; Scot. mergb; Engl. marrow; Germ. mark; Dan. marv]: -marrow, Edda 28, Grág. ii. 91; frost og fjúk er fast á búk | frosinn mergr úr beinum, a ditty, passim. 2. metaph. pith; mergr ritninganna, Mar.; af mergjum hjartans, id.; þat er m. málsins, þat er engun m. i því, and the like. compds: merg-lauss, adj. marrowless, pithless. merg-leysi, n. pithlessness. merg-runi, a, m. 'lues medullae,' a wasting sickness, pining away, caeliaca, Fél. x.

merg-und, f. a 'marrow-wound,' a wound cutting through to the

marrow, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217.

merg-undi, adj., and merg-undaor, part. wounded to the marrow, N. G. L. i. 68, 172.

mer-hross and mer-hryssi, n. a mare, Eb. 34, Grag. i. 504, Isl. ii. 62, Grett. 122, Nj. 167, Rd. 284, Am. 98.

MERJA, pres. mer; pret. marði; subj. merði; part. mariðr, mod. marinn :- to bruise, crusb; svá var marior hans likami, Róm. 329; the word is freq. in mod. usage, marinn reyr mun hann eigi sundr mylja, Matth. xii. 20.

MERKI, n., gen. pl. merkja, dat. merkjum, [mark]:—a landmark, boundary, esp. in pl., Grág. ii. 213, 216, 223, 279, 285, N. G. L. i. 41. 307, passim; also landa-merki, q. v.: sing. a mark, færa mark til sins merkis, Grág. i. 416. 2. a milit. term, a banner, standard, Nj. 127. Eg. 88, 268, Fms. vi. 334-336, 406, 407, 412, 413, 419, ix. 25; mzhi hann til Halldórs Snorrasonar, at hann skyldi djarfliga bera fram merkit, Halldórr svarar heldr styggliga, beri héri merki fyrir þér rögum ! vi. 159: for a classical passage as to a charmed standard (a raven), see Orkn. ch. 11, cp. porst. Sidu H. ch. 2, Nj. 158 (in the battle of Clontarf), as also O. H. (1853) ch. 201, 219, 221, 225, 227: a standard for procession in churches, Vm. 22, 52, Pm. 66.

II. a mark, token, sign; ok mun þat til merkja, at þeir Grímr munu heim koma, Nj. 197; ok hefir þat orðit til merkja, at, Eg. 766; þessir menn er náliga vóru með öngum merkjum, of no mark, distinction, Fms. xi. 261; merki munu þér at þykkja ef ek segi þér frá honum, Edda 47. 2. signification, importance; mikil merki i þessi tölu, Hom. 72; þau hafa mörg merki i sér, 51; þeirra manna er nokkut merki (distinction) var at, Sturl. i. 3. remains, traces; hennar merki má hvergi sjá, Al. 93; þeir lögðu ok garðinn sem enn sér merki, Eb. 132; vil ek sjá þau merki er þar hafa orðit, Ó. H. 238. сомръз: merkis-burðr, m. the carrying of the standard, Karl. 19. merkis-maör, m. the standard-bearer, porst. Sidu H. 170, Eg. 52, Nj. 136: in later times it was a post of high rank at the king's court, stallari eða m., Ghl. 365, Bs. i. 712; whence it came to mean a man of mark, a distinguished person, Ld. 10, Eg. 36, Fs. 20, 161: hverir merkis-menn biskuparnir hafa verit, Bs. i. 50. merki-á, f. a boundary river, Grág. ii. 349.

merki-björk, f. a landmark-birch, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 236, 240. merki-dagr, m. a mark-day, of days by which the calendar is arranged, Rb. 38, 40.

merki-garör, m. a landmark fence, Grág. ii. 265, Gpl. 381.

merki-liga, adv. remarkably, Isl. ii. 333, Stj. 293; svá merkiliga, with so much distinction, Bs. i. 797: perceptibly, Fms. xi. 441; porkell segu frá öllu vel ok m., Ld. 292.

merki-ligr, adj. perceptible; m. hljóðsgrein, Skálda 179: articulate. of sound, 174: remarkable, noteworthy, distinguished, of men and things, ok bykkir oss hans sögn öll merkiligust, O. H. (pref.); at ek hafa mart merkiligt látið eptir liggja í frásögn hans æfi, Bs. i. 137; vitr maðr ok m., Fs. 11; uppruni hans var m., Þorst. Siðu H. 171, Fms. x. 161, vil

marchine

merki-mall, adj. speaking things worthy of note, Ld. 216. merking, f. marking, the act, Grag. ii. 311. 2. a mark, sign, Skálda 179, Rb. 4; þér berit m. þess dómanda er koma mun at efsta dómi, you bear the mark, i. e. you represent on earth the judge in the day of judgment, Fms. vii. 37; merkingar afl, signification, Skálda 187; merkingar skilning, Stj. 29; med merkingum eda skýringum, id. signification, passim in mod. usage.

merki-óss, m. a landmark, outlet, Grág. ii. 353.

merki-spjót, n. a staff, þiðr. 289. merki-staðr, m. a mark, print, Karl. 543.

merki-stjarna, u, f. a 'mark-star,' planet; sól ok tungl ok fimm merkistjörnur, Skálda 174, Lil. 10.

merki-stong, f. the standard-staff, Eg. 289, O. H. 217, Fms. vi. 336,

merki-tungl, n. = merkistjarna, Rb. 520.

merki-vatn, n. 'mark-water,' a lake used as a boundary, Grág. ii. 200,348. MERKJA, o, [mark], to mark, as a landmark, boundary; merkja um, to mark round, enclose, Stj. 409. II. to draw, of an image; hann var merkor eptir por ok hefir hann hamar i hendi, O. H. 108: of letters, to mark round, enclose, Stj. 409. ok merkja a nagli Nauo, and mark (the character) Naud on one's nail, Sdm. 7; blóðgar rúnir merkðar á brjósti, Sól. 61; ok merkja ena löngu með stryki frá enum skömmu, Skálda 163. 2. to mark, sign, note; hverr maðr skal m. hlut sinn, Grág. i. 37; vér skulum m. lið várt allt, gera herkuml á hjálmum várum ok skjöldum, Ó. H. 204: of sheep, merkja lamb (of the ears), Grág. i. 415; nú merkir hann þat annars manns marki, id.; þat er lögmark er eyru eru merkt á öllu fé, nautum, sauðum svínum, ok geitum, nema á fuglum, þar skal fitjar merkja, 416; dilkr ómerkőr, 417. 3. to mark, note, observe; síðan merkði (marked) hann þúfu þá er griðkonan þerði fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; þá merkðu þeir at sólargangi (observed) at sumarit munaði aptr til vársins, Íb. 7; ok hér er þó maor, ok merki ek at því (I infer it from the fact that) er hann kviddi dauda, Nidrst. 1; þat er merkjanda, Hom. 65, H. E. i. 513. metaph. to mark; sumir eru tungulausir ok merkja (beckon) allt af bendingu, Rb. 398; nú skal í þessu m. at hverr maðr er skyldr at sæma ok tigna konungligt nafn, Sks. 488; má þat af því merkja nökkut, Bs. i. 62:-to sbew, merkoi Sunnifa þat í þessu at hón treysti meirr almætti Guðs en veraldligum farar-beina, Fms. i. 226; þeir merkt hafa...at hug hafa, Hkv. 2. 22. 2. to mark, denote, signify; pat merkir lærdóm binn, Bs. i. 8, Anal. 177; maðr merkir kvikendi skynsamligt ok dauðligt, Skálda 174.

merk-oror, adj. sensible in one's words, Bs. ii. 65.

merkr, adj. of mark, noteworthy, truthful; merkr madr ok sannordr, Fms. ii. 282; er bæði var merkr ok réttorðr, Bs. i. 138; sem dyggvastr ok merkastr, Th. 18; eigi merkr ok miðlungi réttorðr, Sturl. ii. 188; ú-merkr, inaccurate, untrustworthy, Ld. 232, Fms. ii. 268.

merla, 20, to gleam; fjöll geisla merlud, the fell gleaming with beams of light, Edda (in a verse); hvít-merluð, white-gleaming, of the morn-

ing dew, Grönd. 66.

MERB, f., mod. meri, gen. merar, acc. and dat. meri, pl. merar; [from marr, q.v.; A.S. mere; Engl. mare; Germ. mäbre]:—a mare, Grág. i. 503, 504, Nj. 185, Edda 26, 57, Fs. 56, N. G. L. i. 75, Glúm. 355, Fbr. 104, 107 new Ed., Vígl. 37; eigi var þá undarligt at þú bitisk vel er merrin fylgði þér, Fms. vi. 323: as a term of abuse, ef þú hefir heldr manns hug en merar, Fs. 54. compds: merar-leggr, m. a nickmerar-son, m. son of a mare, a term of abuse, Fas. i. 74; fast gyror merarson, for the pun see Sain i. 33.

mersing or messing, f. brass, porf. Karl. 374; enda lögsilfr þat er meiri hluti sé silfrs en messingar, ok poli skor, Grág. i. 392; mersingarsponn, a brasen spoon, porf. Karl. 376, Pm. 6; mersingar-hestr, a brasen borse, Glum. 353; mersingar-ker, -stika, -ketill, -kola, -kross, -lampr, a brasen vessel ... lamp, Vm. 2, 8, 35, 102, 129.

mersing-ligr, adj. brasen, MS. 732. 11.

meskinn, adj. [meskjen = merry, Ivar Aasen], sporting, see ú-meskinn,

MESSA, u, f. [eccl. Lat. missa], a mass, from the Roman Catholic times; syngja messu, to chant the mass, Bs. i. 21, K. p. K. 56, Hom. 137. passim, Nj. 157; messu bók, a mass book, Vm. 17, 68, Pm. 104; messu brefer, a breviary, Dipl. v. 18; messu songr, chanting the mass, Bs. i. 823, Stj. 238, K. A. 116, Vm. 108; messu embætti, mass service, divine service, Fms. xi. 429, Bs. i. 823; messu-föt, messu-fata-lindi, sec kindi, Fms. iv. III; messu klæði, messu skrúð or skrúði, the vestments, K. p. K. 56, 57, 72, 74, Fms. ii. 177, viii. 197, Bs. i. 63, 429; messu hökull, a cope, Nj. 279, B. K. 52; messu serkr or messu sloppr or stakkr, a surplice, Fms. iii. 168, B. K. 83, Vm. 29, 52; messu stoll, the mass desk, Mar.; messu djákn, a deacon, clerk, Nj. 272, Vm. 5, Bs. i. 412, 871:—poët., odda messa, vápna messa, the weapon mass, = battle, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: messu-fall, n. a failure of service, when there is no service from some accident. messu-fært, n. adj. when service can be beld; pað er ekki messufært, when so few worshippers are present that sso mass can be said. messu-hald, n. the bolding mass, D. N. messu-mál, n. mass time, Fms. viii. 291, xi. 269.

m. a mass-priest, N.G.L. i. 97. messu-songs-maor, m. a reading clerk to chant the mass, D. I. i. 282, 489. messu-vin, n. com-The word messa has in Icel. remained since the munion-wine. Reformation = divine service; fyrir messu, eptir messu, vera við messu.

B. A mass-day, boliday, also messu-dagr, K. p. K. 44, 104, Bs. passim; messu-natt, a boliday night, N. G. L. i. 343. The chief massdays, commonly used as dates or epochs in the Sturlunga S., the Biskupa Sögur, and in similar old writers, are 1. of Norse and Icel. saints, Olafs-messa, St. Olave's day = the 29th of July and 3rd of August; Magnús-m., St. Magnus' day of the Orkneys = the 16th of April and 13th of December; Hallvarðs-m., St. Halvard's day = the 15th of May; Þorláks-m., St. Thorlac's day of Skalholt = the 20th of July and 23rd of December; Jons-m. (the bishop of Holar) = the 3rd of March and 23rd of April; Eldbjargar-m. = the 7th of January. 2, other saints' days of the Roman Catholic church, Mariu-messa = the 25th of March; ping-Mariu-m. = 100 mg/s the 2nd of July, i. e. 'Thing Mary's mass,' for the alping was to meet about that time; Mariu-m. (Síðari) = the 8th of September; Kross-m. = the 3rd of May and 14th of September; Lafranz-m.= the 11th of August; Bræðra-m. = the 20th of January; Pétrs-m. = the 22nd of February; Páls-m. = the 25th of January; Pétrs messa ok Páls = the 29th of June; Jakobs-m. = the 25th of July; Kyndil-m. = Candlemas; Allra-Heilagra-m. = All Souls' day; Mikkjals-m. = Michaelmas day; Tveggja Postula-m. = the 1st of May; Seljumanna-m., the Saints'-day of Selja = the 8th of July (for the interesting record see Fms. i, headed pattr Albani ok Sunnifu); Kolumba-m., St. Columba's day = the 9th of June; Sviftuns-m. = the 3rd of July; Blasius-m. = the 3rd of February; Kolnismeyja-m. = the 21st of October; Thomas-m. = the 21st of December; Egidius-m. = the 1st of September; Tiburtius-m. = the 14th of April; Bótólfs-m. = the 17th 3. Hlaupárs-messa, Leap-year mass = the 24th of of June, etc. February. These and some others are frequent in the Bs. and writers of that kind. The time about the end of June and beginning of July is in Icel. called messur (f. pl.), κατ' έξ.; fram undir messur, til messna,

messa, ao, to say the mass, hold divine service, Sturl. ii. 13, Am. 14, Vm. 99: still in use, það verðr ekki messað í dag.

mestr, adj., mest, adv. most; see meiri and meirr.

met, n. pl. the weights of scales; einir pundarar, ein met ok mælikeröld, Ghl. 522; vega í skálum með metum, 523; vóru teknar skálir ok met, Fms. vi. 183; skálir góðar, þar fylgðu tvau met, annat af gulli en annat af silfri, xi. 128; meta-skálir góðar með metum, Ám. 55: the phrase, koma sínum metum við, to use one's own weights, one's own wages; Ribbungar kómu þar aldri sínum metum við, could never bave their own way there, Fms. ix. 367, v.l. (Fb. l.c. mætti, but wrongly); þar hefir hamhleypan Dís komið við metum sínum, Fas. ii. 395. metaph. esteem; vera i miklum metum, in bigb esteem; i litlum metum, in low esteem. meta-skálir, f. pl. scales, Am. 55.

META, mat, matu, metinn; imperat. met (mettu); pret. subj. mæti seems not to occur, but a weak metti (from metja) is used, Fas. ii. 464: with neg. suff., pret. matkat ek, Fbr. (in a verse): in mod. usage a weak pret. matti, mattist, mettist is often used, eg mattist um við hann, ef eg metti það nokkurs, and the like; þeir möttust um hin efstu sæti, N. T., and the like: [Ulf. mitan = μετρείν; A.S. metan; Engl. mete; O. H. G.

mezan; Germ. messen; Swed. mäta.]

B. To tax, value, absol. or with acc.; ef beir kynni meta sik, if they would value themselves rightly, not puff themselves up, Fms. viii. 40; hón mat sik eigi minna heldr en hón mat konunginn, Sks. 461: metaph., þá á eigi at meta kviðburð þeirra, their verdict is void, 2. with gen. of the price; meta mikils, litils, to value Grág. i. 54. at much, little; matu menn þat mikils, er Rútr hafði sett leysingjann niðr á úleyfðri jörðu Höskuldar, Ld. 102; konungr mat þá mikils, valued them much, Eg. 73; munu pin ord her um einskis metin, the words will be counted for naught, Sturl. iii. 139
3. to value money, charge for, the price in gen.; synjat er bá fars ef leigu er metið, Grág. ii. 268; engi skal meta kaups leg at kirkju eða líksöng, K. Á. 72; mörgum veitti Rafn smíðir sínar ok alldri mat hann þær fjár, Bs. i. 645; aldrei mat hann fjár lækning sína, 643; meta eigi leigu, D. I. i. 320. meta e-t við e-n, to charge one; met þú við mik rekkju-búnaðinn, Eb. 256; þeir spurðu hversu dýrt vera skyldi, hann kvaðsk ekki meta mundu við konung en bað þá hafa ef þeir vildi, Fb. i. 333; hafði Björn falat bessa skikkju ok var af metinn, out-bidden, 577: to mete a thing out to one, to leave a thing to another to do: ætla ek at vér skylim ekki við aðra meta (= metask á við aðra) at skipta höggum við Ólaf ef vér komumk í færi um þat, i.e. we will do it ourselves, O.H. 214; allir matu við Erling atkvæði um skírsluna, they all put to E. to decide about the ordeal, Fb. ii. 195; flestir munu her meta svor vid porleif, Sturl. iii. 139; en vid porkel met ek, at så på hluti til er hasa pars, but I will leave it to Tb. to provide the necessary things, porf. Karl. 378; þetta höfuð mundi eigi við aðra meta at mæla eptir hann, ef þess þyrfti við, Eb. 126; en allir mátu við Fjölni þvíat hann var þeirra vitrastr ok mest virðr, Fms. xi. 64. II. reflex., þá á lands-drottinn í lóðmessu-prestr, inni svá mikit sem húsit metzk, Gpl. 330; sem hús metzk, 333; þá

smíð er til af bragðs mettisk, Fas. ii. 464; sakir er til brautgangs mætti murbe; Dan. mör]:—tender, of flesh, meat, or the like, or rotten of other 2. recipr., metask vio, to contend; ef beir metask cida vid bá skulu beir hluta med sér, if there be a contest about taking the oaths they shall draw lots, Grag. i. 9; en ef godarnir metask hat vio, hvárr þeirra skal fá honum ok skal ..., 33:-metask um e-t, to contend who is to be the first; sidan gengu beir at dyrrunum ok möttusk beir um hverr fyrst skyldi inn ganga, Þorst. hv. 43 (Ed. möttust from a paper 3. part., hann var vel metinn (esteemed) hvar sem hann kom, Ld. 100, Nj. 7.

metandi, a, m. an appraiser, Grag. ii. 169.

met-fe, n. a 'prize-thing,' a thing of singular value, cattle or dead things, Grág. i. 398: of living stock, aror-oxi gamall á vár, þat er m., 502; hrútr þrévetr ok ellri ok forystu-geldingt (a bell-wetber), þat er m., 503; það er metfés-skepna!

METJA, met, matti, [Ulf. matjan = φαγείν; from matr], prop. to ' take food,' but it remains only in the special sense to lap with the tongue like a dog; beir er sötra vatn ór lófum allt eitt ok rakkar metja með tungu, Stj. 392: in mod. usage esp. used of fishes mumbling with the mouth in water when feeding, beir voru at metja stökkva ok steðja, Bb. 2. 29; metja strauminn, to gulp the stream, id. II. metaph., meta arum i sjo, to dip the oars into the water, to dabble with the oars; þá meta þau í árum ok róa burt slíkt er þau mega, Háv. 46; kindred is the passage Fspl. 19, Skögul at skutlum skaptker Hnikars mat af miði minnis-hornum, S. ladled the mead with the borns, filling them out of the skapker, see Dr. Schewing's note to the passage in his edition of the poem. The form mat for matti is due to a confusion with meta mat.

metnaőr or metnuőr, m., gen. ar, 'meetness,' bonour, fame; fjár ok metnadar, wealth and bonour, Eg. 17; konungar görðu svá mikinn metnað hans (paid bim that bonour) at af hans bæn sættusk beir, Fms. i. 13; var hann þar í miklum metnaði einn vetr, x. 220; Davíð fékk tíðleik ok metnuð af verkum sínum, Ver. 6; metnaðar virðing, respect of persons, Hom. 19; metnadar kona, a lady of rank, Str. 53; med ríkdóm ok metnaði, Fs. 21: esteem, valuing, þann metnuð hefi ek á ráðagörðum mínum, at ek vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, Fms. x. II. pride, ambition, Fbr. 137, Edda 144 (pref.), MS. 249. 656 C. 12; virði hann sem Þorgilsi gengi til stærð ok m., Sturl. iii. 130; metnaðr honum þróask en mannvit aldregi, Hm. 78, passim, and so in mod. usage, where it is never used in a good sense: as also of jealousy, það er m. á milli þeirra, of-metnaðr, baugbtiness. COMPDS: metnačarmetnaðar-leysi, n. modesty, Sturl. i. 125, v.l. metnaðar-maðr, metnaðar-leysi, n. modesty, Sturl. i. 125, v. l. m. an ambitious, proud man, Nj. 61. metnačar-samr, -samligr, adj. proud, baughty, Finnb. 354, Sks. 509, Stj. 204. metnask, 20, dep. to puff oneself up, Str. 51.

met-oro, n. an estimate, valuation; hann skal eid vinna ok meta, ok skal hans m. þá standa, Grág. i. 393, Ghl. 296, Fb. i. 563, where = 2. esteem, consideration; var svá mikit Danskra manna m. at eins þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda tíu Norðmanna, Fms. x. 398 (Ágrip.); peir görðu svá mikil metorð hans, at..., paid bim so much regard that..., Grett. 125; þykkir mönnum mjök hallask hafa metorð Vestanmanna, Isl. ii. 170; Gudmundr sat mjök yfir metordum manna norðr par, G. bore down all men there, Lv. 36. 3. rank, dignity, only in plur.; forráð bæði fjár ok metorða, Sturl. i. 4, and so in mod. usage. COMPDS: metoroa-girnd, f. ambition. metoroa-gjarn, adj. ammetoroa-maor, m. a man of distinction; hann var lögmaor bitious. ok m. mestr, O. H. 151.

metr, n. [for. word], a metre, Sti. 288.

METTA, ad, [matr], to fill with food; Jesus mettar fjórar þúsundir manna, Icel. Almanack for the 7th Sunday after Trinity, and passim in mod. usage: reflex. mettask, to eat one's fill. II. in old writers chiefly in the part. mettr, baving eaten one's fill, baving done; pveginn ok m., Hm. 60; ok er Egill var m., Eg. 566; þá var Flosi m., ok af borit af bordinu, Nj. 176; görðu þeir þá eld ok matbjuggu, en er þeir voru mettir, Fms. i. 9, 209, ix. 353, Glum. 357, Fs. 105, Eb. 20; en þeir neyttu ok urðu mettir, Mark viii. 8.

mettan, f. filling.

mey-barn, n. a female bairn, a girl, Fs. 26, Nj. 25, Isl. ii. 198, O. H. 144, Grag. i. 281, Barl. 160.

mey-domr, m. maidenbood, virginity, Fms. i. 2, Stj. 41, 116; meydóms-spell, 520.

meyja, u, f. a maid, Bs. ii. 27; see mær.

meyjar-, see mær.

mey-kerling, f. [möy-kerling Ivar Aasen], a maid, (rare.)

mey-kongr, m. a 'maid-king,' reigning queen.
meyla, u, f. a dim. [Goth. mawile], a little maid, a nickname, Fb. iii. meyligr, adj. maiden, Sks. 529, Gisl. 86.

mey-lift, n. girlbood, maiden life, 625. 176.

meyra, u, f. = meyrlcikr.

meyr-leikr, m. tenderness, rottenness, Stj. 345.

meyrns, d, to become meyer.

things, Stj. 77; sem meyrr börkr, Bær. 19.

mey-staulpa, u, f. a girl, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101. mey-stúlka, u, f. = meystaulpa, Fb. i. 262.

MID, n., dat. pl. miðjum, 645. 100 (the older form), but commonly miða, miðum (= miðr, q. v.), the middle; í mið, or í miðið, in the middle: sá er í miðið reið, Vápn. 25, Fms. iii. 182; gengr steikari fyrst fyrir konung, þá riddari í mið en konungs-son síðast, Pr. 429; Snorri var í mið, Bs. ii. 72: the phrase, spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise man bits the middle of many things, i. e. makes many good bits, Fs. 140, Sturl. iii. 217 (a saying):—a mark, bit, sem ek munda hafa mið á mér ef hans íllvili hefði fengit framkvæmd, Fms. i. 223. 2. metaph., kváðu þeir lítil mið at Páli ok kenningum hans, they said that Paul and his teaching were little to be relied on, Post. 656 C. 24. II. as a naut, or fishing term, a fishing bank, Scot. meith; banks out at sea marked by prominences or landmarks on shore, described in Bs. ii. 179 (bess-hattar sjóreita kalla beir mid); bregda til mida, to seek for a fishing bank, Gisl. 49; ek mun vísa bér á mið þat at aldri mun fiskr bresta ef til er sótt..., en er hann kom á miðit var undir fiskr nógr, Bárð. 15 new Ed.; ef menn hafa hér glögg mið á, Fas. i. 27; geisa þeir nú róðrinn af miðunum, Valla L. 226; en þá er þeir fundu brátt at miðjum skipti, ok þeir nálguðusk land, þá köstuðu þeir akkerum sínum, Post. 645. 100; hón setti ok Kvíar-mið á Îsafjarðar-djúpi, Landn. 147; hann réri út á mið ok sat til fiski, Fas. ii. 110; mun bik kala ef ek sit lengi ok útarla á miðum sem ek em vanr, Edda ii. 286; djúp-mið, grunn-mið, deep or sballow banks.

miða, að, to sbew, mark a place; miða til, en er læknirinn miðaði til hvar hann skyldi af skera, when the leech shewed where to make the cut. Fms. iii. 31:-miða á e-t, Eymundr hafði glöggt miðat á um kveldit hvar konungr hvíldi í tjaldinu, Fb. ii. 129; miðaði hann svá glöggt á, at þar sem hann sagði fannsk kista, Bs. i. 829; hann miðar glöggt, hversu ..., be marks closely, bow ..., Hom. (St.):—mida vid e-t, to mark a distance or place by another object; hlad her vordu, ok mida svá við þar sem eldrinn brennr, Gisl. 147: metaph., hvað er að miða við það, 'tis no proper thing to compare with, it cannot be compared :- impers., e-u midar, a thing moves, advances; honum midar ekki.

mio-garor, m. [in Cumberland three farms, High-garth, Middle-garth, Low-garth], the 'mid-yard,' 'middle-town,' i. e. the earth, a mythol. word common to all ancient Teut. languages; thus Ulf. renders the Gr. olkovuhern by midjungards; Hel. calls the earth middil-gard; the A.S. homilies instead of earth say middan-geard (meddlert, Jamieson), and use the word as an appellative; but the Icel. Edda alone has preserved the true mythical bearing of this old Teut. word.—The earth (Midgard), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (úthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Ut-gard (out-yard), the abode of giants; the Midgard is defended by the 'yard' or 'burgh' As-gard (the burgh of the gods), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within; see Vsp. 4, Gm. 41, Edda 6, 25, 26, 35: mankind is said to abide 'undit Midgardi,' under the Midgard, Hbl. 23; mest manna-val und Midgardi, Hdl. 11, 16, Fms. vi. 423 (in a verse); um allan Midgard, Blanda. Midgaros-ormr, m. the Serpent of Midgard, the world serpent of the ancient mythology hidden in the ocean, whose coils gird round the whole Midgard, Edda 18, 34-36, 41, 42; dolgr Midgards-orms, the antagonist of the M. = Thor, Edda 53; muntú vera ormr sá er verstr er til er menn kalla Miðgardsorm, Fas. i. 373. In old Icel, translations of legends Leviathan is rendered by Midgardsormr, Nidrst. 3, Post. 686 C. 2. The god Thor is called Miogaros-veorr, m. = the boly one of M., Vsp.; miogaros verjandi. the defender of Midgard, Edda 53; cp. port hefir varðan Midgarð af þrek. Edda (in a verse). II. Miðgarðr, as a local name, Icel. map.

mio-heefi, n. a Gr. word [prob. = imperat. μεταβηθι, = go away]; the Orkn. S., in a report of Earl Rögnvald's journey to Palestine in 1152, says that in Imbólar (= ἔμπολις? which the travellers took to be the name of a place) in Asia Minor when two persons met in a narrow lane the one used to shout, miðhæfi! miðhæfi! (answering to the Dan. varsko!), Orkn. 374.

miði, a, m. a mark in a book, a slip of paper, and the like.

miðil, adv. amidst; see meðal and milli.

mioja, u, f. the middle; i mioju, in the midst, Nj. 97.

miola, ao, [Engl. middle, cp. mior], to sbare; miola e-m e-t or miola viò e-n, to share with another person, use in common; hann midladi lond við Örn frænda sinn, Landn. 200; þeir munu hafa miðlat ykkr þat af arfi Björgólfs, Eg. 39, Pms. vi. 141; Gunnarr miðlaði mörgum mönnum hey ok mat, Nj. 73; skal ek eigi m. ríkit, I shall not share the realm, Fms. i. 84; töldu várkunn at hann vildi eigi m. ríkit, Orkn. 98; allt þat er hann má m. umfram klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250; eigi skulu mena tíund m. við hans lið né matgjafir, 458; árar at miðla ok austskotu, it. 171; m. e-t vid e-n, to share with one, Fms. viii. 153. mediate, with dat.; midla dómi, to give judgment as a mediator, Sks. MEYRB, adj. [O. H. G. muruwi; mid. H. G. mur and murwe; Germ. 657; nema midlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55; at dómi væri svá midlat at Stephano væri lofat at bæta sem brotið var, Sks. 144 new Ed.:—with acc., m. mál, to make a compromise; ok miðlum svá mál millim þeirra, Bs. i. 24: m. spor, to move, make a movement; stöndum fast ok miðlum ekki spor vár (but fótsporum, dat., Fb. iii. l. c.), Mork. 116.

II. miðleiðis, av. balf the way, Eb. miðlesk e-t við, to share with one another, Grág. ii. 333; miðlask mál við, to make a compromise, Fms. x. 300.

A. A. 288, Al. 117, Edda 147 (pref.) mið-kafli, a, m. the middle piece, branch of a stream, Nj. 161.

miðleiðis, av. balf the way, Eb. miðlektia, u, f. the middle lesson mál við, to make a compromise, Fms. x. 300.

miðlan, f. a partaking, sbaring with another, Fms. viii. 153; bauð ek fátækum m. míns auðar, Sks. 632: a compromise, göra m. á um e-t, Grett. 104 A. miðlunar-mál, n. pl. a compromise; göra m., Grett. 175 new Ed.; urðu engin m. með þeim, they came to no compromise, Sturl. i. 133.

miölung, f., or miölungr, m. the middle, only in adverb. phrases: miölungar, f. gen. middling, i. e. not over-much, ironically; miölungar snotr með úsnjallri tungu, i. e. middling-wise, foolish, Hom. 142: as also miölungi, adv., miölungi góðgjarn=wicked, Rd. 254, 275; miölungi réttorðr, Sturl. ii. 185; miölungi vinsæll, Fbr. 13 new Ed.: miölung, acc., þykkisk hann þá vera miölung staddr (in a bard plight) slyppr maðr ok sárr mjök, 93 new Ed.; dugir miölung þat, 'tis not worth much, it wont do much, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse).

mio-mundi, a, m. the middle, the metaphor being taken from scales: loc. midway, þá er Sköðuborgará (in Jutland) á miðmunda, the river S. is midway (between Hedeby and Wiborg), Symb. 32:—with gen., bá er sól miomunda norors ok landnorors, when the sun is midway between north and north-east, Grag. ii. 283; ba er midmunda solhvarfanna, the midtime between the two solstices, Rb. 94; lét hann sól þann dag upp koma í miðmunda-stað austrs ok landsuðrs, en setjask í miðmunda-stað útsuðrs ok vestrs, id.; í miðmunda-stað vestrs ok útnorðrs, id. 2. moment. weight, importance; guldu þeir allir nokkut er þar vóru ok nokkur miðmundi var at, all who were of any moment, Sturl. i. 181; þú skalt bera fé undir lenda menn í Noregi ok alla þá menn er nokkurr miðmundi II. in a temp. sense, as a mark of time, when the sun is midway between midday (twelve o'clock) and non (three o'clock), balf-past one, see Sturl. l. c.: this measure of time is still used in Icel., bat var nær miðjum degi (i. e. about twelve o'clock) er þeir fundusk, en fyrir miðmunda hófsk orrostan, en konungr féll fyrir nón, en myrkrit hélzk frá miðmunda til nóns, Ó. H. 223; Þórsdaginn um miðmunda-skeið, Fms. viii. 210; um midmunda-skeid mids dags ok nons, in the middle between midday and the 'nones,' i. e. half-past one P. M., Sturl. ii. 153

MIDB, mið, mitt, adj. with a suppressed radical j, which appears before a vowel, miðjan, miðjar, miðjar, miðjum; [Ulf. $midjis = \mu \epsilon \sigma o s$; A. S. medel; cp. Engl. mid, midst, middle; Hel. middi; O. H. G. mitti; etc.; Lat. medius; Gr. μέσοs]:—the middle; & miðjum pöllum, Nj. 150; nær miðri inni vestri bygð, Landn. 105; kom á hann miðjan, bit bim in the middle (in the pit of the stomach), Nj. 96; í mitt bær, Fs. 53; áin var opin um mitt, in the middle, 52; þeir stefndu mitt leiðar-sundit, Fms. viii. 131.

2. in a temp. sense; mið nótt, midnight; þá var mið nótt, Edda 30; at miðri nótt, ... of miðja nótt, 29; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140: miðjan dag, midday, Vsp.; nær miðjum degi, about midday, Ó. H. 223; allt til dögurðar máls eða miðs dags, Sks. 20: miðr aptan, 'mid-eve,' six o'clock p. m., Fb. ii. 128, Hrasn. 9; mids aptans tid, 625. 177: midr morgun, 'midmorning,' six o'clock A. M.; milli miðs morguns og dagmála; sofa fram yfir miðjan morgun: mitt sumar, midsummer, Nj. 4; at miðju sumri: midr vetr, midwinter, mids vetrar nott, a midwinter night, Fms. i. 33; miðs vetrar blót, Fb. ii; um miðjan vetr, at midwinter; at miðjum vetri, Ó. H. 104.

3. 2 kind of local gen.; miðrar brautar, 'midways,' in the middle of the road, Rm.; miðra fletja, miðra skutla, miðrar rekkju, in the middle of the bed, table, benches, id. II. in local names, Mið-á, Mið-berg, Mið-dalir, Mið-engi, Mið-fell, Miðgarðr, Mið-fjörðr (whence Mið-firðingar, m. pl.), Mið-hóp, Miðhús, Mið-jökull, Mið-skáli, etc., Landn.; Mið-bæli, D. I.

B. Compos: mio-aptann, m. mid-eve, see mior (2), Fms. viii. 89. mið-bik, n. the middle, centre; see dik. mið-breytis, adv. in the middle of the road, Fas. ii. 181. mid-byroi, n. 'mid-board,' balk-bead (?); skipit var lítið til skutanna en breitt um miðbyrðit, Grett. 88 A. beer, m. a farm lying in the midst (of three), Nj. 257. mið-dagr, mið-degi, n. midday (= hádegi = m., Fms. xi. 425; see miordagr. mior dagr = twelve o'clock), so always in mad. writers, and distinguished from miðmundi, q. v.; at morgunmáli milli miðdegis ok dagmála, Ísl. ii. 335; middegis skeid, Fms. vii. 69, viii. 374 (v. l.), Stj. 216, Hkr. ii. 175, Fms. xi. 425, Ghl. 87, Jb. 200 (but better mior dagr in two words); but in mod. usage middegi is used in the same sense as midmundi, q. v. digr, adj. stout in the waist, Grett. 135, Fms. iii. 96. mið-dægri, n. = middegi, Rb. 1812. 39. mio-fasta, u, f. mid-Lent, Ann. 1273, Gbl. mio-firois, adv. in the middle of the fjord, Fms. xi. 13. miðtylking, f. the middle of the line in battle, Fms. x. 403. garör, m., q. v. mid-heimr, m. the centre of the world, Symb. 30. mið-herðar, f. pl. the mid-shoulders, Bs. i. 453. mið-hjalli, a, m. the middle shelfon a bill-side, Finnb. 348. mið-hlíðis, adv. along the middle of the mountain side, Ann. mid-hlutr, m. the middle, midst, 625. 189, Stj. Mio-jaroar-haf, n. the 'Midland,' Mediterranean Sea, Sym. II,

mið-jarðar-sjór, m. id., A. A. 286. mio-kafli, a, m. the middle piece, Gisl. 88. mio-kvisl, f. the middle branch of a stream, Ni. 161. mið-langr, adj. a nickname, Fb. iii. mio-leidis, adv. balf the way, Eb. 94: in the middle, Isl. ii. 347, Stj. 289. mio-lektia, u, f. the middle lesson, 625. 169. mið-messa, u, f. the 'middle mass,' matins, Hom. 41. mio-mjor, adj. slender in the waist, mior-morgun, m., see mior (2). Fms. x. 151. mið-mundi, mið-nætti, n. midnight, Hkr. i. 68, Orkn. 244, Eg. 397; midnættis skeið, Fms. viii. 229. mið-pal in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 150, 190, v.l. mio-pallr, m. the middle bench mið-skammr, adj. sbort-waisted, Eg. 710. mið-skeið, n. the middle course, Alg. mio-skip, n. the midship, waist of a ship, Fms. i. 158, xi. 102; mioskips ár, N.G.L. i.59; cp. Engl. midsbipman. mið-skipa, adv. amidships, Fms. ix. 287 (v. l.), Bær. 19. mio-sumar, n. midsummer, Grett. 104 new Ed., Rb. 42, 568, Grág. i. 147; midsumars helgi, a midsummer Sunday, Sturl. iii. 223, Rb. 566: a feast day, midsumars skeid, midsummer time, Fms. vii. 99. miðsumars-vaka, u, f. midsummer night, the 24th of June, D. N. mio-syndis, adv. in 'mid-sound,' in the middle of the sound, Fas. ii. 355. mio-uppnám, n. a Norse law term, a second instalment, N.G.L. i. 76. mið-veröld, f. = miðheimr, Edda 147 (pref.) mior-vetr, m. midwinter, in mios-vetrar-blot, the beathen blót at midwinter, Fb. ii. 185. mið-vika, u, f. the mid-week, in miðviku-dagr (proncd. miðku-dagr), mid-week-day, i.e. Wednesday; cp. Germ. mittwoche, (for this use see the remarks s. v. dagr), Rb. 102, Orkn. 322, K. A. 188, O. H. 223, Sturl. ii. 153, D. N. v. 505: mioviku-aptan, -morgin, -nótt, f. Wednesday eve, morning, night, K. p. K. 124, K. A. 22, Isl. ii. 346, Sturl. iii. 83. mið-þriðjungr, m. the middle division of a thing in three parts, D. N. mið-bröngr, adj. tight in the waist, Fas. ii. 343.

mior, adv. = minnr, less; see minni, minnr.

mik, pers. pron. acc. me; see ek (B).

MIKILL or mykill, adj., mikill, mikil; gen. mikils, mikilar, mikils; dat. miklum, mikilli, miklu; acc. mikinn, mikla, mikit: plur. miklir, miklar, mikil; gen. mikilla; dat. miklum; acc. mikla, miklar, mikli; gen. mikilla; dat. miklum; acc. mikla, miklar, mikli; with a suff. neg. miklo-gi, Grág. i. 209, Isl. ii. 360 (Heiðarv. S.), see -gi (C). The spelling also varies between i and y; the latter form is represented by the Swed. mycka and mycket; Ivar Aasen mykjen and mygje; A. S. mycel; Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. have both muckle and mickle; Engl. mucb; early Dan. mögel. Some Icel. MSS., e. g. the Flatey-book (first hand), make a difference by spelling i in the uncontracted forms, but y in the contracted, e. g. mikill, but myklir, myklar, myklum; this however was prob. a Norwegianism, for the poets in their rhymes use i throughout, sik miklu, sikling miklum, Hallfred, agreeably with the mod. pronunciation: compar. meiri, superl. mestr, see meiri: [Ulf. mikils; A. S. mycel; Hel. mikil; O. H. G. mibil; Scot. mickle; Dan. megen; Lat. magnus; Gr. μέγαε.]

B. Great, tall, of stature; maor m. ok sterkr, Nj. 2, Eg. 1; sveinn m. ok friðr, Fms. i. 14; m. vexti, vi. 102. 2. great, large, in bulk or size; mikil ey ok góð, Eg. 25; m. nauts-húð, Fms. vi. 183; miklar hendr ok fætr, 429; jammikit, Grág. ii. 264; vatn vel mikit at vexti, Sks. 90; áin var mikil, swoln, Nj. 253; mikit hár, 2; höllina miklu, Fms. vii. 122; mikit ríki, vi. 148; mikil borg. id. 3. of quantity, great, much; mikil drykkjuföng, Sturl. iii. 289; mikill viðr, Nj. 45; mikit fé annat, Ld. 84; hafði mikit á græðsk, Nj. 10; mikit húnang, Rb. 572. great; skörungr mikill, Ld. 120; málafylgju-maðr mikill, Nj. 1; svá. m. atgörvi-maðr ok skörungr, Ld. 84; m. drykkju-maðr, Fms. vii. 175; eigi mikill þegn, Ísl. ii. 344; miklir eptirmáls-menn, Ld. 64; miklir atgörvi-menn, Fms. i. 17; göra e-n miklinn mann, Eg. 28; þá görði él mikit ok íllviðri, Fms. i. 175; vinds gnýr mikill, Ld. 326; vetr mikill, a bard winter, Rb. 572, Ld. 120; mikit ar, a good season, Hom. 68; mikla rausn, Sturl. iii. 289; um Dofra-fjall var mikil för ór Þrándheimi, Fms. vii. 122; svá mikit metorð, x. 398; frost eru þá mikil, Edda 40; mikit úgagn, mikit mein, 41; með mikilli snild, Ld. 84; með mikilli vínáttu, id.; mikla virðing, id.; mikil tíðindi, 326; mikin trúnað, 204; mikit tilkall, Eg. 260; mikit vald, Nj. 10; mikill fagna-fundr, Ld. 330; mikit (imposing) er bitt yfirbrago, Fms. ii. 161; mikit mannfall, Rb. 572. 2. acc. mikinn used as adv.; hann rior mikinn, Nj. 55, 125, Gullh. 64, Grett. 29 new Ed.; beir foru mikinn, Fms. ix. 511; mikinn tekr þú nú af, vi. 206; hann tók mikinn af því III. neut. as subst., much; skipta miklu, to at bat væri eigi, x. 148. be of great importance, Ld. 308; hversu mikit, bow much, id.; vera til mikils færr, 655 xi. 3; mikils verðr, Ísl. ii. 327, Njarð. 372; e-m er mikit i skapi, of emotion, anger, Nj. 38; þykkja e-t mikit, to tbink much of it, be sorry, angry for, or the like, Eg. 539. 2. dat. miklu with a compar. much, by far, cp. Lat. multo; muni vera miklu fleiri ván skipa, Ld. 78; miklu betr, 84; miklu hærra, Sks. 653; miklu meiri madr en áðr, Fms. vii. 233; miklu meira háttar, i. 295. superl., in poets; miklu mest, much the greatest; ba er unni mér miklu mest manna, Kormak, Hkv. 1. 49; miklu beztan, O. H. (in a verse); miklu maklegast, Nj. (in a verse); miklu daprastr, Fas. ii. 56 (in a verse); miklu lengst, O.H. (in a verse); miklu fegrst, Fm. 40.

prose; miklu hollastir, Glum. 340; miklu mest allra þeirra, Fms. ix. mildi, as a nickname, 60; gjaf-mildr, open-banded; hlátr-mildr, laugh-54; miklu mest hyrndir, xi. 6; sú borg var miklu mest, vi. 154; jarl var miklu blíðastr þann dag til konungs, ix. 282; miklu beztr, þiðr. 183; miklu IV. neut. as adv., mikit = much, harðast ok hættuligast, 200. greatly; hón unni honum mikit, Nj. 27; sá maðr eykr mikit (greatly) efni til skipsins Naglfars, Edda 41; honum fannsk mikit um, Fms. vii. 232; unnusk þeir mikit, Nj. 149; gékk þá skipit mikit (= mikinn), Eg. 390; en þeir sigldu mikit, Fms. vii. 214; samðisk þá mikit með þeim feðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; þessi rembisk mikit, 219. V. pr. names; Mikla Gildi, Isl. ii. 210; bessi rembisk mikit, 219. the Great Guild, Fms. vi. 440; Mikla-Stofa, etc.: as a nickname, inn Mikli en Mikla, the big; Hrolleifr enn Mikli, Fs.: in old writers always of the body, in mod. usage = great as Alexander Mikli, (where formerly 2. in local names, [cp. Dan. mögel-, magle-]; Ríki was used.) Mikli-garor, m. 'Mickle-gartb' = Constantinople, Fms. passim; Miklagards-konungr, -keisari, the king of M., passim.

C. COMPDS: mikil-brjóstaðr, adj. 'muckle-breasted,' stoutbearted, O. H. L. 33. mikil-fengliga, adv. immensely, 655 v. 2. mikil-fengligr, adj. big, Nj. 182, Fs. 23. mikil-gjarn, adj. aspiring to a great thing, Karl. 400. mikil-geofr, adj. considerable, Karl. mikil-hugaðr, adj. bigb-spirited, Bs. i. 742. mikil-hæfr. adj. stately, considerable, Ld. 332, Rd. 282, Fs. 12, 63. mikil-látr, adj. proud, grand (Lat. superbus), Edda 108, Fms. i. 4, Hom. 34: as a nickname, Guðröðr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. i. 60; Danr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. (pref.); Tarquinius inn Mikilláti, Blas. 37. mikil-leikr (-leiki), m. greatness, largeness, Rb. 470, Fms. ii. 231, Stj. 70, 87, Sks. 98, Greg. mikil-leitr, adj. baving great (i. c. prominent, marked) features, Eg. 304, Fms. ii. 20, x. 15, bidr. 176. mikil-liga, adv. greatly, Stj. 114, Th. 78: proudly, Valla L. 217. mikil-ligr, adj. grand, Th. 22, mikil-lætask, t, dep. to pride oneself, MS. 4.9. læti, n. pride, pomp, Sól. 66, Edda 22, Str. 82, Karl. 297, Hom. 63, 86. mikil-magnaor, part. (-magni, adj.), powerful, strong, Hb. 544, 39. mikil-mannliga, adv. magnificently, Ld. 178, Isl. ii. 326, Fms. iv. 278, mikil-mannligr, adj. grand, magnificent, great, generous, s. 183. mikil-menni, n. a great, powerful man, Landn. Háv. 51, Fs. 183. 150, Nj. 51, Grett. 111 A, Fms. i. 294, vi. 7, vii. 118. monnska, u, f. greatness, magnificence, Fms. vi. 234, Fb. ii. 137. mikil-mæli, n. bigb words, Hkr. i. 101. mikil-ráðr, adj. imperious, Grett. 103. mikil-ræði, n. a great feat, 1sl. ii. 215. mikil-áðligr, adj. imposing, Sturl. iii. 252, Fær. 45, Fms. xi. 78.49 mikilvegligr, adj. magnificent, Róm. 276. mikil-virkr (-yrkr), adj. mightily-working, doing mighty works, Stj. 289, Fb. i. 521, Finnb. 234. mikil-vænligr, adj. important, Sturl. i. 138. mikil-beegr, adj. exacting, Lv. 77, Fms. iii. 117, Fas. iii. 52.

mikils-háttar, adv. distinguisbed, Nj. 178, Fms. v. 176.

mikilsti, adv. too much, Hann. 66; cp. hölzti.

mikla, 2ð, [Ulf. mikiljan = μεγαλύνειν], to make great, magnify, Stj. 64, Fagrsk. 15; ok við fortölur Guðrúnar miklaði Bolli fyrir sér fjándskap allan á hendr Kjartani ok sakir, Ld. 218; hón sagði til þess té nýtt vera, at menn miklaði sik af, 318; mín önd miklar Dróttinn, Luke 2. impers., konungr lætr sér mikla, the king woni. 46 (Vídal.) dered, Fms. xi. 428; konungi miklar þat með sjálfum sér, at hinn útlendi skal yfir bera þann er Enskir kalla meistara, 431. reflex. to wax; miklask í góðum verkum, Mar.: to wax famous, ef konungr vill miklask af þessu, þá..., Eg. 425; at hann væri miklaðr af þessu verki, Ld. 150; þá miklomk vér allir af, Fms. xi. 21; miklaðr ok tignaðr, Sks. 485. 2. to pride oneself; en engi maðr miklisk eða stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357 (App.)

miklan, f. waxing, growth, greatness, Hom. (St.), Stj. 242. mild-geor, adj. mild, gentle, Ad.

mild-hugaör, adj. mild, kind, Fms. x. 266.

mildi, f. [Ulf. mildiþa = σπλάγχνα, Phil. ii. 1], 'mildness,' mercy, grace; andi vizku ok mildi, 686 B. 13; með móðurligri mildi, Sks. 549, Fms. ii. 296; biðja at Guð gefi mér slíkt sem hans er m. til, ix. 249; en bó hann gefi mönnum heimleyfi af m. sinni, x. 343; örleika hans ok m., Fb. ii. 136; m. ok miskunn, O. H. 109; það var mesta Guðs mildi, it was God's mercy; gjaf-m., liberality; hlatr-m., tar-m., being given to COMPDS: mildi-fullr, adj. merciful, Th. 24. n. a work of charity or mercy, 671. 5, Fms. v. 212.

mildingr, m., poët. a liberal man, a prince, Edda, Lex. Poët. passim: in prose, Guds mildingr, a man of God, Hom. 124.

mild-leikr (-leiki), m. mildness, mercy, Stj. 125, 157, Sks. 716,

mild-liga, adv. mildly, gently, Hom. 37, Greg. 7, Bs. i. 279.

mild-ligr, adj. mild, gentle, Sks. 229 B, H. E. i. 457.

MILDR, mild, milt, adj. [Goth. milds, in un-milds = αστοργοε; A. S., Engl., etc. mild]:—mild, gentle, graceful; mildastr ok ágæztr, lb. 14; glaðr ok kátr, m. ok litillátr, Fms. x. 88: gentle, m. ok meinlauss, 281, Stj. 241, Bret. 102 (= Lat. pius, of Aeneas); ú-mildr, komast í 6-mildar hendr, to come into bad bands: - of weather, mild. metaph. munificent, Hm. 38; mildir, fræknir menn bazt lifa, 47; mildr

milkingr, m. a suckling, in brjóst-milkingr.

milkja, t, to suck; sæll er sá kviðr sem þig bar og þau brjóst er þú milktir, Luke xi. 27. 2. to milk, milkja fé.

milkr, adj. [mjólk], giving milk; milk ær, a milch ewe, opp. to geldr (dry), q.v.: milki binn! an abuse, milk-sop or the like, Nj. 182.

MILLI, prep. with gen., also millim or millum, by assimilation from mioli, which was prob. its early form (10th and 11th century), as is shewn by rhymes, e.g. liðs á miðli, Sighvat (thrice); friðila miðli, Fms. vi. 185 (in a verse): [Dan. mellem; Swed. mellan]:—between; milli skógarins ok árinnar, Eg. 276; m. frosts ok funa, Sól.; heima á milli, Bs. i. (in a verse); sin & milli, milli sin, among themselves, N. G. L. i. 95, O. H. 48; binda þeir þá svardögum sín í milli, 35; manna á milli, Fms. xi. 19; milli Noregs konungs ok Svía konungs ok Dana konungs, O. H. 47; millim konunga ok landanna i millum, Fms. iii. 70; en aldri síðan varð vel í millim þessa konunga, 82; Einarr komsk niðr í millum beirra konungs, vi. 42; sigla millum landa, from one land to another, Ld. 84; millum manna, 78; þeirra á millum, N.G.L. i. 87; hann hafði í tveimr stöðum herinn ok lét skamt milli, at a sbort distance from one another, Róm. 276. II. spec. usages; var enn meir vonduð veizla en bess i milli, more than otherwise, Fms. xi. 19; margir verda vaskir í einangrinum, þó lítt sé vaskir þess á milli, Eb. 60; um aðra hluti var skamt milli måls konunga, in other things there was no great difference between them, Fms. x. 132; par væri langt í milli, hvárt þú hefðir þá með öllu eðr hefðir þú þá aldri, there is much between your baving it altogether or not at all, Gisl. 27; bunaor hans var har & milli, bis dress was midway, plain, Eb. 34; standa í milli, to stand between, binder, Eg.; mátti þar ekki í millim sjá hvárr of öðrum myndi bera, it could not be seen which of the two would get the better, so equal was the match, Fms. iii. 77, Fb. i. 138, Fas. i. 399, iii. 377, Fs. 39; alla þá stund varð honum ekki í milli aga ok úfriðar, all that time there was war and fighting, i.e. all his reign was for him nothing but continuous war and tumult, Fms. vi. 430; mer lætt på ok sjálfum millum ills litið, Am. 82; leggja í millum, to pay into the bargain; skal ek í millum leggja vinganar þinnar,...kalla ek mínu kaupi vel keypt ok allgóði er meðal-aukinn, Lv. 43; vili þér flensa milli segla, into the bargain, Fms. vi. 359, mod. gefa milli, to give into the bargain (milli-gjöf, q. v.) milli ok, ellipt., in order to avoid repeating an immediately preceding noun, e. g. upp med anni, milli ok skogarins, along the river, between (the river) and the forest, Eg.; hann nam land út frá Stafa milli ok Hraunsfjarðar, Eb. 14; út frá Stiku, á milli ok Guðlaugs-höfða, 292; út frá Svelgs-á, milli ok Hóla, 180; þar í millum ok gaflaðsins, Nj. 203. milli-bil, n. an interval, (mod.)

milli-gjöf, f. (=meðal-auki), an amount paid into the bargain. millim and millum, see milli above. millum-foro, f. intervention

as of a daysman, Fms. ix. 322.

milska, að, to mix, a beverage; því var drykkr þeirra sárliga milskaðr í Iólaboðinu, Thom. 433.

milska, u, f. [A. S. milisc = boneyed; Ulf. milip = boney; cp. Lat. mellitus]:-mead, a kind of boneyed beverage, Ht. R. 26; milsku drykkr, Gd. 71, Clar. 134 (Fr.)

milta, n. a bar of unwrought iron; jám-milta.

MILTI, n. [A.S. milt; Engl. milt; O. H. G. milzi]:-the milt, spleen, Fbr. 137, passim. miltis-bólga, u, f. inflammation of the spleen, Fél. x.

mimungr, m. the name of a sword, pior.; see Mimir.

MINJAR or better minnjar, f. pl., mod. menjar, which occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, thus, menjar, Fb. i. 531, ii. 24, Grett. 96 A, Fas. ii. 326 (15th century); gen. sing. menjar, Grett. 151 A (176 new Ed.), is no doubt false for menja: [akin to minni]:-memorials; hón tók hringinn Draupni ok sendi Oðni til minja, Edda 39; daprar minjar, Skv. 3. 52; þessa gripi skaltú eiga at minjum, Fms. ii. 246; litio fingrgull ... gott sagoi mer hugr um ef ek næða nokkurum minjum Magnuss konungs, vi. 235; ok hafa menn þær minjar hans á Islandi at hann hefir kristnað landit, x. 300; minjar várra viðskipta, Fs. 58; eilifar menjar ok minningar, Fb. ii. 24; hann spurði hvárt þeir hefði bess öngar minjar suðr í landit, Orkn. 218; þat sverð er þeir frændr höfðu langan tima átt ok miklar menjar af haldit, i. e. a family beir-loom, Fas. minja-gripr, m. an beir-loom, an object kept in memory of a person, Nj. 203; saxit var menjagripr þeirra, ok hafði aldri ór ætt gengit, Grett. 96 A; hann hafði einn tygil-kníf á hálsi sér er móðir hans hafði gefit honum, hón kvað þat minjagrip, ok bað hann svá til geyma sem hamingja muni fylgja, Finnb. 266, Fs. 133.

minka, að, see minnka.

MINN, f., min, n., mitt, poss. pron.:—in the possessive pronouns minn, pinn, sinn (meus, tuus, suus), mod. usage pronounces i long (i) before one consonant, but short (i) before a double consonant, and accordingly all modern editions of old writers make a distinction in the root vowel, thus, minn, minnar, minni, minna, but min, minir, minar, minum; af f6, Fms. vii. 197; illr af mat en mildr af gulli, Hkr. i. 140:—hinn whereas the ancients pronounced i throughout, as is seen from Thorodd,

in minna (meorum), Skálda 163; and still more clearly from rhymes, mitt and hviti, Bjarn. 63; minn (meum) and sina, Arnor (Orkn. 104); mitt, fritt, and mitt, sitt, Völs. R. 136, 137. As late as the 14th century, in the corrections by the second hand of the Flatey-book, mijtt = mitt; the older vellums do not distinguish between i and i; cp. also the cognate languages: [Goth. meins; A.S. and O. H.G. min; Engl. mine; Germ. mein ; Dan. mîn.]

B. Mine and my = Lat. meus, in countless instances: the possessive pronoun is usually put after the noun, brodir minn, fadir minn; for the sake of emphasis only can it stand before, minn hamar, pkv. 3; minn dróttinn, Skm. 3; minn Sigurðr, Gkv. 1. 18; míns málvinar, 20; mínu bölvi, id.; mínir bræðr, 2. 3; minn herra, Fms. vii. 197; mínar eru sorgirnar þungar sem bly, Sturl. (in a verse): in eccl. writers, perhaps influenced by Luther's Bible, this use has increased, and is freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vidal.; in popular speech, however, the old usage still holds good, (cp. Engl. mother mine, etc.) 2. in addressing, my dear! Jon minn! Sigrior min! modir min! barnio mitt! etc. II. as neut. subst. mitt; [Gr. τὸ ἐμόν; Lat. meum]:—mine, my part; skal ek ekki mitt til spara, mine, all I bave, Nj. 3; malit hefi ek mitt, I bave done my sbare, Gs. 16. III. ellipt. usage; eru slíkar mínar, such are mine (viz. affairs), Isl. ii. 245.

MINNA, t, [A. S. mindjan; Engl. mind; Dan. minde; Germ. meinen; Engl. mean is prob. of the same root]:—to remind, with gen. of the thing and dat. of the person; minna e-n e-s, to remind one of, Skálda 163; hón hefir minnt mik þeirra hluta er ek hefir eigi fyrr hugleitt, Fms. i. 3; minna á e-t, Hallgerðr minnti opt á, Nj. 71; þar er þú minntir mik at ek væra binn maðr, Hkr. i. 91. II. impers. 'it minds me,' = I remember; ávallt er ek sék fagrar konur, þá minnir mik þessarar konu, ok er minn harmr æ því meiri, Fms. vii. 105. 2. to recollect; hvers minnir bik um hversu mælt var með okkr? þá er vel ef okkr (acc.) minnir eins um betta mal, does it not occur to you what we agreed on?...'tis well if both of us recollect the same, Ld. 284; mik minnir þeirra Jólanna er vóru í fyrra vetr, Fms. vi. 232: freq. in mod. usage, mig minnir, it is in my mind, = I think, with the notion of not being quite sure, but eg man, I III. reflex., minnask e-s, to remember oneself, 'mind, call to mind [cp. common Engl. 'I mind well this or that,' = I remember], Fær. 79, Fms. i. 4; herra minnstú mín, 623. 9; ef þér vilit eigi slíks (slíkt Ed.) minnask, Fms. xi. 268; sú hin ílla atkváma minntisk hennar, visited ber, Hom. 121; hefi ek nökkut minnsk bin?-Ekki, herra, segir sveinninn, bave I remembered thee, i. e. given thee anything ? Fms. vi. 230; eigi væri allfjarri at minnask pin i nokkuru, to remember thee with some small pittance, i. e. give thee some trifle, Fb. ii. 96; er hat ok stafkarla háttr ok er einsætt at minnask hans þó lítið sé, Háv. 5, 15 new Ed.; hann minntisk gamalla manna með spakligum ráðum, Fagrsk. 15: -minnask á e-t, to remember, recollect; minnask á fornan fjándskap, Nj. 66:-to mention, talk of, hann minntisk bá er fyrr höfðu verit, O. H. 70.

minnask, t, dep., [minnask rhyming with finna, Hallfred; from munnr = a mouth, and different from the preceding]:-to 'mouth,' i. e. kiss, at meeting or parting: only with prepp., m. við e-n, or m. til e-s hafði konan gengit inn at minnask við heima-menn, Orkn. 220; hann spratt upp i moti honum ok minntisk til hans, be rose and kissed bim, bade bim welcome, Nj. 282; Bolli gékk at Kjartani ok minntisk til hans, Ld. 194; gékk konungt út um bæinn ok minntisk til allra höfuð-kirkna, Fms. viii. 126; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs minntisk við líkit ok felldi tár, Fb. ii. 619 (kysti líkit, Fms. viii. 232, I. c.); ok áðr hann væri smurðr minntusk menn til hans, Fms. x. 148; viltú minnask til mín at skilnaði?-Ekki, Lafranz, vil ek kyssa þik, Bs. i. 842; gékk í móti honum ok tók hann af baki, ok minntusk þeir Kári báðir við hann, ok leiddu hann á milli sín í stofu inn ok settu hann í hásæti, Nj. 255; hann minntisk við son sinn með ástsamligum kossi, Barl. 186, Háv. 24, 38 new Ed.: with a play on the words, munnr binn at ek meina, minnist við Jesúm bert, Pass. 6. 9.

MINNI, compar. and superl. minnstr, answering to litill, q.v.; [Ulf. miniza and minists; O. H. G. miniro; Germ. minder, minderste; Dan .-Swed. mindre, mindst; Lat. minor, minimus]:-lesser, smaller, and superl. least, smallest, of stature, quantity, following the same rule as lítill (q. v.), and opp. to meiri; minna lið, Grág. i. 44; minni laun, Nj. 10; máttr sem minnstr, Fms. xi. 102; minnstr ok vesalligstr, Háv. 53; var minna karp þitt, er..., Fms. vii. 21; þeir áttu minna í at hefna, Eg 86; liggja í minna rúmi, Mork. 183; svá sem hann má minnstu við II. metaph., minnstir fyrir sér, Eg. 123; þú koma, Grág. i. 140. ert minni fyrir þér en ek hugða, Edda 33; þat lið er honum þótti minni fylgð í, Fms. iv. 350; sá er kallaðr minni maðr (lower in rank) er öðrum fóstrar barn, Ld. 108: hence vera minni maor, of a person who has done a disbonourable deed, disbonoured [cp. Lat. capitis minor]: eigi at minna, nevertbeless, 216. minni-hattar and minnst-hattar, adv. of lesser, least degree, the least, Fs. 59.

minni, n., but also mynni, [munnr; Dan. minde, in Kjerte-minde and other local names; -mouth in Engl. local names; Germ. -munde as in Trave-munde, -gemund as in Necker-gemund]:-the mouth, Lat. ostium; to grow less, decrease; hiti minnkask, 732. 1, Barl. 70, 180, Rb. 474,

who distinguishes between the short i in minna (memorare) and the long Móðu-minni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); Dínu-m., Km. 3; austr horfir botnina á Hjörunga-vági en minnit í vestr, Fb. i. 187; fyrir minni Eireks-fjarðar, 430 (mynne Ed.), Fms. xi. 125 (mynnet Ed.); fyrir utan minnit, Fs. 180; fjarðar mynni, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; dals-mynni, Fms. viii. 57; but dal-minni,

Fb. ii. 554, l. c.: also an Icel. name, Ós-minni, 29.

MINNI, n. [Ulf. ga-minþi = μνεία; A.S. mynd; Engl. mind]:memory; minni, vit ok skilning, minni at muna..., Skalda 160, Fbr. 137; hann misti minnis ok bótti nær sem vitstolinn, Fms. vi. 198; sumir hafa eigi m. þá er frá líðr hvernig þeim var sagt, ok gengusk þeim mjök i minni optliga, O. H. (pref.); leggja i minni, to keep in memory, Fb. ii. 353; því er ek má mínu minni á koma, Str. 2; reka minni til, Fms. vi. 256, Fb. i. 262; festask e-m í minni, Ó. H. 46; reka minni til e-s. memorials, esp. in pl.; þvílík minni hafa menn þar Haralds konungs, Fagrsk. 127; ok settir eptir bautasteinar til minnis, O. H. (pref.); hann hjo bat högg er menn hafa síðan at minnum haft, Fb. ii. 23, Fms. xi. 100: old saws or the like, hölzti eru þau minnin forn, Mkv.; ok skal orðtak vera forn minni, Edda (Ht.) 125. 3. memory, of past time; beirra er voru fyrir vart minni, who lived before our memory, Ib. 16; bat er or manna m., beyond the memory of man, D. N. iii. 34; er erfoud hann, þat er í mínu m., Skálda 171; ú-minni, letbargy. 4. mind consent (Dan. minde, 'give sit minde til noget;' Engl. 'give one's mind to it'); med sjálfs síns minni, K. Á. 70; utan biskup minni, D. N. i. II. a memorial cup or toast, at old sacrifices and banquets: these memorial toasts were in the heathen age consecrated (signuð) to the gods Thor, Odin, Bragi, Frey, Njord, who, on the introduction of Christianity, were replaced by Christ, the Saints, the Archangel Michael. the Virgin Mary, and St. Olaf; the toasts to the Queen, Army, etc. in English banquets are probably a relic of this ancient Teutonic ceremony; Krists-minni, Fms. vii. 148; Mariu-m., x. 19; Ólafs-minni, N. G. L. ii. 445, cp. in the heathen age Braga-full; par voru öll minni signuð Ásum at fornum sio, O. H. 102; bera minni um eld, O. H. L. 18; bera öl um eld ok drekka m. á þann er gegnt var, Fms. vi. 442; fóru minni mörg ok skyldi horn drekka í minni hvert, Eg. 206; drakk hann þá öll minni krossalaus þau er bændr skenktu honum, Hkr. i. 144; mæla fyrir minnum, to speak to a toast, propose, give a toast, Orkn. 246, Fs. 147; skyldi par um gólf ganga at minnum öllum, Eg. 253; þorgils skyldi mæla fyrir minnum, en hann veik til Þórðar ok bað hann ráða hver minni fyrst væri drukkin, i. e. tbat Tb. should be the toast-master, Sturl. i. 20 (the banquet in Reykhólar, A. D. 1119). At a funeral banquet the minni of the deceased was proposed by the heir, who at the same time made a vow (strengja heit); this rite performed, he took his father's seat in the hall, and was henceforth the lawful heir, Fms. i. 161: a minni to a living person is nowhere mentioned. For the classical passages see Hák. S. Góða ch. 16, 17, Fms. i. 280; and for funeral banquets, Fagrsk. ch. 55. COMPDS: minnis-drykkjs, u, f. a banquet where there are minni, Bs. i. 728. minnis-góor, adj. baving a good memory. minnis-horn, n. a memorial born, cup, Fsl. 19. minnis-lauss. adj. baving a bad memory. minnis-leysi, n. loss of memory. minnis-stæðr, 2dj. memorable, þórð. 74. minnis-veig, n. a 'toastcup,' of a charmed cup, Sdm. (prose), Fas. iii. 309. minnis-verðr, adj. memorable. minnis-ol, n. = minnisveig, Hdl. 45, where it has some notion of a charmed drink.

minnigr, adj., mingastir, a απ. λεγ., Fms. vi. 199 (Hulda), but elsewhere uncontracted: -mindful, baving a good memory, Hm. 102, Fagrsk. 14; m. ok ólyginn, 1b. 15; stórvitr ok minnigr, m. ok námgjarn, O. H. (pref.); verbú sem mingastr (contr.), Fms. vi. 199: remembering, ek em m. hversu ..., I remember bow ..., i. 35 :- with gen., vera m. e-s, Fs. 18, Fms. iii. 63, xi. 261, O. H. 215:—also minnigr at e-u, Nj. (in a verse). minni-liga, adv. in memory, Karl. 126.

minni-ligr, adj. memorable, Stj. 67, 127, 280, Barl. 171, Bs. i. 347, Sturl. ii. 187, v. l.

minning, f. memory, recollection, remembrance; en nú ritu vér þau tíðendi með nokkurri minningu, er görðusk . . ., O. H. (pref.); í minning e-s, in memory of, remembrance of, Rb. 336, MS. 623. 96, Nj. 157, Sks. 112; göra minning e-s, Fms. i. 31, Blas. 43, Grett. 137; góðrar, ágætrar minningar, of good, blessed memory, H. E. i. 529, Dipl. i. 3: with a notion of vengeance, ok bótti sjá minning betri en engi, Ld. 234, Fms. xi. 443: with a notion of gratitude, a gift, present, Eg. 63; benna varning vil ek at her piggit at mer, herra, hott smæri minningar se görvar en vera ætti. Fms. xi. 328. 2. admonition, foreboding; görvar en vera ætti, Fms. xi. 328. þessi minning varð náliga hverja nótt, Fms. vii. 187. COMPDS: minningar-mark, n. a monument, Stj. 190. minningar-tio, f. a memorial minningar-veror, adj. memorable, Fms. x. 313. feast, Mar.

minni-samligr, adj. memorable, Edda 160 (pref.), Stj. 6. minni-samr, adj. with gen. recollecting, mindful, and of things 'never to be forgotten,' Nj. 152, Ld. 242, Fms. vi. 261, vii. 295, Ölk. 37, Háv. 44. minnka, proncd. minka, 20, [minni, minnr], to lessen, diminish, 732. 1, Skálda 167, Rb. 334; m. sik, virðing sína, to lower oneself, Nj. 222, 2. impers. to abate, decrease; vedrit (acc.) minnkar, Eg. 99; skóginn minnkar, Str. 4; ísa minnkar, Fms. ix. 350. II. reflex.

Stj. 59: to be lowered, disgraced, ef Sturla er at nokkru minnkaör, Sturl. i. 104; minnkask ekki, Hrafn. 16; minnkaðisk vár sæmd í því, Fms. x. 7. minnkan, f. a decrease, minishing, Fas. iii. 266, Bs. ii. 164: gramm., 2. metaph. shame, discredit, freq. in mod. usage; Skálda 167, 188.

ber er minnkan að því, 'tis discreditable to thee. minnkunar-laust,

n. adj. without disgrace.

MINNE, adv., compar. also spelt and proncd. mior, and so always in mod. usage; superl. minnst; answering to litt (see litill); [Ulf. mins or minz; cp. Lat. minus]: - less, with dat.; halfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjötta eyri, Grág. ii. 175; vetri mior en half-sextugr, i. e. fifty-five years old save one [cp. 'forty stripes save one'], 1b. 18; manni minnr en halfr setti tigr, Sturl. iii. 37; vera lifi minnr, to be minus one's life, lifeless, dead, Isl. ii. 315 (Heidarv. S.); engu midr Skallagrimi, no less than S., Eg. 334; engu minnr, no less, 'nibilo minus,' Edda 36; sá er mior neytir, be who makes less use of it, Grag. ii. 293; minnr a vidborda, Fms. vii. 292; ef madr stelr minnr en pveiti, N. G. L. i. 253; midr vel, less well, not very well, Isl. ii. 330; beir sem vitrari voru ok minnr druknir, Fms. i. 59; þat skipit er minnr var brotið, ii. 128; minnr mundi þjóstólfi í augu vaxa, Nj. 58; þat er minnr er fjarat, Ld. 76; ok er þat eigi minnr mitt hugboo, Fær. 202; mundi hann þá minnr saka sóttin, Sks. 704; sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7; minnr frá líkendum, Fms. v. 86: in mod. usage, því er miðr, alack! því er verr og miðr = alack! I am II. superl. minnst, least; þá er hann varði minnst, when be least expected, Eg. 296; minnst manud, at least a month, Vigl. 33; minnst staddr, i. e. in a bad plight, Pr. 410.

minnstr, superl. least; see minni.

minnbak, n. [from a Gaelic word min=flour], dough made of butter and flour kneaded by the Irish slaves to slake their thirst at sea when short of water, Landn. 34: whence Minnbaks-eyrr, f. a local name in Icel., see Landn. l. c. and Fs.

minta, u, f. the herb mint, Pr. 272, N. T.

mirra, u, f. myrrb, Stj., Hom., N. T.

MIS, adv., also á mis, the older form of which was miss, which remains in missa, missir, miss-eri, and was in the earliest times sounded so, as may be seen from such rhymes as miss-long, vissa, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century); [Ulf. misso = άλλήλων, prop. a subst. = Lat. vices]:—amiss, denoting to miss one another, pass one another without meeting; bá ríor hann undir melinn hjá Mosvöllum er þeir bræðr ríða hit efra ok farask þeir hjá á mis, Gísl. 19; as also simply farast á mis, to pass by one another so as to miss; sverð Saul hjó aldri mis, Stj. 495. 2 Sam. ii. 22; hann ætlaði at drepa keisarann...en grípr á mis Karlamagnús, be intended to slay the emperor Charlemagne, but missed him, Karl. 151; gripu peir a miss hins bezta rads, they missed their opportunity, Rom. 278; gora & miss, to do amiss, Hom. 14; leggja & mis, to lay athwart or across.

B. In a great number of compds, denoting, a. alternately, Germ. wechsel, as in mis-svefni, mis-vitr, miss-eri, missong; wrong way; and lastly, y. wrong, evil, see the following compds. mis-bjoos, baud, to proclaim amiss, N.G.L. i. 9, 348: to ill-use,

offend, with dat., Mar., Hom.: esp. in part. n., e-m bykir sér misbodit í

c-u, to feel offended at, take ill, Ld. 136, Orkn. 212.

mis-brigði, n. pl. deviation, Sks. 527.

mis-bundinn, part. mis-bound, unlawfully bound, N. G. L. i. 83. mis-daudi, a, m. death at different times: in the phrase, ef m. peirra veror, if one of them should die before the other, N. G. L. i. 48, Grag. i. 219, Fb. i. 560, Fs. 124.

mis-deils, d, to 'mis-deal,' quarrel, N.G.L. i. 68. mis-deild, f. a 'mis-deal,' quarrel, Fms. x. 406, N.G.L. i. 68. mis-deili, n. 'mis-dealing,' shewing undue preference, Fms. i. 17.

mis-dýpi, n. 'mis-depths,' now shallow, now deep, Isl. pjóds. ii. 77.

mis-dæma, d, to misjudge, Bær. 12.

mis-dæmi, n. misjudgment, N. G. L. i. 88.

mis-dæming, f. misjudgment, Sks. 344.

mis-eior, n. 'mis-oath,' perjury, Eluc. mis-eldri, n. 'mis-age,' disparity in age, of brothers, wedded persons, or the like, Fb. i. 123, 250, Fms. v. 318 (spelt wrongly mis-eldi), x. 402 (spelt mis-heldi).

mis-eta, at, to 'eat amiss,' i.e. at a wrong time, N.G.L. i. 378.

mis-fall, n. a misbap, mischance, Art.

mis-falla, féll, to bappen amiss, Str. 9, Karl. 303, Art. 52.

mis-fangi, a, m. a mistake, taking one thing for another, Grag. i. 415, Greg. 70.

mis-fangi, adj. guilty of a mistake, Grág. mis-fana, fór, [Scot. misfaer], to go amiss, be lost, Gpl. 508: to do amiss, transgress, Bs. i. 773; misfara med e-u, to treat amiss, outrage, N. G. L. i. 152, O. H. 224, Gpl. 102, 312: to misconduct, Fms. vii. 142: reflex. to go amiss, Bret. 98; e-m misfersk, it goes amiss with one, Bs. ii. 18.

mis-fari, a, m. 'mis-travelling,' of two travelling at a different speed, so that one is left much behind; mun þá svá mikill verða yðvarr m., ferent account, speak well of one and ill of another, Orkn. 46; el

Fbr. 205; ok varð m. þeirra eigi alllítill, Fær. 268; at sem minnstr skyldi verða m. þeirra Brúsa, Ó. H. 97.

mis-fengr, adj. missing one's aim, Gisl. 71.

mis-fero, f. misconduct, H. E. i. 249: a misbap, Art. 39.

mis-ferli, n. a misbap, mischance, = slysferli, Gbl. 482, Sturl. ii. 51: misconduct, Bs. ii. 70.

mis-froor, adj. mis-informed, of persons hearing different accounts of the same thing, Fas. iii. 237, v.l.

mis-fylgi, n. partiality, N. G. L. iii. 77.

mis-for, f., esp. in pl. misbaps, a miscarriage, accident, Bs. i. 200, Barl. 52, Fær. 194: in Grág. i. 224 misfarar is used of a crew perishing one after another, a case analogous to that told in Ld. ch. 18, and bearing on the old law of inheritance, by which all persons aboard a ship were one another's heirs; so that it was important to know in what order they died, and who had been the last survivor, cp. kjolsvarf in the early Swed. law: the phrase, fara misforum, to bave miscarried.

mis-ganga, u, f. a going amiss, straying, of cattle, Grág. i. 435, Krók. 37: misconduct, N. G. L. i. 63, Fb. ii. 300: dissent, H. E. i. 528: of the

tide, see misgong.

mis-gleyma, d, to forget, Art. 52.

mis-goor, adj. 'mis-good,' partly good, partly bad, Fb. ii. 240. mis-grafa, grof, to 'mis-bury,' i. e. against law, N. G. L. i. 392.

mis-granda, 20, to misuse, burt, H. E. i. 242, Hom. 155 mis-gruna, 20, to suspect, Fms. iii. 122, Fas. iii. 278, Bs. i. 810.

mis-gong, n. pl., mis-ganga, u, f., Orkn. 266: in the Rb. spelt missong, even in the very old vellums 1812 and 625; which may be the true, and misgong a later etymologisting form, from miss and an inflexive

-ang, cp. hunang, analogous to misseri, q. v.

B. 'Mis-tide,' 'tide-change,' i. e. the spring tides at new moon and at full moon; the spring at full moon was called missong in meiri, bigb spring tide, opp. to missong in minni, the low springs at new moon; 25 to the seasons, the midsummer springs (the sun in Cancer) were called high, as opp. to the low spring tides at midwinter time (the sun in Capricorn), see the Rb.; geisar þá flóðit miklu meirr en áðr ok köllu vér þat in meiri misgöng, verða þá misgöng at nýi meiri en áðr, 732. I, 4; en ek veit at þér flytisk eigi ór höfninni fyrir misgöngin, not before the next spring tide, Isl. ii. 127 (where misgöngin is misgöng in meiri); þau flóð köllu vér missöng at nyi hverju, . köllu vér þat en meiri missöng, . . . tungl er fullt eðr ekki at sýn þá er missöng eru ok fjara verðr nær miðdegi eðr miðnætti, . . verða þá missöng at nýi meir en áðr, Rb. 442, 444, 448, 478: the vellum 732 uses mostly misgong or misgavng; thus, en bá er tunglit stendr gegnt sól eru misgöng af vellu sólar-hita...sól í Krabba-merki ok misgöng,...sól í Steingeitar-merki ok misgöng minni...; again, ok þan köllu vér flóð missöng at nyi hverju, see Ísl. ii. 512 (the foot-note); peir mundi pess bíða, þá er á stæðisk misganga straumanna (=ibe spring tide), ok austan-veðr, þvíat þá er varla fært milli Vestreyjar ok Hrosseyjar, Orkn. 266. The word is now obsolete, and instead of it Icel. say stór-straumr, stór-streymt, = spring tide, opp. to smá-straumr, smá-streymt, = neap tide, which words, on the other hand, do not occur in old writers: mids gong, = waning moon, is still said to be in use in eastern Iceland.

mis-gora, d, to misdo, transgress, Nj. 176, Hom. 19, Gpl. 183, Fms. i. 47, N. G. L. i. 351, Sturl. iii. 233.

mis-görð, f. transgression, passim in mod. usage.

mis-görning, f. (-görningr, m., Sks. 676, Fms. x. 371), a misdeed, transgression, Hom. 152, 158.

mis-haldinn, part. wronged, not getting fair treatment, Fms. vii. 2, x. 410, Gpl. 185, Bær. 18.

mis-heldi, n. ill usage, unfair treatment, Fms. x. 402.

mis-hljóðan, f. discordance, Stj. 45.

mis-huga, að, to think amiss, think evil, Hom. (St.)

mis-hugi, adj.; vera m. vid e-n, to be at variance with, Fas. i. 171: 25 subst. suspicion, Bær. 16.

mis-hugna, 20, to displease, Art.

mis-hogg, n. a 'mis-blow,' miss, striking at one thing and hitting another, Bs. i. 428.

mis-höggva, hjó, to strike amiss, N.G.L. i. 166.

misindi, n., in the gen. of mixed, bad quality, e. g. misindis-made, m. a person of bad reputation.

mis-inna, t; e-m verðr misinnt = mismæla (q. v.), Dropl. 18.

mis-jafn, adj. 'mis-even,' uneven, unequal, of various sizes or qualities, now this, now that, Fb. i. 559, Nj. 122; i misjöfn efni, Skalda 175; misjöfn skotvápn, i.e. both beavy and light, long and sbort, Sks. 386; misjafnir eru blinds manns bitar, a blind man's mouthfuls are uneven, either too small or too large: metaph. not good, samfarir þeirra vóru misjafnar, Sturl. L 115; bessi ætlan botti mönnum misjöfn, Fms. ix. 17; sa verðr at mæta misjöfnu (bardsbips) er víða ferr, Fas. ii. 74; á misjöfnu þrífask börnin bezt, a saying; misjafnt hægr, not very easy, Band. 13.

nökkurt hlutt væri misjafnaðr (sbared unequally) með þeim bræðrum, Fms. x. 62; hefir þú, faðir, lengi mjök misjafnat með oss bræðrum, Ld. 102; ef hann eigi misjafnaði með þeim, Sturl. ii. 159.

mis-jafnaor, m. an unequal sharing, Grag. i. 174: odds, Fms. i. 42. mis-jafnan, f. = misjafnaðr, Bs. ii. 40, Mar.

mis-kast, n. a 'mis-cast;' farask at miskëstum, to be worsted, Stj. 211. mis-kaup, n. a bad bargain, Sturl. iii. 212, v.l.

mis-kenna, d, to mis-ken, mistake one for another, Str. 82, Sturl. i. 160,

miski, a, m. [mis], a misdeed, offence; in the phrase, göra e-m til miska, to offend, wrong a person, Finnb. 258, Ld. 76, Hrafn. 27. miska-ráð, n. pl. misdeeds, Harms. 14.

mis-kunn, f., mod. miskun with a single n, [from mis- and kunna; Scot. mis-ken; analogous to Lat. ignoscere = not to know, to overlook, pardon faults, as is duly remarked in Syntagma Baptismi by Jón Olafsson]:-forgiveness, pardon, mercy, grace; vill porolfr gefask upp i mitt vald til miskunnar, Eg. 89; gefask upp å yðvart vald ok miskunn, Fms. i. 104, Greg. 48, Nidrst. 1; ok eru þeir þá í m. konungs, at the king's mercy, Gpl. 84; göra miskunn á e-m, to sbew mercy to, Stj. 200; miskunnar andi, hugr, heit, augu, brunnr, fadmr, the spirit, mind, promise, eyes, spring, bosom of grace, 242, Greg. 25, 45, 47, Fms. ii. 196, Th. 25; miskunnar domr, merciful judgment, Sks. 615; m. modir, mother of mercy, Hom. 121; miskunnar gjöf, gift of grace, Fær. 136, Bs. i. 699: esp. freq. in eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal. COMPDS: miskunnarfullr, 2dj. merciful, Dipl. ii. 14. miskunnar-lauss, adj. merciless, unforgiving, cruel, Sks. 735, Stj. 230. miskunnar-leysi, n. bardness of beart, cruelty, Bs. i. 288, Stj. 481. miskunnar-maör, m. an object of charity, a pauper, Ld. 310. miskunnas of mercy or charity, Hom. 67, K. A. 76, Fms. x. 244. miskunnar-verk, n. a work

mis-kunna, mod. mis-kuna, ao, to sbew mercy, pardon, with dat.; m. máli e-s, to pardon, deal mercifully with one, Sks. 652, Fms. ii. 119, viii. 24, Greg. 24; miskunnadu mér Gud = miserere mei Deus, Fms. viii. 239: passim in eccl. usage, Guð miskuni nú öllum oss, a hymn.

with acc., miskunna e-n, O. H. L. 40, Str. 74, Sks. 255, (rare.) mis-kunnari, 2, m. one who shews mercy, a pardoner, Str. 81. miskunn-lauss, adj. finding no mercy, Gs., Grett. 15 new Ed.

miskunn-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), mercifully, Fms. ix. 517, Stj. 40, Sks. 453.

miskunn-samr, adj. merciful, Blas. 42, Magn. 464, Nj. 157, Hom. 109, Fms. ix. 524, Barl. 82.

miskunn-semd, -semi, f. compassion, mercy, Magn. 514, Sks. 733, Fms. iv. 247.

mis-kviör, m. [Ulf. missa-qiss = $\sigma \chi l \sigma \mu a$], a slip in the pleading before a court; ek tek miskviðu alla or málinu hvárt sem mér verðr mismælt eðr ofmælt, Nj. 232; hann sótti málit miskviða-laust, Hrafn. 18.

mis-langr, adj. of different length, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse). mis-leggja, lagði, to lay amiss; e-m eru mislagðar hendr, one bad

'mislaid bands,' i.e. did the wrong thing and left the right undone, Fms. vii. 118, porst. Stang. 52, Finnb. 262: also of slovenly or bad work.

mis-leiks, lék, to ill-treat, N.G.L. i. 169.

mislingar, m. pl., or mislinga-sott, f. [Germ. masern; Engl. measles], the 'spotted sickness,' measles.

mis-litr, adj. variegated, of colour, Stj. 73, Barl. 169; mislit ull. mis-lika, 20, to mislike, be displeased, Nj. 65, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 96, x. 12, xi. 45, Hrafn. 17.

mis-likan, f. misliking, dislike, Str. 42.

mis-litask, leit, to look amiss on a thing, misjudge; e-m mislitzk e-t, to be mistaken about it, Glum. 350.

mis-lyndi, n. an uncertain temper, Fms. vi. 355, Korm. 168, Sks. 137. mis-lyndr, adj. variable in temper, Fms. viii. 447, Al. 54, Sks. 24, 271, Róm. 254.

mis-lýti, n. pl. faults, flaws, Rétt. 6. 8.

mis-logur, f. pl.; leggja mislögum, to lay the feet across, Fb. ii. 300. mis-marka, 20, to 'mis-mark,' mark another man's lamb, Grag. ii. 304. mis-minna, t, to remember wrong: impers., mig misminnir e-t. mis-minni, n. recollecting wrong, N. G. L. i. 378.

mis-muni, 2, m. = mismuur, Grág. i. 173 (the odd amount), 174 B, ii. 158; verðr þar ein nótt at mismuna, one odd night, Rb. (1812) 52. mis-munr, m. difference, disproportion, Fms. vii. 142, Batl. 67, 93, Karl. 373, Rb. 14.

mis-mela, t, to make a slip of the tongue, Al. 102, Nj. 232: to disparage, with dat., Str. 70.

mis-mæli, n. 'mis-speaking,' a slip of the tongue; hann mun eitt m. tala á allri æfi sinni ok láta á sama degi sitt líf, Fms. iv. 46, Orkn. 112, Fb. ii. 417, Karl. 437; e-m veror m., to make a slip of the tongue, O. H. L. 14; mer vard m.:-dissent, Rett. 73.

misnesi, n. (qs. mið-snesi?), [from miðr and snös = nös (?), q. v.]:—the partition between the nostrils.

mis-raoit, n. part.; e-u er misradit, ill-advised, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 141, Ísl. ii. 379.

mis-reodi, n. an ill-advised, ill-fated deed, Fms. vi. 19, x. 416, Bs. i. 722, Karl. 81: transgression, Barl. 73.

mis-rooda, u, f. [mis and rooda = Lat. ne-fandum], fornication, Grag. i. 338, ii. 61.

MISSA, t, infin. pret. misstu, Fms. i. 178 (in a verse); [A.S. missjan; Engl. miss; O. H. G. missan; Dan. miste]:-to miss, lose: with gen. to miss, not bit, lack, and the like; Kolr sveifladi til hans öxi ok missti hans, Nj. 56; svá missta ek alldri manns fyrr, Fms. ii. 331; hann lagði til hans með saxinu ok missti, Ó. H. 73; Philistei missa nú Samsons, found bim not, Stj. 415; m. heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, Sighvat; allt fyrir ofan bar sem missti húsanna, where the houses ended, where there were no longer any houses (for shelter), Fms. ix. 30; pau skulu eigi missa (not escape) hefndar Heilagrar kirkju, K. A. 116; hann missti þá fótum, be slipped with the feet, missed bis footing (better m. fóta), Hkr. i. 17; m. fótanna, id., Bs. i. 369; í engum mánaði missti hennar sá útími, O. H. L. 84; m. tíða, Fms. v. 182; missta'k Astu burs, er..., I missed the son of Asta, when ..., Sighvat; hann vill brifa sverdit, ok missir, be thinks to grasp the sword and misses it, 'tis gone, Ld. 118; ef maor missir kvadar-váttar, bas none, lacks, Grag. i. 42; sagoi hann misst hafa (be bad omitted) peirra priggja vattorða er í dóminn áttu at koma, Nj. 36; missti hann nú hers síns sem vita má, Fms. ii. 306; missum vér nú Húkonar Ívarssonar frænda míns. vi. 282; Dagr var þá enn eigi kominn með sitt lið ok missti þess fylkingar armsins, O. H. 209; þvíat þeir höfðu lengi matar misst, been long without food, Gisl. 57. 2. to miss, lose, suffer loss of; ek hefi mikils misst, Nj. 28, 117; þá á hann at m. þeirrar giftar, N. G. L. i. 345; missa höfðingja sinna, þórð. 6 new Ed.; missa sinna aura (Ed. sina for sina), Grág. i. 412; missa föður, Skv. 2. 10; maga hefir þú þinna misst, 8. impers. there is a lack; par missir engra gódra grasa, there is no lack of any good herbs, Post.; kvedja búa, í stad þeirra et it síðara sumar missir, í kvið, Grág. i. 491; Gunnarr hljóp í lopt upp, ok missir hans, and so the thrust missed him, Nj. 84; ef Gunnars missi, if G. sbould die, Akv. II: -m. e-s við, þá var við misst Atla hins svarta, Fms. xi. 45; ef mín missir við, if I should die, v. 325, vi. 224; ef þín missir við, 227. II. with acc. to lose, esp. in later writers and MSS.; missa sigr, to miss victory, lose a battle, Fas. i. 96; m. vára vináttu, Bs. i. 869; vér höfum misst frændr vára, Fb. ii. 119, Fas. ii. 149, 246; hann hafði misst konu sína, Fms. v. 122 (but konu sinnar, O. H. 236, l.c.), cp. Eg. 76, Jb. 264, Ld. 291, Grag. i. 434, and so in mod. usage.

missa, u, f. a loss, Al. 56, Eg. 40, Mar.; betra er oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs konungs, Hkr. i. 334; aftaka ok m., Edda 37; sorg ok m., Merl. 1. 39.

mis-sattr, adj. disagreeing, at enmity, Fms. i. 177, iv. 216, v. 224, vii. 64. mis-segja, sagði, to 'mis-say,' relate wrongly, Jb. 3.

mis-semja, samõi, to disagree; e-m missemr um e-t, D. N.

MISSERI, also spelt missari, n., usually in pl.; [from a compd word, the former part of which is miss, denoting the alternation, change of the seasons, for misseri is for the year what mal is for the day; the inflexive syllable -eri is uncertain, but not from ar, see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 471 (note): to derive this old true Teut, word from Lat, semester is inadmissible, for the sense of a period of six months is not the original one; A.S. missare.]

B. A season, or in plur. the seasons, of the year (Germ. Jahres-zeit); mál ok misseri, Hm. 57; sams misseris, at the same season, Gkv. 1. 8; skulu bændr timbr í tupt færa á misseri, en gör á tólf mánuðum, N. G. L. II. in plur. esp. with a distributive or numeral pronoun, i. 387. the 'seasons,' a circuit of seasons = a twelvemonth, a year; ein misseri, Gkv. I. 9; betta varð á einum misserum, Bs. i. 466; ein misseri stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 377; ok er þau höfðu ásamt verit ein misseri áttu bau son, Finnb. 294; önnur misseri, the next twelvemonths, Fms. v. 193; hver missari, vii. 129; á hverjum misserum, every season, Grág. i. 284; hann hafði þrennar veizlur á hverjum misserum, Fms. iv. 254 (vetri, O. H. 113, l. c.); tvau (or tvenn) missari, two years, Grag. i. 287; a tveim inum fyrrum misserum, Fms. viii. 173; nokkur misseri, some seasons, some time, Glum. 372; þat (viz. thirty-six days) er inn tíundi hlutr allra missara, the tentb part of a wbole year, Hom. 73; Færeyingar hafa nýtt kjöt öllum misserum, all the year round, Fær. 248; fiska-stöd öllum misserum, at all seasons, Ld. 4; en þó muntú þessi missari (the current year) verða at búa í Tungu, 246; þá búa er þau misseri hafa þar búit, Grág. ii. 124; fyrir fardaga eða á miðjum misserum, 216; hann skyldi vera þar öll þau misseri, Nj. 209, Fms. vii. 137; þeir bjuggu þar fjóra vetr..., á inum fyrstum misserum, i. 265; en er á leið misserin, when the seasons drew to a close, Fas. ii. 523; þá var svá komit misserum at nótt var fatljós, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; liðu nú af misserin, ok um várit eptir fór..., 2. of a period of six months, balf-year; menn höfðu Sturl. i. 35. talið í tveim misserum fjóra daga ens fjórða hundraðs, Ib. 6; ár heitir tvau misseri, Rb. 6: the following instances may be doubtful, taka tveggja missera vist, Grág. i. 152; sex misseri=tbree years (or = six years?), 264; prjú missari, tbree balf-years (or = tbree twelvemontbs?), Fms. vi. 341 (cp. in the verse þrjú missarin þessi, as also the context of the

passage, friðr namsk ár it þriðja, short above); fjögurra missera björg, s COMPDS: missera-mot, n. the meeting, juncture of seasons, where one begins, another ends, N. G. L. i. 35. missersskipti, n. pl. change of seasons, from one season to another. misseratal, n. computation of the seasons, a calendar, Grag. i. 2, K. b. K. 164, missoris-vist, f. a year's service, Lv. 57. Blas. 39. missi-fengr, adj. missing one's aim, Gisl. 71, Fms. x. 356. missir, m. = missa, a loss, Fms. vii. 124, Fær. 136, Am. 98, Grett. 98, freq. in mod. usage. mis-sior, adj. of unequal length, of a garment, Fms. x. mis-sjá, sé, to see amiss, Bs. i. 95. mis-skakki, a, m. odds, difference; gefa ofan á í misskakka jarðanna, to pay into the bargain, Dipl. ii. 4. mis-skers, skar, to 'mis-cut,' cut wrong, N. G. L. i. 137. mis-skilja, d, to misunderstand. mis-skilningr, m. misunderstanding, misapprebension. mis-skipta, t, to 'mis-sbare,' sbare unequally, Gbl. 267, Jb. 160, Fms. iii. 172. mis-skipti, n. an unequal sharing, Hom. (St.) mis-smíði, n. pl. mistakes in a work; in the phrase, sjá or finna m. á e-u, to find or see faults in a thing, see that things are not all right, Bs. i. 142, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 168, Fs. 142. mis-snúa, sneri, to misturn, turn wrong, Hom. 19, Greg. 40. mis-storr, adj. of different size, Fms. vii. 163. mis-svefni, n. 'mis-sleeping,' sleeping and waking alternately, Fsm. mis-svorja, sot, to mis-swear, perjure oneself, N.G.L. i. 30. mis-sýnask, d, dep. to 'mis-see,' see wrong, of deception of sight: impers., e-m missynisk, Fms. vii. 160: to be mistaken, Lv. 8; undarligt verðr um vitra menn er svá missýnisk, Glúm. 389:—act., e-m missýnir, Mag. 124, (rare.) mis-syni, n. deception of sight, Fær. 166, Fbr. 32, Ölk. 36. mis-syning, f. deception of sight. mis-seell, adj. 'mis-bappy,' i. e. of unequal bappiness, one having too much and another too little, Grett. 161. mis-sætt, f. = missætti, Hkr. iii. 101. mis-sætti, n. discord, Nj. 48, Fms. v. 224, ix. 2, Rb. 410. miss-öng, see misgöng. MIST, f. one of the weird sisters or Valkyriur of the heathen age, Gm., Edda (Gl.); prob. akin to the neut. mistr (q. v.), as is to be inferred from mistar-marr, the mist-sea = the clouds, the airy region, Hkv. 1. 46. mis-taka, tók, to take by mistake, Grág. ii. 196; e-m verðr mistekit til e-s, to make a slip, take the wrong thing, i. 168:-reflex. mistakask, to miscarry, Grett. 148. mis-tala, 20, to make a slip with the tongue, Flov. mis-tekja, u, f. a mistake, N. G. L. i. 20. Mistil-teinn, m. [O. H. G. mistil; Germ. mistel; A. S. mistel or mistel-ta; Engl. mistletoe]:-the mistletoe or mistle-twig, the fatal twig by which Balder, the white sun-god, was slain, see Vsp. 36 sqq., and the legend in Edda 36, 37. After the death of Balder the Ragnarök (the last day of the heathen mythology) set in. Balder's death was also symbolical of the victory of darkness over light, which comes every year at midwinter. The mistletoe in English households at Christmas time is no doubt a relic of a rite lost in the remotest heathenism, for the fight of light and darkness at midwinter was a foreshadowing of the final overthrow in Ragnarök. The legend and the word are common to all Teutonic people of all ages. MISTR, n. [A.S. and Engl. mist], a mist, a freq. word in Icel. although not recorded in old writers; boka (fog) and mistr are distinguished. mis-trua, o, to mistrust, disbelieve, with dat., Fms. ix. 260, Gpl. 84, 330: with acc. a Latinism, 656 B. 11, 625. 85, Art. 67. mis-trúnaðr, m. mistrust, Stj. 111, Fms. ix. 281, 284. mis-tryggja, ð, = mistrúa, D. N. v. 182. mis-verja, varði, to 'mis-defend,' as a law term, N. G. L. i. 89. mis-verk, n. a misdeed, Sks. 734, Stj., Mar. passim. mis-verki, a, m. mis-doing, a slip, fault in law, Grág. i. 335, Gpl. 228: a misdeed, Fms. xi. 235, Str. 18, Sks. 734.
mis-vinna, vann, to work at a wrong time, N. G. L. i. 378. mis-vitr, adj. 'mis-wise,' silly and wise together; misvitr er Njáll, segir Hallgeror, Nj. 67. mis-vigi, n. a law term for a kind of indirect or intended slaughter, defined in N. G. L. i. 80 (ch. 238). mis-bokka, 20, to disparage, Fms. iv. 267, 320. mis-bokki, a, m. mislike, O. H. 119, 145. mis-bokknask, ad, dep. to be misliked, Fms. i. 261, Sturl. iii. 279, Fas. i. 29. mis-þýkki, n. 'mis-thought,' discord, Fas. ii. 422, Bs. i. 661, ii. 149. mis-þykkja, u, f. = misþykki, Nj. 48 (v. l.), Bs. i. 724. mis-bykt, f. = misbykkja, Sturl. iii. 229, Bs. i. 701, Mar. mis-byrma, o, to spare not, violate, damage, with dat., K. A. 40, Gbl. mjólkar átta . . . merkr í mál, and the like. 187, K. b. K. 168, Greg. 77. mis-pyrming, f. mis-treating, Bs. ii. 149.

mis-byrmsla, u, f. damage, violation, K. A. 216. mis-esti, n. 'mis-eating,' eating things forbidden by ecclesiastical law, N. G. L. i. 384. mitti, n., qs. midli, the middle waist, Fas. iii. 481. mittis-grannr, -digr, slender, stout in the waist. mittum-stangi, a corruption from the Germ. 'mit dem stange'= ' be with the pole,' a nickname, which the Norse interpreter did not understand, and took to be a name, pior. MIGA, part. meig, meigt, meig, mod. még, mégst, még; pl. migu; part. migit; [A.S. migan; Lat. mingere], Edda 58, Grag. ii. 133, Fas. iii. 99, Ls. 34, Fs. 147, Bs. i. 457. MILA, u, f. [from Lat. mille], a mile, Rb. passim, Al. 109, but seldom used in good old writers or in poets, for the verse Fb. i. 214 is not genuine, and the only passage from a classical Saga is Lv. 106-ok segia menn at fáar mílur gékk hann þaðan frá (paper MS., of a journey through Germany from Rome). MIMIR, m. name of the wise giant of Norse mythology, the keeper of the holy well Mimis-brunnr, m. = the burn of Mimir, the well of wisdom, in which Odin pawned his eye for wisdom, a myth which is explained as symbolical of the heavenly vault with its single eye, the sun, setting in the sea, Vsp. 22. Mimir also occurs in the following compds, hregg-mimir = the 'tempest-sky,' and vett-mimir = the top sky = the uppermost beaven, Edda (Gl.), which are among the nine heavens, such as the ancients fancied it, which shews a connection of this name with the sky; Sökk-mimir, the M. of the depth, is the name of a giant (representing the sky of the Inferno?), Gm. Again, another myth says that Odin carried with him the cut off head of the giant Mimir (Mims-höfuð), which told him all hidden things, Vsp. 47, Yngl. S. ch. 7, Edda: Odin is called Mims-vins, m. = the friend of Mimir, Stor. Mims-synir, m. pl. the sons of Mimir = the winds (?), Vsp.

II. hold-mimir, flesh-maimer (?), is the poët. name of a sword, Edda (Gl.); cp. also Ulf. mimz = npias, I Cor. viii. 13, (= a cbop, butcher's meat?). maining, cutting, and is the likeness to Lat. memor only accidental? cp. also the following word. mimungr, m. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.), prop. the sword of Widga in Þiðr. S. min-ligr, adj. like mine, like me; erat minligt flugu at gina, it is not like me to swallow that fly (like a fish), Bs. i. (in a verse). mínúta, u, f. a minute in time or degree, Rb. mitr, n. [from the Gr.], a mitre, Fms. i. 266, viii. 308, Bs. mitra, u, f. = mitr, Bs. i. 417, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Fms. iii. 167. mjað-urt, f., botan. meadow-sweet, spiraea, Hjalt. mjaka, að, to lift or move beavily, with dat.; eg get varla mjakað því, I cannot move it a bit. mjaldr, m. a kind of wbale, from its whiteness. 2. a white tom-cat. mjall-hvitr, adj. white as driven snow, Alm. 7, freq. in mod. usage. mjall-roka, u, f. loose snow whirled by the wind, Fas. ii. 118. mjalta, 20, [mjólk], to milk sheep or cows. mjaltir, f. pl. the milking; voru konur at mjöltum, Eb. 316, freq. in mod. usage: mjölt, sing., is used of the grime on the hands from milk-COMPDS: mjalta-kona, u, f. a milk-maid. ing, þvo af sér mjöltina. mjalta-tími, a, m. milking time. mjaltr, adj. giving milk, milcb; tvæt kýt mjaltar, tíu kýrlög mjölt, ten milcb kine, B. K. 20. mjatla, að, to cut, slice, a dimin.; see meita. mjá, onomatopoetic, mewing, of a cat. mjáma, ao, to mew, of a cat. mjorkvi, see myrkvi. mjódd, f. narrowness. mjófask, að, dep. to become thin, narrow, Thom. 500. mjókka, að, = mjófask; tók þá á mjófka sundit, Sturl. iii. 33:-to make narrow, tbin. MJÓLK, f., gen. mjólkr, prop. mjolk with a short vowel; [Ulf. miluks = γάλα, I Cor. ix. 7; A. S. meolc; Engl. milk; O. H. G. milub; Germ. milch; Dan. melk; Swed. mjölk]:-milk, Fms. iv. 81, Sks. 90, Al. 31, Lv. 62; mjólk var heit ok vóru á steinar, 70; mjólkr-grautr, -hlaup, milk porridge; mjólkr-fata, -skjóla, -ílát, -trog, -ketill, etc., a milk pail, milk trough, milk kettle, Lv. 61, Korm. 156, Fbr. 213; nymjólk, new milk; spenvolg nýmjólk, milk warm from the cow; floud m., cooked milk; kúa-m., cow's milk; sauda-m., sbeep's milk; brjósta-m., breastmilk for suckling. COMPDS: mjólkr-á, f. a river of milk, Edda 4. mjólkr-barn, n. an infant fed on milk. mjólkr-hringr, m. the milky way, rendering of Lat. via lactea, for the genuine name is vetratbraut, Rb. (1812) 19. mjólkr-kýr, f. a milch cow, Jb. 224. the white juice, milk, of plants or trees; mjólk ór selju börk, Pr. 473. mjólka, að, spelt molka, Grág. ii. 309, Gpl. 400, Hkv. 1. 43, Ls. 23:—
to milk, Grág. i. 430, Dropl. 14, Isl. ii. 181, passim.

II. to gree
milk, of cows, Bs. i. 194; mjólka betr, Isl. ii. 180, Fas. iii. 373; kýrin

mjólkr, adj. milcb, giving milk, opp. to geldr, Grág. i. 501.

mjóni, a, m. a tbin, slim person, Björn.

MJÓB, adj., fem. mjó, neut. mjótt, with a characteristic v, which re- T blað, Fb. ii. 24: rist, kné, mjöðm, N.G.L. i. 312:—in wrestling, leiða appears before a vowel, thus mjóvan, mjóvar, mjóvir, mjóvum; often spelt with f, mjófan, etc.; in mod. usage by elision, mjóan, etc. The forms vary in three ways, mjór, mjár, mær, analogous to sjór, sjár, sær, a. mjár, mjá, mjátt; mjá (acc. n. pl.), Stj. 201, and foot-note 21; mjár farvegr, Fms. ix. 366, v. l.; mjátt, Js. 55, Thom. 153; miaua (= mjáva) vatní, D. N. i. 81. β. mær; mævar skeiðir, the slim, narrow sbips, Fms. i. 170 (in a verse),—certainly thus, not as explained in Lex. Poët. p. 567, col. 1; as also mævar hlaupsildr, the slim berrings, in Eyvind's verse (Hkr. i. 185); in me-fingr = mæ-fingr = mjó-fingr, taper-fingered, epithet of a lady, Hom.: af þeim meiði er mer (i.e. mær) syndisk, of the twig which was slim to behold, Vsp.; in the spelling of Cod. Reg. of Sam. Edda e, e, or æ are freq. all written with the letter e, so that mer (mibi) and mær (tenuis) would all be spelt alike; this reading was suggested as early as by Rask in the edition of 1818, see Bugge's remarks in Philol. Tidsskr. 6th vol.: in Mæv-eid (= the narrow isthmus) in Shetland, Mk. 98, called Mawid in a Videsse of 1516 A. D.; at present Mawie or Mavis-grind, as opp. to another isthmus called Brae, i. e. Breid-eid = the Broad isthmus; cp. also Moorness = the little ness, in Shetl. compar., an older form mjóvari, mjávari, Ýt.; superl. mjóvastr, but obsolete, and replaced by a contracted mjóri, mjóstr, in mod. usage mjórri, mjóstr.

B. Thin, slim, taper; svá mjó, so slim in the waist, Bs. ii. 168; mjórar konu, Bjarn. (in a verse); mjóva mey, Korm.; mjótt band, Edda 20; mjór kvistr, Fas. iii. 33; med mjófu járni, Fær. 238; mjór Mistilteinn, Vsp.; mjófum knífsoddi, Fs. 144; mjófum fléttingum, Karl. 335; yxn mjá ok mjök visin, Stj. 201; þar sem hann var mjóstr, Fms. vii. 264:—of cloth, stiku breið en eigi mjóri, Grág. i. 498; jaðarflá vara eðr mjó, 499; sitja mjótt, Band. 38 new Ed.: sayings, mjór er mikils vísir, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); mjótt er mundangs-hóf, Bs. i. (in a verse), Js. 55 (mjátt). 2. narrow; stigrinn var mjór ok þröngr, Fær. 48; skipit var heldr mjótt, Fms. ii. 50; mjótt sund, Grett. 83; mjór farvegr, Fms. ix. 366; grafir djúpari ok mjóri, Sks. 426: a nickname, Mjóvi, the Slim, or en Mjóva. II. in local names. Mjóvi-dalr, Mjóvi-fjörðr, Mjóva-nes, Mjó-sund or Mý-syndi, Dan. Mysunde in Slesvig; Meev-eið, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

С. Compos: mjó-beina or mjó-beinn, adj. slim leg, a nickname, Landn., Korm. mjó-eygr, adj. narrow-eyed, of one whose eyes are set close together, Eb. 258, see the remarks s. v. auga. mjóf-dælingr, m. a man from Mjóvidalt, Landn. mjó-fingraðr, adj. taper-fingered, Rm. (Bugge), of a lady. mjó-hljóðaðr, adj. tbin-voiced. mjóhryggr, m. the small of the back. mjó-hundr, m. [Dan. mynde], a greybound, Sks. 81. mjó-leitr, adj. narrow-faced, referring to the distance between the eyes, Bergb.-p. 124, Fas. ii. 118. mjó-nefr, adj. tbin nose, a nickname for a close man, O. H. 31. mjó-skíð, n. the slim wand, for this must be the true reading in the verse in Bjarn., the midskipa of the MSS. = miôscipa; and mjóskíð rökra = the slim twilight wand, = a taper, is a poët. circumlocution of a lady's name, Ey-kyndill (= Islandmjó-slegin, part. beaten thin, Fas. ii. 581. mjó-syndi, n. a narrow sound, straight lane, see above.

MJUKR, adj., compar. mjúkari, superl. mjúkastr, in mod. usage also mýkri, mýkstr; [Goth. muka in muka-modei = πραότηs; Engl. meek; Dan. myg; Swed. mjuk]: - soft to the touch; mjukt skinn, Bær. 19; mjúka rekkju, mjúkt bað, Eg. 239; hörund-mjúkr, soft-skinned, Orkn. (in a verse); m. ok hægr, Fms. ii. 201; mjúkt hár, mjúk ull, and the like; mjúkr í máli, eloquent, Bs. i. 2. agile, nimble; miúkr ok vel glímu-færr, Sturl. iii. 123; as also mjúkr á fótum, or fóta-mjúkr, of a wrestler; liða-mjúkr; mjúkari í orrostum, more agile, Fms. vii. 3. þar bygðisk Noregr fyrst er hann er mjúkastr, of the 254. soil, softest, most fertile, Landn. 276, v.l.; bótti mér svá at eins mjúkt at fara með ykkr enn fyrra dag, Fms. iv. 317. II. metaph. meek; mjúkr ok lítillátr, Fms. iii. 168; ek hefi verit yðr m. í öllum hlutum, x. 108; hlýðin ok mjúk, Al. 119; svá mjúk sem eitt lamb, Clar.:mild, gracious, mjúkasta mildi, Dipl. ii. 14; hann talaði allt mjúkara enn fyrra dag, Fms. vi. 45; mjúk miskunn, Bs. i. 638; m. diktr, mjúk orð, mjúkt lof, flowing, of words, speech, Lil. 4.

B. Compos: mjúk-dómr, m. meekness, Bs. ii. 24. mjúk-fingr, pior. 6, and mjúk-fingraðr, adj. soft-fingered, Fas. ii. 151. hendr, adj. soft-banded, Fms. vi. 73. mjúk-hjartaðr, adj. softbearted, Fb. ii. 392. mjúk-látr, adj. meek, gentle, Mar., Bs. i. 278: mjúk-leikr, m. nimbleness, agility, Fms. vii. 119. sly, Sks. 501. mjúk-liga, adv. softly, tenderly, Eg. 175, Orkn. 174, Fms. vii. 18, 306: mjúk-ligr, adj. meek, soft, Hom. 22. mjúknimbly, ii. 272. lyndi, f. meekness. mjúk-lyndr, adj. meek-tempered, gentle, Stj., Barl., Fms. v. 240, x. 108, v. l. mjúk-læta, t; m. sik, to bumble mjuk-leti, n. meekness, Mar. mjúk-orðr, adj. oneself, Eg. 525. smooth-spoken, Fms. vi. 117. mjúk-ræss, adj. running smootbly, Fms. viii. 384. mjúk-tækr, adj. touching gently, Fas. ii. 644.

MJODM, f., gen. mjaðmar, [Ulf. miduma = μέσον]:—the bip (prop. the middle of the body); á klæði hans yfir mjöðminni, Niðrst. 3; fyrir

e-n á mjöðm, Bárð. 35 new Ed.; or bregða e-m á mjöðm, Fas. iii. 573, of a wrestling trick of throwing one's antagonist by a movement of the mjödm, called mjadmar-bragd, the bip-trick, cross-buttock, Fas. ii. 148. mjaomar-bein and mjaomar-hofuo, n. the bip-bone, pior. 89, Finnb. 334; á nárann fyrir ofan mjaðmarhöfuð, Sturl. ii. 41. No other word in the language rhymes with mjöom; see the curious ditty in which a man and a ghost cap verses, Isl. pjóðs. i. 464.

MJODR, m., gen. mjadar, dat. miði; in mod. usage mjöð, f.; [A.S. medo; Engl. mead; O. H. G. metu; Germ. metb; Swed.-Dan. mjöd]: -mead, Sturl. ii. 245, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. viii. 18, 166, Nj. 43, Edda 24, 49, Bs. i. 77: in phrases, blanda, brugga mjöð, to blend mead; and grasadr mjödr, spiced or drugged mead, for the ancients used to spice or drug the mead with narcotic herbs, see the remarks s. v. joll; mead was the favourite drink in the Valhalla, Ls. 3, Vtkv. 7, Vsp. 22, Gm. 25; miadar-bytta, -ker, a mead-cask, Fms. iv. 168, ix. 329; mjadar ístra, mead-paunch, viii. 117; mjadar lögr, mead-liquor, ix. 329; mjadar drykkja, mead-drinking, 462; mjadar bland, mead-mixing, Rett. 2. 4. COMPDS: mjöð-drekka, u, f. a mead-cask, Eg. 137, 240, Ld. 188, þiðr. 164. mjöð-drukkinn, rart. 'mead-drunk,' Fnis. viii. 94. mjöðdrykkja, u, f. mead-drinking, Fms. viii. 17, Sturl. i. 161, Greg. 51. mjöð-kona, u, f. a mead-girl, N. G. L. ii. 204. mjöð-rann, n. a mead-ball, drinking-ball, Akv. 9.

MJOK, adv., mod. mjög, compar. meirr (q. v.), superl. mest; [Engl. much, see mikill or mykill]:-much; svá mjök, at ..., so much, that ..., Fms. i. 46; Væringjar alþýddusk mjök til hans, vi. 135; sem Erlingi gengi þat mjök til, at ..., vii. 258; hafða ek mjög fjár-varðveizlur búanda, Eg. 235; hann skaut mjök til ráða dóttur sinnar, Bjarn. 5:-svá mjök, rather much; hann var svá mjök hendisamr í afréttum, Glúm. 364; alls mjök, over-much, Stj. 2. very; hyrndir mjök, Fms. xi. 6; steint mjök fyrir ofan sjó, Eg. 68; ekki mjök, not very, Sturl. iii. 3. much, almost, very nearly but not quite; beir voru mjök 234. komnir at hinni meiri eyjunni, þá sá þeir..., Fms. ii. 93; hann var dauðr mjök af kulda, ix. 467; þat legg ek til ráða, at vér hafim mjök allir eina frásögn um þenna atburð, xi. 65; mjök örend, Mar.; eitt mannshár svá langt, at þat var mjök mannshátt, Fas. iii. 266; ok eru þeir mjök komnir at Austrey, Fær. 105; vóru þá komnir mjök svá (almost qui:e) þar gegnt, Nj. 247, Fms. vi. 164; svá vóru konungar, mjök svå allir, þeir er hans ríki höfðu hvárr eptir annan, Rb. 386.

mjök-siglandi, part. the 'much-sailor,' a nickname, see Landn. 491. MJÖL, n., dat. mjölvi (mod. mjöli), gen. pl. mjölva; in mod. usage also sounded mel (as kjöt and ket); [Engl. meal; Germ. mebl]:-meal, flour; fullr af mjölvi, Mar.; skip hlaðit af malti ok mjölvi, Eg. 81; var hlaðit skreið í annann en mjölvi í annan, Eb. 268; mjöl ok við, Nj. 4, Fs. 143; mjöl ok smjor, 197: poët., Fróda mjöl, Frodi's meal = gold, COMPDS: mjöl-belgr, -sekkr, -poki, m. a meal-Edda (in a verse). bag, -sack, -poke, Fas. i. 127, Bárð. 170, Nj. 181. mjöl-kaup, n. pl. purchase of meal, Fbr. 10, Gbl. 352. mjöl-kýll, n. = mjölbelgr, Nj. 227. mjöl-leyfi, n. a meal-licence, viz. licence to export meal, Hkr. iii. 96. mjöl-sáld, n. a meal-riddle, Sturl. i. 23. miöl-skuld, f. rent to be paid in meal, Sturl. ii. 64. mjöl-vægr, adj. estimated by mjöl-vætt, f. a weight (40 lbs.) of its value in meal, Grag. i. 505. meal, Bs. i. 137.

MJÖLL, f., gen. mjallar, dat. mjöllu, Rm. 26, Völs. R. I. 3; [perh. akin to mjöl, although with a double 1]:-fresh powdery snow; sá snjór er hvítastr er, ok í logni fellr, ok mjöll er kallaðr, Bárð. 2 new Ed.; görðisk ill færðin ok var mjöllin djúp, Fms. v. 179; vaða mjöll, Sighvat (Fb. iii. 240); mjöllin var laus, ok rauk hón, Fb. i. 579; sjórinn rauk sem mjöll, the sea 'reeked,' or broke in spray, like mjöll, Vígl. 22; cru þeir kasaðir í mjöllinni, Fs. 143: poët., haus-mjöll, floating bair, Skálda (in a verse); sjóð-m., the snow of the crucible = silver; svan-m., the swan-drift' = the waves, Lex. Poët. II. a pr. name of a lady, mjalla-hvítr, adj. = mjallhvítr, white as drifted snow.

Mjölnir, m., in the vellums spelt mjollnir, with o and ll (see Bugge in the foot-note to Vpm. 51); the ll seems to indicate that the n is radical, for if it were inflexive, it would be mjolnir (with one 1): [therefore the derivation from mala or mola (to crush), though probable, is not certain; the word may be akin to Goth. milbma = cloud, Swed. moln, Dan. mulm; cp. provinc. Norse molnas (Ivar Aasen) = to grow dark from bands

of cloud arising]:—the name of Tbor's bammer, Edda passim, Ls.

MJÖT, f, [Ulf. mitals = μέτρον; Ο. H. G. mez; Germ. masz]:measure; kann ck mala mjot, I know the measure of words, how to make a speech, Höfudl. 20; bess kann madr mjöt, a man knows the measure of that, Bugge's Hm. 60 (see foot-note as to the reading in Cod. Reg.); mjötuðr, from Vsp. the preceding poem, seems to have been in the transcriber's mind, and so he first wrote mjotype and then dotted the v, denoting that the last three letters were to be struck out. A fem, mjotud would, it is true, agree with the Goth. mitahs, but it does not suit the rhythm, in which a monosyllable is required.

mjötuör, m., spelt mjotviðr, Vsp. 2, which form can only be an error ofan mjaðmir, Eb. 240; hjó á mjöðmina, Nj. 253; mjöðm ok herðar- hof the transcriber, for both passages, verses 2 and 47, represent the same

word: [A. S. meto's: Hel. metod: by which word the A. S. homilies, as T well as the Heliand, denote God, prop. the 'Meter,' Dispenser]; the word itself is of heathen origin: in the Icel. it only occurs in old poets, and there in but a few passages, all of which agree, if rightly interpreted, with the A.S. use of the word. It occurs twice in the Vsp.; in verse 47,-Leika Mims synir, en mjötuðr kyndisk, but the meotud is kindled, lighted, where it seems to be applied to the god Heimdal, (the dawn in the Eastern sky, the morning star? see Prof. Bergmann in his Ed. of Gm. 1871, p. 169); in verse 2,-níu man ek heima, níu iviðjur, mjötuð mæran fyrir mold nedan, I mind the nine abodes, the nine giantesses (the nine mothers of Heimdal?), the worthy Dispenser beneath earth: this 'meotud beneath earth' seems here to represent the god of the nether world, the Pluto of the Northern mythology, with whom all things above originated (Heimdal?); somewhat similar views are expressed in the Platonic Dialogue Axiochus, ch. 12 and 13. sá er hann með mönnum mjötuðr, such a guardian (belper) is be among II. metaph. and in an evil sense, weird, bane; miotuor is glossed by bani (a bane), Edda (Gl.) ii. 494; mjötuor Heimdals, the bane of Heimdal = the bead; Heimdalar höfud heitir sverð ... sverð heitir manns-mjötuðr, a sword is the bane of men, Edda 55, from a myth that Heimdal was pierced by a head (used as a bolt): nema mjötuðr spilti, unless death spoiled ber, unless she died, Og. 14; ef mer meirr m. malrum gæfi, if death would give me more time for speech (says the dying Brynhild), Skv. 3. 71; sá manns mjötuðr, this bane of men, of a charmed, poisoned sword, Fas. i. (in a verse). The word is found only in the above passages; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. can hardly be the true one. For Hm. 60 see mjöt above.

MOD, n. [Engl. mud is the same word], the refuse of bay, Hav. 44, freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: moo-bass, m. the bass into which the bad bay moo-har, n. = moo. moo-skegg, n. a nickname, Ld. moda, ad, to munch the mod, of cattle: metaph., moda úr e-u, to pick out a single green blade out of a heap of refuse.

moougr, adj. dusty, filled with moo, N. G. L. ii. 419.

MOKA, 20, [Scot. muck], to shovel, with dat.; moka ösku, Nj. 208; moka snjó, Grág. ii. 284; moka moldu á, Sks. i. 177; síðan mokaði hann at blautri myki, Sd. 168; beir hütou mokat yfir snjó, Fms. vii. 172: esp. to clear away dung from a stable, the place in acc., moka fjós, kvíar, flor, Bjarn. 22; moka myki undan kúm, K. p. K. 98; moka, reiða á völl, 100. mokstr, m. (the r radical), a shovelling, Bs. i. 315.

mola, ad, to crush into dust: reflex. to be crushed, hauss hans moladisk,

Fas. ii. 374.

MOLD, f., dat. moldu; [Ulf. mulda = χοῦs and κονιορτόs, Mark vi. 11, Luke ix. 5; A.S. molde; Engl. mould; O.H.G. molta; Dutch mul; Dan. muld: Swed. mull]:-mould, earth (from mala and mylja); josu at moldu, Eg. 300; hafa legit i moldu, Fms. v. 106; saurig mold, Stj. 115. Earth was symbolical of a purchase of land (cp. Lat. mancipium): the rite is thus described, nú kaupir maðr jörð..., hann á mold at taka sem í lögum er mælt, taka at arins-hornum fjórum, ok í öndugis-sæti, ok þar sem akr ok eng mætisk, ok þar sem holt ok hagi mætisk, ok njóta beirra vátta á bingi at hann hefir mold rétt tekna, etc., N. G. L. i. 96; penningr gengr fyrir mold ok man, iii. 92, v. l.: as also in moldrofs-maor (q. v.), D. N. i. 7: - vera fyrir of an mold, above earth, alive, Fms. vi. 182; fyrir mold nedan, beneath earth, Vsp. 2; a moldu, on earth; medan mold er ok menn lifa, Grág. ii. 169:—of burials, syngja e-n til moldar, to chant one into the mould, to bury, of a priest, Dipl. iv. 8, H. E. ii. 131; huíga til moldar, to die, Hom. 16; fella til moldar, to fell to earth, slay, Fbr. (in a verse); maðr er moldu samr, man is dust, Sól. 47; úvígðri moldu, Landn. 117: in plur. funerals, standa yfir moldum e-s, to attend one's funeral: the phrase, rigna i moldirnar, of rain into an open, fresh dug grave, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 55; moldar genginn, buried, Sól. 60; maðr er moldar auki, 'a man is but mould eke,' is but dust, a saying, Rkv.; verða at moldar auka, to be turned into dust, Fas. i. (in a verse), Ver. 5. COMPDS: moldarmoldar-hola, u, f. an earth-hole, Nj. fullr, adj. full of earth, Stj. mold-auki, a, m = moldarauki, Gsp., Hom. 100. moldbakki, a, m. an eartb-bank, Fær. 177. mold-búi, a, m. a moulddweller, a ghost in a how, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

moldi, a, m. a mould-coloured borse: a nickname, Landn.

the name of a ring which had lain in a cairn, Hkr. i.

mold-kafald, n. a thick fall of snow.

moldóttr, adj. mould-coloured, of a horse.

mold-rof, n. the breaking a bargain, in moldrofs-maor, m. a mould breaker, a man who breaks a bargain for the sale of Lingi, D. N. i. 7. mold-ryk, n. 'mould-reek,' dust, Al. 109.

mold-skeyta, t, to 'mould-escheat,' take possession of land, referring to the rite described in N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Grimm's Rechts-alterth. 116; lét hann moldskeyta miklar jarðir til þess staðar, Karl. 530.

moldugr, adj. covered with mould, like a gravedigger, Eb. 276, Stj. 528. mold-uxi, a, m. a beetle, 'mould-grub,' scarabaeus:—as a nickname,

mold-varpa, u, f. [Germ. maul-wurf, corrupted from molt-wurfe; North, E. moudiewarp]:—a mole.

mold-vegr, m. the earthy path, Og. mold-viðri, n. = moldkafald.

mold-binurr, m. the earth-thong, the serpent Midgardsorms, Vsp. moli, a, m. [Scot, mule; North, E. mull], a crumb, a small particle, Stj. 154, Greg. 22; engu niðr kasta af matnum hvárki beinum né mola, O.H. 153; hann girntist at seðja sik af þeim molum sem féllu af borðum hins rika, Luke xvi. 21; brotna i sman mola, to break into sbivers, be sbivered, Edda 27; brauð-moli, sykr-moli.

molla, u, f. [prop. akin to Ulf. milbma, Swed. moln]:—a lull, with close air; byrinn misstu höldar holla hiti görðist logn og molla, Ulf. molna, ad, to crumble into dust, Stj. 76 (of the apples of Sodom).

moltinn, adj. [melta], tender, = meyrr, q. v.

moltna, ad, to become moltinn.

Mont, n. the Mount, the Alps, Kar' &f., Sighvat.

mont, n. [from the Fr.], vaunting, boastfulness: montinn, adj. 'mounting,' vaunting: monta, 20, to vaunt, freq. in mod. usage.

MOR, n., spelt morð; hafa morð fjár, Al. 123, Hom. (St.), MS. 623. 21, where it is spelt morg = morp: -- a swarm, prop. a swarm of ants (akin to maurr); mor af mýi, fiski, síld, a swarm of flies, sboal of berrings :- an atom, svo litid mor.

mora, ad, to swarm; það morar af e-u.

MORĐ, n. [Ulf. maurhr = φύνος; A.S. morδ and morδar; Engl. murther, murder; Germ. and Dan. mord; cp. Lat. mort-is]:-a murder, Fær, 187; in ancient times murder (morð) and manslaughter (vig) are distinguished; if the killer, after the deed, had immediately, at the next or at least at the third house, confessed what he had done (lysa vigi, vig-lysing, N. G. L. i. 61), the deed was manslaughter (vig), and the doer was liable to indictment according to the law, but the deed might, with the consent of the prosecutors and relations of the slain, be atoned by weregild. On the other hand, if the vig-lysing either did not take place or was stealthily performed (Glum. ch. 27), the deed was murder; and the killer was called mord-vargr, and was out of the pale of the law; en bat er morð ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi í gegu, Grag. (Kb.) i. 154; drepa mann a mord, N.G.L. i. 158; hence the phrase to kill a man and then murder bim, i.e. conceal the deed. In one instance the distinction is made threefold, viz. vig, laun-vig, and mord, i.e. laun-vig or secret manslaughter, if no vig-lysing took place, but the perpetrator left the weapon in the wound or some other evidence that he was the culprit, en þat vóru kölluð launvíg en ekki morð, er menn létu vápn eptir í beninni standa, Gísl. 22. To slay a man asleep or feloniously was also called moro; so also to put a man to death during the night, nátt-víg eru morð-víg, Eg. 417; kallit ér þat eigi morð-verk at drepa menn um nætr? O. H. 117; heiti þat níðings verk eða morð ef menn drepask um nætr, Fms. vii. 206: burying alive also was mord, K. b. K. 26, passim. For the formula of the vig-lysing see Grág. Vsl. ch. In poets mord is used = slaughter, thus, mord-alfr, -bradr, -heggr, etc. = warriors; moro-bal, -linnr, -rooull, -aký, etc. = weapons, Lex. Poet. COMPDS: moros-eior, m. an oath of compurgamoro-for, f. death by murder, tion in a case of murder, N.G.L. i.62. Lex. Poët. morð-gjarn, adj. murderous, Hým. morð-gyðja, u, f. a murderess, Grett. 117. morð-járn, n. a murderous weapon, Mar. moro-ráo, n. pl. schemes of murders, N. G. L. i. 254. moro-vargr, m. a murderer, Vsp. 45, Edda 43, N. G. L. i. 13, Grag. ii. 86; cp. brennumoro-verk, n. a murder, O. H. 117. moro-vig. n. a 'murder-manslaughter,' Eg. 416, Fms. xi. 199, Hkr. iii. 425.

morðingi, a, m. a murderer, Ghl. 154, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 340. MORGINN and morgunn, m., also in old writers spelt with y, myrginn, in mod. usage morgun; in the contracted cases the g is in old MSS. left out, thus, dat. morni, pl. mornar, morna, mornum, see the rhyme in the verse Landn. 87, v. 1.: [Ulf. maurgins = wpoor; A. S. and Germ. morgen; Engl. morn, morning, morrow]:-morning, Vsp. 6, 22, Am. 50; er at morni kömr, when morning came, next morning. Hm. 22; at morni, Fms. i. 10: so in the saying, langr er konungmorgun, long is the king's morning, Mkv. 13, Sighvat (Fms. v. 211), passim; midr morgin, mid-morning, about six o'clock, K. p. K. 40. see midr; á morgun, to-morrow, Grág. i. 18, 26, Fms. vi. 72, Isl. ii. 330. Nj. 7, 32; á myrgin, Fms. ix. 21; í nótt eða snemma á myrgin, viii. 397, v. l.; but i morgin, last morning, iv. 248, Nj. 203, Bs. i. 810; ar morgin, in the early morning, Am. 85; um myrgininn eptit. Fms. vi. 45; snemma morguns, early in the morning; arla morguns, COMPDS: morguns-ar, n. early morning: in the phrase. at morginsári, Stj. 122: mod., með morguns-árinu, at the first gleam of daylight; síðan kómu þeir með morgunsárinu, Od. ix. 52 (= ἤλθω niệpot). morgin-drykkja, u, f. the morning-drink, N. G. L. ii. 417. morgin-dögg, f. morning dew, Edda 44. morgun-gjof, f. [Dau. morgen-gave, Germ. morgen-gabe], a bridal gift, made by the bridegroom to his bride on the morning after the wedding, Fas. i. 345; cp. morgun-matr, m. breakfast, D. N. bekkjargjöf. morgun-mál, n. the morning meal (bour), Isl. ii. 334, Bs. i. 137, Vm. 169. morgunroði, a, m. morning-red, [Germ. morgen-rotb.] morgun-akin, n. Libe morning light, Stj. 611. morgun-sol, f. the rising sam, Fins. t. 147, Stj. 611, v. l. morgun-stjarna, u, f. the morning star, Rb. 110. morgun-stund, f. the morning bour; morgunstund hefir gull morgun-svæfr, adj. given to sleep in the morni mund, a saying. morgun-tidir, f. pl. morning-tide, matins, Sturl. ii. 246, Fms. morgun-tími, a, m. morning-time, Stj. 184. morgunvakr, adj. early awake, early rising; var hann kveldsvæfr ok myrginvakr, Eg. 3 (Cod. Wolph.); inn morginvakri, a nickname, Edda 98 (in a verse). morgon-veior, f. a catch (of game) in the early morn, Ó. H. 78. morgin-verk, n. morning work, Ad. 22, Fms. xi. 435.

morgun-ligr, adj. = matutinus, Hom. 12. morkinn, part. [akin to meyrr, q.v.; from a lost verb; cp. Lat. marcere], rotten, decayed, of meat, fish. Morkin-skinna, u, f. Rottenskin, the name of a vellum.

morkna, 20, to become rotten, of flesh, Stj. 185, Fas. iii. 345, Róm. 214, Bær. 19.

morn, f. a murrain; bik mom morni, Sks. 31.

morna, i. e. morgna, ad, to become morning, dawn, Landn. 161 (in a verse), Nj. 69, 203, Eg. 240, Fms. vi. 188, xi. 35.

MORNA, 2δ, [Ulf. maurnan = μεριμναν; A. S. murnan; Engl. mourn; O. H.G. mornen]: - to mourn; in prose only used in the phrase, morna ok borna, to mourn and wither away; nú vil ek heldr bera harm ok úhyggju ok morna hér ok þorna, þann veg sem auðnar, heldr en þú sért eigi i þeim stöðum sem þér þykir gott, Fas. ii. 235; hón mornaði öll ok pornaði, ok lifði þó mjök lengi við þessi úhægindi, Bjarn. 69:-in poets, móðir Atla, hón skyli morna, a curse, may she mourn! Og. 30; at ér í maura mornit haugi, that ye may mourn in mounds of ants, a curse, i. e. may be tormented, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); bik morn morni, a curse, Sks. 31.

Morna-land, n. a local name, perh. = Moravia, Og. 1.

mornan, f. morn, dawn, Bs. i. 539.

morsel, n. [a Lat. word], a bit, Jatv. 27.

mortil, n. a mortar, Dipl. v. 18.

MOSI, a, m. [mid. H. G. mies; Germ. moos; Dan. mos; Lat. muscus]:-moss, botan. licben, Korm. 234 (in a verse); hrifa mosa, to pick moss, Bs. i. 329; reyta mosa, Nj. 267; mosa-hruga, a beap of moss, Fms. iii. 527. II. a moorland, moss, [= Dan. mose; North. E. and Scot. moss]; þeir fóru stundum mosa, mýrar ok merkr eðr brota stóra, Fms. viii. 31. mosa-vaxinn, part. moss-grown, Bs. i. 329, Fas. i. 298: in local names, Mos-fell, whence Mosfellingar, m. pl. the men from Moss-fell. mos-háls, m. a nickname, Landn.

mosk, n. scraps of moss in hay, fjalla-grös, or the like; tina moskið ur, to fick the moss out; bad er fullt af moski, 'tis full of moss.

mosóttr, adj. mossy, swampy, Orkn. 172. mos-rauor, adj. moss-red, Korm. (in a verse).

Mostr, f., gen. Mostrar, an island in Norway on which the first Norse church was built, Fms.: in a nickname, Mostrar-skegg, n. Mosterbeard, i. e. the man of M., esp. Eyjarskeggi, Landn. (Eb.) Mostrarstöng, f. a nickname, Fms. Mostrar-bing, n. a parliament in the isle of M., N. G. L. i. 147.

motr, m., gen. motrs, [a for. word, akin to Germ. mütze], a kind of lady's bead-gear, cap, Ld. 188 sqq.

motra, u, f. a woman wearing a motr, Edda 236.

MOTTI, a, m. [lvar Aasen mott; Swed. mdtt; Engl. motb]:—a motb; sem mölr eða motti etr ok eyðir, Barl. 44: metaph. a sluggisb person, [as in provinc. Engl. a moth, drone], Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse). mott-étinn, part. moth-eaten, D. N.

móask, að, dep. [early Germ. mewen; Ivar Aasen tygge mo = ruminate]:-to be digested, of food in the stomach of ruminating animals; sem vánligt var at grasit móaðisk með honum eptir náttúru, Bs. ii. 87.

mó-álóttr, adj. a borse with a dark streak along the back.

mó-berg, n. [mór], a kind of tufa.

mó-brúnn, adj. dark brown, Eb. 56.

MODA, u, f. a large river, it may prop. have meant loamy, muddy water, see moor below; svimma i modu marir, Fm. 15, Fms. xi. 96 (of the Thames), vi. 408 in a verse (of the Ouse), vii. 266 in a verse (of the Gotha River); eina nótt er veðr var kyrt lögðu þeir upp í móðu eina, Eg. 528 (in Frisland); þeir kómu at einni móðu ok steyptu sér ofan í hana ok var þvilíkast sem þeir væði reyk, Fms. iii. 176; einni móðu er féll í nánd, Karl. 548; konungr lét leiða skip sín upp í móðu nokkura, Fms. vi. 334; móða mikil féll í straumum með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii. 230; var þar skógr mikill við móðu eina, Fb. ii. 122. mooth = misty], the condensed vapour on glass and the like, caused by breathing on it; pað er móða á glerinu, af leiri ok af móðu, of earth and mud, O. H. 86, cp. Hkr. Ed. 1868, p. 315.

2. [cp. mo Ivar Aasen and Dan. korn-moe = the radiation or glimmer of heat in the summer]:mist, baziness; það er móða í lopti, and similar popular phrases.

móderni, n. the mother's side, of lineage, Fms. i. 4, vi. 223, Eg. 267, 338:-a mother, parent, Edda 18, Fms. xi. 56; opp. to faderni, q. v. móoga, ad, [módigt], to offend, raise a person's anger or displeasure, Post. passim.

módgan, f. offending.

MÓÐIR, f., gen. dat. acc. móður; plur. in nom. and acc. mæðr (mæðr), gen. mæðra, dat. mæðrum. There is also a monosyll. form mæðr, indecl. throughout in the sing., and answering to feor, föor or bræðr (= faðir, bróðir); but these forms are unknown in mod. Icel., and are seldom used in the genuine old writers, being mostly found in legendary writers, who probably followed some provincial Norwegianism; thus passim in Stjórn, af mæðr konungsins, Stj. 82; mæðrinnar kvið, 80: [this word is common to all Teut. languages except Goth., which used aipei = Icel. eiða (q. v.) instead]:-a mother; sonr ú at taka ari eptir föður sinn ok módur, Grág. i. 171; födur-módir, a fatber's mother, 172; fadir ok móðir, id., in countless instances: as a nickname, konunga-móðir, Jarlam., Fb. iii: in popular tales, the mother of a whole brood (animals), skötu-m., sela-m., laxa-m., represented as an ogre, Maurer's Volks. 34. COMPDS: móður-afi, a. m. a mother's grandfather, and móður-amma, modur-arfr, m. maternal inberitance, u, f. mother's grandmother. móður-brjóst, f. pl. a motber's Isl. ii. 29, Landn. 114, Dipl. v. 3. breasts, N. G. L. i. 340. módur-bróðir, m. a mother's brother, uncle, passim: in the saying, móðurbræðrum verða menn líkastir, Ísl. ii. 29, Bs. i. 134. móður-faðir, m. a mother's father, grandfather, Grág. i. 177, Fms. i. 223. moour-frændr, m. pl. kinsmen on the mother's side, Grág. ii. 113, Fms. i. 4. móður-hús, n. a mother's bouse, home, Stj. móður-kviðr, m. a mother's womb, Hom. 51, Fms. i. 221, x. 420. móður-kyn, n. a mother's kin, Eg. 267, Fms. vii. 224, Finnb. 275. móður-lauss, adj. motherless, Fas. ii. 412. móður-leggr, 236. m. the mother-lineage, Jb. 446. móður-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), motberly, Sks. 549. móður-mjólk, f. motber s mus, og. 267. móður-móðir, f. a motber's motber, Grág. i. 171, Fms. v. 267. módur-sonr, m. a mother's son: in the phrase, engi m., not a mother's son, not a soul, Karl. 199. móður-systir, f. a mother's sister (Dan. moster), Grág. i. 171. móður-tunga, u, f. one's mother-tongue, Bs. i. móður-ætt, f. kinsfolk on the father's side, Grág. i. 171, 177, Eg. 72, Fms. i. 196; falla i m., to fall to mother-earth, to die, Nj. 70. móð-ligr, adj. excited, wroth, Sks. 235.

 \mathbf{MODR} , m. [Ulf. $m\hat{o}ds = \delta\rho\gamma\dot{\eta}$, $\theta\nu\mu\dot{o}s$, Luke iv. 28; A.S. mod; Engl. mood; Germ. mutb]:-wratb; moor svall Meila brodur, Haustl.; porr prunginn móði, Vsp. 30; af móði, 56; en er hann (Thor) sá hræðslu þeirra, þá gékk af honum móðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28; þó þrútnaði honum mjök móðr til Bolla, Ld. 236; þorsteini óx móðr (Tb.'s mood waxed fierce) við átekjur hans, Bjarn. 54; nú svall Sturlungum mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; óx þeim mjök móðr ok kapp, Fas. i. 37; nú verðr þiðrekr konungr svá reiðr ok svá fær hann mikinn móð, at . . . , þiðr. 332; i móð sinum ok trölldómi, Fs. 43; Ás-móðr (q. v.), the godly wrath of Thor; Jötun-móðr, giant-mood, giant-fury. II. moodiness, beart's grief; var moor mikill i hug hennar, Bs. i. 199; mælti hon þetta af hinum mesta móð, Fms. ix. 221, Fas. i. 262 (in a verse); harðr móðr, Skáld H. 7. 9; lifa við langan móð, 2. 12; móð létti svá þjóðar, Bs. ii. (in a verse); hug-moor (q. v.), moodiness. Poët. compds: moo-akarn, n. 'mood-acorn,' i. e. the beart, Hkv. 1. 52. móð-barr, -fikinn, -gjarn, -öflugr, -rakkr, -þrútinn, adj. wrotb, fierce, Lex. Poët. móð-sefi, a, m. [A. S. modsefa], mood, Edda (Ht.) móð-tregi, 2, m. moodiness, beart's grief, Skm. 4, Sdm. 30, Skv. 3. 44. in pr. names, Moo-ulfr, whence Mooylfingar, Landn.; and as the latter part, Ás-móðr, Her-m., Öl-m., Þór-m.

móðr, m. (= móða), in western Icel. muddy snow-banks, Leaps of snow and ice projecting into the sea.

móðr, adj. [Scot. mutb], moody; þá er móðr er at morni kömr, Hm. 22; sorg-móðr, Og. 13; sjá móðr konungr, 16; heipt-móðr, wratb, Lex. Poët.; this sense is poët. and obsolete, but freq. in II. weary, exhausted, losing one's breath; hann var moor mjök af göngu, Fms. vi. 325, Fs. 27; móðr ok sárr, þiðr. 332; móðir af erfiði, O. H. 187; móðr ok megin-lítill, Sól. 2; Kjartan var lítt sárr en ákafliga vígmóðr, Ld. 222; hestrinn var mjök móðr, Gullb. 64.

móðugr, adj., contr. móðgir, móðgan, [Ulf. môdags = δργιζόμενος; Engl. moody]:-moody, as an epithet of a giant, fierce, Hym. 5, 21; móðugr ok mjök þungyrkr, Fs. 185:-moody, gloomy, Akv. 36; móðgir, Gh. 7; modug spjöll, 9, Gkv. 1. 2, 5, 11; hard-m., þrúð-m., of a bard, fierce mood: módug á munad, bent on lust, Sól.

mô-hella, u, f. a slab or ledge of tufa, used of a slippery place in a river where the gravel has been washed away and the tufa underneath laid bare, Nj. 83.

MOK, n. dozing as half asleep; svefn-mók.

móka, að, to doze: used of fishes at rest in water, þeir vóru at metja stökkva og steðja stundum móka því lognið var, Bb.

mó-kolla, u, f. a ewe, and mó-kollr, m. a wetber of a dusky colour, Grett. 137: mó-kollóttr, adj. of dusky colour, of sheep, id.

momenta, u, f. [a Lat. word], a moment, Rb., Stj.

mona, u, f. [the word is still said to be used in provinc. Icel., and also remains in provinc. Swed. lius-muna = ljós-móðir, q. v. (lhre); Scot. minnie]:-mammy, of a baby; mona mín móna, kveðr barnið, við mik göra verst hjóna, Skálda (Thorodd) 163.

MOR, m., gen. mós, dat. mó, pl. móar, [akin to Engl. moor; Norse



with ling; en biskup dragnaði um grjót ok móa, Sturl. ii. 50; tekr Skeggi á rás upp eptir móunum ok grípr þar upp malinn, Grett. 93: freq. in local names, Mor, Moar (Moe in Norway), Landn.; Mo-berg: in pr. names, referring to the bue, Mó-gils, Mó-eiðr, id. peat, for fuel; skera mó, brenna mó, freq. in mod. usage; mó-tak, n. a peat-field: m6-skuror, m. cutting peat: m6-grof, f. a peat-pit: m6-fersla, u, f. carrying peat, Vm. 136: in old writers torf, q. v. III. in compds, as mo-hella, mo-berg (q.v.), tufa: and hence of colour, mó-kollr, mó-brúnn, mó-rauðr, q. v.

mó-rauðr, adj. yellow brown, of sheep and wool; mórauð hetta, Fas.

iii. 252; mórauð augu (as in cats), Mag. 7. mó-rendr, adj. russel, sad-coloured, of wadmal, Finnb. 318, Fs. 141, Rd. 251; söluváðar-kyrtil mórendan, Nj. 32; mórend vara, Bs. i. 286. mór-ylla, u, f. a dusky sbeep, Björn.

mó-skjóttr, adj. piebald, of a horse, Ísl. ii. 62.

MOT, n. [A. S. gemot; Old Engl. mote or moot, in ward-mote, the Moot-ball at Newcastle; Dan. möde; Swed. mot and möte]:—a meeting; mæla mót með sér, to fix a meeting Eg. 564; þeir mæltu mót með sér ok hittusk í Elfinni, 444; manna-mót, a meeting; vina-mót, a meeting of friends.

2. as a Norse law term; in Norway a mot was a town meeting, and is opp. to bing, a county meeting; a bingi en eigi á móti, þvíat sökin veit til lands-laga en eigi til Bjarkeyjar-réttar, Hkr. iii. 257, N. G. L. ii. 190: móts-minni, a tonst or grace, when a meeting was opened, Fms. vi. 52; á þingum ok á móti, Fagrsk. 145; var blásit til móts í bænum, Fms. vi. 202, 238, 270; á móti í kaupangi, vii. 130; mots-fjalir, a meeting-shed, N. G. L. i. 224. juncture; mót à hring, cp. mótlauss; ár-mót, a meeting of waters, also a local name, cp. Lat. Confluentia, Coblentz; lida-mot, q. v.: of time, in pl., alda-mót, the end and beginning of two centuries; mánada-mót, missera-mót, eykta-mót, and so on.

B. As adverb, both in dat. móti, against, on the opposite side, with dat, as also with a prep., á móti, í móti; or in gen. móts or móts við, against, with acc. used as prep. and ellipt. or even as adverb: móts; til móts við e-n, towards, against; fara til móts við e-n, to go to meet one, encounter, visit, Eg. 9; fara a mots vio, Fas. i. 450; halda til mots við, to march against, Fms. ii. 217; snúa til móts við, Nj. 125; ganga til móts við e-n (= ganga til fundar við e-n), to go to meet a person, 100; koma til móts við, Eg. 63; eiga e-t til móts við e-n, to own in common with another, 101, Ghl. 506, Fms. ii. 91; vera til móts, to be on the opposite side, opposed, Nj. 274; miklir kappar eru til móts, there are mighty men to meet or contend with, 228; en bar allt er lögin skilr á, þá skulu öll hallask til móts við Uppsala-lög, they shall all lean towards the law of Upsala, i. e. in a controverted case the law of U. is to rule, O. H. 65. II. dat. móti, á móti, í móti, and more rarely at móti e-m (all these forms are used indiscriminately), as also an apocopated mót, qs. móti (á mót, í mót): - against, on the opposite side, towards, and the like; fara móti e-m, Fms. vi. 29; móti sólu, 439; snúa í móti e-m, Nj. 3, 43, 74, 118, 127, 177, Fms. i. 169, iii. 189, v. 181, vi. 3, ix. 348, 511, xi. 121, 126, Eg. 283, 284, 572, Landn. 317, Ld. 214; hann sagði at í móti vóru þeir Grjótgarðr, Nj. 125; rísa í móti, to rise against, withstand, Lv. 79, and so in countless instances:-denoting reception, göra veizlu móti e-m, Eg. 43, Nj. 162, passim:-towards, konungr leit móti honum, looked towards bim, Fms. i. 41. metaph, in return, in exchange for; for med honum sonr Gudbrands i gisling en konungr fékk þeim annan mann í móti, Ó. H. 108; Gunnarr baud þá at móti Geiri goða at hlýða til eiðspjalls síns, in bis turn, Nj. 87; ok mæla jamillt at móti at ósekju, Grág. ii. 145; skolu trygðir koma hvervetna móti sakbótum, 187; þá kvað hann aðra vísu í móti, Fms. i. 48; hann hló mjök mót atfangi manna, vi. 203; hann gaf drottningu sæmiligar gjafir ok svá drottningin honum á móti, x. 95; sendi hann konungi vingjafir ok góð orð mót vináttu hans, i. 53; mikit er þaví mót (against, as compared with) erfðinni minni, Nj. 4; sagði at hann mundi eigi þiggja nema annat fé kæmi í mót, 133; hvat heir þú í móti því er hann deildi kappi við þorgrím goða, wbat bast ibou to set against that as an equivalent? Isl. ii. 215; engar skulu gagnsakir metask 2. against, contrary to; móti á mót þeim málum, Grág. i. 294. Guds lögum, Fms. x. 21: - with verbs, göra e-t móti c-m, to act against, Ld. 18; mæla móti, to contradict; standa mót, to withstand; ganga mót, 3. bera at móti, to to go against, as also to confess and the like. bappen, Fms. ii. 59 (see bera C. II. 2): whence 4. temp. towards a time; mót Jólum, Páskum, passim; í mót vetri, towards the setting in of winter, Hkr. i. 13; moti sumti, towards the coming in of summer; móti degi, towards day, Fms. i. 71; hann sofnaði móti deginum, vi. 62; móti þingi, towards the opening of parliament, Rb. 530.

MOT, n. [cp. Ulf. $m\hat{o}ta = \tau \epsilon \lambda \omega \nu \iota o \nu$; O. H. G. $m\hat{u}ta$]:—a stamp, mark; spurði hann hvers mót eðr mark var á þeim penningi, Th. 50; mót á silfri, 623. 61; skaltú smíða hús eptir því móti sem nú mun ek sýna II. metaph. a mark; máttú sjá mót á er hón hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; æsku-mót, Fms. xi. 422; ættar-mót, a family likeness; manns-mot, the stamp, mark of a true man, Fb. i. 150; alla pa the primitive notion is from scales, balance, weight, disparity, or the

Moe]:—a moor, beaib, mostly used of a barren moorland, grown only menn er nokkut manns mót var at, Hkr. i. 13; það er ekkert manns mót að honum, be is a small man, a mannikin; er eigi ambóttar mót á henni, she does not look like a bondwoman, Fas. i. 147. way, which may, with Dan. maade, Swed. mate, be borrowed from Lat. modus; með kynligu móti, in a strange manner, Fms. ix. 9; með undarligu móti, Nj. 62; mikill fjöldi dýra með öllu móti, of every shape and manner, borf. Karl. 420; med því móti, in that way, Fms. i. 48, Fær. 2; med litlu móti, in a small degree, Finnb. 328; med minna móti, in a less degree, Sturl. i. 214; med því móti at (in such a way that) þeir sóru eida, cp. Lat. boc modo, Fms. vi. 27; med öngu móti, by no means, Lat. nullo modo, i. 9; frá móti, abnormally, Grett. 92 A. móta, 20, to stamp, coin; móta penning, passim in mod. usage; mótaðr (stamped) pundari, motadr penningr, Rett., Flov. 2. metaph. to mark; skyldim vér þannig móta oss mest sem Guð kenndi postulum sínum, ok kvað þá eigi ella mega komask í himinríki nema þeir væri bannig mótaðir, Hom. (St.), Fr. mot-bara, u, f. a 'counter-wave:' metaph. an objection, Thom. 42, Bs. ii. 42, Karl. 543. mót-bárligr, adj. adverse, Stj. 326, 331. mót-blastr, m. a counter-blast, opposition, H. E. i. 516. mót-burðr, m. a coincidence, Bs. i. 743 (v. l.), ii. 39, 113. mot-drattr, m. a pulling against, bostility, Bs. i. 722. mót-drægi, n. = mótdráttr, Bs. i. 819. mót-drægr, adj. adverse, opposed, Bs. i. 727, 816. mót-fallinn, part.; mótfallinn e-u, adverse to a thing. mót-ferðir, f. pl.; vera í mótferðum við e-n, to go against, Sturl. iii. 19, Ó. H. 227. mót-ferli, n. adversity, Bs. i. 700. mot-fjalir, f. pl. [carly Swed. thingfjälar]:—the bustings or shed where meetings were held, O. H. L. 46, Fms. vii. 39, MS. 655 xvii. 2. mót-ganga, u, f. resistance, Fms. v. 37, vi. 30; mótgöngu-maðr, an antagonist, Sturl. i. 75, Hkr. iii. 104. N. G. L. ii. 244, D. N. II. a going to a meeting, mot-gangr, m. a going against, Fms. v. 189, vii. 280, Sturl. iii. 3; motgangs madr, an opponent, ii. 185, Fb. i. 512:-adversity, mod. mót-görðir, f. pl. offence, Fms. iv. 218, vii. 157, Stj. 143, Magn. 520. mótgörða-samr, 2dj. offending, Ld. 300. mot-horn, n. a 'meeting-born,' trumpet, 645. 66. mót-hverfr, adj. = mótsnúinn. mót-högg, n. a blow in front, opp. to bakslag, Fms. viii. 399. mot-kast, n. opposition, Fms. iii. 165, Thom. 44, 50. mót-lauss, adj. without joints, of a ring; hringr m., Eb. 10. mót-líkr, adj. similar, Fs. 174. mót-læti, n. adversity. mot-maor, m. a man at a meeting, parliament-man, N.G.L. i. 314. mót-mark, n. a stamp, Rétt. 39. mót-markaðr, adj. stamped, Jb. 376. mót-mæla, t, to contradict, Vigl. 19. mót-mæli, n. a contradiction, Fms. i. 299, vii. 132, Korm. 160. mot-möglan, f. a murmuring against, Bs. i. 764. mót-reið, f. an encounter on borseback, Sturl. i. 38. mót-reisn, f. a rising against, resistance, Bs. i. 811. mót-ris, n. = mótreisn, Fms. viii. 246 (v.l.), Thom. 87. mót-settr, part. opposed, adverse, Karl. 410. mót-snúinn, part. adverse, Bs. ii. 185, Lv. 109, Fs. 18, Gisl. 139. mot-stada, u, f. resistance, Fms. i. 65. compos: motstodu-flokkr, m. an opposition party, Hkr. ii. 271. mótstöðu-maðr, m. an antagonist, Nj. 101, Bs. i. 722. mot-stabligr, adj. withstanding, opposing, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 23, Bs. mót-standa, stód, to withstand, resist. mot-stefna, u, f. a meeting duly summoned, Isl. ii. 375. mót-stæðiligr, adj. = mótstaðligr, Bs. mot-svar, n. an answer, reply, Sturl. iii. 138. mot-tak, n. resistance, Karl. 160. 2. the strap of a borse's girth wbich passes through the buckle (högld). mót-taka, u, f. resistance, Fms. ix. 374, Orkn. 364. mót-viðri, n. a contrary wind, Fms. ii. 127, Fbr. 22. mót-vindr, m. = mótviðri. mót-völlr, m. a place of meeting, Fas. i. 503. mót-brói, a. m. a rebellious spirit, Fas. iii. 151. mót-þykki, n. dislike, Fas. ii. 355. Móveskr, adj. Moabitish, Stj. muola, ao, [muor=munnr], to maunder, Karl. 197; m. fyrir munni ser, Fms. vi. 372, Thom. 74:—to munch as cattle do. mudlan, f. munching with the teeth, Al. 168. muolungr, m. arbutus-berries, also of uneatable berries. . MUCCAL, u, f. mugginess, soft drizzling mist, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; pokumugga, Snot 20. COMPDS: muggu-kafald, n. fog and succe. muggu-veor, n. muggy, misty weather, Isl. ii. 87.

MUNA, ad, [the root word of mund, n., mundi, mundanga, mene; Digitized by GOOGIC

to 'eke out' a fence, remove it farther off, widen it, Grag. ii. 257; ef menn vilja muna várþingi, if men will alter the time of the parliament, i. 116; prob. also, mér er or minni munad, it is removed out of my memory, I bave quite forgotten it. Bs. i. 421; pat merkou peir at sólar-gangi, at sumarit munaoi aptr til vársins, Ib. 7; miðlum ekki sporum nema vér munim fram, unless we move forwards, 116; slíkt munar ok sýkna skógar-manns (amounts to the same thing, is equally valid) þótt hann vegi sjálfr, Grág. ii. 159: with dat. impers., e-u munar, a thing changes its place; bu' munar afram, it moves forward. II. metaph. to make a difference, with dat. of the amount of disparity; bá skulu þeir ráða hví (dat.) muna skal kaup við hverja skipkvámu, Grág. ii. 405; ef maðr mælir rangar álnar, svá at munar aln eða meira (dat.) í tuttugu álnum ..., ef vón er at muna mundi öln í tuttugu ölnum, i. 462, 499; at muni hálfri stiku í tíu stikum, ... svá at meira muni en öln, 498; munar storum pat, it makes a great difference, Lex. Poët.: muna um e-t, id.; þar eptir munaði ok um digrleik, Mag. 90; munar um ætt á fimm nóttum, Rb. 96, mod. það munar ekki um það, it is of no effect, esp. of weight or measure; as also, big munar ekki um bað, it makes no difference, is no matter, to thee; pig munar ekki um svo litid, hvad munar pig um það! and the like.

B. [munr], it lists, one likes, i. e. one longs or wishes, impers.; ef meirr tyggja (acc.) munar at sækja hringa rauða en hefnd föður, if the hing longs more for, is more eager to ..., Skv. 2.15: it remains in the phrase, mig munar i pad, to long for, cast longing eyes after a thing.

MUNA, with present in preterite form, man, mant, mod. manst, man, pl. munum; pret. mundi and mundi; subj. myndi; part. munaðr, munat; see Gramm. p. xxiii: [Ulf. ga-munan = μιμνήσκεσθαι and μνημονεύειν, as also munan = δοκείν, νομίζειν; a word common to all old Teut. languages; it remains in Engl. mind]:—to mind, call to mind, remember; forn spjöll bau er ek fremst um man . . . ek man jötna . . . níu man ek heima, Vsp. 1, 2; þat man hón fólkvíg fyrst í heimi, 26; hann munði sjálfr þat er hann var skírðr, at þangbrandr skírði hann þrévetran, 1b. 15; þorkels es langt mundi fram, 4; es mundi þórarinn lögsögu-mann ok sex aðra síðan, 16; hón munði Snorra föður sinn, O. H. (pref.); ek má muna Eirek konung enn sigrsæla, 68; þorgnýr föðurfaðir minn mundi Eirek Uppsala-konung, id.; en ef festar-vattar lifa eigi beir er þau muni, Grug. i. 335; muna ord sin, Isl. ii. 265; engi madr mundi fyrr herjat hafa verit milli Kaupanga, Fms. vii. 255; mantú nokkut hver orð ek hafða þar um? þat man ek görla, ii. 110; víst þætti mér fróðleikr í, ef ek mætta alla þá hluti muna, Sks. 220; veit Guð at ek ætla mik nú eigi muna, ... ok man þórðr kráka muna, Bs. i. 421. 2. with the additional notion of gratitude, revenge, or the like; bótt nú muni þat fáir, Nj. 227; launa ok lengi muna með góðu, Ó. H. 34; grátum eigi, frændi, en munum lengr, Fær. 119; nú skal ek þat muna, hversu Gunnari fór, Nj. 119: also, muna e-m e-t, to remember a person's doings, with the notion of revenge; bá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, 117; meiri ván at hann muni muna oss (dat.) þat er hann stökk ór höllinni, Fas. i. 87; eg skal muna þér pat, I shall mind, remember it! 3. part., var Noregr svá góðr, at hann var eigi munaðir betri, Fms. x. 381; for Bs. i. 421 see muna (movere).
munaðir, m., gen. munaðar:
I. difference, Fms. ix. 241,

II. delight, a prolonged form for munr (q. v.), not to be confounded with mun-uo (from mun-hygo); esp. freq. in the COMPDS, munadar-lauss, adj. orphaned; munadar-leysi, n. the state of orphanbood; munaoar-leysingi, a, m. an orphan. local names, Munadar-nes, -tunga, Landn., Icel. map.

MUND, heterogene, in sing. n., in plur. f. mundir; [muna]:-a moment, the nick of time; en er þú hefir gört þetta, þá mun þér mund (bigh time) or hauginum á braut, O. H. L. 2: followed by a gen., í þat mund dags er út tók eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; þat var mjök í þat mund dægra, er, Niðrst. 3; þat var miðviku-dagr ok þat mund árs, er . . ., Hom 110; i þat mund missera, Bs. i. 185:-single, þat mund, er Bersi var til búðar borinn, at the moment when, Korm. 128; skip kom út í þetta mund norðr, Lv. 74; í þat mund kemr Haukr með skikkju-verðit, Fb. i. 577; þat mund er sá andaðisk, N.G.L. i. 250; var hann ágætastr víkinga í pat mund, Fms. xi. 74; pat var skírsla í þat mund, in ibose days, Ld. 58; þat var þá tíðska í þat (þann Ed.) mund, 104; í þat mund mun orðit sida-skipti, 128; í sama mund, at the same time next day, month, year, passim. II. plur. mundir; bíða til annars dags í þær mundir, at the same bour next day, Fb. i. 530; hat var ha tidska i hær mundir, 524; um þær mundir, Sks. 78 new Ed., v. l.

MUND, f., dat. mundu, [cp. Lat. manus], the band, mostly in poetry, Edda (Gl.) 110; lætr hann mundum (not mund um?) standa hjör til hjarta, Vsp. 55; at mundum, to band, Orkn. 328; frá mundum, off band, 356 (in a verse): poët., mundar furr, 'band-fire,' i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; mundar vöndr, 'band-wand,' i. e. a sword, spear, Kormak; mund-jökull, sciele of the band, i. e. gold, Hallfred. The word remains in the compds, mund-riði, mund-laug, q. v.

II. a measure, MS. 732. 5; mæla mund-riði, mund-laug, q. v. II. a me. mundum ok spönnum, Fas. iii. 19 (in a verse).

munds, 2d, [prob. from mund, n.], to aim, point with a weapon; hann

like]:-to move, remove, with dat.; bess er ok kostr, at muna út garði, inum ef hann er reiðr, Nj. 78; mundum æ fram, keep the spears in rest, Fagrsk. 138 (munim, Mork. l. c.); ef madr mundar til manns ok stöðvar sjálfr ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, Grág. ii. 131. to point at one another with a weapon; ek veit beggja ykkar skaplyndi, pitt ok jarls, at pit monut skamma stund mundask til, O. H. 94; ok munduðusk þeir at um stund, Fms. viii. 388, v. l.

mundan, f. a pointing at; mál ok m., Mag.

mundang, n. the balance or the tongue of the balance; it is only used in COMPDS: mundangs-hof, n. the making a true balance, moderation; med mundangshófi, with just balance, moderately, Stj. 517, 552, Sks. 691; sjá vel með mundangshófi (minutely) hvat maðr á hverjum at gjalda, Sks. 444; eptir mundangshófi, Stj. 283: esp. in the phrase, mjótt er mundangshofit, the just balance, the true middle, is bard to bit, Gpl. 173, Js. 55, Thom. 153, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse). mundangs-maðr, m. a just, moderate man, Sks. 495. mundangs-mikill, adj. balanced, just, moderate, Bs. i. 133, Edda 165.

mundanga, adv. justly, in due measure; mundanga heitr, Sks. 69; eigi var möttullinn mundanga, Art. 151; m. mjök, Barl. 178; jafnhávan við þær er mundanga eru, N. G. L. ii. 243: skip mundanga hlaðit, 274.

mundang-leikr, m. moderation, Karl. 517. mundang-liga, adv. justly, duly, Flov. 30.

mundang-ligr, adj. just; m. hóf, Bs. i. 280, Barl. 148, Pr. 406. mundar-mál, n. pl. = mundmál, see mundr below, Grág. i. 370.

Mundi, a, m. an abbreviation from the pr. names ending in -mundr, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

Mundia, u, f., and Mundia-fjöl, n. pl. the Mounts = the Alps, Symb. Mundil-föri, a, m. the name of a giant, the father of the Sun and the Moon; akin to mondull, referring to the veering round or revolution of the heavens, Vpm., Edda 7.

mund-laug, f., usually spelt and sounded munn-laug, Edda 40 (ii. 185, note), Fs. 5, Fms. ii. 167, Gisl. 21, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Str. 40, Vm. 96; but möndlaugu (dat.), Edda i. 184; even spelt mullaugu (dat.), N.G.L. ii. 443: [from mund=band; early Swed. mullog]:—
a basin for washing the hands, esp. before and after a meal, see the remarks s. v. handlaugar and dúkr; hann setti munnlaug fyrir sik ok þó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúk, Fs. 5; stóð hjá honum mundlaug full af blóði, Band. 42 new Ed.; munnlaugar þrjár fáðar með gulli, Gísl. 21; munnlaug eina skal dóttir hafa, nema rekendi sé fast á meðal þá skal hón hafa báðar, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Art. 80:—poët., munnlaug vinda, the basin of the wind, i. e. the vaulted sky, Edda (in a verse).

mund-mal, n. an agreement about mundr, Grag. i. 370, Isl. ii. 318. MUNDR, m., gen. mundar, dat. mundi; [cp. O. H. G. munt, whence low Lat. mundium = tutelage in the old Teut. laws; women are said to live 'sub mundio' of their parents and husbands, Du Cange, s.v.; cp. also Germ. vor-mund = a guardian, and mündling = a minor or a person living under tutelage; perh. akin to mund (band), as hand and authority are kindred notions. So in Lat. phrases, in manu parentis, manumissio, etc., used of minors, slaves. In Norse the word is used in a special sense.]

B. In the ancient laws and customs matrimony was a bargain (brúð-kaup), hence the phrase to buy a wife, kaupa konu; the wooing was often performed by a deputy, and at the espousals (festar) a sum was agreed on, which the bridegroom was to pay for his bride. This sum was called mundr; and this transaction between the damsel's father or guardian and the other party was called mundar-mál or mund-mal, e. g. Nj. ch. 2, Mördr (the father) svarar, hugsað hefi ek kostinn, hón (i. e. my daughter, the damsel) skal hafa sextigi hundraða, ok skal aukask priðjungi í þínum garði: hence the phrases, kaupa mey mundi, to buy a maid by mund; mey mundi keypt; gjalda mund, Skv. 1. 30, Fm. 41, N. G. L. i. 27, 48, Am. 93, and passim. No marriage was lawful without the payment of mund, for even if the wedding had been lawfully performed, without such previous payment of mund the sons of such a wedlock were illegitimate, and were called hornung (q. v.),-hann kallaði ykkr frillu-sonu,-Húrekr sagði at beir mundi vitni til få at móðir þeirra var mundi keypt, Eg. 40; the least amount of mund in Norway was twelve ounces, called the poor man's mund (öreiga mundr), N. G. L. i. 27, 54; in Iceland it was a mark, sá maðr er eigi arfgengr er móðir hans er eigi mundi keypt, mörk eða meira fé, Grág. (Kb.) i. 222. On the wedding night the stipulated mund became the wife's personal property, and thus bears some resemblance to the 'morning-gift' (morgun-gjöf) of the later legislation; þá er hjú koma í eina sæing, at þú er konu heimill mundr sinn ok svá vextir af fé því öllu er henni er mælt í mundar-málum, Grág. i. 370. The wife herself or her parents might, in case of divorce after misconduct, call on the husband to pay up the mund and the heiman-fylgja (q.v.) of which he had the charge, Grág. Festab. ch. 51; ella mun ek láta nefna mér vátta nú þegar, ok segja skilit við þik, ok mun ek láta föður minn heimta mund minn ok heimanfylgju, Gisl. 16 (p. 32 in Mr. Dasent's Gisli the Outlaw), cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 17; nefndi Mörðr (the father) sór vátta, ok lýsti fésök á hendr Rúti (the husband) um fémál dóttur sinnar ok taldi níutigi hundraða fjár, lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreiðslu, Nj. 15 and Dasent's Burnt Njal (l.c.), the Sagas mundar til höuðs á Gesti, Ísl. ii. 305; mun hann ekki lengi m. atgeir- passim, as also Grág., esp. the section Festap. ch. vii. sqq. The mundr

answering to it in the modern law, nor perhaps in the old Greek or Roman customs; hence Tacitus speaks of it as something strange, dotem non uxor marito, sed maritus uxori affert, Germ. ch. 18. On the other hand, the Teutonic rites of marriage call to mind the ancient patriarchal times as described in Gen. xxiv and xxix. The etymological connection between mundium = tutelage and the Norse word is not altogether clear. In modern Icelandic usage heiman-mundr is erroneously used instead of heiman-fylgja, q. v.

-mundr, m. the latter part of several pr. names, Ås-mundr, Ey-m., Guð-m., Geir-m., Há-m., Hall-m., Her-m., Loð-m., Sig-m., Söl-m., Þórm., Ver-m., Vé-m., Vil-m., Ög-m.: contr. Mundi, whence Mundagrös, n. pl. a kind of licben, Hjalt.

mund-rioi, a, m. the bandle of a shield, Gr. oxavov (Herod. i. 171), Nj. 66, Ld. 220, Bjarn. 65, Finnb. 286, Karl. 440, Ghl. 105, Sks. 373; þrær mundriðar, N. G. L. ii. 42.

mun-gát, n., thus spelt (and not munn-gát) in the best MSS., Bs. i. 340, etc.; [prop. = a dainty; from munr and gat (q. v.) from geta; Dan. mundgodt]:- 2 kind of ale, small beer, Olk. 34, Fms. vii. 249, viii. 87, Eg. 24, 247, Sks. 163; matr ok m., Gpl. 15, Hom. 87; mjöðr ok m., Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 12; Sigurdr konungr veitti annan hvern dag fiska ok mjólk en annan-hvern slátr ok mungát, O. H. 33; gestum líkaði ílla er hirðmenn drukku mjöð en þeir mungát, Fms. viii. 166; göra m., to brew m., Bs. i. 197; heita m., 340; var mjöðr blandinn ok m. heitt, Sturl. ii. 245; surt mungat, Bs. i. 819; mjöd edr m., Fb. ii. 340; ale (öl) and mungát are synonymous, whereas beer and mungát are distinguished, B. K. 88, D. N. (see Fr.); mungats bytta, Fms. ii. 165; mungats efni, Bs. i. 340; mungats gord, brewing of m., Fas. ii. 25.

muni, a, m. the mind; see munr.

Muninn, m. the name of one of Odin's two ravens, Gm., Edda.

munligr, adj. pleasant, Barl. 71, bior. 96.

munni, a, m. a mouth, opening, Landn. 119 (of a cave = hellis-munni, q.v.), Fms. vi. 189, 344; ofns m., Al. 55; grafar m., Mark xvi. 3.

munn-laug, f., see mundlaug.

MUNNE, m., old nom. muor, in poems, but gen. munns, dat. munni; [Ulf. munbs = στόμα; A.S. mu8; Engl. mouth; Germ. and Dan. mund; Swed. mun]:—the mouth, Edda 71, 109; hafa slíkar ræður í munni, Fms. ii. 292; leggja e-m orð í munn, Fær. 254; segja, mæla fyrir munni sér, to say in a low voice, Al. 2, Vigl. 31; má eigi einum munni allt senn segja, Fms. xi. 43, v. l.; also, einum munni, with one mouth, unanimously; mæla feigum munni, Nj. 9; e-m verðr orð (vísa) á munni, to utter, Sd. 139, Fb. i. 525; ferr orð er um munn líðr, a saying, Vápn. 15; lúk heill munni sundr, well said ! Band. 37 new Ed.; mæla af munni fram, Fms. vi. 375; mælandi muor, a speaking mouth, able to speak, N.G.L. i. 61; halda munni, to bold one's tongue; pad er mikit i munni, big in the mouth (in talk), but really small; vera mestr i munninum, of a braggart:—of beasts, með gapanda munn, Edda 41; þá mun hann alla yðr í munni hafa, Fagrsk.; úlfs-munnr, Fms. vi. (in a verse); frá leons munni, Stj. 463, Grág. i. 383 (of a horse): of a bird, 623. 9; but commonly kjöptr, nef, goggr, II. metaph. the steel mount of an axe or bammer, (öxar-mudr, hamars-muðr); öxin hljóp niðr í steininn svá at muðrinn brast ór allr ok rifnaði upp í gögnum herðuna, Eg. 181; öx nær álnar fyrir munn, 715, Ld. 276, Gulib. 20; hann kastar frá sér öxinni, ok kom í stein ok brotnaði ór allr muðrinn, Sd. 177; hamars-muðrinn sökkr djúpt í höfuðit, Edda 30; nema Einarr kyssi öxar munn enn þunna, Fms. vi. (in a 2. an opening; sekkjar munninum, Stj. 214; but usually munni (the weak form). III. a nickname, Fb. iii, Landn.; gull $mu\delta r = cbrysostomus.$ COMPDS: munna-magi, a, m. the maw of a munn-biti, a, m. a bit, little mouthful. cod-fish. munn-eiðr. m. swearing, Sks. 25. munn-fagr, munn-frior, adj. with a fineshaped mouth, Fms. viii. (in a verse). munn-fyllr, f. a mouthful, munn-harpa or munn-herpa, u, f. 'moutb-barp, cramp in the mouth from cold: the name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) munn-ligr, adj. oral, and munn-liga, adv. orally. munn-lítill, adj. with a small mouth, Stj. 79. munn-ljótr, adj. with an uglyshaped mouth, Nj. 39, Fms. ii. 20. munn-mæli, n. pl. sayings, saws. munn-nám, n. = munnshöfn, Bs. i. 241. munn-rugl, n. twaddle, munn-setja, setti, to set the edge, sharpen, N. G. L. iii. 198. munn-sopi, a, m. a 'mouth-sip,' draught. munn-storr, adj. large-mouthed. munn-stæði, n. the part of the face about the mouth, Eg. 304. munn-sviði, a, m. a soreness of the mouth. munn-tal, n. chatter; munntal jötna, poët. = gold, see the legend in Edda 47. munn-varp, n. a kind of metre, Edda 137: an extemporised ditty. munn-vatn, n. 'mouth-water,' saliva. munn-vik, n. pl. the corners of the mouth. munn-víðr, adj. wide-moutbed, Bárð. 165.

munns-höfn, f. (655 xii. 3), mod. munnsöfnuðr, m. language; illr m., bad language, swearing and the like.

MUNR, m., older form monr, Hom. (St.) 21, gen. munar, dat. mun, pl. munir; [Dan. mon]: - prop. the moment or turn of the balance; this sense, however, only occurs in phrases more or less derived or metaphorical, as in the phrase, vera mikilla (litilla) muna (gen. pl.) | 11m. 93; vættak mins munar, I waited for my beart's delight, 95; the

therefore was different to the dowry (heiman-fylgja), and has nothing vant, to be in want of much (little); man yor eigi sva mikilla muna ávant, at þér munið eigi vilja upp hefjask ok rekask af hendi frænda-skömm þessa, ye are not in want of so much, that ..., you are not so deficient, that ..., the metaphor from under-weight, O. H. 32, cp. Fms. iv. 79; hann spurdi eptir vendiliga hvernig Kristinn domr væri haldinn á Íslandi, ok þótti honum mikilla muna ávant at vel væri. 44; lítilla muna vant, lacking but little; hygg ek at mér verði meiri muna vant en Þórolfi, Eg. 113; ok er mér mikilla muna vant at ek halda rettu máli, ef ek skal heldr láta lausar eignir mínir aflaga fyrir þér en berjask við bik, 504; en ef við annan þeirra verðr muna vant, Grág. i. 120:-sja fyrir mun (munum) um e-t, to foresee bow a thing will turn, what turn it will take; eigi þykkjumk ek þar sjá fyrir munum, hvárt..., Fb. i. 529; Erlingr fékk sér eigi skaplyndi til at biðja hér neinna muna um. E. 2. temp. 154 was too proud to beg anything in this case, O. H. 47. nick of time; hann bad Hallverd ganga út til sin um litla muni, for a II. the difference; hví görir þú svá little wbile, Fms. ii. 71. mikinn mun barnanna? Sd. 141; er þess mikill munr, hvárt . . . , it makes a great difference, whether . . . , Fms. vii. 132; ef fé er verra, ok skuiu beir virða þann mun, ok skal hann gjalda honum þann, make good the balance, Grág. i. 428; ok vænta þess at mála-efna munr muni skipta, Sturl. iii. 241, Fb. i. 20, passim in old and mod. usage. 2. moment, importance; vil ek bjóða honum mitt lið, því at eigi er þat við hvariga muni, for it will tell something in the balance, Fs. 16; at hann skyldi segja honum þá hluti er honum væri munr undir at vita, Sturl. ii. 151; mun hverjum vitrum manni þykkja mikill munr undir því vera, at . . . every wise man will think it of great moment, that . . . , Sks. 269; e-m et munr at e-u, it is of some moment; ok mætti þér konungr verða munr at, at beir væri ber heldr sinnadir en i mot, Fms. i. 297; munr er at manns liði, a man's belp is always sometbing, Bs. i; Grimr görði ok þann mun IIÎ. the dat. allan er hann måtti, G. strained every nerve, Eg. 188. muni or mun before a comparative, by a little, as also considerably, a good deal; ljóstú mun kyrrara, strike somewbat more gently, Hkr. iii. 365; ef þú vilt lögum at fylgja, þá er þat mun réttligast at Sigurðr njóti vitna sinna, 257; med muni minna lidi, with considerably less forces, Fagrsk. 172; muni síðar, a little later, Geisli 23; hón sagði mun fleira, a good deal more, Am. 45; stundum með mjúklyndi, en stundum muni harðari, Barl. 176; muni hægri, a good deal easier, Orkn. (in a verse): gen. muns, með muns minni rás, muns tómlegari ok seinna...muns mjúkari, Barl. 2. adding a pronoun; beim mun skirlegri, Fs. 121; ek sá at beim mun er betr, it fares so much the better, Fms. xi. 228; beim mun fleiri gildrur, all the more traps, Barl. 24; beim mun lengr, 101; en sva miklum mun sem sól er ljósari en náttmyrkr, svá myklu er ok meiri..., by so much as the sun is brighter than night-mirk, so much greater . . ., 116; engum mun verr en áðr, notbing less than before, O. H. 69; engum mun betr, not a bit better, 222; öngum mun betri, 113; ok var sa öngum IV. the adverb. phrase, fyrir alla muni, by all mun fegri, 75. means; fyrir hvern mun, id., Gullp. 7, Grett. 193 new Ed., Fms. i. 157; fyrir öngan mun, by no means, Edda 57, Nj. 200, 201, Fms. i. 9, Gpl. 531. V. plur. means, things, objects, property; en hann a pat er et fyrra várit var í þeim munum, Grág. ii. 338; at eigi monið ér aila yora muni til leggja, to contribute all one's means, strain every nerve. Ó. H. 32; hefir þú, faðir, þar marga þína muni til gefna, Ld. 102; ok vildi, at allir landsmenn legði sína muni til at biskups-stóll væri efidr, 2. biskup talaði hér um mjúkliga, las fyrst smám ok Fb. iii. 446. smam munina fyrir peim, expounded all the details for them, Fms. ix. 52; slikt sem hann fekk munum a komit, such that be could manage all that be could get (metaphor from counting or balancing), Játv. 40; fé-munn, means; vits-munir, 'wit-means,' reason; geds-munir, skaps-munir, tem-

per; gagns-munir, useful things.

MUNR, m., gen. munar and muns, pl. munir, [Ulf. muns = von ua; A. S. myn = love, mind; Engl. mind; mid. H. G. minni; Germ. minnesang]:-the mind, Edda (Gl.); af munar grunni, Höfudl. 19; or munar öngum, the mind's straits, Kormak; munar myrkr, Likn. 4; munar strið, the mind's distress, Skv. 3. 38; missa munar ok landa, to lose life and land, Hkv. 2. 44.

II. a mind, longing, delight; at minum, pinum munum, to my, thy mind, i. e. as I like, as thou likest, Skm. 35; print álfröðull lýsir of alla daga ok þeygi at mínum munum, for the sun shines all day long, and yet not to my mind, 1b. 5, in the words of the love-sick god Frey, which call to mind Hamlet's words (this most excellent canopy, the air, etc.); at mannskis munum, to please anybody, Skm. 20, 24; bins ed1 mins munar, 43; leita e-m munar, to comfort one, Gkv. 1. 8; at mun banda, according to the will of the gods, Hkr. i. (in a verse); at mun sinum, to one's heart's content, Fms. i. 27 (in a verse); hverr list at sinum mun, Bjarn. (in a verse), Og. 34; i mun e-m, to one's mind or liking, Korm. (in a verse): at bu görir eptir minum mun, Fb. i. 21: the phrase, e-m leikr muur á e-u, to bave a mind for; tak sjálfr við þeim ef þú þykkisk of gefit hafa eðr þér leikr munr at, Ld. 318, v.l.; lék mér meirr í mun, I longed more for, Skv. 3. 39; as also, leika at muni, Gsp.; grata at muni, to weep beartily, Vtkv. (in a verse); land-munir, q. v.: and in mod. usage, mer er það í mun, I bave a mind for tbat.

2. love; sá inn máttki munr, er það í mun, I bave a mind for tbat.

phrase, komask á muni við e-n, to insinuate oneself, vita ef ek get komisk 🕆 eilífu, hans ríkis mun og enginn endir verða ... Heilagr Andi mun koma å muni við Ólöfu konu hans, Vígl. 58 new Ed. COMPDS: muna-fullr, adj. deligb'ful, Sól. 35. munar-heimr, m. delight's abode, the world of pleasure, Hkv. Hjörv. 42. munar-lauss, adj. (mod. munaðarlauss), joyless, orphaned, Gkv. 1. 4, (cp. munadar-leysi, n. orphanbood, and munaoar-leysingi, a, m. an ortban, which forms are freq. in mun-ligr, adj. delightful, Lex. Poët. mod. usage.) mun-ráð. n. a match on which one has set his heart, Hkv. 2. 14. mun-strönd, f. the 'mind's-strand,' poët. for the breast, Höfuðl. 1. mun-stærandi. part. love-awakening, epithet of a girl, Haustl. mun-tún, n. 'mind'stown,' poët. for the breast, Fas. i. 437 (in a verse). mun-vegar, m. pl. the ways of joy, the beavens, Stor. 16.

MUNU, a verb whose present is in preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. man, mant (mantú, muntú), man, pl. munum, munut, munu; pret. mundi; subj. pres. muni; pret. myndi; imper. mun, muntu; pres. infin. munu; pret. infin. mundu. In the oldest vellums an o is used throughout for u, thus infin. monu, pret. mon, monu, and so on, whence subj. mondi; thus Thorodd, mon-a (will not) min mona; and leka mondi husit (the bouse would leak) ef eigi mondi (thatched) smiðrinn, Skálda; mun'k = mun ek, Ad. 14, Skv. 1. 40; man'k = man ek, Fms. vii. 337 (Mork.); mona'k = muna ek (subj.): with neg. suff. pres. mon-a, she will not, Thorodd, Höfuðl. 17; monka ek, I sball not, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Fms. x. 342 (in a verse); mon-at, mun-at (3rd pers.), sball not; monattu or munattu (2nd pers.), Gs. 19, Ls. 49; munum-a, we shall not, Hallired; see -at, p. 2:—a pret. pl. nianu without umlaut, or even with a throughout sing, and plur., is also freq. In mod. usage and MSS., as also in less correct paper transcripts of vellums, and in Editions, the pret. infin. mundu is freq. turned into a subj. from mundi, and ought to be restored; thus in Eg.—sögðu þat vera mundu (Ed. mundi) róg íllra manna,... konungr kveðsk því mundu (Ed. mundi) heldr af trúa, cp. Eb. (pref. p. xxxviii new Ed.)

B. Will, shall, as an auxiliary verb simply denoting futurity, followed by an infinitive; munu margir pess gjalda, Nj. 2; þú mant vera feigr maðr, 63; sem nú man ek telja, Grág. ii. 211; aldri hafði önd mín tvá líkami ok eigi mun hón hafa, heldr mun hón einn líkama hafa nú, ok þann mun hón hafa á dóms-degi, Fms. iv. 121; hón kveðsk hans forsjá hlíta mundu, ... ok kveðsk ganga mundu, Ld. 14; svá man móðir þín til ætla, Nj. 58; muntú ekki min at slíku þurfa, 55; mon ek þá görask þinn maðr, Ó. H. 47; en ek mon þik láta vera göfgastan lendan mann, id.; þá man yðr eigi svá... at eigi moneð ér (sub).), 32; segir at nú man til verða sá maðr, 33; hér mantú konung upp fæða, móðir, 64; nú man ek koma til Uppsalaþings, 67; þá mono vér veita þér atgöngu, 69; vel man þér fara, Nj. 55; þú mant segja dauða minn, 58 (but þú munt, next line); úþarfir munu þér verða frændr Hallgerðar, id.; þó man ek ekki göra hann at þræli, id.; hvat ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek man því úvaskari maðr en adrir menn, sem ..., whether I am, whether I should be, id.; hann lét þó svá búit þá mundu verða at vera (a threefold infin.), Ísl. ii. II. with a suggestive sense of may be, probably, about, 357often answering to may be, perhaps in mod. writers; ba mundi lifa bridjungr nætr, perbaps the third, about the third part, Fms. ix. 475; beir myndi hafa nær sjau tigi manna, Sturl. iii. 239; hverr mundi þá segja? Edda 144; ok mundi hann vita þat fyrir er hann vissi dauða sinn, Nj. 98; ok myndi þat Njáll ætla, at ..., 93; þeir sögðu þat vera mundu róg íllra manna, it was nothing but ..., Eg. 55; sögðu at Þórólfr mundi vera hollr konungi, that Tb. was no doubt faithful, id., passim. in asking and answering, corresponding to Engl. would'st thou? I will; Muntú veita mér þat er ek bið þik? Hvat er þat, segir konungr, Fms. vi. 392; muntú mér, Freyja, fjaðrhams, ljá?—þó munda ek gefa þér þótt ór gulli væri, þkv. 3, 4; mundu fleira mæla? answer, mun ek, Hkv. Hjörv. 2; muntu stefna vilja Hallvardi? Glum. 365; mun hann daudr, is be dead? Nj. 153. IV. denoting injunction; hann mælti til Einars, at hann mundi (told bim to) leita sér vistar, Hrafn. 5; svá hefi ek helzt ætlað at boð þitt muni vera at áliðnu sumri, Ld. 14 (but rarely). the infin. vera being left out and understood; zrit brago mun at því (viz. vera), Nj. 58; lítið bragð mun þá at, Ld. 136; Hálfr mundi mikill afreksmaðr, Mag. 4; torsótt mun (viz. vera) at sækja, Glúm. 365.

🚱 Hardly any verb is more freq., e. g. þú munt hafa meira hlut sagði Njáll, en þó man hér hljótask af margs manns bani.-Man nokkut hér minn bani af hljótask?-Ekki man þat af þessu, en þó munu þeir minnask á fornan fjandskap ok muntú ekki annat mega en hrökkva við, Nj. 90; hversu mun nú ganga síðan? Þú mant ríða til þings. Þá man þú skamt eiga ólifað, ella mant þú verða gamall maðr, . . . Veiztú hvat þér man verða at bana... þat sem allir munu sízt ætla, segir Njáll, 85. In mod. usage the word munu is far less frequent, and futurity is in speech mostly expressed, as in Gothic, by the pres. indic., as, eg fer á morgun, where an ancient would have said, ek mun fara á morgun; but in solemn style munu is retained, thus, sjá, þú munt barn geta í kviði þínum, ok munt son fæða ok hans nafn skaltú (not muntú) kalla Jesús; hann mun mikill verða, ok kallast sonr hins Hæsta, og Guð Drottinn mun gefa honum sæti síns föður Davíð, og hann mun ríkja yfir húsi Jakobs að 🛨 strokan og múkrinn eptir annan, Piltr og Stúlka 23.

yfir þig, og kraptr ins Hæsta mun yfirskyggja þig, af því at það hið helga sem af þér mun fæðast skal nefnast ..., Luke i. 31 sqq. in the Icel. N. T. (Vidal.)

munuo or munuo, f., contr. from mun-hugo (Barl. 86), mun-ugo, [munr and hugr]:—pleasure, lust; likams or likamlig munuð, earnul lust, Hom. 85, 128; bindask munoða sinna,... lifa at munoðum, Hom. (St.); draga ást þeirra saman til munygðar við sik, Bær. 14; munugðar lifi, a life of lust, 655 ix. C. 2; til munugdar sinnar, Str. 32; moti munugo sinni ok veraldar girnd, O. H. L. 86; deila munuo, Og. 24; drýgja munuð, Sól. 18; fljóðs munuð, a woman's love, Hm. 78; munadar riki, sensuality, Sól. 10. COMPDS: munhugo-ligr, adj. sensual, Barl. 86. munuo-lifi, n. a life of pleasure, Al. 87, Stj. 84, 119, 144, Eluc. 27, Ver. 41, Mar. munuð-lífr, adj. sensual, Róm. 312. munuo-samligr, adj. voluptuous, sensual, Hom. (St.)

MURA, u, f. goose-grass, silver-weed, potentilla anserina, Fms. xi. 289, Hjalt.; áttu börn ok buru grófu rætr og muru, Maurer's Volks.

murka, að, dimin. from morð, to mangle: in the phrase, murka lífið ur e-m, to rack the life out of one.

murningr, m. a slow racking pain, Fél. x. 19.

murra, 28, to murmur, Stj. 238, 291.

murran, f. murmuring, Stj. 291.

murta, u, f. [Swed. mort = cyprinus rutilus, see Ivar Aasen], a kind of small trout, as also of any small fish; steldú ekki murtu mús, Snót 268; silungs-m., fisk-m.; the word seems to occur in Eyvind's verse Hkr. i. 185, vita ef murtur (not murur or mútur) verði falar vinum mínum, for the poet was going to purchase a herring: hence murtr, m. and murti, a, m. a nickname = a little fellow, Sturl., Orkn.

muskra, 20, to murmur, maunder.

musla, að, [muðr = munnr], to munch.

mussa or muza, u, f. [cp. muzza, Du Cange], a kind of loose jacket; eigi hafði hann plátu muzu né brynju, Bév., freq. in mod. usage.

mustaror, m. [from mid. Lat. mustarda; Fr. moustarde, moutarde], mustard, N. T.

musteri and musteri, n., mysteri in Hom. 46, 97, [eccl. Lat. monasterium; A. S. mynster; Engl. minster; Germ. münster]:—a temple, freq. in old and mod. eccl. writers, as the translation of 'templum' in a Jewish' and Christian sense, while hof is used in the heathen sense, Bs., Stj., Hom., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

MÚGR, m. [akin to Engl. mow], a swathe, but only in the weak form múgi; hann hafði slegit þúfur allar ok fært þær saman í múga, ... ok er kallaðr ákvæðis-teigr milli hverra múga, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage. muga-slattr, m. mowing into swatbes, Fb. i. 522. múgi, a, m., metaph. the crowd, common people, populace, mob; með vingan alls stórmennis, ok at samþyktum múginum, Al. 9; heimskr múgr, the foolish mob, Sks. 340; lita a mug sinn ok höfða-tal, 341; allr mugr Svía, Hkr. i. 55; múgr ok margmenni, O. H. 34, Bjarn. 9, Grett. 82; par sem múg(r)inn stoð, Eg. 532; með múga hers, Fms. vii. 183; múga manns, Or. 29; mugr manns, Fms. xi. 245; var þat enn mesti mugr manns, O. H. 211; lands-mugr, the people of the land; al-mugi (Dan. almue), the common people. сомров: múga-menn, m. pl. the common people, Bs. i. 732, 735, Stj. 426, 642. múga-vetr, n. 'mobwinter,' the name of a wild winter, Fms. vii. 183.

múl-asni, a, m. a mule. múl-binda, batt, to muzzle, Grág. i. 383, Fas. ii. 231.

MÚLI, 2, m. [mid. H. G. mûl; Germ. maul], prop. a muzzle, snout (=trjóna), whence the mouth of beasts; göltr með jámuðum múla, of a war-engine, Sks. 305; búinn múlinn með járni, Róm. 202; harð-múla, bard-moutbed, Germ. bart-mäulig; kol-mulugt, black-moutbed: mulaor, adj. = Lat. rostratus: múla-stykki, n. a smitb's vice, Vm.; kornamuli, a nickname, Landn. II. [Scot. mull; Shetl. and Orkn. mule], a jutting crag, between two dales, fjords, or the like; hann snýr þegar af leiðinni ok upp á múlann ok svá eptir hálsinum milli Hrafnkelsdals ok Jökuldals, Hrafn. 20, very freq. in Icel.; fjalls-múli, a mountain peak: Digri-múli, Seljalands-múli, Landn.: as also in numberless local names, Múli, Múla-fjall, Múla-eyjar, Múla-sveit, Landn., map of Icel.; so the Mull of Cantire = Satiris-muli, Mull of Galloway, the Mullbead in the Orkneys, and the like, local names given by the Norsemen; perh. also the island of Mull, whence Mylskr, adj. = a man of Mull, Fms. vii. 42 (in a verse).

múll, m. a muzzle.

múll, m. [Lat. mulus], a mule, Flóv. 31, Stj., Str., Sks., Karl.

munk-lifi, n. a monastery, Hom., Greg., Stj., Str., Bs.

MÚNKR, m., mod. also contr. múkr, m. [eccl. Lat. monachus]:-a monk, friar, Bs., Sks., Greg., etc. passim; múnka-búnaðr, -kápa, -klæði, Fms. vi. 188, viii. 357; munka regla, a monastery, Ann. 1344; Munka bryggja, Monk's-bridge, Fms. vii. 183; munka klaustr, a monastery, cloister, xi. 392; Grá-múnkar, Gray-friars; Svart-múnkar, Black-friars: munki, a, m. a nickname, viii: in local names, Munka-bvera, mod.; Múka-þverá, Bs.:--of a game of cards, gókk þeim Indriða betr, hver

mura, 20, to wall, provide with a wall, Fins. vi. 152, Stj. 44, 247. MURB, m. [from Lat. murus], a wall of brick or stone, Fms. i. 104, Stj. 70, 205; stadar-murr, borgar-murr, a castle-wall: - a prison, tower, Bs. i. 833. múr-grjót and múr-steinn, m. bricks, þjal. 49.

MÚS, f., pl. mýss, acc. mýs, mod. mýs; [A.S. mûs, pl. mýs; Engl. mouse, pl. mice; O.H.G. mûs; Germ. maus, pl. mäuser; Dan. muus; Lat. mus; Gr. μῦε]:—a mouse, H.E. i. 482, Al. 169, Stj. 23; spilltu my'ss kornum ok ökrum, var bar víða jörð hol ok full af músum, Bs. i. 293; mús hljóp áðan á kinn mér, Fs. 140; sér köttrinn músina? Ísl. ii. 309; svá hræddr sem mús í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21; hlaupa hingat ok þangat sem mýss í holur, viii. 39; veida mýs, to catch mice; myss svá stórar sem kettir, O. H. 109 (rats?); þá sá hann mýs tvær aðra hvíta en aðra svarta, Barl. 56; myss Valkar, Welsh mice, strange mice = rats, Fms. xi. 279; whence mod. Icel. valska, q. v.; flæðar-mús, skógar-mús, a wood-mouse, mus sylvaticus, Eggert Itin.: allit., maor og mús, thus in Danish if a ship is lost, 'med mand og muus,' i. e. with all bands. In tales mice are said to pass over rivers on cakes of cow-dung (skán), steering with their tails, see Eggert Itin. ch. 329, and Isl. Djóðs., which reminds one of the witch who sails 'like a rat without a tail' in Shakespeare's Macbeth. For the fabulous tales of wizards keeping a flæðar-mús that it may always provide them with money see Maurer's Volks.; when the wizard dies, the mouse breaks loose into the sea and a tempest arises, called Músar-bylr, mouse-tempest; that a similar superstition existed in olden times may be inferred from the name Musa-Bölverkr, Landn. the name of a mouse-gray young cow, Isl. ii. 401. COMPDS: músar-

brago, n. a trick in wrestling, treading on the adversary's toes, Fas. ii. musar-brodir, m. a 'mouse-brother,' the wren; also called músar-rindill, m., Eggert Itin. ch. 678. músar-eyra, m. ' mouseear,' forget-me-not, a plant, Germ. maus-obrlein, myosotis. musa-gangr, músa-gildra, u, f. a mouse-trap. m. a gang of mice, Bs. i. 194.

B. Metaph. the biceps muscle in the arm; há flaug ör ein ok kom í hönd Hákoni konungi upp í músina fyrir neðan öxl, Hkr. i. 159; kom ein ör í handlegginn í músina, Bs. i. 781: mûs in A.S. and O.H.G. is used in a similar sense; cp. also Lat. musculus = a little mouse, whence muscle: the chief muscles of the body were named from lively animals, thus fiskr of the cheek (kinn-fiskr), mus of the arm, kálfi (calf)

mús-grár, adj. mouse-gray, cp. Ísl. ii. 401 (for myrkrar read mýskrar?).

Múska, u, f. a mouse-gray mare.

Muspell, n. the name of an abode of fire; in the old mythology peopled by Muspells lýdir, the men of Muspell, a bost of fiends, who are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire; the prose in Edda 3 may have been derived from some lost verses of the Völuspá, for the name appears at the end of that poem (Vsp. 51) as if it were already known; it occurs nowhere else in the Norse mythical songs, except in Ls. 42 (muspells-megir). Muspells-heimr, the abode of Muspell, Edda 4. This interesting word was not confined to the Norse mythology, but appears twice in the old Saxon poem Heliand—mutspelli cumit on thiustra naht, also thiof ferit, m. comes in dusky night, as a thief fares, i. e. but the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, 2 Pet. iii. 10; and, mutspellis megin obar man ferit, the main of m. fares over men, see Schmeller's Edition; a third instance is in an Old High German poem on the Last Daydår ni mac denne mac andremo helfan vora demo muspille = there no man can belp another against the muspell-doom. In these instances muspell therefore stands for the day of judgment, the last day, and answers to Ragnarok of the Northern mythology. The etymology is doubtful, for spell may be = the weird, doom, = Lat. Fatum; or it may be = spoil, destruction; the former part mut or muod is more difficult to explain. The Icel, mus is an assimilated form.

MUTA, u, f. [Ulf. môta = τελώνιον; O.H.G. mûta; Germ. maut (Schmeller); cp. Ulf. môtareis = τελώνης]:—a law term, a fee, gratuity, for transacting business, as also a pittance, whence afterwards it came to mean disbonest gain, a bribe, a fee given in stealth or under false pretences; gull er grams muta, gold is the king's grant, Lex. Run.; rétt er at beir gefi mútur af fénu, Grág. i. 207; ef maðr tekr dánar-fé austr, þá á hann at gefa mútu til fjár-tökunnar ef hann náir eigi ella, ok gefa sem hann má minnsta, 221; en þú munt eigi vilja selja mik fyrir mútur, Flov. 37; sníkja til mútu, to go begging for a fee, Grág. (pref. clxviii); Austmadrinn kvaðsk mundu hafa selt honum, ef hann hefði fyrr komit, með þvílíku verði sem Steingrími, en segisk nú ekki mundu taka litla mútu (a pittance) til at bregða þessu kaupi sínu, Rd. 251; hvat hefi ek slikt heyrt, at taka á sér mútu sem pútur (to take fees like barlots), þar sem þú sazt til járns ok tókt fé-mútu í bótina, Fb. ii. 197; beir hafa tekit mútur af búöndum at taka fals slíkt er eigi þykkir gjaldgengt, O. H. 157; em ek eigi vanr at taka mútur á afli mínu, to exhibit my strength for money, Fms. iii. 179: the phrase, mæla á mútur, to be silent, as if every word had to be extorted by a fee; eigi parf betta á mútur at mæla, let us make a clean breast, speak out at once, Nj. 180, 228: cp. also the old Swed. law phrase, jorp ma eighi a muto taka, land must not be given into muta, Schlyter. 2. a bribe; en selt réttlætið í sínum dómum fyrir mútur ok manna mun, Al. 105; cigi réði mútan 🌡 balanced against the damsel's dowry.

þá svá miklu með ranglátum dómara, 115; elska sannindi en fyrir-sná mutur, Stj. 299; at beir hafi tekit fé á gipting systur hans, . . . en et emhverr verðr sannr at því, at hann hafi til þess mútu tekit, reiði slíkt upp sveininum sem hann tók mútuna ok heiti drengr at verri, N. G. L. i. 231 COMPDS: mútu-fé, n. a bribe, Hom. (Js. 63), freq. in mod. usage. mútu-girni, f. corruption by bribery, Sks. 358. 33, 86. gjarn (mútu-gjarnligr, Sks. 451), adj. open to bribes, corrupt, Al. 4. mutu-gjöf, f. bribe-giving, Fms. ix. 329 :- bartering, muntu þau hvarki plokka af mér með mútugjöfum né heitan, Ld. 150.

múta, ao, to bribe, with dat. of the person and thing; múta e-m e-u. mutaor, part. [from Old Fr. muter; Eugl. to mute, moult; the Lat. mutatus is a hawk that has been in the muta (Fr. mue, Engl. mews). and bas done moulting]: - of a hawk that has moulted; einn hinn fridasti gáshaukr með fögrum fótum, svá sem hann væri fimm sinnum eða sex mútaðr, Str. 75, where the French original has mues; þúsund gáshauka mútaða, Karl. 485.

mútari, a, m. a bawk, Edda (Gl.), occurs in Sighvat, but is nevertheless a French word; see mútaor.

mútera, 28, [Lat. mutare], to change, Rb. 232.

mygla, að, [mugga], to grow muggy or musty; en er minnþakit tók at mygla, Landn. 34; myglat braud, Stj. 367; mygladr ostr, myglad hey, and the like.

mygla, u, f. [Swed. mögel], mustiness, Stj. 567 (of blight in a crop), freq. in mod. usage.

myglugr, adj. musty, Stj. 357.

MYKI, f. indecl., but an older form mykr (mykrin) occurs as a an. λεγ., Hkr. i. 73, in the transcript of the vellum Kringla; but the Cod. Fris. (l. c.) has mykin, 37; a gen. mykjar is nowhere recorded; mod. mykja, u, f.: [Dan. mög; cp. Engl. midden = Dan. mödding = qs. mykidyngja; cp. also Ulf. maibstus = κοπρία; A. S. meox; Scot. and North. E. muck; Germ. mist; akin to moka, q.v.]:—dung; en er mykin (mykrin v. l.) hafði fallit á ísinn, Hkr. (Cod. Fris.) 37; brenna skinn, bein, slátr ok myki (acc.), Stj. 319; ok sópaði yfir moldu ok myki, Hkr. i. 251; draga myki út, K. p. K. 100; rejða myki, Gpl. 354; hann drap at þeim myki (mykju Ed. from a paper MS.), Sd. 168. compps: myki-kvísl, í. a dung-fork, Fms. i. 75 (x. 222). myki-reks, u, f. a muck-rake, dungsbovel, Finnb. 306. myki-skán, f. a cake of cow-dung, porf. Karl. 30. myk-sloči, a, m. (as if formed from mykr), Kormak. mykja, ač, to 'muck,' dung, manure, Gpl. 342.

mykla and mykill, see mikla, mikill.

mylda, d, [mold], to cover with mould; 6-myldr, unburied, Hom. (St.): mod. to beat (earth or dung) into powder before spreading it as manure

mylin or mulin, m. a luminary, the moon, Am. 15, Edda i. 472: the sun, id.: prop. a mock sun (?), cp. Swed. moln.

MYLJA, pres. myl, pret. muldi, subj. myldi or möldi, Ls. 43; part. muldr, and mod. mulinn; [akin to mala, melja, etc.]:-to sbiver, crusb; mylr hann með sínum tönnum, Fas. i. 103; nú eru þeir allir muldir í sundr, Karl. 352; mergi smæra mölða ek þá meinkráku, Ls. 43; muldi sundr fótlegginn annan, Bs. ii. 11; skeljarnar er muldar vóru í smátt,

mylkja, t, [mjólk], to give suck; þú mylktir hann af þínum brjóstum, Mar.; see milkja, milkr.

myln, m. (?), fire, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; akin to Mjölnir (?), q. v.

mylna, u, f. [from Lat. mola], a mill, pidr. 131, Karl. 281, 472, D. N.: the genuine Teut. word is kvern, q. v. mylnu-maor, m. a mill-man, miller, Fms. ix. 19.

mylnari, a, m. a miller, N. G. L. iii. 204.

mylsna, u, f. the dust, grounds of a thing, as opp. to large pieces; had er ekki eptir nema mylsna.

Myl-verjar, n. pl. the men from the island of Mull, Fms. x.

MYND, f. [prob. derived from mund], sbape, form; hverja mynd sem hann hefir tekit á sik, Fms. xi. 433; myndir coa ásjónur, Stj. 91; ordanna myndir, 67; nokkur elds mynd, a kind of fire, 41; i mynd krossins, Fms. i. 136; i boga mynd, Fas. i. 271; fjarri allri mannligri mynd, the buman shape, Grett. 113; enga siam vér hasa pina mynd, Fas. i. 244; pa görði hann alla mynd (all the frame) pess altaris, Stj. 638; á þá mynd, er ..., in the same manner, as ..., Fms. ii. 122; at nokkurri mynd, in some manner, Bjarn. 55; mjök á mynd ok með þeim Sigurði, 2. a figure, image; i hus pat er much in the same way, Fær. 241. i myndum var gört, Clem. 50: a metapbor, med mörgum öðrum myndum ok merkingum, Stj. 420; mynd ok dæmi trúar, Fb. ii. 701: freq. in mod. usage, of pictures, ljós-mynd, a photograph, and the like; ó-mynd, a shapeless thing; fyrir-mynd, a prototype; i-mynd, the very image. mynda-smíði, n. sculp-COMPDS: mynda-smior, m. a sculptor. myndar-ligr, adj. well-shapen.

mynda, d, [mundr; Germ. münden = discharge], to weigh, measure, of the mundr, q.v.; gripir metnir ok myndir i hendr beim er konu fær, N.G.L. i. 230; mynda skal meyjar-fé allt, ok koma eyrir eyri i gegn, 29; for in the mundmal (q. v.) the mundr was to be set off or

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mynda, að, to sbape, form, Hom. 130; mynda e-t eptir e-n, to sbape 1226, 1262, 1300, 1341, 1350, see also Hekla and hraun. after, imitate, Hom. (St.): to shape, form, ver höfum mælt ok myndat vegginn, Fms. xi. 432, freq. in mod. usage. II. = munda; ekki barf her at mynda til bess sem oss er i hug, 'tis no use to bint at it, i. e. let us speak it out at once, Nj. 224.

myndan, f. sbaping; i-myndan, imagination; fyrir-m. = Germ. vor-bild. mynding, f. [mundr], balancing the mundr and the heimanfylgja,

N. G. L. i. 29.

myndugr, adj. [from Germ. mündig], of age, (mod.)

mynni, n. [munnr], a mouth, opening; see minni.

mynntr, part. mouthed so and so, Sks. 170.

mynt, f. [a for. word], a mint, Rétt. 30.

myntari, a, m. a minter, mint-master, N. G. L. i. 446: a nickname,

Fms. viii. 161.

MYRĐA, ô, later t, [morð], to murder. II. to conceal, murder, see the remarks on moro; skal ek eigi myroa (to suppress) betta konungsbréf, þótt þú hafir myrt þau konungs-bréf er til þín hafa send verit, Sturl. iii. 139; hann drap hann sofanda í sæng sinni ok myrði hann síðan, Fas. ii. 242; lizt mér þat ráð at vér drepim hann ok myrðim hann síðan, mun þetta alldri víst verða, Fær. 177; hann drap sveininn ok vildi myroa en menn urou bó varir við, Fb. ii. 79; síðan stefndi Helgi Asbjarnarson Helga Droplaugarsyni um þat, at hann hefði myrðan dauðan mann ok sökt í sjó ok hult ekki moldu, that be had 'murdered' a dead man, and put the corpse into the sea and not covered it with earth, Dropl. 16; þat vissu allir at vér vildum bana Sigmundar, en hvar fyrir mundu vér vilja myrða þá, murder them, i. e. conceal them, Fær. 182; ok muni hann ba hasa verit drepinn edr myrdr, slain or murdered, 183; hann myrði Sigurð til hringsins Hakonar-nauts, 155; drepinn ok myrðr, slain and murdered, Fb. i. 554; myrðir til hnossa, Am. 53; sofanda myrði, Sól. 5; um morð þau ok íllvirki er sendimenn mínir hafa þar myrðir verit, Fær. 199; knésett hefir þú hann nú ok máttú nú myrða hann ef bú vilt, of infanticide, Fms. i. 16; fannsk bar barns lík er myrt hafði verit ok fólgit þar, Hkr. iii. 184.

myrðir, n. a murderer, destroyer, Lex. Poët.

myrginn, m. morning; see morginn.

myrk-blar, adj. dark blue, 544. 39, Fas. ii. 93. myrk-fara, u, f., poët. the 'mirk-farer,' i. e. the night, Edda (Gl.)

myrk-fælinn, 2dj. afraid in the dark, Grett. 126, Gisl. 151. myrk-fælni, f. the being afraid in the dark, Grett. 130, Stj. 111.

myrk-heimr, m. the world of darkness, Akv. 42: in plur., i myrk-

heimum, Edda 70.

myrk-hræddr, adj. afraid in the dark, Fbr. 80, Gisl. 65.

myrk-hræðinn, adj. = myrkfælinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

myrk-leikr, m. darkness, Edda 209.

myrkns, að, to grow murky or dusk; ef þér myrknit ok blindisk, Stj. 241; (tunglit) vex ok þverr, myrknar optliga, Karl. 134.

myrk-nætti, n. [Old Engl. mirke nich, Story of Havelok the Dane, 1. 66], mirk-night, the dead of night, Sturl. iii. 227, Stj. 559, Mar. 1108.

MYRKR, adj., myrk, myrkt, or myrt, O. H. 216; with a characteristic v before a vowel, myrkvan, myrkva, myrkvir; compar. myrkvari; superl. myrkvastr; later, as also in mod. usage, the v was dropped, which form occurs in later vellums of the 14th century, thus myrkar, Stj. 30; myrkari, Fms. vi. 229 (Hulda): j for v, myrkjar, Róm. 373: [A. S. myrc; Hel. mirki; Old Engl. and Scot. mirk; Engl. murky; Dan.-Swed. mörk]: -mirk, murky, dark; myrkvar grímr, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); myrkvan veg, Rm. 34; um myrkvan við, through the mirk-wood, Og. 25; myrkvan vafurloga, Skm. 8,9; myrkt er úti, *lis dark outside*, Skm. 10; um kveldit er myrkt var orðit, Bs. i. 544; þeir biðu nætr, en er myrkt var, Eg. 80; myrkt var í stofunni, 215; görði myrt, O. H. 216; myrkt, 218; um kveldit er myrkt var, Hkr. i. 61; aldri varð svá myrkt af nótt, at eigi væri ærit ljóst þar er hann fór, Edda 70, þiðr. 326; þá var sem myrkvast nætr, Fb. iii. 410, Fms. ix. 484; görði stundum daginn svá myrkjan sem nótt væri, Róm. 373; of aptan er myrkt var, O. H. 139; i myrkri stofu, Bs. i. 508; myrk augu, dim eyes, Pr. 473: neut., gengu þeir þann dag allan til myrks, Edda 28: of colour, var vant kvígu þrévetrar myrkrar, hón hét Mús (but perh. read mýskrar or the like), Ísl. ii. 401. metaph. dark, obscure, bard to read; myrkvar kenningar, Gd. 78; myrk orð, dark sayings, riddles; myrkr stafr, þat verðr mörgum manni at

um myrkvan staf villisk, of spell Runes with hidden powers, Eg. (in a verse); þá mælti Ægir, myrkt þykki mér þat mælt, at kalla skáldskap bessum heitum, Edda 48; hér hefr upp ok segir frá því er flestum er myrkt, N.G.L. i. 184; bækr myrkvar ok úskiljanligar, Stj. 30; þat mun ek sýna jafnan at ek em eigi myrkr í skapi, Nj. 179; myrkari ok III. local names, Myrk-a, Landn.;

kaldari ráð, Fms. vi. 229. Myrk-viör, Fms. xii, Gl.

myrkr, n. [Dan. mörke; Scot. mirk], darkness; leynask át í myrkrit, Eg. 240: of the evening, allan dag til myrks, fram i myrkr, and the like: of fog, rak yfir myrkr svá mikit at þeir vissu eigi hvar þeir fóru, Nj. 124; í slíku myrkri, Glúm. 368; sjó-myrkr, Fms. ix. 506:—an eclipse, Ann. 1184; myrkrit mikla, on the 22nd of April, Ann. 1193, cp. 1312, 1330, Fms. vii. 152: darkness from volcanic eruptions, Ann. 1158, myrr, Landn., map of Iceland.

2. often in plur. in an intensive sense, like Lat. tenebrae; pessi guðin munu eiga myrkrunum at stýra, Fms. i. 97; frá eilífu ljósi til úendanligra myrkra, 202; helvítis myrkra, Anal. 291; myrkra fullr, full of darkness, Mar.; myrkra höfðingi, the prince of darkness, Al. 154; myrkra hérað, myrkra stadr, the place of darkness, i.e. bell, 153, 154, cp. Pass. 8. 4, 19, 20, and N. T. passim; this use of the plur. may have been influenced by the Latin.

myrk-rion, u, f. the 'mirk-rider,' an ogress, witch, for witches were supposed to ride on wolves by night, Hb. 20, Edda (Gl.)

myrkva, d, to grow mirk, darken: impers., aptan dags er myrkva tók, Eg. 405; en er myrkva tók, Fms. ix. 273, 506; þá tók at myrkva (myrkja Ed.) af nótt, Eg. 230; en er nótt (acc.) myrkti, when night grew mirk, late in the summer, Fms. i. 67; um haustid er nátt (acc.) tók at myrkva, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 115: pers., hann myrkti sólina, Barl. 168, (rare): reflex., nótt (nom.) myrkvisk, darkens, Sks. 231 (but less good).

myrkva-stofa, u, f. a 'mirk-closet,' dungeon, Nj. 163, Fb. ii. 384, Bs. i. 221, Grett. 195 new Ed., Fms. x. 307, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 430. Stj. 200.

myrkvi, a, m., older form mjorkvi or mjörkvi:—mirk, darkness, a dense, thick fog; myrkva ok regn, Sks. 135, Hkr. i. 268; í slíkum myrkva, Glum. 368; leggr á svá mikinn mjorkva, at ..., Al. 139; reykr eða mjorkvi, Sks. 48 new Ed.; þá var á mjorkvi mikill, Fms. ix. 39; þá görði myrkva mikinn sælægjan, vi. 261, viii. 178 (Fb. myrkvi l. c.); var veðr vátt ok mjorkva flaug nokkur, wet and bazy weather, Ö. H. 182; mærkva-þoka, a 'mirk-fog,' bazy weather, Barl. 123, 172; þoku-myrkvi, id., Fms. ii. 141.

Myrk-viör, m. Mirk-wood, as a mythical local name of a forest, Ls. 42, Hkv. 1. 50, Akv. 13, and in prose, Fms. i. 111, 113 (in Holstein), Fb. ii. 72 (in Sweden), Hervar. S. (Fas. i. 493 in a verse); cp. the Schwarzwald in Germany.

myrk-viðri, n. a dense fog, = myrkvi.

MYSA, u, f. [Dan. myse], whey, milk when the cheese has been taken from it, Krók., passim in mod. usage. mysu-ostr, m. cheese made of whey or goat's milk.

MÝ, n. [O. H. G. mucca; Germ. mücke; Dan. myg; Engl. midge], a midge, gnat, esp. in a collect. sense, Stj. 567; svá margir sem mý, swarming like midges, Sól. 53; mý ok maura, mý ok kleggja, Eluc. 22; einn dag svaf hann úti í sólskini ok settisk mý mart á skalla honum, ... en mýit hófsk upp, Lv. 50; sem hit þykkvasta mý, Art. 63 new Ed.; þó vér sveigjum tungu og tenn | trautt vér mýit fáum, | en það er ei gott fyrir Grafnings-menn | að gapa yfir mörgum aum, a ditty: a local name, Mý-vatn, n., Landn., map of Iceland, whence Mývetningar, m. pl. COMPDS: mý-bit, n. a midge-bite, the men from M., K. p. K. 88. mý-fluga, u, f. a 'midge-flea,' gnat, N. T. Rd. 295. margr, adj. swarming like midges. my-vargr, m. a plague of midges, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 2.

mýgir, m., prop. a 'mower,' destroyer, Lex. Poët.

MÝGJA, ð, [múgr], to destroy, defeat, put down, prop. to mow down (?), with dat., með því at þínum guði verðr mýgt, 656 B. 10; því meirr óx kyn þess lýðs er meirr var við leitað at my(g)ja, Ver. 20; er mörgum mygir með sínu ríki, Al. 70; þeirra afkvæmi mun síðan hvárr öðrum m. ok vilja til jarðar koma, Fms. v. 348; m. lögum, to break the law; m. uppgang e-s, to overtbrow, put down, Karl. 402, 548.

myking, f. softening.

MÝKJA, 8, older form mýkva, Fms. x. 331, MS. 623. 32, O. H. 242; [mjúkr]:-to smooth, soften, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 288 (mykbi); m. sik, to soften oneself, i. 97; m. hug e-s, Mar., Al. 5.

II. reflex. to be coftened; mykjask i ordum. Fms. ix. 446, Bs. ii. 185; mykjask til e-s, Mork. 25; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu en mýktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orkn. 304; heldr þótti mér mýkjask skaplyndi hans áðr létti, Eg. 418:-recipr., mykjumk vér til um rúmin, Eg. 759.

mykt, f. softness, kindness, Bs. ii. 155, 228, Gd. 1.

mýla, d, to muzzle.

MÝLL, m. a ball; kalla stein eðr epli, hnot eðr mýl eðr líkt, Edda 109; hón selr Hauki mýla tvá . . . mýlarnir kerlingar, Fb. i. 581; herðimyll, a 'bard ball' = a stone, Bragi: poët., myll geovangs, the ball of the breast = the heart, Ht. (R.): a ball in the stomach of animals, mýll er vér svá köllum, Fél. viii. 64.

mýri-snípa, u, f. a moor-snipe, Edda (Gl.): also mýri-skítr.

mýr-lendi, n. a moorland, Eg. 130.

mýr-lendr, adj. moorland, Landn. 126, Fms. xi. 354.

mýróttr, adj. swampy, boggy, Eg. 130, Fas. ii. 553.

MÝRR, f., mod. mýri, gen. mýrar, dat. and acc. mýri, pl. mýrar; [Engl. moor and mire]:—a moor, bog, swamp, Hkr. i. 55, Hrafn. 27, Eg. 409, 710, Nj. 263, Fs. 50, 65, Gullp. 14, Fms. vi. 334, xi. 26, Sks. 85, Sturl. i. 179: for the old custom of putting criminals to death in fens see Gkv. 3. 11, Jómsv. S. ch. 7, Kjaln. S. ch. 2, Tacit. Germ. ch. 12:-freq. in local names, Mýri, Mýrar, whence Mýra-menn, Mýramanna-kyn, m. pl. the men from the county M., name of a family; Alpta-mýrr, Rauda-

Mysingr, m. the name of the owner of the mill Grotti, Edda. mýskr, adj. mouse-gray, a conjectural reading in Isl. ii. 401. mýsla, u, f. [mús; Germ. mäuslein], a little mouse, Fas. i. 55. mýslingr, m. = mýsla, Fas. i. 107.

MÆĐA, d, [moot], to weary, plague:-to exhaust, Stj. 417, passim: —to chastise, 147. II. reflex. to weary oneself, be exhausted, troubled; mæddusk þeir af kulda ok hungri, 656 C. 21: hann var mæddr síðan við eld, Fms. x. 407:—to lose breath, Grett. (in a verse), and passim in mod. usage:-to trouble oneself, med því at vér mæðumk í athuga-samligum ræðum, Sks. 72; Martha, þú mæðist í mörgu, Luke x. 41.

meoda, u, f. a trouble, trial, Fms. v. 309, x. 147, Fas. iii. 99: distress. COMPDS: mesou-lauss, adj. without trouble, Fr. mæðu-ligr, adj. sad, troubled. mæðu-maðr, m. an afflicted man. mæðu-samligr, adj. troublesome, Bs. ii. 142.

mæddr, part. exbausted, Fms. x. 357, Fs. 49.

MÆÐGIN, n. pl. [móðir], a mother and son (or sons) collectively, Fs. 37, Sturl. iii. 5, Ld. 234, 260, Fms. vi. 107, ix. 233, Bær. 4.

mæðgur, f. pl., gen. pl. mæðgna, Bs. i. 133, 355: -mother and daughter collectively, Gisl. 88, Ld. 116, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 207, Bs. i. 62, 218, passim, freq. in mod. usage.

mæði, f. [móðr], weariness, exhaustion, as also shortness of breath, Eg. 125, Nj. 116, Fms. vii. 288, Fs. 146, 180. COMPDS: mæði-liga, adv. sadly; svara m., Fms. i. 302: drawing a deep breath, verpa m. öndinni, Nj. 272. mæði-ligr, adj. troublesome, Mar., Fms. xi. 444. samr, adj. afflicting, Hom. 125. mæðing, f. trouble, Sks. 569, Th. 78, Stj. 112.

mæðr or mæddr, in compds, sam-mæðr, from one mother; sundr-mæðr, not baving the same mother.

mæðr or meyðr, f. = mey, a maid, a foreign form, which occurs in Gd. 3.

MÆGD, f., often used in pl. [magr], affinity by marriage; at frændsemi ok at mægðum, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, Am. 52, Skv. 1. 44, Ö. H. 57, Fs. 10, 116, Eg. 37, Korm. 140, Nj. 213, Gpl. 145.

mægi, n. = mægð, Band. 3, O. H. L. 32, Fas. i. 225, Sturl. ii. 98. mægjask, ð, dep. to marry into a family, Landn. 300, Fs. 119: part.

mægðr, Sturl. iii. 9, Finnb. 252, Grett. 190 new Ed. ΜÆKIB, m. [Ulf. meki = μάχαιρα; A.S. mece; Hel. maki]:—2 kind of sword; mækis eggjar, Hom. 16; hvassan mæki, of the sword Tyrfing, Fas. i. 521 (in a verse); mæki mjófan málfán, Skm. 25; mæki til höggs, Hm. 81, Gm. 52, Ls. 12; hann hefir mæki stóran í hendi, en Þorsteinn sverð sitt, Fas. ii. 426; með tvíeggjuðum mæki, Ísl. ii. 54; saxinu eða mækinum, Stj. 383; hafði Yngvi um kné sér mæki...hann brá mækinum ok hjó ..., Hkr. i. 29; saxit Tuma-naut ... hér máttú sjá mækinn Tuma bróður þíns, Br. i. 527.

mæl, see mel.

MÆLA, t, [Ulf. maplian = λαλείν; A.S. mædlan, madelian; Germ. melden by way of metathesis; Old Engl. mele; the Dan. mæle as well as the Icel. are contracted forms, cp. núl from nadal]:—to speak, with acc. and absol.; mæli þarft eðr þegi, Hm. 18; mæla staðlausa stafi, id.; hví þegið ér, svá at mæla né meguð, Ls.; margir menn mæltu ílla við Skamkel, Nj. 80; eigi munt þú þat vilja mæla, 85; Gizurr hvíti (Njáll), ... mælti, 90, 91, 220, 228; stafnbúar mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra höfðingja heilastr, Fms. vii. 290; mæl þú allra drengja heilastr, viii. 97; þat þætti mér mælanda (gerund.), that is a remarkable speech, Fb. ii. 196; mæla mörgum orðum, to use many words, Hm. 104; mæla þessum orðum, to use these words, Hkr. ii. 78; mæla e-n orðum, to address, Vbm. 4; mæla í hug sér, to speak to oneself, 623. 54; mæla máli, to speak a language; hann mælti allstaðar þeirra máli sem hann væri allstaðar þar barnfæddr sem þá kom hann, Bs. i. 80. 2. special usages; mæla áljót, to speak a libel, Grag. ii. 146; mæla æðru, to express fear, despondency, despair, Nj. 199; mæla tál, hégóma, to tell tales, falseboods, 258; mæla lög, to speak law, to have the law on one's side in pleading, Fms. vii. 142; mæla ljóst, to speak out, Nj. 102; mæla í mútur, to speak with reserve (see múta); hafa réttara at mæla, to speak true, bave right on one's side, Fms. iii. 22; mæla lögskil or lögskilum, to speak or perform public duties in court or in the assembly, Nj. 3, Isl. ii. 255; mæla helgi e-s, to pronounce the inviolability of, Grag. i. 92; mæla malum, to plead a cause, 2; en er höfðingjar höfðu þar mælt þeim málum sem þar stóðu lög til, Ld. 32; mæla e-s máli, Grág. i. 198; mæla mælt mál, to say what all the world says, Gisl. 11, Sij. 463: mod. to say a plain word, speak plainly; bref hardlega mælt, worded, Bs. i. 554, Fms. ix. II. to stipulate; mæla e-t med sér, to fix, stipulate, appoint; fundusk beir, sem mælt hafði verit með þeim, Nj. 256; mæla mót með sér, to fix an interview, Eg. 564; mæla sér man, to fix an interview with ber, Hm. 97:-mæla sér e-t, to stipulate, bargain for; vér höfum fund várn mæltan ár hvert hér í Gula, N.G. L. i. 4; ek hefka fé mælt mér í dóm þenna ok monka ek mæla, Grág. i. 79; slíkan stað ok máldaga sem þeir åttu sér mæltan, 154; þeir mæltu til fé mikit at lyktum, Nj. 99; mælti hann þat til at eiga dóttur hans, 271; en hón mælti þat til við konung, at hann skyldi vinna allan Noreg, Fms. x. 181; hvat er til mælt, Fs. 92;

skilnaði, Eg. 601; þeir mæla til bardaga með sér um morguninn, Fb. i. 142; hygg þú at því vandliga at þú mæl til hvers-vetna illa þess er þú beidir hann, Fms. xi. 58; hús þau er til skaða-bóta eru mælt, for weich compensation bas been stipulated, Grág. i. 459; mæla til friðar, to sue for peace, Fas. ii. 121 (frið-mælask). III. with prepp.; mæla á máli. to peace, Fas. ii. 121 (frið-mælask). speak in a language; mæla á Írsku, Ld. 76:-mæla aptr, to retract, Sturl. i. 46 :- mæla eptir e-m, to take one's part, excuse bim, Nj. 26, 53, Fins. vii. 120: to request, demand, ix. 52: but mæla eptir e-n, with acc., to lead the prosecution (eptir-mál) in the case of a slain man, Grág., Nj., Sagas passim: -mæla fyrir, to order, preseribe; sem biskup mælir fyrir, Grag. i. 377; sem þórðr mælti fyrir, Ld. 44; allt þat silfr er hann mælti fyrir, æðicð be bad bargained, Fær. 6; þat bréf er konungr mælti svá fyrir, at Fms. ix. 447: to declare, Nj. 15: to cite a formulary, preamble, or the like, mæla fyrir skipi, to say the prayer when a ship first puts to sea; gékk porvaldr til siglu ok mælti fyrir skipi eptir sið, Bs. i. 774; thus, mæla fyrir griðum, to declare a truce, by using the proper formulary, Fins. ix. 53, Nj. 106; mæla fyrir minni, to propose a toast, Fms. i. 35:-mæla móti, to gainsay, speak against, Eg. 72, Nj. 129, 158, Fms. vii. 290:mæla til e-s, see above :--mæla um e-t, to speak about a thing, Hom. 157; konungr varð styggr ok mælti um nokkurum orðum, Eg. 16: to use an expression, utter (in an emphatic sense), of spells or the like, mikit hefir Jökull um mælt, svá at mér er þat eigi þolanda, Fs. 54; læt ek þat um mælt, at þú munt..., Ísl. ii. 197, v.l.; þar mynda ek hafa gefit þér upp eina sök, ef ek hefða eigi svá mikit um mælt, Hrafn. 8; svá fór sem vér gátum at mikil-mannliga mundi verða um mælt af þinni hendi, Fms. xi. 111; læt ek þat verða um mælt (of a spell) at þú verðir at enni ljótustu trollkonu, Fas. ii. 152: cp. mæli eg um og legg eg á! in mod. tales of witches saying their spell:—mæla við e-n, to speak to a person, address, Nj. 3, Eg. 92, passim; mæla við e-u, to gainsay, Edda 39, Fms. vii. 123, pior. 253, Hkr. ii. 198 :- compds, a-mæla, to blame; for-mæla, to accuse; hall-mæla, to blame:-impers., mælir svá, it is said, Hom. IV. reflex. to speak, express oneself, esp. with prepp.; mælask fyrir, to ejaculate, say one's say; finnrinn mæltisk innan fyrir, og sagði svá, be spoke from the inner part of the bouse, Fms. x. 262; hvi þú, Gangráðr, mælisk af gólfi fyrir? Vþm. 9; hann biðsk fyrir ok mælisk nú fyrir sem honum þótti vænligast, Fms. xi. 134; Finnr andaðisk ór sótt beirri ok mæltisk áðr vel fyrir, ii. 164; mælask vel, illa fyrir, to be well (ill) spoken of, to make a good (bad) impression; gorum vit goda hans ferð, hann hefir mikils misst, þat mun vel fyrir mælask, Nj. 29; vig Gunnars spurdisk, ok mæltisk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, 117; mæltisk kvæðit vel fyrir, Fms. vii. 113; illa mun þat fyrir mælask, at ganga å sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238:-mælask undan, to excuse oneseif, decline, Fms. ix. 227, Fb. i. 100:-mælask um, to utter, express; eigu vér því at vera úkvíðnir ok mælask eigi ílla um, Fms. xi. 389. recipr., mælask við, to speak to one another, converse; ekki mæltusk þeir fleira þann dag við, Fms. vii. 127; mun hvat við höfum við mælsk, Nj. 111; ok munu vit þess þurfa at muna þat, at vit höfum vel við mælsk, 54; mælask ílla við, to bandy words, N. G. L. i. 333; mælask við einn saman, to talk to oneself (soliloquize), Stj. 617; porvaldr mæltisk mjok einn við á Þinginu, því at engir gengu í berhögg við hann, i. e. Tb. bad alone the word, for none in the parliament opposed him, Starl. ii. 3. impers., e-m mælisk vel, to speak well; skal eigi marka reids manns mál, kann vera at okkr mælisk betr annat sinn, Sturl. ii. 178: to make a good speech, sögðu menn at honum mæltisk vel, Nj. 87; at lögbergi var görr mikill rómr, at Merði mæltisk vel ok sköruliga, 230. part. mæltr (q. v.), spoken.

MÆLA, d, [mál], no measure, Clem. 33, Sks. 629, Grág. i. 462, Fms. ii. 230, K. Á. 206, N. G. L. i. 323, passim.

mælandi, part. a pleader, Grág. ii. 112, Sturl. ii. 237.

mælgi, f. [máligr], prattle, much talking, Fms. iii. 148, Orkn. 464, Greg. 25.

mæli, n. the pronunciation, voice, intonation; eg þekki hann á mælinu, I know bim by the voice: - a saw, had er i mæli, it is rumoured; munnmæli, oral relations; bögu-mæli, bad grammar; um-mæli, utterances; vilmæli, friendly words, and in several other compds.

mæli-, in compds, mæli-askr, m., -ker, -kerald, n. a measure, vessel, N. T., Matth. v. 15, Stj. 293, Ghl. 524: meli-hlass, n. a measured cartload, Rd. 232, Am. 60.

mæling, f. a measuring, Edda 47, Stj. 211, Fms. xi. 441:—a measure, dimension, Skálda 175, Alg. 372, Stj. 292. mælingar-fræði. i. geometry.

mælir, m. a measure, esp. of a certain measure, a sixth of a sáld (q. v.), Gbl. 524, Fms. x. 398, xi. 441, Stj. 621. 2 Kings vii. 17, B. K. 13, 16; kornið fyllir mælirinn, the grain fills the measure, a saying; of fluids, N.G.L. i. 29; tveggja mæla öl, 137: of land, a field sown with a mælir of grain, 240; niu mæla land, Vm. 48; whence mælisland, n. a land of one mælir, 49; it remains in the phrase, hann er ekki lengi á mælislandi, of a swift runner. mælis-öl, n. a measure of ale, about six gallons and a half, Fms. i. 31, N.G. L. i. 6; skyldi þá hverr maðr eiga mælisöl en gjalda fé elligar, Fms. i. 31.

ek mæli til kaupa við þik, Nj. 3: þeir mæltu til vináttu með sér at 🗼 mælska, u, f. eloquence, Hdl. 3, Post. 645. 90, Pt. 439, passim: idiom.

nema mælsku allra þjóða, Konr.: pronunciation, mod. mæli, hón kvaðsk kenna mælsku hans at hann var Galverskr, 656 C. 4. compos: mælsku-andi, a, m. the spirit of eloquence, Sks. 560. mælsku-maðr, m. an orator, Sks. 315, MS. 656 C. 14.

mseltr, part. spoken so and so, Grett. 146: esp. in compds, fá-mæltr, harð-mæltr, lin-mæltr, loð-mæltr, sein-mæltr, fljót-mæltr, hýr-mæltr, glað-

mæltr, and so on.

M.ENA, i. e. mæna, d, to provide with a mænir, to roof; leka möndi húsit ef ekki mændi smiðrinn, Skálda (Thorodd) 163, D.N. v. 637. 2. to reach or jut out, project, Lat. eminere: þeir sáu hrauka...ok mændu upp ór kollarnir (viz. out of the fog), Sturl. i. 179; mændu þeir aptr (they turned back, prob. erroneous = vendu) en Hákon bar í haf, Fms. vi. 249. II. to gaze, look (stretching out the neck), esp. with the notion of supplication; mæna á e-n, mæna vonar-augum, freq. in mod. usage, where the ancients said kaga, q. v.

mæna, u, f. the spinal marrow, Sturl. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage. mænu-

sott, f. disease of the spine.

mænir, m., i.e. mænir, [Dan. mönning], the ridge of a house, Fs. 42, Isl. ii. 194, Sks. 146, Skiða R. 179; hús-mænir, q. v. mænir-áss,

m. the ridge-rafter.

MÆR, f., gen. meyjar, dat. meyju, acc. mey; pl. meyjar, dat. meyjum: meyja, u, f. a later form in MSS. of the 14th century, su meyja, meyjan, Stj. 136, Bs. ii. 27; þú meyja (voc.), Fb. ii. 194, Skáld H. 1.9; as also nom. mey, Fas. iii. 177; [Ulf. mawi = κοράσιον, παι̂s; A. S. meowle = meyla, q. v.; Swed. and Dan, mö; the Engl, maid and Germ, magd are derivatives]:—a maid, girl, virgin; þaðan koma meyjar, Vsp. 20; mey, Hm. 81, 96; meyjar orð. 83; mörg góð mær, 101; en horska mær, 95, Vpm. 47; meyja, 49; meyjar ástir, Alm. 8; mér tíða mey, Skm. 7; mær (voc.), 23, 25, 26; mær er mér tíðari, 7; mær heitir fyrst hver, en kerlingar er gamlar eru, Edda 108; leizt honum mærin fögr, Eg. 23; Egill sá þar mey fagra, ... mærin var úkát ok grét ... Egill mælti við meyna, 481, 483; mær tvítug eða ellri, Grág. i. 307, 465; ekkjur ok meyjar tvituga ok ellri, ii. 108; eigi mær heldr göfuglig ekkja, Fms. x. 294: a girl, hón lék sér á gólfi við aðrar meyjar, hversu lizt þér á mey þessa, þykkir þér eigi fögr! ærit fögr er mær sja, Nj. 2; þóra ól barn um sumarit, ok var þat mær, Eg. 166; litlu síðarr fæddi hón barn, þat var mær, Steinn hélt meyjunni undir skírn, hét sú mær þóra, Steinn gaf meyjunni fingrgull, O. H. 144; hvart sem er sveinn eda mær, N. G. L. i:-a virgin, Gefjon, hón er mær ok henni þjóna þær er meyjar andask, Edda 21; hón var mær alla æfi, 655 ix. C. 1: allit., brúðr Guðs, mær ok móðir, Mar., esp. of the Virgin Mary, Lil.; mær meyja, the maid of maids, Hdl. (begin.):of the zodiac, Rb. (1812) 16. 2. freq. in poetry = a daughter, thus answering to mögr; Gymis meyjar, the daughter of G., Skm. 12; mey átti hann, Rm. 36 (Bugge); hefir minn faðir heitið meyju sinni, Hkv. 1.18; Hýmis meyjar, Ls. 34; meyjar Mögþrasis, Vþm. 48; Billings mey, Hm. 96; Högna mær, Hkv.; fögr mær fira, Vkv. 2: allit., Loka mær, ibe daugbter of L. = Hel. Yt.; mær ok mögr, daugbter and son, Og. 9. COMPDS: moyjar-mál, n. pl. courtship, Fas. iii. 84, 94. meyjarmundr, m. a maid's mundr (q. v.), Fas. iii. 170.

M. E. R. A., δ, [Ulf. merjan = κηρύσσειν], to praise, laud, Ad. I, Höfuðl. 2, Geisli 20:—mæra e-n e-u, to bless one with a gift, Fms. vii. 152 (in a

verse).

mærð, f. [Ulf, meriþa = φήμη], praise, laud, Stor. 5, Lex. Poët. passim: an encomium.

2. mod. cant, flattery, bypocrisy, freq.

meeringer, m. [mærr], a noble, illustrious man, Edda passim, also in mod. usage: the name of a sword, Bjarn.

mærna, að, to become cheesy, of milk, Björn.

MÆRR, f. (i. e. mærr), gen. mærar, dat. and acc. mæri:—a land, prop. border-land, only in poetry; mærar, Skálda 236 (in a verse); and in compds, blá-mærr (q. v.), the blue land = the sea; borð-mærr, máfa m., id.; dagmærr, the day-land, i. e. the beaven; hauk-mærr, the 'bawk-land' = the band; Móins mær, serpent-land, i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.: the word remains in landa-mæri, border-land, and

II. in the local name Mæri, f. a county in Norway; Sunn-mæri, Norð-mæri, Fins. passim; whence Mærir, m. pl. the men of M.: Mæra-jarl, the earl of M., a name of Orkney: Mærskr, adj. from Mæri, Fins. Mæri or Mærini, a famed temple in Drontheim in Norway: hann lagði Mærina-helgi á allan fjörðinn ok lét engu tortýna þar nema kvikté heimilu, i. e. be made the wbole fjord a sanctuary, extended the sanctuary to the length of the wbole fjord, Landn, l. c.

MÆRR, adj., compar. mærri, mærstr; [Ulf. mers in waila-mers = εψφημος; O. H. G. māri]:—famous, glorious, great, Germ. berrlicb, of persons; mjötuð mæran, Vsp. 2; mærir tívar, Hým. 4; mæran kon; inn mæri mögr Sigröðar, Kormak; ins mæra burar, Gm. 50; mærr jöfurr, Lex. Poët.: absol., báru mjöð mærar, Am. 8, 93; ena mæru Ingunni, Fms. viii. (in a verse); deyrat mildingr mæri (compar.), vi. 427: of things, í enum mæra Mímis-brunni, Vsp. 22; inn mæra fimbul-vetr, Vþm. 44; inn mæra mjöð, Skm. 16; mæran drykk mjaðar, Ls. 6; hrís þat et mæra, Akv. 5; inn mæri vöndr, Korm. 98 (in a verse): þjóð-mær, glorious.

MÆTA (mœta), t, [mót; Ulf. môtjan; A. S. mêtan; Engl. meet; Hel. motian: Dan. mode: Swed. motal:- to meet, with dat, to meet a person; mætti hann þór miðra garða, þkv. 9; mæta e-m á brautu, Hm. 88; mættu þeir Ögmundi, Nj. 5; eigi veit hvar manni mætir, a saying (=mod, eigi veit hvar manni kann at mæta), Fs. 106; ok mætir austmanninum Erni, İsl. ii. 149; þat mætti hann Grím inum rauða, Nj. 245; þá mætti Þorgeirr Þorvaldi, id., passim:—láta ráð ráði mæta, to pay like for like, Fms. i. 15; þá skal mæta horn horni, hófr hófi, N.G.L. i. 41; láta dal mæta hóli, Fms. vii. 2. metaph. to meet with, suffer, undergo; mæta skaða, Bs. ii. 137; mæta kvölum, 623. 64; mæta görningum, passim. II. recipr. to meet one another; beir mættusk å förnum vegi, Nj. 60. 2. to join; þar er mætisk Sogn ok Hörðaland, where the two counties S. and H. meet, Fms. i. 95; i flædar-máli bar sem sær mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; ok skal þat grafa út við kirkju-garð, þar sem mætisk vígð mold ok úvígð, K. þ. K. 16; menn eigu at zia hrossum sinum i annarra manna landi of sumar bar er mætisk slátta ok sina, Grág. ii. 291.

mætask, t, dep. [meta], to make oneself costly; láta biðjask lengi ok m. ok myklask, Str. 9: act. part. in auð-mætandi, a valuer, taxer of

wealth, Kormak.

M.ÆTI, n. [meta], good things, wealth; mörg mæti, many good things, Hým. 32; man ek at vér meiri mæti áttuni, Vkv. 13; mætum ágætum, Am. 66; nökkut mæta (gen. pl.), Fsm. 29; veglig mæti, Lex. Poët.; verladar mæti, Nikuld., Skáld H. 2. 38; hans mæti kuá ek hljóta, Edda (in a verse).

2. in prose; the phrase, hasa mæti á e-u (mod. mætur), to have a fancy for, to value highly; ok hesir Úlst enn meiri mæti á Sigmundi þaðan srá en áðr, Fær. 52; brandkrossarnir, þeir sem hann hasði mest mæti á, Vígl. 61 new Ed.; Gunnhildr lagði mikil mæti á Ólaf, Ld. 72. compos: mæta-gripr, m. a costly thing, Fas. i. 61. mætis-maðr or mæta-maðr, m. a worthy man, Sturl. i. 9, Fas. i. 28.

mæti-ligr, adj. valuable, Al. 93.

mætir, m. one who meets, Lex. Poët.

mætr, adj. valuable, excellent, of persons meet, wortby; mætr ok ágætr, El., Stj.; mætan mar, Hdl. 5; Guði ok hans mætu móður, D. N. i. 51; mætustu móður, Th. 78; maðr mætr und sölu, Gkv. 1. 7:—lawful, valid, dæna sök mæta eðr úmæta, Grág. i. 67; lög-mætr, lawful; ú-mætr, invalid.

mætur, f. pl.; in the phrase, hafa (vera) mætur á e-u, = mæti, Ld. 60, Fb. i. 262, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. i. 247 (in a verse), and in mod. usage; see mæti above.

mögðir, m. a peg, Edda (Gl.) 494.

mögl, n. murmuring, Stj. 324, Mar. passim.

MOGLA, ad, to murmur, Stj. 291, 322, 324, Bs. ii. 115, Fb. i. 440, Mar., N. T., Vidal. passim.

möglan, f. a murmuring, Hom. 26; möglunar orð, Grett. 153. möglunar-samr, adj. grumbling, 686 B. 2, Grett. 148.

MÖGR, m., gen. magar, dat. megi, pl. megir, acc. mögu; [Ulf. magus = παι̂s, Luke ii. 43, ix. 42, xv. 26; = τέκνον, ii. 28; A. S. magu; Hel. magu; Gael. mae; mögr is masc. answering to fem. A. S. mæg 8, Engl. maid, Germ. magd :- prop. a boy, youth, and so, like mais, a son; mannskis mögr, no man's son, Hm. 147: allit., mey ok mög, daughter and son, Vhm. 33; mæla við mög, Hðm. 23, Skm. 2; okkarn mög, 1; geta mög, Ls. 35, 36; megir Heimdalar, sons of H., Vsp. 1; maga þinna, Am. 79; mögr Sigföður, Vsp. 55; mögr Hlódynjar, 56; megi hvedrungs, 55: míns magar, Gm. 24; magar þóris, Ad. 16; magar Hallgards, Ht.: allit., mögr móður kallar, Grag. ii. 170; mögr fann ömmu, Hým. 2; osk-mögr, a son by, adoption, also a beloved son. II. a mate, a man, Fm. 33; fifl-megir, Vsp. 51; vil-megir, sons of misery, slaves, Bm. 1; heipt-megir, enemies, Hm. 149; Muspells megir, the men of Muspell = demons, Ls.; hermegir, war-men, warriors, Hkv. 2.4; Hropts-megir, the men of H. = the gods, Ls. 45; ljóð-megir, the people, Hkm.; sess-megir, bench-mates, Hm. 153; dag-megir, daysmen (?), Am. 61; As-megir, the Ases, gods, Fsm.; drótt-megir, the sons of men, Vbm. 11, 12. III. in prose obsolete except in Mögr, a pr. name, dat. Mög, Bs. i. magar-arfi. 2, m. a son's beir, N. G. L. i. 206.

mögu-liga, adv. possibly.

mögu-ligt, adj. [from Germ. möglich; the word appears in the 14th century]:—possible, Fms. xi. 431, Fas. i. 45, freq. in mod. usage.

Mog-prasir, m. the giant father of the weird sisters (hamingjur), Vbm.

mök, n. pl. intercourse; in the phrase, eiga mök við e-n, ef þeir eiga við hann kaup eðr önnur mök nokkur, Grág. ii. 164; see mak.

MÖKKR, m., dat. mekki, [akin to makki?], a dense cloud; upp setr mökk inn mykla, Skálda (in a verse), lb. i. 212 (the verse), freq. in mod. usage; og hrynja lætr hvarmskúrar haglið úr mekki blám, of a cloud on a mountain top, Bjarni 58; þoku-m., ský-m., gufu-m., a cloud of fog, vapour.

Mökkur-kálfi, a, m. the name of the clay giant, Edda 57.

mökkvi, a, m. a cloud, mist, Sks. 203; ok um miðnætti máni í mökkva sig hylr, Bjarni 145.

MÖL, f., gen. malar [mala], pebbles, worn stones, i.e. the bed of

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pebbles on the beach or in a river; annat lidit stod nidri á mölinni, Fms. x. 138; Flosi var uppi á mölinni, er hann sá þetta, Grett. 89; eru þeir nú kasaðir þar í mölinni, Fs. 175; glymja við möl, þd.; þar var brúk ok möl fyrir ofan, Sturl. ii. 69, passim in mod. usage: poët., COMPDS: malar-grjót, n. beachhaukstrandar möl = gems, Höfuðl. pebbles, Eg. 141. malar-kambr, m. a pebble-ridge along the beach, Háv. 48, Finnb. 254, Grág. ii. 354.

möl-brotinn, part. shivered into pieces.

MÖLR, m., acc. pl. mölu, Fb. ii. 78; pl. melir or gen. sing. malar hardly occurs; [Ulf. malo = σήs, Matth. vi. 19, 20; O. H. G. miliwa; Germ. milbe]:-a moth; þá mun mölr eigi spilla, Pr. 474; eigi einn möl, 655 xiii. A. 3; mölu ok maðka, Fb. ii. 78; er eigi grandar ryð né mölr, Hom. 15; mölr né ryð, Matth. vi. 19, 20; sent mölr eða motti etr ok eydir, Barl. 44. mol-6tin, part. moth-eaten.

molva, ad, [Ulf. malwjan, Luke iv. 18], to sbiver, break into fragments,

freq. in mod. usage.

mölvir, m. a shiverer, cracker, Lex. Poët.

MÖN, f., gen. manar, pl. manar, Akv. 37; [Engl. mane]:-the mane of a borse; æ lýsir mön af mari, Vþm. 12; mörum sínum mön jafnaði, pkv. 6; manar meita = to cut the manes, Akv. 37; hann vildi taka ĥesta sína ok skera mön á, Rd. 268; hann sagði at hann mundi fara á Hvítings-hjalla ok skera mön á hestum Þorsteins, Bjarn, 62; hann sker mön á hestinum, Finnb. 282; þórir fór at skera mön á hrossum sínum ok Gudmundr son hans med honum, Gullp. 22. The cutting of horse's manes was a favourite amusement in olden times, cp. man-skæri, manescissors. mon-skuror, m. a mane-cutting, Gullb. 22.

COMPDS: Manar-bygð, f. Mön, f., gen. Manar, the Isle of Man. (Eb.); Manar-menn, m. pl. Manxmen. Manar-konungr, m. the king of Man, Fms. passim.

mond-laug, f. = mundlaug, q. v.

monduor, m. a sword, from being grasped with the band, Edda

MÖNDULL, m., dat. möndli, [qs. mundull, from mund; cp. Engl. mangle, qs. mandle; Germ. mangeln]:—a bandle, esp. of a bandmill; tökum skarpara á möndli, Gs. 19; hræra möndul, Hkv. 2. 3, freq. in II. a pr. name, Fas. iii; as also a nickname, Fms. viii. mod, usage. möndul-tré, n. the tree of the m., Hkv. 2. 3

möpurr, m. [for. word], a maple-tree, Edda (Gl.)

MÖRÐB, m., gen. marðar, dat. merði, [Engl. marten; Germ. marder; Dan. maard]:—a marten; in Edda (Gl.) mörðr is wrongly put among the names of rams, for the marten is not known in Icel. name, Landn., Nj.; from that Saga originated in popular usage, by way of metonomy, moror = a backslider (as a 'Judas'). maroar-skinn, n. a marten's skin; see maroskinn.

MÖRK, f., gen. sing. merkr, pl. merkr, [a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a mark, in weight equal to eight ounces or half a pound; twenty merkr make a fjórðung, q.v.; eighty merkr = a vætt; þat er lögpundari at átta fjórðungar eru í vætt, en tuttugu merkr skolu í fjórðungi vera, Grág. i. 499. 2. a mark, by weight or value, of gold and silver, eight ounces (átta aurar) go to a mark, 732. 16; mörk silfrs, mörk gulls, þrim mörkum gulls, Fms. vii. 235, Grág., Sagas passim; mörk vegins silfrs, O. H. L. 23; gullhringa ok stóð mörk hvárr, Eg. 464: often used absol. so that the standard can only be seen from the context, verdr hann útlagt þrem mörkum, Grág. i. 16, 132; varðar honum þat sex merkr, tólf merkr, 319; varðar þat þriggja marka sekð, 499; hversu mikit fé er þetta? hann sagði hundrað marka, Nj. 4; Aðalsteinn vill gefa skilling manni hverjum frjálsbornum, en mörk sveitar-höfðingja hverjum, Eg. 280; hann skal gjalda hálfa mörk fyrir eyri, Grág. i. 208; þrjú hundruð hundraða eptir forngildu marka-tali, Dipl. v. 20; svá mikit ofa-fé at trautt kom marka-tali á, Fær. 11; hann var svá auðigr af gulli at engi vissi marka-tal, Fms. vi. 176; merkr-kaup, a purchase to the amount of a mork, Gpl. 497; merkr-þjófr, a theft to the value of a mark, N.G. L. i. 326; merkr stykki, a piece amounting to a mark, H. E. ii. 188. As to the standard, the value of a mörk varied at different times and in different countries, see esp. Mr. Dasent's Essay in Burnt In Icel, the confusion was made still greater, by the fact that (as remarked s. v. eyrir) the word mork was also used of the wadmal standard (the ell of wadmal), and so the law speaks of a mörk vaðmála, Grag. i. 500; mörk sex . . . álna aura, etc., K. b. K. 70, 172, but this is a contradiction in terms, for mork is a weight, not a measure: the real meaning is often only to be made out by the context, e.g. in questions of weregild the weighed mark is no doubt meant. II. of fluid, a pint, viz. half a pottr; in mod. usage all fluids and vessels holding fluids are thus measured, tveggja, þriggja . . . marka askr.

MORK, f., gen. markar, but merkr, Fas. ii. 512; dat. mörk: pl. markir, Fs. 100, O. H. 80, 142, Hkr. i. 55; later merkr, Fb. i. 134, Fms. viii. 31; [akin to mark, q. v.]:—a forest; (prop. a march-land, border-land, see mark, marka; in olden times vast and dense forests often formed the border-land between two countries; cp. for Scandinavia, Sverr. S. ch. 12, 13; fóru þeir nú austr á markirnar, Fs. 100; austr um markir ok sva til Gautlands, O. II. 80; hann ruddi markir ok k mötu-, see mata.

bygði þar sem nú heitir Jamtaland, 142); eyða annars manns mörk, Gpl. 79; þeir er mörk eigu saman, 445; markar spell or spjóll, damage done to a forest, 368, Jb. 235; gengu þeir til merkrinnar, Fas. ii, 512; varð fyrir þeim mörk stór, Edda 28; á mörkinni, Fb. iii. 403; er ber ok heimil var mörk sem bu villt höggva lata, Fs. 27; ryðja markir, rydja mörkina ok brenna, to clear forests, Hkr. i. 55; fundusk þá víða í mörkunum skóglaus lönd,...brjóta vegu um markir, mýrar ok fjallvegu, id.; bá lagðisk hann út á merkr ok veiddi dýr, Fb. i. 134; stórar mýrar ok þröngar merkr, Fms. viii. 31; Sverrir konungr skyldi fara yfir mikit vatn í einni mörk,... á inni mestu mörkinni, 32; eyðimörk, a wilderness. II. the word is freq. in Northern names of places; Mörk is used of Finnmarken, Finn-mörk, Eg. ch. 14; þórólft fór víða um Mörkina, Eg. 41; Þórólfr fór þenna vetr enn um Mörkina ok átti kaupstefnu við Finna, 56; eru víða fjallbygðir upp á Mörkina, 58: Markir, f. pl. the Markland between Sweden and southern Norway, Fb. iii; whence Marka-menn, Marchmen, Fms. passim; cp. the Marcomanni of Tacitus, Die Mark in Germany. When the woodlands were cleared and turned into fields the name remained, thus in Danish mark means a field, open space:-in local names, Dan-mörk, Þórs-mörk, a woodland in southern Icel. sacred to Thor; a few farms in southern Icel. are called Mörk, Nj., Landn., different from Holt: in Norse counties, Heid-mörk, Bela-mörk, Vingul-mörk, Finn-mörk. marka-menn, m. pl. robbers, outlaws (cp. Icel. skogarmaðr), Grett. 118 A.

Mörn, f. an ogress or giantess, Edda (Gl.); the ship is called mörnar vakr, hestr, the steed of m., Hallfred; the sea, mornar mor, Lex. Poët. the river Marne, Edda (Gl.).

Mörnir, m., as also Mörni, a, m. the name of an idol, biggi M. betta

blæti, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.

MÖRR, m., dat. mörvi, mod. mör, gen. pl. mörva, Bjarn. (in a verse):the suet of an animal, Stj. 430, Bs. i. 568; sodinn mörr, Kormak; forn mör, Bjarn. (in a verse); hálf vætt mörs var í dilkinum, Grett. 141 new Ed.; skera mor, to chop suet, K. b. K. 92, Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 611; netja ok mör, Sks. 129; garn-mör, nýrna-mör, the kidney-fat; mörva mígir, a term of abuse, Bjarn. (in a verse); blóð-mör, a kind of black pudding. compos: mor-bjuga, n. a sausage of lard and meat, Korm. 34, Fbr. 193, 194, Sturl. ii. 132, Bs. i. 357 (810). landi, a, m. (mör-lendingr, m., Bs. i. 222, v.l.; mör-fjandi, m. = suetfiend, Fms. vii. 35), a suet-man, a nickname which the Norsemen used to give to the Icelanders in consequence of their supporting themselves chiefly by their flocks and herds, viltú, mörlandi, þú ert mörbiskup, Bs. i. 357, 811, see also Fms. iii. 154, vii. 114, 118, Isl. ii. 30 (read mörlandi). mor-nefr, n. suet-nose, a nickname, Fms. vii. 138. mör-strútr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. Mör-sugr, m. marrow-sucker, the name of the midwinter month, Rb. f. sue!-paunch. [i. harrar for more morowy]

möru-eldr, m., see maurueldr, Edda ii. 174.

mörvaðr, part. fat, of a beast.

MÖSKVI, a, m. [A. S. mæscre; Engl. mesb; O. H. G. masca; Germ. masche; Dan. maske]:-a mesh; rida möskva, hann tók net ok garn ok reið á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (i. 182, v. l.); selnet tuttugu möskva djúpt, Grág, ii. 358, freq. in mod. usage. seems to be used as neut. (with the art. moskon) in O. H. L. 74.—pa mun (= munu?) eigi gott þola moskon þin (= moskvinn þinn?). mösmar, m. pl. treasures, Rm. 35.

MÖSURR, m. [O. H. G. masar; mid. H. G. maser; Early Engl. maser]:—a maple-tree, 'spot-wood,' Fb. i. 548. COMPDS: mosur-bolli, 2, m., -skál, f., -ker, [Old Engl. maser-bowl], n. a bowl or vessel of maple, Fms. vi. 184, Karl. 53, Vm. 58, Dipl. iii. 4; such bowls are frequentioned in inventories of churches, Vm. 58; cp. mid. H. G., where maser is even used of a chalice, a maple-wood cup. mösur-tré, n. a maple-tree, Fms. iii. 135.

möttul-band, n. a mantle-tie, fastening it round the neck. Fb. i. 131,

Fms. vii. 201, Flóv. 31.

MÖTTULL, m., dat. möttli; [no doubt from Lat. mantile, = a bandtowel or napkin; whence the word came into the Romance languages. Ital. mantello; Span. mantilla; Fr. manteau; Engl. mantle; thence into the Teutonic, O. H. G. mantal]:—a mantle; occurring as early as in Kormak, but not used elsewhere by old poets, although freq. in the Sagas, Fms. i. 211, ii. 280, xi. 275, Fs. 60, Nj. 28, Fb. i. 20, ii. 131. Fær. 264, 266; the möttull was worn by both men and wornen; skikkja, which is the genuine Norse word, seems to be synonymous with mottull; thus skikkja, Fagrsk. 115 (line 25), is called mottull, 117 (line 24): the möttull was prob. a short light mantle, fastened by strings (tuglar) round the neck, whence it was called tugla-mottull, Fb. ii. 130, Fær. 263, or möttull á tuglum, and it seems usually to have been of foreign cut and of costly foreign stuff (a purple mantle is mentioned in Fagrsk. 1. c.) as a pr. name of a Finnish king, Fb. iii.

möttul-skaut, n. a mantle-skirt, Korm. 214 (as also the verse). Fms. vi. 243.



N (enn), the thirteenth letter, is in the old Runes represented on the Golden horn by the character +, on the stone in Tune by +, and in the later Runes by + or +, all derived from the Lat.-Gr. \wedge ; it was called nauð (need, A. S. neâd), nauð görir neppa kosti, Runic poem. In ancient MSS. the capital N or the A.S. H is used to mark a double n, thus, may, keya, = mann, kenna.

PRONUNCIATION.—The n is sounded as in other Teut. languages; but nn after a diphthong has a peculiar sound like dnb, thus steinn hreinn = steidnh hreidnh; whereas, after a single short vowel the sound is as usual, hann, mann; this ndb sound does not seem to be ancient, as may be seen from rhymes such as, seinn þykki mér sunnan, Sighvat: a confusion between rn and nn first appears in MSS. of the 15th century; e. g. eirn hreim, = einn hreinn, and so in early print: before t the n is aspirate, vint = vinht, cp. introduction to letter L.

CHANGES.—The nn before r in olden times was often changed to and sounded as ô, not only in maôr, suôr (=mannr, sunnr), öðrum, aðrir, aðrar (from annarr), miðr (= minnr), in which cases it is still sounded so; but also in saor, muor, bruor, fior, meor, uor, guor, kuor, = sannr...kunnr; tveðr = tvennr, gryðri = grynnri, Bs. i. 342, 349; sadrar = sannrar, Greg. 23, Likn. 3: it is so used in rhymes by the poets; in all these latter instances the nn has reappeared in mod. usage; cp. Engl. mouth = munnr, but sunna (the sun). May not the change of the participles in -iôr into -inn (Gramm. p. xxiv, col. 2) be due to the same phonetic principle, but in inverted order? The n is elided in jamn-mikit, sounded and spelt jam-mikit; jam-góðr = jamn-góðr:--nn or n for nd, in sunz = sunds, lanz = lands, munnlaug = mundlaug; bundnir, sounded bunnir and spelt so, Edda i. 240. In some words the nn is due to assimilation, as that of zn in rann, Goth. razna; but often of nb or nd in the cognate Teut. languages, thus Icel. nenna, Goth. nanhjan; finna, Engl. find. For the absorption of final and medial n see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.

For words with a radical b (bn) see under H. -NA, a suff. demonstr. particle, see Gramm. p. xxxviii, col. 2 (III); esp. freq. in mod. usage in the words hér-na, þar-na, ha-na, nú-na, svá-na (proncd. svo-na or so-na), q. v., Band. 18; as also þér-na, Fms. vi. 422; bat-na, MS. 623. 19; bess-na, Fas. ii. 147; viò-na, Fms. iii. 73; gærna, vi. 254: with verbs rarely, var-na, Fas. ii. 174: part. spurt-na, Fb. i. 433: and lastly in the pers. pron. ha-nn, hó-n.

NABBI, a, m. [Engl. knob; North. E. and Scot. nab], a small protuberance on the skin or on greensward; nabba-þýfi, fjalls-n., D. N. iii. 861, freq. in mod. usage: the name of a dwarf, Hdl. 7.

nadda, 28, to provide with studs; naddadr, studded.

NADDR, m. a stud, nail; knébjargir með stálhörðum nöddum, Sks. 405; nadda á umgjörðinni, Fms. vi. 212; hann hnitar saman penninginn, ok eru tuttugu naddar á, Gísl. 14; nadda borð, a 'stud-board,' poët. for a shield from its being ornamented with metal studs, see Fms. vii. 323: in poetry, nadda él, róg, as also nadd-él, -fár, -skúr, -regn, -hríð, -veor, = a battle, Lex. Poët. nadd-göfugr, adj. 'stud-glorious,' an epithet of Heimdal, Hdl. 34, with reference to the beams of dawn (studs of light?); as an epithet of a giant, the father of Men-gloo, Gg. 14.

NADB, m., and naora, u, f.; the r is radical, naors, naori, an irreg. dat. nöðri, Edda 97 (in a verse); [Ulf. nadrs = ξχιδνα, Luke iii. 7; A. S. nædre; O. H. G. natra, f.; Germ. natter]: - a viper, adder, snake, Edda 99, Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Vsp. 56; fránn naðr, 65, Edda 54 (in a verse); eitrsvalr naðr, 97 (in a verse); naors-tunga, snake-tongue, Isl. ii. (in a verse): the fem. naora, in Edda 99, Stj. 97, 417, Fas. i. 220; nema sú naora er renndi at honum, 76; nöðrur ok ormar, Fms. iv. 248:-in poetical expressions, naðra-deyðir, snake-bane, i.e. the winter, Mork. 214; naors-bingt, serpent-lair, i.e. gold; unda naor, wound-snake, i. e. the sword; rausnar-naor = a ship (see rausn); sjávar-naðr, a sea-serpent, i. e. a ship of war; val-naðr, hræ-naðr, carrion-serpent, i. e. a sword, see Lex. Poët.: the word is never used in 2. freq. also of a war ship = Ormr, Hallired (Fs. 208, 3. the name of a sword, Eg. 200). compos: nöðru-kyn, n. a reneration of vipers, N. T. nooru-ett, f. = nödrukyn, 625. 90. Nooruskr, adj. Nazarene, Mar., N. T., Vidal., Pass. generation of vipers, N. T.

naf, n. = nof (q. v.), the bark of a tree, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

NAFARR, m., dat. nafri, [from nof, q.v.], prop. a 'nave-borer,' an auger, whence a gimlet, Sks. 31, Fs. 176, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Vm. 165. COMPDS: nafar-gat and nafars-rauf, n. a gimlet bole, Edda nafra-skjóða, u, f. a gimlet case, Fb. i. 301.

nafar-akeptr, adj. a απ. λεγ.; linbrækr nafarskeptar, Fms. vii. 170 (of cloth of a peculiar texture); cp. einskepta, ferskepta.

NAFLI, 2, m. [A. S. navela; Engl. navel; O. H. G. nabulo; Germ. nabel; Dan. navle; Gr. δμφαλόε; Lat. umbilicus]:-the navel, Fms. v. COMPDS: nafla-gras, n., botan. koenigia Islandica, 346, Hb. 415. 15. Hjalt. nafia-strengr, m. the umbilical cord.

NAFN, often spelt namn, n.; [Ulf. namo; common to all Teut. languages without the n, which has been preserved in the Norse; Dan. navn; Swed. namn; Lat. nomen; Gr. ovoua]:—a name; af hans nafni

tók nafn Britannia, Fms. xi. 416; spyrja e-n at nafni, Nj. 6; gefa namn, Grág. i. 101; at nafni, by name, passim; kalla á namn e-s, 623. 24; 1 nafni e-s, in one's name, id., passim; skirnar-nafn, a baptismal name; auk-nafn, a nickname. For the ancient ceremony, even of the heathen age, of sprinkling infants with water and giving them a name see the remarks and references given s. v. ausa, (to which add Dropl. 25, ok mun ek ekki við þér sjá, þvíat þú jóst mik vatni.) Proper names were either single as Steinn or compound as Hall-steinn, por-steinn, Vé-steinn, Hásteinn, Her-steinn, Gunn-steinn, see porst. hv. 46, Eb. 126 new Ed. (Append.); for giving names to infants see Vd. ch. 13, Nj. ch. 14, 59, Ld. ch. 13, Eb. ch. 7, 11, 12, and the Sagas passim. The ancient Teutons and Scandinavians used but one name, for nicknames are rare or of later date, and perh, came into use through contact with foreigners, as with the Gaelic tribes in the west, for in the Landn, such names abound in Icel., though they were afterwards disused; the law makes it a case of outlawry to 'give names,' ef maðr gefr manni nafn annat en hann eigi áðr ok varðar fjörbaugs garð, ef hann reiðisk við, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 182, see however nafnfestr below. For illustration see lists of names subjoined to the Editions of the Sagas, Landn., Bs., Fms., Fb. iii, Espól. Annals; a list of nicknames, Fb. iii. 657-663. Worthy of note is the desire of the men of old to live again in a new name, cp. Vd. ch. 3, Fb. ii. 7-9, and many other instances; one who falls short of the man he is named after is said to kafna undir 2. gramm. a noun, Skálda 180. II. a name, title; at nafni. gipta hana tignara manni fyrir nafns sakir, Fms. i. 157; hersir at nafni, Ld. 8, O. H. 106; nafn ok veldi, Eg. 268; keisara-nafn, konungs-n., jarls-n., passim; at nafni, nominally, not really, not well; fontr med bunadi at nafni, Pm. 68, 78. COMPDS: nafna-gipt, f. a giving of names, Stj. 130; in a bad sense, a calling names, mod. nafna-akipti, nafna-skrá, f. a roll of names. n. a change of names, Hom. 57. nafna, u, f. a female namesake, Fas. iii. 554, Hom. 80.

nafn-bot, f. a title, rank, Nj. 6, Fms. iii. 185, ix. 257, Fb. ii. 288: redress, Isl. ii. 386.

nafn-festr, f. 'name-fastening,' a gift which it was usual to give when a new name was given to any one; bú, sveinn, hefir gefit mér nafn, at ek skal heita Hrólfr kraki, en þat er titt, at gjöf skal fylgja nafnsfesti, Edda 81; konungr mælti, þú ert vandræða-skáld-Hallfreðr svarar, hvat gefr þú, konungr, mér at nafnfesti ef ek skal vandræða-skáld heita, Fs. 116; betta fingr-gull vil ek gefa bér, bormóðr, at kvæðis-launum ok at n., þvíat ek gef þér þat nafn at þú skalt heita Þormóðr Kolbrúnar-skáld, Fbr. 37 new Ed., Fb. i. 213, 262, 418, Fms. iii. 182.

nafn-frægr, adj. famous, Ld. 20, Nj. 125, Stj. 73. nafn-gipt, f. the bestowing a title, Eg. 66: a giving of names.

nafn-gipta, t, to name, Fms. vii. 125, Stj. 82.

nafni, a, m. a namesake, Nj. 103, Fb. i. 76, Fs. 77. nafn-kenna, d, to name, Stj. 140: nafn-kendr, part. famous.

nafn-kunnigr, adj. renowned, Grett. 87 A, Mar.

nafn-liga, adv. by name, H. E. i. 484.

nafn-ligr, adj. fit as a name, Fms. vi. 390.

nafn-toga, 20, to name, mention, Fms. vi. 104: to extol, laud, namtogaor, part. famous, freq. in mod. usage.

naga, 20, = gnaga (q. v.), to gnaw. nagga, 20, [akin to gnúa], to rub:—to maunder, Grett. 98 A.

naggr, m. a peg: metaph. an urchin.

NAGL, m., pl. negl, in mod. usage nögl, f., gen. naglar, pl. neglr, Fas. ii. 370 (paper MS.); [A. S. nagel; Engl. nail; O. H. G. nakal; Germ. nagel; Dan. negl; Lat. unguis; Gr. ovuf]:-the nail, Edda 110; negl ok har, Fms. vi. 402, Fb. ii. 375; nagl sinn, Art. 70; a normar nagli, Sdm.; hans negl vóru svá sterkir, Bev. 20; blóð stökk undan hverjum nagli,... hann skóf nagl sinn, Fas. i. 285; þat skip er gört af nöglum dauðra manna, ef maðr deyr með úskornum nöglum, Edda 41; hár eða negl eða frauðafætr, used for witchery, N. G. L. i. 362; kart-nagl, Nj. 52. COMPDS: nagle-restr, f. pl. the root of the nail, Grag. i. 501. seta, u, f. disease of the nail, Fél.

nagla, ad, to nail, Gpl. 346.

Nagl-far, n. the mythical ship made of nail-parings, Vsp. 50; for the tale see Edda 41.

Nagl-fari, a, m. a giant, the husband of Night, Edda 7.

nagl-fastr, adj. = naglafastr, Jb. 220.

NAGLI, a, m. [A. S. nægel; Engl. nail; Dan. nagle]:-a nail, spike; naglar í skipi, Skálda 192; eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró á, N. G. L. i. 100; hurðin brotnaði at nöglum, O. H. 117, passim; tré-n., járn-n., hestskó-n. (a borsesboe-nail), Bs. i. 382: metaph., var-n., slá varnagla fyrir e-u, to take precaution: - a peg, par voru i naglar, peir hetu regin-naglar, Eb. 10: COMPDS: nagla-far, n. a nail--medic. the core of a boil, kveisu-n. print, John xx. 25. nagla-fastr, 2dj. fastened with nails, Ghl. 346.

nagr, m., wrongly spelt naor, Fms. i. 178 (in a verse), a kind of bird, a magpie (?), Edda (Gl.); sveita nagr, blods-nagr, the blood-bawk, raven, poët., Haustl., Isl. ii. 349 (in a verse).

nakinn and naktr, adj. naked; see nokvior.

nakkvat, see nekkverr.

Nanna, u, f. [nenna], the name of a goddess, the wife of Balder, Edda,

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Ls.:-freq. in poët, circumlocutions of a woman, öl-nanna, beðjar n., 🌱 rak hann þó engi n. til þess, there was no necessity for bim, Skálda 164; bauga n., Lex. Poët.

NAPR, adj., nöpr, naprt, cold, chilly, of a piercing cold wind, whence nepja, q. v.; this word is not found in old writers; see apr.

NARA, pres. nari, def. to linger, lounge; med bursi brihöfdum bú skalt æ nara, Skm. 31; enum nennu-lausa þeim er narir í heiminum,

Narfi, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Korm.; whence Narfa-eyrr, f. a local name in western Icel.

Nari, a, m. the name of a giant, a son of Loki, Edda.

narta, ad, [akin to gnaga], to pinch slightly, as a mouse does.

nasa-, see nos, the nostril.

nas-björg, f. = nefbjörg, Flóv., Karl. 357.

nas-bráðr, adj. snarling, bot-headed, Fbr. 19, 41 new Ed.

nas-hyrningr, m. a rbinoceros.

nas-raufar, f. pl. the nostrils, Pr. 450, 472, 474, Karl. 298.

nas-vitr, adj. [cp. Germ. nase-weis], 'nose-wise,' superficial and conceited.

natinn, adj. assiduous, painstaking; vera natinn við e-ð.
ΝΑUÐ, f. [Ulf. nauþs = ἀνάγκη; A.S. neôd; Engl. need; Hel. nôd; O. H. G. not; Germ. noth; Dan. nod]:-need, difficulty, distress; if hverri naud, Hom. 34; naud ok erfidi, Fms. vii. 208; pola naud, to suffer need, Lex. Poët.; vetrlig naud, Sks. 49; med naudum, with great difficulty, Fms. ix. 387; hann var borinn med naudum, pryml. 8:-bondage, hann var hertekinn ok síðan seldr í nauð, Fms. x. 301 (ú-nauð, q. v.): höfgar nauðir, 'beavy needs,' of fetters, Vkv. 11:—labour, of women, in naud-göngull, q. v.: of spells, hverr feldi af mér fölvar naudir, Sdm. I; nema e-n or naudum, to deliver, Fsm. 40; vera i naudum, to be charmed, spell-bound, Lex. Poët.:—the Rune L. Sdm. 7, Rkv., see introduction: -poët., bog-naud, dal-naud, 'bow-need,' i. e. the band, Edda ii. 420; kykva сомроз: nauðar-maðr, m. a bondsman, Fs. 87. nauð, id., þd. nauda-handsal, n. an enforced bansel, not valid in law, Grag. i. 493. nauda-kostr, m. a dire choice, Sij. 368. naudat naudalausu, without necessity, N. G. L. i. 349. nauða-laust, n. adj., or nauða-mikill, adj. very severe, Isl. ii. 132. nauða-sátt or -sætt, f. a forced agreement, Sturl. iii. 150, Fms. vii. 248, viii. 154, O. H. L. 90.

nauða, að, to rustle, Sd. 160:= gnauða, q. v.

nauo-beita, t, to stand close to the wind.

nauð-beita, u, f. a standing close to the wind; leggja í nauðbeitu, Grett, 13 new Ed.

nauð-beygðr, part. forced, compelled, Sturl. ii. 50, Bs. ii. 46; bat undirbrot, er Svíar hafa þá nauðbeygt, subdued tbem, Fb. ii. 37.

nauð-beygja, u, f. constraint, Hallgr.

nauð-fölr, adj. very pale, Akv. 16.

nauoga, ao, [naudigr], to compel, force, 625. 71: with dat., n. e-m til e-s, naudga mönnum til blóta, 65. Fms. i. 129, xi. 181, Nj. 134; n. e-m til sagna, Fb. 46 new Ed. :- to ravish, Lat. violare, K. A. 214. reflex. to be compelled, Fms. xi. 432; fyrir því nauðgumk ek til, I am compelled, 580 A. 2.

nauogan, f. compulsion:-ravisbing.

nauð-gjald, n. forced payment, Edda 73.

nauo-gongull, adj. 'need-going,' belping in need, of a midwife; hverjar 'ro þær nornir er nauðgönglar eru, ok kjósa mæðr frá mögum, who are the weird sisters, who assist and deliver mothers in childbearing ? Fm.

nauð-heit, n. a vow made in need; nauðheita maðr, a supplicant,

nauð-hleyti or nauð-leyti, n. close affinity, relationsbip; vera í naudleytum við e-n, Glúm. 386; sakir mægða ok naudleyta, Fms. x. 309. naudleyta-madr, m. a near kinsman, Germ. blutverwandt, Isl. ii. 324, Dropl. 30, Stj. 427; frændr ok naudleytamenn, frændr eðr aðra n., Ld. 330, Eg. 139, Gisl. 61; see hleyti.

naudigr, adj., in old writers often contr. naudgan, naudgir, naudgum, forced, unwilling, N. G. L. i. 12, Ld. 172; pyri for mjök naudig, Fms. ii. 132, Landn. 247; láta hann fara nauðgan, Nj. 114; ef maðr færir mann naudgan ördrag eða lengra...varðar þat, Grág. ii. 131; af naudgum munkum, Fms. vii. 207; med naudgum kosti, Barl. 70; þó honum væri betta naudigt, Flov.; taka konu naudga, to ravish, Fms. ix. 451, D.I. i. 243, N. G. L. ii. 52.

nauð-kván, f. an unwilling wife, wedded to one she bates, Fas. iii. 68. nauð-liga, adv. = nauðuliga :-closely, negldr n., fast nailed, Sól. 65.

nauð-ljótr, adj. very bideous, Fas. ii. 295.

nauð-maðr, m. a near kinsman, Am. 23.

nauð-mágr, m. an enforced mágr, Fms. ii. 291.

nauð-oka, að, to enforce, compel, Fas. iii. 214.

nauő-pína, d, to torment, Fas. i. 96.

nauor, f.; this is perh. the only fem. of the 1st decl. which has retained the inflexive r as in Goth.; for the feminines with i in acc. and dat., see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2 (III, at the bottom), are of a different declension; [Scot. neide, see naud]:-necessity, only used in nom.; ef mik naudr um stendr, Hm. 155; naudr um skildi, need made them part, Vkv. 3;

mun þik þó n. til reka, Nj. 61, Fs. 127; n. er á e-u, eigi drap ek Gauk fyrr en mér væri nauðr á, Nj. 227; enda sé þó n. at skilja (one must needs know) hvat þeir stoða í málinu, Skálda 165; mun eigi n. at minnask Jökuls frænda várs, Fs. 23; þótti þeim n. til bera, Fms. vi. 38.

nauð-raka, að, to shave close.

nauð-reki, adj. tossed or drifted by a storm, Fas. ii. 455.

nauð-skilja, adj. doomed to part, verða n., Bs. i. 79.

nauð-skilnaðr, m. a forced parting, forced divorce, Sturl. i. 96.

nauð-sköllóttr, adj. quite bald.

nauo-staddr, part. needy, distressed, Fms. x. 307, K. b. K. 82, K. A.

168, Þiðr. 124, passim. nauð-syn, f., pl. nauðsynjar, need, necessity; er nauðsyn að drepa niðr íllu orði, Nj. 21; kveðr hann vel hafa vikisk við sína nauðsyn, Fms. xi. 29; at koma þér at liði ef þú þyrftir í nokkura nauðsyn, Ísl. ii. 327; nauðsyn er lögum rikri, necessity breaks the law, a saying, Mar.; naudsynja hjalp, belp in need, H. E. i. 489: as a law term, lawful impediment, pessar eru naudsynjar, Gpl. 290; naudsynjar-vitni or -vattr, a wilness produced to prove impediment, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 539; sitja heima at nauðsynjum sínum, by necessity, Grág. i. 48; ganga nauðsynja sinna = ganga eyrna (eyrinda sinna), Sks. 718, Eb. 270, Fms. vi. 375; nauðsynjaeyrendi, -for, -sysla, -mál, -verk, a pressing journey, business, ajfair, case, work, Fms. x. 335, xi. 29, 268, Nj. 145, Eg. 198, Grág, i. 78, Hkr. i. 293, Bs. i. 170, Sks. 286, 711, Js. 6. nauðsynja-laust, n. adj. unbindered; syngja hvern dag löghelgan nauðsynjalaust, K. b. K. 50; or, at naudsynjalausu, without necessity: without impediment, unbindered, lögsögumaðr er útlagr þrim mörkum ef hann kemr eigi til alþingis at naudsynjalausu, Grág. i. 4, 12.

nauð-synja, u, f. = nauðsynjaváttr, N. G. L. i. 218.

nauo-synja, ao, impers, to stand in need of; bann kost sem oss nauosynjar, Stj. 212; kaupa þá hluti sem oss nauðsynjar, 215, Mar.; nauðsynjaðr, obliged; vera nauðsynjaðr, to be obliged, bound to, Bs. ii. 45.

nauð-synliga, adv. necessarily, Fms. xi. 68, Band. 4 new Ed. nauð-synligr, adj. necessary, Eg. 182, Ísl. ii. 151, Fms. i. 262, vi. 8,

passim: -compulsory, K. A. 74: -bard, severe, Sks. 710.

nauðu-liga, mod. nauðugliga, adv. in need; n. kominn, staddr. in straits, Fms. i. 186, Sturl. i. 79, Karl. 456; kom hón n. frá, Eb. 318:-direly, closely, at rétta bann krók er honum var svá n. beygðr, Ld. 40:-with difficulty, Nj. 245; komask n. undan, & brott, to bave a narrow escape, 155, Fms. i. 75; hann fékk n. forðat sér, ix. 408; hann dró undan sem nauðuligast, 393; komsk hón n. frá, Eb. 318, = Dan. med nöd og neppe; er þeir megu lifa við sem nauðuligast, Hom. 87; ganga n. fram, to proceed slowly, Bs. ii. 157.

naudung, f. compulsion, Fms. i. 297, H. E. i. 503, O. H. 243, Fs. 76; göra e-m naudung, Bs. i. 288 :- unwillingness, Sturl. iii. 95. naudungar-eidr, m. an oath taken under compulsion, Fms. vii. 176. nauðungar-kostr, m. a dire choice, Eg. 89. nauðungar-laust, n. adj. without compulsion, Fms. vi. 215: unbarmed, 265. naudungarmaor, m.; in the phrase, vera e-s n., to be under another person's thumb. yield bim forced obedience, Ld. 170, Fms. i. 75. nauðungar-sætt, f. = naudasætt, Hkr. iii. 373.

nauð-virktar-maðr, m. = nauðleytamaðr.

nauma, u, f., poët. a woman, from her tight dress (?); nála n., a needle-woman, Grett. (in a verse): hiroi-n., hor-n., poet. = a woman, linen-keeper, Lex. Poët.

Naum-dæll, adj. one from Naumu-dalr, a county in Norway, so called from the river Nauma, Fms., Landn., Munch's Norg. Beskr. Naum-dælskr, adj. id., Fms. vi. 112.

naumindi, n. pl. difficulty; med naumindum, with difficulty.

naum-latr, adj. close, stingy, Fas. iii. 425.

naum-liga, adv. scarcely, bardly.

NAUMR, adj. [akin to nema?], narrow, close; i holdsins hreysi naumu, Pass. 17. 10: close, scant, stingy, verda naumt fyrir, to run sbort as to time; hafa nauman tima, to bave a short time: superl. naumast, as adv. scarcely or narrowly, eg get naumast lesio pao, I can bardly read it.

NAUST, n. [Dan. nöst; Orkn. noust; from an obsolete nó-r=a ship, with which cp. Lat. navis, Gr. vaus]: - a ship-shed, boat-house, often used in pl., like Lat. navalia or Engl. docks; konungr hafði látið göra hús mikit, þat er hann ætlaði til nausts, þat var nírætt at lengd en sextigi álna breitt, Fms. vii. 247, x. 13, O. H. 62, 115, Fbr. 93 new Ed.; skip i nausti, Korm. 68; hann gengr út ór naustinu, id.; hann leyndisk í naustinu, ofan frá naustinu, Grett. 88, 97, 99, Fs. 147, Háv. 27 new Ed., Eb. 236. passim; hurda-naust, a shed of burdles, Hav. 20 new Ed.: poet., nausta blakkr, 'naust-steed,' i. e. a ship, Hkr. i. (in a verse); böðvar-naust, warsbed, i.e. a shield, Nj. (in a verse); hridar-n., tempest-sbed, i.e. the sky, Harms. 23: local name, Nausta-lækr, Ísl. ii. compps: naust-dyrr, n. pl-naust-doors, Stor. 3, Rd. 268. naust-görð, f. *naust-making, 'N.G.L. i. 101, Pm. 7, Vm. 14. naust-veggr, m. *naust-wall,' Fær. 268.

NAUT, n. [from njóta; A. S. neat; Engl. neat; Scot. nout; O. H. G. naudr er at nýta eida, 'tis needful to keep one's oath, Orkn. (in a verse) ; | nôz; Dan. nod] :-eattle, oxen : plur., naut ok saudi, Fms. ii. 92, vi. 69.

I.d. 160, Fs. 26, 128; ef hann hefir oxa i nautum sinum, N. G. L. i. 25; lata inn naut. Gisl. 20: hann knýtir saman halana á nautunum, 20; gæta nauta, Bjarn, 32; hann kom til nautanna, ok stangaði hvert annat, Grett. 112; bessi vetr var kallaðr sandvetr, þá dó hundrað nauta fyrir Snorra Sturlusyni á Svignaskarði, Sturl. ii. 93 (of herds of cattle grazing in the mountain pastures during winter); kunna ek á ísleggjum, en bu kunnir bat eigi heldr en naut, Fms. vii. 120: nauta fjöldi, flokkr. a drove of cattle, Glum. 342, Stj.; naut mörg, Eg. 743; nauts belgr, skinn, huð, a neat's bide. skin, Landn. 212, Hkr. iii. 80, Eb. 136, Sks. 184; nauts höfuð, rófa, síða, Grett. 116, Eb. 276, Fms. ii. 130; nauts fall, a neat's carcase, Fnis. v. 21; nauts bukr, id., Eb. 220, Fnis. ix. 300; nauts blod or nauta blod, Landn. 258, Hdl. 10; nauts bein, Fms. ii. 142; nauts virdi, a neat's worth, price of a head of cattle, D. N.; nauts foor, 'a neat's fodder,' a measure of bay enough to keep one cow through winter, Eb. 260: metaph, a nout, blockhead, hann er naut, cp. nautheimskr: local names. Naut-eyri, Nauta-bu, Dan. Nodebo, Landn. COMPDS: nauta-afréttr, m. a mountain pasture for cattle; kirkja á n. á Flött, Vm. 115. nauta-beit, f. grazing cattle, Vm. 18. nauta-brunnt, m. a well for watering cattle, Fms. x. 377, Fagrsk, 4. nauta-dauði, m. a cattle-plague, Ann. 1187. nauta-ferill, m. a cattle-track, Njard. 378. nauta-fiós, n. a cow-stall, D. N. nauta-flokkr, m. a berd, Lv. 91. nauta-gæzla, u, f. the keeping cattle, Eg. 715. nauta-hellir, m. a cave used as a stall. Bs. i. 320. nauta-hlada, u, f. a cattle-barn, Sturl. ii. 232. nautahundr, m. a neatherd's dog, N. G. L. i. 234. nauta-hofn, f. pasture nauta-maör, m. a neatherd, herdsman, Eb. 316. for cattle, D. N. Grett, 112, Glum. 306. nauta-mark, n. a cattle-mark, Grag. i. 307. nauta-matr, m. the meat of cattle, Sks. 191. nauta-sveinn, m. = nauta-tik. f. = nautahundr, Bs. i. 284: as a nicknautamaðr, Mar. name, Sturl. iii. 35. nauta-tún, n. [Engl. Naughton], 'neat-town,' a fenced cattle pasture, Gpl. 433, v.l. nauta-vara, u, f. 'neat's-ware, i. e. bides and the like, Sks. 184. nauta-verk, n. a tending cattle. Eg. 714.

naut-beit. f. = nautabeit, Vm. 88.

naut-dauör, m. a cattle-plague, Ann. 1187.

naut-fall, n. = nauts fall, Hkr. ii. 311.

naut-fé, n. cattle, Grág. i. 458.

naut-fellir, m. loss of cattle, Ann. 1187: nautfellis var. vetr. Sturl. i. 227, Bs. i. 488.

naut-heimskr, adj. stupid as a nout.

naut-hveli, n. a 'sea-neat,' sea-cow.
naut-hogg, n. 'neat-blow,' the blow which fells an ox; nú vil ek eigi bida nauthoggsins, I will not wait for the 'neat-blow,' Fms. vii. 244; cp. bida einsog boli höggs, to wait for the blow like a bull, of a person undecided and as if in a kind of stupor.

nautn, f. [njóta], the use of a thing; ok á sá at sækja um nautnina er hross á, Grág. i. 432; nautn á skógi, ii. 293; ef maðr neytir hross enni meiri nautn, en bat er meiri nautn . . . , i. 441. 2. metaph. enjoyment; hafið ér jarðliga hluti í nautn, Greg. 32; andleg nautn, líkamleg nautn, and the like, passim in mod. usage.

naut-peningr, m. cattle.

NAUTR, m. [Germ. ge-nosse; from njóta], a mate, fellow; bera kvið í dóm fram með nauta sína, Grág. i. 369; bera kvið at dómi með nauta þína átta en bú ser sjálfr inn níundi, ii. 39; þjófs-nautr, a receiver of stolen goods : -in compds = Germ. genosse, a mate; motu-nautr, a mess-mate; legunautr, rekkju-n., a bed-fellow; sessu-n., bekkju-n., a bench-mate; kaupu-n., a customer; foru-n., a fellow-traveller; soku-n., a transgressor; radu-n., a councillor. II. a person from whom a gift is received, a donor, giver; góðr þótti mér þá nautriun er Hákon jarl var, Fms. ii. 171; góðr er nautrinn, Ólafr konungr gaf mér hring benna í morgin, v. 03. an object is called the nautr of the person from whom it comes, whether it be as a gift, or even as booty; sveroit konungs-nautr, the sword the king's gift, Ld. 204; Hallfreðr var lagðr í kistu ok gripir hans með honum konungs-nautar, skikkja, hringr ok hjálmr, Fnis. iii. 28; hringinn Sigvalda naut, 24: the charmed ring Andvara-nautr, Edda 75; skikkjuna Flosa-naut, Nj. 176; skikkjuna Gunnlaugs naut, Isl. ii. 274; bauginn Brosu-naut, Gullp. 23; glófana Agnars-nauta, id.; saxit Tuma-naut, Bs. i. 527; Gamla-n., Þórð.; törgunni Þorveigar-naut, Korm. 88; öxinni Steins-naut, Sturl. i. 63; tveir Arna-nautar, Sölmundar-n., Pétrsnautr, D. I. i. 472; brynjuna Sigfús-naut, Sturl. iii. 234; sverðit Aðalráds-naut, Isl. ii. 268; Jardhús-n., a sword taken out of a cairn, Fs.; hringsins Hákonar-nauts, Fms. ii. 171; drekinn Randvers-n. and Vandilsm., Fær. 89; blæjan Svasa-nautr, Fms. x. 207; knörrinn Sveins-naut, xi. 437; Esju-n. (a sword and kirtle), Isl. ii. 419, 449; Haflida-nautr, Atlamautr; sverðit Jökuls-naut, Grett. 101.

naut-reki, a, m. a berdsman, drover, Bs. i. 244, Al. 52.

naut-skinn, n. a neat's skin, Rétt.

naut-tarfr, m. a bull.

naut-tava, prob. a false reading for naut tvau, Fas. i. 253.

NA, pres. nái, náir, nái, (mod. næ, nær, nær); pl. nám; reflex. náisk, zanod. næst; pret. náði; subj. næði; part. náð, better náit; pret. infin. vonzlaðr, part. = náskyldr, Stj. 226.

náðu. Fms. vi. 400 (in a verse): with neg. suff. náði-t, could not, Geisli 19, Sighvat (Ó. H. 218): [Dan. naa, akin to ná-, = to come near.]

B. To reach, catch, overtake, and the like, with dat.; bá mun Sveinn eptir leggja ok hans menn ok vilja ná bér, to overtake thee, Fb. ii. 8; bjarndýri er ek náða á Íslandi, Fs. 27; þegar at ek nái honum, Fær. 94; náit bér honum eigi, Nj. 63; Sigurðr var manna fóthvatastr, fengu beir honum ekki náit at sinni, Fagrsk, 167; allir hans menn beir sem náit var, who were caught, O. H. L. 17; hótti há ván at braut mundi ná heininni, to get it out, Edda 50; Helgi byr ferð sína at ná í braut Yrsu, Fas. i. 32; en er beir náðu stokkunum, Eg. 90; ná til, to reach; ef hösuðit næði til bolsins, 625. 97; ná til eins með sverði, Dropl. II. metaph. to get, obtain; hann vill biðja sér konu ok náir hann eigi ráðinu, Nj. 250; at hann náir eigi víngarðinum af honum, Stj. 600; menn þá er eigi máttu þjónustu ná, Sól. 60; ok þó eigi ráðit hvart ver nædim þeirri er oss er meiri hugr á, Fms. iv. 196; skal Steinbórr ná lögum, Eb. 226; vér höfum eigi náð lögum, we bave not bad a lawful trial, Eg. 353; láti hann eigi þessu ná, Gisl. 63: the saying, gott meðan góðu náir, tis good as long as it lasts; ok er hann náði konungs fundi, Isl. ii. 234; ná máli e-s, Nj. 8. 2. hann skal allt féit láta virda, bat er hann náir, so much of it as be can, Grág, i. 208; ef hann náir, if be can, Eg. 114; miklu meiri en adrir menn, er beir nádu framast, much beyond those who succeeded best, Hom. 127. lowed by an infin., to be able, be allowed; svá at beir nái at flytja eyrendi sin, O. H. 54; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa náir, Hm. 67; ok nái hann burrfjallr bruma, 20; ef bú segja né náir einum allan hug. 122: enginn þeirra náði at koma inn um þrándheims-minni, Fms. i. 55; náði engi maðr at bera konungs nafn nema hann einn, I; lát mik ná at begja fyrir ber, vii. 110; ef sá randviðr röskvask næði, Stor, 11; ná komask. Sól. 1; svá at eigi nái nökkurr undan at flýja, Stj. 504; er oss orðinn mikill tíma-dagr er vér náðum þik at finna, Fb. i. 237; hón bað grátandi at hón næði son sinn til kirkju at færa, Orkn. 174. hann náði leggja, eyða, skína, lita, be did lay, did waste, sbine, bebold, see Lex. Poët. IV. impers., ef bví um náir, if it is possible, if that can be done, Grag. i. 2; Isleifr var miklu nýtri en aðrir kenni-menn þeir er a þvísa landi næði, Isleif was much before all other clergymen who were then to be got in the county, 1b. 14. V. reflex. to be caught; fatt nadisk af kirkju-viðinum, Ld. 328; ef þat naisk eigi, if that cannot be attained, Fms. xi. 59; Glumr gekk þá at ok náisk jafnaðr, Glum. 2. recipr. to reach one another; bar var myrlent ok mattu beir eigi násk til, they could not come to close quarters, Fms. xi. 354. ná, f. = gná (q. v.), Skáld H. passim, and in mod. poetry.

NA-, adv. [Ulf. newa = ἐγγύs; A. S. neab; Engl. nigb; Germ. nabe]:only used in compos, denoting nigh, near: ná-borinn, part. near akin, born, Sks. 274, Hom. 10, Skv. 3. 11. ná-búo, f. dwelling near to, pórd. 69, Sturl. i. 88. ná-búi, 2, m. a neigbbour, Grág. ii. 343, Eg. 60, 108, Ld. 26, Nj. 11, Eb. 24. ná-býli, n. a neighbouring farm. ná-frændi, 2, m. a near kinsman, Eg. 252, Ld. 258, Fms. vii. 268, Fb. ná-frændkona, u. f. a near female relative, i. 437, Bs. i. 133, 620. Bs. i. 288, 620. ná-granna, u, f. a female neighbour, Stj. 260. granni, a. m. a neighbour, Fms. i. 294, Ghl. 107, Barl. 104, MS. 625. ná-grennd, f., and ná-grenni, n. a neighbourhood, Stj. 189, ná-hendr, adj. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 75. Bárð. 165, Gísl. 92. ná-kominn, part. coming near one, touching one nearly; betta mál er mér nákomit, Sturl. i. 36. ná-kveðinn, part. = náhendr, Edda v. l. nákvæma, d, to come near to, Bs. ii. 78. ná-kvæmd, f. a 'near-coming, coming near to, proximity, Bs. i. 88; in. vid e-n, Mar. ná-kvæmi, f. (mod. ná-kvæmni), exactness, Sks. 443. ná-kvæmliga, adv. minutely, exactly. ná-kvæmligr, adj. exact, minute. ná-kvæmr, adj. 'nigb-coming,' near about one's person, near to one; beir voru svá nákvæmir konungi, Stj. 540; svá var Guðs miskunn honum nákvæm, Bs. i. 48; var Ólafr konungr honum svá nákvæmr, at ..., Fms. vi. 74: metaph. attentive, hón er nákvæmust mönnum til å heita, Edda 16: minute, close, n. i skriptum, Bs. i. 871: accurate, exact, nákvæmt svar, Sks. 94 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage. ná-lægo, f. a lying near, nearness, proximity, Bs. ii. 57, Rb. 478, freq. in mod. usage: presence, H. E. i. 246, 247. ná-lægjast, d, dep. to approach, Mar. ná-lægr, adj., superl. nálægstr, Fs. 26, Fms. xi. 33; par nálægt, Fs. 29: 'nigb-lying,' close by, near at band, Ld. 184; nálægjar, close to one another, Hom. 55; nálæg héruð, þórð. 3: metaph., Fms. i. 76, 208, v. 290. ná-mágr, m. a near relative by marriage; námágar þrír, ef maðr á dóttur manns, systur eða móður, Grág. i. 29, Sks. 713, N. G. L. i. 80. ná-munda, adj., see mund and midmundi; vera i námunda, to be close by, Hkr. i. 266, Stj. 189, 255; þat land sem lá í námunda við Jórdan, 107; þeirra verka er hann hafði n. sér, wbich be was about doing, Barl. 149; at þat sé allt í n. þér (at band) er þú megir gleði af taka, 14; ganga, koma n. e-u, to come near to, Stj. 15, 40; þat er vissi n. Múspelli, Edda 4. Stor. **ná-sessi, a.** m. a bench-ma ná-mæli, n. burtful language, ná-sessi, 2, m. a bench-mate, N. G. L. i. 68. ná-seta, u. f. a sitting near, proximity, Dropl. 32. ná-settr, part. seated near, Sks. 226. ná-skyldr, adj. nearly related, Boll. 336. ná-stæðr, adj. = náskyldr, Thom. ná-sæti, n. = náseta, Grág. i. 51. ná-vera, u, f. presence, Stj.

10, 258. náveru-kona, u, f. a midwife, Stj. 248. ná-verandi. part. present, Bs. ii. 142, MS. 625. 191. ná-vist, f. presence, Ld. 34, Fms. ii. 229, v. 218, Hom. 124, Sks. 361. ná-vista, u, f. = návist, návistar-kona, u, f. a female Al. 59, 119, Hom. 127, Gpl. 139. návistar-maðr, m. a person present, Gbl. 150: neighbour, MS. 4. 5. a neighbour, 540. návistar-vitni, n. an eye-witness, Gbl. 155. návistu-maor, m. = návistarmaor, Fms. ix. 262.

ná-bjargir, f. pl. 'lyke-belp,' see nár; in the phrase, veita e-m nábjargir, to lend one 'lyke-belp,' i. e. to close the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of a person immediately after death; hví hefir bú eigi veitt honum nabjargir er opnar eru nasirnar, why bast thou not lent him the 'lykebelp,' for the nostrils are open? Nj. 154; hann bad hvern varask at ganga framan at honum meðan honum vóru eigi nábjargir veittar, Eb. 70; hann lagði hann niðr í setið ok veitti honum þá nábjargir, Eg. 398, Bret. 32; cp. the Gr. ίδων δε ό Κρίτων ξυνέλαβε το στόμα τε και του: δφθαλμούs (but not the nostrils as in the Northern rite), Plato's Phaedo (sub fine); whereas with the Norsemen the closing the nostrils was indispensable, whence the phrase, lúka nosum, to bave the nostrils shut = to die, see nös (nasar).

NAD, f. [early Swed. nad = rest; cp. Germ. gnade; Dan. naade]:rest, peace, quietness; this is the primitive sense of the word, and is still used, but only I. in the plur.; frelsi ok góðar náðir, Fms. ii. 4; í náðum, in peace, quietness; vera þar um nóttina í náðum, Eb. 306; sofa í náðum, 152; njótask í náðum, Vigl. 23; tala í náðum, leisurely; eta í náðum ; drekka saman í náðum, snugly: protection, tókt þú hann útlendan á þínar náðir, Fms. i. 140; nálgast hef ek á náðir þín, Skíða R. 94; taka á sik náðir, to take to rest, Fms. ii. 83; kómu vér hér með náðum sem friðmenn, Stj. 213: sing., ganga á þeirra náð (=náðir?), Fs. 11. náda-hús, n. a bouse of rest, closet, Stj. 1: a privy, Fs. 149, Ann. II. sing. grace in an eccl. sense, and no doubt influenced 1343. by foreign writers, for it occurs first in poets of the 14th century, Likn., Lil., Gd. (Bs. ii), and is not used in old classical prose writers. The kings of Norway in writs subsequent to 1360 A.D. are styled af Guðs 'nað' instead of the older Guðs miskunn, D. N. i. pref. xxvii, note 16; Guðs náðar, Hkr. iii. 366; N. M. biskup af Guðs náð, biskop by the grace of God, in greeting, Vm. 131, Dipl. ii. 4, v. 4; með Guðs náð aboti, 5:-χάριs in the apostolic blessing is in the Icel. N. T. rendered by náð, náð og friðr af Guði vorum föður, 1 Cor. i. 3; náð Drottins vors Jesu Christi sé með yðr, xv. 23, 2 Cor. i. 2, xiii. 13, Gal. i. 3, vi. 19, Ephes. i. 2, vi. 24, Phil. i. 2, etc., and hence Pass., Vidal., Hymns,

náða, 20, to give peace and rest; friða ok náða, Magn. 464:-to pardon: reflex. to get rest, Fms. iii. 167.

náð-hús, n. = náðahús, Bs. ii. 136, Fb. ii. 87.

naougr, adj. merciful, Hkr. iii. 202, Gd. 32.

náðu-liga, adv. quietly, Gpl. 16; þartil at skip kæmi at n., Rd. 245. náðu-ligr, adj. mild, Stj. 192: merciful, 289.

ná-hvalr, m. a narwbale, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 130, K. b. K. 138. náhvals-tonn, f. a narwbale's tusk, Bs. i. 767.

náinn, adj., pl. nánir, compar. nánari :- near to; náit er nef augum, Nj. 21: metaph., náinn e-m, closely related, a near kinsman of, Grug. i. 203; næsta bræðra eðr nánari konu, 345; systrungum eðr nánarum mönnum, 228; þótt mér sé nánastr maðrinn, Hrafn. 10; af svá nánum frænda, Gullp. 7, Fms. vi. 172; inn nánasti niðr, Grág. i. 171, N.G. L. i. 17; inir nánostu frændr, Bs. i. 90; nánir at frændsemi, Fms. xi. 7, Grág. (Kb.) i. 29; byggja svá náit at frændsemi, to marry one so nearly related, Hkr. i. 8.

NAL, f., pl. nálar; [Goth. nepla; A. S. nædl; Old Engl. neeld; Engl. needle; O. H. G. nadal; Germ. nadel; in the Scandin. contr. Dan.-Swed. nål or naal]:—a needle, Fas. i. 393, iii. 139; núl ok skreppa, Fms. vi. 374: a kind of needle used by sailors, Edda (Gl.); nálar margar (for repairing the sails), Sks. 30; bita úr nálinni, to bite off the thread; þú ert ekki búinn að bita úr nálinni enn, a saying, cp. the ghost story in Maurer's Volks. 60; skó-nál, a cobbler's needle, Skíða R.; hey-nál, q. v.; saum-nál, a sewing needle; nalar auga, a needle's eye; nalar oddr, a needle's point; bræda nál, to thread a needle; Pétrs-nál, the name of an obelisk, Symb. 24, Róm. 248 (= Aculea Sti. Petri). 2. metaph. the first sprouts of grass in the spring; það er komin upp svo lítil nál. II. the name of a giantess, Loki's mother, Edda. COMPDS: nál-bein, n. the needle-like bones in fishes' gills. nál-bugr, m. a needle's bend; stökkr er n., nal-dofi, a, m. 'pins and needles,' numbness. nál-þráðr, m. needle-tbread : a woman is called nala-nauma, Grett. (in a verse); nál-grund, Eb. (in a verse).

nálgask, að, dep. [náligr], to approach, come near to; nálgask e-n, Gm. 53, Bs. i. 47, Fms. i. 76, vi. 390, passim; var för i sortanum ok nálgaðisk higat, vii. 163; n. til e-s, 623. 61, Sks. 614: to come by, n. sitt gods, Bs. i. 329: to touch, bar er hann n. ok hann man, where be touches the fact and recollects, Grag. i. 45.

nalgr, m. an urchin, bedgebog, Lat. echinus, Björn. II. medic. verminatio, a greedy false appetite, caused by worms.

náliga, adv. nigh, near to, near at band, with dat., Sks. 782; par var n.

til görs at ganga, Ld. 96; um várit n. kyndil-messu, Fms. x. 411: as adv., almost, nearly, well-nigh, Eg. 58, Nj. 219, Fms. i. 222, ii. 50, Ld. 38, Sks. 62, Bs. i. 394, passim.

náligr, adj. near, close at band, Barl. 206, Sks. 42, v.l.

ná-lægr, adj., ná-mundi, etc., see ná-, nigh.

NAM, n. [nema], seizure, occupation, see landnam, obsolete in this sense; cp. also the various compds, viòr-nam, etc. II. metaph. mental acquisition, learning, study, science; vera til nams, Mar.; at minnask á nám þitt, Sks. 22; ok er hann var at námi, Fms. ix. 241; girniligr til nams, 8; til bess nams sem hann vildi bar nema, badan fór hann til Englands ok var í Lincolni, ok nam þar enn mikit nám, Bs. i. 92; hann görðisk enn mesti íþróttar-maðr í þess-konar námi, be became the greatest master in that science, viz. grammar, 163; sidan for hann suðr til Englands ok var þar í skóla, ok nam þar svá mikit nám, at trautt vóru dæmi til at nokkurr maðr hefði jafnmikit nám numit ná þvílíkt á jafnlangri stundu, 127; þótt hann hefði eigi mikit nám á barnsaldri, 90; nám þetta gengr fram svá greitt, Fms. xi. 427. compus: náms-aldr, m. ibe time of learning, boybood, 623.52. náms-maðr, m. a scbolar. nám-fúss, adj. = námgjarn. nám-fýsi, f. = námgirni.

nám, n. a kind of cloth or texture (?); in compds, nám-dúkr, m. a kerchief, Orkn. (in a verse): nám-kyrtill, m. a kirtle of nám, Ld. 244, Fb. i. 545: in poetry a lady is called nám-eik, nám-skoro, from wearing this raiment.

nám-girni, f. eagerness to learn, Hom. (St.)

nám-gjarn, adj. eager to learn, Bs. i. 90, Eb. 44, Eg. 685, O.H.

námi, a, m., or náma, u, f. a mine; gull-námi, silfr-námi, a gold mine, silver mine: also kola-námi, a coal-pit.

námu-liga, adv. peremptorily, N.G.L. i. 459.

nánd, f. (nond, N.G.L. i. 418, Ver. 9), neighbourhood, nearness, proximity; ok er ekki annarra manna i nond, present, N.G.L. l.c.; koma i nánd e-m, to come near one, Fms. i. 9, Fs. 35; alla bá menn er honum vóru í nánd, Eg. 42; betr þætta mér at ek kæma hvergi í nánd, to bave nothing to do with it: the phrase, hvergi nandar-nærri, far from it!

nángi, a, m. = náungi, Barl. 44, 52, 142, Hom. 62, N. G. L. i. 87. nánigr, adj. = náinn; með þeima konum svá nángum, N. G. L. ii. 322. nánn, adj. = náin; nán frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 91.

NÁB, m., gen. nás, dat. ná and nái; pl. náir, acc. nái, dat. nám; [Ulf. naws = νεκρόε and τεθνηκώε, Luke vii. 12, and nawis = νεκρόε, Rom. vii. 8]: -a corpse, as also a deceased person; nytr manngi nás, a dead man is good for nothing, a saying, Hm. 71; slitt nái neffolt, Vsp. 50; nái framgengna, 45; nái stirða, Fms. i. 179 (in a verse); nár varð þá Atli, Am. 102; hví ertú fölr um nasar, vartú í nótt með ná? Alm. 2; bjarga nám (ná-bjargir), to lend the last service to the dead, Sdm. 33; verda at nám, to be a corpse, die, Hkv. 2. 26; hve ýta synir verða nauðgir at nám, Sól. 33; ok sat nár á nái, Gsp. (in a riddle); göra at nái, to make one a dead man, Fms. x. 425 (in a verse); nái naudfölva, Akv. 16; beiða griða nás nið eðr nefa, the kinsman of the slain, Grág. ii. 20; ef menn setja mann í útsker sá maðr heitir sæ-nár, ef maðr er settr í gröf ok heitir sá graf-nar, ef maðr er færðr í fjall eðr á hella sá heitir fjall-nar, ef maðr er hengdr ok heitir sá gálg-nár, Grág. ii. 131; þeir menn eru fjórir er kallaðir eru náir þótt lífi... heitir gálg-nár ok graf-nár ok sker-nár ok fjall-nár, 185; cp. virgil-nár (=gálguár), Hm. 158; fölr sem nár, Nj. 177 (v.l.), Fas. i. 426; þá bliknaði hann ok varð fölr sem nár, Ó. H. 70, Fb. ii. 136; nás litr, a cadaverous bue, Greg. 74; nás ord, necromancy, Vtkv. 4.

B. Compos: ná-bítr, m. the beart-burn, Fél. ná-bjargir, f. pl., see above. ná-bleikr, adj. pale as death. ná-fölr, adj. = nábleikr. ná-gagl, n. a carrion-crow, Eb. (in a verse). ná-gráðigr, adj. corpse-greedy, of a witch, Hkv. Hjörv. ná-grindr, f. pl. the gates of the dead, mythol.; fyrir nugrindr nedan, Ls. 63, Skm. 35, Fsm. 27. ná-gríma, u, f. a scalp, Fas. iii. 221. ná-göll, f. a death-cry, a piercing, piteous sound, believed to come from departed spirits, exposed infants, Bárð. 3 new Ed.: in mod. usage called ná-hljóð, n. pl., Bjarni 143, see Maurer's Volks. 59. ná-hvitr, adj. = nábleikr. adj. cold as deatb. ná-lús, f. a kind of vermin. n ná-kaldr, ná-lykt, f. the ná-reið, f. a bearse, Fms. x. (in a verse). smell of a corpse. reior, adj. 'corpse-loaded,' epithet of a gallows, Yt. ná-skári, a, m. a carrion-crow, Lex. Poët. ná-strá, n. pl., and ná-strönd, f., see ná-valdr, m. the ruler of the dead, Sturl. (in a verse) below.

NARI, a, m. the groin, Nj. 114, Gullp. 21, Sturl. ii. 41, Skida R. 144. Eb. 44, Fas. iii. 231, 391, passim.

nári, a, m. a feeder, nourisber, poët., in aldr-nári.

narungr, m. [for. word; Germ. nabren], a nourisber (?), Edda ii. 497; in folk-narungr, answering to Hom. ποιμήν λαών, as also in other poet. compds. Lex. Poët.

ná-strá, n. pl., in the phrase, liggja á nástrám, to lay a corpse on straw. Greg. 56, 57, Hom. 153; hence the phrase, er ek la stirdr a stram, Sol.; and strá-dauda, 'straw-dead' (= dead in bis bed), as opp. to vápn-daudr. Ná-strönd, f. the strand of the dead, whither the 'straw-dead' came

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Edda NATT, f. the night, and nattar-, see nott. nátta, að, to pass the night: subj. nætti, þat er mitt rúð að vér nættim bar, Fms. iii. 74. II. to become night, grow dark; tók þá at nátta, Hkr. ii. 373; ok er náttaði, Ó. H. 224; til þess er náttar, Ísl. ii. 157; tekr at rokkva ok nátta, Sks. 219. III. impers. one is benighted; bott bik natti, Fas. i. 171, Mar.; hann var bar nattadr, Str. 45. nátt-björg, f. a night's lodging, Grág. i. 299. nátt-blindr, adj. blind in the dark. nátt-ból, n. night-quarters, Edda 29, Fms. i. 11, vi. 135, Eg. 719. náttból-staðr, m. id., Fb. ii. 380. nátt-drykkja, u, f. a night-bout, Hom. 144, Barl. 137. nátt-dögg, f. night-dew, Gtsp. nátt-fall, n. 'night-fall,' dew. nátt-farar, f. pl. night-wanderings, Sturl. i. 147, Fms. vii. 126. nátt-fari, a, m. a night-traveller; fara dagfari ok náttfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203, ix. 513, v.l. nátt-fasta, u, f. a night-fast, K. p. K. 108, 122, Hom. 73. nátt-fugl, m. a night-bird, Lat. noctua, Stj. 16. natt-forull, adj. strolling in the night (all-n.) nátt-geta, u, f. = náttgisting, D. N. nátt-gisting, f. = nætrgisting, night-quarters, Bs. ii. 32, bior. 230. nátt-hrafn, m. a night-raven, night-jar, Stj. 86. nátt-langt, n. adj. for a night, Eg. 417, Edda 33, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. QI. nátt-laukr, m. a kind of leek, Pr. 471. natt-leikr, m. night-games (attracting evil spirits), Fs. 143 (174), cp. Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8 (Dansinn i Hruna). nátt-lengis, adv. = náttlangt, Grág. ii. 137. natt-ligr, adj. nightly, nocturnal, Sks. 42. nátt-mál, n. 'night-meal,' taken as a point of time, about nine o'clock P.M., answering to dagmal (q. v.) in the morning; ok er komit var at náttmáli, Fms. viii. 89; nónhelgan dag til náttmáls, Grág. i. 143; Þeir koma þar fyrir náttmál, Nj. 197, v.l. (matmál Ed. less good); kom þar eldr í bæinn um náttmál, Bs. i. 78: in mod. usage only in plur., líðandi náttmál, jöfnu-báðu miðaptans og náttmála (= half-past seven o'clock P.M.) COMPDS: náttmála-skeið, n. the bour of night-meal, náttmála-varða, u, f. a pyramid or column on the Sturl. iii. 71. horizon, intended to shew the hour of n. by the sun's position relatively to it, þórð. 58. nátt-messa, u, f. a night-service, K. p. K. 70, Hom. 41. nátt-myrkr, n. the darkness of night, Orkn. 110, Hkr. i. 299, Sturl. ii. 231, Fms. ii. 185. nátt-serkr, m. a night-shirt, Fms. vii. 271, Sturl. iii. 189 nátt-seta, u, f. 'night-sitting,' late bours, Fms. vii. 126, xi. 425. natt-setja, t, to keep lyke-wake, watch a corpse by night (referring to the old lyke-wake), Fms. vii. 251, ix. 480, Fær. 198, Hkr. ii. 228. natt-sotr, n. the keeping a lyke-wake, of a priest; sitja bar at nattsetri, syngja yfir liki ok fylgja því til grafar um morguninn, N. G. L. i. 390. nátt-sól, f. the midnight sun, MS. 732. 5, 6, Rb. 454, 472, Róm. 206: as a nickname, Nj. 89. nátt-staðr, m. night-quarters, Edda 28, 48, 72, Eg. 299, Grág. i. náttstaðar-vitni, n. a witness about n., Js. 41. nátt-stefna, u, f. a night-meeting, Fms. ix. 254. nátt-sæta, t, = náttsetja; náttsæta lík, Dropl. 26, O. H. 139. nátt-sæting, f. = náttsetr, N. G. L. i. 347: nátt-sæti, id., v. l. nátt-söngr, m. a night-service in church, Bs. i. 172, Fms. vi. 303, Sturl. i. 25, MS. 655 xi. 4. nátt-ugla, u, f. a night-owl. nátt-urðr and nátt-verðr, m., nótturðr, Greg. 28, 74; [Swed. nattvard; Dan. nadver]:-a 'night-meal,' supper; fara til nattverdar, Fms. i. 209 (as also Hkr. and Fb. l. c.); fyrir náttverð ok eptir, Fms. x. 331; gefa náttverð, K. p. K. 108; ala prest at dagverði ok náttverði, 50; búa til nátturðar, Edda 29; settisk Þórr til náttverðar ok þeir lagsmenn, 28; af því er samkunda Guðs köllut nætturðr heldr en dögurðr, Greg. 28; er eigi sá beini beztr, at yor sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr, ok síðan fari þér at sofa, Eg. 548; suppers are also meant by the meals in the poem Rm.; náttverðar dvöl, stopping for supper, Hkr. ii. 373. COMPDS: nattverðar-eldi, n.; ala e-n náttverðareldi, to give supper to a stranger, Grág. i. 454. náttverðar-mál, n. supper-time, Sturl. i. 147, (spelt naotturdar-mal, Greg. 74.) nótturðar-tíð, f. supper-time, Greg. 28. For the Holy Communion the Swed. use nattvärd, Dan. nadver (cp. Germ. abendmabl), but Icel. call it kveld-máltíð (q. v.), not náttverðr. náttúra, u, f. [from Lat. natura], nature; eptir bodi náttúrunnar,

Fms. i. 104; sjálf náttúran, Stj. 177; náttúran sjálf en fyrsta móðir vár,

hann mikla náttúru með sér, Nj. 44; fylgði þessu n. mikil, Fms. xi.

128; ef þú lætr þessar náttúrur fylgja, Fas. ii. 529.

II. (supernatural) virtue, power, 544. 39; svá hefir

III.

Mar.

after death, as opp. to Val-höll, the ball of the slain, Vsp. 44; Nastrandir, Fstrengleikja, Str. 67:—nature, disposition, bera natturu a e-t, Bard. 167; hafa náttúru til e-s, to bave inclination towards, passim :-potency, náttúru-laus, impotent. IV. in plur. spirits, powers; margar bær náttúrur hafa nú til sótt er áðr vildu við oss skiljask, ok enga hlyðni oss veita, porf. Karl. 378. compos: náttúru-brago, n., Lat. indoles, natural náttúru-gjöf, f. a natural gift, Stj. 70, 254, Edda character, Mag. náttúru-gripr, m. an object possessed of virtue, Bs. ii. 139. (pref.) náttúru-grös, n. pl. berbs possessing virtue. náttúru-lauss, adj. without virtue, Konr. 20: impotent. náttúru-lög, n. pl. the law of nature. Mar. náttúru-steinn, m. a stone possessing virtue, Pr. 423, Karl. 119, 178. náttúru-vani, a, m. babits, Stj. náttúraðr, part. baving such and such virtue, Stj. 84, Bs. ii. 55: given, inclined to, n. fyrir e-b, mod.

náttúrliga, adv. according to nature, properly, Bs. i. 221, Fms. i. 102, Mirm. ch. 14, Skálda 176:-of course, (mod.): (? from Germ. naturlich.) náttúrligr, adj. proper, natural; n. dagr, the natural day, Stj., Rb. 476: natural, carnal, H.E. i. 523.

nátt-vaka, u, f. a night-wake, night-watch, sitting up at night, Hom. 36:-of a lyke-wake, alla þjónustu skal hann veita mót tíund nema náttvöku, N. G. L. i. 347.

nátt-veizla, u, f. a night-banquet, Thom.

natt-vig, n. a putting one to death during the night, which was regarded as murder, see the remarks s. v. morð, Eg. 416, Fas. ii. 400. nátt-þing, n. a night-meeting, 625. 165, Orkn. (in a verse); opp. to

dagbing, q.v.: meetings during night were not thought proper.

náungi, a, m. a neighbour; ef maðr kennir náunga sinn þann er upp er grafinn, N. G. L. i. 345.

2. in an eccl. sense as rendering of the Gr. δ πλησίου, elska skalt þú náunga þinn svo sem sjálfan þig, Matth. xix. 19, Luke x. 27; hver er þá minn náungi? 29, 36, N.T., Pass., Vídal. passim. II. ironic., as a fisherman's term, the barrel containing their drink is called náungi; í þrautunum það er plagsiðr náungann að núa í krit, Snót.

náungr, m., older form = náungi, also contr. and with umlaut caused by the following u, nongr, acc. nong, Greg. 21; náungr annarr, Akv. 9; þá talaði hverr við sinn náung, Stj. 66; Guðs ást ok náungs, 677. 3; skunda at hjúlpa náungi þínum í hans þurft, Stj.

NE or né, a negative conjunction. The Goth, makes a distinction be-

tween ni = A. S. ne, O. H. G. ni; and the compound particle nib, from ni + the suffix ub, O. H. G. nob, Germ. noch, Lat. nec, of which Icel. né is a contr. form; etymologically, therefore, the single particle ought to be written ne and the compound ne; but this distinction is not made. The particle ne is not found out of composition except in ancient poetry; it is found as a prefix in the compounds neinn, nekkverr, nema (q. v.), qs. ne-einn, ne-hverr, ne-ifa.

1. with a verb, sól þat né vissi, A. The single particle, not: máni þat né vissi, stjörnur þat né vissu, Vsp. 5; óð þau né höfðu, 18; löst né vissi, Skv. 3. 5; né fá, Hm. 92; finna né máttu, 46; ek né kunna, 11; né þat máttu, Hým. 4; né sváfu, þd. 6:-with subj., út pu né komir, Vpm. 7:-ef né, if not, unless, were it not that ...; ef þú geldr né værir, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; ef þú sverðs né nytir, Fm. 29:-with a double negation, svá at mér mann-gi mat né baud, Gm. 2; aptr né komið, 20; ef föður né áttað, Fm. 3; hví né lezkaðu, Ls. 47; né máttuð, Kormak; né hlöðut, Vellekla; þar er hrafn né svalt-a, O. H. (in a verse); sofa þeir né máttuð, Gkv. 2. 3:—the negation is understood, niðjar hvöttu Gunnar né náungr annarr, rýnendr né ráðendr, né (nor) 2. used to begin a verse or sentence in a þeir er ríkir vóru, Akv. 9. running narrative, answering to ok (which see A. III); né hamfagrt höldum þótti skáldfé mitt, Ad. 7; né þat máttu, Hým. 2; né hann konu kyssa görði né (nor)..., Skv. 3. 4; né ek þat vilda at mik ver ætti, 35; né djúpakom drápu, þd. 10. II. with an adverb or noun; né sjaldan, not seldom, Fms. xi. 198 (in a verse); né allvel, not over-well, Skv. 1. 49; gumnum hollr né gulli, fond of men not of gold, Hkr. i. (in a verse). 2. but esp. in né einn, not one, none (cp Early Lat. noenus = ne unus), also not any; lifa peir né einir, Gkv. 3. 5 2. but esp. in né einn, not one, none (cp. né einu sinni, not once, Fms. xi. 13; kvadsk eigi muna at hann hefdi heit strengt né eins, 112; hann lét þá af at eggja konung á né eina herferd, vii. 28; vórum vér ekki mjök við búnir við né einum úfriði, iv. 73; né eina sekő, Grág. i. 136; né eitt úhreint, Stj. 409; allir duldu at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, Nj. 133; eigi finnsk sá né einn, Fas. i. 243; eigi né eins stadar, not anywhere, Stj. 618; eigi vill hann at né einn tortryggi, Hom. (St.); eigi . . . at ek hafa né eina manns konu tekit, porst. Sidu H. 5; hann fyrir-baud né einum leikmönnum, at ..., Bs. i. 3. in composition in ne-kkverr and n-ema, q. v.

B. The compound particle né preceded by a negation, neither ... nor, not...nor, as a disjunctive copula between two nouns or sentences; at þú gáir eigi þings né þjóðans mála, Hm. 115; skósmiðr þú verit né skeptismidr, 127; óð þau né (not) áttu, lá né (neither) læti né (nor) litu góða, Vsp. 18; svefn þú né (not) sefr né (nor) um sakar dæmir, Skv. 1. 29; varat hann yðr um likr, nè..., 36; vilkat ek mann trauðan né torbænan, 49.

2. in prose; þú skalt þá eigi með örum raufa né sverði bænan, 49. natural quality; náttúra jarðar, Edda (pref.); er kunni náttúru allra desla, Stj. 620; höggormi hefir þar eigi vist né froskr, né ekki (nor any)

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eitr-kykvendi, 655 xii. 2; má af öngum fremjask né fullkomask, nema 🛱 keips-nef, a thole, a rowlock pin: cp. the riddle or pun, liggr á grúfu og biskupi, K. A. 22; eigi meira né skemra, Fms. xi. 304:—irregular usage, bví at eins (only in that case) ferjanda né (nor) festum helganda, nema (if, unless), i. c. neither ... nor ... unless, Nj. 240. 3. the negation may also be indirect or understood; né sé pess örvænt at hér verði grútr né stynr, Niorst. 7; fen né forað (= fen eðr forað), Gbl. 382 A; linar lítið dag né nótt, Bs. ii. 49; fár treystisk eld at ríða né yfir stíga, Fas. i. (in a verse); síð muntú hringum ráða né Röðuls-völlum, Hkv. Hjörv. 6, where the negation lies in örvænt, lítið, fár, síð: as also in ironical questions, hvat megi fótr fæti veita, nó holdgróin hönd annarri, i. e. wbat? to which a negative answer is expected. II. in hvárgi . . . né, neither...nor; hvárrgi þeirra, Erlingr né féhirðinn, neither of them, E. nor the shepherd, Fr.; hvárngan ykkarn, Hákon né þik, Fb. i. 182: hvárki ... né, neitber ... nor, hvárki fyrir forboðan né taksetningar, H. E. i. 419; hvárki af dæmum né ástar hirtingum, 677. 6; hvárki gull né jarðir, Skv. 3. 37; hvárki styn nó hósta, Nj.; hvárki gott né illt, and so in countless instances. III. if the sentence has three or more limbs; hvárki ... né ... né, neitber ... nor ... nor; or also hvárki ... né ... eðr, neither ... nor ... or; thus, lá né læti, né litu góða, Vsp.; fals né flærð eða rangindi, Fms. ix. 330; the former is more emphatic, see hvárrgi B. III.

neban, adv. [Engl. be-neath], from beneath, from below, Vsp. 65, Gm. 35, Vkv. 35, Nj. 247, Edda 58, Fms. vi. 149, passim: denoting motion, neðan ór eyjum, Nj. 107; neðan um sáðlandið, 82; neðan frá sjó, neðan úr dal, nedan af eyrum, nedan eptir ánni, O. H. 20: without motion, vökna neðan, Fms. ii. 278; skipit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68:-fyrir nedan, beneath, below, with acc., Vsp. 2, 35, Skm. 35, Alm. 3, Fms. i. 10, Ld. 148, Eg. 596, Nj. 84, 145, 214, Gisl. 23: nedan undir, underneath, Fb. ii. 357:-with gen., nedan jardar, beneath the earth; nedan sjoar,

beneath the sea.

neoan-veror, adj. the 'netherward,' nether, lower, undermost, opp. to osanverðr, Stj. 98, 517; rifnaði tjaldit ór osanverðu í neðanvert, from top to bottom, Hom. (St.); i nedanverdum dal, pord. 58; bjugr at neðanverðu, Konr. passim.

neðarla, adv. = neðarliga, Nj. 82, Greg. 23, þiðr. 114.

neðar-liga, adv. 'netberly,' low down, far below, Th. 25, Stj. II.

neðarr, compar. lower, farther down, superl. neðast and neðst, nethermost, lowest down (and so in mod. usage), adv. answering to nior, q.v.:—nökkuru neðarr, Fms. i. 215; neðarr en hón hafði ætlað, Gísl. 72; svá sem þeir máttu neðast, Fms. iv. 50; neðst ský ok vindar...

neðast jörð, v. 340, passim.

NEDRI, adj., compar. nedarri, Stj. 76, netber, lower, Lat. inferior; superl. neostr or neztr, netbermost, lowest, undermost; á neora stræti, Fms. ix. 24; í Tungu inni neðri, Fs.; inn neðra hlut, Eg. 101; Galilea in efri ok in nedarri (nedri, v. l.), Stj. 76; in nedri leid, in the nether world, O.T. 45; neðri bygðir, the nether world, i.e. hell: the neut. it neðra, adv. underneath; var ljóst it esra en dimmt it neðra, Vígl. 40: the nether part, sagrraudr it neðra, Fas. i. 172; sumir brjóta borgar-vegginn it neðra, Al. II; Þórr ferr it neðra, Edda; hann samnaði mönnum hit neðra um Mýrar, Isl. ii. 168; hinn nezti hlutr trésins, Hkr. i. 71; í enu nezta helvíti, Fms. ii. 137; neztu smugur helvítis, Skálda 605.

NEF, n., gen. pl. nefja, dat. nefjum; [A. S. nebbe; Engl. neb]:-the nose, prop. the beak, bone of the nose, opp. to nasar (nos, q.v.), Grag. ii. 11; lior á nefi, Ld. 272; þeir hafa hvárki nef né nasar, 'neb nor nose,' i. e. neither lower part nor cartilage, Stj. 79; hann rak hnesann á nasir mér ok braut í mér nesit, Fas. iii. 392; kom á nasir þeim ok brotnaði í honum nesit, Fms. iii. 186; gnúa nesit, Orkn. 394, passim: also in the phrases, stinga nefi i feld, to bide the nose (face) in one's cloak, from dismay, Fms. x. 401; cp. stinga nösum í felda, Sighvat; stinga saman nefjum, to put noses together = lay heads together, i.e. discuss closely, ironic., Grett. (in a verse); kveda, tala i nef, to talk through the nose, Skálda 162; taka í nefið, to snuff up; sjuga upp í nefit, to suck up through the nose; of nær nefi kvad karl ..., too near the nose, quoth the carle, when he was hit in the eye, Fms. vii. 288; náit er nef augum, the neb is near akin to the eye, Nj., cp. Fms. iii. 188; draga bust or nefi einum, 2. as a law term in regard to tax, dues, poll (cp. the English phrase 'to count noses'); um alla Svíþjóð guldu menn Óðni skatt, penning fyrir nef hvert, Yngl. S. ch. 8; hefir bu nu gört fyrir bitt nef bangat ut, i.e. thou bast done thy share, Fbr. 33; gjalda eyri fyrir nef hvert, to pay a 'nosetax' of an ounce, poll-tax, Lv. 89; penning fyrir nef hvert, Hkr. ii. 231; skal göra mann út at sjaunda nefi, N. G. L. i. 97; ertug fyrir sex tigu nefja innan laga várra, 7; skutilsveinar til þriggja nefja ok hverr húskarl til tveggja nefja, H. E. i. 420; yrkja níðvísu fyrir nef hvert er á var landinu, Hkr. i. 227; skal búandi hverr augljós nef hafa af bryggjuspordi á skoru-kesli syrir ármann, i.e. every franklin bas to sbew up the poll on a score-roll before the king's officer, N.G.L. i. 200. 3. the neb, beak, bill, of birds, Fms. viii. 10: nefin ok klærnar, Nj. 272, Stj. 90; fugls-nef, uglu-nef, arnar-nef, hrafns-nef, Sdm. passim; also hrúts-nef, a ram's nose, 1812. 66: the saying, litio er nef vart en breidar sjadrir, Bs. i. 676, of high aspirations and weak efforts, see fjöor: of things, klappar-nef, a jutting rock; skogar-nef, q.v.; stedja nef, the mose (small end) of a stithy; N.G.L. i. 446.

horfir upp nef-á ausu! of the book on a ladle's handle. COMPDS: nef-björg, f. a nickname, Gisl.; = Nosey, cp. Lat. Naso. nose-shield, part of a visor, Fms. i. 178, Orkn. 148. nef-dreyri, 2, nef-fölr, adj. palem. a bleeding at the nose, Sturl. ii. 66, Pr. 474. nebbed, Vsp., Akv. nef-gildi, n., see below. nef-glita, u, f. 2 nickname, glitter-nose, Sd. 145. nef-langr, adj. long-nebbed, Sturi. nef-lauss, adj. noseless, without a nose, Rb. 348. ii. 133 C. lítill, adj. small-nosed, Sd. 147. nef-ljótr, adj. with an ugly nose, nef-mikill, adj. big-nosed, Eb. 30, Orkn. 66. Fms. ii. 7, xi. 78. nef-mæltr, adj. speaking through the nose.

nef-gildi, n. [nef], a 'nose-tax,' poll-tax, payable to the king; en sú var ordsending konungs, at hann beiddi bess Islendinga, at beir skyldi við þeim lögum taka sem hann hafði sett í Noregi, en veita honum af landinu þegngildi ok nefgildi, penning fyrir hvert nef, þann er tíu væri fyrir alin vaðmáls, O. H. 141; nefgildis-skatta þá er Haraldr faðir hans hafði lagt á allt landit lét hann taka hit ytra með sjó ok um prænda-lög, ok leggja til skipa-görðar, Fagrsk. 20. This ancient 'nosetax' was also imposed by the Norsemen on conquered countries, and the name gave rise to strange legends; thus, king Thorgisl, the Norse conqueror of Ireland (A.D. 830-845), is, by an Irish chronicler, said to have levied a tax of an ounce on each hearth, the penalty for defaulters being the loss of their nose. Prof. Munch, Norg. Hist. i. 440, has traced the origin of this legend to the simple fact that the king imposed a 'nosetax' or poll-tax on the conquered Irish, just as Harold Fairhair afterwards did in Norway.

B. [nefi], a weregild payable to the cognates of a person, opp. to bauggildi = the agnate weregild; hat heitir neigildi er heir menn taka er kvennsift eru komnir, Grág. ii. 137, N. G. L. i. 185. gildis-frændbót, f. compensation of nefgildi, N.G.L. i. 187. gildis-maor, m. a cognate relative, recipient of n., opp. to bauggildismaðr, Grág. ii. 181, N. G. L. i. 22.

nef-gildingr, m. = nefgildismaðr, Grág. ii. 178.

nof-gjöld, n. = nefgildi (II), Hkv. 1. 12.

NEFI, a, m. [A.S. nefa; O.H.G. nefo; Germ. neffe; cp. Lat. nepos; Fr. neveu; Engl. nepbew]:-a law term, a cognate kinsman; nefi jarla, an earl's nepbew, Sighvat, Edda (Gl.); nið eðr nefa, Grág. i. 137; neh Knuts, Canute's sister's son, Fms. vi. (in a verse). of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.): the name of a sword, id.

nefja, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii.

nefjaðr, adj. nebbed, beaked: in compds, bjúg-n., of an eagle.

NEFNA and nomna, d, [nafn; Goth. namnjan; Germ. nennen], to name; kona Manue fæðir son ok nefnir Samson, Stj. 410; nefndú þinn föður! Hkv. Hjörv. 16; veit ek þann mann er þora man, ... neíndú hann! Nj. 89; á bréfi þessu vóru nefndir (specially named) hinir stærstu höfðingjar, Fagrsk. 91; madr er nefndr Mordr, Nj. 2; nefna sik, to name one's name. 6; Hallfredr nefndi sik, Fms. ii. 86: n. e-n á nafn, to name by name; hann kallaði á menn mína ok nefndi á nafn, Nj. 211; nefna barn á nafn (in christening), N. G. L. i. 339: in a narrative, maor er nefndr Moror, a man was named M., i.e. there was a man named Mord, Nj. 1; 'madr er nefndr N.' is a standing phrase in the Sagas; Oddr er maor nefndr, ok var Orlygsson, Gisl. 12; tveir menn eru nefndir, porkatlar tveir, 8; Bræðr þrír eru nefndir til sögunnar, hét einn ... Nj. 22; sá maðr er nefndr til sögunnar er Geirt godi hét, now the story names a man who hight G., Nj. 2. to mention by name, to name, point out; passim, cp. N. M. hét maðr. vóru þessir staðir á nefndir, Bs. i. 731; hann nefndi til þess skipstjórnarmenn, Eg. 33; nefni ek til þess Björn ok Helga, Ld. 14; hann eggjaði mága sína ok nefndi til Hjarranda, Dropl. 24: instances influenced by the Latin, nefndr Eirikr, the said E., Fms. xi. 412; opt nefndir menn, Dipl. v. 26; fyrr-nefndr, above-named. II. to name, order, appoint; nemdi konungr nökkura menn at ganga upp á eyna, Fms. ii. 285; n. mann til skipstjórnar, Fb. i. 186: as a law term, to call, nefna vátta, n. mann í dóm, Nj. 14, Dropl. 13, Grág. i. 15, 72, passim; n. séránsdóm, Grág. i. 80; n. dóm á máli, Nj. passim: to summon. cite, allir aðrir þeir sem þannig vóru nefndir, Fms. ix. 279: to levy, n. lið ór hér-III. reflex. to name oneuðum, vii. 299; cp. nefnd, dómnefna. self, give up one's name; hann nefndisk Hrappr, Nj. 130; hann spyrr hvat kvenna hón væri, hón nefndisk Hallgerör, id.; hón nefndisk fynt beim Gunnhildr, Fms. i. 8; ok nefndisk þýr, Rm. 10. summoned, cited; ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefnask, Grág. i. 16. nefna, u, f. nomination, Sturl. ii. 27; dóm-n., vátt-n., alþingis-n.

II. 25 2 2 2W nefnd, f. [early Swed. nämd], denomination, Stj. 11. term in the Norse (not Icel.) law, nomination, delegation: 1. a fixed amount of levy or contribution in men and ships; hann görði ok neind i hverju fylki, hversu mörg skip . . . skyldi vera ór hverju fylki at mönnum ok vápnum ok vistum fyrir útlenzkum her, Fagrsk. 20; konungr stefndi þing í bænum, hann görði þá bert fyrir allri alþýðu at hann mun leiðangr hafa úti um sumarit fyrir landi, ok hann vill nefnd hafa ór hveriu fylki bæði at liði ok skipum, Pms. ii. 245; stefndi hann til lendum mönnum sínum ok hafði nefndir ór landi, x. 94; almenniligar nefndir. 2. a body of daysmen or arbitrators to give judg-

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ment in a case; in the old Swed. law the namd was composed of twelve members (see Schlyter), cp. early Dan. næuning; in this strictly legal sense the word hardly occurs in ancient Icel. law, but it bears a close resemblance to old Icel. görð and görðar-menn, esp. as described in Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124, see görð II: in the Sagas the word occurs in one or two instances, kvað þat mundi mál manna, at þeir hefði góða nefnd um sættir, Bjarn. 56: in the old laws of Norway it is rare, except in the sense of a levy, see above; at bingit so skipat, ok nefndir skooadar, lögréttu-menn kosnir, Ghl. (pref. vii). 3. mod, a com-COMPDS: nefndar-dagr, m. a fixed day, N.G.L. i. mittee. 142, Orkn. 10. nefndar-lio, n. levied forces, Fms. viii. 285. nefndar-maor, m. a man nominated as a member of the lögbing (in the Norse sense), a certain fixed number being sent from each county, Ghl. 8-18, Jb. 11 sqq.: a man named for the levy, nefindar-stofna, u, f. a fixed meeting of delegates; a moti eda nefndarstefnu, N. G. L. i. 308. 1 body of delegates, N. G. L. i. 430. nefndar-særi, n. an oath taken by a nefndar-vitni, n. the witness given by a body of named men; skolu tólf frjálsir ok fulltíða menn af honum bera ok eigi nefndar vitni, Ghl. 156 (Js. 34); er hann þjófr nema hann syni með séttar-eiði ok nefndar vitnum, at eigi stal hann, Ghl. 538. nefndar-vætti, n. testimony given by a body of named men, Js. 34.

nefni-liga, adv. by name, expressly, Bs. i. 763: namely, mod. nefni-ligr, adj.; nefnilegt fall, nominative, Skálda.

nefning, f. a naming, nomination, N. G. L. i. 199: a law term, levying, (nefnd) frjálsir af leiðangrs-görðum ok nefningum, H. E. i. 420; í engum nefningum ok leiðangrs-ferðum skulu þeir vera, D. N. i. 80; vóru minnstar nefningar um Hálogaland, Fms. x. 74, v.l.; almenniligar nefningar, N. G. L. i. 446, v. l.

nefr, adj. nosed; in the nicknames Há-nefr, mjó-nefr, etc.

nef-reiða, u, f. a kind of personal fee, D. N. v. 660. nefsa, t, to chastise, punish, (obsolete.)

nef-sneiðingr, m. zig-zag; fara nefsneiðing.

NEFST, f. (nepst.), [Swed. näfst], a penalty, chastisement; undir Heilagrar kirkju nefst ok refsing, Munk. 72, D. N. v. 785: en er verra, þat er vita þykkjumk, niðja stríð um nept, my mind bodes me still worse things, a sore retribution to thy sons (a bitter fratricidal strife), Skv. 2.8, for this must be the true sense of this contested passage; nept for nepst may be right by analogy of heipt and heipst; the word is altogether obsolete in Iceland, but is still in use in Sweden.

nef-steði, a, m. a nebbed stitby, Fb. i. 100.

nef-steinn, m. a jutting rock, D.N. i. 81.

negg, n. [it is prop. identical with Dan. neg = a sheaf of corn, which word is not otherwise found in the Norse or Icel.]:—poët. the beart, Edda (Gl.); also written hnegg, in hnegg-verüld, the beart's abode, breast, Lex. Poët.

NEGLA, d, [nagli], to nail, N. G. L. i. 111, Fbr. 133, Hom. 103, Fms. v. 224, Sks. 707, Eb. 182, Sól. 65, Fb. i. 515, passim: to stud, negldar brynjur, Vkv. 6; ey-negld, hólm-negld, island-studded, bolm-studded, an epithet of the sea, Eg. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse).

negla, u, f. the bung to close a bole in the bottom of a boat which lets out the bilge-water.

negling, f. a nailing, Str. 4.

neglingr, m. a kind of itching, as if pricked with nails, Fél. x.

negull, m., and negul-nagli, a, m. [from Germ. nagelein, from the

likeness to small nails]:—a clove, spice.

NEI, adv. [Ulf. ne; A.S. na; Engl. no; Germ. nein; Dan.-Swed.
nei]:—no; nei sem nei er, K.A. 200; nei, kvað Úlfhéðinn, Fs. 78; kveða nei við, to say no, N. G. L. i. 345; þeir kveða þar nei við, Hkr. i. 277; setja nei fyrir, to set a no against it, refuse, Fms. ix. 242; setja pvert nei fyrir, to refuse flatly, ii. 131, Ld. 196; segja nei moti e-u, to gainsay, D. N. ii. 257.

nei-kvæða, d, to disown, with dat., Str. 16; see nékvæða.

NEINN, adj. pron., prop. a compd contr. from né einn = not one, none, but afterwards contr.; it is, however, never used as a pure negative, but only after a negative, as indef. pron.; for the older uncontr. usage see né A. II: [cp. A. S. nan; Engl. none]:-any, Lat. ullus, following after a negation, aldri svá at honum væri nein raun í, never ... any danger, Nj. 262; varð eigi af neinni eptir-för, Valla L. 196; ekki er betta suroa nein, it is no apparition, Isl. ii. 337; bess mundi eigi leita burfa, at konungr mundi neina sætt göra, 84; Erlingr hafdi eigi skaplyndi til at biðja konung hér neinna muna um, O. H. 47; aldri svá...at neitt vápn, Fas. i. 281; kom mér aldregi í hug, at sá mundi neinn vera, Art.; ekki neinu sinni, not once, Fb. i. 104; ekki neins stadar, nowhere: -- where the negation is indirect or understood, let hann af at eggja konung á neinar ferðir, Fb. ii. 427, (né einar, Fms. vii. 29, 1. c.); skal ek miklu heldr pola dauda en veita peim neitt mein, Nj. 168; at hann mundi taka úmjúkliga á því, at vægjask í neinum hlut til, O. H. 51: fyrr skal hón fúna en neinn taki hana, Lv. 50:-en neinn = en nokkur, than any; fleira illt gékk yfir Gyðinga-lýð en yfir neina þjóð aðra, Ver. 42. 2. as subst. anybody; hann tekr enga þú usæmd til at neinn þori at . . . , Ld. 214; ekki neitt, notbing, Fas. i. 17; (as Vd. in the Fs.), where nokkrir etc. should be restored to nokkurir

hvárki var neitt til, there was not aught of either, Gisl. 37; bad er ekki til neins, 'tis of no use. neins-stadar, adv.; ekki n., not anywhere, nowbere.

neip, f., pl. neipar, the 'nip,' the interstice between the fingers; i neipinni; perh. better gneip.

NEISA, u, f., mod. hneisa, which form also occurs in old vellums, [Swed. nesa]:—sbame, disgrace; this is the true form, as is shewn by the allit. in Hm. 48 and Fm. 11; and also in phrases like, niora ok neisa; for references see hneisa. neisu-ligr, adj. sbameful, degrading

neisa, t, to put to shame; herfiliga neist ok rangliga raskat, Bs. i. 392; for more references see hneisa.

neisi, n. = neisa.

neisinn, adj. = neiss; in ú-neisinn.

neiss, adj. [Swed. nes], inglorious, asbamed; neiss er nökkviðr halr, a saying, a naked man is asbamed, Hm. 48, cp. Gen. iii. 10; Norna dóm bu munt fyrr neisum hafa, thou wilt scorn the doom of the Norns, Fm. II; beir sendu hann til sömu eyjar nöktan ok neisan, Barl. 62.

neisti, a, m. a spark; see gneisti.

NEIT, n. pl. flour, efflorescence, a απ. λεγ.; neit Menju góð, the costly flour of Menja, i. e. gold, Skv. 3. 50; the word remains, though with a false aspirate, in common Icel. hneita (q.v.), the white efflorescence on seaweed (sol); akin is the Icel. naut. phrase, það hnitar í báru (in a ditty of Pal Vidal.), the waves are white-tipped (as if sprinkled with flour); the explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. neit, is prob. erroneous.

NEITA, ao, and also neitta, neitti, [Scot. nyte; Dan. nægte], to deny, refuse, absol. or with dat.; konungr neitadi pverliga, Fms. vi. 214; beir höfðu boðit honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; hann neitaði með mikilli þrályndi, x. 306; hinn sem neitar, K. Á. 204; hefi ek þar góðum grip neitt, Fms. vi. 359; er nú vel þú veizt hverju þú neitaðir, 360; neita penningum, xi. 428:—with a double dat., neita e-m e-u, vii. 90: with acc. of the thing, ef nokkurr neitar kirkju-garð, K. A. 68; hverr sá er neitar 2. to deny, forsake; mitt nafn, beim (sic) skal ek neita, Barl. 122. hann neitaði Guðs nafni, Fms. x. 324; Petrus hafði þrysvar Kristi neitt, Hom. 81; þeir er neittu Kristi, Gd. 49; neitaði þessum nýja konungi, Al. 9; neita villu, Nikuld. 71; beir neittudu (v.l. neittu) bessu, Fms. vii. II. reflex., beim mönnum skal heilage kirkju-garðr neittask, 54. II. reflex., peim monium skal neings king, gerk. K. Á., H. E. i. 491; þú snerisk til Guðs ok neittaðisk Djöflinum, Hom.

neitan, f. denying; af-neitan, K. A. 204, Th. 25.

neitari, a, m. a denier, Gd. 50.

neiting, f. a denial, Hom. 11, Th. 8: gramm. the negative, Skálda 200.

NEKKVERR, indef. pron.; this word is a compound of the negative particle né (q. v.) and the pronoun hverr, qs. nih-hverr, ne-hverr, nekkverr; the double k (in the oldest MSS, often represented by eq) may be due to the final b of the particle, as the compd was formed at a time when the final b had not been absorbed into né: [Dan. nogen; Swed. ndgon.]

A. THE FORMS: this pronoun has undergone great changes. The earliest declension is the same as that of hverr, see Gramm. p. xxi; nekkverr, nekkver, Bs. i. 353, Greg. 13, 26, 33, Grág. ii. 205, 206, 304, Fms. x. 389, 393: gen. nekkvers, nekkverrar, passim: dat. nekkverjum, nekkverju, nekkverri, Greg. 16, 79, Eluc. 27, Bs. i. 352: acc. nekkvern, nekkverja, Grág. i. 41, ii. 251, 270, 313, Fms. x. 381, 390, 391, Greg. 15, Bs. i. 337, 344 (line 14), 352: nom. pl. masc. and fem. nekkverir, nekkverjar, Grág. ii. 205, Bs. i. 355: gen. nekkverra, Greg. 23, 28, and so on. The word then underwent further changes, a. by dropping the j; nekkveru, Grag. ii. 281; nekkverar, Fms. x. 381; nekkverum, β. by change of the vowels; nakkverr 382; nekkvera, 393, 415. or nekkvarr, or even nakkvarr, nakkvat, see below; nakkvert, Bs. i. 342 (line 12); nakkvara, O. H. 62, 116; nakkvars, Fms. vii. 388, xi. 29, Edda 48; nakkvarir, Fms. vii. 337, Mork. 169; nakkvarar, Fms. vii. 328, Greg. 9; nakkvarra (gen. pl.), D. I. i. 185; nakkvarrar, O. H. 116; nakkverrar (gen. fem. sing.), Bs. i. 393.

7. the a of nakk through the influence of the v was changed into o (nokk), and then into o, and the final va into vo, and in this way the word became a regular adjective, nökkvorr or nokkvorr, nokkvor, Mork. 57, Fms. x. 261; nokkvot, Bs. i. 393; nokkvoð, Mork. 62, Fms. x. 383, 391; nokkvors, passim; nokkvoru, Nj. 34, Fms. x. 393, 394; nokkvorum, 305; nokkvorrar, Edda i. 214; nokkvorn, 210; nokkvorir, Fms. vi. 5, x. 294. 8. the v dropped out; nokkorr, nokkurr, nokkorr, nokkor, Vsp. 33 (Bugge), Greg. 9, **8.** the ν dropped Grág. (Kb.) i. 66, 75, 208, ii. 3, Mork. 168, O. H. 224, Grág. i. 1, ii. 366, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 276, x. 135; nokkoð, Hkv. 2. 5; nokkort, Grág. i. 460; nokkorum, Skv. 3. 58 (Bugge), Grág. i. 45, 361, Fms. ix. 370, Nj. 7; nokkoru, Fms. i. 1, x. 420, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 41, Eg. 394, Hkr. iii. 160; nökkorn, Fms. x. 409; nokkorn, xi. 6, Nj. 6, Mork. 205, Ld. 30; nokkorir, Mork. 205; nokkorar, Nj. 252, Fms. x. 388; see Gramm. e. finally in mod. usage we have contracted forms before a vowel, thus nokkrir, nokkrum, nokkrar, except that the gen. pl. and gen. fem. sing. are still pronounced as trisyllables, nokkurrar, nokkurra; these contracted forms have erroneously crept into Editions from paper MSS.

etc. All the above forms occur confusedly even in very old MSS., Dipl. i. 7. Sti. 177. and even the latest form nokkorr occurs in vellums as old as Cod. Reg. of the elder Edda, in the Mork., Greg., Grág. (Kb.) In addition to the above, there are mixed forms, nekkurr, 623. 41; nekkorar, Fms. x. 388: nekkers, Grág. (Kb.) 22; nökkurja, 623, 50; nakkor, B.K. 124; nokkverja, Fms. xi. 6; nauceverjar, navegveriom, Mork. 62, 64, II. nakkvat, n. subst., answering to hvat (q. v.), O. H. 72, Bs. i. 344, 348, 350, 353, Am. 32, Bugge. 2. nokkvi (Lat. aliquanto), an obsolete dat. (subst.) answering to hví; svá nökkvi. Hallfred (Fs. 80); i nökkvi, in aught, Hom. 43; af nökkvi, for aught, Fs. 04 (v. l.), Fms. iii. 27; noqvi, Hkv. 2. 26 (Bugge); nökkvi ofarr, Fms. vii. 304 (in a verse); nökkvi síðarr, ix. 533 (in a verse): in prose, nökkvi yngri, xi. 96; neykvi nær sanni, Hkr. iii. 360; nekkvi réttligar, 677. 11; nökkvi helst, Fms. xi. 78, MS. 677. 6; véla e-n í nökkvi, Grág. ii. 22, 367; því nökkvi, 129; nær sanni nökkvi, Fms. x. 420; neykvi, Am. 26 (Bugge); framast nekkvi. III. the neut, sing, is thus distinguished: nakkvat, nokkvoð, nokkuð (answering to hvat), are often used as a substantive, but nekkvert, nokkvort, nokkurt (answering to hvert), as an adjective. The primitive hverr has partly undergone the same metamorphosis as the compd nehverr, and in western Icel. is sounded kyur, and in mod. Norse dialect kor, shewing the complete change.

B. THE SENSE: the negative particle, the first part of the compound, has quite lost its force, as is the case with neinn, q.v.; but the word is used in negative sentences = any; & ongum bæ fannsk nökkurr maðr, Fms. ix. 355, and so freq. in mod. usage. single and without a preceding negative; ef nökkurr maðr veit eigi, if anybody know not, Grág. ii. 209; er nökkverr Guð sem vár. Guð, 623. 35; ef hann vissi nökkurn hest jafnskjótan, Fms. vii. 3. as subst., nokkut = anything, nokkur = anybody; ef bér segit nokkurum, if you tell it to anybody, Nj. 7; ef nokkurr hefir, Grag. ii. 366; eldi eða því nokkuru, fire or any such thing, 129; styrkja e-n at nokkuru, Nj. 41; ef hann meiðir í nökkuru lönd manna, Grág. ii. 281; kanntú nokkut í lögum, Nj. 33: with gen., nekkverr yðar, any of you, 677. 13; nokkort þessarra húsa, Grág. i. 460; nakkverr þeirra manna, 232: with prep., nokkura af bessum konum, any of these women, Ld. 30; nökkut manna, Fms. vi. 121. II. some, a certain ..., Lat. quidam; maðr nokkurr, kona nokkur, konur nokkurar, Nj. 252, passim; nokkora hríð, for some time, 2, Fms. xi. 6; nekkverja lund, Grág. ii. 251; nakkvorir stórir höfðingjar, Fms. vii. 338; nokkvorir Íslenzkir menn, x. 294; nokkor góð verk, nekkver ill verk, 677. 9, 25, 26; um dag nekkvern, a certain day, Fms. x. 391; þann bjargkvið nekkvern (some such), Grag. i. 41; at beim hlut nokkorum, 361; nokkvot borp, Fms. x. 204; ráð nakkvað, xi. 16; fé nökkvart, Grág. ii. 262: as subst., nokkuru iyrir vetr, a wbile before winter, Eg. 304; nokkuru meir, some-wbat more, Frus. i. 1:—of some importance, peim er nokkorir eru í skapi, iv. 80; beir einir menn ef nokkut var til, of any weight, Eg. 267, and so in countless instances. III. spec. usages, added to a numeral, about; þrjú nokkur, Nj. 267; nokkur sex skip eða sjau, Fms. ix. 276; braut nokkur tíu skip, x. 135; með nokkur fimm hundrað manna, ix. 276; til nokkurra fjórtán hundraða, H.E. i. 418; nokkurum tveim sinnum eða þrim, Fms. ix. 370. 2. svá nokkut, thereabouts; lið svá nokkuru mart, Fms. xi. 48; svá nokkoru mikit, x. 4; svá nokkuru mjök, Nj. 228; svá nokkvoru mun yðar leita farit, 34; svá nakkvarn, Fms. v. 319; nokkurs til þungr, Ld. 128; nokkurs til seinir, Fms. xi. 20; slikt nökkut, iv. 283; svá nokkuru, í nökkvi öðru, Hom. 25; svá nökki, about so, Hallfred; stórt nokkuð, somewhat great, Ld. 104:-about, var kvedit á viku stef nokkut, a notice of about a week was given, Eg. 394. IV. adverbial usages, the neuter being used as adverb; something, a deal, marka nakkvat skaplyndi hans, Fms. xi. 78; breytask nökkvat, 99; henni var skapbungt nokkut, Nj. II: in some way, somebow, at hann skyldi nokkot benda hvat sveinninn skyldi heita, 625. 86: nökkut svá, a bit, somewbat; hann gékk um teiginn nokkut svá, Ísl. ii. 354; stóð höfuð gneipt af bolnum nakkvat svá, Eb. 244; sefask konungt n. svá, Fms. xi. 11, 129:—neykvi nær sanni, somewbat nearer the truth, Hkr. iii. 360; var þat nær sanni nökkvi, Fms. x. 420, see the references above (A). 2. perbaps, may be; vilt þú nökkut taka við fjárfari mínu? Nj. 40; viltú n. sonu þína við láta vera, 65; ef hann hefði nokkut siglt til annarra landa, 41; ef Gunnarr hefði n. þess leitað, 47.

3. nokkor, used as neut. adv.; svá nokkor mikit (about so much) fólk er í eynni, Sks. 95 B. 261:—with the notion of somewbat, may be, perhaps, probably, or the like, at peir mundu nokkor vera í nánd löndum, Nj. 267, Fms. i. 40; nokkur annars staðar, Fms. viii. 360; nokkur neðan á líkamanum, Stj. 98; nokkur námunda þessari bygð, 122; nokkur til heiðinna landa, Fms. ii. 16; ef vér heyrum nokkvor barns grát, x. 218; ef nokkor þess er ván, Grág. ii. 129; þú vart nokkor at vera, Al. 154; vera má at Guð yðvarr sé farinn nokkvor, Stj. 593. 1 Kings xviii. 27.

C. Compds: nokkurn-ig, adv. in some way, Fms. xi. 110; mun hann mér n. vel taka, Nj. 255; þér mun nokkurninn vel fara til mín,

nokkurs-staðar, adv. somewbere, Grag. i.

nekt. f. [nökviðr]. nakedness.

NEMA, conj. [compounded of the negative particle ne, and the adverb if or ef (q, v.) in an older dissyllabic form ifa; for the change of f into m see the introduction; cp. Ulf. nibai: A.S. nemne. nimne: O.H.G. nibu, nibi, nubi; Hel. nebu; early Swed, num; cp. Lat. ni-si, see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 724.]

B. Except, save, but; manngi, nema einn Agnarr, Gm. 2; nema ber einum, Vkv. 24; allra nema einna, 26, Ls. 11; nema við þat lík at lifa, Hm. 96; nema sá einn Áss, Ls. 11; hvar kómu feðr várir bess,... hvar nema alls hvergi? Isl. ii. 236; öngu nema lífinu, Nj. 7; öllu gózi nema buinu, Fms. ix. 470; engi nema bu einn, Barl. 207; engi nema Bergbórr, Fms. vii. 141; kom viðrinn á kirkju-sand, nema tvau tré kómu á Raufarnes, save that two trees came to R., Landn. 51, v.l.; Olaft haidi mörg sár ok flest smá, nema tvau vóru nökkvi mest, Fb. i. 501; nema ek hélt, Óg. 23; þeir blandask eyvitar við aðra ísa nema sér einum heldr hann, Sks. 176 B; vætki of sýti'k nema hræðumk helvíti, Hallfred; lét Kodran skíra sik ok hjú hans öll, nema Ormr vildi eigi við trú taka, Bs. II. with subj. unless; aldrei, nema okkr væri báðum borit, Ls. 0; nema bú hánum visir ... eða mey nemir, Hky. 1, 10; nema ek dauðr sja'k, 20; nema geðs viti, Hm. 10; nema hann mæli til mart, 26; nema haldendr eigi, 28; nema til kynnis komi, 32; nema reisi niðr at nið, 71; nema einir viti, 97; nema ek bik hafa, Hkv. Hjörv. 7; nema sjálfr ali, Stor. 16; nema beir felldi hann, Edda 36; öngir bóttu lögligir dómar nema hann væri í, Nj. I; nema maðr verði sjúkr eða súrr, Grág. i. 141; nema lands-fólkit kristnaðisk, Hkr. i. 248; nema mér banni hel, Fb. ii. 59; hann heyrði eigi nema æpt væri at honum, Fms. iv. 204, and in countless instances in old and mod. usage. 2. in phrases such as 'veit ek eigi nema ...,' like Lat. nescio an, implying an affirmation; þú veizt eigi nema sá verði fégjarn, Sks. 28; nú veit ek eigi nema nökkurr verði virðing af at hafa þessu máli, Band. 34 new Ed.; hverr veit nema ek verða víða frægr um síðir, who can tell but that I shall be a widely known man some day? Fms. vi. (in a verse); nú veit ek eigi nema yðr bykki minna vega mín reiði en Sigurðar konungs, now know I not if, vii. 141; eigi veit ek nema betta væri ráðligt, en eigi má ek þat vita..., viii. 95 :- with indic., kvcokat ek dul nema hun hefir, there is no doubt but that she bas, Yt. 7; hver sé if nema rögn stýra, who can doubt that? III. irreg. usages; ef nokkurr maðr ferr á jörðu, nema (in the case that, supposing that) sá vili á búa, sem fé á í jörðu, þá rænir sá hann, Gbl. 357: bvi at eins, nema, only in that case, if (but not else); radit ber bví at eins á bá nema ber sét allir sem öruggastir, only in the case if. i. e. do not attack them unless, Nj. 228; pvi at eins mun hann sættask vilja, nema hann gjaldi ckki, 254; skal hann því at eins í braut hafa þann hval. nema hann láti bera vitni, Jb. 326; þat man því at eins, nema ek nái ráða-hag við Melkorku, Ld. 70; því at eins ferjanda, nema fjörbaugr komi fram, Nj. 240; oss þykkir þú því at eins veita skylda þjónustu konungi, nema þú leggir af tignar-klæðin, Fms. ix. 432. 2. nema heldr, but rather; eigi má þat menn kalla, nema heldr hunda, not men, but raiber dogs, Bær. 9; sver ek eigi at eins fyrir mik, nema heldr fyrir allra þeirra sálir, Gþl. 69; hón hafði eigi hreinlifi at eins, nema heldr ok alla gæzku, Hom. 128; nema enn, but on the contrary; at glæpask eigi lengr í félags-skap við Philistim, nema enn skulu þér..., Stj. 412, 428, 442: eigi at eins óttaðisk hann um sjálfs síns líf, nema jamvel um alla aðra sína frændr, but also, Barl. 73: fyrr nema = fyrr enn, fyrr skal dólga dynr, nema ek dauðr sják (= fyrr en ek sé dauðr), Hkv. 1. 20:--hefi ek vist sét þat gull, at öngum mun er verra, nema betra sé, wbich is not worse, if it is not even better, Fb. i. 348.

NEMA, pres. nem; pret. nam, namt, nam, pl. namu; subj. næmi; part. numinn, older nominn, N.G. L. i. 200, Hom. 100; with neg. suff. nam-2, Hkv. 2. 15: [Ulf. niman = λαμβάνειν; A.S. neman; Germ. nehmen; freq. in Early Engl.; in mod. Engl., where it is superseded by the Scandin. taka, it survives in nimble and numb = A. S. be-numen = Icel. numinn.]

A. To take; the use of the word in this, its proper sense, is limited, for taka (q.v.) is the general word, whereas nema remains in special usages; nema upp, to pick up, Hm. 140; nema e-n or naudum, Fsm.; par er gull numit upp i sondum, Rb. 350; at hann nemr hann or kviðnum, ok kveða á hvert hann nemr hann ór sínu órnámi, eða annars manns, Grág. i. 51; reifa mál beirra er ór dóminum eru numnir, 79; hann á kost at nema þá upp alla senn, 51:-nema af, to abolisb; þessi heiðni var af numin á fára vetra fresti, Nj. 165, Ib. 4:-nema fra, to except; nema konur eda beir menn er hann næmi frå, 5; å peim tídum er uú eru frá numnar, Grág. i. 325:-upp numinn, taken up into beaven; Enoch var upp numinn, Stj. 41. force, seize upon; bá menn er konu hafa numit (carried off), Grag. i. 354; hann nam ser konu af Grikklandi, Rb. 404; Jupiter þá er hann nam Europam, 732. 17; Björn nam Þóru á brott, Eg. 155; ek nam konu þessa er hér er hjá mér, Nj. 131; hann segir hann hafa numit sik í burt af Grænlandi undan Sólar-fjöllum, Bárð. 32 new Ed.: nema nes-nám, Danir ok Svíar herjuðu mjök í Vestr-víking ok nokkurs-konar, adv. of some kind, Edda i. 218, kómu þá opt í Eyjarnar er þeir fóru vestr eða vestan, ok námu þar

nesnám, Fms. iv. 229, (see nesnám, landnám):—in a lawful sense, nema land, to take possession of a land, as a settler (landnám II); hann nam Eviatioro allan. 3. nema e-n e-u, to bereave one of a thing; nema e-n höfði, aldri, fjörvi, Gkv. 2. 31, 42; verða ek á fitjum þeim er mik Niðaðar námu rekkar, Vkv.; hví namtú hann sigri þá? Em. 6; sigri numnir, Fms. xi. 306 (in a verse); numinn máli, bereft of speech, Geisli 34; fjörvi numna, life-bereft, Eb. (in a verse); hann lá þar lami ok öllu megni numinn, Hom. 116; þar til er lands-menn námu þá ráðum, used force, coerced them, Bs. i. 24; ríkir menn verða þá ráðum nomnir, Hom. 100; ef hann vill eigi nema trúa því, if be will not believe it, N.G.L. i. 4. to reach, touch, bit; i hvitu pilzi, hat var svá sitt at hat 88. nam hæl, Fas. ii. 343; nema hjöltin við neðra gómi, Edda 20; allir þeir sem oddrinn nam, Skiða R. 183; hvárt nam þik eðr eigi! Nj. 97; ok nema hann þar nauðsynjar, at hann má eigi lík færa, and if be is beld back by necessity, N. G. L. i. 14, K. A. 70; bott bik nott um nemi, if the night overtake thee, Sdm. 26: hence the saying, lata par nott sem nemr, to leave it to the night as it takes one = to take no care of the morrow: -nema stad, to take up one's position, balt, Nj. 133, 197, Fms. i. 167, vii. 68, Eg. 237. 5. spec. phrases; Kolskeggr nam þar eigi yndi, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestask ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103: —nema staðar = nema stað, Nj. 54, 205, 265, Ld. 104, Stj. 486, Fms. i. 206: of a weapon, hefi ek þat sverð er hvergi nemr í höggi stað, I bave so keen a sword that it never stops in its stroke, i. e. it cuts clean through anything, Fas. ii. 535; oddrinn nam i brynjunni stadar, Al. 76; svá at stadar nam (naf Cod. Reg.) höndin við sporðinn, Edda 40; nema hvíld, to take rest, Alm. I; nema veidar, to take the prey, to bunt, Hým. 8. to amount to, be equivalent to; ef eigi nemr kugildi, Grag. ii. 233; honum þótti landauðn nema, 1b. 4; það nemr öngu, litlu, miklu, it is of no, of small, of great importance; brike pær er greyping hesir numit, Gpl. 345. 7. nema við, to strike against so as to stop, come no further; nam þar við ok gékk eigi lengra, Fms. xi. 278; en gaddhialtið nam við borðinu, Eb. 36. 8. metaph. to stop, balt; her munu vér við nema, Finnb. 236; þar námu þeir Hrafn við í nesinu, Ísl. ii. 266; hann býsk við, ok vill enn við nema, þótt liðs-munr væri mikill, Bjarn. 54; konungr verðr glaðr við er hann skal fyrir hafa funnit þá menn er eigi spara viðr at nema, Al. 46; en ef þat nemr við förinni, at þú þykisk hafa fé oflítið, þá..., Ld. 70; er þat úvizka at bera eigi slikt, ok mun þat eigi við nema, Glúm. 327; at konungr mundi fátt láta við nema, at sættir tækisk, i.e. that he would do anything for the sake of peace, Eg. 210. II. as an auxiliary verb, emphatic, like Engl. do, did, with infin.; Höor nam skjóta (H. did sboot) ... sá nam einnættr vega, Vsp. 37; þá nam at vaxa, Hkv. 1. 9; hann nam at vaxa (be 'took to growing') ok vel dafna, Rm. 19; inn nam at ganga, 2; lind nam at skelfa, 9, 35; nam hón sér Högna heita at rúnum, Skv. 3. 14; róa námu ríki, they did row mightily, Am. 35; nam hann vittugri valgaldr kveða, Vtkv. 4; nama Högna mær of hug mæla, Hkv. 2.15; þat nam at mæla, Og. 9: seldom in prose, ek nam eigi trúa á þat er hann sagði, Post.; Falka hestr bidreks nemr betta at sjá, bidr. 117.

B. Metaph. to take in a mental sense or by the senses, to perceive, like Lat. apprebendere, comprebendere, freq. in old and mod. I. to perceive, catch, bear, of sound; en svá mikill ákafi var at hvassleik veðrsins þá er konungr tók at mæla, at varla námu þeir er næstir vóru, Fms. viii. 55; sem þeir vóru langt brottu komnir, svá at þó mátti nema kall milli þeirra ok manna Saul, Stj. 486; þeir skulu svá nær sitjask, at hvárirtveggju nemi orð annarra, Grág. i. 69; engi nam mál annars, Nj. 164; mál nam í milli þeirra, Fms. v. 31; eigi skulu vér þat mál svá nema, we shall not understand it II. to learn; klök nam fugla, Rm.; hann hafði numit svá lög, at hann var enn þriðr mestr laga-maðr á Íslandi, Nj. 164; inir hæstu turnar hasa numit honum at hniga, Al. 90; nú var þórir þar ok nam þar fjölkyngi, Fb. iii. 245; Óðinn var göfgastr, ok at honum namu beir allir iprottirnar, Hkr. i; nema nam, to take in, acquire learning, Bs. i. 92, 127; see nam:—to 'catch,' learn by beart, pær kváðu visur þessar en hann nam, Nj. 275; visur þessar námu menn þegar, O. H. 207; en hinn nemi, er heyrir á, Darrl.; Þórdís nam þegar visuna, Gisl. 33:-to learn from, þvar namtu þessi hnæfilegu orð? nam ek at mönnum . . ., Hbl.; nema ráð, Hm.; menn nemi mál mín! O. H. (in a verse): -nema e-t at e-m, to learn something, derive information from one, ek hefi hér verit at nema kunnustu at Finnum, Fms. i. 8; hann nam lögspeki at Þorsteini, Ísl. ii. 205; hann nam kunnáttu at Geirríði, Eb. 44; Glumr hafdi numit benna atburd at beim manni er het Arnorr, Fins. i. 266; en Oddr nam at Þorgeiri afráðs-koll..., Ari nam ok marga fræði at þuríði Snorra dóttur Goða ... hann hafði numit af gömlum mönnum ok vitrum,... eptir því sem vér höfum numit af fróðum mönnum, ... bótt hverr maðr hafi síðan numit at öðrum, ... ok hafa menn síðan at þeim numit, Ó. H. (pref.); nemi þér af mér, Fms. viii. 55.

C. Reflex., prop. to take, seize for oneself:

1. to take by force; ef maðr nemsk konu, ok samþykkjask þau síðan, þá..., H. E. i. 247.

β. to stop; ok hafða ek þat sverð, sem aldri hefir í höggi stað numisk (= numit), Fas. ii. 208; friðr namsk, ceased.

γ. to refuse, withbold from doing; hann bað hann eigi nemask með öllu at göra

sem bændr vildu, Hkr. i. 142; hverr bóndi er þat nemsk (wbo makes default), gjaldi ..., K. Á. 40; þar var kominn fjöldi liðs ór Austr-löndum til móts við hann, ok námusk förina (refused to go) ef hann kæmi eigi, Fb. ii. 71; en ef maðr nemsk leiðangrs-görð, eðr leiðangrsferð, þá hafi ármaðr sótt þat fyrr en skip komi á hlunn, ... at hann hafi leiðangr görvan ok eigi fyrir nomisk, N.G. L. i. 200; en þó vil ek eigi fyrir minn dauða at nemask (disregard) hans orðsendingar, O. H. L. 29. 2. to learn; láttú nemask þat, learn, take beed that. Skv. 1, passim; eptir þetta nemask af aptrgöngur hans, Ld. 54. II. part. numinn, as adj. numb, seized, palsied; hann var allr numinn öðrum megin, ok mátti eigi mæla hálfum munni, Ann.; þá varð ek sem ek væra numinn, Mar.; vera frá sér numinn, to be beside oneself, from joy, astonishment, or the like, cp. the references above (A. 3).

NENNA, t, [Ulf. nanbjan = τολμαν; A. S. nêpan; O. H. G. nendian, whence the Germ. pr. name Ferdi-nand = the doughty, striving]:-to strive, with dat. or infin., but only used in peculiar phrases; nenna e-u or n. at gora e-t, to bave a beart, mind for a thing; hann nennti eigi starfi því ok áhyggju, Bs. i. 450; sem synir mínir nenni eigi (cannot bear) þessari kyrrsetu lengr, Ld. 262; mun ek eigi n. öðru (I cannot longer forbear to) en fara i móti þeim, Fb. ii. 41; hann kvaðsk eigi lengr nenna at þola háð ok spott, Isl. ii. 269; ek nennta at vísu at neyta vápna, 366; þeir nenntu eigi at verja sik, Orkn. 78; ólíkr er Gísli at polinmæði, þvíat þessu mundu engir nenna at ljá nú gripina, þannig sem hann er áðr beiddr, Gísl. 112; eigi nenni ek (I bave no mind) at hafa þat saman at veita Högna enda drepa bróður hans, Nj. 145; slíkar eptirgörðir sem hverr nennti (was minded) framast at göra eptir sinn vin eða náung, Fms. viii. 103; ef nokkorir eru þeir er nenna (wbo wisb) at hversa aptr til bæjarins, 320; nú nenni ek eigi at vér sarim svá halloki, Fær. 228; eigi nenni ek því (I cannot forbear) at marka hann eigi, Fms. ii. 61; Gyrgir nennti eigi (could not bear) brott at fara við lítið fé eðr ekki, 152; Hrafn nennti eigi at starfa, H. would not work, was lazy, vi. 102; whence the mod. eg nenni því ekki, I will not, I am too lazy to do it; þú nennir öngu, thou art good for nothing! hann er svo latr...hann II. spec. usage, to travel, only nennir ekki neitt að gera, Grönd. in poets; nenna vida, to travel wide, Hallfred; nenna e-m & bingi, to go to meet one, join one, Skm.; gladir nennum vér sunnan, glad we journey from the south, Edda (in a verse); nenna noror, to journey northwards; nenna binnig, to fare thither, Lex. Poët.

nenna, u, f. energy. nennu-lauss, adj. listless, idle, Al. 100. nenning, f. activity, energy, Edda 109, Fms. v. 177 (in a verse), Hom. (St.) compos: nenningar-lauss, adj. slothful, Fms. iii. 158, Fbr. 92 new Ed. nenningar-leysi, n. irksomeness, Grág. i. 301, Róm. 344.

nenninn, adj. active, striving, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., and in poët. compds; fjöl-n., marg-n., doing much good work; prek-n., doughty.

nennir, m. [prob. an assimilated form, qs. neknir, see the remarks s. v. nykr]:—the popular name of the nykr (q. v.), Maurer's Volks. nepja, u, f. [napr], cbilliness, bitter cold; en undir birtinguna andar köld nepja frá fljótinu, Od. v. 469.

nappi-liga, adv. [Swed. nappeligen], bardly; n. eor ekki, Stj. 25; beim vannsk n., the ends did bardly meet, 195.

NEPPR, adj. scant; ganga neppr níu set, to walk with pain nine paces, Vsp.; fjör-neppr, scant of life, Fbr. (in a verse); nauð görir neppa kosti, Rkv.

NES, n., gen. pl. nesja, dat. nesjum, [A. S. næs; Engl. ness; Germ. nase; Lat. nasus = nose; as also nos nasar, = the nostrils, are kindred words]:-a ness projecting into the sea or a lake; undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; nes mikit gekk i sæ út, Eg. 129; nesit þat er fram gekk i sjóinn, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; vatn þat er nes liggr í, Ísl. ii. 345: even of a river (=oddi), Nj. 95, 96; ann-nes or and-nes, q.v.: of a slip of land, búar skulu rétta merki, ok jamna þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262, II. freq. in local names, Nes, in plur. and sing. Nesjum, and in compds, Alpta-nes, Laugar-nes, Langa-nes, Mjóva-nes, Suðr-nes, Nord-nes, Landn., Fms., and map of Iceland; in Norway, Nesjar, f. pl. (see Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2), whence Nesja-bardagi, -orusta, the battle of N., fought on Palm Sunday, A. D. 1014; Nesja-visur, a song on the battle of N., O. H.: in Scotland, Kata-nes, and Nes, = Caitbness, Orkn. passim; austr á Nesjum, Fms. ix. 421, of the coast of Scotland as seen from the Isle of Man; as also in many Engl. and Scot. local names. COMPDS: Nes-hraun, n. Ness lava, Landn. Nes-menn, m. pl. the Nes-bjooir, f. pl. the people of Caithness, men from Nes, Landn. Fms. x.

nes-höfði, a, m. a beadland, Fms. iii. 44.

nos-konungr, m. a 'ness-king,' a nickname of the old sea kings, who had no lands, but their ships, for a kingdom, Fms. ix. 255; skjótt man eigi vanta annan tíma neskonunga í Noregi ef því skal fram haldask, N.G.L. iii. 33; þá munu margir verða neskonungar brátt, Fms. ix. 255. nos-nám, n.; nema nesnám, to make a 'ness-raid,' a term used by the old vikings when they landed on narrow headlands and took cattle and provisions by force; nema nesnám ok höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81, Orkn. 64, Fms. i. 195.

nes-oddi or nes-tangi, a, m. a point of a ness, Nj. 125, Fms, vii. Fjallanna ok bó neyti (= not, q.v.) af sjónum, Fs. 20.

NEST, n., mod. nesti, n. [A. S. nest: Dan, niste]: - viands, provisions. Lat. viaticum; hann batt nest beirra allt í einn bagga ok lagði á bak sér, Edda 20: ok vóru á öðrum vistir þeirra bræðra ok ætlaðar þeim til nests, Isl. il. 342: skal hann bera, ef hann vill, nest sitt til skips, N. G. L. i. 143; veg-nest, viaticum, Hm. 11; far-nest, q. v.: allit., med nesti og nýja sko. furnished with 'nest' and new shoes. nostis-lauss, adi, without nest.

II. to pin = nesta, t; nesta sik, to provide oneself with food. nista: ok næsti (sic) hann út við borðit, O. H. L. 20.

nest-baggi, a, m. a 'nest' bag, wallet, Edda 20.

nest-lok, n. pl. the 'bottom of the bag;' in the adverb. phrase, at nestlokum, at last, finally. Bs. i. 417 (at nest lokum Ed.); en at nestlokum everði höggvinn, Blas. 51; mon ok Goð láta eldinn ganga yfir heiminn at nestlokonom, Hom. (St.); at nestlokum krossfestr, 656 B. 4; at n. vinnr Már á Þórði, Sturl. i. 10: with gen., at nestlokum málsins, 23, v. l.; at nestlokum æfinnar, Hom. (St.)

NET, n., gen. pl. netja, dat. netjum, [Ulf. nati = δίκτυον; A. S. and Engl. net: Hel. neti: Germ. netz: Swed. nat]:-a net: tok hann lin ok garn ok reið á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (in the mythical story of the origin of the net as an invention of Loki); ef maor hittir net i latrum sinum ok sel i, ba a hann net ok sva sel, til hinn levsir landnámi net út, N. G. L. i. 45; nú tekr maðr sild ór netjum manna, ii. 136; leggja net í á, Grág. ii. 350; hvárki net né öngla, K. B. K.; netja spell, damage of nets, N. G. L. ii. 136, 137; netja stæði = netlög, Boldt 134; netja veidr, a net-baul, id.; rída net, to make a net; drag-net, a drag-net, draw-net; lag-net, a lag-net; slag-net, a casting-net, for catching birds:-metaph., net lifrar = reticulum jecoris, Stj. 310. Exod. xxix. 13, 22.

net-flar, f. pl., and net-kubbar, m. pl. the quills of a net. net-hals, n. the neck or throat of a net, Post. 656 C. 5.

netja, 20, to net, catch: metaph. netjaor, netted, entangled, Fms. x. 404; allri skurðgoða villu er hann hefir yðr í netjað, i. 282; er hann nú svá í netjaðr ást hennar, Str. 24:-reflex., netjask í bandi, H. E. i. 238, Str. 9.

netia, v. f. the net-like caul of fat enclosing the stomach of animals, Lat. omentum, Stj. 250, Sks. 120, and in mod. usage.

net-lagnir, f. pl. places where nets are spread.

net-log, n. pl. 'net-layings,' i. e. the right of laying nets in certain waters; hann skyldi rýma netlögin fyrir þeim, Fs. 35; kirkja á selveiði við Eiðsker ok tvau netlög, Vm. 57; menn eigu at veiða fyrir útan netlög at úsekju, Grág, ii. 358.

net-næmr, adj. that may be caught in a net; netnæmir fiskar, Grag. i. 149.

net-rost, f. = netlagnir, on the sea, D. N. ii. 4.

nettr. adj. neat, bandsome, (mod. and for.)

net-binull, m. the upper net-line, bordering the net, Edda 30.

NEYD, f. need, distress, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 182, 213; this form is very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in hymns, Vidal., the Bible, instead of the older nauð (q. v.), e. g. Pass. 41. 1. compos: neyőar-kostr, m. a dire neyðar-úrræði, n. pl. dire expedients.

neyőa, d, [nauð], to force, compel; neyða e-n til e-s, Grág. i. 306, O. H. L. 41; ek bykkjumk bó mjök neyddr til hafa verit, Nj. 88; beir neyddu hann og sögðu, Luke xxiv. 29, passim in mod. usage: to subdue, hann neyddi útrú Gyðinga, Hom. 42.

NEYTA, t, [nautr, njóta; Germ. nützen; A. S. notian; Old Engl.

and Scot. note], to use, enjoy, with gen. or absol.; neyta fjár-nytjar peirrar, to use the milk, Grág. i. 428; koma mun þar at vér munum pess n., Nj. 232; þeim er neytti eðr njóta þyrfti þessa vættis, 238; ok svá allra gagna til at neyta, Grág. ii. 81; þar er menn selja hross sin til geymslu á alþingi at lögmáli, skal sá, er við hefir tekit, at engu neyta, 140; nefnir hann sér vætti þat at lögum, at njóta ok neyta, ii. 79. 2. to consume; neyta matar, to eat, Gisl. 16; at neyta beirra kykvenda allra er nú eru æt kölluð, Ver. 9; hvers hann hafði neytt ok hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155. 3. with acc., (less correct and prob. a Norwegianism); vápn, má þau vel neyta á skipi, they may well be used in ships, Sks. 388 B; er alla penninga sina neyta upp (consume, waste) i ofáti ok ofdrykkju, Skálda 208: to eat, skulut pit alla hluti neyta, Sks. 500 B; fyrir því at þú neyttir kviðjaðan ávöxt jarðar, 548 B:—with dat., in translations influenced by the Lat. uti with abl., neytti hann ílla frjálsu sjálfræði, Mar.; valdsmenn þeir er ílla neyta sinu valdi, Stat. 272. 4. with prep.; neyta af e-u, to eat of it; neyt af því opt, Pr. 472; af því bauð hann okkr ekki neyta, Sks. II. reflex. to be consumed; eydask ok upp neytask, 504. Stj. 154.

neyti, n. [nautr], fellowship, mateship, a company; neyti eru nitján menn, nineteen make a company, Edda 208; bera vætti med neyti þat (with other fellow-witnesses) er ek fæ ber til, Grag. ii. 54; leysa bann kvið af hendi þegar er þeir hafa neyti at, i. 54: esp. in compds, mötuneyti, föru-n., ráðu-n., lögu-n. (q. v.), etc.

II. [naut]. cattle, in compds, kú-neyti, blót-n., ung-n., q. v.

neyting, f. the using a thing, tasting. neytingar-vatn, n. water for domestic use, Gisl. 28, (mod. esp. of drinking water, opp. to water for

neytr. adi. good, fit for use: vann bat er nevtt se. Grett. oo A: hesta alla bá er neytir eru, Sturl. iii. 237 :- neytr at e-u, good for sometbing, at hví nevt sé, for what they are useful, Grág. ii. 266; n. til e-s, andvana lík til einskis neytt, Pass. 4. 23: of persons, good, useful, Kolbeinn fell ok margir adrir neytir menn, Bs. i. 141.

neyzla, u, f. a using, consuming, Barl. 14, 23. compos: neyzlugranne, adi, one who requires little nourishment: hann et n., opp. to neyzlu-frekr. neyzlu-salt, n. common salt, Gbl. 430. neyzluvatn. n. = nevtingarvatn.

nezla or nestla, u, f, [nisti], a loop to fasten a cloak or the like, borf. Karl. ch. 7: mod. hnezla or hnesla, passim.

neztr = nedstr. see nedri, Barl. 155, passim.

NID, f., pl. nidar, N. G. L. i. 29; dat. pl. nidjum, Vsp. 6 (later nidum); the gender is seen from the pl. nioar (l. c.) from the compd nioar-below, as also from the provinc. Norse and Swed. near: [Swed. nedar: Dan. næ: Ivar Aasen near]:-the wane of the moon, when there is 'no moon: it is in use in Sweden and Denmark, but now obsolete in Iceland, except in the compd niöa-myrkr, qs. niöar-myrkr; in old writers esp. in the allit. phrases, ný ok nið, full moon and no moon, Vbm. 25; Máni stýrir göngu tungls ok ræðr nýjum ok niðum, Edda 7; um ny hit næsta ok niðar (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 29; nótt með niðum, Vþm. 24; nótt ok niðjum (i. e. niðum) nöfn um gáfu, Vsp. 6; máni, ný, nið, Edda 76: poët., niða borg = the beaven, Skalda (in a verse). COMPDS: Nioa-fjöll, n. pl. a mythical local name, Vsp. nion-myrkr, n. 'nio-mirk,' pitch darkness and no moon; beir höfðu skriðljós með sér, en niðamyrkr var úti, O. H. 71, Fms. ii. 5; n. var á, Eg. 216, 235, Fms. viii. 429: the word is now used without thinking of the moon, simply = pitch darkness; also kolniðamyrkr, coal-pitcb-dark.

nioa, 20, = gnioa (q. v.), to rub, Grett. 151 A: to murmur, of water. nio-gjold, n. pl. weregild after the slaughter of a relative or the weregild payable to the more distant relatives of the slain, opp. to the höfuðbaugr; or even simply = weregild, gjalda hinn vegna niogjöldum, Grág. ii. 63. 70; skal bessa menn alla gjalda niðgjöldum, 131; þá menn alla skal jamt aptr gjalda niðgjöldum, sem þeir sé vegnir, þótt þeir lifi, svá er mælt, at þat sumar skal niðgjalda heimting upp hefja, er..., Grág. ii. 185; gjaldi sendimenn konungs niðgjöldum, Eg. 575, v.l.

Nioi, a, m. the name of a dwarf, from nio (no moon), Vsp., Edda

niojungr, m. = nior, a son, relative, Rm. 38, Lex. Poët.:-the name of a dwarf, from nio, f. (q. v.)

nio-kvisl, f. the lineage of agnates, Yt.

niö-myrkr, n. = niöa myrkr, Gkv. 2. 12, Fær. 171, Sks. 202, Orkn. 110 (v.l.), 432, Gísl. 60.

nior, m., better gnior, [from gnio2], the murmur of running water, of a brook, stream, ar-nior, lækjar-nior, prop. the wearing of the water against the pebbles at the bottom; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

NIDR, m. some of the cases of which are taken from nior (gen. nios), some from a supposed niði (gen. niðja); from the former are nom. niðr. acc. niò, gen. niòs; from the latter, the plur. niòjar, niòja, niòjum; an acc. sing. niðja also occurs, Ó. H. (in a verse), as also gen. sing. niðja, Bragi; cp. also langniðjar: [Ulf. niþjis = συγγενή»]: — a son, and hence of any kinsman, a descendant; nema reisi nior at nio, man after man, Hm. 71; Börs niðr, the son of B. = Odin, Eg. (in a verse); Fjölnis nior, Yggs nior, the son of F., of Ygg, Yt. 6, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Asa nior, the scion of the A., Ht.; sjávar niðr, the sea's kinsman = fire, Yt. 4. in the law it seems to mean distant relatives (cp. Grag. i. 171 and 237), which is confirmed by the use of the word in the early Swed. nib, and in nibararf, which, according to Schlyter, means devolution to distant relatives; nior would therefore answer to mod. Icel. útarfar, as opp. to frændr: it occurs chiefly in the allit, phrase, inn nánasti niðr, the nearest nið, Grág. i. 171, 175; til ens nánasta niðs, 237; nú lifir ekki þeirra manna, þá skal taka inn nánasti niðr frjáls-borinna manna ok arfgengr, 171; þá eigu bau i födur-ætt at hverfa bar til bau eru sextán vetra, en síðan til ens nánasta niðs, 237; tvá nánustu niði, N.G.L. i. 56; cp. næsti na-nithi in early Dan. law; bioja grida nás nio eor nefa, Grág. ii. 20.

NIDB, adv. [A.S. nider; Scot. netb; Germ. nieder; Dan. neder; but not in Goth., for Ulf. renders κάτω by dalap]:—down; luta nior, to lout low, bow down, Fms. i. 159; falla nior, to fall down, Nj. 9; falla dauor nior, Fms. xi. 145; setjask niðr, to sit down, Nj. 3; færa korn niðr, to som corn, 169; setja niðr lík, to bury, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110, x. 406; leggja niðr, to lay down; drepa nior, to cut down, slaughter, vii. 243; færa nior, to put down, Ld. 168; svelgja niðr, to swallow down, Pr. 475; renna niðr, id. direction without motion; hamrar eru upp ok niðr frá hellinum, niðr frá Mælifelli, Landn. 71, Fbr. 91 new Ed.; hann hefir upp liking manns, en niðr dýr, Best. 47:-with motion, niðr á jörð, Stj. 218; fara niðr á Egipta-2. use; hasa jarokost | land, down to Egypt (from Palestine), Stj. 162, 215. II. metaph.,

koma niðr boði, to celebrate a wedding, Sturl. iii. 277: to bit, lóga eigi hniflungar (q. v.) shews that the word cannot be derived from nifl; the beltinu nema þú komir vel niðr, Fms. xi. 272; koma niðr í góðan stad, to fall into good bands; koma hart nior, to smart, be bardly treated, metaphor from a severe fall, Nj. 165; drepa nior, to put down, quash, 21, 33, Boll. 346, N. G. L. i. 73; slá niðr, to fling down, Fms.

B. niðri, denoting in a place, vera niðri, liggja niðri, etc., passim, see the remarks to frammi (p. 169, col. 2), to which the use of niðri is perfectly analogous:—down; uppi ok niðri ok þar í miðju, Lil. 1; skodudu hann uppi ok niðri, all over, bigb and low, Skida R. 196; niðri við sjó, Gísl. 72; vera niðri í kili, Fbr. 81 new Ed. 2. metaph. underneath, Stj. 393: beneath, underneath, secretly, styrktu hann undir niðri til slíkra údáða, Mar.; hann elskaði aðra konu undir niðri, id., passim.

niora, ao, mod. hniora, [Scot. nidder], to put down, lower, with dat.; niòra e-m or e-u; n. blótum, Fb. i. 63; n. drambi e-s, Al. 10; beir er mér vildu n., Fms. ix. 278; hafa hans frændr niðrat mínum ættmönnum, 306; hver sem mér n. vildi, Pass. 24. 11; ok Guðs andskotum at n., Bær. 18; neist ok niðrat, Bs., with acc. Stj. 67: mod. to pull down, revile, passim in mod. usage.

nioran, f., mod. hnioran, degradation, shame, Fms. i. 208, viii. 448 (v. l.), x. 305, Sks. 775 B, Bs. i. 738.

nior-bjugr, adj. crooked; n. nef, Rm. 10, O. T. (in a verse). nior-brot, n. a' down-break,' destruction, Rb. 332, Mar., Fms. v. 163.

niorbrots-maor, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 724.

nior-brotari, a, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 733. nior-drattr, m. a dragging down, Fb. i. 307.

nior-drep, n. a pulling down, H. E. i. 497. nior-fall, n. a downfall, Stj. 9, Sks. 146, Barl. 89:—destruction, dilapidation, N. G. L. i. 343: - metaph. decay, ruin, Stj. 65, Sks. 450: downfall, loss, Fms. x. 31 (v. l.), Bs. i. 92, 132: as a law term, the dropping of a case, handsala n. at sökum, Nj. 21, passim.:—a plague, Mar. niorfalls-sott, f. epilepsy, Mar.

nior-foro, f. descent, Bev.

nior-ganga, u, f. descent, Bret. 32: setting of the sun, Rb. 472, 476. nior-gangr, m. = niorganga :- medic. diarrboea.

niðri, adv., see niðr B. niori-vist, f. a remaining below, Fms. vii. 166.

nior-kváma, u, f. a coming down, Mar.

nior-lag, n. an end, conclusion; at niorlagi mánadarins, Rb. 28: a saying, litio upphaf görir stundum ágætt n., MS. 4.9:—of a verse, book, or the like, upphaf ok n. visu, Vigl. 30; ok er eitt n. (one burden) & öllum, Hkr. iii. 71: lýkr hér sögunni með svá föllnu niðrlagi ok enda, Fas. iii. 452. II. the storing up meat for household use; var par betri einn saudt til nidrlags en tveir annars-stadar, Grett. 137 A; let hann

þat standa á niðrlögum sínum, Fas. iii. 383. nior-leitr, adj. down-looking, Stj. 20, 71, Karl. 553.

nior-lutr, adj. 'down-louting,' downcast, Sighvat, Pass. 16.

nior-nioa, d, to dilapidate, esp. of a farm; jordin er niornidd, the estate is let down, is in a bad condition

nior-raoa, 20, to arrange; nior-raoan, f. order, arrangement.

nior-seta, u, f. = niorsetningr.

nior-setning, f. a setting down, burying, Bs. i. 132.

nior-setningr, m. a pauper, from being distributed (set down) in Icel. among the different households in a parish, (setja e-n niðr á hreppinn.) nior-stada, u, f. the final end, conclusion of a thing; bad var niorstaðan á því.

nior-stiga, u, f. a descent, Sks. 56.

nior-stigning, f. a descent, Stj. 376, Niorst. 8, Sks. 55, passim. niorstigningar-Saga, u, f. the History of the Descent into Hell (see List of Authors F. III), Am. 3.

nior-stiga, steig, to descend: part. niorstiginn, descended, Bs. i. 823.

nior-taka, u, f. a pulling down, Fms. xi. 431.

nior-varp, n. an overthrowing, Sks. 526.

nior-vior, adj. wide or large beneath, Fas. ii. 343.

niō-orkliga, adv. bideously; geispa n., Fb. i. 259.
NIFL, n. [O. H. G. nibul; Germ. nebel; Lat. nebula; Gr. νεφέλη]: -a mist, fog; this ancient word is obsolete in the Northern languages, nifl-farinn, part. and solely remains in compos, chiefly mythol.: gone towards the dark, i.e. the dead, a &π. λεγ., Akv. 33. nifl-góðr, adj. a απ. λεγ. in a doubtful passage, Stor. 15. Nifl-hel, f. the Tartarus of the heathen mythology, deeper down than Hel (Hades); wicked men are said to die a second death and pass from Hel into Nifshel; fyrir Nifshel neðan, hinnig deyja or Helju halir, Vþm. 43; riða norðr til Niflheljar, Vtkv. 2; vándir menn fara til Heljar ok þaðan í Nifhel, Edda; ok sendi hann (the giant) niðr undir Nifhel, 27. Wifl-heimr, m. Hades, Edda 18.—Hel kastaði hann í Nifheim ok gaf henni vald yfir níu heimum, Edda 4; fyrr var þat mörgum öldum en jörð var sköpuð, er Nissheimr var görr, 3. niss-vegr, m. pl. the foggy way, Gg. 13.

derivation in Edda 104, 105 (from king Nefir) is fanciful, and a later invention; hodd Niflunga (hniflunga?) = Nibelungen bort, Akv.; Niflunga skattr, id.; Niflunga arfr, id., Bm.

Nikuor, Nikuos, Nikarr, m. one of the names of Odin, Gm., Edda (Gl.); but, as suggested by Finn Magnusson in Lex. Mythol. s. v., it no doubt was originally the name of Neptune or a water-goldin, cp. Nvkr.

NIPT, f., acc. nipti, as if from niptr, Hkv. 2. 28, [nefi]:-a female relative, Edda (Gl.): a sister, ek hefi naudigr nipti grætta, Hkv. 2. 28; nipt ok dísi nú mun ek telja, Edda (Gl.); nipt Nara = Hel, Höfuðl. 9, cp. Edda 18; Njörfa nipt, id., Stor. 24; nipt Nera, of a weird sister, Hkv. 1. 4; nipt Tveggja baga (=the sister of Fenrir=Hela), Stor. 24: a daughter, heil Nott ok nipt, bail Night and daughter = the Earth, Sdm. 3, see Edda 7: a niece, Freys nipt, the niece of Frey, i. e. Hnoss, the daughter of Frey's sister Freyja, Edda (in a verse):-of a nun, as it seems, Sighvat (in a verse):—hlað-nipt, see hlað.

NIST and nisti, n. a brooch or pin, as also a locket; that it was shaped like a pin is seen from the verb nista, see Worsaae, Nos. 371-373, 384 sqq., 425 sqq.; Halldórr hafði yfir sér skikkju ok á nist löng sem þá var títt, ... sprettr Halldórr upp svá hart at nistin rifnaði (sic) af skikkjunni, Ld. 322; dóttir skal hafa kross ok kingu ok nisti öll, ef vegr eyri eðr minna, af silfri gör, N.G.L. i. 211 (Js. 78); hón fór ór fötum ok spretti frá sér félitlu nisti, Bs. i. 337; bleikr ásýndar sem nesta gull, Fms. v. 345; fimm sylgjur ok þrjú nisti, Bs. i. 874; hón hefir menit & hálsi sér ok nistin horfðu niðr, Fb. i. 276.

nist, n. = nest, q. v.

nista, t, erroneously proncd. nista:-to pin, nail fast, esp. to pin with a weapon; sú (the arrow) nisti klæði hans við gólfit, Fms. i. 269; spjótið hafði nist allt saman fótinn ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok nisti hann svá dauðan út við borðinu, Sturl. iii. 66; ok nistir hann niðr við klakann, Finnb. 286; ok nisti hann við rist honum skjöldinn, Rd. 267; ok ætlaði at n. hann í gegnum við hallar-vegginn, Stj. 466; var hann skotinn gaflaki í óstinn ok nistr svo niðr við garðinn, Sturl. i. 112; ok nistir svá tunguna niðr við kverkrnar, Al. 77; ok nisti hann svá at öll námu stadar i hjartanu, Stj. 534; nist sverði, pierced with a sword, Lil. 56, cp. Líkn. 16. 32: the phrase, nistandi kuldi, piercing cold, not from gnista, q. v.

nista, t, [from nesti, as gista from gestr], to provide with viands; ok nisti alla, N.G.L. i. 136; skal hann ok alla nista þá ef þess þarf viðr, ii. 352, v.l.; sá er úlfgi nistir, who never feeds (the wolf) never fights, Km. 22, see Lex. Poët. s. v.

nistill, m. a little pin; n. silki-treyju, silk-jacket-pin, an ironical circumlocution for a man, Skida R. 186.

nisting, f. = nist; dálkrinn er ór feldi mínum ok vil ek at þú saumir á nisting, Glúm. 343; ný nisting, Edda (in a verse).

nit, f = gnit, q. v.

NÍD, n. [Ulf. neib = φθόνος; A. S. nîð; O. H. G. nid; Germ. neid; Dan.-Swed. nid]: -contumely, Vsp. 56; segja e-m nio, Akv. 35. particularly as a law term, a libel, liable to outlawry:-of a libel in verse, yrkja, kveða níð um e-n, Nj. 70; ef maðr kveðr níð um mann at lögbergi ok varðar skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 184: the classical passages in the Sagas are Hkr. O. T. ch. 36, cp. Jómsv. S. ch. 13 (Fms. xi. 42, 43), Kristni S. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 45, Bjarn. 33 (the verse). Another and even graver kind of níð was the carving a person's likeness (tré-níð) in an obscene position on an upraised post or pole (níð-stöng), for an instance of which see Bjarn. 33; ef maðr görir níð um annan ok varðar þat fjörbaugsgarð, en þat er níð ef maðr skerr tréníð manni eðr rístr eða reisir manni nióstöng, Grág. i. 147; when the post was set up, a horse's head was also put up, and a man's head was carved on the pole's end, with dire Runes and imprecations; all this is described in a lively manner in Eg. ch. 60 and Vd. ch. 34, Landn. 4. ch. 4, Rd. ch. 25. The beina-kerlinga-visur of mod. times are no doubt a remnant of the old niostong; -certain stone pyramids (varða) along mountain-roads are furnished with sheeps' legs or horses' heads, and are called beina-kerling (bone carline); one of the most noted is on the Kaldadal, as one passes from the north to the south of Iceland, it is even marked in the map; a passing traveller alights and scratches a ditty called beina-kerlinga-visa (often of a scurrilous or even loose kind) on one of the bones, addressing it to the person who may next pass by; for a specimen see Bjarni 193, as also in poems of Jon porláksson, for there hardly was a poet who did not indulge in these poetical licences. In popular legends the devil always scratches his writing on a blighted horse's bone.

NÍĐ, f., thus (not Nið) in Ann. Reg., a river in Norway, whence Níoar-oss, m. the famous old town in Drontheim in Norway.

níða, d, [nið, n.], to lampoon, libel, Nj. 66, Fms. i. 153, vii. 60, Eg. II. reflex., nídask á e-m, to behave shamefully 415: to revile. to a person, thus to slay a defenceless man in his sleep or the like; & engum manni níðumk ek, Fms. vii. 314; Noregs-menn höfðu níðsk á Ölafi konungi, vi. 7; eigi vil ek níðask á þér, Nj. 60: of a thing, níðask á e-u, Niflungar, n. pl. the Niebelungen, of the Germ. tales; the older form to break one's faith; hvarki skal ek a bessu nidask ne a ögu öðru því er mér er trúat til, Nj. 112; er þú níðisk á drykkju við gamalmenni, Ftbey came unawares, Fms. i. 19; njósn hafði farit efra um land, Eg. 93; Fms. vi. 241; níðask á trú sinni, to apostatise, i. 126.

Nío-höggr, m. the name of a mythical serpent, Vsp.

níðing-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), villanous, Sks. 456, Or. 29, Karl. 27. nidingr, m. [A. S. or Early E. nidering = slander], a nithing, villain, legally the strongest term of abuse (like Germ. ebrloser), for a traitor, a truce-breaker, one who commits a deed of wanton cruelty, a coward, and the like; sækjask sér um líkir, saman níðingar skríða, a saying. Fms. ix. 389; minnsk þess at sá er einu sinni deyr niðingr verðr alldri öðru sinni drengr, N.G.L. ii. 420; þú ert miklu meiri n. en dugandi manni sæmi at eiga bik at mági, Ísl. ii. 377; heit hvers manns níðingr ella, Nj. 176; en þú ver hvers manns n. ef þú þorir eigi, Eg. 351; þeir báðu níðinginn þegja, sögðu hann nú sem fyrr útryggjan, Fms. ix. 52: an apostate (trú-n., Guð-n.), Julianus níðingr = Julian the Apostate, Ver. 48; grid-n. (q. v.), a truce-breaker :- a niggard, miser, mann-n., mat-n., q. v. COMPDS: níðings-herr, m. a band of traitors, N. G. L. i. 56. níðings-nafn, n. the name (title) of a nithing, Fms. viii. 66, v. l.; bera n., Eg. 492. niðings-orð, n. the name of being a nithing, Fms. viii. 65. niðings-ráð, n. a villanous plot, Sks. nidings-ord, n. the name of níðings-skapr, m. villainy, Grett. 157, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 264. níðings-sunr, m. nitbing's son, a term of abuse, Bær. 13. níðings-80k, f. a charge of villainy, Stj. 555, Sks. 764. níðings-verk, n. a dastard's work, villainy, Fms. vii. 296, Eg. 415, Gpl. 133 (of high treason): of the three 'nithing's works' to which the mythical hero Starkad was doomed, see Gautr. S. ch. 7. níðings-víg, n. a 'foul murder,' Fas. i. 331, Fms. xi. 339, Hkr. iii. 425, Eg. 415, Gpl. 133; defined as a law term in N. G. L. i. 66.

níð-liga, adv.; tala n., to use foul language, Grett. 116.

níð-reisning, f. the raising a pole of nið, Bjarn. 33.

níð-samligr, adj. mean, villanous, Sks. 456.

níð-skár, adj. libellous, of a poet, Isl. ii. 203, Sturl. ii. 39, Fs. 86.

níð-skældr, adj. (níð-skældinn, Grett. 92 A), Ísl. ii. 203, v. l.

níð-stöng, f. a 'níð-pole,' see níð, Eg. 389, Grág. ii. 147.

níð-virki, n. villainy, Sks. 571 B.

nío-vísa, u, f. a lampoon, Hkr. i. 227.

ní-kvæða, d, = neikvæða, to deny, Sks. 576, 586, 654 B, Anecd. 44, Mar. passim.

ní-kvæðr, adj., eiga níkvætt, to bave the 'jus negandi,' N. G. L. i. 84. nípa, u, f. and nípr, m. a peak; see gnipa and gnipr.

ni-reor, adj. measuring ninety (fathoms, ells ...); or of age ged ninety years, Fms. x. 13, see Gramm. p. xxi.

nista, t, to gnash, = gnista, q.v. II. to pin, see nista. NITA, tt, (nitta, ad, Hom. 124), to deny = neita (q.v.), Stj. 44, 119,

143, Nj. 80, Hom. 78, Grág. i. 347; níttaði, Hom. 124. nítiligr, adj., to be said nay to, ekki n. kostr, a choice not to be refused, Bjarn. 47.

nítján, a cardinal number, nineteen, 415. 9, passim.

ní-tjándi, the nineteenth.

ní-tugti, the ninetieth.

NIU, a cardinal number, [Ulf. niun, and so in all South-Teut. languages with a final n, which has been suppressed in the Norse and Icel.; Swed. nio; Dan. ni]:-nine, passim; niu vikna fasta, beginning on Septuagesima Sunday, Rb. 504.

níund, f. a nonad, a body of nine; prennar níundir meyja, three bevies of maids, nine each, Hkv. Hjörv. 28 (not mundir, see Bugge l. c. in the

foot-note).

niundi, the ninth, passim.

nfu-tigir, m. pl. (mod. nfu-tfu, indecl.), ninety, passim.

nízka, u, f. [níð], niggardness.

nizkr, adj. [cp. Dan. gnier], niggardly.

Njarðar-, see Njörðr.

njaro-gjoro, f. the close girdle, epithet of the girdle of Thor, pd. njarð-láss, m. a kind of charmed latch, Sól.

Njaro-vík, f. a local name in Icel., Landn.; whence Njaro-víkingar, m. pl. the men from N. Njarovíkinga-Saga, u, f. the Saga of the N., Ld., see List of Authors.

Njáll, m. 2 pr. name [from the Gaelic], Landn.; whence Njáls-brenna, u, f. the burning of Njal, An. 1010, Nj. ch. 130, inscr.: Njáls-Saga (commonly called Njála), named in porst. Síðu H. Anal. 170, see List of Authors: in the sayings, vera vitr sem Njall, to be as wise as Njal; or, Njáls bíta ráðin, a saying quoted as early as by Arngrim in 1593.

njól, f., and njóla, u, f. a poët. appellation of the night; nott heitir með mönnum en njól (njóla, Edda 103, l. c.) með goðum, Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.)

njóli, a, m. wild angelica; for the form of this word and the spurious n see ióll.

NJÓSN, f. [Ulf. niubseins = $\xi \pi \iota \sigma \kappa \circ \pi \dot{\eta}$], a stying, scouting, looking out; á njósn, Hm. 113, Fms. ix. 32; halda til njósn um e-t, Eg. 72, Eb. 188; hafa njósn af, Nj. 5, Eg. 13; senda mann á njósn, Gísl. 60; göra njósn fyrir sér, Fms. vii. 256; halda njósnum, Eb. 186; plur. scouts, spies, njósnir höfðu verit allt suðr í Naumudal, Eg. 93:—news, engi njósn fór fyrir þeim, 🗎 258; kaupmenn þar um Víkina ok n. ór landi, i. 11:—of the wird

hvárigir höfðu njósn af öðrum, Fms. ix. 365; göra e-m njósn, to send one intelligence, of an impending danger or the like, þá kom til konungs njósn hans, ok höfðu þeir menn sét her Vinda, Ó. H. 240, Eg. 582; ek vil göra þér n. at þeir hafa margar fyrirsátir, Nj. 160; bera njósn, Fb. ii. 52; hann beið þar njósnarinnar, Fms. vil. 256. compos: njósnar-Sturl. iii. 264. njósnar-för, f. a spying Njósnar-helgi, a, m. a nickname, Gisl. berg, n. a look-out bill, Sturl. iii. 264. journey, Stj. 360, v. l. njósnar-maðr, m. a spy, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 68, Bs. i. 627, Ó. H. 61, passim. njósnar-skip, n., or -skúta, u, f. a spy boat, Nj. 44, Fms. ix. 475.

njósna, að, [Ulf. bi-niubsian = κατασκοπείν, Gal. ii. 4; A. S. neôsian; O. H. G. and Hel. niusian]:—to espy; vil ek n. hvers ek verða víss, Eg. 374; n. hvat um hag Astridar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; n. um e-t, Eg. 141; n. um hvers hann yrði víss, Fms. i. 68; n. um ferðir e-s, viii. 183, passim.

NJOTA, pres. nýt; pret. naut, nauzt, naut, pl. nutu; subj. nyti; imperat. njót: [Ulf. niûtan and ga-niutan = άγρεύειν, συλλαμβάνειν, but also = ὀνίνασθαι, Philem. 20; as also nuta = άλιεύε, ὁ ζωγρῶν; it may be that net, not (= a net) are derived from the same root, and that the primitive sense of this word was to catch, bunt, whence metaph, to use, enjoy; A.S. niotan; O.H.G. niozan; Germ. nützen, geniessen; Dan.

nyde.] B. To use, enjoy, with gen.; neyta eðr njóta vættis, Nj. 238, Grág. ii. 79; njóta yndis, Vsp. 63; ættir jóku, aldrs nutu, Rm. 37, Fs. 39; vel keypts litar hefi ek vel notið, Hm. 107; nýtr manngi nás, 70; knáka ek þess njóta, Am. 52; njóta Guðs miskunnar, Hom. 43, O.H.L. 88; skal hann n. draums sins, be shall enjoy bis dream undisturbed, Nj. Q4; ef hann hefði eigi notið hans ráða ok vizku, Fb. ii. 80; njóti sá er nam, Hm. 165; njóttú ef þú namt, Sdm.; njout kubls! see kuml; njóttú heill handa, blessed be thy bands ! an exclamation, Nj. 60, Gisl. 87; svá njúta ek trú minnar, at ..., upon my faith ! upon my word ! Edda i. 130. to derive benefit from or through the virtue of another person; Signior, kona bin, er þess ván at bit njótið hennar bæði nú ok síðarr, Fms. ii. 18; naut hann drottningar at því, v. 348; Egils nauztú at því föður þíns, Ísl. ii. 215; at hann mundi njóta föður sins en gjalda, Gísl. 73; heldr geldr Leifr brandar en nýtr fra mér, Fms. ii. 116 (see gjalda II. 2):-to get advantage from, nauztú nú bess (it saved thee, belped thee) at ek var eigi við búinn, Nj. 58; vér skulum þess n. at vér erum fleiri, 64; n. liðsmunar, to avail oneself of one's greater strength:—n. c-s vid, to receive belp at one's bands; fyrir löngu værir þú af lífi tekinn ef eigi nytir þú vár við, Fb. ii. 130; því at þér nutuð min við, Ó. H. 136; mun ek yðar þurfa við at n. ef ek fæ rétt af, Nj. 6:-n. af e-u, to consume; naut voru ærin nutum af stórum, Am. 92. 2. impers., bess naut mjök við í Þrándheimi (it availed much) at menn áttu þar mikil forn korn, O. H. 102; naut at pví mest forellris, Fms. viii. 11: in the phrase, það nýtr sólar, the sun is seen; ekki nýtr þar sólar, there is little sun, Edda 40. recipr. to enjoy one another; porveig seiddi til pess at pau skyldi eigi njótask mega, Korm. 54; po höfum vit bæði breytni til pess at vit mættim njótask, Nj. 13; ok þótti fýsiligt at þau nytisk, that they should marry, O. T. 32.

njótr, m. an enjoyer, user; hafra njótr = Tbor; geisla n. = the fire; and in many poët. compds, hirði-n., etc., all appellations of men, Lex. Poët.: in pr. names, Sig-njótr, a victor; þór-njótr, Baut.:—a mate=nautr, drekka njóts minni, Fms. vi. 52, v.l.

Njörör, m., gen. Njarðar, dat. Nirði, [cp. Nertbus, the goddess in Tacit. Germ. ch. 40; a similar worship is in the Northern account, Fms. ii. 73-78, attributed to Njord's son Frey]:-Njörð, one of the old Northern gods, father of Frey and Freyja; about whom see Vpm. 38, 39, Gm. 16, Ls. 33, 34, Edda passim: Njord was the god of riches and traffic, hence the phrase, audigr sem Njördr, wealthy as Njord, a Croesus, Fs. 80. The name remains in Njaroar-vottr, m. Njord's glove, i. e. a sponge, Matth. xxvii. 48, freq. in mod. usage, and that it was so in olden times is seen from the words, bessa figuru köllum vér Njardar-vott i skáldskap, this figure (a kind of antonomasia) we call Njord's glove, Skálda 196: in local names, Njaro-vík, in eastern Icel., q. v.; Njaroarlög and Njarð-ey, in Norway; cp. also njarð-láss, njarð-gjörð. In old Icel. translations of classical legends Njord is taken to represent Saturn, Bret., Clem. S. passim.

Njörðungr, m. = Njörðr, in poët. appellations of a man, Lex. Poët. Njörvi, a mythical pr. name, Fas. iii. 706. Njörva-sund, n. ebe narrow strait (?), was the name given by the old Norsemen to the Straits of Gibraltar, Orkn. passim, which were for the first time passed by a Norse ship in 1009 A.D., see Fms. vii. 66—pat er sogn manna at Skopti hafi fyrstr Norðmanna siglt Njörvasund. The ancient route of the Scandinavians to the East in former ages was by Russia. along the rivers down to the Black Sea, cp. the remarks s. v. fors.

norðan, adv. from the north; á leið norðan, Eg. 51; koma, fara, ríða, sigla ... norðan, Fms. iv. 233, passim; n. ór landi, n. ór Skörðum, Band.; n. af Hálogalandi, Fagrsk. 14; bónda-herinn norðan ór landi, Fms. vi.

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or weather, var allhvasst á norðan, Fms. ix. 20, v. l. 2. of direction; Gunnarr stóð n. at Rangæinga-dómi, Nj. 110; Gizurr ok Njáll stóðu n. at dóminum, 87:- fyrir norðan, with acc. north of, fyrir n. Jökul, 192, 261; fyrir n. Vall-land, Grag. ii. 141; fyrir n. heidina, Eg. 275; fyrir n. land (in the north of Icel.), Nj. 251. COMPDS: norðan-fjalls, adv. north of the fell. norðan-fjarðar, adv. north of the firth, Ghl. noroan-gola, u, f. a breeze from the north. norðan-hret, n. a gale from the north. norðan-lands, adv. in the north, H. E. i. 435, Dipl. iv. 8. nordan-madr, m. a man from the north, Isl. ii. 363, Sturl. iii. 84 C. norðan-sjór, m. a sea, current from the north. noroan-storme, m. a storm from the north, Bs. i. 533. norðanstrykr, m. a gale from the north, Isl. ii. 135. norðan-veðr, n. = northerly winds, Nj. 124, Fs. 153, Rb. 440. norðan-verðr, adj. 'northwards,' northern, Stj. 75, Fms. xi. 411, Edda 13. norðan-vindr, m. a north wind, Rb. 440, Sks. 40, Fms. ii. 228.

norðari, compar. = nyrðri (q. v.), Stj. 94, A. A. 276: norðastr, superl. = nyrðstr or nørðstr, Gþl. 88, Eg. 267. norðarla, adv. = norðarliga, Ld. 166, N. G. L. i. 257.

nordar-liga, adv. northerly, Fms. i. 93, iii. 120, ix. 55, Sks. 72.

norðarr, compar. more nortberly, Hkr. ii. 164, Band. 2: superl. nordast, northernmost, 732. 4, passim; see nyrdst.

norö-hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, Sks. 134.

Noro-lendingar, m. pl. the Northmen, esp. of Icel., passim; Norolendinga-biskup, -búð, -dómr, -fjórðungr, Bs. i. 68, 159, Nj. 228, 231, Lv. 30, Ld. 196, Landn. 236; see biskup, búð, dómr, fjórðungr.

Norð-lenzkr, adj. from Norðrland, Nj. 32, Sturl. i. 58, Bs. ii. 40. Norð-maðr, m., pl. Norðmenn, a Northman, Norwegian, Grág. ii. 149, the Sagas passim; in Symb. 18 used as 'pars pro toto' of all Scandinavians; Noromanna-herr, -konungr, -riki, -ætt, Fms. x. 371, xi. 211,

Hkr. i. 158, Ó. H. 142.

Nord-manndi, n. = Normandy (= Northmannia), Fins. xii, O. H. 23, 25: Norð-manndingr, m. a man from Normandy, Norman, Str. 30.

NOBDR, n., gen. nordrs, [A.S. nord; Engl. north; Germ. nord]:the north; i nordr, northwards; beir er bygdu nordrit, Fms. xi. 412, Landn. 23; til norðrs, Sks. 173, Grág. ii. 283; ór norðri, Eg. 133. II. as adverb; norðr eptir hafinu, to stand northwards, Orkn. 376; norðr til Bjarnar-fjarðar, Nj. 20; n. til Holtavörðu-heiðar. 36; vera n. i landi, Eg. 170; n. í þrándheimi, Fms. i. 26; norðr á Hólum, Skíða R. 200; kunna þótta ek n. þar, Nj. 33; görask konungr yfir n.

par, Eg. 71.

Nordr-6, f. 'North-water,' the name of a river, Landn.; whence

Norðrár-dalr, m.

Nordr-att or -ætt, f. the Northern region, K. p. K. 138.

noror-dyrr, n. pl. the northern doors, Fs. 72, Fms. vii. 64.

Noror-dælir, m. pl. the men from Nororardalr, 1sl. ii. 168. noror-fero or -for, f. a northern journey, Fms. ix. 350, Fas. iii. 673.

norðrfara-maðr, m. a northfaring man, Ann. 1393. Noror-haf, n. the Northern Ocean, Bs. ii. 5.

noror-hallt, n. adj. in a northerly direction, Bs. ii. 48.

Noror-halfa (proncd. -alfa), u, f. the Northern region, Rb. 468:esp. Europe, Fms. i. 77, Orkn. 142, O.H. 193; Saxland ok þaðan um Nordrhálfur, Edda (pref.), MS. 625. 10, and so in mod. usage

Norori, a, m. the Northern, one of the dwarfs who support the heaven,

Vsp. (Austri, Vestri, Norðri, Suðri, Edda 5).

Noror-land, n. North-land, Fms. viii. 425, ix. 468 (a county in Norway): - the North quarter of Icel., passim. II. plur. Nororlond, the Northern countries, Northern region, sometimes used of Europe, but chiefly of lands peopled by Northmen or Scandinavians, Nj. 46, Fær. 151, O. H. 2 (pref.), 24, 57, 130, 131, 241.
norðr-ljós, n. [Dan. nordlys], the northern lights, polar light, aurora

borealis, in mod. usage only in plur.; an ancient description of the northern lights is given in the Sks. ch. 19 (by a Norwegian writer). From the words-eða þat er Grænlendingar kalla norðrljós, Sks. 74-it appears that the Icel, settlers of Greenland were the first who gave a name to this phenomenon; the author of the Sks. also describes the northern lights as they appeared in Greenland.

nordr-lopt, n. the 'north-lift,' north, polar beavens.

Noror-seta, u, f., or Noro-setr, n. the Northern Seat, name of a fishing-place in the north of Greenland, A.A. 273, 278, Fms. x. 112; hence Norosetu-drapa, u, f. the name of a poem, fragments of which are collected in A.A.; and Norosetu-maor, m. a man from N., A. A. 275.

Noror-sjór, m. the Northern arm of the sea, Fms. viii. 426, v. l. the North Sea; Dan. Nordsoen.

noror-skagi, a, m. the north headland, A. A. 275.

noror-stúka, u, f. the north transept in a church, Bs. i. 751.

noror-sveitir, f. pl. the northern counties, Fms. ii. 202.

noror-vegar, m. pl. the northern ways, Hkv. 1. 4 morðr-ætt, f. = norðrátt, Edda 22, Fms. x. 272, Fs. 147.

Norð-ymbrar, m. pl. Northumbrians, Hallfred. Norðymbra-land, n. Northumberland, Fms. xii.

Noregt, m., gen. Noregs; a later Noregis also occurs in Laur. S.; [mod. Norse Norge, sounded Norre :- Norway, passim; that the word was sounded Noregr with a long vowel is seen from rhymes in Vellekla (10th century), Nóregr, fóru; as also Nóregs, stórum, Sighvat (in a poem of 1038 A.D.); the full form Norð-vegr (with δ and w) never occurs in vernacular writers, but only in the Latinised form, Northwagia, which was used by foreign writers (North Germans and Saxons); even the v (Nor-vegr) is hardly found in good vellums, and is never sounded. The etymology of the latter part = vegr is subject to no doubt, and the former part nor is prob. from nordr, qs. the north way; yet another derivation, from $n \delta r = a$ sea-loch, is possible, and is supported by the pronunciation and by the shape of the country, a strip of land between sea and mountains, with many winding fjords. The popular but false etymology of the ancients is from a king Nór (Orkn. ch. 12), as Rome from Romulus:-Noregs-höfdingi, -konungr, -menn, -riki, -veldi, the ruler, king, men, kingdom of Norway, Grag, ii. 401, Fms. vii. 293, Bs. i. 720, Sturl. ii. 55, Nj. 8, Isl. ii. 234, passim.

NORN, f., pl. Nornir:—the weird sisters of the old mythology; nornir heita þær er nauð skapa, Edda 113; þessar meyjar skapa mönnum aldr, þær köllu vér nornir, 11, Sdm. 17: sundr-bornar mjök hygg ek at nornir sé, eigut þær ætt saman, Fm. The three heavenly Norns, Urðr, Verdandi, Skuld, dwelt at the well Urdar-brunn, ruled the fate of the world, but three Noms were also present at the birth of every man and cast the weird of his life; nótt var í bæ, nornir kómu, þær er öðlingi aldr um skópu, Hkv. 1. 2; cp. the Norna Gest þ., Fb. i. 358; góðar nornir skapa góðan aldr, en þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum verða, þá valda því illar nornir, Edda 11; rétt skiptu því nornir, the Norns ruled it righteously, Orkn. 18; norna domr, the doom of the Norns, the weird, Fm. 11; illr er dómr norna, Fas. i. 508 (in a verse); njóta norna dóms, to fill one's days, die, Yt.; norn erumk grimm, the weird is cruel to me, Eg. (in a verse); norna sköp = norna dómr, fár gengr of sköp norna, a saying, Km. 24: in popular superstition severe hereditary illnesses are called norna sköp, Fél. x. s. v.: norna grey, the Norns' bounds = wolves, Hm. 30; nornastóll, a Norn's chair, Sól. 51 (a dubious passage): in Akv. 16-lúta nornir grata nai, to let the Norns bewail the dead-norn seems to be = fylgjukona, q. v., as also perh. in Gh. 13: in mod. usage in a bad sense, a bag, witch, álfar ok nornir, ok annat illþýði, Fas. i. 37; hún er mesta norn, she is a great Norn, of an angry, bad woman; arkadú á fætr, öldruð norn, Ulf. 1.73; galdra-norn, a witch: poët., nistis-norn, aud-norn, hlad-norn, = the Norn of these jewels = a woman, Lex. Poët.

norpa, ao, to lounge, tarry in the cold, (conversational.)

norpr, m. a tarrier, Bárð. 15 new Ed. (in a verse), of a patient fisherman.

Norræna (i.e. Norræna), u, f. the Norse (i.e. Norwegian) tongue, see the remarks s. v. danskr, O. H. (pref. begin.), Fms. xi. 412, Stj. 71, Bs. i. 59, 801, 861, Al. 186; á Látinu ok Norrænu, ... saga á Norrænu, Vm. and the Deeds, see Lex. Poët. (pref. xxix, foot-note 3); Norrænu bækr, books written in Norse, Vm. 56, Fms. x. 147, Karl. 525, v. l.; Norrænu skáldskapr, Norse poetry, Skálda. In the title-page of the earliest Icelandic printed books it is usually said that they have been rendered into the 'Norse,' thus, nú hér útlögð á Norrænu, the N.T. of 1540; á Norrænu útlagðar, (Corvin's Postill) of 1546; á Norrænu útlögð, in a book of 1545; útsett á Norrænu, 1558; Salomonis orðskviðir á Norrænu, 1580; Biblía, það er, öll Heilög Ritning, útlögð á Norrænu, the Bible of 1584 (Gudbrands Biblia), as also the Bible of 1644: again, Sálmar útsettir á Íslenzku, 1558; útlögð á Íslenzku, 1575; útsett á Íslenzku, 1576, and so on.

II. a breeze from the north; lagði á

norrænur ok þokur, A. A. 21. Norrena, ao, to render into Norse, Stj. 2, Str. 1, H. E. i. 460, Mar.; par fyrir hefi ek þessa bók norrænat, an Icelandic book of 1558: but again, Ein Kristilig Handbók íslenzkuð af herra Marteini Einarssyni, Sálma-kver út dregið og íslenzkað af . . ., 1555.

Norrænn (norcenn), adj. Norse, Norwegian, Grág. i. 299; Danskir Sænskir eða Norrænir, ii. 72; maðr norrænn, Eg. 705, Ísl. ii. 232 (v. l.), Landn. passim; n. vikingr, Hkr. i. 198; n. berserkr, Bs. i. 16, cp. 953; norræn lög, Eg. 259; norræna skjöldu, 286; norrænan eið, Sturl. ii. 201; norræn tunga, the Norse tongue, Fms. i. 23, Sturl. ii. 3 (opp. to Latin); í norrænu máli, Skálda 189, Hkr. i. (pref.); norrænn skáldskapr, Skálda II. of the wind, northern; görði á norrænt, Sturl. iii. 263; þá var á norrænt, Fms. ix. 42.

Norskr, adj. Norse, appears in the 14th century instead of the older Norrænn, Fms. xi. 439.

nosi, a, m. [Dan. nosse], a phallus, membrum genitale, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), of the phallic idol Volsi.

nostr, n. a dallying, trifling about a thing, and nostra, ad, to dally, trifle. NOT, n. pl. use, utility; vera e-m at notum, Sks. 481: freq. in mod. usage, koma til góðra nota; ó-not, taunts. compos: nota-drjúgr, adj. useful. nota-legr, adj. snug, comfortable.

nota, 20, to make use of, with acc.

notin-virkr, adj. doing a nice work. notka, ab, to bring into use.

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NÓGR, adj., nógligr, see gnógr, gnógligr.

noi. a. m. a small vessel, see nor: hence Noa-tún. ship town (?). a mythical local name for the place where Njord, the god of the sea, dwelt. Gm.

NÓN, n. [from Lat. nona], nones, about three o'clock, received as a mark of time from the eccl. law; nær nóni dags, Ld. 224; fyrr en nón kæmi þess dags, Fms. vii. 286; öndvert nónit, 32; fyrir miðmunda (1.30 P.M.) hossk orrostan, en konungr séll syrir non, en myrkrit hélzk srá miðmunda til nons, O. H. 223; séráns-dómr skal sitja rún N.G. L. i. 10: at nóni. Eluc. 44. Skálda (in a verse). In the nón, N.G.L. i. 10; at nóni, Eluc. 44, Skálda (in a verse). old eccl. law, according to the Hebrew reckoning, the Sabbaths, or at least the greater feasts, were reckoned from the nones (evening) of the preceding day; hence the phrase, non-heilagr, adj. a nones-bolyday, and non-helgi, f. nones-boliness, of the vigil of the day preceding a feast or the Sabbath; köllum vér þann dag sunnu-dag, en þváttdagr fyrir skal heilagr at nóni, N. G. L. i. 9; nú eru þeir dagar er Ólafr enn Helgi ok buðu föstu fyrir ok nónhelgi, ... nú eru þeir dagar taldir er fasta skal fyrir ok nónheilagt, nú eru þeir dagar aðrir er eigi er nónheilagt fyrir ok fasta, 10, 139, 303, Grág. i. 143, Fms. ii. 198; vér skulum halda at nóni enn sjaunda hvern þváttdag, en þat er í þann tíma er útsuðrs átt er deild í þriðjunga, ok sól hefir gengit tvá hluti, en einn úgenginn, COMPDS: non-hringing, f. a peal of bells at nones, K. b. K. 92, v. l. Fins. vii. 38 (on Saturday?). nón-klokka, u, f. a nones-bell, for the service at nones, Fms. vii. 32. nón-skeið, n. the hour of nones, Nj. 196, Eg. 602, Fms. ix. 354, v.l. non-tioir, f. pl. the service at nones, Fms. vi. 302, Sturl. i. 138.

nóna, u, f. nones, = nón, 625. 177: the service at nones, ganga til nónu, Fms. iv. 266; allir menn vóru til nónu farnir, Bs. i. 179.

NOR, n. an inlet, sea-loch; this word is still used in Dan., and freq. in Dan. local names, e. g. Mön's nor, Falster nor, Noret near to Dana-virki in Sleswig; but it is obsolete in Icel., and not recorded in old writers.

NÓB, m., gen. nós, dat. nói, [an antiquated word, perh. akin to Lat. navis, Gr. vnus, vaus], a kind of ship, Edda (Gl.): a smith's trough, Bjorn; brand-nór (í brand-nói), a 'bearth-ship,' i. e. a bouse, poët., Yt.

nóra, u, f. [Dan. noer = a baby], a small, wee thing, or of a person, a Lilliputian or the like; silungs-nora, a small trout.

nó-solr, m. a kind of small seal, opp. to erknselr or örknselr, Sks. 41 new Ed.

NOT, f., pl. nætr (nætr); net and nót are kindred words, derived from a lost strong verb (a, δ) , cp. the remarks to njóta:—a net, esp. a large net for catching seals; sel, ef i nót liggr, K. p. K. 88; nætr tvítugar kópheldar, Vm. 98, D. I. i. 576 (notr = notr Ed.); her eru þrjár nætr, Háv. 46, N.G.L. i. 379; sela-nætr, and so in mod. usage: of a drag-net, Gpl. 428. nota-verpi, n. a right of casting nets, D. N. nota, u, f., esp. in pl. notur, [from the Lat.], notes in music; notna-

bók, -grallari, -kver, etc.

nóta, að, [for. word], to note; with musical notes, brefer tvau nótuð,

Dipl. v. 18. nótera, 20, to note, mark, Skálda: to denote, Stj. 231, 278:-of music

= nóta, sýngja sléttan söng sem nóterað var, Bs. i. 903. nóti, a, m. a note; merking eðr nóti, Skálda: notes in music, með inum fegrstum nótum, Str. 14, 61. II. a match, equal; séd hefi

ek marga Islenzka menn en öngan hans nóta, Nj. 121; vér fám eigi hans nóta í fræðum ok íþróttum, Fms. v. 335; engi riddari er hans nóti i turniment, Karl. 36, freq. in mod. usage.

NOTT, f., gen. nætr, pl. nætr; the old writers mostly spell this word thus (not natt), agreeably with its mod, sound and form; this, however, is not a real o, but a remains of the old umlaut o (nott); nom. nótt, Sdm. 26, Hkv. 1. 2, Vpm. 24, 25, Gkv. 2. 12, Skm. 42, Alm. 29, 30, Sks. 50 new Ed.: acc. nótt, Hm. 112; miðja nótt, Grág. (Kb.) i. 36 (four times), 32, 37; þvátt-nott, id.: dat. nott, O. H. 187, Vsp. 6; nóttina, O. H. 62, 72, 115, 118 (twice), 187, 1b. 12, Edda 28, 29, 89, Fb. ii. 381: dat. pl. nóttom, Vkv. 6, Hkv. 2. 51; so also in old rhymes, nótt, óttu, Fms. vi. (in a verse): the spelling with á chiefly occurs in Norse MSS. or in writers influenced by the Norwegians, dag ok nátt, Stj. 15, and so rhymed in Skíða R. 194; náttinni, Stj. 15, 16; gen. nætr, passim; náttar only in a few compds: pl. nætr, but næternar (irreg.), Kb. i. 33, 36. In most kindred Teut. languages with á, not ó: [Goth. nabts; A. S. and Engl. night; O. H. G. naht; Germ. nacht; Swed. natt; Lat. noct-is; Gr. νύξ, νυκτ-όε.] 🚱 A dat. sing. nóttu is used in mod. poets, e. g. Bs. ii. 479 (in a poem of 1548); eg var að ráða árið um kring það Egill kvað á nóttu, in a ditty of Björn á Skarðsá; and even in acc., þessa nóttu þegar í óttu, það til bar, Hallgr. Pétr; but in old vellums this form is not attested; for the Jd. 39, line 8 (sáttir á einni nóttu), is a mod. conjectural addition, as the vellum (Cd. Reg.) ceases at line 7 of that verse.

B. The night; en at midri nott, O.H. 187, Edda 29; of midja nott, id.; nótt ok degi, Sks. 54; nótt með degi, day and night, Gísl. 14; í alla nótt, all night long, Eg. 418; um nóttina, through the night, Fms. vi. 16; þá nótt, that night, Grág. ii. 322; nótt ok dag, night and day; í nótt, h núningr, m. rubbing, = gnúningr.

to-night, Eg. 283, 416: the last night, 564, Isl. ii. 156; i alla natt, Skida R.; um nætr sakir, for one night, Bjarn. 53: in some phrases the plur. only is used, bæði um nætr ok um daga, both by day and by night. Sks. 63 new Ed.: so also, bjóða góðar nætr! to bid good night, Guð gefi þér góðar nætr! Jóla-nótt, Yule night, Grág. (Kb.) passim; haustnótt, an autumn night; hý-nótt, the bridal night; nótt ina helgu, the boly night = Germ. weib-nachten = Christmas night, Ghl. 295, 297. The years of one's age were counted by the Yule nights, N. G. L. i. 31, 32, see the remarks to Jól:—sayings, nótt skal nema nýræða til = ἐν νυκτί βουλή, Spenser's 'night, they say, gives counsel best,' Hrafnag. 22; bað er tjaldad til einnar nætr, a tent raised for one night, i. e. brief and sbifty; láta þar nótt sem nemr, see nema; það er ekki öll nótt úti enn. Time was (and still is) counted, not by days, but by nights (as years are by winters); eigi síðarr en nótt sé af þingi, Grág. i. 101; enda skal eigi Leið vera fyrr en fjórtán nætr eru frá alþingi, 122; tveggja nátta Leið, id.; sjau nóttum fyrir sumar, ii. 244; þá er sextán nætr eru liðnar frá bingi, 80; nefna feránsdóm fjórtán nóttum eptir vápna-tak, 81; fám nottum síðarr, Bs. i. 321; hann var eigi lengr á Leid en þrjár nætr, Fms. ix. 267; níu nóttum síðarr, Edda 23; þrjátigi nóttum síðar, Bs.: hence, mánuðr þritog-náttar, a calendar monib, 1b. 7, K. þ. K., cp. ein-nættr, etc.; an infant is in Iceland said to be so many 'nights' old, tíu nátta gamalt, einnar nætr. So Tacitus tells us that the Germans of his day, nec dierum numerum ut nos sed noctium computant, Germ. ch. 11; it still survives in Engl. 'fort-night:'-in poetry the winter is called bear's night (bjarnar-nótt, húns-nótt), Edda, Fas. i. (in a verse), Rekst.

mythical, Nott, the giantess 27,500, Earth and Day, Edda, Sdm., Vpm.

I. nattar-: nattar-lega, u, f. nightnáttar-tími, a, m. = nætrtími, Stj. 16, 71, Fas. ii. 371. náttar-bel, n., in the phrase, a nattarpeli, at dead of the night, Fms. vii. 57, x. 413, Rd. 284, Orkn. 74, Bs. i. 130, N. G. L. i. 62, II. nætr-: nætrbjörg, f. belp through the night, Bjarn. 43. nætr-elding, f. the 'eld of night,' i.e. the end of night (see elding), Fms. iv. 263, xi. 241, Hrafn. 20, nætr-ferðir, f. pl. night wanderings, Fas. iii. 478. nætrfrior, m. peace, truce during the night, Fbr. 98, v. l. neetr-frost, n. a night frost. nestr-fyllr, f. one night's fill, N. G. L. i. 144. gagn, n. a chamber-pot. nætr-gali, a, m. [from the Dan. nattergal, Germ. nachtigall], the nightingale, (mod.) nætr-gamall, adj. oze night old, Rb. 522. nætr-gestr, m. a night guest, one who stays the night, Gullp. 30. nestr-gisting, f. the staying a night. netrgroioi, a, m. a night's entertainment, Fas. i. 94. nætr-greiðing, f. = nætr-kuldi, a, m. night-cold, Stj. 97. nætrgreiði, Fas. iii. 209, 219. nætr-langt, n. adj. night-long, Fas. i. 77. nætr-ligr, adj. socnætr-skemtan, f. night-enjoyment (euphem. = turnal, Sks. 627. cobabitation), Fas. iii. 210. nætr-staor, m. = náttstaor; in the saying, einginn ræðr sínum nætrstað. nætr-tími, a, m. night-time. vist, f. nigbt-quarters, Fms. i. 69. nudda, að, qs. gnudda to rub, (conversational): to maunder, hvað

ertu að n., (slang.)

nugga, 20, [from gnúa], to rub.

nunna, u, f. [Lat. novena], a nun, Ld. 332, Grág. i. 307, Bs. passim. COMPDS: nunnu-klaustr, setr, n. a nunnery, Symb. 59, Fms. vi. 354. vii. 273, viii. 123. nunnu-vígsla, u, f. a taking the veil, Greg. 74. H. E. i. 329.

NUNNA, ad (?), [akin to nenna (q. v.), referring to a lost strong verb. ninna, nann, nunninn]:-to do, pursue; oss nunnask skil (thus, not numnast), our subject is pursued, i.e. our song proceeds, Fms. ii. 289 (in a verse, Hkr., O. T. ch. 97): freq. in later poets, at læra betta ok kunna, ok ekki annad nunna, to learn this and know, and study nothing but that, Visna-bok, Ed. 1612, Hugvekju Sálm. 15. 4, 42. 3, see Nj. the Lat. Ed. p. 247, in the foot-note a.

nunnr, m. [nunna], one who strives, a worker, pursuer, an. Ley. in the poët. compd hlif-nunnr = armourer = a warrior, Nj. (in a verse).

nurla or nursia, ad, [nyrfill; cp. Scot. nirl = a crumb]:-to make money like a miser.

NÚ, adv. [Ulf. nu; A.S., O.H.G., Germ., and Dan. nû; Engl. now: Germ. nun; Lat. nunc; Gr. vûv]:—now; medan enn er nú, Hom. (St.); eggmóðan val nú mun Yggr hafa...nú knáttu Óðin sjá, Gm. 53; nú né í gær, Hom. 2; heill þú nú, Vþm. 6; rístú nú! Skm. 1, passim:in a narrative, now, next, nú víkr sögunni, nú er þar til máls at taka. passim; nú er þat er, now it is to be told that, now it comes to pass, II. as interj. nú nú, now now ! nú fyrir þvi. Orkn. (in a verse). at ..., Mar.; nú þá, now then ! Stj. 457, 486.

núa, neri, to rub, Fb. ii. 367; see gnúa.

núfa, u, f., see hnúfa.

núligr, adj. now being, present, of time, Eluc. 6. Núm-verskr, adj. from Numidia, Róm. 148.

núna, adv. now, just now, Valla L. 223, Fb. ii. 238; par er þat núna, faðir minn, Mar.: freq. in mod. speech, see -na.

núpr, m. = gnúpr, q. v. nú-verandi, part. now being, now living, Skálda 179. nybba, u, f. a knob, peak; fjalls-nybba.

nyoungr, m. [Dan. gnier], a niggard, miser, Ld. 38 C. NYKB, m., gen. nykrs, [a word common to all Teut. languages; A.S. nicor; Engl. nick; Germ. nix; Dan. nök and nisse; mod. Norse nyk; Swed. nacken = a sea goblin; one is tempted to suggest that the Lat. Neptunus (p=g) may be related to this Teutonic word; cp. also Germ. neckisch, neckerei = wbims, Dan. nykker] :-the 'nick,' a fabulous watergoblin, mostly appearing in the shape of a gray water-borse, emerging from lakes, to be recognised by its inverted hoofs, cp. the tale told in Landn. 2. ch. 10, as also Maurer's Volksagen: poët., nykra borg = 'nickburrow,' a lake, Lex. Poët. The nykr is the Proteus of the Northern tales, and takes many shapes, whence the gramm, term nykrat, part. a kind of kakemphaion, a change in a figure of speech, e.g. to call a sword first a 'serpent' and then a 'wand,' or to choose a verb which does not suit the trope in the noun; sá löstr er vér köllum nykrat eðr finngálknat...ok er þar svá skipt líkneskjum á hinum sama hlut, sem nykrinn skiptisk á margar leiðir, Skálda 187; en ef sverð er ormr kallaðr en síðan fiskr eða vöndr eðr annan veg breytt, þat kalla menn nykrat ok þykir þat spilla, Edda 123. In mod. Norse tales a watergoblin is called nykk or nök (nökken), see Ivar Aasen and Mr. Dasent's Transl. of Asbjörnsen and Moe's Norse Tales. The legend exists also in the Highlands of Scotland. In mod. Icel. tales the nykr is also called nennir or kumbr, q.v.; nykr-hestr, vatna-hestr. II. the bippopotamus; nykrar svá stórir sem filar, Al. 167, 171.

nykrat, n. part., see nykr. NYBDRI, compar., the older form is norori or neyrori (ey = o), or even nerori, also noroari and noroastr, q.v.; [noror]:-more northerly, and superl. nyrostr (norztr, norztr), most northerly; nær nyrora hluta, poro. 7, Landn. 252; hinn nordra arminn, Fms. xi. 131; i ena nørztu þinghá, Hkr. i. 147; nerztr, Fms. viii. 183, passim: of places, í Reykjadal inum nørðra, Landn.; til ins neyrðra vígis, isl. ii. 347; & Viðivöllum inum neyrðrum, Hrafn. 7; at enni nerðri Glerá, Landn.; at enum nerðra kastala, Fms. viii. 427.

nyrfill, m., dat. nyrfii, a miser. nyrfil-skaps, m. niggardness. MYT, f., gen. nytjar, [not; Scot. note], use, enjoyment, produce: in sing, specially of the profit or produce of kine, milk; veiti vörð kú, ok þiggi af nyt ok hafi þat fyrir gras ok gæzlu, N. G. L. i. 24; gefa málsverð Jóladag ok nyt fjár þess, Vm. 169; nýta sér nyt fjár, Grág. i. 428; bregoa nyt, to cease to give milk or give less milk, ii. 231, passim; zr-nyt, bu-nyt, milk, dairy produce; mal-nyta, id., or milcb-kine; 'fella saman nytina' is said of a cow that is in profit or gives milk all the year round till she calves again. 2. plur. nytjar, use; vikingar tóku fé allt er þeir máttu nytjum á koma, Fms. ii. 2; hún leyfði Vala bróður sínum nytjar i Brekku-landi, use of the land or pasture, Korm. 152 (landsnytjar). II. use, enjoyment, esp. in plur.; Gud vildi eigi unna honum nytja af því barni, Sks. 692; hann kvaðsk engar nytjar hafa Helgu, Isl. ii. 263; hann á sé allt hálft við mik en hefir engar nytjar (interest) as, Fms. vi. 204; Islendingar munu hennar hasa miklar nytjar ok langar (they will derive lasting blessing from ber) ok hennar afkvæmis, v. 322; litlar nytjar munu menn hafa Hafliða...mun hann verða skammlift, Bs. i. 651; koma nytjum á e-t, to bring to use, make profitable, Fb. i. 300, Al. 112, 132. 2. seldom in sing.; þá á þess nyt pat at vera er omaginn var deildr, Grag. i. 243; færa ser e-t i nyt, to bring into use, Fb. i. 118, and in mod. usage. nytja-maor, m. a useful worthy man, Isl. ii. 13, Sturl. i. 203.

nyt-fall, n. damage to a thing's usefulness, Ghl. 398.

nyt-gmfr, adj. yielding milk, Jm. 5.

nytja, að, to milk; nytja ærnar, Dropl. 14; var þat sé sumt etið, sumt nytjað, Sturl. iii. 208: reflex. to yield milk, fé nytjaðisk ílla, Ld. 154. nyt-lauss, adj. unproductive, H. E. i. 489 :- barren, dry.

nyt-lettr, adj. giving little milk, Isl. ii. 180.

nyt-samliga, adv. usefully, Mar. passim.

nyt-samligr, adj. useful, Hm. 154, Ld. 174, Fms. vii. 120, K. A. 220.

nyt-samr, adj. useful, advantageous.

nyt-semd, f. = nytsemi, Fms. i. 261, Ld. 318, Stj. 565, Sks. 72. nyt-

semda-maor, m. a useful man, Fms. iii. 74.

nyt-somi, f. use, profit, usefulness, advantage, Fms. v. 26, Eluc. 2. NY, n. [Dan. ny], the 'new' of the moon, whereby the ancients seem to have meant the waxing or even the full moon, for the new moon was called niò, q.v.; and ny and niò (q.v.) are used alliteratively as terms opp. to one another; in the Rb., however, the translator of the Latin originals seems in a few instances to have rendered the Latin novilunium by ný: allit., ný ok nið, Vpm. 25, Edda 7, 96; um ný hit næsta ok niðar. N. G. L. i. 29, see nýlýsi below; með nýi hverju, 732. 1; verða þá misgöng at nyi meiri en áðr, ok þá gengr ny sem hæst, Rb. 478.

ny-breytinn, adj. variable, Str. 26.

nf-breytni, f. novelty, innovation, Fms. i. 71, vii. 94, 171, Ld. 176. ny-beeli (mod. ny-byli), n. a new farm built in a wilderness where there was formerly none, Gbl. 432.

ny-beringr, m. [bera], a cow that has just calved, Biorn.

ny-fenni, n. fresh fallen snow, Sturl. i. 82.

ný-græðingr, m. the first crop of grass in the spring.

ny-gorfing, f. a novelty, innovation, Ann. 1347, Fs. 76. 2. a gramm. term, a new trope or figure of speech, esp. of poet. circumlocutions not founded on ancient usage or old mythol, tales, but drawn from the imagination of the poet; thus, calling the tears the 'rain, shower, pearls of the eyes' would be 'nygorving,' as also calling the sword a 'snake,' the sheath its 'slough,' Edda (Ht.) 123; skjöldr er land vapnanna, en våpn er hagl eða regn þess lands ef nýgörfingum er ort, Edda II. mod. in a bad sense, whence ny-görfingr, m. of a person, an innovator, Pál Vídal. Skyr. passim; of a thing, new-fangledness, novelty. nýgörfings-ligr, adj. new-fangled.

Nýi, a, m. [ný = moon], the name of a dwarf, Vsp. Nýj-ár, n. New Year. Nýjárs-dagr, m. New Year's Day.

nyjung, f. newness, novelty, news, innovation, mostly in a bad sense; fals ok n., Fms. xi. 308; lands-fólkit var gjarnt á alla nýjung (= novarum rerum cupidi), i. 203; ganga undir sektir eða aðrar nýjungar; þeir vildu undir engar nýjungar ganga af Auðunni biskupi, Bs. i. 835; þá kom út til Íslands Álfr or Króki, hann hafði mörg konungs-bréf ok margar nýjungar, 807:-news, hann segir nú allt þat er verðr í nýjungu, Mag. I. COMPDS: nyjunga-girni, f. love of novelty. nýjunga-gjarn, adj. fond of novelty.

nýla, adv. = nýliga, Lex. Poët.

ný-lenda, u, f. = nýbæli, Gþl. 437: a colony, mod.

nýliga, adv. newly, recently, Sks. 58, Ld. 256, Hom. 57, Fms. vi. 144: compar., Isl. ii. 160.

nýligr, adj. new, recent, Skv. 3. 26: present, Hom. 25, 26.

ný-lunda, u, f. a novelty, a new, strange thing; hott heir sæi nýlundur nokkurar, Fms. vii. 87; sáttú nokkura nýlundu í húsinu? Fs. 42; segja kunnu vér nýlundu nokkura, Nj. 196; Guðmundr kvað þat enga nýlundu þar í Eyjafirði þótt menn riði þar um hérað, Lv. 19; nú berr þat til nýlundu á Hóli at Gísli lætr ílla í svefni tvær nætr í samt, Gísl. 22; þat så borgar-menn at nokkur n. var með her Grikkja, Fms. vi. 157.

ný-lýsi, n. 'new light,' light of the new moon (ný); nýlýsi var mikit ok sá þeir at jarlar lögðu frá, Orkn. 420; um vetrinn var þat siðr Arnkels at flytja heyit af Orlygs-stödum um nætr er nylýsi vóru, Eb. 66 new Ed.; fóru þeir tíu saman frá Hváli öndverða nótt, því nýlýsi var á, Sturl. i. 61; sigla um nóttina við nýlýsi, O. H. L. 51.

ný-mjólk, f. new milk.

ný-mæli, n. news, a novelty; ef þeir yrði við nokkura n. varir, Fms. ix. 465, v.l.; þótti þetta n., Fms. v. 66. nýmæla-laust, n. adj. no II. a law term, Lat. novella, a new law; rétta lög sín ok göra n., Grág. i. 6; þar skal n. öll upp segja á Leið, 122; þat var n. gört þá er Magnús Gizorarson var byskup orðinn, at . . ., þat var annat n., at ..., Grág. (Kb.) i. 36, 37. nýmæla-bréf, n. a new ordinance, letter, Ann. 1314.

ný-næmi, n. [nema], a novelty; þat varð til nýnæmis, at . . . , lsl. ii. 337; tiðindi þykkja n. öll, Ó. H. 150; öll n. stór ok smá, Lv. 43; af þeim nynæmum fýstusk fjöldi manna í Noregi til þeirrar ferðar, Fms. vii. 4, Rom. 285, 293 (rendering of the Lat. res novae): - a new disb, not hitherto seen on the table, bad er nynæmi, (mod.)

ný-næmligr, adj. new, startling, Hom. (St.)

NÝR, adj., ný, nýtt; gen. nýs, nýrar, nýs; dat. nýjum, nýri, nýju; acc. nýjan, nýja, nýtt: pl. nýir, nýjar, ný; gen. nýra, mod. nýrra; dat. nýjum; acc. nýja, nýjar, ný, see Gramm. p. xix: compar. nýri, mod. nýrri; superl. nýstr, mod. nýjastr; [Ulf. niujis = καινόε and νέοε; A.S. niwe; Engl. new; O. H. G. niuwi; Germ. neu; Dan.-Swed. ny]:-new; vaomal nytt ok únotið, Grág. i. 500; skrúðklæði ný, 504; nýtt tungl, a new moon, but in old usage, as it seems, the waxing, or even the full moon; cp. however, þvíat nýtt var at ok niða-myrkr, Grett. III A, where Ed. 1853 has hríð 2. fresb; nýtt kjöt, þat er siðr Færeyinga at hafa nýtt kjöt var á. öllum missarum, Fær. 298; nýja fiska ok ostrur, N.G.L. ii. 263; í II. temp. new, fresb, recent; ný nýju nauta blóði, Hdl. 10. tídendi, fresb news, Fas. iii. 597; nýra spjalla, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; of ný samkvámu-mál, Grág. i. 458; inn nýi háttr, the new metre, Edda (Ht.); petta görðu menn at nýjum tíðendum, Nj. 14; ný bóla, a new blotch, in the phrase, pad er engin ny bóla, 'tis no new thing, 'tis an old III. as subst., hón sagði at þat væri nú nýjast, Fas. iii. 219; spyrja eptir hvat til nys (quid novi) hefir borit, Mar. adverb. phrases; næst nýs, nearest new, just recently, Hkv. 2. 7; af nýju, anew, again, Hkr. ii. 38, Stj. 504; mod., 20 nýju, Bs. i. 768; at fornu ok nýju, of old and of late, passim; á nýja-leik, anew, again, Fms. ix. IV. in local names, as, Nýja-land, Newland (in 274, see leikr. America), Ann. 1290. COMPDS: nýja-brum, n. new-fangledness. nýja-leik, see above.

B. nf-, denoting newly, recently, may be prefixed to almost every part. pass. as also to adjectives with a part. pass. sense; thus, ny-alinn, ný-fæddr, ný-borinn, new-born, Rb. 346, Fms. iii. 111; ný-gotinn, newly dropped; ný-gipt, ný-kvángaðr, newly married, Sks. 47, Fms. xi. 88; ný-skírðr, newly cbristened, ii. 42; ný-grafinn, -jarðaðr, newly buried; ný-

vigor, newly ordained or consecrated, Bs. i. 131, Ld. 230, Fms. ix. 413; ny-andaðr, ny-dáinn, ny-látinn, ny-dauðr, -fallinn, -drepinn, newly dead, Fms. xi. 308, Fas. i. 57, Glum. 392, Fbr. 115, Mar.; nv-kominn, just come, Orkn. 450, Fms. i. 27, x. 118, Eg. 14; ný-farinn, ný-genginn, nýsigldr, ný-riðinn, ný-hlaupinn, baving newly gone, parted, sailed, ridden away, Landn. 84, Fms. ii. 278, viii. 350; ny-hattadr, ny-sofnadr, nyvaknadt, newly gone to bed, to sleep, just awake, v. 105, Orkn. 212, Fas. ii. 411; ny-stadinn upp, baving just risen; ny-seztr, baving just sat down; ny-klæddr, just dressed, Hkr. iii. 128; ny-görr, newly made, Sturl. i. 121, Bard. 168; ny-fenginn, just recovered, Fins. x. 387; ny-brotinn, fresh broken, 623. 20; ny-gefinn, newly given, Eg. 174; ny-fundinn, just found, discovered, Stj. 650; ny-tekio, just received, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; ny-misst, ny-tapadr, newly lost; ny-lidinn, just past, Greg. 82; ny-byrjadt, just begun; ny-lokinn, ny-endadt, just finished, just done, Rb. 56; ny-lagor, new-laid, Bs. i. 346; ny-buinn, just done; ny-mæltr, newly spoken, Fas. iii. 75; ny-tekinn, fresh taken, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; ny-dubbadr, new-dubbed, Al. 7; ny-nefndr, newly named, Bs. i. 699; nyspurt, newly beard, Fms. i. 213; ny-ordinn (ny-sked), baving just bappened, Bs. i. 469, Fms. viii. 5; ný-ortr, ný-ritaðr, ný-skrifaðr, newly composed, written, Glum. 384; ny-sagor, ny-talaor, newly said, reported, Bs. i. 768; ny-greindr, id., 700; ny-vaxinn, Landn. 190; ny-runninn, nysprottinn, newly grown, Str. 49, Stj. 290; ný-bræddr, fresb tarred, Fms. viii. 383, xi. 437; ny-birktr, new-barked, of trees; ny-blæddr, new-bled, Orkn. 460, Symb. 29; ny-klipptr, new-sborn, Mart. 123; ny-markaor, of sheep, Lv. 48; ny-saumaor, fresh sewn, Orkn. 182; ny-sopit, baving just sipped, Fbr. 214; ny-kefldr, newly gagged, of lambs, Eb. 244; ny-skorinn, new-cut, Eg. 516, Fms. iii. 114; ny-sleginn, new-moun, Str. 45; ny-sodinn, fresb cooked, Fas. ii. 232; ny-bakadr, new-baked, Stj. 121; nypveginn, newly washed; ny-litadr, fresh dyed, Blas. 45, Bs. i. 446; ny-paktr, new-thatched, Fms. v. 331; ny-hvattr, new-whetted, Bjarn. 65; ný-karinn, new-polisbed, Fas. iii. 635; ný-bygðr, new-built; ný-belaðr, refill nypeladr, a carpet with the nap on, i.e. not worn, not threadbare, Dipl. v. 18; ný-leitað, Grett. III A; ný-legit, Bs. i. 189; ný-rekit, Hrain. 8; ny-skilizt, hafði hann nyskilizk við Túnsbergs menn, be bad netuly parted with them, Fms. viii. 408, v. l.

NÝRA, n., pl. nýru, gen. nýrna; [Scot. neirs; Germ. nieren; Dan. nyre; Gr. νεφρόs]:—the kidneys, Stj. 310, passim: poët., haf-nýra, a pearl, COMPDS: nýrna-mör, m. kidney fat, in beasts. nýrnaverkr, m., medic. 'kidney-work,' pain in the kidneys, Ann. 1426.

ný-ráðliga, adv. oddly, queerly, Gísl. 142. ný-ræði, n. pl. new counsel, Hrafnag. 22.

NÝSA, t, mod. form hnysa, see introduction to letter H (B. II. 2. γ); [akin to njósn]:—to pry, enquire; nýsta ek niðr, Hm. 140; svá nýsisk fróðra hverr fyrr, 7; nýsumk hins, ok hygg at því, Stor. 13: mod. hnysa, forvitnin holdsins hnysir þrátt í Herrans leyndar-dóma, Pass. 21. 2. II. reflex., huýsast í e-ð, to pry into; huýsast í bréfið, to pry into a letter; hence hnysinn, adj. curious, in a bad sense; hnysni, curiosity.

ný-smíði, n. 'new smith's work,' the work of a beginner.

ný-snævi, n. fresb snow, Eg. 544, Háv. 47.

ný-stárligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), new, unusual.

NÝTA, t, [njóta], to make use of; ek ætla at þú nýtir eigi boga minn, thou canst not wield my bow, Fms. vii. 120: absol., ok frétti porstein, hvárt þá mætti svá nýta, be asked Tb. if that would do, Ísl. ii. 207; skulu vér bræðr búnir ok boðnir til slíks sem þér vilit okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; ekki nýtir þú hér af, Edda 32; eigi munu þit lengr nýta hvárt af öðru, enjoy one another, Sturl. i. 96; þau Sigriðr nyttu eigi af samförum, lived unbappily togetber, 116; vóru þau í Reykjaholti lengstum, þvíat ekki nýtti af henni um samvistir ef þau vóru eigi þar, ii. 48. consume; þat er rétt at nýta svín, K. p. K.; nú nýtir hann sér nyt fjar þess, Grag. i. 428; ef hann nýtir sér fuglinn, ii. 346; nýta fæzlu, Anecd., N. G. L. i. 342. II. metaph. to use, bear, endure; údaunn svá mikill at menn þóttusk varla mega nýta at sitja yfir henni, Bs. i. 178; bóttusk menninir eigi nýta at vera hjá honum, Hom. (St.), of Job; jaxlinn varð svá sárr, at hann þóttisk eigi nýta mega at láta tunguna við koma, Bs. i. 195; ú-nýta. to destroy, N.G.L. i. 342. reflex. to avail; petta ma eigi nytask, Sturl. i. 148; en petta eitt mál nyttisk (succeeded) þat er í dóm var lagt, 31. β . = nytjask, to yield milk; ok er konur hafa mjólkat, segja þær aldrei jafnílla nýzk (nytjask?) hafa, Isl. ii. 181. 2. part. nytandi, fit to be used, Fms. vi. 422, Fb. i. 168: wortby, nytandi menn = nytir menn, xi. 80: eatable, N. G. L. i. 341: - part. pass., hand ber enn framar nyttar en gefnar voru, Fms. x. 7. nyti-ligr, adj. useful, fit to use.

nýt-menni, n. a worthy, good man, Ld. 334.

nýtr, adj. fit, usable; nýtr dúkr, Pm. 107; sagði fé til þess nýtt, at ..., Ld. 318: able, Str. 68; hefir eigi nytra dreng fundit, Fms. ii. 23; hinn nyzti maor, Eg. 141, Ld. 162; enn nytasti fardrengr, Fms. ii. 23: valid, þá er hvarskis görð nýt, Grág. i. 494; láttú niðr detta, engu er nýtt, its all good for nothing, Fs. 159: neut. as subst., at ongu nytu, to no use, H. E. i. 243; pær konur er med nytu hafa verit, who bave been good for something, id.

ný-tungl, n. the new moon, Lat. novilunium (?), Rb. 18, 20. $n\acute{y}$ -verk, $n. = n\acute{y}mæli$, K. Å. 182.

ný-virki, n. marks of new work, of buman bands; sá hvergi n. á gólfinu, Grett. 160 A; tráðu niðr taðit, svá at ekki n. sá á, Fms. i. 213.

NÆÐI, n. [náð], rest, the being left undisturbed; vera í góðu næði. NÆFR (i. e. nœfr), adj., næfr, næfrt, clever, skilled: hygginn ok næfr um alla hluti, Fms. v. 221; hón var næft kona ok kunni vel fyrit sét, Bs. i. 339; all-næftir jöfrar, Sighvat; orð-næft, wordy.

NÆFR, f., dat. næfri (Stj. 330), pl. næfrar; [Swed. nöfver; Dan. næver]:-the bark of the birch, used for roofing; purra skida ok pakinna næfra, Hm. 59; við ok næfrar ok hálm, Fms. ix. 44: berki ok næfri, Sij. 330; but, berki næfr ok aldini, id.: næfr ok börkr, 77; næfrar skal eigi ljósta til sölu, Ghl. 430; næfrum var þakt um ræfrit, Eg. 90; eldrinn logaði upp í upsina ok svá í næfrina, 238; gengu þá klæði af þeim svá at þeir spenntu næfrum at fótleggjun sér, kölluðu menn þá Birkibeina, Fms. vii. 320. COMPDS: næfra-COMPDS: næfranæfra-kimbull, m. (see baggi, a, m. a bag with n., Fms. ii. 59. næfra-kolla, u, f. dried bark. kimbull), N. G. L. i. 101. maor, m. the 'birch-bark man,' a nickname of an outlaw clad in n., Fas. næfra-stúka, u, f. a sleeve of n., Fall ii. 28 . poët., hildar næfr, 'war-bark,' i. e. armour, Km.; nykra borgar næfr or havings hallar næfr = the 'bark of the nick-town' or the salmon ball, i.e.

sbields, Edda (in a verse). næfr-liga, adv. skilfully.

nægð, f. plenty, abundance, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage.

NÆGJA, d, qs. gnægja (q. v.), [gnógr]:-to be enough, suffice; sem nægir, Dipl. iv. 2; nægir at þeir trúi því sem trúir Heilög kirkja, H.E.i. 519: with dat., sá hefir nóg sér nægja lætr, a saying; hefir hann alla út lukt svá at mér vel nægir, so that I am quite contented, Dipl. iv. 5; lét Brandr sér vel n. fyrir sik ok sína arfa þeir penningar sem, 12. to suffice; sem nægisk með mjólk ok hunangi, Stj. 259; þóat skirnin nægisk, K. Á. 20; þótti þeim sér ekki nægjask heimrinn, Edda (pref.) negr, adj. = gnægr, q. v.

NÆLA, d. [nái], to stitcb.
næli, n. [nái], a needle witbout an eye.

the ice, Lex. Poet.; Svufnis-sal-næfrar, the roof of the ball of Odin = the

næma, d, [nema, námu], to bereave, deprive; næma e-n e-u, fimtán menn fjörvi næmda'k, to bereave of life, Fas. ii. 272 (in a verse); næma aldri, id.; fjörvi næmdu, they took bis life, Hlt. (Hkr. i. 173): in the phrase, bat var næmt, it is beard, reported, Fms. vii. 232 (in a verse). nemi, n. docility, quickness to learn, esp. to learn by heart, of youths.

næm-leikr, m. = næmi, Sks. 265.

NÆMR, adj. [nema], bunted, outcast; næmir hvervetna, Sól. 9:-keen. sbarp, of a pointed instrument (a needle): contagious, of sickness: touching, hjart-næmr, touching the heart; fast-næmr, firm. 2. quick at learning, esp. of learning by heart, Bs. i. 127; hann er vel næmr, flug-næmr, or treg-næmr, ó-næmr; næmr á kver, nú er eg kominn hér, Stef. Öl.

NÆPA, u, f. [A. S. næpe; Engl. -nip in turnip; Lat. napus], a turnip; næpum ok ertrum, H. E. i. 395; næpna-reitr, a turnip-bed, Gbl. 544.

NÆR, adv. used both as positive and comparative of na-, q.v.; superl. næst; mod. usage makes nær the comparative, nærri the positive, cp. fjar, fjarri, firr, which are analogous: [A.S. and Engl. near; Scot. nar; Dan. nær]:-near: I. as positive, with dat., brautu nær, near the road, Hm. 71; hjarta nær, 94; borgum nær, Sighvat; nær Heiðabý, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); vera nær e-u, to be present at; hvergi nær, nowbere near; vóru þá búendr hvergi nær komnir, Ó. H. 210, Eg. 111, Grág. i. 69; nær eða fjarri, nigb or far, Fms. viii. 346: -nær aptni, near night, towards night, Hm. 97; nær morni, 100:near, according to, nær ætla ek þat lögum Íra, Ld. 76; er þat nær þinu skapi, Nj. 24. 2. metaph. near, close, sbarp; sem þú mátt vánu nær (probably) vita, Sks. 183 B; geta þess sumir til, at þú munir þér petta eigi nær ætla, folks say that it comes not from thy beart, Fms. xi. 280; Sigurdr þótti nær sér taka þetta bragð, it was cleverly done, vii. 219; cp. taka e-d nærri sér, to overstrain one's powers; hann hefir tekið nærri sér, . . . ok var nær hverjum vænna horfði, it was a drawn game, Nj. 45; e-m verdr nær styrt, to bave a narrow escape, Fms. v. 266; nær meir, more near to, Hom. 159; engi skal nær meir göra en, Gbl. 456. adv. nearly, almost; nær þrjátigi manna, Grett. 95 B; nær tuttugu, Eg. 37; níu hundruð eðr nær því, Fms. i. 109, Rb. 466; nær hundraði vetra, Landn. 322; nær tveggja manns-vaxta. Fas. ii. 508; siðaðr nær betr en. almost better than, Fms. i. 242; nær af öllum löndum, Ld. 28. compar. nearer; nær kirkju eða firr, K. þ. K.; nær vetfangi, Grág. ii. 43; ver eigi nær honum en mål nemi, Fms. iv. 28: temp., eigi nær vårpingi en ..., Grág. i. 100; eigi nær páskum en ..., 324: metaph. nearer to, bess firr var er beir gengu nær, Ld. 322. 2. fitter ; væri nær miklu, at ..., Valla L. 218; miklu er þetta nær, en ..., Þórð. 49. Nj.

B. Adv. and conj. [Dan. naar], when; hafbu njosn af nær þeir koma. Nj. 5; halda vörð á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung, Eg. 420;

37; nær er nú aptr at hversa en syrr, Fms. vi. 155: in mod. usage, iron.,

per er nær at pegja, it will be better for thee to bold thy tongue; per var



nær að vera kyr i

varð léttari, Grág. i. 349; nær þeir (supposed that) auka jömnu, ii. 257.

NÆRA, δ, [akin to Ulf. nisan and nasjan = σώζεσθαι, σώζειν; A.S. genesan; Germ. genesen; as also Germ. nabren, changing s into r]: -to nourish, nurse; ok næra svá sína unga, Sks. 48; næra sín híbýli, 326 B; engi gneisti lífsins má næra mik eðr lífga, Fms. x. 368; synir ne nærendt, nourisbers, H. E. i. 505 :- to nurse, refresb, beir bogu ok nærðu líkamina, Stj. 237; svá nærir önd mína hunang-fljótandi mál ór munni þínum, Eluc. 55; heldr at næra en slökkva, Sturl. ii. 15. reflex. to take slight food, so as just to keep body and soul together:to be refresbed, of a sick or faint person, nærðisk hón svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; hón dreypir víni á varrir þeim ok nærðusk þeir skjótt, Fas. iii. 571.

nær-föt, n. pl. under-clothing.

nær-gi, adv. [-gi], whensoever; nærgi er, Korm. (in a verse), Grág. i. 154, ii. 124; nærgi sem launat verðr, Nj. 77.

nær-gætinn, adj. = nærgætr.

ner-getni, f. 'guessing true,' guessing what a person can bear and perform, with the notion of kindness, opp. to exaction.

ner-geetr, adj. 'guessing true,' Eb. 262, Fs. 45, 54, Nj. 254. ner-gongull, adj.; vera n. e-m, to be near about one's person, Sks. 279: in a less good sense, to mob, throng one, 361 B.

nær-hæfis, adv. nearly, almost.

næring, f. nourishment, food, Germ. nabrung, Sks. 48 B, 51, Anecd. 4. næringar-lauss, adj. (leysi, n.), taking no food, of one sick.

nær-kominn, part. 'near come to,' entitled to, Fms. ix. 250, 345.

nær-kona, u, f. a midwife, Stj. 247, 248.

nær-kváma, u, f. a coming near, Sks. 38.

nær-kvæmi or -kæmi, f. a 'coming near to,' accuracy, Sks. 443, 482 B. nær-kvæmr or nær-kæmr, adj. close, Stj. 270:-accurate, med nærkæmri visku, Sks. 572 B.

nærri, adv. = nær, near, nigb; sitja nærri, Grág. i. 50; ganga nærri, Fms. vi. 112; vera hvergi nærri, vii. 283, Sks. 363 (compar.); nærri

túni, Lv. 44; nærri sér, Sks. 363 B.

B. Adj. compar. answering to ná-, nearer, and superl. næstr, nearest; hinn nærri ok hinn norðari partr, Stj. 94; þeir er nærri vóru, Nj. 237: nearly entitled to, þótt þær sé nærri arfi, Grág. i. 204; the compar. is II. superl., 1. gener. neut, next after; ba er næstir búa, Grág. i. 82 B, 115: of time, næstir eptir e-n, Fms. i. 108; par næst, Eg. 512; enn næsta vetr, the next winter, Ld. 180; inn næsta dag eptir, Grag. i. 57; næstu nótt eptir, Fms. vi. 166; hinn næsta vetr er ek kem til Islands, ii. 34. 2. also next preceding; hann hafði sekr orðit it næsta sumar (= næsta sumar áðr), Íb. 10; hefir svá fram farit inn næsta mánuð, Fms. iii. 117; á hinum næsta sunnudegi, N. G. L. i. 348; á hinum næsta fundi, Sks. 237; áðr hann fór hit næsta sinn af Noregi, Fms. i. 204; hvar skildisk þú við þetta skeyti næsta III. metaph, nearest in point of right sinni (the last time), xi. 71. or title; sá er boði er næstr, Gpl. 294; vér erum næstir sigrinum, Fms. i. 168:—neut., it næsta, hann sat it næsta honum, Nj. 2, 50, Ld. 26.

neur-spár, adj. 'neur-spaeing,' prophesying true, Bárð. 164. neur-sýnn, adj. sbort-sighted, Sturl. i. 70.

nær-vera, u, f. presence, Hkr. iii. 276.

nær-verandi (-verandis), part. being present, Th. 77, Fms. v. 200. næst, superl.; næst bæ Arinbjarnar, Eg. 515; næst Skotlandi, 267; næst skapi, nearest to one's mind; par næst Gunnarr, Nj. 240, and temp., Grag. i. 242:—temp. next, last, næst er ek beidda, Sd. 187; næst nys, next before, just before, Hkv. 2. 7: er næst ræddum vit um, Sks. 239; því næst, þessu næst, next in turn, Fms. i. 118, vi. 144, Ísl. ii. 209; vil ek at hit reynit hverir munu næst séd hafa, who bave seen closest, i. e. truest, Fms. xi. 284.

næst, adv. next; í næst, Edda 103.

næsta, u, f. the last time; næstunni, Fms. iii. 140.

næsta, adv. the next time, last; kom svá næsta, at Ljótr lét þau orð um munn fara, Háv. 51: very, næsta gamall, very old, þórð. 68; næsta glaðr, Vigl. 16; þungt ok mæðisamt næsta, Hm. 125; þeir taka n. at amask við mik, Fs. 32.

næsta-bræðra, u, f. a female second cousin; ef maðr liggr með næstabræðru sinni, Grág. i. 345, Bjarn. 50; Þórdísi næstabræðru mína, 52. næsta-bræðra, -bræðri, m., either indecl., the bræðra being a gen. pl., or decl. as a weak noun, second cousins; næstubræðra eigu upp at rísa, Grág. i. 69; þeim mönnum er honum eru firnari en næstabræðri, 285; næstabræðrar, 229; næstabræðrum, ii. 172.

næstr, see nærri B.

næstum, adv. next before, the last time; hví heldr nú en næstum? Sks. 541; svá skildum vér næstum, Nj. 49; svá reiðr sem jarl var næstum, 134; næstum er vér komum á yðvarn fund, Fas. iii. 98, Fms. vi. 245, 370, Nj. 226, Eg. 411.

nætingr, m. a bird, the nightingale (?), a απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.)

nætr-, gen., see nótt C.

-nættr, adj. [nott]; in compds, ein-nættr, þrí-n., one, tbree nights old. NOF, f., pl. nafar, later nafir, [A.S. nafu], the clasps, naves, rings by

gora ord nær likast væri at veita atför jarli, Fms. i. 54; kveda å nær hón which the projecting ends of beams at the corners of walls were welded together, and when they were torn or broken the wall gave way; beir skutu öðrum endanum út í hyrninguna svá hart, at nafarnar (nafarnir Ed.) hrutu af fyrir utan, ok hlupu í sundr veggirnir, Eg. 91; þeir hlupu þá á veggina svá at af gengu nafarnar af timbr-stokkunum, Fas. ii. 43 (Hálfs S. in Bugge's Ed., Cod. nafarnir); hann átti lokrekkju görva af timbrstokkum ok brutu berserkirnir þegar upp svá at af gengu nafarnar fyrir útan, Eb. 41 new Ed. 2. a wbeel-nave; hann kallar bauginn nöf hjólsins, Edda. 3. metaph. the pole of the world; tveir eru hvirflar heimsins er fornir spekingar kölluðu nöfina nörðri ok ena syðri. Pr. 4. hjól-nöf, a wheel-nave; baug-nöf, the 'circle-nave' of a shield, Bragi: the phrase, vera kominn á fremste nöf, on the uttermost verge, brink (in extremis), at the end of one's resources. nögl, f. a nail; see nagl.

NÖKKURR, nökkvarr, nökkvat, see nekkverr.

nökkverr, m. a $\tilde{a}\pi$. $\lambda \epsilon \gamma$. in a dub. passage, a nick (= nykr?),—nökkvers nökkvi, the nick's coble = the stone, the rock (?), lasta lauss er lifnadi å nökkvers nökkva Bragi, when the guileless Bragi was left on the rock. Stor. 3; cp. hann tók dvergana, ok flytr þá á sæ út, 'ok setr þá í flæðar-sker,' Edda 48.

NÖKKVİ, a, m. [A.S. naca; O.H.G. nakko; Germ. nachen = biremis]: -a small boat rowed with a pair of sculls, a cock-boat, Edda 35 (the fishing-boat of Hymir the giant), 38 (of Balder's ship); beir sa mann einn róa frá hafi útan á einum nökkva, ... hann kastaði árunum ok hvelfði nökkvanum undir sér, Fms. i. 180, 182 (cp. the verse 181), Fas. ii. 232, 233, 236 (of the giant's boat); stein-nökkvi, a stained, painted boat (?), (not a stone boat), 231, Bárð. 3 new Ed.; hann sá at maðr reri útan ór Kaldár-ósi á járnnökkva, Landn. 78 (of an apparition): nokkva-maor, m. a man who rows a nokkvi, a sculler, Fms. ii. 180.

nökleikr (-leiki), m. nakedness, Stj. 34, 35. nökviðr, adj., thus in old vellums, or also contr. nökðan; spelt with ey, neyqban, Am. (Bugge); the true form is a single k, cp. mod. nakinn, not nakkinn, yet neycquipr in Hm. 49, and necquip in Skv. l. c. (Bugge): contr. forms, nekðir (n., pl. m.), Eluc. 26, MS. 625. 66; nökðir, Eluc. 46; neykôra, Sks. l. c.: mod. nakinn, nakin, nakiô, gen. nakins, but pl. naktir: [Ulf. nagahs=γυμνός; A.S. nacod; Engl. naked; O.H.G. nachat; Germ. nacht; Dan. nögen; Lat. nudus, qs. nugdus]:-nahed; lík skal eigi nökkvið niðr grafa, K. b. K. 24; vit nökvið hjún, Sks. 504 B; vera nökvið, Stj. 36; at þau sá sik nekvið, Eluc. 27, Maríu S. Egypt. passim; nökðra lima, Sks. 536 B; þegja (thus, as required both by sense and alliteration, not segja) skal burs ef hann sitr nökviðr við eld, a saying, cp. 'not to speak of a rope in a hanged man's house,' Isl. ii. 317; neiss er nökviðr halr (a saying, see neiss), Hm.; hón var nökvið, Eb. 97, v.l. 2 new Ed., but nökt in the text; þeir létu þá síga nökða í vök, 623. 33; klæddir eða nökðir, Eluc. 46:-metaph. of a sword, nökvið sverð, naked swords, Skv. 3. 4; nökðan mæki, Am. 47; nökö sverö, Fms. v. 233.

nöldr, n. a murmuring: nöldra, að, to murmur, grumble.

nöllra, að, = gnöllra, þiðr. 245.

nölta, t, to shiver from cold, Lex. Poët.

NOP, f. [napr, nepja], chilliness; e-m er i nöpinni við e-n, to bear hopar de malice against one, feel burt and offended.

nörðri, nörðstr, see nyrðri, nyrðstr.

Norfi, a, m. the giant of that name, the son of Loki, Stor.; see Narfi; Nörva-sund = Njörvasund, q. v.

nörtr, m. a nickname, Bs. i. 499; cp. narta.

NÖS, f., pl. nasar, mod. nasir; an s has been dropped, as may be seen from snös, berg-snös (q. v.), as also from Dan. snuse = to smell; [cp. Engl. nose; Germ. nase; Lat. nasus and nares]:—the nostrils, the nose as the organ of smelling, also of the front of the nose; nasar pessa likams skyldu vera erchidjáknar, þeir skyldu þefja ok ilma allan sætleik, Anecd.; opnar eru nasarnar, Nj. 154; eldar brenna ór augum hans ok nösum, Edda 41; svá at blóð hrjóti ór munni eðr nösum, Grág. ii. 11; bregða e-u fyrir nasar e-m, to put it before one's nose, Korm. 34; setja hnefa á nasar e-m, Ld. 36; höggit kom á nasir honum ok brotnaði nefit, Fms. iii. 186; fölr um nasar, pale-nebbed, Alm. 2; taka fyrir nasar e-m, Fs. 141; draga nasir at e-u, to snuffle, smell at a thing, Isl. ii. 136; stinga nosum i feld, to cover the face in one's cloak, Sighvat; stinga nösum niðr, to bite the dust, Fms. iii. 189; ef herra þinn lýkr nösum, bas bis nostrils shut, ceases to breathe, dies, Str. 27; adr en ek lýk nösum, pórd. 31 new Ed.; ber mun verða annat eins áðr en lýkr nösum, thy nostrils will be closed before that, a ditty, see the remarks to nabjargir; blod-nasar, bleeding at the nose; ríða kross í nasar ok eyru ok í hjarsa, N. G. L. i. 339:-in sing. only of one of the nostrils, upp i aðra nösina; það er ekki upp i hálfa nös á ketti, it will not fill the half of the nostril of a cat = it is nothing. metaph. of the beak of a ship; stögin festi á höfði skipsins ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v.l. COMPDS: nasa-læti, n. pl. snuffling, nasa-vit, n. the sense of scent, Mar. : metaph. of super-Fas. iii. 499. ficial knowledge.

nös-gás, f. a kind of goose, Gsp.: mod. bles-ond = anas. nötra, að, = gnötra (q. v.), Sd. 169.

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O, the fourteenth letter, is in the oldest Runes, on the stone in Tune, and on the Golden horn figured by $\mathbf{\hat{\chi}}$, which was evidently taken from the Greek $\mathbf{\hat{\Omega}}$; the later common Runic alphabet in earlier monuments has no δ , but uses u or au instead, e.g. on the Jellinge stone in Denmark. Afterwards the Rune $\mathbf{4}$, \mathbf{k} , or $\mathbf{4}$, $\mathbf{4}$, appears under the name of δ ss in the Runic poems— δ ss or flestra ier δa (= fjar δa) = all firths bave an oss (mouth). The form was evidently taken from the A. S. Runic B, which stands for a, and in A.S. is called os, which answers, not to Norse oss (ostium), but to ass (= ans, i.e. the heathen gods); but the Norsemen or Danes in borrowing the Rune seem to have misinterpreted its name or mistranslated it from ignorance of the phonetic laws existing between the A.S. and the Norse. The | in Scandinavian Runic inscriptions is therefore a mark of later date (11th or 12th century).

B. Pronunciation.—The o is either short (o) or long (b); the former (o) is sounded like Engl. o in cod, the latter (d) as in Engl. no, note; but the rules given at the beginning of the introduction to letter A (p. 1) apply equally to this letter, bod being sounded bawth, but kross in North. E. cross.

C. Changes.—In most of the oldest vellums o instead of u is used throughout in inflexions, -o, -or, -om, -on, -oô, -ot, -osk, -oll, -onn, instead of -u, -ur, -um...-unn (Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 1, A); afterwards both forms are used indiscriminately, till in the 15th century the u prevailed, and has kept its place ever since; whether there was a difference in sound, and what, we are unable to state. 2. so also in a few root words, god, goll, fogl, oxi, skolu, monu, hogr, togr, monr (Dan. mon), smogoll, = guð, gull, fugl, uxi, skulu, munu, hugr, tugr, munr, smugull; on the other hand, is sonr (a son), but sunr the older form. 8. a and o or u interchange in the inflexions, fagnaðr, fognoðr, fögnuðr; kallan, kollon, köllun. 4. ú has changed into ó in the prefixed negative, ó-vitr for n-vitr (unwise). 5. jú into jó, njóta, originally njúta; ljós, Swed. ljús: forms like mjókr for mjúkr, dókr for dúkr may also be found in II. \acute{a} , the vowel-change of \acute{a} (see vellums, but are very rare. p. 1), is frequently spelt o (tor, nott, = tor, nott), but was in sound different from o proper, and has since disappeared from the language, although remains of this 'umlaut' still exist in nótt, ól, spónn (= nott, ol, sponn), but this o is sounded exactly like common o. So also o and o are confounded in MSS., bornom = bornom = bornom. For the absorption of consonants see Gramm. p. xxx, col. I, and the words themselves.

Owing to the inability of the Scandinavian languages to sound v (w) before a vowel of the u class, several root words, which in dictionaries of the cognate languages (Germ., Engl.) begin with w, are in the Icelandic to be found under o, as okr, ord, orka, ormr, Odinn, odr, ósk, ómr; as also j, in ok (jugum), ostr, and ok the conjunction.

obláta or oblát, f. [Lat. word], a sacramental wafer, oblát, acc., 625. 192; oblátu buðkr, Vm. 6.

odd-hagr, adj. skilled in wood-carving, Bs. i. 143, Fas. i. 292.

odd-hending, f. a metrical term, when the first rhyming syllable stands at the head of a verse; thus in baf-lödur skeflir the syllable 'haf' is an oddhending, Edda (Ht.) 121: in mod. usage, in Ballads (Rimur), it means two rhyming syllables in the first, and one in the second line, three being an odd number of rhyme syllables—thus, sveipaor mund | á silki hrund | sat eg undir kvendi is an oddhending.

odd-hendr, adj. written in the metre oddhending, Edda 139.

odd-hvass, adj. sbarp-pointed, Bs. ii. 172.

oddi, a, m. a triangle, a point or tongue of land, Landn. 294, v.l.; vaxinn með þremr oddum, Fms. x. 272. II. metaph. from the triangle, an odd number, opp. to even; ein er bæn, eða þrjár, fimm, eða sjau, því er bæna tal í odda, en eigi í jafna tölu, at sú tala er í odda er, merkir eining, ok má eigi deila i tvá hluti jafna, 625. 187: hence the metaph. phrase, standask i odda, to be at odds (Shakesp.), quarrelling; stóðsk allt í odda með þeim Þormóði ok Gesti, Fb. ii. 204 (skarsk í odda, Fbr. 81 new Ed. less correct); hefir nú ok í odda staðizk með oss um hríð, Ísl. ii. 180. III. freq. in local names, of a tongue of land; Oddi, Odda-staor, whence Odda-verjar, m. pl. the men from Oddi :-- as a pr. name, Oddi, Stjörnu-Oddi = Star-Oddi, Oddi the astronomer, an Icelander of the 12th century skilled in astronomy, from whom proceeded the computation called Odda-tal, n. the calculus of Oddi, Rb. 6. COMPDS: odda-maor, m. [Dan. op-mand, qs. 'oddmand']:-the third man, who gives the casting vote, the odd man (third, fifth...): as in the saying, oddamaðr er opt inn þriði, | jafntrúr skal sá beggja liði, Mkv.; hvárt sem tveir megu eða fleiri göra sátt, enda verða peir eigi ásáttir, þá er rétt at þeir taki sér oddamann, Grág. i. 485; þeir conceit; því at hón verðr eigi svá mikil, at þar muni of þitt allt i liggu.

🕈 skyldi sjálfir semja sættir sínar, en Rafn vera oddamaðr, ef þá skildi á, odda-tala, u, f. an odd number. Sturl. iii. 179.

ODDR, m. [A. S. ord; Germ. ort = 'point' of land, spot, place, but in early Germ. = Lat. cuspis; Dan.-Swed. od, odd]:-a point of a weapon, Am. 59, Karl. 506, K. p. K. 96, and in countless instances, kniis-oddt, nálar-o., als-o., spjóts-o. (but blóðrefill of a sword): the allit. phrase, oddr ok egg, Hom. 33; med oddi ok eggju, with point and edge, at the sword's point, by force, Nj. 149, Grág. ii. 13; ætla ek at sækja oddi ok eggju frændleifð mína, O. H. 32; brjóta odd af oflæti sínu, to break the point of one's pride, to bumble oneself, Nj. 94: poët. a point, spear, folvar oddar, Hkv. 1. 52; sedja ara oddum, 2. 7; oddar gorva jarli 2. a spur, which in olden times had a single point, megin, see jarl. see Worsaae, No. 356. II. metaph. the front; hann hafði yxnum skipat í odd á liði sínu, Fms. x. 404. 2. a leader; hann var oddr ok æsir fyrir þessum úfriði, Fms. viii. 57, v. l. III. a pr. name, Oddr as well as Oddi: in compds, of men, Odd-bjorn, Odd-geirr, Odd-leifr, Odd-marr; of women, Odd-björg, Odd-frior, Oddkatla, Odd-laug, Odd-leif, Odd-ný, and in the latter part bor-oddr, Arn-oddr, Landn.

odd-viti, a, m. a leader, chief, who marches ahead, Hkv. Hjörv. 10,

Hkv. 2. 10, O. H. 61, 214, Niorst. 108.

OF, prep. with dat. and acc., the form varies; umb is an obsolete and rare form, hence um, sounded umm, which is far the most common form in old writers, and has altogether superseded both umb and of: [the 'of' answers nearest to Ulf. uf; O. H. G. oba; Germ. ob; Gr. ὑπό; Lat. sub; Sansk. upa.] Most of the oldest vellums, as also the poets, prefer to use 'of,' yet not all, for the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda in nine cases out of ten writes um, so also did the Cod. Acad. primus (the Kringla) of the Hkr.; and this is important, for these two vellums are our chief sources for old poetry; on the other hand, the Cod. Reg. of the Snorra Edda prefers 'of.' Among other vellums the old fragment of the Orkn. S. (Arna-Magn. No. 325) mostly uses 'of,' as of nóttina, Orkn. 110; of hans daga, 178; of Jól, 180; of daga þeirra bræðra, 182; but also 'um.' e. g. ofan um sik, ofan um hann, id. The word will be given in full under letter U, so that a few references may suffice here: in the sense over, Lat. super, with dat. and acc., a. jord grar of sgztum barma, Eg. (in a verse); brann of fylki, Yt.; of svírum, Hornklon; dik flæði of líkum, Fms. xi. 191; sjár þýtr of árum, vi. (in a verse); of bý breiðum, Lex. Poët. β. with acc., of nýt regin, Vþm. 13: of dróttmögu, II; of liðu, Sdm. 9; of sumar, Vsp. 40; of garð risa, Gs.; of lopt ok lög, Hkv.; úlfr gengr of ynglings börn, Eg. (in a verse); vestr fór ek of ver, Höfuðl. I; liggja of ungan Mörukára, Fms. vi. (in a II. in a causal sense = Lat. ob; of sanna sok, for a just sake, justly, Fms. ii. 322 (in a verse); of minna, for a less cause, Glum. (in a verse); of litla sök, Lex. Poët.; of sannar deildir, id.; of minni sorgir, Korm. (in a verse).

OF and um, an enclytic particle, chiefly placed before verbs or participles, seldom before nouns; it is obsolete, and occurs only in old poetry and now and then in the oldest prose; the spelling varies, for here too the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, as also the Kringla, mostly preter um, so as to take examples from the poem Hm., um skodask, um skygnask, 1; um getr, 8; um á (owns), 9; þylsk hann um, um getr, 17; um farit, 18; sins um máls, 21; um gelr, 29; um þörf, 38; um getr, 58, 65; um dvelr, 59; um viðrir, 74; um lagit, 84; um vakin. 100; um komin, um sofin, 101; um kominn, 104; um gaf, 105; um geta, 123; um heilli, 129; um reist, 145; um stendr, 154; um kann, 163: of gat, 140; of alinn, 72; of kom, 145; of vitaor, 100; of blotio, 145: vf, vf booit, 67; vf heimtir, 14: thus in this single poem 'um' occurs about twenty-four times, 'of' five times, and 'vf' twice: for the other poems see Bugge's Edition: on the other hand, of traddi, Gh. 2; of prumir, Gm. 8; of hyggi, 34; at ek öllum öl yðr of heita, Hým. 3: of geta, 4; of teknir, 14; of heitt, 32:—in prose, ef maðr má eigi of koma, Grag. ii. 209; of förlar, Kb. 14; of telrat, 178; er heðan of sér. Isl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 387; en er of set eigi ljos, but you see not the light, 645. 81; at eigi of sá á miðli, Ib. 11; má of rannsaka, 677. 6; þó at báðum of göri, 2; ok af því of eykr eigi atkvæði, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; sem menn of bera megu, Hom. (St.); at hann megi jafníuss of vera, id., and passim in that old vellum, see Fritzner's Dict. s. v.; ef pri um náir, Grág. (Kb.) 209; ef þeir um sitja, 74; um ves, 76; um taki. 89; um göra (twice), 109; um telrat, 194; um býðr, 230; um komi. 234; ef sól um sæi, if the sun was to be seen, ch. 29. before nouns; sins um máls, Hm. (see above); um þörf, 38; as hans of dólgr, Skv.; Baldrs of barmi, Haustl.; öll of rök, Alm. 9; of skopt. kinsmen, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; of tregi, Gkv. 1. 3 (thus Bugge in two words); þórs of rúni, Haustl.; of kúgi, an oppressor, Fms. vii. (in 2 verse); with adjectives, of reior, Skm.: it remains in some old sayings or phrases, an er illt um gengi; um seinan, Nj. 91.

OF, adv. [this particle is closely akin to the prep. of; the extended form ofr- (q. v.) is mostly used in compds, not singly, and answers to Gr. ὑπέρ, Lat. super, Engl. above]: 1. 25 subst. excess, pride, Ld. 318; við of, to excess, Isl. ii. 154; þótti hirðmönnum hans við of, N.G.L. i. 14. hversu mikit, they thought it was beyond measure, Vigl. 17; um of, to excess: the phrase, of sem van, too much or too little; pad er of sem 2. with gen., of fjar, immensity of wealth, Nj. 9, 27, Eg. 68, O. H. 198; of lids, a vast bost of men, Hkr. ii. 265; of manna, Fms. vi. 146.

B. Adv. too, Lat. nimis, and may be used with any adjective; when with adjectives it is better written separately, of gamall, too old; of ungr, too young, Ld. 262; of langr, of stuttr, Art. 96; of storr, of litill, Eg. 50; of harðr, of linr, of góðr, of vándr, of kaldr, of heitr, of magr, of feitr, of digr, of breiðr, of mjór, of hár, of lágr, of víðr, of þröngr, of margr, of fár, of mart, Njarð. 372; of þögull, of heimskr, of máligr, Art. 30, 82. with adverbs; of mjök, too much, Eg. 226, Isl. ii. 391; of fjarri, Fms. ii. 181; of lengi, too long, x. 379; of seint, too late, Art. 96; of snemma, of árla, too early; cp. um of víða, of sjaldan, of opt, etc. the neut. of a past part., overmuch, too much, with the notion of having overdone or sometimes wishing not to have done it; hafa of drukkit, to bave drunk too much, Gm. 51; hafa of aukit, Eg. 202, Hkr. ii. 209; hafa of gefit, to bave given more than one likes, Ld. 318; hafa of gört, to bave transgressed, Nj. 221, Fms. xi. 333; eigi of heint, Grett. 124; hafa of keypt, bought too dear, Jb. 372; hafa of mælt, Fms. i. 163; þykjast hafa of talað, wish one had not said it; sé mér þetta of mælt, Mar.; hafa of tekið við e-n, to bave gone too far, Fms. viii. 258; hafa of seinat, too late, Ld. 144, Fas. i. 196; um seinat, Fms. viii. 162:—'of'is opp. to 'van-,' too much, too little, hafa van-dæmt, of-dæmt, of-mælt, Gbl. 378; van-refst of-refst, 272; of-talt van-talt, 477; of-alnir, van-alnir, Grág. i. 455. III. rarely with verbs; of-tala, to talk too much.

ofa, u, f. overbearing (= of 1); frett hefir old ofu ba (pride, pomp?), Am. I; létt sésk Atli ofu pína, A. little beeds thy overbearing, Skv. 3. 31. ofa-, in compds, = of, vastness: ofa-fé, mikit ofafé, a vast amount of money, Fær. 11; ofafé mikit, Fms. vii. 232: ofa-mikill, adj.; ofa-

mikit fé, Hkr. i. 182, 284; ofamikit herfang, Orkn. 378. of-allt or of-vallt, adv. always, Orkn. 90, etc.; see avalt or avallt. ofan, adv., in pior. S. often spelt oman, [Goth. obana; A. S. ofan; Germ. oben]:-from above, down, downwards; falla ofan, to fall down, 623. 24, Eg. 240; taka ofan hús, to pull down, 100; fóru ofan þangat, Nj. 68; hann klauf ofan allan skjöldinn...reist ofan allan fótum, from top to bottom, 246; hann hjó frá ofan höndina, separated, cut off the band, 160: metaph., telja e-t ofan, to 'talk down,' dissuade, Fms. xi. 11; taka ofan, to uncover the bead. II. with prepp. denoting motion from above; ofan af landi, Eg. 32; ofan af himnum, down from beaven; ofan til skipa, 244; ofan eptir dal, ofan eptir eyrum; hann féll ofan fyrir klettinn, be fell down over the rock, Fær. 31; ofan fyrir bjargið, ganga ofan i fen, to sink, plunge into the fen, Nj. 21; veit ba heldr fyrir ofan, it sloped downwards, Fær. 40; detta ofan i, to sink down into the mire, of cattle; þeir riðu ofan í Skaptártungu, Nj. 261; ofan í fjöru, ofan í dalinn, ofan i gröfina, etc.; ofan á herðar, mitt læri, ofan á belti, 2; or himni ofan, down from beaven, Clem. 21; ofan frá Merkjá, Eg. 100; hann lét (the garment) falla ofan um sik...sem klæðit hrundi ofan um hann, Orkn. 182; ofan um is, down through the ice. motion; ofan á, upon, Lat. super; stendr hann bar á ofan, O. H. 108; liggja ofan á, leggjask ofan á, setja, láta ofan á e-t, etc.; ríða ofan á milli, to sit between the packs of a pack-borse; leggia of an yfir, to cover over, Fas. i. 377. III. the uppermost part; vidr ofan, large at the top, Fær. 29. IV. adverbial, a ofan, over and above, to boot, into the bargain, Grett. 94, Fms. ii. 42; á þat ofan, Bs. i. 71; fyrir þat ofan, besides, Grág. i. 428: fyrir ofan, with acc.; fyrir ofan hús, Nj. 199; fyrir ofan kné, 28; fyrir ofan sjó, Fms. iv. 354; steinveggr var fyrir ofan, above, bigber up, Orkn. 310; fyrir ofan ok nedan. above the surface of; ofan jardar, above earth, alive; ofan sjoar, afloat.

ofan-fall, n. a downfall, Fms. ii. 276, Fbr. 88: a down-pour, of rain, Sturl. i. 163, Ann. 1391, Fas. i. 64, Karl. 527.

ofan-for, f. a descending, Isl. ii. 339.

ofan-ganga, u, f. a descent, Sturl. i. 180, Eb. 218, Eg. 229, Stj. 365. ofan-högg, n. a cutting down, Pr. 414.

ofan-i-gjöf, f. payment into the bargain :- rebuke.

ofan-reið, f. a riding downwards, Sturl. iii. 245.

ofan-verőr, adj., opp. to nedanverðr (q.v.), the upper, uppermost; i ofanvert bjargit, Hkr. i. 290; komnir i ofanvert riðit, Fms. ii. 5; skegg á ofanverðu barðinu, 310; breiðr at ofanverðu, Isl. ii. 345; á ofanverðu fjalli, Str. 54; á ofanverðri Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 292; frá öndverdu til ofanverds, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; frá ofanverdu allr prjónaðr, John xix. 23. 2. temp. in the later part of a period, opp. to ondveror; ofanveroa nott, towards the end of the night, late in the night, Fms. iv. 54, Gullh. 27; öndurða ... ofanverða æfi sína, Ver. 25, Rb. 410; á ofanverðum dögum Haralds, Fb. ii. 182, Gísl. 3.

ofarla, adv. = ofarliga, in a temp. sense, towards the end of a certain length of time; á hans dögum ofarla, 623. 11, Fms. iv. 24, xi. 201; o. á Langa-föstu, v. 168:-metaph., the phrase, bita e-m ofarla, to bite sbarply, Hm. 119.

ofar-liga, adv. bigb up, in the upper part, opp. to nedarliga, q. v.; o. í dalnum, o. í skálanum, o. á fjöllum, Grett. 111, Fms. v. 197, K. A. 70, 😓

2. metaph., þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarliga klæja, their upper part will itch, i.e. in the vital parts of their body, = sorely, Nj. 239, cp. Hm. 119; at sadir þinn tæki o. til launanna, thy father was made to smart for it, Ölk. 37; o. mun liggja újafnaðr í þér, of barefaced impudence, Grett. 134. 3. temp., ofarliga á Jólum, Fms. vii. 272; ofarliga á hans dögum, Orkn. 136; o. á æfi Sigurðar konungs, Fms. vii. 162.

ofarr, adv., compar. answering to of, upp, yfir, opp. to nedarr, q.v.; superl. ofarst, but better efst, q.v.:-above, bigber up; sumir ofarr sumir nedarr, Hkr. i. 71; annat augat mun ofarr en annat, Fms. vi. 206; ofarr á legsteininum, Al. 65; ofarr í ánni, Edda 75; o. en nú gangi flóð, Grág. ii. 354; draga segl ofarr, Hkv. 1. 29. 2. temp. later, more advanced in time; pvi meirr er ofarr var, Bs. i. 137. hættú, hættú! ok lát eigi ofarr koma þessa fólsku, stop, stop! and let not this nonsense go farther, Bs. i. 810.
4. with a compar., ofar meir, upper-more, higher up, Fms. ix. 4c6: temp. later, 499; sem ofar meirr 4. with a compar., of ar meir, (below, in a book) mun heyrask mega, Stj. 13; sem ofar meirr mun sagt II. superl. ofarst, uppermost, = efst (q. v.), Edda 2, Fms. vii. 64, N. G. L. i. 59, Hkr. i. 146, Grág. ii. 402.

of-at, n. (afat, Hom. 31, 53, 71), over-eating, gluttony, Skalda 208, Greg. 25, Barl. 42.

of-beldi, proncd. obbeldi, n. [qs. ofveldi], violence, overbearing, Fms. i. 221, vii. 20, Al. 10, N. G. L. i. 458, H. E. i. 470. COMPDS: ofof beldis-maor, m. an overbeldis-fullr, adj. overbearing, Stj. 8. bearing man, Stj. 85.

of-bjóða, bauð, only impers. mér of býðr, it amazes, sbocks, me.

of-bleyði, f. cowardice, Sks. 75.

of-boo, n. a sbock, terror; i ofbodi, in amazement: - ofbods, adv. sbockingly, very. of boos-legr, adj. sbocking.

of-bræði, f. passion, impatience, Hom. 85. of-dan, n. too much bonour; bad er o. fyrir mig, (conversational.)

of-deildir, f. pl. quarrelsomeness, Hom. 85.

of-dirfo, f. foolbardiness, K. A. 232, Fms. iii. 68, vii. 18, 161, H. E. i.

504, Str. 50. ofdirfðar-fullr, adj. foolbardy, H. E. i. 473. of-dirfska, u, f. = ofdirfo, passim in mod. usage

of-dramb, n. arrogance, conceit, Edda 7, O.H. 88, Sks. 462. of-

drambs-fullr, adj. conceited, Fms. v. 217, Hom. 123. of-drykkja, u, f. (af-drykkja, Hom. 31, 53), indulgence in drink,

Fms. viii. 251, ix. 424, Barl. 42, Ghl. 276, Skålda 208. maðr, m. a drunkard, 623. 15, Fms. viii. 252, Barl. 137.

of-dul, f. great conceit, Finnb. 300.

of-dyri, n. (umdyri, Hom. 82 thrice), the 'over-door,' the lintel, Ver. 21, Stj. 279, Gbl. 345.

of-dælska, u, f. pertness, Sks. 519, v.l.

of-fari, 2dj. baving gone too far, doing wrong; verða offari, Fms. iii. 21, viii. 237, xi. 436, Bs. i. 296, 837.

of-fita, u, f. too much stoutness. of-fors, n. insolence, Grett. 110 A, Fms. v. 181. offors-fullr, adj. insolent, Grett. 70 new Ed.

OFFR, n., also spelt ofr, [Lat. offertum; Germ. offer], an offering, Fms. ix. 277, Sks. 699, 781, Hkr. iii. 66, Bs. i. 820, Anecd. 8; fórnir ok heilög offr, id.; einskis beirra offr skal taka til heilags altaris, K. A. 208; til prests offrs, 102; prestinum til offrs, Vm. 118; at hann hefði sukkat gózi ok offri hins heilaga Ólafs konungs, þá hann hafði með at taka offrinu, Bs. i. 820.

offra, 2d, [Germ. opfern; Engl. offer], to make an offering, sacrifice; offra e-m e-t, Mar.: o. sik Guði, K. A. 58. 2. to make a gift, to present, in an eccl. sense, Al. 17: with dat. of the thing, hann offraði miklu fé til grafar Dróttins, Fms. vii. 92; offraði frú Kristín borðkeri miklu, x. 87; hann lét göra kirkju ok offraði þar til gullhring, 153; þeir vóru leiddir til altaris at offra, ix. 277: reflex., H.E. i. 405.

of-framsækni, f. intruding oneself, Sks. 295.

offran, f. an offering, Stj. 109.

of-freistni, f. over-temptation, Barl. 158.

offrend, f. an offering, Hom. 113, Str. 80.

of-fylli, f. surfeit, Al. 153, Hom. 31: medic. dropsy. of-gangr, m. 'over-going,' excess, Fms. iii. 39; ganga ofgöngum, Gísl. 79, N. G. L. i. 169; ganga ofgangi, Fms. vii. 269: o. sjóvar, Barl. 19; elds o., D. N. ii. 95; o. frosts ok jökla, Sks. 12 new Ed.

of-gangsi, adj. over-prevailing, Sks. 339. of-geigr, m. a great sbock, Hom. (St.)

of-geytlan, f. bragging, Hom. 85.

of-gjafir, f. pl. paying into the bargain, Nj. 18, v. l.

of-geo, n. pl. great advantages, Hkr. iii. 285.

of-göngli, f. prevalence, Sks. 339, v. l. of-harmr, m. affliction, Fms. iii. 166.

of-heyrn, f., medic. a tingling in the head, Fél. x.

of-hiti, a, m. excessive beat, Hom. 87

of-hlaða, hlóð, to overload: of-hleðsla, u, f. overloading.

of-hlatr, m. immoderate laughter, Hom. 85. of-hlýr, m. a calm, poët., Alm. 23.

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of-hyldgan, f. 'over-flesh,' proud flesh, of a wound, Fél. x.

of-katr, adj. exulting, Fms. vi. 110, vii. 23, Fagrsk. 128.

of-keti, f. wantonness, Fms. ix. 352, 404, 445, Hom. 86.

of-leyfingr, m. a person made too much of, Grett. 121 A.

of-kerski, f. petulance, Nj. 129, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.

of-kvæni, n. uxoriousness, Fms. iv. 21.

of-latinn, part. much lamented, Sighvat.

of-léttleikr, m. alertness, Sks. 19.

of-latligr, adj. showy, Sturl. iii. 156, Fbr. 56.

of-jarl, m. an 'over-earl,' an over-match; verda mér sumir ofjarlar hér í

héraðinu, Valla L. 206; Jóab, er mér verðr ofjarl fyrir stórleika sakir, Stj. 537: in a play of words, Einarr þambar-skelfir sá þetta ok mælti, ofjarl,

ofjarl, fóstri !--Kann ek ekki við því, at yðr þykki sumt ofjarl en sumt

of-kapp, n. stubbornness, Gpl. 199, Bret. 38, Sturl. ii. 15, Finnb. 332.

of-lati, a, m. a gaudy person, Landn. 273, Ld. 20, Nj. 142, Sturl. i. 19,

of-inndæli, f. over-comfort, easy life, Hom. 86.

ekki at manna, Fms. vi. 53.

oflát, f. = obláta, q. v.

of-látungr, m. = ofláti.

Fms. ii. 6, Gisl. 14.

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of-léttliga, adv. willingly, promptly, Ld. 182, Fms. iii. 91.
 of-lettr, adj. prompt, easy, ready, Fms. ii. 99; o. til goora verka,
Hom. (St.); skulu vér nú vera þér auðveldir ok ofléttir til allra hluta er
bú vilt at vér görim, Stj., Fms. iv. 134 (spelt afléttr).
 of-lio, n. an overwhelming force; vera oflioi borinn, Nj. 180; ef menn
bera þá ofliði, ok láta þá eigi ganga til dóms, Grág. i. 111.
zeal; því þér hafit mér veitt fullt lið, ef eigi oflið, Fms. vii. 143.
 of-ljóst, n. adj. a metrical term, a pun, equivocation in poetry; pessi
orðtök hafa menn til at yrkja fólgit, ok er þat kallat ofljóst, Edda 110,
Skálda 183, 189.
 of-ljótr, adj. very bideous, Hým. 23.
 of-lægja, d, to bumble, Post. 209.
 of-læti, n. self-assumption, Hom. 152.
 of-löskr, adj. very slovenly, Lex. Poët.
 of-maor, m. = ofjarl; vera e-m o., Orkn. 426.
 of-magn, n. = oflid; in bera e-n ofmagni, to overpower, Fas. iii. 175.
 of-megri, f. starvation, N. G. L. i. 25, Ghl. 502.
 of-metnaor, m. over-pride, over-assumption, Nj. 17, O. H. 69, Sks.
461, Stj. 8, 144, 145, Hom. 86, 107, Ver. 10, Greg., Mar., Bs., passim
                              COMPDS: ofmetnaðar-fullr, adj. full of
in old and mod. usage.
                 ofmetnaðar-maðr, m. an over-proud man, Vigl. 17,
pride, 625. 90.
MS. 677. 11, Stj. 36. ofmetnaðar-samr, adj. arrogant, Bs. i. 854.
 of-metnask, ad, to pride oneself, Karl. 197.
 of-mikill, adj. 'over-muckle,' excessive, Gm. 21.
 of-munuo, f. sensuality, Hom. (St.)
 of-mælgi, f. loquacity, Stj. 155.
 OFN, m., spelt omn, Blas. 46; an older form ogn, Boldt 48, answer-
ing to Goth. and Swed.: [Ulf. aubns = κλίβανος; Engl. oven; Swed. ugn; Dan. ovn, kakkel-ovn; Germ. ofen; cp. Gr. ιπν-ος]:—an oven, furnace,
esp. in Norway, where there are no hot springs for bathing, Rb. 386,
Ver. 29, Stj. 273, Fms. vii. 245, Bs. i. 223, Eb. 47 new Ed.; stein-ofn, a
furnace of bricks (?), referring to the year 1316, Bs. i. 830, where the pas-
sage may refer to warming the apartments.
                                                   2. an oven for baking;
gékk hón til nauðig ok bakaði í ofninum, Hom. 113; in olden times,
as at the present day, baking and dairy work were in the women's charge.
COMPDS: ofns-eldr, m. an oven-fire, Stj. 112.
                                                        ofn-grjót, n. pl.
oven-stones, bricks (?), Fms. vii. 323, viii. 166 (referring to the latter part
of the 12th century).
                           ofn-reykr, m. smoke from an oven, Stj. 124.
ofn-stofa, u, f. an 'oven-closet,' close stove, batb-room, Fms. vi. 440,
where it is stated that king Olave the Quiet (1066-1093) was the first
who introduced ovens or stoves (ofn-stofa) into the hall instead of the
old open fires, see eldr (II); these stoves served for bathing and for heat-
ing the rooms; hann lét ok fyrst göra ofnstofur ok steingólf vetr sem
sumar. The account of the death of the Berserkers in Eb. ch. 28, refer-
ring to the 10th century, may therefore be an anachronism and not an
historical fact, for it is reported as extraordinary for Iceland that a bishop
of Holar (a Norseman) in the year 1316 built a 'stone-oven' (brick-oven)
in his house, Laur, S. I. c.
 of-neyzla, u, f. intemperance, Stj. 143, H. E. i. 519, Jb. 404.
 ofnir, m. the name of a serpent, Gm., Edda (Gl.)
 of-pruðleikr, m. great pomp, Str. 82.
 of-prúðliga, adv. with great pomp, Str. 81.
 of-prýði, f. pomp, show, Hom. 85.
 OFR, adv. [cp. Goth. ufar; Engl. over; O. H. G. upar; Germ. über;
Lat. super; Gr. ὑπέρ]:—over-greatly, exceedingly: with gen. but rarely,
ofr fjár is perh. only a misprint for of fjár, Lv. 103 (paper MS.); other-
wise as a prefix chiefly to substantives and adjectives.
afl, n. = ofrefli, Grag. ii. 192. ofr-ast, f. passionate love, Fms. vii. 357.
ofr-bord, n. overboard; in the metaph. phrase, detta fyrir ofrbord, to
             rd, lose beart and courage. Ofr-dýrr, adj. over-dear, biskup kvaðsk vænta at menn munu þessum ofsa af ser hrinda, bb. ofr-efli, n. overwhelming force, odds, Eg. 351, Fms. i. 199, iii. 450; ofsi ok löglausa, O. H. 238, Eb. 116; ofsa ok yūrgaig.
fall overboard, lose beart and courage.
Þórð. 65.
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🌣 viii. 90, Ísl. ii. 363: beyond one's strength, Oddr kvað sér þat ekki oftefií, Korm. 38, Eb. 112, Fms. i. 203; med ofrefli, Al. 134: excess, immensity, o. frosts, Sks. 36 new Ed.; mikit o. gulls, Mar.: gen., ofreflis sjoldi, immensity, Stj. 95. ofreflis-menn, in. pl. powerful men, bearing all down, Nj. 75, Eg. 425, 520. ofr-fjöldi, a, m. an immense bost, Karl. 506. ofr-gangr, m. = ofgangr, Sks. 18, 33 new Ed. ofr-garpr, m. an overdaring man, Grett. 156 new Ed. ofr-gjöld, n. pl. fearful, dire retribution, Skv. 2.4. ofr-harmr, m. an overwhelming sorrow, ofr-hefnd, f. a fearful vengeance, Am. 72. Fb. i. 512, Fas. i. 181. ofr-hiti, a, m. an overwhelming heat, Hrafn. 15, Mar. m. a fearless, daring man, Nj. 220, Fms. i. 155, ii. 66, vi. 324, Fs. 54, Korm. 90: = ofrhugr, akefo ok o., Fms. ii. 319. ofr-hugr, m. dauntless courage, Edda (pref.) ofr-kapp, n. fierceness, stubbornness, Ld. 178, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. vi. 146, 417, Eb. 98, Fb. ii. 51. maor, m. a fierce, stubborn man, Fs. 52, Glum. 373, Isl. ii. 369, Fas. i. ofr-kuldi, a, m. excessive cold, Sks. 87. ofr-lengi, adv. very long, Hkr. i. 102. ofr-lio, n. overwhelming force; bera e-n offlidi, to overpower, Fms. i. 154, Hkr. ii. 371, Barl. 190. ofr-ligr, adj. excesofr-mata, adv. beyond sive; ofrligt er um örleik þinn, Skíða R. 26. ofr-menni, n. a mighty champion, Eb. 248. measure, Fas. iii. 424. ofr-mikill, adj. very great, Sks. 141, Hkr. iii. 65. ofr-mælgi, f. ofr-mæli, n. big talk, Edda 57bigb words, vaunting, Vpm. 10. ofr-skjótt, n. adj. very soon, Hkr. ii. 190. ofr-vald, n. = ofrefi. ofr-verkr, m. a violent ache or pain, Bs. ii. 29. ofr-yrða, t, to address in big words, bior. 256. ofr-yrði, n. pl. bigb words, Edda 57, Karl. 509. ofr-braut, f. a great trial, Konr. ofr-bungi, a, m. a crushing weight, Bs. ii. 81. ofr-olvi, adj. the worse for drink, Hm. 13. ofra, ao, to brandish, wave in the air, with dat, of the thing brandished; pegar er Birkibeinar ofruðu vápnum sínum, Fms. viii. 43, Eb. 60; ofra vrongum ægi, to pull the oar backwards, Bragi. 2. to raise; ofta lofi e-s, to put forth one's praise, Edda (in a verse); þegar er sólu var ofrat, when the sun had risen, Ld. 216; ofra ser, to raise the head, appear, Bs. ii. 80, 132; bid ek at eigi ofrir bu reidi binni, Stj. 392: acc., ofra sinn hug, Bs. ii. 112. II. reflex., Guðmundr vildi þat eigi heyra né ofrask láta, G. would not let it be known, Sturl. i. 141; þat rað sem nú var ofrat (put forth, proposed), Sturl. iv. 104, (Bs. i. 770 efnat): to pride oneself, Hom. 49, Bs. ii. 24. ofra, ao, see offra and offr. ofraor, m. [Ulf. ufarassus = abundance]: in the phrase, bera e-t & ofrod, to shew up, divulge, Stj. 619. II. gen. ofraðar, adv. exceedingly; ofradar lengi, for a long time to come, Korm. (in a verse); ofradar prekmadr er sjá, an exceeding strong man is be, Nidrst. 6; ofradar madr er sjá, a mighty hero is he, 645. 107; ofradar rangt, exceeding wrong, 677. 5; ofradar vel, exceedingly well, Fms. xi. 47; ofradar synd, pride, presumption, = ofmetnaor, Mar. ofran, f. pride, insolence, Bs. ii. 44: savageness, N. G. L. i. 80. of-raun, f. too great a trial, too strong a test, Nj. 220, Fas. ii. 465. of-rausn, f. 'over-boldness,' presumption, Fms. vii. 290; er öllum þat o... at halda því fyrir mér er konungr vill at ek hafa, ix. 445, v. l.; þann dóm lét hann hvorn hafa, sem honum þótti þeir sakir til hafa, hvárt sem hann var rikr eða fátækr, en þat þótti þeim o., xi. 250; hann lét jafna refsing hafa ríkan ok úríkan, en þat þótti landsmönnum o., Ó. H. 190. ofrá, adv. = offrá, from, off, Vpm. 7; whence the contr. form afra. Fms. x. 395, 404. of-ráð, n. too great a task, Fms. iv. 29; oss mundi þat illa sækjask ok o. vera við þá Eyfirðinga, Valla L. 224; Sturla frændi hans segir honum slikt ofråð, Sturl. ii. 91: too bigb an aspiration, ekki var þetta vel bokkat af sveitar-mönnum fyrir þóri, ok þótti honum þetta o. rúð vera. iii. 144: too bigb a match, porsteinn kvað sér þat o., er hún stóð ein til alls arfs eptir Kraka, porst. hv. 38. of-refsan, f. too great severity in punishing, Fb. ii. 316. of-rembingr, m. arrogance, Bs. i. 634 of-reyna, d, to put too strong a test, Mar.; ofreyna sik, to overstrain one's strength. of-reynsla, u, f. an overstraining. ofringi, a, m. a rambler, Grág. i. 192; see lands-ofringi. of-riki, n. overbearing, sheer force, tyranny; at beir berdi eigi hem at ganga fyrir o. buandans, K. p. K.; ofvald eðr o., Stj. 154, Boll. 336; asli ok o., Fms. i. 34; o. ok újasnaðr, viii. 84; bera e-n otriki, N.G.L. ii. 150. ofrikis-maor, m. an overbearing man, Ghl. 488. ofsa, ad, to overdo, do to excess; hinum botum er beir ofsa cor vansa er í dómum sitja, N. G. L. i. 184; opt eru ill vitni ofsuð fyrir skaps saku. 247:-ofsa sik, to puff oneself up, be baughty, arrogant; ef þú ofsar þ. 6. II. reflex. to grow unruly; Jupiter cigi ber til vansa, Hrafn. 29. potti folkit ofsask, Bret. 6; opt verðr ofsat til vansa, a saying = fride gue before a fall, Al. 138. 2. hence mod. afsast, dep. to rave, rage. of-saka, ad, = á-saka, to accuse, Hom. 155. of-senna, u, f. a quarrel, row, Hom. 85. ofsi, a, m. overbearing, tyranny; fyrir o. Haralds konungs, Fs. 123:

Fms. vi. 26; ofsi ok újafnaðr, Eg. 8; ofsa ok údáðir, Fms. i. 208; at 4 have the word, we are in the dark as to its earliest Scandinavian form. eigi mætti ofsi steypa lögunum, Hkr. i. 72; at sjatna mundi þeirra o., 1sl. ii. 386: extravagance, meir með ofsa en fyrirhyggju, Ld. 186; Porsteini þótti nokkut svá vita ofsa þarvist þeirra ok eigi með fullri forsju, Fs. 13; til ofsa ok frusagnar, Gbl. 275. II. gen. prefixed, excessively; ofsa hörð veðr, vebement gales, Bs. i. 893; ofsa kláði, a sore itcb, Fél. x; ofsa þrútuligr, Hkr. 642 new Ed. compds: ofsalegr, adj. excessive. ofsa-maor, m. an overbearing, violent man, Eg. 174, Nj. 89, Fms. vi. 155, vii. 113. ofsa-veor, n. a violent gale. of-sinks, u, f. over-stinginess, Hom. 85. of-ajónir, f. pl.; in the phrase, sjá ofsjónum yfir e-u, to look down upon, despise; brott ætlar hann ok görir hann þat illa ... þurfti hann ekki ofsjónum yfir þessu landi at sjá, Sturl. i. 225; ef hann hefði eigi séd ofsjónum yfir mannlegu edli, Al. 160:—in mod. usage, to grudge one 2. mod. the seeing of phantoms. ofskaps-maör, read ofrkappsmaör, Bjarn. 34. of-skemtan, f. over-pleasure, Fms. ii. 271. of-skvaldr, n. over-swaggering, great noise, Fms. vi. 287. of-skynja, adj. overlooking, looking down upon; beir bykkjask sér ærnir, en mér nokkut o., Fms. v. 226; sýnisk mér sem flestir menn sé honum o. vestr þar, Sturl. iii. 168. of-skopun, f., medic. monstrosity, Fél. x. of-snjár, m. vast masses of snow, N.G.L. i. 392. of-sokn, f. persecution, Fær. 134, Fms. i. 224, Stj. 497, Ver. 29, Th. 79, Bs. ii. 142, passim. of-stark, n. 'over-strength,' showiness, pride, Str. 82 (twice). of-stopi, a, m. overbearing, arrogance, insolence; fara med ofstopa, Nj. 222; vildi Guð nú enda láta á verða þeirra ofstopa, Fms. vii. 18, Hom. 76; ofmetnaðr ok o., Rb. 394. ofstopa-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Eb. 14, Fms. i. 6, vii. 238, Nj. 215, Orkn. 8; illt er at eggja of-76; ofmetnaðr ok o., Rb. 394. stopa-mennina, Fb. i. 522. of-strioleikr, m. over-strength, violence, Sks. 156. of-styrmi, n. = ofviðri, Fr. of-stýri, n. an 'over-steering,' unmanageable thing; ætla ek at þú verðir oss skjótt ofstýri, Fas. i. 365 (Skjöld. S.); vor mun o. verða at leggja mik við velli, Boll. 344; hence the mod. ó-styrilátr, unruly, qs. ofstyrilátr. of-stæki, n. ferocity, Ld. 252; grunar mik at ei komir þú því við fyrir peirra o., Isl. ii. 347, Mag. 164; ofstækis-madr, a fierce man, Mag. of-stækr, adj. bot, fierce, vebement. of-steri, n. [storr], pride, baughtiness, Thom. 182. of-stöður, f. pl. priapismus, Fél. x. of-svefni, n. over-sleep, letbargy, N. G. L. ii. 418 (v. l.), Bb. 3. 81. of-svesi, n. temerity, H. E. i. 261, N. G. L. i. 458. of-svesinn, adj. in over-bigh spirits. of-smkja, sótti, to persecute, Magn. 482, Stj. 402, 448, 478, passim. ofsmkjandi, part. a persecutor, Stj 376. of-sogn, f. 'over-saying,' exaggeration, Fas. i. 25. of-sogur, f. pl. exaggeration; ekki hefir hann ofsögur frå þér sagt, Fms. vi. 206; hasa eigi o. verit srá sagðar þeirra garpskap ok herði, xi. 151; eigi má ofs gum segja frá vitsmunum þínum, it cannot be too bigbly praised, I.d. 132, Fas. i. 84, Isl. ii. 36, Mag. 99, 113. oft, see opt of-tala, u, f. an 'over-number,' surplus, N.G. L. i. 182. of-tekja, u, f. a taking too much, wronging, Bs. i. 115. of-tign, f. a too great bonour, Fas. ii. 489. of-traust, n. 'over-trust,' a too great confidence. of-treysta, t, to trust too much, Hsm. of-tæki, n. = ofstæki (?), Njarð. 368, v.l. of-vald, n. = ofrvald, H. E. ii. 83, Stj. 121, 154, Art. 64. of-vallt, see ofallt. of-veori, n. = ofviðri, Hom. 97, Fas. ii. 78. of-verkr, m. a violent pain, Bs. i. 343, 456, Stj. 435. of-viori, n. a violent gale, Fms. viii. 256, K. p. K. 78, Fas. ii. 37. of-vilnan, f. conceit, presumption, Stj. 144, Hom. (St.) of-viroing, f. over great an bonour, Fms. vi. 17. of-viti, a, m. an over-wise person = Germ. sonderling, one who behaves in a strange manner; hann er o., a popular phrase. of-vægilegr, adj, 'over-weighing,' overwhelming, immense, Bs. ii. 5. of-veogr, adj. overwhelming; o. herr, O. H. 242. of-væni, f. 'over-weening' spirits, Vikv. 7. of-bra, f. immoderate lust, Hom. 85. of-prongva, o, to force, ravisb, Stj. 384. of-bögli, f. stubborn silence, Art. 30. of-bogull, adj. over-silent, Art. 30. of-etlan, f. an 'over-task,' too great a task. of-öltiliga, adv. = úfelmtliga (?), Sturl. iii. 185 C. OK, copulative conj.; the mod. form is og, which appears in the 15th century MSS., but the word is usually in the MSS. written thus J. The Runic inscriptions mostly have auk, which diphthongal form has in the conj. been changed into ok, but is retained in the adverbial auk

= etiam. As neither the stone in Tune nor the Golden horn happens to all those, and (whom) they had got hold of, Fms. xi. 14.

The particle ok is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, as distinguished from the Germ. und, Engl. and; although this is more apparent than real, for the identity of ok with the Goth. copulative particle jab and ub, Hel. jac, has been conclusively demonstrated by Grimm, who also makes out an identity between Goth. ub, standing for bu, and Gr. ual, Lat. -que; the metathesis of ub for bu is analogous to Lat. ac = Gr. wai. Grimm farther supports this etymology by comparing the Teutonic compounds ne-hu, Icel. contr. né, with Lat. ne-c = ne-que, which proves the identity of both the suffixed particles, the Lat. c or que and the Teut. ub. The Goth. jab is a compound = $j\hat{a}$ -ub = 'immo-que;' the Norse ok, too, is prob. a compound particle, the j being dropped, and then ja-ub contracted into aub = auk; the final guttural b (sounded as χ), instead of being absorbed by the preceding vowel, was hardened into the tenuis k. The negative verbal suffix -a and -a0, the nominal suffix -gi, and the copula ok will thus all be derived from one root,—one of the many instances of the Protean transformations of particles, even the negative and positive being interwoven into the same word.

A. And, a copula between two or more nouns; i upphasi skapaði Guð himinn ok jörð, Edda (pref., Gen. i. 1); ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; mikill ok sterkr, Nj. 2; væn kona ok kurteis ok vel at sér, 1; dætr prjár ok sonu prjá, 30. If the nouns are many the usage may vary:-the nouns may be paired off, eldr ok vatn, jarn ok malmr, Edda 36; or the copula is only put to the last, eldr, vatn, járn ok málmr; or, if emphatic, it may be reiterated, eldr ok vatn ok járn ok málmr; or ok may be left out altogether, málmr, steinar, jörðin, viðirnir, sóttirnar, dýrin, fuglarnir, eitrormar, Edda l. c. 2. bæði ok, bæði er hann vitr ok framgjarn, 3. in comparison, as, and, = Lat. ac, atque; med jöfnum Nj. 6. skildaga ok Hrólfr Kraki görði, Fb. ii. 137; samr maðr ok áðr, the same man as before, i. 364; hafa með sér sín epli, ok bera saman ok hin, and compare them and the others, Edda 46; hen var he úlik ok fyrt, Fms. i. 185; þat er mjök sundrleitt ok Kristuir menn göra, it differs much from what Christians do, x. 171; á sömu leið ok fyrr, i. 253; samsumars ok Steingerör gékk frá Bersa, Korm. 160; jamvandhæfr ok fjörbaugsmaðr, Grág. i. 89. 4. of an adversative character, and yet, but; mörgum sárum ok engum stórum, Fins. x. 370; þeita eru áheyrilig boð, ok újafnlig, Nj. 77; úsællig kona ertú, ok (bus yet) ekki svá at eigi megi sæma við slíkt, Fms. vii. 167.

5. the particle ok connects 5, the particle ok connects together the parts of the sentence; be mælti Frigg, ok spurði, then spoke Frigg, and asked, Edda 37; at þú bættir ráð þitt, ok bæðir þér konu, thou shouldst mend thy condition, and take thee a wife, Nj. 2:-it is used to mark the progress of a speech or sentence, fellusk Asum orðtök ok svá hendr, ok så hverr til annars, ok vóru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; Loki tók Mistiltein, ok sleit upp, ok gékk til þings...; Höðr tók Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri; Æsir tóku lík Baldrs, ok flutta til sjávar, Edda 37; sendu þeir Ívar til hans, ok skyldi hann vita, Fms. II. in the old law (the Grag.) the apodosis or conclusion is X. 27. headed by ok, then, as in the standing phrase, ok veror hann útlagr, ok vardar þat ... marka útlegð, and be sball pay, i. e. then be sball . . .; þeir menn er sakir eigu, ok skulu þeir ganga til dóms..., and so in every III. in some ancient epic poems the ok is page of the Grágás. as an historical particle put at the head of sentences or verses in a manner which closely resembles the use of the Hebrew 1; the old Yt. is in this respect remarkable,—ok sikling, I; ok salbjartt, 2; ok sá brann, 3; ok Visburs, ok allvald, 4; ok landherr, 5; ok ek þess opt fregit hafðak, 6; ok allvald, 7; ok þat orð, 8; ok hnakkmars, 10; ok varð hinn, 11; ok Hagbarðs, 12; ok þrálifr...ok sveiðuðs, 13; ok lofsæll, 14; ok Austmarr, ok við aur, ok dáðgjarn, 16; ok ljóshömum, 18; ok ofveg, ok sá frömuðr, 19; ok Ingjald, ok sjá urðr, 20; ok Skæreið, 22; ok nú liggr, 23: ok launsigr, ok budlung, 24; ok um ráð, ok launsigr, 25; ok niokvisl, 26; - so used about thirty times in this single poem; in other poems less freq., but yet it occurs, e.g. in the fragments of Vellekla, see also the references given s.v. auk (III).

IV. the placing the copula before both the parts to be joined is curious; this only occurs in a few instances in old poetry; ok einnar atta, 'and' one eight, i. e. one plus eight = nine, Hd. (composed about 986 A.D.); ok harar hamljót, 'and boary scraggy' = boary and scraggy, Haustl.; ok Sörli þeir Hamdir, 'and Sorli Hamdir' = S. and H., Bragi; ok atta enni-tungl fjögur höfuð, 'and eight eyes four beads,' i.e. four beads and eight eyes, id.; ok hörga blothus, Rekst.; ok svá jarlar Ólafar, = jarlar ok svá Óláfar, Sighvat; ok hringa hlínar óþurft mína, the woe of her and myself, Kormak; ok há grasi viði = há grasi ok viði, Gm. 17; ok Elfar Gandvikr miðli, Edda (Ht.) 1.

V. used as an interjection; þá skalt fara i Kirkjubæ—Ok, hvat skal ek þangat? Nj. 74; ok skaltú enn þora at mæla jöfnum orðum við mik, 656 B. 10: akin to this is the mod. usage in exclamations, wrath, wonder, indignation, og, hvað er nú að tarna! og, hvernig ætli þú látir! og, ekki nema það! the following are prob. ellipt.; segdú mér þat..., ok ek vilja vita, tell thou me that, and I wish to know = that which I want to know, Skm. 3; ætlar jarl at höggva þessa menn alla, ok þeir höfðu nú höndum á komit,

B. Adverb; older form auk, q. v., [Germ. auch; Old Engl. eke]:also; bat er ok, at, Grag. i. 36; her eru ok tignar-klæði, Nj. 6; hann vaknar ok sem aðrir, Fms. xi. 117; svá mun ok, Hom. 142, and in countless instances old and mod., see auk; eigi ok, neither, Fms. x. 324; bad er og, so so!

OK, n. [Goth. juk; A. S. geoc; Engl. yoke; O. H. G. job; Germ. joeb; cp. Lat. jugum, Gr. ζυγόν; in the Northern languages the j is dropped, ok, Dan. aag]:—a yoke, Fb. ii. 72, Rb. 398, Al. 6, 19, Sks. 136 new Ed.: metaph., ok vóru svá Norðmenn undir því oki, Ö. T. 15; okbjörn, ok-hreinn, poët. = a 'yoke-bear,' an ox, Yt., Lex. Poët.

oka, að, to 'yoke,' subjugate; margar þjóðir okaði hann undir ríki Valdamars konungs, Fms. x. 231; at ek geta þik undir okat hans þjónustu, ii. 122; Gud okadi undir hann alla hans undirmenn, Bs. i. 167; hann mun oka yðr undir þröngvan þrældóm, Stj. 441, Karl. 134. join by a cross-piece; ker mikit ok okat med stórum timbr-stokkum, Hkr. i. 17: undir-oka, to 'under-yoke,' subjugate.

oki, a, m. a cross-piece fastening boards or deals together; par skulu vera fjórar rimar í ok okar á endum, Gþl. 381; hann hljóp upp á okann ok stod bar, the cross-piece on the inside of a door, Hav. 39 (= hurdaroki, Eb. 182); jafn-oki, an equal match.

OKKARB, adj. pron., f. okkur, n. okkat and okkort, gen. pl. okkarra; contr. forms okkrir, okkrar, okkrum: [a Goth. uggqvar is supposed, answering to iggqvis; A. S. uncer = Gr. voltepos]: -our, in dual; okkarr mestr vinr, Fms. ii. 221; tal okkat, Sks. 12 B; okkat viðtal, Fs. 8; vætti okkat, Nj. 233; okkart félag, Fms. v. 254; vápn okkur, Al. 138; okkarri sameign, Fs. 7; feðra, hesta, búa okkarra, Ld. 40, Fms. ii. 8, 105, Eg. 95; vættis-burð okkrum, Nj. 233; okkru liði, Eg. 283; skyldleika okkra, Ld. 40; fund okkarn, Nj. 8; okkarn glæp, Fms. x. 261; dauða okkars, i. 216, and passim:—adding a genitive; skip okkat Özurar, the ship of O. and myself, Nj. 8; frændsemi okkra Magnuss, Fms. vi. 178:—used as a subst., hvára-tveggi okkar, both of us, Nj. 55; hvárrgi okkarr, Eg. 195; sér hvárt okkart, each of us separately, Fms. vi. 104; hvártki okkat, neither of us, Nj. 10; hvars tveggja okkars, Fms. i. 216, x. 270; hvárrgi okkarr Geirs, neither of us, G. nor I, Nj. 80. F In mod. usage the possessive okkarr is superseded by an indeclinable okkar (gen.)

okkr, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. ugk, $ugkis = \eta \mu \hat{a}s$, $\eta \mu \hat{u}v$]:—us, of two, in countless instances; the old writers make a strict distinction between dual and plur. (okkr oss, ykkr yðr, vit vér), whereas mod. Icel. in the spoken language has exclusively adopted the dual; thus Icel. say, hann sagði okkr, hann bað okkr; this use of the dual for the plur. is prop. a familiar way of speaking, regarding the speaker himself as the one, and 'the rest' as the other person; in writing the old distinction is still often observed.

OKR, n. [Ulf. wokrs = τόκος, Luke xix. 23; A.S. wocor; O.H.G. wuocbar; Germ. wucber; Dan. aager; Swed. ocker]; -usury, K. A. 204, 218, Bs. i. 684; the word occurs in old writers only in eccl. writers.

okra, 20, to practise usury; okra e-u or okra með e-t. okr-karl, m. a usurer, K. Á. 206, = Dan. aager karl.

oktava or oktava-dagr, m. [Lat. word], the octave after a feast day, Bs. i. 144, H. E. i. 310.

ol-bogi, a, m. the elbow; see ölnbogi.

lera

oles and olis, u, f. [Lat. oleum], oil, Pr. 470, 471.

olea, 2d, to anoint, of extreme unction, N.G.L. i. 14, 347, Fms. viii. 445, x. 148, Bs. i. 144.

olean, f. extreme unction, Fms. viii. 445, Bs. i. 469, N. G. L. i. 14, 347,

H. E. i. 224, 473.

olifant, m. [for. word; Gr. ἐλέφαs; Old Engl. olifaunt], the unicorn, Karl. 386:—the name of a trumpet, Karl., l.c.; skaptio var af olifanthorni, ivory Karl. 360.

oliva, u, f., olivu-tré, n., -vior, m. [for. word], the olive-tree, Stj. 256, 403, 413, 441, Karl. 199, Þiðr. 116. olifa-kvistr, m., Karl. 226, 334. olla, olli, ollat, to cause; see valda.

ol-ugi, ol-hugat, ol-hugliga, oluo, = ölhugi, etc., q. v.; see alhugi. oman, n. the boss on a sword, pidr. 104, N.G.L. ii. 439.

oman, adv. = ofan, bior. passim. op, n. an opening, mouth, of a bag or the like; binda fyrir opid (pokaop), freq. in mod. usage, but does not occur in old writers.

OPA, 20, to retreat, go back, akin to opinn; this is the older form, whence comes hopa the common form, under which see the references opin-bera, 20, [Germ. offenbaren], to manifest, reveal, Bs. i. 275, 869,

passim, H. E. i. 526. opin-beran, f. revelation. Opinberunar-bok, f. the Book of Reve-

lation. opin-berliga, adv. openly, in public, Nj. 165, Fms. i. 142, ii. 184, ix.

452, K. A. 108, Dipl. i. 7, Sks. 577. opin-berligr, adj. manifest, Stj. 250: public, o. skript, Fas. ii. 174. opin-berr, adj. [Germ. offenbar], manifest, Sks. 714; göra opinbert, Fms. ii. 104: open, o. vidátta, Sks. 504: notorious, o. mál, K. A. 152; o. ránsmaðr, 62; o. okrkarl, 62, 208.

opin-eygr, adj. open-eyed, Bs. i. 66, Fms. ii. 20, v. 238, vii. 101, Grett. 76 (new Ed.)

opin-mynntr, adj. open-mouthed, Sd. 147.

OPINN, opin, opit, adj., [A. S. and Engl. open; O. H. G. offen; Germ. offen; Dan. aaben]:—open, prop. = resupinus, on the back, fast uppermost; opp. to á grúfu (grovelling) opnu-selar eru fyrir því kallaðir, at beir svimma eigi á grúfu heldr opnir, Sks. 177; hann lét binda hann opinn á slá eina, Fms. ii. 179; féll sá opinn á bak aptr, vii. 191; ef maör liggr opinn á sléttum velli, Symb. 31; opit ok öndvert, Bs. i. 746: the phrase, koma i opna skjöldu, to take one in the back (i. e. the bollow) of the shield, to take one in the rear, Eg. 295, Stj. 365. loptio var opit, Eg. 236; opnar budir, Grag. i. 261; haugrinn opinn, Nj. 118; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir ljórann svá at lítið var opit á, so that little was left open, Fms. vii. 191; var hurdin opin, Edda 30, Fms. vii. 314; opid bref, an open deed, letters patent, Dipl. ii. 1; opin jord, open, thawed, N. G. L. i. 43; opin á, an open river, not icebound, Vm., Fs. 52; at mál stædi opin, open, undecided, Sturl. iii. 136; sjá banann opinn fyrir sér, Fb. i. 197; kominn í opinn dauða.

opin-sjóðr, m. open-purse, a nickname, Sturl.

opin-skar, adj. lying open, manifest, as also metaph. out-spoken, frank.

opin-spjallr, adj. out-spoken, Ad. 1, Fb. ii. 701.
opna, ad, [A. S. openjan, Germ. öffnen, etc.], to open; hann lett opna hauginn, Eg. 601; opna jörð til þess at grafa niðr lík, K. þ. K.; þeir opnuðu merina, eut it up, Fs. 56: impers., sýndisk himinn opna, Hom. 57: reflex. to open, be opened, Grag. ii. 262; opnask haugrinn, Fb. i. 215; sárit opnaðisk, Fms. ix. 276; fjallit opnaðisk, Nj. 211; himinn opnaðisk, Nidrst. 3; jörð opnaðisk, 645. 64.

opna, u, f. an opening; hvíta-salt svá mikit umhverfis opnuna (the crater), at klyfja mátti hesta af, Ann. 1341 :- the two pages of an open book, erkibiskup leit skjótt á þá opnu sem upp flettisk, Safn i. 677; það stendr á bessari opnu. opnu-solr, m. a kind of seal, the mod. vöðu-selr, so called because it swims on its back (see opinn), Sks. 177

opprudar, gen. = ofradar; prydiliga til opprudar, exceedingly grand,

Fms. x. 387.

OPT, adv., better oft, compar. optarr, superl. optast, [Ulf. ufia= πολλάκιε, and common to all Teut. languages]: -oft, often; þá varð þat sem opt kann henda, Fms. i. 99, and in countless instances, old and mod.; e.g. opt is freq. the first word in a host of proverbs, opt sparir leidum þats hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; opt kemr æði-regn ór dúsi, oft comes a shower after a lull, Eb. (in a verse): opt er flago i fogru skinni, 2. with part. pass., opt-reyndr, oft-tried, Fms. vi. 104; opt-pt-greindr, oft-named, etc. II. compar. opterr, oftener; nemndr, opt-greindr, oft-named, etc. eigi optarr en of sinn, not more than once, Js. 2; ba mundi hann optan sigr fá, Fms. vi. 225; en ef hann stell optarr, Js. 129; eigi optarr, no more, id.; z því sterkari sem hann féll optarr, Al. 52; því meira sem III. superl. optest, þat var optarr hvatt, Korm. 94, passim. oftenest, usually, mostly; hann var optast um mitt landit, Fms. i. 6; hann sat optast í Túnsbergi, II; hann átti þar margar orrostur ok hafði optast sigt, 193, passim.

optarri, compar. adj. more frequent, bior. 161.

opt-leiki, a, m. frequency, Fms. v. 241.

opt-liga, adv. often, frequently, Eg. 60, Fms. i. 13, 23, 52, Nj. 32, Hkr. i. 199; mjök optliga, very often, Fms. vii. 150, passim.

opt-ligr, adj. frequent, Stj., Mar., Skálda, Fms. x. 315.

opt-samliga, adv. = optliga, Barl. 137.

opt-samligr, adj. frequent, Barl. 94, Str. 8, 36.

opt-semi, f. frequency, MS. 4. 8.

opt-sinnis, adv. many times, Fms. iv. 176, Art.

opt-sinnum, adv. = optsinnis, Sks. 255, Al. 86, Barl. 63, 70. ORĐ, n. [Ulf. waurd = λόγος, βημα; a word common to all Teut. languages, old and mod.; cp. also Lat. verbum]:—a word. In the earliest usage, as in Old Engl., every sentence, clause, or saw is called a word, cp. Germ. sprüch-wort; an address or a reply is 'a word,' cp. Germ. ant-wort; the grammatical notion (Lat. vox, verbum) is later and derived; hann skyldi hafa þau þrjú orð í framburði sínum, þat it fyrsta orð, 'at allir menn skyldu Kristnir vera;' þat annat 'at úheilög skyldi vera hof öll ok skurðgoð; þat var it þriðja orð, at fjörbauggarð skyldi varða blót öll, ef váttnæm yrði, Fms. ii. 237; þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr stroðinn eðr sorðinn, enda á maðr vígt í gegn þeim orðurn þremr, Grág. ii. 147; orð mér af orði orðs leitaði verk mér af verki verks leitaði. Hm. 142: the saw, ferr ord ef um munn lidr, porst. Sidu H., Vapu. 15; ef madr mælir nokkuru orði í mót, if be says a word against it, Nj. 216; trúa öngu orði því er ek segi, 265; vil eg eiga leiðrétting orða minna, 132; cp. the saying, allif eiga leiðrétting orða sinna: satt orð, Fms. vii. (in a verse); sinna prime ordum vid e-n, to exchange three words with a person, Hm. 126; mæla mörgum orðum, 104; skilin orð, 135; spyra einu orði, Fms. vi. (in a verse); sá orð, a few words; god orð, good words; ill ord, bad language; halft ord, in the phrase, eg vildi tala halft ord vid big! (balf a word, i.e. a few words), lofa e-n i hverju ordi; lasta hann í hverju orði; í einu orði, in one word; segja í sínu orði hvart, to say one thing in one breath and another in the next, Nj. 261; l auka tekið orð; orð eptir orð, word for word, Dipl. iii. II; taka til

orda ords, to begin to speak, Nj. 122, 230; kveda at ordi, to say, utter, ordastad, to speak as the mouth-piece of another. 233, 238; hafa við orð, to bint at, 160; hafa þat orð á, to give out, Fms. vii. 285; göra orð á e-u, to notice, Nj. 197; vel orði farinn, well spoken, eloquent, Fms. xi. 193, Ld. 122; vard beim mjök at ordum, they came to bigb words, Nj. 27 (sundr-orða, and-orða):—allit., orð ok verk (orig. vord ok verk), words and work, Grag. i. 162, ii. 336; fullréttis-ord, 147; fornkveðit orð, an old saw, Eg. 520; Heilog orð, boly words, Grág. 2. visu-ord, a verse line, the eighth part of a strophe, Edda (Ht.); i. 76. átta menn yrki alla vísu, ok yrki eitt orð hverr þeirra, if eight persons make a stropbe, each of them making a 'word,' of a libel, Grag. ii. 152; ef maðr yrkir tvau orð en annarr önnur tvau ok ráða þeir báðir samt um ok varðar skóggang hvárum-tveggja, 148 (of a libel); síðan kváðu þær vísu þessa, ok kvað sitt orð hver, Sturl. ii. q. 3. gramm. a word, verb; sögn er inn minnsti hluti samansetts máls, sú sögn er af alþýðu kölluð orð, Skálda 180; nafn ok orð, noun and verb, id.; viðr-orð, adverb, id.; þóat þat orð sé í tvau samstöfur deilt, 164. II. metaph. and special usages: 1. word, fame, report; gott ord, good report, Fs. 17, Nj. 16; þar féll hann fyrir Barða, ok hafði gott orð, Ísl. ii. 366; illt ord, evil report, Fms. vii. 59; lek hit sama ord a, Fs. 75; er bat hætt við orði, it will give rise to evil report, Band. 12 new Ed.; fyrir orðs sakir, for report's sake, because of what people say, Nj. 6; þótt okkt sé þat til orðs lagit, altbough we are blamed for it, 246; þat lagði Skamkell mér til orðs, 85; aðrir leggja þeim þetta til orðs, Gísl. 84; en mér er þat lítt at skapi at hón hljóti af þér nökkut orð, Fbr. 30 new Ed. 2. a message; senda, göra e-m orð, Eg. 19, 26, 742, Nj. 163: a word, reply, sendimaor sagoi honum ord Ulfs, 160: a request, entreaty, ef þú vill ekki göra fyrir mín orð, 88; hann hefr upp orð sín ok biðr hennar, Eg. 26 (bónorð). 3. as a law phrase, an indictment, summons; enda á hann orði at ráða við hinn er við tekr, the receiver has the right of indictment or summoning, Grag. i. 334; hann a kost at sækja þann er hann vill um ok ráða sjálfr orði, 401; ok á sá orði um at ráða er eggver á, ii. 307; ok á þá hinn orði at ráða um við hann er fé þat átti, 309: orð ok særi, words and oatbs, Vsp. 30:—a word, verdict, vote, or the like, kveðja búa allra þeirra orða, er hann skylda lög til um at skilja, Grág. i. 369, Nj. 238; sækja orð (vote) lögréttumanns til búðar, Grág. i. 9; þá skal sækjandi bera fram vætti þat er nefnt var at orðum biskups, þá er hann lofaði fjár-heimting, 377. III. bón-orð. wooing; heit-ord, lof-ord, a promise; doms-ord, a sentence; vátt-ord, testimony; urdar-ord, the 'weird's word,' fate, Fsm. May there not be some etymological connection between 'word' and 'weird,' Icel, oro and uror, qs. word, wuror? the notion of weird, doom prevails in compds, as ban-ord, dauda-ord, = death-weird, fate; other compds denote state, condition, as in leg-ord, vit-ord, = Ulf. wit-ods; god-ord, priestbood; metord, rank; gjaf-ord, marriage, being given away.

B. Compos: oroa-atvik, n. pl. 'word-details,' wording. akast, n. altercation, Fas. ii. 205. oron-belgr, m. a 'word-bag,' a great talker; cp. tala i belg, and the tale of talking a bag full, Isl. \$760s. ii. 479. oros-bók, f. a word-book, dictionary, (mod., from the Dan. and Germ.) orða-dráttr, m. drawling, Edda (pref.) orða-far, n. a course of words, language. orða-fjöldi, a. m. a vocabulary, Edda (Ht.) 123. orðaframburor, m. utterance, Th. 75. oroa-framkast, n. the throwing out a word, a chance proposal, Eb. 130, Fas. iii. 66. oroa-fullting, n. speaking good for one, Fms. ii. 63, vii. 182. oroa-glessur, f. pl. showy words, Thom. 68. orða-gnótt, f. = orðgnótt, MS. 15. 1. orča-grein, f. a phrase, Bs. i. 847, Stj. 3. oros-hagr, adj. skilled, expert in words, oroa-hald, n. the keeping one's word, Fms. viii. 413. wordy, Fbr. 133. orde-hendingar, f. pl. a bandying words, Sturl. ii. 58. orða-hialdr. m. sounding verbiage, Odd. 20. oroa-hnippingar, f. pl. altercations, Eg. 258, Fms. i. 75. orðs-kviðr, m. a phrase, Skálda 178, Mar.: fame, Sks. 447 B; but esp. a saw, proverb, Fms. ii. 39, vi. 220, 328, Hrafn. 6, Skálda 196, passim. orðskviða-háttr, m. a verse baving old saws for burden, Edda (Ht.) orða-kvöð, f. = orðalag, Sks. orda-lag, n. manner of words, language, Fms. ii. 18, Sks. 8, 565. Gísl. 139, Sturl. i. 157. oroa-lauss, adj. wordless: neut., lata e-t ordalaust, to leave it, to speak not of it, Sturl. i. 140 C, Valla L. 200. orda-leiding, f. pronunciation (referring to long and short vowels, see leiða), Skálda 171. orða-longd, f. the length of a verse, Edda (Ht.) 125. oros-maor, m. a man of words, eloquent man, Bs. i. 273, Grett. orða-safn, n. a col-146. oroa-rómr, m. = ororómr, Clem. 50. lection of words. oroa-samr, adj. wordy, long-winded, Fib. i. 167. oros-semi, f. verbiage, Ld. 100. orða-skak or orða-skvak, n. a 'word-squeak,' scolding, O.H. 157, Eg. 287. orða-skil, n. pl. distinction of words; ekki mátti heyra o., Stj. 428; en ekki nam orðaskil, Fms. vi. 372; ok er hann hlýddi ef hann næmi nokkur o., Eb. 28; heyrðu þeir manna-mál inn í húsit en námu þeygi orðaskil, Mart. I 24. oroa-skipan, f. the position or order of words, wording, Skalda oroa-skipti, n. pl. exchange of words, Edda 45. 197. orðaskortr, m. lack of words. orða-skrap, n. = orðaskrum, Fas. iii. orða-skrum, n. bragging, Fas. iii. 98. orða-staðr, m.; görðu Svíar kurr mikinn ok mælti hverr í orðastað annars, one spoke like the other, they barped on the same word, Fms. iv. 368:—tala i annars

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oros-sveimr, m. a
                            orða-tiltekja, u, f. (mod. orða-tiltektir),
rumour, Sturl. i. 80.
utterance, language, Sturl. i. 109.
                                         orða-tiltæki, n. a pbrase, Stj. 3.
orðs-tírr, m. fame, glory, good report, Hm. 75, Eg. 35, Fms. iv. 61; falla með góðan orðstír, Ísl. ii. 394, Fs. 8; við litinn orðstír, Fms. vii.
217, ix. 274, Fs. 34; fá mikinn orðstír, Ld. 200.
orða, 28, to talk, talk of; var þetta brátt orðat, Háv. 39; cp. þau
eru ordud saman, it is talked of that they are to be married; vera ordadr
við e-ð, to be talked of in connection with a thing (in a bad sense); sem
hann heyrði at menn um orðuðu ok at töldu, as be beard that people
talked and gossipped, Str. 54; þá orðaði konungr (the king declared) at
hér skyldi laga-skipti á vera, Fms. ix. 336, v.l.; sem þeir áðr hafa orðat
nökkut, as they bad spoken of, discussed, 472, v. l.
                                                          2. to word a letter
or the like; orða bréf, það er vel orðað, illa orðað, well, badly worded.
 oros, u, f. [Lat. word], ordinance (the book of), Vm. 52, 119, 123,
128: mod. order. orou-bok, f. a book of ordinance, Vm. 90, 91, 139.
 orð-bæginn, adj. taunting, Hým.
  orð-djarfr, adj. out-spoken, Fms. iv. 174.
 oro-fall, n.; e-m veror o., to be struck dumb (from confusion), Nj. 225,
Fas. iii. 451, Bs. ii. 93.
 oro-farinn, adj.; vel... orofarinn, well... spoken, Fms. iv. 180.
  oro-far, adj. using few words, silent, Eg. 107.
  oro-fero, f. utterance; hafa o. & e-u, to utter, Fms. ix. 336, v. l.
 orő-ferli, n. expression, Bs. i. 826, ii. 165.
  orō-fimi, f. 'word-skill,' Edda (Ht.) 123.
  orő-fimliga, adv. fluently, MS. 15. 1.
  oro-fimr, adj. of easy, flowing speech, O. H. 140.
  orð-fjöldi, 2, m. a 'word-store,' vocabulary, Skáld2 154.
  oro-flaug, n. a floating rumour, Bs. ii. 66.
  orð-fleygr, adj. rumoured, Stj. 463.
  orð-fleyting, f. rumour, Bs. ii. 106.
 oro-fleyttr, part. rumoured, Ann. 1359, Bs. ii. 153.
  oro-fullr, adj. fully worded, Jb. 231.
  orð-færð, f. a flow of words, Clar.
 oro-færi, n. style, of a composition; bú skalt vanda bæði hátt ok o.,
Fb. i. 215: flow of words, eloquence, beir hofu sitt eyrendi med mikilli
snild ok o., Fms. ii. 235; skorti hann hvarki til vit né o., xi. 106; o.
hennar ok vitrleikr, vi. 57.
  oro-feerliga, adv. with great elocution, glibly, Fms. i. 148, xi. 37, Orka.
268, Fas. iii. 363.
 oro-færr, adj. well spoken, Eg. 111, Fær. 200.
  oro-gift, f. a 'word-bag,' a sharp-tongued woman, Nj. 49.
  oro-gnott, f. a flow of words, Barl. 157, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 175.
 oro-goor, adj. speaking well of everybody, Nj. 147, v.l.
  orð-gæði, n. good words, Sks. 438, v.l.
  oro-gestinn, adj. wary in one's words, reserved, Fms. vi. 304.
 oro-hagr, adj. word-skilled, a master in words, Bjam. 70.
  orð-hákr, m. a 'word-sbark,' an abusive person, Fms. vi. 372.
  orð-hegi, f. skill in words, Stj. 438 B, Fr.
 oro-heill, f. a good omen; at hann stæði úti ok sæi för hans ok hefði
 o. fyrir, Ld. 96; Björn gékk í skálann inn ok leitaði orðheilla við menn,
Glum. 337:-report, eigi hafa þau góða orðheill, they bave no good re-
port, Fs. 34.
 oro-heldinn, adj. (oro-heldni, f.), true to one's word.
 oro-hittinn, adj. facetious, Fms. vi. 193.
 oro-hvass, adj. sbarp-tongued, Fms. vi. 367, Nj. 185.
 orð-hvatr, adj. = orðhvass.
 orðigr, adj. wordy, plausible, Ld. 124, Sturl. iii. 123.
 oro-illr, adj. speaking evil of others, Nj. 66, Sturl. ii. 39.
 oro-kolfr, m., gramm. a 'club-word,' an apostrophe, as mey for meyu,
Skálda 186.
  oro-kringi, f. glibness of tongue, facetiousness, Hbl.
  oro-krókr, m. 'crooked words,' sophistry, Fms. ii. 185.
 oro-lag, n. a way of speaking, language, Sks. 454, Bs. i. 766, Fms. x.
 404: talk, language, görðisk brátt mikit o. ok stórar frásagnir, vii. 202.
Bs. i. 652, 665: frægðar ok góðs orðlags, good report, Fms. x. 392.
orð-lauss, adj. speechless; láta orðlaust, to be silent about, Bs. i. 621.
 orð-lengd, f. using many words, Clar.
 oro-lof, n. praise; vinsæld ok orolof, Fms. vii. 175; falla með orolofi
miklu, 245.
 orő-lokarr, m. a nickname, Landn.
 oro-margr, adj. long-winded, Fms. vi. 32. oro-fleiri, compar., Nj. 187.
 orő-næfr, adj. witty, Edda 108.
  -oror, adj., in compds, spoken: fá-oror, marg-o., góð-o., ill-o., harð-o.
  oro-rammr, adj. powerful in words, Niorst. 2.
 orð-rómr, m. report, public opinion; sá o. lagðisk á, Bs. i. 133; lagðisk
pungr o. á, O. H. 141; mun sá o. á leggjask, at ..., people will say, that ...,
Nj. 32; mikill o., Fs. 47; fyrir orðs sakir ok orðróms, Lv. 15; góðs orðróms, Fs. 15; ok sneri orðróm of konung, the public opinion of the king changed, O. H. 228.
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oro-reson, u, f. discussion; for oll o, med beim a somu leid, Fms. xi.

468 429; var litil o. á fyrst, Nj. 82: var mikil o., Fs. 46; bar saman orðræðu Torkat, Grett. 125 A; allt þat lið er vápnum mátti orka, Faguk. 176; peirra jarls ok Finnboga, the earl and F. bad an interview, Finnb. 268; bad Sighvatr konung eigi reiðask þótt hann talaði bert ok segði orðræðu bonda, Fms. vi. 41; at engi o. væri á gör at þit lifit, 345. oro-rett, n. part. reported, rumoured, Rd. 286. oro-sending, f. a message, Eg. 9, 35, 37, 97, Fms. i. 53, ii. 90, 324, Nj. 217, Ld. 64, O. H. 141, 228, passim. oro-sjúkr, adj. 'word-sick,' touchy, Isl. ii. 141, Nj. 83. oro-skaup, n. scurrilous language, Hkr. iii. 433, v. l. oro-skár, adj. saucy, Fas. i. 392. oro-skripi, n. scurrility; mælti hann hin mestu o. (foul language) áðr hann væri hengdr, Fms. vii. 303; en hafa eigi hvert o. (every bad pbrase) þat sem fornskáldin nýttu, Skálda 160. oro-skrami, n. = oroskripi, Hkr. iii. 130. orő-skrök, n. = orðskrípi, Mork. 81. orð-slunginn, part. cunning in word, þórð. (1860) 99. oro-sleegr, adj. = oroslunginn, Sks. 508 oro-snild or oro-snilli, f. eloquence, Fms. iii. 80, Fb. ii. 147, Edda. oro-anjallr, adj. eloquent, Fms. i. 17, ii. 22, Eg. 107. oro-spakr, adj. wise-spoken, Fms. ii. 138, vii. 102. oro-speki, f. wisdom in words, Edda 110, Vpm. 5. orð-stef, n. notice; hann var hafðr í orðstefi þá er um biskupa skyldu kosningar vera i Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, i. e. be was one on the list for election, Sturl. i. 63, v. l. oro-stilltr, adj. moderate in one's words, Nj. 219, Sturl. i. 92. orð-stórr, adj. using big words, Fms. xi. 256, 267, Flóv. 26. orð-svinnr, adj. = orðspakr, Fms. v. 332. oro-sell, adj. enjoying a good reputation, Bs. i. 58, 704, Hd. oro-tak, n. a phrase, expression; pat er o. at sa er ty-hraustr, Edda 16; þvílík orðtök hafa menn mjök til þess at yrkja fólgit, 110; vér skulum hafa allir eitt orðtak (watchword), framm fram Krists-menn! Ó. H. 204, 2. speech, words, a way of speaking, language; pa Fms. ix. 510. féllusk öllum Asum ordtök, words failed them, they were struck dumb, Edda 37; þat þykkjumk ek skilja á orðtaki þínu, at ..., Fms. xi. 56; at guðlasta með þínu heiðingligu orðtæki, ii. 130; o. vándra manna, Nj. 83; Gunnarr heyrdi öll ordtökin, G. beard all the words they said, 68; um orðtæki manna, Gþl. 192; en þat er yðr er sagt frá orðtökum várum prænda, O. H. 103; þat var eitt orðtak allra, all said the same, Eg. 282; eiga ordtak vid e-n, to bave a talk with one, Sturl. ii. 163; var skirt ordtakið ok rómrinn mikill yfir málinu, Fms. viii. 447. oro-tæki, n. = orotak, Fb. ii. 130, Gbl. 192. oro-vandr, adj. sensitive as to others' words; parftú eigi svá o. at vera, Glum. 354: careful as to one's words. oro-varp, n. in orovarps-maor, m. a spokesman (in a bad sense), Sks. oro-varr, adj. 'word-wary,' watchful of one's tongue, Fms. vi. 208. oro-viss, adj. 'word-wise,' witty, clever, Eg. 147. ORF, n., also spelt orb, the stock or pole of a scythe, Fms. iii. 206, Fs. 106 (in a verse); orf-heell, m. the peg or bandle by which the orf is beld, Safn i. 108; see a drawing in Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 1: poët. orba-stridir and orf-begir, m. a mower: freq. in mod. usage, lang-orf, stutt-orf, a long, sbort stock. ORG, n. a bowling, screaming; this word, which is very popular in mod. usage, is not found in old writers; it was prob. in the 14th or 15th century derived from the 'organ' used in churches,-a dismal testimony to the character of the instrumental music of Icel. at that time. orga, að, to bowl, scream; orga og hljóða, freq. in mod. usage. organ, n. [Gr.], an organ; allskonar söngfæri, organ, symphon..., Fms. vii. 97; eða þá er o. gengr upp ok niðr aptr ok fram um alla gamma, Skálda 172; strengleikum ok organs-söng, 655 xxiv. 2; organ-söng 2. it even occurs in the old poem,—at leikurum ok trudum hefi ek þik litt fregit, hverr er organ (orgari Cod. A, ærgati Cod. B) þeirra Andaðar at húsum Haralds? Fagrsk. 6; and, Bjúgvör ok Listvör sitja í Herdis-dyrum organs stóli á, Sól. 76; for the word in both these references can only be derived from the Greek. COMPDS: organs-list, n. organplaying, Bs. i. 868. organs-meistari, n. an 'organ-master,' organist, organs-smio, f. the making an organ, Bs. i. 908. Bs. i. 866. orir, m. an alder, MS. 4. 17. ORKA, 28, [qs. vorka, akin to verk, cp. also yrkja; Ulf. waurkjan = ποιείν, εργάζεσθαι; and the pret. worabto on the Runic stone in Tune; A. S. weorejan; Engl. work]:-to work, but only used in a limited sense, for vinna (q. v.) is the general word: to work, perform, be able to do, manage, önnur vann allt þat er hón orkaði, the other worked (vann) all that she

could (orkaði), Dropl. 4; ek mun hjálpa þér allt slíkt sem ek orka, Fms. i. 213; ek þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafn. 5; móður sína á maðr fyrst fram at færa, en ef hann orkar betr..., Grág. i. 232; treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, Fms. v. 301; ek orka tólf punda bunga (I can carry twelve pounds weight), en hestr minn berr fjögurra lesta byrði, Bær. 18; svá skal gerða þann garð sem búar sjá at hann má orka á þrem sumrum, Grág. ii. 331. 2. with dat.; þó hyggsk hann

likneskjum þeim, er ek veit eigi hverju orkat hafa, Fms. ii. 265; skal hann á einum degi kveðja alla, ef því má orka (if be can), Grág. (Kb.) i. 162; hann mátti engu á orka, be could do notbing, Fms. vii. 270; sá er ölverki orkar Ásar, Kormak; orka þrek, Orkn. (in a verse); orkaði hón vel beim langa veg, she proceeded well on her long journey, Mar. with gen. of the thing; o. e-m e-s, to cause, effect; mer orkar hat margra vandræða, Fs. 21; á skip skal skriðar orka, en skjöld til hlífa, mæki höggs, en mey til kosta, a sbip sball be worked for sailing ..., a maid for giving away, Hm. 81; orka e-m frægðar, to give glory to one, Edda (in a verse); hvar skal ek þess orka, Fas. iii. 72; orka e-m til parfa, to work for one's good, Eg. (in a verse): in the saw, jafnan orkar tvímælis þó hefnt sé, revenge works dissent, Nj. 68; allt orkar tvímælis þá gört er, 139; þetta mun orka tíðinda, this will make a story, Fb. ii. 270:-to summon, call upon, orka orda á e-n, to make one speak, accost; þá er menn orkuðu orða á hann, Fms. iv. 165 (ortu orða á hann, from yrkja, O. H. l. c.); ef menn tveir eigu land, ok vill annarr-tveggi orka lands-deildar á annan, Grág. ii. 253; en hverr er átt hefir skal orka heimildar á seljanda sinn, sball call on the seller to shew his title, 216; hann orkar á Óla til atkvæðis ok órræða um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 33. with prepp.; orkum ekki á þá fyrri, let us not be the first to use force, attack them, Grett. 119 A; bo hann orkadi á jörðina, though be tilled the earth, Ver. 5; var þat þó lengi at eigi orkaði eldr á þórólf, that the fire could not work, bad no effect on Th.'s body, Eb. 316: orka at e-u, to aet, proceed with, execute; svá skal þar orka at kaupi ok at sölu sem annars staðar var tínt, Grág. ii. 246; þeir ræða nú um með sér, hversu at skal orka, what is to be done? Ld. 242; orkuðum (aurkoðom Cd.) at auðnu, we tried our fortune, Am. 96; orka til e-s, to prepare, = afla til e-s, orka til veizlu, to give a banquet, Fas. iii. 66:-to stride, walk proudly, beit á jökla orka austr, they strode eastwards on the ice, Skiba R. 53: from the pret. orkaði (arkaði) was afterwards formed another verb arka, to stride (prop. to strive) on one's journey. III. reflex., ekki orkadisk á, no work was done, Fms. iv. 328, v.l.; honum þótti seint á orkask, vi. 77:—at orkask = orka at e-u, hversu hann skyldi at orkask at segja föður sínum þessi tíðendi, xi. 15:-fyrir þá skuld, at þau hefði sjálf orkask hugar á (made up their minds) at bæta meinbugi sína, Grett. 162 A; láttu þeygi orkask at vistarinnar, 677.12; hann orkaðisk (be strove) at forðask rangar hugrenningar, Hom. (St.) 2. part. as subst.; orkandi, the worker, mighty; Guo er alls orkandi, all-powerful, 645. 50; Satan alls ills orkandi, Niorst. 7. orka, u, f. work, employment; bá skal hann orku gefa honum sem

þrælum sínum, N.G.L. i. 36; ef þræll á orku, 30, Stj. 263; eiga saman verk ok orku, N. G. L. i. 34; móðr af orku, Stj. 160; orka ok erfiði, farit aptr til orku yðvarrar ok byrða, 263; hús eðr smiðju þar sem hann flytr fram orku sina, 22. 2. strength, power for work; orkan byan þvíat elli sótti á hendr honum, Ld. 54; fyrir orku sakir, Fas. iii. 223, and COMPDS: orku-fatt, n. adj. failing in strength, Fms. so in mod. usage. orku-lauss, adj. out of work, N.G.L. i. 31: powerless, orku-maör, m. a working-man, Stj. 232, 273: a strong man. orku-vana, adj. bereft of strength, Fas. iii. 387.

Orka-dalr, m. Orkdale, a county in Norway, Fms.: Ork-dalir, m. pl. the men of O.

orkn, n., and orkn-selr, m. a kind of seal; see örkn.

Orkneyjar, f. pl. the Orkneys, Lat. Orcades, of Gael. origin, for it occurs in Lat, writers before the Scandinavian occupation, Tacitus (Agric.), Pliny, and Juvenal; hence Orkneyingar, m. pl. the men of the Orkneys: Orkneyskr, adj. passim.

or-lof, n., ord-lof is a false spelling, [Germ. urlaub; Dan. orlow; Engl. f-urlough]:—leave; beida orlofs, Bs. i. 799; hann bidr ser orlofs konung at fara, Eg. 29; ek vil beiðask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof til Islands, Nj. 10; utan hans orlofs, without bis leave, Landn. 149; síðan tekr hann o. af konunginum til brottferðar, Fms. xi. 430, Fas. iii. 586; með orlofi at spyrja, Barl. 14, Sks. 52; hvårt skal ek mæla í orlofi, Eg. 46; með bezta orlofi, Fms. i. 15, passim. 2. in mod. usage, a visit to a friend or relative; thus a person boarded out when visiting his parents is said 'fara i orlof sitt.' compos: orlofs-bréf, n. a writ of permission. COMPDS: orlofs-bref, n. a writ of permission, authorisation, Bs. i. 799; o. biskups, Dipl. iii. 4. orlofs-laust, adj. without leave, Fms. x. 105, Fas. iii. 579, Bs. i. 631.

orlofa, ao, to allow, H. E. ii. 75, Bs. ii. 93, 94.

orm-frann, adj. flasbing like a snake, of the eye, Sighwat, Jd.

orm-garor, m. a 'snake-pit,' in tales of throwing men into pits full of snakes, Og. 28, Fas. (Ragn. S. ch. 15).

orm-gestir, m. rendering of ophiuchus, Rb. (1812) 18.

ORMR, m. [Ulf. waurms = δφιε; A.S. wyrm; Engl. worm; O. H. G. and Germ. wurm; Dan.-Swed. orm; Lat. vermis; cp. Orms-bead in Wales]:—a snake, serpent, also including 'worms' (cp. maokr), and even dragons, Hm. 85, Vsp. 44, 50, Gm. 34, Skm. 27, Akv. 31, Am. 22, 55, Fms. vi. 143, Hkr. i. 103, and passim; högg-ormr, a viper; eitr-ormr, the bane of snakes, i. e. the winter time. The abode of the wicked after death was a pit full of snakes (Hver-gelmir, Né-strönd), Edda, Vsp. 44. einn munu öllu orka, Fms. xi. 267; botti öllum undr, hverju hann gat which calls to mind the Gehenna in Mark ix. 43, 44, and one of the Bolgos in Dante's Inferno, Canto 24. Serpents gnawed at the root of T the world-tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34. Pits of snakes were a place of punishment, Ragn. S. l. c., Am., Akv.; but only in mythological, not in historical records. Serpents brooded over gold and treasures, cp. the serpent Fafnir, Edda, Fm., Gullb. ch. 4, Ragn. S. (begin.); whence in poetry gold is called orm-bekkr, -beőr, -ból, -garőr, -land, -látr, -láð, -reitr, -setr, -stallr, -torg, -vangr, -vengr, the bank, bed, abode, garden, land, litter, earth, etc. of snakes, Lex. Poët. For the world-serpent, see midgardr. orm-fellir, m. the snake-killer = the winter, Fms. vi. (in a verse): a sword is called a snake, bloo-ormr, rand-ormr, see Lex. Poët.; ketil-ormr, a sausage, Korm.: of ships of war with dragons' heads, Ormr inn Langi, Ormr inn Skammi, O. T.

II. pr. names, Ormr and Ormarr; and in compds, Hall-ormr, Ráð-ormr, Þór-ormr, Goo-ormr, Veor-ormr, = the boly Serpent, a name which indicates serpent worship, although no record of such worship is found in the Sagas. COMPDS: orms-bit, n. a snake-bite, Pr. 470. orma-bæli, n. a den of snakes, Fms. vi. 143. orms-tungs, u, f. a snake's tongue cast in silver, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 690: as a nickname, Landn. turn, m. = ormagarðr, þiðr. 334. orm-snáldr, n. snakes' noses, Konr.

ORNA, að, [perh. akin to ofn or from varmr?], to get warm; þá tók Pétr at lifna ok ornuðu liðir hans, es hann vas kaldr allr orðinn, Greg. 77; svá tekr brunnrinn at orna, sem sól gengr til viðar, Al. 51; ornandi geislar, Sks. 40; orna ok hitna, Barl. 93; með ornandum tárum, 90: impers., e-m ornar, it gets warm for one, one gets warm; taki menn glímur stórar ok viti ef mönnum ornar, Sturl. iii. 20; þegar er honum ornaði, 623. 33: hleypr hann til ára ok vill láta orna sér, Fms. xi. 141; veðr var á geysi-kallt, ok höfðusk margir á fótum ok létu orna sér, viii. 306:- orna sér, to warm oneself; nú lát hann orna sér ok fari síðan til sels várs, Lv. 60, and so in mod. usage. II. reflex. pass., flestir ornuðusk af ásjón hennar, Str. 73.

or-of and or-seft, n., see örof, örzfi.

OTTA-beinn, adj., better OTTA-beinn, q. v. ORBI, a, m. (wrongly spelt horri in O. H. 78, l. 8), [Dan. aarfugi]: the beathcock, moor-fowl, tetrao tetria, Stj. 77, Ó. H. 78; piòra eòr orra, Gpl. 449.

II. a nickname, Ó. H., Fms. vi: whence Orra-hríð, f. the name for the last onslaught in the battle at Stanford-bridge led by Eystein Orri, Fms. vi; hence, as an appellative, any fierce onslaught is in Icel. called orrahrio. orra-skáld, n. a nickname, Landn.

orrosta, u, f., mod. orosta or orusta, with a single r; in rhymes orrostur porrinn, Sighvat, shewing that the assimilation had even then taken place: [this word is identical with A.S. eornest = duellum; O. H. G. ernust = pugna; whence Engl. earnest, Germ. ernst, of which orrosta is an assimilated form, qs. ornosta, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. ernst]: - a battle, Hm., Nj. 8, Fms. v. 71, vi. 60, in countless instances, for orrosta and bardagi (q.v.) are used indiscriminately. 2. in local names. Orrostu-hólmr, -hváll, -tangi, Battle-bill, etc., Korm., Eg. COMPDS: orrostu-laust, n. adj. without battle, Fms. ix. 323, Hkr. ii. 300. orrostuligr, adj. warlike, Fms. x. 230. orrostu-maor, m. a warrior, Nj. 40, Fms. i. 52. orrostu-slög, n. pl. battles, Fms. xi 200. orrostu-staor and orrostu-völlr, m. a battle-place, Korm. 4, Fas. i. 501, Fms. i. 95. orrostligr, adj. belonging to war, Róm. 309.

or-sok, f. [Germ. ursache; Dan. aarsag], a cause, freq. in mod. usage. orsaka-laust, n. adj. without a cause.

Os-16 or Os-16, f. the name of a town in Norway, which stood where the mod. Christiania is, Fms. passim.

OSS, acc. and dat. pl. from vér; see ek (C. 2. γ).

ossir, adj. pl. ours, = várir, Germ. unser; ossa ván, Geisli 4; at vilja ossum, Am. 30; hendr ossar, 52; ossum rönnum i, Skm. 14; ossum niðjum, Hkv. 2.9; liði ossu, Sighvat: in prose, ok ætlaði at láta meiða eor drepa ossa landa fyrir, 1b. 10.

ostenta, u, f. the mid. Lat. ostentum, Rb.

OSTR, m. [prob. identical with jastr, the Engl. yeast, dropping the initial j; ostr is a word common to all the Scandin, languages (Dan.-Swed. ost), instead of the Saxon and Germ. cheese, cese (kase), which were no doubt borrowed from the Lat. caseus]:—cheese; slatr, skreið ok ostar, Háv. 53: smjör ok ost, Nj. 74; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost (of a supper)... hann bargsk litt vid ostinn, be went slowly on with the cheese, Eb. 244; þar vóru tveir diskar fram settir, þar var eitt skamrifs-stykki á diski hverjum ok forn ostr til gnægta, Fbr. 37; Geysu dætr skáru akkeri af osti, ok sögðu at þau mundi fullvel halda herskipum Haralds konungs..., Fms. vi. 253; konan hafði einn ostinn í brott, one cheese, Bs. i. 247; ef beir selja zer til osts, Grag. ii. 309. COMPDS: ost-fjórðungr, m. a ost-gjald, n. a tax payable in cheese, D. I. soeight of cheese, Vm. 28. ost-hleifr, m. a cheese, Isl. ii. 351, Fs. 146, Vm. 28. i. 248. hlutr, m. a slice of cheese, Fbr. 38. ost-kista, u, f. a cheese-press, Nj. 76 (in which cheese was made). ost-tiund, f. a titbe paid in cheese, D. N. iii. 30. ost-tollr, m. = ostgjald; þangat liggr osttollr millum Botnsár ok Hvítskeggs-hvamms af skatt-mönnum ok búprestum, Vm. 59; for a duty payable in cheese see Vm. 28 (each farm having to pay a cheese), D. I. i. 248.

ostra, u, f. [for. word; Lat. ostrea], an oyster, Stj. 88, N.G.L. ii. 263. ost-vægr, adj. equivalent to cheese; gjalda fjórðung ostvægs matar, Vm. 105.

OTA, 20, [see etja I. 3, and not akin to hota, as is suggested under that word]:-to purb forth, with dat.; ota ser fram, to push oneself forward, intrude oneself; borir otar ser fram milli manna, Isl. ii. 150: the word is very freq. in mod. usage, ota e-u fram, to bold forth; cp. ok etr hann fram berum skallanum, Fb. i. 190.

OTB, m., gen. otrs, pl. otrar, [Engl. and Germ. otter; O. H. G. otar]:an otter; otr einn, otrinum, otrinn, otr ok lax, Edda 72; bar lá opt otr i urðinni... veiða otr er lá í urðinni, Orkn. 274, 276; otrs líki, Fas. i. 151: poët., hafs otr, vánar otr, a 'sea-otter,' i.e. a sbip, Lex. Poët.: in local names, Otra-dalr, in western Iceland, Landn., Gísl. COMPDS: otr-belgr, m. an otter-skin, Edda 73, Fas. i. 153. otr-gjold and otrs-gjold, n. pl., poët. 'otter's-gild,' i. e. gold, Fas. i. 154, Bm., see the tale in Edda 72, 73. otr-hundr, m. an otter-bound, Karl. 10. otrsskinn, n. an otter-skin, Rett. 47.

oxi, a, m. an ox; see uxi: Oxi, a pr. name, Bs. i.

O- or u-, the negative prefix before nouns and verbs, [Goth., Engl., and Germ. un-; Dan. and Swed. û-, the nasal being absorbed. The Icel. at a very early date changed this ú into ó, for the very oldest and best vellums use o, not only the Greg., Eluc., 1b., the Miracle-book (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), but also the Grag., the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda, etc.; in later vellums of the better kind & and o are used promiscuously; till about the union with Norway the u prevailed, and is chiefly used in vellums of the 14th century; but in the 15th the o again took its old place, and has been retained ever since, agreeably with the usual pronunciation. The b is therefore the proper Icel. form, e.g. 6-vitr = Engl. unwise; that it was sounded thus even in the 12th century is also shewn by the treatise of the second grammarian (Gramm. p. i, col. 1),—o eor ú þat skiptir orðum, svá sem er satt eðr ó-satt (ú-satt), Skálda 171. This change of spelling in the MSS. about (or a little before) the union with Norway cannot have been owing to any change in pronunciation, but was simply a Norwegianism, as were many other cases, e. g. the dropping the b before liquids, contrary to the Icel. pronunciation. On the other hand, as for the rest of Scandinavia, the u has been retained in Denmark and in the east of Norway; but \dot{o} in the west and north of Norway (see Ivar Aasen's Dict.), as also in mod. Swed. (e. g. o-möjlig = Germ. un-möglicb). In early Swed. (in the laws) u and o are used indifferently. The Orkneys seem to have followed the Icel., to judge from a rhyme in the poem Jd. composed by bishop Bjarni (died A.D. 1222), a native of the Orkneys,-6-teitan mik sútar, the metre of which requires a half rhyme, a rule followed strictly throughout that poem.

B. Of the compds with u- or δ -, all but a few words are from un-; these exceptional words appear to be contractions, either, ör-, where we have such double forms as ör-sekr and ó-sekr, N.G.L. i. 379; ör-viti and ó-viti, ó-verðr and ör-verðr, ó-vænn and ör-vænn, örhæfi and ú-hæfa, ör-keypis and ó-keypis, ú-dæmi qs. ör-dæmi (?), ó-bóta qs. ör-bóta (?), ó-birgr and ör-birgr; perh. also ú-helgi qs. ör-holgi, ú-heilagr qs. ör-heilagr; cp. also such words as ú-megin and ör-megna, ú-synja qs. B. from of-, esp. before a labial or dental; thus, of-vægr ör-synja (?). and ó-vægr, ó-frýnn qs. of-frýnn, ú-sköp = of-sköp (?), ó-freskr qs. offreskr, ó-fvrirsynju qs. of-fyrirsynju (?), ó-hljóð or ú-hljóð qs. of-hljóð (?), of-dæll and ó-dæll, of-ljóss and ó-ljóss. In some of these instances doubt may arise, for a double set of compds might have sprung up. On the other hand, the great number of compds with ur-, er- in German and Saxon, and the scarcity of such words in the Norse tongue, lead to the conclusion that many of these compds in the course of time have been lost or replaced by u-; cp. also of-allt and á-valt, (of-saka and á-saka, of-brýði and á-brýði, of-munir and á-munr, af-vöxtr and á-vöxtr, af-burðr and of-burdr?). Since in most Editions the spelling with ú- has been adopted in these classes of words, they must be sought for under that head.

O, interj. ob, ob ! Hom. 112, 119, Stj. 155; 6 hoson, 623. 16: freq. in mod. eccl. usage, cp. hó. 2. as a noun; in the phrase, e-m er um og ó, to besitate, waver; mér er um og ó, eg á sex börn í sjó en sex börn á landi, a ditty, Ísl. Þjóðs.: ó-já, ob yes! ó-nei, ob no! ó-ekki! id.

OA, ad, [a contr. form from og, ogur- ogn]:—in act. in the mod. impers. phrase, e-n óar við e-u, it shocks one, one feels shocked; mig óar við því, it forebodes me ewil; huga þeirra tók at óa fyrir einhverri hrellingu, Od. xx. 349. II. reflex. óask, to dread, fear; oumk ek of Hugin at hann aptr né komit, Gm. 20; óumk ek alldregi, Am. 13; ér skoluð óask dóm Guðligs veldis, Greg. 13; þat er ér óisk at taka Corpus Domini, 686. 5; þá óaðisk biskup mjök, iben ibe bisbop was much afraid, 655 xxii. B; óaðisk hann í hug sér, 623. 62; ok óaðisk greifinn er hann hafði látið berja hann, xvi B. 4.

óan or óun, f. fear, distress; sigrmark í óunum (= ógnum), 656 B. 7. óða-far, n.; í óðafari, in a burry, Boll. 350.

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δδα-got, n. burry, flurry.δδα-kapp, n. = όδαönn,

OĐAL, n., pl. ôðul; in Norse MSS, it is usually contracted before a vowel (whence arose the forms öðli eðli), and owing to a peculiarity in the Norse sound of δ an r is inserted in contracted forms, örðla, orðlom, N. G. L. passim: [akin to aðal, öðli, eðli, =nature; öðlask = adipisci; öðlingr, q. v.; A. S. εδel = patrimony; it is also the parent word of Germ. edel, adel, =noble, nobility, for the nobility of the earliest Teut. communities consisted of the land-owners. From this word also originated mid. Lat. allodium, prob. by inverting the syllables for the sake of euphony (all-od = od-al); oðal or eibel is the vernacular Teut. form, allodium the Latinised form, which is never found in vernacular writers; it may be that the transposition of syllables was due to the tb sound in oðal; and hence, again, the word feudal is a compd word, fee-odal, or an odal held as a fee or fief from the king, and answering to heið-launað óðal of the Norse law (heið = fee = king's pay), N. G. L. i. 91.]

B. Nature, inborn quality, property, = adal, edli, ödli, q. v.; this seems to be the original sense, þat er eigi at réttu mannsins óðal, Sks. 326 B; bat er helzt byrjar til farmanns odals, a seaman's life, 52; bat er kaupmanna ódal (= mercatorum est), 28; jörlum öllum ódal batni, Gh. II. 2 law term, an allodium, property beld in allodial tenure, patrimony. The condition which in the Norse law constitutes an odal was either an unbroken succession from father to son (er afi hefir afa leift) through three or more generations, N.G.L. i. 91, 237, Gpl. 284; or unbroken possession for thirty or more years, N.G.L. i. 249; or sixty years, Gbl. 284; or it might be acquired through brand-erfo (q. v.), through weregild, barn-fóstr (q. v.); and lastly heið-launað óðal, an allodial fief, was granted for services rendered to the king, see N. G. L. i. 91: the odal descended to the son, and was opp. to útjarðir (out-lands), and lausa-fé (movables), which descended to the daughter, Gpl. 233; yet even a woman, e. g. a baugrygr (q. v.), could hold an odal, in which case she was called óðals-kona, 92, jörð komin undir snúð ok snældu = an estate come under the rule of the spindle, N. G. L. i. 237; the allit. phrase, arfr ok óðal, 31, Gbl. 250; brigða óðal, N. G. L. i. 86; selja óðal, to sell one's óðal, 237. The oðal was in a certain sense inalienable within a family, so that even when parted with, the possessor still retained a title (land-brigo, máldagi á landi). In the ancient Scandin. communities the inhabited land was possessed by free obalsmen (allodial holders), and the king was the lord of the people, but not of the soil. At a later time, when the small communities were merged into great kingdoms, through conquest or otherwise, the king laid hold of the land, and all the ancient odals were to be held as a grant from the king; such an attempt of king Harold Fairhair in Norway and the earls of Orkney in those islands is recorded in Hkr. Har. S. Harf. ch. 6, Eg. ch. 4, cp. Ld. ch. 2, Orkn. ch. 8, 30, 80 (in Mr. Dasent's Ed.); cp. also Hák. S. Goða ch. 1. Those attempts are recorded in the Icel. Sagas as acts of tyranny and confiscation, and as one of the chief causes for the great emigration from the Scandinavian kingdoms during the 9th century (the question of free land here playing the same part as that of free religion in Great Britain in the 17th century). The attempt failed in Norway, where the old odal institution remains in the main to the present day. Even the attempts of king Harold were, according to historians (Konrad Maurer), not quite analogous to what took place in England after the Conquest, but appear to have taken something like the form of a land-tax or rent; but as the Sagas represent it, it was an attempt towards turning the free odal institution into a feudal one, such as had already taken place among the Teutons in Southern Europe. III. gener. and metaph. usages. one's native land, bomestead, inheritance; the land is called the 'obal' of the reigning king, á Danr ok Danpr dýrar hallir, zðra óðal, en ér hafit, Rm. 45; eignask namtú óðal þegna, allan Noreg, Gauta spjalli, Fms. vi. 26 (in a verse); banna Sveini sin odul, St. Olave will defend bis óðal against Sweyn, 426 (in a verse); flýja óðul sín, to fly one's óðal, go into exile, Fms. iv. 217; flýja óðul eðr eignir, vii. 25; koma aptr í Noreg til óðala sinna, 196; þeim er þar eru útlendir ok eigi eigu þar óðul, wbo are strangers and not natives there, Edda 3; öðlask Paradisar óðal, the inheritance of Paradise, 655 viii. 2; himneskt óðal, beavenly inberitance, Greg. 68; njóta þeirra gjafa ok óðala er Adam var útlægr frá rekinn, Sks. 512: allit., jarl ok óðal, earl (or franklin) and odal, Gh. 21.

2. spec. phrase, at alda óðali, for everlasting inheritance, i. e. for ever and ever, D. N. i. 229: contr., at alda öðli, id., Grág. i. 264, D. I. i. 266; til alda óðals, for ever, iii. 88: mod., frá alda ööli, from time immemorial.

O. Compos: 6oals-borinn, part. born possessor of an 6dal, noble, Gpl. 298. 6oals-bref, n. a deed proving one's title to an 6dal, D. N. 6oals-brigo, f. redemption of an 6dal, Gpl. 295. 6oals-joro, f. an allodial estate, Gpl. 240, 284, Fms. i. 225 (= native country); 6d7 Gydingar næði 6dalsjörðum sínum (i. e. their Land of Promise), 655 viii. 2. 6oals-kona, u. f. a lady possessed of 6dal, N. G. L. i. 92. 6oals-maor, m. [mod. Norse odels-mann], an allodial owner, like the 'statesman' of Westmoreland, Gpl. 280, 296: metaph, væra ek sannr 6dalsmaðr til Noregs, rightful heir of Norway, Fms. ix. 326. 6oals-nautr,

m. an 'odals-mate' or co-possessor, Gpl. 293, 296. **65als-neyti**, n. a body of óðalsnautar, Gpl. 294. **65als-nettr**, m. allodial rigbt, allodial law, D. N. iv. 593. **65als-skipti**, n. the sharing out óðal, N.G.L. i. 43, 91, Gpl. 285. **65als-tuptir**, read aðal-tupt (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 379, v.l. **65als-vitni**, n. a witness in a case of redemption of an óðal, Gpl. 296. **65als-borinn**, part. = óðalsborinn, Eg. 40, Hkr. i. 125: of a king, óðalborinn til lands ok þegna, Js. 15: native, indigenous, Al. 152.

óðal-jörð, f. = óðalsjörð, Fms. vi. 339. óðal-nautr, m. = óðalsnautr, N. G. L. i. 93. óðal-torfa, u, f. patrimonial land, Skv. 3. 60. óðal-túptir, f. pl. a bomestead, Sighvat.

óðal-vellir, m. pl. patrimony, Rm. 33. óðal-vitni, n. = óðalsvitni, N. G. L. i. 87. óða-málugr, adj. = óðmálugr, Fas. i. 230.

óðask, að, = óask, to be struck with terror, Bs. i. 335. óða-stormr, m. = óðaveðr, Róm. 384.

60a-straumr, m. a violent current, Bs. i. 386.

60a-veor, n. a violent gale, Clem. 27. 60a-verkr, m. a violent pain, Bs. i. 259, ii. 180.

60a-onn, f.; vera í 60aonn, to be deep in business, very busy. 60-fluga, adj. with violent speed, as lightning, Fms. viii. 405, Hkr. i.

60-fluga, adj. with violent speed, as lightning, Fms. viii. 405, Hkr. i 150, Nj. 144.

60-fuss, adj. madly eager, pkv. 26, Band. 8 new Ed.

60-gjarn, adj. = odfúss, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

ODINN, m., dat. Odni; [A.S. Wodan; O. H. G. Wodan, in the Old High German song Phol ende Wodan vuoron zi holza; in the Norse the w is dropped, whence Odinn]: -Odin, Wodan, the name of the founder of the ancient Northern and Teutonic religion, who was afterwards worshipped as the supreme god, the fountain-head of wisdom, the founder of culture, writing, and poetry, the progenitor of kings, the lord of battle and victory; so that his name and that of Allfoor (Allfather, the father of gods and men) were blended together. For Odin as an historical person see esp. Yngl. S., the first chapters of which were originally written by Ari the historian, who himself traced his pedigree back to Odin. For the various tales of Odin as a deity see the Edda and the old poems; for the legends explaining how Odin came by his wisdom, how he was inspired, how he pawned his eye in the well of Mimir, see Vsp. 22; how he hung in the world-tree Yggdrasil, Hm. 139 sqq.; and the most popular account, how he carried away the poetical mead from the giant Suptung, etc., see Hm. 104-110, and Edda 47-49; for his travelling in disguise in search of wisdom among giants and Norns, Vpm., Gm., Vsp. For Odin's many names and attributes see Edda (Gl.) The greatest families, the Ynglings in Sweden, Skjöldungs in Denmark, and the Háleygir in Norway, traced their pedigrees back to Odin, see the poems Yt., Ht., Langfedgatal. In translations from the Latin, Odin was, strangely enough, taken to represent Mercury; thus, kölluðu þeir Pál Óðin, en Barnabas por, they called Paul Odin, but Barnabas they called Thor, is an ancient This seems to rendering of Acts xiv. 12, cp. Clem., Bret., and passim. have originated with the Romans themselves; for Tacitus says, 'deorum maxime Mercurium colunt,' by which he can only mean Wodan; the Romans may have heard the German tales of Wodan's wonderful travels, his many assumed names and disguises, his changes of shape, his eloquence, his magical power,—tales such as abound in the Edda,—and these might make the Romans think of the Greek legends of Hermes: accordingly, when the planetary week days were adopted from the Lat., 'dies Mercurii' was rendered into A.S. by Wodansdag, in Engl. Wednesday, in Dan. Onsdag, in Norse Odins-dagr, Orkn. 386, Fms. ix. 282: Odins-nott, f. Wednesday night, N. G. L. i. 17. Oðins-hani, a, m. a bird, tringa byperborea, or the phalaropus cinereus, or the red phalarope, see Fjölnir viii, Faber, Edda (Gl.) II. Northern local names, Odins-ve, n. the sanctuary of Odin = Odense in Funen in Denmark, Knytl. S.: Odins-salr, m. in Norway, Munch's Norg. Beskr. 79: Odinslundr, m. Odin's grove. In a single instance Athens is rendered by Obins-borg, and the Athenians by Obins-borgar-menn, Post. 645. 90; the name can only have been formed from the Greek name pronounced with the th sound, perhaps by the Northmen at Constantinople, who may have associated the name, thus sounded, with Odin's supposed travels from the east to Sweden, and his halts at various places, which were afterwards called after him, as recorded in Yngl. S. As a pr. name, Othen villicus, Dipl. Arna-Magn. (Thorkelin) i. 23; Oden Throndsson, D. N. iv. 756, 764; Odin-dís, f., Baut., but very rare. It is noteworthy that the name of Odin is, in the old poets, hardly ever used as appellative in poet, circumlocutions of a 'man;' malm-Odinn is a aw. hey. - warrior

όδ-inndæla, u, f. a aw. λεγ., [qs. of-inndæla?] from of and eindæll or inndæll = strange, odd]:—a puzzle?); ek skal kæra um óðindælu mína sjálfs, I bave to complain of my puzzle, an accident that has happened to me, Fms. vi. 374.

60-inndæll, adj. [see the preceding word], self-willed, puzzling (?); iike the 'states-k sannr óðals-too beadstrong, more than a match for us, Fms. xi. 151; er nú einsætt óðals-nautr, at láta svería til stáls með oss, ok eigi víst hvárt færi manna óðindælla

verðr en svá (seems here to stand for ú-óðindælla (?) = less embarrassing 🛱 a person invisible in a cap of darkness). The word is now obsolete in opportunity), Sturl. i. 157.

óðins-liga, adv., Ísl. ii. 198, read ó-þínsliga, unlike thee.

óðlask, að, to get possessed of; see öðlak.

65-latr, adj. beadstrong, impatient, Korm. 80, Fms. viii. 447.

66-liga, adv. rasbly, impatiently, Eg. 543, Valla L. 218, Fms. ii. 236. 65-ligr, adj. rasb, vebement.

65-lundaör, adj. beadstrong, Korm. 80.

65-málugr, adj. speaking violently, excited, Orkn. 430, Ísl. ii. 318, Finnb. 280.

ÓĐB, adj., óð, ótt, [Ulf. wods = δαιμονιζόμενοs; A.S. wod; Engl. wood, Chaucer, Spenser; Scot. wud; Germ. wutbend] :- mad, frantic; nú verðr maðr svá óðr, at hann brýzt ór böndum, N.G.L. ii. 54 (band-óðr, mad so as to be kept in bonds); hestrinn var oor ok kornfeitr, Fms. xi. 280; óðr maðr, a madman, Grág. i. 155; óðs manns víg, óðs manns verk, N.G. L. i. 64; óðr hundr, a mad dog, Pr. 473. 2. frantic. furious, vehement, eager; olmr ok odr, Fms. iv. 111; hann görðisk svá óðr at hann kastaði skildinum, Eg. 289; görði hann sik óðan um, Fs. 61; göra sik óðan ok reiðan, Fb. i. 559; svá vóru þeir óðir, Fms. vii. 270: hvárt beir leggja bví betr fram en ek, sem beir eru óðari, 259; vóru þeir óðastir á þetta mál, Ld. 210; hann var óðr at verki sínu, Nj. 58; hann lét sem hann væri óðr ok ærr at íshögginu, Fms. vi. 337: of a thing, violent, odr útsynningt, a violent gale, Bs. ii. 50; orrosta od ok mannskæð, Fms. i. 44; bardagi sem óðastr, vii. 265, Nj. 247; óðr byrr, Hm. 89; ótt veðr, Am. 18. II. neut., ótt e-m er ótt um e-t, to be impatient; var beim borgilsi ott til at flytja likit i brott, Fms. v. 98; hann kallaði sér þó ótt um ferðina, vi. 375; Flosi fór at engu óðara en hann væri heima, not more rasbly than if, as calmly as if, he were at bome, Nj. 220; vér skulum fara at engu ótt, not bastily, Háv. 48; fékk konungr sótt ok fór ekki mjök ótt í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 249. adverb. phrase, ott ok titt, vebemently and rapidly; beir reiddu ott sverðin ok hjuggu títt, Fms. ii. 322; drjúpa mjök ótt, vi. 351: acc. óðan, as adv., bera óðan á, to talk fast and vebemently.

ODR, m., gen. óðs and óðar, [totally different from the preceding word, but akin to Ulf. wods in weit- wods' = μαρτύς, weit-wodan = μαρτυρείν, weit-wodipa, weit-wodei = μαρτύριον; cp. also Icel. xδi = sense, wit, manner, answering to the Goth. weit-wodei]: - mind, wit, soul, sense, Lat. mens, Gr. vous; the old Vsp. distinguishes between three parts of the human soul,-ond, oor, and læ, spirit, mind, and craft (?); the ond was breathed into man by Odin, the oor by Hænir, the læ by Lödurr; the faculty of speech seems also to be included in the oor. The tale in Plato's Protagoras is an interesting illustration of the Northern legend as briefly told (and only there) in Vsp. 17, 18: tryggva óð, hafa góðan óð, to be of good cheer, Nj. (in a verse). 2. song, poetry; bragt, hróðt, óðt, mætð, lof, Edda 95:—metre, sá er óðinn skal vandan velja, Lil. 98; óðar-smiðt, g 'song-smith' = poet, Eg. (in a verse); odar-ar, 'speech-oar,' Geisli 37; and odar-lokart, 'speech-plane,' i. e. the tongue, Edda (in a verse); odar-rann, mind's abode, Likn. 1. 68-borg, f. 'mind's-borough' = the breast, II. Oor, the hus-Harms. 1. 60-gero, f. versification, Geisli. band of Freyja, Vsp. 29; in the tale in Edda of Freyja, she wanders over the earth seeking for her lost husband and weeping for him golden tears, (answering to the Gr. tales of Demeter as told in the Homeric hymn.)

60-resoi, n. counsel of wisdom or a council (?); hverr mér hugaðr á hlið standi, annart begn við óðræði, what other man shall stand by my side, as a friend, in the council? i.e. where am I now to look for friendly belp and comfort? Stor. 14; this we believe is the bearing of the passage, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. (= a row, tumult, fight, from óðr, adj.)

60-reprir, m. a 'rearer' or inspirer of wisdom, one of the holy vessels in which the blood of Kvásir was kept, Edda; in Hm. 107 it is used of the mead itself = the inspiring nectar.

óðum, adv. rapidly; jafn-óðum.

66-verki, adj. taken with violent aches or pains, Gisl. 48.

66-viori, n. a violent gale, O. H. 26.

Ofoti, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.) Ofreskja, u, f. a monster; the word is not recorded in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage; it originally meant an apparition which can only be seen by people endued with second sight (see ofreskir); ofreskja and skrimsl are used synonymously; eg heiti ekki náðugr herra, svaraði ófreskjan, en eg heiti skrimsl, . . . Já, svaraði skrímslið, góðgjarn er eg, en eg er ófreskja, . . . Til eru margar manneskjur sem eru meiri ófreskjur en ber, Kveldv. ii. 162 sqq. in the tale of the Beauty and the Beast.

ofreakr, adj., qs. of-freskr (?), a mythol. word, endowed with second sight, able to see ghosts and apparitions which are hidden from the common eye; þat sá ófreskir menn at landvættir allar fylgðu Hafrbirni til þings, en þeim Þorsteini ok Þórði til veiðar ok fiskjar, Landn. 271; Geirhildr hét fjölkunnig kona ok meinsöm, þat sá ófreskir menn, at ..., 212; þat sá ó. maðr um kveld nær dagsetri, at björn mikill gékk..., 289; ok sá hana þeir einir er ófreskir vóru, Bs. i. 607; ok margir sjá þat ófreskir menn, ok svá þeir er eigi vóru ófreskir, Fms. xi. 136; hann sá öngir menn í bardaga útan þeir er ófreskir vóru, Fb. i. 571 (of seeing

Icel., and 'skygn' is used instead; it remains in ofreskja, q. v.

ofrynliga, adv. frowningly, Fms. i. 70 (spelt úfrynliga).

ofrynligr, adj. frowning-like, frowning, Fzr. 50, Fms. ii. 101, Boll. 358, Orkn. 440. ófrýnn, adj., qs. of-frýnn, see frýnn:—frowning, Eg. 765, Ó. H. 144,

167 (spelt ofrynn).

OGN, f. dread, terror; ogn stendr af e-u, to inspire terror; svå stob beim af honum ógn mikil, Nj. 68; svá stóð mikil ógn af orðum konungs. Fms. xi. 246; botti honum litil ogn af beim standa, i. 26; maðr kom til hans ljóss, ok af honum stóð mikil ógn, O. H. 107. 2. menaces, tbreats, esp. in plur.; enga ógn býð ek þér at sinni, Ísl. ii. 253; hvárki ógnir né blíðmæli, Lv. 69; með blíðmælum ok ógnum, Fms. i. 109; per hræddusk eigi ógnir jarls, Blas. 45; ógnir mótstöðu-manna várra, 623. 35: terrors, of the torments of hell, sá þar í ógnir margar, Nj. 279; allar ógnir þær er helgengnir hafa, Sól.; hann varð hræddr mjök við ógn þessa, Ó. H. 107. II. gen. ognar-, prefixed as adv. awfully; ógnar-digr, awfully stout, Fb. i. 258; ógnar hár, awfully bigb, Fas. iii. 480; ógnar mikill, awfully great, Stj. 372, 434: in mod. usage joined with almost any adjective, ógnar-breiðr, -brattr, -djúpr, awfully broad, steep, COMPDS: ógnar-andi, a, m. spirit of terror, Stj. 643. boo, n. a dreadful message, Fms. x. 54, Stj. 447, 649. ognar-domr, m. an awful doom, 677.13. ógnar-eyrendi, n. = ógnarboð, Stj. 642. ognar-geisli, a, m. a dreadful ray, Fms. v. 166. ógnar-hlutr, m. a dire apparition, Sks. 154. ógnar-laust, n. adj. without borror, ognar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), awful, Fms. v. 241, Sks. 155. ognar-mal and ognar-oro, n. pl. menacing words, Stj. 643, Greg. 74, Fms. i. 216, vii. 104, x. 292, xi. 408. ógnar-raust and ógnarrodd, f. a dreadful voice, Fb. i. 417, Greg. 39. OGNA, 2δ, [Ulf. ôgan = φοβεῖσθαι; cp. Icel. 2gi = awe, A. S. ôga,

which point to an obsolete strong verb, aga, og]:—to ibreaten, with dat.; per hafit öðrum ognat, Fms. ii. 266; hann fékk eigi fyrr en hann ógnaði honum til, Sd. 142; hann ógnaði þeim, Fms. x. 217. with a double dat.; ogna e-m e-u, to threaten one with a thing; ogna e-m dauða, Stj. 35; ógua e-m hegningu, 47; þú ógnar oss Guði þínu, er blint er ok dauft, O. H. 109; ógnaði bráðum bruna allri hans eign, Fms. ii. 236. 3. ógna, to be afraid, Al. 34. II. reflex. to be overawed; ógnask ok skelfask, Hom. 143; ógnask e-t, to fear, stand agbast at a thing, 144; hann ognask mjök at höggva til hans, O. H. L. 3.

ógnan, f. awe, menace, Fms. x. 274.

ogur-leikr, m. awfulness, Stj. 314.
ogur-liga, adv. awfully, Fas. i. 383, Fb. i. 258, Fms. iii. 111, passim. ógur-ligr, adj. (not ógrligr), awful, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 376, vii. 172, viii. 8, x. 241, 242, Isl. ii. 447, O. H. 108, Hom. 13, Fbr. 57 new Ed., Sks. 159, 229, 643, Stj. 96, Bret. 96, and passim.

ó-hljóð, n., qs. ofhljóð, a violent singing sound, esp. in the ears, see ú-hljóð; óhljóðs-eyru, the valves of the heart:—but also = ofheyrn, q. v., sér er hver óhljóðs eyrun á þér! of a person imagining that he hears things which have never been spoken.

6-hræsi, n. a loathsome thing, 623. 17 (where spelt ohresi), Isl. ii. 420 (spelt óresi), Fas. ii. 263, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert mesta úhræsi! ohræsið þitt, thou naughty thing!

6-já, interj. ob yes, yes yes !

OL, f. a strap; var höfuðit komit á ólina, Bs. i. 314; the ó, which is kept throughout all the cases, is a remains of the old umlaut; for the references see ál.

Óláfr, m. Olave, an old and favourite pr. name; the oldest form seems to have been Aleifr, from Anleifr, as seen from rhymes, e.g. Aleifr is made to rhyme with reifum, kleif, or the like, Hallfred passim; and, on the other hand, Alafr with stála, hála, Eg. (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse): then the ei was changed into a, Alafar frið gafu, Sighvat: then the initial \dot{a} into \dot{o} , and Olásr is made to rhyme with soil in a poem of the end of the 11th century: lastly, the medial \acute{a} into a, Olafr. This Norse name is rendered by Anlaf in the Saxon Chron., and by Amlabh in the Irish Chroniclers; thus Righ Amlabh = king Olave the White in Dublin, see pref. p. iv: in local names, Olafs-dalr, -fjörör, -vik, Landn.: Olass-dælir, m. pl. the men from Olave-dale, Gullh. The answering fem. pr. name is Alof (the still older Aleif, qs. Anleif, is not recorded), mod. Olof, Landn. 2. compds referring to St. Olave; Olafs-gildi, -kirkja, -messa, -dagr, -vaka, = St. Olave's guild, church, mass, day, vigil, Sturl. i. 23, ii. 99, Vm. 24, Fms. ix. 8, 341, x. 14; Olafs korn, sab, skot, tollr, a tithe in corn to St. Olave, N. G. L. i. 142, 346, 460; Olafs minni, see minni, ii. 445; Olafs Saga, St. Olave's Saga, Vm. 20; Ólafs skript, 21; Ólafs súð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1360. Church, Bridge, etc., still exist in London, Norfolk, and Suffolk.)

ÓLGA, u, f. [akin to válgr (?), changing $v\acute{a}$ into \acute{o}]:—a swell, swelling, esp. of water; szvar olga, the swell of the sea, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage; cp. also ylgja = the rolling, of waves.

ólga, að, to swell; ólgandi þverá (the swoln Cross-water) veltr yfir sanda, Snót 12, passim in mod. usage.

6lmast, ad, dep. to rage, rave, act of work furiously.

6lm-liga, adv. furiously, savagely, Nj. 104, Karl. 520. 6lm-liga, adj. furious, savage, Fas. iii. 411, Ld. 234.

OLMR, adj. savage, furious, worrying; olmr hundr, a savage dog, Grág. ii. 119; halda e-m sem olmum hundi, Grett. 93: the saying, opt hefir olmr hundr rifit skinn, a savage dog bas often a torn skin; oarga dýr, svá at þau væri olmari en áðr, Ver. 31; olmt kykvendi, a savage beast, Grág. ii. 117; olmr ok údæll, Fms. v. 240; olmr ok óðr, iv. 111; hinir verða olmari æ því meir, Sturl. ii. 8.

OLPA, v, f., mod. úlpa, a kind of outer cloak, a fur cloak as it seems; ólpu eðr kápu, Jb. 187; græn ólpa, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92 (in a verse); loð-ólpa (q. v.), a fur cloak; á þá mynd sem ólpa eðr loðkápa, Mag. 63; ólpu-maðr, a cloaked man, Fms. ii. 17.

6ma, ab, to resound: part. omandi, sounding, resounding; omandi

stolpa gangr, rendering of Homer's αίθουσα ερίδουπος.

óman or ómun, f. sound, voice; ómon pverr, the voice fails, falters, Skv. 3. 68; heitir ok rödd ómun, Edda 110: ómun-lokarr, m. 'sound-plane,' i. e. the tongue, Ad. 16; see lokarr.

Omi, a, m. one of the names of Odin or Allfather, Gm., Edda: a personification of the wind as the voice of God (cp. I Kings xix. 12, God speaking to man through the 'still small voice' of the wind).

OMR, m. [A. S. woma and wom and dæg-woma = aurora], sound, voice, esp. of a tinkling sound such as a peal of bells heard afar off; klingir mer fyrir eyrum omr, a sound tinkles in my ears, Bjarni; held eg sem helgan dom, hörpunnar sætan om, a ditty: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers, for Edda i. 544, v.l., is from a paper MS.

on, f. = van, bope, Am. 67, Ls. 36, Hom. 60.

ón, prep. = án (q. v.), without, Fms. xi. 111, 153, Eluc. 38, 39, Alm. 7, and passim in the oldest vellums; see án.

6-nei, interj. ob no!

onn, m. = ofn (q. v.) according to pronunciation; ons-hus, n. a close stove, Bs. ii. 256.

OP, n. [cp. Ulf. wδρjan = φωνεῖν, βοᾶν; A.S. wδρ; Engl. wboop, weep]:—a sbouting, crying:

1. without the notion of weeping; með ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 365; heyrðu þeir óp mikit, Fs. 143; þá varð óp mikit (a great sbouting) at Lögbergi, Nj. 15; en er Egill heyrði óp þat, Eg. 296; æpa sigr-óp, sbouting victory, id., 298, Fms. viii. 141, Karl. 365, 368; her-óp, a war-wboop, Nj. 245, Eg. 80, Ó. H. 107, Orkn., Stj. passim; hrinda upp ópi, to raise the war-cry, Fas. i. 254 (in a verse).

2. a crying, weeping aloud; þá setti hann upp mikit óp, ok í þeim angistar ekka,... gráta með ópi miklu, Stj. 167; stóð hann þar ok grét aumliga, þessi maðt bað hann ganga inn í búðina ok taka af sér ópit, Ölk. 35; óps ok ýlfranar, Matth. ii. 18; óp og tanna gnístan, weeping and gnasbing of teeth, xiii. 50; setr hon upp stór óp, sbe set up a great bowling, Bs. ii. 87; sló síðan ópi á barnit, the child began to weep, i. 341; þeir sögðu konu hans þenna atburð, en hón kunni illa ok grét hátt... hann taldi sér leiðask óp hennar, Edda 48.

ópi, a, m. a magical Rune character, causing hysterics, Skm.

op-ligr, adj. weeping; med opligum tarum, with weeping tears, Greg. 39. OR or or, written with o in older vellums, or now and then even with y, yr; in later MSS. with u, ur, which in mod. Icel. is sounded long, ter. In other Teut, languages this prep. has been lost as an independent word; only the Goth, has $us = k\kappa$, $d\pi\delta$, and the O. H. G. ar, ir, ur, which in mid. H. G. was lost and replaced by the adverb aus, O. H. G. uz, answering to Icel. út, Engl. out, a word altogether different from ór, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. er; ur, however, survived as a prefixed particle in a countless number of compds, in A.S. â-, in O.H.G. ar-, ir-, in mid. H. G. and Germ. er -; causal verbs are formed by means of this prefixed particle, e.g. Goth. us-wahjan, A.S. â-weccan, Engl. to awaken, O. H. G. ar-wechan, Germ. er-wecken. In the Scandin. languages, on the other hand, the independent prep, has been preserved in its fullest extent, whereas the prefixed particle is rare, mostly with adjectives, and is sounded and spelt ör-, e.g. or-endr = exanimis; seldom er-, for erlendr (q. v.) is different; or- or ur- seems to belong only to words of later formation, as ór-lausn, ór-skurðr, úr-kast, úr-þvætti, refuse; úr-hættis, out of time (from skera or, kasta ur). These compds will be given under the head of or- and ur-. The quantity of the root-vowel in the particle or, ur is an unsettled question; the German and Saxon forms er-, ar-, as also the Icel. prefixed ör-, seem to indicate a short, the present Icel. pronunciation úr- a long, vowel. The MSS. in these cases give no help; in this Dictionary it has been assumed as long (δr) in deference to the majority of Editions and the present Icel. spelling and pronunciation.

A. Out of, from; as remarked in the introduction to the prep. af, the prep. of (p. 3, col. 2) denotes from the inside of a thing (out of which), and in most cases corresponds to i, so that the same case which goes with of would also go with i, (and thus it answers to i with dat., see i A. I-III); tekinn or jörðu, taken out of the earth (answering to i jörðu, of anything lying in the earth), Fms. i. 51; of skóginum, vi. 225; yr affett, Grág. ii. 233; yr héraði, İsl. ii. 322, 333; fara of landi, to leave the country, Fms. vi. 284; of þrándheimi, Eg. 32 (opp. to i þrándheimi); of Tungu, Nj. 95, 192; Ísland bygðisk of Noregi, from Norway, Íb. 4; austan of Smálöndum, Nj. 122; of Breiðafirði, Ísl. ii. 368; of

Eyjum (all names compounded from Ey), Landn. passim; or Mön. from the Isle of Man, Nj. 138; or Hrasnistu (an island), 164; or bjottu (a Norse island), Fms. iv. 275; or Skogi, Skogum, Nj. 89; or Gili, 113; or Mork, 192; or porolisselli, 39; or Saurbæ, 164; or Gardi, Landn., Nj. 164; cp. i, p. 315, col. 2 (A. loc. II); er þá bar ór hafi, Fms. ii. 64; or lopti, passim; ur eldi, Nj. 132; or votnum, Fms. i. 226; or holl, xi. 16; or Valhöllu, Nj. 132; or tjaldi, Fms. ii. 268; or gardi, Nj. 54; or kirkju, Fms. ix. 471; or poka, Ld. 202; hús or húsi, from bouse to bouse, Bs. i. 386; flokk ór flokki, Karl. 244; ór gólfinu, Ld. 53; ór húsum, Grág. ii. 336; ór norðri, suðri, vestri, austri, Eg. 133: ór hendi, out of one's band, Greg. 62, Nj. 84: the phrase, bida or stad, to bide 'out of' one's place, i. e. to bide without moving, O. H. (in a verse). with adverbs; ofan or fjalli, Eg. 766; nior or, Fms. iii. 94; fram or, out of; út úr, out of, (Goth. ût-us, whence arose the mod Germ. aus); út ór hringinum, Ld. 276. 3. ok ræðr lækr ór henni til sævar, Dipl. ii. 2; festina er ór var fjötrinum, Edda 20; bit skulut spyrja ór kaupstefnu, to ask news from the meeting, Isl. ii. 346; radask or hernadi, to leave off freebooting, Eg. 2; komask ór barnæsku, Sturl. i. 226; vakna or svefni, to wake out of sleep, 623. 14; risa upp or dauda, 655 ix. C. 1; segjask or lögum, to secede, Ib. 11; vera or sögunni, to be out of the story, Nj. 22, 120; falla or minni, Bs. i. 39.

B. Metaph., denoting forseiture; bá er hann útlagr ok ór goðorði sínu, Grág. i. 33; ok ór öllum skrúðanum, and stripped off all their ornaments, Nj. 132. 2. of a part of the whole; pessir fellu or liði Haralds, Eg. 11; kveðja fimm búa yr sóknar-kvið, Grág ii. 208; ryðja búa ór kviði, kvöð, Nj. 110; menn sakna Skeggja ór flokkinum, Grett. 30 new Ed.; maðr andask ór kvöðinni, Band. 14 new Ed.; Joseph var ór kyni Davíðs, Post.; þriðjungr ór feti, Rb. 482. 8. denoting cause; andask, deyja or sarum, sott, to die of wounds, sickness, Eg. 36, Landn. 217, Fms. ii. 164, Sks. 594. 4. of the substance of which a thing is made (see af C. III); or jarni, of iron, Nj. 272; or gulli, silfri, Akv. 7; þat er ór jörðu, Eluc. 9; ór Ymis holdi var jörð of sköpuð, en ór sveita sjár, björg ór beinum, baðmr ór hári, en ór hausi himin, en ór hans heila, etc., Vbm.; úr hári, ullu, etc.; ór osti, Fms. vi. 253. of changing from one state to another, from; ek veit ekki hvat ór honum er orðit, 623. 53; verða at ösku ór miklu mannvirki, Al. 48; görir heimska ór horskum, Hm. 93; auka ór því sem áðr hafði verit, beyond what it was, Al. 145, Nj. 192; henr bu nokkut samit bik or bvi sem var, Isl. ii. 211; þurru mjök vinsældir hans ór því sem vóru, tbey dwindled from what they had been, Fms. x. 160; or hofi (cp. örof, örzh), exceeding, out of measure; allt or hofi, Al. 54; fégjarn or hofi, Rb. 370; ganga or dæmum, beyond example, unexampled, Fms. i. 214, viii. II. ellipt. and adverb. usages; annarra brjóstum ór. Hm.; skar ór spjótið, to cut tbrough, Hkr. i. 37; ok skar út ór, Fms. III. with verbs; fara or, to take off a garment, Nj. 279; ia217. ganga ýt, to wilbdraw, 86, 113; fyrr en ór sliti (ór-slit), till it was all over, 105; skera ór, to decide; leysa ór, to read a riddle, answer, Fms. ii. 283; ráda ór (ór-ræði), to solve a difficulty, Nj. 177, 243; ok hefir bú illa ór haft við mik, thou bast behaved badly towards me, Fs. 140. IV. ór því, since; nú er at segja hvat görðisk í Noregs ór pvi hann var i burtu sarinn, Fas. ii. 84: causal, since, ur pvi pu vilt pab, since ibou wisbest it, mod.

V. double prepp. as adv. ellipt. and as prep.; tók ór verk allan yr augum hans, Bs. i. 336; at ór sé grátraust ór skapi hans, Nj. 82.

óra, 20. = vára (q. v.), to become spring, Orkn. (in a verse). óra, pres. órir, [órar], to rave, play pranks; órir gestr við gest, Hm. 31: the mod. phrase, mig órar til þess, to recollect dimly, of a long

by-gone time.

ORAR, f. pl., in mod. usage masc. pl., [cp. zrr = insane], fits of madness; begar tók af honum órarnar er Davið lék hörpuna, Stj. 467; mæla órar, to talk wildly, Mar. 1071; segi ek yðr satt, at hón bar eigi óra í augum, Bs. i. 204; hann varð ærr ok sagði í órunum (in fits of delirium) hvat beir höfðu gört, Magn. 522; hann görði sér órar (feigned insanity) ok lét sem hann félli í brottfall, Landn. (Hb.) 215; af órum ok vitleysi, 2. wild fancies, frolics: Stj. 467; höfuð-órar (q. v.), delirium. trúir þú þegar á órar þær, er sá maðr ferr með, Ó. H. 107; þessum mun ek við bregða Áslaugar órunum, Fas. i. 257: wild pranks, mad freaks, órar (ravings) eru úrækðir órar (our), Skálda 162; ærsli og órar; þat er ok oronum næst (there will be mad doings) er veslu batnar, Al. 4; draumótat, wild dream-fancies. COMPDS: ora-belgr, m. a merry-maker: in mod. usage of youths or children, bu ert mesti ó. óra-ferő, í. e mad undertaking, Grett. 153 A. óra-mál, n. a mad talk, Post. 645. ora-vogr, m. a way of immense length, an immense distance; pad er mesti óravegr, mod., perh. corrupt from afar, ofr. óre-verk, n. a law term, a deed done in a state of insanity, Grag. ii. 64.

or-claude, adj. extinct, quite dead, Bs. i. 879; cp. ordauda. or-for, f. departure; krefja arfs ok orfarar, N.G. L. i. 53 (Jb. 158 B). o-risting, adj., in the phrase, liggja oristing, of one who lies down to rest without taking off his clothes.

ór-kosta, u, f. = órkostr; deyja frá allri órkostu, Am. 58. ór-kostr, m. means, resources; hafa, eiga, órkost til e-s, Grág. i. 185.

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ii. 155, K.p. K. 90: in the mod. phrase, eiga einskis úrkosti, to be rium of the oniscus; for another record see Maurer's Volks. 182; it is destitute of means.

ór-lausn, f., mod. úr-lausn, [leysa ór], solution of a difficulty, an expedient, belp: hann segir sik vera i heyþroti, ok kreft órlausna, Ísl. ii. 132; hann skal sjálft þeirra vandræði ábyrgjask en hrepps-menn eru til engra órlausna skyldir. Grág. i. 490; vilt þú, búandi, selja oss korn? væri oss þat ó. ef vér þyrftim eigi lengra at fara, hér skalt þú fá þá órlausn, at þurfa eigi at fara lengra, Ó. H. 112: the mod. phrase, göra e-m úrlausn, to let one not go empty-banded away.

2. an answer, a reply, the reason given to a question; þér munut einskis þess spyrja er ek kunna eigi órlausn til, Fms. x. 329; vænti ek góðrar órlausnar ok andsvara, Sks. 306; engi spyrr hann þeirra hluta er eigi kann hann órlausn, Edda 47; órlausn til allra spurninga, Hkr. i. 269: a decision, skulu görðarmenn leita órlausna at lögum, Grág. i. 495; enda sé eigi aðrar órlausnir til mæltar, 490; til yðvarrar órlausnar stunda allir er vanda-málum eigu at skipta, Sks. 13.

or-lauss, adj. free, disengaged, Nj. 76, v. l.

ór-nám, n. a picking oui, of challenging neighbours, Grág. i. 31, 51. órr, adj. an obsolete form = várr (q. v.), our; mara óra, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; órr alda-föðr, Vþm. 4; órum höllum, 7; óru hofi, Hým. 33; óru skipi, Hkv. Hjörv. 33; ór salkynni, Skm. 17; töður órar, Kormak; guð ór, Clem. 44; leið óra, 40; augu ór, Greg. 21; önd óra, Hom.; afriétt óra, Grág. ii. 314 A; krapta óra, Niðrst. 2; lögum órum, id.; lög ór, Íb. 17; byskopum órum, 3; órum löndum, Grág.; Drottni órum, 623. 7; úrækðir órar, Skálda 62 (Thorodd, with a nasal sound).

ór-ráð, n. = όrræði; hvert órráð (yrráð Cd.) skulum vér nú taka, Ó. H. 88.; órráð vár kvenna verða jafnau með lítilli forsjá, Ld. 42; munt þú trúa mér bezt til órráða um þitt mál, Nj. 12; liggja hér til miklu betri órráð um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 11; til atkvæðis ok órráða, 33.

ór-ræði, n., mod. úr-ræði, [ráða ór e-u], an expedient; varð þat hans 6. (vrræði Cd.) at, ... sagði hann órræðit eigi gott, Fb. iii. 448, 449; þat varð ó. Özurar, at ..., Dropl. 25; þótti honum þurfa nökkurra órræða í at leita, Rd. 238; hér eru skjót órræði til, Fms. ii. 7; taka gott órræði, v. 272; hvert órræði (belp) vilt þú veita mér, Nj. 31, Glúm. 352; hann hafði mörg órræði (many sources) til penninga, Bárð. 173. COMPDS: órræða-lauss, adj. belpless.

ór-skurða, 20, to decide, give a legal decision, Stat. 296, D. N., and

in mod. usage.

ör-skurðr, m., mod. úr-skurðr, [skera úr e-u], a decision; veita órskurð um e-t, Fms. i. 42, v. 333; vil ek heyra fleiri manna órskurð (opinion) um þetta mál, Hkr. i. 155; en er Norðmönnum þótti seinkask órskurðrinn, Fms. vi. 20; fengusk þeir órskurðir, at..., Hkr. iii. 306; ráðit hefi ek skjótan órskurð um þetta mál okkat, Lv. 53. 2. a legal decision, of a debated question; gefa með fám orðum fullan órskurð, Gþl. (pref. v); tóku hvárir-tveggju Gunnlaug til órskurðar..., hvárir-tveggju undu vel við órskurðinn, Ísl. ii. 233; nú höfu vit skotið þrætu okkarri til yðvars órskurðar, Fms. vii. 203; koma til biskups órskurðar, K. Á. 118; lögmanns órskurða, D. N. i. 93. compds: órskurðar-bréf, n. a writ of arbitration, Pm. 43, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) órskurðar-maðr, m. an umpire, Ísl. ii. 233.

ór-slit, n. pl., mod. úr-slit, [slita úr], a final decision; hann veitti engi órslit, Sturl. i. 149; vóru oss engi órslit veitt, Ísl. ii. 315; ek hefi veitt eigi órslit hingat til um þat mál, Ó. H. 141; ok urðu engi ó. gör af

þeim, Ö. H. L. 95.

6r-tölur, f. pl. dissuasion; hafa úrtölur um e-t.

or-vinda, adj., proned. úrvinda, [the word is not recorded in old writers: the etymology may be from úr and vyndi, qs. yndi, Germ. wonne, = out of rest, out of cheer; if so, it would be an interesting instance of the retention of the w before y]:—restless, distressed, esp. of a person distressed from want of sleep, e. g. a child crying incessantly is said to be úrvinda; barnið er úrvinda, það er úrvinda af svefni, distressed for want of sleep.

6r-völ, n. pl. [velja úr], refuse; en mér þykki þó illt at hafa af órvöl ein, Hrafn. 5.

II. in mod. usage úrval, sing. = the choice of a thing.

6-reesti [see ræsta]; þú ert mesta óræsti, naughty thing ! OBK, f., dat. osk, but osku when it is a pr. name, [A. S. wiscan; Engl. wish; O.H.G. wunse; Germ. wunsch; Dan. önske]:—a wish; þessi ósk veitisk ber, Fb. i. 31, passim: freq. in plur., ok er gott gódu at una er yor gengr allt at óskum, Fas. i. 189; þú ert virðinga-maðr mikill ok gengit lengi at óskum líf þitt, Glúm. 337; ok þótti Helga þetta mál hafa at óskum gengit, Dropl. 14: - óska-vel, all as one wisbes, Fb. i. 34. COMPDS: Óskabarn, n. a chosen, adopted child, 625. 179; oskabarna andi, Rom. viii. 15; eptir óskabarna réttinum, 23; hverjum óskabarna réttr til heyrir, ix. óska-björn, n. [Ivar Aasen fiske-bjorn = fish-bear], a kind of crab, Lat. oniocus: óska-björn is evidently a corruption from the Latin oniscus, which then gave rise to the legend that whosoever possessed the 'oniscus óska-byrr, m. a wind to one's might have a 'wish' (ósk) granted. mind, a fair wind to one's beart's content, Hkv. 2.30; the word may have a mythical bearing, as in the tale of Odd the Archer, who had but to hoist the sail to have a fair wind whithersoever he wished—a popular legend analogous to Homer's Od. x. 6ska-sonr, m. an adopted son, Edda 13, Fas. ii. 242. Oska-steinn, m. a 'wisb-stone,' is the globe-formed ova-

rium of the oniscus; for another record see Maurer's Volks. 182; it is also called Pétrs-vadsteinn, q.v. óska-stund, f. the 'wish-bour,' for in the popular belief there is a point of time as short as the twinkling of an eye, recurring, some say, every day, others every week, or every year; and whatsoever one wishes at that moment comes to pass: hence the phrase, pú hefir hitt óskastundina, thou hast hit on the 'wish-bour,' when a person has a piece of luck. Akin to this is the legend of three wishes granted to one by some good fairy; hence the phrase, eiga sér ósk, to own a wish; eina vildi eg eiga mér óskina svó góða, a ditty, Maurer's Volksagen.

II. a pr. name of a woman, dat. Ósku, Landn.

ósk-barn, n. = óskabarn, Al. 45, Clem. 24.

6sk-berni, n. = 6skbarn, Stj. 103, 252. **Oski**, a, m. *the god Wish*, one of the names of the highest god, Allfather (Odin), Gm., Edda 2; only the name, not the legend, of this god is left. The name reminds one of the god Eros, as described by Socrates in Plato's Symposium.

6sk-meer, f. the chosen maid, the name of the Valkyriur, who were the chosen maids of Odin, Og. 18: = eskimær, Fas. i. 118.

ósk-mögr, m. = óskasont, Ls. 16, Eluc. 61: a beloved son, Fagrsk. 123 (in a verse).

68-minni, n. the mouth of an oss, Fb. ii. 29.

OSS, m. [Lat. ostium], the mouth or outlet of a river or lake; at osi skal á stemma, a saying, Edda 60; Danubius fellr með sjau ósum til sjófar, Stj. 88; þó at brjóti nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, ok skal inn forni óss ráða merki sem áðr, Grág. ii. 354; hér gékk upp óss (an inlet, estuary) við nes þetta, ok féll sjórinn út ór ósinum, Ld. 76; vatn þat er Holtavatn heitir stemmdi upp,... grafa út ósinn, hversu torsótt mundi ósinn út at grafa, en er þeir kómu til óssins, var hann út brotinn, Bs. i. 333.

II. freq. in local names, Oss, Ossar, Os-16, in Norway; Holtavatns-óss, Bs. i. 308; Rangár-óss, Nj.; Faxa-óss (Landn. 29), Lækjar-óss, Landn.; Hóps-óss; Vágs-óss; Niðar-óss, the famous town in Norway; Ár-óss ethe mod. Aar-buus, and Randar-óss = Randers in Denmark. Oss-verki, a, m. a jetsum at the farm Óss, Vm. 140.

III. the Rune k, see introduction.

óstir, m., see hóstr; lostinn öru í óstinn, Fms. vi. 419; kom örin upp í óstinn (hóstinn, Fb. l. c.), viii. 433; hann var lostinn öru í óstinn (hóstinn v. l.) ok fékk þegar bana, ix. 311, Bs. i. 414; var hann lagðr í óstinn, Sturl. iii. 251: spelt with b, Bs. i. 382, Finnb. 214.

ósvift, n. adj., qs. of-svift; e-m verðr ósvift, to be stunted; þeim varð ósvift við þessa sýn, Fbr. 79; honum varð mjök ó. við óp þetta, Fb. i. 417 (vsvipt); en við þessi tíðendi varð honum svá ó., at hann mátti langa stund ekki mæla, Bs. i. 472; hinum varð svá ó. (dátt, Bs. i, 1. c.) sem hann væri steini lostinn, Sturl. i. 211.

ottot or o-teeti, n. a wretched, had creature; otzetio hitt! ottot-ligr, adj. looking wretched and ragged, of sheep or heasts.

adj. tooking weterbet and ragges, of sheep of beasts.

OTTA, u, f. [an old Teut. word; Ulf. ubtruo = εννυχον, or ubtiugs = εύκαιρου, ubteigo = εὐκαίρου, ubteigs wisan = σχολάζειν; A. S. ubte; Hel. ubta; O. H. G. uobta]:—the last part of the night just before daybreak; i nótt fyrir óttu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); en i óttu fyrir dag (in the otta before daybreak) stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28; óttu ok öndverðan dag, Am. 50; i óttu, Fas. i. 148, Hkr. i. 70; þegar í óttu, iii. 417, Fms. xi. 433; hana-ótta, eock-erow, gallicinium, N. G. L. i. 9. compos: óttu-söngr, m. matins in the Roman Catholic time, 625. 164, 167, K. p. K. 58, Bs. i. 673, 847; óttusöngs-bók, -kver, -mál, -tið, -sloppr, Pm. 38, 58, 73, 117, Jm. 36, Fms. v. 224, vii. 317, Hom. 122.

tíðir, f. pl. = óttusöngr = eccl. borae matutinae, Mar. ótta-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), awful, terrible, Stj. 170, freq. in mod. usage. óttaak, að, dep. to fear, 623. 36: with acc., óttask e-n, Gpl. 174; þótti mér nú sem hann mundi heldr 6. yðr, Nj. 260; hann óttaðisk at ..., Fins. i. 93; óttuðusk þeir þá eigi at sér, Bret. 96, Fins. x. 220; svá heilir! drepum Ólaf digra, hann óttask nú ekki at sér, Ó. H. 70, Eg.

283; óttask um sik, id., 168. OTTI, a, m. [contr. qs. obt, cp. ogn, ogna, ogur-]:-fear, dread; var peim ótti mikill at honum, Nj. 68; gjalda ótta við, Isl. ii. 363; bjóða ótta, to inspire fear (see bjóða IV. 2); ótta slær ú e-n, O. H. 224; milli 2. a thing to be feared, vánar ok ótta, between bope and fear, Mar. danger; ótti var at sjá í augu honum, ef hann var reiðr, O. H. 16; var æ ótti at Sverri konungi, Fms. viii. 339: fear, danger, vita sér enskis ótta vánir, Eg. 74, Fms. ix. 467; vænta sér enskis ótta, Ó. H. 220; vera undir miklum aga ok ótta, Fms. х. 409; at mannsöfnuðr dragisk at Önundi ok ótti nokkurr, Sturl. i. 158. сомроз: ótta-boð, n. a feelat Önundi ok ótti nokkurr, Sturl. i. 158. ing afraid, Bs. ii. 32, Mag. 46. ótta-bragð, n. a looking afraid, Fas. ii. 483. ótta-fenginn, part. and ótta-fullr, adj. terrified, Stj. 119, 154, 201, Hkr. iii. 33, O. H. 240, Nj. 105, Fms. iii. 216, x. 366, xi. ótta-lauss, adj. fearless, Bret. 24, Fbr. 88, O. H. 240; engi hlutr er þá óttalauss á himni eða jörðu, Edda 41: neut. not to be feared, without danger, var ba allt ottalaust, Eg. 371. ótta-mikill, adj. much afraid; bá görðisk óttamikit með Böglum, the B. were much afraid, ótta-samligr, adj. awful, Sks. 226 B. Fms. ix. 45, v. l. sleginn, adj. terror-stricken, Fms. i. 138, ix. 497.

-6ttr, adj. an inflexion, cp. Germ. achtig, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. ii.

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P (p6), the fifteenth letter, was not figured in the old Runic alphabet, in which the bjarkan (β) was made to serve for both b and p; it is found only in very late Runes, as e.g. the Runic alphabet of the Danish king Waldemar (died A.D. 1241), where it is figured H or as a dotted B (B), Skálda 177, and the Arna-Magn. Runic MS. II. the p is in Icel. sounded as in Engl., pina = pain, hlaupa = leap.

B. REMARKS.—As all words with p initial have been borrowed at different times from foreign languages, the number of them goes on decreasing the farther we go back into antiquity; this is also the case in other Teutonic languages; the vocabulary in Ulf. presents about seven p words,-paida, plapja, plats, plinsjan, pungs, prangan, pund; the old A. S. poems about the same number,—plega, plegjan, pæd, pund, pynd, pyt, pad, peord (while the oldest and best, Beowulf, has none), see Grein. ancient Icelandic or Norse poems of the heathen age have still fewer than the A.S.; the first words we meet with are penningr, a penny, Bragi; pundari, Egil (see ljóð-pundari); -- which, with some other words beginning with p, are from the heathen age. Along with the introduction of Christianity many such words came in, chiefly through the English, e. g. prestr, pína, pínsl, páskar, páfi, pistill, prédika: through trade from the Norman-English, prúðr, prýði, páll, pallr, pell, poki, partr: and lastly, through the English trade with Iceland in the 15th and 16th centuries, prenta, puor, petti, peisa, etc.; some few words, too, have since been adopted from the mod. Danish. A few words may be traced to Gaelic, and a few have been traced to the Chudic (Finnish); the scantiness of such words, however, shews better than anything else how very small indeed was the influence these languages had on the Norse, all the more so as the Finnish vocabulary abounds with p words. The letter p in an Icelandic Dictionary stands quite apart from all the other letters, for it is made up of a motley collection of words, incoherent and broken, containing no roots, no great verbs, particles, or such words as make the stock of a genuine vocabulary. The absence of initial p in the Teutonic language genuine vocabulary. The absence of initial p in the Teutonic language is not due to any inability to pronounce it, but to causes inherent to the parent language of the Teutonic as well as the classical languages, for in Greek and Latin the letter b, which, according to Grimm's law, answers to the Teutonic p, stands exactly in the same predicament as pin the Teutonic; there is no single instance of 'lautverschiebung' from a Gr.-Lat. b to a Teut. p (Curtius); no word beginning with p is formed by 'ablaut,' and only a few are derived by 'umlaut' (pryoi, pyngja, pæla). For other details see the introduction to letters B and F

PADDA, u, f. [A. S. pada; Dutch padde; Engl. paddock]:—a toad; ormar, eblur, froskar, ok pöddur, snakes, lizards, frogs, and toads, Fms. x. 380; myss ok ormar, edlur ok pöddur, O. H. 109; ekki eitrkvikindi, hvárki ormr né padda, Sks. 88, MS. 623. 26; þar eru eigi höggormar, froskt né padda, there are neither snakes, frogs, nor toads, viz. in Ireland, referring to the tale of St. Patrick,—a legend taken from a popular etymology of the saint's name, qs. 'padd-reaker,' toad-driver. Icel., where no amphibia are found, used of any insects or beetles in pools or foul water,

Paoreimr, m. = the ἐππόδρομος in Constantinople, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 315.

pakka, ab, to pack, tie up.

pakki, a, m. [Engl. pack], (also pakka, u, f., Grett. 129 A), a pack, bundle, esp. used of bundles of wadmal exported from Icel. and the Faroes, D. N. ii. 559, iii. 451, N. G. L. iii. 207, 209, Bs. i. 812, 842. COMPDS: pakka-lina, u, f. pack-thread, string, N. G. L. iii. 209. pakka-vaomál, n. common wadmal, H. E. i. 574.

pakter, m. pl. [Lat. epactum], the epacts, Rb. passim; pakta tal, -öld, the tale, cycle of epacts, Rb. 4, 6, 70.

paktin, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 472

pal, n. (?); með íllsku pali, Bs. ii. 503 (in a poem). palafrey, m. [late Lat. palafredus], a palfrey, Karl. 495.

palans-greifi, 2, m. a palgrave, count palatine, Ann. 1223.

pall-boro, n. the bigh table, haboro and pallboro are synonymous, Vm. 84: in the phrase, hann á ekki upp á pallborðit, be is not up at the bigb table, i. e. is not made much of.

pall-dómar, m. pl. fire-side gossip, = arindómar, q. v. pall-dýna, u, f. = pallkoddi, D. N.

pall-klæði, n. a carpet or covering for the pallr, Vm. 100, B. K. 50, D. N., Boldt.

pall-koddi, a, m. a cusbion, Vm. 55, 109, D. N.

PALLE, m. [the etymology of this word, as also the time when and place whence it was borrowed, is uncertain; the true Norse word is bekkr or flet; pallr may be of Norman origin, although it is frequently used in the Sagas referring to the Saga time (10th century); even the benches in the legislative assembly on the alping were called pallar, not bekkir; but this cannot have been so originally. The word itself is, like pall, probably from Lat. palus, pala = stipes, Du Cange; Engl. pale, palings; in the Icel. it is used of bigb steps (Lat. gradus), esp. of any bigb floor or dais in old dwellings, sometimes = flet (q. v.) or = lopt (q. v.), and into use in the 15th or 16th century.

astly of the benches in the hall = bekkr (q.v.) The adoption of the word was probably connected with the change in the floor and seats of the halls, as mentioned in Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, which arrangement of benches was adopted from Norman England, and is in fact still seen in English college-halls, with the raised high floor at the upper end. In Icel, the ladies were then seated on this dais (hé-palir, bver-palir), instead of being placed, according to the older custom, on the left hand along the side walls, see below, II. 2. As the Sagas were written after this had taken place, so the use of the word, e.g. in the Njála (ch. 34 and often), may be an anachronism.]

B. A step = Lat. gradus; bessi steinn var útan sem klappaðr væri gradum eða pöllum, Fms. i. 137; vindur upp at ganga, nítján pallar á bergit, Symb. 56; stíga pall af palli, from step to step, Hom. 140. pallasongr and palla-salmi, m. = the 'graduale,' chant, or responsorium 'in gradibus' in the Roman Catholic service, from its being chanted at the steps of the altar; så söngr heitir pallasöngr þvíat hann er fyrir pöllum sunginn, 625. 188, Hom. (St.), Mar.: metaph. degree, enn tolpti palk ósóma, 677. I: þrjátigi palla djúpr, Bév. palls-bók, f. 'graduale,' the service-book for the high mass, Játv. ch. 10. II. a dais with its set of benches; par skulu pallar prir vera (three sets of benches) umhverfis lögréttuna, Grág. i. 4; pallinn þann inn úæðra, Eg. 303; Flosi gékk inn í stofuna ok settisk niðr, ok kastaði í pallinn (*be tbrew on the floo*r) undan sér há-sætinu, Nj. 175; konungr leit yfir lýðinn umhverfis sik á pallana, Fms. vii. 156; hann lá í pallinum, 325; konungr sat í pallinum hjá honum, xi. 366; gékk þrándr í stofu, en þeir lágu í pallinum, Sigurðr ok þórðr ok Gautr, Fær. 195. 2. the raised floor or dass at the upper end of the ball, where the ladies were seated (= pver-pallr, há-p.), konur skipuðu pall, Nj. 11; konur sátu á palli, Ísl. ii. 250; hljópa beir inn ok til stofu, ok sat Katla á palli ok spann, Eb. 94; hón fal sik i pallinum, she bid berself in the pallr, Landn. 121; var har hlemmr undir ok holr innan pallrinn, ... þá bað Geirríð brjóta upp pallinn, var Oddr par fundinn, Eb. 96 :- mid-pallr, the middle bench; krok-pallr, the corner bench, Skida R. (where the beggar littered himself). mod, usage the sitting-room is called pallr, from being elevated a yard or two above the level ground; i hlyindin þar hjónin búa á palli. Snót: hence pall-skör, f. the ridge of the palls: palls-horn, n. the corner of the pallr, Nj. 220, Sturl. iii. 141.

pall-sessa, u, f. = pallkoddi, Dipl. iii. 4.

pall-stokkr, m. the ridge or edge of the dais, Nj. 220, Fms. vii. 325. pall-strá, n. the dais-straw; verða ellidauðr inni á pallstrám, Hkr. i. 149. panna, u, f. [Lat. patina; Germ. pfanne; Engl. pan], a pan, Dipl. v. 2. [Swed. panna], the skull, head, Skida R. 168.

panta, 20, to bet, = vedsetja, Bs. ii. 176.

pantr, m. [Germ. pfand], a pledge, Stj. 197; also panta, 20, to paun: the true old Icel. word is veo, q. v.

pant-setja, tt, = panta, to pawn, D. N. pansari, a, m. [mid. Lat. panceria; Germ. panzier, from mid. Lat. panzeria = lorica quae ventrem tegit (Du Cauge), from panza = abdomen; Fr. pance; Engl. paunch = stomach]:-prop. a leather belt worn round the stomach, whence gener. a coat of mail, a jack, Nj. 70, Sks. 375, 400, 405; panzara húfa, Fms. viii. 404; hirð-maðr skal eiga vápntreyju ok utan yfir panzsara eða brynju, N. G. L. ii. 427: a panzari as armour is chiefly mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, and is probably an anachronism in the Nj. l. c.

рарі, a, m. [Lat. papa; Gr. панна; ср. early Swed. pæplinger, whence mod. Swed. pebling and Peblinge-soe near Copenhagen; Germ. pfafflein]: -a pope, priest; the Irish anchorites were esp. called Papar; traces of such anchorites at the first arrival of the Northmen were found in the east of Icel.; þá vóru hér menn Kristnir þeir es Norðmenn kalla Papa, Jb. ch. 1, Landn. (pref.) These 'monks of the west' had sought this remote desert island in order to shun all intercourse with men, and when the heathen Northmen came to Iceland, the Papas left it; the statement of Ari Fróði in the Landnáma is confirmed by the book of the Irish monk Dicuil (De Mensura Orbis), Ed. Paris, 1807. From these Papas are derived some local names, Pap-ey, Papyli, Pap-oss, Papa-fjörör, map of Icel., Papeyjar-buxur, f. pl. a kind of wizard breeches, money Landn. 2. the pope, Landn. 18. breeches, see Maurer's Volks.

pappir, m. [Lat. papyrus], paper; bréf á pappir ok á Látinu skrifað, D. N. iii. (a Norse deed, A. D. 1364); all Icel. MSS. and writs (maldagar) of the 14th and 15th centuries were on vellum, and paper came first into general use about or a little before the Reformation; only two leaves on satin paper (a fragment of the Grágás) are preserved in the Ama-Magn. Coll. written in the 12th century or early in the 13th.

par, n. [Lat. par], a pair, occurs in the 15th century; hann gaf mer tvenn pör skæða, two pairs of shoes, Skíða R.; par skó, Bs. i. 876; ganga med porum, by pairs, Mar.: since freq., tvenn por vetlinga, sokka, two pairs II. a paring, scrap; hann fleygdi til hennar of gloves, socks. porum ok beinum, Clar.:-the phrase, ekki par, ekki pario, not a paring. not a whit, Bs. ii. 254, 323, 341 (16th century); opt eru kwæða efnin rýr, ekki á stundum parið, Tíma R. (begin.): the word may have come

para, u, f. pairs, of fish hung up. II. parings. paradis, f. [Gr. napádeicos; Lat. paradisus], paradise (also paradisa, u, f., Sks. 502, 521 B), Stj. 36, Sks. 521, Niorst. 8; paradisarfagnaðr, -sæla, -vist, -grænleikr, Greg. 68, Fms. i. 227, Bs. i. 202, Sks. 580, Pass. 40. 18, Vidal, passim. II. in local names, Paradisarhellir, m. the name of a cave in southern Icel., A. A., tab. xii, and Finn Magnússon's work Rúnamó. In some Icel. farms a grassy bollow or walley (hvammr) close by a dwelling-house is called Paradis, as at Skarð in western Icel.; another called Víti, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 32 sqq.

parak, n. a nickname, Landn., prob. Gaelic = Scot. parrack: in mod. usage parraka, ao, [A. S. parac = park], to keep pent in, under constraint and coercion, (slang.)

pardi, a, m. a leopard, Al. 85.

pardun, m. a pardon, Ann. 1349.

Paris, Paris-borg, f. Paris, Bs. i. 92, 799, Fms.; Paris-klerkr, a elerk of Paris, Orkn. 330.

perlak, n. = sparlak; eitt silki p., a silken bed-curtain, D. N. ii. 165.

parliment, n. [Fr.], a parley, conference, Ann. 1276. parta, 20, to part, divide, H. E. ii. 167, Pr. 424.

partera, ad, = parta, Stj. 106, 151, Bs. i. 242.

parteran, f. division, Edda (pref.)

partikula, u, f. [a Lat. word], a particle or part of a degree, Rb. 462. PARTE, m. [Lat.], a part, sbare, the word appears in writers of the 14th and the end of the 13th century, Stj. 50, Grett. 162, Al. 89, Ann. 824, Dipl. v. 3, Bs. i. 848; ok keypti honum þar part í skipi, Fb. ii. 105 (where Fbr. 25 new Ed. omits the word part); nokkurn part (acc.), partly, Fms. viii. 94 (v. l.), passim in mod. usage; but the true old word is hlutr:—as a measure, part of a degree, Rb. 480: of time, 489, MS. 732. 2, 7: a party, máls-partr, q. v. parta-lauss, adj. unparcelled, Boldt. pass, n. a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 566.

passa, 20, [Dan. passe], to watch; passa upp & e-d.

passi, a, m. a pint, measure; drekka passa og pela, Hallgr.

passport, (mod.) passia, u, f. passion; hann las passiona, Bs. i. 155: in the name Passiu-

Balmar, the Passion Hymns, see List of Authors, p. xii. past, n. [Lat. pastus; Fr. pate?], a feast; in the phrase, liggja à pasti, of a wild beast, to be sucking the blood out of the prey; the Landn. 235 has liggja á fasti, see fastr: gleðinnar past, Lil. 90; hyggju past, II. pastr, n. animal vigour; pad er ekkert pastr Krossky. i honum, there is no pith in him. pastre-lause, adj. pithless, feeble,

e.g. of children suffering from atrophy.

pasta, u, f. a kind of stuff. postu-tjald, n. a tent of p., B. K. 83. pata, 20, to 'patter,' prattle, and patari, 2, m. a 'patterer,' prattler; að patarinn svo patar einn, hann patar sig inn í skaða, a ditty.

pataldr, n. [Fr. bataille], a battle, a απ. λεγ.; bjóða e-m á pataldr, to

challenge to fight, Bs. i. 9

pati, 2, m. [the word is akin to the Engl. patter] :- a rumour; kvað þat ekki vera nema kvitt ok pata einn, Hom. 13; vér höfum heyrt nokkurn pata af, Fms. ix. 278; þá kom pati nokkurr til Vindlands, at 295; sögðu vinir Erlings honum pata þann sem þeir höfðu spurt, vii. 310, viii. 216, 262, 265; sá pati kom fyrir þá at hón mundi vera með barni, Hkr. i. 188; Hákon jarl fær nökkurn pata af því, at... 246; biskup heyrði pata á þessu, Bs. i. 293.

patina, u, f. a paten on which the wafers are laid for mass, Vm. 54,

65, Hom. 138, 141.

Patrekr, m. St. Patrick, from whom was named the Patreks-fjörör, m. in western Icel., Landn. 1. ch. 12, where Ari, the Icelandic historian, by misapprehension, makes St. Patrick the foster-father of Örlyg (end of the 9th century) instead of his saint and patron. Ari, in this case, probably merely repeated the current legend.

patriarki, a, m. a patriarch, Grág. ii. 165, Fms. vii. 91, Symb. 28. pattara-legr, adj. [cp. Dan. patte = to suck; Engl. pet may be a kindred word]:-blooming, thriving, esp. used of a youth or child; bu ert svo pattaralegr, bow thriving you look!

paufa, 20, to sneak, lurk.

paufi, a, m. a lurking fiend; atu-mader og einhver paufinn odrygir hvað sem hún ferr með, Bb. 1. 15. paufa-legr, adj. dark, gloomy, of a road or a landscape.

pauri, a, m. a goblin, devil; höfuð-paurr, an arch-fiend.

pausa, 20, = pusa, [Fr.], to espouse, Fms. ix. 293, x. 106, 114, v.l. pax-blao, n. a 'pacificale' on vellum, Pm. 68, 112, Vm. 7.

pax-spjald, n. a peace tablet, 'pacificale,' a tablet with a crucifix and a 'pax vobiscum' beneath; in the Roman Catholic times it was presented to be kissed by the worshippers (osculum pacis), see Du Cange, as also a description in H. E. i. 173, note a, and iv. 135, note b; the pacificale was either a piece of parchment or a slab, paxspjald steint, annat með bókfell, Pm. 108; it was different to altaris steinn, altaris steinar þrír, paxspjald gulllagt, ok paxblöð tvau, 112; p. með kopar, 10; p. gyllt,

Vm. 83; páskaspjald ok paxspjald yfir altari, Pm. 11, D. I. passim. Pá or pái, m. [A. S. pea; Engl. pea-cock, pea-ben; Lat. pavo; Germ. pfau]:—a peacock; it occurs as the nickname of Olave pá, who was Páskakertis stika, Pm. 17, 51.

born in Icel. about 948 A.D., but of an Irish mother, and she prob. gave him the name, Landn. (Ld., Nj.)

pafi, a, m. [papa; Dan. pave; cp. Germ. pfaff] :- a pope, Grag. ii. 165, Nj. 281, Landn. (pref.); páfa boð, boðskapr, a papal message, Ann. 1310, Fms. x. 8, Bs., Ann., passim. COMPUS: páfa-bann, n. a papal pafa-domr, m. the 'popedom,' papacy, 625. 53, Rb. ban, K. A. 65. pope, Fms. x. 60, 99. páfa-garðr, m. the papal residence (= Rome), Grett. 162 A, Fms. x. 8. páfa-lanes páfa-dæmi, n. id., D. N. iii. 11. pope, Fms. x. 60, 99. páfa-ligr, adj. popish, papal, K. Á. 228, D. N. páfa-stóll, m. the papal see, 625. 41. páfa-tala, u, f. a list of popes, 625. 60. tíund, f. a papal titbe, Dipl. ii. 16. páfa-trú, f. popery. páfa-voldi, n. papal power, 625. 61. páfa-villa, u, f. a popish error, papistry. pá-fugl, m. a pea-fowl, Karl. 51, 472, Stj. 573, Fas. iii. 359, passim n. *papal power*, 625. 61.

in mod, usage, as the simple pá or pái is not used.

pall, m. [Lat. palus, qs. paglus; Engl. pole; Fr. pelle; mid. Lat. pala, see Du Cange]: - a kind of boe or spade for digging earth or peat, for a drawing of which see Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 4; pala eðr rekur, K. p. K. 38; pall ok reka, Am. 34; hafa pal ok reku, Isl. ii. 193; gengu í fjós ok tóku þar pál ok reku, Dropl. 28; þá tók Clement graftól í hönd sér ok hjó tysvar pálinum niðr, Clem. 46; Klaufi saxar í sundr baggana með páli, Sd. 157. 2. a pale, D.N. i. 527. COMPDS: pálstungs, u, f. a thickness (of peat) which can be cut in one slice with the pál-torfa, u, f. a slice of turf cut with the páll, Mar. 312.

Páll, m. (the older form Póll, Bs. i. (the Miracle-book) 333 passim, K. b. K. 112):-Paul, Paulus; the name appears in Icel. about the 12th century, and soon became very popular: Páls-kirkja, St. Paul's Church, 625. 47; Páls-líkneski, Pm. 51; Páls-messa, see messa.

pálmari, 2, m. a palmer, pilgrim, Orkn. 176; for the palmers, when they came to the river Jordan, used to carry a palm in the hand and a cross on the breast, bartú þaðan pálm í hendi en kross á bringu, Fms. vii. 160; kross hangir þul þessum fyrir brjósti, en pálmr meðal herða, a eross bangs on this wise man's breast, and a palm between his shoulders. Orkn. pálmara-vegr, m. the palmer's way, i. c. the road to (in a verse). Palestine, Fms. ix. 417.

pálma-stika, u, f. [Lat. palma], a 'palm-rule,' the striking across the palm of the band with a ruler.

Pálm-dróttinsdagr, m. Palm Sunday, Nj. 273, Fms. iii. 36. pálmi, a, m. = pálmsunnudagr.

pálm-kvistr, m. a palm branch, Bs. ii. 16.

pálmr, m. [Lat.], a palm-tree, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 160; fagran pálm, 656 B. 7; laufgir pálmar, Lil.; pálma-borg, the palm city = Jericho, Stj. COMPDS: Pálma-dagr, m. Palm Sunday, Rb. 42, Nj. 271, Fbr. 112, Fms. x. 396; pálmadags dúkr, an inventory, Dipl. v. 18. sunna, u, f. the palm-sun, i. e. Palm Sunday; and palmsunnu-dagr, id., Nj. 271; but the usual form at present is palmasunnu-dagr, id., Sturl. ii. 177, Nj. 271.

pálm-tré, n. a palm-tree, Stj.

pálm-viðr, m. palm-wood, Stj. 386, Barl. 100, Bs. ii. 164.

Pálnir, m. a pr. name, and Pálna-tóki, a, m. = Toki the Archer (?). Fms. xi. (Jomsv. S.)

pál-stafr, m. [páll; cp. Engl. 'falstaff'], a 'pole-staff', a pole with an iron spike, a kind of beavy missile, Rom. 164, Fms. viii. 139, 224, 389, Nj. 274, Sks. 386, Karl. 81.

pápi, a, m. papa, of children; hefna pápa, hefna pápa! Maurer's Volks. 280; but in western Icel. babbi.

pápiska, u, f. papistry: pápiskr, adj. popisb.

pár, n. crabbed writing, a scrawl: pára, 20, to scrawl.

PASKAR, m. pl.; ancient writers freq. used a fem. pl. paskir or páskar, thus, fyrir Páskir, K. A. 194, Stj. 52; fyrir Páskar (acc.), Gpl. 30; hann lét í stað koma Jól ok Páskar (acc.), Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip); um várit eptir Páskir, ix. 274; when in gen. and dat. Páska, Páskum, the gender cannot be distinguished; in mod. usage it is always masc., and, as of old, never used in sing.: [Gr. πάσχα; North. E. Pascb; Dan. Paaske; the ancient Teut. Easter and Germ. Oster are unknown in the Scandin. languages] :- Easter, Passover-time; eptir Páska, Grág. (Kb.) i. 141; fyrir Páskana, Ld. 324; þváttdaginn fyrir Páska, 326; halda Páska, 686 C. I, Rb. 4; Páskar eru mér nú (it is an Easter to me, a great feast) er ek náda COMPDS: Páska-aptan, m. Easter-eve, N. G. L. i. at sjá þik, Greg. 10, Fms. ii. 137, ix. 511. Páska-blað, m. = Páska-spjald, Vm. 51. Páska-bók, f. a Paschal book (?) of lessons, as church furniture, Pm. 74, 96. Páska-dagr, m. Easter day, K. p. K., Bs., passim; Jóladag ok Páskadag, Symb. 22. Páska-frior, m. the Easter-peace, O. H.; in the early Swed. law (Schlyter) the 'paska-frider' lasted from Wednesday before Easter until the evening of the eighth day after Easter. Páska-hátið, f. the Pashald, n. the keeping of Easter, Rb. 66, 428. cbal-feast. Páska-helgi, f. the Easter boliday, K. b. K. Páska-b, u, f. Easter week, N. G. L. i. 426. Páska-kerti, n. an helgi-vika, u, f. Easter week, N. G. L. i. 426. ' Easter-candle,' a kind of church furniture; p. af tré, a wooden p., Vm. 6; p. steint, painted, 22; Paskakertis umbunadr, a case of a p., 51; Páska-lamb, n. a Paschal lamb,

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Páska-mossa, u, f. Easter service; svá virði ek eið hvern penning, every penny, Eg. 72; aldrei fær hann af því er ek á biskups sem Páskamessu, Sturl. i. 68. Páska-morgin, m. Easter-Páska-nótt, f. Easter night, K. b. K. 164, morning, Fb. iii. 239. Páska-paktar, m. the Paschal epacts, Rb. 136. Fms. ii. 140. Paska-Saga, u, f. an 'Easter Saga,' perh. = the History of the Passion and Resurrection, Pm. 15. Paska-snjór, n. snow at Easter, Ann. 1310. Páska-spjald, n. an Easter-tablet as church furniture, a tablet representing the Resurrection, Vm. 47, Pm. 6, 112; it was different from paxspjald, see Pm. II. Páska-tími, a, m. (-tío, f.), Easter-time, Stj. 148, Greg. 59, Fms. x. 371. Páska-tré, n. an Easter-tree, = Páskaspjald (?), Vm. 47. Páska-tungl, n. an Easter-moon, Rb. Páska-vika, u, f. voisla, u, f. an Easter banquet, Fms. ii. 137. Easter-week, i. e. the week after Easter Sunday, Stj. 52, Rb. 70, Fms. vii. 187, Sturl. iii. 164, Ld. 216. Páska-vist, f. a staying for Easter, Fms. viii. 30. Páska-öld, f. the Paschal cycle (cyclus Paschalis = Paska-vist, f. a staying for Easter, Fms. viii. 30. 532 years), MS. 1812. 61, Rb. 64: Páska-aldar-tal, n. computation according to the Paschal cycle, Rb. 368, 418.

peo, n. [Fr. péon], a pawn in chess; kongs-peo, a king's pawn; hrokspeð, riddara-peð, dróttningar-peð, biskups-peð. peð-mát, n. (Mag. 23, 44), or ped-rift, m. checkmate with a pawn.

peō-maōr, m. a footman, Karl. 31: a pawn in chess = peō.

peini, a nickname, Fms. viii. 362; prob. Gael., cp. Engl. Payne. poisa, u, f. [from Engl. piece; Gael. pios], a jerkin, the upper 'piece,' of a woman's dress; in Icel. the word was prob. borrowed in the 15th century from English or Scottish traders, and is now very freq.; band-p., prjóna-p.

Peita, u, f. Poictiers in France, Fms.: a Poictier's shaft or missile, Lex. Poët.: Peitneskr, adj. from P., id.

peks, n. (peksa, ad), [from the Engl.], picking a quarrel, (slang.) peli, a, m. [Dan. pægel], a quarter of a pint; yndi er að sitja öls við pel og gamna sér, Hallgr.; drekka passa og pela, id.:—a little bottle, with brandy or liqueurs, brennivins-peli.

pell, n. [Lat. pallium; A.S. pelle; Engl. pall; mid. H.G. pfelle] :costly stuff, velvet (?); szng tjölduð pellum, Hkr. i. 242; skikkja ok pell dregin yfir skinnin, fur lined with pell, Lv. 41; pell þat er hökull så var or gör, er Skarbendill heitir, Bs. i. 77; messu-hökull af pelli, B. K. 8a; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 91; altaris-klæði tvau af pelli, 98; hökull ok kantara-kápa af nýju pelli, B.K. 83, Vm. 100; tvau handlin af pelli, B.K. 83; pells-altarisklæði, -búnaðr, -hús, -hökull, -kápa, -klæði, an altar cloth, lining, case, cope of pell, Vm. 49, 80, 92, 114, B. K. 83, Pm. 123, Am. 15, Dipl. v. 18; pells-klæði, -kyrtill, -skikkja, Ld. 328,

O. H. 31, Fms. ii. 246, iv. 27, v. 268. penni, a, m. [Lat.], a pen, Th. 76. penna-knift, m. a pen-knife. penningr, m., mod. peningr, with a single n; the double n is borne out by rhymes, penningi, kenna, Bragi; a contr. form pengar also occurs, Dipl. i. 8, iii. 4, Bs. i. 699, Mar.: [cp. Engl. penny; Germ. pfennig; Dan. contr. penge; from Lat. pecunia :- a penny, in sing. a coin, coined piece; in plur. also gener. = money: the word occurs as early as in Bragi, the oldest of Norse poets, who calls the round shield with the painted ring (see baugr) 'the penny of Walhalla,' for the halls of the ancients were hung with shields; it also occurs in the Ls. 40. It is probably one of the earliest borrowed Gr.-Lat. words in the Scandin. language; Byzantine and Roman coins up to the end of the and century A. D. have been discovered in Danish cairns and fens (coins of the last decennium of the 2nd century have been discovered in a 'mose fund' in Sleswig); see also the remarks s. v. kinga; but money for trade-purposes was little used until after the introduction of Christianity, and the first mint-masters were English; Enskir penningar, English coins, English money, Eg. 767; see the curious records in the Saga, ch. 55, 61, but esp. 88; gull-p., a gold coin; silfr-p., a silver coin: for a coin used as a token see the story in Gisl. 14, 24. II. a small coin, a penny, a subdivision of an ounce; but the value varies, thus, thirty pence to an ounce, N.G. L. i. 225; sixty to an ounce, Grág. i. 500; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtog, MS. 732. 16; ten to an ounce, Grág. i. 357; lögsilfr et forna, þat er tíu penningar göra eyri, ii. 188; penning er tíu væri fyrir alin vaðmáls, Hkr. ii. 231; ef pennings er vert eðr meira, 188; hálfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjótta eyri, 175; þrjá penninga Enska, Fms. ix. 442, v.l.; hann fann grafsilfr ok tók af tuttugu penninga, Landn. 146; þrjá penninga ok tvær örtogar, N.G.L. i. 76; bæta fjórum penningum ok tveim örtogum, id.; þrem penningum minna en eyri = an ounce minus three pennies, 77; prjá penninga ok fimm ærtogar, ... áttján penninga, ... tólf penninga, ... tvá hluti fimta pennings ok eyri; tvá hluti sétta pennings þat er fimtungi minna en full öln, 78, 79; þrír penningar taldir eru við einn veginn, 732. 16; half önnur örtug ok tveir peingar, Dipl. iii. 4; hann görði penning þann er ekki stóð minna en eyri, be made a coin which weighed not less than an ounce, Gisl. 14; gjalda Rúma-skatt einn penning taldan (Peter's penny), K. Á. 194:—in translatious, prjútigi penninga, 655 vii. 3 (triginti argenteis of the Vulgate, Gen. xxxvii. 28); tveim hundruðum penninga, 655 xi. 4 (=διακοσίων δηναρίων, John vi. 7); en hver sú kona sem hefir nu peninga...eg hefi minn pening aptr fundið, Luke xv. 8,9:—phrases, fyrir-göra hverjum penningi fjár síns, to forfeit every penny, K. Á. 144; pinni, a, m. [Engl.], a pin; pinnar af stáli, Bév.

einn penning, MS. 4. II; vert eins pennings, a penny's worth, 4.13; hvarki öln ne penning, neither an ell nor a penny, i. e. not a whit, ls. III. in plur. money; rikr at penningum, monied, Dropl. 35; penninga upptekt, Fms. v. 162; mildr af penningum, i. 257; fá e-m góða penninga, vii. 319; svá marga penninga sem hér verðr brestr í, Dipl. ii. 10, iv. 5; friora penga, i. 8; frami ok fagrligir penningar, Fs. 6; til veraldligra penga, Mar.; góðs ok penninga, Fms. iii. 91: sing. collect., Al. 4. COMPDS: penninga-lauss, adj. penniless, Th. 4. pennings-leysi, n. lack of money. penninga-rikr, adj. rich in coin, monied, Sturl. iii. penninga-skortr, m. shortness, lack of money. mod. Icel. usage penningr is used of cattle, live stock; saud-peningr, sheep; naut-p., neat cattle; mjalta peninginn, to milk the sheep. This curious usage is due to an analogy with the old word fe, q. v. pensill, m. a pencil, (mod.)

penta, 20, [Fr. peindre], to paint; rafit (the roof) var allt steint ok pentao, Fms. v. 339; hann let penta húfuna, be bad the church ceiling painted, Bs. i. 830; hann let Atla prest skrifara p. allt ræfr innan, i störlinum ok svá bjórinn, 132; herra Ketill lét p. innan kirkjuna, Vm. 117; p. líkneskju, Mar.; Máriu líkneski pentað; fjögur blöð pentuð, Pm. 1; pentuð lesbók, a painted, illuminated, book of lessons (see málbók), Ám. 35: metaph., pentadar málsgreinir, painted pbrases, Skálda. mod. usage to stain one's clothes with food whilst eating, penta sig; bu hefir pentað þig; pentaðu þig ekki!

penta, u, f. a spot of meat on the clothes in cating. pent-speldi, n. a bib or napkin tied round the neck of children when eating.

pentan, f. painting, Vm. 44.

pentari, a, m. a painter, Mar.: also penturr, N.G.L. ii. 246. pera, u, f. [Fr. poire; Engl. pear], a pear:—of a pear-tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 483. peru-tré, n. a pear-tree, Karl. 14.

perla, u, f. [Fr. perle; Engl. pearl], a pearl; mitra med perlur, Dipl. iii. 4; kasta perlum fyrir svin, Matth. vii. 6. perlu-knappr, m. a pearl-stud, Vm. 21.

persóns, u, f., persóni, a, m., H. E. i. 468, [Lat. persona], a person, of the Divinity, Stj. 19; bessar personur blessi Guð af hæðum (in reading the banns); manns-p., kvenn-p.: gramm., Skálda 180, 185, 186. parson; einnar personu verd (the wages of one parson) . . . hann valdi ok hinar visustu personur af prestum sinum, at prédika kross, Bs. i. 699; klerka eðr kirkjulegar persónur, H. E. i. 501; prestar ok persónar (sic), priests and parsons, 468. persónu-lauss, adj. without a parson; kirkja persónulaus eða prestlaus, H. E. i. 258, N. G. L. i. 455.

persóna-legr, adj. personal, Stj.: mod. persónu-legr.

pervisa-legr, adj. (-liga, adv.), thin, puny.

post, f. (Lat. pestis; Germ. and Engl. pest), a plague. Petarr, Pettarr is the older form, Gd. 19, 34, Bs. i. 616; Pettars messa, K. p. K. (Kb.) 39; dat. Pettari, Clem. 55; else Petur or Pétr, Fb. iii. 459; in earlier times (the 12th and 13th century) this name is very rare, see the list of pr. names to Landn., Sturl., and Bs., but became in Icel. more freq. in the 15th and following centuries: Pettars-m., see messa: Pétrs-blad, a picture of St. Peter, Pm. 126; Pétrs-fé, Peter's pence, 45; Pétrs-kirkja, St. Peter's church, Vm. 21; Pétrs-kyr, St. Peter's cow, id.: Pétrs-nautr, see nautr; Pétrs-nal, see nal; Pétrs-stoll, -sæti, St. Peter's chair, cathedra Petri, Rb. 372, MS. 625. 60, 61; Pétrs-tollr, St. Peter's titbe, 671. 18; Pétrs-vaka, St. Peter's eve, Vm. 21, Fms. viii.

II. plants and birds with names from St. Peter; Petrsbudda, u, f., or Pétrs-skip, n. a fish, St. Peter's purse or ship = pulmnar marinum, Eggert Itin. ch. 897: Pétrs-kofa, u. f. a bird, colymbus grylla: Pétrs-mold, f. a kind of earth: Pétrs-sóley, f., botan. dryss octopetala: Pétrs-urt, f. apargia autumnalis: Pétrs-vaosteinn, m. = ovarium onisci; also óska-björn (q. v.), Maurer's Volks., Björn. For legends referring to St. Peter see Maurer 190.

petti, n. [Fr. petit; Engl. petty], a small piece of a field; svo litid petti. freq. in mod. conversation; the word prob. was imported with the English trade (15th or 16th century).

pikka, 28, to pick, prick, Bs. i. 319, ii. 163, Stj. 497, v. k

pikkis-dagar, m. pl. [Germ. pfingsten, from eccl. Lat. pentacoste]:-Wbitsuntide, Str. 47, 66, Bs. i. 706, Art. 75, but never used in speaking or classical writing, see hvítasunna.

piktur, m. [Lat. pictor], a painter, Mar.

pills, mod. pils, n., older form piliss, u, f.; from mid. Lat. pellicia, whence Germ. pelz, Engl. peli]:—a peli, fur coat; Aun var í hvítu pilti. þat var svá sítt at þat nam hæl, Fas. ii. 342; skrýðask pilizum ok kápum. Ŏ. T. 12. 2. mod. a petticoat; vera i pilzi, to wear a petticoat, freq. pillzungr, m. a sbort pelt, Fas. ii. 343.

piltr, m. a boy, prop. 2 boy clad in a pelt or petticoat; hann bar piltinn á handlegg sér, Fb. i. 565, Grett. 117; hann sá hvar piltrinn stod á baki honum, 124; piltr þessi, this youth, Fs. 69; biðr þorkein Kol tapa piltinum, 145, Gd. 55:-in mod. usage also a man, thus the labourers on a farm (vinnu-menn, hús-karlar) are called piltar. pilt-

piparr, m. [Lat. piper], pepper, Pr. 470, 475, MS. 4. 21, Str. 45, Rétt. 78, 114. pipar-korn, n. a pepper-corn, Pr. 474. pipra, ad, to pepper, Fas. iii. 359, Fms. v. 193. II. perh. a different word, [Lat. vibrare] :- to quiver, sbake; hann (the horse) skalf ok pipraði, Bs. i. 318; jörðin skalf ok pipraði af ótta, 145; allar æðar piprudu fyrir hrædslu sakir, Fb. 149 :- reflex., Krosskv. 5. pissa, ad, (piss, n.), to piss, Lat. mingere. pistill, m., dat. pistli, pistuli, a, m., 656 C. 24, Bs. i. 104, 392, Hom. 137, 140; [eccl. Lat.]:—an epistle, Bs. i. 100, 271, 278, Magn. 538; pistlar ok Guðspjöll, Vm. 1, 55, N. T., Vídal. passim. pistla-bók, f. a book with the epistles, Pm. 24. pitlor, m. a nickname, N. G. L. i. 446. pik, m. a nickname, Orkn., Sturl. ii. 168; cp. Engl. peak. pika, u, f. [Dan. pige; Swed. piga], a girl, lass, virgin; a for word, of which the origin is uncertain, for it occurs for the first time in Norway about the end of the 14th century, and in Icel. in the 15th; pikan Margreta, the spinster M., D. N. iii. 420 (in a deed of 1378); unga piku, Skald H. 5. 31; sveinninn nefndist Herrauor, en pikan Herrior, Fas. ii. 447 (a romance and ballad of the 15th century); piku-brot, Stef. Ol. (Snót 184); píku-skrækr, Snót 136. In Icel, the word is rare and rather low; it can hardly be used of a gentlewoman. pila, u, f. [Germ. pfeil; Dan. pile], an arrow; it appears in romances of the 15th century, Fas. iii. 329, 337, Skald H. I. 17; and since that time in the Bible and hymns, as also Safn i. 89; the vernacular word is ör, q.v. pila-grimr, m. [Lat. peregrinus, whence Fr. pélerin; Engl. pilgrim]:pilgrim, Fms. iii. 33, v. 222, vi. 302, Karl. 71, passim in old and mod. usage. pîlárr, m. [Engl.], a pillar, Stj. 46, 101, 210, 284, Bs. i. 830. pill, m. a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 106. piment, n. a kind of wine, piment, Fas. iii. 359. pín, f. = pína, Skíða R. pina, u, f. [Lat. poena], a fine; undir pinu tolf aura gjalds, Bs. i. 733; hverjar pínur skyldask á þá menn, K. A. 224; banns-pína. mod. usage, pine, torment, Vidal., Pass. pina, d, [A. S. pinan], to torment, torture, Fms. i. 4, Mork. 221, Grag. ii. 129; pina e-n til sagna, i. 347; þar skulu djöflar pína yðr, Hom. 158, 2. to punish; verk pint ok lofat, punished or allowed, Mar.; pindr er stuldr, Skulda 204 (in a verse); til þess ér hafit yðrar syndir pindar, Hom. 158. pinsor, m. torture, Stj. 56. pinari, a, m. a tormenter, Fms. ii. 32, v. l. piniligr, adj. passive, Stj. 21: subject to pains, Eluc. 35, Hom. 86. píning, f. torture, Fms. i. 4. vii. 227, Mork. 220, Karl. 279: pain, Str. 25: gramm. passive, Skálda 180.

2. eccl. Passion, Stj. 76, Rb. 82: pass., piningar-dagr, -timi, a day, time of passion, Stj. 117, 147, 195. compps: Piningar-Saga, u, f. the History of the Passion. piningarwattr, m. a martyr, 623. 51, Fms. xi. 308. píningar-vætti, n. martyrdom, 656 B. 8. pinkill, m. a small trunk or luggage. pinal, f. thus in Hkr. iii. 349, Sks. 676 B, Fms. vii. 91, Hom. 85, MS. 677. 6: contr. pisl, and so in mod. usage since the Reformation, and so also in old vellums; píslir, 623. 32; písla, Fms. x. 389; píslar, Symb. 29, Fms. vii. 195, Al. 130; písl, Rb. 86, Magn. 506:—torture, passion, passim; cp. pining above. COMPDS: pislar-dagr, m. 'passion-day,' Good Friday, Bs. i. 733. pislar-færi, n. pl. instruments of torture, racks, Al. 130. pislar-mark, n. the mark of the passion, i.e. the eross, Fms. vii. 195, Hom. 96, 103. Píslar-Saga, u, f. = Píningar-Saga. pislar-sigr, m. 'passion-victory,' martyrdom, Mar. stadr, m. a place of torment, Sks. 143, Greg. 22. pisle píslar-tíð, f. passion time, 623. 63. Hom. 102, MS. 625. 70. pislar-tré, n. the 'passion-tree,' the cross, píslar-váttr, m. a martyr, Stj. 54, Magn. 486, and so in mod. usage, Vidal. píslar-vætti, n. martyrdom, Hom. 82, Magn. 430, Vidal., passim in mod. usage, for the word 'martyr' is never used in Icel. pisla-sjón, f. a vision of the torments of bell, Mar. pipa, u, f. [Fr. pipe], a pipe; drekka af pipu, to drink through a quill, Rb. 348; mjóvar pípur, Stj. 95; járnstika með pípu, Pm. 90. pipe (as a musical instrument); blása pípur, Fas. iii. 359; sýngja í pípur, Stj. 466; fiðlur ok pípur, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse); strengjum, pípum, söngfærum, Skálda 179 (hljóð-pípa). pípna-hljómr, m. a sound from pipes, Karl. 203. pípari, a, m. a piper, Boldt 16. pírum-pár, m. a scrawl; see pár. piskra, að, to wbisper, (slang.) píal, see pinsl. pital, n. [Lat.], a petal. COMPDS: pital-settr, part. petal-worked, pitals-spjald, n. = pital, Vm. 74. pjakka, 20, to pick, prick; ef þú pjakkar broddinum á hallinn, Fms. iii. 180; stanga ok pjakka með knifum, to stab and prick with knives, Mar.; hann pjakkar sem hann getr fastast vegginn, Karl. 69, freq. in mod. usage.

pjakkr, m. a stumbling back; hann er mesti pjakkr.

pjonkur, f. pl. luggage, esp. of a beggar's bundle, pack, truss.

pjátr, n. pewter, Bs. ii. 322.

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plag, n. [Engl. play], manner; upp á þeirra plag, Skáld H. 3. 32; með
zru plag, Bs. ii. 306; sóma plag, 308; með hefndar plag, Hallgr.
 PLAGA, 28; this word, although found in old writers, is now almost
out of use; it was no doubt borrowed from the German or English,
perhaps through the Hanseatic trade, for it appears about the end of the
13th century; in Stj., Laur. S. (14th century);—the Floam. S. l. c. is
the sole instance of its occurrence in the classical Islendinga Sögur (see
List of Authors D. I. II), but that Saga is not preserved quite in its original
form: [A. S. plægan; Engl. play; Germ. pflegen; Dan. pleje]:—to cultivate; prísa ok plaga sannleik, Stj. 298; plagar hann ok elskar náttina,
86; hann plagaði í honum allskonar ávöxt, Barl. 23 (v. l. to plantaði);
allar þær listir er þá plöguðu dýrar konur, Fas. iii. 238.
entertain; presta sina lét hann sitja yfir sitt borð, ok plagaði þá alla vel
með góðan kost ok öl, Bs. i. 903; sátu þeir sunnu-daginn vel plagaðir í
mat ok drykk, 860, Fas. iii. 373; plagar sik nú alla vega við skraut ok skart, Stj. 417.

8. to be used, wont; eigi hafa menn þat plagat
mjök hér til at gabba mik, Fs. (Flóam. S.) 159; þeir verða með Guð-
ligum bodordum þar til samdir ok plagaðir, Stj. 255.
kvennbúnað sem þar plagaðisk, which was there fashionable, Stj. 186.
 plaga, u, f. [Lat. plaga], a region, Rb. 488.
 plagg, n. luggage; hann bar vápn þeirra ok önnur plögg, Róm. 148;
hvert þat plagg sem hann hefði með farit skyldi heilög Niðaróss-kirkja
eiga, Bs. i. 820; var eigi traust at hann tæki af mönnum plögg sín, Grett.
129 A; at þú legðir af við mik eitthvert plagg af þeim sem þú ferr með,
id. plagga-margr, m. baving much luggage, Fms. iii. 117.
 plag-sior, m. custom, babit, Snot 164.
 planka, u, f. = planki, Rétt. 61.
 planki, a, m., in western Icel. sounded blanki, [planca, Du Cange]:
  -a plank, tbick board.
 planta, 28, [Lat.], to plant, with acc. of the place, Stj. 14, 506, Edda
(pref.): with acc. of the plant, Barl. 23, 100, Str. 17.
 planta, u, f. a plant.
 plantan, f. a planting, Stj. 14, 222.
plata, u, f. [Lat. platea], an open road; & pessari hinni miklu platu (v.l.
to sléttu), Barl. 209.
                           2. a plate, mounted metal, esp. of plate armour
in the later Middle Ages, the 13th and following centuries; eigi hafði
hann platu, muzu né brynju, Bév.: plata is a part of the armour of a
king's man in N. G. L. ii. 427 (Hiroskra, latter part of the 13th century),
D. N. passim, Trist. 12 (see Fr.)
                                    COMPDS: plotu-bunaor, m. 'plate-
apparel,' of lace, Rétt. 40. plotu-meistari, a, m. a plate-master who
makes sheet-iron, N. G. L. ii. 246 (Dan. plattenslager).
 platari, a, m. = platumeistari, N. G. L. ii. 246, v. l.
 plaxa, u, f. = plass, a plain, open place, Al. 155.
 plága, u, f. the plague, torment, Bs. ii. 118, 160.
 plága, u, f. [Gr.-Lat.], a 'plague,' chastisement, of flogging, Bs. i.
            2. a plague = drepsótt; plágan mikla.
 plana, ad, [Lat. planus], to efface, blot out; sem rit er planat af vax-
spjaldi, Stj. 647; af-plana, to 'plane off,' efface. planeta, u, f. [Lat.], a planet, Rb.
 plass-bera, bar, to bring abroad, slander, Snot 211.
 plastr, m. [Germ. pflaster], a plaster, Pr. 473, 474, Barl. 136.
 plas, proncd. plass, n.; the word never occurs in good old writers,
and hardly before the end of the 13th century: [Engl. place; Germ.
platz; Dan. plads; Ital. piazza; all from Lat. platea, see Du Cange; cp.
plata above]:—a place, spot; þat pláz eðr eng..., þat pláz sem þessi
fæsti hellir var í ..., kaupandi þetta sama pláz, Stj. 133; hann sá þar
einn brunn í plázi nökkuru eðr eng, 171; á einn vænasta völl . . . á miðju
placinu (sic), Bs. ii. 10; sú höll stendr á eitt fagrt pláz, 122, Karl. 545,
Fms. v. 339, v. l.: freq. in mod. usage, although mostly in a limited sense,
viz. of a field, ground, spot, but seldom in the general sense 'place,' as in
Engl. or Germ.
 plokka, 20, plukka, Art. 4, [Engl. pluck; Dan. plukke; Germ.
pflücken; for. and borrowed, for reyta (q. v.) is the genuine Icel. word]:
—to pluck the feathers of a bird; tók Randvér hauk sinn ok plokkaði
af fjaðrarnar, Edda 77; ok plokkuðu hann, svá at af honum eru allar
fjaðrar, Fms. i. 118; p. skegg sitt, Karl. 322:-plokka e-t af e-m, to
pluck it out of one, to pluck; muntú þau hvarki p. af mer með mútu-
gjöfum né heitan, Ld. 150; víða plokkaði hann menn með ráni, Ver. 54;
tak ekki meir af henni nauðugri en einn koss, en ef þú plukkar nokkura
konu, þá heit ömbun ok halt vel, Art. 4.
 plokk-fiskr, m. a kind of stewed fish (a dish).
 plógari, a, m. a plougber, plougbman, Stj. 395.
 plog-gangr, m. a plough-furrow; spanns p., D. N. iii. 976.
 plog-jarn, n. a plough-iron, ploughsbare, Fms. vii. 164, Sks. 425.
 plóg-karl, m. a ploughman, Sks. 632, 768, Stj. 556.
 PLOGR, m. [Engl. plough; O. H. G. pfluoe; Germ. pflug; Dan.
plov; Swed. plog; a borrowed word, for aror (q.v.) is the genuine old Norse word; the word was also unknown to the Goth, as well
as to the A.S., for Ulf. calls the plough boba, and sulb is the A.S.
term; the Engl. plough was borrowed later, see s. v. aror, and Grimm's
Gramm. iii. 414]:—a plough; plogr first occurs in the poem Rm.—
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karta at görva, keyra plóg, 10; skilling silfrs af plógi hverjum, Eg. 278; bera þeir þá út plóga sína, Sks. 336; ef maðr höggr eyk fyrir plógi eðr arðri, N. G. L. ii. 115; hón setti þá fyrir plóg en plógrinn gékk svá hart ok djúpt, Edda (begin.); rekum eigi plóg af akri, Orkn. (in a verse); eiga auðan plóg, to bave an idle plough, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fjándans plógr, Gd. 33.

2. metaph. gain, produce, especial emoluments of an estate, either in down, jetsum, fowl, or the like; það er mesta plógsjörð; virð lítils veraldar plóg, this world's gain, Pass. 16. 10.

II. a Dan. pr. name, Plógr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.), whence mod. Dan. Ploug. plóga-land, n. an acre of land; gjalda mörk af hverju plógslandi, Orkn. 286; hann gaf henni eitt plógsland, Edda (begin.), (Yngl. S. ch. 5.) plóma, u, f. [Engl. plum; Germ. pflaume], a plum, Edda (Gl.) ii. 482, (or a plum-tree.)

plytr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii; cp. Gael. pliut = a club-foot.

plægja, b, to plough, Stj. 76, Edda 149 (pref.)
2. metaph. to gain; hvat mun ek mér í plægja? Bret. 91; ræðr hann þat fyrir þeim hversu mikit í plægðisk, Bs. i.

poki, a, m. [Gael. poca; Du Cange poucba; Fr. pocbe; North. E. poke; as also pung = pungr, púss; Byzantine Gr. πουγγή, πούγγιον]:—a poke, poucb, bag, Fas. iii. 338; guðvefjar poki, Ld. 188, 202; in old writers of a small bag, in mod. of a big one; ullar-poki, a bag of wool. pokaprestr, m. a bag-priest, a poor illiterate priest, a popular Icel. phrase, no doubt originating from the tale of the Master Thief and the Priest in the Poke, as told in the Norse Tales.

pollr, m. [Gael. poll; Welsh pwl; Germ. pfubl; Engl. pool]:—a pool, pond; pollrinn var svá djúpr þar er skipit flaut, Ld. 78; þeir lenda skipi sínu í poll þann, er þar gengr norðan at túni, Sturl. i. 167 C: in local names, Gislu-pollar, in Bretagne; Snóksdals-pollr, Brákar-pollr, in western Icel.; cp. Liver-pool, Hartle-pool, the Pool on the Thames.

polotur, f. pl., or palata, u, f. [through Byzantine Gr., from Lat. palatium]:—the king's palace in Constantinople; peir ganga til konungs palatu par er hann svaf inni, Fagrsk. III, Fms. vi. 172. polota-svarf, n. 'palace-scouring,' a right belonging to the Warengs, when the Greek emperor died, of roaming through the king's treasury for money, see Fms. vi. 171—ganga peir um allar polotur konungs, . . . ok skal hverr hafa at frjálsu þat sem höndum kemr á (in fact a kind of pillage).

ponta, að, = punkta, Skálda 176.
ponta, u, f. a mull, snuff-box with a 'pointed' end, shaped like a horn, freq. in mod. usage; for a sketch of one see Paikull's Travels in Icel.
pontu-stútr, m. the pointed end of a ponta.

porri, a, m. a one-eyed person.

pors, m. [Lat. porrus], a kind of onion, Pr. 472, N.G.L. iii. 208. pors-mungát, n. a beverage spiced with pors, Rétt. 59.

port, n. [Lat. porta], a gate, Al. 49, Stj. 120, Fms. x. 15, Th. 21. compds: port-greifl, a, m. = A. S. port-gérefa, a port-reeve, Sighvat. port-hús, n. a brotbel, Fms. viii. 360. port-kona, u, f. a 'gate-woman,' barlot, Sks. 26, 436, Stj. 338, 405, Karl. 320, Róm. 382, N. G. L.

ii. 417. port-lift, n. prostitution, Mar. portari, a, m. a porter, D. N. iv. 18.

posi, a, m. [Fr. bourse], a little bag, Hav. 46, Fb. i. 453.

postilla, u, f. [Lat. post illa], a postil.

postulera, ad, [Lat.], to postulate, Bs. ii. 186.

postuli, a. m. [Gr.], an apostle, Nj. 275, Sks. 489, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim; postula-dómr, apostlesbip, Post.; Postula-görningar, the Acts of the Apostles; postula-kirkja, an apostle's church, Sturl. iii. 58; postula-klokka, the name of a bell, Bs. i. 858; postula-messa, a mass of an apostle, Fms. x. 13, Bs. i. 830; Postula-suð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1343; Postula-Sögur, the Lives of the Apostles, Vm. 60, Dipl. v. 18.

postulin, n. [corrupted from Lat. procellanea?], porcelain.

postulligr, adj. apostolic, Fb. i. 234, Stj., Bs. passim.

pota, 20, [from the Engl. in the 15th century (?)], to put: with dat., pota e-u. with the notion of stealth.

pota e-u, with the notion of stealth.

pott-lok, n. a pot-lid: hence a small, wretebed cap; hvað þú hugsar, að setja skrattans pottlokið að tarna á höfuðið á barninu! Piltr og Stúlka 57. pottr, m. [potus, Du Cange, from Lat. potare; Fr. pot], a pot, Bs. i. 804; diskar í borðhúsi, fjórir tigir diska, sex katlar, níu pottar, Dipl. iii. 4; mikinn pott fullan af bjórblönduðu víni, MS. 4. 21; pottr, munnlaug, Dipl. v. 18; fjórir pottar, einn ketill, ein panna, D. N. iv. 328; pottr með höddu, 457; leir-pottr, an eartben pot: freq. in mod. usage = a cauldron or hver, q. v. 2. a measure = two merkr, see mörk, (mod.) pott-steik, f. a pottage, Stj. 165 (of Esau).

postr, m. a postman, (mod.) post-ganga, u, f. journey of the post. prakkari, 2, m. a beggar, Run. Gramm.; whence a rogue.

prakt, n. [Germ. pracht]. pomp. show: praktugr, adj. showy, (mod., but occurs in the 17th century.)

prang, n. traffic: pranga, ad, to traffic: prangari, a, m. a trafficker, in a contemptible sense.

prata, ad, [from the Engl.], to prate. pratara-legr, adj. prating: also used of a sby pony, hann er prataralegr.

prámr, m. [Engl. prame; Swed. pram], a flat-bottomed boat, Edda (Gl.), Gbl. 411, Skáld H. 5. 26. prám-tog, n. the towing of a prame, Ghl. 427.

prebenda and prevenda, u, f. [Lat.], a prebend, H. E. i. 507, K. Á. 230. prédika, 28, [Lat.], to preach, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 500, Bs. i. 699, 766, 846, H. E. i. 463.

prédikan, f. the preaching a sermon, Magn. 502, Stj. 27, Vídal. passim. prédikari, a, m. a preacher.

2. a preaching friar, i. e. a Dominican, Bs. ii. 223, Fms. ix. 500, 530, x. 76.

comps: Prédikara-bróðir, m. a Dominican friar, Bs. i. 809.

Prédikara-garðr, -hús, -klaustr, -líf, -lifnaðr, -regla, u, f. a Dominican convent, order, Bs. i. 700, 809, Fms. ix. 520, x. 76.

Prédikara-kirkja, u, f., Fms. ix. 530.

prefatia, u, f. [Lat.], a preface, Hom. 142.

prenta, að, [this word was borrowed prob. from the English during the English trade early in the 16th century; the Germ. say drucker, whence Dan. and Swed. trycke]:—to print: in Icel. prenta with compds is the popular word, Biblia... prentað á Hólum, the Bible of 1584; Heilög Biblia prentuð að nýju að Hólum, the Edition of 1644; Almúgsfólki til gagns og góða prentuð, the Book of Lays of 1612. On the other hand, the Germ.-Dan. prykkja is often used on title-pages—brykkt i konungligum stað Roscylld, the N. T. of 1540; prykt á Hólum, 1594 (the graduale); prykt í Kaupinhafn, the Hymn-book of 1555: yet the Germ. and Dan. word was not able to displace the old word, which never ceased to be used in speech. comps: prent-smiðja, u, f. a printing-boase. prent-verk, n. a printing-office. prent-villa, u, f. a misprint, and so on prentan, f. printing: prentari, a, m. a printer.

presenta or presentera, 20, [Lat.], to present, N.G.L. ii. 471, Pr. 405, Stj. 40, 216.

presenta, u, f. a present, Fms. ix. 450, Bs. i. 707, Stj. 503. presentan or presenteran, f. a presentation, N. G. L. ii. 471, Stj.

109, H. E. i. 390.
pressa, 28, [from Lat.], to press, Lil. 10, and in mod. usage.

pressa, u, f. a press, (mod.)

prest-boro, n. a 'priest's board,' maintenance; liggja þrjár kýr til prestboros, B. K. 10.

prest-gipt, f. a 'priest-gift,' donation to the priest, N. G. L. i. 360. prest-joro, f. a priest's land, D. N.

prest-kons, u, f. a priest's wife, Fms. vii. 391, Bs. i. 348.

prest-lauss, adj. priestless, N.G. L. i. 455: a person who has forfated his priestly orders.

prestliga, adv. in a priestly manner.

prestligr, adj. priestly, H. E. i. 474, passim; ú-prestligr, unpriestly. prestlingr, m. a 'priestling,' theological student preparing for orders under the care of the bishop or a clergyman; pat er manni rétt at láta læra prestling til kirkju sinnar, K. Þ. K.; kenna prestlingum, Bs. i. 83; Klængr, er þá var p. ok ungr at aldri, 165; heyrði hann til er prestlingum var kenna íprótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; þá hörðu prestlingar hans farit til fjöru at leika sér, 446, (for records of such schools see Jóns S. ch. 11, Bs. i. 162 sqq., Laur. S. ch. 44.)

prest-maör, m. a clergyman, Sturl. iii. 225. prest-mata, u, f. a titbe payable to the priest; see mata.

prest-mágr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 385.

prest-orð, n. = prestdómr, D. N. i. 276. PRESTR, m., prests, presti, [the word was borrowed through the English missions from the A.S. preost, Engl. priest, as is seen from the dropping of the inflexive r or er, whereas the Germ. has priester, O. H. G. priestar, agreeably with the eccl. Lat. presbyter]: - a priest, Fms. ix. 8. Sturl. ii. 31, Grág. i. 152, K. p. K., Bs., H. E., in countless instances, as also in mod. usage. COMPDS: preste-boro, n. = prestboro, H.E. i. presta-bók, f. a ministerial book, N. G. L. ii. 341. prestabur, n. a 'priest's closet,' Dipl. v. 18. presta-dómr, m. a priest's prests-domr, m. priestbood, court, an ecclesiastical court, K. b. K. Bs. i. 795. presta-fátt, adj. scarcity of priests, Bs. i. 136. fundr, m. the visit of a priest; bidja prestsfundar, of one dying, Sturl. prests-fæði, n. = prestborð, Vm. 149. presta-gardr iii. 206. or prests-garor, m., prests-hus, n. a priest's residence, Sturl. ii. 124, Fms. ix. 379. presta-hatari, a, m. 'priest-bater,' a nickuame of the Norse king Eric (1281-1299). presta-heimili, n. a priest's domiprests-kaup, n. a pries's wage, K. A. 101. cile, Grág. i. 471. presta-mót, n., and presta-stefna, u, f. a conference of priests, a synod, N.G.L. i. 347, Bs. i. 77, 853, K. A. 80, Dipl. ii. 14. prestareida, u, f. = prestreida, D. I. i. 161. presta-silfr, n. the priest's fee,

the contribution which a priest, when at a conference, had to pay,

presta-spital, n. (-spitali, 2, m.), a bospital,

infirmary for priests, Bs. i. 853.

prest-reios, u, f. the rent payable to a priest, N. G. L. i. 15.

prest-renta, u, f. a priest's rent, B. K. 106.

prest-setr, n. a priest's residence, Bs. ii. 47, 116.

prest-skapr, m. priestbood, Bs. i. 157.

N. G. L. iii. 309.

prest-skyld, f. = prestrenta, Pm. 21. prest-stétt, f. the priestly order, priesthood, Bs. i. 590.

prest-stoll, m. a priesi's stool, a pulpit, Vm. 23. prest-tekja, u, f. (prest-taka, H. E. i. 494), a priesi's income, B. K. S.

prest-tiund, f. a priest's titbe, K. A. 98, Vm. 140.

líkan prís í Miklagarð, vii. 95; sátu þar um vetrinn með mikinn prís, prest-vist, f. the maintenance of a priest, Fms. vii. 121, Am. 38. prest-vigala, u, f. the ordination of a priest, Bs. ii. 158. pretta, ab, to cheat, deceive; ekki skal ek pretta yor i pessu kaupi, Fas. ii. 523; og sigldu þá með prís miklum, Orkn. 376; með prís miklum ok farar-blóma, 370; prís ok prýði, Stj. 142. 2. mod. praise, bonour, glory, passim. Fms. vi. 110; ef þér prettið hann í öngu, Nj. 90; fær prettað mik Grettir, II. price, freq. in mod. usage; háir prísar, góðir prísar. prisu-liga, adv. magnificently, Stj. 15, v. l. Grett. (in a verse, but spurious): pass. to be deceived, Gpl. 522. prettottr, adj. deceitful, tricky, Nj. 128, Stj. 78, Fb. i. 361. prisund, f. [Fr.], a prison, Fms. vi. 167, xi. 284, Hkr. iii. 69, Bs. i. prettr, m., pl. prettar, Barl. 197, but mod. prettir; acc. pl. prettu; 822, Al. 18: metaph., Stj. 157. [A. S. Dictionaries give a word præi, pl. prattas; but the age and the etymology of this word are uncertain]:—a trick; var petta ekki nema priál, n. [Germ. prabl], a gewgaw, show in dress or manners, Pass. 49. 16: priála, 20, occurs in the 17th century, then freq. prettr beirra, Fms. i. 59, Fs. 73; konungr mælti, betta er p. yovarr, Fms. prióna, ao, to knit, passim in mod. usage: metaph. to rear up, of a vii. 32; hafa þeir synt eigi góðan prett, Ld. 204; sviksamliga prettu, Stj. 144. Al. 68, Barl. 24; þórir svarir at hann hirði ekki um prettu þeirra horse: see ausa. prjonn, m. [Gael. prine; Scot. prin], a prin or pin, esp. of knitting Erlings, O. H. 115; betta voru binir prettar, Barl. 197; etja e-n við pins; whence prjón-les, n. knitted wares, Snót 161: prjóns-peiss, n. prettu, Isl. ii. 224 (in a verse of the beginning of the 10th century, if the a knitted jerkin: prjóna-stokkr, n. a prin-case: týtu-prjónn, a needle-pin:—prjónn as a nickname occurs in Sturl. iii. 200, so the word must verse be genuine). COMPDS: pretta-fullr, adj. tricky, Stj. 77. prettalauss, adj. guileless, Fas. i. 32, Fms. viii. 44. prettugr, adj. = prettóttr, Gpl. (pref. xv). then have been known. processia, u, f. [Lat.] a procession, Fms. viii. 41, ix. 277, 498. processionall, m. processionale, Am. 48. prof, n. a proof, evidence; til profs ok jartegna, Stj. 199; með profi prett-visi, f. craftiness, Th. 2, Hav. 57, Barl. 152. prett-viss, adj. tricky, wily, Fas. i. 77, Bær. 16, Barl. 24, 150. prik, n. [Engl.], a prick or dot in writing, Dan. prik, Rb. 530. 2. a little staff, stick (staf-prik); hafa prik i hendinni, freq. in mod. usage. ok skilríki, H. E. i. 436: an ordeal, þá geng ek til þessa prófs með því skilriki, at ..., Fms. i. 305: an inquest, examination, öll þau landamerki COMPDS: prika-rim, n. a computistic table with dots, called Talbyroing, skyldi undir því prófi standa sem herra biskup tæki Rafns vegna, Dipl. i. published in the Rb. 1780. 6; par til er prof kemr til, Ghl. 493. prika-setning, f. punctuation, Rb. 530. compos: prófs-bréf, n. a writ of evidence, D. N. i. 192. profa-fullr, adj. evidential, H. E. i. 436. profa and prova, 20, [Engl. prove; Germ. prüfen; Lat. probare]:prika-stafr, m. a calendar with points, Rb. 512, 530. prika, 20, to prick, stab slightly, Ann. 1394. prim-signa, d and ao, [Lat., an eccl. word], to give the 'prima sigto try, put on trial, Al. 88, Stj. 145; þá skulum vit til prófa, Grett. 158 A; natio' or 'signaculum crucis,' a religious act, preliminary to christening; peir vildu prófa hvárt..., Fms. vi. 156; prófa má ek þetta, Ísl. ii. 12: to sbew, give evidence, ok prófa slíkir af sjálfum sér at lítil mildi muni persons thus signed with the cross were catechumens, and if adults they búa í annars brjósti, Al. 96. could join in the social life among Christians; they were also admitted 2. to examine; profa mal, Al. 7; p. ok dæma, Bs. i. 720; en ef þetta er prófat á þingi, Nj. 99: to enquire, Fms. x. 131; þá skal próva ef nokkurir vissu, K. Á. 18; ef ek p. þetta allt sannindi, if I find it all to be true, Fms. i. 295; p. með líkindum, Stj. to a special part of the mass (primsigndra messa = the mass for the * prime-signed'), whereas all intercourse with heathens was forbidden. An infant who died, having received the prima signatio, but not baptism, was II. reflex., prófaðisk svá til, it proved so, Stj. 160; sem to be buried in the outskirts of the churchyard, where the consecrated and unconsecrated earth meet, and without burial service,-ef barn andask síðan prófaðisk, Fms. i. 59. 2. part., profaor, proved, convicted of; primsignt, ok hefir eigi verit skirt (primsignt ok hefir eigi meiri skirn, Sb. sem at öðru verða prófaðir, Ghl. (pref. ix); nú höfu vér prófat, we base found that ..., Mar.; ok er svá próvað fyrir biskupi, K. Á. 64, Bs. i. l. c.) ok skal þat grafa við kirkju-garð út, þar er mætisk vígð mold ok 755; nema peir fengi af sér prófat, unless they can clear themselves of it; úvígð, ok syngva eigi legsöng yfir, K. b. K. (Kb.) 7. A monster-shapen sökum prófaðrar harðfengi, Eb. 42. infant was to receive the prima signatio, but not baptism, and then to be profan, f. a trial, enquiry, K. A. 31, 134, 216. left to die (exposed) at the church door-pat barn (a monster-child) skal ok til kirkju bera, láta primsigna, leggja fyrir kirkju-dyr, gæti inn profan-ligr, adj. provable, H. E. ii. 74. nánasti niðr til þess er önd er ór, N. G. L. i. 339; í þessi efan primsigni profast-domr, m. the office of a profastr (q.v.), Jb. 458, N.G.L. profast-demi, n. the district of a provost, provostship, Ann. 1327, prestr ok skíri, iii. 251; hann primsignaði hann fyrst ok skírði hann síðan eptir siðvenju, Barl. 147. The words in the English Prayer Book— 1394, K.A. 230, Bs. i. 747, 753: the revenue of the p., allt p., þat sem féll í sakeyri eðr öðrum sektum, gaf hann fátækum,...skipaði hann 'and do sign him (her) with the sign of the cross'—are remains of the 'signapresta at láta reka prófastdæmi, Bs. (Laur. S.) i. 849.
prófastr, m. [Engl. provost; Germ. probst;—all from the eccl. Lat. culum crucis' of the ancient church. During the heathen age the Scandinavian merchants and warriors who served among Christians abroad in praepositus]:—a provost; in the later Roman Catholic times the provost England or Germany used to take the prima signatio, for it enabled them to live both among Christians and heathens without receiving bapwas a kind of church-steward, a 'biskups ármaðr,' and the diocese was tism and forsaking their old faith; ek em primsigndr at eins en eigi divided into provostships, answering to the secular sysla and syslu-maor; skiror, I am 'prime-signed,' but not baptized, Fms. ii. 240, Valla L. 205, the provost might therefore be a layman; eptir ráði biskups eðr prófasts, Kristni S. ch. 1, 2, Fb. i. 346, 357, ii. 137, 243; England var Kristið Vm. 117, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. ix. 452, Bs. i. 841; this division of the prook hafði lengi verit þá er þetta var tíðenda, Aðalsteinn konungr var vel vostship appears in Icel. at the beginning of the 14th century, cp. esp. Kristinn...hann bað þórólf ok þá bræðr at þeir skyldi láta primsignask, þvíat þat var þá mikill siðr, bæði með kaupmönnum ok þeim er á mála 2. in Norway the provost or dean of a col-Laur. S. and the Annals. legiate church; prófastr í Túnsbergi, Fms. ix. 284; Ketill p. er varðveitti gengu með Kristnum mönnum, þvíat þeir menn, er primsigndir vóru, höfðu allt samneyti við Kristna menn ok svá heiðna, en höfðu þat at Máríu-kirkju, Hkr. iii. 349. II. after the Reformation the office underwent some change, and the profastdæmi (Germ. probstie) became átrúnaði er þeim var skapfeldast, Eg. 265, Gísl. 96: see also Vita Anscarii, the eccl. division throughout the whole of the land; each provostship ch. 24. These 'prime-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought consists of several parishes, and one of the parish priests is called profastr, with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern answering closely to the Engl. archdeacon; he is nominated by the bishop, countries, having lived among Christians, and seen their daily life and and is the head and overseer of his fellow-priests in the district, has to worship, and they undoubtedly paved the way for the final acceptance of visit the churches, look after the instruction of the young, etc., and is a the Christian faith among their countrymen. It may even be that some kind of bishop's vicar, is unpaid, and holds his office for life. strange heathen rites of the last days of paganism, such as the bjannak prókurera, 20, [Lat.], to procure, Stj. 157. prólaga, að; p. sér e-t, to bargain for oneself, Stat. 280. (q. v.), the sprinkling of infants with water, were due to this cause. prim-signan, f. the 'prima signatio,' Grag. i. 29, 310. propheti, a, m. [Lat.-Gr.], a prophet, Hom., Sks., Bs.; but spámaðr prim-signing, f. = primsignan, Nj. 158. is the genuine word. prins, m. [Lat. princeps, (?) through the Germ.], a prince, Ann. 1254, prósa, u, f. [Lat.], prose, Nikdr. 76. próvenda or prófenda, u, f. [eccl. Lat. praebenda; Germ. pfrunde]:-1266, and in mod. usage. prim, n. [Lat.], the prime moon, i. e. the new moon, Rb. 506, 518, Stj. a prebend, for the maintenance of the church or charitable institutions; 16. 2. a part of the mass; ottu-songr, prim, non, tertia, aptanbeneficia kirkjunnar er sumir kalla próvendur, K. A. 228; hann lét göra kirkju norðr í Vágum ok lagði próvendu til, Hkr. iii. 248, Fms. vii. 100, söngr,...prim, þat sem sungit var fyrir prédikan, Bs. ii. 247, 249. primi, a, m., or prima, u, f. the 'prima bora' = 6 o'clock A.M., MS. 625.175,177, Fms. ix. 283:—the service at prime, H. E. i. 487. COMPDS: x. 150; en síðan er Erkibiskups-stóll var skipaðr í Noregi, þá vóru próventur skipadar at biskups-stólum, Anecd. 76:-a prebend, af próventum þeirra klerka, sem í brott eru at studium, Н.Е. i. 507; dýrar prófentur prima-mál, n. the prime bour, Fms. ix. 283, v.l. prima-stafr, m. a prime letter, Rb. 8. prima-tio, f. = primamál, 655 xi. 4. prior, m. [Lat.], a prior, in a convent, Sks., Bs., Ann. passim. 2. spec.; in the Roman Catholic times lay-(presents), Odd. 18. men (often men of wealth and rank) in the decline of life retired and prisa, ad, [priss], to praise, Stj. 298, Mar., Fb. i. 408, Vidal. passim. entered into a convent; at the same time they bequeathed to the church prisadr, part. [prisund], pressed, tortured; litt er hann enn prisadr, Bs. i. 820; pindr ok prisadr, Barl. 54, v. l. or convent a portion in money or estates for their maintenance; this portion was called profenta,-Magnús konungr gaf sik í klaustr í Hólmi,

Fms. xi. 315; fara með inum mesta prís, x. 36; reið konungr með því- hí próventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; þann hlut jarðar sem Gróa gaf með sér

priss, m. [Lat. pretium?], pomp, state; rikuliga ok með pris miklum,

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ok tók við múnka-klæðum, þá var skeytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu

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í próventu til þverár-klaustrs, Dipl. iii. 5, B.K. 124; mátu vér ok
                                                                               pussa, u, f. cunnus, of a beast, a mare, cow.
dæmdum áðr-nefnt próventu-kaup ekki arfsvik við erfingja, Dipl. iii. 14.
                                                                                putlingar, m. pl., Stj. 344, = inadventiones (Deut. xxviii. 20).
proventu-maor, m. (-kona, u, f.), a person who has given his prov-
                                                                                putrea, ad, [Fr.], to portray, paint, Stj. 97, 192, v.l.
enta, Dipl. iii. 6; prestar, klerkar, próventumenn, Bs. i. 848.
                                                                                putt, interj. [Dan. pyt], pish! pshaw! putt, putt! Fms. vii. 21.
                                                                                pú, interj. poob! púa, ad, to say poob, cp. Dan. puste.
in mod. usage, gefa profentu sina, and profentu-karl, m.; profentu-
kerling, f., is used of old people in the same sense as arfsal and arfsals-
                                                                                puor, n. [Engl. powder; Lat. pulvis], gunpowder; the word was bor-
maor (q. v.) in the ancient law.
                                                                               rowed from the English during the English trade, for the Danes say krudt.
 prúð-leikr, m. sbow, ornament, Str. 81.
                                                                                púki, a, m. [akin to Engl. Puck; cp. also Dan. pokker]:—a devil, but
 prub-liga, adv. stately, magnificently, Str. 81: manfully, courageously,
                                                                               with the notion of a wee devil, an imp, see the tale in Fb. i. 416-418.
Bs. i. 128, Hkr. ii. 304.
                                                                               and freq. in mod. tales :- the evil one, moti pukanum, against the devil,
 pruð-ligr, adj. magnificent; p. veizla, Eg. 30, 44.
                                                                               Stj. 8, 55; allir menn heita i skirn at hafna pukanum, to forsake the devil,
 pruor, adj. [from the A.S. prud; old French prudbomme], fine, magni-
                                                                               N. G. L. ii. 366; hann játar öllum púkans vilja, Th. 4: maura-puki,
                                                                               treasure-puck' = a miser, Maurer's Volks. puka-bit, n., botan. sea-
ficent, stately. The word is used in Sighvat, and appears at the beginning
of the 11th century (in the reign of king Canute); it is very freq. in the
                                                                               biosa, Germ. teufels abbiss, Hjalt.
poets of the following century, but less freq. in prose; it is also freq. in mod. usage, although not in the mod. Engl. sense of 'proud,' which is a
                                                                                pul, n. [Dan. pule], slaving, grinding.
                                                                                                                              compos: púls-band, n. a
                                                                               kind of coarse thread, Snot 163 puls-hestr, -klar, m. a cart borse,
derived one; drekans prúða, the proud ship; af þramval prúðum, id.;
                                                                               opp. to reið-hestr.
                                                                                                     púls-mennska, u, f. a slavisb work.
                                                                                púliza, að, [Lat.], to polisb, Stj. 56.
Púll, m. = Apulia; in the phrase, á Púli, Symb. 25, Fms. xii.
prudar ekkjur, the proud ladies; varum þá prudir, then were we grand, Fms.
vi. (in a verse), and so passim in Lex. Poët.; er ér litud þá svá prúða,
stirðu ér veslugir upp á þeirra fegrð, Mar.; ríðr nu sá prúðr, er vanr var at
                                                                                púsa, 20, [Lat. and Fr.], to espouse, Str. 20, 21, 31, 65; láta púsa sik, K.A.
ganga fátækliga, MS. 4. 6; prúð híbýli, Ísl. ii. 415; konu dýrliga ok prúða,
                                                                              120; púsa saman, H.E. i. 523, Fms. ix. 292; púsa konu manni, 293, x. 106: reflex., Str. 48. The word is now only used in the phrase, láta pússa
a stately lady, Str.; har-pruor, baving splendid bair: - of manners, fine;
                                                                               sig, pússa saman; but it is slang, and cannot be said of gentlefolk.
hann var hverjum manni kurteisari, því var hann kallaðr Ásbjörn prúði,
Fb. i. 524; hatt-p., sid-p., hibyla-p. (q. v.); ged-p., gentle: a nickname,
                                                                               pusa, u, f. [through French, from Lat. sponsa], a spouse, Fms. ix. 293.
                               II. gallant, brave; hug-p., hjarta-p., q. v.
                                                                               x. 106, Str. 3, 15, 16.
Hugi inn Prúði, Orkn.
 prutta, ad, onomatopoetic, to shout in driving a borse.
                                                                                púsan, f. marriage, H. E. i. 493: púsaor, m. = púsan, id.
                                                                                púsi, a, m. a spouse, busband, Str.
biggle, Dan, prutte.
 prýča, d, to adorn, ornament, Fms. i. 141, Magn. 504, Hkr. iii. 110.
                                                                                púss, m. [Bohem. páss = a girdle], = pungr, q. v.; hann tók línhúfu ór
 prýði, f. an ornament, Stj. 396; þá er þú sigldir með fegrð ok prýði
                                                                               pússi sínum, Nj. 193; tók hann þá jaxl ór pússi sínum, 203, Fms. vi. 235.
                                                                               porst. Síðu H. 177; þá mundi horfinn hlutr ór pússi hans, Landn. 174.
(with pride and pomp) af Noregi, Fms. vii. 157.
                                                              gallantry,
bravery; verja með p., Fms. xi. 274; falla með p. ok orðstír, vi. 421; p. ok
karlmennska, Fs. 17, passim. prýði-maðr, m. a brave man, Fb. ii. 199.
                                                                                pustr, m., the r is radical, [carly Swed. puster], a box on the ear, s
                                                                               blow with the fist in the face, Fas. iii. 479, Gpl. 177, Karl. 65; konungr
 pryoi-liga, adv. finely, bravely, Fms. iii. 44, v. 324, vii. 223: nobly,
                                                                               sló hana pústr, Fms. vi. 4; ætla ek at þar muni þá vera hrundningar eða
hefir honum allt p. farit, Vigl. 33: beautifully, passim in mod. usage.
                                                                               pústrar, Eg. 765; svívirðr með pústrum, Mar.
 pryoi-ligr, adj. fine, ornamental, noble, Bs. i. 74, Al. 98; magnificent,
                                                                               púta, u, f. [early Fr. pute], a barlot, Nj. 140, Fms. vii. 162, xi. 54,
p. veizla, Hkr. ii. 163.
                                                                               N. G. L. i. 327, Rett. 36, Stj. 188, 558, Fb. i. 158, Karl. 100.
 pryöing, f. decoration, Mat.
                                                                               pútu-barn, pútu-sonr, m. a wbore-son, a term of abuse, Flóv. 26,
 prýðir, m. an adorner, Lex. Poët.
                                                                               Fb. i. 256, Jb. 102.
                                                                                                     pútna-hús, n. a brotbel, Sks. 358.
                                                                                                                                                  pútne
 psalmr, psaltari, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a psalm, psalter.
                                                                               maör, m. a wboremonger, MS. 4. 31.
  pukr, n. stealth, secret dealing, concealment; i pukri, in stealth.
                                                                                pylsa, u, f. [Dan. pölse], a sausage; lifrar-p., a liver sausage
  pukra, ao, to do stealtbily, to do a thing 'i pukri.'
                                                                                pynda or pynta, t, [from A.S. pund = a fold, Engl. pond, pound,
                                                                              and not from Lat. poena; A.S. pyndan; cp. provinc. Engl. pindar or pynder]:—to extort, compel by brute force; skal eigi pynda yðr til Kristni, Ld. 172; at pynda hann til blóta, Fms. i. 38; konungr vikli
 pula, u, f. = lota, q. v.; but in a lower sense, i einni pulu.
  pulkru-kirkja, u, f. [Lat ], the church of the sepulchre, Symb. 29.
 pund, n. [Engl. pound; Germ. pfund; Lat. pondo]:—a pound, of
a pound = 24 marks or 12lbs.; þriggja punda smjör, þeirra at fjórar
                                                                               eigi at bændr væri pyndir til svá mikilla fégjalda, x. 113; sögðu at bændr
merkr ok tuttugu göri hvert pund, Gpl. 524; þrír laupar þriggja punda
                                                                               vildi eigi hafa frekari álög af konungi, en forn lög stæði til, ... sögðusk
smjörs, 100; engi maðr kunni marka tal ok varla punda tal, Fms. xi.
                                                                               i engu vilja láta pynda sik, xi. 224; en móti flutningi þeirra, at biskupar
202; pund matar eðr eyrir vaðmáls, Vm. 147; ek orka tólf punda þunga,
                                                                               pyndi um rétt fram, Bs. i. 702: to torment, pyndir þú ok pínir, drepr ok
                2. skip-pund, Dan. skibpund; pund ok naut, Fms. viii.
                                                                               deyðir, Barl. 106; at þú vilt pína mik eðr pynda, 116.
395; leiga tveggja punda far, Jb. 393.

3. as a rendering of the Gr.-Lat. talentum, Stj. 151, 570, N.T.; pund bat er Guð seldi mér, Eluc. I,
                                                                                pynding, f. extortion, tyranny; álögur ok pyndingar Haralds konungs,
                                                                               Fms. vi. 192; hafa slikar pyndingar (extortions) af honum, xi. 253; ok
Stj. 151; at bessi falli ekki fyrir sína pund-tekju, Stj. 151.
                                                                               höfðu engar pyndingar á mönnum, iv. 84; láta engra pyndinga við þurfa,
                                                                               vii. 304; pyndingar ok kúgan, Ó. H. 61; konungr fann þat, at þorfinnr
mod. usage pund is = two merkr = a lisb.
 pundari, 2, m. a steel-yard, Grag. i. 499, ii. 369, Gpl. 522 (Jb. 375).
                                                                               var miklu skapstærri ok kunni verr pynding þessi, 98; krafir ok pynd-
  pung-elta, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii. 215.
                                                                               ingar, K. A. 220, Bs. i. 702.
                                                                                                                    2. mod. torture, torment.
 pungr, m. [Ulf. puggs], a small bag, purse, hanging on the belt (= puss);
                                                                                pyngja, u, f. [pungr], a purse; peninga-p.
                                                                                pysja, u, f. the young of a puffin, called so in the south of Icel.
silki-pungr, Dipl.v. 18; buðkr ok pungr, id.; vefja saman ok hafa í pung sér,
Edda 70, Grett. 161, Fs. 97; hefi ek einorð allra lendra manna Magnúss
                                                                                pytla, u, f. [cp. Fr. bouteille; Engl. bottle], a little bottle.
konungs i pung mér, Fms. viii. 128, Sks. 27; tóbaks-pungr, a snuff-bag,
                                                                                pytta, t, to dam, D. N.
                                                                                pyttr, m., pl. pyttar, Fs. 157, but mod. pyttir; [Engl. pit; mid. H. G.
tobacco-pouch: -scrotum. pung-arfi, a, m., botan. bursa pastoris, Hjalt.
 punkta, punktera, ponta, að, [Lat.], to point, dot, Skálda (Edda ii.
                                                                               pute; Lat. puteus]:-a 'pit,' pool, cesspool; i Helvitis pytt, Mar.; p.
401); rafrit var allt steint ok punkterad, Fms. v. 339: to point with a
                                                                               djúpr ok víðr. Bs. i. 452; í einn fúlan pytt, Fas. iii. 295; í enn saur-
full stop, Skálda (Edda ii. 104): metaph. to point out, Dipl. ii. 5.
                                                                               gasta pytt, Karl. 320; saur-p., Isl. ii. 367; flædar-p., Fs. 158; hann
 punktr, m. [Lat.], a point, Rb. 470: a degree or part of the circumference
                                                                               hrapar i pyttinn, id.; djúpasta pytts, Stj.: a pit without water, Stj. 194.
                                                                                pýta, t, [púta], stuprare, Al. 87: reflex., El. 104.
of a circle, Rb.
                     2. a full stop in writing.
                                                     II. the point or nick of
time; i þann punkt, sama punkt, i sagðan punkt, Stj., Mar., and passim in
                                                                                pækill, m. [from the Engl.], pickle, but only used of salt, saltpetre
writers of the 14th century, e.g. Bs. ii.
                                             2. a point, case, Bs. i. 730.
                                                                               (salt-pækill), or the like.
 puntr or pundr, m. [pundari, from its steel-yard-like shape], a windle-
                                                                                pæla, d, [páll], to dig, dig up.
straw; beint begar bördust punti, Gd.: = pbleum Alpinum, Hjalt. COMPDS:
                                                                                pæla, u, f. a rugged, dug up place.
punt-hali, a, m., botan. aira caespitosa, Hjalt. punt-stra, n. = puntr.
                                                                                por, n. pl. pairs; see par.
                                                                                                                 2. stráka-pör, bad tricks; heimsku-pör,
  purka, u, f. [Ivar Aasen purka; Lat. porcus], a sow; in svefn-purka,
                                                                               foolisb tricks.
a sleepy sow, a term of abuse: a local name, Purk-ey, in western Icel.,
                                                                                pöróttr, adj. trickisb.
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but called Sviney in the Eb.; as also a deed of 1533 A.D. (bænhús í

purkunar-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), parsimonious, perh. from the Engl.

purpuri, a. m. [Lat.], purple, but also of costly stuff; thus, purpura hokul

hvítan, a 'wbite' cope of p., Bs. i. 67; hvítr sem p., 'wbite' as purple, Fb. i. 33, Stj., Bs., Al. passim; purpura-hökull, -klæði, -möttull, -skikkja,

Vm. 123, MS. 645. 69, Stj.; purpuraelitr, purple colour, Stj.; purpura

Sviney, i Hrafsey, og Langey, etc.)

gull, purple gold, red gold, Fms. vii. 96.

purpur-ligr, adj. purple, Magn. 514.

 \mathbf{O}

Q (kú), the sixteenth letter, was in old vellums chiefly or only used in the digraph qu, perhaps under the influence of the Latin; it was afterwards disused in MSS. of the 15th century, but was reintroduced in printing (even Björn Halldórsson's Dict. has a special Qu), until of late it has been discarded, and k is used throughout. All words beginning with Qu are therefore to be sought for under k.



R (err), the seventeenth letter, had in the old Runes two forms; one as initial and medial (radical), R; the other as final (inflexive), Y or A. Of the last two, Y is used in the old Runes (stone in Tune, the Golden horn) in the words gastir, holdingar, wiwar, as these inscriptions have now finally been read and settled by Prof. Bugge of Christiania; A is used in the common Runes; and its name was reid,—reid kveda rossum versta, in the Runic poem.

B. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.—The pronunciation is as in Italian or in mod. Gr. (rb), and this still survives in Norway and Sweden, whereas the Danes have adopted a guttural r, which an Icelandic throat is unable to produce. In ancient times radical and inflexive r were perhaps different in sound, as may be inferred from the spelling on the old Runic monumen s, as well as from comparison; for the inflexive r was in the Gothic a sibilant (s), so that the Runic Y and A may well have represented a sound intermediate between r and s. II. the inflexive r is assimilated in words such as heill; steinn, lauss; dropped in nagl, fors, son, vin, see the Gramm.:—the ancient writers have a double r in nouns and adverbs, such as sarr, storr, ferr, síðarr, optarr, meirr; even against etymology, as in hárr (bigb), márr (a mew). In mod. usage a final rr is never sounded. Again, in gen. and dat. fem. and gen. plur. and in compar., in words such as peirri, peirrar, peirra, færri, fárra, the mod. sound and spelling is rr, where the ancients seem to have sounded one r only, beiri, beirar, beira, færi, fára, which pronunciation is said to be retained in eastern Icel.; the Editions, however, have mostly adopted rr. The spelling of the vellums is often dubious, as in them a double r is written either dotted (r) or with a small capital R, but mostly without a fixed rule:-Noise vellums often give rs for ss (mersa = messa, persi = pessi, e. g. in the Hauksbók).

C. Changes. — As the Icel. cannot sound w before r, a set of words which in Engl. and even mod. Dan. and Swed. begin with w, in Icel. belong to r; thus, rangr, rong, rata, reini, reitr, reista, reka, rida, rita, reidr, rindill, risi, rist, röskr, róg, rugl, rölta, qs. wrangr....wrölta. In a few words the r has been dropped after a labial, thus Icel. vixl =A.S. wrizl, Icel. beisl = A.S. bridels, Lat. frenum, Icel. bauta-steinn qs. brautar-steinn; Icel. vá qs. vrá, Hm 25, Skv. 3. 29; or a false r is inserted, as in the Icel. abristir = Engl. beestings, Goth. beist, Germ. beistmileb; bræla and bæla, bál; analogous are Engl. pin and prin, speak and A. S. spræcan, Germ. sprechen, Icel. freta, Lat. pedo:-in a few Norse vellums δr for δ is used before s, l, n, $o\delta rla = \ddot{o}\delta la = \delta \delta ala$, $\ddot{o}\delta rlask =$ öðlask, Guðrs = Guðs, heiðrnir = heiðnir, liðrsemd = liðsemd, soðrla = söðla, ráðrleitni = ráðleitni, e. g. the O. H. L. (see the pref. to Prof. Unger's Ed. p. ix), owing to an inability of sounding ol, ds. Again, metathesis has taken place in rage, rass, = arge, ars.

All words having a radical initial b (br) are to be sought for under

b; see the introduction to that letter.

rabba (rabb, n), 20, to babble, talk nonsense, Karl. 231.

RADA, ad, [röd], to place in order, with dat.; rada e-u nidr, whence nior-radan, order.

raddaor, part. baving a voice of such and such tone, Bs. i. 154.

raddar-, from rödd (q. v.), the voice.

radd-lio, n. a band of singers, musical band, Fas. ii. 506.

radd-maör, m. a man with a fine voice, Sturl. ii. 230, Bs. i. 127. radd-sveif, f. the 'voice-tiller' = the tongue, Haustl.

raf-band, n. a rosary or necklace of amber beads, D. N. i. 743, iii. 417. BAFR, m., pl. rafir and rafar, amber; in raf-kastandi, rastar raf, sea amber, of which necklaces were made, Lex. Poët., cp. Tacit. Germ. ch.

II. metaph. the amber-like fat and fins of a flounder hung up to dry and eaten as a dainty; rikling ok rafi, Sturl. i. 164, v. l.; einn gildr rafr, D. N. v. 616; sex rafi, i. 183; rafa, riklinga, N. G. L. iii. 119: in mod. usage it is called rafa-belti, n. the belt or round of the fins, Dipl. iii. 4. rafa-kollr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

rag, n. a roving about.

raga, 20, [Dan. rave], to stagger about.

raggaör, part. provided with röggvar, q. v. raggaðar-klæði, n. == röggvarklæði, Fas. i. 346.

Ragi, a, m. a pr. name, Landn. Raga-bróðir, m. a nickname, id. ragl, n. a reeling; ókyrrt hjól, ragl, ról, Hallgr.

ragla, ao. to stagger about, Run. Gramm.; dyr ragla, Hallgr.

rag-monni, n. a craven person, Fas. ii. 49 (in a verse).

rag-mennska, u, f. craven fear, cowardliness, Karl.

rag-mali, n. an ignominious calumny, the accuving one of being 'ragr;' ok bera par upp ragmæli (rógmæli Ed. erroneously) um porstein, med því móti at þorsteinn væri kona níundu hverja nótt, ok ætti þá viðskipti við karlmenn, þorst. S.ðu H. 175, Sd. 142, Eb. 60.

ragn, n. a cursing, swearing.

ragna, að, [regin], to imprecate, use exorcism; hygg ek at þú hafir ragnat at mér svá rammar vættir at ek varð at falla fyrir, Fms. ii. 150; nema þeim ragni íllska eðr úvizka, unless they be cursed (afflicted?) with h gleðin at rakna, Skíða R.

illness or insanity, N.G.L. i. 3. 2. in mod. usage, to swear; blóta og ragna, to curse and swear.

ragna-rok, see regin and rok. RAGR, adj. [rög, ragt (q. v.), by way of metathesis from argr]:craven, cowardly; bid bu ef bu ert eigi ragr, Nj. 205; hinnig værir þú undir brún at líta sem þú mundir eigi ragr, 55; en ek vissa þá eigi

at ek munda eiga stafnbu nn bæði rauðan ok ragan, Fms. ii. 308; vesöl eru vér konungs er bæði er haltr ok ragr, vi. 321; ragr sem geit, Karl. 398; rennr bu nu, Ulfr enn ragi, ... Kalladir bu ba eigi Ulf enn raga, er ek lagða til at hjálpa þér, er Svíar börðu yðr áðr sein hunda, Ö. H. 167; ragr riddari, Str. 59; Hagbaror inn ragi, Hbl. 27. q. v.; e. g. to say that a man is a woman (blaudr) is the gravest abuse in the language: porvaldr svarar, ek polda eigi er peir kölluðu okkr raga, Biskup mælti, þat var lítil þolraun, þóat þeir lygi þat at þú ættir börn, þú hefir fært orð þeirra á verra veg, þvíat vel mætta ek bera börn þin ef þú ættir nokkur, Bs. i. 44; þegi þú, rög vættr, Ls. 61 (of Loki, of whom it is also said, átta nætr vartú fyrir jörð neðan, kýr mólkandi ok kona, ok hefir þú þar börn borit, ok hugða ek þat args aðal, 23); verða ek kona hin ragasta, ef..., Karl. 405; rass-ragr: any one who used this word to a person might be killed on the spot with impunity, otherwise the penalty for it was full outlawry; þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr stroðinn eðr sorðinn,...

rag-skapr, m. dastardliness, MS. 4. 16, Karl. 80, 318; illsku ok ergi,

enda á maðr vígt í gegn þeim orðum þremr, Grág. ii. 147.

hórdóm ok ragskap, Barl. 138. rag-speki, f. cowardice, Mag. 65.

rak, n. the rakings of bay in a field; en kona tók rökin, Grett. 109 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage, but only in plur. II. the wick in

RAKA, að, [Engl. to rake], to rake or sweep away; hann rakaði & burt með hendi sinni. Lv. 50. 2. to rake bay; hann sló, en kona hans rakaði ljá eptir honum, ok bar reifa-barn á baki, Bs. i. 666; raka upp hey, Eb. 260; tók hón eigi at raka upp, þótt þat væri mælt, id.; þeir rökuðu upp töðuna, Háv. 47; raka ljá, Fb. i. 522: raka saman fé, to rake money together, Isl. ii. 14, Glum. 364. II. [Swed. raka], to sbave; lét hann göra sér kerbað ok fór í, ok lét raka sik, Fms. x. 147; hón rakar af Samson sjau hans lokka, Stj. 418; raka skegg, Karl. 95; rakat jaðar-skegg, Sks. 66 new Ed.; ok rakaði um höfuðit á Hálfdani, Fas. iii. 535.

rak-hlaup, n. a running straight; með rakhlaupinu, Fms. viii. 410. raki, a, m dampness, wet; rakinn á trénu, Best. 60: passim in mod.

usage, raki í húsi, damp in a bouse; raki í jörðu.

RAKKI, a, m. a dog, Sturl. iii. 116; rakki, skikkju-r., a lap-dog, Orkn. 114; lá rakkinn á húsum uppi, Nj. 114; rakkar þar geyja, verðr glaumr hunda..., Am. 24; hér eru rakkar tveir, er ek vil gita þér, þeir vóru harðla litlir ok fagrir, viðjar vóru á þeim af gulli, ok spennt gullhring um háls hvárum þeirra, Fas. iii. 45, Stj. 71; sumir menn segja at hann sendi rakkann til Finns bess, er heitið hafði at lækna hann Fb. i. 394; konungr tók þá fætr rakkans ok lagði at stýrinu, 405 rakka-víg, n. II. [Shetl. rakie], naut. a dog fight, Bs. ii. 148; smá-r., Stj. 99. the ring by which the sail-yard moves round the mast, Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage: poët. a ship is called rakka hjörtr, the ring-hart, Hkv.

rakk-latr, adj. bold, upright, Am. 61. rakk-liga, adv. boldly, valiantly, Hallfred.

rakk-læti, n. boldness, Hom. (St.)

RAKKR, adj. [Dan. rank = slender, of stature], prop. straight, slender; sé ek at þú heldr nokkut rakkara halanum en fyrir stundu, Ölk. 36; rökk brúðr, slender, Orkn. (in a verse); rökk drós, Bs. ii. (in a verse). metaph. upright, courageous, bold; but hardly used except in poetry, vera rakkr at húsum (better rækinn, v.l.), Sks. 92 new Ed.; rakkr þeng ll, Sighvat: freq. in poët. compds, folk-r., dáð-r., Lex. Poët.: and used in prose in hug-rakkr, bold, hence is derived rekkr, q. v.

rak-leið, f. (but used adverb.), straightway; r. norðr til Björgynjar,

Fms. viii. 331.

rak-leiðis, adv. straight.

rak-leitt, n. adj. straight, Fms. ix. 285, 473, 484.

rak-lendi, n. damp land.

rak-lendr, adj. damp, wet, of land.

RAKNA, 20, to be unwound, unwind itself; en praorinn raknadi af hörhnoda, Fms. vi. 296; rakna upp, to get loose, of a seam or the like: bá lætr Lodinn rakna hendr af Sigrídi, L. loosened the grasp, let & slip through his hands, Fbr. 138; lata hendr rakna niðr fyrir sik, to let the bands sink, bold them still, Sks. 92 new Ed. 2. to be paid back, restored; láta tánit r., to slip it, yield it up, Bs. i. 15, Sturl. ii. 210 C; enda verða at r. (must be discharged) leigurnar allar fyrst, Grág. i. 188, 189; þá skal allt r. féit þat er með var fundit, 276; ok raknar þá mundrinn, in that case the 'mund' is to be paid, 318; þá raknar undan þeim er áðr höfðu, 190; at gripir jarls raknaði, that they should be restored 3. láta trú eðr vinfengi r. eðr réna, to slacken 10 bim, Fms. xi. 87. or lessen, Hom. (St.); láta eigi sannindi rakna, H. E. i. 245; seint tók II. rakna við, to come to one's senses,

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482 come to oneself, of one in a swoon and the like; porsteinn raknadi skjótt pr. names of men, Rand-verr; of women, Rand-eidr, Fms.; Randvið, Fb. i. 417; jarl féll þá í úvit...jarl raknaði við, 212; en aðrir menn fluttu Jón til lands kominn at bana, sátu þeir yfir honum þar til er hann raknaði við, Fms. vii. 166, Orkn. 238, Fas. ii. 87; rakna úr roti, to recover from a stunning blow: of grief, Fs. 153: of a person astray, par til er Guðmundr raknar við, at þeir mundu eigi fara rétt, Bs. i. 472: hence the mod. corruption, ranka við sér, of a person who has lost his way and comes to himself again. raknan, f. discharge, outlay, N. G. L. ii. 429, v. l. Rakni, a, m. the name of a sea-king, his way, path, poët. = the sea, Edda; Rakna stóð, the steed of R., a ship, Ad. 13. RAKR, adj., rok, rakt, damp, wet, freq. in mod. usage, vera rakr i fætrnar; of the earth, það er rakt; rakar engjar, with regard to mowing, see rekia. II. straight; fasta sjau daga i röku, seven days continuously, 623. 27.

rak-skorinn, part. clean-sbaven, Gisl. (in a verse).

rak-spölr, m., proncd. rek-spölr, the straight way; fara réttan rakspöl, to go straight on.

rakstr, m. a raking: raktrar-kona, u, f., freq. 2. shaving: II. [reka, a different word], rakstr-maör, m. a barber, Stj. 418. driving, N. G. L. i. 410; better rekstr, q. v.

ram-aukinn, part. powerful, with the notion of charmed power, of a great wizard; r. ok fjölkunnigr, Landn. 249; hann var mjök r., 107, Hdl. 34.

ramba, 20, to rock, sway to and fro; ramba stól (dat.), to rock a chair: of the body, to strut, hvað dugir þó ríkr rambi, reigi sig og standi á bambi, Hallgr.

rambaldi, 2, m. the axis on which a bell moves, Run. Gramm., Bjarni 77.

ram-bygor, part. strong-built, Krók. 53, Post. 35.

ram-byggiliga, adv. strongly, of building, Fas. i. 88.

ram-byggligr, adj. = rambygor : = reimt, bunted, Bs. i. 467.

ram-efldr, part. powerfully strong.

ram-görr, adj. strong-built, Fas. ii. 250, Fms. iii. 124, 310, Mart. 127.

ram-hugaor, adj. strong of mind, Bkv. 2. 25.

ram-leikr, m. strength; in the phrase, göra e-d af eigin ramleik.

ram-liga, adv. strongly; göra r. samband várt, O. H. 61; binda r., Nj. 136, Hkr. i. 26, Fms. i. 10; stad r., locked strongly, 104; ganga at r., in wrestling, Fas. iii. 253; öxar r. skeptar, Ghl. 104; hestr vel skúaðr ok r., Sks. 402; dysjudu þeir þórólf þar r., Eb. 172; setja r. skorður við, Fms. vii. 200; munu vér þurfa at göra r. samband várt, O. H. 61.

ram-ligr, adj. strong; hús ramlig, Nj. 196; í ramligri lokrekkju, Ld. 268; r. skidgardr, Fb. i. 545; ramligt samband, Fms. iv. 148.

RAMR, adj., röm, ramt; rammr is a less correct form, as shewn by the passage, ramr er sterkr en ramr enn hasi, Skalda (Thorodd) 163: and by the rhymes, gramr, rami, Hallfred; sömum, römum, Ht. 38; but we also have gamma, ramma, Vellekla; römm, skömmu, Cod. Fris. 255: mod. usage distinguishes between ramr, strong, and rammr, bitter, whence remma, bitterness: [North. E. ram]: -strong, stark, mighty, of bodily strength, ramr at afli, Nj. 219, Eb. 182, Ld. 26, Eg. 52, 596, Fs. 3, 54; kvadat mann raman, Hým. 28: the phrase, setja ramar skordur við e-u, af nokkurum römmum ribbalda, Stj. 65, and passim: the allit. phrase, við raman er reip at draga, to pull a rope with the strong, to struggle against what is fated, Nj. 10, Fs. 75, Fms. ii. 107:-strong, mighty, with the notion of fatal or charmed power; ramt tré, Hm. 137; þau blót verða römust er lifandi menn eru blótaðir, Fms. ii. 77; atkvæði ramra hluta, Fs. 23; römm ummæli, Grett. 177 new Ed.; röm ragna rök, Vsp. 40; röm róg, Sdm. 37; ramt mein, Edda (in a verse); sá er goðin ætti ramari, Fms. v. 319; ramar fylgjur, Fs. 50; rammar vættir, Fms. ii. 150; raman ok röskvan Ríg, Rm. 1; svá ríkt eðr ramt, Edda 27; gala ramt (adverb.), Og. 6; fátt er ramara en forneskjan, a saying, Grett. 144:—vehement, röm åst, strong love, Korm.; ramr harmr, Fms. iv. (in a verse); röm vig. fiery slaughter, vi. (in a verse):—as a nickname, hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr ok kallaðr Þórarinn rammi, Korm. 140; Finnbogi rammi, Landn. bitter, biting, opp. to sweet; ramr reykr, Merl. 1. 12; vatn þat er þrysvar ramt, ... en gott ávalt þess á milli, Rb. 354; römm reyksvæla, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 255 (in a verse); ramt gras, Eluc. 141; rammar súrur, Hom. 119; ramr drykkr, Hom. (St.) III. in poët. compds, ram-dýr, of ships; -blik, the strong beam = gold; -glygg, a strong gale; -bing, a meeting = battle, Lex. Poët.

ram-rioinn, part. bard-ridden, an epithet of the sea crossed by the sea-steeds, Ad. 13.

ram-skakkr, adj. quite wrong, absurd.

ram-sleginn, part. bard-beaten, mounted, of swords, Lex. Poët.

ram-staor, adj. stubborn as if rooted to the spot, of a horse, Bs. ii. 335. v.l.

ram-syndr, adj. a strong swimmer, Lex. Poët.

ram-viltr, part. quite bewildered.

randar-, see rond; from rond, a shield, whence also are formed the poët. compds, rand-alfr, -berendr, -ullr, -vi δ r, = a warrior; randél, -fár, -óp, = battle; rand-áll, -gálkn, -hængr, -laukr, -linnr, -ormr, = a sword; rand-garor, -hvel, -láo, -vollr, = a shield.

grio, one of the Valkyriur, Gm.

rand-verk, n.; in Darr. for randverks bla read Randves-bana, = Odin (?), see the tale in Edda 76, 77; the poet seems to take Bikki to have been Odin in disguise.

ranga-, see rong, a ship's rib.

rangali, a, m. a passage, a narrow crooked lane, alley.

rang-barmr, m. = rangbyrði, Edda (Ht.)

rang-beinn, n. wry-legged, the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

rang-byrði, n. [rong], the gunwale (?); An skaut einum fork undir rangbyrðit á skútunni, Fas. ii. 355.

rang-dæma, d, to judge unjustly, Anecd. 108, Bs. ii. 60, Barl. 44. rang-dæmi, n. a wrong doom, unjust sentence, Al. 4, Anecd. 118, Sks.

rang-oygr, adj. squint-eyed, Fms. ii. 154; ert þú þar fyrir rangeygðr þóat ek sé góðgjarn, Matth. xx. 15.

rang-fenginn, part. wrongly got, got by iniquity, Fms. xi. 446, Gpl. 121. rang-flytja, flutti, to state wrongly, misstate, Anecd. 106. rang-flutt, part. carried wrongly, Grag. ii. 382.

rang-færa, d, = rangflytja, Jb. 171:—to misconstrue.

rang-hverfa, u, f. the wrong side of a cloth, opp. to rétthverfa, Dan. vrangen, vrang-siden.

rang-hverfr, adj. turning inside out.

rang-hvolfa, o; in the phrase, r. augum, to roll the eyes wildly. rangindi, also spelt rangyndi, n. pl. unrighteousness, Nj. 142, Eg. 350, Fms. vi. 27, ix. 330, x. 402, N. G. L. i. 125, Al. 34, Bzr. 16, Fs.

rang-kveðja, kvaddi, to summon wrongly, Grág. i. 51, Nj. 237. rangla, 20, (rangl, n.), = ragla (q. v.), to stroll idly about.

ranglát-ligr, adj. unjust, Sks. 15.

rang-latr, adj. unrighteous, unjust, Nj. 223, Eg. 336, Fms. x. 420, Hom. 5, N. T., Pass., Vidal.:—as a nickname, Landn. 198.

rang-leikr, m. injustice, Hom. 33.

rang-liga, adv. wrongly, Fms. ix. 509, Band. 9, Bs. i. 392, ii. 71, N. G. L. ii. 150.

rang-ligr, adj. wrong, unjust, Anecd. 12, Fms. i. 22, Stj. 406.

rang-lýsa, t, to announce wrongly, Giág ii. 25.

rang-læti, n. unrighteousness, Anecd. 16, Band. 12, Bs. i. 135, Fs. 35, Eb. 56 new Ed., Th. 27, Bs. ii. 60, Sij. 546; ranglætis dómr, flekkr, an unrighteous doom, a sentence, a blot, work of iniquity, Anecd. 22, Stj. 142. COMPDS: ranglætis-maör, m. an unrighteous man, Fs. 8. letis-verk, n. a work of unrighteousness, Stj. 239, Mar., Vidal., passim.

rang-muor, m. wrong-mouth, a nickname, Orkn. rang-mæli, n. a false expression.

rang-nefndr, part. wrongly nominated, Jb. 51.

RANGR, röng, rangt, adj., compar. rangari, superl. rangastr; older form vrangr, which remains in Bragi: [mod. Swed. vrang; Dan. wrang; and in southern Norway also sounded vrang, Ivar Aasen; as also Goth. wraigs; Engl. wrong. The Engl. wrong seems to be a Dan. word, as it does not appear in the A.S., although it has the parent word wring an, Engl. wring]:—awry, not straight, opp. to réttr; skor er skapaðr illa eðr skapt er rangt, Hm. 127; ofra vröngum ægi, be would not paddle in the wrong water, i.e. pull backwards, Bragi; er hann fottredr flein sinn rangan, Fas. ii. 122 (in a verse); fotr var rangr, the foot was wrung, sprained, D. N. iv. 90: as also in the compds rang-eygr, rang-hverfa (q. v.), and rang-hvolfa:—this sense, however, although common in mod. Dan. and Swed., was never used in Icel., even by the oldest writers, and the word II. metaph. wrong, unjust, unrighteous; telja hat rangt er rétt er, en þat rétt er rangt er, Anal.; rangr dómr, Barl. 44. N. G. L. ii. 63; rangr eiðr, 174; röng fyst, Fb. ii. 391; ef menn hafa stikur rangar eðr kvarða ranga, Grág. i. 498; alnar rangar, id., rangar vættir, 499; röng kaup, Hom. 21; búar rangir í kvöð, Grág. ii. 40:—neut., med röngu, wrongly, Eg. 282; adrir rétt en adrir rangt, Grag. i. 80; stefna rangt, Nj. 35; hafa rangara mæla, Grág. i. 393.

rang-sattr, adj. disagreeing, Fms. viii. 30, Orkn. 40, Fas. i. 443.

rang-settr, part. misplaced, Anecd. 20.

rang-sleitni (rang-sleitinn, adj.), f. injustice.

rang-snara, ad, to turn wrong, Stj. 244.

rang-snúa, sneri, = rangsara, Stj. 343: to misstate, Bs. ii. 64.

rang-sýni, n. a wrong view, Al. 101. rang-sælis, adv. [sól], withershins, against the sun, Grett. 167, Fær. 169, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337 (see andsælis).

rang-særi, n. perjury, Hom. (St.)

rang-turna, ad, to turn the wrong way, upset, Bs. ii. 71. Mar.

rang-virða, ð, to reckon wrongly, Grág. ii. 200.

rang-virðing, f. wrong reckoning, Fbr. 142.

Rang-wskr, adj. and Rangwingar, m. pl. the men from the county Rangar-vollir in Icel .: Rang-a, f. the Rang-water, i. e. the wrong. crooked water (?),' prob. thus called from the angle or bend near Oddi, for in old times the Thwera was but a small tributary river until the 2. Markarfljót broke into its bed; cp. Dan. Wrange-bek, Dipl. Arnam. i. 22.

. RANI, a, m. a bog's snout, Fb. ii. 27; brendan rana af svíni, Fms. vi. 🕆 RASKA, að, to rock, displace, dislodge, with dat.; ok raskaði honum 365 (in a verse); tún-svín þat er hringr eða knappr eða við sé í rana, Grág. ii. 232: of a snake, ein nadra gróf inn sínum rana, Fas. i. 220. of the snout-shaped battle-order, (cp. svinfylking, hamalt); Ettikr konungr fylkti svá liði sínu, at rani var á framan á fylkingunni, ok lukt allt útan með skjaldborg, Fms. xi. 304; þó at raninn verði harðsóttr á fylking hans, Fb. ii. 43; Hringr hafði svínfylkt liði sinu . . . rani var í brjósti, Fas. i. 380, cp. 'acies per cuneos componitur,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 6, and 'Germani ex consuetudine sua phalange facta,' Caesar B. G. i. ch. 52.

3. a bog-shaped bill or elevation.

ranka, 20, see rakna; ranka við e-u. to remember dimly. Banka, u, f., contr. for Ragneidr, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

BANN, n., pl. rönn, O. H. 23 (in a verse), Hkr. iii. 43, 74 (in a verse); gen. pl. ranna, Gm. 24: [Ulf. razna = oinia; A. S. ræsn; this ancient word is obsolete in prose, but remains in the Engl. law term ransack, prop. 'bouse-search']:—a bouse; ossum rönnum I, Skm. 14; at húfu Heljar ranni, Vtkv. 3; rymr varð í ranni, Fas. i. 492 (in a verse); styrr varð í ranni, Hom. 24; sköptum er rann rept, Gm. 9; í væru ranni, 13; ranna þeirra er ek rept vita, 24; í ranni Randvés, Bragi: in prose, in the saying, opt er þat í karls húsi, er ekki er í konungs ranni, Fas. iii. 155:-poët., sólar rann, éla rann, the sun-hall, tempest-hall = the sky; aldar rann, man's abode = the earth; odar rann, the mind's bouse = the breast; Sörla rann, Reifnis rann = a shield, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, sky-rann, glygg-rann, há-rann, hregg-rann, þey-rann, the sky-ball = beavenly vault; hval-tann, a wbale's bouse = the sea; fjör-rann, life's bouse = the breast; dverg-rann, a dwarf's bouse = the rocks; leg-rann, the bed's room = the bouse; mjöd-rann, mead's ball = a drinking-ball; aud-rann, a treasury; böl-rann, bale's abode = dea'b, etc., Lex. Poët. The word is still used by Icel. poets, but is masc. rannr, though it is still neut. in poems of the 16th century, heilagt rann, . . . rannið fríða, Bs. ii. 309 (a poem of 1540); it is freq. even in mod. hymns, i heimsins rann, Hallgr.; sælu-ranns, Pass. 25. 10. II. in a pr. name, Rann-veig, Landn., and perh. Rann-verr, also spelt Rand-verr.

rann-sak, n. a ransacking, N. G. L. i. 83, 255; slikt ransak sem þeim hæfir framast at prófa, Gbl. 33; sem hefir bréf konungs várs fyrir sér til

lands vistar eda rannsaks, 139.

rann-saka, ad, [Swed. ransaka; Dan. ransage; Engl. ransack; a word which must be of Dan. orig n, for it does not occur in A. S.; moreover, the A.S. form of the first part of the compd is ræsn, and the assimilation of zn or sn into nn is peculiar to the Scandin. language]: -to ransack, prop. to 'search a house;' ef hann vill fleiri bólstaði r. en einn, þeir lagsmenn skolu ganga at garði þar er þeir vilja r., Grág. ii. 193; ef þeir bera fóla inn á hendr mönnum er r. skolu, 195, Stj. 181, Rd. 285; Birkibeinar höfðu eigi rannsakat bæinn, Fms. viii. 191; en þá er allar vánir vóru rannsakaðar fannsk sveinninn eigi, v. 216; hann rannsakaði með sundi djúpit, x. 370; ok var rannsakat liðit (mustered) ok hafði hann eigi meirr en tvau hundruð, ix. 367; síðan rannsakaði hann rúmit er hón hafði hvílt í, Eg. 566; skulu vér rannsaka alla eyna, Eg. 218; r. Guds bodord, 677.6; r. ritningar, Al. 6. II. reflex., menn skolu láta rannsakask áðr gangi inn, at eigi beri þeir fóla á hendr mönnum, enda svá þeir er út ganga, Grág. ii. 195.

rann-sakan, f. ransacking, Sij. 181, Ld. 44 :- a searching, enquiry. rann-sókn, f., as a law term, ransacking a bouse for stolen things or the like, for a description of which see N. G. L. i. 83, 84, 255, in Grag. ii. 188-195 called rannsókna-þáttr, as also Rd. ch. 2, 18, Njarð. 376:

metaph. a search, enquiry, passim in mod. usage.

BAPTR, m. [Engl. rafter], a rafter, Eb. 224, Gullp. 17; peir viggyrdu kirkju-garðinn með röptum, Sturl. i. 185; krók-r., birki-r. the roof, ceiling; hann stakk Gridar-veli upp i raptana, Edda 61, Am. 62, Hom. 95; hann lá úti á herskipum, svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan rapt, Orkn. 478, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 34; inn-raptar, q.v.:—a local name, Rapta-hlio, Sturl. COMPDS: rapta-bulungr, m. a pile of rafters, Sturl. ii. 47, pord. 19. rapt-skógr, m. wood for rafters, Vm. 108. rapt-vior, m. wood for rafters, Am. 30; raptvioar-hogg, D. I. i. 522.

ras, n. [Scot. rash], a rush: allit., fylgir sjaldan sáð rasi, a saying, Fma. xi. 377; ras ok rúðleysi, Thom. 249; rasi þínu ok ákafa, Fas. iii. 91;

ok er ofmikit ras á fyrir þér, Band. 10.

BASA, að, to rush beadlong; sliks er mér ván, sagði Höskuldr, þú fort rasandi mjök, Nj. 155; en rasa eigi eptir reiði sinni, Fb. ii. 303; hefir þetta fólk farit æst ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275: the saying, rasa fyrir ráð fram, Ld. 242; hætt er rasanda ráði, a saw, Pass. 48.12; rasandi II. to stumble; reiði, Mar.; rasa fram, to rusb forwards, Al 23. hestr rasadi undir honum, Landn. 146; hestr Gudmundar rasadi. Fms. iii. 184; ef blindr le dir blindan bá rasa beir bádir, 655 xx. 3: þá rasar Sturla ok fellr, Bs. i. 527; Þorbjörn karl gékk fyrir ok fór mjök rasandi (staggering, Ed. hrasandi), Hrafn. 15.

rasan, f. a rusbing, Al. 146; see hrasan.

ras-gjof, f., in the saying, ragr madr tekr aptr rasgjöf sina, a miserly fellow takes back bis rash gifts.

rask, n. fisb-offal.

eigi, 655 viii. 2; verði engi svá djarfr at raski því leiði sem hann liggr, Stj. 650; lét hann mikla refsing eiga fyrir at koma er konunga-eign var raskat, Fms. vii. 129; ef Guds rétti var raskat, iv. 111; eigi trevstusk menn at raska kosti beirra, people dared not disturb them, Ld. 146; eigi raskar þat kirkju-vígslunni, K. Á. 28; raski engi föstu-tíð dróttins-dags haldi, Hom. (St.); meðan steinunum er úraskat í altarinu, N. G. L. i. 133; rangliga raskat, Bs. i. 392.

rass, m. = ars (q. v.) by metathesis, Lat. anus; örin flygr beint í rassinn á konunginum, Fms. xi. 64, Lv. 61; höggit ór rófurnar við rass upp, Fas. COMPDS: rass-gat, n. fissura ani. rass-görn, f. the great gut, Nj. 185. rass-hverfingr, m. of a horse of which the anus protrudes, N. G. L. i. 75. rassa-klof, n. = fissura ani, N. G. L. i. 81. rass-ragr, adj. Sodonitic, a word of infamy, Sturl. ii. 59. rass-seri. n. soreness from riding.

rastar-, see röst.

RATA, ad, originally vrata, [Ulf. wraton = πορεύεσθαι], to travel, fare, journey: in the old allit. phrase, rata vida (prop. allit. vrata vida), to fare widely; sá einn veit, er víða ratar ok hefir fjöld um farit, Hm. 17; vits er þorf þeim er víða ratar, 5; Vingþórr ek heiti, ek hefi víða ratað, Am. 6: with acc. to find the way, ok ratar hann harðla stóra fjallvegu, Fas. ii. 258: to bit, find, þat varð stundum, at menn viltusk á mörkum, at menn rötuðu þí til þeirra heimkynna, iii. 4; allvel hefir þetta til borit, Þorgils, er ek hefi bik hér ratað, Ld. 176; þat skip hafði ratað í hafinu várkulda ok aðrar raunir, Bs. ii. 439. 2. in mod. usage absol. to find the way; eg rata ekki, I do not know the way. 3. metaph, to fall in'o, of missortune; ek hefi ratað í vandræði mikit, Nj. 98; er þú skalt ratað hafa í svá mikla úhamingju, Ó. H. 115; rata í mikla heimsku, Andr. 71; rata í ólukku, Fb. ii. 74; rata í stór áfelli Al. 83; þessir storhlutir, er ver höfum i ratad (hratad Ed.), Fms. i. 295 :- reflex. in the phrase, opt ratask kjöptugum satt á munn, even a gabbler may by chance speak a true word. II. to reel, collapse; gifr rata, Vsp. 52; ratar görliga (collapses) rað Sigurðar, Skv. 1. 36, (rare.)

ratan, f a falling into, K. A. 104.

rati, a, m., qs. vrati, but the v is dropped even in old Runic inscriptions:-prop. the traveller; it remains in the name of the squirrel, Ratatöskr = Tusk the traveller, the climber Tusk, see the tale in Edda; as also in the name of the gimlet by which Odin 'made bis way' into the mountain where the mead of wisdom was hidden, Edda, Hm. 106. a demoniac, raver, madman, who wanders about as if hunted: in the Runic phrase, varpi at rata haugs upp briotr, may the breaker of bis cairn become a rati, Rasn 181; at rita (=rata) sa varbi es stain b nnsi elti eba ept annan dragi, 188; sa varbi at rita es ailti stein bannsi eba heban dragi, 194, cp. the Engl. 'blest be the man that spares these stones, and curs'd be he that moves these bones,' on Shakespeare's tombstone; rati remains in the popular Icel. = a beedless, forgetful, senseless fellow, bú ert mesti rati! and ratalogr, adj. clownish, silly; rata-akapr, m. ra:bness, beedlessness.

rat-ljóss, adj. so bright that one can find one's way.

rauda, u, f. the red part or yolk of an egg.

rauda-galina, part. 'red-mad,' quite mad, Clar. rauda-haf, n. the 'red sea,' of the ocean surrounding the earth, Grag. ii. 166; hasit rauða er liggr um lönd öll: stórskip rauða hass, Grett. (in a verse): the Red Sea, mod.

rauða-rán, n. a 'red robbery,' a law term, a kind of aggravated robbery liable to skeggang, defined in Grag. ii. 191; graves adhuc immanesque rapinas ro'boran cognominare solemus, Saxo Grammat. i. 353.

rauða-sótt, f., medic. flux of blood, Gbl. 498.

rauda-vikingr, m. a 'red viking,' great pirate, porst. Stang. (begin.), Fms. xi. 121.

rauo-alfr, m. a 'red elf,' a person dressed in gaudy colours; sjaio it rauðálfinn, sveinar, Nj. 70.

rauð-bekri, a. m. a nickname, Landn.

rauð-brestlingr, m., botan. carex saxatilis, Hjalt.

rauð-brystingr, m. the redbreast, a bird.

raud-dýri, n. the red deer, K. p. K. 130, Orkn. 448, Karl. 390, Art. 18, Barl. &1, 137.

rauð-feldr, m. red cloak, a nickname, Landn.

RAUDI, a, m. red iron-ore, baematite, from which the Norse settlers wrought iron (whence rauda-blastr, m. = the forging of baematite); hann bjó í Dalsminni (in western Icel.), hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á İslandi, ok var hann af því kallaðr Rauða-Björn, Landn. (Melab.) 71; Skallagrímr var járnsmiðr mikill ok hafði rauða-blástr mikinn á vetrinn, Eg. 141, cp. the description in Sks. 162, 163; for remains of furnaces found in Icel. see Eggert Itin ch. 575. 719, 720; for the phrase rauda undr, the red wonder, see Sks. l. c.: - ore, hann (Saturnus) fann ok rauda þann í jörðu er hann blés gull af, Edda (pref.) 148.

raud-kapa, u, f. a red cape or cope. raudkapu-madr, m. the man

in the red cope, Fms. vi. 131.

raud-kembingr, m. a fabulous whale or sea monster, K. p. K. 138, L Sks. 129, Eggert Itin. 545, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 631.

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raub-kinni, -kinnr, m. 'red cheek,' a kind of savage bear, Fas. ii. if framsögn, Dipl. i. 3; biskup svarar því, at önnur raun mundi á verða,

raud-magi, a, m. the red maw, the lump-fish.

rauo-milmr, m. the red ore = gold, Bm.

RAUDR, adj., raud, rautt, compar, raudari, raudastr, [common to all Teut, languages, although it appears not in Ulf. himself, but in the Skeirings]:-red; rautt klæ3i, Nj. 35; raudr hestr, Fs. 67; rautt skegg, Fb. iii. 246; blátt eða rautt, Grág. ii. 13; rauðr sem blóð, Ísl. ii. 220; rautt gull, bior. 187; rautt berg, a red quarry, Bs. i. 830:—phrases, rautt brennt fyrir, 'red burns afar,' i. e. there is some bope yet; taldi enn nokkut rautt mundu fyrir brenna, Fms. viii. 34, Fs. 68; snýta rauðu, to spout blood, Fb. i. 412, Karl. 149; falda raudu, to wear a red bood, to die a bloody death, Landn. (in a verse):—neut., et rauda, the yolk of an egg, Pr. 472: - metaph. bloody, fierce, arcb, raudr vikingr = raudavikingr, Fms. xi. 121; see raudahaf, raudaran, raudkinni:- various shades of red, fagr-r., fair-red, Vsp.; dreyr-r., crimson; dumb-r., chestnutred; dökk-r., dark-red; mó-r., coffee-coloured. 2. in local names. Rauða-mýrr, Rauð-á, Rauði-gnúpr, Rauða-fell, Rauði-melr, Rauði-lækr, Rauði-sandr, Rauða-skriða, Rauða-vatn, Landn., from the reddish colour of bogs and moorlands, which was supposed to be a sign that there was iron in the soil; whence Raude-ingar, Raudmelingar, Rauð-lækingar, Rauð-sendir, the men from R., Landn., Sturl.: in pr. names, Raudr, Raud-úlfr, Landn.

B. Compos: raud-bleikr, adj. reddish, of hair, beard, Stj. 460, Eb. 30. raud-brunadr, part. red-brown, dark-red, reddish, Fins. vii. 207. Sturl. i. 128. rauð-brúnn, adj. red-brown, Ld. 284, Sturl. i. 128. rauo-buinn, part. dressed in red, Lex. Poët. rauo-dropóttr, adj. redspotted, Konr. rauð-eygðr, adj. red-eyed, Fas. iii. 594, Mag. 63. rauð-flekkóttr, adj. flecked with red, Vápn. 21. rauð-freknóttr, adj. redfreckled, bior. 181. raud-gulr, adj. yellow-red, orange, Sturl. ii. 114. rauo-harr, rauo-heror, adj. red-baired, Sturl. ii. 111, Vigl. 23, Grett. 22 new Ed. rauð-klæddr, part. red-clad, Fb. i. 254. rauðrauð-lita, að, leitr, adj. ruddy, of the face, Ld. 276, Sturl. ii. 212. to dye red, Karl. 505. rauð viii. 447, Stj. 161, Ó. T. 44. rauo-litaor, part. red-coloured, dyed red, Fms. raud-litr, adj. reddish, Fms. v. 342. rauo-mengjaor, part. mingled with red, D. N. rauð-síðóttr, adj. with red sides, of a cow, D. N. rauð-skeggjaðr, adj. red-bearded, Fær. 12; þat er mitt ráð at þú trúir aldri lágum manni ok rauðskeggjudum, Fms. xi. 428, Fs. 142. raud-skjöldóttr, adj. red-chequered, of raudum-skjaldi, a. m. red-bield, a nickname, Thorsen.

Rauð-skeggr, m. Red-beard, Barbarossa, a nickname, Sturl., Landn.

rauð-skegla, u, f. a kind of sea-gull.

Rauo-suo, f. the name of a vessel, Fms. viii.

BAUF, f., pl. raufar, [raufa I, rjufa], a rift, bole; þat er heilund, er rauf er á hausi til he.la, Grág. ii. 11; rauf var á belgnum, Ld. 156; þeir lustu á rauf á hellunni, Edda 40; Flosi hugði at handklæðinu ok var þat raufar einar, Nj. 176; rauf á setgeiranum, Fms. vii. 202; þeir brutu par á raufar, Eg. 125; bora sex raufar á, N. G. L. i. 172, O. H. 108; raufar himins, the sluices of beaven, 655 ix. B, (himin-raufar, Gen. vii. 11); bak-rauf, got-rauf, q. v. COMPDS: raufar-steinn, m. a stone with a bole drilled through it, Gisl. 46. raufar-trefjur, f. pl. clotb riddled with boles, Sturl. ii. 191.

rauf, f. [A. S. reaf; O. H. G. rauf], spoils; see valrauf.

raufa, 20, to break up. open, rip up; raufa til bagga, Fms. vi. 379; raufa alla vagna bá er Serkir hafa átt, Al. 112; porgeirr hleypr upp á husit ok ryfr, ok þar sem húsit raufask, Fbr.: the phrase, raufa seyð, to break up ibe fire; raufa þeir seyðinn ok var ekki soðit, Edda 45; þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betr væri at eigi ryki. Ld. 208. 2. to pierce; taufa brjóst e-m, to cut the breast open, Hkv. 1. 40; skjöldr hans var rausadt vida, bis sbield was riddled, Al. 147; grjóti bardt eða skeytum

raufah, Stj. 300; þú skalt þá eigi með örum raufa né sverði slá, 660.

raufa, að, [A S. renfian; Engl. be-reave; Germ. rauben], to rob, spoil, different from the preceding; Vindr lögðusk á valinn ok raufuðu, ok flettu menn bæði vápnum ok klæðum, Fms. xi. 380.

raufari, 2, m. a robber, Fms. vi. 162, vii. 27, viii. 216, Al. 62, reyfari.

rauf-lauss, adj. without boles; rauflaust gler, Mar.

raufottr, adj. riddled with holes, Nj. 193, 1 ms. xi. 157. raula, að, to hum a song in a low doleful voice; raula bögu, raula fyrir munni sér; griðkur róa og raula, Hallgr. Snót 310 (1865).

Batmar, m. pl. the name of a people in Norway: Rauma-riki, n. a county in Norway: Raums-dalr. m. the present Romsdalen: Raumdelir, m. pl. the men from R.: Raum-elfr, f. the river R. in Norway, Fms.: Raumskr, adj. from Romsdalen, Fms. ii. 152.

raumr, m. a giant, Titan, Edda (Gl.) 2. a big, buge, clownish person, Fas. ii. 384, 546, Skida R. 51.

raumska, ad, mod. rumska, to say bem! in awakening, Fas. iii. II. RAUN, f. [akin to run, q.v.], a trial, experiment, experience; sem opt höfðu raunir á orðit, Bjarn. 66; sem nú verða margar raunir á, Ó. H. 30; sem raunir bar á, skipt hefi ek nú skaplyndi til þín, ok mun ek göra á því nokkura raun, Fms. vii. 113; var þá sem opt eru raunir, Ó. H. 184; profudum ver syrir sjálfra var raun, ok margra dugandis manna hann kvað dans þenna við raust, Sturl. iii. 317; fögr raust með song-

en at ..., Orkn. 280; sem opt bar raun a, Bs. i. 129; raunin er úlygnust, a saying, 656 A. I. 25; látum þá hafa ena sömu raun sem fyrr (ærnar raunir, v. l.), Fms. viii. 134; raun bar vitni, Isl. ii. 335; bu munt at raun um komask, 197, Bs. i. 83:-trial, danger, voru beir jafnan bar sem mest var raun, Nj. 136; röskr maðr í öllum raunum, Fms. vi. 110; því traustari sem raunin er meiri ok lengri, viii. 134; koma í nokkura raun, Fs. 120; begar i raunirnar rekr, when it presses bard :-trial, grief, mundir þú mik þess eigi biðja, ef þú vissir hve mikla raun ek hefi af pessu, if thou knewest how much pain it gives me, Ld. 232; zrin er ho raun konunnar, Fs. 76; en nú hafi bér af ena mestu raun, Nj. 139; mér er mesta raun ad því, it pains me much; skap-raun, an affliction; gedraun, the mind's trial; hug-raun, id.: - in plur., raunir, trials, woes, misfortunes; mann-raunir: - a trial, ordeal, bá gengr hann til bessar raunar, Fms. xi. 38:—investigation, konungr sagoi, at hann vildi at visu, at malit færi til raunar, vii. 136; þá skal hann stefna honum til skila ok raunar, Grág. i. 179, 226; raunar-stefna, a summons, citation, inquest, ii. 226; hann stefndi honum raunar stefnu um þat hvárt hann hefði réttar heimildir á Staðarhóls-landi ok Hvítadal, Sturl. ii. 235. II. gen. raunar, as adverb, really, indeed; raunar mjök, much indeed, Ld. 66; ok vóru þó margir raunar mjök þrekaðir, Fms. xi. 143; hafði hann vitað raunar at þar var tó undir, Rd. 310; ek heiti raunar Víglundr, my real name is V., Vigl. 29; en þat var raunar, at þeir höldrinn höfðu sæzt á laun, i. e. that was at the bottom of it, Orkn. 298; hon skildi bo raunar, Fs. 76. COMPDS: raunar-laust, n. adj. without proof or trial; peir kölludusk eigi mundu trúnað á leggja raunarlaust, Germ. obne weiter, Ld. 58; at raunalausu, unprovoked. raunar-maor, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153. rauna-maor, m. a much-tried, afflicted person. rauna-stafr, m. evdence, proof; profa e-t skyrum raunastöfum, Mar., Magn. 482. raunastefna, u, f. a citation; see above. raun-digr, adj. tbick indeed, Fms. v. 238. raun-drjúgr, adj. solid, O. H. L. 22. raun-góðr, adj. good wi'bal, trusty, Bs. i. 122. raun-illr, adj. bad witbal, Bjarn. 62. raunlitt, n. adj. very little indeed, poorly indeed, Eb. 130, Fms. x. 172, Gisl. raun-mjök, adv. much indeed. raun-trogr, adj. very unwilraunling, Al. 17. raun-vel, adv. well indeed, Fms. iii. 114. æfr, adj., qs. raunhæfr (?), quite able, Fms. xi. 78. adj quite firm, Fms. i. 305.

raunaligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sad, distressing.

raund, f. = raun, raundum, or at raundum, adv. really, Barl. 23, 123; raundar, mod. reyndar, really, 62.

raun-dagi, 2, m. an experiment, N. G. L. i. 210.

RAUP, n. boasting, Grett. 131; karla raup, an old man's boasting ('when I was young'); whence the phrase, vera kominn á raups-aldrina, to have reached the boasting time of old age.

raupa, 20, to vaunt, boast, Bs. ii. 502.

raupari, a, m. a braggadocio, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage.

raup-samr, adj given to boasting.

raus, n. big, loud talk, Karl. 439, v. l.

RAUSA, ad, [Shetl. ruz, to boast], to talk loud and fast; bviat jafnan rausum vér þat, er vér erum einar, er lítill sannleikr fylgir, Gísl. 99; nú munda ek eigi jafnmart hafa rausat, ef ek hefða vitað, Fb. i. 472, Karl. 397, Stj. 620.

rausan, f. glib talk, boasting, Harms. 10.

RAUSN, f. magnificence, liberality. bigb life; hafdi potolft par eigi minna fjölmenni ok eigi minni rausn, Eg. 67; konungt hafði mikla rausn um Jólin, Fms. ix. 347; Höskuldi þótti þat ávant um rausn sína, at honum þótti bær sinn húsaðr verr en hann vildi, Ld 26; þat er sagt at hann væri svá á þingi eitt sumar, at fjórtán synir hans væri með honum, því er þessa getið, at þat þótti vera rausn mikil ok afli, 68; hvergi þykkir nú minni rausn né risna í búinu en áðr. Band. 3; rausn Klængs biskups, Bs. i. 86; of-rausn, q. v.; rausn ok ríki, Jd. COMPDS: rausnar-bú, n. a great estate, Landn. 95, Eg. 478, Eb. 42. rausnar-kona, v, f., -maor, m. a magnificent lady, person, Vigl. 15. rausnar-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), magnificently, Fas. i. 446. rausnar-maor, m. a magnificent man, Gullb. 4, 13, Eb. 12, Fms. i. 247, O. H. 112. ráð, n. a great living; hann var góðr bóndi ok hafði rausnarráð, þorf. rausnar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), grandly, magnifi-Karl. 364. cently, Eg. 471, 645, Fms. ii. 300. rausnar-samr, adj. id., Hkr. i. 83 (in a verse).

rausn and raust, f., prob. a different word, [cp. A. S. rass, to which a Norse torm rasn would answer better]:—the fore-castle in a ship; aptr fra stafninum ok til austr-rúms var kallat á rausn, þat var skipat berserkjum. Hkr. i. 82; til rausnar, 83 (the verse); þessir vóru á rausn í söxum, Fms. ii. 252, where distinction is made between stafn, rausn, fyrir-rum, krapparum. 2. of a house, the 'raising,' roof, ceiling (?); i stofuuni, peirri er næst stendr steinhúsinu, viðr raustið, D.N. i. 525; else obsolete.

RAUST, f [Dan. röst], the voice; med fagrligum raustum, Stj. 466; hvárt sem fyrri fylgir raustinni, Mar.; til skírrar raustar, Pr. 475; hann kvað vísu þessa með mikilli raust, Nj. 195; ok beinir svá raustina, Pb. ii. 26; kveda vid raust, to 'sing with the voice,' i.e. loudly, Eg. 554;

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hljóðum, Fb. ii. 26; fagrar raustir syngjandi manna, Fms. ii. 200; söngraust, id.; grát-r., q. v. 2. a voice, vote, N. G. L. ii. 468.
rausta, 20, to raise the roof of a house; rausta, sperra, træða, þekja,
D. N. i. 477.

raustaör, part. voiced so and so, in lág-raustaör.

BAUTA, ad, to roar, Barl. 53, Karl. 140 (of a lion), Swed. ryta.

rautan, f. roaring, Stj. 71, Barl. 56, 151, 197.

RÅ, f., gen. rár, with the article rárinnar, Fbr. 133; dat. and acc. rá, with the article rána, ránni, N. G. L. ii. 282; pl. rár, rá, rám: [Dan. raa; Swed. rå; Shetl. rae]:—a sail-yard, Skálda 162, N. G. L. i. 100; en ef rá brestr í aktaumum eða fyrir útan eða innan, ii. 283; rár langar, Hkv. 1. 48; við miðja rá, O.kn. 356 (in a verse); drekar báru blá segl við rá, O. H. 161 (in a verse); brotnaði ráin, Korm. 178; gengr í sundr segl-rá, Fbr. 132; siglu-tréit ok rána, Fms. xi. 143; látið nú koma féit í seglit ok hefla upp um rána, vi. 381; seglit var heflat upp við rána, Nj. 135; festa seglit við rána, Fbr. 133: allit., skip með rá ok reiða, Nj. 135; meðr rá ok öllu reiði, D. N. iii. 160; rár-endi, rár-hlutr, id.

2. metaph. a pole on which fish are hung for drying: poët., rá-fákr, m. a 'sail-yard nag,' i. e. a sbip, Lex. Poët.

RA, f. (nom. r.d., Škálda Thorodd), originally vrá, [Dan. vraa; Swed. vrd]:—a corner, nook; rá (r.d.) er hyrning húss, Skálda 162; leyniligar róar (rár, v.l.) helvítis fylsna, Sks. 536; verja forskálann ok húsin, stóð þar fremstr við rána Jón toddi, Sturl. ii. 249; kleif í rá hverja, Am. 58.

2. a cabin on board ship, Edda (Gl.); as also in the saying, skammar eru skips rár, sbort, small are the ship's cabins, giving small accommodation, Hm. 73. (skipsins eru skammar rár, Mkv.); cp. rá-skinn, a 'cabin-skin,' bammock.

BA, f. a roe; veiða rauðdýri ok rá, Barl. 137, Bév. 11.

RÁ, n. [Swed. rå], a landmark; hence perh. the poët., rás seil, rás fagrsili, the thong of the mark, i. e. a snake, Merl. 2. I, 12; rás viðr, perh. landmark palings (?), Hm. 152; see also rámerki; the word is obsolete in Icel., but is freq. in early Swed. in the allit. phrase rå och rör.

ré-benda, d, to bend a sail, make it fast to the yard, cp. Eg. 579. ré. bundin, part. yard-bound, an epithet of a ship, Korm. (in a verse).

Rábitar, m. pl. the Arabs, Symb. 31, Fms. xi. 415. rábítr, m. [mid. H. G. rabbin]:—a race-borse, racer; hest einn mikinn

rabit, Karl. 19; or is it = an Arabian steed?—a njckname, Sturl. iii. 58.

rá-bukkr, m. a roebuck, Barl. 81. RAD, n. [Dan. raad; Old Engl. reed; Germ. ratb], 'rede,' counsel, advice; leggja ráð á e-t, Nj. 4; hvat leggr Njáll til ráðs? 72; hvat þykki þér ráð? 23, Fas. ii. 510; stundum var hann á tali við þá menn er ráða hans þurftu, kunni hann til alls góð ráð at leggja, þvíat hann var forvitri, Eg. 4; göra ráð sitt, to form a plan, Nj. 5, 21; Njáll gékk í brott einn saman ok hugsaði ráðit, 98; ek skal leggja ráðin til, segir Valgarðr, 166; ekki er þat mitt ráð, Nj. 23; var þetta at ráði gört, resolved, Ld. 70; þar til er biskup görir annat ráð fyrir, Vm. 113; göra ráð fyrir e-u, to expect, Nj. 261; eiga ráð við e-n, to take counsel wilb one, 127; leita ráða, Edda 26. 2. plur. a settled plan, foresight; með ráðum ok kappi, Nj. 79, Eg. 257; köld ráð, Ld. 284; nú skulu vér fara at ráðum við þá, Eg. 582; annat hvárt með styrk eða ráðum, Ld. 178; vörn mun verða engi, ef vér förum ráðum at, Fms ii. 11; ef þeir hefði meirum ráðum fram farit, vii. 318: -a planning, bana-ráð, fjör-ráð, land-ráð, áljóts-ráð, q. v.; þat eru ráð, ef ..., Grág. ii. 127; frændr Óttars kenndu ráðin Sigurði konungi, Fms. vii. 230. 3. wise, true counsel, what is advisable; vard allt at radi (turned to good ends) þat er hann réð mönnum, Nj. 30; lízt mér nú hitt ráð, at ..., 82; ok er eigi ráð at hafa færi, 94; oss mun ekki haustlangt ráð at fara til Noregs, Eg. 263; mun eigi þat nú ráð at þér hverfit aptr, Boll. 348; ekki er ráð nema í tíma sé tekit, a saying; Illugi kvað þat ekki ráð, Ísl. ii. 247; ok er nú ráð at gjalda féit (bigb time), Fms. vi. 248; þat er nú ráð, at leggja at landi ok ganga upp, 260; andi ráðs (wisdom) ok styrktar, 686 B. 13. 4. consent, will, agreement, wieb; sú gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; með mínu ráði, 737; án ráði e-s, Nj. 38, Fms. xi. 111, Grág. i. 334; at ráði frænda hennar, 164; hón skaut til ráða föður síns, 331; fjarri mun þat þínu ráði, Nj. 80; með ráði hinna vitrustu manna, 88, Ld. 232; hann nam land at ráði Skallagrims, Landn. 59, Grág. i. 232; við ráð frænda síns nokkors, 307; ef maðr kyssir konu á laun ok at ráði hennar, 337; eigi á at ljá... nema allra ráð fylgi, 437; fyrir ráð skaparfa síns, 202; at sínu ráði, willingly, of one's own accord, ii. 91. II. denoting action: bold affairs, management, business, usually in plur.; hann hafdi selt i hendr öll ráð syni sínum, Eg. 22; er þórólfr var eigi heima, hafði þorgils þá þar ráð, 53; hón var at ráðum með syni sínum, höfðu þau rausnar-bú mikit, 478; Rútr fékk henni öll ráð í hendr fyrir innan stokk, Nj. 11; þeirrar einnar konu ætla ek at fé at sú ræni þik hvárki fé né ráðum, Ld. 14; engi ráð skalt þú taka af mér, ok fara hvergi fyrr en ek vil, Ísl. ii. 205, Bs. i. 819; telja hann af ráðunum fjárins ella, Grág. i. 202; en ef hón veit at bóndi hennar mundi eigi ljá vilja, þá á hón eigi ráð, then she bas no right to do it, 382; bera e-n táðum, (cp. taka táðin af e-m, to over-

ráda-breytni (q. v.), change, porf. Karl. 370; er pér sá til at stadfesta ráð þitt ok kvangask, Grett. 5 new Ed.; heim skaltu fara, ok una vel við iáð bitt, Nj. II; ok fór yðvart ráð þá betr fram, 198; áljótr mikill er um ráð konunnar, Ld. 30; þar sem þér hafit allt ráð várt í hendi, 174; kippa undan þeirri stoð er áðr hélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glum. 341; somasamligt ráð, Fs. 21; segja at þar liggi honum við náliga allt ráð ok líf, Fms. xi. 101; nema vér kynnim þeim allt várt ráð, 655 xi. 3; at þú þegir skjótt ok flesprir ekki um mitt ráð, Fas. ii. 507; Vali sagði gott frá hans ráði, Band. 4; þú hefir mikit at ráði, 12; hann sagði þá henni hvat títt var um ráð Elisabeth, 625. 85; Jóseph varðveitti ráð Máriu festar-konu sinnar hreinliga, Post.; kona hét Þórdís, et léttari skyldi verða, ok horíði ráð hennar heldr seinliga, ok til mikils háska, Bs. i. 195; gör svá vel ok unn frænda þínum góðs 3. marriage; lata bat standa fyrir ráðs, a good match, Ld. 198. ráðum, Nj. 23; lýkr svá með þeim at ráðin skyldi takask, ok skyldi boð vera at hálfs-mánaðar fresti at Mosfelli, 99; þau ráð tókusk ok fékk Þórðr Ísríðar, Fb. ii. 251; en ef þá takask ráðin eigi, Grág (Kb.) ii. 32; engi latti ok tókusk ráðin, Fas. ii. 347; hón er kvenna friðust ok með miklu fé, því ráði mun ek þér í hendr koma, Fs. 21; ráð hefi ek hugat fyrir þér, þú skalt biðja Kolfinnu, 88; ráð þau skyldu takask at öðru sumri, Eg. 26; þar er Ásgerðr frændkona þin, þar vilda ek hafa sullting þitt at ek næða því ráði, 331; hann á dóttur er Ólöf heitir, þar þætti mér vaxa þinn heiðr ef þú fengir þat ráð, Fas. ii. 433; þá vóru skil o rád beirra Sigridar Stórráðu, Ims. x. 219; þá reiddisk drottning mjök... engi ráð vil ek við hann eiga, 285; þat it göfugliga ráð, 324; lézt Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ástríði, xi. 104; eigi skal faðir neyða dóttur sína til ráða, Grág. i. 307; gipta honum dóttur þína er hann þess ráðs maklegr, Glúm. 360; biskup rauf þau ráð öll sem hann vissi at úlögum ráðin vera, Bs. i. 107. 4. in a pers. sense, a counsellor, a council, Stj. 510; annat vart hit ædsta rad, Fms. vi. 50; er konungr var á tali við ráð sitt, ix. 279: a senate, þat köllu vér ráð, er lögmaðr ok ráðsmenn sitja á málum manna ok skipa, N. G. L. ii. 244; konungrinn ok hans ráð, Bs. i. 719; konungs ráð, the king's council, 758; Dixin ok öll hennar rad, D. and all the queen's councils, Fb. i. 92.

B. Compos: ráos-andi, a, m. the spirit of wisdom, Rb 80. bio, n., in the phrase, gora e-t à radabio, provisionally, Germ. vorläufig, ráða-breytni, n. a change in one's life or condition, Fms. vii. 112. Fms. ii. 25, Ld. 164, Fs. 21, 23, 171, porf. Karl. 370. ráða-brot. n. pl. plans, a brooding over a thing, Sturl. i. 225. ráða-far, n. marriage, N. G. L. i. 340. ráða-fátt, n. adj. lacking counsel, at one's ráða-görð, n. a taking counsel, plan, design; Brynjólfr wit's end. lét illa vfir þessi ráðagörð, Eg 24, 765, Fms. vii. 258, Fs. 39, 55; þeir ræddu opt um ráðagöið sína. Eg. 115; töluðu þau leyniliga r. sína, Nj. 5; hafa áhyggjur ok ráðagörðir, plannings, Fms. i. 84; hann hafði ráðagerðar-maðr, m. a man of many r. fyrir lidinu, Fb. i. 351. devices, a man of good counsel, Fms. i. 127, vii. 326, Orkn. 346. raoa-gorstr, adj. superl. the shrewdest of men. Fms. ix. 282, v.l. ráða-hagr, m. a state of life, condition, Ld. 158, Valla L. 206, Grág. i. 332, 379, Fms. v. 321, x. 282, Glum. 335, Vm. 108: a marriage, wedded life, Fs. 87, Eb. 132, Ld. 18, Fms. ii. 9, Fas. i. 18, passim. ráða-kensl, n. an imputation, charge, as a law term, N. G. L. i. 178. ráðs-kona, u, f. a stewardess, ráða-kona, u, f. a stewardess, Nj. 138. bousekeeper, Bs. i. 247, 839, 848, passim. ráða-kostr, m. state, condition, Ld. 6, Eg. 597, Glum. 349: marriage, Fs. 21. adj. 'redeless,' shiftless, belpless, baving no resource. Nj. 346, Hom. 153. ráða-leitan, f. 'rede-sceking,' convrivance. ráða-maðr, m. = ráðsráðs-maðr, m. a manager, counsellor, Fms. vii. 130, 194, 259, ix. 239, x. 27, xi. 252, Fg. 118, 202, 271, Orkn. 230. Hkr. i. 19, N. G. L. ii. 244, Stj. 406: a steward, Nj. 138, Sturl. ii. 145, Vm. 55, Dipl. i. 8: a town-counsellor, [cp. Dan. raadmand, Orkn. raddman], D. N. manns-dæmi, n. a stewardsbip, H. E. i. 561. ráðs-mennska, u, f. a stewardsbip, N.T. ráða-nautr, m. = ráðunautr, Eg. 98. neyti, n. = ráðuneyti, Hkr. ii. 171, Fas. iii. 596. ráða-rúm, n. = ráðrúm, Hom. 85. ráða-skortr, m. lack of sbifts or expedients, Fas. ráða-skot, n. resources; lítið r. er til e-s, Fms. iv. 140, xi. ii. 446. ráða-stofnan, f. plans, Ó. H. 32, Ld. 186, Fas. ii. 124. etlan, f. a project, design, Hkr. i. 252, Fms. iii. 48.

RADA, pres. ræð, ræð; pl. ráðum, ráðit, ráða; pret. réð, 2nd pers. rétt, réttu, rhymed with hætta, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mod. réðst, pl. réðu; subj. réði; imper. ráð, ráddú; part. ráðinn; 2 middle form ráðumk, Hom. 113; 2 weak pret. indic. réði occurs in the poem Jd. 35 (ótrauðr á haf réði), and in prose, Fms. i. 223, and is freq. in mod. usage (eg réði honum að bíða...hann réði því ekki): [2 word common to all Teut. languages; A.S. ræðan; Old Engl. rede and read; Germ. raiben; Dan. raade; the Goth. has rédan, but it is rarely used in Ulf.]

hón veit at bóndi hennar mundi eigi ljá vilja, þá á hón eigi ráð, then she has no right to do it, 382; bera e-n ráðum, (cp. taka ráðin af e-m, to over-rule), Nj. 198; hón tók við fé ok ráðum eptir föður sinn, Fs. 126.

2. da state of life, condition; vilda ek bróðir, at þú bættir ráð þitt ok bæðir þér konu, Nj. 2; rausnar ráð, þorf. Karl. 364; breyttu þau faðir hans þat ræð ek þér, Sdm. 22 sqq., Nj. 61; makligr ertú þeirra, segir

Njáll, ok réð honum ráðin, 71; ráð er þér ráðit, Fm. 21; ráða e-m 🕆 heilræði, Nj. 85. 2. to consult; rada radum sinum, to bold a conference, Edda 26, Fms. vii. 259; voru opt á tali ok ráða-stefnu ok réðu landráðum, i. 52. 3. to devise; þá menn er konu hafa numit eða þat hafa ráðit, Grag. i. 354, Gullb. 14. 4. to fix, decide, determine, resolve, with acc.; ek heft adr radit brudlaup mitt, Nj. 4; ráða samband, Gullþ. 14; ráða atför við Gunnar, Nj. 107; réðu þeir þat þá með sér, 93; hefi ek ráðit honum kvánfang, 151; síðan réð Gunnarr utanserd sina med honum, 41, cp Sturl. ii. 168; ráda e-m ró, Ls. 55:--ráda e-t af, to form a decision, Eg. 337; en af verdr at ráda nokkut or hverju vandræði, Lv. 39 :- ráða e-t við sik, to make up one's mind; hvart hann vildi þar vera eða fara til Íslands, hann kvaðsk eigi þat hafa ráðit við sik, Nj. 123:-ráða um e-t, to deliberate; hann gaf jarli orlof at ráða um þetta kjör við menn sína, Ó. H. 97:—ráða e-t (or e-u) til stadar, to settle fix definitely, Fms. ii. 78, Ld. 178 :- ráda ór, ráda or e-u, to find an expedient, solve a difficulty, Nj. 177. Ld. 54, 180. to bire, take into service; ruda skipverja, Fms. vi. 238; red Hallgeror sér hjón, Nj. 25; ek em kona Njáls, segir hón, ok ræð ek eigi síðr hjón en hann, 54; Njáll réð honum hjón öll, 151; bóndi sagði húsfreyju sinni at hann hafdi Hrapp radit med ser, 131; hon hafdi radit mann til at svíkja konung í drykk, Fms. ix. 5; vilda ek at vit færim í hernað ok rédim menn til med okkr, Nj. 41; ráda land undan e-m, Fb. ii. 6. to plan, plot, contrive, or cause one's death, put to death, betray, Germ. verra'ben; Regin bik réd, hann bik ráda mun, Fm. 22; bú rétt hann, Fas. i. 202; þær ætluðu at konungr mundi hafa ráðit hann, Fms. iv. 312; hann red Plog svarta fodur-bana sinn, xi. 353; ef kona drepr bonda sinn eða ræðr hann fyrir illsku sakir, Js. 27; ráða e-m bana, bana-ráð, Nj. 21, 52, Fb. i. 410, Skv. 1. 51: — ráða e-n af, to put out of the way, put to death, Gullh. 14, Fms. i. 204, Al. 128; sá ótti er nú af ráðinn ok endaðr, Fs. 9; ek hygg at Þóroddr ætli nú af at ráða hingat-kvámur þínar, Eb. 144; ráða e-n frá. to despatch, Ld. 294; ráða e-n af dögum, to put to death; ráða e-n frá ríki, Fms. iii. 18; ráða e-n ofan, to overtbrow, Báið. 164. II. to rule, II. to rule, govern, with dat.; ráða þrænda-lögum, Fms. i. 52; ráða landi. ráða ríki, 22, Nj. 41; Einarr jarl réð Orkneyjum, Fms. i. 197; Hákon konungr réd Noregi, x. 4; er réd fyrir Holtseta-landi, xi. 3; þann konung er ræðr Jórsala-landi... þann er Englandi ræðr, Edda 92; ráða landraðum, to 2. to rule, prevail, bave bave the government, govern, Fms. i. 52. one's own will, as also to manage, lead, bave authority, management, and similar usages; skal ráða afl með þeim, Nj. 150; sá réð er ríkr var, Sol.; hann red ser ekki fyrir kæti, be was beside bimself for joy; skal hón sjálf ráða hvárt hón vill hann eða eigi, Nj. 24: ek skal hér ráða, 52; Olafr bað móður sína eina ráða, Ld. 70; sögðu þá ráða eiga er fleiri voru, 74; ætlar þú at þú munir ráða, Fins. vii. 13; konungr svarar ok biðr hann ráða, xi. 29; Lögmaðr skal ráða, be sball bave the casting vote, Gpl. 18: the phrase, ef ek má ráda, if I can bave it as I like; bu rædr því, as you like! þvíat þar rædr eigi frændsemi, Grág. i. 172: to rule, sól skal ráða um sumar en dagr um vetr, Gþl.; landfall ræðr (rules, makes the boundary) fyrir sunnan, Pm. 88; or anni ræðr keldan ... ok lækr út úr henni til sjáfar, Dipl. ii. 1; ráða landa-merkjum, Eg. 711; ráða boði ok banni, Ghl. 76; ráða búi ok kaupum, 269; ráða giptingum, 211; ráða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; ráða kaupum, fé, skipti, Gþl.; ráða fé til paría, to dispose of money to advantage, put it out at interest, Gpl.; sigri vér ráðumk, Orkn. (in a verse); hugr ræðr hálfum sigri, a saying; ráða sínum ferðum, Fms. i. 75; réð Örn leiðsögu, Ld. 74; hvárt ek má nokkuru um þat ráða, Fms. vii. 13; mörgum ræðr litlu hve, 'tis of small interest, Am. 33; ráða engu, Hdl. 49; ráða veðri, Rb. 388; vcðr ræðr akri en vit syni, Hm.; hvar skal ek sitja-Móðir min skal því ráða, Nj. 7; ek réð ráði hennar fyrr, i. e. gave ber away, 23; hvárt hann kunni ráða fé sínu, Grág. i. 176; ráða orði, ii. 309; hvárt ræðr þú því er Steinarr son binn sækir sökum borstein son minn, bast thou caused it, is it thy making? Eg. 727; þú því rétt er ek ríða skyldak, Fm. 26; ek bví ræð, er þú ríða sér-at, Ls. 28; en réðu því Nornir, Orkn. (in a verse); illa réd ek því, that was foolishly done, Fbr. (in a verse); ek hefi því ráðit, at . . . , Isl. ii. 322; því þykki mér ráðit, well done, Sks. 100 :- various phrases, ráda e-u bót (bætr) or ráda bót (bætr) á e-u, to mend, better, Hom. 159, Ld. 206, Fms. vii. 162, Landn. &, Eb. 114: with prep., rada fyrir e-u (for-rad), to rule, manage, govern, Fms. i. 288, Hkr. i. 40; ráða fyrir lögum, Nj. 5, 150, Eg. 34, 239, 754, Ld. 76, 132, Fms. i. 11, Grág. i. 333:—ráda um e-t, to dispose of, (umráð); nú megu vit ekki ráða um hennar gjaforð, Fms. iv. 194:-ráða við e-ð, to be able to do, manage, Bárð, 163; eg ræð ekki við hann (þat), I cannot manage bim; við-ráðanlegr, manageable:-ráða yfir e-u (yfir-ráð), to rule, govern, Fms. iv. 83. 3. to bave, possess, enjoy; hvitum ræðr þú enn hjöltunum, . . . ráða deigum brandinum, Eb. 238; ráða fé ok fjörvi, to enjoy wealth and life, Fm. 26; ráda arfi, gulli, hringum, Skv. 2. 9, Hkv. Hjörv. 6, 11; ráða nafni, aldri, hjarta, lofi, dýrð, to enjoy a name, life . . . Lex. Poët.; ráða eign ok auðsölum, Fsm. 8, 9; ráða rauðum manni, to be red, Fbr. (in a verse):-part. ráðandi, with gen., ertu nokkurs ráðandi hér, bast thou any authority here? Nj. 54; pess verða ek ráðandi við mína menn, I will manage that. Fms. xi. 30; vera mikils radandi, of great

influence, Fas. ii. 504; rudandi postula, the ruler of the apostles, Edda 92, Lex. Poët. III. to explain, read; tuda gatu, to read a riddle, Fas. i. 464; varð engi sú gáta upp borin er hann réði (subj.) eigi, 532; ráða e-t, Am. 22; ráða draum, to read a dream, Nj. 121, Ld. 126, Ísl. ii. 194, 197, x. 270, xi. 3, Rb. 394; Pharao dreymdi drauma ok urðu eigi ráðendr til, Ver. 17; veiztú hve rísta skal, veiztú hve ráða skal, of magical characters, Hm. 145:-rada i e-t, to guess at, find out, Fms. xi. 16; ok væntir mik at eigi mundi í þat ráðit, Isl. ii. 333; munu þeir ekki í ráða er myrkt er, 378, Fær. 255. 2. to read, prop. to explain, interpret; skal hann láta ráða skrá heima at kirkju, K. þ. K. 46; ráða rúnar, Am. 12, Hom. (St.); þegar Domitianus hafði rit ráðit, 623. 12, Karl 16: rada upp, to read up; bessi somu bref let erkibiskup upp ráða í Danmörku, Fms. viii. 293; á alþingi lét Páll biskup ráða upp jarteinir ens sæla þórláks, Bs. i. 352; tók ok lét þar upp ráða. 623. 10; ráða skrá, K. þ. K.

IV. to punish, chastise, with dat.; IV. to punish, chastise, with dat.; Guð ræðr oss till batnaðar sem sonum, Greg. 73; fóstri hans var harðr við hann ok réð honum mjök, Bs. i. 416; nú ef sveinn vill eigi nema ok leiðisk bók, þá skal hann færa til annarra verka, ok ráða honum til, svá at hvárki verði af örkuml né ilit, K. þ. K. 56; honum var ráðit fyrir flestum höjuð-kirkjum, Sturl. ii. 147:—with acc., konu sína skal engi maðr með höggum ráða at öldri né at áti, N. G. L. i. 29; nú ef maðr ræðr konu sína eigna lyklum eða lásum (beats ber with keys or V. with the notion of bars), þá er hann sekr, 356 (ráðning). action, to undertake; ruda stort, to aim bigb, aspire, Lex. Poët.; kann vera at ek finna þann hófðingja at minnr vaxi fyrir augum at ráða stórt (to undertake great things), en her konungt, Fms. vi. 399 (stór-ræði); ráða gott, to manage well, O. H. (in a verse). prepp., ráda á e-t, to take to a thing; þeir rédu á íshöggit, Fms. vi. 3,6; ráda á e-n, to attack one; mun eigi þá á þik rádit, Nj. 93, 253 (á-ræði):-ráða at e-m, to a'tack, invade, passim:-ráða af, to get off, clear; hann bað þá taka forka ok ráða af skipinu, and get the ship off, set ber aftoat, Ld. 56; addinn rædr sik af baugbrotum, ef . . . , Grag. ii. 173; at hefir bu mik radit brekvisi, thou bast cured me of complaining. Ld. 134:- þá réðu þeir goðorð sitt undir Rafn fyrir sakir vinsælda hans, they put their 'godord' in the charge of R., Bs. i. 642 :- ráda móti e m. to go against in a fight, withstand; i móti Kára réð Mörðr Sigtusson, Nj. 253 :- ráða til e-s, to rusb in upon; hann reiddi upp öxina ok réð til þorvardar, Sturl. ii. 37, (til-ræði, an assault): to take to a thing, try, i var rédu vér til ok hljópum í brott, Eg. 235; ok er þeim þótti sér færi til at ráða leyndusk þeir á brott, when they saw an opportunity they stole away, 572; ok er nú til at ráda ef þér vilit, now is the time for action, Nj. 154; Skarphéðinn kom fótum undir sik, ok réð þegar til í annat sinn, 202:—to start, make for, attempt, rada til orrostu, to go to battle, Eg. 530; ráða til uppgöngu, 229; en þó ekki svá at til hans væri ráðanda (gerund.), Fins. vi. 352; réð hann þá til ok hjó sundr orminn, id.; þat var ekki annarra manna hlaup, enda réð ok engi til, Eg.; þeir ráða til ok hlaupa í munn drekanum, Fb. ii. 317; skal ráða til arinnar edr eigi, shall we try to pass the river or not? Ld. 46; hann bauð út miklum her ok réð til skipa, Fms. i. 22; ráða til ferðar, to start on a journey, Landn.:-rada skipi til hlunns, to put the ship in a shed, Eg. 515, Nj. 10; ráda sik frá e-u, to disengage oneself from, Hom. 147, MS. 655 xxvi. 1; ráða um, hann tók um strenginn, ok réð um at fara upp i skipit, and was just about to go up into the ship, Fms. 3. periphrastically, with an infin. mostly without the particle 'at;' ráðumk ganga, we do go, Am. 77; ráðum yppa, spyrja. segja, leyna, Lex. Poët.; hverr er segja ræðr, does tell, Hm. 125; hón réð vakna. sbe awoke, Am. 10; annan réð hón höggva, 48; ekki réttu leifa, 80; allt þats réð heita, 102; réð ek at ganga, Fas. ii. (in a verse); ef ek ræð á vág at vaða, Hbl. 47: with the particle 'at,' réð at stökkva, Eb. (in a verse): also reflex., rédsk at sofna, Rm. 5; but réd at sofna, went to sleep, 17: in prose, þau lög sem hann réði upp at segja, 1b. 12; ráðask geyja, Am. 24. B. Reflex. ráðask, referring to the person himself; ráðask um við

e-n, to consult; Gunnarr görði görðina ok réðsk við öngan mann um, Nj. 80; hvárigum þótti ráð ráðit nema við aðra réðisk um, 167; ef hann hefdi nokkut við mik um ráðisk, Ld. 306; þá réðsk hann um við 2. to be resolved, fixed, settled; ba er kaupit vini sina, Eg. 9. réðsk, Nj. 17; eigi mun þat svá skjótt ráðask, Ísl. ii. 213; þetta mál er miklu meira en þat megi skjótt ráðask, Fms. vi. 18; af þeim tiðendum ræðsk þat, at..., ix. 433; eigi mun þetta ráðask þessu sinni, xi. 4; þá var ráðin sættin, Ld. 308; en ráðit kalla ek kaupit, Sd. 179; redsk hann ba bar at hjoni, be bired bimself out, entered service, 3 (answering to and identical with A. V above), rádask íra, Nj. 57. to leave; boat ek rádumk frá, Fms. i. 225: rádask i e-t, to undertake; ráðask í hernað, passim; hann réðsk í flokk með þeim, Nj. 94, Fb. ii. 172:-ráðask til c-s, to venture on a thing; þá ráðsk (imper.) þú til ok far í hauginn, Fms. iv. 28 :--to move one's abode, Hákon spurði Gunna ef hann vildi ráðask til Hákonar jarls, Nj. 41; bið Una selja jörð sína ok ráðask hingat til mín, Orkn.; hann réðsk þangat bygðum, þorf. Karl. 364; rúðask til ferðar (= Germ. sich begeben), Eg. 4; víkingar ok herkonungar er rédusk til lids med Eiriki, Fms. i. 24; rédsk hann þá þangat

um várit at fardögum ok móðir hans, Bs. i. 455: ráðask ór hernaði, to 🌱 ráð-stafan (ráð-stöfun), f. arrangement. give up, leave off freebooting, Eg. 2:—at peim hafði óheppilega um ráðisk, ebey bad formed an unbappy plan, Knytl. S. ch. 69 (Lex. Poet.); cp. miðráðit. 4. to turn out; ok rédsk til allgiptusamliga, Fms. x. 53; and in the mod. phrase, það réðsk vel, ended well; sjá hvernig það rædst, see bow it will turn out: of a dream, to prove true (see A. III), ok vilda ek at hvergi réðisk, Gísl. 24 (hvárngi réði, impers., 108, l.c.): -rédsk mikit mannfall, there came to be a great slaughter, Odd. II. recipr., rádask á, to attack one another; þeir spruttu upp með illyrðum, ok svá kom at þeir ráðask á, Nj. 128. III. part. ráðinn, resolved, determined, Ölk. 36, Bárð. 173; hann mælti fátt eðr ekki við frá,... ef hann var ráðinn til at drepa þá, Fms. vii. 319:likely, eigi er ráðit at oss fari svá, Nj. 89; þat er þó eigi ráðit hvárt svá berr til, Ld. 24; eigi er þat ráðit, at honum þætti allt sem hann talaði, Band. 12: compar., er engi ráðnari hlutr, more certain, Hom. (St.); at rádnu, for certain, id.: valid, nýmæli ekki skal vera lengr rádit en þrjú sumur, K. p. K. 56. 2. clever; rikr ok ráðinn, Grett. 90; vitr maðr ok ráðinn, Fb. ii. 357; roskinn ok ráðinn. 8. betrayed, Germ. verrathen, Akv. 15, Fm. 37. ráo-bani, 2, m. a contriver of a person's death, Grág. ii. 169, Fms. vi. 295. ráðbana-maðr, m. = ráðbani, Orkn. 454. ráð-bót, f. compensation, N. G. L. i. 66. ráð-deild, f. foresight, bushandry. ráðdeildar-maðr, m. a provident, good busbandman. ráð-drjúgr, adj. a sbifty man, Fas. i. 325. r40-fár, adj. sbifiless, Fms. vi. 155, viii. 286, Grett. 127. ráð-festa, t, to determine. ráð-festa, u, f. determination, Bzr. 4. ráð-fréttask, tt, dep. to consult, Stj. 159, 294. rao-fysi, f. instigation, exbortation, pior. 41. ráð-færa, d; r. sig við e-n, to consult. ráðgask, að, dep.; r. við e-n, to consult, Bs. i. 815, Stj. 476. ráð-gáta, u, f. a riddle, I Cor. xiii. 12. ráð-girni, f. ambition, Fms. iv. 103, Sks. 357. ráð-gjafi, a, m. a counsellor, esp. one of the council of a king or princely person, cp. king's counsel, Sighvat, Fms. vi. 27, 439, vii. 106, ix. 459, O. H. 43, Eg. 646, Orkn. 442, Landu. 148. ráð-gjarn, 2dj. ambitious, lordly, Fms. iv. 111, x. 220, Sturl. ii. 1. ráð-hagr, m. = ráðahagr, Fb. i. 176. ráo-herra, m. a counsellor, minister of state. ráð-hollr, adj. giving faithful, good advice, Ísl. ii. 341: óráðhollr, not open to advice, Nj. 68. ráð-hús, n. [Germ. rath-baus], a town-ball, D. N. ráði, a, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.), Skálda 205 (in a verse). ráðinn, part. resolved; see ráða B. III. ráð-krókr, m. a sbift, contrivance, Fms. vi. 374, Sd. 155. ráð-kænn, adj. sbrewd, sbifty, Valla L. 223. ráð-lag, n. providence. ráð-lagning, f. a giving advice, Valla L. 211. ráð-lausliga, adv. foolisbly, Nj. 104, Fb. i. 305. ráð-lauss, adj. sbiftless, baving lost one's bead, Lv. 105, Fms. xi. 267, 273, Al. 101, Stj. 531. ráð-legging, f. = ráðlagning, (mod.) ráð-leggja, lagði; r. e-m e-t, to advise, Rd. 273, Gísl. 49, Bs. i. 815. ráð-leitinn, adj. sbifty, sbrewd, Fms. vi. 374, Sturl. i. 136. ráð-leitni, f. sagacity, Fms. v. 226. ráð-leysi, n. sbiftlessness, confusion, foolisbness, Sturl. iii. 315, Stj. 78, Al. 101. ráð-liga, adv. cleverly, Fms. x. 29. ráð-ligr, adj. advisable, Nj. 40, Ld. 66, 172, Bjarn. 15, Fms. iii. 69, xi. 61, 92 (spelt rálligt). ráð-lögur, f. pl. advice, counsels, Grett. 71. ráð-maðr, m. = ráðamaðr, B. K. 125; hirðmenn dæmdu en tólf ráðmenn samþykktu, Ann. 1368. raoning, f. interpretation, Fas. ii. 172: rebuke, chastisement, Sturl. iii. 73, 206, Al. 7, 18, Stj. 126, 506, 583, Bs. i. 700, 762: sbrift, Stj. 9, 12. ráð-ríkr, adj. imperious: ráð-ríki, n. imperiousness. ráð-rúm, n. respite for taking counsel, Lv. 61, Grág. ii. 84, K. b. K. 12, Grett. 136 new Ed. ráð-samr, adj. = ráðríkr, O. H. L.

ráð-semd, f. counsel, consent, H. E. i. 456.

ráð-sneld (-snilli), f. sagacity, Fms. vi. 429.

ráo-stafa, 20, with dat., to arrange, dispose of.

ráð-spakr, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Fms. i. 192, Stj. 360, v.l. ráð-speki, f. wisdom, 1 ms. vi. 151, xi. 98, Mar.

ráð-spell, n. disbonour, of a married woman, Ghl. 203, 229.

ráð-snotr, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Hm., Sks. 328.

ráð-slaga, 2ð, (ráð-slag, n., Pass. 15. 1), to confer, bold counsel.

ráð-mjallr, adj. sagacious, wise in counsel, fms. vi. 265, vii. 102.

ráo-settr, part. settled, considerate.

ráð-spella, t, to violate, Bs. ii. 65.

viii. 247. COMPDS: ráns-fé, n. unlawful property, booty, Fms. iii. 343, 100. Stj. 490.

Porty males 487 ráð-stafi, a, m. arrangement, provision, esp. a bome, shelter; þau fóru norðr um sveitir ok fengu hvergi ráðstafa, Landn. 178; hann kvaðsk séð hafa ráðstafa fyrir honum, be bad provided for bim, Lv. 98; þaðan fór hann inn á Nes, ok fékk þar engan ráðstafa, Eg. 592; vilda ek at þú tækir við honum ok móður hans ok fáir þeim þar ráðstafa hjá þér, Fs. 36, Fbr. 12 new Ed. ráðstafa-lauss, adj. bomeless, unprovided for, borf. Karl. 392. ráð-stefna, u. f. a consultation, Matth. xxviii. 12. ráð-stofa, u, f. = ráðhús, D. N., (mod. Dan. randstue.) ráð-svinnr, adj. = ráðspakr, Orkn. 158: as a nickname, 8. ráðugr, adj. sagacious, sbrewd; ráðigr til allra véla, Fæt. 13; ríkr ok ráðugr, Stj. 616: plur. ráðugir, Fms. vi. 155, Fs. 41: compar., miklu er hann ráðgari ok þrárri, Fms. vi. 382; ellri ok ráðgari, xi. 12. ráðu-ligr, adj. = ráðligr, Fms. viii. 186: to be ruled, Sks. 491. radu-nautr, m. a 'counsel-mate,' counsellor, Sks. 110 new Ed. ráðu-neyti, n. a body of councilmen, counsellors, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 394, vii. 40, 185, x. 101, 420. ráð-valdr, m. a 'wielder of authority,' ruler, Bs. i. 301:-mod. a tyrant, despot. ráð-vandr, adj. 'beeding one's ráð,' bonest, upright, Fms. v. 240, viii. 313, xi. 54, Magn. 464, Sks. 67 new Ed., O. H. L. 22. ráð-vendi (mod. ráð-vendni, Fms. xi. 446), f. probity, bonesty, Sks. 2, 80 new Ed., Al. 58, Rb. 368, Clem 33. ráð-víss, adj. one who has one's mind settled. rad-begr, adj. open to advice, pliable, Fms. vi. 27, vii. 175, Orkn. 384; úráspægr, obstinate. RAF, n., the forms vary, raf is the older form, whence are derived rafr, with an inflexive r. as also reefr, which is the mod. form; rafit kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 804; ráfinu, Nj. 201 (but ræfrinu, v. l.); ráfit, Fms. viii. 428 (ráfrit, Fb. ii. 693, l.c.); ráfit, ráfrit, ræfrit, Fms. ix. 399 and v. l.; rust varma, x. 68 (in a verse); ræsrit, and v. l. rast, 30; rasri and rasi, Stj. 563; ræfri, Bs. i. 354; í ráfri stofunnar, Dipl. iii. 8; bædi at ráfi ok veggjum, H. E. i. 474; the common as also the sole mod. form is ræfr, Bs. i. 132; ræfrit, Nj. 115, Eg. 239: [Engl. roof; cp. Gr. ο-ροφ-οε]: -a roof; vóru þar markaðar ágætar sögur á þilviðinum ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114; loginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; hann lét penta allt ræfr ok svá bjórinn, Bs. i. 132, passim, see above:-ráf=hróf (q. v.), Fms. ráfa (ráf, n.), að, to rove, stray about, Safn i. 586; villu-ráfandi sauðr, a sheep astray. RAK, f. a streak, stripe, Rb. 524, freq. in mod. usage. rá-merki, n. [rá, n.], a landmark, N.G.L. ii. 489, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1845, p. 164, from a boundary-writ between Sweden and Norway. RAMR, adj. boarse; ramr er sterkt en ramr enn hasi, Skalda 163. Fms. i. 283, x. 279, passim in mod. usage. **RAN**, n. [Dan. raan; Shetl. ron], as a law term, any unlawful seizure or bolding of property; þá skal hann krefja út festar konu sinnar, ok stemna honum bing fyrir ran, N.G.L. i. 27; stefna honum bing fyrir ran ok isetu, Jb. 159; stefna honum hérads-þing fyrir grasrán ok þrásetu, 278; en ef hann heldr á fénu, þá er hinn kömr eptir, er á, ok náir hann eigi, þá er þat rán, ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 427; krefja hann fjár síns ok leggja honum rán við, Gbl. 497; mun hón reka okkr ór landi, en taka fé okkat allt með ráni, Nj. 5; þess fjár skal þrysvar kveðja, en ef hann vill þá eigi reiða, þá skal hann stefna honum til þings fyrir rán ok lögleysu, N. G. L. i. 21, Grág. Vígsl. ch. 116, distinguishing between hand-rán and rauða-rán: —lífs-rán, and-rán, fjör-rán, = loss of life, poët., Lex. Poët.; log-ran, loss of right, Eb. (in a verse):-seized property, láta ránið rakna, Bs. ii. 15. 2. plur. robbery, plunder; refsing rans, Sighvat; rán ok stuld, O.R. 5; rán ck hernað, Jb. 66; hernað ok rán, Fms. i. 118; rifsi ok ránum, 119; rán (pl.) ok manndráp, O. H. 78; verða fyrir ránum, Fms. i. 258; hann tók af rán öll þar í landi, Ö. H.

ráns-flokkr, m. ráns-fengr, m. = ránfengr, Eg. 593. a band of bighwaymen, Hkr. ii. 395. Fms. viii. 265. ráns-hönd, f. a robbing band, Fms. v. 55. ráns-maðr, m. a robber, Fms. iii. 143, vii. 16, 253, Barl. 44. Rán, f., dat. Rán, Hkv. 1. 30, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; Ráni, Gg. 6, is a corrupt passage; [this word cannot be related to the preceding]:-the name of the giant-goddess the queen of the sea; she was wife of Egir, mother of the Nereids, called Ranar-dætr; all that perished in the sea came and abode with her; Rán átti net, þat er hón veiddi í menn alla þá er á sæ kómu, Edda 66, 69, Eb. 274, Fas. ii. 77, Eb. ch. 54, Friðþ. S. ch. 6; þat höfðu menn fyrir satt, at þá væri mönnum vel fagnat at Ránar, ef sjódauðir menn vitjaði erfis síns, Eb. l.c., Stor. 7; sitja at Ránar, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse); ræsis rekka er þú mundir Rán gefa, Hkv. Hjörv. 18:—the allit. phrase, Rán ok Regin, was a form of oath, Olk. 36: in poët. circumlocutions, dynu Rán = a woman, Hallfred; ósk-rán. COMPDS: Ranar-dætr, f. pl. the nine daughters of Ran, the Oceanides of the Northern mythology, also of the waves, Edda 69, 101, Fbr. 23: poët. the sea is called Ranar-land, -salr, -vegr, Ran-heimr, Lex.

rafilie e relleu : entha

Arznea Арахүн toutali Bing we Poët. (in a verse).

ran-baugr, m. a Norse law term, a fine payable to the king for unlawful seizure or bolding of property; eyksk landnám at hálfu en ránbaug konungi, N.G.L. i. 44; ok konungi hálfa mörk í ránbaug, Jb. 321 (Js. 96).

rán-fé, n. = ránsfé, Fms. vii. 54.

rán-fengi, n. booty, plunder, Fms. ii. 196, Stj. 231, 236, 400.

rán-fengr, m = ránfengi, Edda 63.

rán-somi, f. (rán-samr, adj. rapacious), rapacity, Merl. 2. 87.

rán-sior, m. rapine, Edda (Ht.)

rán-skapr, m. rapine, Safn i. 688.

rán-taka, tók, to seize on, rob, Bær. 3.

rap, n. a roving, rambling. rapa, 20, to rove, ramble about.

RAS, f. [perh. from renna; A.S. ræs; Engl. race], a race, running; hesta rás, Sighvat (O. H. 56); gullbitluð vart gör til rásar, Hkv. I. 41; ef hestr bregor rás, turns sby, N.G.L. ii. 132: of a man, ok hepta honum svá rás, and stop bim thus, i. 68: the phrase, taka á rás, to take to one's beels, run off, Eg. 216, Nj. 253, Eb. 62; sidan tekr hann á mikilli rás ofan eptir götunum, Hrafn. 7; hefja á rás, id., Eg. 237: -metaph., of water, stóra læki stemmdi upp svá at eigi náðu sinni rás, Fms. vi. 67; tóku vötnin at bægja rás sinni, Landn. 251, v. l.; blóð-rás, 2. a course, channel; um leyniligar jardarinnar rásir, vatns-rás, q. v. Stj. 13; ras heyrnar, the channel of hearing, the ears, Edda i. 534; brudr lætr eigi fram ér enni sömu r.ós bæði sætt vaða ok beiskt, Hom. (St.) James iii. 11: réttri ras Gudligra bodorda, Fms. i. 304; lifs ras, the race II. plur. a race, bost; engla rásir, Lil. 40; rásir of life, Hom. (St.) dægra, the course of the days, Lil. 67; rásir heilagra manna, Mar.; rita tvennar rásir stafanna, MS. 544. 2; vitr ok smá-smugull í rásum ritninganna, Mar.; cp. 'race of heaven,' Shakesp. rásar-skeið, n. a racecourse, Sks. 631.

rása, að, to race, run, esp. of flocks on mountain pastures running against the wind; það rásar gegu vindi, or simply rása.

rásari, a, m. a racer, race-borse.

rá-segl, n. a square sail.

rás-fimr, adj. fleet, of a horse, Str.

rás-hallr, adj. sloping, Sks. 440.

rá-skerő, f. (rá-skerðing, f., Boldt 129), in Icel. called rá-skerőingr, m. fish bung and dried on poles, having first been split along the back (opp. to kvið-flattr), Boldt 97; tunna ráskerð, 149.

rá-skerða, t, to bang split fish up to dry.

rá-skinn, n.; this dubious, obsolete word occurs in only four passages; in the Fb. (in both the passages), as also in the Fbr. from the vellum Arna-Magn. 132, it is spelt hraskinn, but no doubt erroneously, unless the b be a remains of a former v, qs. vraskinn, [for the proper origin of this word can only be from rá, f = cabin, though only used metaph.]:—a * cabin-skin, bammock (=húðsat, q.v.), an abode, refuge; þeir hösðu ráskinn hjá feðrum sínum, Fb. ii. 93; hann vildi eigi láta vera við bæ sinn ráskinn þeirra Þorgils ok Þormóðar, 102; Drottinn er minn styrkr, mitt r. ok frjálsari, the Lord is my strength, my bammock (i. e. refuge), and my deliverer, Stj. 51. Ps. xciv. 22. ráskinns-leikr, m. the game of bide and seek (?), Bard. 174.

rás-vakr, adj. = rásfimr.

iii. 196.

rá-vörör, m. a sailor who keeps a look-out at the sail-yard, Jb. 407. reðinga-bók, f. [Engl.], a reading-book, Am. 56.

reor, n. pl. [Dan. ræder; cp. also hredjar], the genitals, esp. of a beast, pballus; fleunt redr, Fb. ii. 335 (in a verse), iii. 427 (in a verse); hest-

reor, Fms. vi. 194 (in a verse). resoi, n. [cp. Gr. ράβδοs], a kind of rod, staff, cudgel; þeir sá mann, hann hafði r. í hendi, Fær. 220, 221; þat var búningr hans hvers-dagliga, at hann hafði kyrtil svartan ok refði í hendi, Boll. 358; hann hafði r. um öxl, Fms. vii. 19; konungr hafði í hendi r. gullbúit, ... konungr hóf upp refdit ok sló með þór, svá at hann hraut af stallanum ok brotnaði, i. 44; r. silfrbúit ok gyllt, vii. 194; hann hafði öxi í hendi, ok lýstr til porsteins, kom öxar-skaptið í herða-toppinn, en refðis-munnrinn . . . Sturl. i. 152; hann sló með einu r. á brún honum svá at hón sprakk í sundr, Karl. 61; konungr sló hann með gullbúnu refði í höfuðit, Fms.

ref-garor, m. a fox-yard or pit for shooting foxes, Ghl. 457.

ref-hvorf, n. pl. a kind of equivocation which consisted in pairing off words of opposite bearing, as 'hot, cold,' 'water, fire,' Edda (Ht.) 17-23. COMPDS: refhvarfa-bróðir, m. a kind of spurious refhvörf, viz. when the opposed words stand separated in the verse-line, Ht. 23. hvarfa-hattr, m. a metre or stanza in refhvörf.

REFILL, m., dat. refli, pl. reflar, tapestry, bangings round the walls of ancient halls; refil sextogan at lengd, Gisl. 21; ok skyldu tjalda húsin...vel kæmi oss nú reflamir þeir hinir góðu, 27; hann fal sik á bak reflunum, MS. 4. 41; þyri lét taka ofan allan hallar-búning, en síðan lét hón tjalda í staðinn blám reflum, þar til er altjölduð var höllin, Fms. öll á rökstóla, ginnheilög goð, 6, 9, 27, 29; nýt regin, Vpm. 25; fróð xi. 17; refla sæmiliga, Bs. i. 877. The churches in the Roman Catholic regin, 26; vís regin, 39; fjöld ek fór fjöld ek reynda regin, 44, 46. 48.

rán-boor, m. the bed of Rán, the bottom of the sea, Fas. ii. 77 Times were hung with such tapestry; reflar um kirkju, reflar um alla kirkju, are standing phrases in the má'dagar; kirkja á refil er tekr um fram-kirkju alla, Vm. 46; fornan refil um kór, 21; refill fjórar álnir ok tuttugu ok er & Karlamagnús Saga (of hangings with embroidery from the Life of Charlemagne), Jm. 32; reflar um alla kirkju ok engi tjöld undir, Pm. 16; fornir reflar vándir, fimm reflar góðir, Dipl. iii. 4; refil-stubbr, a fragment of a refil, Vm. 157. In poetry a lady is called refia grund, brú, brík, Lex. Poët.: the shield is refill Odins, Edda ii. 428: of sails, Fas. iii. 204 (in a verse). II. [cp. refr], a serpent (?), whence the name of a sword. Edda 73. III. the pr. name of a sea-king, Edda.

refil-stigar, m. pl. an obscure word, a serpent-path (?), a bidden, mysterious path; hann nefndisk Gangleri ok kominn af refi!stigum, Edda 2; hann hvarf refilstiga (acc.), be disappeared by a mysterious way, Fb. i.

(in a verse), cp. Prov. xxx. 19.

refjóttr, adj. tricky, knavish, esp. of a bad payer.

rofjur, f. pl. cheats, tricks, Grett. 75; munu peir göra yor illar refjur, Fms. viii. 371, v. l. refju-samr, adj. = refjóttr, Giúm. 364.

ref-keila, u, f. a sbe-fox, vixen, Háv. 55, Fas. ii. 413.

REFLA, 20, [the word is obsolete in Icel., and only found here and there in old writers, esp. in the old Norse law: but the Swed. has a word räfsa of exactly the same sense, and as s and l are often hardly distinguishable in vellums, it is not impossible that refsa, and not refla, is the true form]:—to make enquiry, scrutinise; en er beir komu i hus hans, þá var at reflat í hljóði hverr þar myndi vera Guðs vinr, Pr. 443; eða missker hann krossa, eða reflar hann eigi, þá gjaldi . . ., N. G. L. i. 137; ef þingboð ferr eða hvatki boð, þá skal þingmaðr refla á fyrsta þingi ok hafa sótt fyrir þriðja þing, 138; þá sé nemdr váttr við, ok þess i millum sé reflat, at engi finnisk meinbugir á, ii. 368.

reflan, f. (refsan?), [Swed. räfst], an enquiry; stemna honum bing

til reflanar, N.G.L. ii 373, (undan færslu, v. l.) ref-ormr, m., medic. ibe ringworm, Fms. vi. 438 (Fagrsk. 142), Fél.

x. 28. reforma-sótt, f. id., Hkr. iii. 178.

REFR, m., pl. refar, mod. refir, [Dan. ræv; the root word may be Lat. repere, serpere, Gr. Epnew]: - a fox, porst. Sidu H. 180, Stj. 412, 413, Grág. ii. 122: mostly in sayings, þar sá refr rakka, en rakki hafði ekki, Sturl. iii. 116, Þjal. Jóns. 41; sem kona hræðir barn sitt, þegi þú, barn, segir hón, ek izt refinn at þér ef þú þegir ekki, Hom. 144; slægr sem refr, Bs. i. 750, Fb. ii. 330; þú ert mestr í máli sem refamir í hölunum, Háv. 41; putt, putt, skönim hunda, skitu refar í brunn karls, Fms. vii. 21; hafa skal ráð þó ór refs belg komi, Gullb. 28: metaph. a tricky person, sly fox, hann er mesti reir, bragda-refr; þeir skyldi ekki láta þann gamla refinn sleppa, Safn i. 74. II. Refr, a pr. name, Landn., also as a nickname, Jb. ref-skeggr, a nickname, Landn.: Refs-staðir, a local name, Landn.: refa-uro, f. a fox's den, Stj. 413: ref-skinn, n. a fox's skin, N. G. L. iii. 119.

REFSA, ad, pret. refsti, Ol. 5; part. refst, Karl. 293; but refsat, Fms. viii. 240: [Dan. rave]:-to punish, with dat. of the person; refsa e-m, vii. 218, viii. 240, Karl. 319: with acc. of the thing, refsa nidings-verk. Fms. xi. 241, Sks. 83; r. rán ok stuldi, Ol. 5; r. e-m rangindi sín, Fb. i. 363. 2. with acc. of the person; refsa e-n, Anecd. (but II. to enquire, see refla above, which is, may be, the rare.) o iginal sense of the word, from which to punish is derived, cp. Lat.

quaestio.

refsan, f. = refsing, Fb. ii. 316, (rare, see refsing.)

refsing, f. punishment, N. G. L. ii. 60, Eg. 89, Nj. 134, Sturl. iii. 261, Stj. 533, Str. 24, Fms. xi. 242, O. H. 60; lét hann lika refsing hafa rikan ok úrikan, 190. COMPDS: refsingar-domr, m. a sentence of punishment, Sks. 676. refsingar-lauss, adj. unpunished, Sks. 591, Eg. 423, Ó. H. 53, 60. refsingar-leysi, n. impunity, Stj. 513. singar-maor, m. a punisber, Anecd. 90, 5ks. 666. refsinga-samr, m. a severe punisber, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 299, O. H. 190, Stj. 552. rofsingar-svero, -vondr, m. a sword, wand of punishment, Sks. 695, 785, refsingar-veror, adj. deserving punishment, Gbl. 531. refsingar-bing, n = refsibing, Fb. ii. 172.

refsi-bing, n. [early Swed. räfsinga-thing, Schlyter]:-a kind of public viceting or bigb court in old Sweden; stefna refsiping, O. H. 83 (in Sweden).

refst, f. = ressing, Fr.

regg, n., poët. a kind of sbip, Edda (Gl.) Regg-buss, m. a Wendish pr. name, Fms. vi.

regi, f. [12g1], cowardice, Krók. 48 C. regi-maor, m. a coward, Karl. 80, 398, 503.

regi-legr, adj. obscene; regilig kvæði, amorous songs, Bs. i. 237. REGIN, n. pl., only in nom. and acc., for ragna, rognum are formed from rögn (q. v.), analogously to magn and megin; [Ulf. ragin = γνώμη, δόγμα, and raginon = ηγεμονεύειν, ragineis = σύμβουλοε, βουλευτήε; Hel. reginu-gescapu = migbby weird]:—the gods as the makers and rulers of the universe, the word being peculiar to the ancient poems; regin heita goð heiðin, bönd ok rögn, Edda ii. 430: freq. in the Vsp., þá gengu r.

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50, 54; blið regin, Gm. 6, 37, 41, Ls. 32; holl regin, 4; þá er regin T devja, Vbm. 47; urðu heldr hamljót regin, Haustl. 10; ráð öll ok regin, Hkm. 18; Hrímfaxi heitir er hverja dregr nótt of nýt regin, Vpm. 13, 14:- reg n is a pantheistic word, including the world, in such phrases as, unz rjúsask regin, 40; þá er rjúsask regin, 52, Gm. 4, Ls. 41; þá er i radi at regn (i. e. regin, acc.) um prjoti, then is the end of the world nigh, Hdl. 41; cp. ragna rök, the world-doom, answering to Saxon mus pilli; as also ragna-rökr, for the explanation of which word see rök and rökr: ginn-regin, q.v.; upp-reginn, the beavenly powers, Haustl.; prym-regin, q. v.; ragna sjöt, the seat of the gods = the beavens, Vsp. 33: in prose only in the phrase, enda mælir rán ok regin (acc.) við oss á sogurt ofan, be speaks to us ran and regin, i. e. be scolds and curses, Olk. 36; hann var Baldr með Ásum, er öll regin grétu, Fas. i. 473, in a paraphrase from II. in pr. names, Reginn, a mythical name, Edda, Völs. S.: esp. in compds, Regin-leif, a fem. name, Landn., but mostly contr. Ragn- or Rögn-: of women, Ragna, Ragn-heiör, Ragnhildr; of men, Ragnarr, Rögn-valdr, Landn.; cp. old Germ. and Saxon names beginning with Ragin-, mod. Rain-, Rayn-, Ran-, as Reginald, Reynolds. In COMPDS, [cp. Hel. regini-blind, regin-scalbo, regin-biof], mighty, great: regin-djúp, n. the deep sea. regindjupr, adj. migbiy deep, Visna bok 1612. regin-dómr, m. pl. the mighty doom, the last judgment, Vsp. 64; runar ok regindoma, mighty spells, Hm. 112 (but not in Cod. Reg.) regin-fjall, n. a wild fell, mountain wilderness, Gsp., and in mod. usage. regin-gaddi, a, m. = reginnagli, Edda ii. 494. regin-grjót, n. the boly stones, altars (hörgr), regin-haf, n. the main, freq. in mod. usage. regin-hylr, m. = regindjúp, Stef. Ol. regin-kungr, adj. = Gr. διογενήε, epithet of a king, Hom. 26. regin-kunnr, adj. world-known, Hm. 112. regin-nagli, a, m. a sacred peg in the ancient high-seats was called so, regin-sponn, f. a kind of axe, Edda (Gl.) Eb. 10 new Ed. bing, n. the great council, Hkv. 1. 50.

regla, u, f. [Lat.], a rule, Sks. 641, Mar.; Eddu regla, Lil. 97, Gd. 2, and mod. passim: a convent, convent life; Sks. 694, Fms. viii. 245, 276, Ó. H. 195, Bs. passim.

2. a bolt, Germ, riegel, Stj. 363: a ruler, rule. compos: reglu-bók, f. a book of rules, Vm. 66.

reglu-bróðir, m., -systir, f. = frater, soror regularis, Dipl. i. 11, Bs. i. 847, H. E. i. 508. reglu-hald, -lif, -lifnaðr, m. convent-life, discipline, Bs. i. 96, K. Á. 105, Fms. v. 37, Laur. S. reglu-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), accoraing to rule, H. E. i. 492: belonging to convent life, regularis, Mar. reglumaðr, m. an inmate of a convent, H. E. i. 497: mod. a person of regular babits, hann er mesti r. reglu-staðr, m. a monastery, Landn. 265. reglu-stika, u, f. a 'rule-stick,' rule, ruler.

REGN, n. [Ulf. rign = βροχή, and all Teut. languages], rain, Nj. 15, Eg. 528, Fms. vi. 136, x. 13. Fas. ii. 37. Gullþ 8, and passim: in poetry, málm-regn, stál-regn, rógskýja-regn, the weapon-rain, i. e. battle; dalregn, the rain of the bow, i. e. arrows; regn augna, the rain of the eyes, i. e. tears, Edda ii. 500; brá-regn, id.; benja regn, wound-rain, i. e. blood: regn-býr, regn-höll, regn-salr, m. the rain-ball, i. e. the sky, Lex. Poët. compds: regn-bogi, a, m. the rainbow, Edda 8, Rb. 3.6, Fms. v. 342, Blas. 49, Stj. 64, Ver. 70. regn-61, n. a rain-shower, Sks. 52 new Ed. regn-glæra, u, f. a glittering of rain, Sks. 227, v. l. regn-ligr, adj. rainy, Sks. 606: boding rain, Fb. i. 521. regn-samr, adj. rainy, Eb. 150, Rb. 572. regn-skúr, f. a rain-shower, Sks. 227. regn-vætn, n. rain-water, Róm. 306.

regna, d, the usual as well as mod. form is rigna, Stj.:—to rain, MS. 619. 5, Fms. x. 323, Stj. 30.

regna, d, [regin], to swear, Kristni S. (in a verse).

regula, u, f. = regla.

BEID, f. [rida; Scot. raid; Engl. ride], the riding a horse, Grug. i. 382, 432; þeir vóru beztir hestar at reið, Nj. 81; fá þeim hesta til reiðar, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 210; hafa einn, tvá ... hesta til reiðar, to bave one, two ... borses for riding; toku beir nú á reið mikilli, Sturl. iii. 185:—with the notion of traveiling, hann var einn í reið, be was alone, Fs. 126; var þá ok sén reid beirra, they were seen, 26 (eptir-reid, manna-reid), and passim. a body of riders, a bost; hásar reiðar sá ek með himnum sara, Sól. 74, and Bugge's suggestion on Hkv. 1. 15 (hávar reiðar?). 3. a raid: Sveinstada-reid, Saudafells-reid, Safn, Bs. ii. riage, with an old dat. reiðu; reið þá er hann ekr, en hasrarnir draga reiðna, Edda 14; en er hón ferr, ekr hón köttum tveim ok sitr í reið, 26; henni var ekit í reið einni, Fb. i. 355; sitr þórr í reiðu, Kormak, Helr. 5: poët., rýnis reið, the mind's vehicle, i. e. the breast, Stor.; brimreid, haf-reid, log-reid, a sea-wain, i. e. a ship; ná-reid = the gallows, Lex. Poët.: lauka-reið, hlað-reið, men-reið, þorn-reið, poët. appellations of zvomen, Lex. Poët.; reiðar stjóri, poët. a king, Ýt. 27. reidar; but reidir, Stj. 449: a clap of thunder, metaph. from the notion of Thor driving through the air, cp. Swed. 8.ka, qs. as-ekja; ef reið lýstr fé, N.G.L. i. 342, Gbl. 492; er reiðar ganga með mestri ógn, Konr. 35; reiðir ok regn, Stj. 449; reiðar stórar ok eldingar, Mar.; þar fylgðu reiðar ok eldingar, Fas. i. 372; því næst flugu eldingar ok reidar, Js. (1824) 41; ok tók reidi(n) sundr i smár flísir, Fb. iii. 175. COMPDS: reidar-duna, u, f. a clap of thunder, Fb. iii. 175.

slag, n. = reiðarduna. reiðar-týr, m. = reiðitýr, Edda 49. reiðarpruma, u, f. id., Fms. i. 10, xi. 136, Rb. 318, Sks. 94, Stj. 274. reið, n. pl. = reiði, barness, Fas. i. 186 (in a verse).

REIDA, d, a causal to rida:-to make to ride, carry; hverr reiddi yðr yfir Markar-fljót? Nj. 142; Þórðr reiddi hann at baki sér, Eg. 188; eigi skal þá reiða yfir vötn eða ferja, K. þ. K. 82; r. andvirki, hey, to carry bay, 102; r. heim ok bera inn hey, K. Á. 176; reiða á völl, to cart dung on a field; reida e-t um oxl, to carry on one's shoulders, Pr. 414, Finnb. 306. II. to make to rock, shake; reidit hana af baki svá at hón falli í lækinn ofan, Ísl. ii. 339; Björn reiddi sik til falls í strenginum, Fms. i. 181; brott reknir ok af reiddir samkundu, Stj. 53; þú mun hans ok af reiða þínum hálsi, 168; þeir reiddu (pusbed) hann aptr ok fram eptir vellinum, Lv. 81. 2. to toss, of wind and waves; en skip þat reiddi vindr til Róma-borgar, Pr. 442; bátinn undir honum reiddi vindr ok straumr norðr með landi, Fms. i. 294; flóð reiddi skipið, Leidarv. 16:-impers. to ride, be tossed about; orkina reiddi um haf innan, Ver. 8; reiddi þá ymsa vega, Fas. i. 383; ok lætr hann reiðask þangat sem fáir menn vóru milli, Sturl. i. 31; lögðu þeir í rétt ok létu reiða fyrir nokkurar nætr, they rode before the wind, Eg. 372; tók þá at reida saman skipin, the ships began to drift, Nj. 273; þeir létu reida yfir um sumarit, they roamed about, Fbr. 21; sem hann reidir i bylgjum þessarar áhyggju, Mar.; í slíkum hvirfil-vindum reiddi þann blezadan biskup, Bs. ii. 5, 48, Fb. iii. 409:—the impers. phrase, e-u reidir vel, illa af, to end well, ill; voru þá margir hræddir um hversu af mundi reiða, Fms. vii. 156; kann þá enn vera at vel reiði af, vi. 3. 10 carry about; kann vera at beir menn reidi ord min úvitrlig fyrir alþýðu, Fms. vi. 208; ef maðr reiðir auknefni til húðungar honum, Grag ii. 146; beim er reidir bann verka ok nemr. 148; hann kallask lostið hafa Ref tvau högg ok reiðir þetta víða, Krók. to brandi:b; hann greip öxina ok reiddi upp, Eg. 717, Fms. i. 180; þjóstólfr gékk með öxi reidda, Nj. 25, Fms. i. 181; greip hann til hamarsins ok bregðr á lopt, en er hann skal fram reiða, Edda 34; ef maðr reidir fram þann vígvöl, er..., Grág. ii. 7, passim. 5. to weigh in a balance; reiða silfr, Ld. 30; síðan vóru teknar skálir ok met, var þá reitt í sundr féit, ok skipt öllu með vágum, Fms. vi. 183; nú reiðir hann rangar vættir eða mælir rangar álnar, Grág. i. 499. 6. to pay, discharge; reida kaup, to pay wages, Grag. i. 153; r. fé af hendi, 100; r. verð fyrir e-t, Fms. x. 227; skal hann re ða sína aura fyrir landit, Grag. ii. 239; Asgrimr setti spjots-odd fyrir brjost jarli, ok bað hann reiða föður-gjöld, Landn. 216; ef hann reiðir eigi biskupi reiðu eða prest-reiðu, N. G. L. i. 13.

reiða, u, f. implements, an outfit; kveðja matar ok allrar reiðu er hann skal hasa á þingi, Grág. i. 133, ii. 54, 55; hasi hann þá reiðu með sér, er barn megi skira, K. þ. K. 6; Eyjarskeggjar sengu skipverjum þá reiðu sem þeir þurftu at hafa til brautferðar, Post. 656 C. 23; var svá hörð reiðan þeirra, at ekki var at eta nema börkr af viði ok safi, Fms. viii. 32; vis.in ok reiðan, 440, v.1; skip-r., berserkja-r., Hornklofi: allit., róð ok reiðu, rudder and rigging, of a ship; hence, rá ok reiði, 2. attendance, service; vist ok öll reida, Edda to; Fms. ix. 36. vinna e-m reiðu, to serve, attend, Blas. 54; hón reis upp ór rekkju ok vann at nekkverju til reiðu sér, Bs. i. 353; hann lá þrjár nætr í sárum, ok fékk alla reiðu (= þjónustu), ok andaðisk, Sturl. i. 140. þá hefir prestr fyrir-farit reiðu sinni þá tólf mánaðr, N.G.L. i. 135; krefja reiðu biskups, 7, 13 (prest-reiða). 4. the phrase, til reiou, ready on band; konungr let bat begar til reiðu, the king gave it (paid it, bad it ready) at once, Fms. i. 98, Stj. 131; beir sögðu at þat var allt til reiðu með þeim sem hón þurfti at hafa, Fms. x. 103. sú (kona) er hann hefir engar reiður við áttar, Grág. i. 332. phrase, henda reidur a e-u, to notice, beed; jarl spurdi hvert hann færi þaðan, þeir kváðusk eigi re ður hafa á hent, Nj. 133, Fms. iii. 530; það er ekki að henda reiður á því, 'tis untrustwortby, mere gossip. reiou-buinn, part. [Dan. redebon], ready, ready-made, prepared, Karl. 229, Nj. 220, Th. 17, Bs. ii. 15, Mar. reiou-gipt, f. payment, D. N. reiou-liga, adv. readily; luka reioiliga, to pay promptly, Dipl. iii. 11. reiðu-ligr, mod. reiði-ligr, adj. bonest, safe, of a payer. maor, m. the steward on board a ship, N. G. L. i. 335; the master of a feast, Hom. (St.) John ii. 5. reiou-penningar, m. pl. ready money, N.G.L. ii, D.N. passim. reiðu-stóll, m. a 'ready-chair,' easy-

chair (?), Fms. v. 234, 332, 1sl. ii. 418, Bs. i. 506.

reiðask, d. qs. vreiðask, [Dan-Swed. wredes], to be wrath, angry, absol. or with dat.; reiðask e-u or e-m, þá reiddisk Höskuldr, ok var fátt um með þeim bræðrum nökkura hríð. Nj. 2; reiddisk Gunnarr þó fyrir yðra hönd, ok þykkir hann skapgöðr, 68, Ö. H. 167: r. við e-t, Eg. 51, Grág. ii. 146, 147; ef maðr er við þat reiðandi, Sks. 625: r. e-u, Fms. i. 59; konungr reiddisk orðum hennar, vi. 4; r. e-m, fyrir þat reiddusk heiðingar Friðreki biskupi, 268; at eigi reiðisk þú oss. 623. 33.

reið-fara, -fari, adj.; in the phrase, verða vel r., to bave a good

reid-fara, -fari, adj.; in the phrase, verda vel r., to bave a good voyage on the sea, Bs. i. 160, 411, Ld. 8, 18, 160, Eb. 32, 114, Gullp. 5, Fms. vi. 201, 298, Fb. i. 526, ii. 142, passim.
reid-gata, u, f. a riding-way, bridle-path, Eg. 742, Sturl. i. 66, Vm.

reiðar- 156, Dipl. iii. 10, D. I. i. 577.

Reiö-gotar, m. pl., older form Hreið-gotar, as seen from the allitera- COMPDS: reiðskjóta-maðr, m. a groom, Fms. ix. 354. tions in Vpm. 12; [A. S. Hrév-gotnan]:—the name of an ancient people. Reiogota-land, the land of the R., Fas. i. 366, Fms. i. 116. reiö-góör, adj. good for riding, Fbr. 25 new Ed. reio-hestr, m. a riding-borse, Bs. i. 138, Nj. 81; opp. to a pack-horse. reiði, n., prop. 'implements,' the rigging of a ship; nú fyrnisk skip, förlask reiði (reiðir Ed.), Gbl. 77; knörr með rá ok reiði, Bs. i. 411; enda skal hann fá húsrúm til reiðis þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 71; gjald fyrir róðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur, Fms. viii. 173; þeir tóku frá reiðin öll frá skipunum, xi. 142. 2. barness; góðir hestar með enu bezta reiði, Fms. xi. 193; hestr með öllu reiði, Edda 38; söðul-reiði, O. H. 15. reiði, a, m. tackle, rigging, all that belongs to a ship; bjarga skipi ok reiða, Gbl. 371; skip, reiða ok árar, O. H. 103; langskip með reiða öllum, Eg. 35; allr var reiði vandaðr mjök með skipinu, 68; róðrarskútu ok þar með reiða allan, svá tjöld ok vistir, 76; setja upp skip beirra edr bua um reida beirra, Ld. 82; reida-fang, -kaup, purchase of rigging, N.G.L. i. 197, 199, Jb. 387. 2. the barness of a horse, Fms. v. 41, Grág. ii. 262, Eg. 547, 579, Edda 38: mod. the crupper of a saddle. COMPDS: reion-laust, adj. without rigging, Fms. vii. 180, viii. 146, Orkn. 228: without a crupper. reiða-spell, n. damage to the rigging, Jb. 397 C. REIDI, f., prop. vreidi, which form is preserved in the allit. phrase, vin, val-, (v)reiði, Akv. 2, and ruæiði in N. G. L. i. 352; [Engl. wratb; Swed.-Dan. vrede :- wrath, anger, Edda 110; mark reidi sinnar, Fms. vii. 195; biðja af sér reiði, Ó. H. 169; reiðin lítr eigi hit sanna, Fbr. 85 new Ed.; æði eðr reiði, Fms. i. 15; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 172; águrliga reiði, Sks. 227; reiði-þoka, Hom. 19; skal sá í brottu verða ok hafa þó reiði mína, my displeasure, Nj. 68, and passim. COMPDS: reiði-hugr, m. wrath, anger, Fms. ii. 41. reiði-lauss, adj. without reiði-liga, adv. frowningly, Barl. 53, and reiðianger (sine ira), Rb. ligr, adj., Fms. iv. 161, Mar. reiði-mál, n. pl. angry language, matter of strife; göra e-t at reiðimálum, Fs. 20; Ingimundi þótti þetta reiðimál, spiteful language, Fs. 189; var þat meirr r. en sannindi, Hkr. reioi-sproti, a, m. a rod of anger, Stj. 382, Pass. 48. 16. reiði-verk, n. an angry, offended look, Bs. i. 774, Fb. iii. 449. reiði-verk, n. a deed done in anger, Sól. 26. reiði-yrði, n. = reiðimál, Sks. 795. reiði-þokki, a, m. displeasure, Fb. iii. 403. roidi-duna, u, f. thunder, N. G. L. i. 342. reiði-gangr, n. = reiðiskjálf; allt er á reiðigangi, Skíða R. 76. reiði-gögn, n. (=reiðugögn), furniture, Edda ii. 260. reiði-hestr, m. = reiðhestr, MS. 4. 53. reiði-leysi, n., qs. reiðu-leysi; in the phrase, í reiðileysi, unbeeded. reiðing, f. a carrying or bringing abroad, Grág. ii. 148: uproar, wild confusion, var þá í reiðingu mikilli, Sturl. iii. 188, Mork. 40. reiðingr, m. barness, in mod. usage only of a pack-horse, Nj. 158, Landn. 94, Lv. 59, Fms. vi. 390, Bs. i. 138. reidinn, adj. prone to anger, bot-tempered, Eg. 187. reiðir, m. a discharger, payer, Lex. Poët. reioi-skjálf, n., prop. a 'rocking-sbelf,' rocking-chair (?), (Dan. gynge); only used in the phrase, vera a reidiskjalfi, to be quaking and shaking. reioi-tyr, m. the god of the wain = Thor, Haustl. reiði-þruma, u, f. = reiðarþruma, Sks. 52 new Ed., Barl. 172. reið-klæði (mod. reið-föt), n. pl. riding-clothes, Fb. i. 359. reið-lyndi, n. anger, Art. 69. reið-lyndr, adj. bot-tempered, El. 23. reið-maðr, m. a borseman; góði r., a good borseman.

BEIDR, reid, reitt, adj., compar. reidari, reidastr, originally vreidr, which form remains in the allit. poët. phrase, vega vreior, Fm. 7, 17, 30, Sdm. 27, Ls. 15, 18, 27; [A.S. wrad; Engl. wratb; Dan.-Swed. vred; derived from vríða, prop: meaning a-wry, contorted, which sense however is lost, and the word is only used in the metaph. sense]: -wrathful, angry, offended; þá mælti þórr, gangi nú til einhverr ok fáisk við mik, nú em ek reiðr, Edda 33, O. H. 16; reiðr var þá Vingþórr er hann vaknaði, þkv. 1; Gunnarr var reiðr mjök, Nj. 68; í reiðum hug, Fms. vi. 4, and passim; fok-r., bal-r., u-reidr: reidr e-m, angry with one; hann var r. Einari, Eg. 694; konungr varð þessu mjök reiðr, Fms. i. 12: r. við e-t, id.; hann varð við þat reiðr mjök, Íb. 10.

reior, adj. [rioa], passable on borseback, of a ford, river; var bar reitt at fjörum en eigi at flódum, Sturl. iii. 33, v.l.; ó-reiðr, impassable on borseback; görði ána úreiða, Bs. i. 138; hón var óreið, 54, Nj. 63: of weather, fit for travelling, had er ekki reitt veor; óreitt fyrir

reior, adj. ready, clear; allr herr gékk reior (thus, not = vreior) at Rögnis skeidi, all the bost went 'ready,' straight towards the sea, Bragi; kömr hann eigi til skips åðr en reiðr (sic) sé rudd, before the ship is made ready for sea (?), N. G. L. i. 335: the word is rare in old writers; mod., hafa e-ð á reiðum höndum, to bave ready at band.

reið-skapr, m. readiness, N.G.L. ii. 2. mod. barness. reiö-skjóti, a, m., reiö-skjótr, m., Bs. i. 743:—prop. a 'vebicle,' but only used of a borse, a riding-borse, Grag. i. 328, Gpl. 77, 117, N. G. L. i. 145, Eg. 246, 460, Fms. ii. 270, ix. 348, xi. 33, O. H. 15, 62, 170. Karl. 113.

reiðskjótsskipti, n. a changing borses, N.G. L. i. 145, Gbl. 118.

reidsla, u, f. discharge, payment; reidslu hluti, a part of the payment, reiðslu-maðr, m. a Ám. 22:—a balance, steelyard, see reizla. steward, Bs. i. 472.

reið-sleði, a, m. a carriage-sledge, 655 xxviii. 3, Stj. 626.

reið-stóll, m. = reiðustóll, Sturl. ii. 19.

reio-tygi, n. 'riding-gear,' saddle-barness.

reiðu-liga, adv. with wrath, frowningly, Fms. i. 75, ii. 34, Sks. 229. reiðu-ligr, adj. looking wrathful, Nj. 83, Fms. vi. 122, passim.

reidull, adj. bot-tempered, 655 xxvii. 11.

reið-ver, n. a saddle-cloth, cloak.

REIFA, o, prop. to swaddle; r. barn, passim in mod. usage. to enrich, present with; reifa e-n e-u, to bestow upon one; t. e-n raudum hringum, Akv. 39; r. e-n gulli, Am. 13, Gkv. 2. 1; höppum reifor, enriched with bliss, Pd. 15; mjök eru reifdir (not röyfdir?) rogbirtingar, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse); en er porgerðr fór heim, reifði Egill hana góðum gjöfum, Eg. 644; ek skal reifa þik gjöfum, Fas. ii. 508, Al. 161; 2. to gladden, konungr var reiför mörgum gjöfum, Jómsv. S. 5. cheer; örnu reifir Óláfr, Edda (in a verse), Fms. xi. 187 (in a verse); hann (Christ) reifði fjölda lýðs af tvennum fiskum, Leiðarv. 27: refiex. to be gladdened, cheered, Fagrsk. 4 (or perh. hreyfdisk). 3. the phrase, reifa illu, to come to a bad end, to end ill; sagdi þat illu r. mundu, it would end ill, Valla L. 214; ok beim hefdi at illu reift, Fms. xi. 294; mun hér hetta silu r., Boll. 336; hat mun eigi göðu r., Grett. 153; ok varir mik at hér reisi silu ef hú serr, Krók. 55.

B. [Prob. a different word], prop. to rip up, disclose; hvárt þetta skal fyrst fara í hljóði, ok reifa þetta fyrir nokkurum vitrum mönnum, Fms. iv. 79; at r. engan hlut eðr kvittu í konungs-höll, v. 320. as a law term; in the phrase, reifa mál, to sum up a case, similar to the custom of Engl. courts of the present day; bá varð engi til at r. málit, fyrr en borbjörn, hann settisk í dóminn ok reifði málit, Bs. i. 17; var farit at öllum málum sem á þinga-dómum, vóru þar kviðir bornir, reifd mál ok dæmd, Eb. 280; þá stóð sá upp er sökin hafði yfir höfði verit fram sögð ok reifði málit, Nj. 243, Grág. passim. In the old Icel. court each party (plaintiff and defendant) nominated a member of the court to sum up his case, and such delegated persons were called reifingar-menn, Grág. Þingsk þ. ch. 21; hence reifa mál bæði til sóknar ok til varnar, Grág. i. 79; svá skal sú mæla er sókn reifði, ... svá skal sá mæla er vörn reifði, 71; sókn skal fyrr reifa hvers máls en vörn, 65.

REIFAR, f. pl. swaddling-clothes; vefja, binda reifum, Hom. 36, Bs. ii. 170, Mar., Lil. 35, 42, passim. compos: reifa-barn, n. an infant in swaddling-clothes; kona hans rakaði ljá eptir honum ok bar r. á baki reifa-lindi, a, m. a swaddling-string, Karl. sér, Bs. i. 666, Al. 14. reifa-strangi, a, m. the 'swaddling-roll' of an infant. 547.

reifing, f. a summing-up; sum mál dæmd sum búin til reifingar, Band. 6; um reifing, Grág. i. 63. reifingar-maðr, m. the person who sums up (see reifa), Grág. i. 63, Nj. 243.

reifir, m. a giver, belper, Lex. Poët.

Reifnir, m. the name of a sea-king, Lex. Poët. reifr, adj. glad, cheerful; gladr ok reifr, Hm. 14; heima gladr ok við gesti reifr, 102; er Guðmundr reifr við þá ok veitir þeim stórmannliga, Ísl. ii. 388; reifr gékk herr und hlífar, Edda (in a verse); bjór-r., cheerful from wine, Ls. 18; hug-r., josful of beart, Hallfred; böð-r., gunn-r., her-r., hjaldr-r., 'war-glad,' Lex. Poët., a standing epithet of a warrior, which reminds of Tacitus' Germani, laeta bello gens.'

reigingr, m. stiffness. reigings-ligr, adj. stiff, puffed up.

REIGJASK, d, the vellums always spell with i, not ey, and Eb. 117 new Ed. note 6 is a misprint; [rigr and reigjask point to a lost strong verb, riga, reig]:-to throw the body back, with the notion of stiffness and haughtiness; reigðisk hann við ok lét útrúliga, Eb. 320; reigðisk (thus the vellum) næsta brúðr í móti, þryml. 50; hón reigðisk við honum ok mælti, Fas. ii. 131; ok svá sem á leið þeirra tal, þá reigðusk æ því meir við liðs-menn, Fms. viii. 158; þórdís reigðisk (ræiddisk Ed. wrongly) nokkut svá við honum, ok skaut öxl við þormóði, Fb. ii. 153; reygdisk, Fbr. 38 new Ed., a paper MS., is an error.

reigea, ad, an iterat. to walk stiffly and baughtily. REIK, f. the parting of the bair; hvirfil, hnakka, enni, reik, vanga, Edda ii. 430; har hans var öðru-megin reikar bleikt en öðru-megin rautt, O. H. L. 34, Fs. i. 212, Fas. iii. 392; hnakka eða reikar, 500; Gyrðr kembir nú gula reik með gyltum kambi, Safn i. 33: poët., reikar eik, the oak of the reik, i. e. the bair, Edda 217; and reikar rufr, the rye of the reik, i. e. the crop of the bead, the bair, Gisl.; reikar-tún = the bead, Lex. Poët.

reik, n. [Scot. raik], a strolling, wandering; vera a reiki: wavering, þar var helzt reik á ráðinu, hvárt ek munda af ráða, Fas. ii. 335; ráð hans er á reiki, is unsettled. 2. the phrase, vera vel, illa til reika, to be in a good, bad condition; hann er illa til reika (reikar?), of a person wet, begrimed with dirt, or the like; bo ek væri vel til reika, Fas. ii. 395; ok sem hann hafði drukkit, var hann miklu betr til reika en áðr, Bs. i. 258; fagrliga klæddr ok vel til reika, fine-elad and in good trim,

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REIKA, 28, to wander, take a walk; prandr reikadi eptir fjörunni, Pbold, Sturl. ii. 139; heljar reip, Sól. 27; festa reipin upp a hestana, Eb. Fms. ii. 93; Björn reikaði framm með sjónum, Ld. 6; Gautr reikaði á gólfinu, Fær. 243; konungr reikar ofan til strandar, Fas. iii. 456; eptir máltiðina dagliga reikaði hann fyrst, Bs. i. 848. 2. to swagger; rasa eðr reika, Lil. 92; ok reikaði hans hugr mjök, Fms. viii. 12: to totter on one's legs, ba reikadi þórir á fotunum, vii. 12; meir reikandi en gangandi, Mar.; reikar á fótum, Band. 8, Bs. i. 338, Lv. 81; reikendr, part. pl. the wanderers, i. e. the planets (πλάνητες), Rb. (1812) 4.

reikall or reikull, adj. wandering, unsettled: a nickname, Gullb. reikan, f. a strolling, wandering; r. hugrenningar, a wandering of the mind, Greg. 61; sumar foru úr borginni til reikanar, some went out of the town for a walk, Hom. (St.) COMPDS: reikanar-maor, m. a landlouper, Rb. 274, Isl. ii. 243, Sturl. ii. 149. reikanar-samr, 2dj. wandering, Sturl. iii. 199.

reikan-ligr, adj. wandering, Mar.

roikna, að; this word occurs in writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, but scarcely earlier, for in Hdl. 44 reikna is an error for rekja, q. v.; [A. S. recnan; Engl. reckon; Germ. rechnen; Dan. regne]:-to count, calculate; hann reiknaði sik hundraðfaldan ávöxt hafa fengit á því sama ári, Stj. 162; 'perfecta fortitudo' hvat er reikna má algörvan styrkleik, Fb. ii. 534; adrir sex beir er Styrmir reiknar i sinni bok, 68; item hefir gefisk, síðan biskup Michel reiknaði, eitt hundrað vaðmála, 22; reiknaði hón jörð eiga geldfjár-rekstr, Dipl. v. 7; biskupinn reiknaði Koðrún í banni...var sú sök hans reiknuð, at...reiknaði hann at þat væri mikit góz at þeir höfðu eytt, Bs. i. 830; þegar tók hann þá eptir at reikna framferði manna, 840; reikna e-t við sik, to make up an account of, II. reflex., láta reiknask eignir klaustranna, to keep an 784. account of the glebes, H. E. i. 476; reiknudusk beir ba vid um frændsemi, they reckoned up their relationship, Fms. ii. 19; beir reiknudusk viðr um kærlig ok bróðurlig viðskipti biskupanna sinna forverara, Dipl. ii. 11, passim; reiknaðisk portio ecclesiae þrjú hundruð, was reckoned, amounted to three hundred, Vm. 19; reiknadisk í fatabúri rósir þrettán ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4; Þorlákr reiknask eilíslega milli þeirra biskupa, sem . . ., Bs. i. 280, Fs. 121.

reiknan, f. a reckoning, N.G.L. ii. 429.

reikning, f. calculation, Stj. 150, 151.

roikningr, m. a reckoning, account, Fms. xi. 441 (v. l.), Dipl. ii. 12, iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 137, 140, Rb. 196, Ann. 1348, Bs. i. 910, Skíða R. 38; reiknings bref, a bill of account, Dipl. iii. 4; reiknings brestr, a deficit, ii. 2. arithmetic, passim in mod. usage; reiknings-bók, -fizði, -list. reiknings-skapr, m. a reckoning, account, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 35.

reik-stjörnur, f. pl. the planets, (mod.)

reikuo, f. (?); only in the phrase, færa e-n i reikuo, to bandle roughly, of a mob or crowd, Fms. vi. 203, Rd. 306, Fs. 150, Bárð. 43 new Ed. REIM, f., pl. reimar, [Germ. rieme], a lash, thong, Bjarn. 19 (of a

garter = hosnareim). reima, ab, to string, fasten on a thong. II. [a different word, see reimt]. mun af reimask meir en eina nott, the baunting, the ghost, will leave off for more than one night, Grett. 82 new Ed.

reimir, m. a 'thong,' poët. a snake, Edda (Gl.)

reim-leikr (-leiki), m. the being baunted by gbosts; eptir betta görðusk reimleikar miklir, Eb. 270; reimleikar ok aptrgöngur, 278, 280, Fms. iv. 27, Bs. i. 598, Grett. 113, 140, 142.

REIMT, n. adj. [the root or origin of this word and its derivatives is not known, perh. qs. vreimr, akin to Dan. vrimmel = a swarm]:baunted; in the phrase, par er reimt, a place is baunted by gbosts; par var reimt mjök, Grett. 110; þótti þar reimt jafnan síðan, Fs. 59; reimt þykir þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Ísl. ii. 115; þar þótti mönnum reimt mjök sakir trolla-gangs, Grett. 140, Fas. ii. 115; ok þótti þar reimt fyrir er Sigrslugan var á lopti, Fms. viii. 374, v.l.

reimuor, m. a aπ. λεγ.; r. Jötun-heima, the baunter of Giant-land = a giant, Haustl.

reimun, f. winding. reimunar-kefli, n. a winding-stick to wind thread on (as a clew), Krók. 41 C.

BEIN, f., dat. reinu, e. g. mark-reinu, kaup-reinu, Ghl. 460, 485; sefreinu, Lex. Poët.; pl. reinar; [Scot. rins]:—a strip of land, freq. in mod. usage; mark-rein, skógar-rein (q.v.), a strip of woodland; kaup-rein, a market-place: poët., ragna rein, the heavenly strip, i. e. the rainbow, Hd.; ged-rein, the mind's strip, i. e. the breast; svana flug-rein, swan's pinionstrip, i. e. the sky, Harms. 44: in circumlocutions, baug-rein, rein steina, = a woman, Lex. Poët. /

BEINI, a, m., qs. vreini, [A.S. wræne; Swed. vrensk-best = a stallion; cp. Swed. vrenska, Dan. vrinske, = to neigh]: - a stallion; reini mun ek þér þykkja...þótt þú hafir reina rödd, Hkv. Hjörv. 20, 21; wilda ek at Steingerör væri gömul jalda í stóði, en ek reini, Kormak; the word is else obsolete, see Bugge 407 note.

REIP, n., mod. reipi, [Goth. raip; A.S. rap; Engl. rope; Scot. raip; O. H. G. reif; Dan. reb; Swed. rep]:-a rope, Fms. iv. 335, Grag. ii. 361; hann sleit i sundr reipin, Edda 26; lata reip a hals hverjum þeirra, 623. 33; fyrir hví gáfut ér oss eigi eins reips jörð, Stj. 361; þat er gyrði töng eða reipi, N. G. L. i. 349; reips hald, a rope's

180; göra upp reipi, to tie up a rope; ólar-reip, band-reip, hrosshárs-2. of a ship's tackle; drifa til reipa, Fms. vii. (in a verse); reip. reipa reiði, rigging, tackling, vi. 308: compds, drag-reip, hjálp-r., kjal-r., skaut-r., þrá-r., q. v.:-the phrase, við raman reip at draga, from the game of two persons pulling a rope, Nj. 10, Fms. ii. 107, Fs. 75. reipaknútr, m. a kind of cross-knot.

reipa, ad, to fasten with a rope: naut., var reipat tréit à skipinu, the mast was rigged, Fms. ix. 480, v. l. 2. reflex., ef þú reipask við at fara, if thou refuse to go, Fms. xi. 113. II. in Dan. rebe, to rope' a field, to measure land with a rope.

reipari, a. m. a rope-maker, N. G. L. ii. 204. reip-rennandi, part. 'rope-running;' in the phrase, lesa, kunna e-ð r., to read or know by beart without a knot, i.e. fluently.

REISA, t, a causal to risa; pret. reisoi or raispi is freq. in the older Runic stones, see Rafn; [Goth. raisjan; Engl. raise, etc.]:-to raise; takit nú ok reisit viðuna, Fms. vii. 310; þá lét hann reisa viðuna ok draga seglit, O. H. 170; r. mostong, Fs. 54; r. af dauda, Rb. 82:-reisa e-n upp, to raise up, Fms. i. 10; hann reisti hann upp ok kyssti, 148; r. upp af dauda, to raise up from the dead, 623. 22 (upp-risa, resurrection): to raise up, put up, Fms. x. 411; reisti hann upp (restored) log i landinu, xi. 296; upp mun Gud r. spamann mikinn, 655 xiii. B. 4:-r. dyr, to spring a deer, a hunting term, Ghl. 447: r. net, to lay a net, of a birdnet, Barl. 55. 2. to raise, erect, build, of ships and houses; Olafr enn Helgi reisti kaupstadinn, O. H. (pref.); reisa bæ, Ld. 96, Fs. 19; r. kirkju, O. H. L. 23, Bs. i. 20, MS. 63. 14; r. hof, Gullb. 55; r. stein, to raise a stone, set up a monument, is a standing phrase on the Runic stones,-N. M. raisþi, or lét raisa stain þansi, Baut.; er þeir höfðu reistan laup kirkjunnar, Fins. ii. 234: r. skip, lét hann reisa skip inn undir Hladhömrum... porbergr var höluðsmiðr at reisa, 217, 218; lét Ólafr konungr r. langskip mikit á Eyrunum við ána Níð, 50; um vetrinn reisti Þórðr ferju niðr við Miðfjarðar-ós, þórð. 10 new Ed.: r. upp hús . . . , to restore, Ó. H. 37. 3. to raise, start, begin; hvernok r. skal frå upphafi pessa ráda-görð, Ó. H. 32; reisa úfrið, to raise a rebellion, make a rising, Fins. i. 84; r. ferð, to start on a journey, ix. 344; reisa bú or búnað, to set up a bousebold, Sturl. iii. 166, Bb. 2. 19; þau vóru með freku reist, tbey were roused, startled by violence, Sturl. i. 105; þeim málum, er Haraldr hafði með freku reist, Fms. x. 409. 4. the phrase, reisa rönd við e-m, to raise the shield against, to withstand, Eg. 587, Al. 7, Fms. xi. 318 (in a verse). oneself; hon (the river) reisisk á þá leið, Stj. 69; þá reistisk hann upp, Fas. i. 346; þann er upp vildi reisask á móti honum, Sks. 681; r. móti konungi, to rebel, H. E. i. 469 (upp-reist = uprising, rebellion); reistisk hann þá upp ór rekkjunni, MS. 4. 12.

roisa, u, f. [from the Germ. reise], a journey; this word, which is very rare in mod. usage (fero and for are the vernacular words), appears at the end of the 15th century, Bs. i. 900 (Laur. S. the second recension); var svá hörð reisan þeirra, Fms. viii. 32 (v. l., an error for reiðan, in a vellum of the latter part of the 15th century, but shewing that the transcriber knew the German word); in Norway it occurs in a deed of 1344: in mod. usage Icel. say ferða-reisa, vera á ferða-reisu:-- í þrjár reisur, thrice, Bs. ii. 474. roisu-moor, adj. journey-weary, Jon porl.

reisa, t, [Germ. reisen], to travel, (mod.)

reisa, adj. indecl., of cattle so starved or old that they cannot rise, but must be lifted up, reisa af hor.

reisi-fjöl and reisi-súð, f. a wainscotted roof.

reist, f. rising; in upp-reist, mot-r., vio-r.

REISTA, t, qs. vreista, [Engl. wrest; Dan. wriste], to wrest, wring, bend; var skipit svá reist ok hrist, at í sundr brotnuðu brandarnir, Fms. viii. 247; lagðisk litt sverðit, en síðan reisti hann þat í glugg einum, i. e. the sword was soft and he bent it straight in a window, Fas. ii. 465.

reisting, f. a bending, twisting, Fas. ii. 465.

reistr, m., gen. reistar, qs. vreistr, [cp. Engl. wrist], a twist; jardar reistr, tbe 'earth-twist,' 'earth's curl,' poët. a serpent, Bragi, see Bugge in Philol. Tidskr.:—2 nickname, Landn., whence the local names, Reistar-á, Reistar-gnúpr, Landn., map of Icel.

reisuligr, adj. bigb, stately; r. bær, Sturl. iii. 166, Háv. 58, Hrafn. 22. REITA, t, qs. vreita, [akin to rita; Germ. reissen, reizen; Swed. reta]: -to scratch, prop. to irritate, stir up, excite one's anger, Fs. 46; reita forlögin, Al. 55; reita þinn skapara, N.G.L. ii. 416; r. Guðs reiði, Stj. 54, 449; r. hug e-s, Barl. 96, 114; hví hefir þú reitta Philisteos í mót oss, Stj. 414: to charm, sú er mik reitir, Gísl. (in a verse). reflex. reitask or rætask; reitisk á um e-t, to be stirred up; mun á bardaga reitask, will there be a fight? Fms. x. 392; reittisk á um tal ok kossa, iii. 144; reittisk þá á um vist hans, then he was well seen there, vii. 112; bá reittisk ekki af (á) um talit, the conversation dropped, Glúm. 336; mun þá skjótt á rætask um gleði manna, Fms. vii. 119; þat tal þótti Agli gott ok rættisk af vel, Eg. 686; mál-reitinn.

reiting, f. irritation, offence, Pr. 452: anger, Mar.

reitinn, adj. irritating, offensive, Lex. Poet.

REITB, m., qs. vreitr, acc. pl. reitu, Grag. i. 65, but usually reita;

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[from rita or rita; Swed. vret]:-a square, a space marked out, a place Prekit margra manna sneypu ok svivirðinga, Fbr. 30; en áttu at reba sketched out, used of a bed in a garden, a square on a chessboard, and the like; gör þú með blóðrefli sverðsins níu reita umhverfis húðina, Mar.; þrír reitar fets breiðir, út frá reitum skulu vera stengr fjórar, Korm. 86; níu reita rístr þrándr alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 184: þeir skulu rísta reitu tvá, Grág. i. 65; svá hit sama vóru ok reitir níu á tasibordinu, at annarr hverr var gyllr, enn annarr þaktr af hvítu silfri, Karl. 486; satt er beim lid allt er i sjód kemr, en a reitum reitt, Gsp.; heima-menn eigu skála yztir ok reit á möl, of a place for drying fish, Vm 88; þess-háttar sjóreita kalla þeir m.ö, Bs. ii. 145; göra reit, N.G.L. i. 241 (for sowing); næpna-reitr, q.v.; Guds barna reitr, cp. Germ. Gottes-acker = a church-yard.

reitur, f. pl. scourings, scrapings; eiga dálitlar reitur, of a poor man's

property; fjár-reitur.

reizla, u, f. = reiðsla, weigbing; fá þú mann til at sjá reizlur, Ö. H. 154; um reizlur, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 169; reizlu-maðr, see reiðsla. a steelyard; lát fram reizluna, Ld. 30, passim in mod. usage.

rek, n., qs. vrek, [Engl. wreck and wretch; early Dan. wrac, wrag; Swed. wrak; quae cognominantur lingua Danica wrec, Dipl. Arna-Magn. Thork. i. 31:- jetsum, a thing drifted ashore; rek þau öll er rekr í almenninga, þá á konungr, N. G. L. ii. 165; haf-rek, vág-rek, q. v. metaph. a prosecution; mundu m.kiir eptirmáls-menn ok mikil rek at gör,

Njard. 372. BEKA, pres. rek, rekr; pret. rak, rakt (mod. rakst), rak, plur. ráku; subj. ræki; imper. rek, rektú; part. rekinn; originally vreka; [Ulf. wrikan = διώκειν, ga-wrikan = ἐκδικείν; A.S. and Hel. wrecan; Engl. wreak; O. H. G. recban; Germ. rächen; Dan. vrage; Swed. vräka; Lat. urgere]:-to drive; reka hross, fé, svin, naut, to drive borses, cattle, Eg. 593, Fbr. 30, Nj. 118, 119, 264, Grág. ii. 327, 332, Gísl. 20, Fms. x. 269, 421, Lv. 47, Glum. 342; reka burt, to expel, drive away, Fms. i. 70, x. 264; reka or (af) landi, to drive into exile, Nj. 5, Eg 417; reka af höndum, to drive off one's bands, drive away, Fms. vii. 27; rekinn frá Guði, Grág. ii. 167; reka djöfla frá óðum mönnum, Mar.; reka flótta, to pursue a flying bost, Eg. 200, Hkr. i. 238. 2. to compel; at því sem hlutr rak þá til, in turns, as the lot drove them to do, 625, 84; segir hver nauðsyn hann rekr til, Fms. x. 265; er veg t víg þau er yðr rekr lítið til, 3. with prepp.; reka aptr, to drive back, repel, Ld 112; reka aptr kaup sin, to recall, make void, Nj. 31: to refute, N G. L. i. 240:reka fyrir, to expel. cp. Germ. ver-treiben, hann görði frið fyrir norðan fjall, ok rak fyrir v kinga, Ver. 45; þá vóru villumenn fyrir reknir, 54; fyrir reka argan godvarg, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse):—reka út, to expel. to perform business or the like; reka hernad, to wage war, Fms. i. 105, xi. 91; reka eyrendi, Ld. 92; þat er lítið starf at reka þetta erendi, Eg. 408; reka sýslu, to transact business, Grág. ii. 332; reka hjúskap, to live in wedlock, H. E. i. 450. III. to thrust, throw, push violently; hann rak hann niðr mikit fall, Fms. i. 83; rak hann útbyrðis, Eg. 221; rak hann at höfði í soðketilinn, Nj. 248; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunni ok rak i fang henni, 176: of a weapon, to run, hann rekr atgeirinn i gegnum hann, be ran it through his body, 115, 119, 264; hann rak & honum tálgu-kníf, stabbed bim, Band. 14: reka fót undan e-m, to back the foot clean off, Sturl. iii. 6. 2. reka aptr hurð, dyrr. to bolt, bar, Eg. 749, Fms. ix. 518; þeir ráku þegar aptr stöpulinn, viii. 247; hón rak las fyrir kistuna, Grett. 150; reka hendr e-s a bak aptr, to tie one's bands to the back, pinion, Fms. xi. 146. IV. various phrases: reka auga, skygnur á e-t, to cast one's eyes upon, see by chance, bit with the eye, Ld. 154; svá langt at hann mátti hvergi auga yfir reka, so far that be could not reach it with his eyes, Fms. xi. 6; reka minni til, to remember, vi. 256, vii. 35 (of some never-to-be-forgotten thing); reka fréttir um e-t, to enquire in/o, i. 73; reka sparmæli við e-n, Grett. 74; reka ættar-tölur (better rekja), Landn. 168, v. l.; reka upp hljóð, skræk, to lift up the voice, scream aloud; these phrases seem to belong to a different root, cp. the remarks s. v. rekja and rettr. V. to beat iron. metal; reka járn, Grett. 129 A (=drepa járn); reka nagla, hæl, saum, to drive a nail, a peg (rek-saumr); selrinn gékk þá niðr við sem hann ræki VI. impers. to be drifted, tossed; skipit rak inn á hæl, Eb. 272. sundit, Fms. x. 136; skipit rak í haf út, Sæm. 33; rak þangat skipit, Eg. 600; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit, Nj. 108:—to be drifted asbore, viðuna rak víða um Eyjar, hornstafina rak í þá ey er Stafey heitir síðan, Ld. 326; ef þar rekr fiska, fugla eðr sela, ef við rekr á fjöru...nú rekr hval, Grág. ii. 337; borð ný-rekit, Fs. 25; hann blótaði til þess at þar ræki tré sextugt, Gisl. 140; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, Eb. 292; fundu þeir í vík einni hvar upp var rekin kista Kveldúlfs, Eg. 129:-e-n rekr undan, to escape, Nj. 155:-of a tempest, bá rak á fyrir þeim hríð (acc.), a tempest arose, Fs. 108; rekr á storma, myrkr, hafvillur, þoku, to be overtaken by a storm....fog. VII. reflex. to be tossed, wander; ek hefi rekisk úti á skógum í allan vetr, Fms. ii. 59; görask at kaupmanni ok rekask landa í milli, 79; lítið er mér um at rekask milli kaupstaða á haustdegi, Ld. 312; ok ef Kjartan skal nú undan rekask (escape), 222; at hann rækisk eigi lengr af eignum sínum ok óðulum, Fms. ix. 443; hann bað yðr standa í mót ok rekask af höndum óaldar-flokka slíka, VIII. with gen, to wreak or take vengeance; per hafit fyrir e-n, to say one's prayers, O. H. (in a verse). Ó. H. 213.

harma sinna í Noregi, Fb. ii. 120; ok ef þér rekit eigi þessa réttar, þá munu þér engra skamma reka, Nj. 68; þér vilduð eigi eitt orð þola, er mæt var við yðr, svá at þér rækit eigi, Hom. 32; frændr vára, þá er réttar vilja reka, Eg. 458; mjök lögðu menn til orðs, er hann rak eigi þessa réttar, Ld. 250; átru vér þá Guðs réttar at reka, Ó. H. 205. part., þykki mér ok rekin ván, at ..., all bope past, that ..., Id. 2. rekinn = inlaid, mounted; öxi rekna, Ld. 288; hand-216. öxi sína ina reknu, Lv. 30; exi forna ok rekna, Sturl. ii. 220, Gullb. 3. a triple or complex circumlocution is called rekit; fyrst heita 20. kenningar (simple), annat tvíkennt (double), priðja rekit, þat er kenning at kalla 'flein-brag' orrostu, en þat er tvíkennt at kalla 'fleinbraks-fur' sverdit, en bá er rekit er lengra er, Edda 122; cp. rek-stefja.

reka, u, f., qs. vreka, [Engl. rake; Germ. rache], a shovel, spade, K. p. K. 38, Isl. ii. 193, Vm. 34, Dropl. 28: the saying, stikk mer i, kvað reka! Fms. vii. 115; myki-reka, fjós-reka.

rekald, n. a wreck, a thing drifted ashore, jetsum, Grag. i. 218, Glum. 393, Fs. 145; þótti Sæmundr hafa sent þeim íllt rekald, Fs. 31.

rekendr, f. pl. [A. S. racenta; O. H. G. rachinza], a chain, Fms. vi. 168, vii. 184; rekendum bundinn, 623, 12, 655 xiii. B. 3; þá féilu rekendirnar (sic) af Petro, 656 C. 11; járn-r., Fms. vii. 183, xi. 322, Sks. 416; gull-r., El.; munnlaug skal dóttir hafa nema rekendr sé gör (sic) á meðal, N. G. L. i. 283, cp. 211.

rek-hvalr, m. a whale drifted ashore, Grag. ii. 385, K. p. K. 112, K. A.

162, Jb. 335, Am. 36.

reki, a, m., originally vreki, [cp. Goth. wrakja; A.S. wraca; Engl. sea-wrack, etc.]:—jetsum, a thing drifted ashore, see rek above; hver maðr á reka fyrir landi sínu, viðar ok hvala ok sela, fiska ok fugla ok þara, Grág. ii. 352; kaupa reka af landi annars manns, 358, Fs. 174, 176, passim. In Icel., washed by the Polar stream and the Gulf stream, the right of jetsum in dead whales and drift-timber formed an important part of the public law; numerous passages in the Laws, Sagas, and Deeds bear witness to this, or relate to disputes about whales drifted ashore, e. g. Rd. ch. 8, Eb. ch. 57, Glum. ch. 37, Grett. ch. 14, Hav. ch. 3.
in compds: reka-gögn, 'wreck-gain,' returns from jetsum, Dipl. iii. 3; reka-hvalr, Grág. ii. 358, 366, 381; reka-bútr, -drumbr, -tré, -viðr, a drift-log, tree, Fb. i. 213, Hav. 40, K. p. K. 84, Bs. i. 674, Eg. 135, Grág. ii. 211; reka-partr, a sbare in a jetsum, Dipl. ii. 9; reka-mark. a landmark of a reki, Grag. ii. 355, Jb. 316, 321, 322; rek2-m2dr, a 'driftman, lord of the manor, owner of jetsum (as owner or putchaser), Grág. ii. 359, Jb. 317; reka-strönd, a 'wreck-strand,' where whales or trees are driven ashore, Ld. 96, K. p. K. 82, Js. 49; reka-búi, a neighbour or juror in a case of jetsum; ok skulu rekabúar virða hval, Grág. ii. 371; reka-fjara = reka-strönd, 3:7, Jb. 316; reka-bálkr and reka-þáttr, the section in law referring to jetsum, Grag. ii. 352, Jb. 313, sqq. per-ecution; var eigi svá mikill reki at görr um vígit sem ván mundi þykkja um svá görgan mann, Eb. 194; Eiðr var þá mjök gamlaðr, varð af því at þessu görr engi reki, Ld. 250; þeir görðu mikinn reka at þeim verkum er þar vóru gör, Fbr. 50 new Ed. III. in compds, as eyrend-reki, a messenger; land-reki, a king: -a driver, drover, in saudreki, hjarð-reki, naut-reki, lest-reki, q. v.

rekingr, m. [? Engl. reckling], an outcast, wretch; r. ok hugiauss, heita r., MS. 4. 20, 26.

rekinn, rekit, part., see reka IX.

REKJA, pres. rek; pret. rakði and rakti; subj. rekði, rekti; part. rakinn (older rakior); imper. rek, rektú; different from reka; [Ulf. uf-rakjan = ἐκτείνειν, ἐπισπαν; Engl. reach; Dan.-Swed. række, rocka; Germ. reichen; Gr. δ-ρέγω; Lat. rego; cp. also rakna, rettr, q.v.]: —to spread out, unfold, unwind, of cloth, a clew, thread, and the like, rekja, rekja sundr; hon rakti motrinn ok leit & um hrið. Ld. 202; hón þrífr upp motrinn ok rekr sundr, 192; syndi hón þorsteini marga dúka ok röktu í sundr, Grett. 160; þat var helzt gaman Helgu. at hón rekði skikkjuna Gunnlaugs-naut, ok horfði þar á löngum, lsl. ii. 274, 275; hann leiddi hann um eik ok rakti svá ór honum þarmana, Nj. 275; af skolu þau klæði rekja, unwrap the clothes, N. G. L. i. 339: -reflex. to unwind itself, en þráðrinn rakðisk af tvinna-hnoðanu, Hkr. iii. 117; röktusk svá á enda allir hans þarmar, Fb. i. 527; lát hendr þinar í tómi rekjask niðr fyrir þik, do stretch thy arms straight down, Sks. 293; rekjask or svefni, to arise from sleep, Am. 88: rekjask úr, to unwind itself, get disentangled, be set right; bad rekst ur bagindum hans. to discharge; ef þræll manns rekr til lausnar at leysa sik, þá skal eigi gefa honum frelsi fyrr en hann hafi hálf-goldit verð sitt, N.G.L.1. II. to trace; rekja spor, to track, trace; beir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; þeir röktu spor hans norðan, Landn. 179. Fs. 66: -rekja kyn, ættir, to trace a pedigree, O. H. (pref.), Hdl. 44; par skal rekja til bauga-tal, Grág. ii. 63; guðin rökðu til spådóma, at ..., Edda 18, Stj. 444, Mar.; litt rekjum ver drauma til flestra hluta, Nj. 178; rekja minui til, to recollect, remember, Fms. viii. 278; beir röktu fram sin visendi, Stj. 602; bad hann fram r. Guds lög, to expose, Fms. viii. 277; rakti hann fyrir þeim helgar ritningar, Hom. (St.); r. bænir sínar

rekja, u, f. [rakr], wet, rain, dew, as good for mowing; það er bezta Trehgð, f. a challenge; lög rengd, Grág. i. 31. rekja; slá í rekju.

rekki-latr, adj. upright, high-minded, Gisl. (in a verse).

REKKJA, u, f., gen. pl. rekkna, Edda 29, Róm. 195 (spelt rokna); also spelt reykja, Fms. v. 38, 183, 334, 339; or even rjukja in Art. :— a bed, Nj. 14, Eg. 24, 125, 765, Edda 9, Fær. 197, Fs. 5, 143, Fb. i. 43, COMPDS: rekkju-búnaðr, m. bed-furniture, Fms. iv. 318, passim. rekkju-félagi, a, m. a bed-fellow, Fms. iii. 199. golf, n. a bed-closet, porst. Stang. 55. rekkju-filr, adj. unruly in bed, rekkju-klæði, n. pl. bed-clothes, Eb. 256, Am. 100, Dipl. v. Rd. 241. rekkju-kons, u, f. a chamber-maid, Str. 21. rekkju-maðr, m. a person in bed, Lv. 98. rekkju-nautr, m. = rekkjufélagi. refill, m. a bed-curtain, Eb. 258. rekkju-skraut, n. bed-ornaments, rekkju-stokkr, m. the 'bed-edge,' Nj. 36, Fms. iii. 125, rekkju-sveinn, m. a chamber-boy, Str. 12, 21, Fb. iii. 375, Vigl. 33. rekkju-tjald, n. a 'bed-tent,' bed-curtain, Eb. 264. Karl. 295. rekkju-vaomál, n. 'bed-wadmal,' a bed-sbeet, Dropl. 20. rekkjuváð, f., mod. proncd. rekkjóð, a bed-sheet, Dipl. iii. 4.

rekkja, t, [rakkr], to strain, stretch out; uor rekkir kjöl, Ht.: metaph. II. [rekkja], to make a bed, Fas. i. to make proud, Lex. Poët. 249: to sleep in a bed, r. hja, to sleep with another in the same bed, Fms. vi. 121, vii. 166, xi. 52, Gisl. 99, Ld. 30; sam-r., id.

rekkjóð, f. (qs. rekkjuváð), a bed-sbeet.

BEKKB, m., dat. rekki, Hdl. 3; pl. rekkar; [akin to rakkr, q.v.]: prop. a straight, upright man, a franklin (?), a freq. word in poetry, see Lex. Poët. (Hkv. Hjörv. 18), but in prose only used in old law phrases: in the allit. law phrase, rekkr ok rygr, man and wife; pann mann skal leiða á rekks skaut ok rýgjar, N.G.L. i. 209; árbornum manni (a noble) fjóra aura, rekks þegni (a freebolder, franklin?) þrjá aura, en leysingja tvá aura; as also, höldr, árborinn maðr, rekks þegn, leysingi, N. G. L. i. 172, 173 (the rekkr stands therefore as the third in rank next to a freed man); rekkar þeir þóttusk er þeir ript höfðu, they felt themselves proud, Hm. 48; Halfs-rekkar, the champions of king H., Fas. ii. 25, Edda 107 (the etymology there given is a mere fancy).

reklingr, m. an outcast, Str. := riklingr, q. v. rekningr, m. an outcast; Cain var r. frá Guði, Ver. 6, Greg. 26, Hom. 38. 2. vagrancy; bera meyna á rekning, Ísl. ii. 23; see hrakningr, qs. rakningr.

rek-saumr, m. 'drive-nails,' large nails, such as are used in ships, Sks. 30, Fms. viii. 199, passim.

rek-spölr, m., better rak-spölr, q.v.

Rek-stofja, u, f. the name of a poem with a complex (rekit) burden (stef), published in Script. Hist. Isl. vol. iii.

rekstr, m. a driving, chasing, Fms. ix. 409, 497, land-r.:—a drove of cattle, fjár-rekstr:-a beaten track, bjóðgata, sætrgata ok allir rekstar, N. G. L. i. 44, Gpl. 409 (Jb. 280): the right of driving cattle into the commons (almenningar), jörðin á rekstr öllu geldfé ok lömbum í Glerárrekstrar-gata, -vegr, m. a cattle-track, N.G.L. dal, Dipl. v. 19. ii. 131.

rekvið, see rökvið and rökkr.

ré-ligr, adj. = rifligr, ample, large; mun eigi annat réligra en færa menn i slik vandræði, will not some other thing do better than the putting people into such difficulties? i. e. is it not better to take some other course? Lv. 96; ok nú má ok vera at til verði nokkurir at veita Þorgils, þóat þín málefni sé rélegri, even though thy case be the better of the two, Sturl. i. 44. rella, u, f. grumbling.

remba, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii. rembu-maor, m. a puffed-up fellow, a coxcomb, Karl. 292.

rombask, d, dep. to strut, puff oneself up, Isl. ii. 219, Fas. i. 81, iii. 131,

rembi-knútr, m. a knot without a loop.

rembi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, puffingly, Karl. 227.

rembi-læti, n., rembingr, m. puffed manners.

remja, að, to roar, of a lion, Stj. 411, Barl. 53; hinn sjúki maðr remjar hræðilega, Mar. 985.

remma, u, f. [ramr], bitterness, Isl. ii. 412, Fs. 45, Stj. 615.

romma, d, [ramt], to make fast, strengthen, Al. 71, Sks. 400, MS. 673 A. 59, 60.

remmi-, in poët. compds = mighty, strong; remmi-skíð, -skóð, -laukr, -tungl, -tyr, -bundr, Lex. Poët.

Rommi-gygr, f. the 'mighty ogre,' Skida R., better rimmu-gygr. rommir, m. a strengtbener, Lex. Poët.

rén, n. = rénan; var þá nokkut rén á hans sótt, Bs. i. 145.

rens, 20, to dwindle, decrease, Fms. vii. 189, x. 394, Fas. ii. 406; skal sá þat gjalda er réna lét, Grúg. ii. 211; þegar heldr rénaði hin harðasta skothridin, Fms. viii. 289, v. l.: to become dilapidated, ef löggardr rénar (rænar), Grág. ii. 265; ok rénar kirkja svá at eigi má tíðir í veita, K. þ. K. 50, Eb. 6 new Ed., v.l.; litt rénudu (withered) par grös, Fb. i. 539.

rénan, f. decreasing, Fms. x. 252, xi. 41, Bjarn. 58. rendr, adj. [rönd], striped, edged; jarni rendr, Grett. 96 new Ed.; hjálmr stáli rendr, þiðr. 95; mó-rendr, blá-r.

rengi, n. the layer of blubber between the spik (speck) and the presti (flesb), regarded as a dainty, Grag. ii. 362; atta vættir af hval, halft hvárt, spik ok rengi, Am. 32; eg skal gefa þér súrt smér ok rengi, ef þú verðr hjá mér lengi, í góðu gengi, og kasta eg svo fyrir þig, is the preamble in the play goda-tafl.

RENGJA, d, qs. vrengja, [Dan. vrænge; Swed. vränga; from rangr]: -to 'wrong,' put awry, distort; hann rengdi til augun, Fms. ii. 59; runar nam at rista rengoi bær Vingi, W. falsified them, Am. 4. metaph. as a law term, to dispute, challenge; kvað Eyjólfr sér nú á óvart koma ef þat mætti rengja, if that could be shaken, Nj. 236; rengja mann or domi, to challenge a man of the court (jury), Grag. i. 28; at hann hefir rengðan þriðjungs-mann hans ór dómi, 31; ok láta oss ná sjálfa at koma réttindum fyrir oss, fyrr en þeir felli dóm á at rengja, Bs. i. 201.

rengla, u, f., dimin. [rangr], a crooked thin twig; hlykkjótt birki-

rengla, a ditty. renglu-legr, adj. thin, pinched.

RENNA (older form rinns, Hom. 125), pres. renn and rennr; pret. rann, rannt (mod. ranst), rann, pl. runnum; subj. rynni; imper. renn, renndú; part. runninn; with neg. suff. renni-a, Hkv. a. 30: [Ulf. rinnan = $\tau p \in \chi \epsilon i \nu$, Mark ix. 25, = $\beta \epsilon \hat{\nu} \nu$, John vii. 38; as also bi-rinnan, and-rinnan; a word common to all Teut. languages; the Engl. run is prob. formed from the pret. 3rd pers. plur.]: -to run = Lat. currere, of any swift, even, sliding motion (for hlaupa is to leap, bound), used not only of living things, but also of streams, water, wind, light, sun; rakkar par renna, Am. 24; freki mun renna, Vsp. 41, Gm. 32; vargar runnu á ísi milli Noregs ok Danmerkr, Ann. 1047; rennia sá marr, Hkv. 2. 30; renni und visa vigblær hinnig, Gh. 34; renni rökn bitluð, Hkv. 1. 50; Grani rann at þingi, Gkv. 2. 4; hest inn hraðfæra láttú hinnig renna, Gh. 18; þann hest er renn lopt ok lög, Edda 21; renna í köpp við e-n, 31; renna skeið, to run a race, id.; þeir runnu heim, Fas. ii.
101; r. at skeið, to take a run, 111; fór hann til ok rann bergit upp at manninum, 277; hann rennr upp vegginn, Nj. 202; r. e-m hvarf, to run out of one's sight, Sturl iii. 50; mjúkr ok léttr bæði at rída ok rinna, Hom. 125; renna ok rída, Gpl. 411; r. eptir e-m, to run after one, Nj. 275; runnit hefir hundr binn, Pétr postuli, til Róms tysvar ok myndi renni it þriðja sinn ef þú leyfðir, id.; þat þolir hvergi, nema renn til tres edr staurs, 655 xxx. 5; runnu þeir upp til bæjar með alvæpni, Eg. 388; hann rann þá fram í mót Bergönundi, 378; r. á hendr e-m, to use force, K. A. 116, 150; margar stodir runnu undir (supported bim) bæði frændr ok vinir, Ld. 18; renna á skíðum, to run in snow-2. to run, fly; þá spurði Kerþjálfaðr hví hann rynni eigi svá sem aðrir, Nj. 275; hvárt skal nú renna, 96, 247; ef maðr stígr öðrum fæti út um höslur, ferr hann á hæl, en renur ef báðum stígr, Korm. 86; nú hefir þú runnit, ok beðit eigi Skútu, Glúm. 310; rennr þú nú Úlfr inn ragi,...lengra mundir þú r...., Ó. H. 167; r. undan e-m, Nj. 95; reyndusk illa menn þóris ok runnu frá honum, Fms. vii. 11. of things; snara rennr at hálsi e-m, of a loop, Mar.; þat skal maðr eigi ábyrgjask at kýr renni eigi kálfi, ef hann hefir öxn í nauturn sínum, N.G.L. i. 25:—of a weapon, hyrnan rann (=renndi) í brjóstið ok gékk á hol, Nj. 245:—of the sun, daylight, and the like, to arise, er sól rennr á fjöll Páska-dag, K. p. K. 124; sem leið móti degi ok sólin rann, Bév. 20; rennr dagr, rökkrið þrýtr, Úlf. 9. 83; renna upp, to rise; um morguninn er sól rann upp ok var lítt farin, Fms. viii. 146; þat var allt senn, at dagrinn rann upp, ok konungr kom til eldanna, ix. 353; þá rann sól upp, ok litu allir bændr til sólarinnar, O. H. 109; en er hann vaknaði þá rann dagr upp, 207; dýr og fagr austri í upp er dagr runninn, a ditty; stjörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; rennr ljós þat upp, 625. 66: less correctly of the setting sun, as, sólin rann, ljós leið, in a mod. hymn, (the Norsemen call the sunset solrenning):-to run up, of plants, var bess ok ván, at illr ávöxtr mundi upp renna af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; þar renna eigi upp þyrnar né illgresi, 656 A. ii. 14; eru vér ok svá gamlir ok runnir bitar (?) upp, Fms. viii. 325, v.l.: the phrase, renna upp sem fifill i brekku (see fifill): to originate, æðar renna þar upp ok rætask,...renn ok rödd upp fyrir hverju orði, Skálda 169, Stj. 198, (upp-runi, origin):—of a stream, river, water, to flow, opin renna hon skal um aldrdaga, Vpm. 16; & hugoa ek her inn renna, Am. 25; rennr þaðan lítill lækr, Fms. i. 232; rennanda vatn, a running water, Bs. ii. 18; rennandi ar, Hom. 45: blóð rennr ór sári, a running sore, wound; þar rann blóð svá mjök at eigi varð stöðvat, Fms. i. 46; vatn, sjór rennr ór klæðum, etc.:-to run, lead, trend, þjóðvegir, er renna eptir endilöngum bygðum, ok þeir er renna frá fjalli ok til fjöru, Gpl. 413:-to run, melt, dissolve, ok hefði runnit málmrinn í eldsganginum, Orkn. 368; málmr rennr saman, Blas. 47; pat renn saman, blends together, 655 xxx. 5:-of wind, to arise, byrr rann á af landi, Eg. 389; þá rann á byrr, Nj. 135; en er Björn var albuinn ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158: hvergi var á runnit á klæði hans, bis clothes were untouched, Fms. xi. 38:-of sleep or mental motion, rann & hann höfgi móti deginum, O.H. 207; þá rann á hann svemn, 240; rennr á hann svefnhöfgi, ok dreymir hann, Gísl. 67; þá rann á hann þegar reiði ok öfund, Sks. 154 new Ed.; rann þá úmegin á hann, be swooned, Fms. viii. 332; þá rann af Gretti úmegit, be recovered bis

suðr í Flúa, Bs. i. 415.

14, 16, Bs. i. 415, cp. Glum. ch. 17, Fins. vii. 218; and for mod. description see Piltr og Stúlka (1867) 15-22. The assemblage at the rétt

is a kind of county fair with athletic and other sports; eigi skolu Réttir fyrr vera en sjórar vikur lifa sumars, Grág, ii. 309; Réttir byrja, Icel. Almanack (Sept. 8, 1871); lög-rétt, Sd. 149; af-rétt or as-réttr, q.v.;

réttar-garðr. Gullh. 63, Sd. 149, Eb. 106; rétta-menn, the men assembled

at a rett, Sd. 156, Bjarn. 64 (Ed. fridmenn erroneous); rétta-vig, a fight

at a rétt, Ann. 1162; þau misseri börðusk þeir at réttinum (thus masc.)

rétta, tt, [Ulf. ga-raibtjan = κατευθύνειν, δικαιοῦν; Germ. richten;

cp. Engl. reach]:-to make right or straight; dvergarnir réttu skip sitt, of

out, Engl. to reach; hann réttir höndina móti fésjódnum, Ld. 48; r. fram höndina, Eb. 38; rétti Ólafr spjóts-halann at hverjum þeirra, 132; Þór-

arinn hafði rétt fót sinn annan undan klæðum, O. H. 74; bað hann eigi

r. (viz. the feet) of nær eldinum, Eg. 762; r. arma sína, Rb. 438; ok rétti fra ser alla fætr, Bs. i. 345: r. e-t at e-m, to reach it, pass it over

a capsized boat, Edda 47; at rétta benna krók. Ld. 40.

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senses, Grett. 114; lét hann r. af sér reiðina, Fms. i. 15, iii. 73; rann pp. (Sb.) ch. 36-44, Eb. ch. 25, Sd. ch. 15, 17, Bjarn. 59 sqq., Gullh. ch.
nú af konunginum reiði við mág sinn, xi. 13: e-m rennr í skap, to be
affected to tears; er eigi trautt at mér hafi i skap runnit sonar-daudinn,
porst. Stang. 55 (cp. Gisl. 39, allt i skap 'komit'): to be angry, var nú
svá komit at honum rann í skap ok reiddisk hann, Fms. vi. 212, and so
in mod. usage.
                      III. recipr., rennask at (a), to attack one another,
run together, fight; síðan rennask at hestarnir, ... þá er á rynnisk hest-
arnir, Nj. 91; þeir runnusk á allsterkliga, of wrestlers, Ld. 158.
renna, d, a causal to the preceding word, [Ulf. rannjan, Matth. v. 25]:—to make run, let run; keyrði hann hestinn ok renndi honum at,
put bine into a gallop, Fms. ix. 56; renna hundum at dyrum, to run the
bounds after game, let slip, Gpl. 448; konungr renndi eptir honum hest-
inum, Fms. viii. 353; renna sér, to slide:-to put to flight, beir renndu
beim tíu er undan kómusk, Nj. 254; hverjum hesti renndi hann sem við
hann átti, Vígl. 20:-to prevent, thwart, eigi má sköpunum renna, Ísl. ii.
106; þat hygg ek at rennt hafa ek nú þeim sköpunum, at hann verði mér
at bana, Fas. ii. 169, 558; r. e-u radi, to thwart it, Bret., Grag. i. 307; ok
er nú rennt þeim ráða-hag, Valla L. 204; ek skal því renna, Jv. 49:-
r. færi, neti, togum, öngli, to let the line, net ... run out, Gbl. 426: Tjörvi
renndi fyrir hann tjörgu, T. flung a targe in his way, Nj. 144: impers. of
a weapon, atgeirinum renndi gögnum skjöldinn, the balberd was run
through the shield, 116:-of the eyes, mind, renna augum, to turn, move
the eyes, look, Isl. ii. 251; r. ástar-augum til e-s, 100; r. girndar-augum,
623. 23; renna hug sinum, to wander in mind, consider, O. H. L. 84,
Rb. 380, Hom. 39 (hug-renning); renna grunum, to suspect, Gisl. 25,
Fms. x. 335:—of a melted substance, to pour, var gulli rennt i skurðina,
Vigl. 15, Fb. i. 144, Fas. iii. 273; renndr skjöldr, Nj. 96, v. l.:—renna
mjólk, to run milk, by pouring out the thin milk (undan-renning), Fas.
iii. 373; renna úr trogunum, renna ór tunnu, O.H. 148; renna niðr,
to let run down, swallow, Fms. v. 40; renna berjum í lósa, to run the
berries out into the bollow band, Fb. ii. 374:-- a turner's term, to turn,
with acc., flest tré vóru bar koppara-járnum rennd, Fms. v. 339; hann
hélt á tannara ok renndi þar af spánu, O. H. 197; tréstikur renndar,
movement; flotinn renndi at beim, Fms. viii. 222, 288; skip Kormaks
renndi við, the ship veered round, Korm. 230; síðan renna fram skipin,
Nj. 8; skipin renndu fyrir straum, Fms. vii. 260; þá renndi járnit neðan,
sem fiskr at öngli, Greg. 62; þá renndi hringrinn (slipped) af hendi mér
ok á vatnið, Ld. 126; þá renndu sverð ór sliðrum, Nj. 272; hann (the
salmon) rennir upp i forsinn, Edda 40; bá renndi hann (the hawk) fram
ok drap þrjá orra, O.H. 78; lagit renndi upp í kviðinn, 219; hann
renndi þegar frá óðfluga, Nj. 144; hann rennir af fram fótskriðu (acc.),
Isl. ii. 251, v. l.; bá renndusk skipin hjá, passed by one anotber, Eg. 361;
skipin renndusk á, Fms. ix. 50, v. l.
 renna, u, f. a run, course; ok nú er skírðr allr Dana-herr í þessi rennu,
in one run, in one sweep, Fms. xi. 39; i peirri rennu, O. H. L. 7, 55.
 rennari, a, m. a runner, messenger, Stj. 434 := kallari, Lat. praeco,
353, N. G. L. ii. 242, 251 (v.l. 26), Post. 645. 75.
 rennd, f. = renna or rennsl, Sks. 20 new Ed.
 renni-drif, n. snow-drifts, Fms. iii. 74.
 renni-kví, f. a trap, fold, Fms. viii. 60, v.l.
 renni-lok, f. a lid sliding in a groove.
 renning, f. a spar of timber, a lath; kirkja á reka ok renningar á
Sandnesi at helmingi, Vm. 95; eigi eru siðr renningar til þessa nefndar
ok með hverju móti er á land kemr, Ám. 108, Jm. 18.
 renningr, m. a running cord.
 renni-staurr, m. a movable piece of wood in a tether; ef hes er i
bandi ok r. fyrir, N.G.L. i. 25, Js. 121.
 rennsl, n., mod. rennsli, a run; i einu rennsli, in one run, O. H. 78;
i einni rensl (fem.), Sks. 20 new Ed., v. l.: a course of water, vatns-r.
 rennsla, u, f. a runnel, water-course; ok um sidir fell rennslan aptr vestr,
Landn. 251; en begar hon tekr hinar yztu rennslur til suðrs, Sks. 217.
 renta, u, f. [for. word], a rent, Bs. i. 697, Vm. 30, Stj. 157, 171,
N.G.L. iii. 74, 79; rentu-meistari, Fas. iii. 423.
 reppetera, ad, to repeat, Stj. 53.
 repta, t, [Dan. ræbe; Scot. rift], to belch, bring up wind, Sturl. 21, 22
(the verse, thrice):-repta aptr, cacare, of diarrhoea; sumum repti hann
aptr ok heitir arnar-leir, Edda ii. 296.
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to one, Fb. i. 149; hann let r. yrmling at munni hans, O. T. 42; hann
                                                                              rétti ekki ór rekkju, be rose not from bis bed, of a bedridden person, Bs.
                                                                              i. 69: metaph., rétta við, to recover, Nj. 195, Fms. vi. 34 (við-rétting);
                                                                                           3. to drift (see réttr, m.); hlada seglum ok rétta ..., mátti
                                                                              bá eigi lengt rétta, Fas. iii. 118.
                                                                                                                      4. to drive into a fold; retta smala
                                                                                                           II. 25 2 law term (Germ. richten), to make
                                                                              sinn. D. N. iv. 6.
                                                                              right, adjust; rétta lög, to make laws; þar skolu menn r. lög sín ok göra
                                                                              nýmæli, Grág. i. 6; rétta kvið, 58; r. vætti, 45; höfum vér réttan kvið-
                                                                              burd varn, ok ordid asattir, we bave agreed on our verdict, Nj. 238; r.
                                                                              mál, to redress; konungr vildi eigi rétta betta mál, the king refused
                                                                              justice, Fms. i. 153, Fs. 33; r. rán, 5tj. 490; leita fyrst at r. kirkju sína ok staði, Bs. i. 773; r. hluta e-s, Eb. 304.

2. to judge, give sentence; rétta mál, to judge in a case, H E. i. 475; rétta e-n, to condemn
                                                                              (to death), N.G.L. iii. 78:-to bebead, Bs. ii. in writing of the 16th
                                                                              century.
                                                                                                 IV. reflex., réttask, to be put straight, Bjarn. 60: to
                                                                              stretch oneself, rettask gordi raumrinn stiror, Skida R. 51; r. upp. ba
                    II. absol. (qs. renna sér), to slide, glide, of swift
                                                                              réttumk ek upp yfir konung, Fms. ii. 188; jarl réttisk upp, arose, vi.
                                                                              320, Fs. 101, Greg. 48; hann hafði fast kreppt fingr at meðalkassanum
                                                                               . . þá réttusk fingrnir, then the fingers were unbended, Grett. 154.
                                                                               réttari, a, m. [Germ. richter], a justiciary, justice, mid. Lat. justiciarius,
                                                                              appointed by the king, Edda 93, Ghl. 141, 195, Bs. i. 769, Fms. x. 88,
                                                                              N. G. L. iii. 77, rare and not classical, and appears about the middle of
                                                                              the 13th century: afterwards used of a beadsman, Bs. ii. (16th century.)
                                                                               retta-skio, n. [Germ. rechtscheid], a ruler, Stj. 363.
            III. reflex., recipr., rennask augum, to look to one another,
                                                                               rétt-borinn, part. legitimate, Fms. vii. 8, Fb. ii. 50.
                                                                               rétt-bundinn, part. justly bound, N. G. L. i. 83.
                                                                               rett-dæmi, n. justice in judgment, Fms. iii. 50, x. 281, O. H. 190.
                                                                              Sks. 110, Fs. 123.
                                                                               rétt-dæming, f. = réttdæmi, Sks. 751.
                                                                               rett-dæmr, adj. just in judgment, Fms. iii. 50, xi. 208, Fb. ii. 123.
                                                                              Rb. 370.
                                                                               rett-fenginn, part. justly gained, H. E. i. 241.
                                                                               rétt-ferðigr, adj. [Germ. rechtfertig], rightful, Dipl. ii. 15: righteous,
                                                                              Stat. 299, Bible.
                                                                               rétt-fluttr, part. rigbily carried, Jb. 329.
                                                                               rétt-fundinn, part. duly found; r. sök, O. H. 190; cp. the Engl. to
                                                                              find a verdict.
                                                                               rétt-goldinn, part. justly paid, Jb. 348.
                                                                               rétt-gorr, part. justly done, lawful, H. E. i. 433.
                                                                               rétt-hafi, adj. in lauful possession of, Grag. ii. 242.
rétt-harr, adj. straight-haired, Bs. i. 312, Glum. 335, Fms. x. 321.
                                                                               rétt-hent, n. adj. in a metre with full rhymes throughout, Edda (Ht.)
                                                                               132, for a specimen see Ht. 42.
                                                                               rétt-hverfa, u, f. the right side.
                                                                               rétt-hverfr, adj. turning right; see ranghverfr.
                                                                               rétt-hærðr, adj. = rétthárr, Fms. v. 255, 263.
                                                                               réttil-beini, a, m. 'straight-leg,' a nickname, Hkr. i.
                                                                               rétti-liga, adj. = réttliga, K. A. 114, 204, H. E. i. 471, Bs. i. 739.
                                                                               rétti-ligr, adj. just, right, Band. 6, K. A. 46.
                                                                               réttindi, réttendi, and réttyndi, n. pl. right, justice; sannendi ok r...
                                                                               Band. 6; þá bæti biskupar yfir með sínum réttyndum, N. G. L. i. 352;
 repta, t, [raptr], to roof, Gm. 9, 24; marg-r., taug-r.
                                                                               unna e-m réttinda, Fms. i. 82; ef maðr fær eigi r. sín, Gþl. 34; heimta
                                                                              sín r., Bs. i. 738; ná eigi réttendum, Fs. 47; láta oss koma réttendum
 repti, n. spars used for roofing.
 resignera, ad, to resign, Ann. 1393, Th. 13.
                                                                              fyrir oss (a fair bearing), Bs. i. 201; sem beir vissu at r. voru til, Eg. 30;
                                                                              virði lítils þat er hann hafði frumburðanna r., Stj. 161; halla dómi meir
 rett, f. (rettr, m., Bs. i. 415; cp. lögrettu, afrettu, acc. pl.):-a public
fold in Icel, into which the flocks are driven in the autumn from the
                                                                              eptir vilja sínum en eptir réttendum, Sks. 110; lög ok r., Fms. iv. 207;
common mountain pastures and distributed to the owners according
                                                                              peir bolou honum eigi r., O. H. 190; moti rettindum, Band. 6, Aneed.
to the marks on the ears; the word is no doubt derived from rétta, réttr,
                                                                              3, Barl. 108; fylgja réttendum, Anal. 237; meirr fyrir fégirni en r., Fs.
                                                                              125; réttinda vald, Ghl. 183, H. E. i. 503, passim; ó-réttindi, injustice.
to adjust, Germ. richten; for the sheep pen is a kind of 'court of
adjustment;' and every district has its own 'rétt' at a fixed place near
                                                                               rétting, f. a putting right, correction; vil ek eiga r. allra orda minna,
                                                                              Nj. 232, Grág. i. 43, Skálda 203: redress, varð engi r. af Önundi, Ísl. ii. 273; fá r. síns máls, Rd. 237; leið-r., correction.
the mountain pastures. This meeting takes place at the middle or end of
September all over the country, and this season is called Réttir. For
descriptions see the Laws and the Sagas, Grag. (Kb.) ch. 13, 14, Landbr. rett-kallaor, part. justly called, 677. 23.
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rett-kosinn and rett-kjörinn, part. duly chosen, Fms. vii. 24, O. H. L. 95. rétt-Kristinn, part. truly Christian, orthodox, Fb. i. 511. rétt-lauss, adj. [Germ. recbtlos], void of right, Grág. i. 192, Fms. vii. 168, Anecd. 3. rett-letr, adj. righteous, just, Eg. 521, 754, Rb. 232, Fms. i. 256, vii. 182, x. 274, Stj. 120, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. rétt-leiðis, adv. straightway, Grág. i. 295, Fas. i. 9, Str. 45, Mar.:metaph., snúa sér r., Fms. x. 274, 277. rett-leiki, m. straightness, Karl. 447. rett-leitr, adj. of regular lineaments, of the face, Fms. vi. 232, Eb. 42, Hrafn. 13, Bs. i. 312, 641, O. H. L. 22. rett-liga, adv. justly, duly, Fms. i. 138, vii. 133, K. A. 222, 228. rett-ligr, adj. just, due, meet, Stj. 177, Band. 6, Mar. rett-leta, t, to justify, N. T.: rett-leting, f. justification, Vidal. rett-læti, n. [réttlatr], righteousness, justice, Landn. (Hb.) 259, Fms. v. 26, Magn. 513, Hom. 97, Anecd. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; réttlætisdómr, -gata, -stígr, -gjöf, -röksemd, -sól, -vág, -vöndr, Greg. 4, 21, 46, Hom. 18, Stj. 242, Mar. passim. rétt-mæli, n. right, justice, Sks. 260 :- a right expression, gramm. rétt-nefjaðr, 2dj. straight-nosed, Nj. 29, Fms. ii. 20, þiðr. 20. rétt-næmr, adj. entitled to take, of one of age, Gpl. 201, 258, 438. rétt-oror, adj. 'right' speaking, truthful, Nj. 77, Sturl. i. 98. **RÉTTR**, adj., réttari, réttastr; [Ulf. raibts = $\epsilon \dot{\nu} \theta \dot{\nu} s$, i. e. straight, mostly in the proper sense, but ga-raibts = δίκαιος; A. S. ribt; Engl. right; O. H. G. rebt; Germ. recht; Dan.-Swed. ret, contr.; Lat. rectus; Gr. ô-ρέγω; to the same root belong Icel. rak-, rakna, rekja, in all of which the fundamental notion is to stretch, extend] :- straight; skapti réttara, Gsp., Fas. i. 470 (in a verse); rétt ræði, straight oars, Fms. vi. 309 (in a verse); réttar brautir, Rm. 14: réttr vindr, Edda (Ht.): upright, erect, Ottarr stóð réttr ok brá sér ekki við, Fms. vii. 257; á réttum krossi, 656 C. 37; svá mikil at maðr mátti standa réttr í henni, Fas. iii. 223; réttr sem laukr, Sks. 131; réttr líkams vöxtr, Stj. 20; mannsins líkamr er r. skapadr ok upp-reistr, 22; upp-r. (cp. Engl. upright), standing upright; upp frá þeim degi mátti hann eigi réttum augum sjá Davíð, Stj. 466; þá öfundaði hann Óláf, ok mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, Fms. 2. neut. rétt, straight; peir stefndu rétt á þá, Fms. ix. 301; fara rétt at e-u, to proceed in due form, Grug. i. 80; telja rétt, Vsp. 12; ok er rett, rett er honum at ..., the law is, it is lawful to ..., Grag., pas-II. metaph. right, just; verðr honum rétt sú kvöð, Grág. i. 36; þann er réttari er at bera kvið fram, 58; jamréttir at tengdum, id.; þeir eru réttir at reifa mál manna, 76; réttir í kviðum, at heyrum, ii. 93, 146 (see heyrum); réttr Noregs konungr, Fms. i. 223; betri ok réttari, 129: of a person, vera friðsamr ok réttr, just, viii. 230. neut., rétt skal at draga við vaðmál kvarða, Grág. i. 497; má vera at konungr unni oss hér af rétts, Eg. 520; hafa réttara at mæla, Fb. ii. 345; næst réttu, Sks. 58; sem ek veit réttast ok sannast ok helzt at lögum, Grág. i. 76; virða svá sem þeim þótti réttast, 195; mun pat rettara, more due, meet, Fms. vi. 299; at rettu, rightly, i. 223, x. 371, Hkr. i. 5, Grag. i. 403; med rettu, id., 83. III. rétt, adverbially, just, exactly; sitja rétt þar undir niðri, Th. 76; rétt undir niðri, Stj. 393, Skíða R. 82; þar rétt í hofinu, Stj.; rétt hjá, 600, Skíða R. 81; rétt við, Stj. 395; þat rétt, exactly that, Mar.; nú rétt, just now, Lv. 34, Stj. 534; hér rétt, 442; rétt sem, 491, Skida R. 133, Fms. iv. 211; rett á þessari nótt, xi. 424; rett ok slétt, downright, Stj. 276. rettr, m., gen. rettar, [Engl. right; Germ. recht; Dan. ret] :- right, law; hann görði harðan rétt þeirra, gave them hard measure, gave them small pasture, Fms. i. 66; hann görði harðan rétt landsmanna, tyrannised over them, x. 385; konungr setti þann rétt allstaðar, at hann eignaðisk öll óðul, 182; hann skipaði svá réttum öllum sem fyrr hafði verit í Tróju, Edda (pref.) 152; at allir jafnbornir menn hefði jafnan rétt, Fms. vi. 339; pat er forn rettr, old law, time-bonoured law, N. G. L. i. 135: lands réttr (q.v.), the law of the land; lög ok lands réttr: Guds réttr, God's right, i.e. church law, O. H. L. 30; Kristinn rettr, the ecclesiastical law, Fb. iii. 246; Kristins doms rettr, id., K.A. 2. 2. right. due, claim, referring to atonement for injury or trespasses, hence of the indemnity itself; thus the 'king's right' is the fine due to the king; ef maðr tekr minni sátt um legorðs sök en rétt þann er mæltr er í lögum, en þat eru átta aurar, Grág. i. 375; þá skulu þar dæma tólf menn, lögliga til nefndir bæði rétt ok ráðspjöll, Gpl. 203; þá á hann bæði rétt ok ráð-spell, of a case of adultery, 229; þá á hann ráðspjöll en giptingarmadr réttinn, Jb. 126; þat er argafas, engan á konungr rétt á því, 102;

på eyksk at helmingi réttr þeirra, 19; jainan rétt ok öfundar-bót, 437; ok rétt sinn ofan eptir laga-dómi, 257; rétt skal dæma ór fénu ef réttar-

sök er, en fóla-gjöld ef þjófssök er, Grág. i. 84; láta varða fjörbaugs-garð

ok telja rétt (the due portion) or fé hans, 315; konungs réttr, the king's due; at konungr minnki nokkuð af sínum rétti, . . . rétt heilagra kirkna, Fms. x. 21: the phrase, eigi tett á sér, to enjoy a personal right; nú á

engi maðr rétt á sér optar en þrysvar, hvárki karl né kona ef hann bof bells and incense on the heathen natives, see Kristni S. ch. 11, Bs.

' rett-kominn, part. legitimate, Fms. ix. 333, 335, O. H. 45, O. H. L. 58. Themnisk eigi á milli, N. G. L. i. 68; hvigi mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á (owns) à henni, 71; hvern rétt er faðir à (owns) à dóttur, 232. acc. pl. réttu, a dish, prop. what is 'reached,' Germ. gericht; par sem hann bjó þeim fyrr-sagða sína réttu, Stj. 118; jafngóða réttu af þeim villibráðum sem Esau veiddi, 160; en er hirðin hafði kennt fyrsta rétt ok drukkit fyrsta bikar, Fas. iii. 302; hinn fyrsta rétt báru inn þessir lendir menn, Fms. x. 17, Clar. 131 (MS.) III. running before the wind, acc. pl. réttu; þeim byrjaði ílla ok höfðu réttu stóra, velkti lengi í hafi, Eg. 158; fékk hann þá réttu stóra ok válk mikit, Ó. H. 75; þá kemr andviðri ok rekr þá allt vestr fyrir Skaga-fjörð, þá létti þeim rétti, Bs. i. 482; leggja í rétt, Fbr. 59 new Ed., Fms. ii. 64, Eg. 372, Bs. i. 420, 483, 484; liggja í rétti, Bær. 5. IV. rifja réttr, stretching of the ribs, Hkv. Hjörv. COMPDS: réttar-bôt, f. an amendment of the law, a 'novel' in law, esp. a Norse law term used in the Icel, law after the introduction of a code of laws, when from time to time new amendments (novellae) were issued by the king; these were written as an appendix to the law code (and since then printed), and were, for the sake of distinction, called réttarbot, see Jb. 445 sqq., N.G.L. i. 257, 258; en er betta spurðisk í annat fylki ok þriðja, hver réttarbót þrændum var gefin, Gísl. 84, Bs. ii. 18; hann hét beim sinni vináttu ok réttarbót, O. H. 35; else the word does not occur in the old Icel. law. réttar-far, m. right; um r. manna, of personal right, N.G.L. i. 69; um r. & sestarkonu manns, 71. réttar-gangr, m. public procedure (mod.), cp. Dan. réttar-lauss, adj. outlawed, out of the pale of the law, rettergang. N. G. L. i. 247. réttar-maor, m. a righteous man, Fms. xi. 445. réttar-staor, m. a point of law; ef hann görir þá réttarstaði, er fjörbaugs-garð varða, Grág. ii. 153. rétt-ræðr, adj. 'rigbt-read;' réttræðr stafr, a regular letter, Skálda Thorodd) 161. rett-skriptaor, part. duly sbriven, Ann. 1349. rétt-snúning, f. conversion, Fb. i. 512. rett-streymt, n. adj. 'right-streamed,' i. c. with the stream going the right way, Gisl. 137. rétt-sýni, f. a straight direction; sjónhending ok r. í vörðu þá er stendr..., Am. 107; þaðan r. í fremstu Gljúfrár-drög, Pm. 46; ræðr Midfjardar-vatn, ok or því r. upp í Kagadar-hól, id.; r. upp or Vátabergi, Dipl. ii. 2. 2. metaph. seeing right, Al. 4; speki ok r., Bs. i. 300: mod. justice, fairness. rétt-sýnis, adv. in a straight direction, Fms. iii. 441, v.l. rett-synn, adj. seeing right, seeing true, fair, just; hygginna manna ok réttsýnna, Band. 6; at réttsýnna manna tilliti, Fms. iv. 112, O. H. L. 22; af öllum góðum mönnum ok réttsýnum, Fms. vii. 8. rétt-tekinn, part. duly accepted, Fms. vii. 24. rétt-trúaðr, adj. 'rigbt-believing,' ortbodox, Fms. i. 229, Edda (pref.) rétt-truandi, part. = rétttruadr, Fb. i. 244, Stj. 50, Mar. rett-vaxinn, part. upright of growth, Fb. iii. 246, Fs. 129. rétt-visa, u, f. = réttvisi, Hom. 32, Sks. 500. rétt-visi, f. righteousness, justice, Boll. 350, K. A. 202, Stj. 177, Sks. 510, N. T., Vídal. passim. rétt-visliga, adv. justly, Fms. i. 242. rétt-viss, adj. righteous, just, Hom. 34, 64, Karl. 552, Bs., N. T., Vídal. passim. rétt-yrői, n. = réttmæli, Lv. 105. reyði-kúla, u, f. a kind of fungus, Björn. REYDR, f., dat. and acc. reyoi, pl. reydar, [Ivar Assen royr-bval; norqual Faroic royur]:- 2 kind of wbale, from its reddish colour; pat er enn eitt hvala-kyn er reyðr er kallat, Sks. 136; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, í hval þeim áttu..., Eb. 292; fundu þeir reyði nýdauða, keyrðu í festar, Glúm. 392; reyðr var þar upp rekin bæði mikil ok góð, fóru til síðan ok skúru hvalinn, Fb. i. 545, Fas. ii. 148, Edda (Gl.): names of various kinds of whales are compds with this word, hrain-reyor, steypir., vagn-r.: reyðar-hvalr, m. = reyðr, Sturl. ii. 20; reyðar-síða, u, f. II. a kind of trout, salmo alpinus, L., Edda field find a nickname, Landn. (Gl.), Sturl. ii. 202; aurrida-fiski ok radra (sic), Beldt 147; á-reydr, a female trout: in Icel. local names, Reydar-vatn, n. Trout-water; Reyðar-múli, 2, m. Trout-mull, for the origin of the name see Sturl. ii. 202; Reyðar-fjörðr, m., in the east of Icel., prob. from the whale. reyfa, o, [for. word, from Germ.], to rob; reyfadi eitt af þessum sex nokkurri skreið, Ann. 1415. reyfari, 2, m. [Scot. reiver], a pirate, robber, Fms. vi. 162, Fs. 14. REYFI, n. [akin to A. S. reaf; Engl. robe] :- a fleece, the wool without the skin (but with the skin gæra, q. v.), 655 viii, 1, Stj. 279, Sturl. i. 159, Js. 78, Grág.; ullar-r., K. p. K. 84, Grág. ii. 401, passim in old and mod. usage : = gæra, Bret. ch. 7. reyk-beri, a, m. a chimney, Fs. 6. reyk-blindr, adj. 'reek-blind,' blind from smoke, Fms. iii. 71, O. H. L. 15. reykelsi, n. [A.S. recels], incense; this Icel. word was borrowed from the A.S. (words in elsi not being genuine Norse); for incense was first known in the Scandin. countries through the Roman Catholic mass, as may be seen from the description of the impression made by peals

passim, Dipl. iii. 4; reykelsis-brenna, -fórn, -ilmr, -offran, Stj., Eluc.; reykelsis-buokr, -ker, -kista, -stokkr, Vm. 110, 152, Stj. 565, Str. 80, MS. 623. 55, Pm. 25, 62, Jm. 35, passim. reykelsi-ligr, adj. belonging to incense, Stj. 74.

reyk-fastr, adj. full of smoke, Fbr. 168.

reyk-háfr, m. a chimney-pot, Isl. ii. 91, passim in mod. usage. reykja, t, to smoke (trans.), Str. 80, N. G. L. i. 11; r. fisk, kjöt, etc.

reyk-lauss, adj. smokeless, Fbr. 170.

reyk-mælir, m. a measure (of malt), a tax to be paid from every 'reek'

bouse, every bearth, N. G. L. i. 257.

REYKR, m., gen. reykjar, dat. reyki, Sks. 211 B, but usually reyk; with the article reykinum, Eb. 218, Nj 58, 202, mod reyknum; pl. теукіг, reykja, reykjum : [reôc; Engl. reek; Scot. reek or reik; Germ. rauch; Dan. rog; Swed. rok :- reek, smoke, steam; svartr af reyk, Eg. 183; hann gengr með reykinum, Nj. 58: síðan hljóp hann með reykinum, 202; hélt þá reykinum upp í skarðit, Eb. 218; hvert hús er reyk (dat.) reykir, N.G.L. i. 11; þeir sásk til viða, ef þeir sæi reyki eðr nokkur líkendi til þess at landit væri byggt, ok sá þeir þat ekki, Landn. 26; hverfr því líkt sem reyk legði, Mar.; hingat leggr allan reykinn, Nj. 202; hverfa sem r. fyrir vindi, Mar.; nú leggr sundr reyki vára ef sinn veg fara hvárir, Fms. vi. 244; hvárt sem mér angrar reykr eða bruni, Nj. 201; kómusk þeir með reyk í brott, Fs. 84; var fullt húsit af reyk, 44: metaph. phrase, vaða reyk, to 'wade in reek,' to be all in the wrong: hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, svá at hvárki sá af honum veðr né reyk, Fb. i. 565:-reykjar-daunn, reykjar-þefr, a smell of smoke, Fms. ii. 98, Fær. 41, Rb. 240; reykjar-bragð, a taste of smoke; reykjar-svæla, a thick cloud of smoke; reykjar-gufa, vaporous II. in Icel. local names, Roykir, as well as the compounds with Beykjar- and Beykja-, are freq., marking places with hot springs, the sing. Reykjar-being used when there is but one spring, and the plur. Reykja- when there are more than one, thus, Reykja-á, Beykja-dalr, Reykja-holt (mod. Reyk-holt), Reykja-laug, Reykja-nes, Beykja-hlíð, Reykja-hólar (mod. Reyk-hólar), Reykja-vellir; but Reykjar-fjörör (twice in western Icel.), Reykjar-dalr, Reykjar-hóll, Reykjar-strönd, Landn.; and lastly, Reykjar-vík, thus Landn. 37, Jb. 4 (Rakiarvic), Harð. S. ch. 10, for the spring (in Laugames) is but one; mod., but less correct, Reykja-vík. Local names beginning with Reyk- are peculiar to Icel., and are not met with in any other Scandin. country; the pillars of transparent steam, as seen afar off, must have struck the mind of the first settlers, who gave the names to the localities. Reyk-dælir, Reyk-nesingar, Reykhyltingar, etc., men from R., Landn., Sturl.

reyk-svæla, u, f. tbick smoke, Hkr., Fb 255 (in a verse). reyk-vellir, m., poët. 'reek-pourer' = fire, Lex. Poët.

reyma, 0, = rýma, D. N. ii. 123.

REYNA, d, [raun; Norse röyna; for the etymology see rún]:—to try; hann lét Gunnar reyna ýmsar íþróttir við sína menn, Nj. 46; segir sik vera buinn at beir reyni bat, Fms. i. 59; menn eru við heygarð þinn, ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; ef þat þarf at reyna um skipti vár sona Eireks, Eg. 524:—with the notion of 'trial,' danger, spurði hvar hann hefði þess verit at hann hefði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; ef vit skulum reyna med okkr, 715:-to experience, Hm. 95, 101; sannyndum ok einurd, er hann mun reyna at mér, Eg. 63; þykkir mér undarligt ef konungrætlar mik nú annan mann en þá reyndi hann mik, 65: the say-2. to examine; reynit (rønit) ef ér elskið ing, så veit görst er reynir. Guð sannliga, Greg. 18: to explore, fjöld ek reynda regin, Vþm.: as a law term, to challenge, síðan skolu þeir reyna dóminn, Grág. i. 165; 3. reyna eptir, to search, pry, enquire into; reyna sekð í dómi, 488. hann hét þó at fara sjálfr ok reyna eptir honum, Nj. 131, v.l.: esp of a person endowed with second sight or power of working charms, porkell spakr bjó í Njarðvík, hann reyndi eptir mörgum hlutum, Dropl. 34; engan bíðr minn líka í fræði ok framsýni, at reyna eptir því sem stolit er, Stj. 218:-reyna til, id.; Bróðir reyndi til með forneskju hversu ganga mundi orrostan, Nj. 273 (eptir-reyning). II teflex, to be proved or shewn, turn out by experience; bat mun sidar reynask, Nj. 18; e-m reynisk e-t, it proves; ef mer reynisk þórólfr jamnvel mannaðr, Eg. 28; þá skal svá fara um arftekjur sem þat reynisk, according to the evidence, Grag. i. 219; ok er þegar rétt at stefna um, er reynisk för úmaga, 258; hann deildi við Karla um oxa, ok reyndisk svá, at Karli átti, Landn. 165; hann bar fé undir höfðingja sem síðan reyndisk, Fms. x. 397:part. reyndr, nú em ek at nokkuru reyndr, put on my trial, Nj. 46: tried, afflicted : experienced.

reynd, f. experience; úlíkir sýnum, en miklu úlíkari reyndum, Edda 12: gen. reyndar, indeed, in fact, really, mjöddrekku, en hón var reyndar full af silfri, Eg. 240, Fms. i. 59, ii. 77, vi. 189, Valla L. 207, Hkr. i. 246.

reynir, m. a trier, examiner, Edda 68, Lex. Poët.

reynir, m. [Dan. rönne], the rowan-tree (Lat. ornus), Edda passim. In a few Icel. local names, Reynir, Reyni-kelda, Reyni-nes, Reynistaor, Reyni-vellir, Landn., Map of Icel.; these names mark places with small rowan-groves at the time of the Settlement,—the only sort of tree, except the dwarf birch, which was found in Icel. COMPDS: ponderous.

reyni-lundr, runnr, m. a rowan-grove, Edda 60, Sturl. i. 5, 6, Grett. (in a verse). reyni-vior, m. rowan-wood, Sturl. i. 6. vondr, m. a rowan-wand, Sturl. i. 6. The rowan was a holy tree consecrated to Thor, see the tale in Edda of the rowan as the help of Thor (bors-björg); for mod. legends of the rowan see Isl. bjóðs. i. 641 sqq. reynsla, u, f. experience, Vidal., freq. in mod. usage; reynslan er ólygnust, a saying.

reypta, t, = repta, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse):—to belch, Sks. 229, v.l. REYRA, o, [perh. from reyrr, a reed], to wind round; strengi revide med járni, ropes payed or bound with iron wire, Rom. 362; hann let gora strengi ok reyrði járni, Fb. ii. 23; örin var reyrð gulli, Fms. xi. 65; þer (the arrows) vóru gulli reyrðar, Fas. ii. 511. II. to tie, fasten ; hann var reyrðr sterkliga við einn ás, Fas. iii. 270; hafði hann revrt sik við steininn með kaðli, 486; reipum reyrðr, Pass., and passim in mod. usage.

REYRA, o, [reyrr = a cairn], to put in a cairn, hence to bury by piling stones over a dead body; þat skal á forve færa ok reyra þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, N.G.L. i. 339; þeir drógu brott líkama hans ok reyrðu í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; lík borbjamar ok ... vóru flutt til kirkju, en öll önnur lík vóru þar reyrð sem þeir féllu, ix. 274: pung-roror, beavy, weighed down, O. H. 195.

reyra, d, [Engl. roar], to rattle; revrir i barka, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). reyr-bond, n. pl. the wire by which the arrow-head was bound to the shaft, Fms. ii. 320, vi. 323, ix. 528.

reyr-gresi, n. reed-grass, straw.

reyr-leggr, m. a reed-stalk.

BEYRB, m., gen. reyrar, and later reyrs, dat. reyri, Hm. 95; [Uff. raus = κάλαμος; O. H. G. rôr; Germ. robr; Swed.-Dan. ror]:—be common reed, Lat. arundo, Edda (Gl.); er ek í reyri sat, Hm. l. c.; hólmi reyri vaxinn, . . . felit ér vor bar i reyrinum, Fms. i. 71: used for thatching, þakt reyr eðr hálmi, vi. 153; en roknu reyr, the reeky reeds, Orkn. (in a verse): poët., revrar-leggr, a reed-stalk, a cane (?), Edda (in a verse); holm-reyrr, 'bolm-reed' = a snake, id.; ol-reyrr, 'ale-reed' = a drinkingborn (?), Bjatn. 24 (in a verse); dal-reytt, the 'dale-reed' = a snake, isl. ii. 353 (in a verse); or better dal-reyor, 'dale-trout.'

REYRR, m. [Swed. rör; cp. also hreysi and hrörr, for an b seems to belong to the word, which has been lost in the Swed.] :- a beap of stones, a cairn (= dys); in the old Swed. law ror is a set of mark-stones, bar ær rör sum fæm stenær æru, Schlyter, see the remarks s. v. lyritr; and in the allit, phrase, rd eds rör; it remains in the poët, reyr-prengr, rör-thong = a snake, Edda (in a verse); as also in Swed. and Norse local names, Yngva-reyr, the cairn of Y., Yt. 6; Tryggva-reyrr, the cairn of Tryggvi, Fms. i. 60. The comparison with hrörligr, hrör, hröma, hreysi (q. v.) seems conclusive that an initial b has been dropped, and that the second r stands for s.

reyr-skógr, m. a rusb-bed, Stj. 226.

reyr-sproti, a, m. a 'reed-staff,' cane, Fas. ii. 239, Fb. ii. 72, Fms. vi. 181, Stj. 641.

reyr-stafr, m. = reyrvöndr, Pass. 24. 8.

reyr-teinn, m. a 'reed-twig,' cane, Fas. i. 200, Hkr. i. 79.

reyr-vaxinn, part. grown with reeds, Al. 170.

reyr-vondr, m. a 'reed-wand,' Karl. 224. reyr-pakinn, part. thatched with reed, Fb. iii. 299.

REYSTA, t, [raust], to lift the voice, Lluc. 74, MS. 656 A. ii. 11, 677. 1; þar reystir hljómr Guðs engla, Post. 645. 73; þar eru settir englar at reysta til skemtunar, Pr. 407:-reflex. reystisk, MS. 655 xii. 2, l.c.

REYTA, t, [Ulf. raupjan = τίλλειν; cp. Germ. rupfen]:—to pluck, pick; reyta gras, Nj. 119; þeir reyttu á sik mosa, 267; sumir reyttu ok ritu af honum þá vánda leppa, Fms. ii. 161, Stj. 71; r. ok rupla, 163; þá hnykktu þær af sér faldinum ok reyttu sik, Orkn. 182; þeir hrifa upp í höfuð sér ok reyta sik, Ib. ii. 25; leysir hón hár sitt ok reytir sik sárliga, Mar.

reyti-sol, n. pl. picked seaweed; allar fjöru-nytjar fyrir útan reytisol. Vm. 87

ribbaldi, a, m. [through Eng!. ribald, from Ital. ribaldo; Fr. ribauld]:a 'ribald,' savage, Fas. i. 3, bior. 273, Stj. 65, Bs. ii. 134, Fb. i. 358: as a nickname, Fms. viii. ribbalda-skapr, -domr, m. ribaldry.

ribbungr, m. = ribbaldi, Fms. viii. 105: the name of a party of rebels in Norway, viii, ix. Ribbunga-öld, f. the age of the Ribbungs, Fms. ix.

RID, n., qs. vrid (?), [rida = to writhe], a winding staircase, steps, & staircase leading to the upper part, esp. outside the walls; hann let gora kirkju í stöplinum ok rið upp at ganga, Bs. i. 132; salernit stóð á stöfum, en rid upp at ganga til dyranna, O. H. 72, Grett. 98, 99, Stj. 383; Asbjörn hljóp upp í riðit ok svá í stöpulinn, Fms. vili. 247:-a bridge between two buildings, as it seems, höllina miklu ok Postula-kirkju ok riðit í milli, vii. 122; þá felldu þeir ofan riðit milli kastala biskups ok kirkjunnar, ix. 523, v.l.; see lopt-rið.

B. [rida = to swing], sway, swing; ok verör svá mikit rið at, and if it comes to such a pitch, Isl. ii. 391; Hermundr hafði sama riðit, ok hjó á hálsinn, Sturl, ii. 139. 2. weight, importance; munu stzmi rið í vera, Grett. 20 new Ed.; cp. at-riði. rios-mikill, adj. beary.

2. metaph.

lítið, Sturl. i. 20; hann gékk við tvær hækjur ok riðar á báðar síður, Grett. 161, freq. in mod. usage: of the eyes of an infant, ridudu augu, Rm. 18: rida skip, Fms. ix. 377, is prob. a mere error = reisa.

rioa, u, f. a shivering fever, ague, El. 1, MS. 544. 39, Sks. 137: in mod. usage the trembling of the bead and bands from age or infirmity. COMPDS: ridu-sjúkr, adj. sick of ague, 656 C. 22, Karl. 547, Thom. 463. riou-sott, f. fever, ague, Str. 25; höfuð-skjálpti svá sem af ridusótt, Stj. 43, 344 (rendering of febris of the Vulgate), Mar. 131, Thom. 463.

riddari, a, m., older form ríðari or ríðeri, 645. 110, Fms. x. 88, Geisli (in the burden), where it rhymes to stridum; and so in the oldest vellums, Eluc., Greg., Pd.: [Germ. ritter and reiter; Dan. ridder and rytter]:-a rider, borseman, but esp. a knight: the word, like most of those formed with inflexive -ari, is of foreign origin; for the old Northmen or Scandinavians make no reference to horsemen in battle till the 12th or 13th century, Fms. vii. 56, 236, xi. 331, cp. vi. 411 (referring to the English in the battle of Stanford-bridge), Stj. passim; Guds ríðari, Geisli; riddara nafnbót, Bær. 6; riddara-búnaðr, -skjöldr, -vápn, -höfðingi, Fms. v. 148, vi. 225, Stj. 163, 204, Bær. 5; riddara-meistari, Stj. 513; riddara-kappi, Str.: - a knight in chess, O.H. 167, Sturl. iii. 123. COMPDS: riddara-domr, m. knighthood, Bær. 4. riddara-herr, m., -lio, n. cavalry, Hkr. i. 216 (of the German emperor's troops), Fms. i. 258 (referring to Wales), vii. 235, Ld. 78 (referring to Ireland), Stj. 513. riddara-fjrótt, f. chivalry, Fas. i. 463. riddara-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), chivalrously, Str., Fms. x. 230. riddara-saga, u, f. a knightly tale, romance, the popular name for these Sagas, see List of Authors (G); riddarasögur á tveim bókum, Dipl. v. 18. riddara-skapr, m. knightbood, chivalry, Fms. i. 97, x. 231, 381, Bzr. 5. riddara-sveinn, m. a knight's page, Fms. vi. 93. riddara-tign, f. a knight's order, 623. 30. Riddari as a title was first introduced into Norway A.D. 1277, -Magnús konungr gaf skutilsveinum riddara-nöfn ok herra, Ann. s. a.

rio-henda, u, f. [rioa], a kind of metre, a specimen of which is Ht. 32; in the even lines the rhyming syllables are as far apart as possible, but in the odd lines as close to one another as possible, which gives a 'trembling,' rocking' cadence in recitation.

rio-hendr, adj. in the metre riohenda, Edda 135, Skálda 192.

Rioill, m., dat. rioli, the name of a sword, Sem. 136.

riol, n. [rioa A. 2]; leika á rioli, of cows that do not calve.

riolask, 20, dep. [Engl. reel], to rock, waver, reel to and fro, of ranks în battle; riðlaðisk fylkingin ok losnaði öll, Eg. 298, Al. 37; flokkar tóku at riðlask (began to move), ok upp vóru sett merki fyrir höfðingjum, Fms. ii. 309; riðluðusk þá förunautar hans frá honum, bis followers dropped eway, slunk away, Orkn. 457; en þegar er los kom í liðit,...til þess er allt riðlaðisk í smá flokka, O.H. 122; hann lét riðlask vínberin...með riðluðum vínviðum af vínberjum ok allskyns aldini, the vine clustered with grapes and fruit, O.T. 39.

rior, m.a sbock, sbaking; stökk sú af járnunum við riðinn, Fms. vi. 168.

rið-skelfðr, part. palsied, Thom. 500.

rio-tio, f. the time when sheep are at heat (October).

rioull, m., dat. rioli, a milit. term, a small detachment of men; komu þá Birkibeinar neðan ór bænum riðlum saman, Fb. ii. 578, Fas. i. 530; rennum at riðlum saman, ok görum dyninn sem mestan, Fms. viii. 403; konungr hafði riðul einn manna, 355, v.l.; var þetta lið lítill r. manna hjá þeim úvígja her er hans úvinir höfðu, ii. 306, Bs. i. 622, Stj. 522.

rio-vaxinn, part. broad-shouldered and short-necked, square-built; r. ok ekki hár, herði-mikill, Fb. iii. 246, Fbr. 183 (v.l.), Fms. x. 387: Atli inn skammi var maðr ekki hár, ok riðvaxinn, ok ramr at afli, Eg. wiek. 179; lágr á vöxt ok mjök r., Fas. iii. 298.

rio-volr, m. a sbort round stick, to carry in the hand; tok hann riovol í hönd sér, Dropl. 29; hann greip upp riðvöl, ok laust sveininn í höfuðit

svá at blóð féll um hann, Hkr. iii. 285

BIF, n., gen. pl. rifja, dat. rifjum, [Engl. rib, reef; Germ. rippe]:-a rib, Lat. costa; & síduna millum rifjanna, Nj. 262, Gullp. 26; rifin öll, Orkn. 18, Fb. i. 531, Skida R. 176; bá tók Guð brott eitt hans rif, Stj. 33, Eluc. 24, Ver. 3; at hann fyndi þat at mér býr fleira innan rifja en kál eitt, þvíat héðan skolu honum koma köld ráð undan hverju rifi, O. H. 132; cp. the allit. phrase, hasa rad undir hverju risi, to bave 'rede' under every rib, i. e. to bave all one's wits about one:-metaph. cause, reason, vid þat vaknar Geirmundr, . . . ok þykkisk vita af hverjum rifjum vera mun, I.d. 118; þá skildi hann af hverjum rifjum vera myndi, O. H. 67; konur þær er óarfgengjar vóru af þeim rifjum at þær höfðu leynt barngetnaði sínum, eða..., Grág. i. 228; ok skal á kveða af hverjum rifjum hann færir, 245:—of a whale's ribs used as rollers for launching ships, Hav. 48 (hval-rif):-rifja rétti, Hkv. Hjörv., see II. a reef in the sea; út í hólmann lá eitt rif mjótt ok langt, Bárð. 180; rif nokkut gékk milli lands ok eyjar, Fms. viii. 306, ix. 503: freq. in mod. usage of reefs connecting two islands, but flooded over at high water, whence the local name Rif-gerðingar in western III. naut. a reef in a sail; þá var andviðri, svá at byrðingar sigldu á mót beim við tvau rif, Fms. ix. 20; hvessti veðrit, ok sviptu pá til eins rifs, 21; herti seglit, svá hélt við rif, Fas. iii. 652; Fms. ii. 252.

RIDA, að, to tremble as from age or infirmity; hann riðaði nokkut T sigldu þá við eitt rif, 118, Bær. 5; var veðrit svá hart, at þeir sigldu með eitt rif i miðju tré, Bs. ii. 50: rif-hind = a 'reef-bind,' i. e. a sbip, Lex. Poët. rif, n.=rifs, Barl. 134, Bs. ii. 143.

rifa, u, f. [Scot. rive], a rift, rent, cleft, fissure, Sks. 210, freq. in mod. usage; bjarg-rifa, kletta-rifa, also a rift in a wall between two planks.

rifa, að, [Scot. riv.; Engl. rivel], to tack togetber, sew loosely togetber; Styrr var rifaðr í húð, Ísi. ii. 296, Glúm. 382 (of a corpse); hann varð djöfulóði ok var rifaði í húð innan, Orku. 202 (of a madman). saman, to stitch together; hann vill rifa saman munninn, rifaði (Ob., rifjaði Kb. wrongly) hann saman varrarnar ok reif ór æsunum, Edda i. 346.

rif-blautr, adj. lean ribbed, of a horse, Bs. ii. 389.

rif-garor, m. the swathes or rows of hay spread out for drying.

rif-hris, n. brushwood, fagots, Grug. ii. 263, 288.

rifja, ad, to rake bay into rows (rifgardar); rifja hey, Eb. 260, and in II. to repeat (akin to reifa); mikil skynsemi er at r. mod. usage. vandliga bat, Edda 14: in the phrase, rifja e-o upp, r. upp harm sinn, to rip up one's sorrow, Clem. 45; r. e-b upp fyrir ser, to go over with oneself, as to what one has learnt, but half forgotten.

rifjaör, part. ribbed; kald-r.

rifna, ad, to be rent, riven, cracked; unz himininn rifnar, Arnor; muorinn brast, ok rifnaði upp í gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181; höggvinn, rifnaðr (cracked) eda brotinn, Grág. ii. II: esp. of texture, a membrane, or the like, þótt seglin rifnuðu, Fas. i. 156; kyrtillinn rifnaði, Eg. 602; tjaldið musterisins rifnaði mitt í tvennt, Luke xxiii. 45; ef klæði rifnar, ok skal sauma, K. p. K. 88; sárin rifnuðu upp, the wounds were ripped up, Fs. 67, Gullb. 79.

rifr, m., gen. rifjar, [akin to rif], the beam on which the warp bung in the ancient loom; maðr telgði þar meið til rifjar, Rm. 15; reiði-sky rifs = the hanging cloud of the rift, the warp, poet., Darr.

rifrildi, n. a sbred, a thing torn to pieces; bókar-r. a brawl, scolding (vulgar).

rifs, n. plunder; ran ok rifs, Fms. ii. 119, vi. 42, vii. 263.

RIFSA, ad, an iterative, [akin to rifa], to plunder; ok rifsudu bu beirra, Fms. viii. 390; rifsadi hverr slikt sem hann fékk, Al. 93.

rig, n.=rígr, stiffness; en svo í kroppinn komi ei rig, karlfólkið stundum reyni sig, Bb.

BIGA, 20, [cp. reigja and rigr], to lift beavily or with difficulty, with dat.; fengu þeir hvergi rigat honum, Eb. 115 new Ed. (thus, not rygað); rigadu per á fætr, Fas. ii. 369; sagdi, at hann let eigi vinna þat er meira lá við, en at riga at slíku, than to do such drudgery, Rd. 263: in mod. usage, eg riga því ekki, eg get ekki rigat því, I cannot move it.

riga, u, f. roughness on the surface; svá skírt, at glöggliga sér hverja

rigu, Fms. xi. 441, v. l.

RIGNA, d, regna, Hom. 5, Fms. x. 323, [regn; cp. Dan. regne; Swed. regna]:-to rain, 656 B. 12: followed by a dat., rignir eldi ok brennu-steini, Ver. 13; rignir blóði, Darr.; blóði hafði rignt í skúrinni, Eb. 260, passim in old and mod. usage: part. rigndr, wet from rain, Bs. i. 322. II. [regin] = ragna, rigna við rögn, to blaspheme against the gods, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

rigning, f. rainy weather; miklar rigningar, much rain; rigningasumar, a rainy summer, freq. in mod. usage.

rigsa, ad, to stalk stiffly and baughtily, = reigsa.

riklingr, m. a flounder cut into strips and dried (a dainty), Sturl. i. 164, N. G. L. i. 143, D. N. iii. 914, Rétt. 47, and passim: also spelt reklingr, esp. in Norse writers.

RIM, f., pl. rimar, [Engl. rim], a rail in a paling; en sa er annarr garðr er heitir rima-garðr (a rail fence), fjórar rimar i ok okar á endum, Gbl. 381; þá tók hann rim af sleðanum ok studdisk við, Bs. i. 614; ok af saumförin med af riminni, 390 (of a ship): freq. in mod. usage, meis-rim, smíða rim í meis, hurð; skjald-rim, vett-rim.

rimi, a, m. a strip of land, Edda (Gl.) i. 586; hann ferr til fjalls ok görir þar kenni-mark, . . . ok er sá rimi kallaðr at Kambi, Sd. 137.

rimma, u, f. a battle, tumult, fray; í þeirri rimmu ráku þeir Símon á braut, Clem. 37; í þeirri rimmu fékk hann fjögur sár, Sturl. iii. 30, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage; ógna-hörð var r., Úlf. 7. 96. gygr, f. 'battle-ogre,' the name of Skarphedin's battle-axe, Nj.

rindill, m., dat. rindli, qs. vrindill, a dimin. [cp. Engl. wren; but Dan. rindel], a bird, the wren (in Eggert Itin. ch. 678 = motacilla fusca, the smallest bird in Icel., also called músar-bróðir or músar-rindill): as a nickname of a small, puny person, Lv., Bs. (Laur. S.) rindil-bvari, a, m. = rindill, Edda (Gl.)

Rindr, f., dat. and acc. Rindi, qs. Vrindr, which form remains in the old alliteration (V) rindr berr i vestr-söhim, Vtkv.; see Bergmann in the Mythol. Glossary to the Message of Skirnir, Strasburg 1871:—the name of a goddess or giantess, the mother of Vali, Vsp., Vtkv., Gg.; seið Yggr til Rindar, Kormak; the Earth is called Rindar elja (see elja), Edda (in a The loves of Wodan and Rind resemble those of Zeus and Europa in the Greek legends. 2. in poët. circumlocutions of a woman, bands; sörva Rindr, Kormak.

Ringar, m. pl. the men from Ringa-riki in Norway: Ringakr, adi.,

ringia, u, f., qs. hringja. a round pail, cp. mælke-ring in Norway = a animals. pail full of coagulated milk, Stj. 294.

ringl, n. craziness: ringlaor, crazy.

ringul-reio, f.; in the phrase, vera a r., to be in confusion, topsysurvy; síðan fór á ringulrey (sic) réttr á Ísa-landi, Bs. ii. 497.

rippa, að, [akin to rifja], to sum up; þá rippuðu þeir upp öll mála-

ferli þeirra vel ok einarðliga, Vápn. 30.

ript, f., or ripti, n. a kind of cloth or linen jerkin; rekkar beir bottusk er beir ript höfðu, Hm. 48, Edda ii. 494; Vala-ript, a Welsh, i. e. foreign jerkin, Skv. 3. 63; lé-rept, q. v.; kona sveip ripti, Rm. 18, Skv. 3. 8; strjúka ripti, to mangle linen, Rm. 25; Nanna sendi Freyju ripti, Edda 39; and setjask und ripti, of the bridal veil, Rm. 20: 'rhenones sunt velamina humerorum et pectoris usque in umbilicum, intortis villis adeo hispidi ut imbres respuant...quos reptos vocant,' Isid. Hisp. xix. 23; this corresponds exactly with the use in Hm. I. c.

ript, f. [rjufa or rifa], a withdrawal or breach of a contract, Grag. ii.

RIPTA, t, to 'rip up,' invalidate a bargain or agreement; with acc., ripta kaup, Grag. i. 333, ii. 213; r. alla landsöluna, 214; engi maor a at r. gjöf sína, i. 203; r. grip undan manni, Jb. 422; r. görð, id.: to break, fyrir-bjóðum ver þessa vára skipan at r. eðr rjúfa, D. N. i. 60:—to regain, of an estate, Kolskeggt ætlar mál frammi at hafa ok ripta fjórðung í Móeidar-hváli, Nj. 102; ef undan honum riptisk at lögum þessi helmingr jarðar á Skriðulandi, Dipl. iii. 6; en svá mörg hundruð sem riptask í Torfa-stöðum, eða Skála-nesjum, þá skal Óláfr taka svá mörg hundruð upp í Bessa-stöðum, v. 23. II. in mod. usage, with dat., ripta e-u.

ripting, f. a withdrawal (of a bargain); hversugi mikit fé er þeir gefa .. þá skal engi r. til þess vera, þótt eigi komi búar til at vinna eiða at, Grag. i. 223; hón gaf fyrir heklu flekkótta ok vildi kaup kalla, henni

þótti þat úhættara við riptingum, Landn. 319.

ris, n. the rise or top of a building ; það er hátt á því risið.

-risa, adj., in blod-risa (q.v.), smeared with blood, prob. qs. vridsa, from rida, to smear.

risa-legr, adj. gigantic, Al. 67.

BISI, a, m., thus sounded with a short i, but perh. better risi; qs. vrisi; [cp. Hel. vrisul; Germ. riese; Ivar Aasen ryse and rysel; the shews that the word has no connection with the verb risa, and the root is unknown; Swed. vresig = burly may be a kindred word]:—a giant, Hkr. i. 5, Sks. 601, 705, Fas. iii. 24, Ann. 1338. In popular Icel. usage risi denotes size, jötunn strength, burs lack of intelligence; thus, hår sem risi, sterkr sem jötunn, heimskr sem burs, as tall as a risi, strong as a jötun, stupid as a purs. The ancient legends describe the risar as handsome, and a long-lived race; bygðu þá risar víða, en sumir vóru hálfrisar, þá var mikit sambland þjóðanna, þvíat risar fengu kvenna af Ymislandi, Fas. i. 513, Herv. S. ch. 1, Orvar Odds S. ch. 18; cp. also the tales of Godmund on Glasisvellir: compds, half-risi, berg-risi. The word is very popular (even more so than jotunn) in modern tales, but is only found once (in the compd berg-risi) in old poems; risa barn, -dóttir, a giant-bairn, giant-daughter, Fas. ii. 239; but in compds risa folk, -kyn, -ett, giant-folk, giant-kind, 383, 384, Bard. 163, Landn. 118; risa vöxtr, a giant's size, Stj. 326.

risinn, adj., in gest-r., vig-r.

ris-mal, n. the bour for rising, about 6 o'clock A.M., Dropl. 20, Grag. ii. 224; milli ris-mála ok dagmála, O. H. L. 24; hirðis-rismál.

RISNA, u, f. (spelt ristna, Fb. i. 362, ii. 227), bospitality, munificence; r. ok örlæti, Fms. ii. 118; hann lofaði risnu Þórarins, v. 315; hvárki var nú minni rausn né risna í búinu en áðr, Band. 3; ek veit risnu þína, at bu munt taka við honum, Lv. 26; varð þeim mart talat um risnu Sveins, Orkn. 464. risnu-maor, m. a bospitable man, Fb. ii. 227.

risni, f. = risna, in gest-risni.

rispa, ab, [Scot. resp or risp; Engl. rasp], to scratch; klóra ok r., Stj.

77 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

risps, u, f. a slight scratch, Nj. (Lat. Ed.) 163 (v.l.), freq. in mod. usage. BIST, f., pl. ristr, mod. ristir, for the ristr in Pass. 33. 4 is poët.; older form vrist; [Engl. wrist, used only of the hand; Dan. vrist; the word is derived from (v)rida, Engl. writhe; Scot. reist; cp. also Engl. wrest, surestle, which are kindred words]:—the instep of the foot, bior. 86; gegnum báðar ristrnar, Fms. v. 347; þá sté hann fætinum á aðra ristina, vii. 13; horfa fætrnir ok ristrnar á þak aptr. Stj. 94; il ok rist, 160; sull hafði hann á fæti niðri á ristinni, Ísl. ii. 218; troðnir í sundr tvennir skór...upp vóru hinir á ristum, Skíða R. 193. COMPDS: ristarbein, n. the instep-bone, Sturl. i. 167. ristar-lior, m. the instep-joint, Nj. 70, Landn. 153, Isl. ii. 365.

rist, f. a gridiron; panna, rist, steiki-teinn, Dipl. v. 18.

rista, t, to slice; see rista.

rista, u, f. a scratch, slash, Nj. 82. ristu-brago, n. a (Runic) character Edda 58.

ristill, m., dat. ristli, [rista], a plougbsbare, Stj. 386, Magn. II. qs. vristill, [akin to rist = vrist], poët. a gentlewoman, from the slenderness of form; ristill er sú kona er sköruglynd er, Edda, Rm. 22, Völs. R. 205.

3. medic. sbingles (Lat. cingulum), ringworm in its most severe form (zona berpetica), Fél. x. 29.

risting, f. carving, Hm. 113.

ristir, m. a carver, slasber, Lex. Poët.

risu-ligr, adj. = risuligr.

RIT, n. [Engl. writ], a writ, writing; ráda rit, 623. 12; hann lét þá göra rit ok sendi jarli, id., Skíða R. 50; rit ok innsigli biskups, K. þ. K. 74; rit ok innsigli konungs, Ghl. 133. 2. penmanship; hage at hvívetna, bæði at riti ok at öðru, Bs. i. 127. 3. writing; einn dag er hann sat at riti (when be sat writing) fell hann frá ritinu, Bs. i. 191; at rit verði minna ok skjótara ok bókfell drjúgara, Skálda 168. rits-hattr, m. a way of writing, Skalda 170, 171, Stj. 48, 164. görð, f. writing, correspondence, Bs. i. 475.

rita, 20, to write; see rita.

ritan-legr, adj. that can be written, Edda 174.

ritari, a, m. a writer, transcriber, Bs. i. 175, 191; Hallr het ok var r. hans, bis secretary, 700: a scribe, Al. 66, Greg. 52.

rit-færi, n. pl. writing materials, Fas. iii. 407, MS. 625. 87.

rit-görð, f. a treatise, (mod.)

rit-höfundr, m. a writer, (mod.)

rit-maor, m. = ritari, Hom. (St.)

ritning, f. a writing, Anecd. 18, Sks. 4; postulanna ritningar, Stj. 30: Holy Scripture, Anecd. 16, Sks. 459, Rb., and passim in old and mod. usage. Ritningar-grein, f. a passage of Scripture.

rit-sending, f. letter-sending, Hkr. ii. 128.

rit-stofs, u, f. a writing-room, Bs. ii. 148.

rit-stokkr, m. a writing-desk, Pm. 3.

RÍĐA, ríð, pret. reið, reitt (mod. reiðst), reið, pl. riðu; subj. riði; imperat. ríð, ríttu, Lv. 39, mod. ríddu; part. riðinn: [A. S. ridan; Engl. ride; Germ. reiten, etc.]:-to ride; in Icel., where all land-travelling is on horseback, rioa has become almost synonymous with to journey, travel, adding the road or way in acc. (cp. Old Engl. use of to ride); riða leið sína, veg sinn, etc.; þeir bræðr riðu til alþingis, Nj. 2; nu skalt þú ríða vestr,... þá reið í móti þeim þjóstólir, reið Hoskuldt heim til bús síns, 4; síðan reið hann vestr í Hjarðarholt, Ísl. ii. 199; ok þegar reið hann at leita líkanna, Eg. 601; þá lét Ásgerðr skjóta hesti undir mann, reið sá sem ákafligast vestr í Hjarðarholt... þor gerör lét þegar söðla sér hest...riðu þau um kveldit ok nóttina til bess er þau kómu til Borgar, 602, 603; flestir menn riðu Týrsdaginn i brott, Sturl. iii. 183; tóku þeir nú á reið mikilli ok var allgott at ríða ofan eptir héraðinu, 185; þeir riðu þriðja-daginn, . . . þeir riðu til Hörgárdals um kveldit, reið Eyjólfr á Möðru-völlu, . . . riðu þeir upp um Hörgárdal,...Rafn ok Eyjólfr riðu með flokk sinn upp eptir isinum, 216, 217; géf ek þat ráð at þú ríðir í mót honum, en ek mun ríða til meðan, Fms. i. 70, xi. 364, Gísl. 19, Nj. 85, 86: metaph., at margir Islendingar mundi kenna á hlut sínum, nema þeir riði sjálar á vit sin, unless they rode towards themselves, i.e. took counsel with themselves, took care, Ld. 180:—absol. to start, part, ok hvergi i kveldi riða, Skiða R. 108; jarl bað hann búask ok sagði mál at ríða, Orkn. 48. adding the horse (vehicle) in dat.; rioa hesti, rioa svortum, hvitum,... skjóttum, góðum, vökrum ... hesti, Nj. 54, 81, etc.; ríða húsum, to 'ride' the ridge of a bouse (as a ghost), Grett. 83 new Ed. acc.; rida hest, to break a colt for riding; and hann er vel ridinn, well broken in; ó-riðinn, unbroken: also to cover, of horses, cattle. reflex., recipr. ridask at, to attack one another, Al.; ridask hjá, to pass by one another, Sturl. ii. 171.

B. To swing, sway, with the notion of a heavy, rotary motion, as of a thing in balance, a weapon brandished, a windlass, or the like; [cp. Engl. sea-phrase to ride at anchor]; i pvi er hann heyrði sverðit ríða, Karl. 161; nú reið sverð at svíra, Bs. ii. 74; maðr nokkurr er sá at öxin reið, Fms. vii. 325; er öxin reið at honum, ii. 82; ef konungr léti ofan ríða sverðit, vii. 172; en er upp reið gálga-tréit, 13; konungr stóð undir er tréit reið, ix. 386; þá reið at honum brúnássinn, ok hrataði hann inn aptr, Nj. 202; þá er sól riðr upp ok þar til er hón sezk, N. G. L. i. 218; þat tré er ríða skal öllum at upp loki, of a door, Hm. 137:-to balance; önnur galeiðrinn sprakk er hón reið á járninu, Fagrsk.: metaph. the phrase, e-t rior miklu (or a miklu), to be of great importance, momentous; honum botti i ber mest vinkaup ok stærstu rida um bina hollostu, Fb. ii. 289; hve mjök bat er kallat at á hirti (sic) ríði, hversu til fátækra manna var gört í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104; á-ridandi, momentous; e-t ridr e-m at fullu, proves fatal to one. reel, stagger; i því er fillinn tók at ríða, Al. 76; tók þá kastalinn at ríða mjök, Fms. viii. 429; hann reið á ymsar hliðar, Konr.: impers., reid batinum sva at honum hvelfir, the boat rolled so that it capsized, Mar.; in mod. usage better, alda riðr undir skipið, aldan reið að, of the rolling waves, freq. in mod. usage.

RÍĐA, ríð, reið, riðu, declined like the preceding word, but altogether different in etymology, being originally vrida; [A.S. wridan; Engl. writhe; Dan.-Swed. vride, vrida; cp. Engl. wreath, wreath; reior = angry, diser sú kona er sköruglynd er, torted, is derived from this verb]:—to writhe, twist, knit, wind; hár ndit i 2. the 'twisted' big end-gut in hring, the bair twisted into a ring, Akv. 8; ríða knút, to knit a knot; dúk ok

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ríða á þrjá knúta, Fb. i. 212; þar var hrískjörr nokkur ok riðu þar á knúta 🖰 stóra, Orkn. 372; þar á kjörrinu reið ek þér knút,... ekki mun ek leysa bann knút er bu reitt mer bar, en riða mátta ek ber bann knút, er . . . , Fms. vii. 123; með hverri list þeir eru saman riðnir, Al. 19; ríða knapp & c-t, to finish, wind a thing up, Isl. ii. 102; rida net, rida ræxna, to net a net; tók hann lín ok garn, ok reið á ræxna svá sem net er síðan, Edda i. 182; ekki ríðanda ræxn, Sd. 188. 2. metaph., vera við e-t riðinn, to be wound up with a thing; ok veror hann litt við söguna riðinn, Glúm. 334; ef þeir vitu at þú ert nokkuð við hennar mál riðinn, Fbr. 57; and ó-við-riðinn, unconnected with

B. [Prob. the same word], to rub, smear, with dat.; floti var rioit á öll spjótskeptin, Sd. 163; ríða smyrslum á, Hom. (St.); taka hráka sinn, ríða í kross í krismu stað á brjóst ok millum herða, N. G. L. i. 339; hann ríðr því (the lime) heitu á limar ok kvistu viðarins, Fms. vi. 153; hann reið á blóðinu, Eg. 211; hann ríðr á hann vatni sínu, Bs. i. 460; hann lét ríða leiri ok kolum í andlit sér, Fms. ii. 59; taka snjó ok bræða með höndum sér ok ríða á, svá at þat verði alvátt, K. þ. K. 12; er dreifð síðan askan ok riðit sem víðast um þau kjöt, Stj. 71; hón vill jaínan ríða hann blóði ok róðru, Gísl. 45; hann tekr þá Sköfuungs stein, ok ríðr, ok bindr við hönd Gríms, Ld. 252; tók ek hein ór pússi mínum ok reið ek í eggina, Sturl. ii. 62. II. metaph., with dat. to thrash, flog; ef maðr bregðr manni at hann væri stafkarl, eða ríðr honum kinn, bæti hálfa mörk, or smears his cheeks, i. e. buffets him, cp. vulgar Dan. smore een = to give a sound thrashing, and Swed. ban wredb bans bak, i. e. flogged bim; ef þat er kennt konu at hón ríði (tbat sbe beats) manni, eða þjónum hans,... þá er hón sek þrem mörkum, 390; hann var blóðrisa um herðarnar, en hlaupit hold af beinum . . . flutti þat Oddr, at Geirríð mun hafa riðit honum, Éb. 46 (thus, and not from ríða, to ride?).

III. to wring, press; mjólk sú er riðin er ór selju börk, Pr. 473.

ríðari, a, m. = riddari (q. v.), Fms. x. 88, 104, 109, 140. BÍFA, ríf, reif, reift, reif, pl. rifu; subj. rifi; part. rifinn; imperat. ríf, rifou; when in the sense to pick, scratch, it is also spelt and sounded hrifa, q.v.: [Engl. rive; Dan. rive]:—to rive, tear; peir létu dýr ok hrafna rifa hræin, Hkr. i. 39; vætt klæði mín, rifit ok únýtt með öllu, Fms. i. 264; var þar hvert fiskr ór roði rifinn, Eb. 276; þeir reyttu ok rifu, Fms. ii. 161; rifa hold af beinum, Magn. 531; beir rifu af ræfrit af selinu, Ld. 280; rifa klæði af sér, O. H. 236: rifa ofan, to pull down, Nj. 279; rifa nior, id., Grett. 50 new Ed.; rifa i sundr, to rive asunder, Boll. 350, Nj. 279; rifa e-n kvikan i sundr, to tear asunder alive, Fms. ix. 261; at sól rifi í sundr (rived) nýja timbr-veggi, i. 291. rend; klukka rifin, a cracked bell, Pm. 81:-impers. to be rent, ok reif seglit (acc.), Fms. ix. 387; ok reif or æsunum, Edda 71:-rifa aptr, to Fip up; Þórólfr vildi eigi at aptr væri rifit sárit, Eb. 244. B. Usually spelt hrifa, to pick; fóru ungmenni tvau at hrífa mosa,

to pick moss, Bs. i. 329: risa upp, to pull up (a thing by the roots), pick up; risa upp hris (also risa hris), to pull up sbrubs for fuel, Grág. ii. 263, 288. 2. to scratch; beir hrifa upp i höfuð sér ok reyta sik, scratched their beads, Fms. v. 161; bita mann edr hrifa, Grag. ii. 133: hann lét hrífa sér með kömbum, Fb. i. 212; hann vaknar ok hrífr í augun, rubs bis eyes, Fb. ii. 96.

8. to grasp; akkerin hrífa við, Ld. 76; þá hrifu við akkerin, Fms. x. 136, v. l.; ok hreif þegar við, it took effect, Bs. i. 197; hann brytr upp gólfit ok hrífr þar ok rannsakar snæblandna mold, 198; see the references under hrifa.

rifka, ad, to enlarge, Nj. 21, passim in mod. usage: reflex. to be enlarged.

rif-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), large, munificent; riflegt verd, Ld. 212: metaph., ekki r., a poor affair; eigi sýnisk mér ferð þessi rífleg, a poor journey, Fms. ii. 58; þó hvárki væri ríflegt, vi. 13; hvárt sem þat er

riflegt eor oriflegt, Hav. 53; jafn-r., equally fine, Lv. 75. RIFB, adj. [akin to reifa; Engl. rife]. munificent, abundant; nu skulu ber bera út slikan mat sem fyrr var rifastr, Fb. i. 545; bod-r., a fair bidding, fair offer; hlaup-r., very large.

rif-skipaor, part. well-manned, Sks. 29.

RIGB, m. [akin to reigjask and riga], stiffness, medic.; bak-rigr, herða-I., hals-I., stiffness in the back, shoulders, neck, Fel. II. metaph. rigour, severity; rigr reglunnar, Mar.: stiffness, coldness, það er rigr COMPDS: rig-binds, batt, to bind fast. ríg-gyrða, milli beirra. t, to girth tightly, of a horse. rig-negla, d, to nail firmly.

Rigr, m. the name of the hero of the poem Rigs-bula, in the Edd. erroneously called Bigs-mál, Edda ii. 496, a poem which traces the origin of royalty to king Rig as the ancestor of all kings. This myth belonged to Heimdal, Vsp. 1; it is very likely that the Rig of the poem is an invented name, a poetical disguise, borrowed from the Gaelic word Rigb, which means a king; Bigs-bula would therefore literally mean Konungs-bula = the King's Lay.

rik-borinn, part. bigb-born, Fms. i. 6, Mag. 466, Stj. 425. rik-dómliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), magnificently, Fms. vii. 24. rik-domr, m. power, might, magnificence, Fms. vii. 17, 22, 87, ix. 330, Sks. 467, 698, Stj. 88, 192, 451, Fs. 23, passim. 2. wealth, riches, Sks. 205.

rík-dæmi, n. = ríkdómr, Fms. iii. 45: mod. ríkidæmi, riches.

RÍKI, n. [Ulf. reiki = dρχή; Scot. ryke; Engl. -ric in bisbopric; Germ: reich; Dan. rige]:-power, might; ma ek ekki heita lendr maor ef ek skal eigi hafa ríki við einum Íslenzkum stafkarli, Fms. vii. 114; veita e-m riki, to grant one power, Eg. 20; rikis munr, 40, Ld. 38, Isl. ii. 139; heita e-m miklu riki, Fms. i. 113; lagðisk land allt undir riki (rule) Haralds konungs, vii. 185; gaf Askell erkibiskup upp sitt riki, gave up, resigned, xi. 392; mælti engi á móti fyrir ríki konungs, Eg. 67; kom yfir oss ill öld af riki Alsivu, Fms. vi. 96; mikit var riki pinga-manna, xi. 159; ríkis-fortáð, -gxzla, -táð, ruling, governing, i. 51, Anecd. 34. Sks. 461, Grett. 97 A. 2. an empire, kingdom; ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; at taka Magnús frá ríki, vii. 185; fór konungr heim í ríki sitt, xi. 392; hann kom heim í Danmörk í ríki sitt, 295; skal ek fá menn til at varðveita ríkit, Eg. 119; Skotland var kallat þriðjungr ríkis við England, 266; riki himua, 623. 54; konungs riki, a king's rule, kingdom; himin-riki, the kingdom of beaven; biskups-riki, a bishopric; Danmerkrríki, Noregs-ríki, Austr-ríki: also of counties, ríki þat er heitir Vendilskagi, Fms. xi. 230; Ringa-ríki, Ne-ríki, in Norway and Sweden. COMPDS: rikis-dalr, m. a rix-dollar, (mod.) rikis-diarfr. adi. amrikis-dómr, m. a reign, Sks. 324. bitious, Sks. 340. ríkis-gull. n. the royal seal, Mag. rikis-kona, u. f. a noble-woman, Edda 16, Fms. v. 340: mod. a rich lady. rikis-maor, m. (-menn), a mighty man, ruler, Grág. ii. 99, Fms. i. 32, vii. 288, 290, Eg. 9, 26, 270, Skálda 152, passim: mod. a rich, monied man. rikja-skipti, n. a change in government, Germ. thron-wechsel, Fms. v. 297, Rb. 478. rîkis-stjóri, a, m. a governor, sproti, a, m. a sceptre, Stj. 651. Str. 25. rîkis-stjórn, f. a government, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 611. rikis-stoll, m. the throne, Stj. 571. ríkis-sæti, n., -staör, m. a king's residence, Stj., Sks. 525. rikis-vondr, m. a sceptre, Fms. x. 15,

riki-latr, adj. lordly, mighty, Fms. vii. 321, Fas. iii. 455: proud, Ld. 80. rîkja, t, [Ulf. reikinon = $\delta \rho \chi \epsilon_i \nu$], to reign, Fms. i. 119, xi. 405, 408, passim in mod. usage. 2. to rule, with dat.; bar sem ofdrykkja ríkir manni, Hom. 31; hann ríkti jamnan hinum yngra, Stj. 160:—with acc., Skálda 190.

rik-leikr (-leiki), m. power, authority, Sks. 494, H. E. i. 497, Fms. v. 158.

rik-lundaör, adj. imperious, bigb-spirited, O. H. 77, Fms. vii. 15, Hkr. i. 28, Orkn. 158.

rik-lyndi, n. imperiousness, Stj. 575.

rík-lyndr, adj. = ríklundaðr, Fb. ii. 109, iii. 247.

rik-mannliga, adv. magnificently, Fms. i. 78, vi. 141, vii. 94, x. 222, xi. 91, Fas. i. 80, Ld. 234.

rik-mannligr, adj. grand, stately, magnificent, Al. 85.

rik-menni, n. the mighty, the nobility, Fms. x. 138, O. H. 79, Hkv. 2. 26. RÍKR, adj., compar. ríkari and ríkri, superl. ríkastr and ríkstr, [Ulf. reiks = evrepos; Germ. reicb; Dan. rig, etc.]: -migbty, powerful, Rb. 370; ríkr höfðingi, Nj. 1, Fms. xi. 298; ríkr ok auðigr, Eg. 22, 83, Fms. vii. 293 (strong); ríkastr ok göfgastr, i. 61; ekki hefir Hákon látið hlut sinn fyrir enn ríkari mönnum en þú ert, 74; þeir vóru menn ríkastir í þrænda-lögum, vi. 24: in the phrase, sagði þá inn ríkri ráð, the stronger ruled, might ruled over right, viii. 108, v. l.; rikri rad sagdi, Am. 62; er pess ván um alla pína daga, at vér frændr sém ríkri, Eg. 475; ríkastr ok víðlendastr konungr, Fms. xi. 201, 203; ríkir ok óríkir, O. H. 60; hafði jarl á því ríkra manna hátt, Nj. 278; hann er ríkstr konung-manna, 2. of things, strong; ok verðr þá þat ríkara sem verr Rekst. gegnir, Fms. i. 69; var sjón sögu ríkari, O. H. 180 (of autopsy); fátt er sköpum ríkara, Fs. 23; nauðsyn er lögum ríkri, 656 A. i. 22; ef úgæfa mín gengi ríkra en lukka þín, Þorst. St. 54, Al. 56; var þar ríkt varðhald, Fms. xi. 247; leggja ríkt við, to lay a beavy penalty on, iv. 144, x. 173, xi. 262; banna rikt, to forbid strongly, Sks. 126 new Ed.; eru þeir fjötraðir ok ríkt bundnir, Fær. 183. 3. magnificent: mærin gyrði sik einu ríku belti, 580 A. 2; konungr görði mannboð ríkt, Hkr. i. 231; ok halda til sem ríkast at öllu, K. p. K. 56. a nickname; inn Ríki, *the Great, Mighty;* Knútr ríki, Hákon jarl inn ríki, Rögnvaldr jarl inn ríki, Fms., Ö. H., Orkn. 8.

II. [Germ. reich; Dan. rig; Engl. rich], rich, wealthy; this sense appears about the end of the 13th century, and was no doubt influenced by the foreign use of the word; þeir hafa af hennar gózi orðið fullir ok feitir ok mjök ríkir, H.E. i. 505; ok aldrei urðu þau svá rík, at þau ætti konungi skatt at gjalda, Jb. 167; ríkr at fé, Grett. 153 new Ed.; oss er mikit sagt af auð þeim . . . Eigi mun þat aukit þó hann sé sagðr ríkastr maðr á Islandi, Band. 24 new Ed. (but only in the later recension of that Saga, for the old recension in Kb. omits the word); svá miklum auð saman koma, ok verða full-ríkir á fám árum, Fms. vi. 273; hann var ríkr at fé, Dropl. 13, where it is no doubt due to the transcriber of the Arna-Magn. 132; passim in mod. usage, whereas the old sense has become obsolete, except in special phrases and compds, e.g. ráð-ríkr. ríkula, adv. = ríkuliga, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

riku-liga, adv. magnificently, Hkr. i. 193, Fas. i. 340; at þú megir fara þangat svá r. sem þú vilt, Ld. 74, Magn. 434: strongly, strictly,

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halda e-t r., to observe it strictly, Stj. 453, Fms. xi. 298: mod. abun-15,18; purs ríst ek pér ok prjá stafi . . . svá ek pat af ríst sem ek pat á reist, dantly (= gnógliga), N. T., Vídal., passim.

rīku-ligr, adj. magnificent; r. veizla, Fms. i. 291, vi. 342; r. maðr, a fine man, x. 418; gott lif ok ríkuligt, Edda 11.

rill, m. a mob, Björn. ril-ottr, adj. chequered, of colour.

RÍM, n. [A. S. rim and ge-rim], a computation, esp. a calendar, almanae, Rb. passim; rimna bók, an almanae, Åm. 19. compos: Rímbegla, u, f. an ancient Icel. work on computation and the calendar, see begla and the pref. to the Rb., List of Authors (H. III). rím-kænn, adj. skilled in rim, Odd. 2. rím-spillir, m. 'calendar spoiler,' calendar confounder;' a name given to the winters of those years in which the Elevatio Crucis (14th Sept.) falls on Sunday, if in the same summer an intercalary week is added (sumar-auki, q. v.), in which case the calendar of the winter becomes irregular, defined in Rb. 44 (ch. 27), see also Rb. (1812) 58. rím-tal, n. a computation, calendar, Rb. (pref.), Pr. 384.

B. [Gr.-Lat. rbytbmus?], a rbyme, rbymed song; this word, which is altogether different from the preceding, occurs first in Barl., görðu sér heimskir menn mörg rím ok ræður, 34; hégómlegar sögur, rím eða ræður, ljóð eða kvæði, 40.

II. an end-rbyme; in lcel. the word appears in the 14th century along with the kind of ballads called ríma, with alternate rhymes; for the ancient poets only used rhymes within the same verse line, called hending; see, however, the remarks s. v. rúnhenda; eitt þýzkt rím, D. N. v. 640.

rima, u, f., gen. rimna, a rhyme, lay, ballad, and in plur. rimur, an epic consisting of many lays; rima is the name for the epical paraphrases, which first appear in Icel. about the middle of the 14th century; the Olafs-rima, Fb. i. 8 sqq., being the first specimen preserved; then Völsungs-rimur, Skida-rima, Skáld-Helga-rimur, and then very many others; for almost every Icel. Saga or Romance has been turned into such lays, even the historical books of the Bible. compos: rimna-bók, f. a book (volume) of rhymes or ballads. rimna-skáld, n. a ballad-poet.

rimari, a, m. a rbymer, ballad-maker.

Rín, f. the Rhine, Akv. 27, Bkv. 11, Bm., Gm., Edda, Symb., passim; the fem. gender (masc. in Germ. der Rhein, Lat. Rhenus) prob. arose from the appellative, (áin Rín, the river Rhine); Rínar-kvíslir, -ósar, Ant. 288: in poetry gold is called Rínar-málmr, Rín-leygr, = the ore or the fire of the Rhine, referring to the legends of the Nichelungen Hort, Lex. Poët.

BÍPR, m. a crag; hilmir renndi ríp í bratta gnípu, Rekst. 28, freq. in mod. usage; as also in local names, Rípr, map of Icel.; Rípar, in

Denmark, whence Ripa-Ulfr, Fms. xi.

BÍSA, pres. riss; pret. reis, reist, reis, pl. risu; imperat. ris, ristu; part. risinn; with neg. suff. ris-at, rise not (imperat.), Hm. 113: [Ulf. reisan = ἐγείρεσθαι, and common to all Teut. languages]:-to arise, rise, stand up; ristú nú Skireir, Skm. 1; ristú nú Fjörnir, Akv. 10, Ls. 10; upp ristú þakráðr, Vkv. 37, Hm. 146; reis Rigr at þat, Rm. 30; reis frá borði réð at sofna, 17, cp. 5; er hann kostar upp at rísa, Al. 144; elli sótti þá fast at Unni, svá at hón reis ekki upp fyrir miðjan dag, Ld. 14; upp reis Odinn, Vtkv. 2: to rise from bed, ar skal risa, early shall rise, Hm. 58, Eg. (in a verse); ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa, Em.; nótt þú rísat, rise not in the night, Hm. 113; risa or rekkju, to rise from bed, Nj. 14; of the sun and stars, i austr, þaðan rísa öll himin-tungl, Hom. 156: rísa or domi, to rise, leave the court, Grag. i. 78; ef hann ryor at frændsemi ok skal næsta-bræðri upp rísa, 50: ek vil hafa tvíbýli á Möðru-völlum ok risa eigi upp fyrir þér, Lv. 71; risa upp, to rise from the dead, passim (upp-risa, resurrection): risa i mót, gegn, to rise against, Fms. i. 103: rísa við, to withstand; rísa við boði e-s, Mar., Band. 17 new Ed.: risa upp, to arise, begin; ef dags helgr riss upp á laugar degi, N. G. L. i. 138; sundrþykki ríss upp, Mar. 2. metaph., ord riss, a word arises, Bs. i. 182; bragrinn riss um batinn einn, Stef. Ol.; Jol eru risin af burd Dróttins várs, Fms. x. 377. II. recipr., er vér sám boðana rísask í móti, Fms. xi. 13.

BISTA, pres. rist; pret. reist, reist, reist, pl. ristu; part. ristinn; in mod. usage weak, pres. risti, Skida R. 27; pret. risti, ristir, risti; part. ristr, which forms freq. occur on the Swed. Runic stones, e. g. runar bær er Bali risti, Baut. passim : [Dan. riste]:-to cut, slasb; tak ál kvikan ok rist hann, Pr. 471; hón reist á mér kviðinn, Ld. 214; ok reist rifin öll ofan allt á lendar, Hkr. i. 108; þá reist hann frá höfuðsmátt brynjuna í gögnum niðr, Sæm. 139, Skv. 1.15; torfa var ristin ór velli, Ld. 58; kesjan reist ór skildinum, Eg. 378; þormóðr reist í sundr línbrók sína, Fbr. 60; Trausti reist af skyrtu sinni, Vígl. 68 new Ed.; ristu þeir sundr í strengi feldi sína, Ó. H. 152; þeir létu rísta árar á útborða, Fms. viii. 417; þat skyldi engan krók rísta, make no circuit, Ld. 96; Maríu-súðin (the ship) reist langan krók, cut a great curve, Fms. viii. 222. carve; Rafn lá í bekk ok reist spán, þvíat hann var hagr (carving spoons), Sturl. i. 140; ek hefi ristið (I bave carved ber image) á hepti mínu, Landn. 248 (in a verse); ristin rong, the carved ribs in a ship, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ríkula ristin rít, the richly-carved shield, vii. (in a verse). to slice; rista tvá reitu, Grág. i. 65; hann setr sporann við eyra Gunnari ok rístr mikla ristu, Nj. 82; r. sjá kili, Ht. 101; r. báru hlýri, Mork. 228 (in a 3. to carve, scratch, of characters, Hm. 143, 144, Sdm. 6, 9-11, passim.

15,18; þurs ríst ek þér ok þrjá stafi... svá ek þat af ríst sem ek þat á reist, Skm. 36; r. rúnar, staf, rístum rún á horni, Eg. (in a verse); skal-at maðr rúnar rísta... tíu launstafi ristna,... Egill reist rúnar ok lagði undir hægindit, Eg. 566; Egill brá þá knífi sinum ok stakk í lófa sér, hann tók við horuinu ok reist á rúnar, ok reið á blóðinu, ok kvað, 211; rista trénið, Grág.; þvíat allan þeirra kveðskap ok sameign höfðu þau ristið á spelči, Fas. ii. 551; hann reist með fingri sinum krossmark, 645. 69; at þú mættir yrkja erfi-kvæði eptir Böðvar, en ek man r. á kefli, Eg. 605, Fb. i. 251; Gisli hafði kefli ok reist á rúnar, ok falla niðr spænirnir, Gisl. 67; tæt Gisli kefli, ristr á rúnar ok kastar inn, 45; mun ek kveða þar um kvæði, en þú skalt r. eptir á kefli, Grett. 144; eptir þat tekr hann at yrkja kvæðit, en þeir r. eptir á speldi, Fas. ii. 558; Íslendingr sá rúnar ristnar á kistunni, Fms. vi. 271; rúnar er ristið hafa Njarðar-dætr níu, Sól: also passim on the Dan. and Swed. Runic stones.

rísu-ligr, adj. rising bigb, lofty, of a building; r. bær, Ld. 94, 96; r. bú, Sturl. iii. 166; mikit bú ok risuligt, Eg. 512; r. vexti, tall of stature,

of a person, Fms. x. 377.

rít, f., pl. rítr, qs. vrít, [from ríta, from the 'written' or carved ring on old shields]:—a sbield, but obsolete and only used in poetry, Korm., Edda (in a verse), passim; himins rít = beaven's disk, i. e. the sun, Lex. Poët.

RÍTA, pres. rít, rítr, rítr; pret. reit, the 2nd pers. does not occur; pl. ritu; subj. riti; imperat. rit; part. ritinn; the earliest writers use the strong conjugation; thus in the treatise of Thorodd, ek rit, 165, l. 26, 166, ll. 22-24, 168, l. 10; rit'k=rit ek, 166, l. 36; þú ritr, 161, l. 2 from the bottom, 168, l. 19; ek reit, 168, l. 4: part. ritnir, ritin, ritnum, 161, 168-168: in the other instances the weak form seems merely due to the transcriber of the Cod. Worm, of the 14th century, and the old forms ought to be restored; thus, pres. ritar, 160, l. 3 from the bottom, 165, l. 1; pret. ritada, ritadir, 164, l. 31; part. ritad, ll. 3, 32, etc.; infin. rita for rita, l. 3: Ari also uses the strong form, Ib. 4, Hkr. i. 48: in the pref. to Landn. for ritad read ritid (?); reit, Hkr. iii. 347. In writers of later times, as also in later transcripts of old writers, the weak form (ek rita, ritar, ritar, ritada, ritad) prevails; thus in the pref. to O. H., pres. rita (once), pret. ritada (five times), ritadi, 248; ritadar and ritudu, Sturl. i. 107, Fms. x. 371; ritad, Knytl. S. ch. 1, 21, 95, Hungrv. ch. 1; and so on: the part ritinn remained longest, thus, eptir sögu Þjóðólfs var fyrst ritin æfi Ynglinga, Hkr. Frissb. (pref.), Fms. vii. 156, Grag. i. 76, Symb. (fine). The Norse vellums seem to know the weak form only, e. g. ritadi, Sks. 563 B. The root to this word is well known in the Scandin. languages in derived words, as reitr, reita, rit (q. v.), yet the verb itself, at least in the sense 'to write,' seems to have been adopted from the A.S., as it nowhere occurs on the Runic stones or in old poets, and always means writing on parchment, rista being used of writing on stone; the original form is vrita: [A. S. writan; Engl. to write; Germ. reissen; O. H. G. rizan = to scratch; Scot. rit or ret; cp. also Ulf. writs = nepaia, Luke xvi. 17.]

B. Prop. to scratch, cut, sketch, draw an outline; her eru ritadir prir hringar, Rb. 476.

2. to write, of penmanship, spelling (thus mostly used in Thorodd), as also composition, for illustrations see the

references above (A).

rjá, ô, to vex, worry; brott rjáðr, Fms. vi. 204; rekinn ok rjáðr, viii. 78, Mar. 178.

II. to wrestle, Grett. 146 A; see hrjá.

rjá, f. a 'row;' at leikum né at rjá annarri, Fas. ii. 505; tekr mér at leiðask þessi rjá, Fms. vi. 212.

rjáfr, n. a roof (see ráf), Grett. 84 new Ed., Fms. v. 180.

rjala, að; r. við e-t, to fidget, (slang.)

rjátla, að, (rjátl, n.), to wander astray.

RJOĐA, pres. rýð; pret. rauð, rautt, and rauttú (mod. rauðst), rautt, pl. ruðu; subj. ryði; part. roðinn: [A. S. reódan]:—to redden, besmær with blood; er þú á Fásni rautt þinn inn srána mæki, Fm. 1; r. rauðum dreyra, Vsp. 33; r. egg, sverð, vápn, rönd, to redden the weapon; as also tönn, kló, sót, nef, to redden the tooth, claw, beak of a beast of prey, a standing phrase in the old war-songs, Lex. Poët.; rjóða baug í róðru nauts er hann blótaði, Landn. (Hb.) 258; rjóða stalla í blóði, Ö. H. 102; skaltu rjóða blóð (blóði?) graðungsins á hólinn útan, Korm. 216; vér skulum r. oss í goða-blóði at fornum sið, Ljósv. 4; þær ruðu sik í blóði hans. Blas. 45; skal þær sé bæta en eigi slein rjóða, Grúg. ii. 169; af þeir þurðu at r. til sjár þess odd eða eggjar, Gpl. 119; rjóða kiðr e-s, to redden bis cheeks, slay bim, 1sl. ii. (in a verse); hefi ek nú nokkut roðit tönn á þeim, er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32; r. hönd á e-m, id., Karl. 424.

2. of the sun; um morguninn sem sól rýðr sjöll, in the morsing when the sun reddened the fells (sól-roð), Fms. xi. 438; í þann tíma er sólin tekr syrst at rjóða, Karl. 254; árla sunnudags morguninn er sól rauð. Bs. ii. 47.

rjóðr, adj. ruddy, of the face or cheek; rjóðr í andliti, Fms. iv. 38, viii. 25, x. 35; rauðan ok rjóðan, Rm. 18; andlit með rjóðum lit, Str. 44; kaf-r., rjóð í kinnum, freq. in mod. usage.

2. red; búnaðr rjóðr af gulli, Karl. 181, (rare.)

BJODB, n. [rydja; ried, Schmeller], a 'elearing,' open space in a 's' forest, Nj. 130, Ld. 96, Grág. ii. 294, Landn. 43 (v. l.), O. H. 135, 21th

passim. rjóðr-höggvinn, part. cut, cleared, Jb. 237.

RJOMI, 2, m. [Germ. rabm; Scot. ream], cream: passim in mod. Tmaor, m. a pleader in appeals, D. N. i. 7, 51, 60. usage, rjóma-trog: a calm sea is said to be einsog rjómi, like cream; and rjóma-logn, 'cream-calm,' dead calm.

RJOTA, raut, rutu, subj. ryti, [Swed. ryta; Scot. rout; Old Engl. route], to roar; þá raut við inn regin-kunngi Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hom. 26; und raut, the wound gave a rattling sound (cp. lét i

sarunum), Ht. R. 42; see hrjóta.

RJUFA, pres. ryf; pret. rauf, rauft, rauf, pl. rufu; subj. ryfi; part. rofinn; [A.S. reofan]: - to break, rip up, break a bole in; r. undir, to make a wound, Rm. 45; Baglar rufu stofuna, Fms. ix. 55; vóru þeir sem óðastir at r. húsin, Eb. 214; hlupu þeir upp á skálann ok rufu, Grett. 154; hann lagði í óst á Ólafi, ok rauf á barkanum, Sturl: ii. 95; r. búlka, to 'break bulk, see búlki, Fms. vi. 378: to break up, þá rufu þeir samnaðinn, Eg. 98; raufsk þá flokkr allr, Fms. ix. 217; raufsk leiðangrinn, x. 57, xi. 248; en er raufsk fjölmenni á þinginu, Orkn. 284; varð þá at rjúfask sú íllinga seta, Bs. i. 142. II. metaph. to break, violate: rjufa sáttmál, Fms. i. 109; rjúfa, grið, sátt, Nj. 56; Gunnarr kvaðsk ekki ætla at r. sættir, 111; rjúf aldri sætt þá er góðir menn göra milli þín ok annarra, 85; ef hann ryfi sættina, Fms. xi. 356; en ef prestr ryfr skript, K. p. K. 72; r. dóm, Fb. ii. 171; r. heit, Stj. 641; r. sína eiða, Fms. viii. 155; r. trygðir, Grag.; r. lögmanns órskurð, id.; eigi rjúsask honum syrirheit Hugonis ábóta, they failed bim not, Mar.; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er at frétta en slíkt, Nj. 259; hefir yor þat sjaldan rofizk er ek hefi sagt yor, Fms. viii. 134, v.l.: part., var þá enn rofinn valrinn, Hkr. ii. 381. III. impers. it clears, of weather, as of fog or clouds drifting away in a gale; bá er í rauf veðrit, when the weather cleared, Fms. i. 174; ok er fyrst rauf í, sá þeir fyrir sér bratta hamra, viii. 53, v.l.; skúraveðr var á, ok var hvasst veðrit þá er rauf, en vindlitið þess í milli, Ld. 56; en vedr rauf upp i móti degi, Sturl. iii. 292; rýfr þokuna ok kyrrir sjáinn, Fas. ii. 516.

RJÚKA, pres. rýk; pret. rauk, raukt, rauk, pl. ruku; subj. ryki; part. rokinn: [A. S. reôcan; Engl. reek; Germ. riecben; Dan. ryge, etc.]:to reek, smoke, emit smoke or steam, Fms. xi. 36; pann seyði er betr væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208, Fms. vi. 105; rjúka mun um hauka vára, Fas. ii. 43; var stofan litt rokin, i. e. there was steam (smoke) in the room, Grett. 170 new Ed.; hann varp af sér klæðum mæðiliga, ok rauk af honum, it reeked off bim, Fnis. vi. 226; hús stendr þar ok rýkr þar upp af, ok mun þar fé inni, Lv. 47; ambáttin var alsveitt af mæði ok rauk at henni, Gisl. 51; hvat rýkr á diskinum fyrir vor? Fms. vii. 160; rjúkandi ofns-eldr, Stj. 112; hann laust á ok rauk ór eldr, Korm. 84:—of dust, svá sýndisk sem dusk ryki ór bjálbanum, Ó. H. 218, O. H. L. 39; mjöllin var laus, ok rauk hón, Fb. i. 579:-of the spray of sea-water, þótt stormr þjóti en sjór rjúki, Bs. ii. 116 (cp. rok), það rýkr: hann tók sinni hendi hvern sveininn, ok slær niðr við steininum, svá at rykr (was splasbed) heilinn um, Finnb. 292. II. metaph. to fly with violence and suddenly, Dan. ryge; sverðit rauk ór hendi honum, the sword flew out of bis band, Fms. xi. 153; hann rauk ofan fyrir bjargit, Fb. iii. 410; rauk Askell ofan af vidunni, Fms. viii. 388, v.l.; hann rauk öfugr út á dyrnar, Grett. 114; ruku þeir ofan fyrir bjargit, 101; r. um koll, to be overtbrown, etc.

RJUPA, u, f., gen. pl. rjupna, [Dan. rype; cp. Germ. reb-bubn], a ptarmigan, Grág. ii. 346, Fms. vii. 3, K. D. K. 132: as a nickname, Landn.; cp. the riddle of the rjúpa, Gsp. (Fas. i.) rjúpna-lauf or rjupna-lyng, n., botan. the mountain avens, dryas octopetala, Hjalt.

rjúp-keri (mod. rjúp-karri), a, m. a cock-p'armigan, Gisl. 67 (155). ROD, n. a fish's skin (from the reddish colour), Eb. 276; rod af fiski, Clem. 25: freq. in mod. usage, porsk-rod, háfs-rod, skötu-rod, steinbits-roð, etc. 2. reddening, in hlunn-rod, sólar-rod. [a different word], clearing; flotta rod, Fas. iii. 340; flet-rod, q.v.; see ruð, rjóðtr, ryðja, hrjóða.

roos, 20, to gleam red; er roo20i 2f skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; sem þá er roðar fyrir upp rennandi sólu, in the early morning, Karl. 111.

roos, ad, to buddle together (i. e. hroda, q. v.); ok rodudu Eyjarskeggjar saman stórar eikr, Fas. i. 429.

roo-hafr, m. sbark's skin, sbagreen, N. G. L. ii. 137

rooi, a, m. redness, of the cheek or sky; rooi i kinnum, Nj. 30; var fagr roði í andlitinu, Fms. x. 149, Skálda 195; kinn-roði: of the sky, þá laust roða á himin ok svá á sólna, Ó. H. 216; morgun-roði; kvela-roði. COMPDS: rooa-gras, n., botan. = Lat. rubea, Pr. 472. rooa-vetr, m., the winter of 1118 A.D. was thus called, prob. from red lights in the sky, Ann. s. a.

roomi, a, m. [Dan. rodme], redress, = rooi.

roona, ao, to redden, become red, of the face, to blusb, and the like,

Landn. 31, Eg. 43, Ld. 146, O. H. 59, Fs. 10.

BOF, n. [rjufa], a breach, opening; rof a bundinni skjaldborg, Sks. 385; losnaði fylkingin, ok í rofinu gékk Haraldr konungr fram, Fagrsk. 140; var þar mikit rof í fylkingunni, Flóv. 30; sé ek rof á svörtu skýi ok stjörnu staka standa í rofi, Bjarni. 2. a law term, a retractation, reversal of judgment; lysa dómi til rofs, Grág. i. 71; stefna dómi tii rofs, 108; stefna kaupi til rofs, ii. 242; enda å at dæma rof gjafanna, i. 203; færa rof á festarmál, to repeal, N.G.L. i. 155. compos: rofs- dor insensibility from such a blow; falla í rot, Korm. 230; hann réttir

rofs-mál, n. a case for reversal of judgment, Grag. i. 205

rofa, ao, to break up, of the clouds; bad rofar til í lopti.

rofna, ad, (hrofna, Bs. i. 378), to be broken, ruptured; bá er r. tók fylkingin, Eg. 298; þakit tók at r., Gísl. 22; svá sem hrofnat væri fyrir nagli, Bs. i. 378:—as a law term, to be rescinded, a beirra domr at rofna, Grag. i. 80; rofnar sekð fjörbaugs mann, ef..., 93; ok skal kaup upp rofna ef brek bersk, ii. 242.

rof-torf (or rof-torf?), n. a cut sod. roftorfs-veggr, m. a wall built of sods, Sturl. ii. 101.

roga, að, = riga, q. v.

Roga-land, n. a county in Norway, Fms. passim.

roga-stanz, m. a mighty amazement; mig rak í r.

Rog-heimr, m. = Rogaland (?), Hkv. Hjörv. (Mr. Jessen).

ROK, n. [rjúka], the splashing, foaming sea, Skída R. 203, passim. roka, u, f. a wbirlwind, Björn, Mkv.: fine snow like spray, mjall-roka, sæ-roka, spray of sea-water.

rokin-dusta, adj. reeking with dust, Fms. ii. 154.

ROKKR, m. [Germ. rocken; Old Engl. rock], a distaff; sat har kona sveigði rokk, there sat a lady twirling a distaff, Rm. 16 (yet spinningwheels are said to have been first used in the 17th century); Katla spann garn af rokki, . . . þeir tóku rokkinn ok hjuggu í sundr, Eb. 32, 33 new Ed.: a popular riddle on the distaff by Stefan Olafsson, prisættr piltr, þrifinn ok vandstilltr, Snót (1866). rokk-snælda, u, f., etc.

rokkr, m. [for. word; Germ. rock], a jerkin, Or. 20; it occurs also in poets of the 16th century, Bs. ii. 488.

rokna-, in compds, as rokna-hljóð, a stentorian voice.

rolla, u, f. [for. word; mid. Lat. rotula; Fr. rôle], a roll, scroll, Sturl. iii. 91, Bs. i. 799. 2. an old lean scurvy ewe.

ropa, ad, to belch. 2. metaph., of the ptarmigan's voice; rjúpkarrar höfðu í hjali tveir hver þeirra gæti ropað meir, Grönd.

ropi, a, m. a belch, Sks. 140, 211, Al. 153.

rosi, a, m. sleet. COMPDS: rosa-baugr, m. a balo round the sun. rosa-ligr, adj. sleety, rough, of weather: in hold-rosi, q. v.

roskin-leikr (-leiki), m. ripeness, Stj. 26.

roskin-mannliga, adv. like a grown up man, Hom. (St.)

roskin-mannligr, adj. looking like a grown up man; mikill maor vexti ok r., Ö. H. 199.

ROSKINN, adj., qs. vroskinn, prop. a participle, the only remains of a lost strong verb, [answering to Ulf. urisqan = τελεσφορείν, Luke viii. 14; cp. Röskva and röskr]:—ripe, mature, full-grown, adult, only of persons, not of fruit; madr roskinn, Nj. 131, Eg. 4; verit ber bernskir at illsku en rosknir at viti, Hom. 50 (I Cor. xiv. 10); sveinn sjau vetra gamall skal skira barn ef eigi er rosknari maðr til, K. þ. K. 12; þegar jarl var r., Orkn. 42; porgunna var þá roskin kona (ripe in years) er þetta æfintýr görðisk, Fb. i. 250: allit., roskinn ok ráðinn, ripe and wise; sveinninn var sprækr ok roskinn mjök í orðum, Fms. ix. 241; verða e-m roskinn í leik, Bs. ii. 94.

roskna, að, prop. to 'ripen,' to grow up, only of persons; ok er hann var mjök rosknaðr, full grown, Isl. ii. 208: reflex., en er þorfinnr jarl rosknaðisk, O. H. 93; ef sá randviðr rosknask næði, Stor. (MS. roskuast); ok er hann rosknaðisk (röskvaðist Ed.) fékk Hrólfr konungr honum skip. Fas. iii. 188.

rosm, n. sweepings, offal, (Oldn. Ordbog.)

rosmall, m. = rosmhvalr, K. p. K. (Kb.) i. 24.

rosm-hvalr, m. [Ivar Aasen rosmaal; Engl. wal-rus and A.S. borsbwal are prob. corrupt forms of the same word: it is not known how the former part of the compd is to be explained]: -a walrus, Jb. 310, K. p. K. 112, Bs. i. 641; and in local names, Rosmhvala-nes, in Icel., whence Rosm-hvelingar, m. pl. the men from R., Sturl. i. 224: rosmhvalr and rostungr are synonymous, so that in the Jb. some MSS. have the one word, some the other.

rosmu-fjöll, n. pl. a dub. απ. λεγ.; rosmufjöll Rínar, Akv. 17; this word might, if explained, throw light on rosm- in the preceding word. Testmana files

Ross, n. Ross-sbire in Scotland, Orkn., Nj., Landn. passim.

rosta, u, f. a brawl, riot, Fms. viii. 355, Fb. iii. 452, Mag. 64, 66: the name of a dog, Bs. i. 667. COMPDS: rostu-maor, m. a rioter. rostu-mikill, adj. riotous, unruly, pord. 23 new Ed., Nj. Mag. rostu-samligr, adj. unruly, Sturl. ii. 166.

rostask, ad, dep: to become seauty; rostadisk forlag fonadar, Be. i. 137. rosti, a, m. = rostungr (?), a nickname, Nj., Orkn. 2. metaph. a rough person, a brawler: mod. rusti, a clown; mikill rusti ertú, Ranzau, Esp. Aib. ix. 15. COMPDS: rusta-legr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clownisb. rusta-sneid, f. the crust-slice of a loaf of bread.

rostungr, m. a walrus, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359, Sks. 178, Jb., Fbr. 161: costly things were carved on the teeth, Páls S. ch. 16, Rafn S. ch. 4; and the hide was made into ropes for ships' rigging (svörðr), cp. Sks., and Oros. in king Alfred's transl. rostungs-hauss, m., and -tonn, f. a walrus-tooth, Krók. 54.

BOT, n. a concussion of the brain from a blow, as also the stunning

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við ór rotinu, 62; spyrndi Grettir svá fast við eyrun á tveimr at þeir Pþeir höfðu fagran róðr, vi. 120; var mjök vandaðr róðr á drekanun, lágu í roti, Grett. 127; hann sló sveininn í rot, ... í því raknaði sveinninn við, Isl. ii. 421: also the insensibility of a drunkard, rakna or roti, liggja í roti, Snót 100. rot-högg, n. a staggering, stunning blow. rota, ad, to stun by a blow; rota sel, rota naut, to fell an ox: part.

rotaör, hálf-rotaðr.

rota, ao, to tan; rota skinn, to tan a skin so that the bair falls off. BOTINN, adj. [Dan. raadden; Engl. rotten; akin to reyta, q. v.], rotten; var þá líkaminn r. ok illa þefjaðr, Fb. i. 582; rotið vín, Stj. 367; ær ú-rotnar, loðnar ok lembdar, Grág.: also of paper, vellum. esp. of bair falling off from rottenness; rotid (or rotad) skinn, a bide which has been tanned so that the bair fell off, opp. to rakad skinn, a sborn bide: a nickname, Landn.

rotna, ad, to rot, become putrid; ef hann lætr inni r. mann daudan, N. G. L. i. 14, K. A. 70; rotna kvikr, Sks. 457; hér á jörð þó holdið rotni, Pass. 48.4. 2. of hair, to fall off; var af rotnad har ok skegg, Fb. i. 212.

rotta, u, f. a rat; a for. word, which occurs only in the nickname rottu-hryggr, Bs., Arna S.

rotti, a, m. a band, gang, company; aldrei muni jafnmikill herr hafa

saman dregisk í einn rotta, Róm. 198.

BO, f. [A.S. row; Germ. rube; Dan. ro], rest, calm, quietness, Sks. 235; gefa ró reiði, to give rest to one's wrath, Karl. 99, Nj. 175; skömm mun ró reiði, Am. 75; at Egill skyldi aldrei ró bíða á Íslandi, Eg. 402; i ro, in rest, in peace, Orkn. 418; sofa i ro, Fms. vii. 317; med kyrd ok með ró (ræ Cd.), Fms. x. 405; magna seið, at hann megi sér hvergi tó eiga í landi, feel restless, feel no rest anywhere, Gisl. 116:-medic. relief, honum bótti sér þat helzt til róar, of one sick, Fms. vi. 156.

BO, f., pl. reer, [Scot. roove], the rivet or clinch of a nail; eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró á, N. G. L. i. 100; rærnar í sauminum, 673 A. 60; járnum þeim sem rær heita, Þorst. Síðu H. 178; hefir bóndi slegit róspöl meitlandi af endanum til sniðs fyrstu róarinnar, Mar. 2. the burr or loose films of iron on the edge of a weapon when over-whetted.

ró, f., i. e. r.d, a cabin; see rá.

BOA, pres. rz (i. e. rœ), rzr, rzr, pl. róm, Orku. 402; else róum (Bs. i. 497), róit, róa; pret. réri, older and better reyri or röri, which form is still used in eastern Icel.; imperat. ró, róðú; part. róinn, see Gramm. p. xxiii: [A. S. rowan; Engl. row; Dan. roe; Swed. ro]:-to row; sigla eðr róa, Grág. ii. 130; róa at, Fms. viii. 315; róa leiðangr, vii. 152; þeir réru yfir vatnið, Eg. 109; menn reyru til Saudeyjar, 219; róa undan, Fms. i. 45; réri fram undan eyjunni allr herr konunganna, ii. 305; róa út ór höfninni, iv. 97; þeir reyru á brott, vii. 201; réru þeir út fyrir Norones, viii. 135; hann réri til beirra, 231; hann rær út i Bjarneyjar, Nj. 19; róm vér í mót þeim sem harðast, Örkn. 402; róa skipi, Eg. 80; þeir réru þveran árstrauminn, Fms. vii. 264; sá skal fá skip ok mat ok sæ róa, er taki skýtr, N.G.L. i. 48; róa af fjörðinn, Fms. ix. 502; fornt skip er hömlur sé af rónar, rowed off, worn off, N. G. L. i. 75: róa út, to row out to sea, go fishing, K. p. K. 90 (út-róðr): as also absol., ok er hann kom þar vóru allir menn rónir nema Þorvaldr, all the fishing-boats swere at sea, Nj. 19; róa á sjá, róa til fiskjar, passim. 2. to fit out a ship with oars; öll voru þessi skip borðmikil, at því sem þau voru róin til, Fms. viii. 372; Sverrir lét taka byrðinga nokkora, höggva í sundr, auka at kili, ok róa (fit them out with oars) at endilöngum borðum, 3. metaph., Flosi kveðsk skyldu saman róa svá at keypt yrði, F. told them to pull together, come to an agreement, Nj. 259; roa vik á e-n, to pull one round, in rowing; bess höfðingja er nokkura gæti á Hrafnkel vík róit, Hrafn. 16. II. to rock oneself backwards and forwards, in a sitting posture; hann sá trollkarl sitja þar á uppi ok láta róa fætr, Landn. (Hb.) 84; sátu inni konur tvær blóðgar ok reyru áfram, . . . róm vit ok róm vit! rignir blóði, Sturl. ii. 9 (Bs. i. 497); griðkur róa ok raula, Hallgr.; Refr mundi sist, þvíat hann lagði ekki annat syrir sik en ásram róa, Krók. ch. 1; hann lét róa tinglit, Háv. 7 new Ed. 2. of a fat beast; það rær i spiki, reri það stykki í spiki, Od. viii. 476. III. recipr., ró at, to pull against one another, of two ships in battle, Fms. viii. 181. III. recipr., róask **róð**, n. = r z di (?), Fms. ix. 36.

róða, u, f. (róði, a, m., Vm. 32, and in the name Róðadrápa below), [a word borrowed from the A. S. rôd; Engl. rood, cp. rod; Germ. rutbe]: the rood, bolyrood, crucifix, Fms. v. 136, 344, 345, viii. 247, Symb. 20, Rb. 370, Hom. 97, Pm. 77, and passim, but only in this eccl. COMPDS: roou-kross, m. a crucifix, Nj. 158, Bs. i. 173, Fms. ii. 178, 325, Bárð. 179, Vm. 50, 96. roou-kyrtill, m. a bolyroodkirtle, as church furniture, Vm. 129.

róði, a, m. = róða, Vm. 32. Bóða-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem, Ó. H. róði, a, m., poët. the wind, tempest, represented as a giant; Róda vábrodir, the woful brother of R. = the Sea-giant or Egir, Stor.: in prose this ancient word remains in and-rooi, a counter-wind, and in the phrase, leggja (or láta) fyrir róða, to cast to the winds, forsake; þvíat ek man eigi, at ek hafa heima-mann minn fyrir róða látið, Lv. 28, Hom. (St.); láta allir ýtar Óðins ætt fyrir róða, Hallfred; at þú látir mik eigi fyr róða, Harms. 53: the mod. láta fyrir óðal (' fyrir-óða') is a corruption of ' fyrir róða.'

BOĐB, m., gen. ródrar [róa], a rowing, pulling, Eg. 358, Fms. ii. 180; bótt fjarri væri, Fms. viii. 447.

309, and passim. COMPDS: roorar-ferja, u, f. a rowing ferry, Eg. 354, 500, Fms. vii. 320, Hkr. i. 185. róðrar-hanski, a, m. a row roorar-hufr, m. the gunwale on which the ing glove, Fas. ii. 237. rowlocks are fixed, N.G.L. ii. 283. róðrar-leiði, n. a calm, dull sea, so that one has to take to the oars, Eg. 203; peir tóku r., at first they rowed, Orkn. 412, Bs. i. 520, Grett. 150. u, f. a ship with oars, Eg. 93, 109, O. H. 62, K. p. K. 86, Orkn. 462, N. G. L. i. 304, Fzr. 92, Fms. iv. 91. RÓĐRA, u, f. [Sansk. rudbira], blood, esp. as it seems sacrificial blood,

only used in special phrases; þeir höfðu válkask í róðru ok blóði, Gísl. 67; slátrum sýsliga sjám þá róðru, Am. 19; sýndisk tungl svá sem róðra væri, Bs. i. 145; ok var sjórinn sem á róðru sæi, Fas. i. 156; ok rjóða hann í róðru blótnauts þess er hann blótaði þar sjálfr, Fb. i. 249.

róðr-göltr, m. a kind of war-ram, Sks. 394.

roor-hafr, m. 2 kind of hafr or bag-net, with which herrings are

caught, Ghl. 427.

ROFA, u, f., proned. roa, thus in rhymes, aldrei tryggist toa, po tekin sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; [akin to Germ. rumpf]:-a tail, i. e. the vertebral part, opp. to the hair; nú höggr maðr hala af hesti ok höggr nokkut af rófu, þat er spellvirki, N. G. L. i. 46, Fas. i. 80, Gþl. 399, Eb. 276: in mod. usage esp. of a cat, dog, or the like, kattar-roz, hunds-roa. roftu-bein, n. the caudal bone, Jb. 114.

BÓG, n. in mod. usage rógr, m.; thus, með ríkan róginn mest, Bs. ii. 493, in a poem of the 16th century; originally vrog: [Ulf. wrobs = κατηγορία; A.S. wrôbt; Germ. rüge]:—a slander, Hom. 85, Eb. 60 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, Ls. 4; þungligt, geysiligt róg, Gd. 29, 33; berask róg milli, Am. 95; rog illra manna, Eg. 55; hvert eini þeir höfðu í um rógit, 59; bera róg þetta fyrir konung, 576; svá fremi skaltú rógit í frammi hafa, Nj. 166; Haraldr lét drepa Þórólf af rógi Hildiríðar-sona, Landn. 55; engi á sök á sönnu rógi, Ghl. 196. II. in poetry, strife; aldar róg þat hefir æ verit, Hm.; vera e-m at rógi, to be the cause of contention, Hkv. 2. 26, Skv. 2. 5; rog Niflunga, the strife of the Niebelungs, i.e. gold, Bm.; fé veldr frænda rógi, Rkv.; háligt róg, warfare, Orkn. (in a verse); leida nær rógi, to lead into contention, Hom.; hjör-róg, málmróg, = war, Lex. Poët.: as also in many compds, róg-álfr, -apaldr, -birtingar, etc. = a warrior; róg-eisa, -gefsli, -linnr, -aký, = a weapon; rog-leikr, -stefna, -bing, = a battle: rog-orr, -starkr, mighty in war (in a Runic inscription in Denmark), epithets to a warrior; róg-segl, a 'war-sail,' i. e. a shieid, Vellekla; róg-porn, a 'war-thorn, either a warrior or a weapon, Akv.

róg-beri, a, m. a slanderer, backbiter, Edda 18.

róg-burðr, m. slander.

róg-girni, f. a disposition to slander, Hom. 86.

róg-mæli, n. a calumny, porst. Síðu H. 175.

rog-samr, adj. backbiting, Fzr. 14.

rogs-maor, m. a slanderer, Fms. xi. 330, Gbl. 195.

BOI, a, m. [ró], a rest, repose, Fms. x. 354; ú-rói, tumult. rol, n. [from Engl. roll, Lat. rotula], a walking, rolling to and fro: no

er eg klæddr og kominn á ról, Kristr Jesús veri mitt skjól, a ditty; nú eru þau öll (i. e. the bairns) á róli, einu fæst varla skóli, Espol. Arb. s. a.

róla, u, f. a swing, Dan. gynge; hanga í rólu.

ró-lauss, adj. restless, Sks. 235. ró-liga, 2dv. quietly, 655 xiv. A. 2.

ró-ligr, adj. calm, quiet, [Germ. rubig], Sks. 232.

ró-lyndr (ró-lyndi, f.), adj. calm of mind, Sturl. i. 8, ii. 185. Róm, n., Róma, u, f., Róma-borg, f., but also spelt with u, Rúm, Rúma-borg, etc., Rome; the forms and spelling vary, Bóma, indecl., Symb. 24, Fms. vi. 228; or Róm, n., Róms, gen., Sighvat; til Róms, Nj. 275, Bs. i. 900; Pétr ok Páll at Rómi hjálpi mér at dómi, a ditty. COMPDS: Roma-borg, f. the city of Rome, Eluc. 50, passim; Romaborgar keisari, höfðingi, lýðr, the Roman emperor, king, people, Eluc. 50. Fms. vii. 86, 99, 221; Rómaborgar lög, kirkja, the Roman law, church 645. 98, H. E. i. 464; Rómaborgar riki, the Roman empire, Bs. i. 71; but also Roma-skattr, m. Peter's pence, K. A. 78, 94, 194, Vm. 89. vegr, m. (Roms-vegr, Sighvat), a journey to Rome, pilgrimage, Orkm. Fms. xi. 202.

róma, u, f. a weapon, clash, battle, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët. róma, að; in the phrase, róma vel eðr illa, to utter assent or dissent by shouting, to applaud or the contrary; en er biskup hafdi lokit sinu máli, rómuðu klerkar ok lýðr vel, Bs. i. 740, Fms. i. 208, 288, vii. 8;

róma vel at e-u, xi. 270.

Róm-ferő, Rúm-ferő, Róm-fór, f. a pilgrimage to Rome, Fms. in. 31, Hkr. ii. 24, Isl. i. 329.

Rom-ferill, n. a pilgrim to Rome, Symb. 15, Fms. vi. 302.

Róm-lendr, adj. Roman (?), Rd. 232, (R. at kyni, but the reading seems to be corrupt.)

ROMR, m. the voice, the ring of the voice; skirt maltakit ok rommun svá mikill yfir málinu, at þóat hann þætti eigi hátt tala þá skildu allir 2. the shouting, cheering, at an

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ep. the remarks of Tacit. Germ. ch. 11, and gora (A. III. 6. fine); in the phrase, göra góðan ... róm at e-u, at þessu eyrendi varð rómr mikill, Fms. i. 21; göra góðan róm at e-u, to assent by acclamation, 34; engi varð rómr at máli hans, vii. 249; at Lögbergi var görr mikill rómr, at Merði mæltisk vel, Nj. 230.

Róm-verjar and Rúm-verjar, m. pl. the Romans, Fms. i. 106, Hkr. i. 8, and passim in old and mod. usage; thus, Pistillinn til Rómverja, the Epistle to the Romans, N. T.; Rómverja kirkja, the Roman church, Stj.; Rómverja herr, höfðingi, keisari, konungr, land, ríki, veldi, the Roman army, chief, emperor, king, land, empire, kingdom, Symb. 9, Clem. 26, 42, MS. 673. 51, Stj., Ver. 46, Bær. 12, and passim.

Bóm-verskr and Rúm-verskr, adj. Roman, Fms. viii. 277, Sks. 653,

Ver. 37, N. T. passim.

BOR, adj., fem. ró, neut. rótt, [ró]:-cqlm, composed; porbjörn man ekki rór í bygðinni við þik, Krók. 37 C; róir menn, hógsamir ok friðsamir, Fms. x. 415; Guðs bočorð má neykkvi helzt enn rói hugr of rannsaka, 677. 6; miklu eru róari góðir menn en íllir, 12: neut., sofa tott, to sleep sweetly; ti-ror, restless, unruly; e-m er o-rott, to feel restless.

BOS, f. (the old writers use the Lat. form rosa, Fms. x. 352; raudr sem rósa, Stj. 72, Bs. ii), [Lat. rosa]:—a rose; raudar rósir, Bjarni; eyra-tús, q. v.; frost-rósir, frost-roses. prettán ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. rósa-vatn, n. rose-water, Stj. 2. a rosary (?); í fata-búri rósir ró-samr (ró-semi, f.), adj. calm.

ró-spölr, m. an iron sbeet from which a ró (q. v.) is cut, Mar.

rósta, u, f., see rosta.

BOT, f., pl. rætr (rætr), [a word common to all Teut. languages, cp. also Lat. radix :- a root; hvers hann af rot um renn, Hm. 139; rot af grasi, Pr. 471; illr ávöxtr af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48: metaph., vera rót (cause) undir e-u, Sturl. ii. 72; koma af rotum e-s, id., Fms. ix. 254; rót ok upphaf, Fb. iii. 245; af hverjum rótum þetta hefði risit, 308; af rót vándra manna, Bs. ii. 93. 2. the lower part of a tree; rot kerlingar ... hann tvíhendi öxina til rótarinnar, Grett. 151: a root of a tree used in witchcraft, of an enchanted thing, engi maor skal hafa i húsi sínu staf . eðr stalla, vit eða blót, eðr rót, eða þat er til heiðins siðar veit, N.G.L. 3. mathem. a root (square, cubic), MS. i. 383, 389, cp. Grett. l. c. COMPDs: rótar-dráttr, m. root-extraction, 544. 45. 544. I 54, passim. rótar-tré, n. a root-tree, a tree with the root, Grett. 151. klumba or róta-kylfa, u, f. a club, Al. 77, Fms. i. 177, ii. 163.

rot, f. [different from the preceding, perh. akin to hrot, q.v.; Ivar Aasen rot]:-the inner part of the roof of a bouse, where meat, fish, and stores are hung up; mær nökkur átti erendi at fara í rót upp, þá sá hún liggja á hurðásnum sjau fiska skarpa, Bs. i. 200.

rot, n. the tossing, pitching, of an unruly sea; kemr ro eptir hvildarlaust

rót, calm after rough weather, Sks. 235; haf-rót, a violent rolling of

the sea. rota, u, f. sleet and storm; var á róta mikil, ok stökk saurr af jörðu, Bs. i. 334; hregg ok róta, 339; hagl eðr drifa eðr róta, Edda 87; róta veðr, Hkr. iii. 315. rótu-sumar, n. a rainy, stormy summer, Ann. 1226. II. Róta, the name of a goddess who sends storm and rain, Edda 22.

BOTA, ad, [Engl. to rout; Dan. rode; Lat. rodere, but not borrowed from the Lat. word]:—to rout up, turn up, of swine; er unnsvin róta upp, Eyvind (in a verse); nema túnsvín sé þat er eigi má róta, Grág. 2. to stir, turn upside down, throw into disorder; with dat., róta sundr, ok róti eldinum sundr, hingað ok þangat, Stj. 330; þeir rótuðu um koll tassinu, to upset the chess-table, Vigl. 17; þá rótar karl saman senu, he sweeps it into one heap, Sd. 180; hann steypti silfrinu á skjöld sinn, ok rótar í hendi sinni, Fær. 216.

róteldi, n. = rótakylta, a 'root-club,' Fms. xi. 129, v.l.

rot-fastr, adj. 'root-fast,' rooted, fixed, Hkr. i. 71, Js. 17, Stj. 644 (v. 1.), Pr. 462, Barl. 86, N. G. L. i. 40, 63.

rot-festa, t, to root, and reflex. to take root, Barl. 5, 86, 95, Pr. 462.

rót-lauss, adj. root-less, without roots, Hm. 84.

rót-mikill, adj. baving a large root, Isl. ii. 14.

rót-setja, setti, to root, plant, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 644.

rubba, 20, [Engl. rubbisb], to buddle, with dat.; r. e-u saman.

rubbi, a, m. (and rubb, n., rubbungr, m.), rubbish, refuse.

BUD, n. a clearing in a wood; hann lagdi á þat kapp mikit, at rydja markir ok byggja aptr ruðin, Hkr. i. 45; sá er á ruði býr, skal kalla til bonda, Ghl. 485, D. N. iii. 120: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, -röd and -rud, Hille-röd, in Denmark; Villinge-rud, Linde-rud, in Norway; Orme-rod, in North England; these names, however, were in olden times not so frequent as at present, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.

ruða, u, f. ravage; Oddr var eigi ruðu-lítill, O. made no small bavock, Fas. ii. 255; to this may also belong rudu-brandar, the ravenous swords, Orkn. 72 (in a verse).

rudda, u, f. a coarse kind of club (of an unbarked tree?); ruddu er menn kalla klubbu, Ó. H. 108, 109, Fas. iii. 229. ruddu-vetr, m. the name of a severe winter, A.D. 1022; as lurkr of the winter 1601.

ruddi, a, m. a clown, rude person; and of things, coarseness, refuse, hans i kirkju, Bs. i. 63, Nj. 201, Fs.

assembly; while murmurs, groans, or silence were the signs of dissent, e.g. of bad hay. rudda-legr, adj. (-liga, adv.), rudda-skapr, m. coarseness.

ruðning, f. (ruðningr, m., Nj. 235, v.l.), [ryðja], a challenging, of neighbours or judges in the old Icel. court, Grag. i. 29, 33, 52, Nj. 82, 87, passim. ruoningar-mál, n. pl. the formula of a challenge, Grág. i. 27, Nj. 237.

ruor, m. = ruo or rjóðr, Hkr. i. 45.

ruő-staőr, m. a cleared place (= ruő), Gbl. 431, (mod. Norse Rustad.)

ruður, f. pl. parings; hákarls-r., fisk-r.

rugga, 20, to rock a cradle, with dat., Fms. iii. 178; r. barni.

rugga, u, f. a rocking cradle; barn í ruggu.

rugga a. m. a nickname, Landn. 196. rugl, n. [Dan. vrovl?], a disturbance, H. E. i. 387, Bs. ii. 3: twaddle.

rugla, 20, to confound, with dat., Al. 50, Rb. 164, Sks. 234, K. A. 28, Stj. 142; r. e-u saman, to confound,

ruglan, f. confusion, Stj. 13, 122, 142, 173,

ruma, 20, to chatter (= rausa); um hat er Amundi remba rumar, Fms. ix. 332, v. l.

rumba, u, f., rumbungr, m. a pouring shower, down-pour.

rumpr, m. the rump, buttocks.

rumska, 20, rumsk, n., = raumska (q. v.), of one about to awake.

runs, u, f. a rune, string of words or verses; i einni runu, in one strain. RUNI, a, m. [hence Dan. orne by metathesis; provinc. Norse rone; Shetl. runnie]:—a wild boar, Skalda 163, Hdl. 5; runa sida, Fms. vi. 365 (in a verse), Skálda 205 (in a verse).

runi, a, m. [renna], a flux; in merg-runi (q. v.), vegg-runi, = eavesdropping; hall-runi, 'lava-stream,' the name of a mountain in western

RUNNE, m. (older form ruor, n., N. G. L. i. 165), [Scot. rone or ron]:-a bush, grove, opp. to rjóðr, q. v.; í einum runni, Nj. 129; vóru runnar i sumum stöðum, Eg. 377, Gullþ. 59, Eb. 71 new Ed.; þar sem heilir runnar stóðu, Rd. 240, Magn. 468; runnr sá er Moyses sá loga ok eigi brenna, 655 viii. 2.

runsa, að, to turn inside out, ransack; þeir runsuðu búm þeirra, Fms.

viii. 300, v. l.

rupl, n. a plundering, Stj. 647.

rupla, ao, to plunder; reyta ok r., Fb. i. 392, Stj. 477; r. e-n e-u, Al. 93; r. drukkinn mann fötum sinum eða fé, N. G. L. ii. 240; rupla lík, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá.)

ruplan, f. a plundering, Anecd. 30:= ruglan, Stj. 121.

rusill, m. [cp. Germ. rüssel = a snout], an. hey. in rusill kvæðis, a doggrel poet, Bjarn. (in a verse).

rusk, n. a shaking: rusks, 20, to shake rudely.

rusl, n. rubbish, sweepings; rusla-kista, -stokkr, a box into which things (broken nails, etc.) are thrown pell-mell: rusli, a nickname, Fms. viii. rusti, see rosti.

ruza, u, f. a nickname, Fms. viii.

Rúðu-jarlar, m. pl. the earls of [Rotemeyer] Ruoa, u, f. Rouen in Normandy. R., dukes of Normandy, Fms. passim. rufinn, adj. rough, uncombed, Al. 3.

rufr, m. = rugr; a provinc. Icel. form, occurs in a verse in Gisl., where rifr rhymes with bufa; as also in the local name Ruf-eyjar in western Icel., Sturl. i. 10, 26, Landn. 92 (v. l.), where it is even spelt Rup-eyjar.

RUGR, m., hy-rogi, Hm. 138, with o as in the Germ.; [A. S. rige; Engl. rye; Germ. rocken; Dan. rug]:-rye, H. E. i. 394, Jb. 375, Bjarn. 28 (in a verse), passim; val-riigr. COMPDS: rug-akr, m. a rye-field, rúg-brauð, n. rye-bread, Pr. 470, Stj. 560. Fas. i. 173, pior. 180.

rug-hleifr, n. a loaf of rye-bread, Fms. vi. (in a verse.)

RÚM, n. [Ulf. rûms = τόπος; common to all Teut. languages]: room, space; hvergi nær hafði þar rúm lið þeirra, Eg. 276; gafsk honum svá rúm, 532; ok rúm hindrar þik eigi at vera hvar er þú vill, Stj. 136; fú rúms, to get space, Hm. 106: the phrase, e-m liggr e-t í miklu rúmi, it takes up much room, is of great concern, Fms. i. 208, iv. 80, Fas. iii. 522, Ld. 210, Al. 152; i léttu rúmi, of little concern: the saying, ekki 2. a room, fyllir annars rum, i. e. everything bas its own place. seat, place, Am. 58; beir skolu sitja á miðpalli, þar eigu biskupar várir rum, Grag. i. 4; gef mer rum, Fs. 52; ef þeir menn koma til lögréttu er þar eigu setur, en aðrir hafa sezk í rúm þeirra, þá skolu þeir beiða sér rúma, 5; búðar rúm, 24; ór lögsögu-manns rúmi at sjá, 26; Egill gékk til rums bess er dóttir jarlsins hafði setið um daginn, en er menn skipuðusk í sæti sín, þá gékk jarls-dóttir at rúmi sínu, hón kvað-Hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn! Eg. 248; hverr í sínu rúmi, Ld. 4; í biskups rúmi sá ek sitja, Bs. i. 155; þokaði hann um manns rúm, Vígl. 25; í dag mun ek búz rúm yðvart á himnum, Post. 656 C. 37; aldrei gékk hann ór rúmi sínu nema jarl gengi, Fs. 69; hann vann sem áðr ok sat í rúmi 3. a place of rest, a bed; hann sá rekkju eina, sínu, Orkn. 200. ... er þetta rúm var mátuligt, Fs. 5, 7; hann gékk til rúms síns ok lagðisk niðr í klæðum sínum, Eg. 326; síðan rannsakaði hann rúmit

er hón hafði hvílt í, 566; Hallfreðr lá í lokhvílu . . . í því lagði Björn í

rúmit, Fs. 200; var biskup særðr heim í Skálaholt, ok var gört rúm

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4. naut.; the ships of the

ancients were divided into 'rooms,' one for each pair of oars; each written, most being of the 10th (9th?) and following centuries.—A room consisted of two 'half-rooms' (half-rymi), viz. one for each oar, curious instance of the employment of Runes is their being written on a thus a ship of thirty 'rooms' had sixty oars, see Vidal. Skyr. s. v. sessum at telja; á Lang-ormi vóru fjögur rúm ok þrjá-tigi, Fms. i. 219 (fjögur rum ens sétta tigar, Hkr. i. 294, v. l.), cp. Fms. viii. 181; hann var sjau rum ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 30; var bat skip britugt at ruma tali, ok ekki mikit í sér, ... þat skip kallaði hann Tranann, Hkr. i. 275; mikit skip, þar vóru sex rúm ok tuttugu, Fms. viii. 131; var þat þrítugt rúmum, 372. The interesting passage in Fms. ix. 33 (ch. 14) is an instance of ships with double rows of oars; Knútr inn ríki hafði skip furðuliga stór, hann hafði sjálfr dreka þann er svá var mikill, at sextugr var at ruma tali... Hákon hafði annan dreka, var sá fertugr at rúma tali, Ó. H. 161: the Hálfd. Eyst. S. ch. 26 (of a ship, tírætt at rúma tali) is a mere fable: only a few of the oar-rooms are known by special names, e.g. stafnrúm, the two fyrir-rúm (eptra ok fremra), the two austr-rúm (one fore and one aft, or even four, cp. senn jósu vér í fjórum rúmum, Fms. vi, in a verse), the klofa-rúm, krappa-rúm, q. v.; betra er autt rúm en illa skipad, better an empty seat than an ill-filled one, cp. Landn. 82 (in a verse). COMPDS: rum-brik, f., see brik. rum-fastr, adj. bed-ridden. rumtjöl, f. the side-board of a bed, see fjöl. rum-föt, n. pl. bed-clothes. rúm-gylta, f. a sleeping sow (?), a nickname, Landn. rúm-rusk, n.; göra e-m rúmrusk, to sbake a lazy fellow out of bed. rúm-stafr, rúmstokkr, m. a bed-post, Fs. 6, Fms. ix. 293. rum-stæði, n. a bedstead. rum-boraor, part. 'wide-riddled,' coarse, of a sieve, Fms. viii. 243.

rum-far, adj. narrow, Al. 13.

rúm-góðr, adj. large, wide.

rum-heilagr, adj.; in the phrase, r. dagr, a 'week' day, i. e. a common day, week day, Grág. i. 30, 73, 293, 395, Am. 101.

rum-lendi, m. the wide land, open land, Fms. viii. 14.

rum-lendr, adj. roomy, wide, extensive, Al. 32. rúm-liga, adv. roomily, largely, Grág. i. 4, Fas. i. 58.

ram-ligr, adj. roomy, ample, wide, Sks. 403.

rúmr, adj., compar. rýmri, superl. rýmstr, [Ulf. rums = εὐρύχωροs; Shetl. room]:—roomy, ample, spacious; konungs garðr er rúmr inngangs, opp. to þröngr, Eg. 519; gatan var eigi rýmri (broader) en einn maðr mátti ríða senn, Fms. viii. 81; rúmr vegr, Barl. 70, opp. to þröngr vegr; Vandráðr stýrði þar sem þeim þótti rýmst milli skipanna, Fms. vi. 321; ok sem hann er lauss þykkir honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; til þess ens góða ok rúma lands, Štj.:-roomy, loose, fjöturinn var rúmr, Fms. vi. 15: as also of clothes:—neut., flestum var par fyrðum rúmt, ample room for all, Völs. R. 13; skipin lágu rúmt í höfninni, Fas. ii. 522:-adv., rúmt fim-tigi, fifty and upwards, D. N. iv. 141; rumt halfan setta tug, i. 168.

rum-snara, u, f. a slip-knot (mod. kappmella), Karl. 161, Fms. v. 288, Sd. 160, Mar.

rúm-szei, n. (mod. rúm-sjór, m.), the open sea, Grett. 83 A.

BÚN, f., pl. rúnar: [rún, raun, reyna are all kindred words, and a lost strong verb, runa, raun, meaning to enquire, may be presumed; the original notion is scrutiny, mystery, secret conversation; Goth. runa, by which Ulf. several times renders the Gr. μυστήριον and συμβούλιον (once, Matth. xxvii. 1), βουλή (twice, Luke vii. 30, 1 Cor. iv. 5); A.S. rûn = a 'rowning' mystery, but also = writing, charter; Hel. rûna = colloquium, and geruni = loquela (Schmeller); cp. Old Engl. to rown, Germ.

raunen; Gr. è-pevráw is also supposed to be a kindred word (Bugge). In Scandin. writers and poets run is chiefly used of magical characters, then of writing, whereas the derivative word raun means trial, enquiry,

and runi and runa = a friend or counsellor.]

B. A secret, bidden lore, mystery; frá jötna rúnum ok allra goða segðú it sannasta, Vþm. 42, 43; kenna rúnar, to teach wisdom, Rm. 33; dæma um rúnar ok regin-dóma, Hm. 112; minnask á fornar rúnar, Vsp. 59: saws, segja sannar runir, to tell true saws, Fas. ii. 302 (in a verse): a 'rowning' speech, viss runir, a woman's whispering, Bm.; heita e-n at rúnum, to consult one, Gh. 12, Skv. 3. 14, 43; hníga at rúnum, Gkv. II. a Rune or written character; the earliest Runes were not writing in proper sense, but fanciful signs possessing a magical power; such Runes have, through vulgar superstition, been handed down even to the present time, for a specimen of them see Isl. bjóðs. i. 435, 436, and Arna-Magn. Nos. 687. 4to, and 434. 12mo (Isl. Þjóðs. pref. ix); the classical passages for these spell-Runes are, Hm. 133 sqq., Sdm. 5 sqq., Skm. 29, 36, Eg. ch. 44, 61, 75, Yngl. S. ch. 7, Grett. ch. 85, N. G. L. iii. 286, 300, Vsp. 59; cp. also the phrase, rista tréniô, Grág., Fs. 56. The phrase in the old Danish Ballads, kaste runer, to throw Runes, i. e. chips (see hlaut, hlautvior), may be compared to the Lat. sortes, Mommsen's Hist. of Rome, vol. i. p. 187, foot-note (Engl. 2. Runes as writing; Ed.), or the Sibylline leaves in the Aeneid. the word was first applied to the original Northern alphabet, which at an early time was derived from the common Phœnician, probably through Greek or Roman coins in the first centuries of our era. From these Runes were subsequently formed two alphabets, the old Scandinavian (whence again the Anglo-Saxon), as found on the Golden horn and the stone in Tune, and the later Scandinavian, in which the inscriptions in

kefli (a round piece of wood) as messages (cp. the Gr. σκυτάλη), as is freq. recorded in the Sagas, e. g. Gisl. 45, 67, Fms. ix. 390, 490, Grett. 154 new Ed., Fb. i. 251 (of the deaf and dumb Oddny). It is doubtful whether poems were ever written in this way, for almost the only authority for such a statement is Eg. 605, where we read that the Sonatorrek was taken down on a Runic stick, the other instances being mostly from romances or fabulous Sagas, Grett. 144, Orvar Odds S. (fine). This writing on a kefli is mentioned in the Latin line, Barbara fraxineis' sculpatur runa 'tabellis,' Capella (5th century). In later times (from the 13th century) Runic writing was practised as a sort of curiosity; thus calendars used to be written on sticks, of which there is a specimen in the Bodl. Library in Oxford; they were also used for inscriptions on tombstones, spoons, chairs, and the like: there even exists in the Arna-Magn. Library a Runic MS. of an old Danish law, and there is a Runic letter in Sturl. (of the year 1241); Runes carved on an oar occur in Fs. 177: a hidden treasure in a chest is labelled with Runes, Fms. vi. 271, Sd. 146, cp. also the interesting record in Bs. i. 435 (sex manna bein voru þar hjá honum ok vax ok rúnar þær er sögðu atburð lífláts þeirra). 3. the word run is also, though rarely, applied to the Latin alphabet; ef hann er á þingi þá skal hann rista nafn hans ef hann kann runar, N. G. L. i. 171; or generally, ræki ek eigi hvárt bú rítr o bitt eðr o, o eða a, g eða e, y eða u, en ek svara svá, eigi er þat rúnanna kostr þó at þú lesir vel eða ráðir vel at líkindum, þar sem rúnar vísa óskírt, heldr er þat þinn kostr, Thorodd 162; þessi er upphaf allra hátta svá sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnum, Edda (Ht.) 121. III. in pr. names, Run-olfr: as the latter part in pr. names of women, Guo-rún, Sig-rún, Ol-rún, Landn., Nj., Bs., Sturl., Sæm. COMPDS: rúna-kefli, n., see above, Sd. 142, Fms. iz. 390, 490, Grett. 154 new Ed., Eg. rúna-mál, n. pl. the Runic alphabet, Skálda 176. Rúna-meistari, a. m. a 'Rune-master,' grammarica, the soubriquet of Thorodd, Skalda 160. runa-stafr, m. a Runic letter, Skálda 177. rúna, u, f. a friend who knows one's secrets; kona er rúna bónda sins,

Edda ii. 602; Kolbeins rúna, K.'s wife, Gd. 18; eyra-rúna, q. v. rún-henda, u, f., or rún-hending, f., is the name of the metre with end-rbymes, consecutive, not alternate; the word is now obsolete, and in ancient writers it only occurs in two places, the Ht. R. verse 24 and in Edda (Ht.), where the Cod. Reg. gives run-, Edda i. 696 sqq. (the foot-notes); but one is tempted to suspect that this is corrupt, and that the true form was rim-, as im and un can hardly be distinguished in MSS.; rim- would yield good sense, whereas run- is meaningless. The metre itself is evidently of foreign origin, borrowed from the A.S.:

the first poem in this metre was the Höfuðl. of Egil, who had lived in England; it was little used throughout the 10th and the following centuries, and the few poems and fragments composed in it can be traced to Egil's poem as their prototype. The single verse in Eg. ch. 27 is

prob. a later composition.

run-hendr, adj. in the metre runhenda, Edda (Ht.); see above. runi, a, m. a counsellor, friend, Edda (Gl.); Sifjar-runi, the busband of Sif = Thor, Edda (in a verse); jarlar ok hersar heita ... konungs rúnar, eða málar eða sessar, 94; rekka rúni, the ruler of men, Ó. H. (in a verse); Vagna rúni = Odin, Stor.; þórs of rúni, Haustl.

rún-ketill, m., Grett. (in a verse), read rúm-ketill (?); regns r., the

large rain-kettle, i. c. the mountain cave.

rúsina, u, f. resin, (mod.)

Rússar, m. pl. the Russians, Ann. 1348. Ruci-land (mod. Rússland), Bær. 16, Flóv. 36.

BUST, f. [akin to rub, qs. rubst?], a ruin, freq. in mod. usage; er hann hljóp yfir garðs rúst lága, Sturl. ii. 227; miklar rústir, bæjar-rúst,

rútr, m., in drykkju-rútr, a drunkard.

RYD, n. (ryor, m., Sks. 442 (v.l.), Fas. i. 514, Al. 132):-rust, from the red colour, Stj. 344, Ld. 114, Hom. 15, Matth. vi. 19, 20, passim. COMPDS: ryð-frakki, a, m. a rusty old sweapon, Háv. 47; see frakka. ryő-genginn, part. rusty, Eg. 183. ryő-skálm, í. =ryðfrakki, Fas. iii. 606. ryo-akof, f. a rusty old knife used for scraping.

ryoga, ao, to become rusty, Fas. iii. 240; ryogaor, Pm. 114.

BYDJA, ryð, ruddi, rutt, [this word has lost the initial b (qs. hryðiz), being derived from hrjóða, denoting 'to clear, rid of,' cp. also hroði, hryoja, sweepings, offal; and is altogether different from rjóða = to redden; the b remains in hrudning, q. v.; see hrjóða; Engl. rid; Scot. red or redde; Dan. rydde.]

B. To clear; taka at ryōja mörkina ok brenna, ok byggia siðan .. en er spurðisk til Ólafs at hann ryðr markir, kölluðu þeir hann Trételgju, Hkr. i. 55; hann ruddi lönd í Haukadal, Landn. 103; Önundr konungr lagði á þat kapp mikit ok kostnað at ryðja markir ok byggia eptir ruðin, Hkr. i. 45; sumir konungar ruddu marklönd stór ok bygðu the greater number of the Swedish and Danish stone monuments are par, 48; peir ruddu markir ok bygðu stór héruð, 137; sú bygð vas

znjök sundrlaus, bygð við vötn en rudd í skógum, Ö. H. 174; hann lét 🖣 húsa ok r. Ekreyjar, Fms. x. 154; hér eptir ruddisk landit ok siðaðisk, Fb. i. 575; hann lét r. víða í skógum ok byggja, Landn. 68; r. götu gegnum skóg, Fb. i. 72; r. land fyrir sér, to clear it, N. G. L. i. 173; r. gotu, to open a road, Eb. 46 new Ed.; r. veg, stig, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15, Eg. 293:-rydja ser til rums, to make oneself room, Fms. viii. 93; þar sem ek gæta rutt mér til rúms ok kippt manni ór sæti, Fb. i. 136; r. sér til ríkis, to clear the way to a kingdom, conquer it, Fms. iv. 60; r. sér til landa, Glúm. (in a verse);-r. skip, to clear, unload a ship, Fs. 182, Gullb. 55, Eg. 100, Nj. 10, Fb. i. 496, ii. 229; rydja burit, to empty it, Hav. 41-43 new Ed.:-to strip, disable, in fighting, Eg. 123:-r. höfn, to clear the barbour, leave the baven, Fms. ix. 45; rydja lögréttu, to clear the court of strangers, Grag. i. 7; munu halir allir heimstoo ryoja, to clear, make empty the bomestead, Vsp.; Valhöll ryðja fyr vegnu fólki, to clear Valballa, make it ready for receiving slain beroes, Em. 1: - with dat., rvoja e-u brott, to drive away, 544. 38, Fms. iv. 231; rydja herklæðum af sór, to strip off one's armour, El. 102, cp. Hkm. 4:—to beap, pile, þeir ruddu viðinum á hurdina, they blocked up the door, Gullh. 60:-r. til e-s, to clear the way for a thing; at r. til heirra athurda er Olaft konungr verdr vid staddr, Fms. ii. 89; ok mundi þat r. til landauðnar, Bs. i. 24; ok ruddu þeir til líkagraptarins við Sléttu-karla, Fbr. 58; Þorlákr biskup ruddi til þess á sínum dogum, at bá var settr ok ritaðr Kristinna-laga þáttr, Bs. i. 73; ok ryði hvárr-tveggi sín vitni til bókar, K. Á. 184:-impers., hvernig skjótt ruddi samnadinn, bow the flock dispersed, O. H. 220. II. as a law term; ryðja kvið, dóm, or also ryðja mann ór kvið, dómi, to challenge a neighbour, juror, out of the kvidr or domr, Grag. i. 7, 17, 34, 49, Nj. 110, 235; ef hann ryðr kvið at frændsemi, ... hann skal ryðja við sjálfan sik at frændsemi ok at mægðum, skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik at guðsifjum, hann skal r. við sóknar aðilja eða varnar, ... ok er honum rétt at r. þann upp, Grág. i. 50; sá er ór er ruddr, 31; þá er hann ruddi hann or domi, 31, and passim. III. reflex., rydjask um, to clear one's way, make great bavoc; Atli hleypr upp á skip at Rúti ok ryðsk um fast, Nj. 9, Fb. ii. 219; en þeir ruddusk um ágæta vel, Fas. ii. 402; andask ómaginn, ok ryðsk svá til (it turns out) at ómaginn átti fé eptir, Grág. i. 224:-to throng, crowd, rydjask 20.

ryðjandi, a, m. a challenger in court, Grág. i. 31.

ryðugr, adj. = ryðgaðr, Fms. ii. 163.

ryf, n. [Scot. reif], a skin-eruption, scurf; sló út um hörund hans ryfi ok úþvera með kláða miklum, Bs. i. 181.

Rygir, m. pl. the inhabitants of Roga-land in Norway, Fms. passim;

Hólm-Rygir, the Island ' Rugians.

rygjar-tó, f., spelt rykkjar-tó, O. H. 227, Hkr. ii. 384, and some other vellums, see Fms. v. 101, v. l. 3, cp. also O. H. L. 60:—a 'lady's tae' (see to), a tax on linen to be paid by every mistress of a bouse; husfreyja hver (skyldi fá konungi) r., þat var lín órennt, svá mikit, at fengi spennt um mesta fingri ok lengsta (lengsta fingri ok bumalfingri, Fms. l. c. better); synjar-spönn, ok rygjar-tó, ok reykmela, þat hafa konungar gefit Naumdælum, at beir skolu eigi heldr greiða en allir aðrir þrændir, N. G. L. i. 258.

RYGR, f., gen. rygjar, dat. and acc. rygi, pl. rygjar, Fas. i. 497:—a lady, bousewife, Lat. matrona; rygr heitir sú kona er ríkust er, Edda 108; bann mann (a person to be adopted) skal leiða á reka (rekks?) skaut ok rygja(r), N. G. L. i. 209; rygr kvaðsk eiga inni álfa-blót, Sighvat; aldin rygr, an old lady, Kristni S. in a verse, (of a priestess); rygjar bloo, Sol. (dubious): baug-rygr (q. v.), a matron who receives of the baugr (weregild), enjoying the rights of an agnate. II. in local names, Rygjar-dalr, Sól.

Rygskr, adj. from Rogaland, Hkr. i. 301.

BYK, n. [rjúka], dust, powder; einsog ryk, Stef. Ól., passim in mod. ryk-mökkr, m. a dust-cloud.

rykill, m. a nickname, Fms. i. 5.

rykki-lín, n. a priesť s surplice, spelt rykkjulin, Bs. ii. 248.

rykking, f. the 'rucking,' creasing of a garment.

BYKKJA, t, [Dan. rykke], to pull roughly and bastily, with dat.; hann rykkir til svá fast, at ..., Fb. i. 530; rykkja á, to pull, Fas. iii. 487; þeir tólf rykktu honum fram á fjöru-grjótið, Grett. 97; r. e-u í sundr, Fas. ii. 264, Fms. xi. 438; rykkja sverði, to draw a sword, (mod.): to draw into folds [Fr. rucher], a dress-maker's term. 2. to run, move, Germ. rücken; en er hón sér þat rykkir hón fast undan, Fb. i. 258.

rykkr, m. [Dan. ryk], a basty pull or movement; porsteinn hefir allan einn rykkinn, Fb. i. 258; við þenna rykk vaknar húsfreyja, Fms. xi. 438; í einum rykk, Thom.: medic. spasms, Fél. x.

RYMJA, pres. rym; pret. rumdi; subj. rymdi; [rómr]:-to roar, cry out with a boarse voice; rymjandi rödd, Bs. ii. 10; á nótt rymr hann, 673. 54; vaknar hann ok rymr, 56; rumdi hann mjök, Fas. ii. 368, iii. 497.

rympill, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 110.

rymr, m. roaring, of a hoarse voice, Edda 110; rymr oneagri, 673. 54; med rymnum, 56: poët., rymr oxa, randa, rita, the clatter of weapons: the sea is called rym-fjall, -loio, -vollr, = the roaring fell, way, field, Lex. Poët.

rypta, t, [ropi], to belch, Sks. 91 new Ed. rysking, f. a rough shaking, Grag. ii. 9.

ryski-sótt, f. a kind of sickness, Ann. 1268.

ryskja, t, [Dan. ruske], to shake roughly, handle roughly; hón tók báðum höndum í hár sér ok ryskti sik, Stj. 520; ef maðr ryskir mann ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 9; hann hafði slitið af sér klæði sín ok ryskt sik, Al. 57; mjök hefir Rán ryskt um mik, Ran bas dealt rougbly with me, stripped me, Stor. :- reflex., þar myndi ekki þykkja við kollóttan

at ryskjask, Sturl. iii. 238; eor menn r. eor berjask med hnefum, Jb. 100. rytja, u, f. a vile, sbabby thing, Grett. 114 A.

rytningr, m. = rytingr, Js. 31, Fms. iv. 173.

rytr, m., and rytsa, u, f. a sea-gull, Edda (Gl.), = the larus tridactylus, as Faber; or rather = larus albus minimus, mod. rita, as Eggert Itin. rytta, u, f. a shabby thing, Hom. 152; gömul ok vesöl rytta, Barl. 88,

154. ryttu-legr, adj. wretched.

rygi-ligr, adj. [róg], slanderous; r. orð, abusive words, Bs. i. 653, v. l. RYJA, ry, rudi or rydi, part, ruinn, [Scot. roo], prop. to pluck the wool off sheep instead of shearing, as is still done in Icel.; ryja gemlinga, Sd. 155; hann görði Loptr rúinn, L. pulled it off, of a twig, Fsm.: the word is freq. in mod. usage, metaph., hnigt þá úr höndum mér, harpan strengja ruin, the barp stripped of its cords, Num. (fine); o-ruinn, unplucked.

rýja, u, f. a rag, esp. of worn linen.

RYMA, d, [rum; Germ. raumen; Dan. romme], to make room for; þá mælti hann at rýma skyldi pallinn, Eg. 303; þvíat hann rýmdi fyrir herra Asgrimi, Bs. i. 716; kallar at Þorleift skyli ryma höfnina fyrir honum ok leggja ór lægi, Hkr. i. 209. 2. to quit, leave; rýma land, to leave the country, go into exile, Fms. iv. 239; Refr man ryma virkit en flyja Grænland, Krók. 56; skoluð ér allir eta hér inni en ek mun ryma, leave, Bs. i. 853; þaðan at ryma ok brott at flýja, Stj. 66; ok 3. to clear sjá þá fyrst fyrir hverju (hverr?) rýmdi, Sturl. iii. 214. away, break up; pa skalt rýma sjalir í gólsinu, to break deals up from the floor, Eb. 118; rýma til e-s, Bs. i. 98; jörðin rýmdi sik ok opnaði, 4. absol. to make room, clear the way; at ryma fyrir Stj. 42. 5. with dat., rymi (imperat.) veginn, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15. á honum fjötrinum, to loosen the fetter. Fms. vi. 35; rýma brott harmi, Karl. 213. II. reflex., ef rymdisk í kirkjunni, Sturl. ii. 223; er rýmask tekr dalrinn, when the dale widens, Ld. 218.

rýmka, 20, to widen, enlarge: rýmkan, f. an enlargement.

RYNA, d, [rún; Old Engl. roun], to enquire; ryna eptir e-u, to pry into (=reyna); ok nú lætr hann sækja galdra-menn er eptir öllu geta rýnt, Fas. i. 5: part. rýnendr, friends, counsellors, Akv. 9: ræða ok rýna, to talk and converse, Rm. 11.

rýni, f. scrutiny, contemplation: poët., rýnis reid, contemplation's vebicle, i. e. the breast, Stor. : grammar, skald eru höfundar allrar rýnni, the poets are the judges, the authorities in all matters of grammar, Skalda 164.

ryninn, adj. wise, deep in lore, in full-ryninn, Am.

rynir, m. a kind of sbark, squalus maximus, Eggert Itin.

rýra, ô, [Ulf. rjurjan = $\phi\theta\epsilon i\rho\epsilon\nu$], to make small, Merl. 1. 35 part. ryandi, diminisber, Lex. Poët. II. metaph. to depreciate, disparage, make little of.

rýro, f. [Ulf. rjurei = φθορά], a detriment, Sturl. ii. (in a verse), Pass. 50. 7. ryrir, m. a diminisber, Lex. Poët.

rýr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), tbin, small.

rýrna, 20, to dwindle.

 $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{\acute{Y}}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}$, adj. [Ulf. rjurs = $\theta v \eta \tau \dot{\sigma} s$, $\phi \theta a \rho \tau \dot{\sigma} s$, $\pi \rho \dot{\sigma} \kappa a \iota \rho \sigma s$, $\phi \theta \epsilon \iota \rho \dot{\sigma} \mu \epsilon v \sigma s$, and un-rjurs = άφθαρτος]:—thin, poor; ryrt man verda fyrir honum smámennit, Nj. 94; vænti ek at ryr verði þræla-ættin fyrir oss, Lv. 4; var rýrt fyrir þeim lið Herþjófs konungs, Fas. iii. 21; en þar sem hann fór varð rýrt fyrir, i. 281, Karl. 185.

rýsla, að, to clatter; rýsla í penningum.

rýsli; n. [cp. Fr. ruisselant], a 'babbling' stream; bekkjar-rysli, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 163.

RYTA, t, [Swed. ryta = to roar], to squeal, of a wild boar or swine; rýtanda svíni, Hm. 84; rýtandi ok emjandi, Fb. ii. 27; rýta man göltrinn ef grissinn er drepinn, pord. 20 new Ed.; en hon (the sow) rytti af raun, squealed with pain, Fas. i. 482.

ryting, f. roaring, of a lion, Stj. 71.

rftingr, m. a kind of dirk or dagger, Gpl. 164, Hkr. ii. 112; rýtningr, Fb., O. H. I. c.

RÆĐA (i. e. rœða), d, [Ulf. rôdjan = λαλείν; A. S. rædan; Germ. reden; a word different from rada, q. v.]:-to speak; Högni því nitti er hinn um ræddi, Am. 7; rædit ér um rád, speak your rede, say what is to be done, Hom. 20; ræða hugat mál fyrir höldum, Kormak; ræða við reglur Eddu, Gd. 2; kom þar brátt tali at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, Eg. 686; ef þú ræðir þetta mál (discusses it) fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 82; þá ræddi Höskuldr við Rút, þá ræddi Höskuldr til Rúts, Nj. 2:ræda um e-t, to speak about; konungr ræddi fátt um bessi tídendi fyrir mönnum, Eg. 51, Nj. 270, Orkn. 400; also freq. in mod. usage, Pass. II. reflex. recipr., ræðask við, to converse; hann 21. 5, 39. 1. sagði henni allt þat er þeir höfðu við ræðsk, Nj. 26; en þeir feðgar ræddusk þá ekki við hvárki gott né illt, Eg. 194; hann ræddisk við einn

saman, Boll. 338; þeir ræðask við þegar ok takask at orðum fóstrarnir, 🆰 rækastir görvir bæði í Guðs lögum ok manna, Sturl. iii. 261; varg-ækr Isl. ii. 341, Hom. (St.); svá sem buendr hafa rætt með sér á bingi. N. G. L. i. 138; þeirra orða er ek vil rætt hafa, Anecd. 2; marg-rætt, much spoken; full-rætt, fully-discussed; tíd-rætt, often discussed; ú-rætt, not discussed.

ræða (i. e. ræða), u, f., gen. pl. ræðna, Sks. 636, [Germ. rede], speech, talk; síðan töluðu þeir mart, ok kómu þar niðr ræður Höskuldar, at ..., Nj. 3; konungr reiddisk mjök við ræður þessar, Eg. 51; en er peir porolfr ok Björn komu a bessar rædur syrir Eiriki, touched on this subject, 174; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu, en mýktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orkn. 304; þótti hvárum-tveggjum þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686. 2. a speech, sermon; veri bat upphaf ræðu várrar, Anecd. (begin.): a sermon in the pulpit is called ræða; orð-ræða, a report.

ræða, u, f. [táði; Ivar Aasen ræde], a sow at beat, Skálda 205 (in a verse), Grág. i. 427.

ræða (i. e. ræða), u, f. [róða], a rod, pole; see hjálm-ræða.

ræðari, a, m. [róðr], an oarsman.

ræði, n. [ráð], rule, management; skipa e-m ræði staðarins, Mar.; skal hann hafa ræði þeirra ok lukla, D. N. iii. 88. ræðis-maðr, m. a steward, manager, Fms. i. 101, 290, xi. 229, D. N. ii. 235, iii. 149, 506, Bs. i. 716, Sturl. iii. 47, Sks. 58 new Ed.: rendering of Lat. consul, Róm. 386: = imperator (Sallust Catil. ch. 53), 346.

rmoi (i.e. roodi), n. [Engl. rudder; Germ. ruder], an oar; veifdi hann ræði veðrs annars til, be pulled backwards, Hým. 25; slíta ræði ór verri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeir tóku frá skipunum öll ræðin, Fb. i. 194 (reiðin, Fms. xi. l.c., less good); ræði skjalfa, Edda (Ht.); ræðit

eða stýrit, Edda 109.

ræðingr, m. [A. S. ræding], a reading, text, Bs. ii. 186.

ræðir, m. (mod. ræðari), [Germ. ruderer], a rower, Fbr. 172. rmori, n. a rudder (?); bera má maðr ok öll þilju-föt, ræði skips ok

ræðri allt at úsekju, N. G. L. ii. 17, 363, v. l. ræfill, m. a rag, tatter, passim in mod. usage.

ræfr, n. a roof; see ráf. ræfr-vior, m. tbatcb-faggots, Hom. 97.

rægi-ligr, adj. accusative; r. fall, Skálda 188.

RÆGJA (i.e. rœgja) or older vrægja; [róg; Ulf. wrobjan = κατηγο-ρεῖν; Hel. wrógjan; A.S. wregjan; O.H.G. rôgjan; Germ. rügen; Swed. roje]:-to slander, defame, Grag. ii. 99, 309, Eg. 54, 56, Fms. i. 100, iii. 153, vii. 132, Nj. 166, MS. 655 xvii. 1; rægja menn saman, Jb. 292: part. rægjandi, a defamer, Edda 56; rogendr = rægendr, pl., Kormak.

regsla, u, f. slander, calumny, Fms. viii. 295. rwingi, a, m. a rover; ræingja sveit, Bs. i. 427.

rækall or reikall (?), m. [Dan. rækel], a rover, used as a kind of oath; hver rækallinn! rækals-:- Reikall, as pr. name, Gullb.

ræki-brekka, u, f.; in the phrase, bera e-t á rækibrekku, to put out for sbow, exhibit; berr hann ok þá fram á rækibræku (sic) þat glys er

hón hefir sýslað, Thom. 301.

ræki-liga, adv. [rœkja], earnestly, carefully, sincerely, devotedly; elska r., Greg. 46; biojask fyrir r., to pray fervently, Orkn. 166; geyma r., K. A. 104; lifa r., 134; halda r., to observe strictly, 188; hefja song r., H. E. i. 487; vardveita r., Barl. 148; idrask r., to repent sin-· cerely; gör r. við dauða menn, Fas. i. 172.

ræki-ligr, adj. [reka], to be rejected, Fas. iii. 664.

ræki-ligr, adj. [rækja], true, sincere, painstaking; rækilig iðran, true repentance, Barl. 42; r. hljóman, Skálda.

rækindi, n. pl. [reka], an unclean thing, refuse; hann kvadsk aldri etið hafa rækindi, Fms. viii. 107; ef rækindi falla í grýtu þá saurgask hón, Str. 317.

rækinn, adj., in trú-r., pious, devout, Lex. Poët.; trú-rækni, piety.

RÆKJA, d, qs. vrækja, [reka], to reject, refuse; at her vitid hvat er skoluð eta, ok hvat ér skoluð rækja, what you shall eat and what reject, Stj. 317; skal hann kenna honum rétta hluti en r. hann eigi, Greg. 27; r. syndir, forsaking the sins, 23; hann fyrirleit ok rækti fórnir hans, 656 A. i. 4; þann ilm skal hverr Kristinn maðr r. er heiðnir menn göra fyrir skurð-goðum, Hom. 53.

BÆKJA, t, (i. e. rækja), [A. S. recan, pret. robte; Engl. reck, reckon; H. I. röcjan; Dan. rögte; Scot. raik]:-to reck, regard, take care of, beed, cultivate; klædi er ér litt rækit, Am.; skulu vér r. húdföt vár, let us keep to our bammocks, Orkn. 274; ræki ek eigi, hvárt þú rítr ..., I reck not, whether, Skálda 161; mun ek eigi rækja (heed) fjár-skaða minn, 655 iii. 2; r. kirkjur, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. viii. 410; rækja hátíð, Barl. 150; rækja cigi ættmenn sina, Fs. 31: to keep a grateful remembrance of, rækti Arni þetta allt saman þegar er hann var biskup orðinn, Bs. i. 680: but in mod. usage also in a bad sense, rækja e-ð við e-n, to bear malice.

By assimilation of a and a two sets of words, diametrically opposed in sense, have become identical in form and sound, viz. those from rækja qs. vreka, and those from rækja qs. rækja, with their derivatives; in olden times they were sounded differently; but when all distinction between them was lost, one of them had to give way; this was rækja from reka, which, with its derivatives, except rækr (rejected), is now obsolete, whereas rækja, i. e. rækja, with its derivatives, is still in full use.

ok rekinn (i. e. vargr rækr ok rekinn), 1sl. ii. 381; hversu betta verk var rækt (abborred) fyrir Guði ok góðum mönnum, Fms. xi. 280 (Guð-rzki, q. v.); at sú fúl synd verði þeim mun rækari, H. E. i. 510; rækt kvikendi, an unclean beast, Stj. 317; ræk eru hræ þeirra, 316.

rækr, adj., i. e. rækr [rækja, rækta], legitimate; svá er mælt ef sá er eigi nær er arfi er rækr (ibe next of kin) þá er arfr tæmisk, ok setzk sá í arf er mánastr er at frændsemi, N.G.L. i. 207; hón var in rækasta

kona, Fms. iii. 153, v. l.

ræskani, a, m., prob. qs. vræksni, [from ríða=to knit?]:—a mesb; skulu vér leysa ræksna (rexna Cod.) tortrygðar hans, 623. 26; konu svá nakta at aldrei beið á hana ríðanda ræksn (better ræksna), Sd. 188; hann reið á ræxna (acc. pl.) svá sem net eru síðan, Edda i. 182. metaph. ræksni, n. a rag riddled with boles like a net, freq. in mod.

rækt or rækð, f. love, affection; görði hann þat til skapraunar við hana en eigi fyrir ræktar sakir, Sd. 184; at hrinda ór mínu hjarta þessa rækt, en því heitari brennr ást í mér, Str.; goðin hafa lengi haft rækð

usage: the gut of a fish, from the mesh-like appearance.

mikla á ættmönnum sínum, Ó. H. 87; þá skal hann upp láta göra kirkn...en ef hann hefir eigi kost eða vill eigi rægt (sic) hafa á, N. G.L. i. 387; ok menn vilja enga rækt á leggja, ii. 71. 2. cultivation; jardar-rækt, agriculture, mod.; korn-rækt, etc.: 6-rækt, neglet, mod. bad cultivation. compds: ræktar-lauss, adj. reckless wemindful. resktar-loysi, n. recklessness, impiety, negligence, Sks. 2.

ræktar-maör, m. a watchful man, N.G.L. i. 455, Barl. 104. bokki, a, m. devotedness, Hom. (St.)

rækta (i.e. rækta), o, [Dan. rögte], to take care of, regard; rækta réttindi, Stj. 162, Karl. 137; at r. sinar kirkjur eða til þeirra ganga, N. G. L. iii. 290; var hans har klippt ok ræktað, bair cut and trimmed, Stj. 202; hversu dyggiliga síra Egill hafði ræktað (performed) hans eyrendi, Bs. i. 911. 2. to cultivate; rækta jörð, to grow korn, epli, etc., mod.

rælni, f. sport, play; göra e-t í r., unintentionally, Safn i. 49. ræma, u, f. a ribbon, Bjarn., = reim.

reoma, u, f. [rámr], boarseness.

RÆMA, o, (i. e. roema), [rómr], = róma, Al. 108, Ld. 172, 196; et ræmisk á hendr e-m, is rumoured, Sturl. ii. 20.

RÆNA, d, and mod. t, [rán], to rob, plunder, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing, Eg. 81, 85, Orkn. 94, Fms. i. 28, 151, Nj. 53, Ld. 102, K. A. 50, Fas. ii. 521, and passim.

RÆNA, u, f., qs. roena (?), [prob. akin to rún, a corruption from the old rýni, q. v.] :- consciousness, one's senses, esp. as a medic. term: vera med fullri rænu, hafa ráð og rænu, to bave one's full senses; halda rænu renu-lauss, adj. insensible; mállaus og r., of a sick person. renu-leysi, n. a state of insensibility, torpor.

Rængjar, m. pl. the inhabitants of the island Rugen (Re), Knytl. S. ræningi, 2, m. [rán], a robber, Eg. 736, Sd. 158, Olk. 35, Orkn. 92. Fas. iii. 520. 2. in a passive sense; vera ræningi e-s, to be deprived of one's right, Hav. 37 new Ed.; ok ætladir at hann mundi vera sva mikill ættleri, at hann mundi vilja vera ræningi þinn, Eg. 736; cp. lög-r., hlut-r.

repa, t, to suffer from diarrboea.

ræpa, u, f. diarrboea.

RÆSA, t, [rás], to make flow; ræsa ar, Ht.; sa flytr er ræsir, id.:metaph., ræsa e-t á e-n, to bring it bome to one, trace to one; ek mun þetta ekki ræsa á hendr yðr, I will not charge it on you, Fms. xi. 54; ér ræsit (hræsit Cod.) á hendr oss mikla synd, 656 C. 7. draum (acc.) ræsir, a dream proves true, comes to pass; ek em draumamaðr mikill, ok eigi úlíkligt at brátt ræsi suma, þorst. Síðu H. 180; væntir mik at hann mun nú ræsa, Bret. 22: reflex. to come to pass, en

þat ræstisk svá, Bs. i. 471 (rættisk, v. l.)

resi, n. a gutter.

ræsi-brekka, u, f. = rækibrekka; bera e-ð á ræsibrekku, to put out for show, esp. in a bad sense, the faults of others or the like.

ræsir, m. [A. S. ræswa], poët. a chief, captain, king, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. Hjörv. 18, Skv. 2. 18, Edda 104. resi-maor, m. a worthy man, Lv. II. = ræsi, a gutter; þat hús er menn kalla náðhús... hann lét ræsirinn horfa í kirkju-staðinn, Safn i. 82.

ræskingr, m. a slight cough, Fél. x.

ræskja, t, [=rumska], to clear the throat by coughing.

resta, t, [rás], to clear, clean out; ræsta styfidan læk, to clear out the brook which had been 'stifled' or dammed up, Dropl. 34. sweep; ræstu þeir síðan ók ruddu borgina, Bret. 100; konur skolu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; lét konungr ræsta höllina, vóru þá í brott bornir hinir dauðu, Fas. i. 83, Fb. i. 212; hence comes undoubtedly the mod. ó-ræsti, an unclean, dirty person; as also ó-ristinn, of a person who goes to sleep without undressing, liggja ó-ristinn; þyrptusk menn at honum ok þóttusk eigi vita hvat úræst var, Fms. ii. 160.

RÆTASK, t, qs. roetask, dep. [rót], to take root, strike root, Hom. 68, Skálda 169, Fms. x. 236. II. e-t rætisk vel af, to make a good end; for references see reita. III. to be fulfilled, of a rockr, adj. [reka], rejected, outcast, Grág. ii. 167; brennu-vargar eru dream, prophecy, Bs. i. 471 (v.l.), freq. in mod. usage; see ræsa.

RÖĐ, f., gen. raðar, pl. raðar, Hösuðl.; later raðir; [cp. Ulf. raþio = + act, the last judgment, doom's-day, weird of gods and the world; seigum άριθμός, garapjan = ἀριθμεῖν; Dan. rad; provinc. Norse rad; Lat. ratio]: —a row, series; báðar raðir, of numbers, MS. 544. 6; svá var skipat mönnum á þinginu, at raðir vóru settar í kring, Fas. iii. 292; geirvangs radar, ranks of shields, Höfudl.: freq. in mod. usage, husa-röd, a row of bouses; bæja-töð; ganga á röðina, to go down the row, from one to the next in turn.

II. a bank, ridge, edge; ok orpinn haugt á röðinni út við sjá (cp. á raðar broddi, Yt. 23), on the sea-bank, Hkr. i. 59; ofan at rödinni,

D. N. i. 595: and so in mod. usage, e. g. the edge of a board or deal.

BODD, f., gen. raddar, dat. röddu and rödd, pl. raddir; [Ulf. razda = λαλία and γλῶσσα; O. H. G. rarta; A. S. reord; the Norse is an assimilated form; rödd and kvöddusk are made to rhyme in Hkr. i, in a verse of the 10th century]:—the voice; raddir ok ord, Stj. 67; hljóð þat er rödd heitir...en annat er eigi er rödd, ... rödd er hljóð, Skálda 174; hverrar raddar, Sks. 635; beir mæltu einni röddu, 656 A. ii. 5; manns rödd, the buman voice, 655 xxii. B. 2; med skjálfandi röddu, Fms. viii. 8; kalla kaldri röddu, Akv. 2; kalla hárri röddu, Matth. xxvii. 46, Luke xxiii. 46; stilla röddu, Vkv. 15; ein rödd úr skyinu sagði, Matth. xvii. 5; rödd hrópanda í eyðimörku, John i. 23; röddin niðr af himni, Matth. iii. 17; engla raddir, angels' voices: - with the notion of music, Skálda; af bar söngr hans ok rödd af öðrum mönnum, Bs. i. 127; fögr rödd, sætlig hljóð raddanna, 240:-reina rödd, Hkv. Hjörv.; dýrs rödd, Barl. 56; fugls rödd, Fms. vi. 445. COMPDS: raddar-grein, f. distinction of sound, articulation, Stj. 80. raddar-stafr, m., gramm. a vowel, Skálda (Thorodd) 161. raddar-tol, n. pl. the organs of speech, Skálda 176, 177, Lil.

-roor, m. in the latter part of pr. names, [Goth. and old Scandin. -rid, in Wodu-rid]; Guo-röör, Sig-röör (whence by metathesis Sigurör), Hún-röðr. roðull, m., dat. röðli, poët.:—a balo, glory; verðr hann kórónaðr með gulligum röðli, Sks. 39; skínandi röðull, 41:—tbe sun, Lex. Poët. paşsim: as also the compd álf-röðull:—röðlar, pl. = tbe saints; lesi bjartar beir bækr ok röðla, Merl. II. an edge or crest, of a hill, cliff, or the like, freq. in mod. usage; brekku-rödull, fjalls-r., the crest of a bill, fell.

rof, f. amber, Edda i. 408; see raf. BÖGG, f., gen. röggvar, pl. röggvar; [Engl. rug; Swed. ragg, rugg = coarse bair, goat's bair]: -a tuft, sbagginess, of the fur of a cloak; á þá mynd sem loðkápa þá er önnur rögg fellr ofan fyrir aðra, en þessar röggvar vóru af skeljum, Mag. 63; varar-feldr, þrettán röggvar um pveran feld, tbirteen strips across the cloak, Grag. i. 500; sattu eigi at feldar-röggvarnar hrærðusk er hann hló, Lv. 55; er ýmist kallat á feldinum röggvar eða lagðr, Krók. 64. The great number of strips to a cloak may refer to the ancient Teutonic custom of having their cloaks furred with patches and stripes of various skins; eligunt feras et detracta velamina spargunt maculis pellibusque belluarum, Tacit.

feldr, m. [provinc. Norse rugge-feld], a tufted cloak, Grett. 81. rogg, f., in the popular phrase, syna rogg af ser, to exert oneself, work bard; it is a corruption from rök in röksamr, sounded röggsamr.

röggvaðr, part. furred, tufted, of a cloak, Sks. 228, v. l

BOGN, n. pl. the gods = regin, q. v.; ramaukin rögn, Vellekla; rögn ok Odin, Hallfr.; Hróptr rögna, Hm.; rögna kind, Hdl.: and in compds, rögna-konr, the kinsman of the gods, Vellekla; ragna-sjöt, the seat of the gods, i. e. beaven; ragna-rök, the world's doom, spell of the gods, see II. in pr. names, Rögn-valdr, etc.; and of women, Bagn-eiör, Ragn-hildr; see regin.

Rögnir, m., and Rögnuör, a name of the chief deity = Odin, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); reid Rögnis, the wain of R., of the constellation ursa major (?), also called the wain of Odin, Sdm. 15:—land-r. = a king, poët.

BOK, n. pl. [O. H. G. rabba = sentence, judgment; the word is prob. akin to rakna, rak-, rekja, réttr]:—a reason, ground, origin; segja nokkur rök frá Dróttins-degi, Leiðarv. 5; nú skal tína nokkut um rök tíðanna, 625.164; af þessum rökum hófsk sjá hátíð, Hom. 132; enn eru regulares, er upp hefjask af enum sömum rökum, Rb. 124; ek skal víss verða af hverjum rökum úrar-horn er upp runnit, Fas. iii. 633; nú skal segja af hverjum rökum heidnir menn héldu Jól sín, Fb. i. 564, Hom. (St.); nú eru þessi rök til, hví Guð vildi, Mar.; Dróttinn sýndi þeim flest rök sinnar dýrðar á þessum degi, Hom. (St.); fyrra dag sögðum vér nakkvat frá tvennum rökum hátíðar þeirrar, id. 2. a wonder, sign, marvel; vér vitum at hann (Christ) var borinn með myklum rökum, en þó var hann med meirum táknum skírðr, Hom. 56; önnur rök þau sem Guðspjöll segja, 686 B. 14; spá-sögur ok þau rök er hann (Christ) sýndi í heimi, 625. 163; forn rök, great things of yore; var haldit fyrir speki ok spådóm flest þat er hón (the prophetess) sagði af fornum rökum, Fb. i. 77; firrisk z forn rök firar, i.e. let bygones be bygones, Ls. 25; stór rök, migbty things; stór verða rök, rignir blóði, Merl. 2. 31; sjá þessi rök þrennar aldir, 2.77; ráda mörg rök, to foretell many events, 1. 2:-alda rök, the beginning, the creation of the world, Edda i. 36; but also of the end of the world, doom's-day, Vpm. 39; bjóda rok, the origin, creation of mankind; svá þundr um reis (not reist?) fyrir þjóða rök, thus Th. arose ere the memory of man, Hm. 146; tiva rök, the life and doings of the gods, Vpm. 38, 40, 42. 3. the old phrase, ragna rok, the bistory of the gods and the world, but esp. with reference to the last 1.33; bita i skjaldar rendr, Bs. i. 42.

munni mælta ek mína forna stafi ok um ragna rök, with 'fey' mouth I spake my old saws of the life and fate of the gods, Vpm. 55; cru pat svik ein er ek sjá þykkjumk eða ragna rök, ríða menn dauðir, is wbat I behold a delusion or is it the last day, do dead men ride? Hkv. 2. 38, 39; unz ragna rök rjúfendr koma, Vtkv. 14; fram sé ek lengra um ragna rök röm, Vsp. 40; görðisk (= görðusk) rök ragna, it was as if the world's end was at band, Am. 22,-thus always in old poems, with the sole exception of Ls. 39, see rökr.

rökkja, pret. rak, an obsolete strong verb; [Engl. reach; Ivar Aasen rökkja; provinc. Swed. rakkja; Dan. række]:-to suffice, D. N. iv. 457, 564; meðan eigi rak lausa penninga til, i. 723. In mod. usage Icel. say, það hrökkr ekki til, confounding this word with hrökkva, which seems to be a different word.

rökn, n. pl. beasts of burthen, as also steeds; rökn bitlub, Hkv. 1. 50; kjalar rökn, rasta rökn, the keel-steeds, sea-steeds, i. e. ships, Edda (Ht.), Fms. i. (in a verse); borð-rökn, haf-r., sund-r., = sbips, Lex. Poët.

RÖKR, n., sounded rökkr (reykkr, Fms. iv. 70) with a double k; rokkr, Fb. i. 538; rockr, O. H. 28; in Edda the Ob. gives kk, the Kb. k, which is the better form, see Edda i. 186, foot-note 3: see also rökvit:-the twilight; rökr rökra, Hdl. 1; en við rökkr kom þar borfinne Önundarson, Sturl. i. 156; um rökke (røcke Cod.) eda um næte, O. H. 28; þau tóku fæðslu bæði saman við rökr, Greg. 65: seldom of the morning twilight, as rennr dagr rökkrið þrýtr, Úlf. 9. 83: the twilight is in Icel. the time set apart for song and story-telling, as in the ditty, Arni Bödvarsson til sanns syngr ljóð í rökrum | bezta skáld um bygðir lands, búandi á Ökrum. 2. the mythol. phrase, ragna rökr, the twilight of the gods, which occurs in the prose Edda (by Snorri), and has since been received into modern works, is no doubt merely a corruption from rök (q. v.), 2 word quite different from rökr; the corruption may have originated from Ls. 39-úlfgi hefir ok vel er í böndum skal bíða ragna rökrs, which resembles, Hjaðningar skolu svá bíða ragna rökrs, Edda i. 436: ragna-rökr is the form used throughout in the Edda. allt til ragna rökrs, 98; þar liggr hann til ragna rökrs, 114; hver tíðendi eru at segja frá um ragna rökr, 186; en þat er þeir göra langa frásögn of ragna rökr, þat er Trojumanna-orrosta, Edda (pref.); en við ragna rökr kom Miðgarðsormr, id.; frá fimbul-vetri ok ragna rökkrum, Edda Ub.) ii. 290: the word occurs nowhere else in old writers.

rök-samliga, adv. on good authority, Rb. 84; þessi saga er svá er til komin r., on so good authority, so trustworthy, Fms. viii. I.

rök-samligr, adj. reasonable, just, true; röksamlig ritning, Stj. I; röksamleg bók, a true, learned book, 655 xxii. A. 2; röksamlig skilning, a true understanding, Mar.; röksamlig refsing, a just punishment, Fb. i. 409; r. i stjorn, just in government, Bs. ii. 3: freq. in mod. usage in the sense of conclusive, of an argument, authoritative, of a person.

rok-samr, adj. energetic, one who makes his authority felt; begar Jon biskup var seztr at stöli, var hann þegar röksamr ok einbeittr í kirkju-stjórninni, Ný Fél. vii. (pref.)

rök-semd, f. reason, authority; hann skynjaði brátt hvílíkrar röksemdar Brandr ábóti var, Bs. i. 681; fyrirbjóða af páfalegu valdi ok röksemd, K. A. 228: moti röksemd ritninganna, against the authority of Scripture, 230; meiri er röksemd bessarar ritningar, en allr glöggleikr mannlegs skilnings, Stj. 12; hin fyrsta er drottnunar r., ... annat er upphafsins r., 20; bjóðum vér með valdi ok r. þessa þings, H.E. 469; á mannligar bóklistir ok Guðligar röksemdir, theological learning, 585. also in mod. usage authority, energy in discharging one's duty.

rök-stólar, m. pl. a judgment-seat, Vsp.

rokva and rokkva, ad, [Ulf. riquizjan = σκοτίζεσθαι]:—to grow dark, darken; eigi verör þat allt at regni sem rökkr í lopti, Ísl. ii. 481 (out of a lost verse in Heidarv. S.); rökt at regni miklu, it darkens for rain, O. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1030); ok nú rökr (rekr Ed.) at élinu annat sinn, Fms. xi. 137.

II. of the twilight, to grow dark; er tekr at rökkva ok nátta, Sks. 50 new Ed.; er rökkr ok kveldar, v.l.; þegar er rökkva tók, Grett. 158 new Ed.; jafnan er rökkva tók á vetrum, Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

rokvio, n. [rokr; Ulf. riquiz = σκότος], twilight, but only used as a participle in the phrase það er rökvið; in other phrases rökkr is used; the forms also vary, rekvið, rökvið is the oldest, whence rökkið and mod. rökkvað; er rekvið var, Hkv. Hjörv. 35 (Cod. requip); þá var halfrokkit, Grett. 150 new Ed. in Cod. Upsal., but rökvað (l. c.) in the Edit. 1853; þá er hálf-rökkvat var, 79, but rökit, Cod. Upsal. l.c.; hvert kveld er hálf-rökkvat var, 141; um kveldit er rökkvat var, 183, but rokkit, Cod. Upsal. l.c.; þá var rökvið er þeir gengu ór kirkju, Sturl. ii. 224; föstu-kveldit var rökkvit nokkut, iii. 154; er hálf-rökvit var, Al. 54.
rolta, ad, (rolt, n.), [Dan. wralte], to stray about restlessly

RÖND, f., dat. röndu, pl. randir and rendr, Rm., Bs. i. 42; [Germ. and Scot. rand]:—a rim, border, Skiða R. 103; á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrifa rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kenndir, Edda 87; skjaldar rönd, Vkv. 31; rauðum skildi rönd var ór gulli, Hkv. 2. hence in poetry a shield;

Meirey

Rack

brast rönd við rönd, Hkv. 1. 24; undir randir ek gel, Hm. 157: in prose it remains in the phrase, leggja saman randir, to lay sbield against sbield, of a hard struggle, Fms. xi. 95, Fas. ii. 208, Korm., Lex. Poët.: as also in the phrase, reisa rönd við e-m, to raise the sbield against one, to resist, withstand, Eg. 587, Fas. i. 35, 292, ii. 190, 211.

3. a stripe; rauð rönd liggr eptir baki honum, Pr. 408; dúkr með gulligum röndum, Fms. iii. 177. randa-fluga, u, f. a wild bee.

röndóttr, adj. striped, 671. 16, Al. 168, N. G. L. iii. 262.

BÖNG, f., gen. rangar, pl. rengt, qs. vröng; [thus called from the curved form; from rangr, q.v.]:—a rib in a sbip; nú ef brestr ór byrði eðr borði eðr brotnar röng, N. G. L. ii. 81 (Jb. 147); ristin röng, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bifask rengr í röstum, vii. 49, freq. in mod. usage: poët. ranga-jót, -hjörtt, tbe rib-steed, rib-stag, i. e. a sbip.

rosk-leikr, m. briskness, definess, Fms. vi. 35, Sturl. ii. 217, Orkn.

344 old Ed.

rösk-liga, adv. defily, bravely; er svá r. vann at, Nj. 270; r. segir þú, Grett. 155; berjask r., Hkr. i. 342; biskupi fór svá r., Bs. i. 772. rösk-ligt, adj. deft, brisk.

rösk-mannliga, adv. bravely, Grett. 109.

röakótt, adj. [Ivar Aasen raaskje = sleet, wet]:—wet, rough; peir fengu hvasst veðr ok höfðu röskött (raskótt) fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199.

RÖSKR, adj., with a v before a vowel, röskvan, röskvar, röskvir, röskva; compar. röskvari, röskvastr; prop. vraskr, yet in the Am. rhyming with r, röskr ræða, 51, 56, 88: [akin to Ulf. wrisqan: Dan. rask; Germ. raseb; Engl. rasb (with change of sense)]:—prop. ripe, mature, but only used metaph. vigorous, doughty, brave, Am. 51, 56, 88; röskr maðr, a valiant man, Nj. 106; röskr maðr ok einarðr, 223; hann var röskvastr maðr með Flosa einnhverr, 205; mikill skaði er þat um svá röskvan mann, Grett. 155; hann þótti því röskvari sem meirr leið á æfi hans, Fms. vi. 218; mannvali því er röskvast var innan lands, Fas. iii. 292; verða eigi röskvari menn en þessir at minni raun, Bs. i. 581; hyggr ek at fúar konur muni finnask jafn-röskvar, Fms. xi. 229; svá röskr at viti, so ripe in understanding, Grág. ii. 68.

Röskva, u, f., rhymed Vröskva, pd., the name of the maiden follower of Thor; she is a personification of the ripe fields of harvest.

röskvask, að, to grow up, ripen; þar til er sjálf vínberin röskvask, Stj. 200; sýndisk mér vísirinn vaxa smám þeim ok vínberin röskvask, Stj.; ef sá randviðr röskvask næði, Stor.; see roskna.

2. to grow up; ok er hann röskvaðisk fékk konungr honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

röskvi, f. quickness, Al. 89.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, qs. vröst (?); [cp. reistr, rist; Engl. race; Norm. Fr. raz]:—a current, stream in the sea, such as the Pentland Firth; nú ef maðr hittir hval á röstum út, Gþl. 464; sigldu þeir í röst norðr fyrir Straumneskinum, . . . féll um sjórinn ok því næst vellti . . . hann lagðisk út í röstina, Fms. ix. 320; ok er þeir sigldu yfir Petlands-fjörð, var uppi röst mikil í firðinum, x. 145; vestr í röstum, Orkn. 154 (in a verse): in local names, Lútra-röst in western Iceland. rasta-fullr, adj. full of currents, Sks. 223.

BÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, [different from the preceding; Ulf. rasta = μίλιον, Matth. v. 41; A. S. and Engl. rest; O. H. G. rasta; Germ. rast]:-prop. rest, but used only in the metaph. sense of a mile, i. e. the distance between two 'resting-places,' or 'baiting' points: distances on land were counted by rasts, on sea by vika, which seem to have been of equal length, thus in the old Swed. law, rost at landi, vika at vatni, Schlyter. The ancient Scandinavian rast seems to have answered to the modern geographical mile, which agrees with the Latin mille only in name, its actual distance being that of the rast, not the Roman mille passus. The distances were not measured, but roughly guessed, and varied (like the Swiss stunde) according to the nature of the ground traversed, the rasts through mountains or deserts being shorter than those in an inhabited district; hence such phrases as, hat eru langar tvær rastir, it is two long rasts, Fms. ix. 393; þeir sóttu svá hart þessa eyðimörk, at skammar vóru bá þrettán rastir eptir, thirteen short rasts, viii. 33: the following instances may serve, in Norway the distance from Oslo (the present Christiania) to Eidsvold was counted at eight 'rasts,' ix. 376; beir fórusk svá nær at eigi var lengra til en röst, 371; þeir ríða síðan átta rastir...þrjár vikur eptir vötnum, 376; riðu þeir nökkura hálfa röst, 523; þat var eina nótt, at eigi var lengra milli náttstaða þeirra en röst, viii. 63; rastar langr, ix. 394, 402; rastar-djúpr, Hým.: of the old forests, Eida-skógr er tólí rasta langr, Fms. ix. 354; skógr tólf rasta langr, ... þann skóg er áttján rasta var yfir, viii. 30, 31; sá skógr er Tvíviðr heitir, hann er tólf rasta breiðr. Rb. 332; fjögurra rasta ok tuttugu, Gullb. 52:-six 'rasts' done afoot in one night is recorded as something extraordinary, Olafi kom njósnin um kveldit, en þeir gengu um nóttina sex rastir ok þótti mönnum þat furðumikit farit, peir komu á Ryðjökul um óttu-söng, Fms. vii. 317; átta röstum, þkv.: an immense distance is given at 'a hundred rasts,' hundrað rasta å hverjan veg, Vþm. (Edda 41); hundrað rasta heyrði smell, Skíða R. 150: heim-röst, a bomestead; út-röst, the outskirt.

rösuör, m. one who emits; reyks r., poët. 'reek-vomiter,' i. c. fire, Yt. rösull, adj. [rasa], apt to stumble, of a horse.

rotuor, m. [rata], a bitter, finder, Bragi.

S (ess), the eighteenth letter, was, in the old Runes, on the stone in Tune, and the Golden horn, figured \gtrsim ; in the common Runes \mathfrak{h} ; in the latest Runic inscriptions (12th and following centuries) I or \mathfrak{l} . Its name was 'Sól' (Sun)—Sól er landa ljómi, in the Runic poem; the \mathfrak{h} was specially, from its form, called the 'kné-sól' (knee-sun).

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—Sounded sharper than in English. The s is in mod. Icel. pronunciation the only sibilant sound; in olden times s and z were distinguished in sound as well as in writing, but afterwards the z sound was lost or assimilated with s. II. CHANGES: s into r, as vera, var, er, for vesa, vas, es; as also the particle es for er; Gothic s into Scandinavian r in the words, Goth. bausjan, auso, = led. heyra, eyra; the inflex. Goth. -s into Scandin. -r: an assimilation has taken place in such words as laus-s, is-s, for laus-r, is-r: again, in vellums, ss for s in such forms as buss (gen.) from bu, nyss = nys, hirdiss = hirdis (gen.): in mod, usage this inflexive s is dropped in sound and spelling, laus, is: the ancients, on the other hand, said vissa, vissi, mod. visra, visri (sapientum, sapienti):-sn is sounded stn, stnúa, stnöri, stnöggr, stnjór...,= snúa, snöri, snöggr, snjór..., and thus spelt in some Norse vellums (e.g. the Barl.): here come in also such forms as laustn, njostn, ristna, = lausn, njosn, risna, reistn and reisn, O. H. L. (pref.) ix; so also the forms Astríðr, Ást-leifr, Ást-lákr (see the remarks s. v. ást), = Ás-ríðr : . . As-lakr, 2. skl = sl, thus sklakka = slakka, D. I. i. 280, l. 10, but rare: 'cp. the Germ. spelling scbl = Icel. and Engl. sl (Germ. scblagen = Icel. slá); as also the Fr. esclave and slave. 3. sk corrupted into skr, skokkr, skykkjum, and skrokkr, skrykkjótt; analogous are leel. skjallr, Engl. sbrill:—sk for s, in sjaldan and skjaldan, Icel. saur-in, Dan. skör-levned. 4. sk answers to Engl. sb (skip, fiskr,=Engl. ship, fish), except in a few words, as Engl. skin, score, which may be borrowed from the Norse. There are more words beginning with s than with any other letter of the alphabet; this is due to the combination of sk, sm, sp, and st.

SADDR, part., older form saor, Hým. 1, which answers to the Goth. and Lat., [Ulf. safs, Luke vi. 25, xv. 16; O. H. G. sat; Lat. satur; see scoja]:—sated, baving got one's fill, Hým. 1; vera s. á e-u, Ld. 98; s. e-s, Hbl. 3; s. lífdaga, full of days, Bible; hálf-s., balf sated.

sadning, f. satiety, fill, Stj. 157, 164, passim.

saor, adj. sootb; see sannr. II. saor = saddr, q. v.

safali, a, m., safal, n., Flor. 5, 7, 10, D. N.; [for. word]:—a sable, the animal, and hence the fur, Eg. 57, 64, 71, O. H. 134, Fb. i. 545; safala-skinn, sable-fur, pord. 61.

SAFI, a, m. [Engl. sap; Germ. safi], the sap of trees (the juice of berries is called lögr, q.v.); börkt af viði ok safi, Fms. viii. 32; þeir átu safa ok sugu birki-við, 33; ber ok safa, Fas. iii. 208, passim.

safn, n. a collection, Vm. 6, 15, passim in mod. usage.

safna, að, see samna.

sag, n. sawdust: -- sawing, keppa sag, Skiða R.

saga, 20, to saw, cut with a saw, Barl. 166, Fms. vii. 89.

SAGA, u, f., gen. sögu, pl. sögur; gen. pl. sagna is rare; and in compds the gen. sing. sögu- is preferred, thus sögu-bók, sögu-fróðr, where soguis used in a collective sense; when gen. sagna- is used it is often to be regarded as borrowed from sögu, as in sagna-fróðr, sagna-meistari; sagna from saga, however, occurs in dæmi-sagna, Stj. 560; Orkneyinga-sagna, O. H. 90, l. 3 from the bottom: [from segja; cp. Engl. saw; Germ. sage.]

B. A story, tale, legend, bistory. The very word owes its origin to the fact that the first historical writings were founded on tradition only; the written record was a 'saga' or legend committed to writing; the story thus written was not even new, but had already taken shape and had been told to many generations under the same name; hence the written history and the story told were both alike called Saga, just as in Gr. both were called λόγοι (Herod. i. 184, ii. 161, vi. 19). In some instances when history is mentioned by name it is difficult to say whether a told or written Saga be meant; the former seems to be the case, csp. in the Landnáma-þar hefsk saga Harðar Grímkels-sonar ok Geirs, Landn 62; þar gorðisk saga þeirra Þorbjarnar ok Hávarðar ens halta, 127; Ve björn var víga-maðr mikill, ok er saga mikil frá honum, 150; þar af gördisk saga Isfirdinga ok víg Þorbjarnar, id.; þar af gördisk saga Bödmóðs gerpis ok Grímólfs, 157; þar af görðisk Svarídæla saga, 208; þar af görðisk Þorskfirðinga saga, 124; ok þar var Þórðr gellir leiddr í áðr hann tok manuvirding, sem segir i sogu hans, 111. Some of these Sagas were perhaps never committed to writing; others not till a later date, when the tradition had deteriorated; but they were told and known by name at the time when the Landn, was first composed, see Sain i. 191. Written Sagas, again, are those recorded in later works,—ok getr hans i Laxdæla segu-Eb. 334; sem segir í sögu Laxdæla, Grett. 15; sem segir í Bandamanna sögu, 22; vísar svá til i sögu Bjarnar, 132; sem segir i sögu Njatðvíkinga, Ld. 296; sem í sögu þorgils Höllu-sonar segir, 290; sem seg r 1 Eyrbyggja sögu, Landn. (Kb.) 90; sem segir í sögu Eircks, Fms. ii. 214; sem segir í Vápnfirðinga sögu, 239; sem segir í Njáls sögu, þorst. Siðu

Sturl. i. 3 (lost); sem segir í sögu Ragnars konungs, Fas. i. 346, cp. 510; sem segir í Skjöldunga sögu, Yngl. S. ch. 33; sem segir í sögu Sigurðar hrings, Fas. iii. 216; í Ólafs sögu Tryggva sonar, 237; sem segir í Konunga sögum, as is said in the Lives of the Kings, 509, Jómsv. (1824) 52; sem segir i Jarla sögum, as is said in the Lives of the Earls (of Orkney), Fb. ii. 347; sem ritað es í sögu hans, Landn. 41, Eg. 589; hann kemr ok við Heiðarvíga sögu, Eb. 334.

2. phrases, hér hefr or hér lýkr N. M. Sögu, see hefja and lúka; hann kemr eigi við þessa sögu, be touches not the saga, is not connected with it, Grett. 22; or kemr hann vid margar sögur, Eb. 334; hann er or sögunni, be is out of the story, Nj. 22, 29, passim; or N. M. kemr til sögunnar, comes into the story; nú víkr sögunni til..., now the tale turns to..., Nj. 6; þat er löng saga at segja frá, it is a long tale to tell, Fms. xi. 89; lesa sogu, to read a story, x. 371; et engin saga af honum, no record of bim, Grett.; skal við sögu súpa en eigi of mikit drekka, Str.; svá sem sögur eru til, as the story goes, Fms. i. 7: saga also includes the events which gave rise to the tale, hence the phrase, er saga bessi gördisk, when this tale came to pass, Fs. 3, and above. Classical passages referring to the Icel. Saga writings: þat var meirr en tvau hundruð vetra tólfræð er Island var byggt, áðr menn tæki hér sögur at rita, Ó. H. (pref.); flestar allar sögur, þær er görzt höfðu á Íslandi áðr Brandr biskup Sæmundarson andaðisk, vóru ritadar, en þær sögur er síðan hafa görzt vóru lítt ritadar, áðr Sturla skáld Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur, Sturl. i. 107 (Arna-Magn. No. 122 B, whence Cod. Brit. Mus.) Story-telling was one of the enter-tainments at public meetings in Icel., at feasts, weddings, wakes; this was called sagna-skemtan, cp. the banquet of Reykhólar, A.D. 1119; hann sagði sögu Orms Barreyjar-skálds ok vísur margar, Sturl. i. 23; dansleikr, glimur sagna-skemtan, id.; honum var kostr á boðinn hvat til gamans skyldi hafa, sögur eða dans, um kveldit, iii. 281; such entertainments are mentioned even at the meetings of the Icel. alþing, as also at Yule time, see the interesting record of the Icel. story-teller in Harald S. harðr. ch. 99 (Fms. vi. 354-356), see also Sturl. iii. 304, 305, Fbr. (Fb. ii. 210); Ingimundr var fræði-maðr mikill, ok fór vel með sögur, Sturl. i. 9; þar vóru mjök töfl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, Þorf. Karl. ch. 7 tales, reports; eigi veit ek um sögur slikar hvart satt er, Nj. 259; jarteinir hans urðu úgætar ok fór sagan fyrir í hvert þorp, Blas. 41; seg heill sögu! Fms. vi. 207; er yðr þá eigi segjandz-saga til, O. H. 206; það verðr að segja svá hverja sögu sem hún gengr, a saying, every saga must be told as it bappened: - sonn saga, a true story; skrok-saga, lygisaga, a fable; dæmi-saga, a parable; álfa-sögur, trolla-sögur, galdra-sögur, COMPDs: sögu-bók, f. a saga-book, volume útilegu-manna sögur. of sagas, Vm. 117; sögubók forn, ok á margar sögur, Ám. 42; Sturla lagði mikinn huga á at láta rita sögubækr, Sturl. ii. 123; þessar sögubækr, Maríu saga, Ólafanna sögur, Karlamagnús saga, Dipl. v. 18. brot, n. a fragment. sogu-ofni, n. materials for a saga; ritum vér þar ekki fleira af, eru þar mikil söguefni, Sturl. iii. 291. sögu-ligr, adj. worth telling, important, Isl. ii. 360. sögu-ljóð, n. pl. epic lays, Hkr. (pref.) sögu-maðr, m. a saga-man, Hom. 88: the bero of a tale, Magn. 448: one's authority for a report, til-greina sinn sögumann. sögu-meistari, a, m. a saga-master, Fær., Bs. sögu-sögn, f. a tradition, Fms. viii. 1. sogu-battr, m. an episode, Fas. i. 313. sagands-oro, n. = sagoro, D. N. ii. 119. saggi, a, m. moistness, dampness, freq. in mod. usage. sagla, ad, to saw or cut with a blunt instrument : metaph. to baggle. sagna-maor, m. an bistorian, Sturl. i. 9; Josephus s., Stj. sagna-meistari, a, m. an bistorian, Stj. 245. sagna-skemtan, f., see saga, Sturl. i. 25, porf. Karl. ch. 7. sag-oro, n. a saw, saying, N. G. L. i. 368. SAKA, 2δ, [sök; Ulf. sakan = μάχεσθαι, ἐπιτιμῶν, ga-sakan = ἐλέγ-

χειν; A. S. sacan; cp. sóku, sækja, sekt]:-prop. 'to fight,' which remains 2. to blame, find fault with; saka sik um e-t, to blame oneself for a thing, Nj. 20, Fms. xi. 2; sakask um e-t, to blame one another, Fb. ii. 25, Al. 81; porvaldr lét ekki tjóa at sakask um verkit, Glúm. 374; cp. the saying, tjáir ekki að sakast um orðinn hlut, no use to cry over spilt milk; sakask vid e-n, to throw the blame on, to scold, Mart. 121; sakask sáryrðum, to come to words, Ls. 5. 3. part. sakaðr, charged, accused, Gpl. 548: in the phrase, sakaor ok sifjaor, foe and friend, 14, 67, 547: convicted, guilty, Fms. ix. 427. II. to burt, barm, 67, 547: convicted, guilty, Fms. ix. 427. II. to burt, barm, seatbe; þér skal ekki saka, Nj. 53; jarl kvað þat ekki saka mundu, Orkn. 408: impers., sakaði hann (acc.) ekki, Fms. i. 104; Skúta sakaði ekki, Rd. 295: sakaðr, burt, wounded, Sturl. iii. 267; var ekki borð sakat (damaged) i skipi þeirra, Ld. 76; mun ek göra ráð fyrir svá at ekki saki til, Fms. i. 189; Olafr kvað ekki til mundu saka, Ld. 76. recipr., eigi hygg ek okkr myni úlfa dæmi, at vér skylim sjálfir um sakask, that we should destroy one another like wolves, Hom. 30. sakar- and saka-, for these compds see sok.

sak-suki, a, m. a relation of a slain person entitled to an additional portion of weregild, defined in N. G. L. i. 79, 185, and Grág. ii. 183; a son or brother born of a bondwoman, a brother on the mother's side, a grandfather and grandson are so named, N.G. L. l. c., cp. also Grag. h sal-dagi, a, m. the day of payment, D. N.

H. 170; ok nokkut vísar til í enum efra hlut sögu Hróks ens svarta, Tl. c., where the sakauki is opp. to the receiver of the höfuð-baugr. sakauka-bot, f. compensation due to a s., N. G. L. i. 187. sak-bitinn, part. guilty, Fms. vii. 135, 294, Ld. 226, Isl. ii. 385,

Ó. H. 105, passim.

sak-betr, f. pl. an additional penalty, fine, damages, Grag. ii. 87, 183, N. G. L. i. 21, passim.

Bak-eyrir, m. a fine, penalty, Bs. i. 36, Jb. 444: csp. a fine due to the king, the king's fiscus or privy purse, Fins. iii. 16; konungs s., vii. 300: = sakgildr eyrir, en áðr hafði gengit s. sem í konungs mál, viii. 270. By the ancient law all transgressions of law were punishable with a fine to the king.

sak-fé, n. = sakbætr, N. G. L. i. 75.

sak-ferli, n. a lawsuit, action, Landn. 259, Ölk. 36, Rétt. 5:=sakbætr, D. N. passim.

sak-gildr, adj. current, as legal tender for a sakeyrir, Grág. ii. 187, N. G. L. i. 228.

sak-gæfr (sak-gæfinn, Orkn. 308), adj. quarrelsome, offensive, Eb.

sak-haror, adj. severe, exacting, Finnb. 270, v. l.

saki, a, m. read sakni (?), Bs. i. 461. sakka, u, f. [sökkva, cp. Germ. sink-blei], a plummet, Sks. 30.

Bak-lauss, adj. [Old Engl. sack-less; Dan. sages-lös; Swed. sack-lös]:sackless, innocent, not guilty, esp. as a law term, Nj. 175, Eg. 49, O. H. 32, Fms. i. 84, Sól. 6, passim in old and mod. usage; vera saklauss af e-u, Mag. 60: neut. saklaust, without cause or reason, Ghl. 226: mod.

það er s., it does no barm.

sak-leysi, n. the being not guilty; in old writers esp. used in phrases, um (fyrir) sakleysi, without due ground, without provocation, Nj. 270; fabir hans sótti Hjalta um saklöysi, Bs. i. 19; at eigi hafi um s. verit, þar sem Gunnarr rauf sætt við þá nafna, Nj. 106; ekki görði Kári þetta um s., hann er i öngum sættum við oss, 270; eigi er s. við þú, Fb. ii. 352; fyrir s., Fms. i. 302; Ólafr var eigi í s. við Sýja, O. H. L. 12; sumir kalla at eigi sé s. í, pótt..., Ld. 64. 2. innocence, passin sak-mál, n. pl. a charge, lawsuit; hefja s. við e-n, 677. 13. 2. innocence, passim.

sak-metinn, part. = sakgildr, Fms. vii. 300.

SAKNA, 20, [Dan. savne; Swed. sakna], to miss, feel the loss of, with gen., Korm. (in a verse), pkv. 1, Gkv. 1, 9, Yt. 22; sakna vinar i stað, Fas. ii. 179; þá saknar hann hringsins, Nj. 74; þá var hans saknað, Orkn. 150; hann saknaði þeirra um myrgininn, Fms. vi. 325, O. H. 152, 2. to miss, bewail, of the mind, passim in mod. usage. and passim. saknaðr and söknuðr, m. sorrow for a lost thing, Skv. 3. 13, passim

in mod. usage.

sakni, a, m. a loss, = söknuðr, Fms. viii. 155, v. l., cp. Bs. i. 461. sak-næmt, n. adj. liable to a charge, blamable, Grag. i. 337, Stj. 498; eigi skal s. þó at menn blóti á laun, Fms. ii. 242; eiga s. við e-n, Ísl.

ii. 385. sakrament, n. [eccl. Lat.], the sacrament, boly communion, H.E. i. 513, Pass., Vidal.

sak-ráð, n. pl. consultation in a lawsuit, Grág. i. 11. sak-ráða, 160, to tender advice in a suit, Grág. i. 11.

sak-rúnar, f. pl. Runes causing strife, Hkv. 2. 32.

sak-sóknir, f. pl. an action, lawsuit, Fxr. 257, Sturl. i. 134, Gullb. 25,

sak-sæll, adj. lucky in lawsuits, Bjarn. 45.

sak-taka, tók, to convict, Lv. 96.

sak-tal (sok-tal, N.G.L. i. 184, Fb. i. 562), n. the law as to the penalties (sakeyrir) due to the king; hann setti lög...görði s. ok skipaði bótum, Hkr. i. 72.

sak-tala, u, f. the tale of fines, = saktal, Grág. ii. 173.

sak-varr, adj. inoffensive, sbunning strife, Bjarn. 51; thus written, and not sáttvarr (corrupt reading for sacvarr) as in the Edition.

sak-vorn (sok-vorn, Nj. 232), f. a defence; peim manni er handselda s. hefir fyrir hann, Nj. l. c.: an excuse, exculpation, = afsakan, 655 xxvii. 2, Al. 75, Sks. 542.

SAL, n. [Dan. salg; Swed. salu; Engl. sale], a sale, bargain; þú skal hann sal taka, then be shall make the bargain, N. G. L. i. 75; taka a sal, id., Js. 9; skyldi á þessu vera þriggja ára söl, a sale at tbree years' notice, Dipl. iii. 11; til fyrsta sals, Gpl. 27; fyrir sal, before the sale, Js. 8; selja e-t sölum, to put up to sale, Grag. ii. 368; fara at sölum, to go on sale, sala-stefna, u, f. a 'sale-meeting,' auc-205; at kaupum ok sölum.

tion, Gpl. 132, 183, Jb. 99.

sala, u, f. a sale; hafa sölur af e-m, Fas. iii. 91; varna e-m sölu, Nj. 73, v.l.; til sölu, on sale, for sale, N.G. L. i. 39; kaup ok sölur, Sturl. ii. 2. . COMPDS: BÖlu-maor, m. a seller, also a purchaser; sölumann pann er ek hefi jörð selda, N. G. L. i. 88. solu-váð, f. a piece of common stuff or cloth, for wadmal was the standard of payment; hann kastaði yfir sik söluváð, Sturl. iii. 112; söluváðar-bræðr, -kufl, -kyrtill, Finnb. 216, Grett. 148, Nj. 32; unless the word in this usage be derived from A. S. salow, Engl. sallow (?). sölu-virðr, part. valued, H.E. ii. 195.

salerni, n. [akin to salr], a privy, Ld. 208, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Sturl. i. 7328, Fms. vii. 227, Am. 39, Dipl. v. 18, Hom. 139, Bs. passim; saltera 118, bior. 77, bjal. Jons. 51.

sali, a, m. a seller, Jb. 56, 191.

sallaðr, m.,?=salli; þat hygg ek at hann færi út í Káranes at búa um sallad sinn, Sturl. iii. 141.

SALLI, a, m. dust or refuse, e.g. of hay left in the crib by cattle;

hveiti-salli, Stj.; drifu-salli, snow-dust, Snot 73.

SALR, m., gen. salar, dat. sal, plur. salir, acc. sali, [cp. Ulf. saljan = μένειν, and salipwos = μονή, ξενία; A.S. seliδa; Germ. saal; Swed.-Dan. sal]:—a saloon, ball; or peim sal, Vsp. (Hb.) 20; inn i sal, Hym. 10; salar gafl, the bouse-front, 12, Vkv. 7, Hdm. 32; salar steinar (the pavement?), Vsp. 5; endlangan sal, Vkv. 15; endlanga sali, Skm. 3; sali fundu auða, Vkv. 4; taug-reptan sal, Hm. 35; salr ór gulli, ... sal sá hón standa... sá salr, Vsp. 43, 44; í sal, Gkv. 2. 24, Gm. 14: sali (acc. pl.), 5, 6, 12, 16; skjöldum er salr þakiðr, 9; okkarn sal, Skm. 16; til sala várra, Skv. 2. 13; kom hann at sal, Rm. 23; nú skínn sól í sali (acc. pl.), Alm. 36; Suptungs salir, giant-ball, Hm. 104; í Óðins sali, Em. 2, 3; Svölnis salr = Walballa, Lex. Poët.; í lýða sölum, in dwellings of men, Skv. 2. 3; salr ausinn moldu, of a cairn, Fas. i. (in a verse); at mitt lik ok þitt væri borit í einn sal, Edda (in a verse); disar-salr (q. v.), of a temple: poët. compds, hjarta-salr, 'beart-ball;' salr þindar, = tbe breast; mergjar-s., 'marrow-ball,' i. e. the bone; doma dæmi-s., 'speech-ball,' i. e. the mouth, Eb. (in a verse); fjalla-s., heida-s., fell-ball, beath-ball, i. e. the sky; grundar-s. = the earth; mana-s., 'moon-ball;' solar-s., 'sun-ball; rodla-s., 'star-ball,' i.e. the beavenly vault, Lex. Poët.; sanda-s., the sea, id.: as also berg-s., fold-s., há-s., heims-s., hregg-s., regn-s., the mountain-ball, eartb-ball, bigb-ball, world-ball, tempest-ball, etc., i e. the sky, id.; drjúpansalr, 'dripping-ball,' i. e. the clouded sky, Alm.; dokk-s., 'dark-ball,' i. e. the sea; aud-s., 'treasure-ball,' Fsm. II. in local names, Sal-angr. Sal-björn (an island), Upp-salir, Fen-salir, Fb. iii, Hkr., Edda: in pr. names, of men, Sal-garor; of women, Sal-björg, Sal-dis, Sal-geror, COMPDS: sal-bjartr, m. the bright-ball, Yt. Landn., Fb. iii. drótt, f. bousebold-folks, inmates, Hm. 100. sal-garor, m. the wall, Vkv. 28. sal-gaukr, m. the 'ball-gowk,' a cock, gallus, Gs. 7. sal-gofnir, m. = salgaukr, Hkv. 2. 47, Edda (Gl.) sal-hús, n. a closet, Akv. 7. sal-konur, f. a bousemaid, Skv. 3. 45, 48. kynni, n. pl. a bome, bomestead, Skm., Rm., Gm. sala-kynni, id., -kynni.) sal-vörör, sal-vöröuör, m. a bouse-sal-pjóö, f. domestics, Vkv. 20. Vhm. 3, (= mod. húsa-kynni.) ward, porter, Ýt. sal-þjóð

This word with its compds is obsolete in old prose writers, and only used in poets, for Edda 12 is a paraphrase from a poem.

salser, n. a salt-cellar, Dipl. iii. 4, 13.

SALT, n. [2 word common to the Teut. as also the class. languages]: -salt, Stj. 609; salt ok braud, Fb. ii. 24, Pr. 470, passim; distinction is made between hvita-salt, white salt, Edda ii. 431, 515, and svarta-salt, black salt, from sea-water, N. G. L. i. 39:—of salt used for cattle, salt skal hann eigi meira göra en hann þarf at gefa búfé sínu, id.:--the phrase, leggja sök í salt, to sbelve a case, Bs. i. 600: the saying, í salti liggr sök ef sækendr duga; nú stendr skuld tuttugu vetr eða tuttugu vetrum lengr, þá fyrnisk sú skuld fyrir váttum, enn hann má koma honum til eiða at hváru, þvíat í salti liggr sök ef sækiendr duga, N.G.L. i. 24 (Gbl. 484, Jb. 351). In Norway and Icel. salt was chiefly procured by burning seaweed, cp. ' brenndum brúk á sandi,' ... hinn þriði var upp á berginu ok brenndi para, Frissb. 255; also from the sea, cp. porst. Síðu H. 177, ek þóttumk ganga til sjófar þar sem var saltsviða mikil, ok þóttumk ek eta glóanda salt ók drekka sjáinn við. Such salt works are often mentioned, see the compds below. For salt used in baptism, see geifla. II. in local names, Salt-eyrr (Salt-eyrar-688), Eb.; of the sea, Eystrasalt, the 'East-sea,' i. e. the Baltic, Fms. passim.

B. Compos: salt-belgr, m. a salt-bag, Vm. 29. u, f. a salt-burning, Fas. ii. 91, 94. salt-buo, f. a salt-booth, salt-shed, salt-eyða, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. salt-fat, n. a salt-vat, salt-fjara, u, f. a 'salt-beach,' where salt is burned, re-Gþl. 378. corded as belonging to a church; kirkja á saltíjöru í Gautavík, Vm. 155. salt-goro, f. salt-making, salt-works, Landu. 131. salt-hola, u, f. a salt-pit, Sturl. i. 61. salt-hólmr, m. a 'salt-bolm,' v.l. karl, m. a salt-carle, one who burns salt, as the humblest and poorest occupation, Eg. 14, Fms. vi. 9, Fas. ii. 499, D. N. ii. 292, v. 286: a saltboiler, salt-vat, Am. 35 (cp. jarnkarl, skeggkarl). salt-ketill, m. a salt-kettle, Gpl. 378, D. N.; saltketils sat or setr, salt-works, D. N. passalt-korn, n. a 'salt-corn,' grain of salt, Vigl. 63 new Ed. salt-kross, m. a cross-shaped salt-cellar, used in church at baptisms, salt-maor, m. = saltkarl, Fms. vi. 7. salt-sáð, n. a nickname, Fb. iii. salt-steinn, m. salt-stone, Stj. 123. sviða, u, f. = saltbrenna, Anal.

salta, u, f. salt-water, pickle; kirkjan á (owns) á Steins-mýri tuttugu skjólur söltu, Vm. 172.

salta, ad, to salt, tickle, Lv. III; saltadr hvalr, Dipl. iii. 4; saltad flesk, Art. 24, passim.

saltan, f. a salting, pickling, D. N. ii. 93.

saltari, psaltari, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a psalter, esp. the Psalms, Ld. ...

skrá, Jm. 25, Pm. 24, Dipl. v. 12; saltara töturr, Am. 91.

salterjum, m. [Gr. ψαλτήριον], a psaltery, Fms. vii. 97, Fas. iii. 359. saltr, adj., solt, salt :- salt, Sks. 628, Edda 4, 79 (where see the myth how the sea became salt), passim. brim-saltr, adj. salt as brine;

salún, m. [for. word], a kind of stuff, H. E., D. N., Vm., Am. SAM-, a prefixed particle in compds [cp. samr], signifying combination, not used singly.

SAMA, pres. samir; pret. samdi; pres. subj. sami; pret. semdi; part. samat, Al. 125; with suffixed neg. samir-a, it befits not, Hkr. i. 154, Isl. ii. 253 (in a verse); other tenses are taken from soma or sæma, q. v.; [akin to sam]:—to beseem, befit, become; e-t samir vel, illa . . . , it befits well, ill; or also, e-m samir e-t vel, illa ..., it becomes one well, ill; sem þeim sami (subj.) þat sízt, at ..., Ld. 264; eigi samir þér þat, Ísl. ii. 242; samir ber bat illa at veita mer útrúleik, Fms. i. 50, Ó. H. 216; sem þér semdi bezt, Fms. vi. 150; samir þat eigi, xi. 123; hitt þótti oss illa sama, vi. 260; mart ferr nú annan veg en bezt mundi sama, v. 76; svört eru augun, systir, ok samir þat eigi, it does not look well, Korm. 20; veittu alla þjónustu þá er samði, Fms. x. 149, Skv. 3. 17; þann umbúnað er góðum mönnum semði, Fms. v. 94 (sómði, Ó. H. 224, l. c.); svá samoi Kristi at láta pínask, Hom. (St.) Luke xxiv. 26: láta sér e-t sama, to put up with a thing, Sks. 476: sama sér, to look well; mundi Guðrún ekki þurfa at falda sik til at sama betr en aðrar konur, Ld. 210; Hallgerör sat á palli ok samði sér vel, Nj. 25; vil ek sjá hvernig þér sami skyrtan, bow it fits thee, Fas. ii. 201; veiztu annan konung þann er jafn-vel sami sér í herklæðum sem ek? Karl. 466.

saman, adv. [samr], but with a gen. form in til samans:-together; lifa, koma, vera, búa, hafa, eiga . . . saman, to live, come, be, dwell, bave, own . . . together, passim: nokkurir s., Eg. 593; allir s., all together, 11, Grag. i. 143, O. H. 40; allt s., the whole; badir s., both together, & Hom. 111; helmingr s., balf each, Grag. ii. 152; fleiri s., the majority, i. 57; einn s., one alone, Eg. 755; honum einum s., Nj. 265; hana eina s., 129; þrír, fjórir . . . saman, tbree, four . . . togetber, Fms. viii. 34, Vígl. 22 new Ed.; smá-saman, by degrees, Háv. 45; köflum s., piecemeal, pórð. 62; mörgum mönnum s., in groups, Fb. ii. 185; riðlum s., in small groups, Fins. viii. 124, v.l.; fadm s., Grág. ii. 336, Jb. 212; til samans, together, Bs. i. 68, Sks. 367, passim in mod. usage. COMPDS: saman-ballaor, part. balled-together, Karl. 124. saman-blandning, f. a mixture, Stj. saman-buror, m. compilation, H. E. i. 584: mod. comparison, collation. saman-draga, dróg, to gather together, Bs. i. 134. saman-dráttr, m. a contraction, gathering, O. H. L. saman-eiga, u, f. a conflict, Stj. 523, Bs. ii. 139, Grett. go A. saman-hlaoning, f. compilation, Skálda 188, 192. lesa, las, to compile, Fb. iii. 237. saman-lestr, m. a collection, Skálda 212: compilation, H. E. i. 584. saman-liming, f. conglutination, Skálda 177. saman-lostning, f. a collision, Skálda saman-safna, saman-neyta, t, = samneyta, K. A. 226. saman-safnanligr, ad, to gather together: reflex. to come together. adj. collective, Skalda 191. saman-samnaör, m. a gathering togetber, Sturl. i. 156 C. saman-setning, f. composition, Skalda 177. saman-skrifa, ao, to compose, write, Landn. (App.)

sam-arfi, a, m, a co-beir.

sam-band, n. a connexion, Stj. 33, Nj. 49, K. A. 104, 116, Sks. 611: a league, Nj. 86, Ld. 166, Fms. vii. 280, Mar. passim. menn, m. pl. confederates, Stj. 261.

sam-beit, f. a joint-pasture, Grag. ii. 287, Vm. 18, Dipl. iii. 8. sam-bjóða, bauð, to be equal to, Fb. i. 310; sambodit e-m, wortby of one.

sam-bland, n. a mixing together, intercourse, Fas. i. 411, Bárd. 163, Fms. vi. 123, Bs. ii. 46.

sam-blanda, ao, to blend together, mingle, Bs. ii. 81, El. 13.

sam-blandan, f. = sambland, Stj. 21.

sam-blandinn, part. blended, mixed, Stj. 7, 97, Fas. iii. 113, Eluc. 37. sam-blasa, bles, to conspire, Bs. ii. 72.

sam-blastr, m. a conspiracy, H. E. i. 507, Ann. 1360, Bs. i. 831, ii. 3. samborgar-maör, m. a citizen, Stj. 9.

sam-borinn, part. born of the same parents, Stj. 217, Hkr. iii. 146.

sam-breyskingr, m. [brjósk], 'botcb-potch,' e. g. fat and lean together. sam-brooir, m. a confrère, esp. of friars, Fms. vi. 28, D. N.

sam-brynn, adj. one whose eyebrows meet above the nose; no evil spirit. it was thought, dared face a man 'with meeting eyebrows,' Isl. Djoos.

sam-bundinn, part. joined, strung togetber, Stj. 602. sam-buror, m. a collection, mod. collation, comparison. samburo-

ar-ol, n. a kind of symposium or picnic, to which guests brought their own provisions, Fms. vii. 190, 303, O.H. 151, N.G. L. i. 6. sam-búo, f. a dwelling together, cobabitation, N.G.L. i, Bs. i. 632, Stj. 21, 195, 247.

sam-bunaor, n. = sambuo, N. G. L. i. 239.

sam-bygő, f. = sambúő, Stj. 367.



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sam-býli, n. baving a farm in common. sambýlis-maðr, m.
 sambæri-ligr, adj. comparable, Barl. 98, 136.
 sam-daudi, m. death at the same time; at ykkar verdi s., Grett. 144.
 sam-dauni, adj. smelling alike; s. við annarra syndir, Hom. 54:
hann er ordinn bví samdauna, be is come to smell like the rest, only in a
bad sense.
 sam-doma, adj. of one mind; verda, vera s., to agree, Lv. 46, Grag.
i. 107, N.G.L. i. 124.
 sam-drattr, m. a gathering, Sturl. ii. 191, Stj. 647, Barl. 120.
sam-dreginn, part. lined all over, Fms. ii. 278, vi. 358.
 sam-drykkja, u, f. a symposium, Fms. i. 280, Grett. 86 A, Stj. 418.
 sam-dægris, adv., or sam-dægrs, Grág. ii. 32, which also is the mod.
form; sam-dægnis, O. H. L. 121, N. G. L. i. 159, ii. 501, [dægr, dægn]:
within the same dægr (q. v.), Gpl. 140, Fb. ii. 28, Stj. 34, Fs. 153, Grág.
 sam-eiga, u, f. joint-possession; sameigu-madr, a joint-possessor, D. N.
 sam-eiginlega, adv. in common, Stj., Mar.
 sam-eiginligr, adj. common, Stj. 8, 75, 223, Fms. ii. 226, Skálda 185.
 sam-eiginn, adj. common, Stj. 403, Al. 154, Bs. ii. 17, Fms. ii. 199,
 sam-eign, f. dealings, conflict, fight, Odd. 14, Grett. 115, Fbr. 161,
Fas. i. 424, Fs. 7, 156: communion, Hom. (St.)
 sam-eilifr, adj. co-eternal, Greg. 19.
 sam-eina, 20, to unite: sam-eining, f. unity.
 sam-eldi, n. a living together, Hom. 93.
 sam-erfo, f. a joint inberitance.
 sam-erfingi, 2, m. a co-beir, Fms. i. 281, MS. 623. 28, Eluc.
 sam-fagna, ad, to rejoice with another, Stj. 9, 52, 245, 426.
 sam-fagnaor, m. a rejoicing, Fms. ii. 135.
 sam-fallinn, part. fitted, meet, Str. 8.
 sam-fang, n. marriage, N. G. L. i. 230.
 sam-fara, adj. travelling together, Eb. 306.
 sam-fastr, adj. fast together, joined, connected, Stj. 307, Gbl. 459,
Fms. iii. 153: sam-fast, adv. continuously; þrjú sumur samföst, Grág.
i. 2; sjau daga samfast, 623. 18; mæla samfast við e-n, O. H. 71: þeir
fóru ekki samfast, Fms. vii. 264; hvárt sem hann liggr samfast eðr eigi,
Grag. i. 156; þeir fóru mjök samfast, Fms. viii. 218; róa s., Hkr. ii. 49.
 sam-feddr, adj. = samfedra, N. G. L. i. 186; Astrid var samfedd vid
Knút gamla, Fagrsk. 101; frá samfæddum bræðrum, Gpl. 53, 215.
 sam-feori (-feora), adj. baving the same father, I'ms. iii. 79; brodir
s., systir s., Grág. i. 170; Hkr. iii. 27; af samfeðrum systrum komnir,
Gbl. 242; hón var eigi samfeðra við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 57; hón
var samfeðra við Flosa, Nj. 147; eru vit samfeðri bræðr, Fms. ix. 240;
systkin hvert samfeðra, N.G.L. i. 48.
 sam-félag, n. fellowship, company, Fms. i. 221.
 sam-félagi, a, m. a co-partner, Fms. ii. 122, Mar.
 sam-fella, u, f. a joint, juncture :-continuity, tvá daga í samfellu.
 sam-felldr, part. joined together, composed, Skalda 161, 168: continuous.
 sam-felling, f. a joint, Str. 4.
 sam-fenginn, part. whole, entire, Grag. ii. 362, Stj. 438, 456, D. N.
 sam-feroa, adj. travelling together.
 sam-festiliga, adv. jointly, Stj. 60, 246.
 sam-festing, f. a fastening together, Stj. 307, Skálda 203.
 sam-fjórðungs, adv. within the same quarter, Grag. i. 150.
 sam-fleytt, n. adj.; fara s., to travel together, Fms. ix. 382: unin-
terrupted, in succession, one after another, Fas. ii. 445, Gpl. 180, 284.
 sam-flot, n. a fleet sailing together, Fms. vii. 286, 310.
ing together; hafa, halda s., Fms. i. 153, viii. 213, Eg. 126, Landn. 34.
 sam-floti, a, m. = samflot; fram frá samflotanum, Eg. 355; halda,
hafa samflota, Dropl. 5, Grett. 86.
 sam-fundr, m. a meeting, interview, Sks. 277.
 sam-fylgő, f. fellowsbip, accompaniment.
 sam-fylliligr, adj. complete, Skálda 178.
 sam-færr, adj. running along with; skip samfært í róðri, Fms. viii.
335: agreeing, ii. 263, Rb. 516, Al. 95, Clar. 131.
 sam-for, f., esp. in pl. samfarar, a travelling together, Grag. i. 405:
a marriage, mæla til samfara við konu, to court, Fs. 128, Ld. 302; þá
varðar fjörbaugs-garð samförin, Grág, i. 309; samför þeirra, Bret.: wedded life, s. þeirra var góð, Ld. 138; hvárt samfarar þeirra væri lengri
eða skemri, 132: intercourse, Ísl. ii. 382; vinveittar samfarar, Skálda
166; i samförum öllum, Grett. 165 new Ed., Fs. 121.
 sam-ganga, u, f. a 'going together,' esp. of different flocks grazing
togetber, Grag. i. 423.
 sam-gangr, m. a going together, conflict, fight, Glum., Edda 42: co-
babitation, marriage, 21, Stj. 196; s. hjóna, Grág. i. 277; göra samgang
sinn, to marry, Fms. ii. 130, N. G. L. ii. 373, Fas. ii. 400: intercourse,
Sturl. ii. 117.
 sam-gengt, n. adj.; eiga s., to bave a common pasture, Grag. i. 423 B.
 sam-geta, gat, to beget with, Barl. 183.
 sam-gjarna, adv. equally willingly, Fms. iii. 45.
 sam-gleðjast, dep. = samfagna.
 sam-greiðsla, u, f. a contribution, N.G.L.
 sam-gróa, gröri, to grow fast to, Mar.
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sam-hald, n. a bolding together, unity, Fms. vi. 286.
 sam-haldinn, part. continuous, Bs. ii. 66, 156.
 sam-harma, 20, to bave compassion on, sympathise with, Bs. i. 166, 170.
 sam-harman, f. compassion, Mar.
 sam-heiti, n. a common name, Edda.
 sam-heldi, n. a league, alliance, Fms. v. 104, ix. 344, 395, 401.
 sam-henda, u, f., or sam-hending, f. a metre with the same rhymes
repeated, e. g. virðandi gefr virðum, Edda (Ht.) 133.
usage it is a kind of memorial verses strung together, e.g. the sam-
hendur of Hallgr. Petrsson in Snót (1866).
 sam-hendr, adj. [hending], composed in the metre samhenda, Edda 133. II. [hönd], harmonious, of two men that work well
together.
 sam-héraős, adv. within the same district, Grag. i. 239, Ld. 230.
 sam-hlaup, n. a concourse, riot, Rétt.
 sam-hlaupa, adj. leaping together, Fb. ii. 235.
 sam-hlaupask, dep. to join in a riot, Bs. ii. 67.
 sam-hliða, adj. side by side.
 sam-hljóð, n. a consonant, Skálda 162.
 sam-hljóða, adj. concordant.
 sam-hljóðan, f. consonance, barmony, Skálda 173, Stj. 45.
 sam-hljóðandi, part. consonant, Edda 121, Skálda 161.
 sam-hljóðr, adj. concordant, Mag. 2.
 sam-hringing, f. the pealing with two bells together, the third and last
peal before service.
 sam-hringja, d, to peal with two or more bells; var samhringt et
þriðja sinn, Hom. 69, Bs. i. 847, Mar.
 sam-hringja, u, f. a kind of bell, Bs. i. 132.
 sam-huga (sam-hugi), adj. of one mind, agreeing, Fms. ii. 137, vi.
263, Grág. i. 377, Fs. 29, Bs. i. 107, Fs. 29.
 sam-hugi, a, m. concord, agreement, Fms. iii. 85.
 sam-húss, adv. in the same bouse, Hom. 127.
 sam-hvila, u, f. a common bed, K. p. K. 12.
 sam-hyggja, hugði; s. e-m, to be of one mind with, agree with: sam-
hyggendr, part. pl., Gh. 5, MS. 677. 11.
 sami, a, m. conciliation; koma sama a med beim, to reconcile them,
Fær. 127.
            2. bonour; tapa sama sinum, Fær. 410.
                                                     3. a due: fá sinn
sama, Fms. vi. 20; sem ek hafða föng á ok þinn var sami til, Barl. 66;
pat er ekki sami, 'tis not beseeming, Fbr. 81 new Ed.
m.; það er góðr samastaðr.
 sam-jafn, adj. equal to, Fms. i. 122, vi. 344; ú-s., unequal, Fs. 33.
 sam-jafna, ad, to compare: reflex. to emulate, Fms. viii. 240, v. l.
 sam-jafnan, f. comparison, Hom. (St.), Skálda 185.
 sam-jafnanligr, adj. = Lat. comparandus, Skálda 185.
 samka, ad, [Dan. sanke], to gather, collect, of money, with acc., Stj.
99, v.l., Hom. 151; lætr hann s. féit i einn stad, Bs. ii. 35: with dat.,
s. penningum, i. 710 (Ed. sumka wrongly); samka upp, to pick up,
Hom. 117: reflex. samkask, Barl. 51; see sanka.
 sam-kaupa, adj. agreeing in a bargain, Jb. 377.
 sam-kenning, f. a common epithet, Skálda 193.
 sam-keypi, n. a bargain, Grett. 94 A, Fms. ii. 96, Róm. 134.
 sam-koma, u, f. = samkváma, Sks. 171 new Ed., Barl. 196.
 sam-kristinn, adj. a fellow Christian, Jb. 361.
 sam-krækja, t, to book togetber, Finnb. 284.
 sam-kund, f. [koma], = samkunda, Gpl. 431, Str. 21, Barl. 36; sam-
kundar-öl, N. G. L. i. 409.
sam-kunda, u, f. a feast, banquet, Am. 1, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vi. 441, xi. 109, Finnb. 276, O. T. 24, Fb. i. 564, Gbl. 200, Sks. 356, Hom. 16,
Greg. 28; samkunda-hus, a banquet-ball, Mar.; fagnaðr, -för, Th. 27,
Greg. 29; samkundu vitni, a wedding witness, Js. 62; in old writers
always in this sense.
                         2. mod. a Synagogue, N. T., Vidal. passim.
 sam-kváma, u, f. (mod. sam-koma), a meeting, assembly, Grág. i.
165, 456, K. b. K. 142, Fms. ii. 225, x. 393 (of a wedding), Sks. 785:
a collision, Skalda 173. compos: samkvamu-lag, n. an agreement,
             samkvámu-maðr, m. a kind of umpire, a member of a
Jb. 361.
meeting, Grag. i. 457, K. b. K. 146.
                                        samkvámu-mál, n. a discus-
sion; hann kom seint ok var lokit öllum samkvámumálum, the debate
was closed, Lv. 76: a stipulation, afbrigo samkvámumála, Grág. i. 457,
 sam-kvæði, n. [kveða], consent, Grag. i. 2, 39, Nj. 233, Fms. v. 70
bior. 183, Isl. ii. 361.
 sam-kvæðr, adj. concordant, Edda 124 (ii. 602).
 sam-kvæmd, f. a coincidence, congruity, Edda 325.
 sam-kvæmi, n. a meeting, feast.
 sam-kvæmiligt, adj. congruous, Stj. 20: meet, due, ú-samkvæmiligt.
 sam-kvæmni, f. congruity, agreement; ó-samkvæmni, discordance.
 sam-kvæmr, adj. congruous, agreeing, coincident; ó-samkvæmt.
 sam-kynja, adj. of the same kind, Stj. 254; o-samkynja.
 sam-kynnis, adv. at the same home, Valla L. 205.
 sam-lag, n. a lying together, fellowship, partnership; binda, göra s. sitt,
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Fms. vi. 183: a sbare, jöfn samlög, an equal sbare, Dipl. ii. 1; jörð með asmningr, m. a mediation, Fær. 244: an agreement, Fb. i. 512, H.E. öllum gæðum, samlögum ok ítölum, id. 2. cobabitation, matrimony, Fms. xi. 310, Stj. 36; eiga s. við konu, Fms. xi. 395; sauruligt s., vi. 123; hón hafnaði samlagi bónda síns, 656 B. 8, Fas. iii. 61; nauðga henni til samlags, Fms. i. 225; hjúskapar s., Stj. 426. 3. communion; 1 samlagi Kristinna manna, Fms. x. 242; veitir Guð þeim s. engla sinna ok allra heilagra, 656 C. 34; í samlagi góðra manna, Fs. 54; biðja samlags, 120; eðr hvert s. hefir ljósið við myrkrin, 2 Cor. vi. 14.

sam-laga, 20, to join, unite, Stj. 573, Fms. ii. 241: reflex. to join oneself to, 41: in mod. usage, to assimilate.

sam-laga, u. f. a laying of ships together for battle; blása skipi til samlögu, Fms. ii. 306, viii. 135.

sam-lagari, a, m. a companion, Mar.

sam-lagning, f. [leggja], addition, (mathem.)

sam-landi, a, m. a fellow-countryman, Fms. i. 275, vii. 33.

sam-leggja, lagði; s. sér konu, to cobabit, Stj.

sam-loio, f., in the phrase, eiga s., to travel in the same direction, so as to be able to join, Jb. 13.

sam-lendr, adj. living in the same country; Gizurr var eigi s. bá er fadir hans andadisk, Bs. i. 66; ef beir væri samlendir, if they happened to live in the same country, Fms. v. 314; ef beir lifa ok eru samlendir, Grag. ii. 126, Bjarn. 5, Isl. ii. 386, Eg. 60: a fellow-countryman, Germ. lands-mann, þú ert þeim s., Fms. i. 284; hinn núnasti niðr s. ok arfgengr, Grág. ii. 67, cp. the pun in Ld. ch. 59, 65.

sam-lengd, f. = jafulengd, K. b. K. 42.

sam-litr, adj. of the same colour, Lv. 29.

sam-liking, f. comparison.

sam-likja, t, to compare: reflex. to imitate, emulate, Stj.: pass. to be compared with

sam-likr, adj. like, resembling one another, Rd. 255, Karl. 308.

sam-liming, f. conglutination, Skalda.

sam-lokur, f. pl. a pair of shells fastened together.

sam-lyndi, f. concord, oneness of mind.

sam-lyndr, adj. of one mind, Fms. vii. 140, Blas. 44, Bs. ii. 75. sam-lægis, adv. side by side, in the same berth, of ships, D. N.

sam-læti, n., in the phrase, gora e-m e-d til samlætis, to make one of a combany.

sam-mala, adj. agreeing: in the allit. phrase, sattir ok s., Grag. ii. 171, 1sl. ii. 381, Grett. 165 new Ed.

sam-mattugr (-mattuligr), adj. sbaring in power, Barl. 28, 100, 113. sam-meor (-meddr), adj. of the same mother, Nj. 2, Landn. 272, Gbl. 243, Fagrsk. 101, Stj. 188; cp. samfedr.

sam-mæðra (-mæðri), adj. = sammæðr, N. G. L. i. 185, Grág. i. 170, Fms. v. 93, vii. 177, Landn. 88.

sam-mælask, t, dep., in the phrase, s. á e-t, to be of one mind in a matter, to agree in a thing, Nj. 86: þeir sögðusk hafa sammælzk á þat, at..., Fs. 128: to fix an interview, i þat sama rjóðr sem þau höfðu sammælzk, Fas. ii. 201.

sam-mæli, n. an agreement, Bs. i. 773, Finnb. 220, Rétt. 73, D. N. samna, ao, also spelt safna, and so in mod. usage, [saman; cp. Germ. sammeln], to gather, collect, with dat., and so in mod. usage; samna Niflungum, Akv. 17; s. lidi, Eg. 9; s. herlidi, 10; s. her, Fms. i. 12; s. geldfé, Eg. 740, 741; þeir söfnuðu at sér mönnum, Nj. 23; var víðar safnat, Eg. 32: metaph., samna skrökvi, to put together slander, Lex. Poët.: with acc., samna mikinn her, Fms. x. 337; s. saman mikit fólk, 289; erlie nakkvat, xi. 27; hann samnar þat ok saman dregr, Stj. 99; saman samnandi týndar þjóðir, 402. II. reflex. to gather together; beir samnadusk saman, Fms. i. 136; süfnudusk beir saman, Eg. 59; honum samnask útöluligr herr, Al. 17; þá er Páli þótti safnask (increase) fjárhlutr sá, Bs. i. 135.

samnaðr, safnaðr, söfnuðr, m. a gathering, host; göra samnað, to gaiber men, Fins. ix. 359, v. l.; rjufa samnad, Eg. 58; kom þar safnaðr nokkurr móti honum, Fms. vi. 406; var þar fyrir samnaðr ok herhlaup, Ó. H. 88; samnaðar-öl, samburðar-öl, Ó. T. 24; liggja í safnaði, Fms. v.i. 294, x. 344; safnaðar maðr, Fas. ii. 480. 2. a congregation; er hann tekinn í bræðra samnað, Mar.; berr svá til at nokkurr af samnaðinum görir confessionem, id.: in mod. usage söfnuðr, but gen. safnadar, eccl. a congregation, worshippers, N. T., Vidal. passim.

sam-nafni, a, m. a namesake, Sighvat, Finnb. 350.

samnan, f. a gathering, Stj. 52, Hom. 140.

sam-neyta, t; s. e-m, to sit at table, bave intercourse with, Mar., K. A. 222, 224, 228, Fms. i. 272; hvárigir vildu öðrum s. Kristnir menn eða heiðnir, Bs. i. 41; s. bannsettum mönnum, 490; s. við e-n,

sam-neyti, n. communion, intercourse, Hom. 141, Bs. i. 490, Eg. 265; kristilegt s., Fms. xi. 442; s. heilagra, the communion of saints, Hom. 100, in the Creed, passim: participation, Grág. i. 70.

sam-neyting, f. a bolding intercourse with, Bs. i. 490.

sam-neyzla, u, f. = samneyting, Anecd. 26.

samning, f. [semja], an agreement, treaty, Sturl. ii. 173; samningarmade, a trusty man, one true to his word, Ld. 116.

i. 406: of a written deed, Bs. i. 735, and in mod. usage.

samn-róf, n. a congregation, Edda 108.

sam-okan, f. to express the gramm. term conjugation, Skálda 185. sam-pinask, d, to bave compassion upon, H. E. i. 410, Bs. i. 238.

sam-pining, f. compassion, Th. 25, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 90.

SAMR, adj., som, samt. The definite weak form (sami, sama, sama, pl. somu) has so far prevailed that the indefinite form chiefly remains in peculiar phrases, but not throughout the cases, gen. sams, sams dænn, Am. 21; sams misseris, Gkv. 1.9; sams konar (but rare); sams herads, Grag. i. 92. 152: dat. sing. fem. samri (med samri grein), Dipl. v. 21: acc. sing. fem. sama, in the phrase, i sama sæing, see below: plur. samir, Bs. ii. 41; som laun, Clar.: neut. samt, samt lag, Fms. xi. 55; but esp. as adverb, see below: but the acc. sing. masc. saman, acc. pl. sama, samar, gen. samra scarcely occur: even at the present day the indef. nom. is used only in peculiar phrases, thus náttúran er söm að sjá, Eggert; samr og jafn; so also in the instances where samr means agreeing, the indef. form only is used: [in Ulf. only the indef. form remains, sama = δ αὐτόs; Dan.-Swed. samma; Engl. same; Old Engl. (and in Spenser) sam; but not in A. S.; same in English is therefore a borrowed Norse word, see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 4, 5, and Mr. Earle's Philol. of the Engl. Tongue; akin are Lat. simul and similis, Gr. aua and ouosos.]

B. The same; the def. form is used both with and without the preceding article (inn in it); enna somu, Grag. i. 92; i sama husi, 329; eus sama konar, Skálda 165; þat sama, Fms. xi. 68; varð honum opt sama á munni, Fas. iii. 198; í sama stað, Fms. x. 132; sami ok i kveld, Grett. 98 A; sá er maðr enn sami, Fbr. 28; hann var samr i bodum sinum, the same, unaltered, Sturl. ii. 254; med samri grein, likewise, Dipl. v. 21; komask i samt lag, to become as before, Fms. xi. 55; svá fór sem samt sé, it turned out the same way, Fas. i. 128; enn er samt sem fyrra dag, Fms. vii. 146; enn er samt um viðrnefnit, ii. 51; samr hiti er þar jafnan, Al. 50; söm erfiðis-laun, Clar.; samir a svörum, Bs. ii. 41; at sömu, likewise, all the same, Hom. 70. Gpl. 405; it sama, the same, likewise, Hom. 27, 75, Vpm. 20, Gm. 15; svá it sama, Isl. ii. 341: with dat., kom Guðrún eigi síðan í sama rekkju Ólafi, Hkr. i. 275; hvíla í sama sæing konu, to cobabit, Grág. i. 329; kom hón aldri i sama sæing Arngrimi, she forsook bim, never sbared bed with bim afterwards, Glum. 374; i sama husi konu þeirri. Grág. i. 314; maðr er moldu samr, Sól. 47. II. agreeing, willing, of one mind; sem sex skynsamir menn verða samir á, Ghl. 464; áðr hón telisk söm at ljá vápn, Fsm. 31; ek em samr at semja sverða leik, Draum.; seggr varð samr at þiggja bætr, Sturl. (in a verse); hann var samr um yora ferð, Fb. i. 19; ek hefi verit ávalt úsamr (unwilling) at eiga hlut í stórmálum, Sturl. iii. 7; samr á sáttir, to bave a mund to peace, Jd. 23: wortby, slikt em ek samr at ræda of bik, Likn. 47; ú-samt e-s, averse to, Merl. 2. 2; hjálm-s., bebelmed, Lex. Poët. samt, adv. continuously, together; viku alla i samt, Clem. 48; åtta-tigi daga í samt, Bret. 50; fjórum sinnum í samt, Rb. 568; sjau vetr um samt, Sks. 113 B: allir samt, all togetber, Fms. ii. 261, [Old Engl. alle samen]; öll samt, 656 A. i. 2; öllum samt, Fms. i. 15; allt samt fjoritigir ok átta, Dipl. v. 18; báðir samt, bæði samt, Nj. 111, Isl. ii. 213 (v. l.), Fms. ii. 49; einn samt, alone, ix. 25, (Germ. einsam); fyrir sjónimi einni samt, Edda 28: yet, all the same, Fas. i. 443 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. usage = Germ. zwar.

C. -samr, -samligr, as inflex. suffix, like Engl. -some, as in gladsome, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxiii. (col. 2. VI.)

sam-ráða, adj. of one counsel, united, Bragi, Eluc. 39, Fms. iii. 118, Stj. 550.

sam-radit, part.; hafa s. e-t, to take counsel together, Isl. ii. 344sam-reid, f. a riding together, 655 xxv. 2.

sam-reki, a, m. a common jetsum, Grág. ii. 365, Vm. 156, 159.

sam-rekkja, t, to sbare a bed with, Fms. ix. 230, Clar.

sam-rennandi, part. running together, Rb. 232.

sam-rétti, n. a using folds, pastures (rétt) together, N. G. L. iii. 35, 36. sam-riddari, a, m. a fellow knight, 623. 32, Róm. 116.

sam-rikja, t, to rule in common with, Fær. 137.

sam-rýndr, adj. [rún], intimate, friendly.

sam-reodi, n. confidence, Sks. 358, Str. II. carnal intercourse, Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 318, 540.

sam-reour, f. pl. conversation, Barl. 93, freq. in mod. usage.

sam-sattr, adj. concordant, Landn. 333, Sks. 300.

ват-setja, t, to connect, Skálda 167, Bs. ii. III; samsett tala, a compound figure, Alg. 356: to compose, of writing. Fb. iii. 248, Stj. 59. . Vm. 123.

sam-setning, f. composition, Skálda 174.

sam-siði, qs. samsinni, a, m. a companion, Stj. 51.

sam-sinna, t, with dat. to consent.

sam-sinni, n. company, fellowsbip, Hom. (St.), Stj. 521; ok flyði allt s. peirra, 655 x. 1: observance, hlýdni ok s., 677. 4: consent, (mod.) sam-síða, adj. = samhliða.

sam-skapa, adj. of one mind, Sturl. i. 94, v. l.

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Barl. 93: a counting together, 99: gen. sam-tals, adv. altogether, in sum. sam-telja, taldi, to count together, Hom. (St.) sam-tempra, 20, to moderate, Bs., Mar.: sam-tempran, f., Bs. ii. 61. sam-tenging, f. a connection, Rb. 168, Sks. 51, Skálda 180, 183. sam-tengja, d, to knit together, join, Fms. iii. 163, Rb. 166, K. A. 20, 102, 114, Blas. 47: pass., Stj. 34, Hom. 141, Greg. 31.
sam-tiða, adj. contemporary, with dat., 625, 94, Fas. i. 413, Bs. i. 127, 619, ii. 104, Skálda 201; þeir vóru allir s., Fs. 124; margar sögur verða hér s., Sturl. i. 106. sam-tíðis, adv. = samtíða, Fas. ii. 459, Fs. 28. sam-tima, ad, = samtida, Bs. ii. 27. sam-tiningr, m. pickings. sam-tvinna, 20, to twist together. sam-týni, n. [tún], the line of a common fence, common boundary, Dipl. v. 19. sam-týnis, adv. abutting on, adjoining, metaphor from fields with a common fence (tún); liggja s., to lie together, of land, Ghl. 356, 357; sitia s. vio e-n, cp. Engl. 'to live next door,' Ld. 246, Rd. 285, Eb. 86; fæðask upp s., Eg. 729 (samtýmis in the Ed. is a misprint); þat var s. við bæ Kálfs, Bjarn. 39. sam-veldi, n. joint authority, rule, Fms. x. 310, 311, xi. 312, Rb. 400, Stj. 314, Fas. i. 190, Sks. 340. sam-vera, u, f. a living together, community, Stj. I, K. A. 132. sam-verkan, f. co-operation. Sam-verskr, adj. Samaritan, Aut. R. ii. 417, N. T., Vidal. sam-vioan, f. a foresting together, wood gathering, Vm. 60. sam-vinns, u, f. a working together. sam-vinnandi, part. working together, Stj. 198, 467, K. A. 228, Fms. xi. 310. sam-vinnari, a, m. = samvinnandi, Skálda 204. sam-viroa, d, to estimate equal in worth, compare, Fms. x. 338, Stj. sam-virðiligr, adj. of like value, Th. 18. sam-virðing, f. full value, Stj. 156, Mar. sam-vist, f. a living together, Fms. xi. 424, Grett. 162, Gbl. 227. sam-vista, u, f. = samvist; á málstefnum ok öllum góðum samvistum, meetings, Sks. 274; mun nú skilja várar samvistur (samvistu), Fas. i. 375, Fs. 80, Ld. 286, Fms. vi. 226; ekki bregor okkarri samvistu, 59; nálægr at líkams samvistu, Fms. iii. 63; samvistur syndugra, Hom. 105; þá varðar honum eigi við lög s. við skógarmann, Grág. i. 73, 138; vera samvistum med e-m, N. G. L. i. 155:-of wedded life, nytti Hrafn lítið af samvistum við hana, Ísl. ii. 250; ok er þeirra s. fálig, Fas. i. Lin Icel., the present Sprengi-sandr, Stóri-sandr, Rd. 244.

v. 168.

spirator.

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SAMSKARA—SANDLO.
                                                                                                                                           513
 sam-skara, að, [skör], to join boards; skipit varð mjök samskarat 🖰 209; kallaði miklu betri þeirra samvistu en at hón ætti svá gamlan
                                                                         mann, 50; hón hafði fengið barngetnað af þeirra samvistu, Stj. 514.
um botninn, Fms. viii. 196; see skara.
 sam-skipa, adj. sailing in the same ship, Grag. i. 216, Fbr. 53.
                                                                         samvistu-maor, m. a companion, 677. 11.
 sam-skulda, adj. balancing, of accounts; bad er s., making accounts
                                                                          sam-vista, adj.; vera s. vio e-n, to dwell among, Stj. 318.
                                                                          sam-vistiligr, adj. attached, Sij. 495.
equal, Fms. ii. 246, Fas. iii. 86.
                                                                          sam-vit, n. [Swed. sam-veta], the conscience, H. E. i. 561.
 sam-slags, adv. of the same kind, (mod.)
                                                                                                                                         2. con-
 sams-maor, m. [samr B. II], a peaceful man, O. H. 92.
                                                                         sciousness; heill at saniviti, Munk. 39.
 sain-stafa, u, f. a syllable, Edda (Ht.) 120, Skálda 174, 178.
                                                                          sam-vitandi, part. cognisant of, privy to, Fms. viii. 280, xi. 241, Fbr.
 sam-stafan, sam-stöfun, f. = samstafa, Skálda 167, Edda 120.
                                                                         34 new Ed.
 sam-stafligr, adj. belonging to a syllable, Skálda 180.
                                                                          sam-vizka, u, f. the conscience, Ghl. 7, K. A. 202, Fms. i. 141, Dipl. ii.
 sam-staft, n. adj. all of one burden; mjök mun þér s. þykkja, þvíat
                                                                         19, Barl. 85, Bs. ii. 118, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal.
                                                                         consciousness; heill at samvizku, krankr at líkama, Munk. 49; heill at
ck mun einn veg alla ráða, Ld. 128.
 sam-stundis (sam-stundar, D. N.), adv. at the same moment, Fms.
                                                                         líkama ok samvizku, Dipl. iv. 8. samvizku-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.),
                                                                         without conscience, cruel.
                                                                          sam-vægja, d, to yield mutually, Stj. 384: to be of equal weight,
 sam-suða, u, f. fusion, of metals.
 sam-sumars, adv. in the same summer, Nj. 251, Korm. 160, Fs. 75,
                                                                         match, samvægja e-m, Fb. i. 521.
                                                                          sam-værr, adj. living in peace together; sattir ok samværir, Grag. ii.
Eb. 52 new Ed., Grett. 156.
 sam-svara, að, to answer, (mod.)
 sam-svarning, f. a conspiracy, Róm. 341, 348.
                                                                          sam-binga, adj. = sambingi, Fms. viii. 173.
 sam-sveit, f. a common country, Mar.
                                                                          sam-pingendr, part. pl. members of the same district, N.G. L. i. 21.
 sam-systkin, n. pl. = systkyn, D. N. ii. 807.
                                                                          sam-pingi (-pinga), adj. from the same jurisdiction (district); pann
 sam-særi, m. [sverja], a conspiracy.
                                         samsæris-maðr, m. a con-
                                                                         mann er sampingi er við hann, Grág. i. 102, 114; þess héraðs er sam-
                                                                         þinga er, 256; ef þeir eru s., 84.
                                                                          sam-bingi, n. a common jurisdiction.
 sam-sæti, n. a sitting down together; taka s., to sit down at a feast,
                                                                                                                     sambingis-goðar, m. pl.,
                                                                         the three priests (godi) within the same district (bing) were so called,
Fms. ii. 261, Stj. 460; veita mer s. (to entertain me) at sjálfs síns borði,
                                                                         Grág. i. 24, 116, Nj. 214, Glúm. 386; see goði.
539:-an assembly, entertainment, i svá góðu s., in such a good 'set,'
in such good company, Sd. 151; staddr i s., Sks. 370.
                                                       COMPDS: Bam-
                                                                          sam-þjónn, m. a fellow-servant.
                                                                          sam-bræll, m. a fellow-tbrall, Hom. 38.
sætis-drykkja, u, f. a banquet, Sks. 358.
                                             samsætis-menn, m. pl.
bench-fellows, Sks. 366, 367.
                                                                          sam-þykki, n. consent, oneness, concord; opp. to sundr-þykki, þat er
 sam-sætt, f. a compromise, convention, H. E. i. 396.
                                                                         vili varr bonda ok s., Fms. i. 34, 220; med einu s., with one consent,
 sam-sætta, t. to reconcile, Barl .: reflex., D. N.
                                                                         O. H. 88; brátt görðusk greinir um s. konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; vant
 sam-tak, n. a united effort, pulling together; hafa s. at e-u, Isl. ii. 106:
                                                                         var at gæta til samþykkis þeirra, 220.
                                                                          sam-þykkiliga, 2dv. unanimously, H. E. i. 528, Th. 12, 25, Str. 54.
esp. in plur., samtök, hafa samtök móti e-m, H. E. i. 433.
 sam-taka, tok, to do in common, N. G. L. i. 448; s. c-t med sér, Stj.
                                                                          sam-bykkiligr, adj. consenting, Bs. i.
                                                                          sam-bykkja, t, to consent to; s. e-t, Nj. 150, Ghl. 41, Stj. 254:-also
 sam-taka, u, f. the collection of a tax, D. N. ii. 263.
                                                                         with dat., Fms. xi. 265, MS. 623. 29, K. A. 134; s. med e-m, to agree
                                                                         with, Fms. vii. 305.
                                                                                                  2. reflex. to consent to, Ld. 22, Fms. vi. 177; s.
 sam-taka, adj. pulling together; veroa s.
                                                                                            3. to reconcile, Barl., Hom. 67, 82, Ann. Nord. Oldk.
 sam-tal, n. a colloquy, interview, Stj. 129, Fms. vi. 226, Bs. i. 736,
                                                                         e-m, 623. 29.
                                                                         1848, p. 372: recipr. to come to terms with one another, H. E. i. 247.
                                                                          sam-þykkja, u, f. = samþykkt, Fr.
                                                                          sam-bykkr, adj. agreeing, at peace with one, opp. to sundrbykkr,
                                                                         Fms. vii. 150, Ld. 38: consenting, s. e-u or e-m, or s. vio e-n, Str. 77:
                                                                         vertú snarliga s. þínum mótstöðu-manni, Matth. v. 25.
                                                                          sam-þykkt, f. consent, agreement, K. Á. 112, 200, Dipl. ii. 8, Mar.;
                                                                         sambykktar bréf, a contract, Dipl. iii. 5.
                                                                          sam-þýðask, d, dep. to associate with; s. við e-n, Pr. 90.
                                                                          sandi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x
                                                                          SANDR, m. [common to all Teut. languages, except that Ulf. ren-
                                                                         ders aumos by malma]:-sand; sandr ne sær, Vsp. 3; sandi orpinn,
                                                                         Grag. i. 354; sandi ausinn, Orkn. (in a verse); funa i sandi, O.H.
                                                                         229; Audr var grafin i sand þar sem flæðr gékk yfir, Fms. i. 248:
                                                                         the phrase, kasta sandi i augu e-m, to throw dust in one's eyes, Band.
                                                                         (in a verse):—the sea-shore, skip koma at sandi, Hkv. 1. 48; lítilla
                                                                         sanda, Hm.; á sandinum, fyrir sandi, reka upp í sand, and so on, freq.
                                                                         in old and mod. usage; fjöru-sandr, beach sand; ægi-sandr, q.v.:-also
                                                                         of the sand from volcanoes, eldr kom upp or Heklu-felli...bar norðr
                                                                         yfir landit sand svá þykkvan . . . meðan niðr rigndi sandinum, . . . huldi
                                                                         svá alla jörðina af sandinum, annan dag eptir fauk svá sandrinn, at ..., Bs.
                                                                         i. 804, passim.
                                                                                             2. in plur. sand-banks, sandy ground; eru þar smáir
                                                                         sandar allt með sjó, Eg. 141; sandar, öræfi ok brim, Hkr. i. 229; riðu þeir
                                                                         austr yfir sanda, Nj. 114; um sandana víða, Fs. 157:-poët. the sea is
                                                                         called sand-himinn, sand-men, sand-heimr, Lex. Poët.
                                                                                                                                      II. freq.
                                                                         in local names, Sandr and Sandar, Sand-a, Sand-fell, Sand-nes,
                                                                         Sand-brekka, Sand-dalr, Sand-eyrr, Sand-gil, Sand-hólar,
                                                                         Sand-lækr, Sand-vík; whence Sand-fellingar, -víkingar, m. pl.
                                                                         the men from S.: Sandhóla-ferja, u, f. the ferry of S., Landn. Ger Gen.
                                                                         sands and sanns (Lat. veri) are sounded alike, hence the pun or riddle,
                                                                         Mart er smatt i vetling manns, | gettu sanns (guess sand or guess right), |
                                                                        pó þú verðir í allan dag þá geturð' aldrei hans.

B. Compds: sand-bakki, a, m. a sand-bank, -bill, Bs. i. 287. sand-
                                                                        bára, u, f. a sand-wave, Al. 51.
                                                                                                               sand-brekka, u, f. [Dan. sand-
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brink], a sand-ridge, sharp-edged sand-bill, Grett. 133 A. -fok, n. a fall of sand from a volcano, Ann. 1300, Al. 50. fönn, f. a sand-drift, Róm. 236. sand-haf, n. [Dan. sandbav], a 'sand-ocean,' desert, Al. 50. sand-hafri, a, m. 'sand-oats' = melr, sand-holl, m. a sand-bill, Karl. q. v.: as a nickname, Fms. ix. 370. 241, Pr. 201. sand-hverfa, u, f. a sand-flounder, a fish, Edda sand-klyptir, f. pl. 'sand-clefts,' a local name, Sturl. i. 41. (Gl.) sand-korn, n. a grain of sand, Sturl. (in a verse). sand-kváma. u, f. = sandfall, Ann. Sand-leio, f. a way through the desert Sand

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f. a bird, the sanderling (see sendlingt), Eggert Itin. sand-lægja, u, f. a kind of wbale, Edda (Gl.) sand-melr, m. a sand-billock, Landn. 77, O. H. 226. sand-migr, m. a kind of shell, mya truncata, Björn. sand-mol, f. gravel, Fs. 143. sand-sili, n. 2 kind of berring. sandstor, f., botan. bent grass, carex arenaria. sand-sumar, -vetr, m. a sand-summer, -winter, so called from volcanic eruptions, Sturl. ii. 93, sand-torfa, u, f. a sandy sod, Landn. 101. sand-víðir, m., botan. 'sand-witby,' salix arenaria. sand-bufa, u, f. a sand-mound, Grett. 156.

sangr, adj. singed, burnt, of porridge, freq. in mod. usage.

sanka, ad, = samka, Barl. 37, 206.

sanna, 20, [Goth. sunjon; Dan. sande], to prove, make good, affirm; sannadi annarr en annarr synjadi, some affirmed, some said no, Hkr. ii. 216; seg þat satt vera er þú hefir sannat, 645. 61; þann órskurð sem vér höfum sinnt ok sannat, Stj. 3; þat finnsk í frásögn Ara ins fróða, ok eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, at ..., Fms. x. 275; þat skal nú sanna (to shew) hversu peir telja, id.: -s. e-u & e-n, to convict one of; aldri varð því enn á mik sannat, at ek væra falsari, ix. 262: sanna e-t ú hendr e-m, to prove it against one; beir sonnudu bat honum á hendr, 625. 91, Al. 24; þá sannar hann sér skuld á hendi, N. G. L. i. 23; þá sannar hann ser stuld a hendr, 83; sönnuðu þeir þat mörgum orðum, 96; sanna e-t með eiði, Nj. 235, Dipl. ii. 16; s. með jarteinum, Fms. vi. 64; sanna frændsemis-töku, Grág. i. 28; sanna ek þat með þér, Sks. 64; beir gátu enga sök sannaða, 656 C. 19; sanna mál e-s, Fms. vii. 230; þat sanna þær tvær jarteinir, Blas. 40; láta sanna at dómi dauða bess er erlendr var, Grág. i. 190; sannat hefir Kjartan orðs-kviðinn, at hatioir eru til heilla beztar, K. bas made good the old saying, Ld. 176:sanna e-n at e-u, to bring guilt bome to one; eda sanna þá at því II. reflex. to prove true, bold máli, to convict one, Lv. 77. good, turn out; nú mun þat sannask es ek sagða þér, Nj. 6; at þat mundi sannask er faðir hans hafði mælt, Eg. 227; myndi þat sannask ef Arinbjörn væri hér í landi, at vér myndim, 484:-láta á sannask, to let it be proved by oneself, to confess; nú lét hann á sannask fyrir Vermundi, at hann var valdr sauða-tökunnar, Rd. 243; hann lét á sannask, at hann myndi eigi sjálfr svá miklu orkat hafa, Fb. i. 523.

sanna, u, f., only used in plur. sonnur, proofs, evidence; hann vann par at margar sönnur, at . . ., Fms. ii. 282; hann bauð til þess sönnur, x. 418; finna sönnur á máli sínu (færa sönnur á e-ð), Band. 37 new

Ed., Fb. ii. 23.

sannaör, m., in sannaöar-maör, m. [cp. Dan. sande-mænd, 'veridici']:-- a law term, a 'sooth-man,' 'oath-belper,' in court; e.g. in the Fifth Court, each party had to be backed by two 'sooth-men,' who on oath testified to the truth of the evidence and the pleadings; it is defined in Grág. Þingsk. þ. ch. 46, 47 (Kb.); sannaðar-menn skulu eiða vinna..., skal svá sannaðarmann vanda at frændsemi við aðilja at þeir sé firnari en næsta bræðra, Grág. (St.) i. 31; ef hann hefir eigi sannaðarmenn, þá skal hann kveðja heimilis-búa sína fimm, hvárt sá væri par veginn eðr eigi, Kb. i. 189; hann skal hafa sannaðarmenn tvá, þeir skolu þat leggja undir þegnskap sinn, at sú er frændsemis tala rétt ok sonn, ii. II. sannaoar-vitni, n. the witness of a 'sooth-man,' N. G. L.

> sannan or sonnun, f. a proof, argument, Edda 127, MS. 655 ix. B. 2; til sönnunar sins máls, Fas. ii. 533, freq. in mod. usage: an assertion, confirmation, Stj. 3. COMPDS: sonnunar-dæmi, -mark, n. evidence, Greg. 73, Stj. 203. sönnunar-maðr, m. = sannaðarmaðr. Grág. ii. 409, Nj. 241; hafa sönnunarmann sögu sinnar, Rd. 238. sönnunar-maðr, m. = sannaðarmaðr, sannanar-oro, adj. an epithet, Edda (Ht.) 122. sönnunar-vitni, n. = sannaðarvitni, Eg. 344, v. l.

sannar-liga, adv. verily.

sannar-ligr, adj. very true, freq. in mod. usage.

sann-fregit, sann-frétt, part.; hafa s., to bave true intelligence of, Str. 38, Bær. 15, Hallfred.

sann-froor, adj. truly informed, well-informed, O. H. (pref.), Fms. ix. 253, 465, xi. 120, 280, Sks. 194; sannfróðar bækr, Stj. 47.

sann-fræðask, d, to be truly informed, Str. 29.

sann-fræði, n. true information, Sks. 149.

sann-færa, d, to convince : sann-færing, f. conviction.

sann-getall, adj. guessing true, Gm. 46.

sann-girni, f. equity, fairness.

sann-gjarn, adj. fair, equitable, Barl. 10, passim in mod. usage. sanngjarn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fair.

sann-göfugr, adj. truly noble, Bs. i. 134

sann-görr, adj. true as fact, Yt., Cod. Fris., cp. sjall-gætr.

sann-heilagr, adj. truly saintly, Bs. i. 84, Fms. vii. 40, O. H. 227. sannindi, n. pl. (sing., Sks. 500, 505, 570, Hom. 117, but rare), sannendi, sannyndi, sooth, truth, verity; med sannendum, for sooth, K. A. 200; með sannindum at segja, Isl. ii. 201; vita með sannindum,

to know for sooth, Fms. ii. 260; er þat sagt með miklum sannindum, 1sl. ii. 344; ef hann vill heldr trúa lygi en sannindum ok einurð, Eg. 63; manndomr ok s., Fms. ix. 333; unna e-m sanninda um e-t, to give

451. 2. an evidence, proof; engi önnur sannindi hafa menn til bess, Eb. 332; vér sám ok vissum fyrir full s., with full certainty, Dipl. ii. 16; en vita hver s. til eru, af beim er ber kennit malit, Lv. 77; nu er hat meirr til sanninda bessa fundar, as a token of this battle, Fs. 18: en þó þykki mér þat merkiligast til sanninda, er berum orðum er sagt í kvæðum ... ef eigi væri kvæði bæði ný ok forn, þau er menn tæki þar af s. fræðinnar, proof of, Ó. H. (pref.); með sannindum, Sks. 593; görit sem ydr finnask s. til, Eg. 66; sem honum bætti bar engin s. til, 39; innti hann upp hver s. hann hafði í tilkalli fjár þess, 341; þeir gengu þar til er dómrinn sat, at flytja fram s. sín, 340. COMPDS: sanninda-madr, m. a truthful man, Hkr. i. 72. sanninda-samliga, adv. trutb/uliy, Sks. 495 C. sanninda-sögn, f. true intelligence, Edda (prei.) sannindis-umræða, u, f. a fair discussion, Gpl. 57, Jb. 42.

sann-kallaör, part. truly called, Fas. iii. 106. sann-konna, d, to call a thing by its right name; at stydja, reka, edr sannkenna, Edda (Ht.): part. convicted of, s. at svikum, Al. 124.

sann-kenning, f. a poët. term, a kind of epithet, Edda 108; bat er s. hörð' egg, en 'hvatir' menn, 122, cp. Skálda 194.

sann-leikr, m., or sann-leiki, a, m.; in nom. and gen. the strong form prevails, in dat. and acc. the weak; thus in the Icel. N. T., the received text of 1644: a. weak form, nom. sannleiki, 2 Cor. vii. 14: gen. sannleika, sannleikans, John i. 14, Rom. ii. 20, xv. 8, 1 Cor. v. 8, 2 Cor. iv. 2, 1 Pet. i. 22, 1 John v. 6, 2 John 2: dat. and acc. sannleika, sannleikann, sannleikanum, John v. 33, viii. 32, 40, 44, 45, xvii. 19, xviii. 37, Rom. i. 18, 25, ii. 8, 2 Cor. xiii. 8, Gal. iii. 1, iv. 16, Ephes. iv. 15, 2 Thess. ii. 12, 1 Tim. ii. 7, 2 Tim. ii. 18, 25, James iii. 14, v. 19, 1 John ii. 21, 2 John 1, 3 John 3; i sannleika, Mark xii. 32, N. T. passim. β. strong decl., nom. sannleikr, sannleikrinn, John i. 17, viii. 32, xiv. 6, Rom. iii. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 14, xi. 10, Gal. ii. 5, Ephes. v. 9, 1 John i. 8, ii. 4: gen. sannleiks, sannleiksins, John xvi. 13, 2 Thess. ii. 10, 13, 1 Tim. ii. 4, iii. 15, Tit. i. 1, Hebr. x. 26, 1 Pet. i. 22, 2 Pet. ii. 2, 1 John iv. 6, 3 John 8: acc. sannleik, sannleikinn, Rom. ix. 1, I Tim. ii. 7, John viii. 32, 46, xvi. 7, 2 Cor. xii. 6, Gal. ii. 14, 2 Tim. ii. 25, 1 John i. 6, ii. 21, 2 John I: dat. sannleik, sannleiknum, 1 Tim. vi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, iv. 4, Tit. i. 14, 1 John iii. 19, 3 John 3.

B. Truth; sannleikrinn, Edda (pref.); Guð er sannleikr, K. Á. 200; taka fyrir sannleik, Fms. ix. 424; i sannleika, in truth, Rb. 362: the saying, sannleikanum verðr hverr sárreiðastr; sannleiks-gata, -ást, -elska,

-hatr, H. E. i. 510, Al. 106, Stj., Vídal. sann-lifa, d, to live, Fb. i. 513.

sann-liga, adv. verily, Fs. 93, Fær. 189, Fms. i. 113, vi. 20, ix. 249, xi. 260, Barl. 66, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

sann-ligr, adj. likely to be true, probable, Sks. 555, Fms. vi. 94, ix. 463, Band. 18 new Ed.; þykkir sú saga sannligust, Bret. 88, 98. just, fair, O. H. 45, Fær. 125, Eg. 526, Isl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 151, 353, vii. 115, ix. 249, 391:-fit, meet, proper, x. 379, Sks. 8, 283, Js. 10. sann-máligr, adj. true speaking, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

sann-mæli, n. a true speech, truth, Lv. 52, O. H. 232; en þá náðisk s. af mörgum mönnum til Olafs konungs, 227, Bs. ii. 185; unna e-m sannmælis, to give a fair report, Hav. 38.

sann-mæltr, part. true spoken, Sks. 474; þat er sannmælt, 'tis spoken truth, Fs. 54.

sann-nefni, n. an appropriate name, Fms. i. 193, vi. 348, xi. 296, Bs.

sann-orðr, adj. trutbful, Nj. 91, Fms. vii. 226, xi. 297, 326, Bs. i. 42. sann-profa, ad, to prove for certain, Fms. i. 191, Stj. 571, Gpl. 140. SANNR, adj., fem. sonn, neut. satt for sannt, Dan. sandt; an older form saor, as also saorar, saori, see introduction to letter N; cp. sannari, sannastr: with suffix satt-na, Bs. i. 469, v.l.: [Goth. sunis is assumed from Ult. sunjeins = άληθήs, sunja = άληθεια; A. S. and Hel. so S; Engl. sooth; O. H. G. sunnis; old Frank. sone; cp. Germ. ver-söhnen, all with a radical u sound, whereas Swed.-Dan. sann, sand]:-sooth, true; aliit., vitni satt ok sært, D. N. ii. 140; sönn saga, Ld. 52; sönn sök, Hm. 119; sannar jarteinir, Eg. 476; segja satt, to say sooth, Vhm. 43, Ld. 194, Eb. 47 new Ed.; hafa e-t fyrir satt, to believe to be true, be convinced of, Nj. 10; eigi er pat satt, Fs. 97; pat er satt, 'tis true. Bs. i. 469; hverir sannara hafa, Fas. i. 317, N. G. L. i. 40; hann kveðsk sagt hasa sem hann vissi sannast, Ld. 194; it sannasta, Vpm. 42; mala sannast, Isl. ii. 125:—at sönnu, forsooth, Sks. 491 B, MS. 655 xiii. A. 2. 623. 31: in mod. used as Germ. zwar ('tis true enough ..., but); med sönnu, Ld. 76; til sanns, forsooth, Fms. vi. 41, 128, Gbl. 315, Eg. 458, 14, 168; lyera, yera, sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at an to be sann at at an at an at an at an at an at an at an at an at an at an at an 568; Lyera, verda sannr at e-u, to be convicted of, be guilty of; peir baru Gunnar sannan at sökinni, Nj. 87, Eb. 22 new Ed.; beir er sannir urðu at á verkum við Sigurð konung, Fms. vii. 248; er áðr hefir kuðr ok saðr orðinn at þjófskap, Grág. ii. 189, Fs. 97, 159; er hann sönnu sagor, is be justly charged? Bret. 12; þá þykkir þú bleyði borinn eða sonnu sagðr, Sdm. 25. 2. sincere; með sönnu hugskoti, Mar.: due, meet, væri bat sannara at bu værir drepinn, Gisl. 50.

sannr, m. (sadr, Am. 6), justice, equity, as also evidence, proof; kenn mér engan sann, do not teach me any lessons, Fms. iii. 85: færa e-m one bis due, viii. 149; flytja mål af skynsemi ok sannindum, ix. heim sanning, to tell one the bitter truth or the real state of things, Lv.

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20; e-t er nær sanni, near the truth, fair, reasonable, moderate, Fb. iii. TGrett., Bs. i. 45.
451, Fms. vii. 238 (x. 420); ústir þeirra vóru at góðum sanni, they loved
one another fairly, Bjarn. 12; vil ck bæta bat med sann (estimation)
góðra manna, Sturl. iii. 139, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; skulu þeir göra þér sæmðir
við vúrn sann, as we may deem fair, Sturl. iii. 151; þogils skyldi sæma
Halldór nokkuru eptir því sem sannr hans (i. e. Th.'s) væri til, 168; eigi
vitu ver sann a bvi, we know not the truth thereof, have no proof of it,
Fms. vii. 275; mjök þykki mér hann bera sinn sann á þetta, Fs. 46;
hón kvaðsk hafa sinn sann við (for sitt satt), 170.
 sann-reyndr, part. duly proved, Fs. 97, Fms. ii. 57, vi. 144, vii. 115:
s. at c-u, convicted of, Rd. 285.
 sann-reynir, m. a true friend, Kormak.
 sann-saga, u, f. a true tale, Barl. 112, Thom.
 sann-sagðr, part. truly said, Stj. 524.
  sann-sakadr, part. convicted, guilty, H. E. i. 467, ii. 71.
 sann-sorðinn, part. = sorðinn (serða, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 70.
sann-spár, adj. 'sooth-spaeing,' prophesying true, Ld. 230, Krók. 55.
 sann-spurt, part. = sanufregit. Eg. 19, Fms. iii. 38, ix. 351, xi. 30.
 sann-sýni, f. equity, fairness, Sks. 11, 467, 776, Anecd.
 sann-sýnn, 2dj. just, impartial, Fs. 29, Hom. 107, Bær. 5, 14.
  sann-sæi, f. a seeing right, Lv. 105.
 sann-sögli, f. trutofulness, veracity, Fms. ii. 87.
  sann-sögull, adj. trutbful, Stj. 602, Fms. x. 316, Barl. 13, Karl. 390.
  sann-talat, n. part. truly said, Fms. ii. 304.
  sann-vinr, m. a true friend, Lv. 95, Fms. x. 394.
  sann-vitaor, part. known for certain, Ld. 4.
  sann-vitr, adj. truly wise, H. E. i. 249.
  sann-viss, adj. = sannvitr, Lex. Poët.
 sann-vænn, adj. near the truth, fair, Bs. i. 761.
  sann-yrði, n. pl. true words, Fms. x. 316, Fas. iii. 653, Fb. iii. 452.
  sansar, m. pl. [Lat.], the senses; only in certain phrases, taka sonsum, to
be open to reason; vera veykr á sansana, to be of unsound mind, (mod.)
  sarga, 20, (sarg, n.), [prob. a corruption from saga, qs. sagra = sagla,
q.v.]:-to back with a blunt instrument; sargar, gargar sira Bjorn,
Bjarni: metaph. to biggle and baggle, eg sargaði það út úr honum.
  sargla, að, to clatter; er grjótið sarglaði, Grett. 135 new Ed.
  SARPR, m. the croup of a bird; tina i sarpinn.
                                                              II. the name
 of a waterfall in Norway, Fms. vii. Sarps-borg, O. H.
  saud-bani, a, m., botan. sbeep's-bane, monksbood, aconitum caerulcum.
  sauð-bítr, m. a sbeep-worrier, of a dog, N. G. L. iii. 37
  Bauð-fé, n. a sheep, Eg. 137, Grett. 112, 148.
                                                    sauðfjár-hagi, a, m.
a sheep-walk.
  sauð-fellir, m. the death of sheep from cold, Sturl. i. 227.
  sauð-fénaðr, m. = sauðfé, Bs. i. 873, N. G. L. iii. 35.
  sauð-gróði, a, m. a erop for sheep, Ann. 1370.
  sauð-grös, n. pl. = sauðgróði; á þeirri sömu viku vóru s. nær ærin,
Bs. i. 171.
 saud-hus, n. pl. sheep-pens, porst. hv. 36, Dropl. 6, Landn.
  saud-hofn, f. sbeet-keeping, Vm. 14, 115.
  sauð-kind, f. a sbeep.
  sauð-kvistr, m., botan. a kind of willow, salix repens, Björn.
  saud-laukr, m. 'sbeep-leek,' botan. triglochin maritimum perenne,
 saud-lauss, adj. sheepless, Grag. ii. 304: a local name, Saudlauss-
dalr, Bs. i. 461, in western Icel., mod. Saudlauks-dalr (saudlaukr).
  SAUDR, m., gen. saudar, dat. saud, pl. saudir; the gen. sauds, Barl.
47. 101, is unusual; [Ulf. saups or sauds = θυσία or sacrifice, which is
thus shewn to be the original sense; sjóða and seyðir are kindred words;
Ivar Aasen sau or saud, 'sauden er daud']:—a sbeep; saudi eda bufé, Grug. i. 148, 414, ii. 306, Js. 78, Stj. 171, Grett. 134, 137, Fs. 25, 71,
Nj. 26, Bs. i. 315, 646, 647; henda skjarra sauði, 330; svín hans gengu á
Svínanesi, en sauðir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124: sing. collect., reka sauðinn
i réttir, Stj. 171; þat þótti honum útal hve margr sauðr þar var í dalnum,
Grett. 136; hrút eðr hafra ... þótt sá sauðrinn verði dauðr, Grág. ii. 310:
eccl., Clem. 58, Fms. x. 318, cp. John x. 1-16.
                                                        2. in mod. usage, a
            COMPDS: Bauda-boit, f. 'sbeep-bite,' sbeep-pasture, Vm. 155.
wether.
sauds-dunr, m. a flock of sheep: in the phrase, sem vargr (úlfr) i
                                   sauda-ferd, f. a searching for sheep,
saudadun, Sd. 164, Bret. 62.
               sauda-flokkr, m. a flock of sheep, Barl. 104.
Korm. 10.
                                                                    sauða-
gangr, m. a sbeep-walk, Grag. i. 423.
                                             sauða-geymsla, u, f. sheep-
tending, Stj. 223.
                       saudar-gæra, u, f. a sbeep's fleece.
                                                                    sauða-
hirðir, m. a sbepberd, Stj. 41, 196, 223.
                                                  sauða-hús, n. a sbeep-
pen, Fs. 55, Ld. 44, Nj. 153: a sheep-fold, Fms. x. 318, John x. 1, 16.
saudahús-tún, n. = mod. fjárhústún, the field round a sheep-fold, Sturl.
              sauða-hvarf, -hverfa, u, f. a going astray, of sheep. Fs.
46, Dropl. 34, Rd. 240, 241, Band. 12 new Ed.
                                                       sauðar-höfuð, n.
a sbeep's bead, Landn. 211, Rd. 263. saudar-jarmr, m. a sbeep's bleat-
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ing, Hrafn. 7.

feeding, Nj. 143, Dipl. iv. 9.

sauða-kjöt, f. mutton.

kvoo, f. a tax paid in sheep, Sturl. iii. 258.

sbeep-sbearer, Stj. 196. sauda-kvi, f. a sbeep-fold, Greg. 56. sauda-

sauða-klippari, 2, m. a

sauda-madr, m. a shepherd, Nj. 104, ,

sauda-leit, f. sbeet-

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sauða-mjólk and sauða-nyt, f. sbeep's milk, Bs. i.
        sauda-rekstr, m. the driving sheep, Pm. 92.
                                                           sauða-rétt, f.
a sbeep-fold (rétt, q. v.), Landn. 292, Bs. i.
                                              sauðar-reyfi, n. a sbeep's
fleece. sauda-slitr, n. pl. 'slithers,' sbreds of a sheep torn by a beast of prey,
Finnb. 246.
               sauða-sveinn, m. a sbepberd boy, Anecd. 28. sauða-
tao, n. sheep's dung. sauda-taka, u, f. sheep-stealing, Landn. 124, 128,
Rd. 236.
               saudar-ull, f. sbeep's wool, Fms. iii. 180.
                                                                 88uða-
þjófnaðr, m. sbeep-stealing.
                                  sauda-þjófr, m. a sheep-stealer.
 sauð-reki, -rekr, m. a sbeep-driver, Glum. 363, Háv. 40, 42.
 sauo-svartr, adj. 'sbeet-black,' i. e. not dyed, of cloth.
 saud-vant, n. adj. lost on the mountains, of sheep, Hrafu. 6.
 SAUMA, ad, [Dan. sömme; Swed. sömma; cp. Engl. seam]:-to
sew; sauma e-m klæði, Fb. ii. 438; hann tekr sér nál ok þráð, ok
saumar, Karl. 149; sátu þær þar ok saumuðu, Gísl. 15; var saumat í
horn um hálsinn, Eb. 240; likit var sveipat en saumat eigi um, 264; s.
á nisting, Glúm. 343; kyrtill svá þröngr sem saumaðr væri at honum, Nj. 214; s. at e-u, to stitch, K. p. K. 88; s. at höndum sér, Bs. i. 453;
klæði ný-saumat, Orkn. 182; gull-saumaðr, id.; silfr, þat var þar saumat
i, Fms. viii. 106; s. fyrir hrút (to prevent the ram from covering the
ewes), Grág. ii. 311.
 saum-för, f. a seam in a sbip's planking, Bs. i. 390, Skálda 163.
 saum-gjald, n. damages for breaking the nails in a ship, N. G. L. i. 198.
 saum-kona, u, f. a sempstress, D. N. v. 133.
 saum-lauss, adj. seamless : without nails, Fb. i. 524.
 saum-nál, f. a sewing needle.
 saumr, m. [Engl. seam; Dan.-Swed. som], a seam, of cloth, freq. in
                  2. plur. saumar, needle-work, sewing; sitja at saumum,
of a lady, Orkn. 182, Vígl. 28, Dropl. 4; setjask til sauma, Fas. iii. 104.
COMPDS: sauma-kona, u, f. = saumkona. sauma-skapr, m. needle-
          sauma-stofa, u, f. a sewing-room, Vigl. 20.
nail, esp. of a ship, N.G.L. i. 202; saum þarftú ok mikinn á skip at
hafa, Sks. 30; var engi saumr i, Fms. vii. 216; slá saum, Fb. i. 433 (of
ship-building); rærnar á sauminum, 673. 60; skip-s., hnoð-s., rek-s.
 saum-skæri, n. pl. sbears, scissors, Trist. 11.
 saum-stofa, u, f. = saumastofa, Vigl. 20.
BAUP, n. [A.S. sype; O.H.G. suf; Dan, söb in fleske-söb, söbe-kaal; cp. supa, Engl. sup]:—'spoon-meat,' Krók. 64; hafra-saup, a sup of
porridge, Eggert.
                     COMPDS: saup-grior, f. an epithet of a dirty cook,
Edda (Lauf.)
                saup-ruor, m. a nickname, Fris. vii.
adj. = missáttr; for the pun see Krók. 62.
 saur-blað, n. a fly-leaf.
 saur-fullr, adj. filtby, Sturl. i. 77.
 saurga, ao, to defile, pollute, Eb. 12, 24, Fms. i. 284, Sks. 796, O. H. L.
71, Hom. 17, Karl. 319.
 saurgan, n. pollution, defilement, Hom. 145, K. Á. 104, Stj. 520, Sks.
796; saurganar-maor, a defiler, Bs. i. 765.
 saurigr, adj., before a vowel contr. saurgan, etc., but not so in mod.
usage: -filtby, dirty, Sks. 527, 539, Korm. 118, Fs. 51, Karl. 320; saurga
myki-kvisl, Fms. i. 75; myklar ok saurgar hendr, vi. 207. metaph. filtby, foul, Fms. ix. 223, passim.
 saurindi, n. pl. dirt, uncleanness.
 saur-kvisl, f. a dung-fork, Fb. i. 77.
 saur-lifnaor, m. [Swed. skor-lefnad], a filtby life, lecbery, Stj. 384.
 saur-ligr, adj. unclean, Stj. 58.
 saur-lifi, n. (opp. to hreinlifi), an unclean life, fornication, Gbl. 216,
O. H. L. 87, Fms. x. 264.
                               COMPDS: saurlifis-kons, u, f. a barlot.
saurlifis-maor, m. a fornicator, Fms. x. 389.
                                                      saurlifis-synd, f.
the sin of fornication, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 338.
 saur-lifr, adj. lewd, El. 16.
 saur-ljótr, adj. sbewing dirt, of cloth.
 saur-mæli, n. filtby, foul language, Sks. 370.
 saur-pyttr, m. a cesspit, cesspool, Isl. ii. 367.
 SAURR, m., dat. sauri and saur; [remains with an inserted spurious
k in Swed. sk\ddot{o}r-agtig = lewd, sk\ddot{o}r-lefnad = lewdness; cp. the derived
words seyra and súrr]:—mud; var á róta mikil svá at ekki stökk saurr af
jörðu, Bs. i. 334: jarðar-s., loam, Barl. 112; hlaupa í saur, to dabble in
mud, Fs. 68; hann kvaðsk eigi vilja reiða eptir sér saur, 51; at engi saurr
stökkvi af hestum yðrum ok á konunginn, Sks. 365.
crements; eda hrindr madr honum i vatn edr i hland edr i mat, edr i
saur, ok varðar þat allt skóggang, Grág. ii. 132; í sauri, 328; sem hann
hefði í saurnum laugask, Fas. ii. 332; ausask sauri á, to throw dirt at
one another, Bjarn. 33; fugla s., Stj. 620; saur ok fulindi, Mar., Stj. 383,
642, Karl. 320; s. i kviði manns, Hom. (St.):—metaph., synda s., Hom.
45; s. illra verka, Greg. 18:—as a nickname, Landn.
names, Saurar, Saur-ber, esp. the latter is freq. in Icel. of sour soil,
swampy tracts, Landn.; hence prob. also Soro (mid. Lat. Sora) in Den-
mark; these local names shew the oldest sense of the word, cp. seyra.
 saur-reiðir, m. a dung-carrier, Korm.
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saur-yrði, n. pl. foul language, Hom. 53, Sks. 436.

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eauru-liga, adv. in a foul manner, H. E. i. 505.

sauru-ligr, adj. foul, Stj. 116: unchaste, 548, Fms. vi. 123.

sautján, an ordinal number, seventeen; see sjautján.

sautra, að, mod. sötra, to suck through the teeth; s. vatn ór lófum sér,

BAX, n. [A.S. seax; Dan. sax; O.H.G. sabs], a kind of short, heavy sword or sabre; the sword had two edges or was tongue-formed, whereas the sax had only one sharp edge, as is seen from Grett. 124reiddi hann hátt saxit, laust hann 'bakkanum saxins' í höfuð Arnóri svá hart, at haussinn brotnaði; the 'tvíeggjað' sax, Stj. 541 (v. l.), is therefore incorrect; sax eineggjat, 383 (Judges iii. 16, 22); mikit sax sem stórt sverð, Bs. i. 526; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp. 36 (Bugge); höggva með saxi, Bs. i. 543; hann leggr saxinu Tuma-naut, 526, see Grett. passim; sax eitt litið, Fs. 101; litlu saxi er hann gyrðr með undir klæðunum, Fms. ii. 83; hann hafdi brugdit sax undir yfirhöfninni, O. H. 70: the saying, verðr sá síðarr at leita er lítið sax hefir, Vápn. 15; hand-sax, hepti-sax, mála-sax, q. v.: in mod. usage a large knife (a carving knife, fisherman's knife, and the like) is called sax, agn-sax, q.v. söx, sbears, cp. Dan. lyse-sax, Fas. ii. 43; eptir faldi skyrtu hans, svá hvárki komi við knifr né söx, Str. 12; hann gripr nú skærin ok ætlar at reka á hónum söxin, Bjarn. 66; síðan tók biskup söx ok skar af hári konungsins, O. H. 220. 3. medic. a skin-disease, when the hands are sore and chapped, being scorched and callous from dryness, see Fél. x. 32.

B. A part of a ship, the raised prow; sax eða sax-bönd, hvert tré þeirra er missir, þá skal gjalda þrem aurum, ok fá tré, þó at síðarr sé, N. G. L. i. 100; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tvá örtogar, ii. 283; höfðu þeir lagt nætrnar upp á saxit,... brynja Arons lá á saxinu skipsins, Bs. i. 388, 624; hann gengr fram á saxit, ii. 48; hleypr hann af saxinu ok aptr um stafn, Fms. x. 329; Ólafr konungr lagði hann á saxit á langskipinu, i. 277 (Orkn. 34); hann hleypr þegar á saxit á skip Vandils, Nj. 42; in Róm. 195 the word is misapplied. 2. esp. in plur. (i. e. dual) söx; sær féll inn um söxin, Fagrsk. 73; um stafninn ok um söxin, Fms. vi. 78; vátt görir nú á þiljunum fram ok dríft um söxin, viii. 209; sá gengr fast fram í söxin, Grett. (begin.); berserkir konungs tólf vóru í söxum, Eg. 32; á rausn í söxum, Fms. ii. 252; þá mun ávinnt um söxin, 308.

saxa, að, to chop, back; saxa í ketil, Stj. 615; saxa ok skera mör, К. b. K. 92; hann saxar baggana með páli, Sd. 157; þeir bera vápn á hann ok saxa hann þar til er hann hefir bana, Fms. xi. 146; lögðusk þeir á hann ofan ok vóru þar saxaðir, 367, Sturl. i. 85, Bret. 114; lætr hann nú saxa á geirvörtuna á sér, Fs. 176. 2. reflex., það saxask à e-t, it is soon chopped up, i.e. the thing is soon finished; saxast nú à limina hans Björns mins, Maurer's Volksagen 234.

Saxa, u, f. the name of an island in Norway, Gisl.: Járn-saxa, the

name of a giantess, Edda.

Baxar, m. pl. [A. S. Seaxon], the Saxons, i. e. the Germans, Symb. 18, Fms. i. 116, v. 239, passim; and Sax-land, n. Saxon-land, i. e. Germany, Grág. i. 210, Symb., Fms., Bs., passim: Sax-elfr, f. the 'Saxon Elbe' = the Elbe; opp. to Gaut-elfr, Raum-elfr (see elfr), Symb., Bær.

sax-bond, n. pl. the cross timbers in the prow, N. G. L. i. 100.

sax-knift, m. a dagger, dirk, O. H. 73.

Bax-lenzkr and Sax-neskr, adj. Saxon, i. e. German, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 113, 260, x. 297, O. H. 49, Karl. 373.

sax-oddr, m. the point of a sax, Fb. i. 425, Fms. ii. 205.

BA, fem. sú (neut. þat), demonstr. pron., see Gramm. p. xxi; an older form ajá is, esp. in old vellums, often used as common for masc. and fem. (sjá maðr, sjá kona), see the references below: -tbat.

I. with a subst. this, that; sá hlutrinn, Fms. A. As adj.: xi. 129; sjá maðr, that man, Fs. 5, 102, 143, Fms. ii. 28, Grág. i. 74, Nj. 6; sjá bók, Ib. (fine); sá kostr, Nj. 1; sá salr, Vsp. 44; sá staðr, Fb. i. 31; sá bær, Dropl. 5; áje sveinn, Hom. 50; sjá hverr, that cauldron, Gkv. 3. 9; sjá bragr, Fms. iv. 12 (in a verse); sjá fótr, Ó. H. (in a verse); sjá kylfa, Fms. xi. (in a verse); sjá byrðr, etc.:-placed after the noun, so giving emphasis, konungr sjá, Ó. H. 140; mær sjá, this maid, Nj. 2; minning sjá, Ld. 234; á sú, that water, 33:-with the reflex. particle er, sá er (be, sbe, tbat = wbicb), böll sú er stendr borpi á, the pine 'she that' stands, i. e. which stands, Hm. 49; öld su er, Fms. vi. 336 (in a verse): contracted sa's, Hallfred (Fs.); su's = sbe tbat, Hkr. iii. 139 (in a verse); sá maðr er Sóti heitir, that man who is named Sóti, Nj. 5; er sá engi minn frændi at gangi í þetta mál, there is none of my kinsmen that ..., 31; sá sem, be, she, that, Stj. 178, passim:—with the suff. article, sá dómarinn er allt veit, Barl. 32; var sá úkyrr hlutrinn er pat merkdi, Fms. xi. 129; sú ein er sagan eptir, er ek bori eigi bér at segja, ... sú er ok svá sagan, at mér er mest forvitni á at heyra ..., this tale is just that which I should most like to hear, Fms. vi. 355. varð sá fundr þeirra, at Egill felldi tvá menn, Eg. 572; vera kann at enn sé sá ríkismunr, Eg.; hann er sá heilhugi, at ..., Fb. ii. 318; hann er sá orðhákr, at ..., Fms. vi. 372. II. with an adjective: in the indef. form; sjá móðr konungr, Og. 13, stands perh. alone in the 2. in the def. form, with the prewhole literature, otherwise always, fixed article inn; sá inn máttki munr, Hm.; sá inn góði maðr, that good man, Barl. 74; sá enn sami madr, Fms. iv. 122; sá inn sæti postuli,

releaving out the article, sjá óhreini andi, the unclean spirit, Fms. v. 172; sá ungi maðr, the young man, Hom. 114; sú illa atkváma, 122:-at last 'sa' was simply used as the definite article the instead of the ancient hinn, sá vísasti klerkr, the wisest clerk, Bs. ii. 223; sá fegrsti vínviðr, the fairest vine, Art. 80 (see foot-note 25), this is esp. freq. in mod. usage, e. g. 😐 bleikhári Menelás, sá ráða-góði, sá ágæti Odysseifr, sú vitra Penelopa, sú árborna, rósfingraða Morgungyðja, etc., in Dr. Egilsson's Translation of the Odyssey, as also in Vidal.

B. As subst. used almost as a pers. pron. be, she (it), [cp. Engl. she; Germ. sie]; Slidr heitir su, sbe (it) bigbt Slid, Vsp. 42; en sa Brimir heitir, 43; ör liggr þar, ok er sú (viz. ör) af þeirra örum, Nj. 115; samkunda, sú (viz. samkunda) var knýtt festum, Am. I; skal tólptareidt skilja, hvart sjá eigi arf at taka, whether be is to inherit, Grag. i. 269; sömdu þeir þessa ráða-gjörð, at sjá (viz. ráðagörð) skyldi tram koma, Nj. 107: esp. 'kostr' understood, er þá sjá einn til. 227. Fms. vii. 265; þótti honum sá (viz. maðr) ærit hár er þat rúm var ætlað, Fs. 5; sjá mun vera sönn saga, Fms. ii. 87; sá (be) kemr i borgina, þiðr. 11; sá er vel skygðr, 81; þar ríðr maðr, sá hefir skjöld mikinn, 101; sú er öll gulli búin, 189; almáttigr Guð, sá er einn í guðdómi, almighty God, he is one in Godhead, Fb. i. 30; sá (be) seor oss með lífligu brauði, Hom. 59; sú var stjúp-dóttir konungsins, sbe was the king's step-daughter; sa er sæll, er ..., be is lucky, that ..., Hm.; sa er há kona er þar fór, Nj. 200; sá yðar er sik lægir, be of you wbo lowers bimself, Hom. 50; sá er (be wbo) af öllum hug treystir Kristi, be that ..., Hom.; sá er leyndr syndum sínum, and so in countless instances, old and mod., except that the mod. usage prefers sá 'sem,' sú sem.

C. As adv. = svá, q. v.; skrimingr litill sá, Ísl. ii. 46; landnyrðingr léttr sá, Fms. viii. 335.

8A, pres. sær, Gisl. 147, Edda i. 398 (in a verse of the 11th century), Edda (Ht. 52); but sair, Gpl. 384; sar, Nj. 82; pret. söri, seri, Akv. 39, Hom. 67, O.H. 135, Edda 83, Fms. i. 9: in mod. usage. pres. sa. pret. sáði, part. sáð, of which the pret. sáði already occurs, 656 C. 32, Barl. 18, Fb. ii. 258: [A. S. sawan; Engl. sow; Germ. saben; cp. Lat. sero]:-to sow; ok sár hann niðr korninu, Nj. 82; karlar korni sa, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 170; sá akra, Stj. 225; um várit vildi hann sá, Landn. 35; bar út korn sitt ok seri, Hom. 67; korn hafði vaxit hvar sem sáð hafði verit, Fms. i. 92; sá sæði sínu, Barl. 18; sá niðr sæði, Fb. ii. 24; sá eilifu sáði, 656 C. 32; þú skal hann sá þú jörð, N.G.L. i. 39; er hann hasði þessu orða-sáði sáit í brjóst þeim, Fms. x. 236:-with acc., sá þar í Guðs orð, Barl. 18, but rare. 2. metaph. to sow, throw broadcast; ætla ek at sá silfrinu, Eg. 765; hón seri því um gammann, Fms. i. 9; ok söri allt um götuna, Edda 83, Hkr. i. 42; berr Hávarðr í brott vörðuna, ok ser (i. e. sær) hvern stein, Gísl. 147; hann seri því eptir í slóðna, Ó. H. 135 (sáði, Fb. ii. 258, l.c.)

860, n. [A. S. sæd; Engl. seed; Germ. saat; Lat. satum; a Goth. sebs is conjectured]:-seed, corn, crop; Isak hafði þar sáð mikit ok gott. Stj. 162; biluðu mönnum sáð ok sæföng, Bs. i. 137; færa sáð niðr, Fb. ii. 512; ef maðr hellir vatni yfir sáðit, Stj. 317; þeir hafa ekki sáð, tbey

grow no corn, Sks. 190: seed, sád ens hvata, 673. 48. sáð-berandi, part. seed-bearing, Stj. 14.

sáð-görð, f. corn-growing, Rétt. 10. 2.

sáðir, f. pl. bran; hleifr þrunginn sáðum, a bran-loaf, the diet of bondmen, Rm. 4; blanda súðum við brauð, Stj. 263; verða mönnum jamndyrar sáðar eða ok dýrri en hreint korn, Sks. 323 B; hey ok sáðir, Stj. 136; hann gaf þeim (the camels) hey ok sáðir, id.; sundrlyndis sáðir, 192: the old writers distinguish between the neut. sao and the fem. saoir; the neut. sing. sáðin (bran), Fél. ii. 145, l. 23 sqq., is therefore wrongly used for sáðir. COMPDS: sáða-hleifr, m. a bran loaf, Karl. 61.

sáð-jörð, f. sown land, Vm. 80. 840-korn, n. a seed-corn, Stj. 225, Barl. 19, Fms. iii. 168.

sáð-land, n. a sown land, Nj. 82.

sáð-lát, n. spermatorrhoea, Fél. x. 30, from an Ama-Magn. vellum. sáð-maðr, m. a sower, N. T.

sáð-plógr, m. a ploughing for seed, Stj. 164.

sáð-tíð, f. (sáð-tími, a, m., Stj. 61), the sowing season, Edda 103. sáðugr, adj. full of bran; brauðit var ílla bakat, blautt ok sáðugt,

Bága, u, f. [akin to saga and segja?], one of the goddesses, see Gm. 7; often used in circumlocutions of a woman, silki-sága, öl-sága, etc., Lex. Poët.

sál, f. a skin bag, carried behind the saddle; skinn-sál, selskinns-sál.

SALA, u, f., also later form sal, f., gen. salar, which form prevails in mod, usage, but the old writers prefer the weak form, thus sala, Hom-31, 89; gen. sing. sálu, K. Á. 76; dat. sálu, passim (e. g. Hallfred, I. c.); acc. sáluna, Fms. viii. 252, v. l.; pl. sálur, Stj. 243, Hom. 30, MS. 671. 5, Sks. 99 C; gen. pl. sálua, H. E. i. 499, passim. The word is certainly Teutonic, but hardly Scandinavian, and was probably adopted from the Saxon with the introduction of Christianity; it is therefore only used in a religious and ecclesiastical sense: it first occurs in Hallfred (ef salu minni vissak borgit); it never occurs in heathen poems, for the saliastr Post.; hyrnan sú in fremri, Nj. 198; sá inn þriði, the tbird, Gm. 6:- 1 in Gísl. 120 (where, however, it is put in the mouth of a 'prone-negued'

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rnan) is, like other verses in that Saga, of later composition (12th cen- sár, a flesb wound; síðu-sár, a side wound; svöðu-sár, and so passim: poët., tury): [Ulf. saiwala = ψυχή; A.S. sawl and sawle; Engl. soul; Hel. seola; O. H. G. sala, etc.]:—the soul; salin, likamr ok sala, Hom. 89; allra beirra sálir, Gbl. 69, passim in old and mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vídal.

B. In compos, in old writers salu-, not salar-: salu-bati, a, m. = sálubót, Bs. ii. 147. sálu-bót, f. the soul's health, Hkr. ii. 347, i. 76. sálu-búð, f. a 'soul's booth,' bos-Grág. i. 144, 202, Fms. vii. 76. pital, Thom. sálu-eldar, pital, Thom. sálu-eldar, n. pl. funeral fires, Róm. 211, 234. sálu-félag, n. 'soul's communion,' Fb. i. 268. sálu-gipt and sálugjöf, f. a soul's gift, B. K. 55, 110, Grág. i. 202, K. Á. 72, Vm. 143, Jm. sálu-háski, a, m. 'soul's danger,' perdition, Stj. 21, Dipl. ii. 14, (sálar-háski, id., Sturl. i. 122, Sks. 447.) belp, salvation, Orkn. 492, N. T., Pass., Vidal. sálu-hjálp, f. 'soul's sálu-hlið, n. a 'soul's gate,' a lich-gate, Isl. bjóðs. i. 282. sálu-hús, n. a 'soul's bouse,' bospital, Stj. 216. salu-messa, u, f. a 'soul's mass,' requiem, Bs. i. 712, Vm. 30, 144, Dipl. iv. 8, Pm. 97. salu-sar, n. 'soul's wound,' Hom. 70. salu-skaði, 2, m. 'soul's scathe,' perdition, Fms. iii. 170. sálu-stofa, u, f. = sáluhús, Kálísk., Boldt. sálu-tíðir, f. pl. = sálumessa, Fms. x. 149, Bs. i. 173, 712, Stat., D. N., Stj. 238; sálutíða-kver, Pm. 14. sálu-tjón, n. 'soul's-tine,' perdition, Sks. 358, Bs. ii. 68. sálu-barfligr, adj. useful for the soul, Stat. 291. sálu-burft, f. the soul's need, H. E. i. 252, Hom. 92. 861 ol, n. a funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 14. sálu-þörf, f. id., Hom. 158. sálu-öldr, n. = sáluöl (see erfi, which is the heathen word), N. G. L. i. 15. Fin mod. compds sometimes sálar-, but sálu-hjálp, -hlið, -messa, not sálar-hjálp, etc.

sálask, að, dep. to depart, Stj. 165, Fms. iii. 167; sálað hold, Pass. 49.17: passim in mod. usage, in a religious sense, whereas deyja is the

common word.

SALD, n. [Dan. sold], a sieve; þrjá hleifa er aldregi höfðu í sáld komit, Flov. 24; rúmborat sáld, a coarse sieve, Fms. viii. 243:—of a measure, Gpl. 524; sáld korns, Vm. 30; sálds sæði, D. I. i. 471; þriggja sálda öl, 31, Fms. ii. 16; sáld malts, N.G. L. i. 5; sex menn sé um sáld, Grág. ii. 402: as a measure of a field, sex sálda sáð, N. G. L. i. 6; naut skal hafa á sálds sáði hverju, 240.

sálda, 20, to sift; s. e-u, to let drop as out of a sieve. sál-fastr, adj. 'soul-fast,' firm of soul, Gisl. (in a verse). sálga, að, with dat. to kill, put to deatb.

saligr, m. [Germ. selig; A. S. salig = blessed; whence Old Engl. seely; mod. Engl. silly]:—poor, mostly in a good sense, but also in a bad = wretched, but only in a religious or eccl. style, Stj. 152, 428, Bs. ii. 18, 2. in mod. usage [like Germ. selig] deceased, the late so and so, very freq., but usually written shortly, sál.; hún móðir mín sál.,

systir min sál., hann Jón sál.: the usual ancient word is heitinn, see heita. sálmr (psálmr), [Gr. ψαλμόs], a pealm, Stj., Bs., passim, not only of the Psalms, but also generally a bymn; Passíu-sálmar, Hugvekju-sálmar, Kveld-sálmr, Morgun-sálmr, etc. COMPDS: sálma-bók, f. a psalmbook, bymn-book, Mar. sálma-lag, n. a psalm-tune. sálmaskáld, n. a psalmist, bymn-writer, Fms. viii. 239, x. 304. sálmasongr, m. psalm or bymn-singing, psalmody, Sks. 600.

Salpti, m. the name of a firth in Norway, Grett., Munch's Norg. Beskr.; whence Salpt-verjar, m. pl. the men from S., Fms. ix. 471. Sam-land, n. Samogitia or Semgallen, in Russia, Fms. xi. 322 (not Smáland), 324, 414.

sám-leitr, adj. swartby, blackish; bat sortnar ok verðr sámleitt, Barl.

166; svartr ok s. af sumars-hita ok bruna, 199.

SAMR, adj. [the word is prob. from the Finn. saomi], swartby, blackish, from the hue of the Finnish tribes; svartar ok súmar í sólviðri, Gsp.; en sáma Svívor, of an ogress, Edda (in a verse):—the name of a dog, Nj.:—the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. passim:—a nickname, Fms. ix. 372:- a pr. name, Landn., Hrafn.; and Sæmingr in Yngl. S. ch. 9: the very name is a sign of intermarriage between the Finns and Northmen, see Prof. Munch's Det Norske Folk's Historie.

sápa, u, f. [Lat. sēbum], soap, (mod.)

BAR, m., gen. sás, acc. sá, pl. sáir, and so in mod. usage, but saar (i. e. sár), N. G. L. iii. 15, l. 6; [Swed. så] :- a large cask; þau báru á öxlum sér sá, Edda 7; fjóra sái fulla vatns, Stj. 593; sás-girði, cask-boops, Grág. ii. 338; sáir kallask stór keröld, Krók.; smá-verplar eðr sár, N.G.L. iii. 15: freq. in mod. usage of large vessels in a dairy, skyr-sár.

SAR, n., old pl. s.or, Skálda 162, Grág. passim; [Engl. sore; Dan.-Swed. saar]: - a sore; fellu madkar or sarum hans, 656 A. i. 25; hundar kómu ok sleiktu sár hans, N. T.; this, although rarer, is the original sense, cp. also sársauki; hence, II. a wound; in the Scandin. languages this is the general word, 'und' and 'ben' being special; it is thus defined, þat eru sár, ef þar blæðir sem á kom, Grág. ii. 90; þat er sár er odds farvegr er á eðr eggjar, enda er þó sár, at maðr ljósti til, ef þar blæðir sem við kemr, eðr hvat sem hann görir þess er blæðir, 115, 116; and in the Norse law, ef maor kastar at manni ok lystr hann, bat heitir sár, ef maðr hefir ekki vápn í hendi, en annars drep, N. G. L. i. 69; sár þau er menn fá í orrostum, Post.; hafði annarr bana en annar sár á sér, Nj. 101; veita e-m sár, N. G. L. i. 67; liggja í sárum, Fbr. 96 new Ed.; deyja of sárum, Fs. 120; bana-sár, q. v.; holsár, Fbr. 211; vöðva- | passim :-- of the indemnity, skal aðili eignask tvú hluti sáttar, 144; ok

sár-dropi, -flóð, -gýmir, -lá, -lögr, = 'wound-drop,' i.e. blood; sáreldr, -íss, -jökull, -klungr, -laukr, -linnr, -teinn, -viti, -vöndr, -bisl, = 'wound-fire,'...'wound-shaft,' i.e. a weapon; sar-gagl, -gammr, -geitungr, -limr, -mutari, -orri, = a carrion-crow; sar-fikinn, 'woundgreedy,' Lex. Poët. COMPDS: sárs-auki, a, m. a burt, smart, pain; kenna sársauka, Fms. ii. 174; verða fyrir skemdum eða sársaukum, Gþl. sárs-brún, f. the edge of a wound, Fas. ii. 375. sára-far, n. the state of the wounds; hann vard heill sarafars pessa, Bs. i. 419; hrakningar ok s., Nj. 137; hvert s. hann veitti honum, Bjarn. 65; bá er hann fékk vansa í sárafari, Sturl. i. 103; ok er leitað var til sárafars Þorbjarnar, Orkn. 458. sara-fullr, adj. full of sores, Greg. 22. sara-menn = sárir-menn, Sturl. ii. 97; cp. sár-menn, m. pl., Bær. 19. sára-sýki or sára-veyki, f. a kind of scorbutic disease (?), Fél. x. 31, H.E. iii. 533; for a description of this illness see Hungry. ch. 7, Bs. i. 375.

sár-auki, a, m. = sársauki, Js. 28.

sar-beittr, adj. 'sore-biting,' very keen, Hom. 109, pidr. 122, Fas. iii. 353, Grett. 116 new Ed.

sar-bestr, f. pl. compensation for a wound, Gpl. 149, 190, N.G.L. i. 67, 73.

sár-dropi, a, m. 'wound-drop,' poet. blood, Hkv.

sár-eggjaðr, adj. = sárbeittr, Trist.

sar-fættr, adj. sore-footed.

sar-heitr, adj. 'sorely-bot,' very bot, Grett. 126 A; [cp. Germ. sebr; Dan. saare; Engl. sore.]

sar-hendr, adj. with sore bands.

sárindi, f. pl. soreness; hvárki sviði né s., Fas. ii. 151.

sar-kaldr, adj. 'sorely-cold,' bitterly cold, Pass.

sár-keyptr, part. 'sore-bought,' dear-bought, Nj. 255.

sár-leikr (-leiki), m. soreness, pain, Hom. 29, Ver. 72, Stj. 21, 38, 97, 189, Bs. ii. 25: metaph. pain, Hom. 11, Bs. i. 142.

sár-liga, adv. sorely; kveljask s., Stj. 155; brenna s., id.; leika s., to bandle roughly, Hkr. i. 323; hefna s., Fb. ii. 381; fyrirfarask s., Fms. xi. 425; minnask s., id.; svíkja s., vi. 218; syndga s., K. Á. 104; gráta s., Fms. xi. 425, Stj. 208; s. hryggr, Mar.; s. byrstr, Karl. 55.

sar-ligr, adj. sore, Th. 19, Anecd. 30, Mar.

sárna, ad, to become sore, painful, Fas. ii. 451: impers., e-m sárnar e-t, it is sore to me, pains, grieves me.

sar-oror, adj. using sore, cutting words, Karl. 124.

SABR, adj. [A. S. sar; Scot. sair; Engl. sore; Dan. saare]: sore, aching; the phrase, eiga um sart at binda, to have sores to bind up, to smart sorely, of a loss, Nj. 54; hann prysti knénu ok því er sárast var, Fms. v. 224; sár skeina, Stj. 187; önd hennar varð sárari við dauða sonar síns, Mar.; með sáru hjarta, 623. 58; með sárum huga, sárr grátr, Fb. ii. 392; sáran sjúknað, Fms. iii. 172; sárar píslir, i. 189; sár kvöl, Sks. 652, hörund-sárr, hár-sárr, toucby, sensitive: neut. sárt, painful; opt verðr sárin sárt at lækna, Al. 99; bítr þat sárara, Sks. 804; en menn höfðu þó sárt haldit frændum sínum, i. o. bad sore losses among their kinsmen, Isl. ii. 384; cp. hafa illa haldit; vera sárt leikinn, to be sorely bandled, Nj. 27, 114; hverjum er list sárast at láta, þiðr. 119: súran, as adverb, gráta sáran, to 'greet sair,' Fas. ii. 236: the phrase, sitja aldri á sárs-höfði, to be always quarrelling:-nú þótt þorkatli væri matrinn sárr, þá þorði hann þó eigi at synja þeim gistingar, though it pained bim to part with the meat, yet . . . , Fbr. 36; skada-sarr. wounded, Isl. ii. 258; mjök sárr, Eg. 33; sárr til úlífis, 190; lítt sárr, Ld. 222; ekki sárr, passim; ú-sárr, not wounded, and so passim. sár-ráð, n. pl. the plotting bodily injury to a person, Grág. ii. 116.

sar-reior, adj. bitterly angry.
sar-vitr, f. wound-wise, skilled in surgery (?), Hkv. 1. 53.

sár-yrði (-yrtr, adj.), n. pl. 'sore words,' banter, Ls. 19, Hom. 143. **SAT**, f. [sitja], a sitting in ambush, ambush, Grág, ii. 127, Sturl. i. 149 (v.l.), Eg. 568, 571, Fms. viii. 379, Orkn. 48; fyrir-sát, um-sát: a putting, placing, seating, in compds as upp-sat, saltketils-sat.

sáta, u, f., gen. pl. sátua, Isl. ii. 329, [setja], a truss of bay carried on horseback, two of which make a klyf: as also a small bay-rick, Nj. 194 (arfa-súta), Am. 37, Ísl. ii. 329, Brandkr. 60; cp. sæti, ricks, Eb. 224, satr, n. = sat, Sturl. i. 149; better satinni.

SATT, f. and sætt; of the sing. in classical Icel. both forms are used indifferently, whereas in plur. sættir is usual; in mod. usage sætt prevails throughout; [esips]:—a settlement, covenant, esp. any agreement made by umpires (through gord, q.v.); hence also peace, concord; a word much used by old and mod. writers and in conversation; göra sátt, Grág. i. 485; eigi munu þeir rjúfa þá sátt er ek göri, Nj. 65; varð þat at sætt, at Hálfdan konungr skyldi halda ríki sínu, Fms. i. 13; verða sekt at sátt, to be fined in a court of arbitration, Grag. i. 81: the word is used freq. in the Laws and the Sagas, leita um sættir, Eb. 24, 246; slá málum í sætt, 286; eptir sætt Eyrbyggja ok Álptfirðinga, 252; hélzk sú sætt vel meðan þeir lifdu bádir, ... sumar betta hit sama eptir sættina, 246; vildi borgrimr pá eigi halda sættina, 50; bjóða sættir, 100; varð þat at sætt, Fms. i. 13; segja upp satt, to pronounce judgment as umpire, Grag. i. 118, and

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skal þar af sátt til taka, id.; skal af sáttum til taka, 382. cord, consent; segja sátt sína á e-t, Grág. i. 66.

B. Compos: sattar-bikar, m. a 'peace-beaker,' loving-cup, Fas. satta-boo, n. pl. an offer of terms, Nj. 105, Eb. 128. iii. 200. sáttar-bætr, f. pl. satisfaction, Fbr. 72, v. l. sáttar-dómr, m. a court of arbitration, Grag. i. 359; composed of twelve persons, 487. sáttar-fundr, sáttar-eiðr, m. an oatb taken at a sátt, Sturl. ii. 7. m. a peace-meeting, Nj. 256, Sturl. i. 101, Fms. vi. 209, viii. 44. sáttar-görð, f. the making a sáttar-grið, n. pl. a truce, Sks. 742. treaty, agreement, peace-transactions, Fb. ii. 234, Grag. i. 136, 485; sattargörðar váttr, 83. sattar-hald, n. the keeping of an agreement, sátta-loyfi, n. a licence to make an agreement; Sturl. i. 81, v.l. þar beiða menn sýknu-leyfa allra ok sáttaleyfa, Grág. i. 6. sátta-lof. n. = sáttaleysi; stefna manni heiman til sáttalofs, Grág. i. 359. sáttarmaor, m. an umpire, peace-maker, Grag. i. 118, 137. mark, n. a mark of peace, 623. 50 (Gen. ix. 17). sattar-nefna, u, f., better sættar-stefna, Sturl. i. 163. sáttar-stefna, u, f. = sáttarfundr, sattar-umleitan, f. mediation, Fms. iv. 141, (sætta-Grág. ii. 165. umleitan, O. H. 58, l. c.) sátta-vandr, adj. = sáttvandr, Sturl. iii. sáttar-vætti, n. testimony at a sætt, Grág. i. 183. sættar- or sætta-; sættar-boð, n. = sáttarboð, Hkr. ii. 103, Eb. 246, Eg. 281. sættar-bréf, n. a charter of agreement, H.E. i. 459. sætta-brigði, n. a breach of an agreement, Sturl. ii. 130, Orkn. 424. sættar-efni, n. the basis of an agreement, Sturl. iii. 170. sættar-eior, m. = sáttareiðr, Fms. vi. 184 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 7 C. sættar-fundr, m. = sættar-görð, f. = sáttargörð, Fms. i. sáttarfundr, Ld. 228, Fms. iii. 38. 160, iv. 268, Nj. 187, Grág. i. 488. sættar-hald, n. = sáttarhald, sættar-handsal, n. the banselling an agreement, Grag. Sturl. i. 81 C. i. 361; see handsal. sættar-kaup, n. the price of an agreement, N.G.L. sætta-laust, n. adj. without truce, unable to agree, Sturl. iii. sættar-maðr, m. = sáttarmaðr, Grág. i. 118. sætta-mál, n. the making an agreement, Grag. ii. 87. sættar-orð, n. a word of peace, seettar-rof, n. a breach of an agreement, Nj. 106, mediation, Ld. 66. Sturl. ii. 132. sættar-samþykki, n. an agreement, Fms. ii. 242. sættar-skrá, f. = sættarbréf, a charter, N. G. L. ii. sættar-stefna, u, f. = sáttarstefna, Fms. vii. 241, Sd. 172, Sturl. i. 163 C. umleitan, f. = sáttarumleitan, Hkr. ii. 86, Fms. ix. 51, Sturl. ii. 172. sáttan, f. = sátt, Fms. x. 160, xi. 418. satt-band, n. a treaty, covenant, Fb. ii. 276.

satt-fuss, adj. peace-loving, willing to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275.

sátt-gjarn, adj. = sáttfúss, Nj. 88, Sturl. ii. 179, Fs. 185.

satt-gjarnliga, adv. in a conciliatory way, Fms. ii. 36, vi. 181, vii. 306.

sátt-gjarnligr, adj. conciliatory, Fms. iii. 63, Sturl. iii. 170.

sátt-liga, adv. peaceably, N. G. L. i. 78.

satt-mal, n. pl. words of reconciliation, Eg. 401, Ld. 228, Fb. i. 560, II. sing. a covenant, Skv. 3. 39; esp. eccl., Stj. 56, 62, 115, 129, 305, 651, Fms. vi. 286, O. H. 78, Grett. 103 A. COMPDS: sáttmáls-búo, f. the covenant-booth, Tabernacle, Stj. 310. sáttmáls-lög, n. pl. the law of the covenant, Stj. 650. sáttmáls-mark, sáttmáls-örk, f. the Tabern. the mark of a covenant, Stj. 62, 115. nacle, Stj. 427, the Icel. Bible, passim.

satt-mali, a, m. (old writers prefer the neut. sattmal), a covenant, Hkr. ii. 119 (but O. H. l. c. sáttmál), B. K. 126, Sks. 51; einn sáttmála ... þann eilífa sáttmála milli Guðs ok allra lifandi dýra... þetta skal vera teikn á þeim sáttmála, sem ek hefi upp reist Gen. ix. 9-17; Gamli sáttmáli, the covenant between the Icelanders and the king of Norway, D. I. i. 602 sqq.

sattr, adj. agreeing, at peace, reconciled; sattir ok sammala, Isl. ii. 381; at vér sém sem sáttastir, Fs. 43; s. við e-n, Anal. 282: verða s. á e-t, to agree on; verda beir á þat vel sáttir, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 279; beir urðu á öngan hlut sáttir, x. 24; urðu allir á þat sáttir, Nj. 101; ef þeir verda eigi á sáttir, if they cannot come to terms, Grág. i. 57; s. á fjártölur, 336; at þvílíkum kostum sem þú hefir á sáttr orðit, Ld. 212: eg er sáttr með að göra það, I am quite willing to do that, (mod.); mis-sáttr, ú-sáttr.

sátt-rof, n. a breach of a sátt, Valla L. 227.

satt-samliga, adv. in peace and barmony, Dipl. v. 16.

satt-samligr, adj. peaceable, Sks. 520, v.l.

satt-vandr, adj. particular as to terms, Sturl. ii. 63. satt-vænligt, adj. bopeful as to an agreement, Rd. 254.

seði, f. [saðr or saddr], satiety, Greg. 28.

seoill, m. [Lat. schedula], a slip of paper, (mod.)

SEDJA, pres. sed, pret. saddi, subj. seddi, part. saddr; [Goth. sapan, sôh, supposed from ga-sohjan; A. S. sadjan; O. H. G. satjan; Lat. satiare]:—to satiate, feed; Gcra ok Freka seor, Gm. 19; s. e-n af e-u, or á e-u, s. hrafn af hræjum, Hkv. I. 43, Fas. i. 140; s. hrafn á holdi, Korm. (in a verse); og hann girntist að s. sik af þeim molum sem féllu af boroum hins ríka, Luke xvi. 21: metaph., Stj. 29; at ek skylda sadda hafa yðra fýst á minni frásögn, 655 xxx. A. 4; s. fenginn hungr á nýju ránfengi, Al. 83: s. e-n e-u, s. oss sínum málum helgum, 625. 79; s. hvers synir þeir væri,—þeir sögðu, Nj. 125; fór sveinninn ok sagði

II. con- f borsta, to slake the thirst, Magn. 486. II. reflex, sedjask, to be sated, eat one's fill; vitnir sedsk, the wolf is sated, Edda (Ht.) 9; sedjask Sæhrímni, Gm.; vér söddumk af konunglegri sælu, Al. 165; seðjask á e-u, 677. 3; láta verða sadda sína reiði, Al. 106. III. part. saddr, [Germ. satt], sated, baving eaten one's fill, eg er saddr; vera s. & e-u, to bave got enough of, Ld. 98; full-s.

> seor, part., from sjá, used as adj. wary, clever; hann er vel seor, hann er sédari en svo.

> séðu or söðu, pret. pl., remains of a lost verb sýja, [answering to Goth. sjujan; A.S. siwjan; Engl. sew; Dan. sye; Lat. suere]:-to sew; séðu (sew thou) hve vel þeir séðu (sewed) er fyrir saumförinni réðu, Skálda, Thorodd: part. seðr or söðr, sewn; jarni sæðr, Hallfred (Fs. 205); skyrta hamri söð, bammer-knit, epithet of a coat of mail, Fms. xi. 197 (in a verse).

> SEF, n. [Engl. sedge; Dan. siv], sedge; var stráð gólf á Sæbóli af sefinu af Sestjörn, Gisl. 27; lykklaus sem sef, Al. 173; sem af sesi eðr slýi, Stj. 253; stokk af tágum ok sefi görfan, 251: poët., svarðar sef = the bair, Kormak. compds: sef-dæls, u, f. a sedgy bollow, Bjöm. Sef-grisnir, m. a 'sedge-boar,' poët. a wolf, Lex. Poët. sef-rein. f. a sedge-bank, Lex. Poët. sef-tjörn, f. sedge-tarn, a local name, Gisl. 27, 107, 111. sef-visk, f. a sedge-wisp, Gisl. 29. pvengr, m., poët. a 'sedge-thong,' snake, Lex. Poët.

> SEFA, ao, older form svefa, Fms. ix. 444, [akin to svefn], to sootbe, soften; sefa ok svefja, allit., Rm. 41; the act. is rare in old writers, but II. reflex. to be sootbed, appeased, of anger; freq. in mod. usage. kom svá at Grímr sefaðisk, Eg. 166, Ld. 52, Fbr. 141, Fms. xi. 11; svefaðisk (scíaðisk, v.l.) þá hugr jarls, ix. 444; þá gékk af honum móðrinn ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28, Fms. v. 319; þeir sefuðusk, Finnb. 354; vinir hennar báðu hana sefask ok snúa hug sínum til konungs, Fms. vi. 4, vii. 128; af þessu nafni sefask höggormr, 623. 26; ef ham fær eigi sefat hana, appeased, sootbed ber, Fms. xi. 135. sefaor, propitious; at Drottinn sé bonum jafnan sefaor, Stj. 309; ok vertú s. yfir illskur lýðsins, 312.

sefan-ligr, adj. fit for sacrifice; s. forn, Stj. 310.

SEFI or sevi, a, m. [akin to sif, sifjar, q. v.; cp. A. S. sib = peace]:the mind, affection, poet., Edda (Gl.); froor sefi, Fsm. 4; ok sný ek hennar öllum seva, Hm. 162; einn er hann ser um seva, 94; þær deyta sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27; sorgmóðr sefi, Gkv. 2. 40; hverr er sér getr slikan sefa, Hkm. 19; snúisk þeim til sátta sefi, Gg. 9. II. [Old Engl. sib; Engl. gos-sip] = sifi, a kinsman, Hkv. 2. 8; Surtar sevi, Vsp. (Hb.); Ullar sen, Vtkv. (in the interpolated part).

seggr, m., pl. seggir, [A. S. säeg; from segja?]:—poët. a man, prop.

a messenger, which sense can still be seen in Akv. 1, 2, 6, as also in the allit. seggr and segja; at þú mér, seggr, né segir, Skm. 5; seggir segja mér hvártveggja, Hallfred. 2. gener. a man, Vkv. 7, 21; nóttum fóru seggir, 6; sénir vóru seggir (strangers) und hjálmum, Hóm. 20; seggja dróttinn, Bkv. 5: the word remains in mod. usage in such phrases as, grimdar-seggr, a cruel man; óróa-seggr, a rioter. fjöld, f. a bost of men, Lex. Poët.

segi or sigi, a, m. a slice, bit, clot; hjarta mitt var runnit sundr i siga. my beart was molten into drops, 'torn into sbreds,' Sol. 43; hann skar af tungu ormsins einn sega, Tristr.; hann skar hann sundr i siga, Bret. 170; hann (the dog) greip i kalfann ok þar ór siga, Fas. ii. 426; þórir kvadsk úviljaðr at skera stærrum segjum, to cut larger slices, Sturl. i. 61; töngu segi, the tongs' bit, poët. = the iron in the forge, pd. 15; blod-segi, a clot of blood; fjör-segi, the beart; tál-segi, a bait; kló-segi, kverk-segi, q. v.

SEGJA, pres. segi, segir, segi, pl. segjum, segit, segja; pret. sagdi. pl. sögðu; pres. subj. segja; pret. segða, segðir, segði; imperat. seg, segðu; part. sagor: doubtful forms are sagat, sagaor, Merl. 2. 4: a pres. indic. seg, segr, ek seg, Grag. i. 64, 134; segr hann, Fms. x. 421; segsk, Grag. i. 159, ii. 57: with a neg. suff. segr-at, Grag. ii. 214; sagdit, Hym. 14; segit-a, tell ye not! Vkv. 21: an older form seggja with a double g is suggested in Lex. Poët. in two or three passages, cp. A.S. secgan, as also seggr; but in Haustl. l. c. the g in 'sagna' is soft, and not hard (gg) as in mod. Icel. pronunciation, and sagna would fairly rhyme with segjandum: [a word common to all Teut. languages, except that, strangely enough, no Goth. form is recorded, for Ulf. renders Andeir. λέγειν, είπειν, by mapijan, quipan, rodjan; so it may be that the earliest sense was not to say = Lat. dicere, but a limited one, to tell, proclaim; A.S. secgan; Engl. say; Dan. sige; Swed. segja.]

A. To say, in the oldest poems chiefly, I. to tell, report. Lat. narrare, dicere; segou, imperat. tell thou mel say! Vpm. 11, 13. 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, Alm. 10, 12, 14, 16, etc., Skm. 3; segðu mér ór helju ek man ór heimi, Vtkv. 6; atgeirinn sagði (foretold) manns bana, eins eðr fleiri, Nj. 119; mér segu svá hugr um, my mind tells me, I bave a foreboding; eigi segir mér vol hugr um bessa ferð, Ld. 366; sagði honum mjök úvænt hugr um hennar hag, Fms. x. 215; sagðit honum hugr vel þá, Hym. 14; seg oss draum binn, Nj. 95; hann segir honum greiniliga slikt er hann spurði, Fms. it. 99; þessi saga er nú ætlu vér at segja, viii. I (see saga); hann spurði

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til Harakls, Fms. vii. 167; hvat hark var þat?—Honum var sagt, 168; writers in this case prefer kveðsk, káðusk (from kveða). svá hafa spakir menn sagt, Ib. 6; svá sagði þorkell oss, 5; svá sagði as a law phrase, þú segsk í þing með Áskatli goða, Nj. 23 Teitr oss, id.; svá sagði oss Úlfheðinn Gunnarsson, 9; þenna atburð sagði Teitr oss, at því es Kristni kom á Ísland, 13; en Hallr sagði oss sva, 15; svá sagði hann oss, id.; en honum sagði þórarinn bróðir hans, 16; es sannliga es sagt, at fyrst færi til Íslands, 4; hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum (pref.); þar sagði hann eigi koma dag á vetr, Landn. (pref.); svá segja vitrir menn,...en svá er sagt, 25; svá sagði Sæmundr prestr enn frodi, 27; er svå sagt, at honum hafi flestir hlutir höfðing-ligast gefnir verit, Nj. 254: of inscriptions, writing, segja þær (the Runes) formála þenna allan, Eg. 390; segja bækr, at ..., 625. 88; skal sú skrá hafa sitt mál, er lengra segir, Grág. i. 7: segja leið, to tell the way, to guide, esp. on the sea, to pilot, Fms. xi. 123, Eg. 359 (leid-sögn, leiðsögu-maðr):-to tell, bid, far þú ok seg Agli, at þeir búisk þaðan finimtán, Nj. 94; hann sendi húskarl at segja Steinari, at hann færði bústað sinn, to tell S. to change bis abode, Eg. 749; segou honum ao koma, tell 2. with prepp.; segja eptir e-m, to tell tales of one, bim to come! inform against, Al. 125; hann sagði eptir mér, segðu ekki eptir mér!s. frá e-u (frá-sögn), to tell, relate, Nj. 96; þar er hón nú, Unnr, er ek sagda þér frá, U., of whom I told thee, 3; eigi má ofsögum segja frá vitsmunum binum, Ld. 132: s. fyrir, to dictate, Fms. vii. 226, Fb. iii. 533, Nj. 256: to foretel, Rb. 332; s. fyrir úorðna hluti, Fms. i. 76, viii. 5: segja fyrir skipi, to bid Godspeed to a sbip (on her first voyage), ix. 480: to prescribe, Ld. 54; peir sigldu um nottina, en hann sagdi fyrir (piloted) med viti ok gæfu, Bs. 1. 562; s. manni fyrir jörðu, to give notice as to the redemption of an estate, Ghl. 295-297, 301 sqq.: segja til, to give up; s. til nafns sins, to give one's name (on being asked), Hbl.; hvat er nafn hötdingja ydvars? Rútr segir til sín, R. told bis name (said, my name is R.), Nj. 8; sagði Örnólfr til svá-felldra ítaka, Dipl. i. 1; skal ek hér fá þér sæmd ok virðing, þá er þú kannt mér sjálfr til s., Eg. 312. 3. impers. it is told; her hefsk Landnáma-bók, ok segir í hinum fyrsta kapitula, hversu, Landn. 24; hér segir frá Birni bunu, 39; segir nokkut af hans orrostum, Fms. viii. 3; sem segir í sögu hans, i. 4 (see saga); sem áðr sagði, ... sem sagði fyrr, as was told before, x. 382, 410. II. to say, pronounce, declare; eg seg þat Gudi, I declare to God (in an oath, cp. Engl. 'so help me, God'), Grag. i. 64, 134; ok segi ek þat Æsi, Glúm. 388. 2, so in the law phrases, segja sik i bing, lög, and the like, to declare oneself in a community, to enter a community under the law; as also, segja sik or bingi, lögum, to declare oneself out of, to withdraw from, a community, Grag. and the Sagas passim; segja skilit við konu, to declare oneself separated from, to divorce one's wife, Nj. 50; segja ping laust, to declare a meeting at an end, Grág. i. 116:—segja lög, to say the law, used of the speaker's (lögsögu-maðr) decisions; syni Erlings segi ek engi lög, i. e. I give no sentence for bim, Fms. ix. 331: iron., sögðu sverð þeirra ein lög öllum Svium, ii. 315; s. prófan (a) malum, K. A. 216; s. dom, to give sen-3. with prepp.; s. c-n af e-u, to 'declare a person off a thing,' i.e. take it from bim; hann sagði Vastes af drottningar-dómi ok öllu því ríki, Sks. 462; þá er hann þegar sagðr af lærðra manna tign, 694; skipta svá miklum ríkdómi, ok segja hann af einhverjum ok til annars, i. e. to take it from one and give it to another, Fms. ix. 330; pann dag segja lög mann at aptni af griði, Grág. i. 146; s. e-n afhendan, to declare a person off one's bands, give bim up, Fs. 34:-s. e-t a, to announce; bú skalt segja á reiði mína, Nj. 216; s. á úsátt sina, 256; bæta at þeim hluta sem lög segði á hann, as the law declared, imposed, Fms. x. 152: -s. aptr, to break up, dissolve; s. fridi aptr, N. G. L. i. 103:-segja sundr = segia aptr, s. sundr griðum, frændsemi, Fms. ix. 276, x. 133, Fas. ii. 136:-s. fram, to say, pronounce, esp. of pleading, to read; s. fram sok and the like, Grag., Nj. passim :- s. fyrir, see I. 2:- s. upp, to pronounce; er hann hafði þenna kost upp sagðan, Fms. xi. 284; segja upp görð, dóm, sætt, to pronounce sentence, as a judge or umpire, Grag., Nj., Band. 12, passim; s. upp log, to proclaim the law from the law-hill (the act was called upp-saga), Ib. 17, Bs. i. 25; at hann segði upp lögin, Nj. 164: s. e-n upp, to give one up, Sturl. iii. 181 C: segja e-u upp, to declare at an end; segja upp friði, griðum, Fms. x. 133; segja upp þjónustu vid e-n, to leave one's service, Hkr. iii. 68. III. to speak, talk; skaut konungr å erendi, talaði hátt ok hvellt ok segir svá—þat er ..., Fms. i. 215; 'þenna kost viljum vér,' segir Skapti, Nj. 150; 'frauva,' segir hann, 'þat er satt er þú mælir,' Fms. x. 421.

2. in a dialogue; segir hann, 'pat er satt er pu mæn, rins. 1.41.

segir hann, segir hón, says be, says sbe, etc.; 'Kenni ek víst,' segir Otkell,—'Hverr á,' segir Skamkell; 'Melkólfr præll,' segir Otkell,—
'Kenna skulu þá fleiri,' segir Skamkell, 'en vit tveir,' 75; Gunnarr mælti—'Veiztú hvat þér mun verða at bana?'—'Veit ek,' segir Njáll,— 'Hvat?' segir Gunnarr;-'pat sem allir munu sizt ætla,' segir Njáll, 85; and so in countless instances. IV. to signify, mean; betta segir svá, Fms. viii. 239; 'fiat voluntas tua,' þat segir svá, 'verði þinn vili,' Hom. 157.

B. Reflex. to declare of oneself; hann sagdisk bá vaka, be said that be was awake, Nj. 153; sagðisk Haraldr vilja leggja við hann vináttu, Fms. i. 53; þeir sem sögðusk segja fyrir úvorðna hluti, 76; at þú sér annarr en þú segisk, Fas. ii. 544, freq. esp. in mod. usage, for the old seiðsins þarf, Þorf. Karl. 378; var þangat at heyra ill læti er þeir frömdu

as a law phrase, bú segsk í þing með Áskatli goða, Nj. 231; maðr skal segjask í þing með goða þeim er hann vill, Grág. i. 159; nefndu hvárir vátta, Kristnir menn ok heiðnir, ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum annarra, Nj. 164 (Id. 11, Bs. i. 22); hón sagðisk í ætt sína, she told her origin, i.e. she was exactly like her parents, Njard. 382: impers. phrase, e-m segisk svá, one's tale runs so; honum sagdisk svá til, bis story runs; or, honum segist vel, be speaks well; honum sagdist vel i dag, be preached well today! það segist á e-u, there is a penalty on it, 'tis not allowed; láta sér segjask, to let oneself be spoken to, be reasonable, Am. 29, and in mod. III. part., sonnu sagor, convicted of, Sdm. 25; Jupiter vill vita hvart hann er sonnu sagor, if the charge is true, Bret. 12: gerund., in the saying, segjanda er allt vin sinum, all can be said to a friend, one can open one's beart to bim, Eg. 330. pass. it is said; svá segisk, at ..., Fms. i. 98; bessi kvikendi segjask augnafull umhverfis, Hom. 48; hann segisk (is said to be, Lat. dicitur) skapaðr ór jörðu, Eluc. 21; segist í hverri víku sálu-messa, Dipl. i. 8; Zabulon, þat má hér segjast bygging, Stj.; ef nokkut riptist eðr af segdist, Dipl. iii. 11; segist betta med ongu moti aptr, cannot be refuted, Fms. ix. 476, Hom. 154; af sögðum bæjum, aforesaid, Vm. 84; fyrrsagor, aforesaid; but this passive is unclassical, being taken from the Latin, and rare even in mod. usage. V. segendr, part. pl. (seggendr, with a double g, Haustl.), sayers, reporters; sjaendr eða segendr, segjands-saga, u, f. a bearsay tale; skoluð ér hér vera ok sjú þau tíðendi er hér görask, er yðr þá eigi segjanz-saga til, þvíat ér skolut írá segja ok yrkja um síðan, O. H. 206; hence the mod það er segin saga, a told tale, a thing of course [cp. Fr. ca va sans dire].

SEGL, n. [A.S. segel; Engl. sail; Germ. segel; Dan. seil]:-a sail, Nj. 135; vinda, draga segl, to boist sail, Hkv. 1. 29, O. H. 136, 137, 170; setja upp segl, Fms. ix. 10; taka til segls, O.H. 140; leggja ofan segl, 170; hefla (to reef) segl, 182, Nj. 135, Fms. ix. 285, Fh. ii. 583; hleypa segli or heflum, O. H. 182; hleypa ofan segli, id.; hlada (to furl) seglum, Fms. viii. 135; nú lægir seglin þeirra, O. H. 182, passim. The ancients took pride in costly sails woven or embroidered with stripes and figures in various colours (vöndr, segl stafað vendi), stafat segl, Fms. i. 301; segl blá-stafat, x. 345; stöfuð segl með ymsum litum, xi. 437; seglin vóru stöfuð öll með blá ok rauðu ok grænu, Ó. H. 161; segl stafat vendi blám ok rauðum, Eg. 68, O. H. 113, 124; var seglit hvítt sem drift ok stafat rauðu ok blá með vendi, 170, Orkn. ch. 116, and passim: such sails were a fit gift to a king, see the narrative in Fms. vi, Har. S. haror, ch. 100; at menn sendi konungi vingjafir, hauka, hesta, tjöld eðr segl, Ó. H. 126; hence the poets call the sail a 'tablet' (skript): poet. a ship is called segl-hundr, -marr, -vigg, sail-bound, sail-steed, Lex. Poet. compps: segl-bot, f. sail-mending, Sks. 30. segl-botinn, part. sail-bound, Eg. 389, Eb. 140, Fms. vii. 68, ix. 439. segl-laun, n. pl. reward for a sail, Fms. vi. 358. segl-ra, f. a sail-yard, Fbr. 132. segl-reiði, a, m. sail-rigging, Sturl. i. 189, Edda i. 330. adj. fit for sailing; veor segltækt, O. H. 138, Fms. vii. 286. vior, n. a 'sail-tree,' of the yard, Skálda 162.

segull, m. a magnet. COMPDS: segul-berg, n. a magnetic mounsegul-steinn, m. a lodestone.

soida, d, [answering to sida, q.v.], to enchant by a spell; soida soid, to work a spell, Gisl. 31; Gunnhildr lét þat seiða, at Egill skyldi aldri ró bíða, Eg. 403: s. til e-s, seiddi hón til þess í hallæri, at hvert sund var fullt af síld, Landn. 147; hann hefir látið s. til, at honum skal ekki vápn at bana verða nema hann, Nj. 44.

seiö-berendr, m. pl. sorcerers, Hdl. 32.

seið-galdr, m. enchantment by spells, Róm. 383.

seio-hjallr, m. the scaffold on which the wizard or witch was seated and where the incantation was performed, Ld. 142, Fas. ii. 84, iii. 319.

seið-kona, u, f. a sorceress, witch, Hkr. i. 19; völva ok s., Fas. ii. 506. seið-læti, n. pl. the sound beard during the incantation, prob. the screams, songs, and charms by which the seio was accompanied, Ld. 152; see varð-loka.

seio-maor, m. an enchanter, wizard, Fms. i. 10, ii. 134, Fas. iii. 319, Bárð. 39 new Ed.

seid-magnan, f. the working a spell.

SEIDR, m., gen. seidar, dat. seidi; the fem. seid sina (sinn), Fms. ii. 136, and seidit, Fas. iii. 319, are false forms :- a spell, charm, enchantment, incantation, which in the heathen times was solemnly performed at night; the wizards or witches were seated with certain solemn rites on a scaffold (seiohjallr), from which they chanted their spells and songs; the 'seidr' was performed either to work any kind of good or evil to another person, or to be a kind of oracle or fortune-telling, to foreshow future events, such as the life and fate of those present, the weather, or the like; of the evil kind is the charm in Gisl. l. c., Ld. 152; fá at seid, Hkr. i. 21; Ingjaldr ok völvan ætluðu til seiðar mikils um nóttina, Fas. ii. 507; Freyja kenndi fyrst með Ásum seið, 8; fremja seið, þorf. Karl. 376; esla seid, Eg. 403, Fas. ii. 72; magna seid, Gisl. 116; konungr bad hann hætta seiði, Fms. i. 10; hón bað fá sér konur er kunnu fræði þat sem til

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seiðinn (seiðit Ed. wrongly), Fas. iii. 319: seiðis-hús, the bouse where the spell was worked, Fas. iii. 166, v. l.; in Yngl. S. ch. 7 the charm of 'seidr' is attributed to Odin; Odinn kunni ba ibrott, er mestr måttr fylgdi, ok framði sjálfr, er seiðr heitir, en af því mátti hann vita örlög manna ok úorðna hluti, svá ok at göra mönnum bana eðr úhamingju eða vanheilindi, svá ok at taka frá mönnum vit eðr afl ok gefa öðrum, en þessi fjölkyngi, er framið er, fylgir svá mikil ergi, at eigi þótti karlmönnum skammlaust við at fara, ok var gyðjunum kennd sú íþrótt, Yngl. S. ch. 7; as to the rites and ceremonies of the 'scidr' see esp. the interesting account in borf. Karl. S. ch. 3, compared with that in Vd. ch. 10 and Orvar Odds S. ch. 2 and 3; even the old poem Völuspå is framed as a song delivered by a prophetess working a spell. The witch scene in Macbeth is an echo of the ancient 'seidr' as it survived in tradition in Shakespeare's time, though the devilry and the cauldron are later additions.

seior, m. [Norse sei], the gadus virens, a kind of fish, L., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence the mod. seiði, a fry; vara-seiði, the fry or young of fisb.

seið-skratti, 2, m. a wizard, Gisl. 18.

seiðsla, u, f. = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

seio-staor, m. the place where a spell is worked; bar fannsk kinga ok s. mikil, Ld. 328.

seið-stafr, m. an enchanter's wand, Ld. 328, v.l.

seio-villa, u, f. spells to counteract witchcraft; rista seiovillur, Fas. iii. 319. seigildi, n. a tough substance, a knot,

seigja, u, f. tougbness.

seigla, u, f. toughness, difficulty.

SEIGR, adj. [Dan. seig], tough; seigu leiri, Sks. 416; seigr i sinum, Flov. 27, Karl. 475; seig bönd, Hom. 124.

2. metaph. tough, stubborn; seigr á sitt mál, Fms. x. 300: difficult, þat mun veita seigt, ii. 118; seigt er svöngum at skruma, Fb. i. 211; hat er seigt at segja, Fms. vi. 376.

SEIL, f. [a Goth. form sail is assumed from sailjan = χαλαν, Mark ii. 4; A.S. sæl; Germ. seil]:—a string, line, esp. in Icel. used of a line on which fishermen string their catch of fish and trail them behind the boat: the word is rare in old writers, koma á seil e-m, to be carried along by one, pd. 9; ras seil, Merl. 2. 12; seil grundar, 'earth-thong,' a snake, Lex. Poët.; seilar sól, a sbield; prym-seil, id.

seila, u, f. a bollow, Björu: a local name.

seilask, d, dep. to stretch out one's bands as high or as far as one can reach; þótti mér svá löng höndin á mér, atek þóttumk s. upp á bjargit, Þorst. Síðu H. 178; Þórr seildisk svá langt upp sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; hann bað Þorfinn þá s. í móti djáknanum, Orkn. 112; Kormakr seildisk til ok hjó, Korm. 142, Ísl. ii. 269; s. til sverðsins, Fms. viii. 332. 2. metaph. to scek far for a thing; skal ekki seilask til nafns, Fs. 23; s. til sæmdar i hendr e-m, Boll. 338; s. til e-s, to covet, 655 xxix. 6:—s. & e-t, to encroach on; s. & Guðs rétt, ok heilagrar kirkju, Bs. i. 741, Fb. ii. 261; hence, á-sælast, id.

seiling, f. a stretching up the bands; in Icel. the beight of a person stretching his hand up is called seiling, það er seiling mín, or það er seilingar-hæð, það er seiling upp undir loptið, and the like. metaph. a seeking from far; er þat honum nauðsyn en eigi seiling, it is a necessity, and not bis own seeking, Hrafn. 16.

SEIMR, m. [sima], a wire or string; draga seiminn, to drawl out one's words, i.e. talk with a canting voice. II. riches; en hvorki gull né seim, Pass. 36. 5; bjartan seim, Fb. ii. 523 (in a verse); rautt gull er s., Þjal.; seims ok hnossa, Edda (Ht.); seima-þollr, seim-skerðir, seimaslöngvir, seim-brjótr, seim-örr, seim-stafr, seim-týnir, seim-þverrir, etc. are epithets of a lordly man, lavish of gold, Lex. Poet. III. a boneycomb, prop. 'boney-texture' (cp. Germ. wabe from weben = to weave); hon rétti fram höndina ok tók upp seiminn, Stj. 210; sætari en hunang eða s., Bs. i. 103; sætligan seim, 240; hunanglegr s., Th. 77; hunangs-s., q. v.

sein, n. a delay; nú var eigi sein á (seinat?) konungi til mótsins, the king did not wait for bim, Fms. vi. 239: the saying, ein stund veror opt at seinum, one bour may make it too late, Harms. 41; aldri læt ek at munni sein, Mkv. 24; frid-sein, lack of peace, disturbance, pd. 9.

seina, ad, [Ulf. sainjan = βραδύνειν; Germ. sebnen, but only in a metaph. sense]:-to delay, slacken; skynda skal hverr sem einn at snúask til Guðs meðan hann má, at eigi seini hann, lest be be too late, Hom. 13: seina e-u, to delay; verdr mein ef því seinum, Leidarv. 39: s. at hróðri, to lag with his verses, Orkn. (in a verse). 2. esp. in the part. seinat, too late, mun nú eigi um seinat at flýja, Fms. viii. 162; of seinat hefir þú at segja, thou hast delayed too long, Fas. i. 196; ok er pó of seinat, Ld. 144, Fms. ii. 195; svá at eigi verði seinat, lest it be too late, xi. 114; seinat er nú, systir, at samna Niflungum, Akv. 17.

sein-buinn, part. 'late-boun,' slow in getting ready, Fms. ix. 304. sein-fyrndr, part. long-lived, lasting, Edda (in a verse).

sein-færr, adj. slow, Grett. 90 A, Fins. xi. 434; brú var á, ok var seinfært yfir, it took a long time to pass, Sturl. iii. 24.

sein-gorr, adj. 'slow-made,' slow-growing; hann var s. maor i uppvexti, Sturl. iii. 122; opp. to brádgörr.

sein-heppiligr, adj. slow, dull-looking, Fms. vi. 204.

seinks, ad, to delay, slacken, Isl. ii. 217: with acc., s. gonguna, Rb. 106; s. e-t mil, to put a case off, Fms. i. 74: with dat., and so in mod. usage, seinka e-u, Isl. ii. 217, Gisl. 121. delayed; þótti seinkask um kvámu hans, Fms. ii. 72, xi. 70; mjök botti seinkask atlagan, vii. 259; þá er seinkaðisk um svörin, MS. 623. 16.

seinkan, f. a bindrance, delay, Eg. 546, Bs. i. 482. sein-latr, adj. slow, dull of motion, Bs. i. 795; opp. to brad-latt. sein-liga, adv. slowly; taka s. undir e-t, or taka e-u s., indifferently, Nj. 217, Fms. i. 74.

sein-ligr, adj. slow, dull; Oddr var eldsætr ok s., Landn. 235; s.i viðbragði, Grett. 90; Sighvatr þótti heldr s. fyrst í æskunni, Fb. iii. 243: hann beiddi hann liðveizlu, Hálfdán var hinn seinligasti, H. was slow, unwilling, Sturl. iii. 16.

sein-læti, n. slowness, dulness, sluggisbness.

sein-mæltr, adj. slow-speaking.

BEINN, adj., compar. seinni, superl, seinst, seinstr, mod. seinastr, and so in Fb. i. 74, Orkn. 402; in mod. usage compar. scinni, but superl. scinastr; [A.S. sæne; mid. H. G. seine; Swed. sen; Dan. seen: Lat. segnis]:-slow, slack, opp. to fljótr; seinn á fæti, Fms. vii. 169; hann er seinn, Rb. 358; ertú seinn mjök á slíkum sögum, Fs. 69: gramm., samstöfur seinar eðr skjótar, Edda 123, passim in old and mod. usage. neut. as adverb; fara scint, to go at a slow pace, Nj. 197; madr ridt, ok eigi seint, Isl. ii. 335; gengr þat seinna en sól, Rb. 108; kemsk þó seinna fari = 'festina lente,' Nj. 68; hann söng seint ok skynsamlega, Bs. II. temp. late, slow; förum til skipa ok verðum eigi of seinir, Fms. ii. 300; hann varð s. frá heimboðinu, Gullp. 68; verða seinni, to be behind, Ni. 28. 2. neut., honum botti beim seint verda, Fms. ii. 82; runnu beir allir, ok vard borsteinn seinstr, the last, i. 72; bat var seinst skipa Hakonar, the bindermost, vii. 289; at seinstum kosti, at the very last, D. N. iii. 39; Sveinn vard seinst buinn, Orkn. 402; sottisk beim seint, Nj. 8, Fs. 71; Hallfredi þótti þeim seint verða, 100; svú margan mann at seint er at telja, Fas. i. 498; þar varð seinst (last) albygt, Landn. 276; á mánaðar fresti et seinsta, at the last, not later than that, Grág. ii. 205; seint ok seint, bit by bit, Stj. II; komsk þat seinst (bindermost) út, Hkr. iii. 144; lauksk seint (slowly) um hag hennar, Sturl. i. 199; hafa margir menn bess seint (i. e. never) bætr bedit, Fms. ix. 427; seint er um langan veg at spyrja tidenda, Edda 30; taka e-u seint, slowly, coolly, Hkr. i. 191, Fs. 155; hann leit seint til þeirra, Edda 30.

sein-talaör, part. slow-spoken, Stj. 260.

sein-preyttr, part. long-suffering, Nj. 90, Fms. vi. 371; s. til reidi.

soizla, qs. sciðsla = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319. sokð, f., see sekt. sokð-fé, n. = sektarfé, Nj. 110.

sekja, o or t, also spelt schkja, to fine, sentence to a fine. to sentence to outlawry; sá er hann (acc.) sekði, Grág. i. 81; þeir menn er þeir hafa sekta, 94, Fbr. (in a verse).

II. reflex. to be liable er beir hasa sekta, 94, Fbr. (in a verse). to a penalty; sekisk sex aurum vio biskup, K. A. 22; godinn seksk ef hann getr engi til at nefna féráns-dóm, Grág. i. 95; þá sekjask þeir þrem aurum við erendreka konungs, N. G. L. i. 7, 20, 101, 251; seksk hann eigi fyrir þat er hann kvángaðisk, 656 A. ii. 17; þá er sem hann han

einn sekðan hann, Grág. (Kb.) i. 110; sá maðr er sekðan hefir hann, III; þat er hann sekði hann breksekð, id.

sekka, t, to pack up; schka voru, Nj. 259: mod. sekkja, in the phrase, sekkja skapi sinu, to sbut up (i.e. suppress) one's indignation.

BEKKR, m., gen. sekkjar, Stj. 214; pl. sekkar; but mod. sekkir, also Stj. 214, Nj. 134, l. 2 from bottom: [a word common to all Indo-Germanic languages]:—a sack, bag; s. er ilút, Skálda 168; þeir hofðu með sér sekka, Blas. 45; but acc. sekki, Stj. 217; í sekkunum, 215; sekkjar munnr, 214; þeir báru milli sín sekk, Ó. H. 135; sekkr manus heitir byrdr bær er einn fetill er i, N. G. L. i. 349. 2. a package, trunk, in a merchant ship; gefa alin af sekk hverjum, Sturl. i. 222; beir tóku sekka nokkura ór búlkanum . . . fóru nú aðrir sekkar á hann otan þeir er léttari vóru...sekkir tveir lágu þar hjá búlkanum, Nj. 134: hence sekkja-gjald, n. a 'trunk-tax,' a tax payable to the king of Norway by Icel. ships; this tax is first mentioned in deeds of the 14th century, N. G. L. iii. 180, 215-218 (deeds of 1360 and 1383), D. N. ii. 514.

SEKR, adj.; in this word in old vellums a j appears after the k and before a vowel, whence also came the old change of the root vowel; thus, sekjan, sekjum, sekjar; in later vellums this j is dropped, sekan, sekum. etc.: [from sok]:-prop. sentenced, to pay in money or person: esp. of a fine, mulcted, veror hann sekr um þat þremr, sex mörkum, Graz. i. 37, 296, 363, 375; þá eru þeir sekir fimtán mörkum, N.G.L. i. 21, 359 (else the Grág, has útlagr, q. v.)

II. in Icel. law, convicted, outlawed, condemned to the lesser or greater outlawry; nú verdr madr sekr at sátt, en þá verðr madr sekr at sátt, er hann handsalar sekt sína, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 60; sekr skógar-maðr, sekr fjörbaugs-maðr, Grág.; til ek hann eiga at verða um þá sök sekjan skógarmann, prop. = a convicted woodman, Nj. 110: madr hafdi sekr ordit um þræls morð eðr leysings, 1b. 6; but also used singly, ins sekja manns, the outlaws, Grag. i. 360; Gisli verdr sekr, Gisl. 39; verda sekr um vig, Nj. 88, Grett.



Gisl., Harð. S., and other Sagas passim.

2. guilty, wicked; hefna ekļum mönnum illar atferðir, MS. 677. 4; láta þann undan setja er sekr er, Nj. 136; eigi göra verkin ein saman manninn sekjan, 656 A. ii. 16; þar til er þeir fara af heiminum sekir, 625. 66; sekari né dauðlegri, Sks. 533; samt fyrir Guði sekr ert, Pass., N. T., Vídal. passim.

Bekt, f.; in the Grag., esp. Kb., the older form seko or sekh prevails; in Kb. ch. 60, sekt occurs nine times, seko or sech seventeen times:—a penalty, fine, mulct; varðar búanda þat þriggja marka sekt, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr handsalar manni ákveðna sekt sína, 119. II. as an Icel. law term, the condition is one of the three degrees of outlawry or lögsekt,-thus defined, þær eru lögsekðir þrjár á landi vóru, ef maðr er görr skógar-maðr óferjandi, eða fjörbaugs-maðr, en sú en briðja at auka svá fjörbaugs-sekð, at hann skyli eigi eiga fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; yet, as a rule, only the first two degrees appear in the Sagas; sekt is opp. to sætt, Fs. 73; lýsa til fullrar sektar, Nj.:-hence the outlawry itself. Grag., Nj.; hann (Grettir) var lengst i sekt, Grett. (fine); botti sumum sem hann hefði úti sekt sína ef hann hafði nokkut af hinu tuttugasta ári, 149. This clause about the twenty years is nowhere mentioned in the Grágás, and seems to be a mere popular fiction in the Grett. S., cp. also Gisl. 126 and Hardar S. ad fin. 2. guilt; játa þær sektina, Th. 78; syndir ok sektir, Stj. 55; sektir eða lögbrot, Sks. 665. sekð-auðigr, adj. 'guilt-ricb,' wicked, Landn. (in a verse). COMPDS: domr, m. a conviction, sentence of outlawry, opp. to sættardómr, Grág. sekoar-fé, n. the property of an outlaw, which was confiscated, one half to the community (fjórðungs-menn), the other half to the prosecutor, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 120, Sturl. i. 34, Njarð. 382, Eb. 36, 110 new Ed.; af hans s. urdu almenningar, Landn. 121: a price put seköar-görö, f. a sentence of sekt, on the head of the culprit, Grett. sekoar-handsal, n. a 'bansel' or first trial of sekt, Grág. i. 487. Grág. i. 118, 488. sekoar-lauss, adj. free, not convicted; eigi ann ek þess þóri at fara sektalausum (unconvicted) af þessum fundi, Lv. 45; sektalaust, with impunity, N. G. L. i. 349, K. A. 176, Jb. 22 B, Sks. sektar-mark, n. a brand or mark of guilt, Sks. 602 B, Gbl. 23. 116: plur. the marks by which to know the person of an outlaw, Band. sekta-mál, n. pl. cases about penalties, fines, N. G. L. i. 335. sektar-sakir, f. pl. a case liable to sekt, Grág. i. 462. umagi, a, m. the destitute child of an outlaw, Grag. i. 237. sekunda, u, f. [Lat.], a second, Rb.

sekventia, u, f. [Lat.], a sequence, part of a chant in the mass, Vm. 47, Jm. 14, Fms. viii. 141; sekventiu bók, -skrá, B. K. 83, Pm. 28.

SEL, n., gen. pl. selja, dat. seljum, [sel stands for an obsolete 'sali,' shelf and the word is akin to salr, q.v.; A.S. sele]:—a shed on a mountain pasture, but within the landmarks of each farm (not in the almenningar), where the milch-kine are kept in the summer months (it answers to Germ. senn-butte). An Icel. word; in Norway such huts are called setr (or sætr), q.v.; sel skal hverr göra sér í almenningi er vill ok sitja i sumar-setri ef hann vill, N. G. L. i. 251 (in Icel. this was not allowed, eigi skal sel göra í afrétt, Grág. ii. 302); tvú stöðla ok sel (sæll), D. N. i. 81; ek á sel skamt héðan, vertú þar í nótt, Fs. 59; þá snéru þeir til selja Gríss, Fms. ii. 247; Víga-kolr fór frá seli úðan, Nj. 55; fara i sel, fara til sels, Grug. ii. 277; færa i sel, to bring the kine to the sel (in June); færa, flytja úr seli, to bring them back, in the autumn; spurði konungr ef nokkur sel væri þar, er þeir mætti í búa, Ó. H. 187; sels-dyrr, -gluggr, -hurð, -veggr, -tópt, Rd. 310, Ld. 244, 278, 280, porst. S. hvita 43, cp. Ld. ch. 55, 62, 63, Vd. ch. 40, 41, porst. S. hvita 42, 43, Vápn. 24, Hallír. S. ch. 9, Grett. 139.

II. freq. in Icel. 42, 43, Vápn. 24, Hallfr. S. ch. 9, Grett. 139. local names, Sel, Seljar, Selja-land (whence Seljalands-muli), Sel-tungur, Sels-hagi, Sel-á, Selár-dalr (whence Sel-dælir, the men from S.), Sel-fors, Heidar-sel, Landn., Dipl., map of Icel.

> B. Compos: Sel-buar, m. pl. the inhabitants of S., a Norse county, sel-byggr, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 16. Fms. viii. 35. a, m. the stores in a dairy (sel), D. N. sel-flutningr, m., in the phrase, fara selflutning, e.g. when three or more persons cross a river severally in a small boat which can only carry two persons at a time, one always returning to fetch the next. sel-for, f. the keeping cattle in a sel, Grag. ii. 277, Eg. 765, Landn. 95, in both passages used as mod. selstada: a right to keep a sel in a pasture, kirkja á selför á Flateyjar-heiði fjórum kúm, á Balafelli, á Neðravöll, Heydal, Pm. 92, 71, Vm. 18, Dipl. sel-gresi, n., botan. ribwort, narrow-leafed plantain, plantago sel-görð, f. erection of a sel, Rd. 263:= þeir höfðu selgörð á sumrum í Selshaga, Dipl. i. 7; at Benedict ætti s. á Breiðsel-hestr, m. a borse used in the sel, Dipl. v. 5. stöðum, v. 10. land, n. land for sel (pasture), Pm. 49, Dipl. v. 7. sel-mánuðr, m. the month in which milch-cattle are removed to the sel (June), Edda 103. sel-setr, n. a mountain-shed, = sel; i selsetri einu, Fms. viii. 439; Kristbúit á selsetr í Seltungu, Vm. 169. sel-staða, u, f. the place where a farm has its sel.

> seli, a, m., and sili, q. v. [Dan. sele], barness; saðull eða seli, N. G. L. i. 363; hvert hross skal í reiðskjóta fara, er seli eða saðull hefir á komit, 125: in mod. usage sili is a strap in the harness.

sé-ligr, adj. sigbtly, = sjáligr.

SELJA, pres. sel, selr (sell, Grag. ii. 80); pret. seldi; part. seldr; [A.S. seljan; Engl. sell; Dan. sælge]:-to band over to another; s. e-m e-t, or absol.; Asta selr honum sveroit, I'ms. iv. 37; hann tók sverð búit ok seldi Birni ok fingrgull-Sverð þetta, sagði hann, gef ek ber, O. H. 53; hann seldi smala-manni höfuðit, Nj. 70; hann tók menit af hálsi sér ok seldi Finni, Ó. H. 136, 148: selja fram, to deliver up, Hkr. ii. 243; mun hann s. framm Hrapp, Nj. 133, 134; selja af höndum, Fms. iv. 278; s. e-t i hendr e-m, Eg. 180, 715; hann seldi buit i hendr porsteini, 704; s. vapn or hendi ser, Fs. 29; hann seldu pau til fostrs i Sudreyjar, Fms. i. 250; s. e-m sonu sina til fostrs, 5; seldu honum margir sonu sina til læringar, 1b. 14; meirr en efni sé til seld, more than is due, Bs. i. 137, Fs. 84. 2. to yield milk, of a cow; hún (the cow) selr ekki, vill ekki selja, in which case the Scottish milkmaids use a tulchan or stuffed calfskin. 3. a law term, selja sök, to make over a suit into the hands of a delegate to plead it in court; svá skal sök selja, at þeir skolu takask í hendr, sá er sök tekr ok hinn er sell (hand-sal), Grág. ii. 80; aðra skóggangs sök sel ek þér á hendr Starkaði . . . mun ek s. þér í hendr legorðs-sökina, Nj. 98, 99; s. víg-sök, Grág. ii. 80; s. mál í hendr e-m, Eg. 732; s. e-m sjálfdæmi (q. v.), Nj. 92; s. e-m grið, Edda 57; hann kvaðsk hvárki vildu s. grið nó taka, neither give nor receive pardon, Nj. 92: phrases, s. e-m laun, to give a reward, pay; hefir hann áðr selt mér laun í heilræðum, 179, 214; s. fé at láni, to put out money on credit, lend money, Isl. ii. 223; s. á leigu, to put out on interest, Grug. i. 390; lja eda selja u leigu, 437; selja u frest, to sell on credit, Vápn. 7: selja upp, to throw up, vomit, (upp-sala.) to sell, part with (derived from the preceding sense), Fms. x. 5, 227; hann seldi land sitt, Ld. 134; ef þú selr land þetta þeim Bolla, 212; ek em kominn at sala at þér hey ok mat, ... Hvártki vil ek þér selja -Viltú gesa mér þá? Nj. 73; ef hón kaupir meira, ok á sa eigi heimting til pess er hann seldi henni, Grág. i. 334; s. við litlu verði, to sell for a small sum, Eg. 100; ekki sel ek hann nema við miklu verði, Fms. x. 227; cp. vio hleifi seldu, they sold me for a loaf (?), Hm.: selja mansali, to sell into bondage, Fms. x. 224; s. sik sem dýrast, to sell one's life as dear as possible, xi. 376; botti beim konungr út seldr, a done man, Odd. 12; peir Erlendr voru fram seldir (lost men), ef ..., Fms. vii. 318; fram seldir ok til dauda dæmdir, 65. III. reflex. to give oneself up; seljask arssali, to give oneself up as arssals-maor (q.v.), Grág, i. 204, Vápn. 13; gjarna vilda ek at hann seldisk með minnum vandræðum en á horfðisk, Ld. 254; aldri mun þat vel út seljask, it will never go well, Karl. 152; við marga hafit ér heit góð, en misjafnt þykkir út seljask, Nj. 122: to bire oneself out, ef hann selsk dýrra á leigu, Grág. 2. recipr. to exchange; peir görðu frið ok seldusk gislar, Hkr. neilir grið selzk, ii. 166. 3. pass. to be sold, Fms. i. 79, i. 149. i. 7; hasit heilir grið selzk, ii. 166. 4. part. soljandi, a seller, vendor; seljandi saka, Grág. i. 370, 480; selendr ok kaupendr, Greg. 39. selja, u, f. [A. S. seal; Engl. sallow; Swed. sälg; Dan. sælje; North. E.

and Scot. saugb]:—a sallow, a willow, salix capraea, Edda (Gl.), Pr. 473, Lex. Poët.; kitkjan á alla smá-reka, ræt allar ok seljur, Pm. 60. seljutré, n. a willow-tree, Åm. 111. II. [selja the verb], a female dealer, whence freq. in poët. circumlocutions of a woman, Edda 68, Lex. Poët. III. the name of an island in Norway; whence Seljumenn, the saints of Selja; Seljumanna-messa, -vaka, see messa, Bs., N. G. La; for the story see Fms. i.

seljari, 2, m. a seller, dealer, Mar., Hom. 23.

selningr, see sendlingr.

SELR, m., pl. selar, but mod. selir, [O. H. G. selab; A. S. seol; Engl. seal; Dan. sæl-bund]:—a seal, Lat. pboca, Fs. 143; egg ok sela (acc. pl.), Sturl. ii. 77; fiska, fogla eðr sela, Grág. ii. 337; sela ok fiska, 358; sela alla, 359; syndr sem selr, Nj. 29, cp. Engl. 'to swim like a duck; the phrase, mór er ekki um sel, 'seal likes me not,' i. e. I do not like it. For a description of various kinds of seals see Sks. 40-44 new Ed. (opnuselr, örkn-selr, látr-selr).

2. in local names, Sel-strönd, Sel-wágr, etc.:—as a nickname, Selr, Ó. H.; sels-bani and sels-hefnir, id.; sela-gnúpr, Gísl. 9.

B. Compos: sels-batr, m. a seal-boat, boat for seal-catching, Gisl. 135, Vm. 98. sel-belgr, m. a seal-skin (not cut up), Eb. 96, Landn. 76, Fms. i. 10. sel-biti, a, m. a flip with the finger; gefa e-m selsela-drap, n. seal-killing, Vm. 137. sels-eista, n. a seal's sel-feitr, adj. fat as a seal, Fbr. 19, Vigl. testicle, a nickname, Fbr. 36. sel-fiskr, m. a small kind of wbale, Sks. 179. sel-fita, u, f. seal's sel-har, n. seal's bair, Eb. sels-hreifi, a, m. a seal's fat, Ant. 275. sela-húðir, f. pl. seal-skins, Sks. 184, Bárð. 165. hofuð, n. a seal's bead, Eb. 276: Dumnial selshöfuð, a nickname, in a Runic inscription in Ireland, see under mal. sel-kolla, u, f. the name of an ogre with a seal's head, Bs. i. 604 sqq. sela-kyn, n. a kind of seal, Sks. 178. sels-lagnir, f. pl. places where nets are laid for catching seals. sel-latr, m. pl. places where seals litter. sel-nasi, a, m. 'seal-nose,' a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184. sel-net (sela-net), n. a seal-net, Grág. ii. 358, Vm. 108, Jb. 317. sela-nætr, f. pl. = selnet, sel-skinn, sela-skinn, n. a seal's skin, Vm. 60; sel-Bs. i. 388. skinns-brækr, -stakkr, -kufl, Fbr. 139, Sturl. i. 30. sel-skutill, m. a

sel-spik, n. seal-fat. seal-barpoon, Fbr. 144, Sturl. iii. 68. sveif, f. = selshreifi, N. G. L. i. 339, 363. sel-tiund, f. a titbe of seals, levied as a tax on seal-catchers, D. N. sel-tjara, u, f. tar from sealsel-vara, u, f. ' seal-ware,' fur, Rétt. 47. selfat, þorf. Karl. 438. veiðr (sela-veiðr), f. seal-catching, Ld. 90, Eg. 135, Am. 12. sel-ver, n. a place where seals are caught, Bjarn. 22, Eg. 42, Fms. iv. 330. sel-skapr, m. [from Germ. ge-sellschaft; Dan. sel-skab], company,

N. T., Pass., Vidal. (mod.)

Selund, f. the ancient name of Zealand, Edda (begin.), Fas. i. (Sögu-

brot), and so called in old poems.

SEM, a conjunction, and a relative particle, probably from the same root as sam, sama-, denoting as, the same, the like; if so, the conjunction would be the original, and the relative particle the derived use; in old writers 'sem' is in general use as a conjunction, while the pronominal 'sem' is rare, for 'er' or 'es' is the old relative particle: but in mod. usage the conjunction has been almost displaced by 'cins-og,' whereas 'sem' as a relative particle has got the better of 'er.'

A. As a conj. as, Lat. ut; rauðr sem blóð, fölr sem grass, blár sem Hel, Nj. 177, Isl. ii. 220; hvitt sem drift, O. H. 170; audigr sem Njördr, Fs. 80; syndr sem selr, Nj. 29; ragr sem geit, vitr sem Njáll, hár sem tröll, mjór sem þvengr, etc. 2. with another particle or an adjective; svá sem = Goth. swê-swê, so as, like as, Germ. so wie; svá sem salt, Pr. 472; svá sem börn födur, Edda 13; svá sem fyrr var ritio, O. H. 171; svá sem hér er ritao, id.; mæla svá sem einum munni, 623. 33, and passim in old and mod. usage: temp. about that time, svá sem hann fór at veiða,...svá sem þeir lifðu,...svá sem í þann tíma, Stj. 46, 50:-slíkr sem, such as; slíkum manni sem Ljótr er, Eg.; slíka sæmd sem hón hefir heitið, Nj. 5; með slíkri grein sem hér segir, K. Á. 3. referring to a verb or to the preceding sentence (ellipt. = svá sem); svæla e-n inni sem melrakka í greni, Nj.; hann fór sem úsekr maðr, id.; staup mikit sem manns höfuð (= svá sem), Fms. vi. 183; þeir veittu þér allan heiðr sem sínum formanni, Karl. 221; skal hverr vera sem sjálfr ryðr sér til rúms (such as, just as), Fms. viii. 93; vit skulum ginna þá alla sem þursa, Nj. 263; henni var trúað sem góðri konu, Sks. 457; hann kom, sem hann hafði heitið, as be bad promised, Fms. i. 72; sem enn mun getið verða, as it will be told, vii. 230; dugði hverr sem mátti, every one did as be could, bis best, viii. 139; lagdi hverr fram sitt skip sem drengr var til, vi. 315; sem fyrr var sagt, Stj. 48; Hárekr görði sem hann hafði sagt, O. H. 170. 4. with a compar.; því úgörr sem hann er forvitnari, the less, the more, Greg. 29. with a superl.; sem hvatast = Gr. ώs τάχιστα, Lat. quam celerrime, Fms. viii. 145; sem skjótast, Nj. 4; sem tíðast, Eg. 206; sem næst, 127; beita sem þverast, 161; sem bezt, Sks. 623; sem verst, sem mest, Karl. 222; sem skemst, 225; sem minnst, Nj. 263: ellipt., sem left out, Sks. 171, 6. with subj. as if; svá sem hann mælti annat mál, O. H. 171; sem þín móðir sé, Skv. 1. 41, (hence the mod. sem-sé, to wit, viz., proncd. sum-sé); lát sem þú þykkisk þar allt eiga, Fms. xi. 112; þeir vóru allir með vápnum sem til bardaga væri búnir, iv. 220; þá er þeim þótti sem minnstir væri fyrir sér, Eg. 123; svá skulu vér ok vara oss, sem vér munim eiga við borða-mun at deila, Fms. viii. 288; svá lízk mér sem nú munim vér hafa..., Nj. 5. 7. as also, as well as; hann tekr svá kirkju-tíund sem sína tíund, B. K. 49; oss synisk hón svá hjálpsamlig sem nytsamlig, as wholesome as useful, Dipl. i. 3: svá...sem, so...as, i.e. both alike; brag sem leika, Bjarn. (in a verse); reyr, stör, sem rósir vænar, Hallgr. II. temp. as, when; sem hringdi til aptansöngs vildi konungr ganga, Fms. vii. 148; nú sem Lucifer hugleiddi, Stj. 7; enn sem Pharao sá þetta undr, 267; nú sem hvárirtveggju ..., Karl. 148; ok sem keisarinn er viss orðinn, 222; ok sem þar er komit þjónustu, 223; freq. in mod. usage,—og sem hann var enn nú að tala, Matth. xvi. 47; enn sem hann gékk út um dyrnar, 71; enn sem þeir höfðu krosssest hann, xxvii. 35; sem Moises með sínum staf, Pass. 40. 7; nær sem, 38. 12, passim.

B. As a relative particle, used just like the particle er (es), see p. 131. After a demonstrative pronoun; konungi þeim, sem svá er góðr ok réttlátr, Fms. vii. 263; eptir þetta, sem nú var getið, i. 16; at því skaplyndi, sem vér höfum, Nj. 61; þá menn, sem, K. A. 10; þau vötn, sem, Stj. 91; þau læti, sem, Fms. i. 217; hinna fyrri biskupa, sem (to whom) landsháttr var hér kunnari, H. E. ii. 79; ór þeim fjórðungi, sem féit er áðr mest saman, from that quarter, whence . . . , Grág. i. 195; i bess konungs veldi, sem så var, in whose kingdom he was, 190: answering to er (II. 2), við slíkt ofrefli, sem þeir áttu at etja (viz. við), Fms. iii. 9; or beim ættum, sem ber bottu ernirnir fljuga (viz. or), Isl. ii. 196: adding a demonstr. pron. (cp. er A. III), ef prestr fallerast með þeirri konu, sem hann hefir skirt barn hennar (whose bairn), H. E. i. 190. after adverbs; par sem = 'there as' = where; pangat sem, 'thither as' = wbitber; þaðan sem, 'tbence as' = wbence; hann drap þar (tbere) fótum, sem (wbere) vatni því var niðr slegit, Hom. 110; muntú þar þykkja sóma-maðr, sem þú kemr, Ld. 158; skal þar kalla kirkju, sem hann vill, K. p. K. 42; felask þar sem (wbere) okkr þykkir vænligast, Nj. 263: hvar sem hann kom, wberesoever be came, Fms. vi. 356; þat sem fékksk af reiðskjótum, Ó. H. 170; hvaðan? Þaðan sem þú mátt | sendask e-t á, hann kvað þá hafa senzk menn ú, Fms. v. 315; áðr hviðu

sols- Tvel éta, Nj. 75. 2. þú görir þik góðan, þar sem þú hefir verit þjófr ok morðingi, ibou wbo bast been, Ni. 74: dropping 'par,' eru allir þrændr sem hann er, all the Thronds are where he is, i.e. they all back hm. Fms. i. 53.

semill, m. a composer, peace-maker, poët., Fas. i. (in a verse). semingr, m. slowness, languor; göra e-t með semingi; cp. also sems,

n. and semsa, ad, to eat slowly.

SEMJA, pres. sem, semr; pret. samði and samdi; subj. semði; part. samior, samdr, saminn; [from sam-, saman, but chiefly used in a peculiar and derived sense]:—prop. to 'put together,' to shape, compose, arrange, settle, and the like; samblandit ok úsamit efni, Stj. 7; ætlar þú her eptir at semja kirkju-vioinn, thinkest thou after that fashion to shafe it, Ld. 316; ok semja þar til eitt klæði, they shaped a cloth for that use, Mar.; síðan samði (shaped) Guð fagra konu ór rifinu, Ver. 3; s. hljoofæri, to tune instruments, Fas. iii. 221; alla hefi ek sam-hljodendr samða (arranged) í þat mark, Skálda 168; samði hann saman (fused into one) hin fornu lög ok in nýju, Ver. 52: mod. semja kvæði, vers. bok, to compose a poem, verse, book; semja mærð, Lex. Poet.: semia heit, to make a vow, Magn. 532; semr hann dóma, ok sakar leggt. Vsp.; s. sætt, to make peace; fyrr en sættin væri samid. Fms. xi. 361: konungar sömðu sætt sína með því móti, at ..., vi. 27; Sveinn konungr hafði samið sætt við hann, ii. 294; s. ráð sín, vi. 21; engir hlutr skyldi þeir til verða, at eigi semði (settled) þeir sjálfir, Nj. 72; hann kvað þá mart talat hafa, en þat samit, at ..., but this they had settled. that ..., Ld. 44; at þeir hetði samið með hvat ríki Norðmenn skvidi hafa, Fms. x. 5; samði hann sik lítt við kennimannskap, the priesthood suited bim ill, Fms. viii. 9; hann bottisk trautt mega s. hann bar heima, sem hann vildi, be could bardly settle (manage) bim as be liked, Isl ii. 2. to restore, reform, mend, put right; hann samdi fagtliga þeirra líf, Bs. i. 96; at þeir semði sína frændsemi eptir því sem vera ætti, that they should restore their relationship to a proper footing, Ld. 66: konungr bætti trú þeirra ok samði siðu, the king mended, reformed their faith and manners, Fms. ii. 128; samdi hann Kristnina, Fb. ii. 250; hefir þú nú heldr samið þik ór því sem var, thou hast improved thyself. 211; s. sik eptir siovenju útlendra manna, Fb. ii. 36; setja ok semia dramb e-s, compose and put down, Fas. i. 38. 3. semia vid en, to treat with one; Hrutr kvaðsk at vísu vilja s. við Höskuld, Ld. 66; biskuparnir sömdu til (came to an arrangement) med öðrum lærðum mönnum hver boð þeir skyldi bjóða sínum undir-mönnum, Bs. i. 163: semja um e-t, to make a settlement, as also to enter into negociation, H. E. i. 396. 4. impers., e-m semr e-t, one agrees on: beim samdi eigi, they could not agree, D. N. ii. 99; hann skyldi fara i gridum hvert sem beim semdi edr eigi, either they came to terms or not. Fms. x. 34; samdi eigi med beim, they came not to terms, 96; allit játtuðusk undir slíkar skattgjafir sem þeim semði, 24; samdi þeim, at þar væri söngr sem at fornu hefir verit, Dipl. i. 5. to be settled, agreed on; þat mál samðisk á þá leið, at . . ., Fms. vii. 140; fóru þá menn milli konunganna, ok samðisk þat með einkamálum, at . . ., i. 23; samdisk þetta með þeim, 35; tala þeir jarl hér um langa hríð, þar til er þetta semsk með þeim, 85; samðisk þá mikit med beim fedgum, Isl. ii. 210. 2. impers. it is agreed; slikar skattgjafir sem þeim semdisk, Fms. x. 24; selja man ek enn yngra sveininn sem okkr semsk, 227; ef honum semsk um þat ráð við þá sem raða eigu, K. Á. 104; sjá, hversu semsk með oss konungi, Eg. 18; samðisk hón meir skoti skildi ok sverði, enn við sauma ok borða, sbe took more to shield and sword than to seam and hem, Fas. i. 430: part., semjandi ok sækjandi, Sturl. iii. 136.

sems = sem es, Am.

sem-sé, to wit, viz.; see sem A. &

sem-sveinar, m. pl., of the Finnish messengers, prob. from Finn. Saomi, Fs. 22, for this seems to have been the real reading in the lost Cod. Vatnshyrna; Bartholin De Causis Contemptae Mortis, p. 467, gives the same reading; other copies read sendisveinn.

BEN, n. a sentence; hér er seni skipt, Skálda 183; fullkomit sen. 180; makrologia er langt sen, 187, 197; eitt var sen í allra þeirra söng, ibe

same burden, meaning, Stj. 466.

SENDA, pret. sendi; imperat. send, sendu, sent þú, Fms. x. 263; sentu, Gkv. 3. 6; [Ulf. sandjan = πέμπειν; A.S. sendan; Engl. send; Germ. senden]:-to send, despatch, Akv. 1; ek vil senda bik til Vikiinnar, Nj. 5; ef maor sendir konu til þings, Grag. i. 334; senda e-n for-sending, to send one on a forlorn bope (like Uriah), Fms. x. 263, F25. iii. 207; maðr var sendr Gizuri hvíta, Nj. 85; þær sendu sína sveina. Stj. 206; sent þú hann til mín, Fms. x. 263; hann sendi griðkonur sínar at raka ljána, Fb. i. 522; nú skal s. mann þórhalli syni minum. Nj. 244; s. e-m sending, 205; nema hann sendi (unless be dismiss) þá konu 2. senda eptir e-m, to send for a person. er hann hafði, Fms. x. 388. Ld. 320, Fms. x. 259: so also s. at e-m (but rare); senntú at Saxa, send 3. to send, throw; senda spiot, to cast a spear; for Šaxi, Gkv. l. c. senda skeytin aptr, Fms. v. 170; sendir knyti-skautann á nasir Hávarði, Háv. 45, Stj. 402. II. recipr. to interchange, send to one another:

peir senzk ord i milli, Sturl. iii. 111; peir sendusk gjöfum i millum, Tibey bad one daughter, and the like. Fms. xi. 313. 2. pass. to be sent, rare and unclass., Fms. v. 216. sendi-, in compos: sendi-bit, f. the 'biting message,' the name of a poem, Hkr. i. 117. sendi-boo, n. a message, Fms. xi. 351, Stj. 205. sendi-boði, a, m. a messenger, Fms. i. 219, Stj. 183. sendi-bréf, n. sendi-fero, sendi-for, f. a message, errand, Nj. 74; a letter, (mod.) fara s., Eg. 119, 540, O. H. 52; í sendiförum, Fms. i. 15; þeir höfðu sendiferdir konungs allar, Eg. 73; koma í s. e-s, Hkr. i. 192. sendi-fé, n. presents sent, Fms. vi. 11. sendi-maor, m. a messenger, Nj. 53, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 2, Edda 19, Rb. 368, Bs. ii. 41, passim. sendi-pistill.

22, v. l., see semsveinn. sendi-ligr, adj. fit to send, Fb. iii. 445, Eg. 515, Hkr. ii. 206, Stj. 442. sendill, m. the name of a shepherd's dog, Snot.

sendi-sveinn, m. a messenger, errand-boy, Völs. R. 194, Fs.

sendi-skip, n. a despatch-boat, Fms.

sonding, f. a message; hann hafði þakksamliga tekit sendingu konungs, Eg. 198, passim; ord-sending, q. v.; fleygir hann spjóti til Sigvalda, ... hlaut sendingina sá er stýrði, Fms. xi. 141; ek skal senda þér sending, Nj. 205. 2. a ghost raised and sent by a wizard to an enemy is called sending, see Isl. pjóds. 3. a dish of meat; eptir þat bjuggusk menn til borða, því næst kómu inn sendingar, í fyrstu heitt kjöt, Fins. vii. 159; þá fóru sendingar inn ok var opin hurð, 314, Eg. 551; færðu sending þessa Halla, jafnan sé ek yðr á kveldum ekki drepa hendi við góðum sendingum, Fms. vi. 364; tak nú ok snæð þessa litlu sending, Stj. 443; þá er hann sat at einni ágætri veizlu...ok er sendingar kómu inn, mælti einn dróttseti, Bs. i. 37. 4. presents sent; gjafir ok sendingar, Anecd. 10; med fögrum sendingum, Fms. ix. 338; hann fór margar sendi-farir með ágætum sendingum, 451; senda konungi vingjafir, hauka, hesta, tjöld, segl, eða aðra þá hluti er sendingar eru (fit as presents), O. H. 127; ba hluti er þeir væntu at honum mundi sending í þykkja, Fms. iv. l. c.

sendinn, adj. [sandr], sandy, Róm. 268, 273, D. N., freq. sendlingr, m. (proned. selningr), [sandr], a bird, the sanderling, Edda (Gl.)

sengja, u, f. [sangr], 'singedness,' singed taste.

m. an epistle, letter, Bs. i. 766.

SENN, adv., an older soor, Haustl., [Ulf. suns = εὐθέωs; A. S. sona; Engl. soon; Germ. schon]: - soon, at once, = Lat. jam; enn er biskup heyrði þessar greinir, tók hann senn ór at þat væri yfir-drepskapr Ásgríms, be saw at once, that ..., Bs. i. 727; seor gékk Svölnis ekkja sundr, then went the earth asunder, Haustl.; sá maðr stóð í dyrum ok var senn horfinn, Bs. i. 199.

2. in mod. usage, presently, after a while (but not directly), e. g. eg get ekki nú komið, en skal senn koma. with a numeral or numeral adjective, at the same time; fimm saudi senn, Grág. ii. 359; fjóra hluti senn, i. 37; allir senn, all at once, Nj. 97; þá tóku allir senn at mæla, Niðr. 110; báðir senn, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 189; nú koma leigu-liðar eigi allir í senn, Gpl. 354, Stj. 413; riðum í flokkum ok alldri meirr en einn i senn, one by one, Isl. ii. 378; hann skaut báðum senn, Fms. viii. 352; ok æ tvá senn, Karl. 277; var þá mjök allt senn, at ... ok, Mar.; einn jarl senn, one at a time, Fms. vi. 289; ok er porparalegt at væta allan senn dúkinn, 322; ef þeir mætti öllu senn liði Erlings, O. H. 182.

SENNA, t, to chatter; sennu vit or södlum, Hdl. 8; þat erumk sennt, it is told us, Bragi. 2. to bandy words; er þat makligast at þú sennir við heima-menn þína, Nj. 52; senna við bræðr ok systr, Hom. 34; sennti Loki þar við öll goð, Edda 68; s. við sér verra mann, Hm. 126; einn jötunn, ... þrágirni vanr við þór sennti, Hým. 28.

senna, u, f. bigb words, gibing; deilur ok sennur, sliðrfeng s., Gh. I, MS. 544. 39; ógóðgjarnra manna sennur, 677. 6; sennur ok öl, Sdm. 30; Loka-senna, the gibing of Loki, the name of a poem, Sæm. 113 (Bugge); Flærðar-senna, the name of a poem by Hallgrim Pétrsson; the name was prob. borrowed from the Eddic poem.

senni-liga, adv. verily, forsooth, Magn. 488, Str. 29, 126, Stj. 49, Grett. 154 A, Mar.: mod. usage distinguishes between senniliga = pro-bably, and sannliga = verily.

senni-ligr, adj. likely, probable, (mod.) sopi, a, m. a lap of flesh banging down.

sepill, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 285, ix. 419; prob. from the preceding word.

seppi, a, m. a dog, a pet term; einn á hón seppa sér, Snót.

SER, reflex. pron. dat. = Lat. sibi (see sik, sin), to bimself (berself, itself, themselves), used when referring to the subject in a sentence, whether sing, or plur.; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, Eg. 532; hann segir sér mikit þykkja, 539; hón lét söðla sér hest, 603; hann bað Gizur sitja hjá sér, Nj. 226; sögðu þat allir, at hann brygði sér hvárki við sár né bana, 116, where it refers to the second subject 'hann.' special usages; vera mikill (litill) fyrir ser, to be great (little) of oneself, a strong (weak) man; þeir fengu sér róðrar-skip, Eg. 109; drápu peir sér upp eld, Fms. iv. 338; leika sér, to play, Nj. 2; gamna sér, 2. giving emphasis; bad hon ser til Guds, she 'prayed ber' to God, Sks. 465 B; hón veinaði sér, she 'wailed her' bitterly, Hom. 150; eiga ser e-t, to own, hirzlu atti halrinn ser, Skida R.: þau attu ser eina dóttur, L qui bene latnit.

III. for oneself, separately, singly, as Lat. se-; for Eyjolfr einn ser, Glum. 329; einn er hann ser um sefa, Hm.; þeir vóru sér um móður, D. N. i. 149; settisk Joseph sér einsliga, Stj. 217; þeir Þorljótr ok Sigurðr voru sér einir ok heimasveitin, Tb. and S. on the one band and the bouse-folk on the other, Sturl. ii. 53; eitt er þat sér, that is a thing by itself, Gisl. 15; skyldi drekka saman karlmaðr ok kona svá sem til ynnisk, en þeir sér er fleiri væri, Eg. 247; ok vera þeir sér, er næstir búa, N. G. L. i. 98; at hverri gleði hlotnaðisk svá til, at þau urðu sér, Víglundr ok Ketilríðr, Vígl. 19. in a distributive sense with the pron. hverr, one by one; ef ser ferr hverr várr, Glum. 329; skulu ver undan hlaupa, sér hverr várr, Fær. 161; optliga allir saman, en stundum sér hvárir, Fms. i. 52; stundum báðir samt, stundum sér hvárr þeirra, Hkr. i. 30; þat lið er honum fylgði flýr, sér hvat, Fms. x. 268; þótt ek greina nú eigi svá, sér hvat, sem hann görði, each separately, Bs. i. 64; var borgin öll brotin, ok borinn sér hverr steinn, each stone of it scattered, Fms. ix. 48; greindusk ser hver skipin, vii. 289; hvártz þær (nætr) eru allar saman eða sér hver, wbetber they be three continuous or separate nights, Grag. i. 143; set i lagi, for itself, separate, B. K. 83; sér í stað, id., Stj. 288: the exclamation, sér er hvað! sér er hver ósköpin, wbat a wonder, wonderful! expressing

serda, sard, an obsolete defective strong verb, part. sordinn, also strodinn nata (formed as if from metathesis), Grag. ii. 147; the word remains in the vulgar streda, used of dogs and beasts: [mid. H. G. serte]:-stuprare, with the notion of Sodomitic practices; ef maor kallar mann soroinn, id.; viltú serða hann, Fas. ii. 337; sarð hann yðr þá eigi Agðinn, Fms. vi. 360; in Nj. 15 it is not used in a proper sense: pass., Fb. iii. 427.

ser-deilis, adv. [Dan. særdeles], particularly, especially; bekkta ek på ok s. Viglund, Vigl. 29; s. tiltekit, Dipl. v. 26; gefa s., to give expressly, Vm. 47; kirkja á sjau hundruð í metfé ok tvau hundruð s., 3; ein s. djákna-klæði, 2.

sér-gæðingr, adj. a strange, selfish person. sérgæðings-skapr.

sér-hlífinn, adj. self-sparing, of a bad worker. ser-hverr, adj. each, every one; see hverr (B. IV. 2).

Serkir, m. pl. [said to be derived from Arabic sbarkeyn = Easterlings], the Saracens, the people of Sork-land; used of northern Africa, southern

Spain, Fms. vi, vii, ix, Orkn., also in translations of ancient Lat. writers, of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Stj., Al. passim: Serkja-konungr, Serkjariki, the king, kingdom of the S., Al., Stj. Serk-neskr, adj. to render the Lat. Punicus, Róm. 324.

SERKR, m., pl. serkir, [Old Engl. and Scot. sark; Dan. særk], a sark, sbirt; þú skalt fara í serk minn, Fms. iii. 190; s. af sauðar-ullu, 180; serkr eða skyrta, Edda; tók ek hamar ór serk mér, Fms. x. 329; síðar slæðr, serk bláfán, Rm. 26; blóðgan hugðak mæki borinn ór serk þínum, Am. 23; serki valrauða, Akv. 4; hón tekr ór serk sér steina-sörvi mikit, Ísl. ii. 343; hann var svá litill at hafa mátti í serk sér, Edda; Gísli vermir höndina í serk sér, Gísl. 29; hafa dreng í serk sér, to bave a man inside one's sark, to be a bold true-bearted man, Fins. ix. 381: messu-s., a priest's cope, Vm. 156: poët. of a shirt of mail, hring-s., jarn-s., Lex. Poët. a 'timber,' a certain number, of skins; fjóra tigi serkja grárra skinna, Fms. xi. 325.

ser-lagi, adv. apart; ok epla garð þar sérlagi, B. K. 35. sér-lestis, adv. = sérdeilis, D. N.

ser-liga, adv. apart; hatoi hon s. herbergi innan-borgar, Fas. iii. 2. particularly; s. til reiknuðum, Dipl. v. 15; at því s. til lögðu, 16; bjóðum vér yðr öllum saman ok s. hverjum, H.E. i. 434; Einarr kvað þorstein eigi dauðan hafa verit s., not exactly dead, þorst. S. hv. 39; kirkjan á tíu hundruð í metfé ok s. (besides) eitt hundrað vöru-virt, Vm. 126; ítem á kirkjan s. . . . , 23.

ser-ligr, adj. particular; var honum görr bakstr nokkurr s., Bs. i. 786; sérligt vald, H.E. i. 521; ekkr bar neitt sérligt til tíðenda, Þórð. 76 (but left out in new Ed. 46, l. c.)

sér-lundaőr (-lyndr), adj. queer-tempered.

sér-lægis, adv. = sérdeilis, D. N. iv. 457.

sermon, m. [Lat.], a sermon, Isl. i. 385; sermons-bók, -skrá, Pm.

100, 131; svo eptir sermon þann, Pass. 7. 7. sér-skapr, m. selfishness, Ld. 288, v. l.

sér-stakr, adj. isolated, particular, apart.

sér-vitr, adj. odd, sophistical, wrong-headed.

sér-vitringr, m. a sopbist.

sér-vieks, u, f. wrong-beadedness, sopbistry.

SESS, m. [sitja], a seat; rúda sessa kostum, Gm. 14; sessa ok stadi velit mér sumbli at, Ls. 7; snjallr ertú í sessi, 15; í sessi ok sæingu, Gkv. 1. 20; hvat viltú, sveinn, í sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); eiga drykk ok sess við, 95, Fs. 43; hann var hár í sessi, be was bigb in the seat, Fms. x. 151, Ld. 274, v. l. (cp. Iliad iii. 211, of Odysseus); hvar vísar þú mer til sess? Nj. 129; er hann mundi setja yfir sess hans, 656 C. 25; své var skipat sessum, Fms. x. 16; var sú sess veglegastr, Fagrsk. 149; vera kominn í vandan sess, in a difficult situation, Bs. i. 141: the saying, opt er lagt sess hægt, a low seat is an easy seat, = Lat. bene vixit COMPDS: sess-megir, m. pl. 'bench-mates,' Hm.

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153. sess-meior, m. the seat-beam, Akv. 14. the name of the palace of Freyja = the 'large-seated,' Edda.

sessa, u, f. a seat in a ship (=rum), the size of the ship was counted by the 'seats;' þat skip er með sessum má telja, N. G. L. i. 30; ok göra eigi skemra en sessum má telja, 99; tvítug-s., a twenty-oared sbip, id.; prettán-s., fimtán-s., sextán-s. (q.v.), id. II. a cusbion in a church, prettán-s., fimtán-s., sextán-s. (q.v.), id. Am. 77, Dipl. iii. 4: in mod. usage, of a pad or cushion on a saddle. sessu-nautr, m. a bench-mate, Fms. ii. 147, vi. 241, O. H. 52.

8088i, a, m. a bench-mate, Edda 94 (in a verse), 108; sessar eða samsætis-menn, Sks. 366; tali hverr lågt við sinn sessa, 367; sessar manns beri vitni med honum, N. G. L. i. 68:—of oar-mates, bogi skal liggja vid þóptu hverja, þann skulu sessar tveir fá ok streng á, Gbl. 100.

SET, n., lit. the seat; in ancient dwellings it appears to have meant the aisle or wing that ran along the hall on both sides, divided from the nave or middle hall by posts and a partition (set-stokkar and brikr); the 'set' was the daily sitting-room, and here were the beds; innar gengr hann eptir höllinni, breið vóru set báðum megin . . . fyrir stokkana, Konr.; þá snúa þau rekkjum sínum ok horfa þá um endilangt setið, Gísl. 106 (endilangt húsit, 22, l. c.); en um kveldit er menn fóru í rekkjur, þá bygðu sitt set hvárir, Sturl. i. 173; beir Ingimundr hjuggu upp í setið þá er þeir kómu í skálann (during the night when all were in bed), ii. 73; höggvit er til okkar ofan ór setinu, iii. 174; síðan bjuggusk þeir til rekkna ok lögðusk niðr í seti þar við eldinn, O. H. 153; var búit um þá í setinu ok lögðusk þar til svefns, id.; ef hundr er bundinn í seti, þá skal hann eigi ná á stokk (i. e. setstokk) fram, at bíta menn er ganga á gólfi, Grág. ii. 119; Grettir ser nú hvar stoðu ullar-kambar í setinu, Grett. 24 new Ed.: the phrases 'innar af seti' and 'útar af seti' are not quite clear, perh. the former means towards the nave or central ball, the latter towards the aisle or outer chambers; thus, innar frá seti, Sturl. ii. 67; ek hefi búit, góða sæng útan af seti, Dropl. 28; hann hvíldi í lokrekkju innar af seti, Isl. ii. 262; hinu idra setinu, Fb. ii. 297; dyrr voru fram or skotinu at setum innan-verðum, gékk Egill fram í setið, ok lagði hann niðr í setið, seta-skáli, a, m. a sitting-room, Eb. 274.

seta, u, f. a sitting; nú varo setan long, Fms. vii. 126: a remaining, staying, þótti þeim seta hans þar úvarlig svá nærri Ljótólfi, Sd. 182; þótti þeim seta sín ill ok úfrelsi, Ó. H. 141; hvat merkir seta sjá, what means this sitting still ? Fb. ii. 122; natt-setur, a sitting up at night, Fms. vii. 126. 2. a seat; hann var har í setunni (= har í sessi), Fms. viii. 447; i innstu setu, ... i yztu setu, Fb. i. 416:-as a law term, bioo2 buum i setu, to call on the neighbours to take their seats, Nj. 87; vóru dómendr komnir í setur sínar, Grág. i. 68; þeir menn er þar eigu setur, 5: a sitting, of a judge, seta hans er dæming um folksins verðleik, 3. a body of men assembled for defence as a garrison; Skálda 211. seta eru sextân, sixteen make a seta, Edda 108; nú hefir Barði skipat liði sínu í setu, Ísl. ii. 355; eptir þat höfðu hvárir-tveggju setu, after that both kept men assembled, as in open hostility, Landn. 104, Gullp. 61; senda þeir mann til Egilstaða, at seta mikil væri at Hofi, Vápn. 24; þá kom Brandr biskup vestan ok fysti þá at hafa eigi setur, Sturl. i. 170; höfðu þeir setu fjölmenna, Grett. 120, Eb. 22, 108. COMPDS: setuefni, n. opportunity for resting; eigi er mi s., Boll. 358, Fms. viii. 40, Karl. 181. setu-garor, m. a country-seat, manor, Safn i. 270. setu-grio, n. pl. an abode; Glumr baud honum med ser s., Glum. 359: rest, sagt hefir þú oss þá sögu er oss mun eigi s. bjóða, Nj. 203. setu-hús, n. a sitting-room, N. G. L. ii. 139 (Jb. 181). setu-menn. m. pl. the people of the bouse, K. p. K. 136; skemma er porkell var vanr at sofa i ok s. hans, Fbr. 136: in sing., her vilda ek vera i vetr, en görask eigi setumaðr með öllu, not as a settled inmate, Fas. ii. 346. pallr, m. a sitting-floor, Hom. 95. setu-prestr, m. a domestic chaplain, Vm. 66, 136, D. I. i. 266, 270. setu-rum, n. a sitting-room, Isl. ii. 147: a room, space, beir skulu allir inni vera, ef beir hafa s., if they can find room, N.G.L. i. 47.

B. seta = sæta (q. v.), a kind of bondwoman, N. G. L. i. 70. set-berg, n. [cp. the Cumbrian Saddleback], a seat-formed or saddleformed rock or crag, Gs. 11, Edda 34 (from the points of Thor's hammer); sitja setbergs (= á setbergi), Edda (in a verse). local names in Icel., Set-berg, in western Icel. These fells were looked on as the mountain-seats of tutelary giants (land-vættir), cp. 'vivo sedilia saxo' in Virgil.

set-geiri, a, m. a 'seat-goar,' a piece let into a pair of breeches; í brókum með setgeira í, Ld. 136; hann skar rauf á setgeiranum, Fms. vii. 202. set-goirs-brækr, f. pl. breeches with goars in the seat, Ld. 136.

set-hus, n. = seta skáli, N. G. L. ii. 139, v. l. 6; called sæde-bus in Lister in Norway, Fr.

SETJA, set, setti, sett; a causal to sitja, q.v.; [Ulf. satjan, ga-satjan, = τιθέναι, φυτεύειν; Engl. to set; Dan. sætte; Swed. sätta.]

A. To seat, set, place, put; hann setti sveininn í kné konungi, Fms. i. 16; hón var i haug sett, Ld. 20; bar hann inn ok setti hann í sæti, Nj. 179; hann setti hann it næsta sér, 46; setti hann í hásæti hjá sér, 282; setja höfuðit aptr á bolinn, Fms. x. 213; setja á sik hjálm, Nj. 42, 144; var settr undir hann stóll, 269; s. forsæti með endi-löngum bekkjum, 220; setja inn, to put in; s. inn fenad, svin, hross, to pen skjöld settan járnslám, Fas. i. 415; brynja sett hringum, 215.

Sess-rumnir, m. "them, take them in, Ghl. 386, Grag. i. 436: to put in prison, Fms. 1. 40; s. i fjötra, bönd, to 'set in the stocks,' put in fetters, ii. 173, x. 301; hann hafði sett spjútið (stuck it) í völlinn hjá sér, Nj. 58; s. hest fyrir sleda, Landn. 94; s. e-n til bókar, to set one to book, set one to learn, Fms. vii. 199, viii. 9; s. til ríkis, to set one to reign, Eg. 366; hann setti sonu sina hina ellri til lands, Orkn. 4 old Ed.; s. a skra, to enter, set in a scroll, Stj.; setja inn, to insert, Bs. i. 280:þar var fimmtar-dómr settr, Nj. 241; þar er dómrinn var settr, Eg. 340; setja tjöld, to set up tents, Fms. xi. 85; s. herbudir, id.; s. gamma sinn annan veg brekkunnar, 38, 79; s. grundvöll til kirkju, to lay the founda-tion of, 33; s. e-m borð, Nj. 220; setja e-m gísla, to give bostages, Fms. 2. special usages, to drive; hann setti öxina i hötud honum, Nj. 53; þau setja þegar af þeim nyrun, they bite them clean of. 3. intrans. to set off; hann lagoi halann á bak sér ok sem i Stj. 94. burtu, Fb. i. 565; enn úhreini andi greip grís, ok setti braut siðan, Greg. 56: s. undan, to escape, Nj. 136, Fms. ii. 325; s. undan e-m, s. undan agangi e-s, to make one's escape, Al. 99, Fms. vi. 379. 4. with prepo.: setja af, to depose, see above: -s. e-n aptr, to repel, bold back, check, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. xi. 81, Nj. 123, Stj. 21:-setja at, to set against, attack; mun ek s. at hinni raudu töflunni, of a move in chess, Fas. ii. 67:-setja á, to put up; s. á langar tölur, Sturl. i. 105; s. e-t á sig, to mark, notice; svá var á sett, at Bödvarr, 32: setja á vetr, of live stock in the autumn = Germ. anbinden :- s. eptir, to leave behind, Eg. 368, Fms. ix. 43:-setja e-d fyrir sig, to set a thing before one, i.e. be sad and depressed on account of it:-setja fram, to put forward, produce, Mar. (fram-setja): setja fyrir, to set before, as a thing ordered; eptir fyrir settri skipan, Sks. 37; setja nei fyrir e-t, to deny, refuse, Fms. ii. 131, ix. 242; setja e-m e-t fyrir, to set as a task to one; hann (the teacher) setti mer betta fyrir :- setja nidr, to set down, quash; peir settu porgeir nior a Anabrekku, put bim there, Eg. 237; cp. nior-setningr, in mod. usage s. nior omaga, to distribute the fauters among the households in a parish: s. nior lik, to lay a corpse in earth, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110; s. upp op, gnegg, Hrafn. 7: metaph. to stop. Fms. ix. 355, 452, xi. 260, Hkr. ii. 136, Eg. 729: to dispose, s. mor eptir reglu, Fms. xi. 428 :- s. saman, to put together; s. bu saman, iii. 29. Ld. 10; s. saman kvið, kviðburð, Grág., Nj.: to compose, K. A. 210. Fms. vii. 242; eptir bókum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123: bók þessi heitir Edda, hana hefir saman setta Snori Sturluson, Edda ii. 250; hér er lukt beim hlut bókar er Ólafr Þórðarson hefir saman sett, 427:-s. fram skip, to launch a ship, Eg. 160, Fms. ix. 478: s. út skip, to launch, 480, Gpl. 371 :- s. upp skip, to draw ber up asbore (as used to be done for the winter months), Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 62, ix. 478, Nj. 281. Eg. 180, Ghl. 371 (upp-sátr); þar fellr á er heitir Gusu-á, í hann setti Ketill upp skip sitt (laid ber up in the river), Eg. 592; (in mod. usage sctja (absol.) is to launch a boat); s. upp, to put up, exect, raise, Eg. 492, Fms. vii. 265, O. H. 170; s. upp segl, to boist sail, 165, Fms. ix. 10; s. upp boga, Fas. ii. 543; hann let s. upp skurdgod, Ver. 41: s. út, to set out for sale, Bs. i. 636:—s. vid, to let, Bær. 6. metaph. usages, to make, establish; setja lög, lands-rétt (laga-setning), Kristinn-rétt setti hann við ráð Grímkels biskups, Ó. H. 44; lög þau er Hákon Aðalsteins-fóstri hafði sett í þrándheimi, id.; svá settu peir Ketill biskup ok porlákr biskup Kristinna laga þátt, K. p. K.: hann setti þat í lögum, at..., Ö. H. 4; hann setti Gulaþings-log með ráði Þorleifs spaka, hann setti ok Frostaþings-log með ráði Sigurðar jarls, .. enn Heidsefis-lög hafði fyrst sett Hálfdán Svarti, Fms. i. 23; a því þingi (in Nicea) var settr allr Kristinn-dómr, 625. 48; máldagi vel ok skynsamliga settr ok skipaðr, Dipl. i. 5; svá skulu hreppar settir, at hverr bondi skal sitja it næsta öðrum, Grág. i. 443; setja frið um heim allan, setja frið millum landa, Rb. 412, Eg. 282; settum friði, Grág. it. 167; s. grid, to make a truce, Nj. 248 (grida-setning); Julius setti misseris-tal, Rb. 412; setja & stofn, to start, begin, Fms. ii. 35: with dat. to settle, settu þeir þessu, Fms. ix. 452; s. þeim málum er konungar áttu um at dæma, Ld. 28; þeir (búar) áttu eigi at s. málinu, Nj. 87:--10 appoint, hann setti Guthorm son sinn til landvarnar, O. H. 4, Fms. i. 24, 29, Eg. 272, 537, Nj. 129, Hom. 51, Dipl. v. 8; ef hann leysir þat svå af höndum sem hann er til settr, Gråg. i. 497 :- af-setja, to depose; setja e-n af kirkju, to put out of the church, excommunicate, Sturl. iu. 167; af setja e-n konungdómi, Štj.; s. e-n af ríki, af lífi, Hkr. i. 170; hann hefir af sett mik allri minni eign, Fms. i. 264, ii. 243:-to order, s. e-m skript, ii. 174; hann setti þeim þvilíkan markað, x. 237:—so in the law phrases, s. e-m dag, stefnu, stefnu-dag, fimmt, to fix a day for one to appear, etc., N. G. L. passim, Bs. i. 742; setja mal i dom, Hrain. 25:-to plan, contrive, setja ráð, ráða-görð, bragð, Fms. vii. 128, x. 305. 2. to allay; sá dauði mun setja mína sút, Al. 315, xi. 21, Nj. 106. 110; setid svá fyrnsku ydra, H. E. i. 251: to settle, s. mál, Grág. i. 490; enda sé settar sakir þær allar eðr dæmdar, 116: to bumble, ek skal s. þik ok semja dramb bitt, Fas. i. 38. 3. to set, inlay, by way of ornament; hann lét göra gulikaleik ok setja gimsteinum, Bs. i. 83; hjálm gimsteinum settan, Ld. 128, Fms. i. 15; slæður settar gull-knöppum, Eg. 516; segl sett pellum, Hkr. iii. 243; seglit var sett med fögrum skriptum, Fms. x. 77;

impers. it settles; þegar er niðr setti moldrykit (acc.), when the dust settled, Al. 109:—to turn of a sudden, jarl (acc.) setti svá rauðan sem blóð, Ísl. ii. 220, Finnb. 260; Páll jarl þagði, ok setti dreyr-rauðan, Orkn. 194; konungr þagði, ok setti hann dreyr-rauðan á at sjá, Eg. 113; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröngd svá mikla, a fit of coughing set on him, Fms. i. 283; þá setr at henni grát mikinn, she burst into tears, iii. 113; setr nú at honum kvarða, Skíða R. 41.

B. Reflex. to seat oneself, take a seat; ek settumk á fótskörina, Fms. ii. 188; setzk hann undir hösuð honum, Finnb. 238; þeir settusk nior á völlinn, Nj. 144; s. á tal við, e-n, to sit down to talk with a person, Eg. 37; setjask í hásæti, Fms. i. 18; Hrapp þraut vistir, settisk hann þá at með þeim, Nj. 128:—to take up one's abode, fór hann í Odda ok settisk þar, 117; at hann mundi fá hennar ok setjask þar, 280; setjask i kyrrsetu, Eg. 367; setjask um kyrrt, to settle oneself to rest, Fas. ii. 530: setjask i stein, to go into a cell, as an anchorite, Nj. 268; s. at riki sinu, Fas. i. 531: setjask aptr, to desist from, esp. of a journey, Fms. xi. 129; setjask eptir, to remain behind, i. 62; s. heima, to stay at bome, Grág. i. 491, N. G. L. i. 127; ek hefi hér upp sezk at þér (I bave taken up ny abode with thee) ok tekit hér þrifnað, Lv. 36 (in mod. usage with a notion of intrusion, hann settisk bar upp); setjask fyrir e-t, to witbstand, Finnb. 320; lét Sturla þá lausa lögsögu, ok settisk hjá öllum vandrædum, Sturl. iii. 308; setjask um, to lay siege to (um-satr), Fms. i. 103, x. 237; en þar sem hinn himneski meistari sezk um, leggr hann..., Bs. i. 743 (or sesk um, i. e. sésk um, from sjá?), see the foot-note; nú setjask beir yfir (to seize upon) stadinn, ok alla stadarins eign, Sturl. ii. 13. to set, go down; er ok þat meiri virðing at aukask af litlum efnum en at hefjask hått ok setjask með lægingu, Fs. 13: of the sun and stars, þat er víða ú því landi, at sól setzk eigi um nætr, Fms. i. 233; vetrardag, en (=er) sól setzk, when the sun sets, N.G.L. i. 348; frá jafndægri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eyktar-stað, Edda 103 (see sólsetr = sunset); stjörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; en þar er á millum allt einn dagr, svá at aldregi setzk dagr á allri þeirri stundu, Sks. 67 (see dagsetr); sidan solu er sett, Ghl. 442; hegar degi er sett, when day is closing in, Fas. ii. 110. 3. to be settled, ended; nú skortir eigi sókn, ok setzk með pvi (ends ibus) at Sunnan-menn láta undan, Isl. ii. 366; síðan settisk úfriðr í Svíþjóð, Fms. x. 47; freista ef þessi kurr mætti niðr setjask, Hkr. ii. 140; en nior settusk allar sakar, Fms. iii. 39. II. pass., ef beir setjask (= eru settir, are appointed) til at dæma um mál manna, Sks. 649; setjask þá grið allra vinda á millum, 234 (influenced by the III. part. settr, placed, situated, doing well or ill; Rutr var eptir með frændum sínum vel settr, Ld. 20; hón skal hér svá vel sett sem hón væri mín dóttir, Eg. 156; lítt var hann ok settr at klæðum, Fas. ii. 327, Grett. 91 A; langt kvæði ok illt, ok sett með (set, studded with) mörgum hlutum illum ok faheyroum, Fms. x. 264:-of a ship, deep in the water, beavy, var skutan mjök sett, Finnb. 254; sa beir at skipit var sett mjök, O. H. 170; skip konungs vóru sett mjök ok sollin, 2. as adj. settled; eru eigi þá sakarnar settri en áðr, Fms. iii. 44. Grag. i. 362: -composed, settr ok stilltr, rad-settr, q. v.

86t-klæði, n. a 'seat-cloth,' carpet; inn til elds ok arins, til þess húss er s. eru í breidd, N.G.L. i. 218; s. ok bekklæði, Js. 78.

setna, að, = sjatna, to settle, subside, dwindle; hefir enn engi fallit, heldr setna þeir í jörð niðr (of a wall), Finnb. 336; en er setnaði ok hljóð fékksk, Fms. ii. 43; setnaði þá kurrinn, Fb. i. 56.

setning, f. position, site, Al. 89; s. hússins, the plan of a bouse, Fms. v. 338; poka e-u ór setningu, to dislodge, Rb. 562. 2. order, arrangement, mode; hver er s. háttanna, what is the mode, composition of the metres? Edda 120. 8. an order, rule, rite; skipan ok setning, Stj. 279; bera jám eptir réttri setningu (rites), Fms. ix. 283; með annarri setningu, 625. 82; eptir heilagra feðra setning, K. Á. 30; manna setning, buman rules, opp. to divine commandments, Anecd. 54; fornar ok lögligar setningar, Sks. 346; setningar eðr siðvenjur, K. Á. 222; boðorð ok setningar, Stj. 162; lögligar setningar, Sks. 342; s. landa á milli, 277; af setningu, according to a plan, Skálda 174, Fms. iii. 184; this last use of the word is influenced by eccl. Lat. In mod. usage the masc. prevails.

motningr, m. set purpose, design, Fms. vi. 372; eptir setningi, purposely, Finab. 340: a rule, rite, Hom. 142; a setningr.

sotr, n. a seat, residence; kaupstaðrinn í Björgyn görðisk brátt mikill, ok auðigra manna setr, Fagrsk. 149 (Fms. vi. 440); sælligt setr, Ls. 43: með engum konungi vil ek heldr setr (sætr Ed.) búa en með þér, Fas. i. 137; Sighvatr haíði nökkut öfundar-samt setr fyrst er hann kom í Eyjafjörð, Sturl. ii. 66, cp. Eb. ch. 65 (begin.); konungs-setr, a king's residence; at-setr, q. v.

II. setting, of the sun; sól at setri komin, Bs. i. 700; til þess er sól er í setri, Gþl. 416 A; sól-setr, sunset; dagsetr (q. v.), 'day-set,' close of day.

B. Mountain pastures, dairy lands, = Germ. senne, cp. sel, q.v.; better spelt sætr (mod. Norse sæter); bæði til sætra (setra v.l.) ok svá í bygðir. Fms. viii. 379; til sætra á fjall upp, N. G. L. ii. 130 (i. 41); um sætra-merki manna, id.; þat boð skal fara at boð-burðum réttum en eigi með sætrum, 140. compps: sætra-ferð, f. removal into a sbed, Gþl. 404. sætr-búð, f. a dairy-sbed (Germ. senn-bútte), N. G. L. ii. 121. sætr-gata, u, f. a road to buts, N. G. L. ii. 131.

set-skauti, a. m. = setgeiri.

sótti setstokkana á Breiðabólstað, 104.

set-stofa, u, f. = sethús, N.G.L. ii. 139, D. N. passim, see Fr. set-stokkr, m. a partition-beam or post in a hall between the set (q.v.) and the centre of the skáli (the wainscotted space between the setstokkar or stafir was called brik, q.v.); ef hann brýtr setstokka ór húsi eða bríkr, N.G.L. i. 39 (Gpl. 245); s. mjök ramligr var fyrir framan setið, ok spyrndi hann þar í, Grett. 114 A; Gizurr lagðisk niðr í skálanum með setstokkunum öðrum megin, Sturl. iii. 189; þá tók Kári einn setstokk loganda í hönd sér, Nj. 202, Vápn. 28 (used instead of a club); Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir borð í hafa at fornum sið, Landn. 301; þá léði hann þergesti setstokka... þá heimti hann setstokkana... Eiríkr

sett, f. [sex], a body of six, used only in compds, as, settar-eior, m. an oath of six, i. e. of six compurgators, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 144.

sétti (proncd. sjötti), a, m. sixib, Sks. 308, passim. sett-letr, n. pl. black-letter, of type, opp. to Latinu-letr.

sett-ligr, adj. steady; s. aldr, Al. 114: gramm., settligt nafn = positivus, Skálda 185.

settungr, m. a sixtb part, N.G.L. i. 135, 346, Gpl. 524, D.I. i. 470. SEX, a cardinal number, [a root word; common to the Indo-Germanic languages]:—six, Grag. i. 333, passim: the 'size-pint' on dice, COMPDS: Sex-dægra, adj. six days old, K. p. K. 122. sex-faldr, adj. sixfold, Sturl. iii. 182 (in six rows). sex-fættr, adj. sex-höfðaðr, adj. six-beaded, of a monster, Vpm. six-footed, Stj. 288. sex-nættingr, m. six nights' (days') notice, N.G.L. i. (Bugge). 218, K. A. 182. sex-stefja, u, f. a poem with six stef (burdens), Hkr. sex-vetra, adj. six years old. sex-seror, adj. six-oared, iii. 53. sex-mringr, m., mod. sexaringr, [Shetl. six-Háv. 47, Fas. ii. 31. areen], a six-oared boat, Fms. ii. 164, Isl. ii. 74. sex-ærr, adj. = sexærðr, Nj. 19, Vm. 88, Háv. 24 new Ed.

sex-tán, sixieen, passim. COMPDS: sextán-mæltr, part. of a stanza of sixteen sentences, two to each line, Edda 124, Ht. R. sextánsessa, u, f. a sbip with sixteen seats (oars), Fms. x. 350, 357.

sextándi, the sixteenth, passim. sexti = sétti, N.G.L. ii. 375.

sex-tigir, m. pl. (mod. sextíu, indecl.), sixty, passim.

sex-tugandi (mod. sextugasti), the sixtieth, 1812. 41, Stj. 52.

sex-tugr, sex-tögr, adj. sixty: of age, sixty years old, Landn. 300 (twice), Fms. ii. 251, Stj. 160, 191: of measure, sixty fathoms (ells) long, refil sextügan, Gisl. 21; fordyri sextugt, Fms. viii. 14; þar var sextugt ofan á fjöru-grjótið, a sixty-fathom precipice, Fb. ii. 159; dreki sextugr at rúma-tali, Ö. H. 161.

SEÝÐIR, m. [sjóða; cp. A. S. seád; mid. H. G. sôt = a pit], a cooking-fire, prop. the fire-pit, as seen from the passage in Landn.; as also from the phrase, raufa seyðim, to break up the seyði; en er þeir hyggja at soðit mun vera raufa þeir seyðinn, ok var ekki soðit, id.; hence metaph., þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betri væri at eigi ryki, to rip up old sores, Ld. 208; varðar eigi þótt sá seyði rjúki, never mind, let that fire smoke, Fms. vi. 105; þar sér hrófit ok svá seyði þeira, Landn. 30; in the Edda (Gl.) seyðir is among the synonyms of fire; hann kvaðsk ráða því er ekki soðnaði á seyðinum, Edda 45; bera oxa á seyði, to put an ox on the fire, roast it, Hým. 15; göra seyði, to make a fire for cooking, Eg. 222; búa til seyðis, to make ready for the roasting-fire, Nj. 199; þeir taka einn oxann ok snúa til seyðis, Edda 45: in local names, Beyðistorðir or Seyðar-fjörðr, in eastern Icel.; whence Seyðfirðingar, m. pl. the men from S., Landn.

SEYMA, d, [saum], to stud; seymdir skór, studded sboes; seymdr með járnsaumi, N.G.L. i. 101; seymdi á spengr, Stj. 563.

seymi, n. [saumr], strings, of sinews of whales, cattle; garnar ok s., Grág. ii. 361; þat (a ship) var bundit með seymi, she was fastened with strings instead of nails, Ann. 1189.

seymis-þvengr, m. a thong of s., Bs. i. 377.

SEYRA, u, f. [from saurt in its oldest sense = bogs and moorland]:—prop., as it seems, starvation, famine; only in the allit. phrase, sultr ok seyra, bunger and starvation, Yngl. S. ch. 18, Fms. viii. 181, ix. 51, Stj. 212, and in mod. usage; cp. the analogous word horr, which means both Lat. sordes and macies; land-seyra, q. v.

seyrask, d, dep. to starve, be famisbed; at rikit mætti ekki s. i brottfærzlu penningsins, Fr. 2. part. seyrðr, drossy, of metal; also used metaph. = mixed, bad.

seyrna, 20, to rot, Germ. ver-faulen.

soytill, m. [sautra], a sip, drop; pad er ekki eptir nema seytill soytla, ad, to drizzle.

seytjan (mod. sautjan), m. seventeen, Fms. v. 415, passim.

seytjandi (mod. sautjandi), seventeentb.

siða, að, [Ulf. sidon = μελετῶν, I Tim. iv. 15]:—to mend. improve one's life and manners, in old writers esp. to reform the failb; hann setti eptir kenni-menn at siða landit ok kenna þeim heilög fæði, Fms. i. 202; lagða ek fé til prestvistar at siða þar fólk er náliga var áðr heiðit, vii. 121. II. reflex. to be lettered, civilised; þar eptir siðaðisk landit, ok guldusk skattar it efra sem it ytra, Fagrsk. 9; þá ruddisk landit ok

siðaðisk, Fms. x. 192; at þá mundi allir siðask af honum, Sks. 279. part. siðaðr, mannered; sem þingit er betr stillt ok siðat, Gbl.; hafi þit verit vel siðaðir menn, Eg. 95; hann var maðr trúfastr ok vel siðaðr, 770; porkell máni, er einn heiðinna manna hefir verit bezt siðaðr, Landn. 38; hann var með honum vel siðaðr, Fms. vii. 16, Sks. 57 new Ed.; ílla sidadr, ó-sidadr, ill-mannered, unmannerly,

sio-blendinn (sio-blendni, f.), adj. sociable; vera s. vio menn, to mix with other people, Hav. 54.

sio-bot, f. reformation of life or religion, Greg. 22; mart var bat annat sem þeir (the bishops) settu ok sömdu á sínum dögum til siðbótar landsmönnum, Bs. i. 73; ok vóru þar framnni höfð erendi erkibiskups ok þær siðbætr er hann hafði boðit. 684; talaði konungr marga hluti til siðbótar þeim mönnum er þar vóru saman komnir, Fms. ii. 134; til sið-

bótar honum ok skilningar, Bs. i. 431. sið-ferði, n. conduct of life, morality; gott s., Fms. x. 295; stilltr í öllu s., Magn. 436.

2. often with reference to religion; samþykkja öllu s., Magn. 436. peirra sidferdi, Bs. i. 38, 39; at s. Kristinna manna sé betra en várt, Fms. i. 40: of convent life, taka e-n í sitt s., Stat. 245, H. E. i. 476; kaupa með penningum heilagt s., 230.

sið-ferðugr, adj. of good morals, Stj. 158. sið-forn, adj. old-fashioned in manners, Jd. 6.

sið-fróðr, adj. = siðprúðr, Sks. 371, Lex. Poët.

sio-goor, adj. of good morals, well-mannered; fyrir kaupmönnum ok öbru sidgóðu fólki, and other good, honest people, Fms. vii. 16, xi. 259; sem þeir Kristnir menn er í siðbezta lagi eru, Landn. 38.

sið-gæði, f. (n.?), good breeding; mannvit ok s., Sks. 431, 435.

sið-gætni, f. observance of good manners, Sks. 431.

sið-lauss, adj. without manners, unmannerly, ill-bred; s. sveinn, Hkv. 1. 42, Sks. 246; sidlaust folk, 351.

sið-látliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.); lifa s., to live a pure life, Bs. i. 102.

sið-látr, adj. well-mannered, of pure life, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 421; góðir menn ok siðlátir, Edda 43, Ó. H. 44; s. ok bænrækinn, 189.

sio-leysa (sio-lausa), u. f. want of manners, immorality, lawlessness; uvenjur ok sidleysur, Fms. xi. 296; botti monnum mikit um siðlausu þá er konungr görði, Ó. H. 85; siðleysur vándra manna, Bs. i. 105: ill-breeding, Sks. 280 B.

sið-liga, adv. morally, cleanly; lifa s., Hom. 53: nicely, göngum nú s., Fms. vi. 203.

sið-ligr, adj. well-bred, Sks. 1; mikill maðr ok s., Fms. x. 205; siðligt athæfi, 296.

sio-leti, n. good manners, morality, good behaviour, = sidferdi, Mar.; þá lærða menn er miðr gættu siðlætis, Bs. i. 102, Greg. 41: with reference to religion, Kristiligt s., Fms. ii. 200, Bs. i. 42.

sið-mannligr, adj. well-bred; af þingi reið með Guðmundi Sörli, enn siðmannlegsti maðr, Lv. 13.

sio-neemr, adj. quick to acquire good manners, Sks. 264: as an epithet to a king, gallant, O. H. (in a verse).

sið-prúðr (sið-prýði, f.), adj. gentle, well-mannered, Sks. 245 SIDR, m., gen. siðar, dat. sið, pl. siðir, acc. siðu, mod. siði, [Ulf. sidus = ηθos; Hel. sidu; O. H. G. situ; Germ. sitte; Dan. sæd; Swed. sed]:-custom, babit, manner, Lat. mos, a word of importance and wide use; sjá, kanna annarra manna siðu, Sks. 17; sem þá var víða siðr til, Bs. i. 41; þat mun hér vera siðr, Eg. 110; sæmileikr hennar ok siðir, Str. 21; konungliga siðu, kaupmanna siðu, lærðra manna siðu, . . . siðu ok athæfi, Sks. 5; lands-siðr, the custom of the land; í fyrnskunni var sá siðr, 2t ..., N. G. L. ii. 416: conversation, falla í sið með mönnum, to live sociably, pior. 149 (sid-blendinn). 2. conduct, moral life [Lat. mores]; góðir siðir, þat er upphaf allra góðra siða at elska Guð, N. G. L. ii. 419; hann tók at semja heima-manna siðu ok híbýla-háttu, Bs. i. 102; sjá ok nema góða siðu, 271; at hvergi hefði þeir séð fegri siðu, id.; sida-tjón, Sks. 352; ó-sidir, ill manners, a wicked life, Bs. i. 62, N. G. L. ii. 419; það er ó-siðr, 'tis ill-breeding. 3. siðr (also in plur.) is the old and expressive word for religion, faith, as it appears in the life, laws, habits, and rites of a people; thus, inn Forni sior, the ancient (beatben) faith; inn Nyi sidr, the new (Christian) faith; Kristinn sidr, the Christian religion; Heidinn sidr, beathenism, etc.; snúa öllum til Kristins siðar, 655 iii. 3; eptir því sem mér skilsk, eru mjök sundrlausir siðir várir, Bs. i. 38; skurðgoða-blót ak allan heiðinn sið, 43; at þeir mætti sjá atferði siðar þess, er Kristnir menn höfðu, Ld. 174; er þat ok nær mínu hugborði, at þú, Kjartan, hafir betra sið þá er þú siglír af Noregi enn þá er þú komt hegat, 172; geldr at nýbreytni konungs, ok þessa ens nyja siðar er goðin hafa reiðsk . . . hversu ertú fúss, frændi, at taka við trú þeirri er konungt býðr?-Ekki em ek þess fúss, segir Bolli, þvíat mér lizt siðr þeirra veykligr mjök, 168, 170; kom þat ásamt með þeim, at níta sið þeim er konungr bauð, 166; Ólafr konungr boðaði siða-skipti þar í landi, Fms. ii. 26; þat spurðisk þar með at siða-skipti var orðit í Noregi, höfðu þeir kastað enum forna sið . . . Ok ef þeir menn koma út hingat er þann sið bjóða, þá skal ek þat vel flytja, Nj. 156; þeir hafa Ebreska tíða-görð ok alla siðu, Symb. 57; þeir biskup fóru með nýjan sið, Fs. 76; með nýjum sið ok bodorðum, 91; siðar þess er várir foreldrar hafa haft, O. H. L. 23; i fornum sið, in the olden times, in the | i. 481, MS. 671. 17; varla má þat vel allt saman vera sakir ok sifskapir.

2. Theathen times; hann var göfgastr allra herkonunga ok bezt at sér í fornum sid, Fb. i. 349. The same term was afterwards used of the Reformation (the Reformed faith as opp. to the Roman Catholic faith), [cp. Germ. die alte Sitten]; féllu beir helzt í sið með herra Gizuri biskupi, sira Gísli Jónsson . . . , Bs. ii. 250; nokkuð ágrip um gömlu sidina, 247; hann tók af alla Pápista sidu, 249; vegna þeirra nýju sida, Safn i. 682. 4. a rite, ceremonial, esp. in plur.; brúdkaups-sidir, bridal ceremonies; kirkju-sidir, church rites; hird-sidir, court ceremonies; bord-sidir, table ceremonies. compds: siða-bót, f. = siðbót, Sterl. i. 126: mod. the Reformation, see above. siða-maðr, m. a well-bred man, Sks. 352 B: the master of a feast. siða-samr, adj. = siðsamr, Sks. 245. siða-skipti, n. pl. change of faith, Nj. 156, Ld. 128, Fms.

sida-vendni, f. the being sidavandr. sið-samliga, adv. properly, decently, Bs. i.

ii. 26, xi. 12; see above.

conduct, of a master, overseer.

sið-samligr, adj. well-bred, Lv. 13: becoming, Th. 1.

sið-samr, adj. well-conducted; hann bað sína menn vera hljóðláta ok siðsama á kveldum, Fs. 143; kyrrlátr ok s., Magn. 438; s. ok íriðsamr, Fms. viii. 253; vera hæveskir ok siðsamir innan-hirðar, N. G. L. ii. 419; s. ok léttlátr, Sks. 19.

Bioa-vandr, adj. earnest as to other men's

sið-semd, f. babits; þá s. sem þeir hefði um vápna-burð, Fms. xi. 162; med hvilíkum hætti eðr s., Stj. 293. 2. moral conduct, good manners, courtesy, decency; hafna ósiðum en taka siðsemd í staðinn, N.G.L. ii. 419; um siðsemdir (courtesy) ok hæversku, 416; siðsemdar búnaðr, Mar.; siðsemdar þjónosta, id.

sið-semi, f. = siðsemd, Fms. ii. 228, viii. 252, Greg. 41; ó-siðsemi. siðugr, adj. well-bred, well-conducted; svá siðugr ok góðhúttaði sem hinn siðugasti spekingr, Bs. i. 38; vel siðugr, Sks. 279; spakr maðr ok s., Fms. xi. 97; ó-siðugr.

sið-vandi, 2, m. a custom, babit, practice, Isl. ii. 198, Nj. 51, Jb. 156, Fms. iv. 278. 2. = siðvendi, Lv. 49.

sio-vandr, adj. severe as to conduct, austere, serious, Sks. 370; var hann s. um allt fyrir þeirra hönd, Bs. i, Skálda 210.

sið-vani, a, m. = siðvandi, Pass. 22. 4. sið-varr, adj. conscientious in one's life, Sks. 279.

Bið-vendi, f. austerity, Sturl. i. 219, Sks. 497 B.

sið-venja, u, f. custom, practice, Eg. 34, Fs. 126, Hkr. i. 10, Fms. ix. 496, K. Á. 222. siovenju-legr, adj. usual, Str. 15.

SIF, f., pl. sifjar; [Ulf. sibja, Gal. iv. 5, Rom. ix. 4; A. S. and Scot. sib; Engl. gos-sip = god-sib; Hel. sibbia; O. H. G. sibba; Germ. sifpe:—affinity.

2. in sing. the word is only used as a pr. name of the goddess Sif, gen. sifjar (dat. sifju, Edda i. 340). Sif, the golden-haired goddess, wife of Thor, betokens mother earth with her golden sheaves of grain; she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock, whence her name, see Edda and the old poems passim. 3. plur. sib. affinity, connection, by marriage; the word is used in ancient poems and in the law, and in compas; byggia sifjar, to marry; jafunáit skal byggia sifjar ok frændsemi, Grág. i. 308; eigi skulu vera skyldri sifjar með þeim enn fimmta manni, i. e. no marriage nearer than the fifth degree, 310; sifjar (affinity) is opp. to frændsemi (blood relationship), flest stormenni var bundit í frændsemi eða sifjum við hann, Fms. vii. 299, v.l.; spilla sifjum, to commit adultery; munu systrungar sifjum spilla, cousins will 'spoil the sib,' referring to adulterous intercourse with near relations in law, Vsp.; slíta sifjum = spilla sifjum, Merl. 154: again, þyrma sifjum, to bold the sifjar boly, Skv. 3. 28: hence sifja-alit and sifja-spell, n. pl. violation of the law of affinity, adultery; frændsemis-spell ok sifja-spell, Grug. i. 341, Sks. 338 B; þat eru sifjaslit en meiri, er maðr liggr með systrungum tveim, Grág. i. 358; í manndrápum ok í sifjasliti, Edda. The word sifjar also remains in bú-sifjar (q. v.), Landn. 147, Eg. 750, Fs. 31; guð-sifjar (q. v.), as also guð-sefi, guð-sifja (q. v.), a gossip, sponsor: in karl-sift, kvenn-sift, q.v.; cp. also barna sifjar, the bond or unity arising from baving bad children together, or = adoption (?). cp. Ulf. suniwe-sibja = vloθεσία, Gal. iv. 5, Ls. 16: lastly, the phrase, blanda sifjum, to blend sifjar together, to blend souls together (?), Hm. 125 (akin to sefi, q. v.)

sifi, a, m. a relation by marriage, affinis; sifia silfr, Sdm. 28 (Bugge); at álnum sifja, Ad.; but both passages are dubious; guð-sifi, a god-sib.

-sifja, 20, in the compd af-sifja, q. v.

sifjadr, part. bound in affinity; Odni sifjadr, Hým. 21; sifjadan sjotum görvöllum, Hdl. 42: in the allit. sifjaðr and sakaðr (q. v.), Gbl. 67, 547; eiga skylt eðr sifjað við e-n, D. N. v. 360. sifjugr, adj. = sitjaor, Skv. 1. 50.

sifjungr, m. a relation by affinity, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 32: of a brother-in-law, Akv. 29, cp. also Am. 81.

sif-kona, u, f. a woman related through affinity, opp. to frændkona: þá er maðr á frændkonu sína eðr sifkonu, Grág. i. 366; frændkonu sina edr sifkonu at fimta manni, H.E. i. 245; til Astridar sifkonu sinnar, Fms. ix. 243.

sifr, m. a near relation, Edda ii. 496, hence in Ulf. 3. 34. sif-skapr, m. affinity, as opp. to frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 148, 382, H. E.

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hafa til komit, Jb. 127.

Bift, f. affinity; see karlsift, kvennsift.

sifuni, a, m. [cp. Ulf. siponeis = a disciple], a companion (?) = sifjungr, a απ. λεγ., pd.

SIG, n. [siga], a rope which is let down; foru ba sigin ofan i gröfina, en poroddr upp, O. H. 152, pjal. 8: also ot the rope by which a fowler is let down precipices, as described in Bs. ii. 111. 2. in Icel. ropes with weights, put over hayricks, boats, or the like, to keep them safe (láta sig á hey); whence sign-keppr, m. a log fastened as a weight to a rope's end: metaph. of a log-like, slow fellow; bú ert einsog siga-

sig, n. [sigr], a victory, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim, but never in prose: in poet. compds as, sig-bjork, a weapon; sig-freyr, a warrior; sig-máni, a shield; Sig-föðr, of Odin, Lex. Poët.: cp. the pr. names, Sigi, Sigarr, Sig-fastr, Sig-björn, Sig-fúss, Sig-hvatr, Sigmundr, Sig-valdi, Sig-tryggr, Sig-uror; of women, Sig-ný, Sig-ríðr, Sig-vör, Landn.

siga, ad, = siga; þá sigaði svá at honum ('it sank over bim,' i. e. be fainted away) ... ok lá náliga milli heims ok helju, Grett. 85 new Ed. siga, 20, to excite dogs by shouting rrr ! siga or siga hundum, Fas.

i. 88, Art., Mag. 64, see Gramm. p. xxviii.

SIGDR, m., in mod. usage sigo, f.; in eastern Icel. (Skaptafells-sysla) it is still used masc., þat verkfæri kallask fyrir austan mela-sigðr, en af ödrum mela-sigd, en sigdrinn má vera svá beittr ... med sigdinum .. sigoinn (acc.), Fel. ii. 140, 141, of the year 1781: [A. S. sicol; Engl. sickle; O. H. G. sibila; Dutch zikkel; Dan. segel]:-a sickle; gref, lea ok sigða (acc. pl. sigðar v. l.), N. G. L. iii. 15; þrír sniðlar, item í nöfrum öxum ok sigðum, D. N. i. 321, Post. 26, Boldt 112: the word is now fem., beitt dauða-sigðin súrbeitt sker sólfögr blómstrin væn, Hallgr.

sigg, n. [akin to seigr, sigi?], = Lat. callus; hans hörund er svá hart sem sigg villi-galtar, þiðr. 180, 297; þat var hart sem sigg ok ekki blóð i, Fbr. 77 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage.

Sigg, f., gen. Siggjar, the name of an island in Norway, Munch.

Sigga, u, f., Siggi, a, m., dimin. from Sigrior and Siguror.

sigi, a, m. = segi, q. v. SIGLA, d or d, [segl], to sail; sigla ok róa, Eg. 86, Grág. ii. 130; s. af landi, to stand off the land, Landn. 26; s. at landi, to stand in to land; s. með landi, to sail along sbore; s. rétt í vestr, í norðr, Eg. 86, Landn. 25; s. út ór ánni, þórð. 26; s. í haf, á haf, or til hafs, to stand out to sea, Ld. 32, Nj. 4, Fms. vi. 359; en er þeir höfðu um siglt, sailed by, Fms. v. 305; freista ef þeir sigli svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; s. undan, to sail away, id.; s. meira, to sail faster, O. H. 182; s. eptir e-m, id.; sigla djarfliga, Fms. vii. 67; s. ú skip, to strike against, x. 76: the distance or course in acc., sigla peir sunnan fyrir Stað tuttugu vikur sævar, xi. 122; þá mun siglt vera tylpt fyrir sunnan Ísland, then the course will be a 'tylpt' south of Iceland, Landn. 25; segja menn, at Skopti hafi fyrstr Noromanna siglt Njörva-sund, that S. is the first Northman that sailed by N., Fms. vii. 66; s. litinn byr ok fagran, ii. 182; sigla peir góða byri, x. 260; sigldi hann inn um Ágðanes svá mikinn storm, at ..., ix. 314; sigldi hann or Suðreyjum svá mikla sigling, at ..., be sailed so famous a voyage, that ..., Landn. 214; beir sigla noror um Sognsæ byr góðan ok bjart veðr, Eg. 120; sigli þér sælir! (Gr. εὐπλοεῖτε), 2. in Icel. sigla also means to travel, like Fr. voyager; Am. 32. hann sigldi þrysvar, went thrice abroad; kálfr sigldi, kom út naut, kusi lifo' og do 'ann, a ditty; hence sigldr, part. travelled, and o-sigldr, untravelled. II. metaph. phrases; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, take the wind out of his sails; engi maor mun meirr hafa siglt á veðr jafnmörgum höfðingjum, Band. 39 new Ed.; sigla milli skers ok buru, between the skerry and the billow, between Scylla and Charybdis, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; beir höfðu sigr er ú-vænna þóttu ut sigla, they won the race who were thought to have the least chance at the start, Sturl. iii. 251; bott ber bykki eigi úvænt út sigla, though the chance be small at the start, 237. 2. to go as with sails; sigldi hann millum limanna á annat tré, of a squirrel leaping from tree to tree, Ó. H. 85. III. recipr., þeir sigldusk nær í sundi einu, Korm. 230: part. gerund. siglanda = segltækt, fit for sailing; siglanda væri þetta veðr fyrir Jadar, ef ..., Ó. H. 138; ú-siglanda veðr, weather not fit for sailing.

sigla, u, f. the mast; fyrir framan siglu, Eg. 33; fyrir aptan siglu, þeim megin siglu, Grág. ii. 137; stóð maðr við siglu, Nj. 125, Fms. vi. 359. COMPDS: siglu-biti, a, m. the step of the mast (?), Fas. ii. 442. siglu-rá, f. the sail-yard, Fas. iii. 659. siglu-skeið, n. the part near the mast, midships, Fms. ii. 323. siglu-toppr, m. the mast-head, Rb. **4**68. 68. siglu-tré, n. the mast-tree, Fb. i. 532, Fms. xi. 143. sigli, n. [A. S. sigele], a necklace, Ls. 20; hrobit s., Skv. 3. 47; sigli-

súga, 'necklace-fairy,' a lady, Korm.

sigli, n. [Lat. sigillum], a seal; 'in inn-sigli, q. v.

sigling, f. sailing; þegar þeir sá s. yðra, Eg. 49; Skalla-grímr var hverjum manni skygnari, hann sá s. þeirra Hávarðs, 120; þá sá menn Knúts konungs siglingina, O. H. 170; sjau dægra sigling, seven days' sail, LEg. 21, O. H. 107.

N. G. L. i. 187; en ef þau skiljask fyrir þann sifskap, at karlmanns völd ^T Landn. 25: a voyage, tóksk þeim siglingin ógreitt, Ld. 56; hafa kaupskip i siglingum, Nj. 3:-in specific Icel. sense, a journey abroad, passim in mod. usage. II. the sailing, the pace of the ship, let Sveinn bá minnka siglingina, S. sbortened sail, Orkn. 402; minnka s. ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; sigla svá mikla sigling, Landn. 214:—sailing, navigation, medan bar væri s. at sem mest, Grett. 103 A. COMPDS: siglingarsiglinga-maðr, m. a seaaustr, m. the pumping a vessel, Jb. 407. faring man, seaman, Symb. 15, Grett. 93. siglinga-skip, n.; gott s., a good sailing ship.

signa, að, [siga, síga], to glide down; hann hafði band fyrir augum,

ok hafði signat nokkut frá augunum, Bret. 90.

SIGNA, in pres. signi; pret. signdi, but also signadi; part. signt and signat. This word occurs in one of the oldest heathen poems, and is applied to a northern heathen rite; it is common to all Teut. languages except Gothic; yet as no 'laut-verschiebung' has taken place, it may be borrowed from the Latin, and perhaps came in with the earliest missions, cp. the remarks s. v. prim-signing: or sigr and signa may possibly be kindred words? [Hel. seginon; Germ. segnen; Lat. signare]: -to sign, consecrate; signa e-m e-t: I. in a heathen sense, see the remarks on hamarr; signa full, to sign the goblet with the sign of the bammer before drinking, Sdm. 8; enn er hit fyrsta full var skenkt, þú mælti Sigurðr jarl fyrir, ok signaði Óðni . . . Sigurðr jarl mælti, konungr görir svú sem þeir göra allir, er trúa á mátt sinn ok megin, ok signa full sitt þór, hann görði hamars-mark yfir áðr hann drakk, Hkr. i. 143; en sá er görði veizluna ok höfðingi var, þá skyldi hann signa fullit ok allan blotmatinn, 139; signdi Bárðr fullit, Eg. 210 (öl þat er Bárröðr signdi, in a verse, l. c.); þar vóru minni öll signuð Ásum at fornum sið, Ó. H. 102; þá blætr hann heiðnar vættir, ef hann signir sé sitt öðrum en Guði, K. þ. K.; þeir eru gunnar goðum signaðir, Hdl. 27; skylda ek Vikar godum of signa, Fas. iii. (in a verse); nú eru hér tólf hreinbjálfar er ek vil þér gefit hafa, hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða (charmed and bewitched) at engan þeirra mun járn bíta, Fb. iii. II. to sign with the cross; sem páfinn leit þá, signaði hann þá, Karl. 303; páfinn signdi matinn, 20; gengu þeir undir borð ok signdu mat sinn, Eb. 268; áðr matrinn var signdr, Fms. vii. 159; er hann signdi Dróttinn várn með sinni hendi, 625. 63 (of the sign of the cross in baptism): - signa sik, to sign oneself with a cross on the forehead and breast; þau signdu sik ok sveininn, Nj. 201, Barl. 207; sign þik eigi, Th. 3; þá er hann hefir signt sik, 655 xi. 4; ekki frá ek hann signdi sik, Skíða R. 44; hón signdi sik ok mælti, þetta er úfæra, Grett. 150 new Ed.; porsteinn vakti hana, biðr hana signa sik, ok biðja Guð hjálpar, Þorf. Karl. 396. 2. [Germ. segnen; Dan., Swed., and Norse signe, signa], to bless; henni mun ek bleza ok hana signa, Stj. 115; er Guð signdi ok þangat sendi, Karl. 289; Guð signi yðr! Art.; signi Guð ykkr báða, Skíða R. 118; vel ert þú signuð af sjálfum Guði, Stj. 424; komi ber, vel signadir (Dan. vel-signet), til mins Födur rikis, Hom. 156; hins signada Magnuss, the blessed Magnus, Magn. 512; hans signuðu móður, Th. 25, Rb. 422; signaðr Ólafr, Fms. v. 222; hans signaði líkamr, Th. 28; van-signdr, cursed, Mar.: the word in this sense has been superseded by bleza, q. v.

signan, f. a blessing, Mar., Hom. 149; far í Guos signan, Karl. 180. signet, n. [for. word], a signet-ring.

signing, f. the making the sign of the cross. 2. blessing, 655 viii. 2. SIGR, m., the r is radical, gen. sigrs, dat. sigri, plur. not used; 2 gen. sing. sigrar occurs in sigrar-merki, Karl. 356, 365, 366; and sigrar-óp, 365,

368; sig without the r is used in poets and in pr. names: [Ulf. sigis = vîkos; Hel. sigi; O. H. G. sigu; Germ. sieg; Dutch zege; all without the r; A.S. sige, but usually sigor (see Grein), answering to the

double form sig and sigr in the Scandin.]

A. Victory; hafa, fá, vinna sigr, to win a victory; hann átti þar hina þriðju orrostu ok hafði sigr, Hkr. i. 80; Haraldr konungr fékk sigr, 79; bera sigr af öðrum, to gain the day, O. H. 109; ráða sigri, Fb. ii. 337; mun auona ráda sigri, fate will decide the victory, O. H. 209, Nj. 43, Fms. v. 273, Hkr. iii. 400, Barl. 163, in countless instances; par med hamingju at vega sigrinn, Hkr. i. 254, Al. 83; rúða sigri, Fb. ii. 428; drekka Óðins full til sigrs ok ríkis konungi sínum, Hkr. i. 140; gaf hann sumum sigr, 10; þá nótt ina sömu gekk Eirekr í hof Óðins ok gafsk honum til sigrs sér, ok kvað á tíu vetra frest síns dauða, Fb. ii. 72; fagna sigri, to rejoice over a victory gained, to triumph (but not in the technical Roman sense, which is not Teutonic); hrosa sigri, id.; sverði hælir bú þar en eigi sigri, Edda 89.

B. COMPDS: sigr-audigr, adj. fated to victory, victorious, Isl. ii. sigr-bakn, n. a 'beaconing' of victory; betta kalla menn s. i sigr-blastr, m. the trumpet-blast of vicút-löndum, Fms. vi. 313. sigr-blómi, a, m. a beam of victory, a balo; veit tory, Stj. 534. ek at konungr mun ráða sigrinum, Hví veiztú þat? Þvíat konungr er bjartr at ek má eigi sjá í móti honum, ok ætla ek þat sé s. hans, Fb. ii. sigr-blot, n. a sacrifice for victory, Hkr. i. 13. sigr-byrr, n. a fair wind boding victory, Fms. ix. 505. sigr-fórn, f. an offering for victory, Stj. 444. Bigr-for, f. a victorious journey; fara s., sigr-gjald, n. a war-contribution, Fms. v. 161.

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sigr-gjöf, f. the granting victory; eda mun Ódinn vilja skjóplask í sigr- Silfra-staðir, Silfr-toppr (or Silfrin-toppr), Silver-forelock, Silvergjösinni við mik, Fms. ii. 238: the offering up for victory, ok kalla s. við Dróttinn várn Jesum Krist, Bs. i. 23 (see the context); sigrgjafar-heit, sigr-goo, n. a god of victory, Fms. xi. 386. heimr, m. a bome of victory, Sol. sigr-helgi, f. rendering of Latin triumphus; kom hátið sú er Trajanus konungr hélt s. sína, 655 x. sigr-hnooa, n. the knob of victory, part of a sword, Edda (Gl.) sigr-kufl, m. a 'cowl of victory,' cp. Germ. glücks-baube. sigr-lauss, adj. deserted by victory, Fas. i. 96, Barl. 163. sigr-lúðr, m. a leysi, n. lack of victory, Barl. 163. Róm. 278. trumpet of victory, Stj. 360. sigr-mark, n. a token of victory, Fms. i. 136, x. 239 (of the cross, 'in hoc signo vinces'). sigr-mál, n. the prize of victory, Eg. 495. sigr-merki, n. = sigrmark, Niðrst. 3. sigr-minning, f. commemoration of a victory, Hkr. iii. 115. (sigrar-op, Karl.), n. a shouting of victory, Eg. 296, 298, Fms. viii. 141. sigr-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), victorious, Bs. i. 302. sigm. a 'power-stone' of victory, MS. 544. 39, biot. 83. sigligr, adj. bidding fair for victory, Sturl. i. 27, Fas. iii. 293. sigr-steinn, sigrsæli (sigr-sæla, u, f., Sks. 738; sigr-sæld, Fb. i. 236), f. the being victorious, Germ. waffen-glück, Róm. 157, Fær. 101, Fms. i. 214. seell, adj. blessed by victory, victorious, Eg. 646, Fms. i. 15, Al. 97; s. i málum, Nj. 224; inn Sigrsæli, the Victorious, the Conqueror, 2 name of the Swedish king Eric from his conquests in the East, Hkr. sigr-vegari, a, m, a conqueror, Fms. viii. 234, Sks. 604. vegning, f. a victory, 656 B. 7. sigr-verk, n. a victory, Fb. iii. 209. sigr-vænligr, adj. betokening victory, Al. 37. sigr-þjóð, f. the bost of victory, of the Einherjar, Hkv. 2. 47. sigr-or, i. a shaft of victory, Štj. 634.

sigra, 20, to vanquish, overcome, Eg. 6, Nj. 127, Fms. ii. 307, passim: to surpass, einn lokkr sigraði alla, Hkr. i. 72, Rb. 460, Fms. i. II. reflex. sigrask, to gain a victory; Einarr lagoi begar til orrostu ok sigraðisk, Hkr. i. 105; sigrask í orrostu, Eg. 274; fúir hafa af því sigrask, Nj. 103; þeir sögðu at þeir höfðu opt sigrask (sigrat Ed. less correct) þá er þeir höfðu barizk með minna liði, Fms. i. 42; þeir kváðu Bersa af slysi Kormaks sigrask hafa, Korm. 90: s. á e-m, to gain a victory over, Fms. i. 127, ii. 314, Fær. 75; man ek annat-hvárt sigrask á búöndum eða falla hér elligar, Ó. H. 209: impers., optask sigrask peim eigi vel er fleiri eru saman, ef menn eru skeleggir til móts, Fær. 81.

2. pass. to be overcome, Rb. 462 (Latinism).

sigran, f. a triumpbing, Stj. 243.

sigrari, a, m. a victor, Stj. 604 B.

sig-tivar, m. pl. the gods of victory, Vsp., Akv., Ls. 1.

sig-toptir, f. pl. the homes of victory, Vsp. 61.

sigur-verk, n. [Germ. zeiger], a clock.

Sig-yn, f., gen. Sig-ynjar, the name of a goddess, the wife of Loki,

Vsp., Edda; hence the female name Signý, Landn.

SIK, acc. of the reflex. pron. (cp. sér, sin), also often spelt sek, esp. in Norse vellums and Grag. i. 50, 114, ii. 240, 241, etc., Js. 17, 20, Sks. 276 B, the later form sig: Lat. se, self; ef pat drekkr sik sjálft, Gpl. 504; þeir hvíldu sik þar, Eg. 586; Gunnarr verr sik þar til er hann féll af mæði, Nj. 116; nú er at verja sik, 83; konungr tók stór gjöld af þeim er honum þóttu í sökum við sik, Eg. 589. 2. referring to the object in the sentence; Kári bað Björn hafa sik (viz. Björn) ekki frammi, Nj. II. for the use of sik to form reflexive verbs, as a suffixed -sk, see ek (B) and Gramm, p. xxvi.

sikill, m. [for. word], a sbekel, Stj., taken from the Bible.

siklan, f., medic. flowing of the spittle, Lækn. 475.

siklatun, n. [for. word], a kind of stuff, Karl. 286, 318, Fas. iii. 359. Sikl-ey, f., thus in old rhymes Sikl-ey, miklu, (later Sikiley), Sicily,

siklingr, m. a king, poët.; Sigarr þaðan eru komnir Siklingar, Edda 105, Yt. 1, Skv. 1. 33, Hkv. 2. 22, Lex. Poët., and freq. in the mod. Rímur; sikling dáinn syrgir her | saknar lengi frúin, Núm. 20. 58.

sikta or sigta, ad, to sift. II. to take sight, take aim with a gun (Dan. sigte), Bs. ii, 349.

sikul-görő, f. a girdle, something (uncertain what) belonging to an ancient ship, Edda (Gl.); it also occurs in a poem on king Canute, who is called sveigir sikulgjarðar, the bender of the s., Edda (in a verse).

SILFR, n., provinc. Iccl. also silbr, Fb. ii. 247; [Goth. silubr; Hel. silubar; O. H. G. silbar; Germ. silber; Engl. silver; Scot. siller; Dan. sölv; Swed. silfuer] :- silver, Al. 21, 116, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vi. 216, Grag. i. 500, Eg. 278: when used as payment distinction is made between lögsilft (q. v.), standard silver, Grag; gang-s. (q. v.), eurrent silver; brenut s., burnt, purified silver, K. p. K. 172; skirt s., pure silver, Fb. ii. 300, MS. 732. 16; and blá-s. (q. v.), blue, i. e. bad silver (blá-silfr had only the third part value of skirt silfr, 732. 16); bleikt s., Grag. ii. 192; gra-s., grey silver, brass; hence the phrase, bera sem gull af grá-silfri, to surpass as gold does grey silver, Gkv. 2. 2; so also in the saying, elda grutt silfr, Eb. 290, Fb. i, 522 (see elda): of coined silver, pá var mönnum gefinn máli, þat silfr var kallat Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, Fms.

top, the name of a mythical horse, Gm.

B. Used in compds to denote a thing made of silver; silfr-ampli, -ausa, -bolli, -buðkr, -diskr, -kalkr (-kaleikr), -ker, -munnlaug, -skál..., a jug, scoop, bowl, box, plate, chalice, vessel, basin ..., of silver, Dipl. v. 18, Hkr. i. 50, ii. 221, Fms. iii. 177, 194, Vm. 56, 63, 95, Js. 78; silf-spann, a silver spoon, Bs. i. 874, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4; silfr-baugt, a silver ring, Glum. 388; silfr-belti, a silver belt, Ld. 284, Nj. 24, Vm. 129; silfr-bord, a desk of silver, Fas. iii. 670; silfr-still, a silver pencil, D. N. iv. 233; silfr-flyngja, a silver clasp, Vm. 34; silfr-spong, a silver clasp, B. K. 83; silfr-bunadr, silver ornaments, Pm. 90; silfr-sylgja, a silver brooch, Bs.; silfr-festr, a silver chain, Fas. iii. 273, Vm. 109; silfrpráðr, silver-wire, Dipl. iii. 4; silfr-hadda, a silver bandle, Fms. vi. 184; silfr-holkr, a silver knob to a stick, O. H.; silfr-horn, a drinking-born of silver, Fas. i. 90; silft-hringt, a silver ring, Fms. iv. 76, Ld. 274; siltr-rós, a silver rosary (?), Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 874; silfrkross, a silver cross, Vm. 2; silfr-lok, a silver lid, 58; silfr-skeid, a silver spoon, D. N. ii. 627; silfr-men, a silver necklace, Nj. 256; silfr-penningt, a silver penny, Fms. i. 1, Stj., Rb. 508; silfr-vapu, a silver weapon, Fis. ii. 178; silfr-hella, a plate of silver, D. N.; silfr-beisl, a silver bit, Flov. II. silfr-skrin, -hirzla, -kista, -kistill, a sbrine, chest, box for keeping silver, Jm. 10, Am. 90, Karl. 13, Eg. 766.

C. Proper compds: silfr-berg, n. silver ore, Stj. 85. buinn, part. silver-mounted, Fms. viii. 194, Vm. 9, 119. silfr-drjuer, adj. well stocked with silver, money, Eb. 40. silfr-eyrir, m. a silver ounce, D. N. ii. 45. silfr-fatt, n. adj. lacking silver, Eg. 394, Finnb. silfr-gangr, m. a silver standard, Grag. i. 500, Rett. 5. 10. silfr-hvitr, adj. silver-wbite, Karl. 306. silfr-lagor, part. inlaid with silver, bidr. 106. silfr-ligr, adj. silvery, Sks. 39, MS. 655 xiv. B. I. silfr-merktr, adj. = silfrmetinn, Fms. viii. 270. metinn, part. valued in silver; s. eyrir, Fms. vii. 300. silfr-ofing. part. woven with silver, bjal. silfr-rekinn, part. = silfrbuinn, lsl. ii. 231, Nj. 224. silfr-slatta, u, f. silver coinage, N.G.L. ii. 242, H. E. i. 394. silfr-smiðr, m. a silversmith, Fms. xi. 427, Stj. 641.

silfr-smid, f. silver-work, Stj.

sili, a, m. = seli (q. v.), a strap belonging to barness; vagn festr við ok coa sila, Al. 19; sooull eoa sili, Gpl. 117; festi eoa sila, beisl eor taunu, 359 A; hross, ok hefir sila nokkurn um hálsinn, Thom. 359.

SILKI, n. [from Lat. sericum], silk, Rm. 31; hurit fagrt sem silki, Nj. 2, Orkn. (in a verse); rautt s., Bær. 19: a nickname, silki-auga,

silki-skegg, Nj., Fms.

B. As adjective, made of silk, silken; silki-band, silki-dregill, a silkribbon, Fms. iv. 110, xi. 2, Edda 20; silki-blaka, a silken veil, Fas. iii. 336; silki-bleikr, 'silk-bleak,' light-coloured, flaxen; harit silkibleikt, Fms. vii 55; fjögur merhross silkibleik, Fas. iii. 39; silki-borða or -borði, a silkm brim, D. N.; silki-dúkr, a silken napkin, Fms. i. 112, Orkn. 304:= altaris-dúkr, an altar-cloth, Vm. 80, Symb. 26; silki-dýna, a silk-pillow, Karl.; silki-júpr (hjúpr), a silken jacket, Fms. vii. 69, x. 415; silki-hlað, a silk-ribbon worn round the head, Nj. 184, Dipl. iii. 4; siiki-huia, a silk-cap, Fms. ii. 264; silki-hökull, a cope of silk, Vm. 117; silki-klutt, a silk-kerchief, Fas. iii. 266; silki-klæði, silk-cloth, Greg. 22, MS. 623. 20; silki-koddi, a silken pillow, cushion, Fms. ix. 477, Dipl. iii. 4. Vm. 58; silki-kult, a silken quilt, Eb. 258, Mar.; silki-kyrtill, a silken kirtle, Fms. ii. 309, Bær. 4; silki-merki, a banner of silk, belonging to church furniture, Jm. 10; silki-möttull, a silk-mantle, Fms. x. 268; sukiparlak, mod. sparlak, a silken bed-cover, D. N.; silki-pell, a silken fall, Str. 3; silki-pungr, a silk-purse, Am. 42, Dipl. iii. 4; silki-reifar, silken swaddling-clothes, Fagrsk.; silki-ræma, a silken ribbon, Edda 10; a silken garter, Fms. iv. 110, Hkr. ii. 105, Bjarn. 64; silki-saumaðr, embroidered with silk, Dipl. vi. 440, Vm. 46, Pm. 12; silki-sima, a silken cord, Lex. Poet.; silki-serkr, a silken sark, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 477; siiki-skaut, a 'silken-sbeet,' napkin, D. N.; silki-skyrta, a silken sbirt, Fms. x. 383, Fs. 6; silki-slæður, a silken gown, Eg. 702, silken scarf (?), Nj. 190; silkistrengr, a silken cord, Karl. 42; silki-sæng, a silken bed, Fas. i. 508; silki-treyja, a silken jacket, Fms. xi. 271, Nj. 125, Skida R. 186; silkibráðr, a silk-thread, Fas. i. 508, Stj. 191; silki-ver, a silken case, D. N.,

silungr, m., better silungr, spelt sijlungr in Run. Gramm. Island.; [silung and svilung = young salmon, Ivar Aasen]:—a trout, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 173, freq. in mod. usage; silunga-net, -kista, -stong, -veidi, Eggert Itin. p. 595.

simfon, m. (?), [Lat. symphonia], a kind of instrument, a symphony.

Str., Fas. iii, Fms. vii. 97.

simili, n., þiðr. 73; similia, u, f., Stj. 118, 621, v.l.; aimili-brauð. n., piòr. 358; similus-braud, id., Stj. 293, 560: [from Lat. simila; mid. H. G. semele; Germ. semmel]:-flour for bread; not used in good Icel, and obsolete.

simill, m. (?), Lex. Poët.

simir, m. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

simul, adv. [Ulf. simle = πότε; A.S. symle; Hel. simla = semper: II. as a nickname, silfri, silfra, Vd., Vapn. 12; whence O. H. G. simblun; Lat. semper]:—ever; this ancient and obsolete word is preserved in only one or two passages, Hkv. I. 41, and prob. Eg. 355 Thvarr peirra, they took a long ship, each of the two, Eg. 74; England (in the verse).

SIN, f., pl. sinar, [Germ. sebnen; Dan. sene; cp. Engl. sinews]: in plur. the sinews; brjósk eða bein eða sinar, Grág. ii. 120; hann hjó á handlegginn við hreifann, svá at ekki hélt nema sinar, Sturl. ii. 104; loddi koggullinn í sinunum, Lv. 86; enn gamli var seigr í sinum, tough, Flov. 27; seigar verða gamals manns sinar, Bev.; þá tók hann í brott eina sin ór haus læri, Stj. 184; hans sinar ok herðar, 225; hællin kom i buginn, rétt í þá sin (of the finger) sem dregit hafði, Bs. ii. II. in sing. the yard, esp. of beasts, horses, cattle, Fb. iii. 428; kóna sinar, a bull's yard, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse), Grett. (in a 2. a sinew, tendon; af sinum bjarnarins, Edda; fils sinar, verse). Flov. 29; skera sundr allar sinar bæði fram ok aptr, þiðr. 87; sina magn, 'sinew-strength,' Vkv. 16; há-sin, q. v. sina-sárr, adj. sore in the sinews, Fas. iii. 384.

sin, n., botan. carex vesicaria, Norse sen-gras, also called Lap-sko, from being used by the Lapps for ropes and cords; that this is an old custom is seen from Hkr. iii. 339-skútur tvær ok vóru sini bundnar, ok enginn saumr i, and sin-bundit skip (in the verse, l. c., of a boat made in Lapland); pat (the ship) var ok bundit sini, Ann. 1189 (Cod. Reg.)

sina, u, f. [Norse sen-gras], withered grass which has stood the winter through, Grag. ii. 233, 291: in the phrase, sem eldr i sinu, like fire in dry grass; flaug þat sem sinu-eldr allt austr til lands-enda, Hkr. i. 126: freq. in mod. usage, fúa-sina.

sin-bundinn, part., see sin, n.

SINDR, n. [A.S. sinder; Germ. sinter; cp. Lat. scintilla], slag or dross from a forge; sindr þat er renn ór eldinum, Edda 3; liggr sá steinn þar enn ok mikit s. hjá, Eg. 142.

sindrs, 20, to glow, sparkle, like the slag in a forge; pat (the sword) var svá bjart at s. þótti af, Fb. i. 157, Fas. i. 371; þótti mér aldri soðit verða til fulls en sindraði ávallt ór, þorst. Síðu H. 177; ok sindrar of allt land, id.; sindrandi jarn, glowing iron, Sks. 204, Fms. x. 418, Sindri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, a 'forger,' Edda (Gl.)

sin-fall, n. impotency, K. A. 124.

singr, n. [syngja?], a chanting, humming; stutt er sjómanna singr, short is the seamen's chant (prayer) when putting to sea, Hallgr.

singra, 20, to bum a song or ditty.

Sinir, m. the name of a horse, Edda.

sinjor and synjor, mod. signor, m. [for. word, Ital. signore; Fr. seigneur, etc.]:—a lord, master; Sighvat, who first uses the word, applies it to king Olave, in one passage rhyming sinnjor with binna, in another synjor with brynju: it survives in Icel. in signor, a title of a hreppstjóri (signor Jón). sinkill, m. a clasp, Björn.

SINN, sin, sitt, pron. possess. reflex.; the better and true form is sinn, sin, sitt, with i throughout, see the remarks on minn; [Ulf. seins, etc.]:—bis, bers, its, tbeirs = Lat. suus, usually placed after, but also, if emphatic, before; par sitr Sigyn um sinum ver, Vsp. 39; sins um freista frama, Hm. 2; mál síns maga, 20; síns ins heila hugar, síns ins svára sefa, 105: properly referring to the subject in a sentence, Hallgeror fastnadi dottur sina, H. gave away ber daugbter, Nj. 51; Hrutr var hagradr við vini sína, 2; hann skipaði sínum mönnum, 50; þeir leiða hesta sína, 265; hann kvaddi Olaf stjúpson sinn til at söðla sér hest, Ó. H. 15; síðan vóru honum öll ráð sín þungrærð ok torsótt, 195; var honum sjálfum hugr sinn bæði fyrir skjöld ok brynju, Fbr. 56 new Ed. The pronoun may also refer to the object, or, in a complex sentence, to a second person in the predicate of the sentence, hvat vill Haraldr bjóða Noregs konungi fyrir sitt starf, what will H. offer to the king of Norway for bis (i.e. the Norse king's) trouble? Fms. vi. 415; Sigurdr jarl gaf upp Orkneyingum odul sin (their odals), Orkn. 20, cp. the Lat. Syracusanis res suas restituit;' sagði Dufþakr at Ormr skyldi hafa byrði sína, i. e. as much as O. could carry, Fb. i. 523; eigi ber at bæta prestinum rétt sinn, to the priest his due, Bs. i. 709; Eyjolfr þakkar konungi gjafir sinar ok vinmæli, for bis (the king's) gifts, Lv. 112; hann þakkar honum sitt sinni, be thanks him for his belp, Fas. ii. 542: so also in mod. writers, og hann gaf hann aptr sinni móður, Luke vii. 15 (Vídal.); ræn ei Gud Sinum rétti, rob thou not God of his right, Pass. 7. 11, and II. neut. as subst.; allt mun bat sinu fram fara (go its own course) um aldr manna, Nj. 259; rydsk hann um sitt, = Lat. fro virili, i. e. for bis own part, with might and main, Fms. xi. 132: ellipt., hann segir sínar (viz. farar) eigi sléttar, Korm. 158; kom hann svá sinni (viz. ár) fyrir borð, Fas. i. 524. III. with sialfr, both words are declined; skada sjálfs síns, one's own self's scathe, Sks. 228 B; minni sjálfs síns, one's own recollection, D. N. ii. 110; þeir báðu hana taka sjálfrar sinnar ráð, 'take ber own self's rede,' act for berself, Fms. x. 103; með höndum sjálfra sinna, Barl. 25; leggr hón í veð sjálfra sinna eignir, D. N. ii. 82; sakir óforsjó sjálfra sinna, i. 107; in mod. usage both the possessive and the indeclinable forms are used, thus, sjálís síns eignum, but if placed after, eignum sjálfs sín; the possessive however is more freq., as it also is the better form of the two. IV. with hvárr (dual), hverr (plur.), in a distributive sense:

ok Skotland er ein ey, ok er bo sitt hvårt konungs-riki, England and Scotland are one island, and yet each is a separate kingdom, Symb. 14; let sitt naut hvárr fram leiða, Eg. 506; sinn vetr þá hvárr heimboð at öðrum, each bis winter, alternately, Nj. 51; ef sinn lögsögu-mann vilja hvárir, Grág. i. I; þeirra manna er tví-tyngðir eru ok hafa í sínum hváptinum hvára tunguna, Al. 4; hón hélt sinni hendi um háls hvárum þeirra, . . liggi til sinnar handar mér hvárr ykkar, Fms. i. 9. B. sinn hverr (plur.). ferr sinn veg hverr um skoginn, they went each his own way in the wood, i. e. dispersed, Glum. 329; skulu vaka sinn þriðjung nætr hverir tveir, two and two in turn, Fms. iv. 299; hann selr sina boloxi i hendr hverjum peirra, v. 288; hann sá þrjú hásæti ok sátu þrír menn, sinn í hverju, Edda 2; hann kastaði um öxl hverja sínum sauðum tveimr, Grett. 134 new Ed.; for sinn veg hverr, they went each his own way, i.e. they parted; but, for hverr sinn veg, each bis (appointed) way: rarely with the possessive placed after, foru hvárir leið sína, Nj. 34; fara hvárir til síns heima, Korm. 222. In mod. usage, when sinn is placed after hverr, it gives emphasis with the notion of one's due, one's own, thus, gefa hverjum sitt, to give every one bis due, Lat. suum cuique; whereas 'sitt hverjum,' with the order reversed, is merely distributive; thus hver fékk sinn penning, Matth. xx. 9 (of wages due to each); whereas 'fékk sinn pening hverr would be said of alms distributed.

B. Compos: sinn-veg, sinn-eg, sinn-ig, adv. one each way; þykkir nokkut sinnveg hváru, they disagreed, Ld. 90; talaði annarr at öbrum, ok hóf sinneg hverr, they all spoke in turn, and each began his speech differently, Fms. vii. 222. Also, sinns-ig, adv.; flyoi sinnsig hverr, Fms. viii. 413, v.l.; sinnsiginn var litr hvers steins, Konr.; skildu þeir svá sínu tali, at sinnsiginn líkaði hverjum, Bs. (Laur.); segir svá Gregorius papa, at sinnsig á hvern á at minna, each bas to be admonished in his own way, one this way, another that, 655 xi. 2.

sinna, t and ad, [A.S. sidjan], to journey, travel; enn hverr er austr vill sinna, whosoever travels to the east, Sighvat; ek sé hrafna sinna til hafnar, I see the ravens make for the baven, id.; en man hon sinna til sala pinna, Fas. ii. 34 (in a verse); at sinna með úlfs lifru, to go with the wolf's sister (Hel, i. e. to perisb), Bragi; sinna út, Fms. x. 74 (in a verse); this sense is obsolete and not found in prose. metaph. to go with one, side with, with dat.; vilda ek at þú sinnaðir frændum mínum, Grett. 9 new Ed.; sem vér höfum skjótliga sinnt ok sannat, Stj. 3; Runolfr sinnadi meir med Arna biskupi, R. sided more with bisbop A., Bs. i. 709; hann sinnar hvárigum né samþykkir, Stj. 16; sinnta ek því sem ek mátta framast, at . . . , I pleaded the best I could, that ..., Bs. i. 845; þeir hétu þá at sinna hans máli, 882; hvárt hann sinnadi meirr beim erendum, er ..., 868. 2. to mind, care for, give beed to, with dat.; ekki sinni ek hégóma þínum, I beed not thy idle talk, Ísl. ii. 214; ekki sinni ek þínum áburði, Grett. 161; ekki sinni ek fé (I do not mind the money) ef nokkurr vildi ganga í málit, Band. 6; sinnadi Pharao hans rádum, Pb. gave beed to bis rede, Stj. 248; þeir sinntu (took care of) skipum þeim sem skatta fluttu, 233; so in mod. usage, sinna gestum, to attend to the guests; hón sinnaði um engan hlut, she cared about nothing, Fas. iii. 300: in mod. usage also of a person distressed or annoyed, hann sinnir engu, hann er engum sinnandi, be cares about nothing; hón er ekki mönnum sinnandi, hón varð honum aldri sinnandi (of a wife), and many similar instances. siding with one, disposed so and so; at heir væri her heldr sinnadir enn í móti, Fms. i. 297; vænti ek at hann sé þér sinnaðr í þraut, Fb. i. 78: part. act., vera e-m sinnandi, to be attentive to one, take care of, Grett. 27 new Ed.

sinna, u, f. [from the Germ. sinn], the mind; sinnu-reitr, Skáld H. i. 20: the senses, kvinnan var aldrei með jafnri sinnu ok áðr, Ann. 1407.

SINNI and sinn, n., Vtkv. 5, Fas. i. 73, ii. 542; sinni is the truer form, but the word is mostly used in dat.; [A.S. sið; Ulf. sinb]:—prop. a walk; er mér hesir aukið ervitt sinni, a beavy walk, Vtkv. II. fellowsbip, company; nú skal brúðr snúask heim í sinni med mer, in my company, Alm. I; ríða í sinni e-m, Skv. 3. 3; látum son fara feðr í sinni, 12; hrafn flygr austan . . . ok eptir honum örn í sinni, Fas. i. 428 (in a verse); manngi er mér í sinni, i. e. I am alone, no one in my company, 247 (in a verse); vilja e-n sér í sinni, iii. 483 (in a verse): langt er at leita lýða sinnis, Akv. 17; þjóða sinni erumka pokkt, the fellowship of men is not to my liking, i.e. men shun me, 2. concrete, a company; Vinda sinni, the company of the x. Poët.
3. in plur., á sinnum, on the way; heill þú á Wends, Lex. Poët. sinnum sér, be bale on the journey! Vpm. 4; dagr var á sinnum, the day was far on its way, was passing, Rm. 29; gudr var & sinnum, the battle drew to a close, Hkr. i. 95, Hornklofi (in a verse). belp, support, backing; in prose it remains in the phrases, vera e-m i sinni, to 'follow,' side with one, belp one; ifanarlaust er Gud i sinni med þeim manni, Barl. 93; mun ek heldr vera þér í sinni, Fb. i. 529; vóru þar margir menn með jarli um þetta mál ok honum í sinni, Fms. iv. 290; þú vildir at allir væri þér í sinni, Sturl. i. 36; þeir dýrka fjalla-guðin, ok því hafa þau verit þeim í sinni, Stj. 598; leiðir Víðförull a. sinn-hverr in a purely distributive sense; tók sitt langskip | Jólf út ok þakkar honum sitt sinni, Fas. ii. 542; leggja í sinni við e-n, to back one, Bs. i. 882; hann þekkir sinni þeirra, at þeir vinna 🖰 94. Eg. 577, 743:—s. hjá, to sit by :—s. til e-s, to watch for; er þar til at konunginum mikinn sigr, be knows (appreciates) their belp, Fas. i. 73: in compds, fá-sinni (q. v.), solitude; sam-s., society; víl-s., q. v.

B. sinn and sinni, as an adverb of time, in adverbial phrases, the latter form being rare and less correct, but occurring in a few instances in the accusative, as fyrsta sinni, N. G. L. i. 74; annat sinni, 340, Fms. vii. 325, Sks. 205; hvert sinni, Sks. 16, K. p. K. 10; i þat sinni, Sturl. iii. 217: [Ulf. sinþ, e.g. ainamma sinþa, = aπaf, twaim sinþam = δίs, þrim sinþam = τρίs; Dan. sinde]:—a time, with numerals =Germ. mal; in acc. and dat. sing., eitt sinn, einu sinni, and dat. pl. tveim sinnum, etc.: a. acc. sing.; bat var eitt hvert sinn, one time it bappened, Nj. 26, Fær. 242; annat sinn, the second time; i annat sinn, K. b. K. 14; hit bridja sinn, the third time, 10; i hvart sinnit, each time, id.; i hvart sinn, 12; bat sinn, that time, then, Fms. i. 264; i bat sinn, Hkr. ii. 15, Grag. ii. 167; ekki sinn, at no time, not once, never, Skálda 167; aldri sinn síðan, never a time since, never more, Nj. 261; sitt sinn við hvert orð, K. p. K. 11: um sinn, once; eigi optarr enn um sinn, Grág. i. 57, 133; hann skal drepa barninu í vatn um sinn, K. p. K. 10, 12; eigi meirr enn um sinn, Nj. 85; ganga til skripta it minnsta um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. Á. 192: for this one time, ek mun leysa þik ór vandræði þessu um sinn, Ísl. ii. 133; fyrst um sinn, for the present, bord. 69 (paper MS.), and so in mod. usage; um sinn-sakir, for β. dat. sing. upon a time; enu prioja this once, Ld. 184, 196, 310. sinni, the third time, Blas. 40: einhverju sinni, a time, a certain time, Nj. 2, 216; einu sinni, once, in an indefinite sense, Hom. 14 (Bugge, see the foot-note); er þá kostr at kveða einu sinni (= mod. einhvern tíma) skáldskap þann, Grág. ii. 151; in mod. usage einu sinni means once, for the old 'um sinn' is now obsolete: pvi sinni, for that time, for that occasion, Fms. vii. 129; at því sinni, Sks. 258; þessu sinni, this time, Fms. i. 126: at sinni, for this time, at present, Nj. 216, Ld. 202, Fms. i. 3, 159: y. dat. plur.; sjau sinnum, seven sinni sjaldnar, once less, Rb. 450. times, Alg. 262; hundrad sinnum, Flov. 33; beim sinnum, er..., when, Sks. 211 B; endr ok sinnum, now and then, from time to time, Sks. 8. gen. plur.; fimmtán tigum sinna, a bundred and fifty times, 208 B. Dipl. ii. 14; sétta tigi sinna, Rb. 90; búsundum sinna, a thousand times, Greg. 37.

sinni, n. mind, disposition, temper, mod. and from the Germ., chiefly through Luther's Bible: freq. in mod. usage and in compds, sinnisveykr, adj. sick in mind, etc.

sinni, a, m. [A.S. ge-sio], a follower, companion; Adils of sinnar, Bm.; sól sinni mána, the sun companion of the moon, Vsp. 5; allir Heljar sinnar, Edda 41; sinni Odins ok Ása, 56.

sinni-ligr, adj. companion-like; ekki var madrinn s., Fas. ii. 331.

sin-strengr, m. a cord or tendon, Stj. 416, Barl. 147.

sinur, f. pl. [sin], sinews, tendons; hann lætr skera sundr sinurnar i báðum fótum hans...er þú lézk skera sinar í báðum fótum mínum,

þiðr. 86, 87.

sissa, að, [sess], to seat; hann skal s. honum í öndvegi, N.G. L. i. 33. SITJA, pres. sit; pret. sat, sazt, sat, pl. satu; subj. sæti; imperat. sit, sittú; part. setinn; with the neg. suff. sit-k-a, I sit not, Hkv. 2. 34: Ulf. sitan = καθησθαι; A.S. sittan; Engl. sit; Germ. sitzen; Swed. sitta; Dan, sidde; Lat. sedere; Gr. έδος, έζεσθαι]:-to sit; s. á haugi, Vsp. 34, pkv. 6, Skm. 11; þeir sátu á vellinum, Nj. 114; þar sem búarnir sitja, 110, Grág. i. 4; konungr sat á hesti, Fms. x. 255, 408; hann sat it næsta honum, Nj. 2; ganga til matar, ok sátu þeir um hríð, Eg. 483; svá vildi hverr maðr sitja ok standa sem hann bauð, ... ok var rétt at segja at hann væri bæði konungr ok biskup yfir landinu, Bs. i. 67; s. fyrir, to be on the spot, Hm. I: in greetings, sit heill! sitio heilir, 'sit bale,' be seated and welcome, Fms. x. 201, Isl. ii. 438; nú sittú heill, Sighvat (O. H. in a verse); seggi biðr hann s. í frið, Skíða R. 28; s. at mat, to sit at meat, Fms. x. 378; s. at sumbli, Ls. 10; s. at tafli, to sit at chess, Isl. ii. 359; s. at fé, s. at nautum, to tend sheep, neat-cattle, Boll. 336, Eg. 714, Sturl. i. 77; s. at malum, to sit over a case, debate it, Ld. 18; s. a stefnu, to be in the chair at a meeting, O. H. 85: s. upp, to sit up, sit erect; peir létu hann s. upp i hauginum, Nj. 118: to sit at table, Jökull sat upp ok orti visu, O. H. 191; gékk konungrinn at sjá þá er upp sátu, wbo sate at table, Greg. 43; Eyvindr hafði mest forráð at veizlunni, ok sat ekki upp, Orkn. 246; þeim sinnum er jarl sat upp (uppi Ed.) mataðisk sveinninn með honum, Fms. ix. 245: s. úti, to sit outside (at night), of wizards (útiseta), Vsp. 21, Orkn. 234, 246; þat er úbóta-verk at s. úti, N. G. L. i. 350; svá segja menn at Gunnhildr, fóstra Hákonar, léti s. úti til sigrs honum ... en þórdís skeggja er sú kona kölluð sem sagt er at úti sæti, Fms. vii. 275. 2. with prepp.; sitja á svikræðum, svikum við e-n, to plot against, Fms. i. 263, ii. 34; sitja á sér, to control, constrain oneself: Hallgeror sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, Nj. 25; hann gat ekki á sér setio, be could not keep quiet :- s. fyrir e-u, to be exposed to, to have to stand the brunt of; s. fyrir amæli, hættu, afar-kostum, Nj. 71, Fms. v. 71, vij. 125; s. fyrir svörum, to stand questions, be the spokesman, iv. 274, vi. 13, Olk. 36, Band. 12; s. fyrir malum, to lead a discussion, Fms. ix. 98; s. fyrir e-m, to sit in ambush (fyrir-sat), Nj. 94, 107. Ld. 218: ellipt., Nj. semper; see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 554]:—ever; it is, however, used singly

sitja, Nj. 103 :- s. um e-t, to watch for an opportunity; beir satu um at rengja, 242; er ætíð sátu um þat at spilla friðinum, Magn. 464: to plot against, s. um sæmd e-s, Fms. v. 273; hann sitr um riki hans, 293; s. um lif e-s, to seek one's life, Ld. 40, Fms. i. 223; s. um e-n, to waylay, Landn. 287, Nj. 131 :- s. undir, to sit under one, keep bim on one's knees; s. undir barni, sittu undir mer! s. undir lestri, to 'sit under' a preaching ; s. undir hlyoni, to be subject to, Sks. 476 B :- s. yfir e-u, to sit over a thing; s. yfir drykkju, Eg. 6; s. yfir sjúkum manni, to sit up with a sick person, Fms. vii. 166, x. 250; esp. with a woman in labour, iv. 32, viii. 8 (yfirsetu-kona = a midwife); also, sitja yfir málum manna, to attend to (as judge), O. H. 86, Fms. vii. 60, Nj. 189; ekki er nú tóm at s. yfir kvædum, to listen to songs, Isl. ii. 235; s. yfir varningi sinum, to sit over one's wares, Sks. 28: to superintend, Fms. viii. 5 (Fb. ii. 533): sitiz yfir e-u, to take possession of what belongs to another person; at uvinir minir siti eigi yfir minu, Isl. ii. 146, 224; þeir menn hafa setið yfir eignum várum ok ættleifð, Fms. i. 223; sitr nú yfir fé því Atli inn skammi, Eg. 468; hann sat yfir virðingu allra höfðingja, Nj. 173; s. yfir hlut e-s, 89, Ld. 66, Eg. 512: s. yfir skördum hlut, to suffer a loss of II. to abide, stay, sojourn; sitja heima, to stay right, Ld. 266. at bome; sitr Gunnarr nú heima nokkura hríð, Nj. 106; s. heima sem dóttir (heima-sæta); s. heima sem mær til kosta, Sams. S. 6; sat hann þar hálfan mánuð, Nj. 106; þat var engi siðr at s. lengr en þrjár nætr at kynni, Eg. 698; viku var at boðinu setið, Ld. 200; í slíkum fagnaði sem beir satu, Fms. x. 260; hann sat at Gufuskalum inn bridja vetr, Eg. 592; setið hefir þú svá nær, at þú mættir hafa hefnt þessa, Nj. 178; sátu bingmenn Runólfs í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; s. kyrr, to remais quiet, stay at bome, Grag. i. 163; s. i festum, of a betrothed woman between the espousals and the wedding, Nj. 4: to reside, Haraldr konungr sat optast á Rogalandi, Eg. 367, Nj. 268, Fms. i. 23, Ver. 60: s. at löndum, to reign, Hkr. ii. 3; s. at buum sinum, Fs. 12; sitja budsetu, to live in a booth, Grag. i. 187, ii. 71; s. strandsetri, to live on the coast (fishing), i. 263, 290; s. slimu-setri, to bang on to a place, living upon other people, Ghl. 200, N.G.L. i. 70; ber munut burrt hasa um setio allar vitundir, bad no part nor knowledge of it, Sturl. iii. 261: to stay, answer not to a call, Grag. i. 447; nú sitr einn hverr lengr niðri, N. G. L. i. 40; s. um stefnu, 344; ef hann sitr svá þrjá vetr at hann geldr eigi tíund sina rétta, K. A. 94; s. hjá e-u, to be neutral, take no part; hann hafði áði setið hjá málum þessum, Lv. 9, Isl. ii. 267, Nj. 84, 97; þú lætr þá menn s. hjá kyrra, remain undisturbed, Ld. 258; s. hjá fé, to tend sbeep. a fishing term, to sit fishing on a mid, q. v.; á þær vastir er hann var vam at s. ok draga flata fiska . . . þeir váru komnir svá langt út, at hætt var at s. útarr fyrir Miðgarðs-ormi, Edda 35. 3. to tarry; görði liðinu leitt at sitja, Fms. x. 344; s. veor-fastr, to lie weather-bound, Eg. 482; s. i diblisso, to sit in a dungeon, Fms. ix. 219; s. kyrr, Grág. i. 163; s. fyrir, to remain sitting, Fms. v. 66; sitja til jarns, to sit preparing for the ordeal, 308, 311; s. fyrir adrykkju e-s, to be one's cup-mate, Eg. 253. with acc.; sitja e-t or hendi ser, to 'sit a thing out of one's hands,' let it slip through idleness, Fms. v. 276: mod., s. e-t af ser, id.; skulut ér ekki sitja byri því heldr, miss a fair wind, vi. 358; þegjandi sitr betta bórir jarl á Mæri, Orkn. (in a verse); hafði annat bréf komit til Lopts á sama sumri, ok sat hann bæði (acc.), be 'sate it off,' i.e. did not answer to the call, Bs. i. 726; (so in mod. usage, s. e-n af stokki, to 'sit bim off,' wait till be is gone;) satu margir af sinum hestum, many 'sate off,' dismounted from, their borses, Fins. vi. 211; sitja retti sinum, to remain inactive until one's right is prescribed, Grag. ii. 91, 2. sitja vel (illa) jörð, to keep one's estate in good (bad) К. Ъ. К. 26. order; sat hann bann bæ vel, Brandkr. 57; bessi jörð er vel setin; satu pessir allir brullaup sitt i Gautavík, Vigl. 33; s. launþing, to bold a secret meeting, Fms. xi. 219. 3. sitja e-t, to put up with an injury; eigi mundu þeir þvílíka skömm eðr hneisu setið hafa, Ísl. ii. 338; þykkisk hann þá lengr hafa setið Sveini þann hlut er hann mundi cigi öðrum þola, Fms. xi. 62; menn munu þat eigi s. þér, ef þú meiðir fé manna, Glum. 342; s. mönnum slíkar hneisur, Ld. 278; s. mönnum skammir ok skapraunir, Fms. ii. 14; s. e-m frýju, Hkr. iii. 397; er slikt engum manni sitjanda (gerund.), tis not to be endured from any man. Korm. 162. 4. to cut one off from; fyrr munu ber svelta i hel, enn þér sitið oss mat, Fms. vi. 152; hugðusk þeir Sveinn at s. honum vatn. x. 407; ok mundi svá ætla at s. þeim mat þar í Eyjunum, Orku. IV. reflex, in recipr. sense; beir skulu svá nær sitjask (sit so near one another) at hvárir-tveggi nemi ord annarra, Grág. i. 69; er mér lítið um at hætta til lengr at þit sitisk svá nær, Ld. 158. part., nú mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, there is no time to rest,

sitra or sytra, u, f. a little rippling stream; lækjar-s., a little brook.

sizing, sizlingr, m. = suzungull (q. v.), Sks. 403. SI, adv., contracted from sin, [Goth. sinteino = núrrore, sinteins = ἐπιούσιοs, δ καθ' ἡμέραν; O. H. G. sin- and sina- in several compds, e.g. sin-vluot, the great flood = the Deluge (whence by corruption the mod. Germ. sünd-fluth and Dan. synd-flod = the sin-flood); A.S. sin-; Lat.

several compds as a prefixed particle. II. with part., as sí-étandi, -sí-drekkandi, sí-sofandi, sí-talandi, sí-sníkjandi, sí-hlæjandi, sí-grátandi, Si-stelandi, si-jugandi, si-rennandi, etc.

B. Compos: si-byroa, o, to lay ships alongside, broadside to broadside, in a sea-fight; peir sibyrou við öllum skipunum, Orkn. 362; sibyrði hann þar við Járnbarðann, Fms. ii. 317; jarl lá ávallt síbyrt við sí-byrðis, adv. broadside to, Fins. viii. skipin, i. 174, ii. 317, x. 358. sí-byrt, n. part. = síbyrðis, Fms. i. 174, ii. 317. si-fella, u, f. continuity; i adv. every day, day by day, O. H. 130. sífellu, adv. continuously, Skálda 173, Fms. x. 353, Al. 70, Bret. 52; í sífellu meðan hann lífði, Post. 656 C. 1; minnask í s., Bs. i. 104; ávallt í sífellu, 131; þjóna e-m í s., Fms. viii. 242. si-fleyttr, part. continuous, Al. 23: neut. as adv. continuously. sí-frjór, adj. ever fertile, si-glaor, adj. always cheerful. yielding crops all the year round. si-grænn, adj. [Old Engl. singrene], evergreen, Hb. 6. sí-hverfr, adj. [O. H. G. sina-bwerpal], = sivalr, Mork. 12. always talking, long-winded, Sks. 314. si-m sí-máligr, adi. si-mælgi, f. talkativeness, Sks. 314 B. mi-reior, adj. always angry, Nj. 210. sí-soltinn and si-svangr, adj. always bungry. si-vaf, n. winding round; hann varði henni sívafi, Eg. 579. sí-valr, q. v. sí-vefja, vafði, sí-bögull, adj. ever silent, Eg. (in a verse). to wind round.

SÍA, u, f. any glowing substance, esp. the molten metal in a furnace; sem síor flygi ór afli, Fas. i. 371; en þá er drómundrinn tók at loga, sá þeir svá sem logandi síor (thus, not sjór) hlypi í sjóinn, Orkn. 368; gneistum ok sium, Edda 4; siur ok gneista, 5; sólarinnar ... er goðin höfðu skapat af þeirri síu er flaug ór Muspells-heimi, 7; járn-sía; þá tók Geirrödt með töng járnsíu glóandi . . . ok færir á lopt síuna, 61, Fms. vi. (in a verse); sem eðr lék utan ok innan sem ein sía, Bs. ii, g.

sia, u, f., qs. siva or sifa, [Engl. sieve; O. H. G. sib]:—a sieve or strainer, for liquids (sald for flour): esp. of sieves used in dairies, skyr-sia, mjólkr-sia. sia, 20, to filter; lattu gron sia, sour, sip it through the beard, my son, Sæm. 120.

SÍÐ, adv., compar. síðr (q. v.), superl. sízt = least, last; but síðarr, sidast in a temp. sense: [Ulf. sei/ν = εψία, compar. sei/νs; O. H. G. sîd; Germ. seit; Old Engl. sitb]:-late; sonr er betri pott sé síð um alinn, Hm. 71; til sid, too late, 65; sid (i.e. never) muntu rada hringum, Hkv. Hjörv. 6; sið (i. e. never) léttir mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); ok varð heldr síð gengit til hámessu, O. H. 118; ef hann spyrr svá síð, so late, Grág. i. 109; ef sökin kemr svá síð upp, 373; þeim er svá síð fregna, 96; spurði, hví hann hefði svá síð komit, Eg. 150: phrases, síð ok snemma, early and late, perpetually, Stj. 462, Fms. x. 277, Gisl. 128, piòr. 57; ar ok siò, id.:—with gen., siò dags, late in the day, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 69, Eg. 600; siò aptans, late in the evening, Stj. 6, Hkr. i. 103; síð aptans biðr óframs sök, Sighvat; síð sumars, late in the summer, Eg. 185; sid vetrar, or sid um haustid, late in the autumn, Fær. 128; sid 2. compar. síðarr, later; þau um kveldit, Eg. 149, 600, Fs. 85. svik er síðarr kómu fram, Fms. i. 59; Ásdísi átti síðarr Skúli, i. e. S. was ber second busband, Landn. 88; eigi sídarr en nú var talit, Grág. i. 18; sidarr meirr, 'later-more,' still later, H. E. i. 414; löngu sidarr, Stj. 6; litlu sidarr, a little later, Fms. vi. 93, Nj. 4, 21; fum vetrum sidarr, a few years later, Landn. 12; tiu vetrum sidarr en Styrbjörn fell, Fms. i. 61; hvárt ek dey stundu fyrr eða síðarr, ii. 158. 3. superl. síðast, last; spurðisk þat síðast til hans, Nj. 121; mæltu þat síðast, svá at menn heyrðu, 201; ek ætla þessa veizlu síðast at búa, Ld. 14; orð þan er hann mælti síðast, Eg. 356; þá skulu þeir síðast fram segja, Grág. i. 38; þessi hólmganga hefir síðast framin verit, Ísl. ii. 259; sá er síðast gengr inn, Fms. i. 16. II. the word remains as subst. in the phrase, um síð or um siðir, at last; þó varð hann um síð ofrliði borinn, Fms. i. 79, ii. 41; þeir kómu of síðir til þess innis, 623. 39; skal sitt hasa hvert of siðir, Grág. ii. 219; görðisk svá til of síðir, Fms. x. 392; at svá særi um síðir, Eg. 701, Ísl. ii. 268; þó kom svá um síðir, Nj. 267; þó at staðar nemi um síðir, Ld. 306; þó vaknaði hann um síðir, Fms. i. 216; - passim in mod. usage.

BÍĐA, u, f. [A. S. side; Engl. side; O. H. G. sita; Germ. seite]:a side = Lat. latus; hljóp sverðit á síðuna, Nj. 262; leggja síður sínar við spjóts-oddum, Fms. xi. 30; millum síðu hans ok skyrtunnar, Bs. i. 44; konungr lagði hendr sínar yfir síðu Egils þar er verkrinn lá undir, Fms. iv. 369; reip sveigð at síðum mér, Sól. 37; hafa verk undir síðunni, to bave a stitch in the side; sidu-stingr, sidu-verkr, a stitch in the side, side-ache; sídusár, a wound in the side, 625. 80; sídu-sárr, adj. wounded in the side, Str. 47; á siðu hestinum, Gullp. 72. meat, a side of meat; nauta-limir halfr fjordi tigr, sidur halfr þriði tigr, Dipl. v. 18; síður af nauti allfeitar, Fms. x. 303; rauðar runa siour, red-smoked sides of bacon, vi. (in a verse). direction; à aliar sidur, to all sides, Fas. i. 5; à hverri heimsins sidu, Sks. 104 B; allar heimsins sidur, id. II. a local name, coast, water-side; Balagards-sida, Kinnlima-sida, in the Baltic; Jótlands-sida, the west coast of Jutland; Hallands-sida, in Sweden, Fms. xii; or counties bordering on rivers, Temsar-sida, Thames-side, Fms. v. (in a

only in the phrase, si ok &, ever and aye, incessantly, but it is used in menn, m. pl. the men of S.; Siou-hallr, m. the Hall of S.; Sioumúli, Kristni S., Landn.; Hvítár-síða, Ægi-síða, map of Icel.

síða, 20 (?), to side, Stj. 197, v.l.

SÍĐA, a def. old strong verb, of which occur only the infin. pret. seið, Vsp. 25; pl. sidu, Ls. 29; part. sidit; and a weak pret. siddi: [seidr, seida]:—to work a charm through seidr, q. v.; heir letu sida i hundinn þriggja manna vit, Hkr. i. 136; stjúpmóðir Dómalda lét síða at honum úgæru, 20; þá var siðit til þess, at..., 136; hann síddi þar ok var kallaðr skratti, Fms. x. 378; sízt at bræðr þínum siðu blíð regin, Ls. 29; seið hón leikin, Vsp. 25; seið Yggr til Rindar, Kormak, of a love charm.

siðan, adv. [Old Engl. sitben], since, Lat. deinde; peir koma allir við þessa sögu síðan, Nj. 30; síðan gékk hón í brott, 2; er eigi greint hvárt þeir fundusk síðan, Fms. vii. 155; ef vér förum frá eyju þessari í haust síðan, 656 C. 21; hón var síðan gipt Eireki, Fms. i. 61; þau dæmi er löngu urðu s., Sks. 469; fóru síðan út til Álptaness, Eg. 593; konungr fór s. út á Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 192; síðan gékk hann á stefnur, Ó. H. 118; síðan litr hann til himins, Bs. ii. 103, passim : hvarki adr ne sídan, neitber now nor since, bior. 73; enginn konungr áðr né síðan, Stj. 651: followed by acc. (as prep.), þeir hötðu ekki etið síðan laugar-daginn, since Saturday, 2. bar sem síðan er kallat Tryggva-reyrr, Fms. i. Fms. ix. 406. 60; þar var s. gör kapella..., ok hefir sú kapella þar staðit síðan, all the time since, vi. 164; hans ættmenn görðu margir svá síðan, Hkr. i. 2; lengi síðan, for a long time after, id. 3. with the relat. particle either added or understood; sidan er, since that; sidan er tengðir várar tókusk, Ld. 300; síðan er Sveinn jarl mágr hans andaðisk, O. H. III (Fb. ii. 193 l. c. drops the particle er, as is also the mod. usage); síðan's = síðan es, Am. 78; síðan er þeir spurðu, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er (ever since) Freyr hafði heygðr verit, Hkr. i. 2; síðan enn = síðarr enn, Ghl. 229; or the particle 'er' is left out, ef maor etr kjöt síðan sex vikur eru til Páska, since that time, N.G.L. i. 342; hón lifði þrjá vetr síðan hón kom í Noreg, Fms. i. 7.

síðari, compar. the later; síðastr, superl. the last; hit síðara sinn, Ld. 58; Maríu-messa in síðari (opp. to in fyrri), Fms. iii. 11 (i. e. the 8th of Sept.); Olafs-messa in sidari (= the 3rd of Aug.); hit sidara sumar, Grág. i. 467; et síðara sumarit at lögbergi, ii. 152. 2. superl., á síðustu stundu, Fms. vi. 231; í síðastu orrostu, i. 110; á síðastum dögum, K. A. 56; hins fyrsta skips ok ins síðasta, Fb. ii. 280; fyrstir eða síðastir, Grág. ii. 376; svá munu síðastir verða hinir fyrstu ok fyrstir hinir síðustu, Matth. xx. 16: loc., hinn síðasta sess, Bs. i. 797; hit síðasta (at least) viku fyrir þing, Grág. i. 100; svá it síðasta at sól sé á gjáhamri, 26; at sumar-málum et síðasta, 140.

síðarla, adv. late; svá s. at . . ., Grág. ii. 105; eitt kveld s., Fms. vii. 201; einn dag s., Hkr. ii. 43.

síðarliga, adv. = síðarla; svá s., Grág. i. 27; eigi má þar s. fara yfir slik höf, late in the year, Sks. 224.

sidasta, u, f.; at sidustunni (at last), Fb. ii. 8, Stj. 62.

sið-búinn, adj. 'late boun' to sail, Nj. 281, Landn. 28, Eb. 14 new Ed. síð-bærr, adj. calving late, Stj. 178.

sídd, f. length, of a garment; cp. vídd, lengd, hæð.

síðerni, n. a kind of garment, Edda ii. 494.

síð-farit, n. part.; varð honum s., be walked slowly, Vápn. 23.

sio-forull, adj. late abroad, out late in the evening, Lex. Poet.

Síð-grani, a, m. = Síðskeggr, Alm. 6.

síð-hempa, u, f. a long gown.

síð-kveld, n. late in the evening; á síðkveldum, Fms. vi. 241, ix. 29, Thom. 308.

síðla, adv. (sílla, Hom. 108, MS. 4. 12), late, Grág. ii. 232, Ld. 282, Hkr. i. 86; s. kvelds, Fms. ix. 16.

SIDR, sid, sitt, adj. [A.S. sid; Old Engl. side], long, banging, Lat. demissus, of clothes, hair, or the like; har sitt ok flókit, Fms. x. 192; lokkar síðir til jarðar, vii. 169; sítt skegg, Ó. H. 66; kampa-síðr, Skíða R. 90; vóru honum heldr síð herklæði konungs, Stj. 464; sítt pillz, Fas. ii. 342; síðar slæður, Rm. 26; síðar brynjur, Gh. 7; brynja rúm ok síð, þiðr. 81; drag-síðr (q. v.), long-trailing; skú-síðr, reaching to the shoes (a petticoat); knésíðr, reaching to the knee; síðar hendr, long arms, Skíða R. 8; síða hjálma, Anal. 219; hann hafði síðan hatt yfir hjálmi, a bood dropping low over the face, Eg. 407; mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27. 2. neut. sitt; falda sitt, to wear a bood low over the face, Fms. vii. 161, xi. 106.

B. Compos: sið-faldinn, part. wearing a bood over the face, Mar. Sio-hottr, m. 'Long-bood,' one of Odin's names, from his travelling in disguise with a hood over his head, Edda. síð-klæddr, part. in síð-nefr, adj. long-nose, a nicklong clothes, Al. 15, Fms. ii. 278. síð-skeggjaðr, adj. long-bearded, 655 xiii. B. 3. name, Fas. iii. Síð-skeggr, m. Long-beard, one of Bragi's names, Edda. adj. late-dropped, of animals, Stj. 178.

sior, compar., answering to sio, q.v. [cp. Goth. seips = later]:—less: litlu siðr (síðarr Ed.) en hann, little less than be, Fb. ii. 23; er menn eigu síðr sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; á þeirra dómr at rofna er síðr hafa at lögum dæmt, i. 80; hann var kærr konungi, ok eigi síðr dróttverse): of a sloping county, Bíða, in the east of Icel., whence Bíðu- iningu, Fms. i. 59; eigi síðr cnn þú, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr cnn þí, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr cnn þí, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr cnn þí, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr cnn þí, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr cnn þí, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr cnn þí, 21

en í harðræðum, Nj. 263, Fb. ii. 38; engu síðr, no less, Fms. vi. 92; 7 síl-vetni, n. still water, a fisb-pond (?); svá at áin varð í auga-bragði miklu síðr, viii. 21; en at síðr vóru menn sjálfráði fyrir honum, at . . ., it was so far from it, that even . . . (cp. Dan. end-sige, changing d into g), O. H. 34; er ber at sior fært med bessi ordsendingu, at ek hygg at ... 53; eigi at síðr, not the less; þeir héldu fram ferð sinni eigi at síðr, all the same, Fms. i. 228; eigi héldu Væringjar at síðr til bardaga, Fb. ii. 381; eigi því síðr, not the less, Stj. 158; þykki þér athygli vert, bóndi, hvar krákan flýgr?—Eigi er þat síðr, segir bóndi, not the less I (i. e. yes) said the man, Fins. vi. 446. 2. 2s 2 conjunction, lest; sior bu Asum öfund um gjaldir, Ls. 12; síðr oss Loki kveði lasta-stöfum, 10; síðr bitt (bic?) um heilli halir, lest men bewitch thee, Hm. 130. superl. sizt, the least; er oss gegnir sizt, Fms. viii. 21; sem sizt, not in the least, Eluc. 122 (Ed.), passim.

sioraor, m. some part of a sbip's tackling; qs. sæ-práðr (?), sea-tbread, a line; bæta eyri fyrir síðrað hvern, N.G.L. i. 100.

sið-skínandi, part. late sbining, poët. of the sun, Skv. 2. 23.

sifra, u, f. [for. word], a cipber, Alg. 358.

SÍGA, pres. sig, sigr; pret. seig, seigt (seigst), seig; pret. sé, Karl. 523, l. 8, Fb. i. 227, l. 12, Nj. 21; pl. sigu; subj. sigi; part. siginn: [A.S. and Hel. sigan]:—to sink down, being let down by a rope or by any slow motion; létu beir siga festi ofan i gröfina, they lowered a rope down into the pit, Eg. 234; O. H. 152; létu beir bá síga skipin ofan fyrir hellinn með reipum (in the verse, skip sigu í reipum), Fms. vii. 82; hón lætr hann síga í festi ofan fyrir múrinn, Stj. 470; hann lét stein í festar-augat, ok lét svá síga ofan at vatninu, Grett. 141; létu þá svá síga ofan á sjáinn ór borginni, Orkn. 312. 2. to slide, but of a slow, heavy motion; er betri sigandi aror en svifandi, Bs. i. 139; höfðu út sigit iðrin í þat sárit er Jómarr hafði veitt, the entrails had slipped out through the wound, Orkn. 458; par var fjöl ein sigin ofan, Fms. ix. 308; hann lét síga brynnar ofan fyrir augun, Edda; var þá sigit blóð fyrir augn þeim, Hrafn. 21; sigu saman augun þá er dauðinn főr á hann, Fms. xi. 150; seig þá skipit aptr millum skipanna, Grett. 82; þá er orrostan sé saman, Fb. i. 227 (Orkn. 30); hvárigir láta undan síga sín skip, Fms. x. 131; láta síga út skipin frá bryggjum, viii. 95; láta síga aptr til sömu hafnar, i. 303; láta síga á hömlu, 172; þeir létu siga fylkingar sínar ofan með ánni, vi. 406; sígr þá saman orrosta, Hkr. i. 51; bat var síðarla dags er orrosta seig saman, iii. 125; síga saman fylkingar, Stj. 598; láta síga til samþykkis við e-n, to let it slide towards an agreement, let things drift towards it, Sturl. i. 201; létum síga sáttmál okkur, we came to terms, Skv. 3. 39. spec. phrases; seig á hann svefn, Fms. iii. 48; þá seig á hann svefn ok þó lauss, O. H. 195; konungi þótti í svefninum síga á sik svá sem nokkurr úmegins-þungi, Fris. iii. 51; þá sé á hann úmáttr, Karl. 523; sé sorti mikill fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21. II. reflex. to let oneself sink; lætr hann sigask or trenu, be let bimself drop from the tree, Edda 45, see the corresponding verse in the Haustlöng; lata sigask af garði, Fms. vi. 368; hann var kominn upp á garðinn, ok lét sígask of inn, bauled bimself down, id.; hann let sigask fast a stolinn, Edda 61; lætr hann sigask nior af hestinum, be let bimself drop from the borse, Isl. ii. 150; nokkurir menn létu sígask sárir, dropped wounded, Bs. i. 528; sigask lét nú einn hér úti (one dropped), Fb. iii. 450; hans menn létu sígask ofan með díkinu, Fms. vi. 406, viii. 162, v.l.; láta undan sígask, Eg. 287, Fms. xi. 131. 2. part., get ek at héðan af fari þeim heldr siganda, it will go downwards with them, Grett. 176 new Ed.

SIK, mod. siki, n. a ditch, trench; i ár, lækjar-ósa eðr í sik, Eg. 185; fyrir enda síkisins, Fas. ii. 284; sík er vatn, Edda 126 (síks in the verse); þá reið Þórðr í síki eitt, Sturl. iii. 21; þeir færðu eykina í síki þat sem

suor er frá Grund, Sd. 141.

sikr, m. [Ivar Aasen sik; Swed. sik, små-sik]:—corregonus lavaretus, a kind of salmon, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence sik-tal, plur. from tal, in the verse in Kristni S., = the 'sik-treachery' = the bait; halda sik-toolum i bodnar smidju = to take the bait into the mouth, cp. gina flugu in the next verse.

sil, mod. sili, n. [perh. akin to sili, seil, from its slim shape]:-a kind of berring, corregonus albula, Fr.; sila-fullr, filled with sil, of a sea-gull, Fs. (in a verse): freq. in mod. usage, where sili is used of any fish of the herring kind, horn-sil, geir-sil, q. v. sila-varp, n. a net for sil, D. N. ii. 762.

SILD, f., pl. sildr, Lex. Poët., but sildar, N.G.L. i. 254; [Dan. sild]:-berring (i.e. in shoals of herrings, but sili of a single herring), clupea barengus; gékk síld upp um allt land, Fms. i. 92, Pr. 431; ausa síld ór netjum, N. G. L. i. 254; síldar þær er á liggja, id.; þá kom ok þar um vár við útver nokkur broddr af sild, hann reri þannug sem sildin var rekin ... hann keypti sildina til borðs sér, Hkr. i. 185; meisa-COMPDS: sildar-ferja, u, f. a berring-boat, sild, barrelled berring. Fms. ii. 3. 423, 460, Eg. 4, 68, Fms. iii. 18. silda-kaup, n. a purchase of sild, Fb. i. 301. sild-reki, a, m. a berring-deiman. sild-flaki, f. berring-fishery, N. G. L. i. 254, Gpl. 422, 460. ssld-ver, n. a place for berring-fisbing, Eg. 42; bjarkeyjar réttr er á fisknesi hverju ok í síldveri ok í kaupförum, N. G. L. i. 312. silungr, see silungr.

sem blíðasta sílvetni, Thom. 303.

SÍMA, n., pl. simu, Hkv. 1. 3, Skv. 2. 14, D. N. ii. 1035, declined like auga; the gen. plur. (simna) does not occur, [popular Norse and Dan, sime]: - a rope, cord; þær ór sandi síma (simo or simu?) undu, Hbl. 18; bær um greiddu gullin símo, Hkv. l. c.; örlög-símo, Skv. l. c.; þeir er á lögðu byr-síma (acc. sing.) ok mik bundu, Vkv. 12; silki-síma, Lex. Poët.: in compds, hár-síma (Dan. baar-sime), a ribbon for the bair, Ragn S. (in a verse); lik-sima (q. v.), a leech-line; byr-sima, Vkv. l. c. (uncertain what kind of cord); bruna-sima = hársima, Lex. Poët.; álm-sima, poët. a bow-string, Eg. (in a verse); varr-sima, 'water-cord,' the wake formed by a ship: cp. also gör-semi, q. v.

sim-bundinn, part. bound with cords, Fms. vii. 216 (of a ship fastened

with cordage instead of nails).

siment, n. [for. word], cement, Fms. vi. 153.

SÍN, gen. of the reflex. pron. = Lat. sui; hann lét dikit gæta sín, Eg. 531; hefna sin, to revenge oneself, Grag. ii. 7; eiga sin i at hefna, tala sin á milli, Eg. 541; fara heim til sin, to go bome; at sin, at one's own bouse, Edda (Ht.); sjálfs sín, oneself; sjálfra sín (gen. pl.); and so in many instances.

sin-girnask, t, dep. to covet, Sks. 532.

sin-girni, f. covetousness, Hom. 17, 27 (= Lat. avaritia), Sks. 669. sin-gjarn, adj., prop. 'selfish,' 'self-seeking,' avaricious, covetous, Rd. 232, Hkr. iii. 361, Bs. ii. 160, Barl. 136; du singjarn = Lat. O avare!

sinka, u, f. [no doubt derived from sinn = singjarn], greed, avarice, Sks. 451, 585, 665: stinginess, 440, and so in mod. usage.

sink-gjarn, adj. = singjarn, Barl. 136.

sinkr, adj. stingy, so in mod. usage, but in old writers perhaps covetous; s. ok fégjarn, Sks. 701, Fms. vii. 230; beir vóru menn sínkir, i. 50.

Sira, m. indecl.; though so spelt, it is by old people in Icel. sounded sera, commonly, however, and less correctly sera, [a Romance word borrowed from the French]:-sirrab (a word now only used contemptuously), sir, master; the word is in Art. S. used as an address to a knight, Síra Ivent, etc.; but this saga is a translation from the French. In Norway and Icel, the word appears at the end of the 13th century (Arna S., Hák. S. Gamla, Ann. after 1260, Laur. S.), and is then used of priests only, as it is in Icel. at the present day a recognised title of a priest, and with the Christian name only, so that a clergyman is never named without this title, -Sira Hallgrimr, Sira porkell; thus in the ditty, Síra Olafr á Söndum, sálma og vísur kvað; Síra Hallgrímt hagr | á hróðrar smíðið var; hann Síra Jón, etc.; cp. Old Engl. sir, used of priests, with the Christian name only, as Sir Hugh, etc., in Shakespeare.

sírns, u, f. letbargy. sírna, u, f. letbargy. sírnu-ligr, adj. sleepy, Björn; hence prob. sírnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

si-valr, adj. [prop. the same as the early Dan. si-wal, early Swed. sifwal, si-bwalf; the word is therefore not from volr, but either from hvalf (q, v) or better from hverfa, by turning r into l, answering to O. H. G. sina-bwerpal, sin-werbal]: - round, of a stock, steeple, or the like; sívalr stokkr, Stj. 251; s. fiskr, opp. to flatr fiskr, Vm. 91: = ballformed, jarðar mynd er sívallt, ... sívallt yfirbragð vatns ok sjóvar, Rb. 466 (but rarely). sival-vaxinn, part. round of growth; lagr maor ok s., Sturl. iii. 114.

sizt, adv. (siz, sitz), since; siz Hákon fór með heiðin goð, Hkm.; síz, Gm. 48; sítz, Am. 52, Stor. 19; sízt Gunnarr lézk, Nj. 142; siz ek tók at erfő, Grág. ii. 204; sítz Haraldr gráfeldr féll, Fms. x. 387; sítz Magnúss féll, 407; sítz hann kom í land, 398; sítsz þeir bræðr horðu i Norcg sótt, 382; þeir höfðu ekki etið sízt laugar-dag, ix. 406, v.l.; sízt í hanzka-þumlungi hnúkðir þú, Ls. 60; sízt þik geldu, Hkv. 1. 39; sízt vér misstum skipa várra, Fms. viii. 181, v.l.; sítz þeir Magnúss ok Erlingr gafu honum bat upp, Pref. xxi. 2. followed by an acc.; sizt mina sonu dauda, since my sons' death, Vkv. 20.

sjafni, a, m. [akin to sefi], mind, love, affection, poët., Edda.

ajaldan, adv., compar. sjaldnar, sjaldnast (but sjaldar, Barl. 96. 100); in mod. proncd. skjaldan, with a non-radical k: [A.S. seldan; Engl. seldon; Germ. selten; Dan. sjelden]:-seldom; mjök s., Am. 78; sem sjaldnar kann henda, Fas. i. 158; þá væri hann sjaldar á tali við bik, Barl. 96; miklu sjaldar enn hann vildi, 100; ef prestr syngr þar sjaldnar, K. þ. K.: sjaldnar verðr sá heim sóttr er fám görir gott, Bs. ii. 98; meira virðisk pat er sjaldnar veror = 'omne ignotum pro mirifico,' Hom. (St.); pad er aytt sem skjaldan skeor, a saying (mod.); sem sjaldnast, Hom. (St.); två daga í viku it sjaldnasta, at least, Vm. 94; it sjaldnasta á tólf mánuðum, at seldomest once a twelvemonth, Bs. i. 168; ó-sjaldan, not seldom, Vsp. 26. with the notion of never, not; hann s. sitr er hann slikt of fregn, Vsp. 30; s. verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; s. hittir leiðr í lið, 65; s. sút 212. 47; s. bautasteinar . . ., 71; heldr var ek hæg sjaldan, Am. 95; sjaldan hefi ek aðra haft at skildi fyrir mér, Nj. 8; s. fór svá þá er vel vildi. Ld. 290; sjaldnar myndim ver bess idrask, bo at ver mæltim fleira en færa, one would seldom have to repent baving said too little rather than too much, Hrafn. 9; hafou þat fram s., never put that forth, Am. 38.

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COMPDS: ajald-geoft, adj. = sjaldgætt, mod.; það er mikit sjaldgæft, tbis 4 can be seen, Am. 40; það sér á: metaph. to take care of, ek mun á sjá is very rare. sjald-gestr, adj. seldom gotten; s. avoxtr, a rare fruit, Stj. 38; sjaldgæt tíðendi, 139. ajald-heyror, part. seldom beard, Fær. 198. sjald-kvæmr, adj. coming seldom, Fbr. 31; ek em sjaldkvæm til kirkju, 170. sjald-senn, part. seldom seen, Fms. iii. 182, Hav. 53, Barl. 17; sjaldsénir hvítir hrafnar, white ravens are a rare sight, a saying. sjald-stundum, adv. 'seldom-times,' seldom, Sturl. iii. 20.

sjatna, 28, older form setna (q. v.), Finnb. 336, Fms. ii. 43, Fb. i. 56, [setna, sitja, setja]:—to 'settle,' sink, dwindle, subside, esp. of food, to be digested just after having been taken; fyllask menn ekki af því vatni, sjatnar þat vel, ok rennr í hörund sem mungát, Sks. 163; láta ser sjatna, of resting after a meal.

2. metaph. to subside, abate; væntu þeir at heldr mundi sjatna úfriðrinn, Isl. ii. 386; ok megi 2. metaph. to subside, abate; þá s. þessi úþokki er í millum ykkar er, Fs. 158; ílla mun s. újafnaðr рента bræðra, Lv. 4; ok vit ef sjatni hennar ofsi, Fas. i. 194; þinn ofsi mun illa s., 189; þóttusk allir vita at eigi mundi sogurt s., Nj. 141, Orkn. (in a verse).

SJAU, mod. sjö, a cardinal number; [Goth. sibun; A.S. seofon; Engl. seven; O. H. G. sibun; Germ. sieben; Dan. syv; Swed. sju; Lat. septem; Gr. ἐπτά; the Icel. and Scandin. is a contracted form, suppressing the medial labial, cp. Engl. sen in 'sennight,' Senhouse]:-seven, passim; sjau-vikna-fasta, Lent. compos: sjau-fald-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj., Bret. 54), sevenfold, Stj. 43, 46. sjau-faldr, adj. sevenfold, Al. 35, Stj. 416. sjau-sinnum, adv. seven times. sjau-stirni, n. (mod. sjö-stjarna, u, f.), the 'seven-star,' Pleiades, Pr. 478. vetra, adj. seven years old.

sjaund, f. a period or term of seven, 'seven-night,' just as fimmt (q.v.) is used of a summons before a court, so is this word in the old law only used in the metaph, sense of a funeral or even a funeral service; nú er maðr dauðr...komi þeir allir þar at sjaund, Ghl. 254, Jb. 146; at sjaund eða þrítugs-morni, N.G.L. i. 14, D.N. passim, see Fritzner; um sjaundar-görð (a funeral banquet) ok skulda-lúkning, N.G.L. i. 51; en þó mun ek því heita þér at þú komir til nokkurrar hvíldar eptir seond bina = after thy death, Fb. ii. 342 (Fbr. 200).

sjaundi, the seventh, passim: mod. sjöundi. 2. Sjaundi, Sjundi, as a pr. name, freq. in early Dan., see Thork. Dipl.

sjaundungr, m. a seventh part, Rétt. 210, MS. 415. 18.

ajau-ræðr, adj. = sjautugr, Fms. i. 14.

ajau-tján = sautjan (sjotjan, Thom. 477), seventeen: ajau-tjándi = sautjandi, the seventeenth, N.G.L i. 348.

ajau-tugr, mod. ajö-tugr, adj. seventy years old, K. p. K. 134, Fs. 160, Bs. i. 77, Stj. 554: of measure, measuring seventy fathoms, ells. ajautug-faldliga, adv. seventyfold, Stj. 46.

sjau-tugti, mod. sjö-tugasti, the seventieth.

SJÁ, pres. sé, sér, sér, pl. sém, séð, sé, or later, sjám, sjáð, sjá; pret. sá, sátt, sáttu (sáttu rhymes with rétti, Fms. vi. in a verse), sá, pl. sám, sáð, sá: pres. subj. sé, sér, and later sjá; pret. sæi: imperat. sé, séðú: part. sénn; neut. séð (sét): a medial form sjámk, sámk: with neg. suff. sér-at, sák-a ck, I saw not; sá-at, saw not; sátt-a-ðu, thou sawest not, Eg. (in a verse): the mod. form is,—pres. sé, sér, sér, sjáum, sjáið, sjá; pret. sá, sást, sá, pl. sáum, sáuð, sáu; pres. subj. sjái, sjáir, sjái; pret. sæi; imperat. sjá, sjáðú; part. séðr, keeping the ð throughout: [Ulf. saiwan - opar; A.S. seon; Engl. see; Germ. seben; Dan. see.]

A. To see; sé þú, Hým. 12; sé þar harm ljótan, faðir, Edda 58; sé hérna, Stj. 22, MS. 656 B. 10; sé nú, seggir, Gkv. 3. 8; sé þar nú, hve fjándinn var djarfr, Fms. ii. 184; séð nú, góðir hálsar, viii. 116, v. l. sé nú; sé hér nú handlín mitt, viii. 308; sé bú nú vandliga á kostina segir jarl, xi. 31; sédú (see thou) hve vel þeir seðu (sewed), Skálda 163; merki minna verka, þau er allir menn síðan um sé (vident), Hbl. 19; sé bér (= séd ér) eigi at Heklungar flyja, Fms. viii. 119; sáttú Sigrlinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 1; nema þú mey sér (videas), Skv. 1. 29; þóttú fagrar sér (videas) brúðir bekkjum á, Sdm. 28; gefit mér rum, at ek of sé (videam) son minn, 623. 56; at þú sór (videas) hit sanna, 655 xvi. B. 4; eigi var ek svá heimskr at ek sæ(i) (viderem) eigi at ek var fanginn, Finnb. 356; séð ér sagði hann, at lægir seglin þeirra, O. H. 182; séd pér eigi (pres. indic.), Fms. iii. 44, l. c. (sjái, v. l.); er pér séd (videatis, = sjáit) yfir þat at ér hittið í váginn, Fms. xi. 124; sá þeir konur úti hjá Rangæinga-búð, Nj. 3; þá er hann hafði séð (sceth Ed.) hana, Fms. i. 185; þangat er opt sénn hauga-eldr, Eg. 767; var þá sénn (seinn Ed.) eldligt stöpull falla af himni, 645. 127; sjá draum, to see a dream, Hom. 155: absol., blindir sjá, haltir ganga, 625. 95; þeir sá eigi heldr augum en hnakka, Hkr. i. 268; Flosi kvað þar gott at sitja ok mega víða sjá, Nj. 224; var konungr sjálfr við ok sá, Eg. 69. konungr sá til hans, Eg. 46; konungr sá við honum ok mælti, Ld. 32; hann helt upp exinni ok sá á um hríð, Eg. 180; þat var einn morgin snemma at maor sá út á Hrúts-stöðum (looked out of the door) . . . hann kvaðsk sjá mann ríða, Ld. 148; Kári spratt upp ok sá út, 152, Fbr. 14; Gunnarr sá í móti tunglinu, Nj. 118; sjá í gaupnir sér, Vápn. 21, O. H. 3. with prepp.; sjá á e-t, to look on; á bik sjálfan at 13, Al. 115.

þetta mál fébóta-laust, Glum. 358; at þér sjáið á með Högna, Nj. 113: -sjá eptir um e-t, to look after, Eg. 536: to miss, ætlu vér at eigi moni aðrir eiga meirr eptir sínum hlut at sjá, Ísl. ii. 384; nær er þát minni ætlan at þeir þykkisk nokkut eiga eptir sínum hlut at sjá, Ld. 228; pykkisk ér til Hlíðar-enda eiga eptir nokkurum hlut at sjá? Nj. 75:—sjá fram, to see forwards, Vsp. 40, Hdl. 43:—sjá fyrir e-u, to provide for, manage, Nj. 14; sjá hverr fyrir sínu skipi, ... sjá fyrir skipunum, Fms. x. 146; en þeir er úhræðnastir vóru, sá ekki fyrir því (cared not) bott honum yrði nekkvat til meins, 655 iii. 3; eigi mun nú fyrir öllu verða um sét, Fms. v. 306; ef þú sér vel fyrir, Nj. 102; sjá þú (imperat.=sé) fyrir, 148; þeir báðu hann fyrir sjá, 259; verðr hverr fyrir sér at sjá, Ld. 204; at fyrir þeirri konu sé vel séð, sem þér er gipt, 22; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séð, Nj. 22: ironic., sjái hann fyrir þér, 28: to put out of the way, Al. 131, Fms. iii. 112, Háv. 40:sjá í, Hrafnkell sá eigi mjök í kostnað, Hrafn. 22: to see into, sér hann ekki í þetta, Ld. 264:-sjá til, to look for; sjá til launa, trausts, fulltings, Grág. i. 203, Hom. 130, Fins. i. 190; æ sér gjöf til gjalda, 296, Hm. 146: to see after, take care of (til-sjón):-sjá um, to see to, take care of, Eg. 543, Fms. x. x16, Nj. 5, 40, 63: ef nokkurr verðr til at sjá um með honum meðan hann er ungr, Fms. i. 256; Höskuldr sá um með honum, svá at hann hélt bústað sínum, Ld. 26; ok bað, at biskup sæi um með honum, Landn. 42;—sjá við, to beware of, Dropl. 25, Fms. vi. 18. Njarð. 382, Háv. 42, Magn. 474:—sjá yfir, to look over, survey; sjá yfir akra sína, Fms. iv. 35; sjá yfir ráð c-s, Orkn. 418; sjá yfir féskipti, Fms. x. 115; hann skyldi sjá yfir, at þat greiddisk allt vel, 227; sjá yfir, at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; hann sá eigi yfir (be saw no way) at þeir kæmisk til bæja, Bjarn. 53; ekki mátti yfir sjá hvern veg hníga mundi, Fms. iv. 97; mega þeir þá eigi yfir sinn hlut sjá (= sjá eptir sínum hlut), Grett. 98 B. II. metaph. to look out for, detect, and the like; ef hón sæi nokkura útlenda höfðingja vilja ágirnask ríki hans, Fms. i. 76; móðir yðar mun þenna mann hafa fyrir séð (sieth Ed.), 141; má ek eigi á manni sjá, ef þú hefir eigi slíkan hug, Eg. 714; ek sá eigi gátur þær, er..., Fas. i. 532; eigi kann biskup glöggra sjá mann á velli enn ek, Fms. x. 326, ii. 173; skulu þeir sjá þat fé, hvárt þat sé gilt eðr eigi, Grág. i. 392; siá lögskipti at landi, ii. 254; ef þú sér eigi lög-skipti at landi, id.; þá hann riði ofan í Eyjar at sjá verk húskarla sinna, Nj. 107; sjá eiða at mönnum, Fms. x. 161, K. p. K. 144, Grág. i. 444; sjá hlut til handa e-m, Fms. ix. 243; má Flosi sjá sinn kost, hvárt hann vill sættask, Nj. 250; sjá ráð fyrir e-u, sá hón þat at ráði at heitask pórolfi, Eg. 36; at þú kunnir eigi at sjá sóma þinn, Nj. 77; má þat hverr maðr sjá er nokkura hugsun hefir, 656 A. i. 31; hann sá hverir sauðirnir feigir vóru, Landn. 292; sét (seit Ed.) er nú hversu vera vill, Nj. 202; sét er þat (it is clear) at hvárr-tveggi ykkarr man vera haldinorðr..., Fms. ii. 189 kann ek eigi þat sjú, at ek mona sækja eptir mann-III. impers. one sees; þá mátti eigi sjá, Nj. inum, xi. 152. 261; úgörla sá veguna, Eg. 544; at ekki sjái sverðin, Fms. i. 16; var þar gör dys ok sér þess merki, Ld. 152; ef nokkut mátti á sjá, Ld. 30; edr of sér, now one sees, next in turn, Bragi; bratt sér þat á Ólafi, at . . . Ld. 36; má þat ok sjá, at..., Nj. 88; var andlit hans sem í blóð sæi, 232.

B. Reflex., sjásk, to fear; fátt hygg ek yðr sjásk, Hkv. Hjörv. 12; sá er á sinni æfi sásk aldregi háska, Fms. vi. 413 (in a verse); búendr sásk háska, Hkr. i. 232 (in a verse); menn sásk orm, vi. 362 (in a verse); létt sésk Atli ofu þína, Skv. 3. 33; reiði sásk þeir Húna, Am. 2; Knútr sásk fátt, Ht. R. 69; sásk eigi þeir sverða söng, Fms. v. 228 (in a verse); ætt áttú, er ek sjámk, that I fear, Hkv. 2. 16; þó sjámk frænda reiði, 14; nú sjámk hitt, at ..., Eb. (in a verse); meirr sjámk hitt, at ..., Ísl. ii. 244 (in 2 verse); þó sjámk hitt, at ..., yet I do fear, Sighvat; þó sjámk meirr um Munin, Gm.; sá sésk fylkir fæst at lífi, be fears not for bis life, Hkv. Hjörv. 11; þeirrar sýnar (er) sámk ey, the sight which ever I fear, that never-to-be-forgotten sight, Gkv. 1. 26; sjámk vér hans of hugi, Hkm. 15 (Ed. sjá). 2. with prepp.; þeir þögðu yfir ok létu ckki á sjásk, tbey let notbing be seen, bide it, Hom. 115, Isl. ii. 247:-sjásk fyrir, to look before one, to besitate; så er ekki sésk fyrir, who never blusbes, Edda 16; er svá röskliga vann at ok sásk ekki fyrir, Nj. 270; er Agli of mjök ættgengt at sjásk lítt fyrir, Eg. 226 :- sjásk um, to look about; sásk konungr um, Eg. 43; vera upp á giár-bakkanum, ok sjúsk þaðan um, Nj. 224; sésk um (imperat.) hvat aðrir góðir kaupmenn hafask at, Sks. 21 B; þá litu allir út nema konungr, hann stóð ok sásk eigi um, Ó. H. 119; hann var á bæn ok sásk ekki, Fms. iv. 276, l. c.: impers., at þeim hefdi kynliga um sésk, that they had made a queer oversight in this, made a strange blunder, Lv. 23; hon var trumadr mikill, bott henni szisk litt um betta, she was a true believer, a'though she made an oversight, sinned in this respect, Bs. i. 451:-e-m sesk yfir, to overlook, by a slip or blunder; mun þeim þetta yfir sjásk, Nj. 231, 234, Grett. 126 A (yfir-sjón). II. recipr. to see one another; vit munum aldri sjásk síðan, Nj. 202; hann kvað þau Kormak aldri sjásk skulu, Korm. 40; þeir sásk við Barðhólma, Fms. ix. 54: with prepp., ef þit sjáisk tveir á, *if ye fight it out among yourselves*, Eg. 715; skulu þér sjä, Vpm. 6, Hm. 13; sá á skjöld hvítan. Hom. 21: impers., á sér, it blata þá sjálfa á sjásk, Nj. 147:—sjásk til, to look to one another; sásk til

síðan áðr í sundr hyrfi, Am. 34. III. pass. to be seen; beir sásk aldri síðan, were never seen since, Nj. 279; var hann horfinn ok IV. part. sjándi (mod. sjáandi); at sásk eigi síðan, Fas. i. 328. öllum á-sjándi, in the sight of all, Fms. x. 329; sjánda guð, Hom. 49; Askell skyldi vera þeim jafnan á-sjándi (belp tbem), Rd. 255; sjáendr eða segendr, Grág. ii. 88; hverir hlutir honum eru veitandi ok hverir vior sjandi, which are to be granted, and which to be withheld, Sks. 440. sjánds-váttr, m. an eye-witness, N. G. L. i. 357.

ajáldr (mod. ajáaldr), n. the pupil of the eye, Sks. 43; svá var sem ormr lægi um sjáldrit, Fas. i. 346; sjáldr augna hans, Fms. x. 229; sjáldr var svá bjart í augum hans sem lífanda manns, Bs. i. 112; vildi hón leggja saman augun, svá vóru stirð sjáldrin, at hón gat augna-bránum hvergi vikit, 206; bæði hennar augu sukku með sprungnum sjáldrum, ii. 169; spratt út auga-steinninn annarr, svá at móðirin tók hann með öllu fráskildan sjáldrinu, 170; sakir þess slíms er á sjáldrin leggsk, N. G. L. iii. 282.

ajálf-ala, adj. 'self-feeding,' of cattle grazing without a shepherd; (fé) gékk þar öllum vetrum s. í skógum, Eg. 135; ef menn eigu vetr-haga saman er hross eða sauðir eða naut ganga s. í, Grág. ii. 325; er mér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé s. á vetrum, Fs. 20; má af því marka landa-kosti þá er í þat mund vóru, at féit gékk allt s. úti, 26, Landn. 47, v.l.; en er hann for eptir fé sínu því er þar hafði s. úti gengit, 53.

sjalf-birgr, adj. self-sufficient, Fb. i. 462: sjalf-birgingr, m. a self-

sufficient fellow.

ajálf-bjargi (mod. ajálf-bjarga), adj. self-sufficing, self-belfful; vóru beir ekki s. til lands, Fas. ii. 269; hann vard eigi s., Fms. ii. 270; hann kvað naut hafa stangat þórð svá at hann mundi eigi s. vera, þorst.

sjalf-booinn, part. self-bidden, self-invited; skal ber allt sjalf booit innan-bzjar, to use it as if it were thine own, Grett. 99; sjálfbodit só biskupum ok ábótum at sækja norðr til hins Helga Ólafs konung, N. G. L. i. 4; sjálfboðit lét hann Skíða, Skíða R.

ajálf-borgi, adj. = sjálf birgr, Gbl. pref. iv.

ajálf-dauðr, adj. 'self-dead,' baving died a natural death, Nj. 56: of cattle = svidda, the flesh of which cannot be eaten, Stj. 61.

ajálfa-dáðir, f. pl. 'self-deeds,' spontaneous action; in the phrase, göra, segja e-t af sjálfdáðum (mod. af sjálfsdáðum), to do, say a thing voluntarily, to volunteer; hann sagði þat af sjálfdáðum, Ísl. ii. 134

ajálf-dæmdr, part. 'self-judged,' i. e. as a matter of course, Stj. 162. ajálf-dæmi, n. 'self-doom,' absolute power, Greg. 8. law term, 'self-judgment,' when, instead of submitting a case to arbitration or to the judgment of a court, one party gave it over to his adversary to give judgment himself; this was by the old customs the greatest satisfaction that could be given, and it often was allowed to an injured man; it was also sometimes used as the last appeal to the justice and generosity of a powerful adversary; the Sagas afford many instances, thus, Sturl. i. ch. 26, 27, ii. ch. 35 sqq., viii. ch. 24, Glum. ch. 7, Eg. ch. 84, 85, Ld. ch. 50, Nj. ch. 36, 51, Gunnl. S. ch. 10; taka s., selja s., Nj. 54, 77, Isl. ii. 245.

sjálf-eldi, n., in sjálfeldis menn, men who support themselves, but not householders nor gridmenn, K. b. K. 144.

sjálf-felldr, part. falling of itself, as a matter of course; segir Kormakr sjálffelt níð á þá, Korm. 202.

ajálf-görr, adj. self-made; með sjálfgörum sigri, with an easy victory, Hkr. iii, 156.

sjálf-hendis, adv. with one's own hand, 625. 176.

ajálf-hól, n. self-praise, Fms. ii. 267.

ajálf-hælinn, adj. self-praising; Nj. 257, Grett. 133, þórð. 69.

ajálf-hælni, f. self-glorification.

ajálf-kraf, n. free-will; göra e-t af sjálfkrafi, Barl. 70.

sjálf-krafi (-krafa), adj. of one's own accord, of free-will, voluntarily, Bs. i. 702, Stj. 67, MS. 656 B. 3; veita beim lif er s. ganga upp & peirra náð, Fs. 11; gefask upp s. í vald konungs, Al. 13, Hkr. i. 85; s. útan nauðsynja, Barl. 111, 114; þá er fé er í land rekit, eðr gangi þat s., Grág. ii. 327.

ajálf-kvaddr, part. 'self-summoned,' baving to appear without special summons; eru gögn þau öll sjálfkvödd til alþingis, Grág. i. 105.

ajálf-leyfőr (-lofaőr), part. 'self-allowed,' requiring no special licence, H. E. i. 394.

sjálf-lopta, adj. lifted of oneself, pd. 9.

SJÁLFR, sjálf, sjálft, pron. adj., in old vellums sjálfr, sjólf; only in the indef. form; for the def. sjálfi is never used: with neg. suff., hón sjálfgi, 'self-not,' Ls. 29: [Ulf. silba = αὐτόs; A. S. sylf; Engl. self; O. H. G. selb; Germ. selber, der selbe; Dan. selv; Swed. sjelf]: -oneself, himself, berself, itself; sjálfir Ásliðar, Skm. 34; sá er sæll er sjálfr um á, Hm. 9; smíðaðu, sem sjálft vill fara, Fms. ix. 55; with the pers. or demonstr. pron. both are declined, thus, þik sjálfan, Vþm. 6; við þik sjálfa, Hkv. Hjörv. 37; þér sjálfum, þér sjálfri, Vkv. 25; hann sjálfan, Vþm. 36; hans sjálfs, honum sjálfum; hón sjálf, sbe berself, Nj. 6, 24; henni sjálfri, hana sjálfa; sjálf þau, Sks. 503; sjálfra þeirra, D. N. ii. 97; sjálfum sjá-kæni, f. sea-skill, Fms. ii. 107, v. l.

beim, sjálfum bér, Fms. i. 83; sjálfum sér, Trist. 68; sjálfan sík, sjálfa várra, D. N. iii. 81; sjálfs síns, sjálfrar sinnar, sjálfra sinna (see sim), sjálfs bíns, sjálfrar þinnar, sjálfra þinna, passim: again, á menn þína (acc. pl.) sjálfs (gen. sing.), = Lat. tuos ipsius, Fms. xi. 59; and sjálfra var for sjálfra várra, Stj. 392; með sínum peningum sjálfrar, D. N. iii. 45, II. self, very; þeir náðu eigi sjálfu for sjálfrar sinnar penningum. læginu, Fms. ii. 16; við sjálft borgar-hlið, Stj. 425; skógrinn var við sjálft, the wood was close by, Eg. 584: við sjálft, on the verge of; var við sjálft at þeir mundu berjask, Nj. 221; við sjálft var at kvikfé þeira mundi deyja, Landn. 206; var þá við sjálft at þeir mundi upp hlaupa, Fms. i. 206; var við sjálft at ek mætta eigi standask, vi. 115, 136, z. 331 : just, þeir stukku brott við þat sjálft er borgar-hlið vóru byrgð, just when the gates were closed, Stj. 351. III. as prefixed, self-, implying voluntary or independent action; sjálf-boðinn, -dæmdr, -felldr, -görr, -kvaddr, -kjörinn, -leyfor, -lofaor, -sagor, -settr, -stefndr, -tekinn. COMPDS: sjálfs-dáðir, see sjálfdáðir. sjálfs-elska, u, f. self-lore. sjálfs-völd, n. pl.; in the phrase, af sjálfsvöldum, self-caused, selfinflicted, self-made; ei er i sjalssvald sett, Pass. sjálfs-þótti, 2, m.

sjálf-ráð, n. 'self-counsel,' independent judgment; göra e-t at sjálfráði,

of one's own accord, Grett. 162 A.

sjálf-ráði, adj. of free-will, voluntary; hann hafnaði sjálfráði blótum, Landn. 278; s. dó síðan, Skálda (in a verse referring to Christ). the indef. form, sjálf-ráðr, adj. being one's own master, independent, free, Fms. iv. 85, xi. 242; var fyrir honum engi maðr sjálfráði, Ó. H. 34; en at síðr vóru menn sjálfráða fyrir honum, at engi réð á hver guð trúa skyldi, id.; beir bóttusk þá vera mundu heldr sjálfráða, Hkr. i. 136; vera s. um alla hluti, Fms. vi. 136; en þegar er lýðrinn varð sjálf-ráða, Ó. H. 46; þó skal maðr s. fyrir fé sínu, free to do with u es be likes, Grag. i. 202, and so in mod. usage. 2. the neut., e-m er e-t sjálfrátt, it is in one's power if one likes; botti jarli beim sjálfrátt at taka hann er hann for svá úvarliga, Nj. 131: one's own fault, met bykkir ber sjalfratt hafa verit er batrinn er brotinn, Grett. 131 A: er ber sjálfrátt ('tis within thy power, easy for thee) at leggja til rad bau er dugi, svá slægr maðr sem þú ert, Nj. 115; hón var allra kvenna fegnst ok bezt at sér orðin um þat allt er henni var ú-sjálfrátt, en allt illa gefit þat er henni var sjálfrátt, she was of all women the fairest and best in all that was not of her own making (i.e. in natural gifts), but ill in all that was of her own making, 268; thus Icel. call o-spatratt, what one cannot do for oneself (það er mér ó-sjálfrátt).

sjálf-ræði, n. [Dan. selv-raadigbed], 'self-rule,' liberty, Sks. 523; s. ok hóglifi, O. H. 34: self-will, Sks. 232; at þínu s., as thou likest, Fms. vii. 304; at s. sinu, of one's own free-will, Grag. i. 128.

ajálf.aagór, part. 'self-said,' as a matter of course; sé hann s. ok útsettr af heilagrar kirkju inngöngu, B. K. 108: in mod., hann er s., br is (to come) as a matter of course, self-appointed, or the like: neut., sjulfsagt, of course ! no doubt ! Germ. freilich.

sjálf-sáinn (-sáðr), part. self-sown; akrar sjálfsánir, Þorf. Karl. 420,

Rb. 318, Fms. xi. 413.

sjálf-settr, part. 'self-appointed,' as a matter of course, Gbl. 177. sjalf-skapa, adj. 'self-shaped,' of one's own making; sums ertus, some is of thy own making, thy own fault, Am. 64: in the phrase. sjálf-skapa-víti, n. pl., sjálfskapat víti, Ld. 140: any self-caused evil (það eru sjálskapa víti), for which no one is to blame but oneself.

sjálf-skeiðungr, m. a clasp-knife.

sjálf-skeyttr, part., see skeyta; sé jörð sjálfskeytt, N.G.L. i. 236,

sjálf-skupan, f. a spontaneous order, Stj. 632.

sjálf-skot, n. a trap or bow going off of itself; ef madr leggr s. at birni, þá skal hann lýsa at héraðs-kirkju eðr á þingi hvar liggr, Gþl. 446. sjalf-stefndr, part. 'self-summoned,' without special summons; se honum sjálfstefnt, Gbl. 21; sjálfstefnt skal sökum hans, Grág. ii. 407-

sjálf-tekinn, part.; er umboð sjálftekit af honum, Ghl. 315.

sjálf-valdi, adj. = sjálfráða; e-m er frjálst ok s., N. G. L. ii. 366. sjálf-vaxinn, part. 'self-grown,' bome-bred, Sks. 538.

sjálf-vili, a, m. free-will; með (at) sjálfvilja, of one's own will, Eg. 8, 424, Fbr. 181, MS. 625. 67, Stj. 632.

sjálf-viljandi, part. with one's own free-will, willing, Fms. i. 104, ii. 46, Sturl. i. 96, Eg. 410.

sjálf-viljugr, adj. = sjálfviljandi, Mar., and in mod. usage.

sjálf-virðing, f. self-esteem, self-opinion, Bs. i. 98.

sjá-ligr, adj. sigbtly, bandsome; s. maðr, Landn. 190, Ísl. ii. 203; hest sjáligan, Nj. 167.

sjándz-váttr, m. an eye-witness, N. G. L. i. 357.

SJAR, m. the sea, = sjor, szr: in compos: ajá-byggvar, m. pl. seadwellers, coast-people, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. sjá-dauðr, adj. = sjodauðr, sjá-dreginn, part. 'sea-dredged,' caught, of fish, Bs. II. Fms. iii. 170. sjá-drif, n. sea-spray, Fms. ii. 177. ajá-drifinn, part. 5, 179. sjá-garpr, m. a great seasea-splasbed, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse). sjá-kyrr, adj. calm, = sjókyrr, Fms. vi. 262. champion, Stj. 571. ajá-lægr, adj. lying on the

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ajá-rafr, m. seg-amber, Sturl. ii. P sea, of fog. Fms. vi. 261, viii, 178. sjá-roka, u, f. sea-spray, Hkr. i. 283. siá-róðr, m. a 245. siá-tún, n. a rowing out to sea, to the fishing-ground, Bs. ii. 176. sjá-vegr, m. = sjóvegr, Bs. ii. 76. seaside-town, Bs. ii. 124. verkr. m. 'sea-wark,' i. e. sea-sickness, Fms. x. 75.

sjávar-, gen., see sær.

SJOĐA, pres. syd; pret. saud, sautt (mod. saudst), saud, pl. sudu; subj. sydi; part. sodinn : [A. S. seddan; Engl. to seetbe; Germ. sieden] : -to cook; sjóða mat, K. þ. K. 88; ganga sjóða, Hým. 14; soðinn kálfr, Rm. 5; sodin lifr, Gkv. 2. 23; sodinn mörr, Korm.; láta sodinn, Gm. 18; er lokit var at s., Korm. 34; var ekki sobit, Edda 45; at hverr .maðr syði ok matbjöggi, Stj. 203; matgört ok soðit, 167; hann sagði at vér syðim furðu ill slátr, Fms. ii. 139; hann tók eitt kið, slátraði ok sauð, Stj. 390; hann sauð í katli miklum, Nj. 247; tak egg ok sióð hart (imperat.), Pr. 472. 2. a smith's term, to fuse steel and soft iron; bótti mér aldri soðit verða járnit til loks en sindraði avallt or, porst. Sidu H. 177; sara-lauk sudu, Gsp.; afli sodinn, bd. II. metaph. to brood over, delay; bat sjóðum vér er vér velkjum lengi í hugskoti váru, Hom. 83; þór meltið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir yðr svá at ekki verðr af, Nj. 154.

sjóð-feldr, adj. lucrative, Fas. iii. 194.

BJODR, m., dat. sjóð, O. H. 157, ll. 21, 30, but sjóðinum l. 10, sjóðnum l. 35; sjóðinum, Nj. 56; acc. pl. sjóða, Sighvat (Fms. iv): -a money-bag, Eb. 160; sjám hvat vegi sjóðr sá er ek hefi hér, Ld. 30; Audr tekr nú féit ok lætr koma í einn stóran sjóð, Gísl. 62; sjóðs eða diguls, Edda 84; draga af annars sjóð, Sks. 78 new Ed.; s. fullr af silfri, O.H. 157; hann stevpoi fram Ensku silfri or miklum sjoo, 194: beir Ulfr áttu einn sjóð báðir, they bad both one purse, Eg. 2; var með okkr inn kærasti félagskapr ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; nú leggja menn félag sitt saman ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406: the phrase, bera e-n i sjodi, to carry a person (brother, relative) in one's purse, i.e. to accept of weregild (or atonement in money) instead of blood revenge, Grett, 102. 2. = tafl-pungr, Gullb., Fas. i. (in a verse). 104. Fas. iii. 610.

BJOLI, a, m. [the word is prob. related to Goth. sauls = στύλος; Icel. súl, meaning a prop, stay], a king, prince; this word occurs only once in old poets, viz. in compd himin-sjoli, beaven-prop, beaven-defender (?), an epithet of Thor, bd. 9; it does not even appear in Edda (Gl.) among the synonyms of kings and heroes; the word then re-appears in Skida R. 50 = king; and (from that poem?) in Run. Gramm, Island.; it became freq. in mod. lays and rimur, e.g. Ulf. 1. 21, 2. 76, 81, 88, 3. 18, 44, 2. sjóli occurs once as a pr. name on a 4. 20, 50, 5. 10, 7. 21. Swedish Runic stone.

SJÓN, f., in sing. the old writers prefer sýn, q. v. [Dan. syn]:—sight, vision, the faculty of sight; mal heyrn ok sjon, Edda 6; missa sjonina, to lose the eye-sight; sjón ok heyrn, Pass. 41. 10; gefa blindum sjón, 655 ix. C. 2; sjón er sögu ríkri, sight goes before hearsay, of an eye-witness, Ó. H. 180; sundr stökk súla fyrir sjón jötuns, Hym. 12. II. plur. one's looks; in such phrases as frior . . . sjónum, fair to see, fine-looking, Eg. 486, Hkr. iii. 171. 2. the eyes, esp. in plur.; augu heita sjón, Edda; engi hefir sá séð ógurligar sjónir, er eigi mátti þat sjá er Þórr hvessti augun, 37; hugðisk hann mundu falla fyrir sjóninni einni saman, 28; fjándinn blindar sjónir þeirra, Fms. x. 309; leiða e-n sjónum, to look on, bebold, 13; ef ek hann sjónum of sék, Hm. 151; fránar sjónir, Gkv. I. 14; á sjónum skjálfandi, Sól. 43; ok mun hann ekki eiga stað við sjónum hans, Fms. iv. 242; verða c-m at sjónum, to be seen by one, Fas. ii. 315; lýkr hann upp birtandi sjónir, Sks. 43; þrjár hafa þeir sjónir saman (three eyes), Gsp. (Fas. i. 486); hvassar ljóns sjónir, Sighvat; svart-brunar sjónir, Eg. (in a verse); svart er mér fyrir sjónum, 'tis dark before my eyes, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse): leida e-m e-d syrir sjónir, to place before one's eyes, expound, Likn. 46, and in mod. usage; sé ba. minn Gud, fyrir sjónum þér, Sonar þíns pínan megna, Pass. 34. 11; of-sjónir, undr-sjónir, q. v. COMPDS: sjónar-berg, n. = sjónar-hváll: poët. the bead, Lex. Poët. sjónar-hváll, m. a 'scout-bill,' out-look. ajónar-váttr, m. an eye-witness, Js. 38, freq. in mod. usage. vitni, n. the testimony of an eye-witness, Js. 34. sjónar-vætt, f. the sbare (of a whale or the like) due to the man who first saw it; hence the phrase, eiga sjónarvættina í e-u, of a man who first discovers a thing. sjónar-vörðr, m. a scout, Fms. viii. 212.

sjón-dapr, sjón-daufr, adj. dim-eyed: sjón-depra, u, f. dim-

sjón-deild, f. an 'eye-mark;' in sjóndeildar-hringr, m. the borizon.

sjón-góðr, adj. baving good eye-sigbt.

sjón-hagr, adj. = sjónhannr, Fb. ii. 14.

ajón-hannr, adj., (sjón-hannarr, Ó. H. 16; sjón-hannr, Fms. iv. 38, l. c.; sjonandr, Hkr. ii. l. c.): -baving an expert, artistic eye; hann var s. um smidir allar, O. H.; see hannr.

ajón-hending, f. the line of sight, a straight line, esp. of boundaries; s. af útanverðu Norðnesi, N.G.L. ii. 265; þeir námu s. ór Múla í Ingjalds-gnúp, Landn. 312; s. millum Arnarstapa tveggja, ok réttsýni i vörðu, Am. 107; þaðan s. í fuglastapa, D. I. i. 576; skipta með sjónhendingum, Jb. 193.

sión-henni, f. the eve-sight; bat er eigi sé i albyon viti eðr siónhenni, Fms. vi. 206

sjón-hverfiligr, adj. eye-deceiving, of charms, Bs. i. 237.

sjón-hverfing, f. an ocular delusion, worked by spell; Æsir görðu í móti honum sjónhverfingar, Edda I: verða fyrir sjónhverfingum, Fms. v. 161: honum mátti engar sjónhverfingar göra í augum, því hann sá allt sem var. Ísl. ii. 34: hón görði sjónhverfingar, þvíat þar sem þær sátu á palli sýndisk þeim standa eski þrjú, 78; mart áttusk þeir Óðinn við ok Gylvi í brögðum ok sjónhverfingum, Hkr. i. 10; fjandinn hræri þá með sínu falis ok sjónhverfingum, Fms. i. 304; með sjónhverfing mannligs líkama, ii. 188, Greg. 80, Sti. 250, Barl. 6.

sjóni, a, m. a nickname, [akin to són, q. v., Germ. sübne?], Landn.

sjón-lauss, adj. 'sigbtless,' blind, Ld. 339, Eg. 759.

sjón-leysi, n. blindness, Eg. 762, Fms. ii. 286, Barl. 123. sjón-vættingr, m., N. G. L. i. 309 (a false reading).

SJOR, m., gen, sjóvar (mod. sjóar), for all three forms, sjór, sjár, sær, as also for the compds, sjóvar-, sjávar-, sævar-, see sær:-the sea.

B. Compos: ajó-barinn, part. sea-beaten, Mar. sió-borg, f. a sea-town, Orkn., Pr. 140. sjó-brattr, adj. 'sea-brant,' steep, of coastland. Fb. iii. 408. sió-bygo, f. a coast. Fb. ii. 51. sjó-dauði, a. m. death at sea; sætr er sjódauði, vesall vatns-dauði, a saying. sjó-dauðr. adj. 'sea-dead,' drowned at sea (= sæ-dauðr, sjá-dauðr), Eb. 274, Bs. ii. 182. sjó-drif, n. sea-spray, Landn. 84, Fas. ii. 78. sió-dýr. n. a sea-animal, Al. 174. sjó-fang, n. 'sea-take,' a catch of fish, Eb. 12. sjó-ferő, f. a sea-voyage, Fas. iii. 538. sjó-fiskr, m. Fagrsk. 20. a sea-fish, Bs. ii, 179. Bió-fugl, m. a sea-fowl, Bs. ii, 111. sió-færr. adi. fit for travelling on the sea, Gisl. 47, Fb. ii. 401. sjó-garpr, m. = sjagarpr, sjó-gyðja, u, f. a sea-goddess, Fas. iii. 241. sió-gygr. f. a mermaid, Fas. iii. 241. ajó-hræddr, 2dj. 'sea-afraid, 'fearful at sea. ajó-hræðsla, u, f. 'sea-fear.' ajó-filska, u, f. a bad, rough sea, Vigl. 22. sjó-jökull, m. bummocks of frozen sea-water, Grett. 125 A. ajó-klæði, n. pl. sea-clotbes. sió-kona, u. f. a mermaid, bior. 28. sió-kvikendi, n. a sea-animal, Fms. v. 340. sjó-kyrr, adj. calm, Magn. 486. sjó-kæni, f. = sjákæni, Fær. 100. Bjó-leiði, n. a sea-way; mikit s., A. A. 276. sjó-leiðis, adv. by sea. sjó-maökr, m. a sea-worm, ajó-maðr, m. a seaman, mariner, Bs. ii. 179. porf. Karl. 438. sjó-mál, n. the sea-edge, flood-mark, high-water line; fyrir ofan sjómál, Fas. iii. 426. sjó-mennska, u, f. seamansbip. sjó-myrkr, n. a sea-fog, Fms. ix. 503, 506. sjó-reitr, n. = mið, Bs. ii. 179. sjóriða, u, f. a sea-trembling. sjó-rok, n. = sjódrif. sió-roka, u. f. = sjó-skor, f. a 'seasjó-sjúkr, adj. sea-sick. sjároka, Fms. ii. 178. scaur,' cliff by the sea, Nj. 252. sjó-skrimsl, n. a sea-monster, Fas. ii. Bjó-Bótt, f. sea-sickness, Bs. i. 797. sjó-vanr, adj. skilled, practised as a sailor. Bjó-veðr, n. weather on the sea. sjó-vegr, m. a 'sea-way,' a way on the sea, opp. to landvegr, fara sjáveg. sjóverkr, m. 'sea-wark,' = sjósótt, Bs. i. 797. sjó-vetlingr, m. a 'seaglove,' worn by fishermen. sjó-víkingr, m. a pirate, Fas. i. 443. Bjó-víti, n. things forbidden at sea in popular superstition. in local names, Sjó-land and Sjá-land, Zealand, as also a county in Sweden; whence Sjó-lendingar, m. pl. the men from Zealand, Fms. xii.

SJÓT, n., and sjöt, of which sjöt makes a rhyme with mjöt, Höfuöl. 19; [the word is not derived from sitja, but from sveit, q. v., changing v into j, as in hvel and hjol]:—a bost, assembly, but also bome, abode; manna sjöt, a bost of men, Höfuðl. l. c.; sótt hefi ek mörg mildinga sjót, I have visited many kings' men, kingly assemblies, Ad. 2; flotna sjót, a 'fleet-crew,' mariners, Lex. Poët.; ýta sjót, rekka sjót, id.; ragna sjót, the seat of the gods, i. c. the beavens, Vsp.; tungls sjót, the moon's home, i.e. the sky, Bragi; solar sjot, the sun's land, i.e. the sky, Sky. I. 52; bursa bjodar sjot, the giant-land, Fsm. I; Heljar sjot, 'Hell-bome,' id.; sjótum görvöllum, to all men, Hdl.

SJÚGA, or better súga, Stj. 270, cp. lúka for ljúka, but in mod. usage inserting a j; pres. sýgr; pret. saug, saugt (mod. saugst), saug, pl. sugu; subj. sygi; part. soginn; a pret. só, Landn. 235, Fs. 176; 2nd pers. sótt, Hom. (St.); cp. smó, ló, from smjúga, ljúga: [A.S. súcan; Engl. suck; Germ. saugen; Dan. suge; Lat. sugere] :- to suck; sæll er sá kviðr es þik bar ok þat brjóst es þú sótt, Hom. (St.); sveinninn saug hana dauða, Fs. 144 (só hana dauða, 176 l. c.); var björninn at ok só ór þeim blóðit, Landn. l.c.; þær hafa pípu með hverri þær súga, Stj. 270; þeir átu safa ok sugu birkju-við, Fms. viii. 33; þú hefir opt sár sogin, Hkv. 1. 36; s. brjöst konu, Mar.; lik öldum kálfi sál mín saug, Hallgr.; sýg ek ór söltum ægi sylg, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þar saug Niðhöggr nái fram-gengna, Vsp.

ajúk-dómr, m. [Dan. sygdom], sickness, Fs. 80, Th. 21.

sjúk-fallinn, part. sickly, N. G. L. ii.

sjúk-leikr, m. and sjúk-leiki, a, m., the weak form prevails in old writers: -sickness, Fms. vi. 156, 158, viii. 443, ix. 501, Rb. 335, Sks. 105, Jb. 114, Anecd. 2, K. A. 104, passim.

sjuk-ligr, adj. sickly, Bs. i. 810.

sjúkna, að, to sicken, become sick, Sturl. ii. 127.

sjúknaor, n. sickness, Fms. iii. 172, Sturl. ii. 127, Bs. i. 743, ii. 168.

BJÚKR, sjúk, sjúkt, adj. [Ulf. siuks = ἀσθενήs; A. S. seôc; Engl. sick;] O. H. G. siub; Dan. syg; cp. Lat. saucius; the Goth. has a strong root-verb, sjúkan, sauk, = ἀσθενείν; cp. sótt]:—sick; hann liggr sjúkr heima at búð, Nj. 80; sjúkir ymissa sótta, 655 xiv. B. 2; sjúkum kálfi, Hm.; svá s. at hann væri náliga at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 101; Grettir var svá s. at hann mátti eigi á fætr standa, Grett. 153; keli-s., q. v.; fjör-s.; ú-sjúkr, not sick; líf-s., life-sick, Lex. Poët. concerned; sjukr um e-t, Stj. 422; hug-s., mind-sick, anxious.

Bjöfn, f. [sjafni, sefi], one of the goddesses, Edda.

ajötlask, dep. to subside, settle; hark ok háreysti, ... en er sjötlaðisk ok hljóð fékksk, Fms. ii. 43; en er úfriðr tók at sjötlask, 655 xiv. B. 1; þar til sem s. þessi mála-ferli, Grett. 112 new Ed.; ú-sjötlað, unsettled, Grett. (in a verse).

sjötul, f. a settler; dolgs-s., a 'strife-settler,' peace-maker, of the

peace-mill, Gs., cp. also the verse in Eg. ch. 67.

skada, ad, [see skedja; Engl. scathe; O. H. G. skadon; Germ. schaden; Dan. skade :- to scatbe, burt, in old writers impers. to take burt, be scathed; ekki skal þik í skaða, Ld. 212; þig skaðar ekki, frændi, ef ek einn mæli þetta, Fb. ii. 194; má ok vera at skikkjuna skaði ekki, Fms. ii. 279; bætti hann þat, svá at ekki skaðaði, vii. 158.

skada, u, f. a bird, Dan. skade, Edda (Gl.)

SKAĐI, a. m. scalbe, barm, damage, Grág. ii. 65; göra skaða, 121, Jb. 421; ef fleiri menn bíða skaða, Grág. i. 459; ér munuð fá skaða bæði farms ok skips, 656 C. 21; henni þótti mikill skaði (great loss) eptir mann sinn, Eg. 36, Nj. 25: in plur., hefna skada þeirra er oss hafa görvir venit, Fms. ix. 352; varðveita fyrir þjófum, ok við eldi ok við sköðum, 623. 21: death, destruction, veita sér sjálft skaða, to destroy oneself, Al. 106; verða e-m at skaða, Eg. 114; hversu mörgum dýrum hann hefdi at skada ordit, bow many deer be bad killed, Fas. ii. 543; verðr hverr öðrum at skaða, Edda i. 190. COMPDS: skača-bætr, f. pl. indemnity, compensation, Fms. vii. 124, Grág. i. 129, 459. skačafero, f. a disastrous journey, Fms. viii. 180. skača-lauss, adj. scatbeless, Grag. ii. 43, Fas. iii. 306. skada-ligr, adj. = skadligr, Fms. i. 156. skada-maor, m. a killer, slayer; verda s. e-s, to slay, Fær. 200, Fms. vii. 202, Al. 106, Js. 30. skaða-samligr, adj. = skaðsamligr, Anecd. 82. Sti. 86. skaða-samr, adj. destructive, Fms. v. 345, viii. 205

Skaoi, the giantess or goddess daughter of Thiassi and the wife of Njörð, Edda; declined as masc., gen. Skaða, i. 212, 268.

skað-lauss, adj. scatheless, unscathed, Fbr. 193.

2. without loss, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 14: neut., at skaolausu, id., iv. 12.

skaö-ligr, adj. 'scathely,' burtful, baneful, Isl. ii. 225.

skað-ræði, n. a dangerous thing.

skao-samligr, adj. 'scatbeful,' burtful, noxious, Stj. 93, MS. 623. 26, Orkn. 348, Sks. 445, Fms. i. 76.

skaö-samr, adj. doing barm, Finnb. 264.

skað-semd, f. (skað-semi, Sks. 453), barm, Stj. 24.

skaō-venliga, adv. perniciously, Fas. iii. 78.

skað-vænligr, adj. pernicious, 677. 3.

akaō-vænn, adj. destructive, baleful, Fms. vi. 145.

akaf, n. [skafa], a scraping, peeling, esp. of peeled bark used in Norway for fodder for goats and cattle; brjóta hrís ok skaf, D. N. i. 215; þrjú hlöss viðar, ok tvau skafs, Ghl. 344, N.G.L. i. 39, 240; reiða heim skaf, 358; þá er uxa-mat átum inni skaf sem hafrar, Sighvat; hris ok skaf i mörkinni, D. N. i. 201.

ΒΚΑΓΑ, skef, skóf, skófu, skœfi, skafinn; [Ulf. skaban = κείρειν, 1 Cor. xi. 6; A.S. scafan; Engl. sbave; Germ. skaben; Dan. skabe and skrabe with inserted r, cp. Engl. scrape; Swed. skafva]:-to scrape with a blunt instrument (for raka, q. v., is to shave); ef maðr höggr skýli-högg á viði eðr skefr svá at spell sé at, Grág. ii. 296 (of barking trees); mánadag, þá losar biskup at skasa syrir naut sin, N. G. L. i. 141 (see skas): the saying, þat hefir eik er af annarri skefr, Hbl.; þykki mér þat ráð at hér hasi eik þat er af annarri skefr, Grett. 53 new Ed.; þá skefr hann ofan af skæðum sín, be scraped the bair off the skin, Skíða R.; telgdi hann af rúnarnar ok skóf þat í eld niðr, Eg. 567, Bs. ii. 153. 2. to shave, plane; hann skefr (planes) spjót-skepti, Fas. i. 284; hann telgir, skefr ok skapar, Rétt. 2.10; var þá kistan spánósa svá sem ný-skafin væri, O. H. 229:-skafa af, to scratch off; adr Hroarr skof af, Landn. 247; nöfn ykkur eru skafin af líss-bók, 623. 22, H.E. i. 465; allar (the Runes) vóru af skafnar þær er vóru á ristnar, Sdm. 18: so in the phrase, hann skefr ekki af manni, to be a blunt man, cp. Dan. ubövlet; þú ert höfdingi mikill, ok skefr litt af manni, Nj. 223; skafa at fastliga, to shave to the quick, to press close, Fms. xi. 94, 443; eyrsilfr drukkit gefr bana, þvíat í hvern lim er þat renn, þá skefr þat innan, Pr. 474: of hair, to sbave; skafa sveinar klif krúnu, to sbave the bead, Skálda (in a verse).

skafa, u, f. a scraper; horn-skafa, a scraper of born = brák, q. v. sköfu-leikr, m. a kind of game, Isl. ii. 70, 71.

skaf-heið, f. a bright sky, Bs. i. 334. skaf heið-ríkr, adj. skaf-kafald, n. clouds of snow raised by the wind.

skafl, n. [from skafa], a snow-drift, a mass of snow, Fas. i. 116; standa sumir á skaflinum, Sturl. ii. 118; skafl var lagðr af hamrinum niðr á jöfnu, Þórð. 44; var kominn snjár á jörð í skafla á fjöllin, Fbr. 1 scold.

36; hann tók spjót sín ok rak í skaflinn, Sd. 163; snjó-skafl, passim: metaph. of waves white as drifted snow, baru-skaft, Hallfred; sjorarskaflar þeir sem brökuðu öllu megin at skipinu, Fas. ii. 76. the pointed end of a sharp borse-shoe: skafia-jarn, n. a sharp shoe: skafla-járna, 20, to sbarpen a shoe : skafla-járnaðr, 2dj. sbarp-shod : hence the metaph. phrase, beygja skaffinn, to turn up the mouth in the shape of a borse-shoe, make a wry mouth, hence to cry (in mod. popular phrase, gera skeifu = make a borse-sboe, of children), Fb. i. 566, bevgn af; skafl beygjattu skalli, þótt skúr á þik falli, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); 2. the tusk of wild beasts; sökk tann-skaffinn djúpt, og reif með sér mikit af holdinu, Od. xix. 451.

SKAGA, skagi, skagði, skagat (mod. skagar, skagaði), to jut out, project; tönnina er skagði ór höfði Melbricta, Orkn. 12; skögðu tvær tenn fram ór höfðinu, Sd. 147 (skögul-tönn); boginn skagði um herð-

arnar, Fas. ii. 330.

skagi, a, m. [Shetl. skaw (as the Skaw of Unst)]:—a low cape or ness (höfði is a bigb bead-land); á lands-enda þann inn norðara eðr skagann, A. A. 276; millum konungs-garðs ok skagans við Ólafs-klaustr, N. G. L. iii. 125; út-skagi: freq. in local names, Vendil-skagi or Jótlands-skagi, the Skagerack; the Skagi, the ness between the Skagafjord and Hunarion; the Skagi in Akraness: Skaga-strönd, Skaga-fjörör, whence Skagfirðingar, m. pl. the men from S.; Skag-firskr, adj.

skak or skakr, n., qs. skvak (?), [Engl. squeak], a noise; göra skak at e-m, to bowl at, Ann. 1305 (Hb.); gaf Sverrir konungr beim gestumm

mikit skak, be scolded them, Fms. viii. 143 (skakr, v.l.)

SKAKA, skek, skók, skóku, skekinn, [A.S. scacan; Engl. sbake; Swed. skaka]:-to sbake; reyrr vindi skekinn, 625. 95; skekk (skek ek) hér skinnfeld hrokkinn, Orkn. (in a verse); skóku loða, Hôm. 16; þeir skóku klæðin, ok hreyttu moldinni á þá þórodd, Eb. 100 new Ed.; skak (imperat.) brott or höfði þér dupt ok ösku, Stj. 208; sumir skóku at þeim vápn, Fms. i. 273; hann skekr at honum sverðit, Ísl. ii. 364; lögðu á spjóts-odda ok skóku, Fms. x. 117; tóku þeir i hurðir ok skóku fjórum-sinnum, Bær. 2; skaka höfuð, to wag the bead insultingly (but hrista höfuð from surprise), Eb. 272, Lil. 53, Matth. xxvii. 39; skaka vængi, Sól. 54: metaph., skaka ok skelfa, Stj. 132; ala þróttr væri skekinn ór þeim, Sturl. iii. 237; sannliga er skekinn þróttr ór yðr, Grett. 112; skekr ór liðinu alla zðru, Al. 25; skaka skeilu at hrossi, to sbake a rattle, Grag. i. 441; skaka strokk, to sbake a churn, to cburn; fulla skekna mæling, Luke vi. 38. II. reflex., hann heir ekki skekisk i huginum, bis courage bas been unsbaken, Al. 145.

skaka, u, f. the block of butter from the churn (smjör-skaka).

skak; gaf ek henni miklar skökur, Mar.

skakka, 20, to balance; in the phrase, skakka med e-m, or, skakka mili þeirra, to interfere between fighters, Fas. iii. 93, þórð. 52; as also, skakka leik, to interfere between two combatants so as to decide the matter.

skakki, a, m. a disproportion, disparity, odd amount; bann skakka er þar er á millum mun ek bæta, Bjarn. 55; skal Björn lúka Áma í skakka millum fyrr-greindra kúgilda, Dipl. v. 26; þau tvau hundruð hundrada, sem foru at skakka, the odd bundreds, Sturl. ii. 258; var jafnat sárum manna ok frumhlaupum, en bættr skakki, Eb. 212, Orkn. 224; þann skakka gat Ketill prestr niðrfelldan, Ísl. i. 330.

SKAKKR, adj. skew, wry, distorted (rangr, q. v., is mostly used in a metaph. sense); hvárki vindt né skakkt, Krók. 42; ekki skakkt ne hallt, 656 A. i. 33; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7; bar hann jaínan hallt höfuðit síðan, því var hann skakkr kallaðr, Orkn. 364; skakkar tenn, Skíða R.; skakkr á banni, with a sprained leg, Hým. 37: allit, skældr ok skakkr: neut., skjóta augum í skakk, to look awry. Fbr. II. metaph. unequal; skökk mála-efni, Fms. iv. 332; þótt várir fundir hafi jafnan skakkir verit sakir fjölmennis, viii. 214; at III. 25 2 görð sjá sé heldr skökk, unequal, unjust, Eg. 738. nickname, Skakki = Lat. Claudus: Skakka-skáld, a nickname. COMPDS: skakk-borinn, part. 'skew-born,' illegitimate, Al. 29. skakk-

horn, n. a diagonal; i skakkhorn, diagonally, 415. 18. fótr, m. wry leg, Sturl. i. 60. skakk-tenntr, part. wry-toolbed, Bárð. 178.

skakr, n. = skak, Fms. viii, v. l.

skall or akal, n., qs. skvall, dropping the v, a squall, noise; skal ok kliðr, Mork. 100; menn heyrðu skall mikit ok óp djöfla ok ill læti. Barl. 178. 2. plur. sköll, mocking, derision; við sköll þau er Pali þótti gör at sér, Sturl. ii. 46.

skallat, n. scarlet; see skarlat.

SKALLI, a, m. [Old Engl. scall, scald-bead], a bald bead, Lv. 50; beran skallann, Fms. xi. 132; strjúka um skallann, Háv. 55; þóttú litaðir á mér skallann, Lv. 109; tók Faxa nú at sárna skallinn, Fas. ii. 451; stig upp, skalli, stig upp, s.! Stj. 609 (2 Kings ii. 23); hat se ck á skalla þeim inum mikla, at . . ., Eg. 114. 2. the thick end of a Skalla-Grimr, Grim the Bald, Eg.

skamm, f. = skömm, Skáld H. 7. 63. SKAMMA, ad, [skomm], to sbame, disgrace; hraktr ok skammadr, Sturl. iii. 11; þeir er vinir hennar höfðu drepit ok skammat, Fs. 85: 10 II. reflex. to be asbamed, Fms. vi. 302, Hom. 10; skamm

'ask e-s, to be asbamed of a thing; skúa ok bróka skammisk engi maðr, 🌱 (nærsýnn in a bodily sense), Fms. viii. 17, Sks. 248, Anecd. 10, Gþl. 44. Hm. 60, Sks. 744; ek skömdumk at vera nökviðr, 507 B, Bs. i. 469: mod, skammast sin, to blush, Sturl. i. 210; and skammast sin fyrir 2. recipt. to scold, use bad language to one another.

skamm-feilinn, adj., in ó-skammfeilinn, impudent. skamm-fulleikr, m. shamefastness, Mar. 1028.

skamm-fulliga, adv. bashfully, Barl. 59.

skamm-fulligr, adj. [Dan. skamfuld], shamefast, bashful, Stj. 34, Art.

skamm-fyllask, t, to be asbamed, Stj. 34, Barl. 91, 165.

skamm-fylli, f. sbame, blusbing, Al. 80, 104, Th. 78.

skamm-fylling, f. bashfulness, Stj. 34, Barl. 173. skamm-færa, ð, [Dan. skamfere], to spoil, cut sbort; skipit er skammfært ef eigi fylgja árarnar, 673.59; hestana háðuliga útleikna ok skammfærða, Fas. i. 90 (spoiled by cutting off the manes and tails)." snampe skamm-lauss, adj. sbameless, without sbame; ætla ek at þú sér s. af pessu, tis no sbame to thee, Eb. 160; pu góð kona, skanımlaus ertú af mér, Bær. 17.

2. neut. not disgraceful; lizt mér þetta skammlaust, Korm. 192; er þat s. at þiggja ok veita stór högg, Fms. viii. 116, Hkr. i. 11 : at skammlausu, without shame, Eg. 274.

skamm-liga, adv. shamefully, Sks. 503

skamm-naktr, adj. sbamefully naked, Sks. 504.

skamm-raun, f., Fms. iv. 264; read skapraun, see O. H. l. c.

skamm-samliga, adv. shamefully, Fs. 134, Al. 30, Sks. 503.

skamm-samligr, adj. sbameful, disgraceful, Fs. 31, Stj. 585, Róm.

149. SKAMB or skammr, skömm, skamt, adj., compar. skemri, superl. skemstr; usually spelt and sounded with mm before a vowel, but m before a consonant, [cp. Engl. scamped, of carpenter's work when illdone]:-sbort; var fótleggrinn skamr, Fms. viii. 447; skammar 'ro skips rár (see rá, f.), Hm.; láta e-n höfði skemra, to make a bead sborter, i. e. behead, Hým.: as a nickname, Atli inn Skammi, the Short, Eg.: not freq. in a local sense, except in the neut. skamt, en er beir voru skamt komnir frá skála, Fb. i. 540; ok er þeir áttu skamt til garðsins, Eb. 60; hón bjó skamt frá Skalla-grími, Eg. 109; þaðan skamt á brott, 130; skamt í frá honum, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 37, Edda 29; um aðra hkuti var skamt milli máls konunga (i. e. they did not dissent much), en þó gékk eigi sættin saman, Fms. x. 132: compar., var sú leiðin skemri, Eg. 576; örskot eða skemra, Grág. ii. 264; hann hljóp eigi skemra aptr en fram, Nj. 29; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er at frétta enn slikt, 259: þar er skemst var milli skógarins ok úrinnar, Eg. 276. II. temp. brief, sbort; skamma hříð, a sbort wbile, Nj. 6; til skamrar stundar, Hom. 107; skamma stund, Fb. ii. 103, passim; skömm ró, sbort rest, Am. 78 (Bugge); skamt mun nú mál okkat verða, sbort conversation, Hbl.; þótti Antenor (dat.) skamt mál i munni verba, that A. spoke now this, now that, Bret. 80; eigi skemra mel en viku-stefnu, Grag. ii. 349: neut., skamt segir bu ba eptir lifdaga várra, Fms. i. 211; eiga skamt eptir, skamt eptir ólifat, Sturl. i. 113, Nj. 85; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, Nj. 114; þá mun þér skamt til afar-kosta, Ld. 222; hann kvað skamt til þess, tbat would be presently, Fs. 72. 2. adverbially, skömmu, sbortly, Hkr. iii. 454; nú var þessi atburðr skammu, Anecd. 78; vildi konungrinn skömmum samfast mæla við hann, sbort at a time, O. H. 71; sat hann skömmum við drykk, Fms. vii. 106; ef þú ert skömmum í sama stað, Al. 4: compar., mundi verða skemrum biskupslaust, ef tveir væri biskuparnir, Bs. i. 159; eigi skemrum en fimm nottum, not shorter than five nights, N.G.L. i. 42; Gautr er med porvaldi eigi skemrum en med Sigurdi, Fzr. 242: sem skemst, as sbort a while as possible, Nj. 251: also skemstu, very sbortly, only a wbile ago, pá minning er nú bauð ek þér skemstu, Mar.; fyrir skemstu, recently, Eg. 322, Fms. i. 223; nú fyrir skemstu, Fs. 72.

B. Compos: skam-biti, a, m. the short cross-beams in the roof. skam-bragos, adv. sbortly, soon, Hkr. i. 249. skam-degi, n. the 'sbort day,' Midwinter-day, Lat. bruma, Landn. 140, Bs. i. 350, Fb. skam-fótr, m. sbort-foot, a nickname, Gisl. 33. skamgood, adj. good for but a brief time; s. vermir, a warmth that will not skam-hals, m. sbort-neck, a nickname, Fms. ix. 14. skam-hygginn, adj. (-hyggni, f.), = skam-synn, Barl. 55. höndungr, m. sbort-band, a nickname, Landn. skam-leikr, m. sbortness; s. vars lifs, 1812. 20. skam-leitr, adj. sbort-faced, Grett. 90 A. skam-lifi, n. the being short-lived, Fms. vi. 229, Hkr. i. 251. skam-lift, adj. short-lived, Fms. xi. 329, Dropl. 6. skam-minnigr, adj. sbort of memory, Fms. viii. 241. mæli, n. sbort speech, brevity, Stj. 41. akam-rif, n. pl. the short ribs, the lower part of the breast, the brisket, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. ii. 103: metaph., skamrisja-mikill, stout, fat, Grett. 148 A. skam-rækr. adj. baving a short memory for revenge, Fms. v. 325, MS. 656 B. 2. skam-skeptr, part. sbort-sbafted, Sks. 386, Fms. viii. 429, x. 363. skam-stafa, 20, to abbreviate. skam-stöfun, f. abbreviation. skam-syni, f. sbort-sightedness (only in a metaph. sense), Sks. 11, 302, 623, 667, Gbl. 162. skam-sýni-ligr, adj. = skamsýnn, Fms. viii. 101, Sks. 276.

skam-sætr, adj. sbort of stay; skamsæta ætla ek honum þá laug, Sturl. ii. 99. skam-talaör, part. sbort-spoken, Fms. viii. 204, Eg. 62. skam-vaxinn, part. sbort of growth, of crops, Ann. 827. skam-viss, adj. sbort of wit, foolish, Sks. 292. skamm-æði, f. a sbort duration; mun ber betta draga til skammædar, it will not last thee skamm-æligr, adj. sbort-lived, fleeting, brief; s. líf, Fms. i. 225; s. gleði, Greg. 42; girndir skammæligra hluta, 677. 4; hann kvað hann skammæligra (sbort-lived), Sturl. i. 145. skamm-ær, adj. (-z, -ztt), short-lived; s. sigr, Fms. ii. 10 (Fs. 90); skamz lýti, Mkv. 19; skammætt ríki, sbort-lived power, opp. to everlasting, 677. 7: Teitr varð skammær, Fms. vii. 40; munum skammæir, Am. 29 (Bugge). skamta, ao, [from skammr], to sbare, dole out, portion, esp. of food at meals to the household; skamta fólkínu; skamta í búrinu; skamta e-m úr hnefa.

skamtaðar-erendi, n., read skapnaðar-erendi (q. v.), Lv. 79. skamtr, m. [cp. Engl. scant], a sbare, portion; setja e-m skamt, Róm. 132; skornum skamti, in sbort measure, scantily, Nikdr. 68; þá hefir hann skamt logit á hendr sér, N. G. L. i. 73.

SKAP, n. [A.S. ge-sceap; Engl. shape; cp. Germ. be-schaffen]:—
prop. shape, form.

II. state, condition; at pvi skapi, in the same prop. shape, form. proportion, Rb. 96; nú ferr at því skapi um alla öldina, 62; hélt þat vel skapi, meðan hón lifði, it kept in a good state wbilst she lived, Bs. i. 129; pvi hefir haldit skapi, it bas beld its shape, remained unchanged, Jd. 3: under this head come compds denoting lawful, right, skap-drottinn, -ping, -dauði, -arfi, -bætendr, -þiggendr, see below. III. condition of mind, temper, mood, Fs. 128; ek kann skapi Hrasnkels, Hrasn. 27; hógværr í skapi, Nj. 2; mitt skap er eigi betra enn til meðallags, Þiðr.; hennar skap er svá stórt, at ..., 307; Högni er nú mjök reiðr ok íllu skapi, in an angry mood, 321: mod., í íllu skapi, cp. vesall maðr ok ílla skapi (ill-tempered), Hm. 21, where skapi seems to be used as an adjective; vera vio e-s, skap, to be after one's mind, Finnb. 262; hon svarar sem hennar var skap til, Fbr. 137; er ok varkunn á at þvílikir hlutir liggi í miklu rúmi þeim er nokkurir eru skapi, Fms. iv. 80; kofarn í skapi, ... illr í skapi, ill-tempered; góðr í skapi, good-tempered; at þeir hafi illa borit sik, svá at þeim hafi náliga í allt skap komit, áðr enn létti, so tbat at last they almost cried, Gisl. 39; vera litill i skapi, of small mind, faint-bearted, Hrasn. 30; es þeir væri svá litlir í skapi at þeir þyrði eigi, K. p. K. 94; hafa ekki skap til e-s, to bave no mind to, Nj. 202; nú hefi ek bedit her ba stund er ek fæ mer skap til, Ld. 256, cp. O. H. 47; honum rann i skap, ok reiddisk hann, Fms. vi. 212; ef þat væri feðr hennar eigi móti skapi, Eg. 36, Fms. ix. 244; óvinsæli ok lítt við alþýðu skap, unpopular, Fs. 63; enginn má við mik skapi koma, Lv. 22; þat fannsk á, at henni þótti þetta mjök í móti skapi, Ld. 88; þat væri mér næst skapi, I should have a great mind for, 86; vera e-m vel at skapi, to be to one's mind, Fs. 16, Fms. vi. 304; göra e-m e-t til skaps, to do a thing to please one, humour him, Eg. 65, Nj. 198; e-m byr e-t i skapi, to brood over, plan, O. H. 32. COMPDS: skaps-annmarki, 2, m. fault of temper or mind, the bad side of one's character, Sturl. i. 146, Fms. iv. 382. skaps-höfn, f. mind, disposition; þeir feðgar vóru ulikir í skapshöfnum, Fms. viii. 447, MS. 655 xi. 2; hann nennti eigi at hafa Erlend suðr þar lengr fyrir skapshafnar sakir, for the sake of his skaps-löstr, m. = skaplöstr, Sturl. i. 146. distemper, Sturl. i. 165. skaps-munir, m. pl. mind, temper, disposition, Eb. 110, Sd. 188, Hrafn. 24, Isl. ii. 12, Fms. iii. 195, v. 341.

B. Plur. sköp, what is 'shaped' for one or fated, one's fate; far gengr of sköp Norna, Km. 24; eigi má sköpunum renna; sköpum viðr manngi, Am.; fátt er sköpum ríkra, Fs. 23; eigi má við sköpunum sporna, 26; mæla verðr einnhverr skapanna málum, Gísl. 17; ill sköp, ill fate; god sköp, good luck, Korm. (in a verse); rík sköp, the mighty weird, Kormak; skiptu sköp, doom decided, Sturl. (in a verse); at sköpum = Gr. κατά μοιραν, Ýt. 9, Gg. 4, N. G. L. i. 204; ok gaf honum nær lif med sköpum, be escaped almost by a miracle, bad a narrow escape, Fb. ii. 23. 2. a curse, fatality; þá er konunga-börn urðu fyrir stjupmæðra sköpum (curses), Fms. viii. 18; ó-sköp or ú-sköp, an ill fate, fatality, Hm. 97, Korm. 208, 240, Al. 129; verða fyrir ú-sköpum, Edda II, Fas. i. 130 (of evil spells); ú-skapa verk, an evil deed which one is fated to do, iii. 406: vé-sküp, boly ordinance, Vsp. (with the article), the genitals, Fms. v. 346, Ann. 1426, Edda (pref., of Saturn), Barl. 135, Fas. iii. 387, Bs. i. 466. skapa-dægr, n. one's fated day of death; engi kemsk yfir sitt s., a saying, Fs. 39.

C. = skaf, q. v.; fimm hlöss viðar ok þrjú skaps, N. G. L. i. e40, ii. 110, v. l. 15.

SKAPA, the forms of this word vary much; there was a strong form, skapa, skóp, but defective, for only the pret. (skóp, skópu) remains; the other tenses follow the weak form skapa, ab (of the first weak conjugation), which is freq. in old writers, while it is the only form in mod. usage. 2. there are also remains of another weak verb, skepja (answering to Goth. skapjan), to which belong the pret. skapði, part. skapið, skaptr; the infin. skepja, however, only occurs in a skam-sýnn, adj. sbort-sigbted, foolish, only metaph. few instances, Kormak, D. I. i. 243. l. 31 (H. E. iv. 154), Bs. i. 734; as also the pres. part. skepjandi (in ein-skepjandi): [Ulf. skapjan = κτίζειν; " skap-deild, f. good nature, Nj. 139, v.l.; hann var litill skapdeildar A. S. and Hel. scapan; Engl. sbape; O. H. G. skafan; Germ. schaffen; Dan. skabe.]

B. To shape, form, mould, which is the original sense; takit einn trédrumb, ok skapit þar af líkneskjur, Barl. 165: the saying, engi skapar sik sjálfr, Grett. 103 new Ed.; & hverfanda hveli vóru þeim hjörtu sköpuð, Hm. 83; Skíðblaðni að skapa, to sbape (build) the sbip S., Gm. 43; skepja skil, to sbape one's words, Korm. 164 (in a verse).

2. to make; or Ymis holdi var jörð um sköpuð, Vþm. 21; áðr væri jörð sköpuð, 29: to create, Guð skóp allar skepnur senn, Rb. 78; Guds er mik skóp, Fms. i. 3; med þeim hætti er Kristr hefir skapat, iv. 175; sá maðr er Guð skapði fyrstan í heim þenna, Hom. (St.); mörgum þeim hlutum er skapara-spekðin skapði, 677. 2; í upp-3. to shape hafi skapaði Guð himin og jörð, Gen. i. 1, passim. for one, assign as one's fate or destiny, as denoting also what is natural or inborn; ek skapa honum bat, at hann skal eigi lifa lengr en kerti bat brennr, er upp er tendrat hjá sveininum, Fas. i. 341; s. e-m aldr, to sbape one's future life, of the weird-sisters; Nornir komu bær er öblingi aldr um skópu, Hkv. 1. 2; at eigi skapi Hallgerör þér aldr (ironic.), Nj. 57; einu sinni var mér aldr skapaðr ok allt líf um lagit, Skm. 13; skapa e-m kaldan aldr, to 'sbape one a cold age,' i. e. to make life sad, Korm.; var ber bat skapat, at ..., Hkv. 2. 26; af beim væri bat skapad, if that was fated to them, Grag. i. 368; syni binum verdra sæla skopuð, bliss is not fated to thy son, Skv. 2. 6; mun engi renna undan bví sem honum er skapat, Grett. 159 new Ed.; mér var skapat at eiga hana, Bjarn. (in a verse); láta skapað skera, let doom decide, Fms. viii. 88; láta skeika at sköpuðu, to let things go their own course, ii. 112; vera at sköpuðu, to be according to the course of nature, Eg. 82; mun þat svá fara sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7 (sköp). 4. to appoint, fix: at porolfr hafdi sjalfr ser bar laun fyrir skapit, Tb. bad taken the reward bimself, Eg. 65 A; ok þar sinn hag eptir skapa, Hom. 68: s. e-m víti, to impose a fine or penalty; sklit viti a honum at s. fyrir bat a sitt hof sem karlmanni, ef . . ., Ld. 136; ok væri henni sjálf-skapat víti, self-inflicted punishment, 140; s. honum fimmtar-grið af því þingi ór landeign konungs várs, N.G.L. i. 13; þá skal s. þeim leiðar-lengd, 32; skapði hón svá skæru, Am. 48; þá eina fjár-muni er ek skapa þér, which I grant thee, Hrafn. 21; skapa sinn hug eptir e-u, Hom.; segja svá skapaða sök fram, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 110; berum vér svá skapadan níu búa kvið, 238. to shape, trim, the beard, hair; var skegg skapat, Rm. 15; breiðleitr ok vel farit andlitinu, optast skapat skegg, I'ms. viii. 447; bandingjar ok útlagar láta ekki hár sitt skapa ok skera, Stj. 202; Cato skar aldrei hár sitt né skapaði skegg, Róm. 190; með saurgum búnaði ok ú-skapaðu skeggi, 6. special phrases; skapa skeio, prop. to 'sbape a race, take a run; þetta dýr skapaði skeið at oss, Al. 169; Jökull skapar at skeid, Fs. 51 (see v. l., so undoubtedly the vellum Vh., not skopa); skjaldmærin skapaði skeið, ok ætlaði at hlaupa eptir honum, en er hón kom á bakkann varð henni bilt, Fas. ii. 553; whence in later vellums and in mod. usage, skopa skeið, 283 (l. c.), Gísl. 69. II. reflex. to take shape, grow; þá mátti hann eigi skilja né skapask til trúar, 655 ix. B. 1; svá skapadisk ok Kristnin ór síðu ens krossfesta Krists, 656 C. 25; freista, hve þá skapisk, bow things will shape themselves, Fms. viii. 421; vildi Þórgautr þá fara aptr, þótti ekki at skapask, iv. 112; Ámundi kvað jarl ú-áhlýðinn ok mun lítið at skapask, little will eome out of it, Orkn. 40; hafði mjök skapask um bygðir, Sd. 138; at nú skyli nokkut skapask at með oss, Fms. ix. 509; et nokkut má at skapask, if any opportunity should arise, Eb. 186.

skapan and sköpun, f. a sbape, form; frior at allri skapan, Fms. ii. 19; líkr móður sinni at skaplyndi ok sköpun, iii. 195; þú, prestr, spurðir mik, hversu þeir menn væri í skapan sem illr er sjórinn...sá er graleitr ok punnleitr sem bu ert, Bs. i. 797: an order, precept, H. E. i. 386: allit., skapan ok skipan, Stj. 5. II. creation; Adam ok Eva á fyrsta degi sinnar skapanar, Stj. 41: passim in mod. usage, esp. in the Bible, Pass., Vidal.; sköpunar verk, creation.

skap-arfi, a, m. a right, lawful beir, Grug. i. 177, D. N. iii. 311,

skap-arfr, m. = skaparfi; bá falli undir hennar réttan skaparf, D. N. iv. 469; cp. the phrase, var þá margr óskapa-arfr kirkju-fjánna, the glebes went into wrong bands, Bs. ii. 242.

skap-arfuni, a, m. = skaparfi, K. p. K. (begin. in Cod. Reg.)

skapari, a, m. (skaperi, 623. 22), prop. a 'sbaper,' but only used in a Biblical sense, the Maker, Creator, Edda (pref.), MS. 677. 2: freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal., Hymns; e.g. Skapari himins og jarðar, Skapari stjarna Herra hreinn, Einn Guð skapari allra sá, etc. skap-bráðr, adj. bot-beaded, Nj. 219, Valla L. 203; e-m verðr skap-

brutt, to lose one's temper, Grett. 117 A.

skap-brestr, m. a fault of temper or mind, Hkr. iii. 274 (of insanity). skap-bætendr, part. pl. lawful payers of weregild, Gråg. ii. 178. skap-bætir, m. 'mind-betterer;' þat var mælt at hann væri engi s.

Hallgerði, Nj. 16.

skap-daudi, adj., prop. dying bis destined death; hann er s., Am. 57 (Fas. i. 218).

made, be was but little master of bis temper, Grett. 90.

skap-dróttinn, m. a lawful master, a law term, N. G. L. i. 13, 14,

33, 211-213.

skap-erfingi, a, m. = skaparfi, K. b. K. 3.

skap-farinn, part. disposed, tempered, Nj. 256, O. H. 175.

skap-fatt, n. adj., in the phrase, e-m veror s., to lose one's temper, Eb. 198, Isl. ii. 321, borf. Karl. 220, Grett. 116.

skap-feldr, adj. to one's mind, agreeable, Fms. vi. 110, ix. 35, xi. 78, Eg. 265, Sturl. i. 14.

skap-felligt, adj. id., Nj. 191; s. i andliti, well-shapen in face, bandsome, Isl. ii. 203. skap-ferő, f. = skapferli, Barl. 27: skap-ferői, n., Fms. vi. 54, Ísl

ii. 217, 323, Nj. 49, 61. skap-ferli, n. disposition of mind, temper, character, Nj. 60, 61, Fm.

ii. 154. skap-glikr, adj. alike in character or temper, Glum. 326: skap-likr,

id., Eg. 175, Nj. 66, Fbr. 16, O. H. 15. skap-goor, adj. good-natured, gentle, cheerful, Nj. 68; e-m er skap-

gott, to be in good spirits, Fb. i. 540.

skap-gæði, n. good nature, Sks. 670 B.

skap-gæfr, adj. gentle of mood, Fms. vi. 109.

skap-haror, adj. barsh of mood, severe, Nj. 16.

skap-heimskr, adj. foolish, Korm. 32.

skap-hogr, adj. meek, gentle, Fs. 34. skap-hofn, f., esp. in pl. sentiments, disposition, temper, Eb. 88, Clex. 32 (skapshöfn).

skap-illr, adj. ill-tempered, Nj. 32, Korm. 142, Boll. 352, Skida R. 62. skap-fillska, u, f. evil-mindedness, Art. 69.

skap-lag, n. a 'law-due,' tax; hvárki s. né skyldu, D. N. i. 59.

skap-leikr, m. = skaplyndi, Höfuðl.

skap-lettr, adj. light-minded, cheerful : neut., e-m er skaplett, to be in good spirits, O.H. 58.

skap-liga, adv. duly, fitly, as it ought to be, Am. 75.

skap-ligr, adj. [Engl. sbapely], sbapely, bandsome; kona stór vexti en þó skaplig, Grett. 143 new Ed. 2. suitable, due, meet, Fms. vi. 176; hús svá mikit at þér sé skapligt (suitable) at hvíla í, xi. 4; kenningar hans voru skapligar ok skemtiligar, bis teachings were suitable and wstructive, Bs. i. 164; sem skapligt var, as was due, Ld. 32: due, med. deserved, skapligt erendi, Fms. viii. 90, Eb. 84; hann mun þykkjask eigi við oss skapligan fund, Fms. i. 309 (x. 356).

skap-lundaör, adj. disposed, tempered, Hkr. i. 47.

skap-lyndi, f. mind, temper, disposition, Nj. 112, Eg. 34, 84, 195. Fms. vi. 431, vii. 113, 150, Isl. ii. 217, Lv. 24. O. H. 32; slikt er ekk vio s. porsteins, 'tis not at all to Th.'s mind, Isl. ii. 216; nær minu s. Fms. i. 42; hafa ekki s. til, be could not bear, was too proud to do it, Ó. H. 47, Eg. 525; þó at þú görir þik svá fyrir skaplyndar (sic) sakir, fæ bumour's sake, Hav. 43 new Ed.

skap-löstr, m. a fault in mind, temper or character, Fms. i. 33, O.B.

174, 175: depravity of mind, Sturl. i. 146.

skap-mikill, adj. proud of mind, Bret. 80, 92, Fms. vi. 193, xi. 78.

skap-munuo, f. an affection of the mind, Hom. (St.) skapnaor, m. a shape, form, freq. in mod. usage. due, propriety; mér bykkir jafnt s. at verki komi verka í mót, Bjam. 46; skapnadar-evrendi, a due errand, Fms. viii. 90, 221, Lv. 79; skapaadar virding, due bonour, Eg. 739.

skap-pruor, adj. well-disposed, generous, Bs. i. 619.

-skapr, m. [Germ. -schaft], inflexive, see Gramm.

skap-raun, f. 'a mind's trial,' provocation, whatsoever causes grid or indignation; hrelling ok s., Hrasn. 15; til skapraunar við e-n. Rd. 184; göra mönnum s., Fms. ii. 13; hafa s. af e-u, Nj. 68; bola s., Fms. iv. 264; mer er s. 28 því, I am grieved, indignant at it. skaprauna-laust, adj.; ok er mer eigi s., not without cause for provoskapraunar-minna, adj. compar. less offensie. cation to me, Nj. 152. skapraunar-orð, n. provoking language, Nj. 83. rauna-samliga, adv. in a provoking manner, Sturl. iii. 123.

skap-rauna, ad, with dat. (s. e-m), to vex, tease, provoke, Dropl. 15: impers., honum skapraunadi, be was vexed, Háv. 50.

skap-skipan, f. a change of mind, Bs. i. 537.

skap-skipti, n. a change of mind, Hrasn. 17, Sturl. iii. 142.

skap-storr, adj. proud of mind, Nj. 16, Ld. 22, 286, Eg. 598, Fms. vii. 175, O. H. 15, 53, 98.

skap-styggr, adj. irritable, excited, Eb. 258, Grett. 76 new Ed. SKAPT, n., or better skaft, [A. S. sceaft; Engl. shaft; Dan. skaft; from skafa] :- prop. a 'sbaved stick,' a sbaft, missile, Hm. 127; skapti réttara, Gsp., Darr. 3, Gm. 9, Rm. 34, Fas. i. 173; this original sense is obsolete in prose (for Fas. i. 173 is a paraphrase from a lost poem). except in the metaph. and allit. phrase, skjóta skapti, Stj. 644, Odd. 22. El. 103; skjóta skapti í móti e-m, to sboot a sbaft against, to withstand (cp. reisa rönd við e-m); at engi maðr mundi skapti skjóta í móti honum, Fms. vii. 210, xi. 344, Ld. 214; as also in the law phrase, skipta

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jörðu með skapti, to measure land with a spear, Gbl. 286, shaft-shapen thing, a comet's tail, Fms. ix. 482: the beam in a weaver's loom, Darr. 2; skaptio upp af hettinum, of a high-raised hood, Karl. 178, 286: the shaft by which a top is spun, in skapt-kringla: the phrase, synisk mér sem hann muni ekki þar lengi gengit hafa skapta muninn, Ľv. 35. 8. a bandle, baft, of an axe, hammer, knife, the shaft or pole of a spear or the like; var skaptio (of an axe), svart af reyk, Eg. 183: of a spear-shaft, K. p. K. 96; hafði Ólafr skaptið (the pole) en Hrappr spjótið (the spear's bead), Ld. 98; sviðu . . . járnvafit skaptið, Sturl. i. 63; this is the common Icel. sense of the word. in local names, Skapt-á, Shaft-river, [cp. the Scot. and Engl. name Shafto]; whence Skaptar-fell (sounded Skapta-fell, cp. Shap-fell in Westmoreland); Skaptar-fells-bing (sounded Skapta-fells-bing); whence Skapt-fellingar, m. pl. the men from S., Landn.; Skaptarjökull, Skaptár-fells-jökull. 2. Skapti, a shaft-maker (?), 2s a nickname, and since as a pr. name, Landn.

skapt-har, adj. 'sbaft-bigb,' above the horizon, of the sun in the early morning; til bess sól er skapthá, K. p. K. 94, defined 96.

akap-tior, adj. to one's mind, agreeable; pau letu ser skaptitt allt þat er gott var, 625. 83; þess-konar átrúnað sem oss er ó-skaptíðr, Ísl.

skapt-ker, n., the older and truer form is skap-ker, Gm. 25 (Bugge, see the foot-note), O. H. 30, Edda i. 128 (Cod. Reg.), N. G. L. i. 31; the later and erroneous form is skapt-ker, Edda (Ub. l. c.), Eg. 24, Gisl. 166, Fb. ii. 33 (2 v. l. to O. H. 30), Fms. vi. 241: [the word is therefore not derived from skapt, but from skepja = Germ. schöffen :the large vessel in the hall from which the horns (cups) were filled (= Gr. κρατήρ); þat var horn Þóris ok hafði hann unnit (emptied it) ok ætlaði bá at bera til skaptkers, Fms. vi. 241, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; for the other references see above.

skapt-kringla, u, f. a top, Nj. 253, Karl. 255, (mod. skopparakringla.)

skapt-lauss, adj. without a bandle, Fbr. 96, Stj. 544 (of a spear). skaptr, part. minded; litt við alþýðu skaptr (skap?), Krók. 38.

skap-tré, a. (thus in the vellum), a flour-bin (?), into which flour is poured, Gs. 22.

skapular, a. [for. word], mid. Lat. scapulare, Mar.

skap-vandr, adj. difficult of temper; einlyndr ok s., Nj. 184.

skap-vani, adj. lacking in temper, Fat. 245.

skap-vargr, m. a worrier.

skap-varr, adj. wary of temper, discreet, Lv. 23.

skap-bekkr, adj. agreeable, engaging.

skap-biggjandi, part. a lawful receiver of weregild, Grag. il. 175; opp. to skapbætandi.

skap-bing, n. an ordinary assembly or parliament; & helgadu skappingi, Grág. ii. 96; skapþing þrjú, várþing, alþingi, leið, i. 163.

skap-bungt, n. adj. depressed in spirit; e-m er s., to be depressed in mind, Nj. 11, Fb. i. 451, Fs. 107.

skar, n. the snuff of a candle or lamp; taka skarid af ljósinu, to take the snuff off; blakta a skari, to flicker.

SKARA, að, [skör], to jut out; þá skaraði ofan léinn, Korm. 38; skara fram úr, to stand out, Lat. eminere; fram-úr-skarandi, emi-2. to poke the fire; en beirri ösku sköruðu beir allri út, they raked the ashes out, Eb. 316; skara eld, to poke the fire, Fas. ii. 109; skara að eldinum, id. (skörungr, a poker); hann skaraði til spjót-skaptinu, be poked with the spear-pole, 558; hann skaradi pá upp undir fót-borðit, Gísl. 31. II. [Shetl. to skare; Dan. skarre], as a shipwright's term, to clincb the planks of a boat, so that the lower edge of every plank overlaps the upper edge of the plank below it (hence skar-2. skarað skjöldum, a row of shields (formed súð, clincb-work). like a 'wall of shields'), Al. 47:—chiefly used of ships, whose gunwale was lined with shields from stem to stern, var skarat skjöldum milli stafna, Grett. 97, Ld. 68; skipin vóru sköruð skjöldum á bæði borð, Fms. i. 100.

skara, u, f. a little shovel for raking the fire.

skar-band, u. [skor], a 'bead-ribbon,' fillet, Nj. 46, Fas. iii. 307,

skar-bendingr, or better skar-mendingr, m. the name of a cope, Bs. i. 77; but skarmandi, 830.

SKARD, n. [A. S. sceard; Engl. sbard; Germ. scharte; Dan. skaard]:-a notch, chink in the edge of a thing; skord voru fallin i sverðit, Fs. 62; þá beit Egill skarð ór horninu, Eg. 605; skarð í vör, a bare-lip, Fms. x. 88; skarð í vör Skíða, Sd.: of the moon, hvel á tungli er nær sólu, en skarð firr, Rb. 452 (skarðr máni); leysi af með skinni, eðr leysi skarð ór skinni, Gþl. 448. 2. an empty, open place, in a rank or a row; skarð fyrir skildi (see skjöldr), Fas. iii. 42, 43; betra er oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs, Hkr. i. 334; nú ef skörð verða á, þá skal ármaðr þau skörð bæta, N. G. L. i. 101; skarð í ætt e-s, Fs. 6; höggva skarð í ætt e-s, Eg. 475 (metaphor from a fence); var nú úhægt at verja þat skarð er þessir höfðu staðit, Fms. x. 361; en ef þeir synja

2. of a TN.G.L. i. 98; ef skriða skal í þat skarð sem Ormr reytti af þér, Ölk. 36. 8. [cp. Cumbrian Scarf-gap], a mountain pass, Ölk. 37; vestr yfir skörðin, Fs. 41; austr um skörð, Skíða R.; hamra-skarð, fjall-skarð, q. v.: freq. in local names, Skarð, Skörð; Skarð-verjar, m. pl. the men from Skarð, Sturl. i. 199; Skarða-leið, the way through the Skörð, iii. 15; Skaros-heior, Skaro-strond, Vatnsdals-skaro, Ljósavatnsskarð, Haukadals-skarð, Kerlingar-skarð, Geita-skarð, Landn., map of skarða-lauss, adj. whole, undiminished, D. N.

skarði, a, m. a nickname, bare-lip; í efri vor hans var skarð, því var II. a freq. hann kallaðr Þorgils skarði, Sturl. iii. 122, cp. Korm. Dan. pr. name on the Runic stones. Skarča-borg, Scarborough,

skaror, part. diminished; hinn skaroi máni, the crescent moon, Vkv. 6; með skarða skjöldu, with 'sbeared,' backed sbields, Hkm. 9: the phrase, hafa, bera ... skardan hlut, to bave a 'sbeared lot,' not to get one's sbare, to be worsted, Isl. ii. 315, Am. 100; sitja margir of skörðum hlut fyrir þér, O. H. 150; menn munu eigi una svá skörðum hlut við þik, Fær. 160.

SKARFR, m. [Shetl. scarf; Scot. scart]:—properly the green cormorant, pelicanus graculus, L., Edda (Gl.); topp-skarfr, the crested cormorant, p. ater capite cristato, Eggert Itin. 554; dila-skarfr, the common cormorant, p. carbo, L., Eggert Itin. 556, passim: also of other sea-fowl, grá-s., the grey gull, larus canus, L., Eggert Itin. 555:—as a nickname, Dropl. 21, Landn., Dipl. ii. 5. II. freq. in local names, Skarfaklettr, Skarfa-holl. skarfa-kal, n., botan. cochlearia, scurvy-grass, Eggert Itia. 321, a plant which grows on rocky sea-shores, good against

skari, a, m. a snuffer, Pm. 31; elda-skari, Magn. Ólafsson.

skari, a, m. [Germ. schaar; Dan. skare], a bost, troop, esp. a procession; Spes ok hennar skari, Grett. 161 A. Fas. iii. 359, Bs. ii. 122; engla skari, a bost of angels, D. N. ii. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

skari-fifill, m., see fifill. skark, n. a noise, tumult, Fms. vi. 248, Dropl. 30.

skarkali, a, m. = skark; skarkala mikill, the making a great noise, Fas. ii. 330; spelt skarkjali, iii. 399.

skark-samligr, adj. tumultuous, Edda ii. 428.

skarlat (skarlak, skallat, skarlak = skarlat), n., Fb. ii. 75, 273; skarlakan, n. id., D.N. iv. 363, N.G.L. iii. 205, 208, [for. word; Engl. scarlet; Dan. skarlagen]: -- scarlet, Sks. 287, Sturl. iii. 132; kyrtill af skallati, Fms. vi. 358; hekla gör af skarlati, ii. 70; skarlats kapa, Ld. 330, O. H. 31; skarlats klæði, Nj. 48, Ld. 330, O. H. 153; skarlats kyrtill, Nj. 24, Fms. vii. 143; skarlats möttull, -skikkja, x. 271, Nj. 48, 169, Bs. i. 636.

skarn, n. [Dan. skarn; cp. Gr. σκώρ, σκατόs], dung; einn ók skarni á hóla, Nj. 67: grime, dirt, freq. in mod. usage, pvo af sér skarnið. skarn-sækinn, adj. sbewing dirt: skörnugr, adj. dirty.

skar-nagli, a, m. a clincb-nail; see skara II.

skarp-eggr, adj. keen-edged, Fbr. 143.

skarp-leiki, a, m. keenness, acuteness, of the mind, freq. in mod. usage. skarp-leitr, adj. sbarp-featured, Nj. 33, Orkn. 66, Fms. vii. 321, Sd. 147, bior. 178.

skarp-liga, adv. sbarply; sækja at s., Finnb. 352; skjóta s., Am. 42: keenly, acutely, svara s., freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-ligt, adj. keen, of intellect, freq. in mod. usage. SKARPR, skörp, skarpt, adj.; [A.S. seearp; Engl. sbarp; Germ. scharf; akin to skorpinn, related to a lost strong verb]:—sbarp, prop. scorebed or pinebed from dryness; med skörpum reipum, with bard ropes (of ropes of skin), Stj. 416; því harðara er hann brautsk, því skarpara varð bandit, Edda 20; skarpar álar, Ls. 62; skarpr belgr, a sbrivelled skin, Hm. 135; skörp skrydda, Gd. 34; skarpr skinn-stakkr, Fas. ii. 147; skarpr fiskr (mod. harðr), a dried fisb, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, H. E. ii. 120; skörp skreið, id., i. 457. II. metaph. sbarp, barren (Engl. farmers speak of a sbarp gravel); landit er skarpt ok lítið matland, Fms. vii. 78; eiga skarpan kost, to bave small fare; það er skarpt um, dearth, want (cp. Engl. sbarp-set). 2. sbarp, bitter; skörp deila, Stj. 234; hin skarpa skálmöld, Sturl. (in a verse); skarpt él, Edda (Ht.); skörp skæra, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); taka skarpara á, to pull sbarper, Gs. 10; s. í sókn, Trist. 3. keen, sbarp, of a weapon; skorp sverð, piòr. 322; skarpr geirr, Gs. 14; skarpr brandr, Rekst. 6; skarpr hamarr, Haustl.:—keen, acute, of the intellect, hann er skarpr, flug-skarpr; ó-skarpr, dull, freq. in mod. usage. héðinn, prop. 'parched goat-skin,' see Nj. III. in pr. names, Skarp-

skarp-skygn, adj. sbarp-eyed.

skarp-vara, u, f. 'sbarp-ware,' dried fish, D. N. iv. 152, Munk. 154. skarp-vaxinn, part. sbarp-grown, gaunt and bony, Sturl. i. 8.

skarp-witted.

skarr, m. [cp. skæra], a skirmish, tumult; skarr í Dyra-firði, Fb. iii. 573; þótti honum ílla er þeir höfðu farit með skari nokkurum (nokkuru Ed.) at Böðvari, Sturl. iii. 231; görr skarr at Krókálfi í Skagafirði, Ann. 1305:—the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

SKARS, sounded skass (? gender), [cp. skyrsi and skersa], a monster, per manntals, ha mattu telja skoro (loss of right, deficiency) a hendr peim, ogress, giantess, Hdl. 39, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Hkv. 1. 38; hjalm-skars, the

' belm-ogre' = an axe, Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage of a romping lass, þú 🕆 used of a borse's sbeatb; fúnuðu af hestinum allar skauðirnar, Bs. i. 319, ert mesta skass!

skarsl, n. [skara], n. the snuff of a candle (= skar), Konr. 13.

skar-súð, f. [skara], clincb-work (see skara II), opp. to felli-súð, in

which the edges are fitted together.

SKART, n. sbow, finery; búa sik í (við) skart, Fms. vii. 321, Ld. 194; fara með dramb ok skart, Edda 108; höfuð-búnaðar skart, Sks. 225; skarts-kona, a dressy woman; skarts-maor, a dandy, Eb. 256, Fms. vii. 219; berjask af skarti, Þiðr. 148; skart eðr skraut, Bs. i. 92: as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184 C.

skarta, 20, to dress fine, Bs. ii. 450.

skartari, a, m. a vain boaster, Karl. 284; hence are prob. corrupted the mod. gort and gortari, q. v.

skart-samliga, adv. finely; buinn s., Fas. i. 80.

skart-samligr, adj. sbowy, dressy, Stj. 142, Fas. iii. 77.

skart-samr, adj. dressy, Str. 9, Fms. ii. 169.

skar-ox, f. a carpenter's adze, opp. to bolox.

SKATA, u, f. a skate (the fish), Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage. COMPDS: skötu-barð, n. a skate's flap. skötu-móðir, f. 'skate's-

mother,' a fabulous monster, 1sl. Þjóðs.

SKATI, a, m., pl. skatnar, poet.; [cp. Swed. skata = the top of a tree, a spar, and skat-vegr or skotu-vegr, skat-vida]:-a towering, lordly man, but only used in poetry, Edda (Gl.); skapleik skata, Höfuðl.; skati enn ungi, Hdl. 9; skatna margra, 21; er at skamt milli skata húsa, a saying, great men are not found at every door, Ad. 21; enginn veifiskati, no open-handed men, Olk. 34; gull-skati, Edda (in a verse); þjóð-skati, a great, lordly man, Höfuðl.: plur. men, skatna vinr, the friend of men, Yngl. S. (in a verse); skatna dróttinn, Skv. 1. 5; skatna mengi, Akv. 31, Skv. 3. 54: as a nickname, Fms. xi. 351.

skatta, 20, to make tributary, lay a tribute on; konungr skattaði

landit, Fms. x. 192, Fas. i. 451.

skatt-bondi, a, m. a franklin who has to pay skattr, Bs. i. 834.

skatt-fé, n. tribute-money, Fms. vii. 145.

skatt-færir, m. a 'tribute-bringer,' = skattkonungr, Lex. Poët.

skatt-gilda, d, to lay tribute on, make tributary, Fzr. 189, Fms. i. 29, O. H. 57, Eg. 402.

skatt-gildi, n. payment of tribute, Fær. 192, Fms. x. 386.

skatt-gildr, adj. tributary; s. e-m or undir e-n, Stj. 160, Eg. 263, Fms. xi. 30, Sks. 489.

skatt-gjald, n. = skattgildi, Fms. i. 103, MS. 655 xiii. B. 1.

skatt-gjof, f. the offering of tribute, Hkr. i. 15, 137, Rb. 508.

skatt-heimta, u, f. a craving of skattr, tax-gathering, Eg. 574, Mar.

skatt-heimtan, f. = skattheimta, O. H. 128.

skatt-jarl, m. a 'tributary earl,' a vassal, Fær. 38.

skatt-kaupandi, part, a nickname, Eb. ch. 29.

skatt-konungr, m. a vassal-king, Edda 93, Fms. i. 110, 111, iii. 14, Eg. 268.

skatt-land, n. a tributary land, Fms. i. 98. 2. a dependency; þeir buðu honum þriðjung af Noregi, en ekki af skattlöndum ... þriðjung af Noregi ok skattlöndum, Fms. ix. 263; skattlönd þau er fjarri lágu, Eg. 536.

skatt-penningr, m. tribute-pence, Hkr. i. 13, 185.

SKATTR, m. [Ulf. renders άργύριον, δηνάριον, and μνα, all by skatts; A. S. sceat = a coin; O. H. G. scaz, whence mod. Germ. schatz; scatt is an old Danish tax still paid in Shetl.; Dan. skat] :-tribute, Fms. i. 157, Hkr. i. 58, Nj. 8; svarinn Hákoni ok Magnúsi Noregs konungum land ok þegnar ok æfinligr skattr á Íslandi, Ann. 1262, ep. 1263, 1264: allit., leigt Ísland með sköttum ok skyldum um þrjá vetr, 1361; allan Noreg með sköttum ok skyldum, Fms. i. 3; Róma-skattr, Peter's pence: the phrase, skatt vel ek honum harðan, pay bim bard tribute, Orkn. 20 (ironically, in a verse on piling stones over a slain king): in Icel. the tax paid to the king was levied on the franklins (skattbændr), as described in Jb. 52, 2. in mod. usage any taxes and dues are called skattr. a share or portion of food, a breakfast is in Icel. called skattr, prob. corrupted from skamtr, skamta; skyr og rjóma í litla skattinn.

skatt-skrifa, að, (skatt-skrift, f. a taxing, Luke ii. 2), to tax, Luke

skatt-taka, u, f. = skattheimta, O. H. L. 42.

skatt-varr, adj. liable to skattr; s. eyrir, taxable property, N. G. L. i. 44, 82; skattvarar-eyrir, 70.

skatt-yrðask, t, dep., or skat-yrðask (?), to bandy bigb words, to rail, rant, Isl. ii. 317, 383, Orkn. 312, Fms. vi. 153.

skatt-yrði, n. pl. (skat-yrði?), foul language, ranting, Gísl. 53; cp.

skatt-bing, n. an assembly where taxes are levied, D. N.

skatu-vegr, m. a tram-way for carrying heavy loads, D. N. ii. 770. skat-viða, u, f. large spars of wood; en sperrur eða skatviðu yfir

þann veg at færa fyrir-bjóðum vér, D. N. i. 595. skat-yrnir, m. the 'top-sky,' ether (see skati), Edda (Gl.)

BKAUDIR, f. pl. [A. S. sceato; Engl. sbeatb; Germ. schote; Goth. skauda in skauda-raip = luas; Dan. skede]:-prop. a sbeath, but only

II. sing. a poltroon, a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.); bu ett skauð at meiri, Fær. 30; ekki man at ykkrum skauðum gagn, Bs. i. 712; muntú vera skauð ein, Isl. ii. 66: in mod. usage neut., mesta skauð! COMPDS: skauð-hvítr, adj. 'sbeath-wbite,' of a horse's disease, N.G.L. i. 75. skauð-menni, n. a poltroon, Bret. 134. skauð-migr. adi. of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75.

SKAUF, n. [A. S. sceaf; Engl. sheaf; O. H. G. scoub], prop. a sheaf of corn; it exists in Dan. local names, e. g. Skevinge; this sense is, how-2. metaph. a 'sbeaf-like' ever, obsolete, and the word is used, tail, a fox's brush; refinum er nú dregt skaufit með landinu, Fagtsk. 47.

skauf-hali, a, m. 'sbeaf-tail,' one of the names of Reynard the Fox in the tale, Fms. viii. 314, 319, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489: Skaufhala-balkr, the name of an old unpublished Icel. poem, a popular Reynard the Fox of the 15th century, beginning thus,—Hefir i grenjum | gamall skausali, | lengi búið | hjá lágfætu.

skauf-uggar, m. pl. the binder fins of a fish, opp. to cyr-uggar. SKAUNN, m., poët. a shield, Edda (Gl.); prop. a 'protector,' skin to Germ. schonen; skaunar seil, the shield strap, bd. 9. occurs in bing-skaun, the 'bing-sanctuary,' asylum, within the holy bounds vé-bond (= ping-helgi?), Fms. ix. 419. II. Skaun is a freq. local name in Norway, always of fertile meadow-land; [Ulf. skauns = wpaios; Germ. schön, whence mod. Dan. skjön is borrowed. This ancient Teut. root word is otherwise quite extinct in the old Scandin. languages, see Munch's Norg. Beskr. pref. xvi.]

skaup, f. (?), a plug; en í blegðunum ætla ek vera skaup, Krók. 56 C. SKAUP, n. mockery, ridicule; skaupi gnegr, Ad. 2; þat varð hlaup at skaupi, Kormak; hafa at skaupi, to mock, scoff at, Clem. 43, Fms. iv. 259; hann görir af mikit skaup, Sks. 247; skaup ok skemmt, Fms. ii. 142; skaup eðr atyrði, Fs. 72; hafa í skaupi ok hlátri, Bs. i. 812; draga peir glott at ok mikit skaup, 647; verða at skömm ok at skaupi, Stj.

569: mod. skop.

SKAUT, n. [Ulf. skauts = κράσπεδον, Matth. ix. 20, Mark vi. 56, Luke viii. 44; A.S. sceat; Engl. sbeet; O.H.G. skoza; Germ. schoss; Dan. skod]:—the sheet, i. e. the corner of a square cloth or other object; hann sá niðr síga dúk mikinn af himni með fjórum skautum, 656 C. 8 (Acts xi. 5); hann var borinn í fjórum skautum til búðar, Glúm. 395. Fbr. 95 new Ed.; var hann fluttr heim í fjórum skautum, Vígl. 24; feldr fimm álna í skaut, a cloak of five ells square, Korm. 86: of the heaven, þeir görðu þar af himinn ok settu hann yfir jörðina með fjórum skautum, with four 'sbeets,' i. e. corners (east, west, north, south), Edda; whence himin-skaut, the airts, four quarters of the beavens; or heims-skaut, the poles, nordr-skaut or nordr-heims-skaut, the north pole; jardar-skaut, the earth's corner, outskirt of the earth, Edda (in a verse). 2. the sheet, i. e. the rope fastened to the corner of a sail, by which it is let out or hauled close, N. G. L. ii. 283; þeir létu landit á bakborða ok létu skaut horsa á land, Fb. i. 431; skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. Mind. ii. 662): the phrase, beggja skauta byrr, a fair wind (right astern), Bs. ii. 48, freq. in mod. usage. 3. the skirt or sleeve of a garment; of a cloak, hann hafði rauða skikkju ok drepit upp skautunum, Fms. vii. 297. cp. Eb. 226; skikkju hladbuna i skaut nidr, Nj. 48, 169; hence, bera hlut i skaut, to throw the lot into the skirt of the cloak, Grug. i. 37, Eg. 247 (see hlutr; or is skaut here = a kerchief (skauti) tied togother to make a purse?); et fé liggr í skauti, Karl. 170; hann hafði und skauti sér leyniliga handöxi. Fins. x. 397: whence the phrases, hafa brogo undir skauti, of a cunning person (cp. hafa ráð undir hverju rifi), Bs. i. 730; hafa ráð und skauti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse); hann mun verda yor bungr i skauti, beary in the flap, bard to deal with, Fb. ii. 130: hence the bosom, Dan. skjöd (cp. Lat. sinus), hvern dag sitr hann ok liggr í hennar skauti, ok leikr sér, Mar.; Abrahams-skaut, Bible. A new-born infant used to be taken into the 'skaut' of his parents, and was thenceforth counted as legitimate; hence the phrases, sá maðr er borinn er skauta á meðal, skal taka slíkan rétt sem faðir hans hafði, N. G. L. i. 212: the same ceremony was also a token of adoption, bann mann skal leiða á rekks skaut ok rvgjar, 200; mottulskaut. o. v. 4. of a head-dress, a bood, thrown round the head with the ends hanging down; klæði með hettu ok mjófu skauti bak ok fyrir, Mar.; skaut coa hufu, Karl. 60; sidfaldin skaut á höfði . . . lyptir hon skautinu brott ór höfðinu, id.; haf þat þér fyrir skaut ok höfuð-dúk, Stj. 127; kasta af höfði þér skautum ok höfuð-dúk, 208; krúsat skaut, D. N. iv. 359, 363; skaut, höfuð-dúkr, 217; kvenna-skaut, Bs. ii. 358; hálsa-skaut, a 'neck-theet,' the flap of the bood, Vikv. 12 (in a riddle); Ránar skaut, poët. of the waves, Edda (in a verse). skauta-faldr, m. the bood worn by ladies in Icel. (=skaut), see faldr. skauta-segl, n. a square-sail, and skauta-sigling, f. square rigging.

skaut-björn and skaut-hreinn, m. the 'tack-bear,' a ship, Edda. skaut-fagr, adj. 'fair-sheeted,' poët. epithet of a ship. Lex. Poët. skaut-feldr, m. a 'sheet-cloak,' square cloak, Glum. 336.

skaut-gjarn, adj. an epithet of the giant Thiassi, Hdl. 20 (prob. 2 false reading).

skaut-hetta, u, f. a bood with a flap, Bard. 179.

in western Icel.



together so as to make a bag (see knýti-skauti), Háv. 43, Bs. i. 337, 340. 2. the square piece of wood fastened on an oar where it moves in the rowlock so as to keep the oar from rubbing is in western Icel, called skauti; það er einn skautinn af árinni.

skaut-kistill, m. a chest to keep kerchiefs in, D. N. v. 69.

skaut-konungr, m. 'sbeet-king,' the nickname of the Swedish king Olave who was an orphan child and was carried about by the Swedes, as the tale is told in Fas. i. 511, cp. O. H. ch. 15; but may not the name be derived from his having been an adopted son of the old king? See the references s. v. skaut (3).

skaut-reip, n. the 'sheet-rope,' of a sail; vio s. hvart-tveggja, N. G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.)

skaut-toga, 20, to tug at the skirt of one's cloak, to bandle roughly, Fms. vi. 203, Edda (Gl.)

skaut-vanr, adj. 'sbeet-fitted,' an epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

ská, adv. [cp. Dan. skraa; Germ. schräge], askew, askance; and á ská, id.; hence ská-hallr, adj. sloping.

skáðr, part. askew, Lat. obliquus; á skáðum veg til suðrs, Sks. 50

new Ed., for 427; see skjáðr.

skái, a, m. relief, of pain; ok þótti henni nekkverr skái verða á hverju dzegri á sínum mætti, Bs. i. 352; varð engi skái á hans meini, 336; var fyrst med ská (= skáa acc.), it was at first with some relief, þiðr. 248; cp. skána, skárri.

skák, f. [of Persian origin], chess, Vm. 177; tefla skák, Gsp. COMPDS: kák-borð, n. a chess-board. skák-maðr, m. a chess-man, Skíða R. skák-borð, n. a chess-board. 2. [O. H. G. scab-man; Germ. schächer], a 164: a chess-player. robber, bigbwayman, pidr. 100 (v. l.), 125 (v. l. 14), 353. skák-tafl, n. a game of chess, O. H. 167, Fas. i. 523, Fms. xi. 366 (year 1155), Bs. i. 635 (year 1238), ii. 186, D. N. (in deeds of the 14th century). is no authentic record of chess in Scandin. before the 12th century, for Fas. l. c. is mythical, and as to O. H. 167 see remarks s. v. hnefi. In Icel. there is still played a peculiar kind of chess, called vald-skák, where no piece, if guarded, can be taken or exchanged. II. metaph, a seat, bench; in the popular phrase, tyltu þér á skákina, take a seat!

akáka, að, to check, Fms. iv. 366, v.l. (skekði, Ó. H. l. c.), freq. in mod. usage:—the metaph. phrase, skáka í því skjóli, to check one in

that shelter, i. c. to take advantage of (unduly).

SKÁL, f., pl. skálir and skálar, Vkv. 24, 35 (Bugge), and so in mod. usage; [Germ. schale; Dan.-Swed. skål]:—a bowl; skál fulla vatns, Stj. 392; skál full mjaðar, Fms. vi. 52; þær skálir er Þórr var vanr at drekka, Edda 57.

2. a bollow, whence as a track at drekka, Edda 57.

Landn.

II. [Engl. scale], scales, 643 B; eyri fyrir bein hvert er charackálir ok vega gullit, Fms. vii. 145; skálir góðar, xi. 128; leggja í skálir, Fb. ii. 79; vega í skálum með metum, Ghl. 523; skálir ok met, Fms. vi. 183; þá verðu vit at leita at skálum ok vega hringinn, 249. 2. metaph. phrase, stóð sú ógn af honum, at engi lagði í aðra skál enn hann vildi, Ó. H. 111; engir menn gátu nær í aðra skál lagt enn þeir vildu, þar sem þeir stóðu einn veg at málum, Bs. i. 716; þorðu þeir ekki orð í aðra skál at leggja ena konungr vildi, Fb. i. 549: gull-skálir, Bret. 59; meta-skálir, q. v. COMPDS: skála-glam, a nickname, see Jómsv. S. ch. 42; whence Skáleyjar, Landn. skála-mark, -merki, n. the sign Libra, Rb. skála-pund, n. a weight, Dan. skaal-pund, Rétt. part. weighed in scales, D. N.

SKÁLD, n., pl. skáld; the word is in poetry rhymed as skald (with a short vowel), skald and kalda, aldri and skaldi, Kormak, and so on; but the plural is always spelt skáld, not sköld; the mod. Dan. skjald is borrowed from the Icel.: [the etymology and origin of this word is contested; Prof. Bergmann, in Message de Skirnir, Strasburg, 1871, p. 54, derives it from the Slavonic skladi = composition, skladacz = compositeur; but the earliest usages point to a Teutonic and a different root. In the ancient law skaldskapr meant a libel in verse, and was synonymous with flimt, danz, niò, q. v.; the compds skald-fifi, leir-skald (q. v.) also point to the bad sense as the original one, which is still noticeable in popular Icel. usages and phrases such as skálda (the verb), skáldi, skældinn (libellous), see also skáldmær below. On the other hand, skálda, Germ. schalte, means a pole (see skálda, skáld-stöng below); libels and imprecations were in the ancient heathen age scratched on poles, see the remarks s.v. nio, niostung. The word is therefore, we believe, to be traced back to the old libel-pole, 'scald-pole;' if so, Engl. scold = to abuse, Germ. schelten, may be kindred words; the old Lat. phrase (of Mart. Capella) barbara frazineis sculpatur runa tabellis may even refer to this scratching of imprecations on pieces of wood.]

B. A poet, in countless instances; beir voru skáld Haralds konungs ok kappar, Fas. i. 379; forn-skáld, þjóð-skáld, níð-skáld, hirð-skáld, leir-skáld, krapta-skáld, ákvæða-skáld, as also sálma-skáld, rímna-skáld: in nicknames, Skáld-Helgi, Skáld-Hrafn, Skáld-Refr, Landn., names given to those who composed libellous love-songs (?); Svartaskald, Hvita-skald. Some of the classical passages in the Sagas referring to poets, esp. to the hird-skald, are Har. S. harf, ch. 39, Hak. S. Good ch. and it seems that the men were seated in the former, the women in

bkauti, a, m. a kerchief used as a purse by knitting all four corners \$\Pi_{32}\$, Eg. ch. 8, Gunnl. S. ch. 9, O. H. ch. 52-54, 128, 203, 205, O. H. L. ch. 57, 58, 60-62, Har. S. hardr. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 101, 108, 110. The Egils S., Korm. S., Hallfred. S., Gunnl. S. are lives of poets; there are also the chapters and episodes referring to the life of the poet Sighvat, esp. in the Fb., cp. also Sturl. 1. ch. 13, 9. ch. 16; for imprecations or libels in verse see níð. COMPDS: skálda-gemlur, f. pl., see Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 557. skálda-spillir, m. 'skald-spoiler,' the nickname of the poet Eyvind; the name was, we believe, a bye-word, a 'poetaster,' 'plagiarist;' we believe that this nickname was given to this poet because two of his chief poems were modelled after other works of contemporary poets, the Háleygja-tal after the Ynglinga-tal, and the Hákonar-mál after the Eiriksmál; (as to the latter poem this is even expressly stated in Fagrsk. 22); the word would thus be the same as ill-skælda, a word applied to a poet for having borrowed the refrain of his poem, Fms. iii. 65. Skálda. tal, n. a List of Poets, a short treatise affixed to the Cod. Ups. of the Edda and the Cod. Acad, primus of the Heimskringla.

skálda, u, f. [O. H. G. scalta; mid. H. G. schalte], a pole or staff, whence a flute, pipe; skálda með tönn, a flute made of walrus tusk, D. N. 2. [mid. H. G. schalte], a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.) iv. 359. Skálda, a contr. form of Skáldskapar-mál (List of Authors C. I), but usually applied to the old collection of Philological Treatises affixed to the Edda, (List of Authors H. I.)

skálda, 20, to make verses, but in rather a bad sense.

skálda, að, [cp. Engl. scall or scald], to rot, fall off, of hair; skáldaðr. skald-eik, f. [Germ. schalt-eiche], the bolm-oak, ilex, pd. (the MS. has skál-eik).

skáld-fé, n. a 'skald-fee,' reward for a poem, Ad.

skald-fift, n. a poetaster (perh. originally a libeller), Edda 40.

skáldi, a, m. a poetaster, a nickname given in Icel. to vagrant, extemporising verse-makers; thus in this century Páll skáldi (a vagrant priest and verse-maker); and in the 16th century Bjarni skáldi; the word is never applied to really good poets. 2. as a nickname. Baut. (on Runic stones).

skáld-kona, u, f. a 'skald-quean,' a poetess, a nickname of a woman, for which the reason given is this; hann átti þórhildi skáldkonu, 'hón var orðgifr mikit ok fór með flimtan,' she was a 'word-witch,' and made libels, Nj. 49.

skáld-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), poetical, Fms. ii. 50.

skáld-maor, m. a poet; skáldmenn miklir, ísl. ii. 191.

skáld-mær, adj. a 'skald-maid,' poetess, a nickname of the poetess Jórunn, Fms. i. 13; the name of her poem Sendi-bit looks as if it had been of a 'biting' libellous kind.

skald-pipa, u, f. a 'skald-pipe,' a flute (?), Clar. 135.

skáld-skápr, m. scaldsbip, poetry:

I. a libel in verse; eigi skal lýsa legorðs-sök um skáldskap, Grág. i. 351; ef maðr kveðr skáld-I. a libel in verse; eigi skap til háðungar manni,...ok varðar þat skóggang, skal sækja sem annan skáldskap, ii. 151, see the whole chapter in Kb. ch. 238, inscribed, um Skáldskap, of Libels; the word is therefore used synonymously with danz and flimt, níð, q.v. II. poetry in a good sense, Edda passim; Sighvatr var ekki hrað-mæltr maðr í sundr-lausum orðum, en s. var honum svá tiltækr, at hann kvað af tungu fram svá sem hann mælti annat mál, Ó. H. 171; ok kom þar brátt talinu at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, þótti hvárum-tveggja þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686; skáldskapar grein, -háttr, poetical metre, Skálda 183, 210; skáldskapar laun= skáldfé, Eg. 152. Skáld-skapar-mál, n. pl. poetical diction, Edda 49, Skálda 195; hence the name of the second part of the Edda, the ancient Ars Poetica, containing the rules and laws of ancient poetry. Skáldskapr in old writers refers to the 'form' (metre, flow, diction), not to the contents; even in such phrases as, ekki var mikill skáldskapr i því kvæði, there was not much 'scaldship' in that poem, it was a bad composition, Fms. vii. 38.
skáld-stöng, f. a 'libel-pole,' a pole with imprecations or charms

scratched on it; ef maðr reisir stöng ok Rallar s., þá hefir hann fyrir-gört hverjum penningi fjár síns, N. G. L. i. 430.

skálgi, a, m. a fish of the carp kind (?), Edda (Gl.)

skál-hús, n. = skáli, 655 xxx. 9.

SKALI, a, m. [cp. Scot. sbieling; Ivar Aasen skaale = sbieling]:prop. a but, shed, put up for temporary use; this is the earliest Norse sense, and it is still so used in Norway; bar sér enn skála-tópt beirra ok svá hrófit, Landn. 30; skála vist at Rauðabjörgum, of a fisherman's hut, Vm. 147; skála búi, a but dweller = a robber, Fs.; hence, leik-skalar, play-shielings, put up when people assembled for sports; gusu-skálar, 'steam-sbieling,' a local name, of bathing-sheds (?), Landn.; fiski-skálar, fishing shielings; it also remains in local names as Skála-II. a ball (höll is only used of the king's hall), see Orkn. ch. 18, 70, 115, Gisl. 29, Dropl. 18, 28, Fms. i. 288-292, Korm. 58, Bs. i. 41, Fbr. ch. 13 new Ed, Nj. ch. 78, Gunnl. S. ch. 11; in Landn. I. ch. 2, 2. ch. 13, the skáli is a detached building; drykkju-s., a drinking ball; svefn-s., a sleeping ball. In Grag. i. 459 distinction is made

between eldhús and skáli; in the Sturl. skáli is distinguished from stofa;

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ment near the entrance, a kind of for-skáli, q. v.; til þess er sér mann ór skála-dyrum ór fjöru í Nesdal, Vm. 87. skála-búnaðr, the bangings of a skáli, Glúm. 325; skála-dyrr, -endi, -gluggr, -gólf, -hurð, the doors, end, window, floor, burdle of a skáli, Fms. i. 292, iii. 81, Vm. 87, Nj. 201, Landn. 154 (cp. Nj. 114), Krók. 39 C; skála-görð, -smíð, the building a skáli, Vm. 87, Fms. i. 290, Ld. 138, Rd. 245; skála-tópt, -veggr, -viðr, the quadrangle, wall, timber of a skáli, Landn. 30, 136, Ld. 252, Hrafn. 20, Nj. 282.

skálk-heiðr, m. mockery, Stj. 63, 122, 127, 241, 263.

SKALKR, m. [Ulf. skalks = δούλος, skalkinon = δουλεύειν, skalkinassus = δουλεία; A.S. sceale; Germ. schalk; the word remains in sinisealc, seneschal; mariscalc, mar-shall = a borse-groom]:-prop. a 'slave,' 'servant;' skálka þeirra er skjöld bera, Fas. i. (in a verse); but that sense 2. a rogue, yet with some notion of a 'mocker,' cp. skelkja and skálkheið, Dan. skalk-agtig; leiðr s., Clar.; ljúga sem skálkr, Rétt. 61, and so in mod. usage, Pass. 8. 19; skálka mark, a brand, 7. 13; skálka-pör, roguery. It is freq. in Germ. pr. names, as, Godi-scalk, whence mod. Icel. Gott-skalk, which appears in Icel. in the 15th century.

skálm, f. a sbort sword, Hom. 14, Gkv. 2. 19, Fas. ii. 229, Ld. 214, Hkr. iii. 150, Fb. i. 259, ii. 138, Fas. i. 56 sqq., Fms. vi. 402, Grett. 140, Band. (in a verse); ryð-skálm. II. one part of a cloven thing; hann tók upp birki-rapt mikinn, ok reiddi um öxl svá at hann hélt um skálmirnar, ... raptrinn gékk í sundr í skálmunum, Eb. 324; skálma-tré, a cleft tree, Pr. 421; buxna-skálm, one leg of a pair of breeches.

III. [cp. skálpr; old Swed. skaff], a bean-pod; baunaskálmir, Barl. 46. IV. a pr. name of a mare, Landn. the word occurs in the local names, Skálmar-dalr, -fjörðr, -nes, Landn.; but may not such names be derived from the cloven shape of the firths or the fells?

skálma, að, to stride with long paces, Hallfred (Fs. 106, where reflex.): freq. in mod. usage, hann gékk burt og skálmaði stórum, Od. xi. 539. skálm-öld, f. ibe 'sword-age,' Vsp. 46; at margir góðir menn mundu verða drepnir í s. þeirri, Clem. 28.

akálp, f., qs. skvalp, mod. skolp, prop. scullery-water, wasb. metaph. 'wisby-wasby stuff,' thick talk; mal heitir skalp, Edda 110; mál-skálp.

skálp-grani, a, m. [Dan. grön-skolding], a greenborn, Fms. ii. (in a verse).

skálp-hæna, u, f. the name of a bird (?), a ben: a nickname, Landn. SKALPR, m. a leather sheath; vard laust sverdit, Sigurdr helt um skálpinn, Sturl. iii. 163; þeir átu skálpana af sverðum sínum, Fms. viii. 436; drag sverðit ór skálpinum, Karl. 72; skálp-hús, in a pun, Krók.

II. a kind of boat or sbip, Edda (Gl.); hence perhaps, Skálp-eið, the name of an isthmus in the Orkneys, Orkn.

SKAN, f. a thin membrane, film; hann laust hann med likbra, sva at ein skán var alt af hvirfli ofan ok niðr á tær, Hom. (St.); myki-skán, a cake of cow-dung, porf. Karl. 430.

2. esp. the skin on cooked milk, porridge, or the like; mjólkr-skán, grautar-skán, a common word in Icel.; cp. skæni, skeini.

skána, að, [skái], to get better, of illness and the weather; mér er farið að skána, and veðrið er farið að skána.

Skáni and Skáney, f.; the gen. Skáneyjar occurs as early as in a poet of the 10th century, the syllable -ey answering to the Latinised -avia: - Scania, a local name, the Scandia or Scandinavia of Pliny and succeeding geographers, mod. Dan. Skaane; from the Saga time downwards the name of a county formerly belonging to Denmark, but since 1658 to Sweden; it is said to mean border-land, and may be akin to skán. Skáni forms the southernmost point of the great northern peninsula, and was accordingly the first district in the peninsula known to the Romans, whence in Latin writers it became the general name for the whole of the north; but not so in Icel. vernacular writers, who use it only in its proper sense of the county Skáni, Fms., Fb. passim.

Skánungar, m. pl. the men of Skáni, Fms.

skapr, m. a case or drawer with shelves; klæda s., a clothes-drawer; bóka-s., a book-case; matar-s., a pantry.

SKAR, adj. [ská, skátt; cp. Ulf. us-skaws, I Thess. v. 8, and usskawjan = ἀνανήφειν; whence A.S. sceawjan; Germ. schauen]:-open; only used in the compds opin-skar, made public; her-skar, open to inroads, of a country, see herr (p. 259).

skári or skárri, a compar., superl. skástr, with no corresponding positive, [skái]:-better, best; bat mun ber rad skast, it will be most advisable for thee, Fas. i. 421.

skári, a, m. [skera], a swathe, the sweep of a scythe in mowing; as also skára, að, to make a swatbe.

skári, a, m. a young sea-mew, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489; má-skári: hence a

nickname, whence Skara-stadir, a local name, pord.
sk6, d, [from Germ. ge-scheben; Dan. skee], to bappen; it appears first in the 15th century, i Licia skéði litlu síðarr, Nikdr. 51; þar af hefir opt mikil óhæfa skét, H. E. ii. 168 (seems to be due to a transcript, as

the latter. At still later times, and so at present, the skáli is an apart- Wword became freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vídal., cp. also Safn i. 31, 32; in má-ské, kann-ské, may be!

SKEĐJA, pres. skeðr; pret. skaddi; the subj. skeddi does not occur; part. skaddr, skatt; [see skada]:-to scathe, burt, with acc.; skedja líkami beirra, H. E. ii. 68; ok vilda ek aldri skeðja, Fas. i. 209; ef maðr skedr bar jörd, Grág. ii. 229; s. bá jördu, 216; eigi á bá jördu at s. (to violate) til þess at grafa lík, K. p. K. 22; þær þora ekki myss skeða, 2. to do scathe to, damage, with dat.; iorumk ek er ek skadda Pr. 474. klæðum hans, that I spoiled bis clothes, Sks. 720; þá á landeigandi þá sik, ef jörðu er skatt, Grág. ii. 337; svá at þú skeðir (subj.) jörðunni, Sks. 89 B; er hvergi s. hári sínu, Al. 68; s. váru ríki, 120; ekki má vápn s. henni, Karl. 461; engu hári var skatt, Fms. xi. 309; s. lífi þínu, Sks. 721; s. líkömum þeirra, H. E. i. 464; en þá er skorit er skeðr beini eðr brjóski, Grág. ii. II; axi var skatt, one ear of corn was damaged, Fas. iii. 13.

skofill, m. [skafa], a scratcher; eyrna-skefill, an ear-picker. = skemill, fót-skemill by changing m into f, Bs. i. 155. III. a pr. name, Rd. 280; of a mythol. king, Edda.

skefjar, f. pl. a sheath (?); only used in the phrase, hafa sig i skefjum, to restrain oneself. skefju-maor, m. a wary person, one who restrains bimself, Grett. (Ub.) 95.

SKEFLA, o, [skaft], to be drifted together, massed, of snow; pad skeflir yfir bao, it was covered with snow: of the waves, haflaudr (acc.) skeflir, Edda (Ht.)

SKEGG, n. [Engl. sbaggy is akin, but in the sense of the beard the word is peculiar to the Scandin. languages, which use bard (q. v.) in a different sense; Dan. skæg; Swed. skagg]:-a beard, prop. originally = shagginess, pkv. 1, Rm. 15; honum ox eigi skegg, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 59; stutt skegg ok snöggvan kanp, ... jaðar-skegg, Sks. 288; kanpa ok skegg, K. p. K.; hón sér undir skegg Hagbarði, Korm. 12: phrases, Ulfarr vatt við skegginu, Eb. 164; skríða undir skegg e-m, to bide behind another's beard, Fs. 31; konu skegg, a woman's beard, Germ. Kaisers-bart, cp. Edda 19; höggva skeggi mor, to bite the dust, Fms. zi. (in a verse); medan upp heldr skeggi, as long as we can stand upright, Orkn. (in a verse); höggvask til skeggjum, to put beards together, Grett. (in a verse). II. = bard (q. v.), the cutwater, beak, of a ship; var skegg á ofanverðu barðinu, Fms. ii. 310; flaugar-skegg. in pr. names, Skeggi, Járn-skeggi, Skegg-broddi, Landn., O. H.; Skegg-bragi, Skegg-ávaldi or Avaldi skegg, Fs.

B. Compos: skegg-barn, n. a 'beard-bairn,' bearded baby, a name skegg-broddr, m. brustes given to a man by a giant, Fas. ii. 517. of the beard; peyta skeggbroddana, Fb. i. 296 (the skeggröddina and skeggraustina, Fms. i. 303, is prob. only a false reading for skeggbroddana). skegg-brusi, a, m. an earthen jug. skegg-hvitr, adj. white-bearded, Karl. 416. skegg-karl, m. = skeggbrúsi; skyldir erum við skeggkarl tveir, Hallgr. skogg-lauss, adj. beardless, Nj. 52, Landu. 283. skegg-maor, m. a bearded man, Fas. i. 150. skegg-siör, adj. longbearded, bidr. 18. skegg-staör, m., mod. skegg-stæði, n. the bearded part of the face, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256.

skeggi, a, m., pl. skeggjar, in the compds, eyjar-skeggjar, 'islandsbaggies,' i.e. islanders, freq. in the Sagas, prob. originally a sort of soubriquet, owing to the notion that islanders were more rough and wild in their habits than other men; the word is particularly used of the Faroe islanders, Fær., O. H.: cp. Götu-skeggjar, the name of a family from Gata in Faroe; Mostrar-skeggr, the nickname of Thorolf of Moster, an island in Norway, Eb., Landn.; cp. hraun-skeggi, the man of the wilderness, Fs.

skeggja, u, f. a kind of balberd, also called barða (q. v.), Edda (Gl.) skoggjaðr, part. bearded, Greg. 74, Fb. i. 134; ú-skeggjaðr, beardless, Sighvat.

skegglingr, m. a kind of bird, Engl. shag or green cormorant (?). Edda (Gl.); mod. skeggla.

skegg-öx, f. = skeggja or barða, Sks. 388, Eg. 189.

SKEID, f., pl. skeidr, Fb. i. 532. l. 1, ii. 42. l. 4, Fms. iv. 135, vi. 78, x. 54 (in a verse); the form skeiðar (see Lex. Poët.) seems to be erroneous: [akin to skið and skeið, n.]:—a kind of swift-sailing sbip of war of the class langskip, but distinguished from dreki, freq. in the Sagas; Erlingr átti skeið mikla, hón var tvau rúm ok þrjátigi, Fms. iii. 41, O. H. passim, cp. Fms. i. 46, vi. 308; tuttugu langskip, tvær skeiðr ok tvá II. the slay or weaver's rod, with knörru, v. 160, cp. snekkja. which in former times the weft was beaten; sverð var fyrir skeið (cp. skulum slá sverðum sigrvef þenna), Nj. 275; vind-skeið, q. v. spoon, Dan. skee, freq. in mod. usage; a spoon made of silver is skeid, of horn spónn, of wood sleif; the word is mod., but occurs in D. N. i. 895, ii. 627 (of the begin. of the 15th century). COMPDS: skeidarkinn, skeiðar-nef, a nickname, from the beaks of swift ships, Landn. skeiðar-kylfi, n. a club or beak on the skeið, Ó. H. 40 (Fb. ii. 44, where kylfa, f., as also in Sighvat's verse).

SKEID, n. a race; renna skeid vid e-n, to run a race with one, Edda 31; ríða á skeið, to ride at full speed, Ísl. ii. 252; hleypa (hesti) á skeið, id.; renna at í einu skeiði, in one run, one bound, Glúm. 386; taka e-n á are also passages such as Isl. ii. 66, v. l. 4); after the Reformation the skeiði, to overtake, Karl. 431; þeir tóku þá skeið (gallopped) ofan eptir

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anni, Sturl. iii. 23; skapa skeið (or skopa skeið, Fas. ii. 283, Gísl. 69, Fs. 51), to take a run, Fas. ii. 553, Al. 169, Edda 31; renna skeið at kastala vegginum, Sturl. ii. 144, Fær. 110; göra skeið at vegginum, Eb. 310; hann görði skeið at dyrunum, Sturl. i. 143; hlaupa á skeið, to take a run, Njarð. 370; taka skeið, Orkn. 416; reyna skeið, Fms. vii. II. a course, of space; var þar gott skeið at renna eptir sléttum velli, ... til skeiðs enda ... á mitt skeiðit, Edda 31; er þeir kómu á skeið bat er síðan er kallað Dúfuness-skeið, ... á miðju skeiði, Landn. 194; skamt skeið, a sbort way, Fms. viii. 34; fór hann nökkuð skeið með Rafni, Bs. i. 766; langt skeið, Edda 54:=Lat. stadium, Stj., Rb., 2. of a space of time; pat var eitt skeid, it was one space of time that ..., Fas. ii. 408; Njáll þagnaði nokkut skeið, a while, Nj. 65; um skeið, for a wbile, Fms. vii. 339; hann hafði niðri aðra hendina á jörðu, ok bregðr henni annat skeið (every now and then) at nösum sér, Fær. 170; hann lagði sverðit um kné sér ok dró annat skeið til hálfs, Eg. 304: of the time of day, um sólar upprásar-skeið, dagmála-skeið, lysingar-skeið, miðmunda-skeið, nón-skeið, náttmála-skeið, sólarfallsskeið, dagsetrs-skeið, miðnættis-skeið, passim; see dagmál, nón, miðmundi, etc.: of the seasons, miðsumars-skeið, vetrnátta-skeið, Leiðarskeid, see midsumar, etc.: of life, vera á æsku skeidi, in the prime of life; á léttasta skeiði aldrs, id., Ég. 536. III. in local names, Skeið, Skeiðar-á, Landn. Skeida-menn, m. pl. the men of S.,

skeiðs, að, [skeiðir], to sbeath a sword, knife, Fas. i. 460. [skeið, n.], to gallop, passim.

skeio-brimir, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

skeið-gata, u, f. a broad causeway (to ride on), Isl. ii. 339

skeiö-hestr, m. a race-borse, also of a horse that ambles (skeiö II). skeiðir, f. pl. [Engl. sheath; Dan. skæde; Germ. scheide]:-a sheath; ná knífi ór skeiðum, Bs. i. 385; taka kníf ór skeiðum, 229, Háv. 49 new Ed.; mér sýnisk sem réttindin skríði nú í skeiðir, Róm. 116.

skeið-kollr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

skeið-reitt, n. part. a broad way for riding; þá var allt s., Sturl. iii. 23. skeifa, u, f. [skeift], a borse-sboe, þiðr. 105; hálf-s., a broken borsesboe; skafla-s., a sbarp-sboe: metaph., það er skeifu-mynd á e-u, it is in the shape of a s., it is crooked, askew, goes wrong, Sturl. ii. 93 (in a verse); mod., það er skeifu-lag á því: as a nickname, Sturl. ii. 120: skeifa is rare in old writers, but is the common word in mod. Icel. use; the ancients said skór, a sboe.

skeif-höggt, adj. cutting askew, using a bammer or axe awkwardly. skeif-ligr, adj. askew, awry, wrong, D. N. iii. 153: skeif-liga, adv., Karl. 478.

SKEIFR, adj. [Engl. skew; Germ. schief; Dan. skjæv]: - askew, oblique; ör Jonate flo aldri vint né skeift, Stj. 495; koma skeift við, to go crookedly, Bret. 174: of the feet, skeifum fæti, Fms. vi. (in a verse); inn-skeifr = Lat. varus; út-s. = Lat. valgus: skeifr, a nickname, Orkn.; Fjöru-skeifr, a nickname, Fms.

SKEIKA, 20, [Dan. skeje; Swed. skeka], to go askew, swerve, deviate; hann stýrði svá at landi at aldri skeikaði, Bs. i. 326; þar skeikaði mjök stjórnin, 726: the phrase, láta skeika at sköpuðu (see skapa), Fms. ii. 112, Eg. 90, O. H. 146, Gg. 4: with prep., skeika af, to swerve from; af trúnni svá aldri skeiki, a hymn.

BKEINA, d, [provinc. Swed. skeina = to cut with a scythe], to scratch, wound slightly; hefir þú skeint þik? Ó. H. 72; ef maðr höggr til manns ok skeinir klæði hans, N. G. L. i. 164; nú hyggr hann at, hvar hann væri skeindr, Rd. 240. 2. reflex. to get a scratch, a slight wound, Grag. ii. 65, Korm. 62, Fms. ii. 82, Sturl. i. 148, Isl. ii. 258, Fas. ii. 407; skeindusk iðrin, Bs. i. 330.

skeina, u, f. a scratch, slight wound; kalla ek þetta skeinu en ekki sár, Nj. 205, Háv. 50, Fms. ix. 497, Róm. 239; var skeinan saman hlaupin, Grett. 152. COMPDS: skeinu-hættr, adj.; vera s., to be one who gives good scratches, dangerous, Fb. i. 352, 566, 571, Vigl. 29. skeinu-samr, adj. id., Eg. 293, Finnb. 352. skeini-samt, n. adj.; verðr honum þá skeinisamt, be was then much exposed to being wounded, Eb. 190; varð þeim þat s., 214.

skeina, d, [skeini, skan, skæni], to wipe, tergere foramen.

skeini, n. [skæni, skán], folium tergendi.

skeitan, f. vanity (?), Hom. (St.)

skekill (better skekkill with kk), m. dimin., [skiki; akin to Engl. sbank]:-the sbanks or legs of an animal's skin when stretched out, hence út-skekill, an outskirt, of a land or field, tún-skekill, land-skekill, II. as a nickname, Sturl.: the mythol. name of a sea-king, Edda. skekkja, t, [skakkr], to set askew, displace.

skekkja, u, f. obliquity.

SKEL, gen. skeljar, pl. skeljar, [Ulf. skalja = πέραμος, Luke v. 19; A. S. sceala; Engl. shell; cp. Germ. schale]:—a shell, of flat or spoonformed shells, as opp. to kúfungr (of whorled shells); báru-skel, gymbrskel, kú-skel, öðu-skel (aða), kráku-skel; skurn eðr skel, Stj. 88, Mag.; Skelja-karl, id., Skíða R.; kné-skel, the knee-pan. compos: skeljaskelja-hrúga, u, f. a mound of sbells, Mag. **brot**, n. = skelja-moli. skelja-moli, a, m. a sberd, broken sbell, Sturl. i. 119.

akel-eggliga, adv. briskly, in a sweep, Fms. xi, 128.

skel-eggr, adj., cp. mod. skel-punnr; the form skeligr (skjalligr) in some Editions and paper transcripts is merely a false reading, for the vellums, even such later ones as the Fb., spell '-eggr;' the derivation in Lex. Poët. s. v. is therefore erroneous: -sbell-edged, thin-edged, keen, hence metaph. dauntless; ef bu hefir viljann skeleggjan, Al. 4; skeleggjum hugum (Cod. scelegiom), 677. 5; oss er úsigrinn víss, nema vér sém skeleggir sjálfir ráða-menninir, O. H. 214; snarpir ok skeleggir, id., as also Fb. ii. 350, l.c.; vóru formenn skeleggir (skeligir Ed.) um allt, Sturl. iii. 217; þeir vóru allir skeleg(g)ir í því at skilja eigi við hann, i. 41; þeir svara fá um, ok vóru í engu skeleggir (skéligir Ed., skjalligir C.), iii. 315; ef menn eru skeleggir til móts, Fb. i. 140; jafnskeleggr til orrostu, Al. 183; skulu vér nú ok skeleggir á vera héðan í frá, Fb. ii. 552.

SKELFA, d, a causal to skjálfa, q. v.: -to make to sbake, give one a sbaking; skelfa lind, Rm. 34; s. aska, 39; hann rétti gullrekit spjót at Armóði ok skelfði við, Orkn. 328; Bengeirr skelfði sverðit, Fms. viii. 317; skelfdan græði, the troubled waters, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann fær eigi steinvegginn sundr skelfdan, Sks. 410; þat er skelfi þína hamingju, Fms. x. 223. II. to make tremble, frighten; eigi skai einin penna skelfa mik, Fas. i. 73; lát þik þat ekki s., Al. 5; okkr skelfa eigi brögð akklfa mik, Fas. i. 73; lát þik þat ekki s., Al. 5; okkr skelfa eigi brögð peirra, 655 xiii. B. I; s. e-n af e-u, to deter, Al. 15: skelfdr, frightened, Bs. i. 786; ó-skelfdr, dauntless.

skelfi-ligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), terrible.
skelfing, f. 'sbaking,' terror, Th. 25, freq. in mod. usage: as adv.=
awfully, skelfing er að tarna fallegt, awfully fine!

skelfir, m. a sbaker, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name of a mythical king, Edda. skel-fiskr, m. a shell-fish, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 88.

skelfr, adj. trembling, Al. 76, Fas. ii. 192; ó-skelfr, undaunted, Fb. ii. 8, 351: compar., at ek skula tala lægra eðr skelfra, with a lower or more faltering voice, 296.

skelgjask, d, dep. [skjálgr], to come askew; augu skelgjask, the eyes squint, Anecd. 6.

skeliga, adv. = skeleggliga, Sturl. iii. 147, Hkr. iii. 383.

skeljungr, m. a kind of wbale, a sword-fisb (?), Edda (Gl.), Sks. 132. skelkaör, part. frightened.

skelking, f. mockery, Arna-Magn. 234 (vellum).

skelkinn, adj. mocking, Lex. Poët.

SKELKJA, o, [skálkr], to mock; s. at e-m, Stj. 363, Al. 153, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); s. at Guði, Stj. 363; þeir gengu fyrir krossinn ok skeiktu at líkneskinu, Bs. i. 147; þá mun hann ei ok ei (aye and aye) s. at oss, Karl. 374: reflex., Guð lætr eigi skelkjask, Hom. 144 (Gal. vi. II. [skelkr], to frighten, Fms. vi. (in a verse), but rare.

skelkni, f. mockery, [Shetl. skeelkin], Hom. (St.)
skelkr, m. [mid. H. G. schellech; Engl. skulk], fear; only in the phrase, e-m skytr skelk i bringu, one is taken by fear, loses beart, is frightened, Fb. i. 418, Ld. 78, Fms. viii. 43, 350, O. H. 108, 121, Eg. 49, with a mocking notion, see skalkr, q.v.; or e-m slær skelk í bringu, Stj. 372.

skel-kussi, a, m. 'sbell-bullock,' a kind of sbell = kúskel.

SKELLA, d, causal of skjalla (q.v.), to make to slam, clasb; skelldu skip mitt er ek skorðat hafðak, knocked my sbip, Hbl., Sturl. i. 177; hann skelldi þeim saman, beat them together, Landn. 84; s. sverði i skeiðin, Eg. 304; s. aptr hurðu, to slam the door, Fb. i. 258, Fms. viii. 341: to smack, s. á lærin, to smack the thigh with the palm; skella lófum, to clap with the bands, Merl.; s. hrömmum yfir, to clutch, Ld. 52; spor svá stór sem keralds botni væri niðr skellt, footprints as great as if the bottom of a cask had been thrown down, Grett. III. prepp., skella af, to strike clean off; hann skellir af honum höndina, Al. 40; s. fót undan, Am. 48; skálmin hljóp inn í bergit svá at skellisk við heptið, Fas. i. 56: skella upp, or s. upp yfir sik (skelli-hlatr), to burst out into roaring laughter, Dropl. 31, Sturl. ii. 136, Fms. iii. 113; hón skelldi upp yfir sik ok hló, Grett. 148: skella á e-n (Dan. skælde paa een), to scold one; var þá skellt á Þorstein, at honum hefði ílla tekizk, Orkn. 264; peir er opt á mik skella, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse): rass-skella, to flog bebind, punish children.

skella, u, f. a rattle for scaring horses; skaka skellu, Grág. i. 441.

skelli-brogo, n. pl. merry pranks, Fb. iii. 241 (in a verse).

skelli-hlatr, m. roaring laughter, Fas. iii. 572. skelli-huro, f. a door that clams of itself, Hav. 39.

skellr, m., pl. skellir, a loud splasb; er hann heyrði skellina, the splasb of one diving, Fær. 172: a smiting, beating, sá hlaut skellinn er skyldi, Nj. 141; hón skell um hlaut fyrir skillinga, þkv. 32: rass-s., a flogging bebind.

skelmir, m. [Dan. skjelm = Germ. schelm], a rogue, devil; drepa skelmi pann, Boll. 352; skelmirinn, of the devil, Th. 76, Fb. i. 417, Bs. ii. 81; hann spratt upp ok spurði hvat skelmi þat væri, Grett. 66 new Ed.; hvat vill skelmir þinn! Fs. 52; þinn skelmir! 166; skelmir sá, Bjarn. COMPDS: skelmis-drep, n. a plague, murrain, Stj. 326, 344. skelmis-skapr, m. devilry, Gisl. 31.

skelpa, u, f. [skálpr], a wry face; in the phrase, göra skelpur, to make a wry mouth, in crying, Fb. i. 566.

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skol-<u>punnr</u>, adj. 'sbell-ibin,' thin as a shell, of an edge, Eg. (in a hann kallaði Daggeisla-vísur, ... Björn hlýddi skemtæn hit bezta..., Bjær, verse), freg. in mod. usage.

ske-maðr, see skímaðr, Fb. i. 448 (see skí).

skemill, m. [Engl. sbambles; Scot. skamyll, a bench; Dan. skammel = a foot-stool]:—prop. a bench, whence a foot-stool; see fot-skemill.

skemma, u, f. [prop. from skamr=sbort], a small detached building in an ancient dwelling, for sleeping in or for a lady's bower; hann atti cina litla skemmu ok svaf hann þar jafnan, Fær. 259; þau vóru öll í svefni í skemmu einni, Gísl. 7, Ísl. ši. 38; sá hann Steingerði sitja í skemmu einni, Korm. 228; skemmu-búr, a bower, Eg. 560; skemmu-dyrr, -gluggr, -hurð, -veggr, Fms. ii. 125, iii. 67, iv. 335, Fær. 144, Fas. i. 197; skemmu-seta, sitting in a skemma, of ladies, iii. 68, Fms. ii. 90.

2. in mod. usage, a store-bouse used for keeping things in, an out-bouse: í skemmu brettán dýnnr ok tutturu. (tjún skinn-hoðir hálfr

out-bouse; i skemmu þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, átján skinn-beðir, hálfr fjórði tugr hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4. skemmu-mær, f. a cbamber-maid, Fas. i. 193. SKEMMA, d. [skömm, skamm], to put to sbame, Sks. 702, Barl. 54,

55, 125, 146.

2. reflex. to blusb, Barl. 36, v.l.; skemmask naktra lima, Sks. 534, 549.

II. [skamr], to sborten; skemma svá samstöfur at göra eina ór tveim (i.e. by contraction), Edda i. 610; vél (common Engl. to skimp) skar aptan ok skemdi íjaðrar, Gsp.; skulu þeir af kili böggva, ok s. svá skip þeirra... göra eigi skemra en..., N. G. L. i. 99; s. lif sitt, Al. 43; þá er tveir eru skemdir, degi hvárr, sbortened each by a day, Rb. 526: impers., en er dag tók at skemma, Fms. i. 67; er nótt dimmaðisk en dagr skemdisk, Fb. i. 71, Sks. 230.

2. to damage, spoil; skema vápn manna, Al. 168; eigi er enn öllu skemt, Band. 39 new Ed.; vera skemdr, to be burt, Bs. i. 287; ó-skemdr, unburt, unscatbed, id.: freq. in mod. usage, skemdu það ekki, þú heir skemt það, tbou bast spoiled it; or also, það er skemt, it is damaged, in a bad condition.

ekemmd, f. sbame, disgrace, Barl. 115, 129, Ver. 5, 26, MS. 655 v. 1, 623, 31, Rb. 382; bola þeim allar skenmdir, Aneed. 12; skemmdar auki, Boll. 354; skemmdar-orð, -verk, -víg, a villainous word, deed, slaugbter, Fms. vi. 33, N. G. L. ii. 49; skemmdar fullr, disgraceful, 623, 6, Fms. ii. 47, Fb. i. 512; skemmdar-lauss, witbout disgrace, Al. 48: neut., Hom. 111: witbout burt, unscatbed, Rd. 247; skemmdar-maðr, a

villain, Fms. vi. 32, D. N. iv. 228.

skemmi, f. sbame, = skemmd, Hom. 17. skemmi-liga, adv. sbamefully, Fas. iii. 143.

skemmi-ligr, adj. sbameful, Háv. 45.

skemmingr, m. a kind of seal, the smallest species, Sks. 177: as a nickname, Sturl.

skemr, adv. compar., superl. skemst, [from skamr], sborter: of space, peir sögðu at konungr hefði skemr farit en likligt þætti til Oslóar, Fms. ix. 529: er skemr hefir búit í því héraði, Grág. i. 423; lifa skemr, Al. 15; alldri s. en þrjár nætt, Rb. 566; hann lifði skemst þeirra bræðra, O. H. 92; á einum degi, ok lúta sem skemst á meðal, Grág. ii. 124. 2. of time, lengr eða skemr, for a longer or sborter time, Finnb. 328; at hann væri þar lengr enn skemr, tbe longer tbe better, Ld. 162, Al. 105; hvárt sem þeir töluðu lengr eða skemr, Fms. i. 80; hirði ek alldri hvárt þú verr þik lengr eða skemr, Nj. 116.

skemt, f. [Dan. skjemt], an amusement, = skemtan, Pass. 21. 2.

SKEMTA, t, but ab, Fms. x. 226, 281, [prop. from skamr = to sborten]:-to amuse, entertain, with dat. of pers.; skemta ser, to amuse oneself, play, Nj. 129; þeir drukku ok skemmtuðu sér, Fms. x. 281; skemtaði hann sér á hverjum degi, 226; hón gékk um gólf ok skemti sér, Eg. 48; vér erum kátir ok skemtum oss, Fms. viii. 354, 357:—so also of other persons, sveinn þeirra er inni, ok skemtir þeim, 1sl. ii. 348; bótti ok vel skemt, a good entertainment, Fms. viii. 207. II. esp. to entertain people at meetings or festivals with story-telling or songs; Björn skemtir visum þeim, er ..., Bjarn. 46; frá því er nokkut sagt hverju skemt var, i.e. what the entertainment was, Sturl. i. 23; pessi saga var skemt Sverri konungi, this story was to amuse king Sverri, id. 2. absol. to amuse, entertain people; hat er eigi, segir konungr, hviat vetr-gestr binn skemtir vel...en er konungr var í sæng kominn, skemti Stúfr ok kvað flokk einn, konungr vakti lengi, en Stúfr skemti, ... hverjum skaltú s. með drápunum þínum? Fms. vi. 391; hann kvaðsk kunna nokkurar sögur. Konungr mælti, þú skalt vera með hirð minni í vetr ok s. ávallt, ... þat er ætlan min at nú muni uppi sögur þínar, þvíat þú hefir jafnan skemt, 355; ok er menn lögðusk til sveins, þá spurði stafnbúi konungs hverr s. skyldi... Sturla inn Íslenzki, viltú skemta?...segir hann þá Huldarsögu, Sturl. iii. 304; þar var Skiði af skötnum kenndr, ok skemti af ferdum sinum, be gave amusement by telling of his journey, Skida R. 19; skemtask með skrök-sögur, H. E. i. 584.

skomtan (skomtun), f. an entertainment, Edda 25; hafa s. af e-u, to amuse oneself with a thing, Eg. 232; at henni þætti s. at tala við Óláf, Ld. 72; at þú eigir fá skemtanar daga (days of joy) héðan í frá, 154; skemtanar-ganga, a pleasure-walk, promenade, Sks. 371; skemtanar líf, a life of pleasure, 619; hafa skemtanar ræður, to bave a cbat, Fms. vii.
119. II. amusement, entertainment, by story-telling or the like; þat var eitt sinn at þeir áttu hesta-þing, þá var þórðr beðinn skemtanar, en hann tók því ekki fjarri, en þat var upphaf at hann kvað vísur þær er

hann kallaði Daggeisla-vísur,... Björn hlýddi skemtan hit bezta..., Bjam. 46; hvárr þeirra kvað allt þat er hann hafði kveðit um annan var sú s. sum ein áheyrilig, 56, Fms. vi. 391; ok má þá sitja skömmum við at hlýða skemtaninni, 355; tóku menn þá umtal mikit um skemtanina, id., cp. Sturl. passim; kvað vill Skiði húsgangs-maðr, hafa fyrir s. sína? Skiða R. 22; sagna-s., story-telling, see saga.

skemtunar-samligt*, aðj. amusing. Sks. 379.

skemtan-ligr, adj. amusing, pleasant, Sks. 379.

skemti-liga, adv. amusingly, pleasantly; segja frá vel ok s., to tell a story well and pleasantly, Fbr. 146; svá sem skemtiligast, Mar.

skomti-ligr, adj. amusing, interesting, pleasant, Fms. ii. 22, vi. 350, Isl. ii. 212, Stj. 91; 6-skemtiligr, dull, uninteresting.

skenking, f. the serving drink at the table; því næst kómu inn sendingar (dishes), þar næst skenkingar, Ó. H. 86; ekki starf skulu þeir hafa iynir s. um Jól, N. G. L. ii. 447.

2. a present, Germ. geschenk.

SKENKJA, t, [Dan. skjænke; Germ. schenken, einschenken], to serve drink, fill one's cup, often with dat. of pers.; Orkn. 216; hann skenkti honum með friðu horni búnu, Fms. iv. 49; drekka silfri skenkt it fagra vín, Edda (Ht.); Freyja fór þá at s. honum ..., eða hvi Freyja skal s. honum sem at gildi Ása, Edda 57; s. mjöð, 76; þann mann et þar hafði skenkt um kveldit, Eg. 557; s. drykk, Flóv. 12; öll minni þau er bændr skenktu, Fms. i. 37; at hann skyldi s. sjálfum honum, Stj. 201; hann lét standa fyrir borði sínu skutil-sveina at s. sér með borðkerum, Fms. vi. 442, N. G. L. ii. 447: to give drink, skenkta ek þyrstanda, Sks. 632: mod., skenkja kalfé, to give one a cup of coffee.

II. to make presents, mod.

skenkjari, a, m. a cup-bearer, Stj. 200, 571, N.G.L. ii. 413, 415, 447, Sturl. iii. 182.

skenkr, m., pl. skenkir, the serving of drink at a meal; ok er mem höfdu matask um hrið kom innar skenkr, Sturl. iii. 182 C. [Germ. geschenk; Dan. skjenk], a present, mod.

SKEPJA, skapði, see skapa.

skepna, u, f. [skapa; Dan. skabning], a sbape, form; með hverigi skepnu sem er, K. þ. K. (begin.); eptir réttri skepnu, Fms. v. 347, Hon. 115.

2. fate, destiny (Dan. skjebne), MS. 4.8 (but rare).

11. a created tbing, creature; sá Guð at þetta var allt saman góð skepna, Stj. 15; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; Dróttinn Guð sá er allri skepnu stýrir, 623. 25, Lil. 6; alla skepnuna, ... öll sýrnilg skepna, Stj. 29, 30; englar... er æztir váru allrar Guðs skepnu, 656 C. 1; skepnu en eigi skapara, Ver. 47; Guð skóp allar skepnur senn, Rb. 78; góð skepna, 677. 10; á enni sömu skepnu gókk Pétr þurrum fótum, of the sea, Greg. 58: compd., skepnu-dagr, tbe day of creation, Ver. 7.

2. in mod. usage esp. cattle, live stock; fara vel með skepnurnar, engin lifandi skepna; skepnu-laus, witbout live stock; skepnu-höld, tbe keeping of live stock, and so on.

skeppa, u, f. [Dan. skjeppe; Engl. skip], a measure, busbel, N.G.L. i. 136, ii. 166. v.l. 35, 366, D. N. v. 77.

SKEPTA, t, [skapt]; skepta örvar, to make sbafts to arrow-beads, Rm. 25; s. geira, to make spear-sbafts, Akv. 37; skepta spjót, Fs. 64, Krók.:
—to furnish with a bandle, ramliga skeptar öxar, Gpl. 104: metaph., hann bað hann þá ekki um skepta = skipta, be begged bim not to meddle, Fras.

viii. 27.

skepta, u, f. a sbaft, = skeptiflétta, Fms. x. 357.

II. in einskepta, fer-s. (q. v.), from a weaver's rod.

skepti, n. a sbaft; tvennar tylptir örva, skefta eðr brodda, N. G.L. i. 201; var skeptið langt at spjótinu, Gísl. 101. comps: skepti-flétta, u, f. a kind of sbaft with a cord, Sks. 389, Fms. vi. 77, O. H. 217, Halfred. skepti-smiðr, m. a sbaft-maker, Hm. 127. skepti-völr, m. a kind of pike, Hkr. iii. 313. II. a bandle; höggva sax af skepti, Grett. (in a verse); knif-skepti, a knife-bandle.

skeptingr, m. a kind of bead-gear, Edda ii. 494.

skeptr, part. shafted, of arrows, spears; skeptar örvar, dörr álmi skept,

Lex. Poët.; auð-skept spjör, Ad.

SKER, n., gen. pl. skerja, dat. skerjum; [Dan. skjær; Swed. skör; Engl. skerry]:—a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; i hóltna eðr í sker. Grág. ii. 131; upp á skerit, Fær. 171; til þess er þraut sker öll, Eg. 128. Eb. 12, 236-240, passim; as also in local names, Skerja-fjörðr: íot he saying, sigla milli skers ok báru, see sigla; eyði-sker, a desert skerry: blind-sker, a sunken skerry: also in the phrase, að flaska á því skerinu, to split on that rock.

skerja-blesi, a nickname, Dropl.

SKERA, sker, pret. skar, pl. skáru; subj. skæri; part. skorinn: [A.S. sceran; Engl. sbear; Germ. scheren; Dan. skjære]:—to cut; skera með knifi, klippa með söxum, Str. 9; þeir skáru böndin, Fms. iv. 369; hann skar af nokkurn hlut, x. 337; s. tungu ór höfði manni. Græs. ii. 11; hann skar ór egg-farveginn ór sárinu, þórð. 54 new Ed.; þana flekk skera ór með holdi ok blóði, Fms. ii. 188; s. á háls, Nj. 156; skera ór út ór, to cut sbeer tbrough, 244, Fms. i. 217.

2. to slaughter, Gr. σφάττειν; skera sauði, kálf, kið, geldinga, Landn. 292, K. þ. K. 134. Bs. i. 646, Hkr. i. 170, Sturl. i. 94, Eb. 318; hann skar síðan dilkum þeis iðraðisk hann mest er hann hafði dilkinn skorit, Grett. 137; þæhöfðu þeir skorit flest allt sauðfé, en einn hrút létu þeir lifa, 148; þær-

gæss, Korm. 206, 208; skera niðr kvíkfé, Vápn. 30; skera af, id., Korm.; kýrin var skorin af. 3. to cut, shape; skorinn ok skapadan, Barl 166: of clothes, klæði skorin eða úskorin, Grág. i. 504; óskorin klæði öll, N. G. L. i. 210; var skorit um pell nýtt, Fms. vii. 197; veittú mér þat, at þú sker mér skyrtu, Auðr, Þórkatli bónda minum ... At þú skyldir s. Vesteini bróður mínum skyrtuna, Gísl. 15; skikkju nýskorna, Fms. vi. 52: of the hair, þá skar Rögnvaldr jarl hár hans, en áðr hafði verit úskorit tíu vetr, ii. 189; hann hafði þess heit strengt at láta eigi s. hár sitt né kemba, fyrr en hann væri einvalds-konungr yfir Noregi, Eg. 6; hann skar hár hans ok negl, Ó. H.; ef maðr deyr með úskornum nöglum, Edda 41; s. mön á hrossum, Bjarn. 62. 4. [Scot. sbear, of reaping], to shear, cut, reap; skera akr eða slá eng, to 'shear an acre' or mow a meadow, Gbl. 360; ax úskorit, Gkv. 2. 22; sá akra ydra ok skera, ok planta vingarda, Stj. 644; skera korn, K. Á. 176; sær ok skerr, Ghl. 329. 5. to carve, cut; glugg einn er a var skorinn hurðinni, Fms. iii. 148; s. jarðar-men, Nj. 227; skáru á skíði, Vsp.; var á framstafninum karls-höfuð, þat skar hann sjálfr. Fagrsk. 75; skar Tjörvi þau á knífs-skepti sínu, Landn. 248; skera fjöl, kistil, brik, as also skera út e-o, to carve out (skurðr); skornir drekar, carved dragon-beads, Lex. Poët.; skera hluti, to mark the lots, Fms. vii. 140 (see hlutt); skera or skera upp heror, to 'carve out,' i.e. to despatch a war-arrow, like the Scot. 'fiery cross,' Eg. 9, Fms. i. 92, vi. 24, x. 388, Gpl. 82, Js. 41; s. bod, id., Gpl. 84, 370, 371. 6. special phrases; skera e-m höfuð, to make faces at one, metaphor from carving the pole, see nið; hann rétti honum fingr ok skar honum höfuð, Grett. 117 A; skera af manni, to be blunt with one (see skafa); parf ekki lengr yfir at hylma, né af manni at skera, Mork. 138; þú ert röskr maðr ok einaror, ok skerr (v. l. skefr) litt af manni, Nj. 223; skerr hann til mjök (be begs, presses bard) ef Hneitir legði leyfi til, Sturl. i. 11: allit., skapa ok s., to 'shave and shear,' i.e. to make short work of a thing, decide, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 20; lúta skapat skera, to let fate decide, Fms. viii. 88. skera or, to decide, settle (or-skurðr); biskup skerr ekki or um skilnað, Grág. i. 328; ef eigi skera skrár ór, 7; föru-nautar hans skáru skýrt ór, Ölk. 36; þótti þá ór skorit, Ld. 74; s. ór vanda-málum, Str. 30; nú er þat vili várr, at einn veg skeri ór, to end it either way, Fb. ii. 57. reflex. to stretch. branch, of a landscape, fjord, valley; sá fjörðr skersk í landnorði frá Steingríms-firði, Ld. 20; sá þeir at skárusk í landit inn firðir stórir, Eb. 5 new Ed.; fjörðr skarsk langt inn í landit, Krók.; höfdarnir skurusk a vixl, the headlands stretched across, overlapped one another, id.; í dal þeim er skersk vestr í fjöll, milli Múla ok Grísar-tungu, Ld. 146; vág-skorinn, a shore with many bays; skorið fjörðum, scored with many fjords; par skersk inn haf pat er kallask Caspium mare, Stj. 2. phrases, hón skarsk í setgeira-brækr, Ld. 136; ef nokkut skersk í, bappens, Ghl. 20, Fbr. 102 new Ed.; Þórðr sagði eitthvað skyldu í skerask, þórð. 67; þat skarsk í odda með e-m, to be at odds, 3. to yield so much in meat and so much in tallow, of cattle when killed; skerask med tveim fjórðungum mörs, með tíu mörkum, sauðirnir skárust vel, ílla. 4. skerask ór e-u máli, to withdraw from a cause, Nj. 191; betra hefði þér verit at renna eigi frá mágum þínum ok skerask nú eigi ór sættum, 248: skerask undan e-u, to refuse, decline, Hrafn. 12, Stj. 425, Róm. 362; ef þú skersk undan förinni, Ld. 218; ef þeir játa þessi ferð, þá mun ek eigi undan skerask, Fms. iii. 70; beir fystu hann i at sættask, en hann skarsk undan, Nj. 250; at ek munda eigi undan s. þér at veita, 180. 5. pass., boga-strengrinn skarsk, Fas. ii. 537; klæðin skárusk, Fms. v. 268; tré-ör skal út skerask i bygðir, Gbl. 13.

sker-auki, a, m. a nickname, Gisl. 3.

sker-borð, n. a dish, plate; eins og s. reist á rönd, rambar þar til dettr, Tíma R.

skorða, ð. [skarð], to diminish; þá skal s. jafnt alla aura...skorða mundinn, Grág. i. 125, 126; þat er hvárki skorði verð nó leigu, Gþl. 503.

skerðingr, m. a sbark (há-skerðingr), as a nickname; whence Skerðings-staðir, in western Icel.

skerðir, m. a diminisher, Lex. Poët.

skerfr, m. [Dan. skjærv], a sbare, portion.

aker-garor, m. [Dan. skærgaard], a reef of rocks in the sea near shore, Bs. i. 842, Trist. 8, Rain. S. (in a verse).

sker-gipr, m. a kind of bird, Fas. iii. 230.

akerja, u, f., prop. a cow = skirja, akin to skars, skersa, a romping lass; að skerjan þessi skyldi mér... snuprur nógar veita, Grönd.

skerjóttr, adj. full of skerries, Fms. ii. 16, Ld. 142.

skermsl, n. pl. [akin to sker], rugged, broken, rocky ground; halda pangat fénu at þeir fái versta haga ok skermsl eru mest, Isl. ii. 181.

sker-nár, m. a person left to die on a skerry, Grág. ii. 185; see nár. skerpa, t, to sbarpen.

skerpa, u, f. [skarpr]. sbarpness := skorpa, lota, með fyrstu skerpu, in the first charge, onslaught, Thom. 482.

skerpingt, m. a sbarp effort; róa undan í skerpingi, Krók. 59 C: a sbarp frost.

oddr hafði þá ok skorit í bú sitt sem hann bar nauðsyn til, Eb. 316; s. skerpla, u, f. the second month in the summer, Edda 103; see Icel. gæss, Korm. 206, 208; skera niðr kvíkfé. Vápn. 30; skera af, id., Almanack, May 25, 1872.

skersa (skessa), u, f. [skars], a giantess, Fb. i. 258: freq. in mod. usage of an unlady-like woman.

skersi-ligr, adj. monstrous, Pr. 403.

skettingr, m. [skattr], a kind of coin, B. K. 91, 97.

Skeynir, m. pl. the men from the county of Skaun in Norway, O. H.

skeypa, d, [skaup], to mock; skeypa at e-u, Konr.

skeypi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), [skaup], mockingly, Bs. i. 340. SKEYTA, t, [skaut; Dan. sköde], a law term derived from the symbolical act used in transferring land by donation or bequest; the donor put a sod from the land into the new owner's lap (for the reference from N. G. L. i. 96, see s. v. mold); hence skeyta land, to convey a piece of land to another; nú kaupir madr jörð í fjölda manna, þá eigu þingmenn at skeyta honum jörð,... þá eigu þingmenn honum með vápna-taki jörð at s.,...þat skal jamt halda sem á þingi sé skeytt, N.G.L. i. 96; skeyta jörð undir e-n, Munk. 79, 139, D.N. iii. 250, 253; konungr skeytti honum jarðir austr við lands-enda, Fms. vi. 432; taka þeir fasteignir kirkjunnar ok s. ok skipta sem þeim líkar, K. A. 232: of a person, vera skyldr ok skeyttr undir e-n í öllum hlutum, or vera e-m skyldr ok skeyttr, to be bound, subject to one, Fms. vi. 53, vii. 315; jörð brigð ok skeytt undir mik ok minn ættlegg, Gbl. 296, 302; skeytti hann (the king) jarðir miklar til kirkju, O. H. 168; þá var skeytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu, Fms. vii. 196; nú kaupir maðr jörð til skeytingar ok vill hinn eigi s. er seldi, N. G. L. i. 93; skeyta e-m forvitni, to satisfy one's curiosity, Ld. 98, Isl. ii. 375. 2. skeyta saman [skauti], to join together; gékk í sundr skip-rá þeirra...vill þú skeyta rá vára saman, Fbr. 81 new Ed.; freq. in mod. usage. II. metaph., s. um e-t, to care for; beir skeyttu ekki um þá, Sturl. ii. 100; ef sá vill sem fyrir verðr, en ef hann skeytir eigi um, þá á konungr ekki á því, N. G. L. i. 334: freq. in mod. usage, e. g. Matth. xxii. 16.

skeyti, n. [skjóta], a sbaft, missile; honum selr Fjölnir í hönd eitt skeyti... hann berr þessa ör fyrir hvern mann, Fms. xi. 71; með s. sín, Lv. 66, Fms. ii. 332; skafa s., Rm. 39; skaðleg s., Fms. ii. 198; þung s., Magn. 468, Skv. 3. 54: shafts or arrows were used for tokens or messages (cp. Swed. budkafle, her-ör, q. v.), hence the [col. popular phrases, eg hefi ekki fengið nein skeyti, I bave received no notice; hann hefir ekki sent mér nein s., be bas sent me no message.

skeyting, f. the conveyance of an estate, see skeyta; kaupa jörð til skeytingar, N.G.L. i. 93, Gpl. 302; skeytingar vitni, N.G.L. i. 223; skeytings-aurar, a fee for the conveyance, D.N. iv. 120, 147, 880.

2. metaph. heed, care; in the compds, skeytingar-laus, adj. Dan. sködeslös, heedless, reckless; and skeytingar-leysi, n. negligence.

skeytingr, m. = skæting, taunts, Bs. ii. 123.

skiki, a, m., qs. skikki (?), [akin to Engl. sbank; Germ. scbinken]:—a strip, lap, skirt, of skin, cloth, land; bak-skiki (q.v.), land-s.; hann hefir skilið eptir lítinn skika, passim in mod. usage.

skikka, að, [from Germ. schicken], to order, ordain, Fb. iii. 337 (the third hand), Fas. iii. 295, 337 (of the 15th century); for in Sks. 803 the old vellum B has skipaðr, Bs. ii. 306 (verse 8).

skikkan, f. an ordinance, order, Pass., Vidal.

skikkan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), orderly, well-behaved, (mod.)

SKIKKJA, u, f. a cloak, mantle, Am. 47, Nj. 22, Eg. 213, 318, 579, Fms. ii. 280; skikkja and möttull (q. v.) are synonymous, thus, hann gaf honum 'skikkju,'... hann sá altaris-klæði þat er gört var ór 'möttlinum' (both referring to the same garment), Fms. vi. 164; skikkjur þær er feldir heita, Krók.; skikkju verð, Fms. x. 199; skikkju kaup, id. compds: skikkju-bönd, n. pl. ibe mantle straps, Fms. vi. 348. skikkju-lauss, adj. cloakless, Fms. vii. 143, Sks. 289, Ld. 168. skikkju-lauss, a. m. a lap-dog, Orkn. 114, Fas. iii. 544. skikkju-skaut, n. ibe lap of ibe s., Fms. iv. 137, Mag.

skikkja, ð, to put on a cloak; skikkja sik, to cloak oneself; þá tók konungrinn einn gráfeldinn ok skikði sik, Hkr. i. 180; varar-feldir nýir ok úskiktir, not worn, N.G.L. i. 75.

SKIL, n. pl. [skilja; Engl. skill; Dan. skjel; a word borrowed from the Norse]: - a distinction, of eyesight and hearing; menn sá varla handa sinna skil, one could bardly distinguish one's own bands, Eb. 260; sjá varla fingra sinna skil, Bs. i. 352; nema orða-skil, to catch the distinction of words, Eb. 28; kunna daga-skil, Sks. 2. a weaver's term, the space between the threads. II. metaph. discernment, knowledge; kunna god skil á e-m (e-u), to bave favourable knowledge of, to know distinctly, well, Ld. 22; vita skil á e-u, id., K. Á. 108, Gpl. 25; kunna skil e-s, Am. 9; Snorri vissi góð skil á honum, Eb. 142. an adjustment, fair dealings, due, Dan. skjel; segja skil á e-u, to declare, Ld. 234; göra skil á e-u, to give an account of, Grág. i. 440; at skilum ok at lögmáli réttu, Gpl. 3c6; stefna e-m til skila, to cite a person to answer in court, Grag. i. 175, 179, ii. 227; færa mal til skila, to put a case right, Fms. v. 324; verda at litlum skilum, to be of little account, come to naught, Fms. ix. 297; svara skilum fyrir e-t, vii. 127; sá arfr skal at skilum fara, Jb. 156; koma öllu til skila, İsl. ii. 131; hann sendi

konunginum einn fríðan hest, ok kom sá vel til skila, Bs. i. 710; þar 🕆 inn Kristna ok Spán inn heiðna, Fms. vii. 80; þar er leiðir skildi (wêrre sem þryti silfr skyldi borðbúnaðinn fyrir gefa, svá at allir hefði góð skil, so that all should have their due, Fms. x. 147; hann atti engan erfingja bann er skil væri at, be bad no trusty beir, Sturl. i. 45. 3. as a law term, pleading, public speaking; leysa öll lögmælt skil, Grág. i. 28, Nj. 4. a despatch, message. compos: skila-boo, n. pl. a message. skila-domr, m. a Norse law term, a private court of adjustment, like the Icel. gord, q. v.; cp. mod. Germ. 'schieds'-richter, N. G. L. i. 87; halda skiladómi fyrir kaupi sínu, Gpl. 496 (Js. 119), Dipl. ii. 12; halda s. fyrir jörðina (acc.), iii. 11; halda skiladómi fyrir, ok njóta vátta sinna, at hann tók fyrri, Gpl. 335; halda (landi) til skiladóms, Dipl. ii. 6. skila-dóttir, f. = skilgetin dóttir, D. N. skila-lítill, adj = skillitill, Sturl. i. 56. skila-maðr, m. a trusty man, Sks. 20, Rd. 260, Gbl. 25; ó-skila maðr, an untrustworthy man.

skila, að, to perform a duty; fylgd ok vörðr skal boðinn vera snimma dags, ok skilaðr í seinsta lagi þann tíma sem konungr gengr til borðs, N.G. L. ii. 414; at ekki sé eptir ú-skilat eðr úgört, Hom. 84. e-u, to bring back, return a thing; hann skiladi aptr yxnunum, Rd. 257; at þú skilir aptr stóðhrossunum, Vápn. 19; fé skilisk eptir fyrra skil-orði, Gbl. 311: to deliver a message, skila e-u, því átta ek at s. til þín, at ..., II. = skilja, to decide; til vior-tals um þá hluti er eigi vóru enn skilaðir þeirra í milli, Bs. i. 773; þeir áttu eigi um at skila málit, Nj. 87; meðan þau vóru eigi andliga skiluð, Hom. 79; ok öllu því máli var þá skilat er áðr hafði í milli farit, Eg. 346; enda eigi þeir um einn hlut at skila, Grág. (Kb.) i. 68. 2. to expound, give reason for, explain; vilda ek at þú skilaðir þessa ræðu, Sks. 327 B; at þér skilit þetta meðr nökkurum orðum, 685 B (or from skilja); enda skil ek eigi áðr enn ek heyri þetta görr skilat fyrir mér, 36; at sjálf decreta skili þat síðan, hversu . . ., Anecd. 18.

skil-borinn, part. lawfully-born, born in wedlock, Fms. i. 193.

skil-dagi, a, m. a condition, stipulation, terms, Nj. 81, O. H. 47, 98, Gpl. 494, Fms. i. 22, 80, vi. 293, vii. 92, 147, Vm. 129, K. A. 224, 2. a term, Icel. Almanack, 10th and 14th May, 1872.

skildingr, m. = skillingr, D. N., in deeds of the 14th century. in mod. usage, of a small coin.

skildi-vondr, m. a reed-wand, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse).

skil-fengin, part. f. lawfully wedded; modir s., Gpl. 215, 232; s. kona, N. G. L. i. 151; s. barn = skilgetið barn, Rétt. 44; dróttningar skilfenginnar, Fms. vii. 306.

skilfingr, m. [either from skelfa = the shaker, or, it may be, akin to Germ. schilf = a reed :- the name of a mythical royal family, a prince, lord, Edda, Lex. Poët.; dauda skilfingt, the prince of Death, Niorst. 6.

skil-getinn, part. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock; s. sonr, dottir, arfi, Nj. 154, Orkn. 318, Fms. ix. 242, 328, Vm. 131:—s. móðir, = skilfengin, N. G. L. ii. 75. v.l. 17.

skil-góðr, adj. trustworthy, worthy; s. bóndi, Magn. 536, Sturl. i. 8; framkvæmdar-maðr ok s., 38; skilgóðir menn, Eb. 264.

skil-greiði, a. m. promptness, = greiðskapr, Nj. 18, v. l.

skiling, f. a disposition, Skálda 197.

skilinn, adj. [skilja; Scot. skeely], distinct; skilin ord, clear, distinct words, Hm. 135; tala hátt ok snjallt ok skilit, Konr. 56; svá skýrt ok skilit, Bs. ii. 16; til bess at bá verði skilnari frásögnin, Róm. 108; snjallr ok skilinn í öllu framferði, Mar.

SKILJA, pres. skil, skill, Grág.; pret. skilði, skildi; part. skiliðr, and later, skildr and skilinn; neut, skilið and skilt: [the original sense, viz. to cut, Lat. secare, appears in Goth. skilja = a butcher; A.S. scylan = to separate.

A. To part, separate, divide; Tanais skilr heims-pridjunga, Al. 131; sú er nú kölluð Jökulsá ok skilr lands-fjórðunga, Landn. 251; Gautelfr skilr Noregs-konungs ríki ok Svía-konungs, Rb. 330:-to break off, break up, þessi sótt mun skilja vára samvistu, Ld. 286; mun sá einn hlutr vera at s. mun með okkr, Nj. 112; mun þat s. með okkr, Fs. 16; segja Rúti at betra mun at s. ykkr, of fighters, Nj. 32; Höskuldr skildi pær, Ld. 36; þá er barsmíð skilið, Grág. ii. 114; s. ræðu, s. talit, to break off the conversation, Ld. 36, Fms. ii. 262, Nj. 48, Bjarn. 22; s. bodinu (dat.), Gísl. 116, is prob. an error; skilja hjúskap, to divorce, K. Á. 6; váru skilið ráð þeirra Sigríðar, Fms. x. 219; skilr hann flokk sinn, then be divided bis band, viii. 59: ba skildi ekki nema hel, vii. 2. with prepp.; s. frá, to separate, Fms. xi. 350, Blas. 42; frá skildr, excepted, Dipl. v. 22, K. A. 182; frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; skilja mik frá trú, Blas. 42; at engu frá skildu, notbing excepted. Dipl. v. 22; eiðar frá skildir, K. Á. 182; sá maðr er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16, 17:—s. sundr, to put asunder, Nj. 42:—s. við, to part with, put away; s. við konu, s. við bónda. 686 B. 14. Þórð. 46 new Ed.; at ek vilja s. við félaga minn, Grág. i. 326; ok sé hann skildr við (bave forfeited) ábúð jarðar, Ghl 337:-s. eptir, to leave bebind, Mag.: passim in mod. usage, eg skildi það eptir heima. 3. to part company, leave; svá skildu vér næstum, at ..., Nj. 49; eptir þat skildu beir, 98; skildu beir med mikilli vinattu, 138; hefir bu mer heitid, at vit skyldim aldri s., 201. 4. impers. one parts; hence followed by acc., one parts a thing, i. e. it branches off, is separated; har skin Span to it, Hkr. ii. 88; Bardi lætt ser skiljask at svá er, Isl. ii. 327; hu vil

the roads parted) þá skildi ok slóðna, there the tracks too parted, Eg. 579; mundi skilja vegu beirra, their ways would diverge, 126; med pessu skilr skipti peirra, thus ended their dealings, Isl. ii. 274; er pat nú bezt at skili með oss, Finnb. 334; skili þá með þeim, Nj. 112. β. it differs; at mikit (acc.) skili hamingju okkra, there is difference; even with a double acc. of person and of thing, e-n skilr á um e-t; þá skildi aldri á orð (acc.) né verk, Nj. 147; ef þá skill á, Grág. ii. 70; beir skyldu sik lata a skilja um einhvern hlut, Ld. 60; beir urðu missáttir, ok skildi þá (á) um eignina á Austrátt, Fms. ix. 458; skildi þá ekki (acc.) á ck Rúnólf, they and R. disagreed in nought, Nj. 178; hver-vitna þess er menn skilr á um sætr, N. G. L. i. 42; nú skilr menn á (um) markteig, id.; ef menn skilr á (um) meiki, id.; hann (acc.) hatði skilt á við gesti jarls, Fms. ix. 449; ek vil at þú látir þik á skilja við einhvern húskarl minn, Rd. 318; et skrár skilr á, if the scrolls differ, Grág. i. 7

B. Metaph, usages: I. [Old Engl. to skill], to distinguish, discern, understand; voru svá skilið nöfn med beim, Isl. ii. 332; eru beir her svá, at þeir megi s. mál mitt (bear it), Eg. 735; spilltisk svá sýnin at eingi peirra mátti s. hann, Hom. 120; s. ljós frá myrkum, Sks. 626 B; kunna drauma at skilja, to know bow to 'skill' dreams, Fms. iv. 381: to understand, þat er at skilja (that is to say) á vára tunga, Anecd. 16, 18; konungr skildi at þetta var með spotti gört, Fms. i. 15; vér þykkjumk hitt s., at ..., Ld. 180; ef þat er rétt skilt, sem þar kveðr at. Grág. ii. 37; hón skildi þó raunar hvat hann mælti til hjálpar manninum, Is. 76; kunnu vér alira þjóða tungur at mæla ok skilja, 656 A. ii. 10: very freq. in mod. usage, skilr þú þetta? eg skil ekki hvat þú segir, það er ó-skiljandi. II. as a law term, to decide; skildi konungr erendi Sighvats svå, at . . ., Fms. v. 180; þá er kviðir eigu at s. mál manna, Grag. i. 49; skulu heimilis-buar hans fimm skilja þat, hvárt ..., 58; allt þat sem lögbok skilr eigi, Gpl. 18; enir sömu búar skolu um þat skilja, Grág. i. 43; at peir eru pess kviðar kvaddir er þeir eigu eigi um at s., 55; skulu vetfangs-búar s. um hvárt-tveggja, ii. 37; tólítar-kviðr átti um at s., Eb., 2. to set afart, reserve; pat skil ek er ek vil, Nj. 55; þessu sem nú var skilt með þeim, Fms. xi. 100; nú hefir maðr kú skilt í skyld sína, Gþl. 503; þat var skilit í sætt vára, Nj. 257; þat var skilið í sætt þeirra Þóris föður míns ok Bjarnar, at ..., Eg. 345; var þat skilit til brigda um adr-nefnt kaup, Dipl. iii. 10; hann skildi af ser (declined responsibility) um fyrnd á kirkju alla ábyrgð, iv. 4; þat er stórmæl ok skilit (express) bodord, Anecd. 46; nema hat væri skilt (expressly reserved), Fms. x. 447: eiga skilit, to bave reserved, stipulated; pat atta ek skilit við þik, at ..., ii. 93; sem Hrani átti skilt, iv. 31; at hann vill hafa gripina svá sem hann átti skilit, vi. 60: hence the mod phrase. eg á það ekki skilið, 'tis not due to reserve this for me, i.e. I do not deserve it; hann a pad skilid, it is owing to bim, it serves bim right: -s. sér e-t, to reserve to oneself, Fas. i. 527, Fms. v. 293, ix. 323. Landn. 304; Njáll kveðsk þat vilja s. undir Höskuld, to make a reservation, reserve it for H., Nj. 149; beir sem gafu, skildu zfinlig forrædi þeirra undir sik ok sína arfa, reserved it for themselves and their beirs, Bs. i. 689. 3. esp. with a prep.; s. á, fyrir, til, undan, to stipulate, reserve; vil ek s. á við þik einn hlut, Hrafn. 6; skaltu s. þat á við hann, Fms. x. 334:--s. fyrir, hversu var skilt fyrir félagi þeirra, Grag. i. 330; ok skili þeir þá fyrir þegar, 118; skal einn maðr s. fyrir (pronounce) en adrir gjalda samkvædi á, i. 2; at svá fyrir-skildu (50 stipulated), Dipl. v. 19; handa-band þeirra var svá fyrir skilit, iv. 9: 14 skildi Sverrir konungr fyrir eidstafinum (dietated it), Fms. viii. 150; a hann hafdi fyrir skilt heitinu, made (said) the vow, 55 :- bann hlut vilda ek til s., at vér værim austr hér, Nj. 149; þat vil ek þá s. til, segir Hallr, at ..., 156; þat vil ek ok til s. við ykkr bræðr jarla mína, at ..., Ó. H. 98; megu þeir eigi aðra göra sekð hans en til var skilit fyrir váttum. Grag. i. 118:-s. undir eid, to take an oath with reservation, Grag. i. 56. Sturl. i. 66: -s. undan, to reserve, make a reservation; s. undan godoto, utanferðir, sektir, Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63.

C. Reflex. to separate, break up; skildisk bá ok riðlaðisk fylkingin, Fms. vii. 277; at þau væri skild, Grág. i. 307; vóru þan þa skilio, Nj. 268:-s. vid e-n, to part from; su er skilior vid konuna. Grag. i. 33; segja skilið við, konu, bonda, to declare oneself separated from, Nj. 14, 50; ef kona skilsk við bónda sinn (divorces), 656 A. 15; hvar hann skildisk við Þórólf, Ld. 44: to forsake, Fms. i. 34. Nj. 250; s. við mál e-s, Ld. 308, Nj. 177; þeir er ekki vildu við skulask (leave off) ok láta af heiðninni, Fms. iv. 144. 2. recipr. to fart company; at vit skilimk i orrostu, Eg 293; þótt vit skilimk, Korm. 88; þeir skiljask fóstrar, Fms. xi. 99; skildusk þeir með bliðskap, feðgar, Eg. β. to be divorced, Grag. i. 325, 326, K. A. 116. II. impers... e-m skilsk e-t, 'it skills one,' one perceives; honum hafdi bat skilisk, Ez. 715; hann kenndi honum atferli-Nú skaltú vita hvárt mér hati skalisk. Ísl. ii. 206; konunginum skilðusk vel orð jarls, Fms. xi. 13; má mér þat eigi skiljask, Sks. 61; hón lét sér þat ok vel skiljask, to make up one's mind þér ekki skiljask (lúta) þat er á mót er þínum vilja, 625. 68. part. skilinn, q.v.

skiljan-liga, adv. distinctly, Mar.

skiljan-ligr, adj. distinct, Škálda 174: intelligible, Sks. 157; ú-skiljan-ligr, unintelligible.

skil-kvángask, 20, dep. to marry lawfully, Rétt. 44.

skillingr, m. [Goth. skilliggs; A.S. scilling; Engl. skilling; Dan. skilling], a skilling, pkv. 32, Eg. 278, 280: as a rendering of the Hebr. sbekel. Stj. 363, 396, 461, 534. Mar. 1202; gull-s., O. H. 22.

skil-litill, adj. not very truthful, Sturl. i. 56, 193.

skil-mali, a. m. a condition, term, stipulation, Eg. 35, Stj. 38, 173, freq. in mod. usage.

skil-merki, n. [Dan. skjelle-mærke], a land-mark, Gpl. 452. skil-merki-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), distinct.

skilmi, n. [Dan, skimmel; Shetl. skilm], mustiness; and skilma, 20, to be covered with mouldiness, (Oldn. Ordb.)

Bkilnaðr, m. a separation, Grág. ii. 13, 114: a separation, divorce, i. 378, Fms. x. 348: a parting, Stj. 479; at skilnaði, at their parting, at last, Eg. 574, 575, Nj. 106, Fms. viii. 258. II. distinction, Stj.

skilning, f. (in mod. usage skilningr, m.), a separation, division; einn Guð þrennr í skilningu, Hom. 146; Guð görði himna í skilningu, Eluc. 9; s. millum íllra hluta ok góðra, Sks. 502; þær þrjár skilningar er einn Guð, Gbl. 40. II. discernment, understanding, intellect, Barl. 23, 45; skilningar andi, Sks. 611; skilningar himinn, Fas. iii. 665; leiða til fullrar skilningar, Sks. 309 B; fá skjóta s. á e-u, Fms. i. 97; koma skilningu á e-t, Mar.; eptir honum hurfu margir menn í skilningu, Ver. 95; rótta skilning, kunna góða s. á e-u, Sks. 51, 493 B; mikla s. ok minni, Stj. 70; vit ok s., Skálda 169.
3. sense, meaning; ek hefi hina s., at ..., but I tbink, tbat ..., Nj. 142; meðr annarri s., Stj. 53; bessor er ráðning ok s. draums bíns, 200; hann bauð þeim gæta hverja skilning þeir skildi á hverju hafa, Barl. 22; eigi skaltú þvilíka s. hafa á þessu máli, 45; án skilning þeirra orða, Anecd. 2. skilningar-lauss, adj. senseless, without understanding, Sks. 246 B: skilningar-vit, n. pl. mother-wit, sense, ina brute, s. skepna, 45. stinet, Stj. 98, 101: the (five) senses, 20, freq. in mod. usage.

skilning, m. = skilning, sense, meaning, understanding; pann skilning, Stj. 2; skilningi, id.; andaligr s., 25, 50; var i bréfinu sá s., Bs. i. 803, 838; pessi oið bera þann skilning, ii. 42; pat er minn s. at sú skipan á at standa, i. 827; tvenna skilninga, Skálda 207, and so in mod. usage: skilnings-góðr, elever; skilnings-laus, -lítill, adj. senseless, of small understanding.

skil-orð, n. a condition, stipulation, terms (= skildagi), Jb. 282, Gpl. 307, 483, K. Á. 112, Fms. vi. 19, passim: a regulation, fjúr s., N. G. L. i. 75: a decision, með sex manna skilorði, ii. 142.

skil-rekki, n. an account, proof, evidence; mcð skynsemd ok s., Stj. 142, 150, 163, cp. 23, v. l.

skil-rekki, adj. trustwortby, respectable; skilrekkir menn, Stj. 90, 142.
skil-rîki, n. a proof, evidence, = skilrekki; sýna s. til e-s, Grett. 121 A;
sýna e-t með s., Jb. 170; sýna fullt s., Dipl. ii. 16; með fullu s., Th. 4;
skrár ok s., Pm. 68; eptir því sem góðra manna s. þar um vátta, 46;
fyrndar s., a proof of prescription, Dipl. ii. 5.
2. of a deed (as a
document), Ann. 1361; bréf ok skilriki (plur.), Bs. i. 818, freq. in mod.
usage, but skilrekki scems to be the older and truer form.

skil-rikliga, adv. clearly, conclusively, Gpl. 18 (Jb. 48), Karl. 554; frankly, H. E. i. 487.

 akil-rīkr, adj. = skilrekkr; s. maðr, Nj. 235, Fms. xi. 101, K. Á. 208,

 Gþl. 58, Grett. 90 A; s. búndi, 110.
 2. conclusive; skilríkt bréf,

 s. skript, Stat. 274, Bs. ii. 131; tjá skilríkt, to tell distinctly, 121.

skil-samr, adj. (-semi, f.) = skilrikr.

skil-vangi, a, m. = skildagi, N. G. L. i. 136, 151.

skil-visi, f. an account; gora s. fyrir kaupum, Gbl. 493.

skil-visliga, adv. clearly, conclusively, with despatch, promptly, Gpl. 66, Dipl. ii. 13, Anecd. 66, Sks. 57, 282 B. 315.

skil-visligt, adj. trustworthy, authentic, Stj. 17, Anecd.; öll bréf eiga á sér s. mörk, marks proving their authenticity, 88.

skil-viss, 2dj. = skilrikr, trustwortby; s. maðr, Ld. 274; í skilvísum bókum, Stj. 17, 41, 58.

skil-vænn, adj. = skilvíss, K. Á. 52.

skil-yrði, n. = skilorð, Fms. vi. 194, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

SKIMA, að, to look all around, of a restless and eager look; hann skimar at fé sínu, Fas. i. 7; s. í allar áttir; see skuma.

skimuor, m., poët. a be-goat, Edda (Gl.)

BKIN, n. [skina], sbeen, sbining, of the sun, moon, stars; skin sólar ok tungls, 623, 21; hann ræðr fyrir regni ok skini sólar, Edda 16; einn dag var skin heitt, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; þann dag var fagrt veðr af skini, x. 344; höfðu þeir skorpnat í skininu, Háv. 47, passim: sól-skin, sun-sbine; tungl-skin, moonsbine; a poët, name of the moon, Alm. 2. sbow = Germ. schein; yfir-skin, mod. comps: Skin-faxi, a, m. Sbeen-mane, name of the sun-horse, Edda. skin-hringr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii.

III. skingr, n. a kind of cloth; Grönl. H. M. iii. 96, Flóv., D. N. skininn, part. bleached, withered; s. bein.

SKINN, n. [a specially Scandin. word, not known to the Saxon and Germ., unless Germ. schinden (= to flay) is of the same root; the Engl. skin is probably a borrowed Norse word, esp. as sk is not represented by sb]: - a skin; hud af nauti, skinn af saudi, N. G. L. i. 420; bera (fall) af skinni, K. b. K., passim; saud-skinn, sbeep-skin; skinna tíund, N. G. L. i. 462. II. plur. skins, of fur or a furred cloak, Fms. vii. 34; gra skinn, 352; hvít skinn, Rétt. 2. 10; hann tók þá skinn sín er hann hafði á herðum sér, ok lagði undir höfuð Knúti konungi, 368; hann gaf honum skinn góð ok klæddi hann vel, 397; þat var skikkja ok pelldregin yfir skinnin, Lv. 41; cp. 'axlede han sit skin' in Dan. ballads. Skinnabjörn, a nickname, from fur-trading in Russia (Hólmgarðr), see Landn. skinns-litr, m. complexion of skin, Nj. 219, Bárð. 164, 3, ch. 1. Fms. iii. 18q. skinna-vara, u, f. 'skin-ware,' peltry, fur-ware, Eg. 69, Fms. x. 75, O. H. 134, Landn. 169, v.l. 7.

B. As adj. of skin: skinn-beðr, m. a bed in a skin case, Dipl. iii. 4, 18. skinn-brækr, -fat, -feldr, -hosa, -hjúpr, -húfa, -kápa, -klæði, -kufl, -kyrtill, -ólpa, -rokkr, -sokkr, -stakkr . . . , skin (or leather) breeks, garment, cloak, bose, jacket, cap, etc. . . . , Bs. i. 355, Fbr. 139, Mart. 123, Sturl. ii. 120, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 183, vi. 305, 422, x. 204, 401, Sks. 549, Orkn. 326, Hkr. iii. 166, Þorf. Karl. 430, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 93, iii. 471 (Skinn-húfa is also the name of a giantess), Greg. 59, Glúm. 351, Fs. 52, Eb. 68 new Ed., 192, MS. 4. 8, Nj. 356, Boll. 356, Finnb. 222, in mod. usage.

skinna, u, f. a skin, piece of vellum, in compds, Fagr-skinna, Morkin-s., Grá-s., Hrokkin-s., Gull-s., Rauð-s., see prefaces to Icel. Edd. of Sagas.

skinnari, a, m. a skinner, tanner, 656 C. 8. skinn-bjartr, adj. bright-skinned, of complexion, Lex. Poët.

skinn-dráttr, m. 'skin-pulling,' an athletic game, uncertain what; ef maðr gengr til fangs eðr skinndráttar at vilja sinum ábyrgist sá sik sjálfr at öllu, N.G.L. ii. 59.

skinn-dreginn, part. lined with fur, 1sl. ii. 223. skinn-hvítr, adj. white-skinned, = skinnbjartr.

skinni, a, m. a nickname, a skinner, Vápn. 5.

skinn-klæðast, d, to put on one's skin clothes, of fishermen.

skinn-klæði, n. a suit of skin clothes; see skinn B.

skinn-lauss, adj. skinless, with abraded skin, Fas. iii. 393. skinn-leikr, m. a 'skin-game,' = skinndráttr, Sturl. iii. 188, Háv. 54, Fbr. 140, Bs. i. 648, 680.

skinn-ræstinn, adj. wbite-skinned.

skinn-sokkr, m. skin-socks, worn by fishermen; see skinn B.

skinn-spretta, u, f. a scratch of the skin.

skinn-stakkr, m. a skin cloak, used by fishermen; see skinn B.

skinn-vefja, u, f. a nickname, Bárð.

skinn-paktr, part. skin-thatched, skin-covered, Stj. SKIP, n. [Ulf. skip = πλοίον; a word common to all Teut. languages, ancient and modern :- a ship; it is the generic name, including ships of every size and shape; lang-skip, a long sbip, a war sbip (including dreki, skeið, snekkja); kaup-skip, a merchant sbip (including knörr, buzza, kuggr); even of ferry-boats on lakes, rivers, channels, hafa skip å å (river), Gråg, ii. 267; haf-skip, a sea-going sbip; segl-skip, róðrar-skip, N. G. L. i. 335, Ld. 300, Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 38; ríða til skips, Nj. 4, and in countless instances: of a ship-formed candlestick, jarn stika með skipi, Dipl. v. 18. For the heathen rite of burying a man in a ship, see Landn. 81, Ld. 16, Gísl., cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 27; Skjöld. S., of king Ring in Arngrim's Supplements (MSS.) II. COMPDS: gen. plur.: skipa-afli, a, m. a naval force, Sturl. iii. 65, Fms. vii. 248. skipa-bunaor (-buningr, Fms. x. 119), m. the fitting out of ships, making ready for sea, Fms. viii. 380, ix. 215. skipa-farir, f. pl. = skipaskipa-fé, n. a sbip-tax, Rétt. ferð, Orkn. 428, Fms. iv. 50, þiðr. 249. 1. 5, H. E. i. 414, Jb. 459. skipa-ferð, f. = skip-ferð, Gullp. 67, Fms. vi. 321. skipa-fjöldi, a, m. a multitude of sbips, Magn. 450. Fms. vi. 321. skipa-floti, a, m. a fleet of ships, Fs. 16, Nj. 8. skipa-gangr, m. = skipaferð, Fms. vi. 238, 321, Bs. ii. 131. skipa-görð, f. sbip-building, Fms. ii. 107, viii. 105, Rétt. 42. skipa-herr, m. a navat jorce, eg. 12. 21. Fms. iii. 74. skipa-kaup, n. the trading with a ship in harbour, Grág. ii. 406. skipa-kostr, m. = skipaafli, Eg. 117, 527, Fms. i. 20, Orkn. 380. skipa-lauss, adj. without ships, Fms. xi. 180. leið, f. the 'ship-road,' way by sea, Fms. x. 92. skipa-leiðangr, skipa-leiði, n. = skipalcið, Fms. x. 85. m. a levy in sbips, Rétt. 81. skipa-leiga, u, f. the bire of a ship, H. E. i. 394. skipa-lio, n. a naval skipa-lýor, m. sbipmen, seamen, Fb. force, Eg. 7, Fms. i. 147, vi. 225. skipa-lægi, n. a ber/b, Landn. 54, Fms. vii. 122. maor, m. a shipman, mariner, pl. a crew, Grag. i. 451, Nj. 133, Rd. 227, skipa-medferd, f. shipping business, Grag. ii. 394. Fms. x. 244. skipa-orrosta, u, f. a sea-fight, Sks. 395. skipa-reiði, a, m. a sbip's skipa-saumr, m. [Dan. skibs-som], sbip-nails, rigging, Skálda 194. skipa-smiðr, m. a sbip-wright, Eg. 135. Fms. ix. 377. smið, f. sbip-building, Stj. 570. skipa-stóll, m. a supply of sbips, fleet, Fms. vii. 292, viii. 163, 177, x. 414, Stj. 346. skipa-tollr, m.

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skipa-uppsát, n. the right of laying a ship vi. 248, passim. a sbip-tax, Rétt. 42. skipa-viða, u, f. sbip-timber, Fr. skipaasbore, Grág. ii. 401. voxtr, m. the size of ships, Fms. ii. 299. 2. with gen. sing.; skipsbátr, m. a sbip's boat, Fbr. 103. skips-borð, n. a sbip's board, gunskips-brot, n. = skipbrot, wale, Vkv. 31, Skálda 192, Fms. xi. 140. Grág. ii. 389, Gbl. 482, Fms. ii. 80, Edda 131. skips-bryggja, u, f. a sbip's bridge, gangway. skips-drattr, m. sbip-launching, Grag. ii. 401, Ghl. 371, Fms. ix. 402, Fs. 157. skips-dróttinn, m. a sbip's skips-flak, n. a wreck, Fms. ii. 245, master, skipper, 655 x. 2. skips-görð, f. = skipgörð, N. G. L. Hkr. i. 303. skips-háski, a, m. danger at sea, Jb. 402. skips-höfn, f. a sbip's crew, Fms. ii. 246, vii. 298, Landn. 56, Ld. 118, passim: a barbour, berth; kirkja & s. i Herdisar-vik, Vm. 14. skips-lengd, f. a ship's length, Grag. i. 209, ii. 399. skips-prestr, m. a ship's priest. Sturl. i. 117. reiði, a, m. a sbip's tackling, Greg. 76. skips-sátr and skipsuppsát, n. a berth, Gpl. 98, 113. skips-verð, n. a ship's worth, N. G. L. i. 198.

B. PROP. COMPDS: skip-batr, m. a ship's boat, cock-boat, Fms. vii. skip-borð, n. = skipsborð, Hkr. i. 314. skip-bót, f. a sbip's repair, Pm. 133. skip-brot, n. a sbipwreck, Grett. 98 A, Isl. ii. 245; vera i skipbroti, to be sbipwrecked, Fb. i. 341: wreck drifted asbore, Grett. skipbrots-maðr, m. a sbipwrecked person, Hkr. i. 310. skip-buza, u, f., Ann. 1349; sec buza. skip-búinn, part. 'boun,' ready to sail, skip-bunadr, m. a ship's sittings, Eb. 100. skip-dráttr, m. a ship-launch, Ghl. 113, Fms. vi. 202. shipper, captain, N. G. L. i. 209. skip-er skip-dróttinn, m. a skip-erfő, f. an inberitance among the ship's company, see the remarks to mis-for, p. 430, N. G. L. i. 50. skip-farmr, m. a ship's cargo, Sks. 231. skip-ferð, f. [Germ. schifffabrt], a sea-voyage, Fms. i. 222, xi. 263. skip-fjöl, f. a ship's plank; only in the phrase, stiga & s., to go on board, Ld. 318, Fbr. 186. flak, n. a wreck, Fas. ii. 538, Ann. 1419. skip-færr, adi. navigable for a ship; veðr hvasst ok eigi skipfært, Eg. 482; lagði fjörðinn svá at ekki var skipfært, Fbr. 79 new Ed. skip-för, f. a sailing, Eg. 220: a voyage; vera i skipforum, 73; banna skipfarar upp i landit, Hkr. ii. skip-gengr, adj. 'sbip-going,' navigable, of a channel, river, or the like, Eg. 482. skip-görð, f. ship-building, Ghl. 78, Hkr. iii. 118. skip-herra, m. a skipper, sbip-master, captain, Fms. xi. 426, Sturl. iii. skip-hlutr, m. the ship's share of a catch, Jb. 329. skip-hree, n. the wreck of a ship, Fms. viii. 259, Jb. 392. skip-hræddr, adj. = sjohræddr, Al. 140. skip-kaup, n. the purchase of a ship, Lv. 97. skip-kostr, m. = skipakostr, Eg. 202, Sturl. i. 77. skip-kváma (-koma), u, f. the arrival of a ship, Grag. ii. 405, Nj. 4, Ld. 62, Fms. ii. 68. skip-kænn, adj. skilled as a seaman, Stj. 571. skip-lauss, adj. shipless, Fms. viii. 371. skip-leggja, lagdi, to bury in a ship, Landn. skip-leiga, u, f. the bire of a ship, Gpl. 507, Jb. 383: a ship-tax, N. G. L. i. 257. skip-lesting, f. damage to a ship, N.G.L. i. 336. skip-leysi, n. a lack of ships. skip-maor, m. a shipmate, one of the skip-prestr, m. a ship's chaplain, Sturl. i. 117. crew, Fms. xi. 430. skip-pund, n. [Dan. skib-pund], a weight; fjórar vættir ok tuttugu skulu göra s., Gpl. 523; tíu s. í lest, tólf lestir í áhöfn, 732. 16; but, tólf s. í lest, Bs. i. 545; hann kvað á at ekki s. skyldi vera dýrra en hundrað vaomála, Fms. vi. 266; sex s. af gulli, six talents of gold, vii. 96. pundari, a, m a ship-pound steelyard, Ghl. 522. skip-reiða, u, f. 'sbip-levy;' in Norway the country for the purposes of levy was divided into 'skipreiður,' tvá menn skal nefna ór hverri skipreiðu, Gbl. 10; var þá rannsakat útboð í hverri skipreiðu, Ó. H. 148; skipta í skipreiður, Hkr. i. 146. skip-reiði, a, m. a sbip's rigging, Fms. i. 102. skipreiðumenn, m. pl. the franklins of a skipreida, Gpl. 91. skipreidu-bing, n. a busting in a s., Gbl. 86. skip-reiki, a, m., corrupt for skipreki or -vreki, a shipwreck, Fas. iii. 529, passim: in mod. usage, verða í skipreika. skip-rum, n. a 'sbip-room,' berth, esp. of fishermen; veita e-m s., to take one among the crew, Sturl. i. 11. skip-sala, u, f. a ship's sale, porst. hv. 40. skip-saumr, m. sbip-nails, Fins. viii. 199, Fas. iii. 301. skip-satr, -sat, n. the right of beaching a ship, Vm. 136, 164. skipskeggja, 2ð, in 2 pun, Krók. 64. skip-skrokkr, m. an old bulk. skip-sleði, 2, m. a 'sbip-sledge,' roller for launching 2 ship, Fb. i. 22. skip-skrokkr, m. an old bulk. skip-smior, m. a ship-wright, Fms. ix. 377. skip-smíð, f. sbipbuilding, Bs. ii. 78. skip-sókn, f. = skipsögn, Fagrsk. skip-stafn, m. a sbip's stern, Fms. vi. 402, viii. 217. skip-stjóri, a, m. = skipherra. skip-stjórn, f. the steering or command of a ship, Fms. vi. 246, vii. 287, Eg. 253. skipstjórnar-maðr, m. a 'sbip-steerer,' captain, skipper, Eg. 33, Fms. vii. 256. skip-sveinn, m. a ship-boy, Bs. i. 842. sýsla, u, f. = skipreiða, N. G. L. i. 153, ii. 382. skip-sögn, f. a sbip's crew, Fms. vii. 43, ix. 319, x. 296, 390, Fær. 194, Hkr. ii. 226, passim. skip-taka, u, f. the seizing of a ship, Fms. v. 74. skip-tapi, a, m. the loss of a ship (at sea), Fms. ix. 427. skip-tjón, n. = skiptapi, Fms. xi. 237, Ann. 1227. skip-tollr, m. a ship's toll, Fs. 153, 157. skip-töturr, m. a bulk, Sturl. iii. 71. skip-uppsátr, n. = skipsátr, skip-vero, m. a ship's worth, Fms. vi. 248. skip-veri, a, m. one of a crew, in sing., Eg. 128, Landn. 68: esp. in plur., skip-verjar,

bvi. 248, passim. skip-viðr, m. a sbip's timbers; nú bera mean skipviðu eða draga langviðu, N.G.L. i. 65: of a wreck, Grag. ii. 387; sumir fylgðu skipviðum ok komu allir lifandi til lands, 656 C. 22. skip-vist, f. = skiprúm, Sturl. i. 11: the right of laying up a ship, = skip-skip, Vm. 154.

SKIPA, 20, [from this word has come the Fr. equiper; Engl. equip]: -to give order or arrangement to things, with dat., i.e. to draw up, place in order, arrange them, of seats, lines, rows; hann skipadi mönnum í skjaldborg, Ó. H. 206; þá fylktu þeir liði sínu ok skipaðu, 205; þeirra hverr á at skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttu, öðrum fyrir sér, en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5; Gunnarr hafði marga boðsmenn, ok skipaði hann svá sínum mönnum, hann sat á miðjan bekk, en innar frá þráinn... þá var skipat konum í annat sinn, sat þá þorgerðr meðal brúða, Nj. 50, 51; svá var skipat sessum, at..., Fms. x. 16; Egill skipaði svá mönnum þeim er merkit báru, Hkr. i. 150; skipaðu horðingjar herinum til atlögu, Fms. ii. 303; jarl skipaði svá atlögunni, ix. 430; þeir skipaðu svá sinni ferð, at ..., 468; konungr skipaði Haraldi í sína sveit, vi. 168; Gizurr skipaði Oddi yfir Skaga-fjörð, x. 60; hann skipadi sonum sinum til landa, Rb. 316; skipudu Ribbungar þar öllum sýslum, Fms. ix. 393; bændr ok þingu-nautar skyldu fyrst ganga á þingit ok skipa dómum eptir lögum, vii. 138; hann skipaði allri bygð ok skipti í skipreiður, Hkr. i. 146; er skipat í þáttu allri skrá þessi, Rb. 4. metaph. to explain; skipa draumi, to read a dream, Fms. xi. 6; skipadi konungr fyrst þeirra máli, ix. 396; ok skipuðu málum þeim sem nauðsyn bar til, x. 32: in the phrase, of a song, eg kann kvæðið, en kann ekki að skipa því, I know the song by heart, but cannot give the order of the verses. II. with acc. to take up, occupy; konur skipuðu pall, Nj. 11; Haraldr ok hans lið skipaði langbekkinn, Fms. vi. 193; hann skipaði öndvegi, Vígl. 52 new Ed.; skipa fyiking sina, to draw up one's line of battle, Eg. 292; Vagn ok Björn skipa annan arm, Fms. xi. 126: part., vágrinn var skipaðr herskipum, ix. 300; var skipuð öll höllin, Nj. 269; hirð hans er skipuð afreks-mönnum einum, Eg. 19; höllin var skipuð hæverskum höfðingjum, Fms. vi. 3; vóru skipaðir prettán stólar, x. 16; var skjöldum skipat allt húsit um veggina, the walls all bung with shields, vii. 147. 2. to establish, ordain, appoint, the place or office given being in acc.; þá skipaði hann lög, ... ok setti þat í lögum, at ..., Fms. i. 6; skipaði hann héraðit sínum félögum, Landa. 57; skipuðu þeir löndin Arnfinni jarli, Fms. i. 201; skipaði hann nú allt land sínum sýslu-mönnum, viii. 244; vóru þeim skipuð ríki þau á Íslandi sem konungt hafði þá heimildum á tekit, x. 45; skipa klerkum kirkjur, K. A. 232; skipaði konungr ríki sín um öll Upplönd, ix. 410; Skúli hertogi hafði skipat allar sýslur fyrir norðan Staði, 478; fór hann inn i Sogn ok skipaði allt ríkit, x. 189; ok er skipat var ríkit með þessum hætti, Fas. i. 376; hann fékk honum umboð sitt at s. jarðir sínar, Eg. 590; Geirmundr skipar jardir sinar á laun, Ld. 112; láta drepa stormenni en hefja upp litilmenni, hafa þeir verr skipat landit, Fms. vii. 183; hann skipaði dalinn vinum sínum, Gullþ. 44. 3. to compose, arrange; skipa bækr, Sks. 568; skipa máldaga (acc.), Nj. 4; skyldi Ólaír fráisiga mega skipa þenna skurð til hverrar jarðar sem hann vildi, Dipl. iv. 12; at hann skipaði (settled matters) milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 270:-skipa til e-s, to arrange; skipa til um fylkingar, ix. 489; skipa til atlögu, vii. 357; þeir skipuðu til bús með Sigríði, Eg. 94; at s. þar til bús, Nj. 54; skipuðu þeir til á hverju skipi, 8; s. til búa sinna, to put one's bousebold in order, 219, 251, 259; um daginn eptir var þar skipat til leiks, Ld. 196; s. til um fylkingar, O. H. 215; þó mun eigi of skipat til ánna, there will not be too many rams for the ewes, Fms. xi. 149. 4. to man: skipadi konungr hana (i. e. the hall) hraustum drengjum, Fms. vi. 3; ek skal s. húskörlum mínum annat skipit en bóndum annat, Nj. 42; skipuðu peir skipin sem bezt, Fms. ix. 401; hverr skal þau (the ships) skipa, Ni. 42; sex skip, öll vel skipuð, Eg. 87; tré alskipað af eplum. Sti. III. to bid, command, Lat. jubere; s. e-m e-d, freq. in modbut not found in old writers; hann skipaði mér að fara.

B. Reflex. to take a seat or place, draw themselves up; gengu beir þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin, Nj. 198; er menn skipuðusk í sæti sín, Eg. 248; þar var fjöldi fyrir boðs-manna, skipuðusk menn þar í sæti, Nj. II; vil ek at menn skipisk í sveitir, ... skipisk menn nú í sveitir, en síðan skal sveitum skipa í fylking, Ó. H. 205 (skipta, Fris. v. 53, v.l.); þá skipaðisk jarl til atlögu, Fms. i. 169. 2. to wadergo a change, sometimes with the notion for the better, to be improved; hugr yovarr hefir skipask, 656 C. 42; mart hefir skipask i Haukadal, ok vertú varr um þik, Gísl. 20; ok er hann hafði þessa vísu kvedit, skipask nokkut hugr þeirra bræðra, Fas. i. 267; hví skipaðisk svá skjótt hugr þinn um málin í dag? Fs. 75; hefir þú mikit skipasæ síðan vit sámk næst, Fms. vi. 303; kvað eigi son sinn hafa vel skipask. Fas. i. 528; litr hennar skipadisk á engan veg, Hkr. i. 102; hversu skipaðisk máttr konungsins, Fms. ix. 214; skipask á betri leið, Eg. 416; the saying, mart skipask á manns æfinni, Ö. H. 139, Fms. vii. 156; skjótt hefir hér nú skipask, 148; hvegi er síðan hefir skipask, Grag. i. 227: skipask við e-t, to yield to, be muved by; ekki er þess ván, at þit skip sk við framhvöt orða, ef þit íhugit ekki ..., Ld. 260; skipask við fortestar the crew, Grag. ii. 60, Eg. 100, Nj. 281, O. H. 56 (spelt skipverar), Fms. Les, Fms. i. 285; konungr skipadisk við fortölur Magnuss, vii. 210, Eg.



167; skipask við orð e-s, id., Fms. ii. 134, xi. 38, Ó. H. 48; s. við orð- leave thee alone, Fms. ii. 162; porgils bað hann sér ekki s. af við hana, sending e-s, to answer to one's call, Fms. xi. 29; hann hét þeim dauða ok meiðslum, þeir skipuðusk ekki við þat, Hkr. i. 277; þenna kost görðu vér Hákoui, skipaðisk hann vel við, be took it in good part, Fms. ii. 35; of health, var heitið fyrir henni ok skipaðisk henni ekki viðr, it took no effect, Bs. i. 791; lagði Hrani um hana beltið ok skipaðisk skjótt við, Fb. ii. 9. II. pass., þeir skipuðusk múrr ok skjöldr, Mar. (a Latinism). III. part. fil, meet; vel skipaðr til klerks, Fms. x. 88; skipaðrar þjónustu af Guði, ii. 199; til-skipað sacramentum, xi.

skipa, að, [skip; Dan. skibe], to unload a cargo, skipa upp; Vigfúss skipar upp gózit, Fms. xi. 430; þeir tóku land ok skipuðu þar upp, 1sl. ii. 246; þeir lágu þar í lægi ok skipuðu upp, 217; skipit hélzk ok var

upp skipat, Sturl. ii. 117.

skipan and skipun, f. order, arrangement, disposition, of men; Adalsteinn sagði hver s. vera skyldi fyrir liði hans, A. said bow bis troops sbould be drawn up, Eg. 202; þessi var skipan á göngu konungs til kirkju, this was the order of the royal procession, Fms. x. 15; peir höfdu séd lid Hákonar ok alla skipan þeirra, vii. 256; varð orrosta eigi löng áðr s. raufsk á skipi Hákonar, 289; þá þynntisk skipun fyrir framan merki konungs, Ó. H. 217. 2. the manning of a ship, a crew; sex skip skipud fullri skipan, fully manned, Fms. x. 58; Eiríkr skipaði hann (i. e. the ship) sinum monnum med brennum skipunum, manned ber with a threefold crew, 368; svá létu bér sem várt skip myndi eigi verr skipat enn Ormrinn langi var, en svá sýnisk mér sem skipti muni á vera um skipanina, vii. 11; ef háseti rýft skipan, if one of the crew breaks the crew, by absenting himself or deserting, N.G.L. ii. 276, 278 (Jb. 387); Lögréttu-s. II. an appointed place, position; ganga til sætis sins sem hann á gang réttan ok skipan, Sks. 370; Haraldr fór þá austr til Sviþjóðar ok leitaði sér skiponar, O. H. II: = skiprúm, bired service on board a ship, as a mate, fisherman; hann tók sér s. (took bire) með þeim manni er þórólft hét, Ld. 38; er þat siðr manna at fá sér slíka hluti áðr menn taka skipun,... Hneitir átti nú hlut í at hann varni honum eigi skipunar, Sturl. i. 11; i Örfirisey eiga munkar skipun (the manning of a boat) ok allan viðreka, Ám. 111; ein skipan, 112; allir kaupsveinar hafa sér ráðit skipan, Fms. vi. 238. III. metaph. order, position; af tungu-bragdi ok skipun varranna, position of the lips, Skalda 170; héraðs-vöxtr ok lands-skipan (landscape), Fs. 22; borga-skipan, town geography, 32; landa-s., geography; orda-s., the disposition of words, syn-2. due order, due course, disposition, arrangement; tolf manaða tíða-bækr en þó ekki eptir s., Vm. 100; vér sungum vers at skipun, unz lokit var, 623. 32; bæna-hald með þvílíkri s., Sks. 617: hann segir s. þá sem hann vildi á göra um ríkit, Fms. i. 46; lét hann upp lesa bréf um s. ríkisins, viii. 445; í millum annarra greina í sinni s. segir hann svá til prestsins, xi. 443; Kardinallinn görði þá s. þar á, at, x. 22: in mod. usage, order, command, = boo, til-s., an ordinance; tala um s. ok setning þá er vera á landa þeirra á meðal, Sks. 277 B. 3. care, charge; at þær eignir skuli vera undir leikmanna s. ok forsjó, . . . allar kirkjueignir sé undir hans (the bishop's) s., K. A. 30. 4. orders; beir beiddusk skipunar af konungi, Sturl. iii. 137; skipan sú er menn göra á síðastum dögum heitir testamentum, K. Á. 50, 56; göra s. sína, to make one's last will, N. G. L. i. IV. a turn, change; var nú betri s. á komin um lund hans, bis temper bad taken a better turn, bad improved, Hrafn. 35; var þá orðin s. mikil á hennar hag, honum sýndisk á henni grisar-höfuð, Odd. 28; þeir sá enga s. á hans yfir-bragði, 655 xiv. A. 2; mun honum þykkja góð s. á komin, Nj. 14; hversu mátti svá mikil s. verða á einni nótt? 623. 62; skipan er hér á vorðin, eldrinn er nú meirr fölskaðr enn ek hugða, Fs. 6: with the notion of change (for the better), s. er þá á orðin ef konungr mælir vel til mín, Fms. vii. 24. COMPDS: skipanar-bók, f. a book of statutes, H. E. i. 516. skipanarbréf, n. a writ, Sturl. iii. 138. skipanar-brigo, n. trespass against an order, Sks. 592.

skipari, a, m. [Dan. and Engl. skipper], a mariner, Eg. 373, Fms. ix. 319, Jb. 382, Hkr. ii. 83; skipara-stefna, Fms. iv. 298.

skipt, f. [from Lat. excubitum; Byzan. Gr. έσκίβιτον], the camp of the Varangians at Constantinople, Fagrsk. 111.

SKIPTA, t, [A.S. scyfian; Engl. sbift; Dan. skifte]:-to make a division of a thing, with dat. of the thing; to part, share, divide; skipta e-u i hluti, Eluc. 8; s. hrepp i sjórðunga, Grág. i. 443; s. liði í sveitir, Fms. ix. 511, x. 268; skipta þeir nú sélagi sínu, Ld. 192; s. arsi, Eg. 197; s. med sér úmögum, Grág. i. 237 sqq.; sumum mönnum skiptu þeir með sér til ánauðar, Fms. i. 77; tóku þeir at herfangi allt fólk ok skiptu milli skipanna, vii. 195; s. vatni með mönnum, Grág. ii. 290; s. landi með okkr, 254; konungr skipti landi með sonum sínum, Fms. i. 6: s. e-u vid e-n, to share it with another, Eg. 333, Fms. vii. 176; s. sundr, to part asunder, divide; ef sundr er skipt lögunum, þá mun sundr skipt fridinum, Nj. 164: to sbare, nornir skipta geysi-ujafnt, Edda 11; enda skipti Guð með okkr, Nj. 165; látum s. Guð giptu, Fms. viii. (in a 2. so in the phrases, vil ek mér engu af skipta, I will take no sbare for myself, will take no part in, Bs. i. 7, Band. 9 new Ed.; skipta

beed ber not, vii. 219; Glumr skipti ser ekki af um busyslu, Glum. 335; bat er hann skipti ser af um mal manna, when he took part in men's affairs, Ld. 98. 3. acc., skipta bækr í kapítala, Skálda 174; jörðin war i brott skipt, Stj. 26; s. föng sin, Hom. 151; s. fé sitt, 152: this usage is due to the influence of Latin, and is rare in classical writings, old or mod., cp. Grág. i. 84; s. sitt lif í betra efni, Mar. sbift, change, also with dat.; skipta litum, to change colour, Rb. 354; s. göngu sinni, 100; s. nafni, Fms. xi. 416; s. skapi, Nj. 217; s. skaplyndi, Fms. vii. 113; s. um trunadi sinum, to turn to the other side, x. 125: rarely with acc., skipta í ýmis kvikendi (cp. skiptingr), Barl. 25. skipta e-u, to be of importance to a matter, to change or alter it; eigi skiptir pat arfi, it does not change the inheritance, Grug. i. 183; eiga mali at s. um e 1, to be concerned about a thing, Nj. 87, 240; potti henni allmiklu máli s., it concerned ber much, O. H. 31, 97; pat skiptir engu, it does not matter, Fms. vi. 14; þykki mér þat miklu s., Eg. 714; kveðsk ok engu máli þykkja s., it did not matter to bim, Isl. ii. 350; mik skiptir öngu, Nj. 33; ek ætla mik öngu s. hverr þú ert, Fms. x. 295; eigi þykki mer s. ('tis indifferent to me) i hverjum flokki ek em, O. H. 204; bik mun litlu s. um mina liosemd, thou wilt get but little good from my belp, Eg. 722; ef máli skiptir, if it be of importance, Skálda 162; hitt skiptir hana enn meira, it is of more moment for ber, Ld. 136; bik mun þat eigi (engu?) skipta, 72; hvat mun þik þat s., dæmðr ertú nú til dauða, Fs. 96; eigi mun þat nú s., Nj. 134; til alls er jarli þótti skipta, Fms. xi. 128; bat skiptir hverr byor, it makes all the difference, i. 181; ba skipti hversu gott væri mitt yfir-brago, ef mikit er, Fb. i. 301; bat mun tveimr skipta, one of the two, of two extremes, Ld. 34, Fms. vii. 95; sór Pálnatóki, at mun tveimr um skipta, it must turn one way or the other, of the decisive moment, xi. 96; um benna mann mun storum s., O. H. 140; eigi skiptir þat (þá at) högum til, 'tis not as it should be, Fb. i. 331, Fs. 79: bat skipti morgum hundradum, it is a matter of many bundreds, amounts to several bundreds, Eb. 328, Bs. ii. 56; sitr Olafr nú at búi sínu svá at vetrum skipti, for several years, Ld. 110; matlausir svá at mörgum dægrum skipti, Fms. ii. 97, Bs. i. 339, Fb. i. 431; það skiptir tugum, etc. 3. pannig skipti til (it so turned out, it came to pass) sem úlíkligra mundi þykkja, Fms. vii. 161: skipta til = skipa til, to arrange, dispose, Bjarn. 61; skipta um, to come to a crisis, turn one way or other, Glum. 369; skjótt mun um skipta, O. H. 209; lata hann III. to exchange; verða fund okkarn, at um skipti með oss, 94. skipta e-u við e-n, to exchange with another; s. höggum við e-n, Ó. H. 214; s. ordum vid e-n, Nj. 62; skipta jördum i adrar, to exchange them with others, Ghl. 60, Barl. 4, 75, 106; vildi Sveinn skipta hornum við nafna sinn, Orkn. 246; s. ordum vid e-n, s. til, undarliga skipti ér til, ye make strange shifts with things, turn them up and down, O. H. 67; s. um e-t, to exchange; s. um bústaði, lánar-drottna, namn, Nj. 29, 57, Fms. xi. 426, Rb. 300; hann skipti bar um er honum botti burfa, Nj. 122 (um-IV. absol. to change, come about, happen; ef beir eigu skinti). nokkuru at s., Sks. 252 B; ef því er at skipta, if that is to bappen, if it comes to that, Eg. 426; bótt því sé at s., Nj. 168, Fms. vi. 416, O. H. 33; því er at skipta þó, it will bowever turn out so, Fær. 32.

B. Reflex. to divide themselves, disperse; skiptusk beir, snöru sumir norðr, Fms. v. 44; skiptask til landa, Hom. 129. 2. to turn oneself, change; náliga mátti kalla at hann skiptisk í allan annan mann, Sturl, i. 125 C; líkamir várir skiptask til meiri dýrðar, Eluc. 43; nema fleira hafi skipzk (= skipask) um hagi þína, Fas. i. 72; þar skiptisk stórum sólar-gangr, varies much, Sks. 200 B; þá skiptusk tungur (changed) & Englandi, er Vilhjalmr bastaror vann England, Isl. ii. 221; bá er tungur II. recipr., skiptask e-u vio, to make an exskiptusk, Rb. 340. change; skiptask gjöfum við, to exchange presents, Eg. 250, Njarð. 362, Fms. xi. 224; skiptask ordum, málum við, Ld. 38, Fms. vii. 138; s. höggum við, Eg. 221; skiptask við um róðr, to row by turns, 362: mod., skiptask á um e-t, id.; skiptask drottins-dagar á stöfum, to change alternately, Rb. 488; skiptask til vöku, to take turns in watching, Stj. III. pass., skiptast manna á milli, Sks. 442.

skipti, n. a division, distribution, sharing; þegar í áttir er skipt úmögum, þá skal þat s? halda, Grág. i. 237; þér hafit lítið af ríki, en erut margir til skiptis, Fms. i. 52; þessa skiptis mun ek opt iðrask, Eg. 294; ok er þeir fundusk um skiptin, orðu þeir vel ásáttir, Þorst. Síðu H. 2. a shift; þat munu Danir kalla at betra skipti sé at drepa heldr víking Norrænan en bróður sinn Danskan, Ems. i. 85: a change, mörgum þótti þetta s. mjök á móti skapi, Eg. 64. II. exchange. dealings, transactions, as also contests, disputes, fights, only in plur.; i þvílíkum skiptum konunganna fannsk þat á, at ..., Fms. i. 17; þau ein s. munu vit eiga, Nj. 141; fóru þeirra s. svá, at..., 196; s. vár sona Eiriks, Eg. 524; med þessu skilr s. þeirra, Isl. ii. 274; hafa þeir sengit minna hlut í várum skiptum, Fms. vii. 256; mæltu menn at hér væri makliga um beirra s., Ld. 148; ef hinn sári maðr segir öðrum frá þeirra skiptum, Grág. ii. 33; við-s., af-skipti, dealings; um-s., a change; see also the compds, missera-skipti, síða-skipti; hesta-s., a change of borses; all these compds being used only in plur. III. time; i bæði skiptin, ser litid af e-u, Hom. (St.), Fas. iii. 529; s. mer engu af vid bik, to both times; eitt s., once. skipta-vinr, m. a customer.

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skipti-liga, adv. sbiftingly, in parts, 677. 8.

skipti-ligr, adj. divisible, 677. 11, Skálda 203.

skipting, f. a division, dividing, Grag. i. 242, ii. 342, Alg. 356 (of 2. a shifting, change, Skálda 182, 209. skiptarithmetic), passim. ingar-tíund, f. = skiptitíund, K. p. K. 162.

skiptingr, m. a changeling (Germ. wechselbalg), an idio!, believed to have been substituted for the right child by fairies, Sks. 296, Fms. xi. 56, 445, Fas. ii. 341, Mar., Stj. 475; for the popular superstition see Maurer's Volksagen. 2. gramm. = semi-vocalis, the letters i and u, Skálda 170.

skipti-tiund, f. a titbe, thus called from being divided into four parts, between the church, bishop, priest, and poor, K. p. K. 162, Bs. i. 834, Vm. 84, H. E. ii. 89.

skipu-lag, n. order, disposition.

skipu-liga, adv. orderly, Fms. ii. 147, Sturl. i. 9, ii. 1.

skipu-ligr, adj. orderly, Sturl. ii. 174. skirfl, n., mod. skrifli, [Germ. scherbe], a bulk, an old dilapidated

thing; skjaldar-s., Band.; skip-skrifli, bat-s., freq. in mod. usage.

skirpa, t, to spit; hann skirpti við, er þeir riðu brott, Sturl. i. 177; s. e-u fram úr sér, to spit it out.

SKIRRA, &, [skjarr], to 'bar,' prevent, with dat.; s. vandrædum, to prevent strife, Orkn. 162; ek hefi allan mik við lagt at skirra vandræðum peirra, Eg. 738; kvað þeim þat mikit happ ef þeir mætti s. vandræðum svá miklum, Ld. 220; þó vóru þeir sumir er s. vildu vandræðum, Bs. i. II. reflex. skirrask, to sbun, sbrink from, with acc.; skirrask manndrap, Sks. 576; skirrask slik vandræði, Róm. 198, Hom. (St.): the mod. phrase, skirrast vid e-t, to sbrink from.

skirvir, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: skirvill, a nickname, Ann. skita, u, f. [cp. skita], diarrhoea. skitu-leita, adj. pale, thin, Grond.

skitinn, part. [Dan. skiden], dirty, Skida R. 123.

skit-ligr, adj. dirty, paltry, Rd. 239. skitna, ad, to become dirty.

skitraor, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 421.

SKÍ, n. jugglery, legerdemain; undr ok argskap, skí ok skrípi ein, Gsp. (Fas. i. 487): hence the compd, ski-maor or ske-maor, m., prop. a juggler, impostor, by which word the ancients rendered the 'hypocrite' of the N. T.; eigi skulu þér hryggvir vera sem skímenn, ... þeir hryggjask svá sem skimenn, Hom. 74; ér skimenn, hverr yðvarr leysir oxa sinn af bási á þváttdegi? Greg. 48 (Luke xiii. 15): in secular writings, enn Eirekr faðir hans sagði svá, at þat var samskulda er Leifr hafði borgit skipshöfn manna í hafi, ok þat er hann hafði flutt skæmanninn til Grænlands, þat var prestrinn, Frissb. 157, cp. Fms. ii. 246 (Hkr. i.

304 l. c. spells skemann).

SKÍD, n. [A.S. scide; Germ. scheite; the root verb is the Goth. skaidan; Germ. scheiden; Lat. scindere, pf. scidi; Gr. σχίζειν]:-a billet of wood (a tablet, Vsp. 20), fire-wood; kljufa skid, Nj. 130, Fas. ii. 117; bátr hlaðinn skíðum, Fms. vii. 31; þurra skíða, Hm. 59; þeir báru skiðin á eldinn, Edda 82; konungr tók þá skíð eitt ok skelldi á bilit, Fas. iii. 125; skida-fang, an armful of logs, Fms. v. Q1. COMPDS: skiða-hlaði, a, m. [Germ. scheiter-haufen]. a pile of fire-wood, Dropl. 29, Fs. 5, Fas. ii. 424, Landn. 179. skíða-viðr, m. fire-wood, kd. II. [cp. Engl. skid, the drag applied to a coach-wheel], 232. of snow-sboes, such as are used by the Finns, Norsemen, and Icelanders in the north-east of Iceland (also called öndurr or andrar); ferr hón mjök á skíðum ok með boga, Edda 16, Ó. H. 185; allra manna bezt færr á skíðum, Eg. 73; stíga á skíð, Ó. H. 153, Eg. 545; kunna vel á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; skríða á skíðum, Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 120; renna á skíðum, Fb. iii. 405; for descriptions of running in skíð see O. H. ch. 78, 131, Hem. p. (Fb. iii. 408-410): allit., á skipi eðr skíði, Grag. ii. 171: from the likeness of a war-ship (cp. skeid) to snow-shoes a ship is called skið sækonunga eðr sævar, sævar-skið. lagar-skið, Edda; as also, blá-skíð, brim-skíð, byr-skíð, haf-skíð, sæ-skíð, unn-skíð, varrskíð, etc., i.e. a ship: again, fólk-skíð, her-skíð, etc., i.e. weapons, swords, COMPDS: skíða-ferð, f. a running on snow-shoes, Fms. v. Lex. Poët. 337, Hem. skíða-goisli, a, m. the balancing-staff used by sliders, Fms. v. 337.

skíða, u, f., gen. pl. skíðna, Ghl. 381: a splint, stick, Fas. iii. 125, Mar. 1055; klauf hann bor í skíður einar, Fms. ii. 163; taka skíður í hönd sér, Bs. i. 634. skiona-garor, m. = skiogaror, Gbl. 381. II. the name of a county in Norway, mod. Skien, Fms.

Skið-blaðnir, m. the name of the famous mythical ship of the god Frey, Gm., Edda.

skíð-færi, n. a passage on snow-shoes; þar til at snjófa görði ok gott s., Fb. i. 21, Fms. viii. 400.

skio-færr, adj. good at running on snow-sboes, Edda 18, Fms. iii. 18, ix. 233.

skið-garðr, m. wooden palings, a wooden fence, Eg. 80, 232, O. H. 135. Fb. i. 545, Fms. ix. 521; skiðgarðs-hlið, iii. 67: a yard, 656 C. 4. skíði, a, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) II. a pr. name, Landn.

Skíða-Ríma, the Lay of Skíði: Skíðungar, a nickname, Sturl .: in plur.

the name of an old family, the descendants of S, Korm.

Bkiði, n. [A. S. sced, scead; Engl. sheath; Germ. scheide; Dan. shede], a sheath, Hom. 16. skiði-járn, n. a 'sheath-iron,' dirk, id.

skiðing, f. = suzingull, Sks. 403.

skíð-kjálki, a, m. = skíðsleði, Fb. ii. 169.

skið-lægr, adj. level, borizontal; þar skiðlægt yfir, Bs. ii. 81.

skíð-sleði, a, m. a snow-sledge shaped like a snow-shoe, Ó. H. 85. SKIFA, u, f. [Germ. scheibe], a shaving, slice, passim in mod. usage: a nickname, Fms. x.

SKÍFA, d, to cut into slices, slice; skíťda hjálma, Fas. i. 158; s. sem hvannir, Bær. 8, Háv. 13 new Ed.; skífðu hnappinn or grindinni, Lv. 65; skífði frá síðuna, Flóv.; s. undurn, to carve meat, Km. 2.

skíma, u, f. a shimmer, faint gleam of light; dags-s., ljós-s.

ski-maor, m. a juggler, bypocrite; sce ski.

SKIMI, a, m. [Ult. skeima = φανή, John xviii. 3; Germ. sebimmer; A.S. scima; Engl. sbimmer]:—a gleam of light; nokkutir skimar af hennar geislum, Sks. 205; at af þeim geisli þessi skími, 206; með bleikum

skíma, 627; leiðir fram dökkvan skima, 229 B.

SKINA, pres. skinn, Nj. 146; þú skinn, 623. 18: mod. skin (with a single n): pres. skein, skeint (mod. skeinst), skein, pl. skinu; subj. skinu; part. skininn: [Ulf. skeinan = λαμπειν, εξαστραπτειν; common to all Teut. languages]:-to sbine; sól skínn, Grág. ii. 170; nú skínn sól í sali, Alm.; sól skein sunnan, Vsp. 4; veðr var fagrt, skein sól í heiði, Ó. H. 216; geislar skinu, Or. 60; er sólin skinn å, Nj. 146; s. med mikilli birti, Fms. i. 77: the phrase, skina i jarteinum, 623. 18; or, s. jarteinum, of a saint, Bs. passim; ok er hann skein í þvílíkri dýrð, Fms. x. 231: peim er skein í heims prýði, 656 A. ii. 2; heilög Kristni hefir skinit með björtum blóma, Bs. i. 237; skínanda klæði, bining, glittering clotbe, of gold-embroidered stuff, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 52, 55. 2. h glimmer, gleam; skinu við tólf spjót ok skildir nokkurir, Eg.

II. part. skininn, bleached, withered; skininn hross-hauss, 742.

Fas. ii. 300; hvítr ok skininn.

SKIRA, o; a distinction is made between skira (with i) = to purify. and skyra (with y) metaph. = to explain; but that both words are identical is shewn from the Goth.: [Ulf. skeirjan = έρμηνεύειν, skeireins = έρμηνεία, skeirs = clear :- to cleanse, purify; s. silfr, Hkr. i. 185; þat skirir ok birtir augu, ... þat bætir myrk augu ok skírir, Pr. 472. 473; skira sik, to cleanse oneself. 2. of an oath or ordeal, to clear, purge: skíra sik með tylptar-ciði, Gbl. 151; ok skíri hón sik, ok handsala íaðemi ef hón verðr skir, Lv. 77; er þó ván at þú skirir þik í hreinsunar-eidi. Fms. vii. 38. II. eccl. [as translation of A. S. fullian = to cleans]. to baptize, christen; skira barn, K. p. K., N. G. L., Fms., Nj., Bs., in countless instances, old and mod. 2. reflex. skirask, to be baptized; láta skírask, 1b. 10, Fms. i. 23, 129.

skírari, 2, m. [cp. A.S. fullere], the Baptist, N. T., Vídal. skír-borinn, part. 'pure-born,' born in wedlock, Grág. i. 288, Fms. z.

Skir-dagr, m. Maundy-Tbursday, Bs. i. 168, 247, ii. 167, Ld. 324.

Rb. 358, Fms. ix. 500, Sturl. i. 25, 114, iii. 203: Skiri-dagr, id., Gpl. 177: Skiri-Jon, John the Baptist, Gd. Skíri-bórsdagr. id., N. G. L. i. 10, Gpl. 177, Fms. ix. 500, Karl. 469.

skir-dræpr, adj. dazzling; lét hann tjalda svörtum tjöldum til þess at há væri síðr skirdræpt, Ó. H. 156 (Fær. 213).

skir-getinn, part. born in wedlock, Fins. ix. 250, Grag. i. 171.

Skiri-dagr, m. = Skirdagr.

skiri-fadir, m. a 'baptism-father,' one who has baptized one, Sturl. i. 75.

skíri-nafni, a, m. a namesaka, Sighvat. skiring, f. a clearing; skiringar-vitni, a compargatory witness, N.G.L.

2. a christening = skirn, N.G. L. i. 375, 392. i. 207.

Skiri-þórsdagr, m. = Skirdagr.

skir-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), purity; at slá slíkt silfr at skírleika sem várr vili verðr til, N.G.L. i. 446; sakir orða gnóttar eða skirleiks. MS. 15. 1: mostly in a moral sense, s. andarinnar, Stj. 34, 142, Mar. skir-leitr, adj. pure of countenance, Gm. 39, Akv. 35; bjartari ok skírleitari, MS. 234. 80.

skír-liga, adv. purely, Sól. 10.

skir-ligr, adj. = skirleitr; s. i yfirbragði, Sturl. ii. 189; s. at yfirlitum, Fb. ii. 431 (MS. skyrligr, less correct).

skir-lift, n. a pure life, chastity, Mar.

skir-lift, adj. pure-lived, chaste, H. E. i. 469, MS. 625. 78, passim. skirn, f. [as a translation of the A.S. fullubt, which prop. means cleansing, cp. Engl fuller = bleacher]: -eccl. baptism, christening; skim görir alla hreina ok skíra, 655 i. 1, K. b. K., Bs., in countless instances. old and mod.; heima-s., christening at home; skurdar-s., circumcision; halda barni undir skirn, to stand godfather, Fb. ii. 264; skirnar-hald, the standing godfather, Str. 17; skirnar embætti, -þjónosta, Fms. i. 148. H. E. i. 473, Karl. 204, Stj. 377; skírnar-dagr, 677. 15; skírnar-brunur (-brudr), the fount of baptism, Fms. iii. 168, MS. 656 A. ii. 2; skirnardropi, Hom. 56; skírnar-ketill, skírnar-munnlaug, a font, Vm. 17, 109; skirnar-sar, a baptismal font, H. E. i. 473, Vm. I; skirnar-klædi, bajtismal clothing = hvita-vadir (q. v.), a white garment, Fms. 1. 244-Stj. 49, O. T. 25, 29; skirnar-nafn, a baptismal name, Bær. 6, Stj. 139;

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skírnar-steinn, a font, Vm. 38; skírnar-vatn, baptismal water, 655 skjaldrimna).

skírna, að, to become clear; vatn sem betr hefði skírnat ok setzk, Stj. 200; þá tekr þat ljós at skírnask ok birtask, Sks. 204.

Skirnir, m. the Bright, the name of the messenger of Frey, the god of light, Edda. Skirnis-för (in mod. Edd. called Skirnis-mál), Sæm.

akírr, adj., compar. skírri, superl. skirstr, Sks. 138 new Ed., MS. 15. 5; [Goth skeirs; A. S. scir; Engl. sbeer; Germ. schier; Dan. skjær; cp. also skærr and skýrr]:—clear, bright, pure, of glass, water, sky, light, etc.; gler allra hreinst ok skírst, MS. 15. 5; skírt vatn, Hb. 544. 39; skir ok úskír vötn, Rb. 352; skir veðr eðr úskír, Stj. 15; þrjár merkr gang-silfrs móti einni skírri, 732. 16; skírt silfr, id.; sýndisk honum eigi skirt mála-silírit, Fms. vi. 243; átta hundruð marka skírra, x. 92; drykkr skírri hverju víni, id.; getinn af skírri meyju ok flekklaussi, 625. 70.

2. metaph. cleansed from guilt, esp. referring to an ordeal; hreinn ok skírr, 635 i. 1; emk skírr um þat, I am clear of tbat, Sighvat; verðr hón af járni skír þá er hón sýkn saka, N. G. L. i. 351; þá varð sá skírr er undir jarðar-men gékk ef torfan féll eigi á hann, Ld. 58.

3. með skírri raust, with a clear voice, Sks. 138 new Ed.

skír-skota, að, to appeal, a law term, with dat.; the word is prob. derived from the appeal to ordeal; s. e-u undir e-n, to appeal to; s. pessum órskurði undir þá menn alla,... ok skírskotaði til þeirra laga er gengu á Uppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; því s. ek undir þik, Arinbjörn, ok þik, Þórðr,... at..., Eg. 352; s. skal hann undir vátta svörum þeirra, N. G. L. i. 348; konungr skírskotaði þá fyrir þeim er hjá vóru, at Simon gékk við, called them to witness, upon that S. confessed, Fms. ix. 358; þá er hann réttlauss ok heir hann því skírskotað, N. G. L. i. 74.

skírsl, f., prop. purification, an ordeal; for the ordeal see the remarks s. v. bera A. III, jorð A. in fine, ketill I. 2; as also the words járn-burðr, ketil-tak, jarðar-men; göra skírslir, Fins. x. 418; Guðs skírslir, 'God's ordeal,' is opp. to manna sk.rsl, man's ordeal (i. e. an oath), N. G. L. i. 389; göra e-m stefnu til þings, ok njóti þar skírsla sinna, Js. 38; hann skal eigi eiga hverft til manna skírsla ef hann býðr fyrri Guðs skírslir, i. e. if a man first offers God's ordeal be sball bave no rigbt afterwards to man's ordeal, the oath, N. G. L. l. c. Comps: skírslar-eldr, m. [Dan. skjers-ild], purgatory, Mar. skírsla-ping, n. a meeting for an ordeal, N. G. L. i. 459.

II. a cbristening = skírn, q. v.; um Guðsifjar ok skírsl (skisl Ed.), N. G. L. i. 339; skírsla-stefna, the fixing a time for cbristening, 340.

skirsla, u, f. a purification, ordeal, see skirsl, Fms. vii. 164, ix. 284, K. p. K. 168, Grag. i. 341, 361: in a heathen sense, of passing under a jardarmen, Ld. 58: metaph., göra skirslu til e-s, to put to the test, Fms. xi. 95, Orkn. 366.

skir-toini, n. [cp. jartein], a proof, evidence (documentary or personal), freq. in mod. usage: skir-toinn, m. the name of a charmed sword, which shewed the guilt or innocence of one who touched it, Hem.

skíta, skeit, skitu, skitið. [A. S. seitan; Engl. sbite; Germ. sebeissen; Dan. skide; now only vulgar]:—caeare, Grág. ii 133, Fms. vii. 21; þeir fuglar er í sitt hreiðr s., tbat foul tbeir own nest, Sturl. iii. 253: part. skitinn (q. v.), dirty.

skitr, m. merda, N. G. L. i. 29, passim. compps: skit-holt, n. (cp. ganga til trés), a frivy, a low word of abuse; skitholtið þitt! skit-karl, m. a dirty fellow, Fas. ii. 211, Mag. 73.

skitugr, adj. dirty.

**Skjaðak*, n. [Norse skjak=lolium temulentum, Gunnerus Flora Norwagica]:—a kind of weed, darnel; stundum spillir s., of a field, Sks. 322.

2. of an ill-flavoured or poisonous brewing, as of a drink made of darnel; mungát þat er s. var í, Bs. i. 64; þá kom s. í mungátið...tók þá þegar alla úþekt ok s. ór mungátinu, 316; þar var mungát heitt...ok görði síðan af dám ekki góðan, ok þótti halda við váða, at s. möndi í koma, 340.

8kjal, n. [= skval, dropping the v], windy, empty talk, gossip, Edda 110; s. ok hégómi, H. E. i. 475; hann kvaðsk eigi heyra skjal þeirra, Fms. v. 327; verða at skjali einu, Fas. iii. 181; skrum ok s., Sk.ða R. 7; alþýðu skjal, Hom. (St.)

B. [A different word; from skil, Dan. skjel, cp. spell and spjall], a written deed, document, adduced as proof in a lawsuit, D. N. i. 605, iv. 538, 550, freq. in mod. usage. compds: skjala-safn, n. archives, skjala-voror, m. a keeper of archives; leyndar-skjal, a secret deed.

skjala, ad. to prate, swagger, Fas. iii. 273, 284, Grett. 89 new Ed. **SKJALD-,** the form taken by skjöldr in COMPDS: skjald-blætr, m. a shield worshipper (?), Yngl. S. (in a verse). skjald-borg, f. a 'sbieldburgh, wall of shields, an old battle array, O.H. 206, Nj. 274, Eg. 92, 532, Fms. ii. 319, vi. 416, 418, vii. 262, described in Har. S. Hardr. ch. 117 (Fms. vi. 413). skjald-fimr, adj. quick with one's shield, Lex. Poët. skjald-hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, from its particoloured skin, Sks. 124. skjald-kona, u, f. = skialdmær, Lv. 63. skjald-kænn, adj. = skjaldfimr, Lex. Poët. skjald-mær, f. a 'sbield-maid,' amazon, Akv. 17, Al. 121, Fas. i. 140, 177, Odd. 22, 26. skjald-rim, f. the 'shieldrim,' i. e. the line of shields along the gunwale of a ship (skip skarat skjaldrimna). **skjald-stoinn**, m. the 'shield-stone,' the upper stone of a hand-mill (?), Gisl. (in a verse). **skjald-svoinn**, m. a 'shield-boy,' shield-bearer, Sks. 705, Korm. 118, Stj. 631.

akjalda, 20, to enclose in a fence of shields, Fms. x. 78; skip skjaldat með stöfnum, viii. 233; al-skjaldaðr, of a ship, Landn. 156 (see skjöldr): skjaldaðr, shielded, of a person, Fær. 81, Bs. i. 204, Karl. 377.

skjalda, u, f. a particoloured cow, Isl. bjóðs.

skjaldari, a, m. a targeteer, Gbl. 103.

skjald-bálkr, m. (N.G. L. i. 84), and skjald-bili, n. (should be spelt skjal-, not skjald-, from skilja, not from skjuldr?), [Norse skjeltile]:—a wooden partition-wall, Eg. 90, 233, 235, Fms. v. 338, viii. 172, Grett. 98 A, Orkn. 110, N.G. L. ii. 245 (skjælldili).

skjald-brîk, f. = skjaldbálkr: skjald-bríkja, t, to wainscot, D. N. SKJALL, n. the white membrane of an egg, Edda 12; hvítr sem skjall, white as s., id.; skjalli hvítara, Gsp. 2. a membrane, the white skin stretched over a round frame (skjár) and used for a window; hence the phrase, vera sem skjall á skjá, to be like a skjall on a frame, of a fickle, shifty person, cp. the mod. 'brittle as glass:' the phrase in N. G. L. i. 384—en ef hann svarar, at nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá = bui if he answers, 'tis no matter, never mind!—is somewhat obscure. skjall-hvítr, adj. white as skjall, Gd. 68 (of a lily).

skjall, n., qs. skval (q. v.), empty, vain flattering.

SKJALLA, skellr, skall, skullu, skylli, skollinn; an infin. skella is used in mod. writings, but hardly occurs in old writers (except Ob. l. c.); the older form skjalla is analogous to skjálfa, hjálpa, bjarga, q. v. —to clasb, elatter, hann lætr skjalla honum höggit, Fms. xi. 149; láta hamarinn skjalla honum, Edda i. 168 (skella, Ob. l. c.); láta hnefa skjalla, Hd.; en á hæium hringar skullu, elattered, Hým. 34; áin skall þegar á brjóst honum, Grett. 140; hnefar þórs skullu út á borðinu, Edda 36; enda skellr þar nú láss fyrir búrin Reykdæla, Sturl. ii. 53; hurðin skall í lás, the door slammed to: skella á, to burst out on, break out, of a gale, storm; veðr, hríð, stormr skall á; skall nú bardagi á þeim, burst upon them, Fms. xi. 23: impers., skall þar e-m, there was one struck, iii. 188: metaph., hjörtu skullu, were stricken with fear, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse).

skjalla, að, [skvel, skvaldr], to swagger, talk loud; vér verðum at tala meðan ungmennit skjallar, Mork. 90, cp. Fms. vi. 335.

2. mod. to flatter; s. e-n.

skjallari, a, m. a flatterer.

skjal-lauss, adj. without swagger or cant, Mag.

skjall-fili (spelt skjæll-fili) = skjaldpili, N. G. L. ii. 245, v. l. 27. skjal-ligr, adj. documentary, authentic; skjalligt próf, D. N. ii. 580.

skjall-kænliga, adv. in a swaggering manner, Grett. 131 A. skjallr, adj. [skjalla], loud, clasbing, sbrill; s. brestr, Bs. i. 798; lesa

sajalit, adj. [skjalit, 101d, classing, sorid; s. brestr, bs. 1. 700; iesz snjallt ok skjalit, 220; kalia skjalit, 623. 35; hann skelidi miklu skjaliast, Fas. iii. 125: the phrase, hann kvað sér vera ekki einkar skjalit, be said be did not feel well, Gisl. 47.

skjal-semi, f. swaggering, Hom. (St.)

skjambi, a, m. = skjanni, (conversational.)

skjanni, a, m. [akin to kinn?], the side of the head, Fas. ii. 451 (but coarse). skjanna-ligr, adj. gaunt-faced.

skjappa, u, f., mod. skeppa, [Dan. skjeppe; East Engl. skip], a busbel; skjöppur ok vágir, N.G.L. i. 126; fjórar skeppur, 136: a nickname, Fms. vii. 215.

SKJARR, adj. [Engl. sby; Germ. scheu], sby, timid, of anlmals, deer; skjarra sauði, Nj. 27, Bs. i. 330; skjörr hross, Hrafn. 7: skjarrt hross, Gpl. 504; sauðié þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96.

2. metaph., skjarr við e-t, sbunning; skjarr við skot, Ls. 13; gör þér sem leiðust öll manndrúp ok ver skjarr við, Sks. 382; skjörr á skeið(i), sby, faltering in the race, but the passage is obscure or corrupt, Fm. 5; dag-s., sbunning the day, of a dwart, Ýt. 2; flug-s., flótt-s., sbunning flight; bleyði-s., bold; læ-skjarr, fraud-sbunning, Lex. Poët.

skjá, ð, to stretch the membrane skjall over a window-frame; glyggi smá ok alla skjáða, Sks. 427; konu-tetrið öngan gluggan skjáði, Hallgr.

skjáðr, m., Edda ii. 610; read skrjóðr.

skjálf, f. [Engl. sbelf], a sbelf, seat; remains only in hlið-skjálf, q. v. II. a pr. name, Yngl. S. (Skjálfar-bóndi).

SKJÁLFA, skelí, skalí, skulíu; subj. skylíi; part. skolíit (skolí = skalí, Barl. 53):—to sbiver, sbake, quiver; honum þótti s. bæði jörð ok himin, Nj. 194; með skjálfandum beinum, Fms. x. 314; svá þat skylíi af. hræðslu, Fbr. 12; s. sundr, to sbake so as to burst, Sks. 412; þeyg. henni hendr skulfu, Am. 48; hann skalí mjök, Lv. 59; griðkona kom inn ok skalí mjök, Orkn. 326; sá skal vita er á strengnum heldr hvárt hann skelír, Fb. ii. 129; s. sem hrisla: skjálfandi, sbivering; ú-skjálfandi, steady, firm, Lex. Poët.

skjálfa = skelfa, to make to sbake; s. ok hræða e-n, Barl. 197.

skjálf-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 35, 129, 130; for the origin of this metre see Edda l. c.

Al. 121, Fas. i. 140, 177, Odd. 22, 26. skjald-rim, f. the 'shield-rim,' i. e. the line of shields along the gunwale of a ship (skip skarat skjöldum), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse), xi. 140 (read hærra né lægra né skjálf-hendra (=skjálfendra), Fms. vii. 227.

skjálfra, að, to sbiver, sbake; hann skjálfraði allr, Fms. x. 314.

skjalf-raddaor, part. with faltering voice.

skjálfti (skúlpti), a, m. a sbivering, sbaking, Orkn. 336 (sbivering from cold), Gullp. 8: pass., land-s., jard-s., an sartbquake.
skjálfta-fullr, adj. sbivering, Fms. i. 162, Bs. i. 39.
skjálfta-lauss, adj. not sbaking, Bs. ii. 159.

skjálg-leiki (spelt skjágleiki), m. wryness, Rb. 476.

akjálgr, adj. [Engl. sballow, although in an altered sense]:—wry, oblique; með skjálgum skotum, Sks. 383: the phrase, skjóta augum í skjálg, to look askance, Fbr. 71.

2. squinting, as a nickname, Þórólfr Skjálgr (Fms.), the father of Erling Skjálgsson (Ó. H.), whence it became a pr. name; fé-skjálgr, see fé.

skjalgr, m. the crescent moon, Edda (Gl.) II. the name of a

fish, Edda ii. 564.

SKJÁR, m. (the older form was prob. ské, analogous to lé, klé, q. v.): -a window (the opening). In old dwellings the openings were round, fitted with a hoop or frame (called skjá-grind), which had a membrane (skjall) stretched over it, and this was used instead of glass, and could be taken out at pleasure; such windows are still found in Icel. farm-houses, all such openings being in the roof, not in the walls, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (init.); and when the frame was taken out, these openings served as outlets for smoke. In some instances skjár seems to be used synonymously with ljóri (q.v.); the hlid-skjar (q.v.), or 'side-skjar,' would then answer to the window or opening in mod. Icel. dwellings; hristust skjáir (chimney-pot = mod. strompr, q. v.) á húsum sem fyrir vindi hvössum, Ann. 1341; Þorbjörn breif upp stokk ok reisti undir skjáinn ok fór þar út, Gullb. 19; taka af skjána ok láta leggja út reykinn, Fbr. 00 new Ed.; ef menn sitja í húsum þeim er skjáir eru á, þá er svá ljóst inni, at hverr maðr kennir annan, Sks. 47 new Ed.; konungr hafði gört skjá fyrir stofuna, Fms. vii. 34; fara upp á stofuna ok taka af skjainn (i. e. the frame), Fbr. 170; hann kastadi því inn um skjáinn, Fas. ii. 81; brutu þeir stofuna um skjána, Sturl. i. 168; hlið-skjár, Sturl. ii. 85; hann hlörar við hliðskjáinn er á var stofunni, Bs. i. 628: the phrase, nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá, N. G. L. i. 384 (see skjall); krumminn á skjá, skjá, skekt belgi þrjá, a nursery rhyme. skjá-gluggi, a, m., opp. to a glass window. skjá-grind, f., see above. skjá-vindauga, n. a skjá window, Sturl. i. 168, Orkn. 250.

skjáta, u, f. a piece of scorebed skin; skinn-s.

skjátla, að, impers. mér skjátlar, one falters, misses; see skjóplast.

skjóð, f. a skin bag, N.G.L. ii. 248.

skjóða, u, f. [akin to skauð], a small skin-bag, H. E. i. 473, Edda ii. 314, 430; nafra-s., skjóðu skrúð, Fms. vi. 374, freq. in mod. usage.

skjóðu-pungr, m. a skin-purse, þorf. Karl. 374.

SKJÓL, n. [Dan. skjul], a sbelter, cover, Fms. iii. 112, xi. 36; in Icel. also used of any cover or bollow under a sence, a stone, or the like, where sheep seek shelter against storm and cold: the phrase, nú er sokit i öll skjól, all sbelters are covered with snow, no refuge is lest, the metaphor being taken from a snow-storm, Nj. 258; kirkja á sjöru-tigi sauða höfn í Múlasjall, ok skjól í Máríu-helli, Vm. 65; reka skal smala þaðan til skjóla í Vatns-hlið jasnan er vill, Pm. 110; í mitt skjól ok húsaskyggni, Stj. 121; skjóa undir skjól e-s, Fms. i. 264; skjóta skjóli ysir, to give sbelter, Ld. 40, Gísl. 40, Fs. 37: in mod. usage also, skjóta skjólshúsi ysir e-n. skjóls-maðr, m. a sbelterer, protector, 655 xxiii. 1.

skjóla, u. f. [North. E. and Scot. skeel or skeil, a milk-pan], (gen. pl. skjólna, Dipl. v. 18, Lv. 98):—a pail, bucket, Sturl. ii. 86, Dropl. 34, N. G. L. ii. 248 (v. l.), passim in old and mod. usage: of a measure, Lv. 98, Grág. i. 501, Dipl. v. 18; katlamáls-s., see ketill.

2. of a Con-

stellation, Rb.

skjól-eygr, adj. [A. S. sceôl-eâge; Dan. skel-öjed], goggle-eyed, squinting, Βάτδ. 178.

skjól-garðr, m. a sheltering fence, Vm. 64.

skjól-góðr, adj. giving good cover, warm, of cloth.

skjól-samr, adj. sbeltering, Merl.

akjómi, a, m. [lvar Aasen skjoma = to flisher], a flickering light. 2. metaph., skjómi daltangar, the 'ray of the hand,' i. e. a drawn sword, Landn. (in a verse): a sword, Lex. Poët.: a nickname, Fb. iii.

skjóni, a, m. a pieball borse, i.e. black and white [see skjóttr]; skjóna, u, f. of a mare.

skjóplask, að, dep., not to be spelt skjöplast, as is seen both from the spelling of the vellum (0, not au, or \(\omega\)), and also from the mod. popular form skjátla, which is a corruption from skjátla, a form which occurs in Norske Saml. v. 158:—to be upset; fuil, at eigi skjóplisk, Sks. 86 new Ed.; at engi skjóplisk í einorðinni við annan, Ó. H. 61; svá at aldri skjóplaðisk (skjöpl- Ed.) okkur vinátta, Fms. vii. 64; kvað Sigmundr hann skjóplaz (skjöpl- Ed.) hafa í ferðinni til Noregs, ii. 114; mun Óðinn vilja skjóplaz í sigrgjöfinni við mik, Fas. i. 380; aldri siðan skal ek skjóplask í yðvarri þjónustu, Fms. viii. 360.

Bkjór, m. [Dan. skjære], the magpie, corvus pica, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 460. **BKJÓTA**, skýt, pret. skaut, skauzt (skauztu rhyming with laust, Fms. vi. in a verse), skaut, pl. skuut; subj. skyti; imperat. skjót, skjóttú; part. skotinn: [A. S. sceôtan, scyttan; Engl. sboot and sbut; Dan. skyde; Germ. schiessen.]

A. To shoot with a weapon, the weapon being in dat.; skifeta or (örum), spjóti, fleini, skutli, kesju, kólfi ..., Fms. i. 44, x. 308, 362, Eg. 380; beir bykkjask eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. vii. 211; vera skotinn spjóti í gögnum, sbot tbrough with a spear, Nj. 274: the object shot at in acc., skjota dyr, fugla, sela, Edda 16, Nj. 95, Ld. 56, Fms. x. 356, 362, and passim: also, s. til e-s, to shoot at; s. til rugls, Orkn. 346; s. til hæsis, to sboot at a mark, Fms. ii. 268; s. kesju at e-m, Eg. 380; allir skutu at Baldri, Edda 37. II. to shoot, to push or shore quickly; skjóta leku fyrir (or frá) hurðu (dyrum), to sboot the bolt, lock the door; s. frá lokum, to unlock, Lv. 60; hann lagðisk niðr ok skut fyrir loku, Eg. 601; skaut hann þá frá lokum, Fms. vi. 189; þeir legðu hann i kistu ok skutu sidan fyrir bord, and shot the chest overboard, kg. 127; skaut Egill yfir brunni, E. shot the bridge over the ditch, 531; s. bru af, to draw the bridge off or away, Fms. xi. 370; s. skipum a vam, to launch the ships into water, ix. 501; s. bati, to launch a boat from the shore, Nj. 133; s. útan báti, to shove out a boat, 272; braud hat et hón hafði í ofninn skotið, Hom. 114; menn er í ofn vóru skotnir, 117; var þeim skotið í eld brennanda, Eg. 232; then in all kinds of relations, s. hesti undir e-n, to put a borse under one, mount bim, Eg. 397, 60:, Fms. vii. 21; var mer her skotid a land, I was put asbore bere, Ni. 45; s. e-m upp á land, id., Fms. i. 131; s. barni heim af fóstri, to send back a bairn from the fostr, Grag. i. 276; s. e-m brott, to let one escape, Fms. ix. 420; s. e-m undan, id., vi. 116, vii. 250; s. niòr umaga, to leave a pauper behind, place bim there, Grag. i. 296, 297; s. fé & brott (undan). to abstract, embezzle money, 334; betta likar pordisi illa ok skytr undan peningunum, Korm. 150; skjóttú diametro sólarinnar í tvá staði, divide it into two, Rb. 462; bá skaut Guð því ráði í hug þeim, put this rede into their mind, 655. 3; s. upp hvitum skildi, to boist a white shield, Fine x. 347; s. upp vita, to light up the beacon, Hkr. i. 148; bá varð engum vita upp skotio, Orkn. 266; vita-karlinn skaut eldi i vitann, lighted ut the beacon, Fms. viii. 188; s. land-tjaldi, to pitch a tent, Nj. 157; var skoud um hann skjaldborg, 274; s. á skjaldborg, to draw up a s., Fms. vii. 70; s. á fylking, to draw up in battle array, O. H. 200; s. á húsþingi, s call a meeting together, Eg. 357; s. á cyrendi, to make a speech, Fms. L 215; skýtr or skýtsk mjök í tvau horn um e-t, see horn B. I. 2; s. fotum undir sik, to take to one's beels, to run, Fms. viii. 358; hann skiut sér út hjá þeim, shot out, escaped, vi. 189; hann hljóp upp á altant, ok skaut á knjám sínum, ix. 462; barnit skaut öndu upp, the baira began to breathe, Hkr. ii. 199; s. skildi fyrir sik, to put a shield before one, Eg. 378, Nj. 156; s. skjóli yfir e-n, to protect (see skjól); Marinsúðin skaut lykkjunum, sbe (the ship) sbivered, Fms. viii. 199; segisk, at hann skyti í fyrstu þessu orði, eldisk árgalinn nú, be is said to bave let this word slip, to have said, vi. 251; s. e-u of oxl, to throw it of one's shoulder, Gg. 6; s. e-u a frest, to put off, delay: skjóta augum, to look askance, Eg. (in a verse), from which the mod. giota augum is a cor-III. metaph, to shift or transfer a case to another, affect; skutu þau til ráða Ólafs, Ld. 74; s. þrætu til ór skurðar e-s, Fms vil 203; því skýt ek til Guðs, i. 3; s. sínu máli á Guðs vald, x. 103; s. bessu máli til Frosta-bings ..., beir skutu þangat sínu máli, i. 32; vér toll domendr, er malum bessum er til skotið, Nj. 188; s. máli á fylkis-þing. N. G. L. i. 21; skýt ek því til Guðs ok góðra manna, Nj. 176; menn þa er hann skaut radum undir, whom he took as his counsel, Fins. vii. IV. [A. S. scot; Engl. sbot, scot, see skot, I and II]:-to My; rétt er at fimm búar virði gripinn, ok skal hann þá skjóta í móti saku, er beir virða gripinn dýrra enn hans skuld var fyrir öndverðu, Grag. L 412; skjóta fe saman, to club money together, make a collection, Mat.; þeir skutu saman fjár-hlutum sínum hverr eptir efnum, Hom. 123 (samskot); hann skaut einn fyrir sveitunga sina alla (be paid their scot) få er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 312 (see skytningr). V. impers.. c-u skýtr upp, it shoots up, emerges, comes forth; upp skýtr jörðunni þá or sænum, Edda 44; skaut upp jörðu dag frá degi, the sarth appeared day by day (as the snow melted), Fms. ii. 228; þó at þér skyti því í hug. though it shot into thy mind, occurred to thee, Band. 37 new Ed.; being skaut skelk i bringu, they were panic-stricken, Ld. 78, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418 (see skelkr); mjök skýtr mornar vakri, sbe is much tossed, Hallired; sveita skaut a skjaldrim, the shield-rim was blood-shot, blood-stained, Orkn. (in a verse); sem kólfi skyti, swift as a dart. Fms. ii. 183. B. Reflex. to shoot, start, move, slip away; Skidi frá ek at skauzt

B. Reflex. to shoot, start, move, slip away; Skiòi frá ek at skaut á fætt, S. started to bis feet, Skiòa R. 52; Björn skauzk aptr siòna thaki Kára, B. shot or slipped behind Kúri's back, Nj. 262; at menn hans skytisk eigi frá honum, lest they should slip away, abscond, Fins. via. 49; vildi ljósta Gretti, en hann skautzk undan, started away from the blow, Grett, 91 A; þeir fálmauðu af hræðslu, ok skutusk hingað ok þingat undan geislum hans, Niðr. 5; þó at fé hans skjótisk fyrir gaðbenda, to slip through by the end of the fence, Grág. ii. 263; nú skýrk maðr undan tali (evades.) N.G.L. i. 97; kemr í hug, at hann mun skotisk hafa undan, ok vilja eigi fara, Ísl. ii. 334: skjótask yfir (impers.), to skip, slip over; mér hefir skotisk yfir að telja hann, þeim hafði yfir skotisk um þetta, they had made a false calculation, Ld. 100; þá skjótumk ek mjök yfir, then I am much mistaken, Skálda (Thorodd); skýrt þeim mörgum vísdómrinn sem betri ván er at, Grett. 25 new Ed.: skjótask

e-m, to fail; margir skutusk honum, many forsook bim, Fms. i. 22; Korm. 88; or, fyrir e-n, Isl. ii. 257; era hera at borgnara bott hæna skutusk þá margir við þórð í trúnaðinum, many proved false to Thord, Sturl. iii. 75 C; vildi dýrið ljósta þeim hramminum sem heill var, ok skauzk a stufinn, and stumbled, reeled on the stump of the other leg, Grett. 101 A; hann var nokkut við aldr, ok skauzk á fótum (and tottered on bis legs), ok pó him karlmannligsti, Háv. 45: also in the law phrase, hafa e-u fyrir skotið, to bave a case forfeited, N. G. L. i. 52, 53; ef hann stefnir eigi ... þá er þeim váttum fyrir skotið, then the witnesses are valueless, 54 (cp. Dan. for-skyde). 2. reflex., in the mod. skjótask, to go on a sbort errand, pay a sbort visit; viltu ekki skjótast með bréfið að tarna? eg ætla að skjótast inn sem snöggvast, bíddu meðan eg skýzt inn, and the like. II. recipr., skjótask á, to exchange shots, Fms. i. 93, vii. III. part., of corn, to shoot; rigakr al-skotinn, pior. 180.

skjótaör, part. mounted, furnished with a borse or vehicle (skjótr, m.); þó ek sé verr skjótaðr, en hann fyrir vanheilsu sökum, altbough I am less well mounted, Fms. vii. 275.

skjótandi, part. a sbooter, Edda 56.

skjót-fall, n. the neglecting to provide a vehicle or borse, N.G.L. ii. 336. skjótla, adv. = skjótliga, Hom. 109.

skjót-leikr, adj. fleetness, Edda 31, Landn. 194, MS. 4. 18, Sks. 82. skjót-liga, adv. swiftly, quickly, Nj. 130, Fms. vi. 31, vii. 342: soon,

skaltú nú ok vita s., Ld. 50; sofna s., 156.

skjót-ligr, adj. 'sbot-like,' fleet, quick, alert; s. í viðbragði, Fms. vii. 175; s. til karlmennsku, Nj. 183; hann var hinn skjótligsti at sjá, Fær.

256: sudden, s. daudi, Sks. 231.

SKJÓTR, adj., skjót, skjótt, swift, fleet; hefir þú skjótara hest séð? Fms. vii. 169; þeir hljópu at þeim, ok varð skjótastr Moðúlfr, Nj. 262; s. til góðra verka, Skálda 169: skjótt, opp. to seint, Edda 127 of time; skjótari skilning, Fms. i. 97; skjótan órskurð, 42; skjótar sölur, 1sl. ii. 126; þat er skjótast at segja, in sbort! Fms. vi. 84; rifhrís er skjótara er at rífa upp, it is sooner picked, Grág. ii. 288; mjólk ok aðra hluti þá er þeim vóru skjótastir til lífs, Finnb. 234; skjót samstafa, a 3. neut. skjótt, speedily; hón bjó sik sbort syllable, Edda (Ht.) skjótt, Nj. 11; búa sik sem skjótast, Fms. i. 73; þeir sjá skjótt (soon) logann, Ísl. ii. 152; birta skjótt sinn vilja, Ld. 186; sofna skjótt, Fms. i. 9; lif mannligt endast skjott, Hallgr., Pass. 8. 17, 14. 1.

B. Compos: skjót-fara, adj. swift-going, Sturl. i. 84 skiótfæri, n. fleetness, Edda 34. skjót-fættr, adj. swift-footed. görr, part. soon made, Fms. vi. skjót-hendr, adj. swift-banded, Fas. i. 100. skjót-keypt, n. part. a basty bargain, Bárð. 30 new Ed. skjót-kjörinn, part. soon chosen, Fms. ii. 79. Fas. ii. 188. skiótlátr, adj. quick, alert, Isl. ii. 6. skjót-leikinn, adj. nimble, Finnb. skjót-litið, n. part.; göra s. e-t mál, to burry, be rash in a thing, Ld. 186. skjót-lyndr, adj. impatient, Sks. 641. skjótmælgi, f. a rash speech, Barl. 108. skjót-orðliga, adv. in a few words, Hkr. iii. 104. skjót-orð Bjarn. 14. Nj. 38, Ó. H. 113, 201. skjót-oror, adj. quick-spoken, ready of tongue, skjót-ráðit, n. part. bastily decided, Edda 127. skjót-ráðr, adj. quick in resolving, O. H. 201. skjót-ræði, n. rasbness, Fms. i. 74, vi. 104, 133, Njarð. 378. skjótswarinn, part. rashly sworn, Sks. 607. skjót-tíndr, part. soon skjót-yrði, n. basty words, Fms. v. 253. picked up, Sks. 7.

skjótr, m. [Swed. skjuts = a post-borse; Ivar Aasen skjot]:—a vehicle, esp. a borse; hann segir honum at búinn var skjótrinn, Fms. iv. 35: in Sweden and Norway the word specially means the conveyance (skyds) of a public person or message as by law required, en sá sem fellir benna skjót, K. Á. 22; ok sérliga um skjót sem ér erut mínum herra biskupinum skyldugir at lögum, N. G. L. ii. 336; farar-s., reid-s., q. v. skjót-skipti, n. the change of a horse, N. G. L. ii. 336.

Bkjóttr, adj. [contracted qs. skýj-óttr? see skjóni], skewball (i. e. brown and white), only of a horse, Isl. ii. 62; rauð-s., jarp-s., mó-s., kinn-s., q. v., cp. skjóni.

skjögr, n. limping as if palsied.

skjögra, að, to limp as if palsied, esp. of animals dragging their legs after them.

skjökta, 20, to wag to and fro.

skjöldóttr, adj. dappled, skewball, of cattle; rauo-s.

SKJOLDR, m., gen. skjaldar, dat. skildi; an old dat. in poets skjaldi,-hjaldrs á mínum skjaldi, Eb. 27 new Ed. (in a verse); haldorð i bug skjaldi, Fms. vi. (in a verse); haldir fast ok skjaldi, Kormak: plur. skildir; acc. skjöldu, mod. skildi: [Ulf. skildus = θυρεόs, Ephes. vi. 16; Dan. skjold; Swed. sköld; common to all Teut. languages: it is commonly derived from skjól, sbelter, although the short root vowel and the final d of skild speak against this: 'skillingr' or 'skildingr' (a sbilling) may be a derivative from 'skildus,' from the shape, and from the painted or scratched 'ring' on the shields; see below: in fact, an old poet (Bragi) calls the shield 'the penny of the hall of Odin.']

A. A shield, the generic name; the special names are, rönd, rit, baugr, targa, lind; þeir höfðu ekki langa skjöldu, Fas. i. 379; góðan skjöld ok þjökkan á hálsi, Sks. 407; skjöld á hlið, Bjarn. 62, and so in countless instances.

II. special phrases; halda skildi fyrir e-m (e-n), to bold one's shield, as a second in a holmganga, Glum. 332, In. scullery water.

beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116: hafa e-n at skildi, to bave another as one's shield, i. e. seek shelter behind him, Nj. 8; bera efra skjöld, to carry the bigbest shield, gain the day, Fas. i. 383, Fms. x. 304: bjona undir bann skjöld, to serve under that shield, that standard, vii. 293; bjona undir sama skjöld, viii. 109: binda öllum jafnan skjöld, to tie the same shield to all, treat all in one fashion (metaphor from a withy-shield?), Clem. 44: leika tveim skjöldum, to play with two shields, play a double game (metaphor from the red and white shields, see B), Am. 70, Hkr. i. (in a verse): koma i opna skjöldu, to fall into the open (bollow) shield, to attack in flank (from the left), Fms. vi. 408, Stj. 365, Eg. 295, Fb. ii. 123; rennir så maðr í kirkjugarð, ok sækir þingat skjöld, and seeks protection there, N. G. L. i. 352; múrr ok skjöldr, Mar. III. of any shield-formed thing; tolgar-s., a round piece of tallow; also of shield-like stots on cattle or whales: of a white tablet in churches, Vm. 142, 162, 168, Am. 55, Pm. 17: brjóst-skjöldr, a round brooch. IV. a pr. name, Nj., Hkr. (of the son of Odin, the ancestor of the Danish kings); Skjöldungar, Edda; Skjöldr Skánunga goð, Fb. iii. 246. compds: skjaldar-band, n. a sbieldstrap, a nickname, Fms. ix. 249. skjaldar-bukl, n. the shield-boss, skjaldar-fetill, m. the shield-strap (mid. H. G. scilt-vezzel, Al. 40. Gr. τελαμών), Bjarn. 36, Sks. 407. skjaldar-jötunn, m. 'sbieldskjaldar-rönd, f. the shield-rim, giant,' a war-engine, Sks. 430. Fms. i. 266, Korm. 120, Sks. 385. skjaldar-skirfi, n. pl. old wornskjaldar-sporor, m. the 'shield-tail,' out sbields, Band. 33 new Ed. the lower part of an oblong shield, Ld. 78, Glum. 333, Fas. i. 515.

B. Remarks on the shield.—A shield was raised as a signal in time of war; a red shield betokened war (rauðr skjöldr, her-skjöldr), a white shield peace (hvitr skjöldr, friðar-skjöldr, a peace-sbield); in a battle the red shield was hoisted, Hkv. I. 33; but, bregða upp friðar skildi, to boist the (white) shield of peace, was a sign that the battle was to cease; hann lét skjóta upp skildi hvítum, Fagrsk. 61, Fms. vii. 23; hence also the phrase, bera herskjöld, or, fara herskildi, to barry, overrun a land with the 'war shield,' see frid-skjöldr and her-skjöldr (s. v. herr). War ships were lined from stem to stern with a wall of shields,-skip skarat skjöldum, or skjaldat skip; hann kom í Bjarnar-fjörð með al-skjölduðu skipi, síðan var hann Skjaldar-Björn kallaðr, Landn. 156. The halls of the ancients were hung all round with a row of shields, Gm. 9, Edda 2, Eg. 43, see the curious story in Fas. iii. 42. For the shield-wall in battles sce skjald-borg. Ancient sayings; nú er skarð fyrir skildi, now there is a gap for a shield, a breach in the fence, of a heavy loss, such as the death of a person, nú er skarð fyrir skildi, nú er svanrinn nár á Tjörn, Jón Þorl.; höggva skarð í skildi e-s, to cut a notch in one's shield, inflict a severe blow, Orkn. (in a verse). Shields were furnished with a painted or carved 'ring' representing mythological or heroic subjects; these rings are the earliest works of Northern art on record, hence come the names rít, baugr, tönd, of which rít points to scratching (whereas Bragi used 'fá' = to paint); raudum skildi, rönd var ór gulli, Hkv. 1. 33. Such shields were a lordly gift, and gave rise to several ancient poems treating of the subjects carved or painted on the shield, such as the famous Haust-löng by Thiodolf, the Ragnars-kviða by Bragi, the two Beru-drapur (Shield-songs) by Egill; these 'shield-lays' were afterwards the sources of the writer of the Edda, but only a few fragments are preserved; (cp. the Greek lay on the shield of Heracles,' and the lay on Achilles' shield in the Iliad.)

Skjöldungar, m. pl. the famous lineage of the kings of Denmark, from Skjöld, the son of Odin, Edda, Yngl. S. The Danish legend derives the name from his being found in infancy in a bed of reeds to which he had floated on a shield; but in fact the name is derived from the ancient Teutonic custom of electing the king by lifting him on a shield in the Skjöldunga-ætt, f. the kin of the S., Fas. ii. 10. assembly.

skjöldungr, m. a bird, the sheldrake, from the shield-like band across his breast, Edda (Gl.)

skjölug-leikr, m. wordiness, Fas. iii. 372, v.l.

sko, interj. see! bebold! qs. skoda, skodadu.

SKOĐA, 20, [Swed. skada; early Dan. skode; the Germ. schauen and Goth. skawjan are kindred words]:-to look after, view; skoda augum, Hm. 7, Skída R. 196; er málit var skodat, Grett. 102 A, H. E. i. 387; veri syslumaðr skyldr at s. þetta á hverjum tólf mánuðum, Gþl. 526; s. nauðsyn mannsins, K. Á. 76; svá at vér allir megim s. hvárt..., Dipl. ii. 14; höfu vér iðuliga skoðat hana, revised it (the book), Gþl. (pref. v); hón byðr at s. í höfði honum, Ld. 156; at líta ok eptir at s. um landamerki, Dipl. ii. 19. II. skodask um, to look about, Hm. I.

skooan, f. a viewing, Stj. 299, H. E. i. 584, Bs. i. 703; undir skooan ok yfir-sjón Gunnsteins ábóta, Dipl. iii. 4.

skoffin, n. an animal, said to be a bybrid between a she-cat and a fox, Isl. i. 612.

skokkr, m. a trunk, chest; skokkr var á gólfi, a carpenter's chest, Rm. 15; þeir höfðu með sér skokka (skrokka Cod.) ok í dýra-merg, borf. 430, v.l.: a sbip's bulk, Fms. vi. 141, 252 (in a verse), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Pd. 20, 38: mod. skrokkr = a trunk.

skol, n., qs. skvál, [Engl. scullery], wasbing water. skola-vatn,

BKOLA, 20, to wash; skola handklæði, H. E. i. 489; s. í vatni, MS. ot the surface, emerged, Fbr., Fb. ii. 215 (in a verse); this certainly is 544. 39; sjór skolar kjöl, Edda (in a verse): impers., skolar til hafs öllu ór skipinu, it was all washed away, Sturl. i. 120; alda skolar kjöl, Edda ii. 492 (in a verse).

skol-beinn, adj. brown-legged, a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

skol-brunn, adj. the etymology and exact sense of this word is uncertain, either from skol and brunn = scullery-brown, or from skalpr or skolptr, qs. 'scalp-brown,' swartby, perhaps the latter; svarteygr ok s., Eg. 305; svartr á hár, skarpleitr, nökkut s., Orkn. 66; nökkut s., hvítr á hár ok rétthár, Glúm. 335; s. ok skarpleitr, Sd. 147; hárr í skeggi ok s. mjök, Ld. 274; rauðbleikr á hár, skolbrúnn, eygðr mjök ok vel, Eb. 30; Hallfreðr var s. nökkut, jarpr á hár, Fs. 86; rauðskeggjaðr, skolbrunn, ok heldr illmannligr, 101, Hem. (of earl Tosti).

SKOLLA, skollir, skolli, skollat, to bang over, dangle; belg bann er skollir með skrám, Hm. 135; þar er þú skollir við ský uppi, Vkv. 35; Bjarni skoldi við tré, dangled in the tree, Fms. vi. 304 (in a verse); gullmörkuð vé skollu (skolldu), the standard floated, Fagrsk. (in a verse); ek læt skeidt skolla vid sket, I make the ships bover among the skerries, Fms. vi. (in a verse); létum tjöldut skip s. fyrir landi, we made the ships bover off the ness, Sighvat: in mod. usage, treyjan (the coat) skollir upp á herðar blöðum, of a short, ill-fitting jacket. 2. metaph. to skulk away, keep aloof; þá skolli þér svá at mér mun seint verða at taka af yor hjalp. Edda 20; skolla við e-m, to forsake, prove false to; þó lætr Gerðr í Görðum gollhrings við mér skolla, she turns a deaf ear to me, Fms. vi. (in a verse.)

skolli, a, m. the 'skulker,' a fox, Reynard, Edda (Gl.); esp. used in nursery tales and in games, e.g. skolla-leikr, the fox-game, blindman's-buff, in which every man in turn pats the skolli (the blindfolded man) on the shoulder, shouting, klukk, klukk, skolli minn, klukk, klukk! and then turns round; hann hleypr upp at selinu ok spurði hvart skolli væri inni, wbetber the fox were in? Ld. 278, Sturl. iii. 218; hann gaf stór högg á dyrnar ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni.. answer, Inni er skolli ok ekki hræddr | bittu til bess að hann er klæddr, Safn i. 53: in the phrase, skella skolla-eyrunum vid e-u, to turn a 'foxear' (deaf-ear) to a thing. 2. the evil one, a word used in swearing; hvaða skolli! skollans! hence in compos: skolla-brækr, f. pl. devil's breeks: skolla-hráki, a, m. 'devil's-spittle' = the jelly-fish, see Maurer's Volks.: skolla-fingr, botan. = lycopodium selago, a kind of fern: skolla-leikr, m. (see above): skolla-reipi, n., botan. 'devil's rope,' the bramble, = rubus : skolla-fotr, m., botan. = equisetum, borsetail, a plant akin to the ferns: skolla-kál, n., botan. goat-weed = aegopodium, Hjalt.

skollkini, m. [cp. Engl. skulk], poët, a wolf, Edda (Gl.); no doubt akin to skolli.

skollr, m. [Ivar Aasen skall = a fog], = skolli, a fox, Edda ii. 490. skulking, deceit; byggja um skoll, Fms. xi. 365; s. var í skapi búand-COMPDS: skoll-laust, adj. guileless, Sighvat. viss, adj. skulking, wily, Hkv. 1. 37.

skoll-valdr, m. a skulker, deceiver, one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.); but more probably belonging to some ancient fable about Reynard

the fox.

skolp, n., qs. skvalp, [cp. Dan. squalpe], scullery water.

SKOLPR, m. [Ivar Aasen skolpe-jarn], a turner's chisel; skolpa ok nafra, Sks. 30.

skolptr, m., spelt thus, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), and ii. 250, v.l.; sounded and spelt skoltr; [akin to the preceding word]: -a snout, of a dog, dragon, or the like; skeið bar skolpt inn rauða, Fms. vi. (in a verse); gnöptu skoltar, ii. 259 (in a verse); hann lystr á skoltinn hesti sinum, porst. St. 48; kom broddrinn i auga hestinum, ok hljóp augat út á skoltinn, ... augat var frosit á skoltinum, Bs. i. 608: of the human face, hón var steinblind...hón bar vatnið upp í skoltana, ok bóttisk linan af fá er kallt var, ii. 160; ljótan skolt, langa trjónu, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); Skíða sló á skoltinn enn, Skíða R. 142.

skona, 20, to serve, attend, with dat.; skona ok því allir oss með útgreiðslu ok mikilli hlýðni, N. G. L. ii. 426.

skon-rok, n. [Dan.], a biscuit, (mod.)

skons, n. [Lat. ab-sconsa], a sconce, lantern, Bs. i. 847.

skonsa, u, f. a dark nook.

skop, n. = skaup, railing, mocking, Fas. iii. 37. skop-ligr, adj. skopa, að, = skeypa; skopast að e-u, to scoff, mock.

II. [see skapa], to take a run; in the phrase, skopa skeið (skapa skeið), Gullb. 57, Gisl. 69, Fas. ii. 283, Fs. 51.

skopan, f. railing, Hom. (St.)

skoppa, ad, (skopp, n.), [cp. Engl. to skip], to spin like a top. skoppara-kringla, u, f. a top (the toy).

skoppr, m. a top (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 153.

SKOPT, n., better skoft, mod. skott, q. v.; [Ulf. skufts = τρίχει; O. H. G. skuft; Germ. schopf]:-bair; skopt heitir har, Edda 109; skopt it svarta, Fbr. (in a verse); þó heilagt skopt, Edda (in a verse); only in poets; it remains in the pr. name Skopti, Hkr., Landn.

skopta, skopti, skopta, to float atop (like hair); skopta ek upp, I rose

the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët.

akor, f., pl. skorar, a score, notch, incision; setja brjár skorar á dyra-stoð, N.G.L. i. 55; bera, pola skor, to 'thole a score,' stand a cut, of a good silva coin (bad coins were merely silvered over), Grag. i. 392, 500; hvitr i skor, white in the cut, of silver, Hkr. i. 185. 2. [North. E. scar, scaur], a rift in a rock or precipice; hleypr hann of an fyrir skorina, Gisl. 158; et þú vátt þá sjau í skorinni, Nj. 146; svelta sem refr í skor, Fas. iii. 180, 636; fóta-festi í einni lítilli skor, Barl. 56; Skorar-geirr, a nickname. Nj.: the name of a cloven mountain north of Broadfirth in Icel., milli Skorar og Jökuls: berg-skor, hellis-skor, kletta-skor. or stick for counting, a score or notch being made for every twenty; et skip skal skipa...þá skal skorar (they scored the roll) selja ármanni i hönd, ok augljós nef þau öll göra at bryggju-sporði, er skorat er tyrir, N. G. L. i. 202; hence, 2. a score, a tale of twenty; ellefu skorat af karlmönnum, sjau skorar af börnum, 415. 16.

SKORA, ad, (but skordu, Gs. 14), [Engl. to score], to make a score, incision; járnin skoruðu mjök at beini, Fms. xi. 288; af annan fotinn en skoraði mjök annan, Sturl. ii. 158; þar skorðu vit (we scored) b.óð ó benjum, Gs. 14; þeir skora sundr vegginn með bolöxum, Al. 148; skora sundr í miðju, Fas. iii. 343; þeir skoruðu af spjótskapti (scored a piece off) ok görðu þar af hæl, Sturl. ii. 181; þeir skora fætr á filunum þar til er beir falla, Al. 143. II. skora e-m hólm, prop. to 'score' or mark out a field for battle, hence to challenge to single combat, (rista reit, to scratch the limits of a battle-field, see Korm. S.); skora a e-n. to challenge; s. & e-n til hoimgöngu, Dropl. 36, Fs. 137; hann skoradi á Þorfinn til landa, Landn. 80; skora á mann til e-s hlutar, Eg. 494: also, skora e-m á hólm or hólmgöngu, to challenge to fight, Nj. 15, 36, Gísl. 78: skora e-n (acc.) á hólm, Grett. 40 new Ed., is less correct. to call on, summon; hann skorar á þorgerði, Fms. xi. 134; at þú skorir á hann, at hann rétti þitt mál, Dropl. 20: to urge, fast skorar þú þat, Ld. 334; konungr skorar þetta mál við hana sjálfa, Fms. xi. 4; skaltú s. við hann fast, 113; skorar konungr til við Hákon, hvárt ..., 20; þótt þessir hlutir skoraði samvizkur manna á fornum landskap, Bs. i. 733; þat skorar Búi í sættina, at . . ., Fms. xi. 86; einn er hlutr skoraði til þess, 30; skoraði því Biskup þessa hluti, Bs. i. 736; Þorvaldr skoraði þat í mót. III. to score, count by tallies; en a skorat var lið vóru nær þrettán hundruð, Fms. vii. 295; hann lét þá s. lidit, 416, ix. 382 (v.l.); bá lét hann menn ganga undir stöng (b made the men pass under a pole), var lið skorat, 320; skoraðir veru sex tigir hundraða, 311; var þá skorat nær fjórir tigir hundraða manna, vii. 275; þá var skorat tuttugu hundrað manna, 324; var skorat á hana (ber, the ship) tvau hundrud manna ok átta tigir, viii. 198; þar voru syrst til skoraðir (mustered out) hirðmenn, Hkr. i. 310; skolu bændr skora görðir á hendr honum, to impose a levy on them, N. G. L. i. 200; var áðr skorat at hverjum Þórðr vildi ganga, Sturl. iii. 27. reflex., skorask undan, to refuse, decline a challenge, Bard. 179.

skora, u, f. a score, notch, incision, passim in mod. usage. kefli, n. a 'score-stick,' tally (used in keeping accounts); po skal buandi hverr augljós nef hafa á bryggju-sporði á skorukefli fyrir ármann, euch franklin (in paying his levy) is to shew his tally to the king's steward, N. G. L. i. 200.

skoran, f. a scoring; priggja marka ból at s., D. N. iv. 279; á-skoran, a challenge.

skor-bildr, m. a score-axe, Km. (for skeribildr); in the phrase, skorbildar ganga i e-u, the axe bas been shaving off much, i.e. we bave bad LAY 11 great losses, Ld. 60.

SKORDA, u, f. a stay, prop, esp. under a ship or boat when ashore, skell Grag. ii. 395, Edda 91; setja skorður undir skip, Fins. x. 98: metaph., reisa (setja) rammar skorður við, to put a stop to, take precautions against, Eb. 262, NJ. 88, Fms. vii. 28; vera (standa) i skoroum, to be well propped, all right.

skorða, að, to prop; þvertré er skorða staflægjur, Hom. 96: of a ship. skorða skip, Hbl. 39, Sd. 141, freq. in mod. usage. & show of skorin-oror, adj. [from skora II. 2], clear-spoken; heill ok s., Hom.

114, Mar.: mod. out-spoken, tala skorinort, to speak out.

skor-kvikindi, n. an insect, (mod.)

skorningr, m. a strip of cloth, Vm. 127, Pm. 7.

skoron, f. a pomegranate, 'malo-granata,' Stj. 391 (Numb. xx. 5). skorpa, u, f. [Dan. skorpe], a crust, as a nickname, Fms. vii. 304: skorpu-skalli, a nickname, 253: = skerpa (q. v.), vinna skorpu, i einni

skorpinn, adj. [skarpt], sbrivelled, Fas. i. 60; skorpit skinn, iii. 571. skorpna, að, to be shrivelled, Barl. 81; húð skorpnuð við eld, Nj. 208; beir (the shoes) höfðu skorpnað í skininu, Háv. 25 new Ed.; skorpnar skór at fæti mér, Fms. vi. 45: metaph., það skorpnar at e-m. to be bard pressed, Fas. iii. 80.

skorri, a, m. a bird, the pie (?), = skærr. II. a nickname, Landn.: in local names, Skorra-staoir, -dalr, Landn., map of Icel.

skor-steinn, m. [Germ. schornstein], a chimney, Fms. xi. 367, Boldt. skort, n. part., see skorta.

SKORTA, t, [Engl. short; Dan. shorte], to be short of, lack; eigi mun akota, ab, = skotra, to shove, with dat., Edda (in a verse): marr skotar bik karlmennska skorta, Fms. xi. 232: mostly impers., e-n skortir e-t (acc.), þar skorti eigi vápn (acc.), Eg. 236; at engan hlut skyrti, Fms. iv. 194, cp. O. H. 83; svá at þá skyrti eigi svá lengi sem þeir vildu drekka, Ég. 557; menn skorti bæði hey ok mat, Nj. 73; mik skortir eigi hug, Eg. 719; s. fé, 76; eigi skortir mik afla, Fms. i. 75; skorti hann två vetr å sextigi, 219; eigi mundi þar s. lausafé, Eg. 236; ok skorti eigi hálft hundrat manna, Gisl. 27. II. part. skort, used as an adverb; beir voru bar litid skort viku, little sbort of a week, Sturl. iii. 215 C; litid skort fjóra tigu manna, Ann. 1360; honum þótti sik skorta við oss, to fall sbort of, Nj. 90; ok hafi (hann) þó allar íþróttir skort, Fær. 152; var auðsætt at hann mundi skorta við þenna mann, Ó. T. 33; þat skortir (skortar Ed.) yðr herra, Fas. i. 76; skorta á (í); þat er á skorti, wbat is lacking? Hkr. iii. 98; ef áðr hefir nökkut á skort, Fms. vii. 19; allt þat er honum (sic) skortir í, Grág. i. 214.

skortr, m. a sbortness, want; sitja fyrir skort, Hrafn. 9; engum skort eðr þurð, Fms. iv. 162; frama-skortr, Fb. ii. 296; bú-skortr, fé-s., orða-s., lack of words, Gd.

SKOT, n. [from skjóta; A.S. scot; Engl. sbot and scot; Germ. schoss; Dan. skud]:-a shot, a shooting; skjóta langt skot af handboga, Landn. 288; þóttisk hann eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. vii. 211; hann féll við skotið, Nj. 247, and passim; hand-skot, bogaskot, and byssu-skot, (mod.): plur. sbooting, sund ok skot, Fb. i. 368; skotum ok spjóta-lögum, Ó. H. 183.

2. the thing shot, a missile = skotum ok spjóta-lögum, Ó. H. 183. skeyti; hval ef eigi er skot i ... ef skot eru fleiri i hval enn eitt ... leita skots, ... at hann átti þat skot, ... ef fleiri menn kalla til skots en einn, Grág. ii. 367-371; smíða sér skot, þiðr. 87. II. metaph. usage, a scot or sbot, [in the phrases to pay one's scot, scot and lot, scotfree], contribution; halda sinu skoti upp, Grag. i. 239; sam-skot, scot and lot, portion; hálfs bolla skot, Gpl. 80; plóga-skot, Ólafs-skot, Hallvarðar-skot, a kind of tax in Norway, N.G. L. ii. 336, cp. i. 459. 2. as a law term, an appeal; mega skoti orka, N.G.L. 1. 88; fullt skot, a lawful appeal, 21; er til hans miklu minna skot en margir lata yfir, there is less appeal to or worth in him than folks say, i. e. be will not do much, O. H. 57; ráda-skot. 3. cheating, fraud; arf-skot, q. v.; kné-skot, 'knee-service,' bumiliation. narrow dark passage, running (inside or outside?) along the wall of the ancient halls; separated by a partition wall from the seats (set); skot er um var elda-húsit, en dyrr vóru fram ór skotinu at setum innan-verðum, Egill gékk fram í setið, Eg. 397; nú finnr Steingerðr at hón er sén, hón snýr í skotið, ok sér undir skegg Hárbarði, Korm. 12; hann skyldi leyna þeim mönnum í skotinu hjú sér ... nú hleypr ofan pilit ok menninir fram (viz. into the part where the seats were), Rd. 313; skálinn var algörr ok skot umhverfis, Fms. i. 290; skot vóru um húsit ok lokhvílur, ok ór einni lokhvílu mátti hlaupa i skotið, Fs. 72; cp. the passage, elda-húsit var svá lagat ... ok vóru þat laundyrr, Isl. ii. 294, 295, where the lost original prob. used the word skot:-of a church, skotið kirkjunnar, Fms. ix. 492; Guðmundr var í skotinu, þvíat hann átti eigi kirkju-gengt, Sturl. ii. 42 (kirkju-skot): of a temple, hann setti allt grindum edr skotum, Stj. 562. I Kings vi. 5; for-skot = a vestibule, 2. in mod. usage a dark nook, corner, skúma-skot.

B. Compos: skot-áss, m. a kind of catapult, Fb. ii. 23. bakki, a, m. a 'sbooting-bank,' the butts against which the target was set up; fara í skotbakka, Fær. 46; vera á sundi eðr í skotbökkum, Fas. ii. 505; Oddr fylgdi þeim þar til er þeir Ásmundr höfðu átt skotbakka, 558. skot-blad, q.v. skot-bogr, m. the shoulder, a perquisite of the shooter or barpooner, N. G. L. i. 47, D. N. iv. 268. skot-broddr, m. a missile, skot-eldr, m. a shooting of fire, of Greek fire, Fms. vii. 97, Fb. ii. 299, piòr. 179, Fas. iii. 90: mod. bombardment. skot-eygr, q.v. skot-fé, n. a shooter's or barpooner's fee, Grág. ii. 374, 377. skot-fimi. f. skill in archery, Fms. ii. 100. skot-fimr, adj. skilful as an archer. skot-færi, n. shot-range; koma i s., to come within shot, Nj. 72, Gisl. 51, Al. 33; liggja i skotfærum við, to be within how-shot, Fms. ii. 327: shooting weapons, Stj. 86. skot-færr, adj. good as an archer, Fas. ii. 266. skot-hlutr, m. a sbooter's sbare, Grág. ii. 387. skot-henda, q. v. skot-hríð, f. a shower of missiles, Fær. 73, Fms. viii. 289. skothvalr, m. a dead whale with a marked barpoon in it, Grag. ii. 358, skot-hyrna, u, f. a kind of axe, D. N. skot-maðr, m. a shooter, barpooner, Grag. ii. 358, 367, Am. 4, Pm. 69, Rom. 270. skot-mál, n. a range; langt s., a long range, Fms. ii. 271; koma í s., to come within range, Nj. 108, Fms. viii. 40, x. 43; liggja i skotmáli, skot-penningr, m. 'scot-money' = Dan. tærc-penge, pocketmoney, Fms. xi. 202, Al. 18, Fas. i. 450. skot-silfr, n. 'scot-silver,' Gullp. 46 (Ed.), Fms. vii. 319, O. H. 55, Orkn. 416 new Ed., Grett. 49 skot-spánn, m. a target; setja at skotspæni, Fms. ii. 271: the phrase, hafa e-n at skotspæni, Fs. 39, Nj. 222, Fær. 30. teinn, m. a stick used as a mark, Sks. 379, cp. Fb. iii. 405. skotvagn, m. a catapult, Sks. 421. skot-vápn, n. a missile, Fms. i. 45, Sks. 386, Fb. ii. 19, passim. akot-vondr, m. a wand to be shot, pior. 370. akot-ogn, f. a barb, Sks. 419, v.l. skots, u, f. a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

knerri. Hallfred.

skotan, f. a shoving; skyfing eða s., N. G. L. ii, D. N. iv. oo.

Skotar, m. pl. the Scots: Skot-land, n. Scotland, Landn., Fms., passim: Skotzkr, adj. Scottish, Ld. 12, 274, Eg. 266, Landn. 112. In some passages of the Landn. Skotar and Skotland seem to be used of the Irish and Ireland. skota-kollr, m. a nickname, Landn.

akot-blad, n. the sheath of an ear of corn before it opens, Edda ii. 491. skot-eygr, adj. restless of eye, like a hunted deer, Burd. 38 new Ed.

skot-henda, u, f. a balf rhyme (as in land lenda), Edda (Ht.) 135, 139; in the old dróttkvæði the half rhyme was used in the odd lines, but aðalhenda (a full rbyme) in the even.

akot-hending, f. = skothenda; jörð fyrð, ... þessa setning hljóðstafa köllum vér s., Edda 121, 139.

skot-hendr, adj. composed in the metre s., Edda (Ht.) 52. mod. usage a bad rbyme; skáldskapr þinn er skothent klúðr | skakksettum hofuð-stöfum með, Jón Þorl.

skoti, a, m. a sbooter; in and-skoti, q. v.

skotna, ad; impers., e-m skotnar, to get a piece of good luck or gain, Lex. Poët.: mod., e-m & skotnast, to gain; &-skotnast, to gain, bave a piece of good luck.

skotnaor, m. a gain, piece of good luck, O. H. (in a verse).

skotningr, m. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

skotra, 20, to shove against, with dat., Grett. 08.

skott, n., qs. skoft or skopt (q. v.), by way of assimilation; [Ulf. skufts; Germ. schopf; Engl. scut, of the tail of a hare or rabbit]:—a fox's tail; tóu-skott, passim in mod, usage.

skotta, ao, qs. skofta, which form occurs in the verse Fbr., see skopta, [skopt]:—to dangle, wag to and fro (like hair or a tail); hann let skotta við skip sín, ok lagði ekki til orrostu, Fms. ii. 310; þeir skotta nú við útan, Fas. i. 10, see skopta.

skotta, u, f. [skott], the popular Icel. name for a female ghost, since, as she roams about, her head-gear streams behind her like a fox's tail, Maurer's Volks.; Hvitárvalla-s., Leirár-s.: Skotti, a, m. a nickname, prop. a gbost (?), also used of a horse whose body and tail are of different

skot-yrði, n. pl. [cp. skatyrðask], scoffs, taunts, Fms. vii. 20, Sturl.

skozkr, adj. [skotta], nimble, alert, of a boy or puny person; hann er II. Scotch, see Skotar. skolli skozkr.

skóa, að, to sboe: skóaðr, sboed, see skúa. skóari, a, m. a sboemaker.

skó-bót, f. a sboe-patch, cobbler's patch.

skó-broddr, m. a sbarpened sboe, Eb. 238, Fms. viii. 405.

BKOD, n. [skaði and skúð point to a lost strong verb], scatbe, bale, a noxious thing; hjálma skóð, randar s., skjaldar s., the scathe of belmets, of shields, i. e. a weapon; mær skoo, the bright weapons, Hallfred; Hildar s., id.: in compds, ben-skóð, víg-s., val-s., remmi-s., i. e. weapons, Lex. Poët.; the word is only used in poetry.

akof, f. [skafa], the singed crust or scraps at the bottom of a pan or kettle; grautar-skóf, mjólkr-s. 2. botan., geitna-s., a kind of

skó-föt, n. pl. (skó-fatnaör, m.), 'sboe-gear,' sboes, Vm. 56.

skog-barn, n. a wood-bairn, a dwarf-child, Isl. ii. 437.

skóg-björn, m. a wood-bear, Landn. or.

skóg-dýr, n. a wood-deer, Stj. 463, 560, Mar.

skog-gangr, m., prop. a 'wood-going;' used as a law term for outlawry (from an outlaw being banished to the woods), Grag. i. 90. COMPDS: skóggangs-maðr, m. a 'wood-man,' outlaw, Grág. i. 137, 143, passim. skóggangs-stefna, u, f. a trial for outlawry, Sturl. ii. 2. skóggangs-sök, f. a case of outlawry, Grag. i. 338, ii. 229, Nj. 88. gangs-þýfi, n. theft punishable with skoggang, Grág. ii. 137.

skog-land, n. wood-land, Hrafn. 22, Grag. ii. 211.

skóg-lauss, adj. woodless, barren, Eg. 580, Hkr. i. 45. skóg-óttr, adj. woody, Fas. iii. 119, Stj. 325, Fb. i. 541.

SKOGR, m., gen. skógar (skógs, Ghl. 145, Fms. vi. in a verse), dat. skógi, pl. skógar,—the acc. pl. skógu, Gísl. 128, in a paper transcript, is prob. an error: [North. E. and Scot. schaw or shaw; Dan. skov; Swed. skog; perh. akin to skuggi, of a shady place]:—a shaw, wood, mörk being a forest; var þá skógr milli fjalls ok fjöru, 1b. 28; þá var þar svá stórr skógr, at hann görði þar af hafskip, Landn. 47; gengu sumir í fen ofan sumir í skóginn, Nj. 21; brenna kol i skógi, 57; skógr mikill, Eg. 276; skóg þykkvan, Ísl. ii. 43; til fjalls eða skógs, til fjöru eða skips, Gþl. 145; rjóðr í skóginum, Ld. 96; fara í skóg, to go foresting, Js. 49, Fb. i. 252; hann lét skera torf ok hafði þat fyrir eldi-við, þvíat engi var skógr í Orkneyjum, Hkr. i. 105 (Orkn. 16). 2. the wood or desert was the abode of the outlaw, hence various law phrases; stefna e-m til skógar, to cite a person to stand trial for outlawry, Grág. ii. 63, 192; sækja sök til skógar, 33; kaupa sik ór skógi, to buy oneself off from outlawry, N.G.L. i. 164, 165; leysa e-n ór skógi, Nj. 193; er hann útlagt ok öllu fyrir-gört er hann á, nema jörðu sinni einni, ok því er hann kemr i skóg með sér, N.G. L. i. 165. Skógar-strönd, -götur, þykkvi-skógr, Landn., map of Icel.

B. Compos: skógar-björn, m. a wood-bear, Grág. ii. 33, Landn. skógar-braut, f. a road broken through a wood, wood-35. 345. path, Fas. ii. 197, iii. 587, Isl. ii. 44. skógar-brenna, u, f. a woodfire, Olk. 34. skógar-búð, f. a wood-bootb, but in a wood, Gpl. 449. skógar-búi, a, m. a 'wood-neighbour,' dweller near a wood, Grag. ii. skógar-dýr, n. a wood-deer, Stj. 219, Bret. 194. fullr, adj. woody, Stj. 337. skógar-gata, u, f. a wood-path, Sturl. iii. 23, Fms. iii. 74: plur. Skógar-götur, a local name in western Icel. skógar-geit, f. a wood-goat, Fms. ii. 309 (x. 351). a, m. a wood-bedge, bawtborn, D. N. skógar-háls, m. a forestbill, Eg. 544, Stj. 485. skógar-hjörtr, m. a bart of the forest, Stj. skogar-holt, n. a 'wood-bolt,' ridge, bill, Eg. 744. skógarhorn, n. = skógarnef, Karl. 98. skógar-hryggr, m. a wood-ridge, Dipl. iii. 6. skógar-hunang, n. wild boney, 625. 89. hús, n. a but in a wood, Stj. skógar-högg, n. [Dan. skov-bugst], tree-felling, Grag. ii. 295, Vm. 80. skógar-kaup, n. the purchase of a wood, N.G.L. i. 81, 169. skógar-kjörr, n. pl. brusb-wood, a bolt, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 56, Róm. 183. skógar-klettr, m. a woodrock, Eg. 717. skógar-leiga, u, f. the rent of a wood, H.E. i. 394. skógar-maðr, m. a 'wood-man,' an outlaw, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 72, 87, 119, 137, 139, 178, ii. 136, 159, Grett. and the Laws and Sagas passim. skógar-mark, n. a wood-mark, land-mark of a wood, Grag. ii. 300, Sturl. ii. 57. skóga-merki, n. id., Grág. ii. 219, Sturl. ii. 57. skógar-nef, n. a 'wood-neb,' jutting outskirt of a wood, Fms. vii. 69, Karl. 104, Thom. 473, Eg. 376, 377: as a nickname, Nj. partr, m. a sbare in a wood, Vm. 144, Dipl. v. 3. skógarskógar-rjóðr, m. (see rjoor), Fs. 69. skógar-runnr, m. a division of a wood, Eg. 219, Fas. i. 4, Róm. 236. skógar-skipti, n. a division of a wood, Grág. ii. 293, 294. skógar-spell, n. damage done to a wood, Vm. 153. skógar-spottr, m. a spot, piece of a wood, Vm. 103. skógarstada, u, f. the place on which a wood stood, Jb. 240. skogar-strond, f. a woodland-coast, Stj. 90, v.l. skógar-súra, u, f. wood-sorrel, Pr. 472. skogur-veigi, skógur-uli, i. [cc...... skógur-uli, i. [cc..... skógur-vöndr, m. a wand, Fas. skógur-vöndr, m. kógur-öx, f. 472. skógar-þröstr, m. the throstle or thrush. a wood-axe, Rett. 3. 10. skóg-skipti, n. = skógarskipti, Grág. ii. 393.

Skog-strendingar, m. pl. the men from Skogar-strond, Eb.

akóg-aök, f. = skóggangssök, Nj. 232, v.l.

skóg-teigr, m. = skógarteigr, skógartré, Vm. 138.

skóg-tré, n. = skógartré, Stj. 399.

skógungr, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 76.

skóg-vaxinn, part. overgrown with wood, Stj. 615.

Skóg-verjar, m. pl. the men from Skógr, Ld. 332.

skóg-viðr, m. = skógtré.

skóg-vöndr, m. = skógarvöndr, Njarð. 370.

skó-hljóð, n. 'sboe-sound;' þekkja e-n á skóhljóðinu, to know a person by his step.

skó-klæði, n. pl. = skóföt, sboes and stockings, Ld. 36, Stj. 259, Fb. i. 547, Edda 21.

skó-lauss, adj. sboeless, Landn. 215, MS. 655 xii. 3, Bs. i. 669.

skó-leðr, n. sboe-leather.

skó-leistr, m. (see leistr), Bs. i. 322.

skó-lemja, lamði, to tread on, Eluc.

SKÓLI, a, m. [Gr.-Lat.], a school; vera í skóla, Fms. ix. 245; góðan skóla, Sks. 246; halda skóla, Mar.; fara í skóla, to enter a school; fara úr skóla, to leave a school; skipa e-m í skóla, Fms. xi. 427, 428; barnas., a school for children; Latinu-s., a grammar-school; hu-skoli, a high COMPDS: skóla-bók, f. a school-book, Vm. 61, Dipl. v. 18. skóla-bróðir, m. a school-fellow; hann er s. minn, við erum skólabræðr. skóla-genginn, part. one who has been at a grammar-school. kennari, a, m. a teacher. skóla-klerkr, m. a 'school-clerk,' scholar, Bs. i. 793, Mar., D. N. skóla-meistari, a, m. a school-master, Bs. i. 793, 850, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. ii. 49. skóla-nafn, n. a school-nickname, skóla-piltr, m. a school-boy (in a grammar-school), D. N. Bs. i. 824. i. 410, and mod. skóla-röð, f. a list of the boys at a grammar-school after the examination. skóla-stúka, u, f. (see stúka), Boldt 174. skóla-sveinn, m. a school-boy, Sturl. ii. 49.

skólmr, m. = skólpr (?), a nickname, Landn.

skónsőr, m. = skófot, Ant. Russ. ii. 416.

skó-nál, f. a 'sboe-needle,' cobbler's needle, Skíða R. 10, Bs. i. 377. **SKÓR**, m., gen. skós, dat. and acc. skó; older plur. skúar, gen. skúa, dat. skóm, acc. skúa; later plur. forms are, skór, skóa, skóm, skó, and so too in mod. usage: [Ulf. skobs = ὑπόδημα; A. S. sceô; Engl. sboe; O. H. G. scuob; Germ. schub; Dan.-Swed. sko]:-a shoe; skua (skuo Ed.) á

fótum, Gisl. 113; skúar (skuor), 115; loðnir kálfskinns skúar, Sturl. iii. 199; uppháfir skúar, Fms. vi. 440; uppháfir ok lágir skúar, Rétt. 112;

II. in local names, Skógr, Skógar, Frms. iv. 76; húfa skúa, Ó. H. 30, l.c.; hann lét skera húð til skúa (gen. pl.) föru-nautum porvalds, Bs. i. 669; skylda ek skreyta ok skua binda hersis kván hverjan morgin, Gkv. 1. 9; hann kippti skóm á fætt sér, Nj. 28; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína...hann batt skó sinn, Eg. 719; skúar, Hom. 85 (twice); gera skó (acc. sing.), stíga í skó, N.G.L. i. 31: referring to the ceremony of adoption, see hemingr. borse-sboe; skórnir, skóna, aur-skór, Fb. i. 524; þótt skúarnir hryti undan hestum beirra, Fms. vii. 95; hest-skor, a borse-sboe. 60 The proper shoeing of horses was probably unknown to the ancients even of the Saga time; they used to cover the hoof with a kind of low shoe, whence the name; this may be seen from the description in Fms. v. 181, vii. l. c.; as also from words as hot-gullinn, golden boof. of a sheath, as in dögg-skór, q. v. II. phrases, hafa slitið barnsskonum, to bave worn out one's bairn's-shoes = to be past one's youth; hann slitr ekki mörgum skónum, be will not wear out many sboes, of an old man on the verge of the grave, as in the story of the merman (marmernill, q. v.) and the 'fey' man with the bundle of shoes, Isl. Djoos. i. 132, compared with the Engl. romance of Merlin, p. 434.

skó-sala, u, f. a sboe-sale, Rétt.

skó-síðr, adj. reaching down to the shoes.

skó-smiðr, m. a 'sboe-smith,' of farriers, Hm. 127. skó-sveinn, m. a sboe-boy, servant, Nj. 5, Fms. i. 45, vi. 178, O.H.

83, Bs. i. 635, Gullp. 46.

skó-varp, n. the 'sboe-warp,' binding of a shoe; upp i skóvarp. skó-vátr, adj. 'sboe-wet,' wet-footed, Fms. ii. 273.

skó-burka, u, f. a sboe-wiper, mat to wipe the sboes.

skó-pvengr, m. a 'sboe-thong,' shoe-string, latchet, Nj. 74, porst. St. 53, Mar., Matth. iii. 11; skúfaða skóþvengi, Eb. 220.

skraddari, a, m. [Dan. skræder], a tailor, Dipl. iii. 4, N. G. L. iii. 15. SKRAF, n. a chat, talk, Edda 110, Vigl. 24, Fas. i. 14, iii. 221, Grett. 79 new Ed., Skiða R. 62.

skrafa, að, to prate, chat, Háv. 42; það má kalla hyggins hátt að heyra mart en s. fátt, Hallgr.: recipr., skrafask við, Fas. i. 505; þeir skröfuðusk við, 63.

skrafari, 2, m. a chatterer, 2 nickname, Sturl. iii. 281.

skraf-finnr, m. a chatterbox, Bárð. 41 new Ed., and so in mod. usage; perh. better skrá-finnr, a book-worm.

skraf-karl, m. = skraffinnr, Háv. 38 new Ed., v. l. (skratta-karl.)

skramsa, ad, to scream, Hkr. ii. 253 (in a single MS.) skran, n. rubbish, marine stores, Dan. skramleri.

8krap, n. a clattering, Mag. 71: tittle-tattle, með skrökligu skrapi, 90: scraps, trifles, Boldt 167; leikligt skrap, veraldligt skrap, Mar.; orða-skrap, Fas. iii. 99; vara-s., Sks. 438. skrap-eyrir, m. scraps, D. N. iv. 90.

skrapa, ad, [Engl. scrape], to scrape, clatter; beinin skrapa i skinninu, Fas. ii. 252; skrapanda hagl, Sks. 229; öxin skrapadi vid, Grett. 88 A; járnit skrapar við tennr, Mar.; penningar skrapa lítt í pungi, Bs. ii. 223. 2. to scratch; ú-skrapat brét, D. N. iv. 304; upp geia, né af sínum skrám skrapa, Thom. 192.

skrapla, ad, to grate, clatter, Grett. 88.

skrapr, m. a tattler, Edda (Gl.)

SKRATTI, older form skrati, as seen from rhymes, latr skrati; [akin to Swed. skratta = to laugh loud and harshly; Dan. skrade = crepare]:a wizard, warlock; sú segir spár sínar sem völfur ok skrattar forðum, Blanda; seid-skratti (q. v.), a wizard wbo works charms; the Swed. skratta refers to the strange noises with which the enchanter works (seið-læti); skratta-sker, the name of a rock on which wizards were exposed to die, Fms. ii. 142; hann síðdi þar ok var kallaðr skratti, x. 378. 2. a goblin, monster; in vatna-skratti, a water-sprite, seamonster, see Isl. þjóðs. i. 138, provinc. in the south of Icel. for sjó-skrímsli: a giant, ogre, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage a devil, imp, skrattinn for at skapa mann, a ditty; skratta-atgangr, Fas. ii. 519; skrattans- so and so, in oaths; karl-skratti, an evil churl, Hav. 38 new Ed.; kvenn-skratti, a bag, fury. skratt-hanki, a nickname, Fms. viii.

Skrauma, u, f., or Skraumu-hlaups-á, the name of a river, Landn.

skraumi, a, m. a 'screamer,' Lat. scurra, Edda 213.

SKRAUT, n. an ornament; s. ok skrúð, Stj. 188; lítið skraut, Orku. сомроs: skraut-búinn, (in a verse), Gd. 67, freq. in mod. usage. part. richly dressed, Grett. 130 A, Fms. vi. 273, Hallfred. girni, f. showiness in dress, Fms. v. 181. skraut-gjarn, adj. showy (?), Hdl. skraut-leikr, m. show, splendour, 656. 624. akrautliga, adv. richly; s. búinn, Fms. vi. 389. skraut-ligr, adj. showy. rich, splendid, Fms. ii. 261, vi. 179, Ld. 28, 114, Fbr. 143, Hav. 58: of colours, uxi mikill ok s., a brindled ox, Vápn. 21. n. a sbowy person, Nj. 123, 139, Vápn. 7.

skrauti, a, m. a nickname, Nj. 174: the name of a ship; of a

brindled ox, and skrauta, of a brindled cow.

SKRÁ, f., gen. skrár, pl. skrár, skrán, a scroll, dry skin; þann er hangir með hám, ok skollir með skrám, Hm. (written); lög sem á skróm standa, Grág. i. 7; á skrá þeirri er Hafiði uppháfa svarta skúa, Nj. 184; hann haíði uppháfa skó, bundna at legg. Liét göra, id.; göra máldaga á skrá, K. þ. K.: setja á skrá, to set in 🛭

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scroll, commit to writing, Bs. i. 59; setja nöfn á skrár, to set a name in a scroll, Rb. 412; í þessari skrá, in this scroll, Bs. i. 59; í skrá þessi, Rb. 4; sjá skrá, tbis scroll, id.; skrár ok skilríki, Pm. 68; kirkju-skrá, Dipl. ii. 19: önnur skrá, Jm. 36; fánýtar skrár, Pm. 10, 86; á fornri skrá sextán heilagra manna sögur, 94; saltara-skrá, 134; skrá töturr, a sbred II. a lock; skrá fyrir kistu; hurðar-skrá; lykillof a scroll, 129. inn stendr i skránni, the key stands in the lock; skrár-gat, a key-hole.

skrá, d, to put on a scroll, to enter, 656 A. i. 13; skrá nöfn þeirra allra, Fms. v. 277; var á þeim bréfum skráð öll mál, Sks. 643; hann lét ok skrá um allt konungs rikit, at ..., 464, Jb. 288, Fms. x. 146; hann let lesa upp hverir skráðir vóru á skipit, vii. 287. 2. reflex. to be entered on a list; skrásk skal hverr farar-maðr, svá einyrki sem annarr maðr, N. G. L. II. = skrapa; skrá (skrapa) þetta af, Grett. 163 A. i. Igg

skráfa (skrjáfa), að, to grate, of shrivelled skin.

skráma, u, f. [Dan. skramme], a scar, Grett. 71.

skráma, ð (?), to glare; ávalt er ek lít þangat skrámir ljós í augu mér,

skrám-leitr, adj. looking scared, Sturl. iii. 105, Bárð. 178.

skrámr, m. [Swed. skrämma = to scare], the name of a monster giant. skrápr, m. [akin to skrapa], a sbark's skin, sbagreen, Isl. ii. 113; skráp-skór, sboes of sbark's skin: skrápi, a nickname, Fms. viii. 163.

skrá-setja, setti, to put on a scroll, enter, Sturl. iii. 91; hann var skrúsettr í skip (enrolled), 304.

skrá-setning, f. an entering on a scroll, B.K. 18.

skrá-veifa, u, f. a scare-crow, bogle; göra e-m skráveifur: a nickname, Ann. 1362.

skrá-púrt, adj. parched from dryness. SKREF, n. [Dan. skrev], a pace; á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; í einu skrefi, þiðr. 99; taka skref mikit, Grett. 153 A: as a measure = Lat. passus, Rb. 482, MS. 732. 5. II. skref = skrá, in Finn-skref, q. v.: for skref-harr, adj., Bjarn. 63, read skruf-harr (?): skref-hlaup, n. a leap, Pr. 476.

skrefa, ad, to stride, Pr. 415, Mar. 1055, Bs. ii. 26. SKREID, f. [skrida], a shoal of fish (= A. S. scâlu; provinc. Engl. school), this is the Norwegian sense, see Ström Söndmör's Beskr. i. 317; hence, skreið varga, a flock of wolves: par dreif at honum varga skreið mikil, Bret. 150; this sense is obsolete in Icel., where it is only used 2. dried fish, as food and as an export (prop. ellipt. for skörp skreið), Eb. 272, 316, Grett. 98 new Ed.; skreið ok húðir, Eg. 69; s. ok mjöl, Nj. 16; skörp s., Fms. viii. 251; Háleysk skreið, Munk. 51; skreið var þá eingin flutt, Bs. i. 842; skreiðar-garðr, a platform for drying fisb, Vm. 14; skreiðar-hlaði, a pile of skreið, Eb. 276; skreiðar-kaup, Fb. 348; skreiðar-tíund, -tollr, Vm. 47, Ám. 10, D. N. iii. 30.

skreiðask, d, dep. [skríða], to creep, slink; s. ór rúmi, Lv. 60; s. fyrir bord, Nj. 136; skreidisk hón undan höfdi honum, Ld. 156, Stj. 418; hann skreiddisk fram með landinu, Fms. viii. 437; hann skreiðisk upp med berginu, Róm. 148; s. aptr af hestinum, to slip down, Fs. 65.

skreið-fiski, n. a fishing (skreið = a shoal); hann hafði menn sína í síldveri ok svá í skreiðfiski, Eg. 42; hann hafði menn í s. í Vágum, en suma í síldfiski, 68, Gullþ. 5.

skreið-færi, n. implements for snow-travelling, Fms. viii. 400.

skreiði, n. = skreiðfæri; ef maðr tekr s. manns ef hann ferr til þings, N. G. L. i. 227.

skreiðingr, m. a subterfuge (?), Sturl. iii. 30.

skreiðr, adj. sliding; in ör-skreiðr.

skreið-ver, n. = skreiðfiski; skreiðver ok síldver, Eg. 42, v. l.

skrenkr, m. [cp. Engl. sbrunk], a nickname, Ann. 1184.

skreppa, u, f. [Dan. skreppe; Engl. scrip], a scrip, bag, Stj. 464, 616, Fms. vi. 374, viii. 26, Barl. 104, Skida R. (of the beggar's skrip): allit., stair ok s., of pilgrims; taka staf ok skreppu ok fara til Jórsala, H. E. i. 243, Fms. vi. 303, Fagrsk. 93, Karl. 467 (v.l.), Symb. 17: a mouse-trap, sem mús í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21.

SKREPPA, skrapp, skruppu; subj. skryppi; part. skroppinn:-to slip; skruppu honum fætr, bis feet slipped, Fms. viii. 75, 393, Nj. 114; honum urðu lausar hendrnar ok skruppu af fanga-stakkinum, the bands slipped, lost bold, Isl. ii. 447; ermarnar skruppu af höndunum fram, Fms. viii. 358, v.l.; skruppu ór tennr fjórar, Skíða R. 142. slip away, absent oneself; þá er min er vandligast gætt, þá skrepp ek í brott, MS. 4. 22; margir bæjar-menn skruppu inn í garða sína ok í hús, skulked away into their bouses, Fagrsk. 165; hafa skroppit þar um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376, v.l. (= kropit): in mod. usage, to start, move quickly, eg ætla að skreppa inn snöggvast, bíddu meðan eg skrepp inn at sækja vetlingana, and the like.

skreyja, u, f. [Dan. skryde], a brayer (?), bragger, a nickname, Hkr. i. skreyta, t, [skraut], to ornament, dress fine; skylda ek skreyta (=Dan. pynte), Gkv. 1. 9; skreytask við körlum, to dress fine to please the men, Bs. i. 453; skreyttr inum beztum klæðum, Fms. i. 149; skreytt orð, Róm. 301; s. sína undir-hyggju, Magn. 484.

skreyting, f. ornament, embellishment, Stj. 24.

skreytinn, adj. [prop. adorned in one's speech, cp. Dan. forblommet]: -untrutbful; and skreytni, f. a falsebood.

skribla, u, f. from the grating sound (?), the name of a hot spring near Revkholt in Iceland.

SKRIĐA, u, f., gen. pl. skrična, Ann. 1171; [skriča]:—a land-slip, on a hill-side; fyrir skriðum eða vatna-gangi, Grág. i. 219; skriða brast upp í fjallit, Fb. ii. 72; hljóp skriða á bæinn, Hrafn. I; skriða hljóp í Geitdal, Ann. 1186; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti ok leiri, Hkr. i. 47; í pessi skriðu týndisk Magnúss, of an avalanche, Bs. i. 640: also used of the black streaks on a mountain-side from old slips, hann keyrir undir honum hestinn upp á skriðuna, Bs. i. 625; er hann kom á skriðu þá er Geirvör heitir, Eb. 218, 226, 232, Sturl. iii. 83. II. frea. in local names, Skriða, Skriðu-klaustr, Skrið-dalr, Raudu-skriður, Landn., Nj., map of Icel. COMPDS: skriðu-fall, n. an avalanche, skriðu-hjalli, a, m. a sbelf in a s., Fbr. 88. Ann. 1390.

skrið-bytta, u, f. a lantern.

skrið-kvikendi, n., collect. creeping things, reptiles, worms, etc. (Dan. kryb), Stj. 19, 317, Fb. ii. 78; foglar, ferfætingar ok s. jarðar, Post. 656 C. 8.

skrið-ligr, adj. creeping; s. kvikendi, a reptile, Stj. 18.

skrið-ljós, n. a 'creeping light,' lantern, Nj. 153, Åm. 6, Fms. iv. 168 (skrilljós), xi. 66, Bs. i. 635, Thom. 455.

skriðna, að, to slip, slide, Bret. 92, Fb. i. 414, ii. 87, Mar. 1146; þá fellr torfa ór garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Ísl. ii. 357; skriðnaði hann öðrum fæti, Edda 77; skriðnuðu honum fætr, Fas. il. 135; þá skriðnar þat á brott, slips away, Mar.; hvers manns líkami skriðnar í jörðina, 656 C. 8.

skriðnan, f. a slipping, Bs. ii. 151.

skrið-ormr, m. a 'creeping worm,' reptile, Konr.

skrior, m., gen. skridar, a creeping or sliding motion, of a reptile; beina þeir sinn skrið, Stj. 98; til skriðsins ok rásarinnar, id.: of a ship, vóru þeir Gunnsteinn langt komnir er skriðr var á skipi Þóris, Ó. H. 137; á skip skal skriðar orka, Hm. 81; tók skriðinn af skipinu, the ship stopped, Fms. ii. 305; þegar er festi ok skriðinn tók af, vi. 168; með fullum skrið, Bs. ii. 30; tekr nú buzan góðan skrið, 47; frýr skutrinn skriðar, Grett. 125; renna á skrið, *to slide*, of a sledge, Mar.

skrif, n. a writ, writing, (mod.)

SKRIFA, 20, [from Lat. scribere; the Germ. schreiben and Dan. skrive, though borrowed from the Lat., take strong forms]: scratch, as also to paint, embroider; this is the earliest sense, for painting and engraving are older than writing, and the word was adopted by the Teutons before writing had begun (cp. the use of the Gr. γράφειν); sögur þær er skrifaðar vóru á eldhúsinu, Ld. 114; salrinn var skrifaðr innan ok mjök gulli búinn, Fas. i. 179; á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrifa rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, Edda 87; skjöldrinn var skrifaðr fornsögum, Eg. 698, see the remarks s. v. skjöldr; skjöld, ok var skrifat á leo með gulli, Mork. 155; yrk, skáld, um þat er skrifað er á tjaldinu, of tapestry, Fms. v. 234; várir forellrar hafa svá skrifat hana, at hón sé fótlaus en hafi hendr ok vængi, Al. 134; allt hans bak er sem skrifat með skínandum dropum, Stj. 97, 179; sem penturinn skrifaði þetta skrímsl, Mar. 1174: even of sculpture, eru þar skrifuð margs-konar forn tíðendi, Æsir, Gjúkungar, Völsungar, steypt af kopar ok málmi, Fms. vii. II. to write; þá skrifaða ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, Íb. (pref.); at lög ór skyldi skrifa á bók, 17; þat finnsk skrifat, Fms. i. 231; eptir því sem fróðir menn hafa skrifat, fyrst Ari prestr enn Fróði . . ., Landn. (Hb.) 320; þetta bréf gört ok skrifat at Stað, Dipl. iii. 8; hann skrifaði nökkurar bækr, Stj. 48; skrifa ok í bók setja, Sks. 6: of penmanship, skrifa vel, illa; skrifaðu bæði skýrt og rétt, | svo skötnum þyki að snilli, | orðin standa eiga þétt | en þó bil á milli, a ditty. recipr., skrifast á, to correspond. 2. pass. to be entered, H. E. i. 516. 3. part. skrifandi, able to write; læs og skrifandi, hann er ekki s., be cannot write.

skrifan, f. a picture, Mar., Stj. 179; skrifunar-fjöl, a tablet, 307. skrifari, a, m. a painter, Bs. i. 132, Eluc. 675. 26. transcriber, Bs. i. 248, 420 (v. l.), 832; a secretary, as a title, ii.

skrif-knifr, m. a penknife (?), Mar. 1143.

skrift or skrifti, n. a bulk; see skirtli (arkar-skrifti, see örk).

skrifliga, adv. in writing.

skrifligr, adj. written, Fas. iii. 421.

skrifnask, að, [skrifa, cf. skript III], dep. it is imposed (of penance); skript s. e-m, sbrift is laid on one, Sighvat.

skrif-samligr, adj. painted, Stj. 307. skrika, að, qs. skriðka [skriðr], to slip; mér skrikar fótr.

skrikan, f. slipping, stumbling, Barl. 48.

skrimsl, skrim, see skrimsl.

skrimta, t, = skolla; jamt læt ek við ský skrimta, Sd. (in a verse): in mod. usage, það skrimtir við að tarna (= Dan. slæber af).

skringi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), strange, grotesque; s. buningr, Fas. iii. 653 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

skript, skrift, f. [skrifa], a picture, drawing, tapestry; skjöldrinn var skrifaðr fornsögum, en allt milli skriptanna vóru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, i.e. the subjects represented on the shield were separated by golden spangles, Eg. 698; höfðu vit á skriptum þat er skatar léku, ok

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á hannyrðum hilmis þegna, of tapestry, Gkv. 2. 15; seglit var sett = scarecrow]:—a monster; s. heldr enn menn, Al. 94, Mar. 1158; km med fögrum skriptum, Fms. x. 77, see the remarks s.v. segl; hence a sail is poët. called hun-skript, the 'mast-picture,' Fms. ix. (in a verse): a painted tablet in a church, i krossum, likneskjum, skriptum, Bs. i. 132; stendr fruin frammi fyrir skriptinni med hreinum bænum, Mar.; Mariu-skript, Ólafs-s., Þorláks-s., Jóns-s., Andreas-s., Cecileu-s., the picture of the Virgin Mary, St. Olave, Thorlak, John, etc., Vm., D. I. i. passim. II. a writ, scripture (Dan. skrivten); heilög skript, Stj. 1, Bs. ii. 40; i skriptinni, Stj. 147 (but ritning, q.v., is more usual). 2. penmansbip; skriptin min er stafa-stor . . . það er einsög kattar-klór, a ditty. III. eccles. confession, Vm. 37; veita mönnum skript, Fms. viii. 11, xi. 339, K. p. K. 72; ganga til skripta, Bs. i. 446, Fb. ii. 342, Sturl. ii. 34; bera mál til skripta, N. G. L. i. 152, passim.

2. sbrift, penance; setja e-m skript, Bs. i. (Laur.); taka skript (skriptir) af biskepi, K. A. 116, 136; henni var þat boðit í s. sína, Fms. viii. 12, N.G.L. i. 152; veita s., Fms. xi. 339; inna s. sína, 156; rjúfa skript, Mar.; stórar skriptir ok mikil meinlæti, Sks. 486; svara stórum skriptum, Gbl. 169. a penalty, in a secular sense, ætla ek, at henni hafi bat engi s. verit, it bas been no penance for ber, Vigl. 33; få makliga skript, to receive deserved punishment, Fas. ii. 116. COMPDS: skriptar-ganga, u, f. confession, Hom. 79, Fms. viii. 114. skriptar-gangr, m. id., Fms. iii. 175, v. 219, Sturl. ii. 34, Ghl. 41. skripta-boð, n. an episcopal ordinance as to sbrift, D. I. i, MS. 655 xi. 2, 673. 61. skripta-dóttir, f. a 'sbrift-daughter,' a female confessor, H. E. ii. 190. skripta-faðir, m. a 'sbrift-father,' confessor, Kail. 545, Bs. i. 440. skripta-lauss, adj. unsbriven, Fms. viii. 103, MS. 655 xxiv. 2. skripta-maðr, m. a man under fenance, Bs. i. 855. skripta-mál, n. pl. confession, K. Á. 208, H. E. i. 483, Grett. 162 A. skripta-prestr, m. a 'sbrift-triest,' confessor, Fms. v. 214.

skript, f. = krypt, a cryft, Thom. 493.

skripta, ao, to sbrive, bear confession; gekk biskup til Asbjarnar ok skriptaði honum, Ó. H. 118; sá maðr er skriptað var, K. Á. 148. to enjoin penance; skripta e-m at vatnfasta, Sturl. ii. 252; skal biskup skripta henni af landi brott, N. G. L. i. 376. 3. to punish, in a secular sense, vóru sumir háls-höggnir en sumum annan veg skriptað, Fms. x. 96, v. l.; Annes bað þá Skotana at skripta Hrólfi, Fas. iii. 355, so in mod. usage in a comic sense. 4. to confess; skripta sinar syndir, Stat. 300. II. reflex. to go to confession; hann skriptadisk við Sigurð djákn, Sturl. ii. 228; ok skriptaðisk síðan vandliga, Bs. i. 317: skriptaor, part. sbriven, K. A. 22, Sturl. ii. 134.

skript-bera, bar, to bring to confession; s. synd, to sbrive a sin, H. E.

i. 484; skript-borinn, confessed, 483.

skript-rof, n. the breach of a penance, K. A. 148, N. G. L. i. 153.

skript-rofa, adj. (-rofl, K. A. 148), failing to fulfil one's penance;

verda s., N. G. L. i. 152, 429.

SKRÍDA, skríð, skreið, skriðu, skriðinn; neg. suff. skríði-at, Hkv. 2. 30, [Dan. skride; Germ. schreiten]:-to creep, crawl, of reptiles; hvert kvikendi þat er skríðr á jörðu, Stj. 317; hann brast í orms líki ok skreið í nafars-raufina, Edda 49; þá er hann (the serpent Fáfnir) skreið til vatns, Sæm. 133; þeir skríða á húðinni, Stj. 98; skríðit um lyng, Fms. vii. 251: of vermin, skriða kvikr, see kvikr. 2. generally, to creep; hann skrior heldr en gengr, Clar.; skriða á höndum ok á knjám (mod. skríða á fjórum fótum), Mar.; svá mátt-dreginn at hann varð at s. á land, Fas. iii. 383; hann gat skriðit upp um síðir, ... hann skreið upp í fjöruna, Fær. 175; en á skreið (advanced) þá er brimit hratt at, Bs. i. 424; hann skreið þar upp á grjót, Fbr. 160; hann bað þrælana skríða brott, Fms. vii. 298; in the phrases, saman niðingar skríða, birds of a feather flock together,' ix. 389; skriða undir skegg e-m, to creep under another's beard for shelter, Fs. 31. II. metaph. to glide, of a ship; skip skriðr, Grág. ii. 170; er þú skynjar eigi fyrir hræðslu sakir hvárt skipit skríðr undir þér eðr eigi, Orkn. 402; skriði-a þat skip er und þér skríði, Hkv. 2. to slide in snow-shoes (skid); Fior skrior, Grág. ii. 170 (Ísl. ii. 381); þá skreið Egill at leita Ölrúnar, Sæm. 89; hann skreið þar eptir allan dag, O. H. 85; skreið Arnljótr þá svá hart sem hann færi lauss, 153; þeir skriðu ok veiddu dýr, Sæm. 88: metaph., láta skriða til skara, 'to slide to the edge of the ice,' to fight desperately, Fms. xi. 15 (the metaphor seems to be taken from sliding); skríða í skarð, to 'slide

into the notch, fill it up, Ölk. 36.

skrîkja, u, f. [Engl. sbrike], a sbrieker; in the compd, sól-s., the sbrike or butcher-bird, Eggert Itin. 582. 2. a twittering, skrikjur: the

name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.) skrikja, t, [Engl. sbriek], to twitter, of suppressed laughter; það skrikti

í honum, hvað ertú að skr kja? skrill, m. [cp. Skrælingi; Dan. skræl = parings of apples, potatoes]: -a mob, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 117.

skrím, n. [cp. skími aud skrímta], a glimpse; með svá miklu myrkri, ... sá ekki skrím úti heldr en menn væri blindir, Ann. 1341; náliga myrkt útan þat litið sk(r)ím, Mar. 1051.

skrimingr, m. = skrim; þar í afhaugnum var s. lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46.

fiska eðr s., Sks. 74; hann ærðisk at skrímsli nökkuru, Bs. i 170; hljópu þeir upp allir ok lutu því skrímsli, Ó. H. 109; eitt s. er menn kalla margygi, Sks. 169; Skrimslið góða, the good Beast, in the tale of Beauty and the Beast; sjó-s., a sea-monster.

SKRÍN, n., skríni, Bs. i. 134 (paper MS), [Lat. scrinium], a sbrine, of a saint, 124, 134, O. H. 235, 246, passin: poët., skyja skrín, byrs., leiptra-s., the shrine of the clouds, wind, lightning, i.e. the beavens, Lex. Poet. COMPDS: skrin-brot, n. a broken sbrine, Pm. 131. m. a sbrine-cover, Dipl. v. 18. skrin-görö, f. a sbrine-making, Bs. skrin-kista, u, f. a sbrine-chest, Mar. xl. i. 134, 325. skrinklæði, m. = skríndúkr, Vm. 46. skrin-lagning, f. ensbrinement, Magn 513. skrin-leggja, lagdi, to ensbrine, Magn. 512. skrinsmior, m. a sbrine-smith, Sturl. i. 146, Bs. i. 144.

skrins, u, f. a sbrine-shaped chest, in which fishermen keep butter and

the like; matar-s., smjör-s.

SKRÍPI, n., mostly only in plur. a grotesque monster, a goblin, thantom (with notion of absurdity, unreality, scurrility); stundum dreki, stundum ormr eðr önnur skaðsamlig skrípi, Fas. iii. 342; verði s. ok undr mikit, Nj. 20; ski ok s., Gsp.; þegar myrkva tók, sýndisk honum hverskyns skrípi, Grett. 115: þeir þoldu mikla skömm ok s., Stj. 436; hann var fjölkunnigr ok görði mörg s. ok undr, Bret. 14; þessu kvikendi ... er þetta s. berr, glæpafull s., Gd. 3, Fas. iii. 620; ek hefi eigi séð meira s. en þú ert, 654; sel-s., a monster seal; orða-s., scurrilous language, buffoonery. COMPDS: skripa-höfuð, n. a monster-bead, Mag. skripa-lat, n. pl. (mod. skripa-læti), buffoonery, scurrilous gestures, Fms. viii. (in a verse). skripa-tal, n. scurrilous language.

skrípindi, n. = skrípi, Post. 29. skripr, m. a monster, Edda 238.

skritinn, adj. funny, witty, full of bumour; segja skritna sögu, það er skrítin saga; or of persons, hann er smú-skrítinn. COMPDS: skritiliga, adv. funnily, merrily. skriti-ligr, adj. funny, amusing. This word and derivatives, which are very freq. in mod. usage, seem not to occur in old writers, unless it be Post. 26 (paper MS.)

skritlur, f. pl. merry tales, oddities, = Germ. schwänke.

skrjá, ð, to skulk like a coward (skræva); þeir sóttu at Kormaki, Narfi skrjáði um it ytra, Korm. 48.

Bkrjáfa, að, to clatter like sbrivelled skin.

skrjóðr, m. [Ulf. dis-skreitan = διαρρηγνύναι; A.S. screadian; Engl. sbred, i. e. to cut into small pieces; to this root belong the Icel. skrjoot, skrydda, skræða]:—a sbred, see Bs. i. 76, v.l.: chiefly used of an old folio torn to sbreds. 2. as a term of abuse, a ragamuffin, Edda ii.

skrjúpr, adj. [Ivar Aasen skryp; Swed. skröplig; Dan. skröbelig]:brittle, frail, Merl. 1. 65, Skálda 202 (in a verse): as a nickname, Landn.

SKROF, n. snow-ice, full of holes and bubbles, passim in mod. usage: as a nickname, skrof, skrofi, skrofuor, Landn. 47, 117.

skrofa, u, f. a bird, pelicanus minimus.

skrópan, f. = skrópar; s. ok látæði, Mar.

skrópar, m. pl. [akin to skripi?], a juggle, sbam, bypocrisy; hrzsni ok skrópar (rendering of bypocrisis), Hom. 27, Mar. 220: in mod. usage a feigned illness or the like, það eru ekki nema skrópar. skrópa-maðr, m. a bypocrite = bypocrita, Hom. 23, MS. 655 xxv. 4. skropa-sott, f. a feigned illness, Fins. vi. 32, Thom. 160, Stj. 199. skrudda, u, f., see skrydda.

skruoningr, m. [cp. Dan. skryden = braying]:—a rattling sound, as of thunder.

skrugga, u, f. thunder, a clap of thunder; dunadi skrugga, Snot. skruggu-veðr, n. a thunder-storm.

skrukka, u, f. [skrokkr; Dan. skrog], an urchin (?), in skrukku-ker, the shell of a sea-urchin; s. er módir mín átti, gylta rós ok spón, D. N. ii. 255. 2. an old shrimp; kerlingar s.: as a nickname, I'ms. ix. skrum, n. swaggering talk; hól ok skrum, Nj. 258; s. ok skjal,

Skíða R. 7; far í brott með s. þitt, Fms. ix. 282.

skruma, ad, to swagger, Grett. 144 A: to chatter, Fb. i. 211, 253. skrumari, a, m. a swaggerer, bragger, þórð. 29 new Ed.

SKRÚĐ, n. [A. S. scrud; Engl. sbroud; cp. Norse skrud = sbrouds, tackle, Ivar Aasen], collect. the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging; nú liggr skrúð várt (our sbrouds, referring to the ships left behind) at skipum niðri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); generally, tackle, gear, appendages; skrúði því er hann vill ór selinu íæra, K. þ. K. 80; skjóðu-skrúð, a bag's fittings, straps; skreppu-skrúði, Skiða R.; loptlig skrúð, Sks. 627; himin, jörð ok sæ með öllu sínu skrúði, Hom. 50; schema er kallat á Girsku en skrúð á Latínu, Skálda 190; sett í skáldskap fyrir sakir skrúðs, 201: an ornament, skrýddr konungligu skrúði, Fms. vii. 107; skraut ok skrúð, Stj. 188. 2. furniture of a church; þeir ræntu hana (the church) öllu sínu skrúði, Frns. xi. 194; Josúa reisti upp sáttmáls-örk Dróttins með öllu skrúði sínu, Stj.; liggi skrimingr, m. = skrim; þar í afhaugnum var s. lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46.

skrimingr, m. = skrim; þar í afhaugnum var s. lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46.

skrimingr, m. = skrim; þar í afhaugnum var s. lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46.

pat kirkju til bráðs ok til ljúss ok til skrúðis (sic) er fyrir ondverðu var til skipat, Anecd. 60; þat skrúð hennar allt er hvern dag þarf at hafa, Grág. i. 460. gör seglin, Orkn. 464; skrúð ok lérept, Bs. i. 453; með kaprúni af skrúði, Jb. 187; skrúð nýtt ok úskorit, N. G. L. i. 76.

skrúð-hosa, u, f. [skrúð II], bose of skrúð, Sturl. iii. 147; opp. to

skrúð-hús, n. [skrúð I. 2], a vestry, Fms. viii. 258, ix. 280, 430, Dipl. iii. 4, Stj. 310, Bs. i. 847.

skrúð-hyrna, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

skrúði, a, m. = skrúð; ef maðr ferr með tré, reiði eðr viðbönd, eðr hverrgi skrúði (tackle) sem er, K. p. K. 88: an ornament, esp. of church vestments, í fögrum skrúða, Bs. i. 317; skrýðask biskups-skrúða,...eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu trefr á skrúða hans, 42; berr eigi heilög kirkja sinn dýra ok hátíðliga skrúða, Stj. 52; þrjú goðin, ok ór öllum skrúðanum, Nj. 132. skrúða-kista, u, f. a chest for church ornaments, Jm. 12; skrúða stokkr, id., Vm. 177

skrúð-klæði, n. a suit of fine stuff, [skrúð II], dress suit, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. 135 new Ed.; s. ny, Grág i. 504; skera e-m s. ok skarlat, Finnb. 318; maðr í skrúðklæðum, Eb. 214; skrúðklæða-burðr, -búnaðr,

akrúð-kyrtill, m. a kirtle of fine stuff, Jb. 187.

skrúð-refill, m. a banging of fine stuff, Am. 71.

skrúð-sokkr, m. = skrúðhosa, Bs. i. 453.

skrúð-víking, f. for this word or pun, see Orkn. 464 and Mr. Dasent's Burnt Njal ii. 376.

SKRUF, n. a bay-cock, corn-rick, Edda (Gl.) ii. 493: the phrase, það er ekki hátt á því skrúfið, the bay-cock is not bigb, of a low and humble thing.

skrufa, að, to screw, Fas. iii. 417.

skrufa, u, f. [Dan. skrue; Germ. schraube], a screw.

skruf-harr, adj. curly-baired, Ld. 274, Fms. x. 420, Bjarn. 63.

skrufr, m. = skruf; yglir brunum undir fólgnum skrufi, Sks. 226.

skrydda, mod. skrudda, u, f. a sbrivelled skin; fátækr í skarpri skryddu, Gd. 34. 2. an old scroll.

skrykkjótt, n. adj., see skrykkr.

skrýða, d, [skrúð], to clothe, put on; Krist skrýdduð ér, Hom. (St.): to adorn, embellisb. 2. reflex. to dress, skrydask hárklæðum, sorgarbúnaði, loðkápu, Stj. 356, 642, Sks. 226; skrýddr konunglegu skrúði, Fms. vii. 107; skryddir dyrligum klædum, 623. 53; eru nú margir staðir skryddir (adorned) af beim görsemum, Fms. vii. 100, v.l.

skryding, f. apparel, Stj. 304; skrydingar-kufl, Dipl. iii. 4.

skrýðir, m. an adorner, Lex. Poët.

skrýfa, d, [skrúf], to stack corn, s. korn, Bjarn. 22: metaph., hann bar tjoru í höfuð sér ok skrýfði sem mest hárinu, Fms. vi. 375.

Skrýmir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

skrýtingr, m. a sbrite, missel-bird, Edda ii. 289.

skræða, u, f. an old scroll, worn old book, Th. 78.

skræfa, u, f. a coward, Fms. ii. 47, vi. 34, Fb. i. 532, Al. 30, Karl. 63, Edda 213; mann-s.

skræfast, að, dep. to lose beart like a coward, Vapn. 26.

SKRÆKJA, t, [Engl. to screech], to screech, sbriek, Fms. viii. 432, Edda 46: of a raven, Greg. 79, Fb. i. 412.

akrækr, m., pl. skrækir, a sbriek, yell, Edda 61; reka upp skræk, Eb. 326; með skræk, Fbr. 212; skræki stóra, Bs. ii. 110. skræk-hljóðaor, adj. sbrill-voiced.

skrækta, t, to sbriek, yell, Fas. iii. 129, Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446.

skræktan, f. a sbrieking, Am. 60, Fms. i. 218.

Skrælingjar, m. pl. the Esquimaux, the name given them by the old Norsemen, Ib. 9, Eb. 252, porf. Karl. passim, Fb. i. 545, Ann. 1379. skrælna, að, to be sbrivelled by the sun; grasið er skrælnað.

skrel-burr, adj. 'sbrivelling dry,' of hay. skræma, d, [Swed. skrämma; Dan. skræmme], prop. to scare away;

in the compd, af-skræma sig, to make a wry face; af-skræmast, to be dis-2. reflex., skræmdisk hann undan peim tveimr, be extrifigured. cated bimself from the two, Fms. viii. 75.

akræmi, u. a 'scare-crow,' monster; in af-skræmi (q. v.), af-skræmisligr, monstrous.

skræmi-hlaup, n. a 'scaring-leap,' a ruse, sudden onset, Fms. viii.

skræpa, ð, i. e. skræpa, [skrópar], to feign; þeir skræpa at þeir hafi eigi heyrt, 673. 48.

skrapa, u, f. [akin to the preceding], a kerchief with faded colours; hence skræpu-ligr, adi.

SKRÖGGR, m. [cp. Engl. scraggy], one of the names of the fox, Edda ii. 490, and as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 228. 2. in mod. folk-lore a monster giant or goblin famous in Icel. nursery tales, a son of the Gryla (Q.v.) and Leppa-Ludi. compos: Skrögga-kvæði, n. a popular nursery song, a pendant to Grylu-kvæði, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 220, 221. ligr, adj. scraggy, gaunt and ugly.

SKROK, n., dat. skrökvi, [Early Swed. skruk]:—a false story, fable, falsebood; hvárt þat væri skrök eðr sannindi, Fms. ii. 185; hégómi ok skrök, Hkr. (pref.), Stj. 484: sing., ok verðr þat at skrökvi, and if it skulda-gildi, n. payment of debts, Grág. i. 302.

II. a kind of stuff; sem af skrúði einu væri prove a story, N. G. L. i. 13; trúa því skrökvi, Hom. 123; bera saman skrök, Hkv. 1.37; samna skrökvi, to pick up fables, stories (cp. North. E. to samm it up), O. H. (in a verse). compbs: skrök-berendr, part. COMPDS: skrök-berendr, part. pl. tellers of fables, Ad. 2. skrök-laust, n. adj.; þat er s., 'tis no exaggeration, Fms. ix. (in a verse). skrök-ligr, adj. false, fictitious, Stj. 90. skrök-maör, m. a romancer, story-teller, Hom. (36. skrök-mál, n. a story, falsebood, Sturl. iii. (in a verse). skrök-maör, m. a romancer, story-teller, Hom. (St.), Krók. mála-samr, adj. mendacious, Fas. ii. (in a verse). skrök-saga, u. f. a false story, tale, fable, Stj. 85, 87; með sínum skemtiligum skröksögum, Fms. ii. 142; segir Ovidius i sinum skröksögum (in his Metamorphoses?), 732. 17. skrök-samligr, adj. false, Róm. 300. skrök-semd, f. a story, falsebood, Thom. 448, Magn. 484. skrökváttr, m. a false witness, N.G.L. i. 32, Jb. 441, Fas. iii. 157, Hom. skrök-vitni (-vætti, Róm. 332), n. false witness, Hom. 86, Gbl. 547.

skrökva, að, to tell or invent a story; lokleysa sem kátir menn s. sér til gamans, Fas. iii. 193, v.l.; margir hyggja þat satt sem skrökvat er, Sturl. i. 23, v.l.: with dat., s. e-u, eg s. því ekki, Skíða R. 130; s. e-u upp, to invent a falsebood; skammi mig ef eg skrökva! This word is much used in mod. speech, being gentler than ljúga, to lie.

skrölta, t, [A.S. scralletan; Eugl. sbrill], to jolt: skrölt, n. a jolt-

ing sound.

SKUGGI, 2, m. [Ulf. skuggwa = ἔσοπτρον, I Cor. xiii. 12; Dan. skygge; Swed. skugga]:—a shade, shadow, Sks. 41, 219; manns s., Ld. 252; bar skuggann á sæinn af fjöllunum, Fms. viii. 188; s. jarðarinnar, Rb. 108; hundrinn hleypr á brúna ok sér skugga sinn í vatninu, Hem.; bar hvergi skugga á, it was all light, without a spot of shadow anywhere, Nj. 118; þá bar skugga i dyrrin, Fb. i. 545; undan skugga hattarins, from the bat's 2. a sbadow, spectre, leidiligan skugga, Mart. sbade, Fms. vi. 60. 115, Post. 645. 69, Bs. i. 256, Mar. 3. in the phrase, ganga or skugga um e-t, 'to go out of the shade' as to a thing, to shew one's mind, Ld. 170; hann bað Halldórr ganga ór skugga (speak out clearly) hvárt hann vildi unna honum landkaupsins, 322: mod. to get a thing clearly before one, eg vil ganga or skugga um það, I wish to have no misgivings about it; also in the phrases, sem hann stæði í skugga nokkurum, in some doubt, Bs. ii. 41; hann sagði sér vera mikinn skugga á, hvat Magnús mundi ætlask fyrir, be said be felt much misgiving as to what M. bad in mind, Fms. vii. 3; skuggi er honum i málum ykkrum, Valla L. 4. skuggi (foresbadowing) ok spår bess ins illa, er . . ., Hom. 211.

B. Compos: skugga-baldr, m., in popular tales a mysterious animal, a hybrid between a cat and a fox, Isl. Djóðs. i. 612, 613. skugga-lauss, adj. sbadowless, Sks. 630. skugga-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sbadowy, dusky, suspicious-looking; s. karl, Fas. i. 6. skuggamikill, adj. sbadowy, dark, Fb. i. 527. skugga-samligr, adj. sbadowy, Fbr. 138.

skugg-sjá (or -sjó), f. a 'sbade-sbow,' mirror, Gd. 6, Stj. 215, Karl. 217, 324, Hom. 3; í skírri skuggsjá, Sks. 8; hrein s., Nikdr. 83; Konungs s., the name of a work, Sks. 8, List of Authors (H. II).

skugg-sjón, f. = skuggsjá, 671. 22, Stj. 142, Sks. 8.

skugg-sýnn, adj. gloomy, dark, dusky.

skukka, u, f. [skokkr], a pot; beir hrukku litt meðan full var s., as long as the pot was full, Fms. ix. 439 (in a verse; skrukka, v.l.) Engl. to sbrink, sbrunk], a wrinkle, = Lat. ruga; gullknapprinn görr með þungum skukkum gullsmiðligs hagleiks, Karl. 286; eitt klæði, þat er með sínum skukkum leynir hennar kviðar-vöxt, Mar. 447; gékk jörðin undir beim skukkum, the earth rolled in waves under their feet, Edda i. 144 (Cod. Worm.) skukkr, m. = skokkr, a bulk, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

SKULD, f. [skulu; A. S. scyld; Germ. schuld; Dan. skyld]:—a debt, due; gjalda skuld, N.G.L. i. 52, Nj. 182; skuldir allar ok landaura gjald, Fms. x. 410; kaupa i skuld, to buy on trust, Hrafn. 4; ganga i skuld við e-n um e-t, Dipl. iv. 7; ganga í skuld fyrir e-n, to be bail for anotber; hann gékk í skuld fyrir Kálf ok gaf fé fyrir landit, Bs. i. 2. in the oldest law skuld means a kind of serfdom or bondage in payment of debt, like that of an 'obaeratus' or nexus in the Roman law; engi má konu svá taka í skuld nema hafi frænda ráð við, N. G. L. i. 36; nú ef maðr selr skuldar-mann mansali, nema hann hlaupi ór skuld, id.; engi maðr á at seljask arfsali frá ómögum sínum, beim er hann á at ganga í skuld fyrir, Grág. i. 205; ef hann á eigi sé til þá skal hann ganga í skuld fyrir móður sína, 232; kost á maðr hvárt sem hann vill at ganga í skuld fyrir börn sín eðr selja þau ella, II. the name of one of the three works, Vsp., Edda, Gg.

B. Compos: skulda-bréf, n. a bond, Róm. 250. dagr, m. pay-day, the term for paying a debt, K. p. K. 70: the saying, það kemr að skulda-dögunum. skulda-dómr, m. a court of payment, for liquidation of debt after a person's death, Grag. i. 408. skulda-far, n. a calling in debis; hann átti norðr-ferð at skuldafari ok skulda-ferli, n. pl. = skuldafar, Fms. ix. eyrendum, Fb. i. 421. akuldar-fólk, n. kinsfolk, family; frændr ok s., Stj. 190. 481, v.l. skulda-heimta, u, f. a calling in debts, Eg. 202, Njard. 366. n. a bousebold, family, Grig. i. 142, ii. 42, Jb. 52. skuldar-kona, u, f. a woman in bondage for debt (skuld I. 2); ef s. leggsk með þræli, þá á ármaðr ekki á henni fyrr en hón hefir goldit hina skuld, N. G. L. i. 36. skulda-lið, n. = skuldahjón, Ld. 158, Eb. 6, 8, Fms. i. 107, xi. 406, Hrafn. 30, Orkn. 184. skulda-lukning, f. payment of debts. skuldalykting, f. id., Jb. 351 B, H. E. i. 520. skuldar-maðr, m., q. v. skulda-mót, n. = skulda-ping, Grág. i. 396, K. p. K. 70. skuldanautr, m. = skuldu-nautr, a 'debt-mate,' debtor, Js. 84. skipan, f. a discharge of debts, Gpl. 254. skulda-staðr, m. an investment, deposit of money; gefa fé eðr aðra hluti á skuldarstöðum, Grág. i. 406; játa, taka skuldarstað, Ld. 212, Gþl. 511, Dipl. i. 11, Lv. 46, Fær. 233. skuldar-tollr, m. a due, titbe, Anecd. 48. bing, n. = skuldamót, Grág. i. 108.

skuldari, a, m. a debtor, Hom. 5.
skuldar-maðr, m. a person in bondage for debt, Lat. obaeratus; á
þingi skal skuldarmann taka... nú ef maðr seir skuldarmann mansali,...
nú skal hann neyta skuldarmann sinn sem þræl sinn, etc., N. G. L. i. 36
(ch. 71); um innihafnir skuldarmanna, Grág. i. 73; þorsteinn skuldarmaðr, Lv. 86.

2. a creditor, Stj. 613, N. G. L. i. 63, Gpl. 254.

skuld-binda, batt, to engage: part. duty-bound, obliged, Al. 151.

skuld-binding, f. an obligation.

skuld-fastr, adj. 'debt-fast,' seized for debt, Lat. obaeratus, Grag. i.

skuld-festa, t, to seize a person for debt, take him as a 'skuldarmaðr,' Grág. i. 233, 362.

skuld-festr, f. the act of seizing a person for debt, Grág. i. 363; segja til skuldfesti á alþingi, 73.
skuld-gengr, adj. of money, current, lawful as tender, D. N. ii.

skuid-gengr, adj. of money, current, lawjut as tender, D.N. ii

skuldingi, a, m. the nearest of kin on whom the duty of alimentation devolves; þá á til síns skuldingja hverr at hverfa, Grág. i. 250.

skuld-lauss, adj. 'debiless,' free from debt, N. G. L. i. 32: of property, unincumbered, Grág. i. 444; fé skuldlaust, Gullp. 8: metaph., e-m er e-t skuldlaust, 'tis no business of one's, uncalled for, Nj. 185.

skuld-leikr (-leiki), m. relationship, prop. duty, obligation devolving from kinship, Grág. i. 153, 247, 343, Ld. 40.

skuld-seigr, adj. 'debt-tough,' reluctant to pay, Sturl. i. 223.

skuld-skeyta, t, to transfer a debt to another; nú heimtir maðr skuld at manni . . . ef hann skuldskeytir hánum við annan mann, þá hefir hann lokit þeirri skuld, N. G. L. i. 29: mod. with acc., s. e-n við e-n, or hann skuldskeytti okkr (acc.) saman.

skuld-skeyting, f. the transfer of a debt, Gpl. 511.

skuldugr, adj. [Germ. schuldig], in debt, owing; s. e-m e-t (or um e-t), Dipl. iv. 7.

skuldu-nautr, m., prop. a customer, used of a creditor, N. G. L. i. 51: of a debtor, Grág. ii. 216, Mar. 1202: eccl. in the Lord's Prayer, fyrir-gef oss vorar skuldir, svo sem vér og fyrir-gefum vorum skuldunautum.

skuldu-neyti, n. the relation of debtor and creditor, Lv. 103 (the passage is somewhat corrupt).

skuld-varr, adj., in ú-skuldvarr, Njarð. 366.

SKULU, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. skal, skalt (skaltú), skal, pl. skulum, skulut, skulu; pret. skyldi and skyldu; subj. pres. skyli, skuli; pret. skyldi and skyldu; pres. infin. skulu; pret. infin. skyldu; skyli as a kind of imperat., Hm. 1, 14, 32, 41, 53-55, Og. 22. In the oldest vellums o is used throughout instead of u, skolu, skolom, skolot, skolo: with the pers. pron. suffixed, skal'k=skal ek, skola'g, skyla'g, skylda'g: with neg. suff. skal'k-at, I sball not; skal'k-a, Fms. vi. 417 (in a verse); skal-at, be sball not; skal-a, Hm. 29, 34, 37; skal-at, O. H. (in a verse); þú skalt-at, Kormak; skal-at-tu, Hm. 130, Sdm. 29, Skv. 1. 22, Plac. 37 (skala-pu); skulu-t, Sighvat; skyli-t, Hm. 6, 39; skyldo-at, Am. 2, 3, see Bugge (foot-note), and -at, p. 2. In mod. usage and in less correct paper transcripts of vellums or Editions the pret, infin. skulu, skyldu are replaced by the subj. skuli, skyldi; in such cases the infin. is to be restored, as, hann kvaðsk skuli, skyldi koma = skulu, skyldu koma; see munu: [Ulf. skulan = ἀφείλειν and μέλλειν, but not freq.; A.S. sculon; Engl. shall, sbould; O. H. G. skolan; Germ. sollen, with elided k; Dutch zullen; Dan. skulle; Swed. skola.]

B. Sball, must, denoting fate, law, bidding, need, necessity, duty, obligation, and the like, therefore the use is more positive than that of sball in Engl.; of weird or fate, skyldi, Ýt. 1, 3, 5, 7-9, 11-13, 16; deyja skal hverr um sinn, því ek land um sték at ek lifa skylda'k, Gh. 12: in the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, young may, old must (viz. die): of law, menn skyldi eigi hafa höfuð-skip i han, en ef hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð,... baugr tvieyringr skyldi liggja í hverju höfuð-hofi á stalla, þann baug skyldi hverr goði hafa á hendi sér til lögþinga allra þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfr heyja,... Hverr sá maðr skyldi áðr eið vinna, nefni ek í þat vætti, skyldi hann segja, hjálpi mér svá Freyr... sem ek man (not skal, which however here might be used),... skyldu vera þrjú þing í fjórðungi... beir skyldu nefna dóma...

skulda-hjón (-hjún), f hverr maðr skyldi gefa toll til hofs, Landn. (Hb.) 258, 259; and in the commandments, þú skalt ekki stela, elska skaltú Dróttinn Guð þinn, N.T.: of an oath, til pess legg ek hönd á helga bók, ok pat játtar ek Guði, at ek skal svá rúða, H.E. i. 561: of bidding, ganga skal, skala gestr vera, Hm.; gáttir allar um skoðask skyli, 1; þagait ok hugalt skyli þjóðans barn ok vígdjarft vera, glaðr ok reift skyli gumna hverr, 14; vin sinum skal maðr vinr vera, 41; geði skaltu við pann blanda, 43: of a promise, skal ek auka mikit þina sæmd, ef..., Nj. 102: mixed references, nú skulu vér enn við leita, let us try, lsl. ii. 367; þá er ganga skyldi undir jarðar-men...skyldi endar torfunnar vera fastir, sá maðr er skírsluna skyldi flytja, skyldi ganga þar undir, Ld. 58; prestar skulu eigi fara med sundr-görðir, K. p. K.; hann skal fara til þings, ... hann skal rétta vættið, Grág. i. 115; nú skal þat göra, Eg. 458; hann strengði heit, at hann skyldi þess manns bani verða, Hrafu. 5; nú skalt þú deyja, Nj. 64; þá skaltú trúa, Fms. ii. 268; mæla, at eigi skyli eiga við Héðin, Nj. 32; skyldi Unnr sitja í festum, ... skyldi boð vera eptir mitt sumar, 4; skaltú þiggja af mér, Fms. ii. 246; þá skaltú vera frjáls, 268, etc. 2. special usage, denoting purpose, doubt, etc., often rendered in Engl. by will; skaltu veita mer bæn þá er ek man bidja bik, wilt thou grant the request I am about to ask thee? 26; þeir Egill kröfðu dagverðar, Þorfinnr bóndi lét heimolt skyldu pat, Eg. 564; skaltú, segir Skapti, nefna finuntar-dóminn ... þremar tylptir í fjórðungi hverjum? Nj. 150; hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); hvat skaltú, Konr ungr, kyrra fugla, Rm.; hvat skal ek hánum?—Drepa skaltú hann, Nj. 53; spurði Gunnarr hvat hann skyldi, what he was for, 57; engi vissi hvat hat skyldi, Fms. viii. 45, Al. 124; hvat skal þér afgamall þræll, of wbat use will be be to thee? Fms. iii. 158; hvat skal þér klumba sú? xi. 129: periphrast., þat mun illt til frásagnar, ef ekki skal mega sjá á ykkr, at (if one sball not be able to see that ...) it hasit i bardaga verit, Nj. 97; illa hesir dottir min brotið odd af oflæti sínu, ef þú skalt eigi þora, 94; Sveinn mátti eigi heita gildr konungr, ef hann skyldi eigi (unless be) erfa födur sinn fynt enar þriðju vetr-nætr, Fms. xi. 69; skaði mikill er þat er Þórólír skal eigi vera tryggr mér, Eg. ch. 13; gessk þú upp, segir þórðr, Eigi skal þat, segir þórðr, I will not, Nj. 64: heili skaltú, bail sbalt tbou! of welcome, Gm. 3, Hkv. 1. 55; hón skyli morna, be a curse on ber! Og. 32; él eitt mun verða, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, may it be long ere such another bappens, Nj. 200; sem aldri skyldi, which I never should, Fms. vii. 179. 3. so also in phrases like, görðu svo vel að koma s morgun-answer, Eg skal koma, Eg skal gora það, where the Engl. has, I will. II. in the infin., áttú enskis annars af ván, enn bú munt hér deyja skulu, Eg. 414 A; ok muntú nú deyja skulu, þursinn, and now thou shalt die, thy last hour is come, Fas. i. 385; grid man sjá maðr skolu hafa um helgina, O. H. 148; at Haraldr myndi skulu hafa haifan Noreg, Fms. vi. 177; skemta mun þá fleira (dat.) skulu, 366; hata munu beir skulu frið um helgina, xi. 200; grunar mik at betta muni skolu vera njósn, 333; er Guðs götur mundi fyrir skulu búa, at hann mundi leið skulu vísa, 625. 87; ek ætla mik skulu af honum hljóta inn mesta frama, it is fated to me, Eg. 19: poët. infin. skyldu, hann sagdi barnit Johannem heita skyldu, 625. 86; hann kveðsk ríða skyldu, Nj. 55, Eg. 257, Ld. 116, passim.

skuma = skima; hafr er úti hvítr í túni, skumir augum, Hem. skumpr or skunpr, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.): skuppr, a word of

abuse, Skáld H.

BKUNDA, að, to speed, = skynda; with dat., hón skyldi skunda prestinum til sin, forward the priest at once, Str. 76; skunda ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 298; skunda fé saman, to make a collection, v. 216.

2. absolto basten; þeir skundaðu þangat til, Fms. ii. 185, Stj. 181; skundar ut með þóri, Skíða R. 52; and so in mod. usage, see skynda.

skundan, f. a speeding, Stj. 41.

skundi, a. m. speed; með skunda, Fms. ii. 223, vii. 134, Stj. 479. skunza, að, [cp. Engl. sbunt], to sbake, ruffle; eptir þat skunzaði Einarr honum í svölunum, D. N. ii. 295.

skupla, u, f. a woman's bood biding or sbading the face, chiefly worn by old women; skuplu ok skammfyllingar = 'velamen oculorum.' of the Vulgate, Stj. 127. Gen. xx. 16, freq. in mod. usage; enda er faldrina yðar fallegr, það er munr að sjá krókfaldana en skuplurnar sem ekki eru fyrir aðrar en afgamlar kerlinga-hrotur,... hafði hún ekki gáð að því að Ingveldr var þar ok hafði skuplu, Piltr og Stúlka 34; see skypill.

skupla, að, to wear a skupla; brúðirnar falda sítt svá at úgörla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, en um morguninn eptir þá eru þær vel kátar, ok skupla þá ekki, Fms. xi. 106.

skura, u, f. [skera], a score, trench; skurn ok skurur, Karl. 279; engar skurur (diggings t) skulu þeir göra út í megin-forsinn frá veiði hena Finns, D. N. iv. 156.

i hverju hösuð-hosi á stalla, þann baug skyldi hverr goði hafa á hendi sér til lögþinga allra þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfr heyja,... Hverr sá maðr skyldi áðr eið vinna, nesni ek í þat vætti, skyldi hann segja, hjálpi mér svá Freyr... sem ek man (not skal, which however here might be used), ... skyldu vera þrjú þing í sjórðungi,... þeir skyldu nesna dóma... Stj. 311, 312, Barl. 124; skurðgoða blót, idolatry, Stj. 26, 404, Fas. iii.

672; skurðgoða dýrkan (mod. skúrgoða-dýrkan), idolatry; skurðgoða- Yrekkju-maðr í skut, Lv. 98; setja augu sín aptr um skut, to look back, villa, id., Nj. 164, Fms. i. 282, Edda (pref.)

skurð-hagr, adj. skilled in carving, Lex. Poët.

SKURDR, m., gen. skurðar, pl. skurðir, [skera], a scoring, cutting, carving; skurð ok skipti á hvalnum, Grett. 88 A; hón (the church) á skurð (bas a share of whales driven ashore) um öll þing sín...ok skurð í öllum peim rekum, er . . ., Am. 3, Pm. 133; manns-hlut i flutningu ok fullan skurð, Am. 33; kirkja á skurð fullan milli Ormsár ok Tungu-reka af hverjum hval sem kemr, Pm. 69: of cutting peat, skurðr torfs, Dipl. iii. 6; göra skurði um torfvöllu, iv. 12: a cut, wound, skera sig djúpan skurð, pver-s.: fé til skurdar, cattle for slaughtering, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 60; skurdar-fé, sbeep fit for slaughter. 2. carving (of art); silfri var rennt í skurðina, Fær. 102; stafnar útskornir ok víða í skurðina silfri smellt, Fas. iii. 426; gull-görvar með inum fegrstu skurðum, Str. 4; villa skurda, idolatry, worship of carven idols, 655 ix. B. 2; skurdar gluggr, a carved window, Str. 70. 3. a ditch, channel, Fas. iii. 449; þessi skurðr svá breiðr ok djúpr at þar mátti vel skipum halda, Fms. v. 167: hence the metaph., hvat sem gengr í skurðinn, cost it what it may; Gisli kvaðsk þó aldrei mundu Kolbeini eið sverja hvat sem í skurðinn gengi, Sturl. iii. 3 (the metaphor from filling up a ditch or perhaps from enamelling, cp. renna í skurðina, above). skurðar-maðr, m. a carver, Grág. ii. 370, Jb. 324. skurðar-skírn, f. circumcision, Stj. 14. skurðar-öl, n. barvest-ale, D. N. ii. 673.

skurfir, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

skurfur, f. pl. scurf on the bead, Hjalt. skurka, 20, to roll off with a rattle and noise; let hann s. út, let bim roll out, i. e. flung bim out, Fas. ii. 341.

skurmsl, f., mod. skurmr, n. an egg-shell, = skurn, Mork. 220, see

Fms. vii. 225, l.c.

SKURN, f. (cp. Fas. iii. 215, Clar., but erroneously), an egg-shell or nut-shell; ostram, þat köllu vér skurn eðr skel, Stj. 88; hafði konungr skurnit (sic) fyrir boroker, Fas. iii. 215; eggit, var brotin rauf & skurninni, id.; skurn ok kjarni, Karl. 279; egg-skurn, an egg-shell, 2. an ornamented shell-box (?); hvit skurn gyllt, með loki brotin, Dipl. v. 18; skurn buin, Vm. 109; skurnir átta svartar, ok er ein med loki, Dipl. v. 18; skurnir niu ok tvær lokadar, iii. 4; ein skurn buin, B. K. 31, D. N. passim; valhnotar-s., a walnut-shell, Fms. vii. 225.

skurtla, ad, dimin. to graze, cut slightly.

skussi, a, m. [see skyrsi], a slovenly fellow; þú ert mesti skussi. COMPDS: skussa-legr, adj. slovenly, weak. skussa-skapr, m. slovenliness, sluggisbness.

skut-breiör, adj. broad-sterned, Thom. 378.

skut-bryggja, u, f. a stern-gangway, by which people went on board or went ashore, Fms. vii. 143, Eg. 121, Fbr. 130.

skut-byggi (-byggvi), a, m. the 'stern-mates,' the sailors set in the stern of a ship, Fms. vi. 143, viii. 224.

skut-festr, f. a cable from the stern, stern-moorings; bera a land skutfestar, to take the stern-moorings asbore, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 216.

skutil-diskr, m. [see skutill II], plates on which dishes were served, Eg. 238, þiðr. 87, v.l.

SKUTILL, n., dat. skutli, [skjóta; cp. Engl. sbuttle]:-an implement sbot fortb. 2. a barpoon, Gpl. 466, Landn. 148, Fbr. 144; selskutill, a seal-barpoon, id.; hval-skutill. 3. a bolt or bar, whence

skutla-hlið, a 'bar-gate,' D. N. ii. 735, v. 752.

B. [A. S. scutel; Engl. scuttle; Germ. schüssel; Icel. skutill, etc.; -all probably from Lat. scutellum, and therefore a different word]:a plate, trencber, or even a small table; af helgum skutli, Haustl.; fram setti hón skutla silfri varða, Rm. 28; bar hón meir at þat miðra skutla, 4; hón gaf Sveini konungi ágætan skutil, allan gullbuinn ok settan dyrum steinum, Fms. vi. 232; tekr hann upp borð ok setr fyrir Butralda, porkell mælti, skammr er s. minn, Fbr. 37; eigi mundi verða síðan einn skutill svá veglega skipaðr sem þá er þrir svá voldugir konungar snæddu af einum diski, Bs. i. 37: the table (bjóðr) and the skutill are distinguished in the Rm. skutil-sveinn, m. a page at a royal table: as a title of honour, Fms. vi. 304, vii. 158, 168, ix. 362, 426, x. 15, 80, 93, Orkn. 246, Sturl. ii. 124. In Norway the skutilsveinar and other royal pageantry were introduced about the time of king Olave the Quiet (A. D. 1067-1093), see Fagrsk. 150; its occurrence in Fms. ii. 133 is therefore an anachronism, whereas the word is freq. in the lives of the kings of the 12th and 13th centuries, as also in the Hiroskrá (N. G. L. ii): a bishop's skutilsveinn, 472.

skutla, ad, [cp. Engl. to scuttle a ship], to barpoon. schütteln], to squander; skutla stadarins gozi, H. E. i. 561, Bs. ii. 82, Thom. 2. reflex. to be scattered; skutlask í tvá staði, Bs. ii. 3.

skutlan, f. a squandering, Dipl. iii. 1.

skutlari, 2, m. a barpooner.

skut-menni, n., Sturl. ii. 192, v.l. (prob. only a bad reading).

SKUTR, m., gen. skutar, pl. skutir, [from skjóta, from shooting or launching a ship into the water, cp. North. E. scut = the tail of hares or rabbits] :- the stern, Hösudl. 1; aptr i skut, Hym. 21; réri Grettir i skut, Grett. 125 A; skaltú ganga at framstafni en ek at skut, Finnb. 254; var L þeirra ok limar lágu á jörðu, Konr.

Al. 12; hann bad Ketil ganga fyrir skut, ok setja á (and push on), Fas. ii. 112; leggja land fyrir skut, to pass by, Edda (in a verse): in plur. including stem and stern, opp. to midship, skip minna til skutanna en um mitt, Fms. viii. 197; skipit var litið til skutanna en breitt um miðbyrðit, Grett. 88; í hvárn-tveggja skutinn, Ö. T. 67.

skut-stafn (-stamn), m. the 'tail-stem,' the stern, Fms. ii. 71, vii. 256, x. 348, xi. 110, Ld. 76, MS. 656 C. 22, N. G. L. i. 203, ii. 283;

opp. to framstafn.

skut-bilja, u, f. the poop-deck; jamlangt stýri, aust-keri ok skutbilju.

N. G. L. i. 59.

SKÚA, að, [skór], to sboe; vel hosaðr ok skúaðr, Sks. 286; fætr bína skúar þú, Barl. 83. 2. of a horse; at hann léti með gulli skúa hesta sina, Fms. vii. 94; var svá mikill ofmetnaðr hans, at hann vildi skúa hest sinn gullskóm sem konungrinn sjálfr, so proud was be tbat be wished to shoe his borse with golden shoes like the king himself, O. H. L. 48; hesti skúuðum, Fbr. 19; skúa þú hann vel ok fastliga, Sks. 374; Styrr hafði skúaðan hest, Ísl. ii. 294 (in the extracts); vóru skúaðir (skóaðir, járnaðir, v. l.) tuttugu hestar, Fms. viii. 182; see the remarks s. v. skór: - ásar skúaðir neðan með járni, iron-sbod beams, Sks. 425; ú-skúaðr, unsbod, Fms. v. 196.

skúfa, að, = skýfa, Fas. ii. 60; út-skúfa, to turn out.

skúfaðr, part. tasselled; skúfaða skópvengi, Eb. 220; skildir skúf-

aðir af skeytum, örum, Fms. ii. 332, ix. 528, x. 361. SKÚFR, m. a tassel, Eb. 216; dúk með fjórum skúfum, Post. 2. the bip-tendon. II. a sea-bird = skumr (q. v.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., Eggert Itin. 2. a pr. name, Fbr.: a local name, Skuf-ey, Fær.

skuf-slitinn, part. with the bip out of joint.

skúlka, að, to mock, = skelkja, Fas. ii. 343.

SKUMI, a, m. [Dan. skummel, skumring, = twilight], shade, dusk; dagr myrkra ok skúma, Barl. 37, Sks. 229, v. l. skúma-skot, n. the dusk, twilight; þegar í skúma-skotinu, Barl. 190: a dark nook, skríða í skúma-skot, Mar. 1056. II. skúma, a nickuame.

skumr, m. the skua or brown gull, larus catarractes, also called skufr: metaph. a chatterer, gossip. 2. a pr. name, Landn.: skúma, u, f. a nickname, Fms. xi.

SKUR, f., but originally masc. as in other Teut. idioms, which gender is still preserved in the north of Icel.; it is thus masc. in Run. Gramm. Island.; so also Pal Vídal.,—Norðlinga kennum vér af 'generibus vocum,' svo sem skúr er hjá þeim karlkennt, en kvennkennt hjá Sunnlingum, Skýr. 126; [A. S. scûr; Engl. sbower; Germ. schauer]: -a shower; fyrir élum ok skúrum, Hom.; regn eða skúr, Edda i; dropa eða skúrir, 350; þau ský er skúrum blandask, Alm.; skúr, 656 B. 12; blóði hafði rignt í skúrinni, Eb. 260; hvervetna gengu skúrir við annarstaðar í nónd, Bs. i. 339; skúrum ok regnum, Stj. 30; himins í dimmu skúr, Pass. 2. metaph. a shower of missiles; bessi skur leið skjótt yfir, Fms. viii. 222: poët. tears are skur augna..., the shower of the eyes; vápna, hjálma skúrir, the weapon-shower, belmetsbower; as also, meil-skúr, álm-skúr, dyn-skúr, skot-skúr, nadd-skúr, i. e. a shower of missiles, Lex. Poët. compos: skura-drog, n. pl. drizzling. skúra-veðr, n. sbowery weather, Ld. 56, Bs. i. 349.

skurr, m. [Dan. skur], a shed. skur-fjalir, f. pl. sbed-deals, Fms. viii. 329.

skúr-samr, adj. sbowery, Rb. 104.

skur-van, f. the clouds, poët., Alm.

skur-örðigr, adj. an epithet of a ship, Edda.

SKUTA, u, f. [Dan. skude], a small craft or cutter; a number of such used to accompany a fleet for use in rivers or on the coasts; they were distinguished from the byrðingar or ships of burden, which carried the supplies; þeir höfðu sex langskip, fimm skútur, en þrjá byrðinga, Orkn. 256; hann fór með skútu alskipaða norðr í Fjörðu, Eg. 155, Fms. i. 60; gakk á skútu er hér liggr útborða langskipinu, Eg. 354; skútur ok róðrar-ferjur, id.; hann hafði skútu er hann átti, ok á þrjá tigi manna, 23; hrundu þeir fram skútu ok hljópu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; þá reyri skúta at skipi jarls, Fms. vi. 317; kom borð skútunnar á kinnung karfans, Eg. 386; ganga á skútur ok sigla vestr til Orkneyja, eðr allt til Suðreyja, Fms. viii; skútu góða, réru á borð tíu menn eða tólf, Ó. T.; hann lét búa snekkju tvítug-sessu ok með skútu fimtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; skútu fimmtánsessu með öllum reiða, Hkr. i. 201; hann spurði at Varbelgir vóru fyrir sunnan á þremr skútum, Fms. ix. 474: létti-s., hleypi-s., róðrar-s., COMPDS: skutna-herr, m. a fleet of s. (manned); en er lagnar-s. skutnaherrinn reyri ofan eptir ánni, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 376, ix. 6. skútna-lið, n. the crew on the s., Fms. viii. 127. skútna-menn, m. = skútna-lið, Fms. viii. 376.

skúta, pres. skútir, pret. skútti, to jut out, so as to form a shade or cave, of rocks or the like; fjallit synisk skúta yfir fram sjóinn, Fms. x. 313; bjargit skútti yfir fram, vii. 81; þeir (the glaciers) skúttu fram yfir dalinn, Grett. 141 new Ed.; bær (the trees) skúttu svá langt, at lauf

skúta, u, f. (skúti, a, m., Fms. l.c.), a taunt; eigi ætla ek þér skyld, obligatory maintenance of a person; þar er tveggja presta skyld, nú allgóðan þykkja beinann fyrir skútu þessa, Glúm. 354; drepa e-m skúta, to taunt one with; áferli þat sem konungr drap oss skúta um, Fms. iv. 310 (in O. H. 140, l. c., the passage is omitted). yrði, n. pl. taunts, reproaches.

skuti, a, m. a cave formed by jutting rocks; hverr s. vio annan ... par hittir hvergi skúta, Glúm. 312; inn í bergit er skúti ok fellr þar úr lítill lækr, Ó. T. 26; það er íllr skúti, sem ekki er betri enn úti, a saying; II. 2 pr. name, Rd., see the pun in Glum. 354. hellis-skúti, q. v. skutu-hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, Edda (Gl.)

skvaora, u, f. a nickname, qs. skvaldra, cp. Swed. squallra = a

jackdaw, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 166.

skvakka, að, to give a sound, as of water shaken in a bottle; sökk öxin ok skvakkaði við, Grett. 16 new Ed., v. l. skvatta, see skvetta.

akval, n. [Engl. squeal and squall; cp. skial and sköll]:-a squalling, noisy talk, Edda 110; horna-skvol, Eb. 13 new Ed.

skvala, ad, [North. E. squeal], to squeal, bawl out; risinn tok at s.

með mikilli raust, Fas. ii. 517. skvaldr, n. [Dan. skvalder; Swed. squaller], a squalling, bawling,

Fms. iv. 112, vi. 287, Bárð. 176. skvaldri, a, m. a 'squaller,' bawler, a nickname, Fms. vii.

skvali, a, m., in hornum-skvali, the name of a he-goat, Edda (Gl.)

skvampa, að, to paddle in water.

skvetta, t, to squirt out, throw out, prop. of the sound of water quickly thrown out of a jug; skvetta úr fötunni, freq. in mod. usage; tók hún vatn úr læknum, ok skvetti framan í það, Kveldv. ii. 176; hann (the brook) skvetti á mig, Jónas 322.

akvettr, m. a gusb of water poured out.

skviari or skýari, a, m. [French], an esquire, Thom. 100, Dip., v. 18.

skygðir, m., poët. a sword, Edda (Gl.)

skyggor, part. [skuggi], bright, polished, transparent, so as to throw a light; dýrs-horn skyggt vel, sá görla í gegnum, Fms. vi. 241, Hkr. i. 90; hjálmr s. sem gler, Fas. i. 138; s. skjöldr, Lex. Poët.; s. steinn, Mar., Magn. 450; i skyggðum línkyrtli, Sturl. i. 96 C; fagr-s., svart-s.,

SKYGGJA, older skyggva, ð, to oversbadow; skyflókum skyggðar ok huldar, Stj. 30; þegar skyggva synda-myrkr andar-ljós, Eluc. 17; s. e-t við sólu, to screen it from the sun, Rb. 348; also skyggja fyrir, Sks. 208 B; s. sér við súlar-hita, Rb. 344, Þiðr. 215; skyggja yfir, to oversbadow, Luke i. 35.

II. to polisb; skyggja sverð, Þiðr. 16; hálf ertug fyrir hjálm en (i. e. er) hann skyggir, N. G. L. iii. 15.

skygn, adj. seeing; tvau skygn augu, Mar.; skygn báðum augum, Fms. vi. 235; hann hafði fengit sýn sína ok var þá skygn maðr, O. H. 224; heil-s., bale-sighted, i. e. with good sight; ú-skygn, dim-sighted. sbarp-sighted; Einarr var einsynn ok þó manna skygnstr, Orkn. 16, Isl. ii. 83, Eg. 740 B; skygnastr, Ld. 278; frár ok skygn ok glögg-þekkinn, Finnb. 334; hón er svá skygn, at hón sér..., Best. 53; hvöss ok skygn hugsunar-augu, Skálda 160; skygnan ok greiniligan, Th. 12. mod. popular tales skygn denotes second sight, the power of seeing goblins, elves, etc. through hills and stones, and whatever is hidden from the common eye (= ofreskr in the old writers), see Maurer's Volks. and Isl. Þjóðs.; baptismal water sprinkled in the eyes of an infant is said to prevent his becoming skygn.

skygna, d, to spy, pry; skygna um e-t, to spy after, Sks. 501 B; bar skygnir hverr um annars athæfi, 278; s. um siðu sjálfs sín, 9; gakk þú út ok skygn um kaup þín, id., Hom. 46: skygna egg, to bold an egg (fresh from the nest) up to the eye, to see if it is new. II. reflex., skygnask um, to look out, Hm. 1; skygndisk hann um fast, ok hyggrat, Fms. ii. 180; kom ormrinn fram ok skygndisk um, vi. 352; hann skygndisk víða um, Fas. ii. 91, Fs. 42.

skygni, n. [cp. Germ. scheune], the shade of a cap. 2. a shed or cover, Bs. i. 204.

skygning, f. a looking out, Sks. 43.

skygn-leikr, m. the eyesight, Bs. ii. 148; med björtum skygnleik, O. H. 251; s. hugskotsins, H. E. i. 511, Nj. 258, Hkr. iii. 367.

skygnur, f. pl. wide open eyes; Hallbjörn rak þá skygnur á landit, Ld. 154; hann rekr upp skygnurnar, the eyes wide open, Huv. 54; hann hafði síða hettuna ok rak undan skygnur, Band. 16 new Ed.

skykkjum, adv., a dat. pl. [cp. Engl. sbock], tremulously; varð landskjálpti mikill, gékk jörðin undir þeim skykkjum, the earth went rocking under them, of an earthquake, Edda i. 144 (skukkum v.l.); svá gékk skykkjum (skrykkjum the Ed. 34) hallar-gólfit undir fótum honum sem bylgjur á sjó, Konr. (vellum MS.): akin to this is the mod. phrase, e-o gengr skrykkjótt, qs. skykkjótt, it goes up and down, i. e. it is raiber bad. skyla, pres. skylr, see skola, [Dan. skylle], to wasb; dröfn skylr stál, Edda ii. 493 (in a verse); hefring skylr (skilr Cod.) hlýr, 534.

SKYLD, f. another form for skuld (q.v.), a tax, due; med sköttum ok skyldum, Eg. 280: an incumbrance, outgoing, on an estate or the like, hann lagði þessa skyld á heima-land, . . . bóndi skal greiða, etc., Vm. 112;

Vm. 13; skyldir úloknar, dues unpaid, Gbl. 276. [Dan. skyld]; fyrir mina skyld, for my sake, Fms. i. 3 (skuld, Grett, 102 A); fyrir Guds skyld, for God's sake, Dipl. iv. 8; fyrir pann (sic) skyld, Stj. 125 (bann skuld, Grett. 143 A). III. gen. skyldar-, = due, obligatory, prefixed to another noun: skyldar-embætti, Sks. 125, 485, 487; skyldar-eyrendi, business, Eg. 319; skyldar-farleiga, Gbl. 415; skyldar-gisting, Bs. i. 807; skyldar-maðr = skuldarmaðr; skyldarmál, Sks. 285; skyldar-nauðsyn, 636; skyldar-reiða, 494; skyldarsýsla, 258, 600; skyldar-vápn, Jb. 187

skylda, d and ad, to bind in duty, oblige, enjoin; allra peirra orda, er yðr skylda lög til um at bera, Nj. 208; er þá skylda lög til, Grág i. 8; en þat skyldar mik til at ríta, Bs. i. 59; konungr skyldaði þá til at flytja likin til graptar, Fms. viii. 231; ek em skyldaðr til at blóta, 656 B. 9; vera til skyldaðr, H. E. i. 471: hverrgi má skylda annan til garðlags, Grag. ii. 262; skylda ek ykkr heldr til þessa enn aðra menn, at ..., Fms. i. 189; því skyldi ek þik til blóta, 656 B. 4; hann skyldir mik at fella tár, Eluc. 56; nauðr skyldi yðr til, urged you, Bjarn. 54: láta þen sem eingu ætti við aðra at skylda, as if they bad no concern with one another, Band. 4 new Ed. II. reflex., því skyldumk vér, 671. 3 Stj. 151, H. E. i. 410; skyldask um e-t, to be made responsible for, K. L. 82: to be prescribed, ba hluti er eigi skyldask tíundar-görð af, wbich are not subject to a titbe, id.; hverjar pínur skyldask á þá menn, 224, Stj. 46.

skylda, u, f. a due, tax, tribute; þeir (the kings) fengu engar skyldur í Þrándheimi, Fms. i. 49; þangat liggr tíund, lýsi-tollar, ... öll önnur skylda liggr til Hváls, Vm. 96 := skyldleikr, N. G. L. i. 350. But usually II. one's duty, Fms. i. skyld is the legal and skylda the moral term. 52, vii. 280, K. A. 134; er þat víst hans skylda, it is bis duty, Sks. 599; and so in countless instances, esp. in eccl. writers, skyldan viò Guò, s. við náungann. compos: skyldu-embætti, n. = skyldarembætti, Sks. 126. skyldu-hjón, n. pl. = skuldahjón, Grág. ii. 42. skyldu-hlýðni, f. due obedience, bomage, Fms. vii. 22. skyldu-lauss, adj. baving skyldu-liga, adv. in duty; bjoba no business or duty, Nj. 185, v.l. s., Sij. 148, 277, H. E. i. 472: dutifully, obediently, K. Á. 202, Bs. i. 165. Sks. 603 B: necessarily, purfa s., Fms. viii. 398. skyldu-ligr, adj. obligatory, Mar. skyldu-songr, m. the rubrical, official mass, Vm. 74. skyldan, f. an obligation, Stj. 38.

skyld-bundinn, part. duty-bound, Fms. xi. 74.

skyld-fólk, n. kinsfolk.

skyld-leikr (-leiki), m. relationship, = skuldleikr, N. G. L. i. 49, Stj.,

freq. in mod. usage.

skyld-liga, adv. duly, dutifully, Hom. 80; burfa s., to stand in pressing need of, Grag. i. 334, Fms. viii. 398 (skylliga): becomingly, po peir leti s. hvárir við aðra, xi. 108. skyld-ligr, adj. in duty bound, Sks. 45, 636: important, urgent,

686 C. I (spelt skylligr).

skyld-menn, n. relations, kinsmen. akyldr, adj., compar. skyldri, skylztr, but usually skyldari, skyldastr, see below:-due bounden, obligatory, skyldr þjónustumaðr e-s, Edda 28; vera s. undir stjórn e-s, Sks. 270 B; sá er skylztr at færa lik hans til kirkju, Grág. i. 192; þú mant þykkja skyldastr at bæta fyrir konu þína, Nj. 76, Fs. 36; vera s. til at göra e-t, Eg. 225; or, s. við at gora e-t, N.G.L. i. 352; skyldr e-s, Fms. ix. 23: of an action, due: veita konungi skylda þjónustu, 432; skylt tal, a due, proper talk, Sks. 12; ú-skylt tal, uncalled-for, out of the way talk: - pressing, wgent, skyld naudsyn, Gpl. 266; skylt erendi, Eg. 29, Ld. 176; mitt erindi þykki mér skyldast, Fms. vi. 205: of debt, due, owing; vera 2. neut. due, bounden, e-m skyldr um e-t, to owe to another. necessary; enda er eigi skylt þá (one is not bound) at beiða á fleiri skip, Grág. i. 90; þat mun konungi skylt þykkja, at ek fara, Eg. 10; skyldra ætla ek mér at ganga til messunnar, en á hirdstefnuna, Fms. ix. 426: er þér ok skyldra, at sækja ..., Nj. 182; þat er rétt en eigi skylt, 'tis right, but not obligatory, Grág. i. 373; ef ek upp sem mér þykkir skyldast, Fms. vii. 146. II. related; skyldr frændi, a neur skyldast, Fms. vii. 146. kinsman, Eg. 98, Fms. vii. 281, x. 32; s. at frændsemi, related by kinsbip; beir er Kjartani eru skyldari at frændsemi en ek, Ld. 242: absol., leaving out 'frændsemi,' mér er maðrinn skyldr, the man is near alin to me, Nj. 51; s. drottningunni, Sks. 463; at hann viti eigi skyldari samhéraðs, . . . ef sá maðr finnsk er skyldri er, Grág. i. 246; hinn skyldasti maðr, the nearest kinsman, 339; bonda þeim er skylztr er, 154. freq. in mod. usage: skyld frændsemi, near kinsbip, Fms. vii. 64; er pi frændsemi ef þriðja bræðra er eðr skyldara, kinsbip is from third cousinsbip upwards, Grag. i. 246; 6-skyldr, not related.

skyld-samliga, adv. = skyldliga, dutifully, Bs. i. 338. skyld-semi, f. relationship; frændsemi eðr s., N. G. L. i. 355-

skyldugr, adj. [Dan. skyldig], bound, obliged; s. at gora e-t, s. at halda eið, Gpl. 62, K. Á. 8, 22; hón var eigi skyldug at lúka, not bound to pay, Dipl. iii. 13; s. til e-s, s. til hollustu ok hlydni, Js. 17; sem ver erum skyldugir við yðr, H.E. i. 342; s. e-m e-u, hverju prestr er s. Heggstaði gaf Herra Ketill með þeirri skyld, at bóndi skal lúka..., 116; þændum, wbich are bis duties towards them? N. G. L. i. 346: of a thurg sú er skyld á Tjörn, at þar skal vera prestr, Jm. 25; kenni-manna due, skyldug hlýðni, K. Á. 226; nú er skyldugt, it is obligatory. 330: due, skyldug pína, id. 151; er hann s. kirkjunni fimm aura, Vm. 9: gen., svá mikils góðs s., Dipl. ii. 8: in need of, s. e-s, Sturl. i. 218 C.

skylfa, o, to shove, push, = skýfa; skýf mér ekki, sagði sira Guthormr, -Ekki vil ek bér skylfa, D. N. i. 359.

skylft, n. adj. expensive, craving much (men or money); in the compds fé-skylft, lið-skylft, bú-skylft, qq. v.

Skyli, a, m., gen. Skylja, poët. a 'protector,' king, Edda, Lex. Poët .:

a pr. name, usually Skuli, Fms., and freq. in mod. usage.

skylmask, d, dep. to fence with a weapon; hann hatdi sverdit undir buklaranum sem ba er menn skylmask. Sturl. ii. 221 C: talaði maðr einn um, hvárt þeir berðisk,-- Skylmask menn þar, segir hann, var því ekki til hlaupit, Bs. i. 505 (skylmar með mönnum þar, Sturl. ii. 18 C, erroneously); í hringmum innan vóru tveir menn með vápnum, ok skylmðusk, Isl. ii. 265; beir skylmousk, ok vildu svá revna vígfimi sína, Al. 137; vandi hón sik burtreið, ok skylmask með skjöld ok sverð. Fas. iii. 68: sumir ríða sumir skylmðusk, Karl, 486, Skíða R. 128.

skylming, f. fencing, Fms. ii. 100, Trist. 5, Art. 15.

SKYN, n. and f., skynjar, f. pl.; in sing. this word is mostly neut., but in old writers also fem. a. fem., nökkura skyn, O. H. L. 5; mesta skyn, Edda i. 174; með náttúrligri skyn, Thom. 383; slíka skyn, K. A. 194; fulla skyn, Clar. β. neut., gott skyn, Lv. 43; lítið skyn, Nj. 69 (in a verse), Róm. 145; skyns ok skilningar, Cod. Arna-Magn. 234 (vellum); af skyni sjálfs sín, Eb. 248; fullt skyn, Clar. (vellum 657); nokkut skyn, Skáld H. 63; lítið grasbíta skyn, Nj. (in a verse), and so throughout in mod. usage; the Dan. skjön is also neut.: in other instances when the word stands single in acc. and without an adjective the gender cannot be ascertained. 2. plur., neut., lítil skyn, Fms. vi. 276: fem. skynjar, Sighvat, Fms. v. 200, Fb. i. 207, ii. 332, Sturl. ii. 22 (in a verse), but it is obsolete.

B. Sense, perception, understanding; pessar stjörnur sagði Plato hafa líf ok skyn, Skálda 174; vita, kunna, hafa skyn á e-u, to bave a sense of, understand, know; en þessir hafa svá út komit at menn hafi helzt skyn á vitað, Bs. i. 64; Flosi kvaðsk eigi vita skyn á hverir lögmenn væri mestir, Nj. 223; meðal N. N. ok N. N. sonar, sem ér vituð skyn á, Grág. ii. 167; þeir vissu lítið skyn á Rómverjum, Róm. 145; líkligt at konungr myndi lítil skyn á mér kunna, Fms. vi. 276; mönnum er vér vitum eigi skyn á, xi. 323; hann kunni allra skyn í borginni, knew all the people in the town, vi. 410; vissi hón skynjar (skyn, i. 186, l. c.) å honum ok ætt hans, Fb. i. 207; gékk hann út um nætr ok så himintungl, ok hugði at vandliga, ok kunni þar á gott skyn, Lv. 43; en Odinn bar þeim mun vest þenna skaða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn (be knew best) hversu mikil aftaka ok missa Ásunum var í fráfalli Baldrs, Edda 37, O. H. L. 5; öngar skynjar höfðu þau á heilagri trú, Fb. ii. 332; kunna mestar skynjar e-s, to understand best, Sighvat; veit ek á því skynjar, Sturl. ii. 22 (in a verse); bera skyn yfir e-t, to bave perception of a thing, understand, perceive it, Fms. xi. 438; sagoi skyn & öllum gripum, explained all the objects, Edda i. 342; gjalda skyn fyrir, to give reason for, account for, Bs. i. 198; skal þá hverr gjalda skyn fyrir sín verk ok vilja, Barl. 124; áðr Geirr góði fann þat af skyni sjálfs síns at honum fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248. II. in the phrase, i e-u skyni, with that meaning, intention; i godu skyni, with good intent; eg gaf þér bókina í því skyni, at þú skyldir læra hana.

skyn-brago, n. understanding, sense.

skynda, d, [Dan. skynde], to basten, with dat.; vér viljum svá s. oss af akri ok eng, N. G. L. i. 348; konungr skyndi þá ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 390: skynda at e-u, to speed with a thing, Grag. i. 39; ef madr dvelr ferð sína eðr skyndar hann, ii. 53. 2. absol. to basten, go quickly; at þeir skyldu skynda á skóginn, Eg. 236; skyndum þá, let us make baste! Fs. 41; skynd þú (imperat.) til at bjarga honum, Blas. 41; skynda þá allir lýðir til hans, 656 B. 11; bað hann skynda, Fms. ix. 396.

akyndi, a, m. = skundi; meðr skynda, 732. 15.

skyndi, n. speed, baste: in compos, a burried thing: skyndi-brullaup, n. a basty wedding, cp. 'a Scotch marriage,' Eg. 24, Fas. i. 37. skyndi-kona, u, f. a loose woman, barlot, Fms. xi. 54. skyndiskyndikross, m. a basty making the sign of the cross, Skida R. ráð, m. a basty deed, Sturl. iii. 245. skyndi-ræði, id., Orkn. 438. skyndi-liga, adv. in baste, of a sudden, speedily, Nj. 205, Fms. i. 163,

vii. 288, Fzr. 261, Eg. 81, 320.

skyndi-ligr, adj. sudden, Al. 23.

akynding, f. speed, baste, Skálda 167; með (af) skyndingu, Fms. viii. 175, x. 266, 281, Sturl. i. 25, (af skyndingi, masc., Fms. ix. 377, is less correct.)

skyndir, m. one who speeds, Sks. 453, Lex. Poët. II. baste, Fms. viii. 57.

skyn-fullr, adj. reasonable, Mar.

skyn-góðr, adj. intelligent.

skynja, ad, [skyn; cp. Dan. skönne; Swed. skönja], to perceive, make out, understand, of the senses; þú skynjar ekki fyrir hræðslu sakir, hvárt skipit skríðr undir þér, Orkn. 402; þeir skynja skjótt, hverir höfðingjar vóru vinir Magnúss konungs, Fms. vi. 11; ef ek sé í augu manni, at ek hnakkr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 97.

2. owing, of debts; e-m, to owe to one, Stj. mega ba s. hattu hans, hvers-hattar maor hann er, Fb. ii. 295; skynja hvat betta táknaði, Fms. i. 228; þó kann ek einna sízt at s. þat er þér kallit kveðit, vii. 60; hann kvaðsk eigi s. drauma, Fas. i. 372 (cp. Dan. 2. to search into, enquire, look out; sidan for jeg skjönner det ikke). konungr út á báti at s. vörð Eyjar-skeggja, Fms. viii. 287; hann lét vörðu halda um nætr, hann skynjaði optast sjálfr um þá, Róm. 133, 266; en reyndar skaltú s. hverr sá maðr er, Fms. i. 188; skyldi hann vera úti með sólsetrum, ok s. alla þá hluti er þér bera fyrir augu ok eyru, Lv. 43; Vígi skynjaði hvers manns hagi þess er á bæinn kom eða brott færi, Korm. 58: er hann hefði skynjað liðs-fjölda hans ok ráða-görðir, Fms. xi. 263; Haraldr konungr reið um fylking sína, ok skynjaði hvern veg fylkt væri, vi. 414: hón bað hann skynja um sveinana. Landn. 121: vér höfum sét ok skynjat opit bréf,...vér höfum séð ok skynjat máldaga kirkjunnar, Dipl. i. 5, ii. 13.

skyn-lausligr, adi, senseless, irrational, Mar.

8kyn-lauss, adj. senseless, irrational; s. skepna, skynlaust kykvendi, an irrational being, a brute, animal, Sks. 46, Barl. 165, MS. 623. 18; skynlaus rödd, an irrational sound, Skálda 170; s. maðr, Sks. 246; s. snápr. Barl. 165.

skyn-leikr, m. intellect, insight, Mar.

skyn-leysi, n. senselessness, want of reason, Sks. 776, Barl, 122, 180. skyn-litill, adj. small of intellect, Bs. i. 99.

skyn-samliga, adv. sensibly, rationally; hlyda s., Fms. x. 206; fara s. með e-u, Edda 28.

skyn-samligr, adj. rational; s. kvikendi, Skálda 194; s. skepna, Barl. 100, Greg. 33.

2. wise, sagacious, discreet, 656 B. 6; af skynsamligu viti, Skálda 160; skynsamligt orða-lag, Fms. ii. 18; skynsamlig frásögn, x. 374; þat er eigi skynsamligt, H. E. i. 421.

skyn-samr, adj. rational; allt mannkyn þat er skynsamt var skapat, 2. wise, sagacious; vitr maor ok s., Fms. vi. 230, Barl. Greg. 48. 101; kona félítil ok skynsöm, Fms. v. 182; með skynsamra manna ráði, K. Á. 14; skýran ok skynsaman, 625. 79; inna skynsamastu manna, Gþl. (pref.); dyggr, góðfúss, skynsamr, Bs. i. 850; skynsamari, Barl. 165. skyn-semd, f. reason; med litilli s., Barl, 21; med engarri skynsemd, Gbl. 276; virða e-t með skynsemd, reasonably, K. Á. 174; þú er vér erum údruknir ok með fullri s., Fms. ii. 262; svara s., fyrir sik, 8ks. 788 B; fulla s. eða vissu, Fms. i. 138; kunna litla s. til e-s, ix. 331; upp á s. mína, upon my reason, upon my word, i. 102; skiltekki ok s., Stj. 150; bá muntú synja bess með s., deny it, giving reasons for it, Nj. 80; sakir priggja skynsemda, for three reasons, Stj. 49: hver s. er til bess? Sks. 305; krefja e-n skynsemdar, to ask for reasons, 652; flytja bitt fals fram med nokkurum skynsemdum, Barl. 6; gjalda skynsemd e-s, to give reasons for, 687; gialda Guði s. af öllum sínum verkum, MS. 671. 5. with gen. prefixed; skynsemdar-atfero, a rational proceeding, Mar.; skynsemdar atkvæði, Anecd. 80; skynsemdar álit, regard to reason, Sks. 668; skynsemdar geymsla, Fms. ii. 33; skynsemdar gjald, a giving reasons, Stj. 151; skynsemdar grein, discernment, Fms. i. 97; skynsemdar leitan, a seeking for reasons, Mar.; skynsemdar mál, arguments, Sks. 798; skynsemdar rödd, the voice of reason, Mar.; skynsemdar skilning, rational insight, 19; reason, meaning, 148; skynsemdar skipan, rational order, Anecd. 68; skynsemdar svar, a rational answer, Sks. 674, 740.

skyn-semi, f. = skynsemd; in old usage skynsemd prevails, in later times skynsemi: móti skynseminni, Stj. 35; aumri skynsemi ætla of hátt, aldrei til skilnings koma, Pass.; af skynsemi ok sannindum, Fms. ix. 451; hafa ærna s. at leysa or því er þeir spurðu, x. 374; með þeirri s. ok viti sem Guð hefir oss léð, Dipl. ii. 5; mikil s. er at rifja vandliga bat, it is a vast amount of knowledge, Edda 14; konungr bad hann at taka rétta trú, ok sagði honum marga skynsemi, Fms. ii. 167; ér allir er skilja megut rétta skynsemi, 656 A. ii. 14; þá tók Páll at sýna þeim s. fyrir sik, 656 C. 20; gjalda s. fyrir e-t, to give reasons for, Skulda 205; gjalda s. fyrir bik, 623. 17. 2. in compds an s is inserted; skynsemis mál, ræða of skynsemis mál, to speak of rational subjects, Clem. 44; and so in mod. usage, skynsemis-trú, rationalism.

skynugr, adj. (skynjugr, Stj. 95), sagacious; vitr ok s., Fas. iii. 75. skypill, m. = skupla (q. v.), Edda ii. 494.

SKYR, n. [skjör-ost in Fünen in Denmark], curdled milk, curds, stored up for food; þeir vóru þyrstir mjök ok supu skyrit, Eg. 204; askar fullir af skyri...tóku þeir askana ok drukku ákast skyrit, 548, 549; graut, ost, ok skyr, Korm. 150; Rindill hafði (see hefja A. 2) skyr ok matadisk skjótt þvíat skyrit var þunnt, ... skyrit sprændi ór honum, Lv. 64; í skyrbúri skyr níu tigir skjólna, Dipl. v. 18, cp. Grett. 107; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost, curds and cheese (for supper), Eb. 244; ostr ok skyr var at náttverði, Bjarn. 53; skyr ok rjómi, curds and cream; berjaskyr, blackberries and curds: the saying, peir verða að sletta skyrinu sem þat eiga. Skyr is quite a national dish of the Northmen and the Icelanders of the present day, as it was of the Teutons in more ancient times; for it doubtless was the 'lac concretum' of Tacit. Germ. ch. 23, COMPDS: skyr-askr, m. a curd-bowl, Eg. 204. cp. Virg. G. 3. 463. skyr-bur, n. a 'curd-bower,' dairy, Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191. skyr-ker, n. a curd-vessel,

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skyr-kyllir, m. a 'curd-bag;' skyr í húðum ok f. a cloud-drift, Pr. 385. Sturl. iii. 97. bundit fyrir, bat kölluðu menn skyrkylla, Grett. 107 A. skvr-kýll. m. = skyr-kyllir, Grett. l. c.

skyr-bjugr, m. [the etym. perh. from A.S. sceorfa, Engl. scurf, and bjugr (q.v.), which word Icel. use of any tumor which sinks when touched, e. g. vind-bjúgr, vatns-bjúgr, skyr-bjúgr. In Dutch skyrbjúgr is called scheur-buyk, in Engl. scurvy, scorbutic, and in both the word may well be of northern origin]:-scurvy; tekr hann skyrbjúg í hafi, Þorst. Siðu H. 38; hann fékk mikinn skyrbjúg í munninn, Bs. i. 781 (also at sea); þrútnuðu upp á honum fætrnir, en skyrbjúgr hljóp í búkinn, 820.

skyrigr, adj. bedabbled with curds, Grett. 107.

skyrsa, proncd. skyssa, u. f. a monstrous blunder; mér varð á skyssa i dag, það var ljóta skyssan! this mod. phrase is derived from the follow-

ing word; see also skussi.

SKYRSI, n. [akin to Ulf. skobsl = daiploviov; Germ. scheusal]:-a portent, phantasm, as also mischance arising from witchery; beir bottusk náliga brenna ok óttuðusk þann atburð sem skussi (=skyrsi), as a bad omen, Fms. x. 416; ho, ho, skyssi mikit, segir hann, thou monster! Al. 43; margir eru dauðir þeir er til hafa komit at brjóta, eðr ella hafa þeim ordit önnur skyrsi (mischances), Gullb. 6; brott rekr hann frå manni skyssi ok hégómlega drauma, phantasms and dreams, MS. 544. 39. skyrsi-ligr, adj. monstrous, abnormal; skyssiligar ásjónur, . . . skyrsiligar ok hræðiligar, Stj. 75, 79; skyrsilig skurðgoða-blót, 26; sá hinn skyrsiligi ok hræðiligi hlátr, 101; af skyssiligri mynd, 96.

SKYRTA, u, f. [Engl. sbirt; Dan. skjorte; Germ. schurz]:-a sbirt, a kind of kirtle, Isl. ii. 343; skyrtu pröngva, Rm. 15; ætla góðan mun styttri skyrtu bina enn kyrtil, Sks. 287; á kyrtlum ok skyrtum, Fms. vii. 321; skyrtu ok brautargangs-höfuðsmátt, Ld. 134; í skyrtum einum, Ghl. 540; jarl var nýstaðinn upp ok var í skyrtu einni ok línbrókum, Orkn. 182: in the phrase, slíta eigi mörgum skyrtum, to wear out few shirts, have but a short time left to live, porst. St. 53: in poets, hring-s., a ring-sbirt, a coat of mail; Hambis s., id., Lex. Poët.; fyrirskyrta, an apron. 2. a night-shirt, so in mod. usage. skyrtu-blað, n. a sbirt-lap, þorst. St. 49. skyrtu-ermr, f. a sbirtsleeve, Fms. v. 317. skyrtu-görő, f. the making a shirt, Fas. ii. 198,

skytari, a, m. [Engl. sbooter], = skyti, Barl. 137.

skyti, a, m., old gen. skytja, [Dan. skytte], a marksman, sbooter, arcber, Vkv. 4.8; mesti bogmaðr ok hinn bezti s., Stj. 128; skytanum, Hkr. iii. 312, Fms. vii. 192; skyti allra manna beztr, x. 362; hundrad skyta (gen. pl.), Ann. 1393: a barpooner, Jb. 326; hval-skyti, id.: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 178; ú-skyti, a bad marksman; ú-skytja ör, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v.l.

skytja, u, f. = skyti, mod. skytta, [Dan. skytte], a marksman, sbooter; ú-skytja = ú-skyti, Fas. ii. 358, Hkr. iii. 388 (Cod. Fris. l. c.) [skot], a little nook, D. N. vi. 84.

skytningr, n. [skot], a 'scot-bouse,' an inn or club, where each guest paid or contributed his own scot or shot (skot), whence the name; skytning and hjúkólf are synonymous, whereas gildi is different, cp. höfu vér fyrir-boðit samdrykkju eða gildi ... útan skytningar viljum vér at haldisk eptir fornum siðvanda, Rétt. 6. 3; hann tók sér skytning í bænum, Fms. vii. 113; drekka í skytningum, 242; hann veitti allri hirð sinni mat ok mungát, svá at engi maðr þurfti í skytning at ganga, Orkn. 80, O. H. L. 35; gengu skipverar í skytninga at skemta sér, Orkn. 206; fór Kali í hinn sama skytning til Unnar húsfreyju, 210; þat var eitt kveld at Þórðr drakk í skytningi, Bs. i. 635; þann tíma er menn vóru komnir i skytninga, Fms. ix. 44; hann skaut ok einn fyrir sveitunga sína þá er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 73; skytnings-stofa, an inn, tavern, Fms. ix. 478, D.N. passim; hann hélt skytning alla tólf mánuði ok veitti sínum mönnum, Ó. H. 48; hann lét sér sverð búa af gulli ok sýndi i skytningi, O. H. L. 48; konungr gékk frá skytningi til aptan-söngs, Fms. vii. 152; hann (the king) drakk aldri svá í skytningum, at eigi drykki húskarlar hans með honum, 242; þeir (the soldiers) dreifðusk ok skipuon til skytninga hvar hverir skyldi drekka um kveldit, viii. 408; þat var í þann tíma er menn vóru komnir í skytninga (viz. the evening), ix. 44. All the above refer to Norway; in records referring to Icel. there is only one instance, ef hann vildi fara ofan á Grund til skytnings, Glum. 373, and this looks suspicious.

SKÝ, n., gen. pl. skýja, dat. skýjum; [Dan.-Swed. sky; cp. Engl. sky, although different in sense]:—a eloud, Alm. 18, 19; ský dökkt ok dimmt, Fms. xi. 136; svart ský, prumu-ský, a tbunder-eloud; ok sýnir regnboga þinn í skýjum, Blas. 47; þóttusk menn sjá, at regn mundi í skýinu, Eb. 260; tungl veðr í skýjum, the moon wades in clouds; skýjum efri, above the clouds, Edda; skýja deild, Skálda 162; skýja-rof, a rift or break in the clouds. For the notion that the fleeting clouds were the scattered brains of the giant Ymir, see Gm. 41. 2. a cloud on the eye (causing blindness), cataract; drepr honum aldregi ský í augu, COMPDS: sky-bólstr, m. a ' bolster' Hom. 47; það er ský á auganu. ský-drúpnir, m. 'cloud-dripper,' poët. the air or bed of clouds. full of clouds, Soil. skýja-fall, n., botan. tremella.

aký-fjall, n. a 'sky-fell,' mountain of ský-flóki, 2, m. a 'sky-flock,' pack of clouds, Eb. clouds, Sks. 220. 260, Fas. iii. 471, Bárð. 169, Stj. 30, 594, Hem. 'cloud-gazer,' a fool. ský-lauss, adj. cl skýja-glópr, m. c ský-lauss, adj. cloudless, K. p. K. 135: metaph. clear, certain, það er skýlaust, vita e-ð skýlaust. ský-pilarr, sky-skafa, u, f. a 'sbaving' or streak of m. = skýstólpi, Stj. 286. cloud; þá vas heið ok sá hvergi skýsköfu á himni, Greg. 65. skýsky-svipan, f. the 'waving stólpi, a, m. a pillar of cloud, Stj. 326. of a cloud,' a moment; i beirri s., Fms. v. 80. ský-bakör, part. cloud-covered, Sks. 225.

skýfa, d, [Dan. skubbe; Engl. sbove], to sbove, pusb; skýfor ok rekinu, Stj. 9; út skyfor, expelled, 275; mod. út skufaor: with dat., latid mik vera kyrra ok skyfit mér hvergi, Grett. 160; þat skyfir brott skotum ok járni, Stj. 86: pass., skýfast brott, to be sboved away, id. acc.; hann skýfði goðin af stöllunum, Fms. ii. 163, Fb. i. 321; en ef þik berr skjótt fram hjá, þá skýfðú (imperat.) þegar hnappinn úr hrips-grindinni, Lv. 65; þeir ætluðu hirðirinn brott at skýfa, Bs. ii. 73. cut, slash, slice; hann hjó hart ok tíðum ok skýfði forkinn sem hvannir, Háv. 43.

skýfing, f. a shoving; með s. eða skotan, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

skýja, að, to cloud; skyja ok skyggva fyrir ljósit, Sks. 208; ek hefir himininn skýja látið, Stj. 62; skýjat ok ú-skygnað, 142: vel henr þú einurd haldit her til, en nú skýjar á heldr, but now it clouds over Glum. 367: part. clouded, Sks. 226; skýjað veðr, O. H. 108: sbaded, of a helmet, Sks. 42.

skýja, u, f. cloudiness; ef bú ferr enga skýju fyrir honum, Konr. BKYLA, d, [skjól; Dan. skjule], to screen, shelter, with dat., Fms. i. 136, 274, Stj. 565; skýla við e-u, Hkr. i. 26, Fas. ii. 116.

skýla, u, f. a veil, cover.

skýli, n. a shelter, MS. 4. 12: a shed, passim in mod. usage. skýlis-

hús, n. a sbed, D. N. iv. 370.

skýli-högg, n. a cross with an axe, so as to spoil a thing; ef madr hoggr s. á hafskip manns, Grág. ii. 403: ef maðr höggr s. á viði, 296; ok setti i borðit ofan hvert s. af öðru, ... telgði borðin svá at ór gengu öll skýlihöggin, Fms. ii. 218, 219; þar lá tréstobbi mikill, ok í s. mikil, Ó. H. 72.

skýling, f. a screening, Mar. passim.

SKÝRA, δ, [Ulf. skeiran = ξρμηνεύειν; see skíra]:—to explain, tell. expound, interpret, set forth; kveosk skyra mundu fyrir honum, ef hann vildi vita, Fms. xi. 12; þá er þat nú skýranda, 'tis now to be told, Sks. 522; skýrir ritningin heimsins görð, Stj. 2; ok er þó rétt at hann skyri pat eigi meirr, enn hann segisk, be is not bound to more particulars than that, Grag. ii. 88; svá sem skýrir Decreta, Anecd. 38 C; skýra spurdaga, to solve a question, Fms. x. 377; þá skyrði hann (interpreted) bók Jobs, Rb. 368; skýra ritningar, Al. 10; ráða ok skýra drauma, Stj.; ok spyrja síðan alla lögréttu-menn at skyra þat hvat hverr þeirra vill, Grág. i. 8; skal dóttir konungs sitja hjá ok skýra (to decide) hvárir vinna, Fas. ii. 546; nema váttar skyri, unless witnesses decide, Grag. ii. 226 A; út-skyra, to comment on, Mar. 2. reflex., í þessu má þat skyrask, 677. 37; framarr enn skyrask megi með nokkurum framburði, Th. 21.

skyring, f. an elucidation, explanation, Sks. 522; s. eda glöggvari greining, Skálda 205; til sanns vitnisburðar ok skýringar, H. E. i. 508; skyringar meistari, an interpreter, Stj. 542, 559; skyringar laust, without commentary, 236; skyringar-grein, an explanatory note, foot-note.

skýr-ligr, adj. intelligent, clever, discreet; því mun skyrligni sem þú ert madr vitrari, Fs. 121; skyrligr at yfir-bragði, Sturl. ii. 189 (Ed.) skýrr, adj. clear, evident, manifest; med skyrum sannindum, Fms. ii. 298; með skýrri skipan, H. E. i. 462; skýrar jarteinir, Glúm. 357; önnur skýrari tilraun, Lv. 78; Broddi kvað þat skýrst at göra svá sem hann vildi, Ölk. 72 new Ed.; á því þingi var þat skýrt gört, 625. 48. clever; skyrr ok glögg-þekkinn, Ld. 274; skyran ok skynsaman, 625. 79; Sighvatr var síðan skyrr (Ed. skírr) maðr, Fms. iv. 89 (skyrr maðr ok skald gott, Fb. iii. 243, l.c.); kona skyr ok sköruglynd, Fms. vi. 102; Guðríði þótti skýr kona, Gísl. 74 (160). 3. neut. as adv., skyrt, distinctly; begar möndi hvert barn mæla skyrt, Eluc. 25; kalla hátt ok skýrt, 623. 35; Arnórr kveðr skýrt á þetta, Ld. 334; ein bók ágæt kveðr skyrt á, Fms. i. 142; svá sem hann mælti þetta skyrra (more distinct). Hom. 51; ef maðr handsalar sekð sína skýrt, Grág. i. 119 B. = skírr, pure; drykkr skýrri hverju víni, Sks. 633 B.

skæða, d, to furnish with shoes; skæða sik ok vápna, þiðr. 129. skæði, i. e. skæði, n. pl. [derived from skór], the piece of leather cut square for making a pair of shoes; þar liggt léskrápt, taki hann sér þar af skæði, Ísl. ii. 113; var þá skorin yxnis-húðin til skæða, 71, Skíða R. 23, 24, 26, 32, 38; il-skæði, Od. xiv. 24. skæða-drífa, u, f. flakes of skæða-tollr, m. a 'sboe-tax,' a kind of church-tax; s. af hverju bænhúsi, Vm. 92; s. ok osttollr, 74; hey-tollr, ljós-tollr, ost-tollr, skæðatollr af ellifu bæjum, en af Arnar-vatni osttollr ok s. at eins, Pm. 76.

skæði, n. [skæðr], scathe, damage; tungu-skæði, 'tongue-scathe,' bad language.

skeo-leikr (-leiki), m. 'scatbefulness,' ferocity, Mar., Stj. 236, 581. SKÆDR, i. e. skœor, adj. [skaði and skóð], scatbeful, noxious, Hkv. skýja-forð, 1. 38; skæðir ok skaðsamligr, Stj. 23, Ld. 278; skæðir við hesta, Stj.

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i. 273, x. 362, Magn. 494; auð-skæðr, easily burt; mann-s., q. v.

akækja, i. e. akoekja, [Dan. sköge], a barlot, Stj. 197, Hm. 86, Karl. 173, Rb. (1812) 17; skækju-sonr, a wbore-son, Fas. iii. 556.

skækja, ð, [skák], to check, Fms. iv. 366, v.l.

skæla, d, [Dan. skjele; Germ. schielen], to make a wry face; skæla sig, Fas. iii. 471; hann er allr skældr og skakkr: to cry, of children, vertu ekki að skæla í skældu ekki í

skela, u, f. the making a wry face, crying: a nickname, Fms. ix. 479.

skælda, 20, [skáld], to make verses.

akmldinn, adj. skilled or versed in poetry, Hkr. iii. 319, Bs. i. 593.

skæll, m. a dog-tootb, = skögultönn.

skæ-maðr, m., see skí and skímaðr.

akeni, n. [skán, skeini], a skin, membrane: akeningr, m. a film,

sker, m., gen. skæs, dat. and acc. skæ, [skæva, skævaðr], a racer, steed, Höfuðl. 12, Orkn. (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229: metaph., s. skorðu, sunda, = a sbip, Lex. Poët.; skir (= skær), Hym. 36; only used by poets. skæra, i.e. skæra, f. a fray, quarrel, Am. 48: esp. in pl., skærur

þeirra vestr í sveitum, Sturl. ii. 38; skærur Arnórs ok Sveins, 116; sennur

ok skærur, Greg. 6.

skæra, u, f. [Dan. skjær in dag-skjær], twilight; um skærur, Fms. v. 177 (in a verse); aptan-skæra, evening twilight, Sighvat; morgun-s., morning twilight, dawn.

akeri, n. pl. (or dual), a pair of shears, Bjarn. 66, Fms. vi. 106, Barl. 136, Dipl. v. 18. COMPDS: skeera-húsi, a, m. a sbears' case, Gullb. skæra-knifr, m. = skæri, Dipl. iii. 4.

sker-leikr, m. brightness, Stj. 142.

skær-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), purely, Mar.

SKÆRR, adj. [Dan. skjær; Engl. sbeer; see skirt]:—bright, clear; skært lopt, veðr, Stj. 69, Pr. 415; skærar sem cristallus, Mar.; skært vatn, Stj. 208; skært ljós, Bs. ii. 93; skærr himinn, 29; skær ásjón, Pr. 406; skærir silfr-penningar, Fms. ii. 93; skærr kolorr, Stj. 72; skærasta gull, með skæru ljósi, hit skærasta viðsmjör, Mar.; skær rödd, skær raust, Bs. i. 830, Sks. 632: pure, skær iðran, skærar bænir, með sönnu ok skæru hugskoti, Mar.; skær jungfrú (Dan. en skjær jomfru), a pure maid, id., Stj. 70, 207; hina skærustu mey, Magn. 466; hin skærasta mær Máría, Th. 21.

skæting (skæting), f., mod. skætingr, m. [Engl. skit; cp. skúta, skat-yrðask; the skæt- refers to a lost strong verb skat, skót]:—a skit, scoff, taunt; af skætingu viltú svara oss ok spotti, Rd. 311; svara þér skætingu, Ld. 34; alls þú mér skætingu einni svarar, Hbl. 59: cp. the mod. phrase, hann svaraði mér í skætingi.

skætingr, m. = skæting; at honum muni skammt til skeytings ef hann

snertir beirra hoferan med fátæki sínu, Bs. ii. 123.

SKÆVA, að, [Ulf. skewjan = δδον ποιείν, Mark ii. 23]:-to stride, absol. and only in poetry; hón skævaði skýjum efri, Hkv. 2. 3; hón skævaði (sbe strode) veigar þeim at bera, 35; þá kom in arma út skævandi, Og. 32; skæva vér létum, Am. 96.

skævaðr (skævuðr), m. a racer, steed, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

sköflungr, m. (mod. sköfnungr), the skin; framan á knjánum ok sköflungunum, Sturl. iii. 192.

sköfnungr, m. a kind of weapon; sköfnungs-öx, Fbr. 12: the name of the sword of king Rolf Kraki, Landn. 169, Fas. i, Korm., Ld. = sköflungr.

skofu-, see skafa.

Skögul, f. (gen. Sköglar, Km.), one of the Valkyriurs, Edda, Gm. skögul-tönn, f. [a corrupt form, qs. skæltönn?], a dog-tootb.

SKÖKULL, m., dat. skökli, [Swed. skakel; Dan. skagle; from skaka]:—the pole of a cart or carriage, Hým. 37, þkv. 21; ef maðr höggr festi, sela, beisl, tauma eðr skökla, Gþl. 359; leysa sköklana frá okinu, Al. 19: a nickname, Landn. 2. a borse-yard.

sköll, f. and n. pl., Sturl. l.c. [cp. skval, skjall], mockery, loud laughter; þeir görðu at þessu mikla sköll (fem. sing.) ok hlátr, Eh. 60; but sköll þau (neut. plur.), Sturl. ii. 46.

sköll, m. a name of the mock sun, supposed to run like a wolf behind

the sun, Gm. 39; akin to skolli, skollkini, q. v. sköllóttr, adj. [skalli; Dan. skaldet], bald, Háv. 41 new Ed., Eg. 84, Ld.

274 (v.l.), Fms. vi. 302 (v.l.), passim.

SKOMM, f., gen. skammar, pl. skammir; skamm, n. also occurs, but rarely, Fb. i. 411; mesta skamm, Bs. ii. 494 (a poem of the 16th century); but the fem. still prevails in speech and writing with a double m, as seen from Fms. vi. 386,-heyr þjóð-skáldit, kvattú svá, gröm skömm, ekki eru þær hendingar jafnhávar, hrömm skömm þat væri jafnhatt, en hitt er malleysa: [A. S. sceamu; Engl. sbame; Germ. scham; Dan. skam; in these and other cognate languages the m is single, cp. Ulf. skaman in skaman sik]:—a grave bodily burt, but rare in this II. a shame, outrage; skammir eðr skapraunir, Fs. 63, Fb. i. 303; skamm (sic) né úvirðing, 411; vil ek eigi lifa við skömm, Anal. 131; er þat s. ef ek sit hjá, 123; mun þín s. lengi uppi, Nj. 116; pola skammir bótlaust, 186; reka skammar, 68; fá bana eðr aðrar skam- hón var s. ok skapstór, Ísl. ii. 477, cp. 6; Jófríðr var s. mikill, 192.

71; skæðar tungur, Nj. 264, Barl. 165; skæðir vargar, wild beasts, Fms. mir, N.G. L. i. 122; færa skammir at e-m, Eg. 210; verða at skömm, Gísl. 3; þola skömm á sér (of lewdness, see serða), Gþl. 192. COMPDs: skammar-erindi, sbame, disgrace, passim in mod. usage. skammar-víg, n. = níðingsvíg, n. a sbameful errand, Fb. iii. 315.

SKOP, n. pl. weird, fate; see skap.

SKÖR, f., gen. skarar, [skara], a rim, edge; allt út að skörinni, the rim of ice, Eb. 236; víða um ísinn...þeir lendu útan at skörinni, Fms. viii. 404:=tjald-skör, hljóp konungr ór lyptingunni, var hann svá reiðr at hann hljóp út um skarirnar, Fas. i. 373; spretta skörum, ii. 187, 206, Bs. ii. 108: the phrase, skriða til skarar, to slide to the very edge, to fight it out, Sd. 189; skal nú til skarar skríða með okkr Knúti bróður minum, Fms. xi. 15, the metaphor prob. from running or racing to the edge of the ice. 2. the joints in a ship's planking, see skara and skarsúð; þá er skipit hljóp af stokkunum bilaði í skarar nökkurar, Fms. viii. 196; húfr skörum hvelfðr, a bull covered with skarar, vi. (in a verse); bunn skör, the thin planks, Lex. Poët. 8. a row of benches or steps; it appears from this word that in the ancient halls the seats sloped upwards, in tiers, as in a theatre; skyldi sá sitja á skörinni fyrir hasætinu, on the bench next before the bigh seat, Hkr. i. 49; sitja i hásæti, skör lægra enn konungr, one bench, one step lower, Fms. i. 7, Fb. ii. 137; sem hann er lauss, þykkir honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; var konungr í sömu stofu ok sömu skör um vetrinn, Fms. x. 1, v. l.; fót-skör, a foot-stool; or skör fóta = fótskemill. 4. = skari (better 5. the bair, prob. from being skor), þiðr. 288, 291, 311, 350. cut so as to make a rim round the head, cp. brúna-skurðr: skör nam at dýja, pkv. 1; skör var fyrir enni, bair cut into a forelock on the forebead, Rm. 15; skör jarpa, Hom. 21; skarar jarpar, Gkv. 2. 19; þær skálar er und skörum vóru, Vkv. 23, 33; döglings skör dreyra runna, bis gory locks, Gkv. 1. 13; alda gengr of skör drengjum, Kormak; háfjall skarar, skarar fjall, skarar haugr, the bigh mount of the bair, the 'knoll of the bair,' = the bead, Hym. 23, Hkr. i. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: skör is used of men's hair only, not of women, hence in the law, ef kona klæðisk karlklæðum eða skerr sér skör, eða ferr með vápn, þat varðar fjörbangs-garð, Grág. i. 358: the word is obsolete in prose, except Grág. l. c., or in the saying, skömm eru skarar lýtin, cp. Mkv. 19; and in the phrase, mun Guðrún eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, G. will have to dress B.'s gory locks, Ld. 244; cp. vinna skarar raudar, O. H. (in a verse); svá segir mér hugr um at rautt mun sjá í skörina, my mind tells me that there will be bloody locks, Valla L. 210: skapa skor (i. e. skör?) ok jafna ú-jafnað, to sbape the cut, and make even the uneven, Fbr. 16 new Ed.. skarar-fagr, adj. fair-baired, Fms. x. (in a verse). skörðóttr, adj. [skarð], notobed, Skálda 170, þiðr. 16.

skörug-lyndi, n. a noble character, Magn. 480.

skörug-lyndr, adj. noble, authoritative, frank-minded, Fms. vi. 102, Bs. i. 326.

skörug-samr, adj. = sköruligr; skörugsöm híbýli, Lv. 73.

skoru-leikr, m. = skorungskapr, Fagrsk. I.

skorn-liga, adv. bravely, frankly, with authority; mæla vel ok s., Nj. 24, Fs. 18, 91; hefna s., Fms. ii. 6, vii. 33; fremja, vinna s., v. 308, vii. 164; fara s., Boll. 344.

sköru-ligr, adj. brave, frank, bold, manly, imposing in appearance; mikill madr vexti, s., Fms. vii. 102; s. madr, a fine, stalwart man, Eg. 28, 199; ekki fríðr maðr sýnum en þó inn sköruligsti í yfirbragði, Ld. 18; vænn maðr at áliti, meðalmaðr at vexti, kvikligr ok s., Bs. i. 80; manna sköruligastr at sjá, Fb. i. 539; Magnús konungr var sköruligastr ok skjótligastr, Fms. vii. 63; mikill ok s., Finnb. 334; vex upp sveinninn, s. með miklu mannviti, O. H. L. 4: of a lady, hón var væn ok ættgóð ok skörulig, Lv. 73; mikil kona ok s., Fs. 54, 86. manners or things, fine; med skoruligum flutningi, with a manly pleading, Hrafn. 18; skörulig ræda, a fine speech, Fms. vii. 102; sköruleg veizla, magnificent, Eg. 44; veita hit sköruligasta, Fms. i. 247; allskörulig ferð, Fs. 85.

skorung-lyndr = sköruglyndr, þiðr. 175, Hkr. iii. 87.

skörungr, m. (skarungt, O. H. L. 4), [skara]: I. a poker, freq. in mod. usage. II. metaph. a foreman, leader; nema hann görðisk s. fyrir þessu máli, Eb. 126; eigi man ek þessu máli skjóta til annarra manna, má ek hér vera s., 210. 2. a prominent, brave, noble-looking person, referring to heart and character, as also to appearance and manner; a very expressive word, used of both men and women; Arinbjörn var allra manna örvastr ok mestr skörungr, Eg. 517, 598, Bs. i. 86; vitr maðr ok s. mikill, Fms. vii. 144, Orkn. 46; þat er mál manna, at eigi hafi meiri s. verit ok stjórnsamari í Noregi, 150; hafði auð fjár ok var sjálfr inn mesti s., 238; félitill, en s. mikill ok drengr góðr, Eg. 691, Hrafn. 14; s. inn mesti ok stórmenni, O. H. L. 4; vist ert bu s., Siguror, bvi at bu hefir bat rad upp tekit er öllum oss gegndi bezt, Fms. vii. 144: of a lady, kvenna vænst ok s. mikill, Eg. 2; munt þú nú segja, ef þú ert s., hvárt þat er nökkut nær þínu skapi, Nj. 24; hón var ok s. mikill í vitsmunum, Ld. 20; kvenna friðust ok s. mikill, Hkr. i. 28; þótti hón (the queen) inn mesti s., 4;

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skörung-skapr, m. nobleness, manliness, generosity; með miklum ríkdóm ok skörungskap, Fms. xi. 317; líkligr til mikillar framkvæmdar ok skörungskapar, vii. 76; þú færðir þik með skörungskap í þina ætt, Glúm. 338; um ráða-görðir, vitsmuni ok allan skörungskap, Fs. 15.

skotu-, see skata, skati.

slabb, n. dirt from sleet and rain.

slafak, n. rank grass and weeds that grow near farm-houses.

slafast, ad, to slacken, become slovenly; s. begar byrleidi, Bs. ii. 48. slafra, 20, (slafr, n.), to slaver, like a cow when grasing.

slafsi, a, m. slaverer, a nickname, Fms. ix. 232.

BLAG, n. [slá; A. S. slæge; Germ. schlag; Dan. slag], a blow, stroke; slag undir kinnina, Fms. viii. 414, Skida R. 136: blows, a fight, eigask slög vid, to come to blows, O. H. 321. II. metaph. a blow, defeat; veita, gefa e-m slag, to defeat, Fms. viii. 82, ix. 238: mostly plur., slaughter, loss; þeir gáfu þeim mörg slög, Fms. ix. 313; fá stór slög ok koma á flótta, vii. 325, O. H. 84. 2. a skirmish, opp. to a pitched battle (orrosta); jarl átti tvær fólk-orrostur, en mörg slög ok manndráp, Orkn. 94, Fms. ix. 3. slaughter; slaga-saudr = slatr-saudr, O. H. 208. 288medic. a stroke, apoplexy. 5. of time, the nick of time; i bessu slagi koma þeir af sér akkerinu, Sturl. iii. 67; annat slagið, the one moment.

B. slag, n., a different word (?), [Swed. slagg], wet, water penetrating walls or bouses, = slagi; hlifa svá, at eigi komi slag á veggi, protect the walls from damp, N.G.L. ii. 106 (skott eda slag, vegg-slag, v. l.)

slaga, ao, to tack, cruise, Fms. x. 71.

slaga-kollr, m. the brisket, bringukollr: a nickname, Landn.

slag-á, f. (slaga-sauðr, m., Fb. l. c.), a ewe or sheep to be slaughtered, O. H. L. 64, 67.

slag-alar, f. pl. cruppers, Orkn. 12, 404. Fotb. Hat. 11. 165

slag-bellir or slag-brellr, a nickname, Orkn. 180 (note 2).

slag-brandr, m. a bolt, bar, of a door, Fms. ii. 223, Dropl. 29, 30, O. H. 135, MS. 655 ix. B. 2: a war-engine, Sks. 388.

slag-dúkr, m. a packing-cloth, wrapper, N. G. L. iii. 209.

slag-hamarr, m. a sledge-bammer, Vm. 82.

slagi, a, m. [slag B], dampness; hrá-slagi.

slagna, að, to flow over, be spilt; ketillinn vellandi slagnaði á hana (scolded ber), Bs. i. 351; ok slagnaði á sveininn ór katlinum, 366; glerker féll á steina ok brotnaði eigi, ok slagnaði eigi niðr viðsmjörit, Mart. 126; ef vatn slagnask á fæzlur yðrar, Stj. 317.

slag-net, n. a fowler's net, Art. 49.

slagningr, m. a dust-cloak or rain-cloak, Fb. iii. 465, Fms. i. 78; karl í svörtum slagningi, Karl. 72. 2. = slag B; s. og raki í húsi, wet and damp.

slagr, m., pl. slagir, [slá], = slag, a blow, defeat, Karl. 172; svá harðan 2. [cp. A. S. slegel, a plectrum], a tune, air, played on a slag, 176. stringed instrument, see the remarks s. v. drápa; konungr spurði, hvárt hann kynni eigi fleiri slagi... hann segir at eptir væri enn nökkurir slagir, sló hann þá Gýgjar-slag...sló hann þann slag er Falda-seykir heitir... skipti hann um slaginn, Fas. iji. 222; Gunnars-slagr, i. 318; því næst kómu inn margir slagir hljóðfæra, iii. 191; (cp. Dan. slags = kind; mangeslags = 'many-kind,' manifold; samme-slags = 'same-kind:' metaph. from the 'tune.')

slag-tog, n. a tow-rope, in the phrase, vera i slagtogi med e-m, (slang.)

slageo, f. an artery, Dan. pulsaare.

slakki, a, m. [North. E. slack, a hollow of sinking in the ground; cp. Dan. slank; Germ. schlank]:—a slope on a mountain edge; slakki i brúninni, í fjallinu. Slakka-gil (spelt Sclakka-gil), a local name, D. I. i. 475: a nickname, Bs. i. 424.

slakna, að, to slacken, get slack.

slakr, slök, slakt, adj. slack, almost used as in Engl., e.g. reipið er slakt, slack, not tight-stretched; vaor vilgi slakr, Bragi (of a fishing-line): also the phrase, slá slöku við, to slacken one's exertion, to idle; the word is very freq. in mod. usage,

slamma, ad, to shamble along, walk like a bear.

slamra or slambra, ad, to slam, = slæma, q.v.

slan-baugr, m. a 'slotb-fine,' the fine due to the king from a person who looks on at an assault without interfering, N. G. L. i. 68.

slandri, a, m. [from Fr. esclandre; Engl. slander; Lat. scandalum; Gr. σκάνδαλον], a nickname, Fms. viii. 112.

slang, n. the eatable inwards of an animal, (the word is freq. in mod. usage, but in Armanns S. 13 it is misapplied both in gender and spelling.) slanga, 20, to sling.

slanga, u, f., gen. slöngu, a sling, Sks. 380, 464, Rb. 382, pas-2. a ca:apult, Fms. i. 127, ix. 10. slöngu-steinn, m. a sling-stone, Pr. 80.

slangi, a. m. [Germ. schlange], a serpent; ormr sá er s. heitir, þiðr. 2. a landlouper, tramp; þú inn vondi s., Skíða R. 175 (but rare). 190; slinni, slangi (flangi Cod.), Edda ii. 495.

slangr, m. a going astray, of sheep; komast i slangr.

slangra, að, to sling; s. stóru grjóti, Sks. 410. 2. to stray, of sheep in pastures straying into another flock.

slapa, ab, to bang loose as a flap.

slappi, a, m. a lump-fish; see grá-slappi: as a word of abuse, Edda ii. 496: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 150, Dipl. ii. 5; Höllu-s., Ld.

slark, n. a drunken riot, drunken gibes, Fbr. 173: slarka, ad, to be noisy like a drunkard: slarkari, a, m. a drunken noisy fellow.

slasa, ao, see slys; slasa sig, to bave an accident.

slatta, 20, = slamma,

schlagen.]

slattari, 2, m. [see slöttr], a landlouper, tramp, Rétt. 55.

Blaxa (qs. slagsa), ab, to make a babbling noise, like water shaken in a bottle; slaxaði í sárinu, Fs. 167.

SLA, pres. slæ, slær, slær; pl. slám (m. sláum), sláið, slá: pret. sló, slótt, slóttú (mod. slóst, slóstu), sló; pl. slógu (slósk = slógusk, Sturl. ii. 208 C): subj. slægi: imperat. slá, sláðú: part. sleginn: a pret. sleri or slöri occurs as a provincialism in the old vellum Ágrip-sloru, Fms. x. 403; sleri, 394; slæri, i.e. slöri, 379: [Ulf. slaban = τύπτειν, παίειν; A. S. slean, slæge; Engl. slay; Dan.-Swed. slaa; O. H. G. slaban; Germ.

A. To smite, strike, Dropl. 13; slá með steini, Fms. viii. 388; slá e-n til bana, ii. 183; slá e-n högg, kinnhest, i. 150, ix. 469, 522, Ld. 134; slá knött, Vígl. 24; slá til e-s, to strike at one, Finnb. 306, Sturl. ii. 24 C; 2. slá hörpu, fiðlu, to strike the slá í höfuð e-m, Fms. v. 172. barp, fiddle, Vsp. 34, Edda 76, Am. 62, Bs. i. 155, Fb. i. 348, Fms. vii. 356 (in a verse), Sks. 704, Grett. 168 (hörpu-slåttr); slá hljóðfæri, Fms. iii. 184; slá slag, to strike up a tune; hann sló þann slag, ... sló hann þá Gýgjar-slag... þann streng er hann hafði ekki fyrr slegit, Fas. iii. 222, 223, cp. drápa and drepa: slá leik, to strike up for a dance or game to begin, hann sá at leikr var sleginn skamt frá garði, Sturl. ii. 190; so in embroidery (see bord), slá danz, 117, Karl. 52: slá eld, to strike fire, Fms. ix. 234: slá vef, to strike the loom, in weaving, xi. 49, Dart.; slá borða, Fas. 3. to bammer, forge; slá hamri, Vkv. 18; slá sverð, i. 103, 205. pior. 21; slá þvertré af silfri í hofit, Landn. 313; slá saum, Fms. ii. 218, ix. 377, Sij. 451; hann sló gull rautt, Vkv. 5; slá herspora, Fms. vii. 183; sleginn fram broddr ferstrendr, Eg. 285; slá öxar eða grei. Stj. 451: to mount, jarnum sleginn, Fms. v. 339, Fas. iii. 574: to strike 4. to mow, cut grass; slegin tún, Nj. 112; þrælar nin off, of coin. slogu hey, Edda 48; ek mun láta bera út ljá í dag ok slá undir sem mest... slá töðu, Eb. 150, Fb. i. 522; slá teig þann er heitir Gullteigr, Ísl. ii. 244; slá afrétt, Grág. ii. 303; slá eng, 281, Gbl. 360: absol., þeir slóu (sic) allir í skyrtum, Ísl. ii. 349, Grág. ii. 281. to slay, smite, kill, Stj. passim, but little used in classical writings, where drepa is the word; sverði sleginn, 656 C. 4; slá af, to slay, Bs. ii. 56, 89, Stj. 183; slá af hest, to kill a borse, send it to the knacker: to smite with sickness, slá með líkþrá, blindleik, blindi, Stj.; harmi sleginn, II. metaph. phrases; slá kaupi, to strike a bargain, Fms. iii. 11. Ld. 30, Fms. ii. 80; slá máli í sátt, to put it to arbitration, Fms. x. 403; slá kaupi saman, Fb. ii. 79: slá fylking, to dress up a line of battle, Fms. viii. 408; slá öllu fólki í mannhringa, x. 220; slá hring um, to surround, Nj. 275. Fas. ii. 523; slá manngarð, mannhring, to form a ring of men round, Eg. 80, 88, Fms. viii. 67, x. 229; eldi um slegina, Sol.: sla i lás, to slam, lock, Sturl. i. 63: slá eldi i, to set fire to, Fms. vii. 83. xi. 420, Hdl. 47; slá beisli við hest, to put a bridle in a borse's mouth, Fas. ii. 508: slá landtjöldum, to pitch a tent, Eg. 201, Fms. ii. 264; or also, to strike a tent, take it down, Fær. 147; slá landtjalds-stöngunum, to loosen them, Hkr. i. 26; slá festum, to unmoor a ship, ii. 222, Fms. viii. 288, 379; slá undan höfuð-bendunum, to slacken the stays, Al. 67; slá netjum, to put out the nets, Bs. ii. 145; slá hundum (or slá hundum lausum, Fms. ii. 174, x. 326), to slip the bounds, Hom. 120. slá e-u við, to display; slá við segli, to spread the sail, Fas. ii. 523; þa var slegit við öllum búnaði, all was taken into use, Fms. x. 36; ek hefi þó náliga öllu við slegit, því er ek hefi í minni fest, I bave put forth all that I recollected, Bs. i. 59: slá e-u upp, to spread a report (upp-slattr), Fms. viii. 232, ix. 358: slá nior, to throw down, Hom. 110; hann sló ser nior, be lay down, Fms. ii. 194; hann slær sér niðr (takes to bis bed) sem hann sé sjúkr, Stj. 520; nú er niðr slegit allri vináttu, an end to all friendsbip, Fms. vi. 286, xi. 72: slá út, to tbrow out, N.G. L. i. 31; slá út eitrinu, to pour it out, Edda 40: slá saman lidinu, to join the army, Fms. x. 268: slá upp ópi, to strike up, raise a cry, viii. 414, Fb. ii. 125: sla í sundr kjöptunum, ii. 26: slá á e-t, to take to a thing; slá á glens ck glimur, be took to play and sport, Fms. ii. 182; hann sló á fagrmæli við pá, begun flattering, Nj. 167; slá í rán, to betake oneself to robbery, Sti. 400; slá á heit, to take to making a vow, Fs. 91: slá á, to take on oneself; slá á sik sótt, to feign illness, Fms. vi. 32; slá á sik úlfuð, to sbow anger, ill-will, Eb. 114; skaltú ekki slíku á þik slá, at þra eptir einni konu, do not betake thyself to that, Isl. ii. 250: slá e-u 2f, to put off; eg hefi slegið því af. III. impers., it strikes or breaks out to a thing, i.e. the thing happens; loganum slo ut um kereldin, flames broke out round the casks, Fms. i. 128; bá sleri ljósi tyrir bann sem elding væri, x. 394; sló á hann hlátri, be was taken in a fil of laughter, vii. 150; slo opi a herinn, the men fell a-shouting. vii. 225; þá sleri á úþefjani ok ýldu, x. 379; sló þá í verkjum fyrir brjóstið, Sturl. ii. 127 C, Bs. i. 119; sló þá felmt ok flótta á liðit, aðu

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men were panic-stricken and took to flight, Fms. i. 45; bott bunga eor geispa slái á hana, vi. 199; sló mikilli hræðslu á konu þá, viii. 8; sló ifa i skap honum, 655 xii. 3, Stj. 424; því slær á (it so bappens), at hann réttir höndina i ljósit, Bs. i. 462; slær þegar í bardaga, it came to a fight, Fms. xi. 32; sló með þeim í mestu deilu, x. 99; í kappmæli, Fb. i. 327; hér slær í allmikit úcfni, Nj. 246; var mjök í gadda slegit, at hann mundi fá hennar (cp. Dan. klapped og klart), 280; þá sló því á þá, at þeir fóru í á með net, Bs. i. 110.

B. Reflex. to throw oneself, betake oneself; slosk hon at fram eldinum, sbe rusbed to the fireside, Fms iv. 339; slásk á bak e-m, to go bebind another, Sturl. i. 197 C; slásk aptr, to draw back; gæta pess at eigi slægisk aptr liðit, O. H. 214; þeir kómu í Valadal, ok slósk (sic = slógusk) þar inn, broke into the houses, Sturl. ii. 208 C; þá slogusk i Sudreyjar vikingar, Vikings infested, invaded the islands, Fms. i. 245; slásk í för með e-m, to join another in a journey, xi. 129; ef nokkurt slæsk i mat eðt mungát, ok rækir þat meirr enn þingit, Gbl. 15; hann slósk á tal við Guðrúnu, entered into conversation with G., Nj. 129; slásk í sveit með e-m, Ó. H. 202; slásk á spurdaga við e-n, to ask questions, Sks. 302 B; slásk á svikræði, Fms. vi. 179. The II. recipr. to slæsk in Ld. 144 is an error for slævask, see sljófa. fight; hann slost vid Enska i hafi, Ann. 1420, cp. Dan. slaaes, but it is unclass., for berjask is the right word. III. part. sleginn; með slegnu hári, with dishevelled bair, Finnb. 250: hón var mörgu sleginn, subimsical, Ghl. 3 (= blandin): sleginn, surrounded, Akv. 14, 29; sleginn regni, beaten with rain, Vtkv. 5: sleginn, coined, N. G. L. i. 5.

slá, d, to bar; ok slád rammliga, Fms. i. 104. slá, f. [Engl. a weaver's slay], a bar, bolt, cross-beam, Fms. i. 179; slá

um þvert skipit, Nj. 44, 125; slárnar eða spengrnar, Stj. 45; hann renndi frá slánum, þeim er vóru á virkis-hurðunni, ok lauk upp virkinu, Bs. i. slá-járn, n. an iron bar, Fms. ii. 179.

sláni, a, m. a gaunt and clownish boor, Edda ii. 496; sláni, strákrinn þeirra hann Indriði, Piltr og Stúlka 36. slána-legr, adj.

slapr, m. a word of abuse, of a good-for-nothing, Edda ii. 496. SLATR, n. [slag, sla, a contr. form, cp. Engl. slaughter]: -butcher's meat, K. p. K. 102, K. A. 190, Nj. 75, Isl. ii. 331, O. H. 33; limr slátrs, Gpl.; slåtr allt ok beinin meo, er her nú at höndla, Sturl. i. 169. compps: slåtr-cubaa, er her nú at höndla, Sturl. i. 160. slåtr-fé, n. cattle fit for slaughter, eller-fórn, f. a bloody sacrifice, 625. 177. slatr-fong, n. pl. provision of butcher's meat, Bs. i. 549. slatr-gripr, m. a bead of cattle for slaughter, Fb. iii. 453. ii. 204. slatr-mangari, a, m. a 'slaughter-monger,' butcher, N.G. L. slatr-sanor, m. a sheep for slaughter, Far. 160, Hkr. ii. 349. slatra-storf, n. pl. slaughtering, Korm. 34. slátr-tollr, m. a butcher's toll, Gbl. slatr-trog, n. a trough with butcher's meat, Fs. slatr-vist, f. butcher's meat, Fms. ix. 360.

slatra, 20, to slaughter cattle, with dat. or absol., Am. 20, Karl. 330, Bs. i. 646, Grág. i. 147.

slatta, u, f., prop. a 'smiting,' mowing; sjau daga s., Pm. 77; viku s., Dipl. v. 5; dag-slátta, q. v. 2. the mowing season; pat var um öndverdar sláttur, Grett. 107 A. 3. of a field; par er mætisk slåtta ok sina,...eigi skal í sláttu æja, Grág. ii. 201; þar vóru sláttur í ok sæði, meadows and corn-fields, Bjarn. 22; sláttur þær er í almenningi eru, Ghl. 454; ef tveir menn ganga i eina slattu, go to mow in the same field, 455; hann hafði þar sláttu, Lv. 84. II. money struck or stamped, coin; Haralds-slatta, the bad coin of king Harold, Fms. vi. 243; silfr-s., silver coining. COMPDS: slattu-kaup, n. mowers' wages, Finnb.
344- slattu-maor, m. a mower, Sturl. iii. 103. slattu-timi, a, sláttu-tími, a, m. the mowing season, Grett. 66 new Ed.

aláttr, m., gen. sláttar, dat. slætti:—a smiting, mowing; vera at slætti, Isl. ii. 346; leið nú til þess er tekið var til slåttar, Grett. 121 A: freq. in mod. usage = slatta, tuna-slattr, engja-slattr, the season for mowing the bome-field and the out-field. 3. the striking an instrument = slagr; drepa strengi til slåttar, Stj. 458.

sledda, u, f. a large knife, scimitar, Ann. 1393

SLEDI, a, m. [Old Engl. sled ('the sledded Polack,' Hamlet, and so still in North. E.); Engl. sledge; Germ. seblitte; Dan. slæde, cp. Engl. slide]:—a sledge, Sdm. 15, Grág. ii. 295, N. G. L. ii. 118, 121, Landn. 24, Eg. 543, Eb. 188, 190, Fs. 55, O. H. 85, Gísl. 37, passim; sleða-menn, Fins. ix. 352; sleda-höfud, Mar. COMPDS: sled-færi, n.; s. gott, good sledging, Fas. ii. 5. sled-meidr, m. (sec meidr), Eb. 190. slefa, u, f. slaver (Lat. saliva), Edda 20, Sks. 229; slefu-speldi, a bib

or tucker round the neck of children. 2. poët, a serpent, from its slime: a nickname, Hkr. slefu-mæltr, part. drawling in talking.

aleggia, u, f. [from sla, slag; A.S. sleege], a sledge-bammer, Bs. i. 346, Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 154, pior. 166; med hömrum ok sleggjum, Al. 171: the phrase, verda milli steins ok sleggju, to come between the bammer and the anvil, Fas. i. 34; rck-s., a sledge-bammer; fiska-s., jarn-s.: in Icel the sleggja is often a round stone with a hole for the handle: sleggju-nef, a club-nose. 2. sleggja, a nickname, Vd.

sleiking, f. licking, Greg. 23.

SLEIKJA, 8 and t, [Dan. slikke; Lancashire slaak; cp. Engl. lick, American slick, Germ. lecken; Lat. linguere; Gr. Acixew]:-to lick, Stj. 601, Al. 166, N. G. L. iii. 258; kýrin sleikti steinana, Eb. 316; hón (the cow) sleikti hrímsteina er saltir vóru, Edda 4; s. blótbolla sína, Fms. ii. 309 (x. 353); s. sár, Greg. 23; þar kómu hundar og sleiktu hans sár, Luke xv. 21: with dat., Fms. viii. 410; s. um e-t, Eb. 320; var-at af vöru, sleikti um þvöru, Fs. 159.

sleikja, u, f. a lump (of porridge, etc.)

Sleipnir, m. the 'slipper,' the name of Odin's eight-footed steed, see Edda, Sdm., Gm.

sleipr, adj. [North. E. slape], slippery, Vígl. 31; háfa steinstrætið heimsins sleipt, hefir mér opt í vanda steypt, Pass. 34. 14, freq. in mod. usage. sleita, u, f. backsliding; með ofrkappi ok sleitum, Sks. 341; lögkrókar ok sleitur, 439; vinna mál með sleitum, Fas. iii. 196; drekka við sleitur, to drink unfairly, in a drinking-bout = Gr. κλεψιποτεῦν, Eg. 258. COMPDS: sleitu-domr, m. a sbam court, law quirks, Anecd. 12. Sleitu-Helgi, a nickname, Landn. sleitu-laust, n. adj., in drekka s., to drink without beel-taps, Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 241 C.

sleitu-liga, adv.; drekka s., Gr. κλεψιποτείν, Orkn. 246.

slekt, f. [Dan. slægt; from Germ. ge-schlecht], kind, order; riddaraslekt, Edda (pref.), Bs. ii. 10, 122; konungs garðs s., Stj. 1; ef eg skal dæmdr af Danskri slekt, | og deyja svo fyrir Kongsins mekt, Jón Arason; the word is unclass.

slembir, m. [akin to slæmt], a nickname, also slembi-djákn, m. a sbam deacon, Fms. vii.

slembra, u, f. a clot; in grautar slembra, a small spoonful of porridge. SLEN, n. slotb; nú muntú verða at draga slenit af þér, mannskræfan, Grett. 91: also medic. dullness, slen ok mattleysi, slen og doði. COMPDS: slen-skapligr (slen-samr, slen-samligr), adj. slotbful, N. G. L. ii. 417 (note 15). 34, 42, N. G. L. ii. 418. slen-skapr, m. slotbfulness, laziness, Al.

slengja, d, to sling, with dat.; see slyngja, slöngva.

slensia, u, f. = slen, slotb.

of Bjorn, Bjarn. 52.

slentr, n. sloth, idle lounging, Grett. 100 A.

slepja, u, f. slime, viscous matter, esp. on the skin of fishes and snakes. slepjugr, adj. dabbled with slime, slimy.

SLEPPA, slepp, slapp, sluppu, slyppi, slyppinn, [A. S. slipan; Engl. slip]:—to slip, slide; sleggjan slapp (slipped) or hendi honum, Bs. i. 342; sluppu honum fætr, bis feet slipped, Fms. viii. 393; ál svá hálan, at hann sleppr manni, an eel so slippery that it slips out of one's bands, Stj. 2. to slip away, escape; ef þórólfr skal sleppa, Boll. 342; láta e-t s. hjá sér, Fas. i. 92; hinir hafa refsingar-lausir undan sloppit, N. G. L. i. 123. 3. to slip, fail, miss; vera má at sleiri sé sátir á skóginum ef hin fyrsta slyppi, may be there will be more ambushes if the first should fail, Eg. 568; ef yor sleppr at festa hendr à Birni, if you fail to get bold

aloppa, t, [Dan. slippe], the causal of the preceding word:—to make slip out of one's band, let slip, with dat.; porgils hafoi sleppt öxinni, Tb. bad laid the axe away, Fs. 131: freq. in mod. usage, slepptu mér, let me go.

slepps, u, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 294 (= slappi?). sleppi-fengr, adj. butter-fingered, of one who lets slip, Grett. 137.

sleppr, adj. slippery; af-sleppr, taper-formed, so that it slips out of the hand; með því at þeim hafði svá sleppt til tekizk, i.e. they bad made a mess of it, missed it, Eb. 162.

sletta, t, [from slá, slag, as a kind of iterative], to slap, dab, with i. 358; hann preif upp skyrkyllinn ok sletti framan í fang hans, Grett. 66 dat.: of liquids = skvetta, taka spann fullt vatns ok sletta á þau, N. G. L. new Ed.; hann sletti i munn sér skegginu, be slapped the beard into bis mouth, Dropl. 25; peir slettu eptir henni svipu, Bs. i. 453; hann sletti flötu sverdinu um herdar honum, slapped bim with the flat of the sword, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. iii. 102, porf. Karl. 428; slettust fitjarnar um hellis-gólfit, Fas. iii. 386; þeir mega sletta skyrinu sem það eiga, see skyr: in mod. usage sletta expresses bespattering with slabby matter, skvetta with pure fluids.

aletta, u, f. a dab, spot; blek-s., a blot of ink; bak-s., q. v.

sletta, t, [Engl. slight; Germ. schlichten], to make plain, level; litill blær sléttir ok hylr þá vegu, Stj. 16; slétta tún, to level, smooth a field: metaph., slétta yfir e-t, to smooth over a thing; hafit ér vel yfir slétt vanhyggju mína, Ísl. ii. 201, Fms. i. 74: s. um e-t, Clar.

slétte, u, f. a plain, level field, Eg. 230, 528, Barl. 200. slétti-baka, u, f. 'smootb-back,' a kind of wbale, balaena mysticetus L., Edda, Sks. 128.

sletti-reka, u, f. an intruder, meddler.

SLETTB, adj. [Ulf. slaibts = λείοs, Luke iii. 5; a word common to all Teut. languages, but in the Scandin. the b is lost, as Dan. slet; but in Germ. schlicht and schlecht, in Engl. slight, etc.]:-plain, flat, even, smooth, level; sléttr steinn, Eg. 141; á sléttum velli, Fms. i. 137, ii. 319, Edda 31; slett land, Eb. i. 431; vellir slettir, O. H. 134; slettr sjor, a smooth sea; par sem slétt er, Fms. vii. 207; ú-sléttr, uneven, rough: metaph., segja sinar aleif, f., pl. sleifar, [Dan. slæv], a ladle, esp. a wooden ladle to stir with. 📙 (farar) eigi sléttar, to tell of one's journey not baving been smooth, i. e. that

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it bad all gone wrong, Orkn. 68, Eg. 75, Nj. 254, Ld. 64, Fms. i. 75: gengu beir slett (straight) út af bordunum, Fms. ii. 319. 2. neut. slott, just, precisely; pat nægdisk öllum slott, Stj. 293: smoothly, well, eigi mundi ferðin takask slétt, the journey would not go smoothly, Fms. ii. 127; tala slétt, to talk smootbly, Hkr. i. 10; mæla slétt, Hom. 151; hyggja því flárra sem hann talar sléttara, Bjarn. 21. II. [Germ. schlecht; Dan. slet], slight, trivial, common; tvenn bakstr-járn ok in þriðju slétt, Vm. 58; Maríu-líkneski tvau ok briðja slétt, Pm. 1, (but rare.) COMPDS: slétt-fjallaor, adj. smooth-skinned, Fas. iii. 77. lendi, n. a flat land, Fms. vii. 70, Stj. 371. slétt-lendr, adj. flat, of land, Stj. 94. alétt-máll (-máligr, Nj. 89, v.l.), adj. smootbspoken, Nj. 84, Bjarn. 71. slett-mæli, n. smooth language, Thom. alétt-oror, adj. = sléttmáll, Fms. vii. 120. slétt-smíðaðr, part. smooth-worked, and slett-smidi, n. 'smooth work,' goldsmith's work, and the like, smoothed with the hammer, Rétt. 2. 10, 49. slétt-yrði, n. smooth words, Barl. 121, 164.

sleyma, u, f. a scamp, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.) ii; cp. slæmr, adj. slig, n. strain, a horse disease, Bs. i. 389.

sliga, 20, to strain a horse: reflex. to be strained: sligaor, strained. slinkr, a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

slinni, a, m. a clownish fellow, boor, Edda ii. 495. slinna-ligr. adi. clownish.

slit, n. [slita], a slit, tear; kápa komin at sliti, a worn-out cloak, Band. 5; rif ok slit, Bs. ii. 143; það er ekki til slits; kvið-slit, bernia. 2. metaph. in pl. a rupture, breach, bior. 94; sifja-slit, frið-slit, flaum-slit, q. v.

slita, u, f. 'cismos,' pat er 'slita' at váru máli, Skálda 184. slitna, að, (neut. of slita), to be rent, break, of a cord, rope, string, or the like (rima, being used of cloth, etc.); festr mun, s., Vsp. 41, Am. 35, Fms. vii. 13, Grett. 101, MS. 656 C. 31, Karl. 450; slitnadi skópvengr hans, Nj. 74: medic. of hernia, kviðrinn slitnaði, Bs. i. 121, 208: metaph. to end, break up, Lv. 11, Fs. 21: kaupmáli slitnar, þiðr. 2. to be torn in tatters.

slitr or slitri, n. sbreds, tatters, Grett. 101, 114 A; klæða-slitr, Vm. 77, Pm. 133, Finnb. 246.

slitti, n. tatters, = slitt, Clar.

slitt-mæli, n. a reproach for slothfulness, Stutl. ii. 192.

Slittungar, m. pl. the name of a rebel party in Norway, Fms. ix. **slio**, f. [Ulf. slei $pa = \zeta \eta \mu ia$], punishment, the name of one of the

rivers of hell, a place for the wicked, Vsp.

SLÍÐR, adj., the r is radical, [Ulf. sleipis = $\chi \alpha \lambda \epsilon \pi \delta s$, cp. sleipis = κίνδυνος; A. S. slio, slidor]:—fearful; hefndir slidrar ok sárar, Gh. 5; i slidri Sudvik, in the fatal Southwick, of a place of battle, O. H. 19 (in a COMPDS: slior-beittr, adj. sbarp as a rasor, Akv. 22, Eb. (in verse). slior-fengligr, adj. dire, fearful, Gh. 1. slior-hugaor, a verse). adj. atrocious, Lex. Poët. slíðr-liga, adv. savagely; eta s., Haustl. slíðrug-tanni, a, m. 'the boar with the awful tusk,' the name of Frey's boar, Edda.

sliora, 20, to sheath, put in the scabbard, Nj. 185, Fas. i. 529, 576,

þórð. 49 new Ed., Al. 44, Karl. 240, Pass. 7. 5. slíðrar, f. pl. (slíðrin, n. pl., Eg. 304), [Engl. slitber, sliver]; slíðr, as well as skeiðir, prop. means a latb or 'slitber,' used to make cases for knives and swords, see Fritzner, s. v.; whence

2. a sbeatb, scabbard; sliðrar, Karl. 331 (slíðrir, v. l.); sverð brugðið í miðjar slíðrar, Bs. i. 660 (slidrir, Sturl. ii. 23 C. l. c.); slidrirnar, Edda i. 606 (slidrar, Ub. l. c.); ganga, draga, bregða, renna, ór slíðrum, Korm. 84, 242, Eg. 30, Band. (in a verse), Fas. i. 57 (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse), Nj. 159, Sd. 159: in poetry names for a sword, slidra-tunga, scabbard-tongue; slidr-all, scabbard-eel; slidt-logi, 'scabbard-lowe;' slidt-vondt, sliver-wand: slidtdreginn, -toginn, epithets of a sword, Lex. Poët.

sliki-steinn, m. a 'sleek-stone,' a fine wbetstone, D. I. i. 255, Vm. 6. slikisteins-auga, n. the eye or hole of a whetstone, a nickname, Ld.

slikja, u, f. a smooth, thin texture. slíkju-ligr, adj. smoetb, of a kerchief.

slíkr, adj. sleek, smootb; hrognkelsi líkr, var á holdi slíkr, flabbyfleshed, of a lump-fish, Bjarn. (in a verse).

SLÍKR, adj., prop. a compd, qs. svá-líkr, so-líkr; [Ulf. swa-leiks = τοιοῦτος; A. S. swile, i. e. swa yle = so like; Early Engl. silk, whence mod. Engl. such, with the I dropped; Scot. sic; Germ. solcb; Dan. slig; Swed. slik]:—such; slikt maðr, such a man, Fms. i. 99; slikt maðr sem, Eg. 759; slikan sem, Fms. i. 21; slikt sems, Am. 103; sliks úfriðar, sem lsl. ii. 242; slíkt lið sem hann fékk, Fms. i. 74: slíkr svá, sucb-like; með slíkum svá fortölum, Al. 33; meira enn slíkt svá, Fms. v. 303; at slíkum svá mönnum, vi. 99: slíkt ok it sama, Post. 645. 66, Stj. 356: neut., ef slíkt skyldi þreyta, Fms. ii. 176; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30. slikan lost, Hm. 97: neut., átt þú slikt at fretta, the same news, Am. 78, Rekst. 8; svara sliku, to answer in such wise, O. H. (in a verse); annat slíkt, Akv. 6; slíks var þar ván, Fms. i. 74; slíkt megu vér nú reyna, 3. this, that, it; per skulut slíku ráda, Eb. 46 new Ed.; fylgdit saðr slíku, Am. 45; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm. 10. II. neut. slikt. as adv. in such wise, so; slíkt sem annar-staðar, O. H. 47; slíkt er þér líkar,

as it likes thee, 114; hann var slíkt íllr sem faðir hans, just as bad as bis father, Stj. 585, 588, 625; slikan, id.; hygg ek at slikan mun hafa fant um annat, just so, Eg. 61; at slíku, id., Stj. 82. SLÍM, n. [A.S. slim; Engl. slime; Germ. sobleim, etc.]:—slime;

dró af slímit augunum, Bs. i. 315, H. E. i. 513, Mar.: passim.

slimu-setr, n., in the phrase, sitja slimusetr; slima, u, f. sliminess. in olden times, when wayfarers were hospitably entertained, a man who remained as guest above a certain time (three days at most, and for a stranger a single night) was said to sitja s., and was regarded as a vagrant or cosherer, and might be punished, N.G.L. i. 72, Gpl. 200; cp. Þat var engi siðr at sitja lengr en þrjár nætr at kynni, it was not manners to stay longer than three nights in a visit, Eg. 698: exactly the same is still said in Scotland, see Lockhart's 'Life of Sir W. Scott,' 1871, p. 589, in a foot-note.

slipa, t, [Germ. schleifen; Dan. slibe; Swed. slipa], to whet. reflex. to be slim and sleek; þó slípist jór og slitni gjörð, slettunum ekki kviddu, hugsaðu hvárki um himin né jörð, en haltú þér fast og riddu,

slipari, a, m, [Germ. schleifer; Dan. sliber], a whetter, N.G.L. ii.

204 (v. l. 23), Rétt. 2. 10.

BLITA, slit; pret. sleit, sleizt, sleit, pl. slitu; subj. sliti; imperat. slit, slittu; part. slitinn: [A. S. slitan; Engl. slit; Dan. slide]:-to slit, break, of a string, rope (rifa, of cloth); snara er slitin, 623. 36; slita þráðu, reip, bönd, Sól. 37, Stor. 7; s. í sundr svá mjótt band, Edda 20; þeir sýndu honum silki-bandið ok báðu hann slíta, id.; þær fá nú varla svá títt spunnit örlaga-þráð sem ein slítr, Al. 141; hann tók Mistiltein ok sleit upp, Edda 37; sleit hann af ser slædurnar, Fms. vii. 149; Steinarr vildi s. hann af ser, threw bim off, Eg. 747; sleit hann undan veor, the gale drove him out of his course, Landn. (Hb.) 27. metaph. to break, break off; slita skipan, Al. 109; s. ping, to break off a meeting, dissolve, Fms. i. 34, vi. 193 (þinginu v. l.); s. télag. Gísl. 13; s. sannnað, to disperse, Fms. ix. 369; þá var niðr slegit ok slitið samhald þat, vi. 286; ef þó væri baði þing áðr slitin, divided, Grág i. 116; slita sáttir, Am. 67; s. málstefnunni, Ó. H. 33. B. with dat. to break with a thing, i. e. break it up, dissolve; munu per slitio fá flokki Bagla, Fms. ix. 267; slita þingi, to dissolve a þing altogetber, Grag. i. 116; adr binginu se slitid, before it be dissolved, Fms. i. 34, Hrafn. 19; var slitið veizlunni, Ld. 32; slitu þeir handlaginu, Ölk. 36; s. tali, Ld. 320; s. gildinu, Eg. 23; s. bardaganum, Fms. xi. 96; slíta búi, N. G. L. i. 201; s. svefni, Helr. 9. II. to rend, tear; brynja hans var slitin til únýts, Fms. i. 173; sár hef ek sextán, slitna brynju, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse): to tear like a wild beast, Vsp. 45; slitt nai neffölr, 50; hrafnar slitu sjónir ór höfði þeim, Sól. 67; ef dyr eða foglar s. hræ manna, Eg. 580; jarl lét s. hold hans med ullar-kömbum, Blas. 44: s. sundr, to break asunder; þat mun satt, es vér slítum í sundr lögin, at vér monom slita ok friðinn, Ib. 12; klæði sundr slitin, torn asunder, Grett. 115; isar með sundr slitnum vökum, Sks. 175 B; hendr með sundr slitnum fingrum, 2. to tear and wear with separated fingers, i.e. not webbed, 169. out, of clothes; hann mun eigi mörgum skyrtunum slíta, be will not wear out many sbirts, not live long, porst. hv. 53; slitnir skór, wornout shoes, Isl. ii. 80; slitinn sekkr, Stj. 366; dukr slitinn, Pm. 62; bjorr slitinn, 108; Ingjaldr svarar, ek hefi vánd klæði, ok hryggir mik eigi þó ek slita beim ekki görr, I bave bad clothes, and care not whether I wear them out or not, i.e. I am an old man, and care not for my life, Gisl. 50; s. barns-skónum, see skór; slitinn skrúði, Dipl. v. 18; slitið klæði, Vm. 21; III. metaph., slita or e-u, to decide; hann með slitnum hökli. kvað lögmann ór þessu s. skyldu, Nj. 237; en konungr slítr eigi ór því svá brátt, Fbr. 119 (ór-slit); berr hann upp betta mál við þá, þeir slita IV. impers. one breaks off a thing, pat or, at ..., Rom. 321. i.e. it is torn off, from its moorings or fastenings; sleit af honum mann á báti, Landn. 28; ef sjósir (acc.) slítr út syrir honum coa bein, ok rekr á annars manns fjöru, Grág. ii. 360; um allt þat er fémætt slitr út af hval ... ef urgur eru í þjósum þeim er út slitr. Jb. 320. 2. to be cut sbort, end; munu pvi allir verda fegnir varir menn, at sliti bessa brasetu, that it shall come to an end, Frns. viii. 441; with dat., slitr par tali peirra, Fms. xi. 112; slitr par hjali. 47; sleit Fróða frið, Hkv. 1. 13; borgir ok kastalar ok þorp, svá at hvergi slitr, in an unbroken line, Fms. vii. 94; at slitid væri fridimum milh Nordmanna ok Dana, Hkr. iii. 176: þar til er ór slitr með mönnum. till it comes to an end, Nj. 105; hann vill fylgja ber, bar til er or slitt með ykkr Hrafnkatli, Hrafn. 19. V. reflex., slitask, to tear oneself loose; slitask or höndum e-m, Sks. 598; porolfr sleitzk or pessi pröngu brott, Fms. viii. 249: part., klukka slitin af ryði, Isl. ii. 459. sljákka, 20, qs. sljófga, to abate.

sljófa, 20, to blunt, make blunt, Mar.; but usually in . II. reflex. sljófask, sljófgask, to grow slow, dull, blunt, of a sword, Fas. i. 507; syn (the sight) sljóvask, Stj. 86, Fms. ii. 286; minnit sljófast, Bs. ii. 110; sýn sljófask, Stj. 16, Fb. i. 471; sljófaðr, blunted, dull, Dan. slovet, Mar.; sljóvaðisk grimmleikr margra, Al. 126; sljófgaðisk skap jarlsins, was blunted, smoothed, Sturl. ii. 55.

sljófga, að, sljófgast = sljófast, Fas. i. 507, Sturl. ii. 25.



'aljó-leikr, m. dulness, Bs. ii. 126.

aljó-liga, also-liga, adv. slowly, dully, carelessly, opp. to briskly, Al. 34, Stj. 531; reiða sverð s., Fms. x. 360 (sljáliga, ii. 322, Hkr. i. 343, l. c.); róa slæliga, Fms. ix. 301; ú-slæliga, deftly, xi. 277.

sljó-ligr, slæ-ligr, adj. blunt, slow; er þá för var sljólig, Fs. 66.

BLJÓR, sljó, sljótt; before a vowel the v appears, sljóvan, sljóvan, sljóvum, ... (also spelt with f); the older form is **slær**, slæ, slæ, slætt (slævan, etc.), or even **sljár**, Ld. 312, v. l.; analogous to snjór, snjár, snær: sjór, sjár, sær; mjór, mjár, mær: [A. S. sláw; Engl. slow; Dan. slöv]:—blunt, Lat. bebes; sverð sljó ok brotin, Fms. ii. 322; þó at sverðin sé slæ, x. 360; sljó öx, Fs. 184; sverð vár eru slæ, Hkr. i. 343; með slævu sverði, Fm. 30; slætt sverð, Fbr. (in a verse); með hljóði sljófu, a dull sound, Skálda 160.

2. metaph., hann hvessir sljófa en brýnir hugrakka, Al. 33; þótti honum hann í öllu slær, Sturl. iii. 117; at hann heði verit mikilsti slær, er hann heði eigi bannsettan Rafn, Bs. i. 775; gefa enum slævurum sigr, Ls. 22, 23.

aloðra, að, slöðra, as it is spelt in editions, is less correct, for the mod. slóra, q. v., is a contracted and corrupt form of sloðra (00 = 6); [cp. Ulf. slauþjan]:—to drag or trail oneself along; sloðruðu þeir þá vestr af heiðinni, Sturl. iii. 158; þeir sloðruðu svá til lands, 163; flestir gátu fengit bakkann ok sloðruðu svá at landi, Fb. ii. 511 (slöðruðu, Orkn. 456, l. c., but less correct); hefir ek ekki spurt til sanns hverjum þá sloðraði (sloþraðe Cod.), Ölk. 36.

alok, n. [Éngl. sluice; Dan. slug; cp. Germ. seblucbi], the sluice by which the water is led to the wheel of a water-mill, B. K. 81, D. N. iv. 536; hann var mylnu-vörðr ok hafði vaktað slok (sloa Ed.) undir mylnurnar, Post. 246 (the printed Ed.)

sloka, ad, [Dan. sluge], to slop.

alokna, 20, [Dan. slukkes; N. Lancashire slocken; Engl. slake], to be extinguisbed; brennt...sloknar, Hm. 50; ljós (log. eldr) sloknar, Rb. 352, Fms. iv. 28, xi. 35, Fb. ii. 8, 129, Gísl. 29, Gullþ. 50; sloknar hann aldregi hvárki af vindi né vætum, Stj. 86; gaus upp stundum eldrinn en stundum sloknaði niðr, Nj. 204: part., þá er sloknaðr var eldrinn, Edda (pref.)

slokr, n. the slaver, saliva, from the mouth of animals.

aloppr, m. [A. S. and Engl. slop; Germ. schleppe; akin to Dan. slæbe], a slop, gown, a loose trailing garment; brynja undir sloppi, Fms. vi. 158; vaðmáls sloppr, Bs. i. 674: esp. of a priest's white gown, skryddr sloppum ok kantara-kápum, 186, Vm., Pm., D. I., Dipl. passim; slopp-slitri, a tattered gown, Pm. 133; slopp-töturr, id., 124 (spelt slof-töturr, Bs. i. 565).

slor, n. the offal of fish, used as dung: slorugr, adj. bedabbled with slor.

alot, n. abatement; vind-slot, Alm.; veðra-slot, bylja-slot.

= Germ. schloss, Dan. slot, but mod. and rare.

SLOTA, 20, slotir, Hom. (St.); the pret. would be slotti, but is not found (cp. pora poroi pora); mod. usage distinguishes between sluta = to bang down, and slota = to abate; [cp. Germ. schliessen and schluss]:—to bang down, droop; lata slota hendr niðr með síðu ok höfðusk ekki at, Fms. ii. 229; láttú slota hattinn, Nj. 32; hann var í kusli ok lét sluta hattinn, Sturl. ii. 230, Fas. i. 61 (both paper MSS.): slota við, to slink away; ok er ekki at slota við eða svara skatyrðum, Fms. vii. 20; þat þú þegir við ok slotir, Hom. (St.)

II. impers. it abates, of wind, gale; veðrinu slotar, the wind abates.

slo, f. the bone in the hollow of the horns of animals.

SLÓD, f. [cp. Ulf. slauþjan; Engl. sleuth, slot, in sleuth-bound], a track or trail in snow or the like; slóð Fáfnis, Sæm. 133; kómu á manna-för, ok lá sú slóð framm á skóginn, Eg. 578; þá skildi ok slóðina, 579; hann seri því eptir í slóðna, O. H. 135; skuluð ér nú fara at slóð þessi, Fms. iv. 340. II. plur. slóðir, a sbip's wake; þá velkti úti lengi í hafi, ok kómu þeir ekki á þær slóðir sem þeir vildu, þorf. Karl. 390.

alóo-gata, u, f. a track-way, Fas. (in a verse).

alóði, a, m. [slóð], a truss of fagots trailed along; draga slóða, to drag a slot or trail; and metaph. to leave a slot behind, be fatal; slóða mun draga, at því er ek hygg, Band.; má annars staðar meiri slóða draga enn hér, Nj. 54.

338 (jb. 218).

alóða-stöð, f., slóða-vegr, m. a track-way, tram-zuay, D. N.

II. of a person, a sloven, slotbful fellow.

alóða-

logr, adj. slotbful. alóða-skapr, m. slotbfulness. alóg, n. the eatable inwards (liver etc.) of a fish.

816kr, m. [North. E. slotcb], a slouching fellow, Edda ii. 495.

slora (slorir, storði, slort), contr. from sloðra, [Engl. slur], to trail or lounge about; hvað ertu að slora þarna! see sloðra.

alôttugr, adj. sly, wily; ú-slóttigr, guileless, Hom. 148; eigi s. ok einfaldr, Hom. (St.)

aludda, u, f. [cp. Dan. slud = sleet; North. E. slutcb], a clot of spittle or mucus; hor-s.

slumsa, 20, to slop and swill, like swine.

slund-samliga, adv. flabbily (?), Eb. 37 new Ed.

alunginn, part. as adj., see slyngva.

alungnir, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

alúta, t, to project, bang down; see slota (I), as also skúta.

slydda, u, f. [Dan. slud], sleet, cold rain, wet.

alyðra, u, f. a flabby lump; blóðugar slyðrur, Grett. 153 new Ed. alyðrask, að, qs. sloðrast; ymsir fóru á kné eða slyðruðust fyrir öðrum, Grett. 167 new Ed. (in Cod. Upsal.)

alyndra, u, f. = slydra; mor-slyndra, of a lean animal.

alyngr, adj. versed, skilled; s. við íþróttir, Fas. iii. 195; slyngum þeim sláttu-manni, Hallgr.; e-m er e-t slyngt, to be expert in a tbing, Grett. 118 A.

2. as a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

SLYNGVA or slöngva, pres. slyng; pret. slöng or slaung, slungu: part. slunginn; this strong verb, however, is defective in its tenses and persons, and is chiefly used in poets, but rarely in prose; and later it was displaced by the weak slongva, & (or mod. slongja, &), except in the part. slunginn, which remained: [Dan. slynge; A. S. slingan; Engl. sling]: -to sling, fling, throw, with dat. as Engl. to throw with a thing : a. poets; Sinfjötli slöng upp við rá rauðum skildi, Hkv. strong forms: 1. 33; eik slaung und ber, the ship swung away under thee, Fms. vi. 174 (in a verse); sungu or slungu snúðga steini, they swung and slung the rolling mill-stone, Gs. 4; but weak, svá slöngðu (for slungu) vit snúðga steini, 12 (in the same poem); döggu slunginn, bedewed, Hkv. 2. 36; slunginn vafur-loga, encircled in a wavering flame, Fsm. β. prose; beir slungu þar landtjöldum sínum, Fms. xi. 371, v. l.; því næst slyngr (but slöngvir v. l. from a vellum) Surtr eldi yfir jörðina ok brennir allan heim, Edda i. 192; var þessu kaupi slungit, the bargain was struck, Ld. 96: with the notion to twist, nú er svá félagi, at i vandkvæði er slungit, we are 'in a twist,' in difficulties, Fms. vi. 114; slungit gull, twisted, coiled gold, Lex. Poët.; horna-tog var slungit af silfri, of a cord, twisted of silver, Fb. i. 320: slunginn, as adj. versed, cunning, s. vid c-t, Bárd. 164: freq. in mod. usage as adj. slungnari, more cunning: slungnastr, most a. in poetry, Gs. 12, but better cunning. II. weak forms: β. in prose; hann skaut í slönguna ok slöngði síðan, Stj. 465; slungu. tóku þeir brandana ok slöngðu út á þá, Nj. 201; slöngvir hann þá stokkinum, 202; ok slöngði frá durunum, Fms. ii. 160; slógu menn eldi í keröldin, ok slöngðu at virkinu, i. 128; slöngvit mér at borginni, sling me from the catapult into the burgh, ix. 10; slöngja stóru grjóti, Sks. 410 B; þat grjót, er þeir vilja slöngva, 422 B; hann hafði slengt (better

slöngt) hringnum útanborðs, Fas. i. 27 (paper MS.)

slyppr, adj. [sleppa, sluppu], prop. unarmed, weaponless; ek hugðumk
ganga hér ór garði einn saman ok slyppr, Glúm. 375; gengu þeir á
land upp slyppir, Eg. 81; gakk eigi slyppr, Fbr. 58; sumir gengu slyppir
á vald biskups, Sturl. ii. 7 C, Orkn. 114; engi þorði at honum at ráða þó
at hann væri s., 105; at þú bærir vápn, en færir eigi slyppr sem konur,
ſsl. ii. 407; haf þú saxit í hendi, ok ver eigi s., Fbr. 58; brast sverðit
sundr undir hjöltunum,—Nú kalla ek, at Hrasn sé sigraðr, er hann er s.,
ſsl. ii. 258.

SLYS, n. a misbap, miscbance, accident; slys mun þat þykkja, er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, Eb. 60; vóru fallnir niðr hlekkir ór siððli hennar, ok var þat bæði slys ok fjár-skaði, Bs. i. 341; sigrask af slysi e-s, Korm. 90; Dofra þótti þá mikit orðit slys sitt, ef hann hefði drepit piltinn, Fb. i. 565, Bs. ii. 175; Þorgils bað þá gæta sín við slysum, Ld. 280 C. 2. a miscbief; hefir hann miklu slysi á oss komit, Fms. xi. 151 C; erfitt mun þér verða at bæta öll slys Hallgerðar, it will go bard with thee to mend all H.'s mischief, Nj. 54; mér þykkir þú ráðinn til nökkurra slysa, Fs. 42. compds: slysa-för, slys-ferð, slys-for, f. an ill-fated journey, Fbr. 31 new Ed., Th. 76, Fas. ii. 437. alysa-gjarnt, aðj. ill-fated; e-m verðr s., Grett. 115 A (slys-gjarnt, 86 new Ed.) slysa-laust, a. adj. without miscbance, accident, Grett. 150 A, Fas. iii. 187. slysa-vænt, n. adj. unlucky, Fms. v. 254. slysast, að, dep. to suffer miscbance

slysinn, adj. mischievous, bringing ill-luck; maor s. ok rógsamr, Eb. 44: in mod. unlucky (like Germ. fatal), of an awkward fellow who always is blundering, having a broken bone, a cut, or the like.

slys-liga, adv. fatally, Fas. i. 460, Band. 14 new Ed.

slysni, f. fatality:—see slysinn.

slytti, n. [sly], a flabby lump, wet rags or the like; hann er einsog s. ! slytti-mákr, m. a lazy fellow, laggard, Grett. (in a verse).

slyttinn, adj. flabby, sluggisb; s. ok linaflaðr, Fb. i. 521.

slyttu-mannliga, adv. flabbily, sluggisbly, Mag.

SLÝ, n., botan. water-cotton, byssus lanuginosa; af sefi eðr slýi, Stj. 253: it was dried and used as tinder, Bs. i. 616 (wrongly spelt slij), freq. in mod. usage.

slæða, ð, i. e. slæða, [slóð], to trail; fax svá sítt at slæddi jörð, that it trailed along the ground, Sks. 100; hann slæðir fótspor sín með halanum, Stj. 71.

2. to 'trail the field,' spread manure; ganga um fjall um sinn, ok slátra, ok s. um vár, Grág. i. 147.

3. to drag a river.

II. reflex., það hefir slæðst ofan á gólf, of thread or the like swept away and lost.

alæður, f. pl. a gown that trails along the ground; s. af silki, pelli, Eg. 516, 702, Fms. iv. 164, vii. 149, viii. 149, Nj. 149, Fs. 51, 52: the train of a lady's dress, Rm. 26.

alæfa, að, to slacken = sljófa, q.v.; slævuðu þær mægður mjök liðveizlu þeirra feðga, Sturl. ii. 61 C. 2. reflex., slævaðisk skap jarlsins, bis wrath abated, Sturl. ii. 55 C; slævast fyrir bæn e-s, Bs. i. 756; þor 🌣 ok slokinn, cold and slaked, Fms. xi. 35; Reginn slökkvir nú ljósnöll, leikr slævast nú (slæsk Ed.) nú í málinu, ok þóttu honum fögr hrossin,

Ld. 144. alægð, i. e. alægð, f. slyness, cunning, Nj. 241, Edda 18, Fms. i. 215, ok vélar, Clem. passim. slægðar-maðr, m. a sly fellow, 655 iii. 2.

slægja, d, [slóg], to clean out fisb; s. borsk, silung, lax. II. [slægr], metaph. to 'clean out,' i. e. to cheat a person or steal a thing; hann hann (the devil) fló þangat ok vildi slægja öndina frá honum, and would steal bis soul from bim, Niðrst. 5; hversu hann vildi pretta mik ok slægja (to entice) med sinum fagrgala, Barl. 97; s. hug e-s ok hjarta, to entice, ensnare one's beart and mind, 150. 2. impers., eigi slægir mik her til langvista i Noregi, it tempts me not bere to linger in Norway, Grett. 206 new Ed. 3. reflex., slægjask til e-s, to grope or seek for a thing, of gain, the metaphor prob. from cleaning fish; her er til litils at slægjask, but little profit to be bad, Lv. 46; þórðr unni henni lítið, hafði hann njök slægzk til fjár, Tb. loved ber not, and bad mar-

ried ber for ber money's sake, Ld. 124. slægja, u, f. profit; mun yðr ekki svá mikil s. at drepa mann þenna, Finnb. 350; þykkir svá mikil s. til mægða við Bolla, Ld. 186; kveðsk miklu meiri slægja (slægr, Fb. l. c.) þykkja til vináttu hans, enn í fé,

Orkn. 428. slægju-lauss, adj. unprofitable, Grett. 120 A. slægja, u, f. [from sla], a mown field, = slatta (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage : ó-slægja, the unmown part, in a half-mown field; síðan gékk hann út aptr á völlinn og stráði orfunum til og frá með ó-slægjunni, along the edge of the unmown part of the field, Isl. pjóds. i. 12. 2. plur., gjalda slægjur húskörlum sínum á haust, Fbr. 201 (of a kind of Icel. harvest-COMPDS: slægju-land, n. meadow-land. feast, at mowing time). slægju-lauss, -lítill, adj. baving little or no land in grass.

alægleikr, m. sly, cunning, Nj. 35, 241, Stj. 357.

slægliga, adv. slily, cunningly, Barl. 90.

slægligr, adj. sly, cunning, Hav. 55, Fms. x. 358, Barl. 152.

slæg-pungr, m. a purse to bold one's gains, Fas. iii. 194.

SLÆGR, m. a profitable thing, gain, Fas. iii. 194, Orkn. 424, v.l.; segja þeir hversu mikill slægr var til fjárins, Band. 20 new Ed.; vil ek sjá hann, ok virða fyrir mér hverr s. mér þykkir í vera, consider wbat I think be is worth, Fs. 11; þykki mér þó meiri slægr til hans, Nj. 42, Hem.; hón kvað nú vera slæg í at hitta Hólmverja, Ísl. ii. 77.

SLÆGR, i. e. slægr, adj., compar. slægri, but slægari, Barl. 24, and so in mod. usage; acc. slægjan, Hkv. 2. 10: [Old Engl. sligh; Engl. sly]: -sly, cunning; slægr í skaplyndi, Nj. 38; grályndr ok s., 85; ormrinn var öllum kvikindum slægri, Sks. 501, Barl. 24; veit ek engan mann slægra, Fms. vi. 18; eigi mun hittask annarr slægri, Band. 35 new Ed.; ú-slægr, Nj. 102.

slægr, adj. [slá], kicking, vicious, of a horse.
slæg-vitr, adj. 'sly-wise,' crafty, Isl. ii. 72, Fms. x. 420, xi. 254. slæki, n. [Germ. schlank; Engl. lanky], a slender, tall person; bu ert mesta slæki: hence perh. slæki-drengr, a nickname of a lady, Landn. (from her slender stature).

slæ-liga, see sljóliga.

SLÆMA, i. e. slæma, o, to slam, i. e. to swing a weapon, to strike at an object almost out of reach; hann slæmir til hans öxinni, Nj. 155; Bardi slæmir á síðu honum, Ísl. ii. 365; Sigurðr slæmir til hennar sverðinu ok höggr af henni höndina, O. H. L. 42; slæmdi hann á fót Hrolleifi, Fs. 33; hann fékk brugðit sverðinu, ok slæmir eptir honum, 65.

slæmr, adj., without compar. and superl., prop. 'slim,' but only II. metaph. vile, bad, very freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers; it is a gentler expression than 'vandr' or 'illr;'

used both of men and things, pu ert slæmr, pad er slæmt, 'tis a pity.

slæmr, m. [akin to sleyma], the 'slim end,' only used as a technical term for the third and last subdivision of an old poem: these poems consisted of three parts, viz. the 'Introduction,' the 'Middle with the burdens' (Stefja-mál), and the 'Slæmr;' hef ek slæm, enn lýk stefjum, I begiu the Slæm and finish the Burdens, Rekst. 24, Gd. 41, Harms. 46, Leidarv. 24; see as specimens the Edit. of the poems in Bs. ii. 196, 215.

slæpast, t, dep. [slapr], to lounge: slæpingr, m. a slouching fellow. slær, adj. (see sljór), blunt, Fm. 30, Sturl. iii. 117, Bs. i. 775, Ls. 22, 23, Fms. x. 360 (Hkr. i. 43), Fbr. (in a verse); for the references in full see sljór.

slætringr, m. mown grass; ef madr stelr slætringi af jörðu manns, N. G. L. i. 85 (in ii. 171 spelt sløtringr).

slæva = sljófa, see slæfa.

SLÖKVA, originally a strong verb, of which there remains only the part. slokinn; in all other parts weak, slökvi, slökði or slökti, slökt; in mod, terms usually spelt and sounded with double k (slökkvi), but less correctly; thus sleepi, i. e. slökði, MS. 625. 70; slökþ, Fms. x. 389; slækva, Barl. 135; but slökkva, Fb. i. 435, l. 34; and slecqua, 625. 70: a strong pres. indic. slökkr has, strangely enough, been restored in mod. Inguage instead of slökkvir, which is always found in the vellums and old Fas. i. 12 (slökkr Ed. from a paper MS.); jafn-skjótt sem þat er slökkt, Stj. 123; þótti mér slökt hit sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; svá sem vatn slökvir eldinn, 655 xi. 4; hón slökvir svá hans synd sem vatn slökvir eld, K. Á. 76; tekr sefvisk, kastar í ljósit ok slökvir þat, Gisl. 29; s. þrysvar eldinn, 7; þeir fengu eigi fyrr slökt, Fms. viii. 341; báru konur sýru í eldinn ok sloktu niðr fyrir þeim, Nj. 199: metaph, ætt öll farin ok slöko, extinct, dead, Fms. x. 389. 2. to slake, quench, of thirst; slökvir hann þorsta í munni hafðr, Hb. 544. 39; s. andar þorsta, Hom.; slökva hungr sinn, Barl. 35, Fb. i. 435; hann slæktti (sic) par nú porsta sinn, Barl. 198.

slökvir, m. a slaker, one who extinguishes, Barl. 175, Lex. Poët.: in compds, slokkvi-tól, -vél, fire-engines.

slongva, d, to sling; see slyngja.

slongvan-baugi, a, m. ring-slinger, the nickname of a king, Fms. slongvir, m. one who slings away, Lex. Poët.

slop, n. pl. the slimy offal of fish; see slepja.

slöttr, m. a beavy, log-like fellow; hann er mesti slöttr.

smakka, ad, [A. S. smæcigan; Dan. smage; Germ. ge-schmack; Engl. smack]:-to taste; the word is mod., for in Sks. 163 it is only in the late vellums; the old B l.c. has pefjat; but it is freq. since the Reformation, Pass. 33. I, 3, 43. I, Vidal. passim; see smekkr.

smala, 20, to tend sheep, act as a shepherd, esp. to collect and drive home the flock for milking; with dat., smala fénu, farðu að smala.

SMALI, a, m. [from an obsolete adjective smals; A. S. smæl; Engl. small; Germ. schmal]:-prop. small cattle, esp. sheep, but also goats, Rb. 80; málnytan smala, mileb cattle, Grág. i. 158; þá var ok drepinn allskonar s. ok svá hross, Hkr. i. 139; bæði svínum yðrum ok öðrum smala, Fms. xi. 224; tvau kýrlög í smala, two cows' worth in small cattle, Munk. 67; smala-kýrlag, id., B. K. 55; smala sínum (sauðum ok lombum), Barl. 35; ef madr nýtir þann smala er svá verðr dauðr, N.G.L. 2. gener. = cattle; hann sá djöful sitja á baki henni... i. 341. far braut, þú úvinr, frá smala manna (of a cow), Mart. 123; ekki er þat sem annarr smali, engi skaptr fyrir ars aptr hali, Sturl. ii. (in a verse); smali var rekinn eptir ströndinni, Ld. 56; s. skal eigi fara med heimbodum, Ghl. 406, N. G. L. i. 41; hans s., naut ok saudir, hverfr einn gridungt brott ok kemr eigi heim med ödrum smala, Mar.; busmali. II. a shepherd, abbreviated from smala-madr; Gunnarr sér smala sinn hleypa at gardi, Nj. 83, freq. in mod. usage, the first sense having almost fallen into disuse. COMPDS: smala-fero, -for, f. tending sbeep in the pastures, Sd. 139, Hrafn. 6, Grag. i. 147. smala-gangr, m. a sbeep-walk, Boldt 132. smala-gollur, m. sbeep's-caul, for this word see Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 579. smala-hestr, m. a shepherd's borse, Nj. smala-hundr, m. a sheep-dog. smala-maor, m. a 'sbeepman,' shepherd (= saudamadr), Grag. ii. 224, Nj. 83, Rb. 382, Bs. i. 45, smala-mennska, u, f. the tending of sheep. passim. smals-nyt. f. sbeep's milk, Grag. i. 333. smala-sveinn, m. a shepherd-boy, Magn. 510, Landn. 178, Ld. 138, Al. 31. smala-bufa, u, f. a shepberd's mound, used in the phrase, sitja á smalapúfunni, to sit on the shepberd's mound, tend sheep, Kont. 23.

smalki, a, m. = smælki, smáka, Sks. 8 new Ed. v. l.

smal-menni, n. = smámenni (see smár), Nj. 188 (Lat. Ed.), in the vellum fragment.

smal-vamm, n. a small fault, Hom. (St.)

smaragor, m. [for. word, from Gr. σμαραγδόε], an emerald, Bb. smaragö-ligr, adj. emerald-like, Sks. 48 B.

SMA, d, [Dan. for-smaae; Germ. schmäben], to scorn; sma e-n i orðum, Fms. iii. 110; þó at þú smáir hann með úfögrum verka, ii. 248; hatrliga smáðr, Bs. i. 45 (for-smá, q. v.)

smáka, u, f. a trifle; í smáku, in detail, Sks. 8 new Ed.

smán, f. a disgrace, shame, Fms. ii. 130, Háv. 46, Nj. 210, Vígl. 50 COMPDS: smanar-lauss, adj. not disgraceful, Grett. new Ed., passim. 118 A, Fas. iii. 305. smanar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), disgraceful. Gg. 7 reads sinnum for smán, see Bugge I. c.

SMÁR, smá, smátt: gen. smás, acc. smán, dat. smám, smá: pl. smáir, smár, smá, dat. smám, acc. smá, smár, smá: mod. bisyllabic smáan, smáum, smáa: compar, smæri; superl. smæstr. The Icel. form 'smá' instead of 'smal' of the Germ. and Saxon is peculiar to all the Scandin. languages, and also prevails in Scotland and North. E., but the words are one; 'sma' is only a contracted form, as is seen by the fact that 'smal' remains in the words small (q. v.), smalki, smælingr; and (although as aπ. λεγ.) in smalvamm, smalmenni, q.v.: [Ulf. smals = Germ. schmal, Engl. small, etc.; but Dan.-Swed. smaa; Scot. and North. E. sma'.]

A. Small, little, of size, stature; mörg skip ok små, Våpn. 8; smæri skip, Fms. i. 93; váru þau öll smæst, viii. 255; sumir smáir, sumir storir, Sks. 442; keppask til smara hluta, O. H. 87; hann ræde öllum hlutum, stórum ok smám, Edda 3; höfðingja ok smæri menn, Fms. x. 266; hin smæri sár, Grág. ii. 29; smá tíðendi, small tidings, Lv. 33, Fms. ix. 477; þau (mál) er smæst eru, Js. 5; skógr þykkr ok smár, riters: [Dan. slukke; cp. Engl. slake]:—to slake, extinguish, esp. of fire; a wood thick but dwarf, Fms. i. 136; smáir sandar, small sand, a beach anga frá sloknum eldi, Gpl. 377; ok var nú allr (the fire) kaldr orðinu of fine sand, Eg. 141; melja mergi smæra, Ls. 43; hann lamði hansinn í smán mola, Edda 58; ok var brotinn fótrinn svá smátt sem skelja- ii. 302, vii. 266, N. G. L. ii. 252. smá-skitligt, adj. tiny; s. í andliti, moli, Bs. i. 423; litlir menn ok smáir, Landn. 145; smás fylkis niðs, Sighvat; smæstir fuglar, id.; kaupa smám kaupum sem stórum, Fb. ii. 75; sás girði eðr smæri, Grág. ii. 338; opt hefir þú mér hallkvæmr verit, en eigi må nu smæstu råda, ibou bast often been good to me, and this is not the smallest instance, Lv. 42.

2. neut., hann seldi smått varninginn, be dealt in 'small wares,' sold by retail, Vapn. 7; höggva smatt, to strike small blows, Isl. ii. 265: hann kvaðsk eigi mundu smátt á sjá, be said be would not look minutely into it, i.e. that be would deal liberally, Ld. 50; miklu vex hón hinnig smærum, much less, Sks. 71; þeir skulu skipta vikum eða smærum, divide by weeks or less, Grág. ii. 350; selja smærrum saman, in lesser quantities, N.G.L. iii. 123: smám, nema hón seli svá smám landit sem áðr var tínt, Grág. ii. 214; en er hann var á leiðinni ok fór smóm (slowly, bit by bit) þá er hann mátti svá, Bs. i. 344; smám ok smám, bit by bit, Fms. x. 366; reiddi hann silfrit smám ok smám, Hkr. ii. 244, Al. 23: smám þeim, by degrees; vaxa smám beim, Stj. 200; eptir bat hrærðu þau sveininn smom beim, Bs. i. 337 (smám, 318, l.c.): in mod. usage, smám-saman, sounded smá-saman, gradually; smátt og smátt, bit by bit. II. in mod. usage smá-is prefixed to verbs, denoting little by little, by degrees; honum smábatnadi, be recovered little by little; þad smá-lidkast, þad smá-batnar, smá-liðr á daginn, það smá-styttist, smá-lengist, smá-breiðkar, smá-dýpkar, smá-bækkar, smá-víðkar, smá-kólnar, smá-hitnar, smá-fækkar, smá-fjölgar, etc.

B. In compos, smá- is often used simply as a diminutive, as there is no dimin. inflexion in the language; it is rarely prefixed to any but plur, or collective nouns. smá-atvik, n. pl. details. smá-bátar. m. pl. little boats, Fms. vii. 224, Sks. 174, Ó. H. 137. smá-bein, n. pl. small bones, N. G. L. i. 172. smá-bjöllur, f. pl. little bells, Vm. smá-borinn, part. of low birth, Hkr. i. 106, Fms. vii. 8. 47. smá-búendr, m. pl. = smábændr, O. H. 101. smá-búsgögn, n. small smá-byrðingar, m. pl. little sbips of bouse-implements, Dipl. v. 18. burden, N. G. L. ii. 251. smá-bækr, f. pl. little books, Pm. 82, Vm. 23. smá-bændr, m. pl. small farmers, Grett. 127, Bs. ii. 143, Fb. iii. 458. smá-born, n. pl. little bairns, Fms. i. 263, x. 117, Stj. 25, N. T. smá-djöflar, m. pl. petty devils, imps, Sturl. ii. 221. smá-dúkar, m. pl. little kerchiefs, Vm. 47. smá-dýr, n. pl. 'small deer,' small animals, Stj. 572, Barl. 41. smá-eyjar, f. pl. little islands, Fms. x. smá-fénaðr, m. small cattle, Gbl. 393. smá-ferjur, f. pl. small ferries, Fms. x. 153. smá-fiskar, m. pl. small fishes, Fas. ii. smá-fuglar, m. pl. small birds, Grág. ii. 346, Al. 132, Fms. vi. II2. smá-geislar, m. pl. faint beams, Fms. i. 140. 153. smá-gjafar, f. pl. small gifts, Stj. sma-gjarn, adj., Valla L. 201 (false reading for sin-gjarn, q.v.) sma-greinir, f. pl. small matters, Bjarn. 3. smagrjót, n. smal-grit, pebbles, Sturl. ii. 210, Sks. 422. smá-hlutir, m. pl. trifles, Ld. 286, Fas. i. 112, Bs. ii. 167. smá-hringar, m. pl. small circles, rings, Stj. 80, Fas. iii. 45. smá-hrís, n. a sbrubbery, Fms. vi. 334. smá-hundar, m. pl. small dogs, Flóv. 34. smá-hús, n. pl. small sma-hvalir, m. pl. little wbales, Vm. 91. bouses, Pr. 119. kertistikur, f. pl. small candlesticks, Vm. 171. smá-kirkjur, f. pl. small churches, N. G. L. ii. 241. smá-kjörr, n. pl. scrub, brushwood, Fms. vi. 334. smá-klukkur, f. pl. small bells, Vm. 64. smá-kofar, m. pl. small buts, Bs. i. 240. sma-konungar, m. pl. kinglets, Fms. iv. 26, x. 283, Sks. smá-koppar, m. pl. small cups, bollows, Fb. ii. 284. små-kornóttr, adj. small-grained, Stj. 292. smá-kvistir, m. pl. small twigs, Barl. 81, Bs. ii. 183. smá-kvæmr, adj. of low descent, smá-látr, adj. content with little, Vapn. 7, Al. 6. leikar, adj. smallness, Finnb. 262, Fas. iii. 393 (sing., Fms. iii. 192). smá-leitr, adj. small-featured, Al. 52, Bs. ii. 111. smá-lérept, n. fine linen, Pm. 123. smá-ligr, adj. trifling, Sks. 30 B. likneski, n. pl. small images, Pm. 80, 120. smá-lyginn, adj. petty smá-lærisveinar, m. pl. little disciples, Bs. i. 219. lying, Rb. 310. ama-læti, n. stinginess (opp. to stórlæti), Vápn. 10. smá-lönd, n. pl. small lands (islands); oll s. i hafinu, Fas. i. 347; a local name of the Danish islands, Fms. vi. 56, 31: cp. the county Småland in Sweden, Fms. smá-mannligr, adj. mannikin-like, Landn. 121. smá-menn, m. pl. = smámenni, Fms. vi. 14, Dropl. 18. smá-menni, n. small people, Nj. 94, Eg. 770, Fms. vii. 124, Barl. 169. smá-meyjar, f. pl. little girls, Nj. 2. Smameyja-land, n. the land of the dwarf maidens, mythical, Sams. S. smá-munir, n. pl. trifles, Ld. 286. smá-mæli, n. pl. small cases, Anecd. 46. smá-mæltr, part. 'smallspoken, lisping, Sturl. iii. 278 (where a nickname), freq. in mod. usage. amá-neyti, n. 'small neats,' calves, and the like; mart s., Lv. 91. amá-piltar, m. pl. small boys, Stj. 123, Fas. iii. 124. smá-rakkar, m. pl. small dogs, Mar., Fnis. viii. 207, Stj. 99. smá-ráðr, adj. aiming at small things, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32. smá-regn, n. small rain, drizzle, Stj. 14 (sing.) smá-rekar, m. pl. small jetsums or waifs, Vm. 60, Pm. 69. smá-ríki, n. pl. petty kingdoms, Fms. ii. 190. smá-róar, m. pl. small relief, Bs. i. 351. smá-sakar, f. pl. petty suits, Hrafn. 4. smá-sandar, m. pl. fine sand, plains of fine sand, Eg. 141. smá-sauðr, m. (sing.), a little sheep, Stj. 516. smá-skip, n. pl. small ships, Fms. sveinn, m. a smithy boy, pior. 65, Fas. i. 155.

tiny-faced, Fb. i. 540; litill ok s., Fas. ii. 247. smá-skógar, m. pl. //au 2 copsewood, Landn. 68. smá-skútur, f. pl. small craft, Fms. iii. I, vi. smá-smíði, n. bardware, opp. to stór-smíði, 402, vii. 234, Eg. 341. N. G. L. iii. 15 (cp. Low Germ. klein-smied). sma-smugall, -smogall, adj. penetrating ibrough every pore, Rb. 334: metaph. minute, subtle; vitr ok s., Mar., Barl., Str.; smásmugul ok hvöss ok skygn augu, Skálda 160: compar. smásmuglari, 159: mod., in a bad sense, bair-splitting, faultsmá-smugliga, adv. subtlely, minutely, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 52. smá-smugligr, adj. minute, Sks. 637: bair-splitting. smá-smygli, f. minuteness, Str. 2, Bs. ii. 42. smá-spengr, f. pl. small spangles, Nj. 142. sma-straumr, m. and sma-streymt, n. adj. a neap-tide. smá-sveinar, m. pl. small boys, Eg. 188, Fms. vii. 158, Stj. 121: sing., smásveini einum, Bs. i. 45. amá-sveinligr, adj. boyisb; s. nám, Bs. i. smá-svik, n. pl. petty tricks, Fms. vi. 383. smá-syndir. f. pl. petty sins, 677. 9. smá-tennr, f. pl. small tusks (of a walrus), Sks. smá-tíundir, f. pl. small titbes, Vm. 89, H. E. ii. 167. tölur, f. pl. (smá-talna), small numbers, Rb. 114. smá-varningr, m. small wares (sing.), Nj. 75. smá-váfur, f. pl. tiny gbosts, imps, Grett. 79 new Ed. smá-vegis, adv. trifling. smá-vendir, m. pl. small wands, Sks. 443. smá-verplar, m. pl. small casks, N. G. L. iii. 15. smá-viði, n. a sbrubbery, Eg. 580. smá-vofrur, f. pl. = smáváfur, smá-barmar, m. pl. [A. S. smæl-bearmas], the small Grett. 112. gut, also the lower abdomen, Nj. 262, Fas. ii. 255, Sturl. i. 196, Fb. i. 301, Mar., passim; smáþarma-mein, Bs. i. 825. smá-bing, n. a small smá-oxar, f. pl. small axes, A. A. 270. object, Thom. 301.

smári, a, m., botan. clover, freq. in mod. usage.

smá-saman, adv. little by little; see smár.

smátka, 20, to make small, Sks. 105 new Ed.

smatt, f. [from smjuga; Ivar Aasen smotta], the opening for the bead, in a shirt or smock-frock not open at the breast; see höfuð-smátt.

smátta, u, f. [Norse smotta], a narrow lane, Karl. 152.

smeita, u, f. fat steam, as from cooking; see smita.

smeittr, part. [for. word, qs. smelt, q. v.], enamelled; s. södull, Ld. 274; s. hjálmr, skjöldr, bitull, El., Flóv., Karl.

smekkr, m. [see smakka; from Germ. ge-smack; Dan. smag]:-

taste; a mod. word, as also deriv. smekk-laus, tasteless; smekk-ligr, tasteful:-the ancients seem to have had no exact word for Lat. gustus, for even brago (IV) is not found in old writers; the Germ. has kosten, which answers to Lat. gustare, but the Norse kosta (q.v.) is never used in that sense.

SMELLA, smell, pret. small, defect.; [Swed. smälla; Ivar Aasen smella; Dan. smælde]:-to smack, erack, as a whip; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers.

smella, d, a causal to the preceding, to make to crack, with dat. smellr, m. a smacking or cracking sound; hundrað rasta heyrði smell,

Skiða R. 150.

smelt, n. [Ital. smalto; Fr. émail], enamelling, B.K. 84; smelta-

kross, isl. i. 391.
smelta, t, [Germ. schmalzen], to melt; this word is hardly used except in the derivatives smolt and smeltr, q.v.

smeltr, adj. enamelled; s. með gulli, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1850. 83, Fas. iii. 273; s. skjöldr, Trist. 7, Fas. iii. 610, Grett; bitullinn settr smeltum steinum, O. H. 30, Hkr. iii. 293; s. kross, Am. 34, 76, Vm.

21, 29, 55, 110. smetta, u, f. [akin to smjuga; Ivar Aasen records a verb smetta, smatt = to dart quickly, start, like a mouse; Dan. smutte, smut-bul; but these words are not preserved in Icel., cp. however smatt]: - a nickname, Fms. ii. 252.

smeygi-ligr, adj.; i-smeygiligr, insinuating.

SMEYGJA, d, a causal to smjuga, q.v., [Germ. smeicheln; Dan. smöge], to make slip, with dat.; hann smeygdi fjötrinum af niðr, Fms. vi. 15; smevgði hann lykkjunni á háls sér, . . . s. tauginni af hálsi sér, be slipped the loop off his neck, 368; hann smeygdi a sik brokunum, pulled the breeks on, Hkr. iii. 323; smeygja ser inn, to insinuate one-II. reflex. to rid oneself; smeygdisk Egill af stafnum, Eg. 233; smeygjask undan e-u, to slip away from, Fms. ix. 333.

smeykinn, adj. [smeygja, smjuga, cp. Germ. smeicheln], prop. 'insinuating, cringing, sleek; Snorri baud þá sínum herra smeykinn heim í holtið Reykja, Gd. 22. 2. in mod. usage smeykr, timid.

smeykligr, adj. insinuating, cringing, Al. 153.

smið-belgr, m. a smith's hellows, Eluc., Fms. vi. (in a verse), þiðr. 80. smidja, u, f. [A.S. smidde; Engl. smithy; Dan. smedje], a smithy, Vkv. 32, Eg. 141, Fms. xi. 427, Isl. ii. 350, porst. Sidu H. 177, Gpl. 454, pidr. 75, Nidrst. 3, Skida R. 103, passim. compds: amidjusmiðju-búð, f. a booth used as a smithy, Gbl. belgr, m. = smidbelgr. 454: as a local name, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 516. smiðju-drumbr, m. a 'smithy-drum,' anvil-stock: a nickname, Landn. 102. hús, n. pl. = smiðjubúðir, Fms. ix. 516. smiðju-mór, m. a kind of clay, used in Icel. as mortar in putting up a forge. smiðjusmiðju-tól, n.

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pl. smithy-tools, D. N. i. 321.

smið-kons, u, f. a 'smitb-woman,' a nickname, Ísl. ii. 7.

smið-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.; A.S. smillice), workman-like, Któk.;

SMIDR, m., gen. smids, old plur. smidar, acc. smida; thus gollsmiðar, goll-smiða, smiðarnir, Mar. (xxxvi, xxxvii, in an old vellum fragment); but smiðir, 7,33 sqq. l. c.; smiðar, Hkr. i. 293; acc. smiða, 185, Grag. i. 149: the mod. usage is smidir, smidi: the acc. smidu, Stj. 362, 1. 3, Fms. ix. 377, is less correct: [Ulf. smipa; A. S. smid; Engl. smitb; Dan.-Swed. smed; Germ. schmied :- a smith, craftsman, wright, of workers in metals and wood, ship or house-building; járn-s., tré-s., stein-s., gull-s., skip-s., knarrar-s., skó-s., skepti-s., höfuð-s., frum-s., q. v.; himna-s., the artificer of the beavens, Fbr.; bá kom þar s. nokkurr ok bauð at göra þeim borg, Edda 25, 26, Fms. ix. 55; hann var stafna-s. at skipinu, Hkr. i. 293; vóru þá smiðar þar áðr komnir, id., Fms. v. 74; ens hæsta smiðs, Greg. 20, Eluc. 7; nú skulu smiðir fé taka, Gþl. 80; smiðar þeir er hús göra, Grág. i. 149; fá smiða til at skíra silfrit, Hkr. i. 185: the saying, far er smidr i fyrsta sinni, none is 'smith' (master) the first time; and leggja smids-höggið á e-d, to give the smith's stroke, the master's stroke, i. c. the finish to a thing. II. Smiðr, a nickname and pr. name, Landn. (cp. Rm. 21, Ann. 1362, Engl. Smith); Smid-kell, Smið-Skeggi, Landn.

smio-roim, f. the 'smith's edge,' the rim running along the back of a scythe-blade to give it strength; ljár máðr upp í s., Fb. i. 522. smið-vélar, f. pl. a smith's artifice, Stj. 23, 134, Sks. 51, Bret. 94.

SMITA, 20, [Ulf. smeitan = έπιχρίειν; A.S. smitan; Engl. smite; Germ. schmeissen; Swed. smeta; for the change from 'smear' to 'flog' see the analogy in rioa B, p. 499, col. 1]:—to steam from being fat or oiled.

SMID, f., old plur. smíðir, mod. smíðar; smiðr and smíð are related to a lost strong verb smida, smeid]:—craft, smith's work, work of skill or art; ríss sú smíð síðan í verki, Eluc. 7; ef smíðin únýtisk, Fms. vi. 214; Bifröst er gör með list ok kunnáttu meiri enn aðrar smíðir, Edda 8; öll sjá smíð (edifice) er studd með stólpum, Eluc. 2; er þar vönduð mjök smíð á, Fas. ii. 541; hús vandað at efnum ok smíð, Fms. vii. 100; til þeirrar smíðar, Bs. i. 134; hann skal hefja smíð upp, K. b. K.; taka til smíðar, Fms. ix. 55; var hann þar at smíðinni, be was at the work, vi. 215; vera í smíð, to be 'on the anvil,' in hand; hon var i smid tiu tegi vetra, aor algör yrði, Ver. 8; hús þat var í smíð sjau vetr, 27 (mod. í smíðum); frumsmio, a beginner's work: in the saying, flest frum-smio stendr til bóta: járn-s., gull-s., tré-s., and metaph. hug-smíð = the 'mind's work,' imagination. Mod. usage distinguishes between smid (sing.), the working, and smidi, the work; bar-smid, beating, battle. COMPDS: smíða-blástr, m. 'smithy-blast,' forging, Eg. 141. smíðar-emni (-efni), n. the materials, Isl. ii. 353, Fms. vi. 214. smíðar-kaup, n. wages for work, Hkr. i. 185, Edda 26, Gbl. 78, Bs. i. 81. smíðarsmíðar-lýti, n. a flaw in kol, n. pl. smitb's coals, Fms. viii. 201. the workmanship; sjá s. á e-u, Ó. T. 40. smíðar-tól, mod. smíðatól, n. pl. a smith's tools, tools of a blacksmith or carpenter, Eg. 399, Fs. 177, Stj. 563, Isl. ii. 81, Skálda 162, passim. smíðar-öx, f. a carpenter's adze, Sks. 30.

smíða, 20, [Dan. smede], to work in wood or metals; fara upp í smiðju ok s. þar, Ísl. ii. 315; auð smíðuðu, Vsp. 7; belti ok kníf... ek lét s. þessa gripi í Englandi, Fb. ii. 76; hagliga smíðað, Fms. vi. 217; konungs-garðrinn var þá eigi upp smíðaðr, ix. 338, Stj. 50; smíða skála, s. kirkju, Anal. 203; hann smíðaði himin ok jörð, Edda (pref.); mun ek yfir þann stein s. (build) Kristni mína, 656 C. 3: metaph., smíða sér ráð, Fms. xi. 445. II. reflex. to proceed, turn out, take shape, in a smith's hands; þá tók hann ok smíðaði, ok smíðaðisk ekki sem hann vildi, hann mælti, aldri smíðaðisk mér svá fyrr, sagði hann, Gestrinn mælti, smíðaðu sem sjálft vill fara, Fms. ix. 55.

smíði, n. smitb's work, a work of smitb-craft; eigi má geisli skína gögnum pat smíði, Hom. 128; gler er gagnsærra enn annat s., MS. 15. 5; þeir þóttusk eigi hafa sót fegra smíði, Fms. vi. 216; leit hann á smíðit ok lét vel yfir, i. 291; s. þetta, Clem. 50; þá er þetta s. var svá mikit orðit, Edda (pref.); þú skalt hafa héðan smíði, Nj. 32: workmansbip, skrifat smiði, Greg. 26; þat s. var svá vel vandat, Bs. i. 134; vandaðan at efnum

smíðis-kaup = smíðarkaup, Sturl. i. 87 C. bandicraft, Nj. 34. smjaðra, að, to flatter: smjaðr, m. adulation: smjaðrari, a, m. a flatterer.

COMPDS: smíðis-gripr, m. a work of

smjalsa, 20, to smack with the lips.

ok smíði, 132; mis-s., q. v.

SMJÚGA, pres. smýg; the ancients prefer the pret. smó (smótt, smó); the mod. is smaug, which occurs in Km. 7; pl. smugu: subj. smygi; part. smoginn: [A.S. smugan; Dan. smyge; Ivar Aasen smjuga]:-to creep through a hole, opening, or narrow space; at s. út um glygginn, Fms. xi. 277; þá smugu þeir milli spalanna, Edda 30; hann hefir smogið inn, garðr með hjarra-grind fyrir ok rimar í, svá at fénaðr megi eigi smjuga, Jb. 262; smygr hann bá niðr undir hjá henni, creeps under the blankets, Háv. 54; ræð ek, at þú smjúgir undir þar hjá stokkinum í nótt, Gisl. 100: to put a garment on which has only a round hole to put the

smiðju-verk, n. smitby-work, Eg. Thead through (cp. A.S. smygel), smugu í guðvefi, Hom. 17; gullbræia smó, Skv. 3. 45; cp. smokkr and smátt. II. to pierce; kom lásör í brúnina ok smó þegar í gögnum, Sturl. i. 180 C; örin kom aptar í bak dýrinu ok smó fram í hjartað, Fas. ii. 246; rækyndill smaug rauðar ritr, Km.; oddr smó brynjur, Fms. vi. (in a verse). smoginn; gren-smoginn, of a fox; maok-smoginn, worm-enten

SMJOR, an older form smör, esp. in Norse vellums, cp. mod. Dan. Swed., and Norse smör; smörs, Ghl. 99, 110, Sks. 123; smær, id., D. N. passim: old dat. smjörvi, 623. 1; gen. pl. smjörva; in western leel. sounded smer (cp. mjöl and mél, kjöt and ket, gör and ger), and rhymed thus, e. g. ef þú étr ekki smér | eða það sem matr er | dugr allr drepst i pér | Danskr Islendingr, Eggert: again, smjör rhymes with kjör, Skida R. 104: [Ulf. smairpr = πιότη», Rom. xi. 14; as also A. S. and Hel. smere; Engl. smear; Dan. smor; O. H. G. smero; Germ. schmeer]:-prop. grease (fat, oil); þat smjör rennr af þeim hvölum, Sks. 123; við-smjör, 'woodsmear' = oil; smjör-bakr, smear-back, a nickname, Fms. ix, but usu-II. butter; brauð ok smjör, Eg. 204; Þórólft kvað drjúpa smjör af hverju strái á landinu, því er þeir höfðu fundið, því var hann kallaðr Þórólfr 'smjör,' Landn. 31; fraus drykkinn ok smjörit svá at eigi mátti klína brauðit, hann sá at menn sumir bitu annan bita af brauði, en annan af smjöri, hann tók smjörit ok vafði í brauðinu, svá bindu vér nú smjörit, Fms. ix. 241; mjöl ok s., Landn.; smjör ok tin, Fs. 22. The ancients used to store up butter for years, see Debes in his book on the Faroe Islands; hence, prifornt s. = butter three years old, Skiz R. 197; fornt s., súrt s., sour, old butter. III. local names, Smjör-hólar, in Skarð in the west of Icel., 'Butter-billock,' where the lady Oluf stored her butter: Smjör-sund, Smjör-vatn, Landa, map of Icel.

B. Compos: smjör-askja, u, f. [Dan. smøræske], a butter-bowl. smjör-gildr, adj. payable in butter, D. N. smjör-gæði, n. a good produce of butter, Sks. 191 B. smjör-görö, f. butter-making, Sks. 191. smjör-kaup, n. purchase of butter, Bs. ii. 134. smjör-kengr, -kollr, -kringr, -magi, -reor, m. nicknames, Landn. 211, Rd. 260, Fms. viii. smjör-laupr, m. a butter-chest, Fms. ii. 164 396, ix. 29, 40. smjör-lauss, adj. sbort of butter, Skida R. 105. smjör-pund, a. s butter-pound,' a kind of weight, Ghl. 524. smjör-pundari, a, m. a steelyard for weighing butter, Gpl. 523. smjör-skip, n. a buttersmjör-spann, n. a meaship, a ship laden with butter, Ann. 1394. sure of butter, Bs. ii. 134. smjör-trog, n. a butter-trough, Fas. iii. smjör-tunna, u, f. [Dan. smørtonde], a butter-cask, Fms. L. 204. smjör-svín, n. 'butter-bog,' the beggar's scrip, Skiða R. 13. smjör-valr or smjör-valsigill, m. the name of a little sheep-bone, id. Þjóðs. ii. 554.

smjörr, adj. buttered; smjörvan graut, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

smjörugr, adj. greased, fat; var smjörug haddan (from cooking meat), Hkr. i. 143: buttered.

smokka, að, [smjúga], to put on a shirt, sleeve, loop, or the like, with dat.; smokkaðu því upp á handlegginn: reflex., það hefir smokkast

smokk-fiskr, m. = kolkrabbi (q. v.), a cuttle-fish, Eggert Itin. smokk-ormr, m. a kind of insect in pools.

smokkr, m. [Swed. smog], a smock with an opening in front; smokkr var á bringu, she wore a smock on the breast, of a lady, Rm. 16.

smolt, n. [smelta; Ivar Aasen smolt; Germ. sebmalz], the grease swimming on the surface of hot water.

smortr, m. a smart fellow, Edda ii. 496.

smuga, u. f. [smjuga], a narrow cleft to creep through, a bole; hann gat ekki eina minnstu smugu fundit, Fas. i. 393, iii. 318; mörgum tómum smugum, Sks. 148; í neðstu smugur helvítis, 605.

smugall, older smogall, [cp. Engl. smuggle], penetrating, 656 A. L. 34; see smásmugall.

smug-ligr, adj. penetrating; smugligir vindar, Sks. 148; smá-s.

smurning, f. anointing, Stj. 306, MS. 655 i. t, Gd. 62, Nikdr. 59. Bs. ii. 156: pass., hón sídasta s., extreme unction, Mar.; smurningarklæði, the dress in which one receives extreme unction, Bs. i. 145

smyl, n. = gröm, the evil one; far þú nú þar er smyl hafi þik! Sæm. 42 (the prose introd. to the poem Gm.), 2 aπ. λεγ.

smyrill, m., dat. smyrli, a kind of hawk, the merlin, Fr. émérillon,

Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K., Edda (Gl.)

SMYRJA, older smyrva, pres. smyr; pret. smurði; subj. smyrði; part. smurdr: [smjör; A.S. smyrian; Dan. smöre; Swed. smörja]:-to smear,' esp. of kings, to anoint; smyrja konung til veldis, Fms. vii. 306; hafði Samuel áðr smurðan hann til konungs, Sks. 704; at hann væri smurðr, of the extreme unction, Fms. x. 148; sjau nóttum fyrir andlát sitt, lét biskup olea sik, ok áðr hann væri smurðr, mælti hann mjök langt erendi, Bs. i. 296; smyrva með viðsmjörvi miskunnar, 623. 1; Drottins smurði, the Lord's anointed, Bible.

smyrel, n. pl. [Dan. smörelse], ointment; ilmr smyrsla ok jurta, Magn. 530; bua s., Rb. 82; dyrlig s., spices, N. T., Vidal.: for wounds, Fms. iii. 73, Fas. ii. 116, Barl. 136; smyrsla-buokr, Fas. iii. 309.

smyrslingr, m. a shell, = sandmigr.



smælingi, a, m. (smælingr), a small man, poor man; varisk nú press of the bark, 677. 14: severity, s. frosts, Mar.; s. hirtingar, H.E. i. smælingjar reiði Guðs, Stj. 495 (Sks. 729); sjaldan hefir réttr smælingsins við þat batnað, at margir hafa yfirboðarnir verit í senn, N.G.L. ii. 403. In the Icel. N.T. 'little ones' is rendered by smælingjar.

amælki, n. small pieces, chips, opp. to large pieces; það er ekki nema

smælki; see smalki.

smætta, mod. smækka, smáttka, Sks. 105 new Ed. v. l. [smár]:-to grow small; smækka tekr nú smíði gátu, Gsp., passim in mod. usage; smættisk þá með hans hyski, sundr-þykkjask ok smættask, . . . smættask allar ættir, Sks. 77 new Ed.

snafor, part. from an obsol. snefja, snafoi :- sbarp-scented; s. til at fregna sor spyrja ný tídendi, sbarp-nosed for news, 645. 90 (Acts xvii. 21). snaga, u, f. a 'snag-axe,' a kind of balbard-like axe, = tapar-ox (?), Edda (Gl.)

snag-hyrndr, adj. 'snag-borned' (see snaga), epithet of an axe, Eg. 180, Fær. 110, Njarð. 358, Valla L. 208, 212.

snagi, a, m. [Engl. snag], a clothes-peg; hengja upp á snaga: a nickname, Sturl.

snaka, ad, [Ivat Aasen snaka; Dan. snaga]:- to rummage, snuff about; at Ingjaldr snakkaði um hús hennar, Ld. 44; hann spurði, hví

snakar þú hér, Önundr? D. N. i. 349

snakkr, m. [akin to snákr, a snake], a snake-formed imp, as described in popular superstition, made of a man's rib swaddled in wool; then under a wizard's spell, it was sent out to suck the ewes and cows of his neighbours and to bring home the milk to his master or mistress; butter made of this milk (snakk-smér) breaks up if marked with a cross; the snakkr is also called til-beri (q. v.), Maurer's Volksagen. There is a similar legend among the Finns, who call the imp 'para,' see Ihre's Dict. and Castren's Finn. Mythol.

anapa, d, pres. snapir, to snuffle, like a dog picking up crumbs on the floor; ok snapvist snapir, Ls. 44; snapir ok gnapir, örn á aldinn mar,

Hm. 62.

snap-viss, adj. snuffling, parasitical, like a dog under the table, Ls. 42. SNARA, að, [Engl. to snare], to turn quickly, twist, wring; hann snaraði skjöldinn, Nj. 43, 262, Valla L. 213; hann snarar (wrings) af honum höfuðit, Finnb. 228; Bárðr snaraði glóvana sundr milli handa sér, Fms. ii. 148; strengr var snaraðr at fótum þeim, i. 179; hann snaraði, svá at fætr vissu upp, Eg. 508; Hrappr tekr báðum höndum um fal spjótsins, ok snarar af út, Ld. 98; snaraði hann hárit um hönd sér, Landn. 152; snaraði hann at sér klæði, Fms. iii. 77; snaraði Þorkell höttinn at höfði honum, Landn. 146; snaraðr ok snuinn, wrung and twisted, Bs. i. 560: to translate a book, snara bók upp í Norrænu, Stj. 1, 40; hér byrjar sögu Ólafs konungs er Bergr ábóti snaraði, H.E. i. 591. tbrow, fling; hann snaraði hallinum ok broddinum, Fms. iii. 193; þá var snarat út ór hólnum einum krókstaf, 176; snaraða ek síðan í lopt upp, Pr. 411; snarandi i lopt upp, of water, bubbling up, Mar. [A. S. snyrian], to make a quick turn, step out quick; hón snarar þegar inn hjá honum, Nj. 153; þeir snara þegar á þingit, Fms. xi. 85; eitt skip snarar fram hjá hólminum, Mar.; hann snaraði þá inn í stofuna, Fms. vi. 33; þessi maðr snaraði fram fyrir konung, 66. reflex. to turn oneself quickly; nema bar snarisk stærri menn í bragð, Fms. vi. 254; hann snarask (= snarar) fram hjá þeim, Háv. 52; Skjálgr snarask þá út ór stofunni, Fms. iv. 263; snörumk ór sem skjótask, ok göngum til skripta, Hom. 71; snaraðisk öxin ofan á herðarnar, the axe rebounded, Fms. vii. 325; þau vötn er snarask í lopt upp, that bubble up or gush into the air, Rb. 354. 2. snarask í karlföt, to dress in man's clothes, Ld. 276.

snara, u, f., pl. snörur, [A.S. sneare], a snare (prop. a 'bard-twisted cord'), Fms. i. 206, MS. 623. 36; egna snöru, Grett. (in a verse), Mar.; eigi sá hann snaruna, O. H. L. 53; ek mun sitja í snörunni, Fms. vi. 13; leggja snörur fyrir e-n, ix. 309; þá fann hann í hverja snöru hann hafði gengit, O. H. 232: a balter, Mar.; dæma e-n til snöru, Pr. 413.

snar-brattr, adj. very steep, of a brink.

snar-brekka, u, f. a steep brink.

anar-brýna, d, to whet keenly, Fas. i. 232.

snar-eygr, adj. keen-eyed, like an eagle, Stj. 225, Fms. xi. 205, Nj. 30, O. H. 16; snareygja (acc.), 656 B. 11.

snar-fari, a, m. the swift, smart man, a nickname, Landn.

snarfia = snörgla, O. H. L. 84.

anarka, ao, to sputter, fizzle, of a light when the wick is damp. snarl, n. = snörgl: snarla = snarfla (O. H. 84), = snörgla, q. v.

snarla, adv. = snarliga, Lex. Poët. anar-leikr, m. quickness, sprightliness, MS. 4. 5.

snar-liga, adv. [A. S. snearlice], quickly, Boll. 360: temp., níta s., MS. 4. 5. passim.

snar-ligr, adj. keen, quick; snarlig augu, Fms. i. 102: sprightly, litill maðr ok s., vi. 416; snarligt ok snöfurligt, Band. 16 new Ed.

snar-lyndr, adj. quick of mind, Skv. 1. 43.

snarp-oggjaðr (-oggr, Fbr. 13 new Ed.), adj. keen-edged, Sks. 645, Fas. i. 202.

404, Bs. i. 276: a dash, s. i orrostum, Fms. ii. 107.

snarp-liga, adv. with a dash, sharply; berjask s., Fs. 138, Isl. ii. 195; ganga fram vel ok s., Nj. 96; rísa s. gegn e-m, Stj. 143.

snarp-ligr, adj. sbarp, dasbing; með fylktu liði ok snarpligu, Fms.

snarp-mannligr, adj. = snarpligr, O. H. L. 17.

SNARPR, snörp, snarpt, adj. rough to the touch, opp. to linr; snarpr átöku, hárklæði ok snarpa yfirhöfn, Barl. 97; mostly used metaph. II. keen, of a weapon; snörp öx, Sturl. ii. 230; með snarpri ör, Mar.; snarpt sverð, Sturl. iii. 63; snörp egg, Skv. 3. 58; s. tindr, Bs. ii. 87; snarpir ok hvassir, Hom. (St.); snarpt auga, piòr. 179, opp. to linr; lina eða snarpa, Skálda 175; linan anda eða snarpan, 2. dasbing, smart, of a person; inn blaudi sem inn snarpi, Róm. 273; snarpir sveinar, Orkn. (in a verse); manna snarpastr i orrostum, Fms. vi. 60; inn snarpasta hund Víga, Fb. i. 387: of an action, snarpari bardagi, Fms. x. 314; snarpa atgongu, Gullh. 12, Karl. 247; snörp vörn, Fms. vi. 156; snarpasta orrosta, Eg. 297, Fb. ii. 44; inn snarpasti kuldi, smartest cold, Fms. ii. 228; snarpr daudi, Magn. 486; snarpr vetr, Róm. 259; land svá illt ok snarpt, Sks. 21 new Ed.

SNABB, snör, snart, adj. [this word with its derivatives is akin to snúa, pret. snöri; Engl. snarl, of cord]:-prop. bard-twisted, of a string; snarr þáttr, bard-spun cord, Stor. (snar-þáttr, Lex. Poët.); þráðrinn er snarr: chiefly used, II. metaph. swift, [A.S. snear]; snarir vindar, the swift winds, Hdl. 41; snör brögo, gallant deeds, Skv. 1. 10: used as an epithet to a wrestler, fighter, snar glimu-maor. 2. keen ; snör augu, keen, flashing eyes, Fas. i. 200; augu snör, bior. 178; snart auga-brago, Fms. ii. 174: adverbially, smartly, rann hann at sem snarast, Eg. 532; berjask snart ok hraustliga, Ld. 222. III. temp. soon, Dan. snart; kom aptr snart, Fms. xi. 266: in poët. compds, geð-s., böð-

snar-ráðr, adj. quick and resolute, Fms. vi. 264.

snar-redi, n. presence of mind, a dashing, smart feat, Fms. viii. 392; betta verk botti it mesta s., Lv. 110; Gisl (acc.) rak bat til bessa snarræðis, this rash deed, Bs. i. 156.

snar-skygn, adj. keen-eyed, a nickname, Landn. 201.

snar-spjót, n. a javelin, Ísl. ii. 450.

snar-volr, m. [provinc. Swed. snar-wral], a 'turning-stick,' a tourniquet, a stick by which a cord is tightened; let hann reka at honum marga snarvölu, Fas. iii. 568: in mod. usage, a twitch, i. e. a cord twisted round the upper lip of a vicious horse while being shod, pad er bezt ad setja á hann snarvöl!

snati, a, m. [snatta], the name of a dog, Bárð.: a nickname, Sturl. snatta, ad, (snatt, n.), prop. to 'snuffle about,' to roam idly from bouse to bouse, roam without aim or business: snattaoar-maor, m. a lounger, N. G. L. i. 327: snattari, 2, m. a roamer, rover, Rétt. 56.

snauð-leikr, m. poverty, Barl. 196, v. l.

snauð-ligr, adj. stripped, poor; var þar mjök snauðligt tilkvámu, Bs.

i. 839. SNAUDR, snaud, snautt, adj. [North. E. snod; cp. Germ. schnöde; akin to snodinn = smooth, of hair; referring to a lost strong verb, meaning to strip]:-stripped, bereft, poor; hibyli snaud ok svivirdilig, MS. 4. 27; konur snauðar, beggar-women, Nj. 142; fáir eru vinir hins snauða, a saying; ungr ok gamall, snauðr ok sæll, El.; þér eruð menn snauðir, Fms. viii. 20; þeir fóru snauðir í land, Valla L. 227; margr sá er áðr var fullsæll gékk snauðr í brott, Fms. viii. 361; s. at fé, penniless, Isl. ii. 124; hinir auðgu hugðusk leysa mundu en hinir snauðu höfðu ekki fé til, Orkn. 20; så maðr var ávallt síðan s., ok aldri festisk fé við hann,

Fms. v. 194; snauðir menn, poor men, Nj. 53, Bs. i. 355. snauta, ad, = snafa, Korm. (in a verse); snautadú sjálfr eptir þeim, þú dofni hundr, go for them thyself, thou lazy dog ! Fjölnir ii. 57.

snáð, n. food, meat; snáð ok drykk, Fms. viii. 411, v.l. snáði, a, m. a parasite; til rúms mér fylgði snúðuligr snáði, Hallgr.;

það er fallegr snáði! (conversational.)

snáfa, að, to slink, go snivelling; in the phrase, snáfaðu burt, begone! snákr, m. [A. S. snácu, snæce; Engl. snake; Dan. snog], a snake, only in poetry, Merl. 2. 16, 22, 89, Fms. ii. 18 (in 2 verse); snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. c. the winter; snaka jörd, stigt, 'serpent-path,' 'snakelitter,' i. e. gold; snák-hauðr, snák-rann, id., Lex. Poët. nickname, Fms. x.

snáldr, n., snjáldr, a snout, of a serpent, Konr. v. l. (mod.)

snáp-leikr, m. clownishness, Barl. 196, v. l.

snap-liga, adv. clownisbly, like a dolt; ber sitio s., ufrior er kominn at bænum, Fms. ix. 217; hann eyddi öllu fénu í fúllífi svá s., at . . . Barl. 46; vist reið ek nú s., þiðr. 244, v. l. snáp-ligr, adj. clownish, barlequin-like; hann lék nöktr sem einn s.

trudr, like a vile juggler, Stj. 505; héldu sumir fyrir Gud, sumir hund, sumir enn snáplegari hluti, Barl. 139. SNÁPB, m. [? vulgar Engl. snob; N. Lancashire snape], a dolt, with the

notion of impostor or charlatan; in the ancient law a person who attacks snarp-leikr (-leiki), m. roughness; aft trésins ok s. næfra, the rough- | an innocent man, e. g. who falsely boasts of having dishonoured a woman,

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was called snápr, and was to be punished as if really guilty, and his fine a sent at s., sonr Aldaföður vildi freista . . . , Bragi; sú sveinn var snemm was called snáps-gjöld or 'snob's fine,' þar sem heimskir menn ok snápar ráda upp á saklausa menn, N. G. L. i. 20; nú vænisk maðr því at . . gjaldi slíkan rétt, sem hann væri sannr at því máli, ok heiti maðr at verri, þat heita snáps-gjöld, Gþl. 204: in mod. Icel., when a priest or a married man breaks the seventh commandment, and to escape degradation and punishment hires another person to bear the blame, this latter is called snapr; hence it has become a by-word, a dummy, dolt, idiot; bessir menn munu vera snápar ok hafa ekki komit fyrr í önnur lönd, Fms. ii. 64; þér sofit sem snápar, Edda (Gl.), Str. 71, Fas. ii. 225; skynlauss s., Stj. 473; at snápar snubbi þik, 423; viltir snápar, 418: an impostor, laga-snápr, a 'wbipper-snapper,' pettifogger: orð-snápr, a 'word-snob,' babbler, Acts xvii. 18; sem margr snapr hefir svarat her til, Gbl. 172. II. the pointed end of a gimlet, pen, pencil, or the like, which may be the primitive sense of this word.

snáp-skapr, m. the being a snápr, Skálda 208.

snefgir, adj. pl. fleet, swift, epithet of ships; snefgir kjólar, Hkv. 1. 48.

snefill, m. a slight scent; hafa snefil af e-u.

snegða, u, f. a wencb, Björn.

snegla, u, f. a weaver's sbuttle, Björn: in the nickname Sneglu-Halli, Fms. vi.

sneið, f. [sníða; A.S. snæð], a slice, Nj. 76; brauð-sneið, ost-s., fleski-s., q. v.: metaph. a taunt, hverr a bessa sneid, who owns to this cut? who is meant by this slight? O. H. 87; stinga e-m sneid, to cut with sarcasm, Eb. 56, Grett. 102 A, Fms. iv. 311.

SNEIDA, d, [snida], to cut into slices, Fas. iii. 24 (in a verse); s. braud, ost: metaph., s. e-m = stinga e-m sneid, sneida honum fyrir sína elli, þiðr. 339; slikt er ílla mælt, at s. honum afgömlum, Nj. 190; ekki vilju vér honum s., Fms. vi. 15; hann sneiddi ræðunni á hendr þeim brædrum, binted at them, Hkr. ii. 288; Gregorius ræddi um fám ordum, en sneiddi svá til (binted) sem ..., Fms. vii. 258; in Vápn. 5 read svaddi, cp. Fs. 66. 2. to walk zig-zag; sá maðr er bratta brekku sneiðir; Bs. i. 750: s. hjá, to pass by; Katla mælti at Þormóðr skyldi þar ekki hjá garði sneiða, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; hann sneiddi hjá þeim, Nidrst. 4; eigi mun ek hjá þeim kosti s., decline it, Fær. 252, Bs. ii. II. part. n. sneitt, sliced, a sheep's mark, cutting a slice aslant the ear; sneitt framan hægra, sneitt aptan vinstra

sneiði-gata, u, f. a zig-zag path up a fell-side, Isl. ii. 175, Mar.

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sneiðingr, m.=sneiðigata.

SNEIS, f. [A.S. snas = a spit; Ivar Aasen sneis = a twig], a skewer, by which a long sausage is skewered into a coil; Hann spurði hvar Ögmundr sneis væri?—Answer, þat er líkara at þú hittir oddinn á hjalta-sneisinni (the bilt-spit, i. c. the sword's blade) adr sjá dagr líðr af, Bs. i. 568; do Bersi bar, ok fann svá sneis, er hann leitaði um daginn, 569 (a pun, for the man Ögmund was surnamed sneis); ek þóttumk hafa mörbjúga-hlut í hendi, ok var af sneisar-haldit, a sausage from which the 'spit-hold' had been torn off, Sturl. ii. 132; fá mér annat vápn sterkara, ok skal mér ekki sneis þessi, this switch ! Sd. 118 (but in the interpolated mod. part.) II. in Dan. snees, [A.S. snas], means twenty, prob. from the use of tallies to score by.

sneisa, t, to 'spit' a sausage, coil it up; ok úsýnna at þú sneisir mör

binn optarr, Bs. i. 568.

SNEKKJA, u, f. [A. S. snace; Engl. smack; snakkr or snákr]:a kind of swift-sailing sbip, belonging to the kind of 'langskip;' thus called from its swift 'snake-like' movement in the water; Asbjörn átti langskip, þat var s. tvítug-sessa, Ó. H., Fms. v. 337; hann lét reisa langskip mikit, þat var s., skipit var þrítugt at rúma-tali, ii. 50; snekkjurnar flutu þar ekki, Eg. 362; hann lét búa snekkju tvítug-sessu ok með skútu fimmtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; þeir höfðu þangað snekkju tvítug-sessu vel skipaða, Eg. 28; tvær snekkjur, ellifu snekkjur, Fms. i. 27, where the verse has skeid, so that skeid and snekkja seems to be synonymous; tvau skip, var annat 'langskip' en annat skúta .. ok hleypti 'snekkjunni'í kaf undir jarlinum, O. H. L. 16 (the verse has here 'skeið' Hákonar): snekkja is distinguished from dreki, tvau skip, var annat dreki góðr en annat s., Fb. i. 154; Vinda-snekkjan, Fms. ii.

snellask, d, dep. to talk in a bigb-pitched voice; á hvern snelldisk þú? Stj. 644. 2 Kings xix. 22.

snellt, n. 2dj. barsbly, in a bigb-pitched voice; Onundr segir þá snellt, þú ert furðu-djarfr, Eg. 337; hann mælti við þau snellt, i. 70; svara snellt, O. H. 115; mjök var Skaði í máli snelld, Völs. R. 60.

SNEMMA, adv., older form snimma; the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. spells it with e and a double m, see the references below (from Bugge); fimm snemma, Jd. 5 (skothending, according to the metre of that poem); but fimm hundrada snimma (adalhending), Kormak; fimr snimma, Ht.R. 29; the compar. snemr (snimr) and superl. snemst are obsolete: [A.S. sneome]: -early = arla, q.v. 1. gener. of time; borinn snemma, Vsp. 32; hve ér yðr s. til saka réðut, Skv. 3. 34; sáttir þínar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 6; veðr mun þar vaxa verða ótt snemma, Am. 17; þat erumk | snerti-róðr, m. a smart, sbort pull, Edda 35.

mikill ok friðr sýnum, Fms. i. 14; görðisk þegar íþróttamaðr snemma, Hkr. i. 72; snemma fullkominn at afli, Eg. 146; s. mikill ok sterkr, fs. 86; systir fann beirra snemst, she was the first who saw them, Akv. 15; snemr enn þú hyggir, sooner than thou thinkest, Skv. 3. 54; hón var snemr (ere) numin lift, Edda (in a verse); hvé snemst (bow sooned) vér fám snekkjur búnar, Fas. i. 268 (in a verse); urðu snemst barðir, Bragi; þeirrar mildi ok góðvilja er hann téði oss nú enn snimst (lately) er hann var í Níðarósi, D. N. ii. 87. 2. of the day, early; snemma kalladi seggr annan, Vkv. 23; ganga snemma at sofa, Hm. 19; mikilsti snemma, 66; síð eða snemma, þiðr. 57; síð ok snemma, Fms. x. 277; í nótt eða snemma á myrgin, viii. 397, v. l.; snemma um morguninu, Nj. 23; þriðja dag snimma, Ld. 266; Álfr konungr gékk opt snimma soia, Hkr. i. 28. 3. with gen., snimma orrostunnar, Fms. viii. 388; einn aptan snimma Jólanna, vii. 268; þat var ok snemma orrostu er Ólaír konungr féll, x. 399; snemma dags, Am. 67.

snemm-buinn, part, 'early-boun,' ready, of a ship bound for sea, Nj. 163, Eg. 404, 158, O. H. 128 (snembuinn with a single m).

snomm-bærr, adj. early lambing or calving, Stj. 178; snemmber kyr, opp. to síðbær.

snemm-endis, adv. early; s. um morguninn, Ld. 324; bysk konungt s. í braut, Fms. xi. 52; Hallr lét skírask snimhendis, at an early stage, 1b. 10; hann lét skírask snimendis, Fms. x. 397; sendi hann þá út s., early in the summer, 97, Nj. 47; hann var snemendis mikill ok sterkt, Ld. 20, Bs. i. 640; s. mikill hermadr, Fms. i. 8, ii. 7: with gen., s. sumars, Isl. ii. 264; s. biskupsdóms síns, Bs. i. 67.

snemm-grær, adj. early-cropping, Stj. 274.

snemt, adv. early: honum potti heldr snemt at rekja herinn, too early, O. H. 207; of-snemt, too early, passim in mod. usage.

snepill, m. a snip, flap; skinn-s., torfu-s.; eyra-s., the ear-lobe, N.G.L. iii. 263, mod., eyrna-s.: a nickname, Landn.

sneri-latr, adj. smart, an epithet of a woman = Dan. væver, Bjam. (in a verse).

sneri-ligr, adj. smart; s. karl! Bs. i. 603.

snerill, m. = snarvolr, q. v.; beir settu i sneril, ok sneru at strengino, Hkr. iii. 365: in mod. usage the bandle outside a door which is turned round to lift a latch.

snerkja, t, (mod. snarka, að), [cp. Dan. snorke = snore], to sputter, of a light when the wick is damp; med snerkjanda nesi, Sks. 228. 2. to make a surly face; hann sat upprettr ok var snerktr mjök, Eg. 304; hann snerkir kinnr, Sks. 230.

snerpa, t, [snarpr; Ulf. at-snarpjan = θιγγάνειν, Col. ii. 21]:—to what; s. öxar sinar, Bs. ii. 94: to raise, quicken; s. roorinn: impers., enn er s. tók leiðit, as the wind grew brisker, Fas. ii. 73: reflex., snerpask við, to bestir oneself, Lv. 91.

snerpa, u, f. = skerpa, the smartness of a thing: snerpi, n. sharpness; s. bessa frosts, 623. 34.

snerra, u, f. a smart sbock, onslaught; allhord snerra, Fms. ix. 516; hann drap fjögur hundrað heiðingja í einni snerru (= einni lotu), Stj. 509; veitti herrinn Davids konungs harda snerru, 534: poët. a fizbi, battle, Lex. Poët.

snerrinn, adj. vigorous, Lex. Poët.

snerrir or snerir, m. a smart, sharp-witted person; hann var ú-svifinn í æskunni ok var hann snerir kallaðr, ok eptir þat Snorri, Eb. 30.

SNERTA, pres. snertr, Pr. 427; pret. snart, plur. snurtu, Helr. 9; subj. snyrti, Mar. 528; part. snortinn: a medial form, snertumk, Landn. (in a verse), Korm. 246 (in a verse): in mod. usage mostly weak, pres. pret. snerti, part. snertr; the strong form is, however, freq. in the Bible, snortio, Luke viii. 46, 47; hver snart mig, 45; hun snart tald hans klæda, 44:-to touch; snart oddr sverdsins kvid Hrómundar, Fas, ii. 375; sveislandi einu saxi sem fyrst var van at snyrti, Mar. l.c.; snertumk harmr i hjarta hrót, grief touches the bearts core, Landn. (in a verse); snertumk hjörr við hjarta, Kormak; hafa snorið hjarta e-s, Bs. i. 769; þótt hann sé nokkuð snortinn, ii. 88; snart hann bó með engu móti borðit, Stj. 210; ú-telgðum steinum þeim sem ekki járn hafði snortið, 366; sem hann snart bein hins helga manns, 2. s. vid, to touch on; 634; ó-snortin móðir = the Virgin-mother, Mar. hann hefir sigr hvar sem hann snertir við, Al. 136; ef vér snertum eigi við þá hluti. H. E. i. 461; síkr snart við sæþráð, the fish snapped at the book, Skálda (in a verse); ok snart við klæði þau, er..., Bs. i. II. metaph. to touch, concern; mála þeirra er okkr snerta, Lv. 74; betta sama snertr marga of mjök, Pr. 427.

snerta, u, f. = snerra, i bessi snertu, Fms. viii. 230: of a short distance, Bardi var í skóginum, ok snertu eina frá þeim, Ísl. ii. 355; Haraldt jarl tjaldar langa snertu upp frá sjónum, Fb. i. 170 (stund þá, Fms. xi. 85, l.c.)

snorta, t, to quaff off quickly; ok snorti Hrungnir or hverri (skal), Edda 57

snerti-braor, adj. impatient; verit hefir bu stundum snertibradari, Lv. 107.



Snertlingar, m. pl. the descendants of Snörtr, Landn.

snertr, m. a touch, slight attack, of illness or the like.

SNEYDA, d, [snaudr], to bereave one of; s. e-n e-u, sneyddu beir borgina nautum ok saudum, Stj. 188; s. (to cheat) sér órikri menn, 656 A. ii. 2.

sneyði-liga, adv., Grett. 88 new Ed. (read sneypiliga, p for b).

sneyői-ligr, adj. destitute, Mar.

SNEYPA, t, [the original sense, = castrare, remains in Swed. snopa; and Scot. snib, cp. Engl. to snip]:—as a law term, to outrage, disbonour; ef madr sneypir dóttur manns eda konu, N.G.L. i. 232: to disgrace, mjök em ek svívirðr ok sneyptr, MS. 4. 30; svívirðiliga sneypandi (gerund.), Fb. i. 89: in mod. usage to chide (a boy or child), þú mátt ekki sneypa barnið svona: the phrase, ríða sneyptr, to ride in slovenly fashion, i. e. to ride with the horse's tail hanging loose and untrimmed, instead of being bound up neatly into a knot (gyrðr í tagl).

sneypa, u, f. a disgrace, ignominy; mun sjá s. jafnan uppi, Glúm. 389; mun ek sneypu fá af mönnum um tal okkart, Ld. 44; sveinninn vendi aptr með sneypu, Fnis. x. 394 (snaupu); bíða mikla sneypu, Hrafn. 19; skömm ok sneypu, Nj. 186; flýja með mikilli sneypu, Fagisk, 170. sneypu-för, f. a disgraceful journey, Nj. 79.

sneypi-liga, adv. disgracefully; fara s., to be snubbed, poro. 44, Bret. 10, bior. 244, Mag.; tala s. til e-s, to use bad language, Grett. 88.

sneyping, f. = sneypa, Barl. 55, 165, MS. 4. 27.

sneypir, m. as a nickname, a snipper (gelder?), Landn. 204.

snio, n. [snioa; Germ. schnitt], a slice; meitla af endanum til snios fyrstu róarinnar, Mar.; nú skal hann þiggja af-snið þyrnisins, the cut-off piece, Karl. 546: a cut, of clothes, fata-snid: the phrase, & snid, askance; höggva á snið, to cut aslant. 2. plur. the cut edges of a book; bók i gyltum, raudum snidum, a gilt-edged, red-edged book.

snios, 20, to go zig-zag; hann snioar upp fjallid.

snidda, u, f. a cut slice of turf.

sniddari, a, m. [Germ. schneider], a tailor, N. G. L. ii. 246, iii. 14. snio-glima, u, f. a wrestler's term, a bip-trip, Fms. iii. 189.

snio-hvass, adj. keen cutting: metaph., Fms. viii. 134.

anioill, m. a pruning-knife, D. N. i. 321; snioil at hoggva upp borna, Greg. 62; sniorli (= snioli), Gbl. 58. COMPDS: sniðil-egg, f. the edge of a s., Fas. iii. 626. sniöils-varp, n. a 'cast of the pruning-knife;' a person was entitled to land so far outside his fence as he could throw his snidill, Ghl. 453: snidill, the name of a sword, Fas. ii.

sniougr, adj., [Dan. snedig], clever, cunning, (mod.)

snifinn, part. of a lost strong verb, = Gr. νιφόμενος, snowed-on; var ek snifin snjóvi, ok slegin regni, ok drifin döggu, Vkv. 5.

snigill, m. [A.S. snegel; Engl. snail; Dan. snegel], a snail, Fas. iii.

12 (as also the verse); brekku-s., freq. in mod. usage.

snikka, að, qs. sniðka, to nick, cut, esp. as a mason's or carpenter's term; telgja eðr s., Fms. xi. 431.

snikkari, a, m. [Dan. snedker], a carpenter, (mod.)

SNILLD, f. [snjallr], masterly skill, eloquence; orohegi, snilld ok skilning, Sks. 438; vitra ok s., Mar.: kom hann svá sínu máli, at þat þótti öllum áheyrilegt, bar til þess s. hans, Fms. xi. 219; lauk drottning með því sinni tölu, at allir lofuðu hennar s. ok vitrleik, i. 141; ok völðusk til þrír hinir snjöllustu menn at tala á þinginu, ok vóru þessir ágæztir bæði at viti ok snilld, x. 278; með s. sinna orða, 279; vitrleik, s. ok hyggju, Barl. 12; í þeirri helgu snilld (in the boly text) mælir svá, Hom. 155; orda-snilld, Lil. 64; mal-snilld, eloquence; snilldar-ord, Gd. 41; snilldarframr = Lat. disertus, Lex. Poët. 2. gener. excellency of art, skill, Sks. 630; það er gört með mestu snilld. сомроз: snilldar-bragð, n. prowess, Fms. x. 258; stórvirki ok s., iv. 84. (-liga, adv.), masterly. snilldar-maor, m. o snilldar-legr, adj. snilldar-maör, m. a great orator, a master, Hkr. iii. 27; s. til mælsku, Sks. 475. snilldar-verk, n. deed, prowess, Fms. vi. 38, vii. 87, Ö. H. 33: a masterly work. snilli, f. = snilld; mál heitir s., Edda 110. 2. prowess; s snilldar-verk, n. a beroic

2. prowess; spurði, ef hann væri jam-snjallr honum | Glumr kvaðsk eigi vita um snilli hans, Glum. 338; eigi ætla ek þik þykkjask jafn-snjallan gyltunni... Ekki jafna ek snilli okkarri gyltu saman, Valla L. 203; snilli-fimr = disertus, Leidarv. 6; snilli-kenndr, vid ærna snilli, Lex. Poët. snilli-brago, n.

an exploit, Flov. 43.

snillingr, m., prop. a master of speech, Edda (Gl.): in mod. usage a master in art, skill, or writing; þjóð-s., ráð-s., a wise man. a beroic man; nú í hvert sinn er ek berjumk, þá em ek fyrstr, ok þykkja peir nú snillingar er jafn-fram fara mér, Fms. viii. 410.

snippa, ad, to sniff with the nose.

snitti, n. [snida], a flap or lobe; ræna hann hverju snitti, Mar. 597. SNÍĐA, snið, pret. sneitt, sneið, pl. sniðu; imperat. sníð, sniddu; part. sniðinn; a weak pret. sniddi (analogous to líddi from líða), Fas. iii. 21 (in 2 verse), 356, l. 1: [Ulf. sneiban = θερίζειν; A. S. snîδan; Germ. schneiden; Dan. snyden; Shetl. sny]:—to slice, lop, cut, prop. to prune trees, as the Gothic shews, cp. snioill, Al. 120; burt snio þú grein lastanna, Pass.; sníðu vér löstu af verkum várum, Greg. 32; sumir orm sniðu, Bkv. 4; sníðit ér hann sina-magni, cut bis sinew-power, bam-string bim, Vkv.; skör sniðin hjörvi, Edda (Ht.); skeið sneið, sbe cut the waves,

Fms. vi. (in 2 verse); hann sníðr hann sundr í miðju, Nj. 97; sneið Karkr höfuð af jarli, Fms. i. 217; svá at sneið í sundr kjálkana ok barkann, vii. 191; sneið Egill af honum skeggit, Eg. 564: sniða um, to circumcise (um-sniðning), Stj. 353, MS. 625. 86; sniða, líma ok niðr-setja, of masonry, Fms. xi. 428: to cut cloth, of tailoring, sníða skyrtu, Gísl. 97; so also sníða skó or skæði: metaph., s. af, hann sneið af neðan þat er saurugt hafði orðit, Fs. 51; bjórar er menn sníða ór skóm sínum fyrir tá eðr hæli, Edda 42; so in mod. usage, s. fat, klæði, dúk: sníða til, to make a cut; hvar til skyldi s. um kvanfangit, Finnb. 296.

snikinn, adj., an obsolete part. sneaking, i. e. covetous, bankering;

sinkr ok sníkinn, Barl. 136.

SNÍKJA, t, [Engl. sneak; Dan. snige, although in a different sense]: -to banker after; sníkja til mútu, Ghl. 175; mútur eða gjafir... þeir er til slíkra hluta sníkja, Barl. 32. 2. mod. to beg for food silently, esp. used of a dog.

snikjur, f. pl. begging. snikju-gestr, m. a parasite, = Dan. snylte-

snípa, u, f. a snipe; in mýri-snípa.

snjall-mæltr, part. fine-spoken, Hkr. iii. 87, Nj. 229.

SNJALLR, snjöll, snjallt, adj. [A.S. snel = quick; Germ. schnell; Hel. snell = strenuus; Dan. and Norse snild = good]:-prop. swift; this sense, however, has disappeared, and it is used, II. metaph. eloquent, well-spoken; hverr var bessi inn snjalli maor? Fagrsk. 139 (mál-snjalli, Fms. vi. 415, l.c.); s. at máli, Sks. 72 new Ed., Róm. 312; fá menn til at eiga þing við Knút, þá er snjallir sé ok slægir, Fms. xi. 219; völdusk til þrír hinir snjöllustu menn á þinginu at tala, x. 278; snjallara mál, vii. 158; tala langt eyrendi ok snjallt, Nj. 250, Fms. x. 278: mál-s., q. v. 2. good, excellent; snjallara ráð ok vitrligra, Fms. i. 104; hit bezta ráð ok snjallasta, vi. 417. 3. valiant, doughty; snjallr ok vel hugaðr, Lv. 52; at hug hafa hjörum at bregða eru hildingar hölzti snjallir, Hkv. I. 22; hví namtú hann sigri þá, ef þér þótti hann s. vera? Em. 6; ef hann er snjallari en geit, Fb. ii. 223; snjallr i sessi, brave when in shelter, Ls. 15; vera jamn-s. e-m, one's equal in courage and valour, Glum. 335, 336, Valla L. 203; jamn-snjallr sem geit, Bjarn. (in a verse): passim in Lex. Poët. as an epithet of kings, even as an epithet of God, and in various poët. compds; ú-snjallr, the unwise, Hm. 15, 47; ú-snjallara (more cowardly) kvao hann mik enn gyltuna, Valla L. III. as pr. names, Snjallr, Landn.; Snjallsteinn, id.: in Dan. local names, Snolde-löv.

snjall-ráðr, adj. wise in counsel, Lex. Poët.

snjall-ræði, n. a wise counsel, plan, course, taken in an emergency, O. H. 54, Fær. 204, Fms. v. 47, viii. 392.

snjall-talaðr = snjallmæltr, Stj. 261, Bs. i. 641, v. l.

snjá-hvítr = snjóhvítr, Fms. ii. 281.

snjáldr, n. = snáldr.

snjár, m., see snjór.

snjáva, 20, = snjófa, q. v.

snjóigr, adj., contr. snjófgir, snowy, Sturl. iii. 158.

anjor, m. snow; for the various forms, snær, snjór, snjár, see snær. snjó-drif, n. a snow-COMPDS: snjó-byrgi, n. a snow-shed, Sd. 159. drift, snow raised by the wind, = snj6-fok or skaf-kafald, Hkr. iii. 138. snjó-fall, n. a fall of snow, snjó-drifinn, part. drifted, Sks. 230. Bjarn. 51, Stj. 88, Bs. i. 381. snjó-föl, n. a thin cover of snow, Fbr. snjó-fönn, f. a snow-drift, Fas. i. 115, Dropl. 23. 59, Sd. 167. snjó-hríð, f. a snow-storm, Ann. 1336. snjó-hvítr, adj. snow-wbite, snjó-kerling, f. a 'snow-carline,' snow-Sks. 92, Fms. ii. 254, viii. 8. man:-in time of heavy snow the Icel. amuse themselves by building a great snow-man, and this is called 'hlada snjókerlingu.' snjó-lauss, adj. 'snowless,' free from snow, Gisl. 117, Eg. 548, Fbr. 36; snjá-lauss, gr, adj. snowy, Sks. 230. snjó-minna, compar. snjó-nauð, f. 'snow-need, a strong snow-gale; snjó-ligr, adj. snowy, Sks. 230. Jb. 193 C. less snow, Fs. 25. isar eða s., N. G. L. i. 405. snjó-samr, adj. snowy, Al. 41. skafl, m., see skafl. snjó-skriða, u, f. a snow-slip, Sturl. titlingr, m. a snow-bunting. snjó-vetr, m. a snowy winter, Ann.

snjóva or snjófa, snjáva, Fms. i. 235, mod. snjóa, 20, to snow, Gr. νίφειν; snjávaði á fjöll, Fms. i. 235; áðr hafði snjófat nokkut, vi. 334; þann tíma er snjóva tæki, viii. 431: impers., snjófar þá á fyrir þeim, ok vetrar, Fær. 40.

snooinn, adj., prop. a part. [cp. snaudr], bald; Egill gördisk enn snodinn, Eg. 334; snodinn ok stry-hærðr, Sturl. i. 20.

snooir, f. pl. scent, in hunting; in the phrase, komast á snooir um e-t. snoors = snuora, Finnb. 214.

snoppa, u, f. the snout, of animals, cows, horses, = skolptr, q. v.; & snoppu Brún (a horse), Vígl. 21, Konr.; fá högg á snoppu, Skíða R. COMPDS: snoppu-frior, adj. 'fine-faced,' (slang.) snoppu-langr, adj. long-snouted, a nickname, Sturl.

snoppungr, m. a buffet, a slap on the snout.

SNOR or snor, f. [A. S. snoru; O. H. G. snuor; Germ. schnur; Lat. nurus]:—a daughter-in-law; snor heitir sonar-kván, Edda 109; snor né dóttir, Gh. 18 (Bugge); sn.or, Rm. 23 (Bugge), Edda ii. 491; frá Noemi ok snorum hennar tveim ... hvårtveggi sn.or hennar, ... sn.or sína to change, alter; hann snéri síðan namni sínu, Fms. ix. 272; nú skulu Orpham, ... af þinni sn.or, Stj. 420, 421, 426.

Snorri, or better Snori, a pr. name, see snerrir, Eb. Snorrungar, m. pl. the descendants of Snorri the Priest, Sturl. i. 55, ii. 82.

BNOTR, adj., the r is radical, fem. snotr, neut. snotrt; [Ulf. snotrs = σοφόε; A. S. snotor = sapiens]:—wise, a word noticeable for its use in the old Hm. (where it is used of the 'wise' man, ú-snotr of the 'fool'), Gr. σοφόε, Lat. sapiens, cp. Hebr. DDT; ok með snotrum sitr, Hm. 5; snotrs manns hjarta, 54; til snotr, 55; hveim snotrum manni, 94; 6-snotr maðr, 23-26, 78, 160; meðal-snotr, 53-55; al-snotr, all-wise, 54; ráð-s., 63; otherwise of rare occurrence in old writers, snotr kona, Edda; ef hann vill snotr heita, Sks. 317; ósnotr, 449; Sturl. iii. 241—lögðu menn á þat eigi fullan trúnað er hann sagði, þvíat Björn var nokkut snotr (ú-snotr?) ok svá nokkut grályndr kallaðr—is a dubious passage and prob. corrupt.

II. in mod. usage snotr means neat, bandsome; það er snoturt, hann er snotr.

snotra, ad, to make wise; seint er afglapa at snotra, Fas. iii. 585.

Snotra, u, f. the name of one of the minor goddesses, Edda.

2. as appell., in húsa-snotra, 'bouse-neat,' see hús.

snotr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clever; mæla sannara eðr snotrligra, Valla L. 206.

snókr, m. [Dan. snog], a snake; see snákr: 2 nickname, Sturl. iii. Snóks-dalr, 2 local name in Icel., from the pr. name.

snópa, pres. snópir, to idle about dismally (destitute and hapless); sitr ok snópir, Hm. 32; snópa snauðr, Fas. iii. 12 (in a verse); so in the mod. phrase, snópa úti í kulda.

8nót, f. [snotr], a gentlewoman, Edda 109; snótar úlfr, the 'lady's wolf,' i. e. Loki, who carried off the goddess Idun, Haustl.; snótum öllum, opp. to jörlum öllum, Gh. 21, Rm.; the word is poët., and in prose only ironical, bessar snótir, these dames, Al. 153.

anubba, að, [Old Engl. snybbe; Engl. to snub], to snub, chide, Stj. 423; hón frúin snubbaði hann, Karl. 53; s. e-n um e-t, Mar.; hence mod. snupra, q. v.

snubban, f. a snub, chiding, Mar. snubbu-ligr, adj.; s. orð, snubbing words, Mar.

snubbóttr, adj. snubbed, nipped, the pointed end being cut off; það er snubbótt fyrir endan.

snudda, ad, = snudra; s. eptir e-u.

snuðra, 20, (snoðra, Finnb. 214), to snuff, scent, like 2 dog, Vd. 126 old Ed.; hann ferr ok snoðrar um hvern stein, Finnb. l. c.

anugga, pres. snuggir, defect. in other forms, [Swed. snugga=Icel. snikja]:—to banker after; snæliga snuggir kvúðu Finnar, it snuffs of snow, quotb the Finns, Fins. vii. 20; horta ok snugga heljar til, to throw a bankering look towards Hel, Skim. 27; Judæi skyldi eigi þurfa til þess at snugga, at nokkurn tíma komi undir þá konungdómrinn, they need not banker after that, Stj. (MS.)

snugg-filr, adj. dismal; var heldr snuggillt veðr, chilly weather, Grett.

snupra, að, to snub, chide a child; and snuprur, f. pl. chidings. snurða, u, f. a knot in bard-twisted thread = Dan. en kurre paa traaden.

snus, f., see snös.

SNÚA, pres. sný, snýr (snýrðu), snýr; plur. snúm, snúit, snúa: pret. snöri, sneri (also spelt sneyri); subj. snöri and sneri: imperat. snú, snúðú:

part. snúinn: [Ulf. sniwan; Dan. snoe.]

A. To turn, with dat.; sný ek hennar öllum sefa, Hm. 162; ek fékk snúit mínum hesti, Fms. ix. 382; himininn snýr sólu frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 474; hón lét hann mala ok s. kvern, Fas. ii. 377; þeir snúa skipum sínum ok láta framstafna horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; Baglar vildu snúa Raudsúdinni, viii. 378; hann hafdi snúit út skinnunum, vii. 34; snýr jarl þangat herinum, Nj. 127; komask fyrir þá ok snúa þeim aptr, Al. 30: snúa umb öllu því er í er húsinu, Greg. 33; um snýr þú (to turn up and down) öllum sæmdunum, Olk. 37; suua sinu radi aleidis med sæmd, to proceed well, take a good turn, Fms. vii. 21; mikit (better miklu) þótti mér þeir þá hafa snúit til leiðar, Edda i. 52; s. máli til sættar, Fms. x. 413; þá snýrðu öllum vanda á hendr mér, Nj. 215; sný ek þessu níði á hönd Eiríki, Eg. 389; at öngri hefnd sé til hans snúit, Nj. 266; snúa vináttu sinni til e-s, Fms. x. 51; s. úfriði á hendr e-m, to turn upon a person, begin bostilities, ix. 436; s. e-m til sambykkis við sik, vii. 307; snúa at brullaupi, to prepare for, Ld. 70, Fms. x. 105; s. til seyðis, Edda; nú skiptir miklu hversu þú vilt til snúa, wbat turn wilt thou take? Gisl. 58; snúa aptr ferð sinni, to turn back, Fms. vi. 89. 2. to turn on a journey; göra þá ráð sitt, hvert hann sneyri (subj.) þaðan, . . . snéri konungr þá með þat lið austr, Fms. v. 24: snúa aptr, to turn back; beir sneru aptr til Kvenlands, Eg. 59, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 378; at beir snöri (subj.) heimleidis . . . vildu beir vid betta heim snúa, Rb. 261; sneyru þau suðr, Landn. 77; skipin snéru hér ok hvar undir nesit, Fms. ix. 314; snöri hann bá frá, Stj. 401; bá snéru beir undan, drew back, Fms. ix. 216; snum at beim, let us turn upon them, Nj. 245; snéri hann þá í móti honum, 8; hann snýr í móti honum, 125; sólin snýr um jörðina, turns (passes) round the earth, Rb. 488.

vit snúa vísum þeim er mest eru ákveðin orð, v. 173; s. skapi sínu, Fas. i. 339; snúa þingboði í herör, Hkr. i. 270; sneri hón því í villu er hann hafði mælt, Nj. 161; sneri hann manns-líki á sik, 623. 35: to turn, translate, snúa Látinu-bréfinu í Norrænu, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); Rodbert ábóti sneri ok Hákon konungr... lét snúa þessi Norrænu-bók, El.; snúa þeim lögum í Norrænu, K. Á. 122; s. ór Franzeizu í Norrænu, Art. to turn, twist, absol.; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári-þínu, ok snúit þit móðir mín saman til boga-strengs mér, Nj. 114: with acc., lét hann snúa hinu ramligustu blýbönd, Fb. i. 564; vóru snúin þar fyrir speld, a sbutter for the window, Nj. 114; var vöndr snúinn í hár þeim, Fms. xi. 147; snúz e-n undir, to throw down by a turn or twist, in wrestling, 656 B. 9; so also, snúa e-n niðr, to tbrow down, Stj. 346; harð-snúinn, bard-twisted; margsnúinn, many-twisted, cp. snúðr, snúðigr; snúa vélar ok svik, to twist, contrive, Sks. 349.

III. impers. it is turned; þá snéri um sæti því, it was upset, Sks. 110 B: 200., þá snéri um höll konungsins ok öll önnur hús, 648 B, less correct; henni snýr frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 480; snéri þá mannfalli í lið Kirjála, Eg. 59; sneri mannfalli á hendr Ribbungum, Fms. ix. 313; brátt snéri fjárhaginum fyrir Teiti, Sturl. i. 131 C; ef konur hengja klæði út ... en ef um snyr, if they be turned up and down, N. G. L. i. 349.

B. Reflex. to turn oneself; hafði Gunnarr snúizk í hauginum, Nj. 118; snerisk hann á hæli, 253; allir þrændir snerusk til hans, Fms. i. 2. snérisk hann suðr aptr, be returned, Fms. xi. 417; snýsk Jörmungandr í jötunmóði, Vsp.: en þegar eptir snýsk fram Viðarr, W. comes forth, Edda i. 192; snerisk så maðr fyrir honum inn í höllina, wheeled round into the ball, Edda 34; snúask undan, Nj. 129; snuask at e-m, i môti e-m, við e-m, to turn upon, face about, to meet an attack or the like, 84, 115, 129, Eg. 380, 583, passim: snúask um, to turn up and down; snýsk jörðin um fyrir sjónum þeirra, Fms. i. 9; snúask í hring, to spin round, rotate, Rb. 100; svá snerisk (it turned out so) at þér kómusk í engan lifs-háska, Eg. 45; þá snýsk veðrátta á inn hægra veg, Rb. 100; vatnið snýsk til loptsins svá sem þat þynnisk, Stj.; þó er likast hann snúisk til várrar ættar um vinsengit, Nj. 38; snúask til leiðar, to turn towards the right, Fms. vii. 136; snúask til hlydni við e-n, i. 232; þú neitaðir Guði ok snérisk aptr (returnest to sin), ... þú tókt við skírn ok snérisk til Guðs, Hom. 151; vér snörumk frá Skapara órum, turned away from our Maker, Greg. 38; at beir smiisk ok finni heilsu anda sinna, 623. 26; snérisk allr lýðr í sút ok sorg, Stj.: pass., snúask um, s. niðr, be turned up and down, Sks. 110 B. II. part., for snúandi, Bs. i. 2. past part. snúinn, turn-139, l. 28, read suiuandi, i. e. svífandi. ing to, bent on; snuinn til fégirni, Fms. v. 35; snuinn til vinattu við e-n, xi. 350; lýðr s. Guði til handa, 656 B. 8; konungr var mjök snúinn á þat at sigla til Írlands, enn menn hans löttu, Fins. x. 142, v. l. snúan-ligr, adj. that can be turned, Stj. 40.

snuan-11gr, adi. toat can be turnea, Stj. 40. snuaga, ad, prop. to 'twist,' win, gain; at ek snuaga honum margan mann, 625. 27.

snúðigt, adj., contr. snúðga, [A. S. snúd = quick, agile], twirling, wheeling; snúðga steini, Gs. 4, 12.

2. neut., in the phrase, ganga snúðigt, to walk at a swinging pace, Ld. 62, 148, Valla L. 212, Fas. ii. 558, Fbr. 115; fara snúðigt, id., Nj. 100.

snúðr, m. [snúa; Scot. snood], a twist, twirl; það er harðr snúðr, linr snúðr; þeir knýttu saman ok görðu snúða (v. l. snýð = snúð) á endunum, and twirled it into a clew at the ends, Fins. iv. 335 (noda, i. e. hnoda (q. v.), O. H. l. c.) 2. the head-piece of a spindle (snælda); á snældu er snúðr og hnokki, Hallgr.; hence the allit. phrase, snúðr ok snælda. N. G. L. i. 92: the allit. phrase, hann vill hasa nokkuð syrir snúð sinn og snældu, be will get something for his twirl and distaff, i. e. some return, see the legend Isl. þjóðs. ii. 508. II. profit, gain, for spinning and twisting betoken wealth and gain; hvern snuð sjá þeir sinn í því? Sks. 251; hvat snúð (dat.), 266 B; til snúðar ok ávaxtar, Ó. T. 36; þat er lítið til snúðar, a small profit, 655 xi. 3; ráð er slíkt til snúðar, Bjarn. (in a verse); fé-snúðr, money-making, Band.; þat er minn snuor, that is my gain, 'tis a good turn for me, Fms. vi. (in a verse)

snúðu-liga, adv. quickly, Hom. 120.

snúin-brók, f. 'twisted-tartan,' a nickname of a lady, Laudn.: snúinbrúni, a, m. 'twirl eyelasb,' a nickname, Sturl.

snúna, að, to turn; hve mun æfi s. mér, what turn will my life take? Skv. 1. 6; e-m snúnar c-t, to succeed, Ó. H. (in a verse); hversu snúnuðu yðr konur yðrar, how did your wives comfort you? Hbl. 16.

snúnaðr, m. a good turn, windfall, gain, Vellekla.

snúning, f. a turning, rotation, Rb. 480: in mod. usage masc. snúningr, (freq.)

snúra, u, f. a lace, from Germ. schnur.

myðja, snyð, snuddi, a def. verb; [A. S. snyðjan; Ivar Aasen snydia; Engl. sniff]:—perh. prop. to go sniffing, a metaphor from hounds; hanni fór snyðjandi at leita Þórólfs, be went sniffing in search of Th. Fs. vj. 50.

2. metaph., láta snekkjur snyðja, Edda (Ht.); ek lét (ek.p) snyðja ór Sogni, Fas. ii. 72 (in a verse); láta sverð snyðja i ben, Isl. ii. 362 (in a verse); veglig flaust snuddu víða, Fms. x. (in a verse); sög

By olw?



(the shafts) snuddu, vii. (in a verse); cp. snoddu (better svoddu), Fs. 7 mod. skaf-kafald, Isl. ii. 87. 66. v. l.

snykr, m. = fnykr, Bs. ii. 5.

snyrta, t, to trim; in the phrase, snyrta til, (conversational.)

snyrti-, [from snotr, qs. snytri-], neat, elegant: snyrti-liga, adv. neatly, buask s., Str. 81; snyrti-ligr, adj., Konr.; snyrti-maor, m. a gentleman, Edda (Gl.); snyrti-drengr, -freyja, -gátt, -gerőr, -grund, all poët. epithets of gentlemen and women, Lex. Poët.

snyrtir, m. a polisher, Lex. Poët.: the name of a sword, Saxo.

snýpr, m. [akin to sneypa], the penis, (vulgar.)

SNÝTA, t. [cp. Dan. snyde, Engl. snot], to blow the nose; snyta sér; hence snýta blóði, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse); snýta rauðu, to get a bloody nose, Fms. iii. 147, Karl. 149. II. metaph., snýtt hefir þú sifjungum, thou bast destroyed thy kinsman, Am. 82 (cp. Dan. snyde = cheat).

snýta, u, f. a 'snot,' wortbless fellow; vesalar snýtur, Fas. ii. 550. SNÆÐA, d, [snáð], to eat, take a meal, with dat.; sem vit höfum snætt þessu, Stj. (mod. with acc.): absol., þeir snæddu báðir samt, Fms. i. 216; s. af einum diski, 259; er konungr hafði snætt at dagverðar-borðum, vi. 150; beir hvíldusk ok ætlaði konungr at snæða, ix. 404. snæði, n. a meal, = snæðing, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.

snæðing, f. (snæðingr, m., Fms. ix. (v.l.), MS. 4. 24, and so in mod. usage), a meal, the taking a meal; snæðingunni, Fms. ix. 404; sitja i snæðingu, to sit at meals, Korm. 232; s. ok samsæti, Sks. 632; taka snæðing, Sd. 161, Fms. viii. 411; veita e-m snæðing, to give a dinner,

snæfr, adj., the r is radical, [Norse snæv; Dan. snæver], tight, narrow; höfðu þeir kyrtla styttri ok snæfrari en hjörtu betri, Fms. viii. 336. metaph. tough, vigorous; snæfrir vinir, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); her var snæfrt um siglu, a close, tough, tight tug, Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse); ok hafði hann eigi verit snærri (= snæfri), be bad never been 'tigbter,' more bale and bearty than then, Sturl. i. 150.

snæfr-leikr, m. alertness, Fbr. 145.

snæfr-liga, adv. deftly, Hkr. iii. 252.

snæfr-ligr, adj. deft, alert, Fms. vii. 343; s. ferð, Ld. 284: rasb, er yor eigi einn hlutr vel gefinn, at svå er allt snarligt ok snöfrligt um vor, Band. 16 new Ed.

snæfr-mannligr, adj. deft, Hkr. iii. 338 (Cod. Fris. snæfr-).

snælda, u, f. [akin to snjallr], a spindle; snúðr ok snælda, N. G. L. i. 92. smældu-hali, 2, m. a 'spindle-tail,' Bret. 32. II. the prop supporting the seat in a boat; sjór upp í miðjar snældur, the boat is full of water up to the middle of the s.

snældingr, m. [snáldr], poët. a serpent, Edda (Gl.) SNÆR, m., this word has three different forms, snær, snjár, snjór; (analogous to sær, sjár, sjór; slær, sljár, sljór; mær, mjár, mjór); of these snær is the oldest, snjår rare, snjór prevalent in mod. usage: gen. snæs; acc. snæ, snjá, snjó: before a vowel the v (also written f) appears, snjófar, Bs. i. 198; dat. snævi, 656 A. ii. 8; snjávi, 623. 3; snjófi, Vtkv. 5. Dipl. ii. 14; nom. pl. snjóvar, Hdl. 41, Bs. i. 198, etc.; acc. gen. pl. snjófa, Lv. 25, Dipl. ii. 14; snjáva, Fms. ii. 97; dat. pl. snævum (snjávum, Fms. ix. 233), snjávum, snjóvum: in mod. usage the v has been dropped, dat. snjó, pl. snjóar, snjóa; this shortened form also occurs in old writers, esp. before the suffixed article, snænum, K. b. K. 6 (Kb.); snæ (dat.), Grág. ii. 88; snjánum, K. b. K. 12 B; snjónum, Bs. i. 198: [Ulf. snaiws; common to all Teut. languages, as also to Gr. and Lat., though without the initial s.]

A. Snow; snævi hvítara, 656 A. ii. 8; snjávi hvítari, Niðrst. 1. c.; hvítar sem snjár, Hkr. i. 71; hafði snjá lagt á fjöllin, 46; en er váraði ok nokkut leysti snjó ór hlíðum, Fs. 25; sem sólskin snæ lægir, Anal. 283; snjór var á jörðu, Gísl. 32; er snjó lagði á heiðar, Orkn. 4; snjó ef snjór er, sjó ef sjór er, N. G. L. i. 339; snjór var fallinn, Fms. viii. 171; lagði á þá snjáva ok úfærðir, ii. 97; nú náir eigi vatni, getr snjó, K. b. K. 6 (Kb.); með snjófi ok frosti, Dipl. ii. 14; þá vóru snjófar miklir, Eg. 543; sakir frosts ok snjóva, Dipl. ii. 14, and passim. in pr. names, mostly the older form Snæ-, Snæ-björn, Snæ-kollr, Snæ-laug (spelt Snjó-laug, Bs. i. 285, note 4): contr., Snjólfr, qs. Snæ-úlfr. snjóvar-fullr, adj. full of snow, Bs. i. 198.

B. Compos: snee-blandinn, part. blended with snow, Bs. i. 198. snæ-fall, n. a fall of snow, Fms. viii. 52, Finnb. 312. Snæ-fjöll, n. pl. Snaefell, a mountain in Icel. snee-fugl, m. the snow-bunting, emberiza nivalis, Edda (Gl.); whence Sneefugls-staoir, a local name in Icel. anse-folva, u, f. = snjóföl, Ld. 204. snæ-hús, n. a snow-bouse dug snæ-hvítr, adj. = snjóhvítr, Hom. 80. in the snow, Bs. i. 324. kollr, m. a mound of snow, a nickname, Fms. ix. snæ-kökkr, m. (snjó-kökkr), a snowu, f. a fall of snow, Bs. i. 669. ball, Fms. vii. 230, Dropl. 22. Snæ-land, n. Snowland, the first name given to Iceland, Landn. 26. snæ-lauss, adj. = snjólauss; fjöll snælaus, Landn. 175. snæ-liga, adv. snowy, Fms. vii. 20. snælitill, adj. with little snow, Fms. xi. 7. snæ-ljós, n. a 'snowlight,' snow-blink, Eggert Itin. 121. snæ-mikit, n. adj. much snow, Landn. 324, Finnb. 242. snæinám, n. a thaw, Fms. iv. 42 (snjáamæ-akafa, u, f. the whirling of snow, Hm.; hverr lá sofinn í sínu rúmi, Fb. i. 290, Mag. 154, Clar. nám, Hkr. l.c.), D. N. ii. 35.

snæ-skriða, u, f. a snow-slip, Bs. i, Gísl. 33. snæ-vetr, m. a snowy winter, MS. 415. 19. bryma, a nickname, Landn.

SNÆRI, i. e. snœri, n.; [snúa; Ulf. snorjo = σαργάνη; O.H.G. snuor; Swed. snore; Germ. schnure]: - a twisted rope, of hemp, esp. such as is used for fishermen's lines and the like; hann kom snærinu á akkerishringinn, Lv. 99; lögð s. umhverfis, Eg. 340; þeir týndu snærum sínum, their fishing-lines, Gd. 51: the thong of a javelin, Lat. amentum; peir fengu fingrum i snæri, they fingered their thongs, Am. 42, cp. 'inserit amento digitos' of Ovid; gripa i bug snærum, Jd. 26. COMPDE: snæri-dörr, n. pl. a javelin with a thong, Lex. Poët. snæris-spjót, n. a javelin, Eb. 310, Rd. 267, Hkr. iii. 38, Fas. snæri-ligr, adj. brisk, Fms. x. 393.

snæugr, adj. snowy; skór snæugir, Gisl. 31; snæfgum höndum, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse).

snöfr-ligr, adj., see snæfrligr.

snögg-klæddr, part. 'snug-clad,' i. e. in under-clothing.

snogg-liga, adv. suddenly, Landn. 85. snögg-ligr, adj. sudden; s. viðburðr.

SNOGGR, adj., the v appears before a vowel, snöggvan, etc.; compar. snoggvari; superl. snoggvastr: [Engl. snug, but metaph. = smootb]:—bald or sbort, smootb, of wool, hair, crop; å lodna ok lembda en aðra snöggva ok gelda, Vm. 33; snöggvar ær, Grág. i. 505; nauts rófa snögg, Eb. 272; snöggvan belg, Landn. (in a verse); stutt skegg ok snöggvan kamp, Sks. 288; þeir bitu allt gras at snöggu, bit it close, Fms. xi. 6: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of grass, það er snöggt, túnið er

II. metaph. sudden, brief; orrosta hörð ok snögg, Vígl. snöggt. 26; snöggt verki, basty work, Geisli. 2. neut. snöggt, soon, at once, Finnb. 226; þá dró svá snöggt undan, Fb. ii. 15; cp. the phrase, það er snöggt-um betra, by far better; superl. snöggvast, for a moment; eg fer burt sem snöggvast.

snökta (snökt, n. wbining), t, to sob, wbine; ér látið illa, snöktið

eða syrgit, Fms. viii. 234: með snöktandi röddu, i. 264. BDDp, f. [snapa], a 'nip,' scanty grass for sheep to nibble at in snowcovered fields; það er ekki nema lítil snöp.

snör, see snor.

snörgl, n. (sounded snörl), a rattling sound in the throat, Fs. 144. Sturl. ii. 67 C.

snorgla, d, to 'snarl,' rattle in the throat, Hom. 121, Fms. v. 213 snörtr, m., gen. snartar, [Ivar Aasen snart = a stick burnt at one end]:a nickname, Landn.; hence Snartar-tunga, a local name.

SNOS, f. [Ivar Aasen snos], a projecting rock; peir höfðu þar tjald hjá snösinni, Gullp. 8: freq. in mod. usage, kletta-snös, fram á snösina; berg-snös, Eg., Gullb., Hom. 2. a pot-book; gullkaleikr með gyltum snusum (= snösum), Vm. 52; heill og sæll hór minn eg skal kyssa snös þína ef þú græðir vör mína, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 553.

snöttungr, m. [snatta], a rover, Fas. ii. 357.

so = svá (q. v.), so: soddan, svoddan, such.

soddi, a, m., mod. suddi, [soo], dampness, steam, as a nickname, Fms. ix. 80D, n. {sjóða; mid. H. G. sot], the broth or water in which meat has been seethed or sodden, Stj. 390, Fms. i. 35, Mag. 157, passim: swill, gefa svínum soð, Hkv. 2. 37, Vígl. 17. COMPDS: 800-all, m. a flesbbook, rendering of Lat. fuscinula in the Vulgate, Stj. 308, 315, 430. soo-fantr, m. a cook, Clar. soo-fullr, adj. full of soo, Mag. soogreifi, a, m. a 'cooking-lord,' cook (ironic.), Fbr. 194, Róm. 333. sod-hús, n. a 'seetbe-bouse,' kitchen, Korm. 34, Bs. i. 357, Pm. 133, Dipl. v. 18. sod-ketill, m. a cooking-kettle, Stj. 291, Nj. 247, 248. soð-krókr = soðáll, Sturl. iii. 176 (a nickname). soo-reykr, m. ' seetbing-reek,' steam from cooking, Fb. i. 87.

soðinn, part. boiled.

soona, ao, to become sodden, cooked, boiled, Edda 45, Str. 28.

sooning, f. a soddening, seetbing, boiling; vera at s., Rd. 260, Sturl. iii. 101, Krók.: a thing to be cooked, Stj. 620.

SOFA, pres. sing. sefr, older søfr, Hom. 152; pl. sofum, sofit, sofa: pret. svaf, svaft (mod. svafst), svaf; pl. sváfu, svófu, or eliding the v, sofu; subj. svæfi or sæfi; imperat. sof, sofðu; part. sofinn: [Dan. sove, Swed. sofua; a word common to the Teut. and class. languages, if indeed, as Grimm thinks, Goth. slepan, Engl. sleep, Germ. schlafen, are the same word in different forms; cp. svefn, Engl. swoon.]

B. To sleep; mart um dvelr bann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 59 (Bugge); sjaldan getr sofandi maor sigr, 58, Vapn. 25; sofa svefn, Fb. i. 550; s. af nóttina, 348; s. af nótt þá, Isl. ii. 350, Fms. iii. 92; þeir sváfu um nóttina, Eg. 560; hann svaf, Fs. 6, Fms. i. 12; sefr hann þrjár nætr í húsinu, xi. 5; sā er ávalt søfr, Hom. 152; sofa fast, Fms. i. 9; hve fast hann svæfi, Fs. 6; s. sætan, to sleep sweetly, Sól., Sdm.; sem þá at hann svæfi, O. H. 219: the phrase, ok sofi yor bó eigi öll vá, woe sball not sleep for you, shall lie wide awake at your door, Eb. 160; sofa lifi, to sleep one's life away, Hom. II. reflex., hann spyrr hversu beim hafi sofizk, ... hann lætr sér vel hafa sofuazt, be asked bow they had slept, ... be said be bad slept well, pior. 319. III. part. sofinn, asleep,

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sofari, a, m. a sleeper, Játv. S. 20.

sofendr, part. pl. sleepers; sjau s., the seven sleepers, Ann.

sofna, að, (somna, Bs. i. 340, l. 5; sopna, 673. 2), to fall asleep, Fms. i. 9, xi. 5, Fs. 6, Nj. 33, 273, N.G.L. i. 102; margir líkamir heilagra dauðra manna, er sofnat höfðu, risu upp, Niðrst. 10; hann sofnaði til Guds, Bs. i: to abate, Al. 54. 2. in mod. usage reflex., mér hefir sofnast vel, I bave slept well, cp. pidr. 319, passim.

80G, n. [sjuga], an inlet; yfir skerin þar sem vága-sogin vóru mest, ok því skeri næst var sogit miklu breiðast, Bs. ii. 181.

2. in compds, að-sog and út-sog in Icel. the 'inrush and outsuck' of the surf; lenda með að-soginu; en með út-soginu skall það á honum aptr, og rak hann langt út á sjó, Od. v. 428. II. a local name for the outlet of the Lake of Thingwalla.

Boga, að, to suck, of the surf; aldan sogaði að sér skipið.

Sogn, n. and Sogn-sær, m. the name of a fjord in Norway, perh. akin to sog from the inlet-like shape of this fjord: hence Sygnir, m. pl. the men of Sogn, Fms.

so-guru, so-goru, so-gurt, so done (see gora F. III); enda siti um sogurt, let it remain as it is, Skálda (Thorodd); at soguru, as things stand, O. H. 202, Skv. I. 24, 40; at eigi mundi sogurt sjatna, Nj.; 4 sogurt ofan, to boot, Bs. i. 178, Olk. 36; peir foru heim við sogort, 655 vii. 4; fara heim med soguru, [=Gr. άπρακτος], Glúm. 332: the full form, svágörvu, Eg. 155, or svágört, Fas. i. 85, is due to editors or late transcribers, and is not idiomatic.

sokka, u, f. and sokki, a, m. a borse with white legs: Sokki, a, m. a nickname, Landn., Fs., Orkn.
sokkning, f. [sökkva], a sinking, Ann. 1254.

sokkr, m. [from Lat. soccus?], a sock, Ld. 36, Bs. i. 342. COMPDS: sokka-band, n. a garter, Fas. ii. 374. sokka-leistr, m., see leis ganga á sokkaleistunum, to walk in socks, Dan. gaae paa bose-födder. sokka-leistr, m., see leistr; soldan, m. (sultan, Fms. viii. 236, 261), [for. word], a sultan, Fms.

soll, n. (mod. sull), qs. svill, with an elided v, [Norse sull = a sop; Dan. sul]:-swill; teygja tíkr at solli, Hkv. I. 31, 40; hræ-soll, carrionswill, i. e. blood, Lex. Poët.

sollr, m. [from soll], a rout, a drunken company; illr sollr, i veraldar vonzku-solli, velkist eg, Pass. 11. 17.

solmr, m., poët. the swell, of the sea, Lex. Poët.

son-lauss, adj. sonless, Fms. v. 132, Grág. ii. 70, Hkr. ii. 149, Fb. i. 560, Róm. 121.

son-leysi, n. the baving no son.

SONR, m., gen. sonar, dat. syni, pl. synir, acc. sonu, and mod. syni, which form occurs in vellums of the end of the 13th century (Cod. Fris.), Sks. 329 B: an acc. sing. sunu, Thorsen 335 (a Dan. Runic stone). forms syni, synir refer to an older nom. sunr, which is freq. in Norse vellums; on the other hand, Icel. vellums now and then have dat. soni, pl. sonir, Grág. ii. 174; senir, 656 C. 14; Guðs senir, id.; even spelt seyni, seynir, Bs. i, Rafns. S.; the o (ey) representing the vowel change of o. When sonr is suffixed to a name, the Icel. (but not Norsemen) drop the r, e.g. Snorri Sturlu-son (not sonr); it is in Edd. written in one word, Arni Magnusson, but in the vellums in two words, as in the list D. I. i. 185, 186 (Fior Halls son, Hjalti Arnsteins son ...): [the root is sunu; cp. Goth. sunus, A. S. sunu, whence Engl. son, Dan. son, but sen when suffixed, as Peter-sen.]

B. A son; skilgetinn sonr, laun-s., bróður-s., systur-s., dóttur-s., sonar-s., Grág. i. 171; sonar-dóttir, id.; sonar-kona, sonar-kvon, a daughter-in-law, N. G. L. i. 350, K. A. 142; sonar-synir, a son's sons, grandsons, Eg. 591; sona-torrek, a son's loss, the name of an old poem, Eg.; sonar-daudi, sonar-missir, Stj.; sonar-bani, slayer of one's son, Háv. 44, Fms. vi. 106; sonar-bætr, the weregild for a son, Nj. 21, Fms. i. 194; sonar iðgjöld, engi getr s. nema sjálfr ali, Stor.; sona-eign, Ld. 236, Fas. ii. 112; sonar-gjöld = sonar-bætr, Eg. 311; sonar-hefndir, Grett. 150. We may notice the brief way of stating a pedigree upwards with a running genitive; e.g. móðir hans hét Þórgerðr ok var dóttir porsteins ins Rauda, Óláfs-sonar ins Hvíta, Ingjalds-sonar, Helga-sonar, ... Th. was the daughter of Th. the Red, son of Olave the White, son of Ingjald, son of Helgi; ... Audr var dóttir Ketils Flatnefs, Bjarnar-sonar Bunu, Grims-sonar hersis or Sogni, A. was the daughter of K. Flatnose, son of Björn Buna, son of Grim Hersir of Sogn, Nj. 2, see the Landn.

sopi, 2, m. [súpa], a sop, sup, mouthful; drekka tvá sopa, Fas. i. 70; hann saup á þrjá sopa, Bs. i. 394; einn sopa víns, þiðr. 167.

soppa, u, f. a sop; soppu af vini, Karl. 56.

soppr, m. = svoppr (q. v.), the v being dropped, a ball; slá sopp, Mar. 1034; hann sló augat ór einum með soppinum, Fas. iii. 196. sopp-drepr, m. a bat, Vigl. 24. sopp-leikr, m. a game of ball, Fas. iii. 196.

BORG, f. [Ulf. saurga = μέριμνα, λύπη; A. S. and Dan. sorg; Engl. sorrow; Germ. sorge]:-sorrow, care, bereavement; the original sense is care (harmr being 'sorrow'); sorg etr hjarta, Hm. 122; kveykva sorg,

 $^{f C}$ worldly care : allit., sorg ok sút, Hm. 147; snótum öllum sorg at minni veri, Gh. 21; med sorg, Fms. ii. 223, passim: plur. cares, sorrows, legja sorgir, Rm. 41; at sorgum, Fms. vi. (in a verse); segja sorgir, Am. 84; mínar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý, an old ditty, Sturl. iii. 317; sorgarbunadr, -buningr, a mourning dress, Barl. 20, Stj.: in old vernacular writings the only records of mourning are the phrase 'to wear a black hood' (falda blá) in Heiðarv. S. (in a verse), and the hanging the hall with black in the celebrated passage in Jómsvík S., see Sir Edmund Head's ballad 'The Death of old King Gorm;' neither is black used for mourning in Icel., as it is the national colour. COMPDS: sorg-bitinn, part. sorg-eyrr, adj. grief-bealing, Haustl. sorrow-bitten, distressed. sorga-fullr, adj. sorrowful, full of care, Hm. 115: sorrowful, Barl. 20, sorg-fullr, adj. sorrowful, Gkv. 1. 1, Fb. ii. 387, Fms. Bs. i. 193. i. 263. sorga-lauss, adj. free from care, Skv. 3. 24. lauss, adj. free from care, Hm. 55. sorg-ligs, adv. sadly. ligr, adj. sad, distressing, Str. 573, Bs. ii. 76. sorg-móör, adj. distressed, Bs. i. 178, Gkv. 2. 40, Og. 14, Th. 9. sorg-mæði, f. distressed, Bs. i. 180, Clem. 47. sorg-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Stj. tressed, Bs. i. 180, Clem. 47. 90), melancboly, Sks. 546, 547, Stj. 50. sorgar-samligr, adj. sad, Pr. 351.

sorga, 20, to sorrow, (rate): to be concerned for, s. fyrir e-u = Dan. sörge for noget, (mod.); cp. Germ. sorgen.

BOTI, a, m. [cp. saurr, surr], dross, esp. of metals, but also less.

BOTD, n. sweepings, from houses, the floor, etc., 1sl. ii. 367; bera sorp á eld, Fbr. 168; haninn rótar haugi í, og hittir perlu í sorp í því, a COMPDS: sorp-haugr, m. a mound of sweepings; leyndisk gimsteinn i sorphaugi, Greg. 27. sorp-hæna, u, f. a top, Ivar Aasen: a ben without a cock, Björn. sorp-trog, n. a dust-bin, Fms. vi. 366. sorta, að, [Dan. sort], to dye black, N.G. L. iii. 282.

sorta, u, f. a black dye, B. K. 83. COMPDS: sortu-lita, with black heather. sortu-litan, f. a dying black with sorta. COMPDS: sortu-lita, ad, to dye with black beather.

lyng, n. 'black ling,' a kind of dyer's weed. Borti, a, m. [svartr], a black cloud; skuggi eða s., Fms. v. 172, vii. 163; sé sorti fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21; sorti á sólu, Rb. 108.

sortna, ad. [Dan. sortne], to grow black, Vsp. 57, Stj. 240, Fms. xi. 414, Rb. 346, Fbr. 114; e-m sortnar fyrir augum, of faintness, cp. Dan. det sortner for mine öjne.

sot-dript, f. (sotdrupt, D. N. i. 590, iv. 328); [a for. word, from Lat. sudarium?]:—a costly veil to cover relics, pictures, or other sacred things in a church; s. blámerkt, Am. 59; s. hringofin yfir Martino, Vm. 22; s. yfir Pétrs skript, 83; s. yfir altari, Pm. 137; s. yfir heilögum krossi, Vm. 14.

SOA, 20; this heathen word remains in only four passages of the old poems Hm. and Yt., and in those only in the infin. and part. soit; from these, however, a strong inflexion may be inferred; in mod. usage (in sense II) it is a verb of the 1st weak conjugation (ab): [the etymology is doubtful; not from sa=to sow; it is more likely that soa is the root word to son, an atonement. The passages in Hm. and Yt. leave no doubt as to the original sense]:-to sacrifice, make an offering, but in a specific sense, for Hm. makes a distinction between blóta and sóa; veiztú hve blóta skal ... veiztú hvé sóa skal, ... betra er ósent en sé of sóit, Hm. 145, 146; þá er árgjörn Jóta dólgi Svía kind um sóa skyldi. Ýt. 5 (where the prose is, at þeir skyldi honum 'blóta' til árs sér); at Bölverki beir spurðu ef hann væri með böndum kominn eðr hefði honum Suttungt um soit, or if S. bad sacrificed bim, put bim to death, Hm. 109. in mod. usage the word is freq. in the sense to squander, with dat. and declined; sóa fé sínu, og þá hann hafði nú öllu sóað, það hann átti, Luke xv. 14; cp. Lat. dapes, an offering, and Gr. ðarárn, a squandering.

Boan, f. a squandering; fjár-sóan, Bs. i. sounar-samr, adj. a spendtbrift.

sodi, 2, m. a dirty fellow, a slut. sóða-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.). sóða-skapr, m. dirtiness.

sófl, m. a broom; sópa með sóflum, 623. 36.

BOKN, f. [sækja; A.S. sôcen; Dan. sogn]:—an attack; i orrostum ok sóknum, Fms. ii. 106, vi. 59; harðr í sóknum, 24; tóksk harðasta sókn, Eg. 125; Guð gaf honum sigr hvar sem hann átti sóknir, Ver. 26. passim.

2. 2 law term, an action, esp. the prosecution, as opp. to vörn (the defence); sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Grag. i. 59; dómar skyldu fara út til sóknar, Nj. 87; sækja með lands-laga sókn, to raise a lawful action, Bs. i. 749; biskups sokn (action) um kristnispell, H. E. i. 251; ok á slíka sókn hverr maðr til síns fjár sem goðinn á, Grág. i. 141. II. the assemblage of people at a church, meeting, or the like; nú er sókn mikil í Skálholt um allt Island, því skaltú fyrir hugsa þik um sermon á morgin, Bs. i. 809; görðisk þá þegar mikil sókn at Guðmundar-degi, 829; til-sókn, at-sókn, skip-sókn, a sbip's crew: 2. a parish, Dan. sogn, answering to the sókn eru sautján, Edda 108. secular hreppr or sveit; af hverri (jörð) sem í sókninni liggr, Vm. 140, passim in mod. usage; kirkju-sókn; sókna prestr, a parish priest: of a III. a drag, grapnel, to drag diocese, Dipl. ii. 14; ping-sókn, q.v. Hom. 1; ala sorg, Orkn. (in a verse); hug-sorg, mind's grief; buk-sorg, the bottom of the sea, only in plur.; hvalrinn hljóp á sjó ok sokk, sidan

landi, Bs. i. 641; ef maör dregr upp akkeri með sókn eðr kafar til, N.G.L. ii. 284; sóknir góðar skaltú jafnan minnask at hafa á skip með þér, Sks. 30; fóru hvern dag margir menn meðr sóknir at leita líkanna, Fms. viii. 231, v.l. 2. in mod. usage sóknir means a big iron book by which sharks are caught. COMPDS: 86knar-aoili, a, m. the prosecutor in a suit, see aoili, opp. to varnar-aoili, Grág., Nj., passim. sóknar-dagr, m. a suit-day, court-day, K. A. 180. sóknar-fólk, n. the parish-folk, H. E. i. 472. sóknar-gögn, n. pl. the proofs for a prosecution, Grag., Nj. sóknar-kirkja, u, f. a parisb-church, H.E. i. 490, K. Á. 40. sóknar-kviör, m. a verdict, Grág. i. 55, 255. sóknar-maör, m. a kind of overseer (?) in the old hreppr; ef hann vill eigi, þá er s. sakar-aðili, ef hann vill eigi, eðr er eigi s. tekinn í hrepp, þá á hverr er vill sökina, Grág. i. 297; rétt er at beir sé eigi land-eigendr er söknarmenn eru i hrepp, 444, cp. Js. 31, Jb. 13, 54: mod. a parisbioner. söknar-mál, n. an action (lawsuit), H.E. i. 237. söknar-prestr, m. a parisb-priest, K. Å. 68. söknar-vitni, n. a witness for a prosecution, Ghl. 306. sóknar-hing, n. a parliament with courts and pleading, a session, Grag. i. 99; lengr er s. er laust, þó skulda-þing sé fast, 108; aðrir eru at dómum, þvíat s. var, Gísl. 92; hann tók af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi s. heita, Sturl. i. 140.

sóknari, a, m. [cp. Dan. sagsöger], = sóknarmaðr, Grág. i. 448.

sókn-djarfr, sókn-harðr, adj. martial, Fas. iii. 233, Fms. iii. 17 SOL, f., dat. sól, and older sólu; acc. with the article sólna, Edda 41, O.H. 216; sól is the Scandin. word, 'sunna' being only used in poets: [in Ulf. sauil occurs twice, Mark i. 32, xiii. 24; in A.S. poets sol occurs once, see Grein; Dan.-Swed. sol; Lat. sol; Gr. ήλιοε.]

A. The sun, Vsp. 4. 5. 57, Gm. 38; úlfrinn gleypir sólna, Edda 41; veðr var heitt af sólu, Ó.H.; sól skein í heiði, 216; nú vil ek heita á þann er sólina hefir skapat, Fs. 59; hann lét sik bera í sólar-geisla í bana-sótt sinni ok fal sik á hendi þeim guði er sólina hafði skapat, 2. various phrases as to the sun's course; fyrir sól, before sunrise, Bs. ii. 241; einn morgin vid sol, with the sun, about sunrise, Eg. 717; med sólu, id., Bs. ii. 243; sól rennr á fjöll, K. p. K.: or mod., sól kastar á fjöll, the sun appears on the fells; or sól roðar, það roðar af sólu; sól rýðr, or rýðr fjöll, the sun reddens the fells, Fms. xi. 438 (sólar-roð), all denoting the moment before sunrise: of the sunrise, þá rann sól upp, O. H. 109; þá er sól ríðr upp, N. G. L. i. 218: early in the morning, sól skapthá, shaft-bigh, Grág.; sól lítt farin, O. H.; sól lítt á lopt komin, Ld. 36: of noon, sól hátt á lopti, sól hæst á lopti, sól 1 suðri, sól í landsuðri, Landn. 276, Sturl. iii. 70, Al. 51: of the afternoon and evening, er sólina lægði, Eb. 172; lágr veggr undir sólina, a low wall under the sun (cp. skapthá sól, in the morning), Sturl. iii. 70: of the sunset, er sól settisk (sól-setr), Eb. 172; sól gengr (rennr) i ægi, the sun sinks into the sea, the phrase suits a coast-land towards the west, Fms. ii. 302, Al. 67; or sól rennr á viðu (or til viðar), towards the wood, in a wooded inland country, Hkr. iii. 227; sól affjalla, 'the sun is off the fells,' i. e. is after sunset. 3. of the seasons; cp. the old Dan. phrase, solen bjerges, the sun is 'mountained,' sets over the fells; ba tognar dagr en sól vex, Sks. 234 (see sólar-gangr). 4. s'ol = day; in the law phrase, fyrir ina bridju sól, before the third sun, within three days, Grág. ii. 20, 24, Eb. 222, Eg. 723; til hinnar þriðju sólar, Fas. i. 20; er þrjár sólir eru af himni, when three suns are off the heaven, three days bence, Nj. 206. 5. hann skyldi snemma upp rísa, ok fylgja sólu medan hæst væri sumars, Lv. 43; þeir skyldi um nætr berjask, en eigi undir sólu, Fms. vii. 296; á þann bekk er vissi móti sólu, towards the south, Fms. vi. 439. 6. at solu, following the sun's course, in due course, prosperously, opp. to andsælis (q. v.), 'withershins;' ber skyldið rétt horfa á sólina, ok draumr þinn skyldi þér at sólu ganga, Fb. ii. 298; Páll biskup var svá mikill gæfu-maðr, at honum gengu náliga allir hlutir at sólu (sölu = solu, Ed.) hinn fyrra hlut æfi sinnar, Bs. i. 137; er náliga mun komið á enda æfi minnar, ok gengit áðr mart at sólu, 70; but wizards used to make a ring or walk against the sun's course, saying charms, which was thought to work evil, see andsælis: gygjar-sól (q. v.), a mock-sun, Sól.; 2uk2-sólir, 'eke-suns,' mock-suns: a beam gener., skínn af sverði sól, Vsp. 51. II. the Sun-goddess, the sister of Mani and daughter of the giant Möndilföri, Vpm., Gm., Edda.

The sun as an object of worship and reverence:—the heathen Thorkel Mani, when on his death-bed, had himself carried out into the sun, and commended his spirit to the god who had made the sun, Landn. 38, see the citation above; sól ek sa...henni ek laut hinnsta sinni ægis-heimi i, I saw the sun and louted to him the last time in this world, Sól. So in Icel. at the present day children, immediately after getting out of bed in the morning, are made to run out of doors bare-headed, there to say a short prayer or verse, and when they return 'bid good-day,'—
a 'good-day' being not allowable till this is done; this is called to · fetch the good-morning,' sækja góðan-daginn; the verse Pass. 3. 12 is set apart for this use; but the very words of this verse—á morni hverjum þá upp stend eg, syrst eg stíg niðr sæti á jörð, særi eg þér 32; at hon sæmði þér, were a sit match for thee, Korm. 58. hjartans þakkar-görð-were evidently suggested to the poet's mind by somi, a, m. bonour; vil ek eigi drepa hendi við sóma mínum, Nj. 71;

tórn menn til á skipum ok görðu til sóknir, ok vildu draga hvalinn at 🏲 this beautiful and time-honoured custom then general, but now perhaps fast dying out.

B. Compos: sólar-ár, n. a solar year, Rb. sólar-áss, m. the sun-god, of Apollo, Greg. 80. sólar-bruni, a, m. the burning of the sun, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 93, Barl. 198. Bolar-fall, n. sunset, O. H. 238, Fms. viii. 228, Orkn. 234. solar-gangr, m. the sun's course between sunrise and sunset; en er váraði ok s. var sem mestr, Grett. 113; þá merkðu þeir at sólargangi, at sumarit munaði aptr til vársins, Ib. 7; litill dagr ok litill s., Sks. 66. sólar-geisli, a, m. a sunbeam, Fas. i. 423, Al. 174. solar-gladan, f. 'sun-gladdening,' the sunset, sólar-goð, n. the sun-god, Apollo, Bret., Stj., Post. Fas. i. 518. sólar-hiti, a, m. solar beat, Hkr. i. 26, Magn. 430. sólar-hringr, m. the 'sun-ring,' orbit, ecliptic, Rb. 458, 462; krabba-mark er norðast er í sólarhring, 476: mod. the circuit of the sun (day and night together); einn sólarhring, tvo sólarhringa, one, two wbole days. sólar-hvarf, n. = sólhvarf, 1812. 34. solar-lag, n. sunset; this is sólar-lítill, adj. with little sun; sólar-litlir dagar, the mod. Icel. word. Maurer's Volksagen. sólar-ljós, n. sun-light, Rb. 110. ras, f. the sun's race or course, Sks. 217. sólar-roð, n. sun-reddening, the moment before sunrise, Fms. x. 258; konungr stóð upp í sólarroð, 32; um morguninn í s., Ísl. ii. 266. sólar-seta, u, f. = sólarsetr, sólar-setr, n. sunset, Fms. vi. 411, Fas. i. 518. sólar-sinnis, viii. 132; um morguninn í s., Ísl. ii. 266. adv. 'with the sun,' from east to west (opp. to andsælis = withershins), Dropl. 10, 11. solar-skin, n. sunsbine, 656 A. ii. 2. steinn, m. a sun-stone or loadstone, = leidarsteinn, used by sailors to find the place of the sun on a cloudy day, Fms. v. 341, Bs. i. 565, 674, Am. 52, Pm. 20, 81. solar-suor, n. the solar meridian, Stj. 96. Bólar-tal, n. = sólaröld, 1812. 71. Bólar-tár, n. the 'sun's tear,' i.e. amber, Al. 165. sólar-uppkoma, u, f. = sólarupprás. sólarupprás, n. sunrise, Isl. ii. 334, Eg. 593, Fas. i. 497, MS. 656 B. 8. solar-öld, f. the solar cycle (twenty-eight years), Rb. passim. sól-baka, ao, to bake in the sun.

sól-bjartr, adj. [A.S. swegel-beorbt], sun-bright, Hkv. 2. 43.

sól-borð, n. = sólbyrði, Bs. i. 583, Edda (in a verse).

sól-bráð, n. and f. a 'sun-thaw;' s. mikil, Hkr. i. 71; í sólbráðinu, 72: fem., blíðar sólbráðir, Fms. ii. 228.

sól-brunninn, part. sun-burnt, Art., Rm. 10.

sól-byrði, n. the 'sun-board,' i. e. the gunwale; gékk báran inn á bæði borð, ok tók frá sólbyrðin, Bs. i. 484, ii. 50.

sól-eyg, f. (proncd. sóley), botan. 'sun-eye,' a buttercup.

sól-gangr, m. the sun's course, 1812. 38.

sólginn, part. [svelgja], greedy, Hm.

sól-heiðr, adj. sun-bright, Akv. 16.

sól-hvarf, n. the 'sun's turn,' solstice; s. á vetr, s. á sumar, Rb. 90, 454, 456: in popular usage in plur. sól-hvörf, fyrir sólhvörf, Grág. i. 420, ii. 306; nú liðr fram at sólhvörfum, Grett. 162 new Ed.; sólhvarfa-hringr, the 'sun's turn-ring,' the tropic, Rb. 472.

sól-hvítr, adj. 'sun-white,' an epithet of a lady, Hm. BOLI, a, m. [Ulf. sulja = σανδάλιον; Engl. sole; Dan. saale; Swed. sola; Germ. soble; Lat. solea]: - a sole of a shoe; a berum solum, Fms.

viii. 405; sólinn var stökkr, en brúkit var hált, þá rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527. Bol-konungr, m. [A. S. Swegl-cynig], the King of the Sun, God, Lex.

sól-lauss, adj. sunless, Hb. (1865) 38.

sól-mark, sól-merki, n. a zodiacal sign, 1812. 51, Rb. passim; sólmarka-hringr or sólmerkja-hringr, the zodiac, Rb. 104, 112.

sól-mánuor, m. [A.S. sôl-monad = February], the sun-month, Rb. 104, Edda i. 512 (also sel-mánuðr); in the Northern Calendar it is the third month in the summer, and begins this year (1872) on the 24th of June, see Icel. Almanack.

sól-myrkvi, a, m. a solar eclipse, Icel. Almanack.

sól-punktr, m. a 'sun-point,' quarter of an bour, Rb. 114.

sól-sekvía, u, f., botan. the common avens, geum rivale.

sól-setr, n. pl. sunrise and sunset; milli solsetra, from sunrise till sunset, Eb. 190; várlangan dag sólsetra millim, Landn. 264, v.l.; hann skyldi vera úti með sólsetrum, all day long, Lv. 43.

861-skin, n. sunsbine, Lv. 14, 50, Far. 227, Nj. 143, Fms. vii. 68, Ó. H. 108.

sól-skríkja, u, f. the shrike, butcher-bird, lanius.

sól-spjald, n. a sun-dial, Icel. Almanack.

sól-staða, u, f. a solstice, 415. 10, Rb. 470: usually in plur. sólstöður, nú líðr fram at sólstöðum, Grett. 145 (Cod. Ups.)

sól-tíð, f. a 'sun-tide,' season; fjórar sóltíðir, Rb. 480.

sól-tími, 2, m. the sun-time, the natural day, opp, to the astronomical day, Icel. Almanack.

SOMA, o, subj. sæmoi, Korm. 58, Ld. 32, [Dan. somme], to beseem, become, befit; ef hann kann eigi sjá hvat honum sómir, Isl. ii. 160, Fms. ii. 244; sómir þér konungum at þjóna, . . . er konungum sómði at hafa, 656 B. 8; láta sér sóma, 623. 28, 50; at henni sæmði góð klæði, Ld. 32; at hon sæmdi ber, were a fit match for thee, Korm. 58.

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leidangrs-görða ok annars konungligs sóma (due, bonour) er þér erut honum skyldir at veita, Fms. vii. 19; eigi er á kveðit hve mikit fé henni skyldi heiman fylgja, en líkligt at vera mundi góðr sómi, Ísl. ii. 393; margs var alls somi, manna tiginna, abundance of all things, Am. COMPDS: sóma-för, f. an bonourable journey, Eg. 107. goor, adj. creditable, suitable, Fms. v. 336: decent-looking, Sturl. ii. sóma-hlutr, m. an bonourable sbare, Flóv. 24, Fms. xi. 55, 134. Sturl. i. 100. sóma-kona, u, f, a respectable woman, sóma-lauss. adj. discreditable, Al. 61. sóma-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bonourable, Odd. 6. soms-maor, m. an bonourable, respectable man, Ld. 32, Fs. 12. soma-samliga, adv. beseemingly, befittingly, Al. 113, Fas. i. 223, Sks. 447. soma-samligr, adj. decent, proper, respectable, Fs. 21, Fms. v. 284, Magn. 434. sóma-spell, 338. sóma-sæmd, f. dignity, Fms. i. 259. sóma-spell, n. lack of property, Sks.

BON, f. [Germ. sübne, ver-söbnung]:—an atonement, sacrifice, of the heathen age; this ancient Teut, word remains in the Norse only in a few COMPDS: Sonar-blot, n. an atonement-sacrifice, and at the same time an oracle; Dagr konungr...gékk hann þá til sónar-blóts til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24, Fas. i. 532. sonar-dreyri, a, m. the blood of atonement (the blood of the sonar-göltr, q. v.), Hdl. sonar-göltr, m. the 'atonement-boar, consecrated to the sun-god Frey. The ancient sacrifice of atonement (sónar-blót) was thus performed:—the largest boar that could be found in the kingdom was on Yule-eve led before the king and his men assembled in the hall; the king and his men then laid their hands on the boar's bristly mane and made a solemn vow, strengja heit at Bragafulli. The animal being sacrificed, divination took place, probably by chips shaken in the boar's blood; for descriptions see Herv. S. ch. 10 (Fas. i. 531, 532), Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Yngl. S. ch. 21 (ganga til sónar-blóts til fréttar). The boar's head at Yule-tide in Queen's College, Oxford, is probably a relic of this ancient heathen sacrificial rite. II. Son was the name of one of the vessels in which the blood of Kvásir (the mead of wisdom and poetry) was kept, Edda; hence poetry itself is called fyllr Sonar, id.; orða-sáð Sonar, the wordseed of Son, i. e. inspired poetry, Kormak. This whole myth belongs to the mysteries of the heathen poets.

sona, 20, to sound, = Lat. sonare, Mar.

sónn, m. [from Lat. sonus], a sound; med sætum són, Fb. ii. 26, Pass.

25. 13; láta sóninn ganga, to go on trumpeting.

SOPA, ad, [A. S. swapan; Engl. sweep; Scot. soop, the oo = wa]: -to sweep, the thing swept in dat.; ok sópaði á ofan moldu, Fms. i. 213; hann sér sópat snjánum, Glum. 329: acc., norðan-vindr sópar burt alla íllviðris-klakka, Sks. 234; griðkonan sópar saman léreptunum, Hrafn. 25; hann sópaði þeim af sér, Fms. vi. 110; s. vatni frá andliti sér, Bs. i. 355. 2. to sweep, a house, floor; sópa húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 220; var sópat allt þat er blóðugt var, O. H. 116. 3. in phrases; láta greipr sópa um, to make a clean sweep, carry off all, Grett. 127 A; þótti þeir sópa ekki hagliga um tún, Fms. viii. 353; sópa höndum um hirzlur bónda, 235. II. reflex., sópaðisk hón um fast ok tók beinin ok allt þat er henni þótti ætt, ok sló í munn sér, O. H. 153; pórólfr sópask mjök um föng, Eg. 42; sópask um til vista, Fms. viii. 435; sópast um um útstrandir landsins, áðr vér fengim jafnmikit fé, vi. 150; sópask at um menn, Fbr. 167; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145.

sópi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.

sóp-limi, 2, m. a sweeping-broom; sóplimum prýtt, Luke xi. 25, in the N. T. of 1540.

sópr, m. a 'sweep,' besom, freq. in mod. usage.

SOT, n. [Engl. soot; Dan. sod], soot, Edda (Ht.); sóti svartari, blacker than soot, Karl. 341, and passim, (mod. svartr einsog sot.)

sóti, a, m. a soot-coloured borse, like sótrauðr, Lex. Poët., and mod. usage: poët., lög-sóti, the water-steed; gridar-sóti, the ogress-steed, i.e. the wolf, Lex. Poët.

sótigr, adj. sooty; hann svaf aldri undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; þat var þrjá vetr er hann lá úti á herskipum svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan rapt, so that be never came under a sooty rafter, Orkn. 478; both passages refer to the old laws of Wikings and warriors, and resemble in sense and phrase the words of Ariovistus, 'tectum non subissent,' in Caesar B. G. i. 36.

sot-raftr, m. a sooty rafter.

sót-rauðr, adj. 'soot-red,' dark-red, Vsp.

sot-svartr, adj. soot-black.

SÓTT, f. [from sjúkr, by way of assimilation; Ulf. saubs = ἀσθένεια, νόσοε; Dan. sot]:-sickness, illness, disease, Hm. 94; taka sott, to fall sich, Eg. 201, Nj. 29, Fs. 12, Ld. 102; kasta á sik sótt, to feign illness, Nj. 14; sóttum sjúkr, 623. 50; utan sóttar burðarins, without birth-pains, K. Á. 104: the phrase, sótt elnar, the illness (fever) increases, Eg. 126, Band. 14, Bs. i. 69, Fas. ii. 162 (where of the pangs of childbirth), 504; sottin renar, the fever abates; kenna sottar, to feel the symptoms of illness or fever, be taken ill, Fs. 21; hon kennir ser sottar, ok elr sveinbarn, Sd. 176; drottning fær sott ok fædir son, Mirm.; at sú d

þeir bræðr þökkuðu konungi þann sóma er hann veitti þeim, Eg. 96; mær hafði miklar sóttir, throes of pain, Og. 2; brúðar sóttir, paroxysms, 5; sóttar-brimi, the brunt of fever, Stor.; eldr tekr við sóttum, Hm. 138 (see eldr).—Sótt has thus a double sense, generic = Lat. morbus, and special = Lat. febris or angina: in popular phrases and usages this latter sense is very freq., see the remarks in Fél. x. 39, 40. freq. in compds, land-far-sótt = epidemic; ána-sótt, skrúpa-sótt, huggótt, bana-sótt; it is esp. suffixed to the names of sicknesses followed by stong fevers, thus, bólna-sótt, small-pox; kvef-sótt, a cough-fever = influenza; tak-sótt, a stitch in the side; létta-sótt, jóð-sótt, throes of childbirth; bunga-sótt, a severe fever; stein-sótt, the stone; bráda-sótt, sudden death; riou-sott, ague; amu-sott, erysipelas; bit-sott, a biting illness, cancer (?), Hm. 138, Yt. 17. 3. diarrboea, (mod.) COMPDS: sóttar-far, n. the condition of one's sickness, Nj. 14, Fms. iii. 27, ix. 434. sóttarsottar-kyn, n. a kind of illness, Mar. ferði, n. id., Sks. 710 B. sotta-lauss, adj. free from sickness, Eluc. 25: without fever. leiðing, -umleitan, f. the burden of an illness.

sottall, adj. causing illness, contagious, Sks. 96 B.

sott-bitinn, part. sickness-bitten, struck down by illness, opp. to vapnbitinn, Orkn. 178.

sott-dauor, adj. sickness-dead, struck down by sickness, opp. to szdaudr, vápn-daudr, Edda 18, Sdm. 33, Eg. 770, Fms. i. 18, vii. 229. Bott-heettr, adj. dangerous, causing sickness, Sks. 96.

sótt-lauss, adj. not ill; enn er hann kom, var Ottarr s., Fms. ii. 12:

witbout fever.

sott-lera, adj. prostrate from sickness or fever.

sótt-ligr, adj. sickly, Fas. iii. 642.

sótt-lítill, adj. slightly ill or not very feverish; eru þær þá nökkuð sóttminni enn áðr, Fms. ii. 200.

sott-næmr, adj. apt to be taken ill, Ld. 102: contagious.

-sottr and -sottligr, adj., from sækja (sotti); in compds, aud-sottr, tor-sóttr, q. v.

sótt-sjúkr, adj. fever-sick, feverisb, Fél. x. 40.

sott-tekinn, part. taken ill, Bs. ii. 140.

SPAD, n. a stew of meat or fish; brytja hænginn til spads, Fas. ii. 131; lamba-spað, hænsa-spað. COMPDS: spad-biti, a, m. a bit of spao-súpa, u, f. stew and soup, freq. in mod. usage. mutton.

spaði, a, m. a spade, freq. in mod. usage. 2. the check pattern used in band-weaving; trodur hafa á spödum, Hallgr.; hence the phrase, hafa & spödunum, to be all busy and bustling, id. 3. the stade in

spak-fromuor, m. an 'oracle-framer,' soothsayer, sage; valteins s. the soothsayer of the chosen chip, Yt.; see hlaut.

spak-latr, adj. gentle, quiet, Stj. 213 spak-leikr, m. wisdom, prophecy, Sks. 561.

spak-liga, adv. peaceably, quietly; friosamliga ok s., Fms. vii. 312; fara s. ok göra eigi hervirki, Ó. H. 206, Fb. ii. 330; þeir fóru at öllu sem spakligast, Fms. xi. 358; þeir sögðu ekki spakliga konungs orð, vi. 2. wisely, like a wise man; göra spakliga, Fms. iv. 82; s. tungan spáði, Pass. 10. 6.

spak-ligr, adj. wise, sage, Vsp. 23; spaklig fræði, Skálda 161; spaklig ræða, Sks. 237; tala spakliga hluti, Finnb. 236.

spak-máligr, adj. wise, þiðr. 174.

spak-mæli, n. pl. a wise saying; s. þau er vitrir menn hafa saman sett, Skálda 200: a prophetic saying, betta virðusk mönnum s., Sturl.

SPAKR, spök, spakt, adj. [Dan. spag], quiet, gentle; s. ok siðugr, Fms. xi. 97; vertú sjálfr sem spakastr, Sks. 31; hann var ekki til s. við drykkinn, Bs. i. 634; ali-saudr spakr, a gentle pet-lamb, Stj. 516; hvalir spakir ok hóg-værir, Sks. 132; spök hross, quiet borses, that graze quietly without running astray, Fms. iii. 145. 2. a nursery term for infants. quiet, not crying or restless; spakt skyldi hit elzta barn, Skálda 162: and so in mod. usage, hann er spakr; and ó-spakr, restless, crying. wise, = Gr. σοφόs, Lat. sapiens; by the ancients the word is used with the notion of prophetic vision or second sight; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla spámann, bviat hann er spakari en flest naut önnur, Fms. ii. 193 ; var Achilles vitrastr, Nestor spakastr, Al. 8; hann var s. at viti, Eg. 25; s. formadt, Ísl. ii. 398; spaks geta, Fb. i. 201; Isidorus biskup, spakr ok heilagt, Bs. i. 266; Sverrir konungr, er bæði var merkr í máli ok s. at mannviti, 100; hón (þuriðr) var spök at viti, Ó. H. (pref.); get-spakr, draum-s., II. as a soubriquet of several wise ment of the Saga time. Spak-Böövarr, Spak-Bersi, as also Gestr inn spaki, Ljótr spaki, Osvist spaki, porarinn spaki, porsteinn spaki, porleifr spaki; of women, purior in Spaka, Landn., Ib.; Danish, Eirekr spaki = Eric Ejegod the Danish king (died A. D. 1103): of later times, Sveinn spaki the bishop (died A.D. 1476); the last man to whom the name was given is Oddr spaki (died A. D. 1556), the translator of the Icel. N. T. spak-radugr, adj. giving wise advice, Fas. iii. 104.

spak-reoda, u. f. a wise speech, Mag. spak-vitr, adj. wise, Hallgr. (spakvitrir spáðu).

spaldenera, m. [mid. Lat. spadula], armour for the back, N. G. L. ii. spana, ad, to provoke; see spenja.



spangól, n. and spangýlur, f. pl. bowlings. spangóla, að, [y'|a], to bowl, of a dog. spaning, f. [spenja], a temptation, Hom. (St.)

SPANN, n. [Dan. spand], a pail; s. fullt vatns, N. G. L. i. 358, ii. 248, v. l. 13: a measure, esp. of butter, spann smjörs, O. H. 227, N. G. L. i. 100, Fms. x. 398, Fb. ii. 529: also used of grain, D. N. passim, but not in Icel. writers, see Fritzner.

spanna, 20, [sponn], to span with the band.

spannar-, see spönn.

SPARA, pres. spari; pret. spardi; subj. sperdi; part. sparat; imperat. spari; but also sparar, sparadi, sparat, which prevails in mod. usage: [A.S. sparjan; Dan. and Engl. spare; Germ. sparen]:—to spare; hann sparir eigi penninga þórólfs, Fms. i. 290; ok sparði þó aldri penninga at nauðsynjum, Bs. i. 74; hirðir hann eigi at eins fé sitt ok sparar, 656 A. ii. 2; því spari ek minn mat, at þér sparit yðvarn mat, Fs. 145; ef þeir sperði svá mat sinn, at ..., Fms. viii. 66; Geirriðr sparði eigi mat við menn, Landn. 100; nú spari ek eigi mat við ykkr, Fms. ii. 105; ek sparða aldri við yðr nytsamligar kenningar, 656 C. 17; ek hefi engan hlut til þess sparat, Eg. 423; skal ek eigi mitt til spara, Nj. 3; sparar hann bædi vid sik ok adra, 656 A. 2: s. e-m e-t, to leave to another; opt sparir leidum hat hefir ljufum hugat, Hm.; spörum hetta verk öðrum, Ld. 144. 2. metaph., partly of things; hat hygg ek, at meirr komi þar til lítilmennska enn þú sparir at ek henda gaman at deilu ykkarri, Eb. 170; spari ek eigi goð geyja, Nj. 160; at þeir mundi eigi af s. at rægja þórólf, Eg. 59; viltú kaupa þræl at mér?—þat spari ek eigi, segir Gunnarr, I am not unwilling to do that, Nj. 73; viljum vér, at þú sparir ekki af við Þorgrím, Gísl. 26; mun hér ekki af sparat at veita oss, Fms. xi. 341; spara e-t við sik, to sbrink from; sá er eigi sparir þat ui-happ vid sik, sbrinks not from such a crime, Fms. vii. 270: partly of persons, ok sperða ek þik til þess, *I would fain spare thee from that*, Band. 30 new Ed.; ek spari þik til harðra álaga fyrir okkarn vinskap, Fs. 18; en sjá kveðsk hón, at þeir spörðu hana eigi til erfiðis ok skap-II. reflex. to spare oneself; pat ord flytzk af, at rauna, Eb. 126. þú sparisk við, thou sparest thyself, dost not use all thy strength, Gisl. 26; sparðisk hann ekki sjálfr við orrostuna, Fms. ii. 328; muntú eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira, Edda 32. 2. to sbrink from, forbear; hefi ek lengi til þessa sparask, Gísl. 43; tók fátækis-fólkit at gráta er þat mátti eigi þat skjól sækja er þat hafði lengi til sparask, long pined for, Bs. i. 332, 356. sparo, n., pl. sporo, sheep's droppings: sparoa, 20, to drop, of sheep.

sparoa, u, f. [cp. Lat. sparus], a kind of (Irish) axe, Orkn. 50, Fms. vii. 72, x. 139.

spari-, spare, reserved, used in spari-fot, -treyja, -pilz..., of a spare suit, jacket, petticoat for bolidays only, opp. to hvers-dags, every-

spark, n. a kicking, trampling, Isl. ii. 139.

sparka, 20, to kick, Fs. 31.

day clothes.

spark; adj. [cp. common Engl. spark; akin to sprækr, sprakki]:-

lively, sprigbily; sparkar konur, Hbl.;—2 απ. λεγ.

sparlak, n. a curtain; tvau sparlök, Vm. 58, 119, Vígl. 30.

spar-liga, 2dv. sparingly, Hom. 15, Mart. 111; 6-sparliga.

spar-mæli, n. 'sparing words;' in the phrase, reka s. við e-n, to spare, deal sparingly with, Sturl. iii. 264, Grett. 154 A.

sparnaor, n. a sparing, saving, passim in mod. usage: sparing, sparnaoar maor, a person deserving to be spared, Fs. 46.

spar-neytinn, adj. moderate in food.

spar-neytni, f. *the being* sparneytinn; s. matar ok drykkjar, Bs. ii. 14, Hom. (St.)

sparr, adj. [spör, spart], sparing; mér hefir verit son þinn sparari til úsæmdar, *I would fain bave spared bim*, Eg. 728; at þú værir mér sparr undir öxi, Fs. 38; ú-sparr.

sparra, 20, to furnish a bouse with spars (sperra), Boldt.

sparr-haukr, m. a sparrow-bawk, El., Str., Karl., Art., Edda (Gl.) sparri, a, m. a spar or gag; setja sparra i munn, N.G.L. i. 80; góm-s., a mouth-gag, Geisli, Edda: a spar of timber, D. N. iii. 871.

spar-samr (spar-somi, f. saving), [Germ. sparsam], 2dj. saving.

BPÁ, ô, pres. spái; pret. spáð: [a contr. form; Scot. spae; cp. Germ. späben; Lat. spec-, spicio]:—prop. to pry, look, but only in II. metaph. to spae (Scot.), propbesy, foretel, the person in dat., the thing in dat. or acc.; eigi vil ek þess spá, Sd. 160; spá mun ek þeim þess, at ..., Fb. i. 548; spá ú-orðna hluti, 656 C. 6; spá fyrir ú-orðna hluti, Fms. i. 96; spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 82; þat spáði mér Þórir félagi minn, 98; kemr nú í hug hvat konungrinn hafði spáð honum, Fms. xi. 83; spásaga er spáð var, viii. 240.

8pá, f. a spae (Scot.), prophecy; spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 182; sjaldan hafa spár minar átt langan aldr, Grett. 116 A; sínar spár, Al. 65; spáin Finnanua, Fs. 25; leggja hug á spár, 19; segja spár, Edda, passim.

2.

as names of poems, Volu-spá, Merlinus-spá.

spá-dís, f. a spae-sister, Fas. i. 144.

apá-dómliga, adv. prophetically, Stj. 230, 236.

spá-dómligr, adj. prophetical, Stj. 432.

apá-dómr, m. 'spae-dom,' prophecy, Bret. 62, Fb. i. 77, Stj. 230; Óðinn | 9, Fms. iii. 543, Mar. 1032, Pm. 87, 98.

hafði spádóm (divination), Edda (pref.); spádóms andi, Fb. i. 121, Stj. 63; spádóms fræði, 471; spádóms gjöf, 6; spádóms orð, 63.

spá-farar, f. pl. sootbsayings, vaticination, Ghl. 137.

spá-gandr, m. 'spae-charms,' Vsp.; for this word see gandr.

Bpá-kona, u, f. a 'spae-queen,' spae-wife, prophetess, Fms. x. 223; s. sú er sybil hét, Edda (pref.); kona sú er Anna hét, hún var s., Mar. 35; cp. þar var Anna spákona dóttir Phanuels af kyni Asser, Luke ii. 36. 2. as a nickname, Þórdís s.; whence Spákonu-fell, a local name, Landn.

spá-leikr, m. 'spaeing,' divination, Ver. 26, Rb. 384, Völs. R. 5: a prophecy, Sturl. i. 121, Bret. 43; spálciks andi, a prophetic spirit, Sks. 561, Stj. 6, Fb. i. 121; spálciks sýn, a vision, MS. 623. 62.

spá-ligr, adj. prophetic; ú-spáligr, Fbr.

spá-maðr, m. a 'spae-man,' sooibsayer, prophet, Fms. i. 145; Chalkas s., Al. 52; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla spámann, því at hann er spakari, en flest önnur naut, Fms. ii. 193; spámenn, galdramenn, H. E. i. 522; seiðmaðr, þat er s., Fms. x. 378.

2. esp. in a Biblical sense; Guðs spámaðr, Šks. 690, Stj. 6; fyrir munn Davíðs spámanns, Bs. i. 265; Lög ok Spámenn, the Law and the Prophets, Niðrst. 8: passim in the Icel. Bible, spámanns orð, the words of the prophet, Bs. i. 728, Hom. 105, N. T., Pass., Vidal., passim.

spámann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), propbet-like.

spá-mæli, n. pl. prophetic words, Sturl. i. 223, Gísl. 94, Fms. v. 322. spá-mær, f. = spákona, Eb. (in a verse); in Norway spaa-möy is a knuckle in a cow's foot (the same double sense as in Icel. vala?), used in the game of playing the wizard or prophet, Ivar Aasen.

spán-bakki, a, m. = skotbakki, Fms. ii. 271.

span-brjóta, braut, to sbiver, break into splinters, Ann. 1343.

SPANN and sponn, m., gen. spanar, dat. spæni, pl. spænir, acc. spanu, sponu, Fms. i. 128, 290, N. G. L. ii. 131: the mod. form is sponn, spons, acc. pl. as well as dat. spæni: [A. S. span, spoon; Germ. spann; Dan. spaan; Engl. spoon]:—a chip, shaving, made by a plane, knife, axe; þó at miklir spænir væri af telgdir, Bjarn. 14; spánn af krossinum helga, Fms. vii. 91; spánu nokkora...hann sópaði spánunum öllum í hönd sér ... lét brenna spánuna í lófa sér, Ó. H. 197; spánu þá er þeir telgdu, Fms. xi. 34; ok fylldu upp af spánum, i. 127; tjörgaða spónu. 128; afhögg ok spónu, 290; til þess er snjór kemr á spónu, N. G. L. ii. 131; hrjóta spænirnir upp í móti honum, Edda; lokar-spænir, spána-hrúga, Krók. 52 C: in the phrase, brotna i span, to be ' broken into matchwood,' of a ship, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282, cp. Kristni S. (in a verse). II. metaph. usages, a target; setja spán í bakka, Fms. ii. 271; skot-spánn, q. v.:—the gilt beaks, of dragons' heads on ships (enni-spánn), bera goldna spánu, Edda (in a verse); enni-spánn, q. v.: - of a sword's sheath, sverð með umgerð ok spónum, þiðr. 80:-sbingles for thatching, D. N. iii. 409, v. 387, 637 (spónpak):—chips used for soothsaying, cp. Lat. sortes, fell honum på svå spånn sem hann mundi eigi lengi lifa, Yngl. S. ch. 42 (see blót-spånn); þeir felldu spán til byrjar, ok féll svá, at Óðinn vildi þiggja mann at hlutfalli at hanga, Fas. iii. 31. 2. a spoon; eta spón-fastandi, Pr. 475; hornspánn, Fms. vi. 364; þórdís bar inn grautar-trygla á borð ok hélt með á spónum, Eb. 36, Gísl. 72; allr borðbúnaðr af silfri, diskar ker ok spænir, Isl. ii. 436; spóna-trog, a trough or tray in which the spoons were served at table, Gisl. 72.

Spánn, m. Spain, Fms. vii. 78 sqq., x. 92: Spán-land, n. id., Stj. 92 (Spána-land, id. v. l.): Spán-verjar, m. pl. Spaniards, Mirm.: Spán-verskr, adj. Spanisb, Karl. 449: mod. Spánskr.

spán-nýr, adj. (spelt spánýr), [Engl. span in 'spick and span'], spannew, very freq. in mod. usage; vin spánnýtt at drekka, fresb wine, þiðr. 15, v.l. 2. metaph. quite fresb, not exbausted, Eg. 585, Fms. viii. 405. 413; spánnýjar sakir, Ld. 144; hann strýkr af sér eitrið allt ok verðr þá spánýr eptir, Hom. (St.)

spán-ósi, adj. span-new, of ships just launched; þau (the ships) vóru spánósa ok nýbrædd, Fms. viii. 382; kista s. svá sem nýskafin væri. Ó. H.

spán-bak, n. a sbingle-roof, Edda.

spán-þaktr, part. sbingle-tbatched, Fms. v. 331.

Bpar, adj., spå, spått, [spå]:—prophetie; i hjarta spås manns, Hom. 58; pat er spått, er spakir mæla, Bs. i. 264: also spå (fem. adj.) er spaks geta, Grett. 72 new Ed., Fms. xi. 154: sann-spår, for-spår, veðr-spår, q. v. spå-saga, u, f. a 'spae-word,' prophecy; nú kom fram spåsagan Gests,

apu-sugus, u. r. a 'spae-wora, propecy; nu kom fram spasagan Gests, Ld. 286, Sturl. ii. 78: plur., góðar þykkja mér spásögur þínar, Nj. 146; þessi s. er nú fram komin á várum dögum, Fms. viii. 240, Al. 65.

spá-sögn, f. = spásaga, Fms. ii. 285, Stj. 240.

spázera, að, [from Germ. spazieren], to walk, Fms. xi. 430, Stj. 138, Bs. ii. 57.

spázia, u, f. the margin of a book, skrifa á spáziuna.

spéa (spiá), að, [Dan. spea], to mock; og spéar hann upp í há völd, Hallgr.;...spjöðu hann, Pass.: spé-, n. mocking: spé-koppar, m. pl. dimples: spé-hræddr, adj. fearing ridicule: spé-skorinn, part. with sbort-cropped bair.

spogili, m. [Dan. speil; Germ. spiegel; Lat. speculum], a mirror, Stj.

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spegla, 20, to look in a glass.

speingr, m. a spy; sínum speingum ok galdra-mönnum, Hb. (1865) 30, as also in arg-speingr, a spy, Dropl. (in a verse).

speja or specia, að, [Germ. spüben; Dan. speide], to spy; hafa spæjat (spejat v.l.) ok rannsakat, Stj. 145; hann leyndisk ok vildi speja um húsfreyju, Grett. 200.

spejari, 2, m. a spy, Stj. 219, Rétt. 8 (D. N. i. 87).

SPEKI, f. [spakr], wisdom (= Gr. σοφία, Lat. sapientia); sú speki er hann sagði fyrir ú-vorðna hluti, Fms. i. 146; eilíf speki, Ann. 1848. 372; speki ok vísdómr, ... af speki Salomonis, Stj. 560; speki-meistari = spekingr, id.; get-speki, heim-s., q. v. COMPDS: speki-andi, a, m. the spirit of wisdom, Rb. 80. speki-maör, m. = spekingr, Glúm. 388. speki-mál, n. pl. words of wisdom, Greg. 20. speki-ráð, n. a wise counsel, Fas. i. 171.

spekingr, m. a wise man, a sage; Sigurdar Hlada-jarls er allra spekinga var mestr, Fms. i. 20; heyrit, ér spekingar, orð mín, ii. 240; Einarr bjó þá at þverá, s. mikill, Lv. 36; hann var inn mesti s. at viti, Eb. 26; Osvifr var s. mikill, Ld. 122; Gestr var s. at viti, framsýnn um marga hluti, 124; síðan fór hann til spekings eins ok sagði honum drauminn, 2. the counsellors of kings were called so; nú ræðsk Haraldr Nj. 121. konungr um við sína spekinga, Fms. xi. 42; sem þá var konungum títt, at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forn dæmi ok siðu forellra sinna, Fagrsk. 150; cp. the A.S. witenas.

spekja, o, [Dan. spæge], to calm, soothe, keep quiet; s. menn sina, Flov. 26: reflex. to be calmed, muntú þá spekjask, þótt eigi spekisk þú svá brátt, 677. 12; lét setja hann í járn ok hugði at hann mundi spekjask, II. beir er mest eru spaktir (endowed with wis-Fms. vi. 201. dom) af Guði, Hom. 136.

spekjur, f. pl. [A. S. spæc], parley; aðrar váru okkrar spekjur, Gkv. 3. 4 (2 απ. λεγ.)

spekt, older form speko = speki, quietness, peace; gæta e-s med spekt, Sks. 126; spekdar ok hógyæris, Fms. x. 408; spektar-maðr, a peace-2. wisdom, Sks. 294, Fms. i. 117, vi. 144; loving man, K. A. 48. miklaði hann spektina, svá at þeir skildu alla hluti, Edda (pref.); spektar-andi, the spirit of wisdom, Stj. 348; spektar brunnt, Sks. 604; spektar gyðja, Al. 42; spektar ljós, Greg. 30; spektar íþrótt, Al. 42; spektar munr, komask á spektar mun við e-n, to outwit, Lv. 49; spektar nám, Sks. 15; spektar mál, wise words, Fb. ii. 249, Mirm.

speld, mod. speldi, n. a square tablet; gluggar, ok snúin fyrir speld, Nj. 114: undir södulsjölinni sprettir hann upp speldi, tekr bar upp bréfit, Sturl. iii. 295: a tablet to write on, rita a speldi, Fas. ii. 551.

spelkja, að, to stuff, of skins; síðan lætr Oddr troða belginn ok s.,

spelkur, f. pl. [A.S. spelc], a splint for binding up broken bones; hann setti við fætrna, ok batt við spelkur, Fas. iii. 309, passim in mod. usage; lætr hann flá af því belg, síðan lætr hann setja spelkur (spjalkir v. l.) í munn því, ii. 181.

SPELL, n. pl. [A.S. spell], a flaw, damage; ábyrgjask landit við öllum spellum til fardaga, Grág. ii. 216; ábyrgjask e-t við spellum við kaupanda, 249; áðr menn sjá at með spellum ferr, N. G. L. i. 54: a flaw, fault, allmikil spell, Fms. viii. 53, v.l.: a breach, frændsemis-spell, sifjaspell, sakar-spell, etc. spella-lauss, adj. faultless, N.G.L. i. 232.

spella, að (?), = spilla; fæðask af spellaðum hlutum, Stj.; ok hafi svá spellask = spilzk, 290; öll veröldin var spellað, 55; hann hafði spellat sinn veg, 56; ú-spellad mál, uncorrupt, N.G. L. ii. 78, 81.

spellan, f. defilement, Stj. 24, 290.

spell-reio, f. the damaging a borse by overriding him, Grag. i. 435. spell-verk, n. a misdeed, the doing damage, Grag. ii. 327.

spell-virki, n. mischief-working, damage; verða sekr (fjörbaugs maðr) um s., Grág. i. 88, 129, Gpl. 241; göra spjallvirki eða rán búum, Grág.; höggva bú eðr taka aðra vist en göra eigi annat spellvirki, id.; göra skaða ok spjöllvirki, Eg. 196; nú höggr maðr í borð skipi manns framan eor aptan, pat er s., N. G. L. i. 46.

spell-virki, a, m. (-virkjar), a mischief-worker, bigbwayman, Nj. 183, Fms. ii. 83; hugðu þeir at spellvirkjar mundu vera, i. 226, Fs. 6; björn gengr um eyna ok er sá inn mesti s., Eg. 375; spellvirkja bæli, a robber's den, Fms. ii. 81, Matth. xxi. 13.

spell-virkni, n. the doing damage, Grag. ii. 327, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

spélni, f. [spé], a gibing. spen-bolgs, u, f. a swelling of the teat or dug, Pr. 471.

spen-drekkr, m. a sucking child; hat barn er s. er, Grag. i. 240. spengi-legr, adj. tall and fine, of stature.

spengja, d, [spong], to spangle; bordit var spengt jarni, Fas. ii. 64;

exi forna ok spengda, Sturl. ii. 170.

SPENI, a, m. [A.S. spana], a teat, dug, esp. of animals; gris er drukkit hafði spenann, Fs. 71; fjórar mjólkár runnu ór spenum hennar, Edda; ýla þegar er þeir missa mjólkr ór þurrum spenum, Al. 31; þat var gyltr ok spenar á, Fms. vi. 216; fjórir hanga spenar, Gsp.; þat skrímsl hefir á brjósti sér stóra spena, Sks. 169; hann kom hverju lambi á spenann. Od. ix. 245. spens-barn, n. a sucking child, Fas. ii. 328.

SPENJA, pres. spenr; pret. spandi; subj. spendi; part. spanit; cp. | slander.

spana: [akin to speni; A.S. spanjan]:-prop. to draw the teat, but only 2. metaph. to attract, allure; spenr i sælu sina, sin böm jöfurt stjörnu, Skálda 248; hefi ek menn spanit ór þinni hirð, of allan heim hefi ek spanit menn til Guds, 656 C. 33; hann spandi ut hingad med ser Sæmund, brought S. back with bim, Bs. i. 240; hann mon deyja, ok mon ek hann þá hingat s., Niðrst. 2; þeir spönðu lið undan konungi, Fms. vii. 248; hann fékk honum lausa-fé mikit at s. lið undir þá, Ó. H. 25; þar sem hann fann sterka menn eðr spekinga at viti þá spanði hann alla til sín ok görði sér kæra, Fms. x. 293; s. frá honum þá er honum vóru hollir, ix. 262; honum þótti þar megin landsins, ef hann fengi þar undir sik spanit, meðan jarl væri í brottu, iv. 105 (komit, Ó. H. l. c.)

SPENNA, t, [A. S. spannan], to span, clasp; s. sverð báðum höndum, Fms. viii. 363; spenna árarnar fjórir hverja, 384; á langskipunum spenntu tveir eina ar, ix. 310; spenntu tveir hverja ar, 303, v. l. to span; lin svá mikit at spennt fengi um mesta fingri, to span with the thumb and the middle finger, O. H.; hjálm á höfði enn ekki spennt (clasped) kinnbjörgunum, Grett. 118; spennt gullhlaði at höfði sér, Fms. ii. 264; s. um sik beltinu, xi. 272; Egill spennti gullhring á hverja hönd honum, Eg. 300; ok er hann spennir beim um sik, Edda 15; beir spenntu næfrum at fótleggjum sér, Fms. vii. 320; hann hafði spennt af sér (unclasped) beltinu, xi. 290; spenn af mér belti ok knifinn, iv. 27; s. höndum um hals e-m, to clasp the bands round one's neck, Isl. ii. 343; hann spennti um hann stufunum, Gullp. 59; s. karls dottur, Fas. i. 50; prestr nokkurr gékk á land, Birkibeinar spenntu hann, clasped, caught bim, Fms. viii. 358; hardliga spenntr, in bard straits, Grett. 158 A: spenna boga, to draw a bow, þiðr. 39.

II. to spend, enjoy; meiri sæmd en hann hefði fyrr því lika spennt, Th. 18; eptir ár liðit skal ek segja þér hvat þú spennir, Fms. xi. 423; upp spenna góz e-s, N.G. L. III. = spenja, Fms. ix. 262, v.l.

spenna, u, f. spasm; slikum spennum ok únáðum, Ísl. ii. 63: medic. معرفة a fit of vomiting, få hardar spennur: a grasping, hrygg-spenna, q.v. spenni, n. a locket, D. N.

spennill, m., in Eir-spennill, Brasen-clasp, the name of a vellum MS.

spennir, m. a grasper, compasser, Lex. Poët.

spenni-tong, f. a 'clasp-tongs,' forceps, O. H. 223, Eb. 244.

spennsl, n. a clasp; s. bandanna, El. 2: esp. of books, mod. spennsli. spen-volgr, adj. warm from the cow, of milk.

sperðill, m. a kind of sausage; bjúgu og sperðla, Hallgr.

SPERNA, d, (of an older strong verb there only remains the pret. sparn), [cp. A. S. spurnan; Engl. spurn]:-to spurn, kick with the feet: hann spernir til risans með fæti, þiðr. 186; þó at þeir vili sperna yðr frá þeim fagnaði, Barl. 44; þeim sem hann fær spernt frá hirðvist, N. G. L. ii. 422; þá er Haraldr sparn á mörnar mó, Hkr. i. (in a verse): ok er hann sparn gálgann, Eb. 34 new Ed. v. l. 1; er Egill sparn gálgann, Hkr. iii. 1 🥠; álmr spann (= spann) af sér odda, the how spurned the shafts off, Jd.

sperra, u, f. [Engl. spar], a spar, rafter, of a roof. COMPDS . sperru-tær, f. pl. the sperri-leggr, m. a spar-stick, Fms. vii. 72. 'spar-toes,' i. e. the ends of a spar in a roof.
'spar-way,' tram-way, D. N. i. 577. sperru-vegr, m. a

sperra, o and t, to raise the spars in a bouse, D. N. i. 477. 2. 10 stretch out the legs like rafters; hrossit syktisk ok sperroi frå ser fætr. Bs. II. reflex. to struggle by putting the feet out like spars; hann sperrisk við fast í sætinu, Th. 76; síðan gengu þeir á land, en hón sperrðisk við, ok tók annarr í hár henni ok leiddi hana, Sd. 185: upp spertr, strutted (better stertr), Hrafn. 18.

spez-skór, m. a kind of sboes, Fms. viii. 358.

SPIK, n. [A. S. spic; called by the English whale-fishers speck]: -- 61 26ber, the fat of seals, whales; sel-spik, hval-spik, finnanda-spik, N.G. L. i. 252; spik ok rengi, Grág. ii. 362, Ám. 32. compos: spik-feitr. spik-hvalr, m. wbale-blubber, Vm. 143. adj. seal-fat.

rock more spikaor, adj. fat as a seal. spiki, a, m. [A. S. spic-máse], a bird, the tit, parus L., Edda (Gl.) spil, n. a tablet, = speldi; hann bildi alla veggi med spjöldum eda spilum, Stj. 563. 1 Kings vi. 15. II. [Germ. spiel], a game; barna-spil, a child's game, Bb.; leik-spil, mansongs-spil, Skald H.

plur. cards, (mod.) spila, ad, [Germ. spielen], to play; the word occurs in the 14th century; hann spilar fingrum at Rómi, Fbr. 198 (in the text of the Fb. the old phrase is leika fingrum, see Rm.), passim in mod. usage. 2. also, to

spend; s. út eigum sínum, of a spendthrift; út-spilan, squandering. to blay at cards. spilda, u, f. [speldi], a flake or slice; hér er skjöldr er ek vil gefa þer

-Ærnar á Grímr fóstri minn flagspildur, Ísl. ii. 32; spilda af ísi, a flake

spildingr, m. = spilda.

SPILLA, t, to spoil, destroy, with dat.; brutu nior hof ok spilltu blotum, Fms. i. 51; þeir spilltu því er þeir máttu eigi með fara, Eg. 385; spilt var slæðunum, 703; spilla ill mál góðum siðum, Bs. i. 271; s. mali e-s, Eg. 418; s. okkru vinfengi, Nj. 49; s. sér í saurlífi, Stj. 55; s. syrir e-m, to spoil one's condition, do one barm, Eg. 255, esp. of harming by II. reflex. to be spoiled, damaged, grow worse, Grug. u.

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288, Hom. 120; spillask við, to get worse, Eg. 566; trú spilltisk, Landn.

117; mun mikit hafa um spilzk, taken a turn for the worse, Isl. ii. 369; spilltisk skjótt árferð, Fms. i. 51; spillask þá sakarnar, Grág. i. 373:—

128, Fs. 17, Ó. H. 183, passim. spilltisk skjótt árferð, Fms. vi. 198.

129 spjóts-hali a, m. the 'spear-ta Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413.

120 spjóts-hali a, m. the 'spear-ta Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413.

120 spjóts-hali a, m. the 'spear-ta Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413.

spilli-dfr, n. a noxious animal, Fb. ii. 78.

spilli-ligr, adj. corruptible, Bs. ii. 183.

spilling, f. corruption, Mar., passim in mod. usage and eccl. writings. spillir, m. a spoiler; spillir bauga, Fm., Lex. Poët.; skálda-spillir, q. v. spinka, að, to sprawl; þeir draga hann fram at gálga... hversu hann spinkar, Thom. 472.

SPINNA, spann, spunnu, spunnit; [Ulf. spinnan = νήθειν; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—to spin; Katla sat á palli ok spann garn, Eb. 92, 94; ek hefi spunnit tólf álna garn, Ld. 224; drósir suðrænar dýrt lin spunnu, Vkv. 1; Gríma sat á þreskeldi ok spann, Fbr., passim in old and mod. usage.

apík, f., pl. spíkr, [Engl. spike; Dan. spig], a spike, sprig; fjala-spíkr, board-splinters, Pr. 415; skyldi ek sundt bjóta hverja spík er í þeim er, Mirm. 70: in mod. usage of a thin worn-out scythe, ljá-spík, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 11; hann hafði aldri annan ljá en spíkina álf konu-naut, 12.

spira, u, f. a spar, N. G. L. iii. 204, Edda ii. 482; spiru-viða, a spartimber, N. G. L. iii. 207: a stilt, Stj. 95.

II. a kind of beaker
or vessel in church furniture, Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 58, B. K. 84, 130,
D. N.

III. the town Spira, Symb.

spital, n. (spitali, a, m., Symb. 30, Fms. x. 153, xi. 202, 301; not specially for the sick); [for. word; mid. Lat. bospitale]:—a spital or bospital for the poor or strangers, Symb. 28, Fms. x. 153; lærðra manna spital, Ann. 1308; for lepers, Dipl. ii. 16, 94; spitals-prestr, D. N. ii. 16.

spitalskr, adj., spit-elska, u, f. [Dan. spedalsk], leprous, for the old hospitals were established for incurable lepers.

spis, n. [for. word; Ital. spezie], spices, B. K. 88, Rett. 49, Mar.

spiza, að, [for. word; Germ. speisen], to furnish with provender; vel spizaðan, Clar., Bláus S., (unclass. and obsolete.)

SPJALD, n., pl. spjöld, [Ulf. spilda = πινακίδιον, πλάξ]:—a square tablet; með spjöldum ok spilum, Stj. 563: a tablet in a church, brík syfir altari, spjöld tvau, Vm. 149; spjald ok á crucifixio, Ám. 58: the square wooden board in the binding of a book, átta bækr í spjöldum, Vm. 177; hálír fimti tugr bóka í spjöldum, Dipl. v. 18; spjalda-laus, without a cover, id.: the phrase, spjaldanna á milli, from one cover to the other; eg hefi lesið bókina spjalda á milli, i. e. all, every word of it: vax-spjöld, wax-tablets, Sturl. iii: for writing, Lat. cera, skrifa á spjald, Stat. 275; kirkjunnar lög rituð á spjall(d) ok upp-fest, H. E. i. 501: the squares made in weaving by ladies, hlaða spjöldum, to make, weave, check, Gkv. 2. 26; hence a woman is in poets called spjalda gná, the fairy of the tablets, Skáld H. 6. 48; spennti eg miðja spjalda gná spriklaði sál á vörum, a ditty.

apjald-hryggr, m. the back above the hips, the small of the back; lendar, spjald-hryggr, mjó-hryggr, bak.

spiald-ofinn, part. 'woven in squares,' of a lady's work. spiald-vefnaor, m. weaving in squares, check-work, embroidery.

SPJALL, n. [Ulf. spill = μῦθος; A. S. and Engl. spell; O. H. G. spel, hence mod. Germ. spiel]:—a 'spell,' saw, saying; hafa mart í spjalli, to treat of many tbings, Skáld H. 4. 10; and-spjall, an answer, reply; guðspjall (q. v.), gospel;—else used in plur. and only in poetry: spjöll, words, tidings; forn spjöll, old words, old lore, of bygone days, Vsp. 1, Hkv. 1. 36; ný spjöll, news, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; jó frá ek spjalla, asked bim for news, Gkv. 2. 5; sunnan em ek kominn at segja spjöll þessi, Fas. i. 499 (in a verse): heilög spjöll, boly 'spells,' Skáld H. 7. 62; móðug spjöll, 'moody spells,' lamentations, Gh. 9; hermdar spjöll, angry words, Edda (in a verse); fe-spjöll, 'fee-spells,' Vsp. (see fé); víg-spjöll, war-news, Lex. Poět.; læ-spjöll, lewd spells. Danda keð

apjall, n. a 'spell,' mischief, damage, = spell; taka spjall af e-u, Sks. 352 B. 2. a flaw; spjöll á máli, Glúm. 347; hafi þór málit meir tilbúit með úskapi, en eigi sé spjöllin á, id.; synisk mér auðsæ allmikil spjöll á yðarri ráðagörð, Fms. viii. 53, v.l.; spjöll, opp. to kostir, Merl. 2. 97; mann-spjöll, a loss in men.

spjalla, að, [Ulf. spillen = to pronounce], to 'spell,' talk; myrkri við man spjalla, Hm. 81; fjöld nam at s., Bkv. 13; spjallandi = mál-vinr; spjalli, Edda ii. 497.

spjalla, 20, to spoil; spjölluð mál, Háv. 57.

spjalli, a, m. a 'speller,' one who converses with another friend, Edda (Gl.); gumna spjalli, gauta s., gotna s., the friend of men, Lex. Poet.; Hrungnis s., the friend of H., Hym.; jöfra s., the secret friend of kings; s. landreka, id., Lex. Poet.

spjallr, adj. spoken; in opin-spjallr, q. v.

spjátra, 2d, to bebave like a fop: spjátr, n.: spjátrungr, m. a fop, coxcomb.

8PJOT, n. [Dan. spyd; Swed. spjut; Germ. spiess; Engl. spit]:—a spear, lance, both to throw and thrust (prop. of a wooden staff), K. p. K. 170, Nj. 8, 264, Fms. i. 44, viii. 352, Anal. 116; spjots-skot, Fms. viii.

352, Fs. 17, Ó. H. 183, passim. compds: spjóts-falr, m. the socket of a spear-bead, Fms. vi. 198. spjót-garðr, m. a fence of spears, Ghl. 457. spjóts-hali a, m. the 'spear-tail,' the end of the wooden shaft of a spear, Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413. spjót-lag, n. = spjótslag, Fms. ix. 489 spjót-laggr, m. the 'spear-leg,' shaft, Nj. 64, v.l. spjóta-lög, n. pl. spear-thrusts, Eb. 190. spjóts-oddr, m. a spear's point, bead, Ld. 78, Landn. 215, 308, Grág. i. 89, 133, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 149. spjótskapt, n. = a spear-pole, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 196 C. Fms. ix. 405, Eb. 190; spjótskapts-hali, K. þ. K. spjót-skepti, n. = spjótskapt, Sturl. i. 196, iii. 113 C. spjóts-skepti, n. = spjótskepti, Nj. 145, v.l. spjót-spfk, f. a 'spear-spike,' thin spear, Ld. 278.

spjótaor, part. furnished with spears, Al. 21.

SPJÖB, n. pl. [A.S. spere; Engl. spear; Germ. speer]:—a spear, only in plut. and poët. (neither gen. nor dat. occur), Edda (Gl.); erat audskept almanna spjür, tis not easy to make spears for all men, i.e. to please all men, Ad. 21, cp. Hm. 127; dreyrug spjör, Höfuðl.; spjör gullu, spjör knáttu glymja, braka, spears clasbed, etc., Lex. Poët.; rjóða spjör blóði, Nj. (in a verse).

Bpjörr, f., only in pl. spjarrar, mod. spjarir:—swatbing-bands, used instead of bose or stockings; Audr kona þín er í brókum ok vafit spjörrum mjök í skúa niðr, A. tby wife dresses in breeks (like a man), winding swatbes round ber legs almost down to the sboes, Ld. 136; hvítar brækt ok vafit at neðan spjörrum, því var hann vaf-spjarra Grimr kallaðr, swatbing the legs (instead of stockings), for which he was called 'swaddle-leg,' Gullp. 14.

2. mod. a rag, tatter; þat sem áðr er slitið ok at spjörum orðit, Fas. iii. 7: the phrase, spyrja e-n ór spjörunum, to examine one without his bose on, i. e. to strip and examine him closely, Snót: in mod. usage also sing., hann á ekki eina spjör, not a scrap of clothing on his back.

spons, n. [Dan. spunds], a bung of a barrel.

SPOR, n. [Ulf. spaurds = στάδιον; A.S. spyrd, spor, = a track, footstep; O. H. G. spurt; Germ. spur; Dan. spor; these last having, like the Icel., dropped a d]:—a track, footprint; eptir betta sté Fródi í bergit . . . til bessa spors mun ek koma hvern dag, ok vita hvat í sporinu er, Fas. i. 63; manns-sporin í snjórfum . . . heim munu liggja spor hans, Fs. 41; mátti eigi hrærask ór þeim sporum, Bs. i. 357; standa í þeim sporum, Sturl. ii. 63; þeir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; standa í sömum sporum, to stand still, Clem. 32, Fas. i. 63; hann stóð í spori er hann hafdi gört sér, Grett. 89; ganga i spor e-m, to go in a man's footsteps, go bebind bim, Nj. 26; vist hefir þú vel fram gengit, en þó hefir þú eigi gengit mér i spor, not followed in my steps, 108; hvetja sporit, to quicken one's steps; spretta úr spori, to question the pace of a rider; fot-spor, q. v.: metaphorical phrases, þótti synir hans vel stíga í spor honum, bis sons stepped well in bis footprints, were like bim, Fs. 61; blistra i spor e-m, Korm.; sjá ben markar spjóti spor, Sd.: the phrase, renna blóði í spor, Bkv. 17, referring to a heathen rite of making foster-brotherhood by blending blood in one's footprints (vestigia sua mutui sanguinis aspersione perfundere, Saxo 12), cp. Gisl., Fbr. S.: at vörmu spori (adverbial), on the warm track, instantly, in return: poët. usages, sverda spor, a 'sword's prints,' i. c. wounds, Ulf. 11. 16; eggja spor, an 'edge-print,' Lex. Poët.; dólg-spor = dólk-spor, dirk-prints, Hkv. 2. 40. drjúgr, adj. fast pacing.

spora, ad, = sporna; pordu eigi hestarnir s. hana, Fas. i. 226.

spor-askja, u, f. an oblong box.

spor-baugr, m. an elliptic ring, (mod.)

sporo-dreki, a, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion, Rb. 102.

SPORDR, m. a fisb's tail; s. sem á fiski, Sks. 167; hrygg höfuð ok sporð, N. G. L. i. 59, Gpl. 459: of a serpent, Fms. x. 407; hann (the world serpent) bitr í sporð sér, Edda: hence of a ship with dragon heads at her bows, the stern is called sporðr, var á stafni visundar-höfuð, en aptr sporðr, Hkr. iii. 25: phrases, standa e-m á sporði, to be a match for, metaph from fighting a dragon; vitr maðr ertú, svá at fáir munu standa á sporði þér, Nj. 244; mun engi maðr þá þér á sporði þér standa, 111; þessa menn er nú hafa mjök yðr á sporði staðit, who have wiihstood you, hampered you, 655 xiii. B. 2; vita hvárki höfuð né sporð á e-u, to know neither the head nor the tail of a thing, know nothing about it.

2. metaph. the tail or pointed end of a shield (the oblong shield, skjaldarsporðr); hjó í skjöldinn ok af sporðinn, Nj. 200, Fs. 135:—of a bridge, brúar-sporðr, a bridge's end (see brú); bryggju-sporðr, bygðar-a, outskirts, Skáld H.

sporða-köst, n. pl. the flapping of a fish, salmon, Bb.

spor-ganga, u, f. (cp. ganga i spor e-m), backing, assistance; veita e-m fylgð ok sporgöngu, Eb. 112. sporgöngu-maðr, m. a 'step-goer,' follower, Fas. iii. 46, Eb. 112, Bs. i. 766: a persecutor, grimmir sporgöngumenn, 623, 35.

spor-hundr, m. a slot-bound, bloodbound, Fms. vii. 50. Orkn. 150. spori, a, m. [A. S. spor, spora; Dan. spore], a spur, Nj. 82, Fms. vi. 424; slá (keyra, höggva) hest sporum, ix. 518, Gullp. 68; spora-högg, Nj. 8; the oldest spurs were pointed (oddar), see Worsaae, No. 356. spor-latr, adj. slow or lazy in walking.

spor-lettr, adj. quick of step.

sporna, ao, [A.S. spurnan], to spurn, kick, tread on; sporna voll, Vsp.

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28; s. moldveg, Og. 9; sem Absalon spornaði enn á eikinni, Stj. 534. Tslipped, Eb. 238; spratt henni fótr ok féll hón, Bs. i. 385; spratt upp 2 Sam. xvi. 14; en er hann spornar gálgann, Eb. 96, Trist. 3; hann vildi taka af mér hringinn en ek spornaði við, struggled against (=sperrast við), Fas. iii. 395: metaph. to withstand, eigi má við sköpum s., Fs. 26; kvað eigi mundu tjá við at s., 22.

spor-rakki, a, m. a slot-bound, Str. 3.

spor-rækt, n. adj. footstep-tracking; hafði fallit snjófölva svá at s. var,

Ld. 204, Ann. 1362, p. 310. spott, n. (spottr, m.; drag öngan spott at oss, Nj. 16; beim bótti petta spottr einn, Fms. viii. 437); [Dan. spot; Germ. spott]:- sport, mock, scoff, Fms. vi. 156; mart annat spott görðu þær Norðmönnum, 253; verða fyrir spotti, 200; spott ok háð, Nj. 66; með spotti, Fms. i. 15; hafa e-t at spotti, viii. 10; svara skætingu ok spotti, Glúm. 363.

SPOTTA, ad, [Germ. spotten; Dan. spotte], to mock, make sport of; þó þeir spotti mik, Fms. vi. 208; eigi þarf at s. þetta svá mjök, Ld. 216; mun þú vera spottaðr, duped, mocked, made sport of, Fms. vii. 153; þótti honum þeir hafa mjök spottað sik, er honum höfðu komit í þessa ferð, 212: spotta e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing; hafa pær hæðiliga spottað af mér mitt ríki, Bret. 164; s. at e-u, to make sport at, Nj. 95. spottan, f. a mocking, Flóv. 30, Skálda 199.

spotti, a, m., spottr, Vm. 103, [Engl. spot], a bit, small piece; bratt mun hann beita upp land vårt begar er hann bykkisk nokkurn spotta i eiga, Fms. vi. 103; tak nú til þín þessa tíu spotta möttulsins, Stj. 576 (scissura of the Vulgate): freq. in mod. usage, band-spotti, a piece of string; reipis-s., ólar-s.: of distance, vegar-s.; fara lítinn spotta; or spottakorn, n. a bit of the way.

spott-samligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), mocking, Barl. 197.

spott-samr, adj. mocking, sporting, Nj. 61, Bjarn. 3. sposkr, adj. [Dan. spodsk], mocking, jeering.

SPOI, a, m. [Swed. spof], a bird, a curlew, scolopax arquata L., Edda

(Gl.), Grág. ii. 346; spoa-egg, vella einsog spói, freq. in mod. usage. spóki, a, m. [Engl. spoke], a small spoke, piece of wood; dreng-spóki, a 'boy-spoke,' an imp, Grond.

spóla, u, f. a weaver's sbuttle (in the mod. loom).

COMPDS: spón-blað, n. the bowl spónn, m. a spoon; see spánn. of a spoon. spóna-matr, m. 'spoon-meat.'

spračka, ad, to sprawl, Al. 179. spraka, u, f. a little flounder.

spraka, að, to crackle; þá tók brauðit at spraka sem steinn í eldinum, Greg. 57.

spraki, 2, m. a rumour, flying report, Fms. i. 187, viii. 365, 416.

[A. S. spræca], a speaker; in for-sprakki, a spokesman.

sprakki, a, m., qs. spradki, [cp. Dan. sprade or sprade-basse = a dandy]:a 'spark,' poët. a woman, Rm., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. lays, but not used in prose. spraka-leggr, n. a nickname, O. H.

sprang, n. lace-weaving; dúkr hálfr með sprang (lace), hálfr með glit (brocade), Pm. 123; dúkar tveir blámerktir, hinn þriði með sprang, 14, cp. D. N. v. 386. sprang-dúkr, m. = sprangaðr dúkr, Pm. 51.

spranga, að, to walk sprightly, Úlf. 11. 50; spratt hann upp frá spads rétt og sprangaði út á húsgang, Stef. Ól. 2. to braid lace; part., sprangaði dúkr, laced, Ám. 46, Vm. 21; dúkr sprangaði ok annarr glitaðr, 40; altaris-dúkr sprangaðr, 52; lectara-dúkr s., 119, D.N. sprek, n. a stick; eldiviðar-stikum eðr sprekum, Stj. 264; smá-sprek, small sticks.

spreks, 20, [from Germ. sprecben]; spreka e-m til, to accost one. spreklóttr, adj. speckled.

sprengi-kveld, n. 'bursting-eve,' i.e. Sbrove Tuesday, from the habit of over-eating at that time, Icel. Almanack.

sprengja, d, the causal of springa, [A.S. and Germ. sprengan; Dan. sprænge]:-to make burst; öxi forna ok sprengda, Sturl. ii. 170; s. egg, to break an egg; s. ber, Stj. 200; s. augu úr hausi e-s, Landn. 51; s. hest, to ride a borse to death, Korm. 68, Isl. ii. 331, Landn. 84, Karl. 308; ok vilit ber s. mik, to work one to death, Sturl. iii. 225.

sprengr, m. bursting; honum helt vio spreng (from exhaustion), Fas. iii. 411; fólkinu hélt við spreng (from heat), Sturl. iii. 223; ek hefi unnit her til sprengs i sumar, worked me to death, Grett. 121 A.

SPRETTA, pres. sprett; pret. spratt, sprazt, spratt, pl. spruttu; subj. sprytti; part. sprottinn: [an iterative from springa; Swed. spritta; Engl. spirt; Germ. spritzen]:-to spirt out, of water; bar sprettr einn brunnt, Ver. 2; spratt þar vatn upp, Edda (pref.); þar spratt upp brunnr, Fms. vii. 251; helli þeim sprettr vatn ór berginu, i. 232; veita vötnum þeim er spretta upp i engi manns, Grág. ii. 289; sá er næstr býr vötnum peim í héraði, er upp spretta næst liki á fjalli, K. p. K. 34; spratt honum sveiti í enni, sweat burst out on bis forebead, Nj. 68. 2. to start, spring; hann sprettr upp, starts to bis feet, Fms. xi. 151, Bs. i. 420; Hrútr vildi upp s. ok fagna henni, Nj. 6; þeir spruttu upp með illyrðum, 128; hann spratt upp skjótt ok hart, Eg. 717; s. á fætr, 129; s. af baki, to spring off borseback, Ld. 220; s. or snoru, to spring out of a snare, 623, 36; spratt upp lussinn, up sprang the latch, Gullb. 27; pa sprettr tjaldskörin, Sturl. i. 117; ok sprettr þá láss af limum, Gg.;

fjándskapr, Sturl. ii. 57; spretta upp af honum einstaka mansöngs-visur, Fbr. 69; spratt þat upp af heima-mönnum (it was rumoured), at..., 3. to sprout, grow, of hair, grass, crops; harið Dropl. 17. spratt á sauðum, þryml. 8; honum var sprottið hár ór kolli, Fms. in. 125; svá ungr at eigi mun grön sprottin, Sturl. iii. 129; honum var ekki grön sprottin, Ld. 272, v. l.; þá er blómin spruttu, Karl. 546; vel sprottio (illa sprottio) tun; sprottnar engjar, good, bad erops.

spretta, t, a causal to the preceding, to make spring up, un-loose; s. gjörðum, to ungird, Isl. ii. 339, 340; s. belti, Fms. iv. 31; hón spretti frá sér nisti, Bs. i. 337; s. af sér digrum fésjóð, Fms. viii. 141; s. frá loku, to unlock, 332; s. tjaldskörum, Fbr. 65, Fms. vi. 179, Bs. i. 420; sprettir hann upp speldi, Sturl. iii. 295; s. gildru um nætr, to unbend a trap, Ghl. 445. 2. to rip up, of a seam; hann spretti af annarri erminni, Fms. vi. 349; s. saum, to rip up a seam; s. upp fati, to rip up an old cloth; þjálfi spretti á knifi sínum, Tb. split the bone with his knife, Edda 28; ek let spretta berkinum, I peeled off the bark, Al. 173

spretti-tioindi, n. pl. flying news, Fr.

sprettr, m. a 'spurt,' spring, bound, run; hlaupa i einum sprett, to run in one spurt: esp. of a horse, rida i einum spretti, hleypa a sprett, harðr á spretti. sprett-harðr, adj. id.

spreyta, t, [spjátra], to make show, sport: spreytingr, m. prudery.

sprikla, að, to sprawl, = sprökla.

SPRINGA, pres. spring; part. sprakk (Early Dan. sprank), sprakkt (sprakst), sprakk, pl. sprungu; subj. spryngi; imperat. spring; part. sprunginn: [common to all Teut. languages]:-prop. to spring, leap, bound; this sense, however, is obsolete in the Icel, and only found in poets; heldir egi mat nema á hræjum spryngir, unless thou springest on carrion, as a beast of prey, Hkv. 2. 31. II. to burst, split; steinar springa, Blas. 47; hornit sprakk í miðju, Eg. 212; kýlinu því er ek hugða fyrir löngu mynði s., Fms. vii. 121; sprakk fótrinn í nátt, of a boil, Hrafn. 15; eggið sprakk, the egg burst; rak hann niðr annat kné á arinhellu svá at sprakk mjök, Bs. i. 680; sprotinn kom á andlitið ok sprakk fyrir, struck bim in the face so that the skin was grazed, Nj. 16; kom hamarinn í höfuð Þorvarði ok sprakk mjök fyrir en haussinn rifnaði, Sturl. ii. 38; ok springr fyrir undir, svá var höggit mikit, Fms. xi. 133; hold hans bólgnaði ok sprungu á sár, Mar. from over-exertion, grief, or the like, Bs. i. 631; sumir sprungu med öllu ok dó úsárir, Fms. vi. 421; ok vóru þá sprungnir báðir, Eb. 178; cykirnir sprungu, Fms. x. 203, Gísl. 15, Karl. 310; annat mun þér verða enn þú springir af torfkasti, Sturl. iii. 225; Grínir var sprunginn af róðrinum, Fas. ii. 355; s. af harmi, Sæm. 158, Gkv. 1. 2; at hón hañ sprungit af stríði, Ld. 230; sprakk hón af harmi ok dó, Edda 38.

sprita, að, to sprawl; s. fótum, þiðr. 94, v.l. sprok, n. pl. [Dan. sprog; Germ. sprache], foreign phrases, gibberish; utlend sprok, Eggert, (mod.) sprok-verskr, adj. mixing one's native

language with foreign jargon.

sproti, a, m. [Germ. spross], a sprout, twig, stick, rod; vinvidis teinungar eða sprotar, Stj. 200; stangir eða sprota, N.G.L. i. 380; hann laust sprotanum á pallinn, Landn. 121; laust hann sveininn með sprota. Nj. 16; reidi-s., a rod of ire, Pass. 48; veldis-s., rikis-s., a sceptre:-the end-piece or clasp of a belt, pior. 114 (beltis-sproti). n. a 'rod-child,' Fas. ii. 328; ef átta vetra gamalt barn stelr eðr yngra. pat er s., berja skal pat ef vill, N. G. L. i. 325.

spróga, að, to amble, of a horse; yfir um skóg at spróga, Fms. vi. (in a verse): Sprogr, m. an ambler, the name of a horse, Sturl.

spróg-setja, t, to stare at mockingly or critically; ambatt hann ein sprógsetti, Pass. 11. 4.

sprund, n. a woman, poët., Rm. 22, Edda 108, Hallfred (Fs. 114. v. l.), freq. in mod. lavs.

sprunga, u, f. a chink, fissure; jökul-s., a crevice.

sprækr, adj. (spræk-ligr, adj., -liga, adv.), sprigbtly, sprouting; sveinninn var sprækr, Fms. ix. 241.

spræna, u, f. a spirt, sprout, spring, of water; lækjar-s.

spræna, d, to spirt, sprout; sprændi fram saurrinn, Stj. 383; skynt sprændi ór honum, Lv. 64; blóð sprændi á brand, Lex. Poët.; und sprænir rauðum legi, O. H. (in a verse).

sprökla, að, spelt spraukla, mod. sprikla, [Dan. sprætte], to sprætt, kick with the feet; annarr sprauklar nú, Al. 41, Mag. 134; þeir létu smabörn sprækla á spjóta-oddum, Fms. x. 117: also of fishes, hann nær seiði ok kastar því spriklandi á land upp, Od. xii. 254.

spuni, a, m. [spinna], spinning.

spurall (spuruli), adj. speering, asking many questions; vera gladt ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; görðisk hann spurall við þá menn er norðan komu, viii. 15; hverr er sú maðr er svá er spurall? Finnb. 250.

spur-dagi, a, m. a speering, report, Sks. 86, Fms. x. 377; hann einn spurdaga höfum vér til þín, at ..., Ld. 22, Fas. i. 266; eigi munu menn til slíkra ferða spurdaga haft hafa, Orkn. 278.

spurn, f. a speering, report; hann hefir goda spurn af ber, Fms. ii. 261; sprettr mer af fotum fjöturr, Hm.; spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, be hafa s. af e-u, Eg. 15; hann hafði s. af um farar Asbjarnar, O. H. 115; hasa sanna s. til e-s., Fms. viii. 239; mun þegar s. (news) koma til 🕆 spýta, u, s. [spýja], medic. a running sore; sótar-mein þat er menn Höskuldar, Nj. 154.

spurning, f. (spurningr, m., benna spurning, Sks. 193 B), a speering, asking a question; minni spurningu, Sks. 5; min s., ... ein litil s., 220; mína s., 6; at yðr þykki bernsliga reika s. mín, 566; leiða spurningum at um e-t, Fms. iv. 230; at bessi s. væri með svá mikilli vél, vii. 203.

spurs-mál, n. [Dan. spörsmaal], a question, (mod.)

spúa, d, = spýja.

spusa, u, f. [a Fr. word], a spouse, Str. 20.

spúsa, 20, to espouse, Str. 65: spúsi, 2, m. = púsi, 20, 53.

spyros, d, [sporor], to tie up fish by the tail, Fas. ii. 352.

spyroa, u, f. a pair of fish bung up, also of the strings for tying them up; whence the phrase, gefr Guð í görðar spyrður, God will supply the fish to the ready-made spyrour.

SPYRJA, pres. spyr, spyrjum, pl. spurði; subj. spyrði; imperat. spyr, spyrðú; part. spurðr, spurt: a part. spurnum, as from a strong verb spurinn, Sks. 12 B. In mod. usage sounded as with u throughout, thus, infin. spurja; pres. spur; imperat. spurðu: with neg. suff. spyrjattu (speer thou not), Fas. i. (in a verse): [spor; A.S. spurian; Scot. and North. E. speer; Germ. spüren; Swed. spörja, spörge.]

B. To track, trace steps or footprints; nú er madr stolinn fé sínu, ok sér hann manna-farveg liggja frá garði, þá skal hann ... spyrja til garðs manns, Ghl. 539; með hundum, er því vóru vanir at s. þá upp er undan hljópusk, Ó. H. 247, Hom. 159. 2. metaph. to track, investigate, find out (Germ. aufspüren); ok er engi líkari til enn annarr, þá skolu ölhús-menn morð spyrja, N. G. L. i. 62; en erfingi spyri morð ef hann kann eptir koma, ii. 215; þá spyri erfingi morðs (morð), i. 309, but this sense is old and obsolete: s. upp, to find out; beir fengu hann eigi upp spurðan, Sturl. ii. 125. II. to speer, ask, absol. or with gen.: spyrja lögspurning, Grág. i. 21; Gunnarr spurði, hvat hann vildi þá láta at gera, Nj. 100; þeir spurðu hvat þar væri komit, Fms. i. 9:-with gen., s. e-s, to enquire after; spyrr konungr margra tíðinda, iv. 192; hann spurði margs or brennunni, Nj. 213, passim: to request, spyrja sioan alla lögrettu menn, Grág. i. 8.

2. with prepp.; spyrja at e-u or spyrja e-n at e-u, to speer or ask after; spurði hann at Ástríði ok syni hennar, Fms. i. 70; s. at þingfesti manna, Grág. i. 19; spyrr Sigvaldi at ferðum Ólafs, Fms. x. 226, Gþl. 221; konungr spurði hann at nafni, speered at bim for bis name, Nj. 6:-s. eptir, spurði Höskuldr dóttur sína ekki eptir, did not ask ber, ask ber consent, Nj. 17; spurði Fjölnir eptir brædt sina, F. asked after bis brothers, Fms. xi. 44; s. eptir e-u, to enquire after, i. 263, iv. 32, Eg. 89 :-- s. e-n um e-t (= eptir e-u), beir spurdu Gunnar um fundinn, Nj. 100. 3. to bear, be informed of (Germ. erfabren); þat spyrja synir Haralds, Fms. i. 18; þat spyrr Bárðr, at ..., Eg. 31; Snorri spyrr nú hvar komit er málunum, Nj. 244, passim: s. til e-s, to get intelligence as to; beir spurou til Birkibeina, Fms. ix. 224; Gregorius spurði til þeirra þar sem heita Saurbæir, vii. 270; spurði hann til Sóta, at hann var farinn suðr, Nj. 7. III. reflex. to be reported, get abroad; skipkváman spyrsk, Nj. 5; tídendi spyrjask, 25, 85; til Porveigar spurðisk þat, at hón lá hætt, it was told of Tb. tbat she was very ill, Korm. 164; hefir til þess skips aldregi spurzk, nothing bas since been beard of this ship, Nj. 282: impers., mer spyrsk a bann veg, I am told, Eg. 20: spyrjask fyrir um e-t, to enquire, Ld. 226, Hkr. ii. 333: spyrjask um vandliga, id., Sks. 284. 2. recipr. to ask one another: spyrjask tídenda, Nj. 227, 228, Eg. 547. 8. part., svara spurnum hlut, Sks. 12 B.

spyrna, d, [spor, cp. sperna, sporna; A. S. speornan; Engl. spurn]:—to spurn, strike with the feet; er úlfrinn spyrnir, Edda 20; s. fæti á e-m, Glúm. 338, Edda 38; stinga hnefa eðr spyrna fæti, Grág. ii. 133; s. við fætinum, Bs. i. 462; spyrna fótum í e-t, to spurn with the feet at, Fms. vii. 120; svá hafði Björn hart spyrnt til Vagns, xi. 153; hann spyrndi til sveinsins, Dropl. 31; s. i e-t, to put the feet against, to kick, Bs. i. 462; s. móti broddinum, Acts ix. 5; s. af sér fjötri, Ísl. ii. 52. spyrnask i iljar, of two stretched on their backs, heels to heels, Fas. ii. 147, porf. Karl. 410, v. l. 2. part., frá spyrndr allri eign, spurned

from, bereft, Fagrsk. 100.

spytta, t, [spott], to cheat; s. e-t af e-m, Anecd. 10.

SPYJA, pres. spý; pret. spjó, spjótt (spjóst), spjó, pl. spjó; subj. spyi; part. spuinn: the mod. form is a weak spua, spuði, spuð: [Ulf. speiwan; common to the Teut. and Lat.]:-to spew, spit up, vomit; hon spjó blóði, Bs. i. 323; hón hafði mikla sótt ok spjó jafnan, 189; spýja upp, to cast up, Sks. 629 B; s. e-u or sér, id., Al. 44; sumir spjó (plur.) þar inni í stofunni, Eg. 206; lýkr hundi þeim er spýr, Hom. 159.

spýja, u, f. a vomit, Eg. 553, Magn. 532, Hom. 151, 159.

spýta, t, [spjót], to spit, pin with sticks; s. at sér vadmál, Fas. iii. 10; hann spytti aptr tjaldinu, ii. 285; s. skinn, to spit a skin, for drying it. spýta, t, [spyja], to spit, Bs. ii. 45, Edda 47; s. út bita, N. G. L. i. 343; spytir hann honum út, Greg. 49; s. i andlit e-m, Pr. 445: to sputter, pat vatn er keldan hefir spytt, Sks. 147.

spýta, u, f. [spjót], a spit, stick, wooden pin, Fas. ii. 285, iii. 10; s. er fyrir er stungit, Edda ii, 431, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a candlestick;

kerta-klofi ok s. með, Am. 6.

kalla spytu, Bs. i. 457. spytu-leggr, m. a nickname, Orkn.

spyting, f. a spitting, Mar., Th. 23.

spýtingr, m. a roll containing sixty ells of wadmal, D.N. iii. 914, Bs. i. 842.

apæja, see speja.

spækja, u, f. [Engl. spoke], a thin board or deal.

spæna, d, [spánn], to cut a chip.

Spænskr, adj. Spanish, Fms. x. 139.

spætr, n. [Dan. spette; Germ. specht], a wood-pecker, picus, Edda (Gl.)

spöl-korn, n. a little bit of a road; fylgja e-m s.

SPÖLR, m., pl. spelir, gen. spala, acc. spölu (the gen. spalar and dat. speli hardly occur); [cp. Fr. espalier]:—a rail, bar, lattice-work; smugu peir milli spalanna, Edda 30; ró-spölr, q.v.; bring-spelir (q.v.), 'breast spars. 2. metaph. a bit, sbort piece; hefja upp sögu ok segja af spöl nokkurn, a bit of the story, Fms. vi. 355: a bit of a road, Bb. 3. 19.

SPONG, f., gen. spangar, pl. spengr and spangir; [A.S. and Germ. spang]:—a spangle; voru lagdar yfir spengr af gulli, Eg. 698; hann görði af þeim spengr ok festi á altara, Stj. 330; spengr ok listur, 563; slarnar edr spengrnar, 45; brynju-spangir, the spangles of mail, Edda (Ht.); jarn-spöng, gull-s., q.v.; hjósk niðr spöngin, Rd. 278: of ice making a bridge across water, Markar-fljót féll milli höfuðísa, ok vóru á spengr hér ok hvar, Nj. 142; þar var mjó spöng yfir (viz. the river), Sturl. ii. 248. spanga-brynja, u, f. plate-mail, Ld. 276, Hkr. iii. 390.

SPÖNN, f., gen. spannar, [A.S. span, sponn; Engl. span]:—a span (from the end of the thumb to the end of the middle finger is called lang-sponn or 'long-span;' but that to the end of the fore-finger a stuttsponn or minni sponn, 'sbort-span'); varð þat ekki fjarri hinnar minni spannar langt, Bs. i. 387; spannar (a span long) fram frá hepti, Eb. 250; tveggja spanna digra, Bær. 16; ekki meirr en alin eða spönn, Bs. ii. 168; þat var spannar breitt, Fs. 51; spjót spannar langt, N.G.L. i. II. = spann, a pail, Rétt. 2. 10, B. K.

spor, f., sporo, Sighvat, [spara], sparing, Barl. 120; erat af sporo, not

sparingly, Sighvat.

SPÖRR, m., gen. spörs, Yt. 8, but sparrar, Landn. 135, [A. S. spearwa; Engl. sparrow; Dan. spurv; cp. Fr. épervier]:—a sparrow, Edda (Gl.); sporr einn, Hkr. i. 24: as a nickname, Landn. l.c.: the word is, however, rarely used in Icel.

sporuor, m. a sparer, Lex. Poët.

stabbi, a, m., also stobbi, stubbi [from stafr], a block; tré-s., Fms. vi.

179: also used of a stack, hey-s.

STAĐA, u, f., gen. stöðu, pl. stöður, [standa], a standing, place, position; leiddisk bændum staðan, Fms. viii. 415; viti þá hverr sína stöðu ..., gefa gaum at um stöður sínar, Ó. H. 204, 215; skipa mönnum í stöður, Bs. i; halda vel stöðunni, Sturl. ii. 44; hann hugði at stöðu hússins, Fms. v. 338; var brotinn hverr steinn or sinni stödu, ix. 48: the position or quarter of the wind, veor hvert at stödu, Fms. viii. 209 (veor-stada): = sólstaða, er fimm nætr eru til stöðu, N.G.L. i. 39. state, condition, of life, Skalda 211; lifs-s., heims-s., the era of the world. Rb. 82, Fb. (inscription). COMPDS: stöðu-brunnr, m. a well of still water, N.G. L. i. 341, Trist. 11. stöðu-garðr, m. a standing, permanent fence, Gpl. 350. stöðu-merki, m. a standard, Karl. 364. stöðu-vatn, n. a 'standing-water,' pond or lake, Stj. 75, 82, 89, Str. 78, MS. 623. 33, Fms. viii. 31.

stadaldr, n. continuity; at stadaldri, continuously.

staddr, part., see stedia.

stao-fastliga, adv. steadfastly, K. A. 230, Fms. iii. 168, Dipl. i. 3, passim.

staö-fastligr, adj. steadfast, firm, Fas. iii. 90, Sks. 452, Fms. ii. 38. stao-fastr, adj. steadfast, residing, abiding; s. a Hadalandi, Fms. x. 2. metaph. settled, steadfast, fixed; s. domr, Sks. 598; stadfast 378. skapi e-s, fixed in one's mind, Band,: steadfast, true, Blas. 44, Fs. 69, Bær. 11; stadfasta ást, 10.

stað-festa, t, to give a fixed abode; s. úmaga, Grág. i. 128; staðfestr úmagi, 206; s. sik þrjár nætr til vistar, v. 10. 2. metaph. to make steadfast, make up one's mind; ekki hefi ek stadfest um þat, Grett. 129; s. sáttmál með sér, Fms. vi. 286; svá er mælt ok staðfest, established by law, Ghl. 168; stadfesta ráð sitt, to establish oneself, Ld. 14. 2. eccl. to confirm, K. A. 174. II. reflex, to take up one's abode, establish oneself, Eb. 12, Eg. 182, 596, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 25. 2. to be determined; stadsestisk pessi ráda-görð, Eg. 271: to grow strong, sem ríki hans stadfestisk meirr, Sks. 684.

stao-festa, u, f. a fixed abode, residence; hafa staofestu, Sks. 525; taka stadfestu, Eb. 12, Eg. 319; kaupa sér stadfestu, Ld. 210; godord ok stadfestu... þær stadfestur er bræðr mínir búa á, 308, passim. metaph. steadfastness, stability, firmness, Sks. 587, 701; friot ok s., K. Á. 200: truth, faithfulness, Sks. 590.

3. a confirmation, K. Á. 2; bréf ok staðfestur, Anecd. 88. COMPDS: staofestu-bréf, n. a deed of confirmation, Pm. 43. staofestu-lauss, adj. without a fixed abode or livelibood, Grág. i. 206, Sturl. i. 136.

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stað-festi, f. steadfastness, Blas. 44; s. ok jafnlyndi, Bs. i. 141, pass. stað-festing, f. confirmation, K. Á. 20, H. E. i. 261.

stao-goor, adj. well-tempered; staogott sverð, Fas. ii. 465.

stao-hesfa, d, to aim true; s. á e-t, to make a bit.

stað-högg, n. a good bit; koma staðhöggi á, Fas. iii. 332, 353.

staði, 2, m. a rick, stack; ef tveir menn eigu staða saman hvárt sem þat er korn eðr hey, Ghl. 349, Jb. 223.

stao-lausa, u, f. absurdity; mæla staolausu stafi, be will say many absurd things, Hm. 28.

stað-lauss, adj. timid, unsteady, Róm. 237.

stad-leysi, n. restlessness of mind; s. ok vitleysi, Fms. vii. 150: unsteadiness.

stað-ligr, adj. local, Skálda 211, 212: firm, Bs. i. 724.

stao-litill, adj. weakly, timid.

stao-lyndr, adj. 'steady-minded,' stubborn, Brandkr. 63: steadfast. staona, ao, to stop, pause, abate; stadnadi orrostan (kurrinn), Fms. i. 34, 386, xi. 224, O. H. 69, Stj. 445.

stao-nefna, d, to fix, determine, Grett. 129.

stao-næmask, d, dep. to take up one's abode, settle, stop.

STADB, m., gen. stadar, dat. stad, and older stadi, pl. stadir: [from standa; Ulf. staps = τύπος; A.S. stæδ; Engl. stead in bome-stead; Dan. stæd; Germ. statt]:-a 'stead,' place, abode; stjörnur þat nó vissu hvar þær staði áttu, Vsp. 5; sessa ok staði, Ls. 7; fá mönnum stað ok mála, Grág. i. 473; nú hefr maðr eigi stað þeim mönnum, 465; færa úmaga til staðar, 256; færa varnað til staðar, Eg. 535; koma i þann stað, Grág. i. 485; í einn stað, in one place; í annan stað, in another place, 656 C. 11; finmtán í hvárum stað, fifteen in each place, Eg. 577; i einhverjum stad, in some place, somewhere, Sks. 94; i einum stad i England, somewhere in England, Fms. x. 392; ek hefi i einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; i öllum stöðum, in all places, altogether, Grag. ii. 178; i öllum stödum beim, er..., in 2. skipta í tvá, fjóra, sextán ... staði, every case, where ..., i. 153. to divide into two, four, sixteen ... parts, 656 C. 16; skiptask í tvá staði, Fb. ii. 437:-fara af stað (mod. á stað), to go away, leave, Gpl. 177; hafa sik af stad, to absent oneself, Fb. i. 565; bida e-s or stad, to wait in one's place, wait till one is attacked, Fms. iv. 268, viii. 48, 318, 355; ráða e-u til staðar, to settle, ii. 78, Ld. 178; gefa e-u stað, or gefa stadar, to stop, balt, Edda (pref.) 3, 40, Fms. vi. 384 (gefa A. V. 3), viii. 400; nema stad or stadar, to stop, Nj. 18, 54, 132, Dropl. 29, Fms. i. 167, 206, Fas. ii. 535, Ld. 104, Bs. i. 144, Edda 40 (nema A. 5); leita stadar, to seek a place (privy), Hm. 113, Hkr. i. 16, Fær. 197 (leita I): to seek an outlet, Fas. ii. 528; ganga at stadar, cacare, N.G. L. i. 127. adverbially, i stad, on the spot, at once, presently, Dropl. 9, Fas. ii. 508, Stj. 263, 505, Fms. iv. 249; rétt í stað, just now, Flóv. 7; í marga staði, in many respects, Fms. vii. 221; i engan stad, noways, i. 80; i alla stadi, in every respect, Nj. 213, 224, 237, Fms. vi. 59, xi. 58; i stadinn, instead, Grág. i. 61, Fms. i. 24, Nj. 73, Fb. i. 285; í annan stað, on the other band, secondly, Fms. vi. 191, Nj. 210, 216: -gen. as adverb, alls stadar, everywbere; annars s., elsewbere; einhvers-stadar, nökkurs-s., somewbere; marg-stadar, fús stadar, in many places, in few places; né eins stadar, nowbere; sums-stadar, somewbere; see allr, annarr, einn, nekkverr, margr, sumr. 4. metaph. a goal, aim; hvern stad á sættar-umleitan þessi, Fms. ix. 51; ef þann stað tæki vizka þeirra, H. E. i. 249; vil ek vita hvern stað eiga skal málit, I wish to know the final answer, Ísl. ii. 216; hann spyrr hvern skal eiga hans mál, Eb. 132; koma í einn stað niðr, to II. spec. usages, a stop, pause, turn out the same way, Fb. ii. 168. besitation; beim varð staðr á um andsvörin, Fms. ix. 461; nú drepr ór hljóð, ok verðr honum staðr á, ok mælti þó vánu bráðara, xi. 2. elasticity, of steel or the like; ok dregr or allan staðinn ór honum, it (the bow) lost all its elasticity, 623. 19; var þá ór sverðinu allr stadrinn, Sd. 118, 132; stadr í sverði, Kormak, freq. in mod. usage:--strength of mind, courage, bann uhreinan anda er hann átti eigi stað við at sjá, Sturl. iii. 246; mun hann ckki eiga stað við sjonum haus, be will not be able to stand bis looks, Fms. iv. 242; ef þú þykkisk mega göra stað í hestinn (make the borse firm), þá far til, Bs. i. 633. 3. a mark, print; syndi hann oss á sínum limum járna stad ok banda, Hom. 121; sá þar öngan stad (no marks, traces were seen) þeirra tíðenda er þar höfðu orðit, Fb. i. 283. III. a churchestablishment (church, see, convent); höfuð-kirkja á staðinum, Fms. ix. 369; stadrinn í Skálaholti, s. á Hólum, or Hóla-stadr, á stadnum á Hólum, Bs. i. passim; staðr í Lundi, Ann. 1234; klaustr eða aðrir stórir stadir, Fms. xi. 202; Brandr er setti stad (a benefice) at Husa-felli, Ld. 332; staðr í Videy (a convent), D.l. i. 512; stað hér at Helgafelli, 282: a town, staðr í Lybiku, Fms. x. 48; s. í Óðinsvé, xi. 267; þann inn dýrliga stað (Konunga-hella), vii. 187; stað eða borg, K.A. 222: staðar-ábúð, staðar-bót, staðar-spjöll; staðar-bú, a rectory; staðar-eign, church-possession; stadar-fé, church-property; stadar-fortád, administration of church-establishments; stadar-jörð, a glebe; stadar-prestr, a parishpriest; stadar-setning, an establishment, Sturl. i. 113, 143, iii. 229, Vm. 6, Am. 28, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 546; stada-mál, the church contest,

ownership and administration of the churches and glebes (staba-forrab). which took place in Icel. at the end of the 13th century, and was partly settled by the agreement of A. D. 1296, Bs., Arna S., Ann. passim; stadamenn, the lay proprietors of the church estates, Arna S.; stada-gjafir, the yielding up of stadir, Ann.

2. 'stadir' was hence (but always in 2. 'stadr' was hence (but always in sing.) added to several local names where such an establishment had been erected, e. g. Staor, Staoar-fell, Staoar-hraun, Staoar-holl, s also Mel-stadr, Reyni-stadr, the old names in the heathen age of these places being Fell, Hraun, Holl, Melr, see Sturl., Band., Bjarn. again, the plur. -staoir is freq. in local names of the heathen age; Grani bjó at Grana-stöðum, Grímarr á Grímars-stöðum, Höskulds-staðir, Alreksstadir . . ., Landn., Fms. passim, see also map of Icel.

staor, adj. restive, of a horse; hross skjart eða statt, Ghl. 504; verða stadt at, to stop, start, from surprise, Korm. 76; bá varð þeim stadara at höggva, Fms. ix. 225

stað-ramr, adj. = staðfastr, Clem. 26.

stað-ráða, réð, to fix, determine, make up one's mind, Fms. iv. 148, vii. 144, Vígl. 28.

stað-remi, f. firmness, 623. 58.

staosa, adj. indecl.; in the phrase, veroa staosa, to stop, besitate; the word is a απ. λεγ. occurring in a verse on the fly-leaf of the Ub. of the Edda, cp. Dan. standse.

stao-protinn, part. quite exhausted, Gullp. 20.

stafa, ad, [A. S. stafjan], to make staves; in the phrase, hat stafar i sjóinn, of a dead calm sea under sunshine. 2. to put letters together; stafaðr við annan raddar-staf,... á hverja leið stafi skuli saman stafa, Skálda 164. 3. stafa fyrir, to rule; hvergi er hann stafar fyrir, boxsoever be ordains, rules, Grag. ii. 249; skyldi beir s. fyrir beim slikt er peir vildi, to dispose of them as they pleased, O. H. 151; s. e-m dauda, to pass sentence of death on; synisk oss bessum manni haror daudi stafadr, Fms. ii. 173; s. e-m eid, to dictate an oath to another, Sturl. iii. 3.

stafaor, part. striped, coloured, Eg. 68, Fms. ii. 301, iii. 136; see segl. staf-golf, n. a 'stave-space,' the distance between two posts or pillars, of about two yards: the length of a building is denoted by its number of stafgólf.

stafi, in ráð-stafi.

staf-karl, m. [Norse stakkar; Dan. stakkel], a 'staff-carle,' an old and infirm person, a poor beggar, Fms. i. 70, ii. 59, iii. 94, v. 287, vii. 360, Fas. i. 22, Bs. i. 525; stafkarla stigt, beggary, vagrancy, Fms. vi. 302, viii. 279; stafkarla-háttr, Háv. 40; stafkarla færsla, N.G.L. i. 138. stafkarla-letr, n. a kind of Runic letters, Sturl. ii. 241.

staf-kerling, f. a beggar-woman, Fms. viii. 106.

staf-kerti, n. a staff-laper, Str. 6, 46, Karl. 86. staf-lausa, adj. 'staff-less,' without a stick; ganga staffaust, to walk without a stick, i. e. firmly, Ld. 82, Bs. i. 179, Hav. 50.

staf-ligr, adj. of or pertaining to letters, Skálda 180.

staf-lurkr, m. a cudgel, Fas. ii. 262.

staf-lægja, u, f. 'staff-layers,' the plates or long beams along the walls joining the pillars (stafir), Hom. 95, 96, N.G.L. i. 101, Ld. 316.

STAFN and stamn, m. [A. S. stefn; Engl. stem; Dan. stavn] :- the stem of a ship (prow or stern); stafna a medal, from stem to stern, Fms. i. 278; hann hjó stafna af skipi sínu, vii. 215; áðr stamnar sé seymdir vid kjöl, N. G. L. i. 101; fram-s., the fore-stem = the prow; aptr-s., the aft-stem' = the stern; hvárn-tveggja stafn, Bs. i. 146; varð þeim litið aptr um stafn, Fms. x. 226; flo hann aptr um stafn: esp. of the stem or prow, iv. 57, vi. 78, Eg. 32: the phrase, fyrir stafni, abead. Sks. 223: and metaph., hafa e-t fyrir stafni, to aim at, be engaged in a work, Fms. iii. 102; þessa iðn hefir hann nú fyrir stafni, Band. 1: berjask um stafna. to fight stem to stem, Fms. i. 93, vi. 76; deila um stafn vid e-n, to bave a bard struggle with one, Orkn. 232: the gable-end of a building, bykkir mér sem undan sé báðir stafnarnir, Nj. 197, v.l.

B. Compos: stafn-bui, a, m. the forecastle-men on a war-ship, Eg. 33, 54, 772, Fms. ii. 331, vii. 266, Nj. 8, passim; the best men were selected for this post. stafn-glama, u, f. a nickname, Fas. ü. stafn-gluggr, m. a gable-window, Sturl. i. 160. stafn-haf or stafnhald, n. a standing, course on the sea. stafn-har, adj. stem-bigb, stafn-hvila, u, f. a bed in the gable, Sturl. ii. 67 C. Fms. ii. 50. stafn-lag, n. fighting stem to stem, Sturl. iii. 63, v. 1. stafn-leggja, lagdi, to lay stem to stem in battle, Fms. viii. 386, v.l. a grappling book, in sea-fight, Nj. 47, Fms. vii. 64, Sturl. iii. 63. lok, n. the locker in the stem, Sturl. iii. 106. stafn-rekkja, u, f. = stafnhvíla, Sturl. iii. 186, Háv. 40. stafn-sveit, f. the fore-castlemen, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 385. stafn-seng, f. = stafnhvila, Fas. iii. 209. stafn-tjald, n. a tent in the bow or stem, Fms. vii. 114, Hkv. 1. 24.

STAFR, m., gen. stafs, old pl. stafar, Hom. 97, Plac. 48, Korm. 178, 246 (in a verse); stafana (acc.), Fms. x. 16, v.l.; [Ulf. stabs = στοιχείος, cp. staua = κρίσιε; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a staff. post, esp. in a building, as is still seen in Norway; bunding vid staf emm. Eg. 232; þrír aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir staflægju hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; ása, stafi, þvertré, syllur, Dipl. iii. 8; hit nyrðra megin við innthe name given to the struggle between clergy and laity about the stafana sat konungr, the inner posts in a hall, Fms. x. 16, v. l.; Egill take höndum í axlir honum ok kneikti hann upp at stöfum, Eg. 552; hann 🋱 átta stakka völl, Fb. i. 522; myndi þó af ganga fimm stakkar, Ísl. ii. hafði lagt af sér kápuna ok vápnin ok sat upp til stafa, Ld. 282; kastalarnir vóru svá görvir, at stafir fjórir stóðu upp ok syllr upp í milli ok þar arinn á, en hurðir milli stafanna, ... hann bar kaðalinn um einn kastalastafinn...tók þá kastalinn at ríða mjök, Fms. viii. 429; cp. Ivar Aasen, s. v. stav-bus, stav-kyrkja, stave-naust; horn-stafir, dyri-s. (q. v.) a stave of a vat or cask; færa ker út af stöfum, Grág. ii. 330; tunnustafr, detta i stafi, to fall into staves, i. e. to pieces, also metaph. of amaze-3. a staff, stick, to walk with; ganga vid staf, Nj. 219; hringr var i stafnum,... hann helt tveim höndum um stafinn en beit i hringinn, Landn. 251; staf þann er þú heldr á, Stj. 197; staf ok skreppu, H. E. i. 243: of a beggar's staff, see Skida R.: of a crozier, Bs. i. 489: of a staff used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, Bs. i. 633, 634; stafs-broddr, Landn. 251; stafs-endi, Sturl. ii. 180; stafs högg, Rd. 304, Fær. 239; brodd-s., klafa-s., göngu-s.: of a magical wand, hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N.G.L. i. 383; kerti s., Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 17. II. written letters, staves, originally derived from the magic twigs and rods used for enquiring into fate, see the remarks s.v. run: of magic staves, Hm. 143 (stinna stafi, stóra stafi); þurs ríst ek þér ok þrjá stafi, ergi, æði, óþola, Skm. 36. lore, wisdom; forna stafi, Vpm. 1, 55; sanna stafi, Sdm. 14; laun-stafir, bidden staves, Eg.; stadlausu stafi, Hm. 3. letters (Germ. bucbstabe), Skálda 174, Mar., passim; bók-staft, hljóð-s., raddar-s., a vowel; mal-s., a consonant; upphass-s., an initial letter; hosud-s., Latinu-s., q. v. COMPDS: stafa-nofn, n. pl. the names of letters, Skalda 175. setning, mod. staf-setning, f. arrangement of letters, spelling, and the like, Skálda 178: of alliterative staves, Edda (Ht. begin.) stafasetningar-regla, u, f. ortbography, Skálda 160. stafa-skipti, -vixl, n. a transposition of letters, Skalda 182: of prosody, Edda (Ht.) stafasnúning, f., gramm. metatbesis, Skálda 182.

staf-rof, n. (prop. a row of twigs, Lat. sortes), [A. S. stæfrawa], a 'stave-row,' the alphabet, Skulda 160, 176, Bret. 106, Al. 48, Rb. 186: metaph., Sks. 16, freq. in old and mod. usage. stafrófs-kver, n. an A B C book.

staf-setning, f. spelling, orthography, (mod.) staf-slanga, u, f. a sling on a stick, Sks. 388. staf-aleggja, u, f. a 'pole-sledge,' Sks. 415.

staf-sproti, a, m. a stick, Fær. 236, Fs. 74.

STAG, n., pl. stög, [A.S. stæg]:—a stay, esp. the rope from the mast to the stem; en fyrir dragreip två aura silfrs ok svå fyrir stag, N. G. L. ii. 283, Edda (Gl.); stögin á kugginum festi á höfði skipsins, ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; bændr skulu fá reip til skips, en ef missir stags, þá liggja við aurar tólf, N.G.L. i. 199; en er þeir drógu seglit gékk í sundr stagit ok fór seglit ofan þver-skipa, Ó. H. 137: the phrase, a stag, abead, of a ship; rett a stag, Fms. vi. (in a verse); á stag stjórnmörum steypa vildi, to make the ship go down head foremost, Hkv. 1. 29 (thus to be emended, stagstiorn morum Cd.) a rope between poles to hang clothes on for drying.

staga, að, to darn or to patch coarsely; draugt stagaðr náböndum, Mar.; ef maðr stagar (sews up) höfuð svá at ekki bitr, Grág. i. 383; hvítum svörtum stagat allt með þráði, Hallgr. (of a beggar's rags). reflex., stagast & e-u, to barp on the same thing.

stag-brellr, m. 'stay-brails' (?), a nickname, Orkn.

STAGL, n. [Dan. steile], a rack; benja i stagli, 625. 76; pisl sem i stagli, 656 B. 3; festa i stagli, id.: a local name, Stagl-ey, Sturl.

stagla, 20, dimin. from staga, to keep barping on, lit. darn often; s. upp aptr og aptr = jaga: as also stagl, n. a darning; bóta-s.

stagl-festa, t, to fasten on a rack, 623. 51.

stag-nagli, a, m. a 'stay-pin,' the pin to which the stay is fastened, Edda ii. 494.

stag-nál, f. a darning-needle, a nickname, Fms.

STAKA, 20, to punt, push; stökudu beir húskörlum Sveins, Landn. 286 (stjaka, v.l.), Fms. vi. 269; beir stökuðu Gretti, Grett. 198 A; síðan tók hann ok stakaði (stjakaði) honum, Fas. i. 62, Bs. i. II. to stagger; stakar hann at eldinum, Finnb. 310; hrindr maðr öðrum svá at hann stakar við, N.G.L. i. 69; hann stakaði við, Fms. i. 44; hann stakar nær at honum Þorleifi . . . ok jafnt í því hann stakar við, xi. 133; ok stakar hann fyrir vápna-ganginum, Al. 80; hestrinn stakaði, Karl. 538.

staka, u, f. a single ditty; kveða stöku, Eb. 218, Fas. ii. 213; honum varð s. af munni, Band., passim in mod. usage.

staka-stormr, m. a gale with squalls and gusts, Fms. ii. 177.

stakka, u, f. [akin to stakkr; cp. Dan. stakket = brief, scant]:—a stump; hafi sá stökku er stytti, Gpl. 399, Jb. 274.

2. a bide, when flayed, but not cut up (=belgr); in bjarn-stakka, hafr-stakka, hrein-stakka, varg-stakka, q. v. (not staka).

stakkaör, part. [Dan. stakket], sbort, curtailed, D. N. v. 87 (of time). stakk-garör, m. a stack-yard (for hay), Grág. ii. 233, Eb. 58, Njarð. 374, Bs. i. 669, Dipl. iii. 11, iv. 9, Sturl. ii. 31, 140, passim.

STAKKR, m. a short coarse bag-like blouse without a waist, Fas. ii. 343, Nj. 143, Fbr. 59, Fs. 33; skinn-s., fanga-s., bak-s., þófa-s., q. v.; stakks-vaðmál, Ann. 1330.

138; útbeit svá góð at þat var jafnt ok s. töðu, Eg. 711; torf-stakkr. stakks-völlr, m. a field producing one s., Fb. i. 522.

STAKR, adj. [stök, stakt], single, odd; handlin stakt, an odd napkin, Pm. 73 (cp. Dan. umage); tvennir hanzkar og einn stakr, stakr sokkr, etc.; annan vetr verðr stakt sævar-fall, Rb. 90; fjórtán hundruð, sextigi, ok eitt stakt, Ann. 415. 10; sjaldan er ein báran stök, a saying: adv. stoku-, in compds, stoku-sinnum, adv. now and then; ein-stakr.

stakra, að, = staka, to push; jaínan finn ek at á-flóð (river-stream) stakrar, Mkv. 2. to stagger; hann stakraði við, Al. 66; stakraði stakrar, Mkv. Eyvindr við, Hkr. i. 159.

stak-steinar, m. pl. single stones, stepping-stones.

stak-steinottr, adj. stony, with stones here and there, Eg. 755, v.l.: rough, of a road.

stalla, 20, to put in a stall, Ann. 1413.

stallari, a, m. [through A. S. stallare, from Lat. stabularius], a king's marsbal; the word and title first occur in the reign of St. Olave (Björn stallari), O. H.; then Ulfr s., Har. S. Hard.; since freq. in Norway, stallara-sæti, stallara-stóll, Sks. 289, Hkr. iii. 181, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrú). stall-brooir, n. [Dan. stald-broder], a companion. lag, n. fellowship, Fas. iii. 649.

stall-heilagr, adj. altar-boly, Fsm. 40.

stall-hus, n. [stallr 4], the step of the mast, El.

STALLI, a, m. [see stallr], an (heathen) altar; moldina undan stallanum þar er Þórr hafði á setið, Eb. 8; stóð þar stalli á miðju gólfinu sem altari, ok lå þar á hringr einn mótlauss... á stallanum skyldi ok standa hlautbolli ... umhverfis stallann var goðunum skipat í afhúsinu, 10; baugr tvíeyringr skyldi liggja í hverju höfuðhofi á stalla, Landn. 258, Stj. 335; engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N.G.L. i. hringr, m. the altar-ring, see above, Eb. 230; vinna eid at stalla-hring, Landn. 89, Hrafn. 16.

STALLR, m. = stalli, [the word may be akin to standa, cp. Lat. stabilis; A. S. steall; Engl. stall]:—any block or shelf on which another thing is placed; skurðgoð sett á stall, Fms. x. 255; af heiðnum stalli, Kristni S. (in a verse). 2. a pedestal; kross med stalli, a boly rood, Vm. 165; hann er holr innan ok görr undir honum sem stallr sé, ok stendr hann þar á ofan, Ó. T. 3. a stall, crib; hestr at stalli, Fas. ii. 508, Hdl. 5, Og. 2; etu-s. 4. the step of a mast; en hat voldi, at iss var i stallinum, Fins. ix. 386: the phrase, hjarta drepr stall, the beart fails, Fbr. 36, O. H. 214; the metaphor is taken from the mast rocking in the step,

(and not as suggested s. v. drepa A. I. 4.)

stallra (stallðra, Fms. iii. 178, and so in mod. usage), að, to balt, stop a bit; stallra við, Stj. 383: to falter = drepa stall, þá tók at stallra hjarta heidingja, 357, 463, 491, v.l.

stall-stada, u, f. a standing in a stall, Ghl. 392.

stall-systir, f. a female companion.

stamba, ad, = stumra; stamba at e-m, Fbr. 16, v. l.

stam-hendr, adj. of a metre, Edda (Ht.)

stamma, mod. stama, ad, to stammer, Anecd. 10, Nikdr. 3.

stamps, ad, to push with the foot,

stampr, m. a large tub; trogum, stömpum, keröldum, skjólum, tunnum, Vm. 177. stamp-austr, m. a bucket for baling out, Grett. 51 A.

STAMR or stammr, adj. [A. S. stamor], stammering; bá varð hann svá stammr, Fms. i. 282; sjá maðr varð svá stamr at ekki nam, x. 279; annar hét Þorviðr stammi, hann fékk eigi mælt þrem orðum lengra samt, 2. wet, damp, so as not to go on smoothly, of gloves, Ó. H. 87. socks, or the like, cp. gly-stamr (q. v.)

stand, n. [Dan. word], a position, rank in life; a-stand, condition.

STANDA, pres. stend, stendr, stöndum, standit, standa; pret. stód, stótt, stóttú (mod. stóðst, stóðstú), stóð, pl. stóðum; subj. stæði; imperat. statt, stattú (cp. stand-þú); part. staðinn; pret. infin. stóðu= stetisse, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a medial form, pres. stöndumk (= stat mibi), Fm. 1, Kormak; pret. stóðumk (= stabant mibi), 11m. 106: with neg. suff. stóð-k-at, Fas. iii. 22 (in a verse). [Common to all Indo-Germ. languages.

A. To stand; þó at hann gangi eðr standi áðr, Grág. ii. 95; hann stóð við vegginn, . . . stóð á víxl fótunum, Sturl. ii. 158; standa höllum fæti, Nj. 97; koma standandi niðr, to come down standing (after a leap), 85, Grág. ii. 110; skal mik niðr setja standanda, in a standing position, Ld. 54; munkr er eigi mátti standa á bænum ok reikaði, Greg. 62; standa á götu e-s, Nj. 109; standa fast, to stand fast, 92; standa frammi, to stand, be on one's feet, Fms. vii. 85; s. fyrir dómstóli keisarans, 656 C. 19; s. fyrir manni, to stand before a man, so as to screen him, Grág. ii. 12, 115, Eg. 357: s. hjú, to stand by, metaph. to assist, Fas. ii. 501: standa nær e-m, to stand near one, metaph, to back, Nj. 76; nær standa vinir 2. to stay; Egill stóð meðan ok beið þeirra, Eg. 483; Gunnars, 88. statt (stop) ok trú mér, 623. 17. 3. to stand, stick; stodu spjot beirra ofan frá þeim, Nj. 253; at hann standi fastr í fönninni, 84; skildinum, svá at fastr stoo i vellinum, 262; öxin stoo a hamri, i. e. went through to the II. a stack of bay, from the shape; back, and stuck there, 165; sveininum stod fiskbein i halsi, the bone stuck

in bis throat, Blas. 40; ef nökkurum stendr bein í hálsi, 655 ix. B. 2: fjórðunga, Grág. i. 464. absol., bad stendt i e-m, it sticks in one's throat. 4. to stand, remain; bord stódu, stood, were not removed, Fms. vii. 144; skála bann sem enn stendr i dag, pórð. 58 new Ed.; svá lengi sem heimrinn stendr, Rb. 64; skyli bú yðr standa ú-rænt, Nj. 208. 5. to stand, be seated, placed; i þeim dal stendr kirkja, Greg. 57; kirkja sú er stendr í Reykja-holti, D. I. i. 476; bær einn stóð skamt frá þeim, Eg. 230; ór þeim sal er und bolli stendr...ask veit ek standa, ... stóð fyrir norðan salr, sal veit hón standa, Vsp.; Lissibón stendr á Spáni, Fms. vii. 80; Narbón stendr við Jórsala-haf, x. 85; öll þau fylki er í hans biskups-ríki stóðu, vii. 300; Illugastaði ok Hrafnagil er standa í Laxárdal, Dipl. v. 17; standa á bók, reikningi, skrá..., [Germ. es stebt geschrieben], ii. 12, 13, Bs. i, II. with prepp.; standa & e-u, to stand on, insist on, persevere in; statt eigi á því er þér er bannat, Mirm.; s. á íllu ráði, id.; s. á hendi e-m, Nj. 88, Grág. i. 121 (see hönd); mest mundi á fyrir-mönnum standa, Nj. 106: to stand upon, s. á lögum, Js. 41; s. á rétti sínum, . . standa á dómi e-s, to stand by, abide by :- s. gegn, á móti, to withstand, Hom. 7, Fms. ii. 36, 225, x. 401 :- s. af e-u, to give up, Dan. afstane, Fb. i. 523:-s. at, to belp (at-stod); hvadan Gudmundr stendr at,... hvadan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214; beim er badan standa at, 193:-s. eptir, to remain, N. G. L. i. 335, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248, Grág. ii. 301, Eg. 202, Rb. 116, Hom. 12, Stj. 422 (eptir-stöðvar = arrears):—s. fyrir, to stand before, to stand in the way of a thing, Isl. ii. 262, Fms. vi. 61, Grag. i. 140; s. e-m fyrir þrifum, Fms. ii. 154; s. e-m fyrir gleði, vii. 162; s. e-m fyrir svefni, Gísl. (in a verse); s. e-m fyrir ljósi, to stand in the way of one's light; lata e-t s. fyrir kaupi, Nj. 17; lata s. fyrir kviðburði, 87; ef afl hefir stadit fyrir kvid þeirra, Grág. i. 53; þat á eigi fyrir málum at s., 106; eiðr Vermundar stóð fyrir, Fbr. 22; járni á hann fyrir at standa, N. G. L. i. 342; s. fyrir med eineidi, 346 :- s. i e-u, to be deeply engaged in; s. í bardögum, einvígum, málum, stórmælum, kvánbænum, etc., Eg. 486, Ld. 262, Nj. 53, 224, 227, Ísl. ii. 216; standa í úbirgð, Dipl. v. 24; s. í bjonustu, Mar.: - standa saman, to stand together, put together in one place; þar stóðu saman fé mikil, Eg. 318; stóð úmegð mörg saman, Ísl. ii. 198; par stóð auðr mikill saman, Ld. 124: to consist, Hom. 2:-s. undir e-u, to be subject to; s. undir profi, Dipl. i. 6; feit stendr undir honum, is in bis keeping, Grag. i. 395: standa undir med e-m, to support, Sturl. i. 20; s. vel undir e-t, to support well, back, Nj. 215, Fms. vii. 125; jarl stóð vel undir hans mál, viii. 282; munu margir vel undir þat s., to back it up well, O. H. 52:—standa upp, to stand up from a seat, Nj. 3, Fms. i. 33, x. 401: to rise from bed, Nj. 69, Eg. 121; s. upp fyrir dag, 577; s. upp ok klæðask, Ld. 44; hann liggr sjúkr... þar er standi aldri upp, Nj. 80 (standa upp or sott); s. upp med e-m, to rise, join one, Sturl. ii. 203: -s. uppi, of a ship, to be laid up asbore (during the winter), Nj. 250, Isl. ii. 273: of a corpse, to lie on the bier, Fms. ii. 257, Am. 101: of a bow, to be kept bent, 623. 19: standa upp, to be standing, be left standing on one's feet; færri standa upp enn fallnir eru, Fms. xi. 110; stóðu þá enn upp mjök margir á skeiðinni, many still stood up (not dead or wounded), 142; flyði allt lið er upp stóð, Eg. 33; fimm einir menn stóðu upp á skipinu, Orkn. 356 old Ed., (new Ed. 414 l. c. leaves out 'upp'); meðan ek má upp standa ok vápnum valda, Ld. 170: standa uppi, id., Fms. viii. 139, Hkr. i. 210:-standa við e-u, to withstand, Grág. i. 1, 336 (við-staða); svá harðfengir at ekki stendr við, Nj. 271; svá mikit troll at ekki stendr við honum, Bárð. 177; þeir skutu svá hart, at ekki stóðu við hlífarnar, Fms. i. 173: to stand against, stop, hann stóð við litla stund (við-staða, a pause, balt):-standa yfir, svá lengi sem þingboð stæði yfir, lasted, Fms. ii. 216: hversu lengi skal fjárbón sjá yfir standa? Nj. 141; í þessum griðum ok svardögum sem yfir standa, which now stand, are in force, Fms. xi. 365; par er peirra riki stendr yfir, extends, Eg. 344.

B. Metaph, usage, to stand still, rest, pause; veror her fyrst at standa sagan, the story must stop here, Fms. vi. 56; nú skal hér standa um athæfi Varbelgja, ix. 473; skulu sóknir standa, meðan leiðangr er úti, Gbl. 486; útlegðar-sakir skulu eigi standa um várþing, Grág. i. 103; skyldi málit standa um nóttina til rannsaks, Fms. ix. 414; skal þá standa leigan í hross-verðinu, Grág. i. 434; stóð þá kyrrt nokkura hríð, Fms. xi. 397; at svá búit stæði, Nj. 139; eigi mátti svá búit s., Fms. ii. 9; standa með blóma; stendr búit með miklum blóma, Band. 2.

2. to last; Guðs ríki stendr ei ok ei, Hom. 160; ok standa eina þrjá vetr, Sks. 323; þá sjau daga sem veizlan stóð, Stj.; en er þrjár nætr hafði veizlan staðit, Landn. 117; hafði lengi staðit bardaginn, Odd. 18; er deildir várar s. lengr, Eg. 738; stóð mikil deila milli þeirra langa hríð, Fms. x. 169; stóð þetta heimbod nokkut skeið, Nj. 81; meðan erfit stóð, Eb. ch. 54; stóð hennar hagr med beim hætti, Bs. ii. 166:-to be valid, skal betta testamentum s. ok haldask, Dipl. iv. 8; ok standa enn þau lög, Ver. 52; um tólf mánaðr stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 143; skal þat allt s. ok satt vera, 655 xxvii. 28; hans tala skal s. á fé sjálfs hans, K. p. K. 146; má þat eigi s. né fyrir satt halda, Stj. 31; hann mun láta s. boð þessi (stand by it), Nj. 77; þrjú kúgildi þau er standa með jörðunni, Dipl. iii. 8; ekki & Bjarkeyjar-féttr & því máli at standa, this case does not fall under the town jurisdiction, Fms. vii. 130; stendt þat mál (it extends) um þrjá eigi ok dó, 623. 33; hví lét Guð þeira freista, þar er hann sá at þau

3. to befit, become; konunge kvad bat ekki standa, at menn lægi svá, Fms. x. 157; berr þat eigi né stendr þvílíkum, Stj. 132; hví stalt þú guðum mínum, ekki stendr þér slikt, 4. phrases, nú stoð í stilli, see stilli; var þat boð með sva miklu kappi, at stóð í stönginni (cp. Dan. saa at det stod efter), Fms. xi. 424; standa í háska, Mar. 5. sem inn átti dagr Jóla standi a Dróttins degi, Rb. 128; en á þeim degi stóð Ólais messu-aptann, Hom. 111. II. of direction, to stand in a certain way, project, trend; fjögur horn ok stóðu fagrt, hit þriðja stóð í lopt upp, hit fjórða stóð ór enni, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, Ld. 120; geitar-horn stendr ór höfði henni, Fms. vii. 156; vápn stóðu á Birkibeini svá þykt at varla mátti hann falla, 325; gákk af bryggjunni eðr spjótið stendr á pér, 144; ella hefði spjótið staðit gegnum hann, Nj. 246; blóðbogi stóð ór hváru-tveggja eyranu, 210, Fnis. vi. 419; boginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; kailar hann betr standa veðrit, at fara landhallt, the wind stands better for making land, Fms. x. 347; sunnan-vindr hvass ok stóð at virkinu, xi. 34; stóð gnæðingr með fjöllum, Bárð. 171; af illsku ok úþef þeim er af stóð, Fms. iii. 128; stóð vindr af landi, Vígl. 70 new Ed.; stendr inn straumrinn, Bs. ii. 143; stóð stropinn um kyrtilinn, Clar.; standa grunnt, to be sballow; vinátta okkur stendr grunnt, Eg. 520; stód hón alla vega jörð, touched the earth, Art.; stafir stórir ok stóðu grunn í ánni, Fb. ii. 19; örkin stóð grunn, stuck to the ground, Stj. 50, Ghl. 460, Grág. ii. 358; þrjár rætr standa á þrjá vega undir aski Yggdrasils, Gm.; augu your standa lengra fram, Sturl. iii. 129; finnr konungr at mikit stendr undan við hann í vinfenginu af hendi Sigvalda, Fms. xi. 106; heilræðit stóð á þenna sama sendiboða, referred to bim, 433; hvaðan Guðmundr inn ríki stendr, on sobicb side be stands, with whom he sides, Nj. 214. 2. to proceed from, be caused by; eigi standa bin orð af litlu fári, Fas. i. 195; stoð lítil stjórn af honum, Fms. xi. 223; þótti af honum minni ógu standa, Eg. 268; e-m stendr mein, úhapp, útili, illt, gagn, hjálp...af e-m, 175; guðin rökðu til spádóma at af systkinum þessum mundi þeim rinkil mein ok úhapp standa, Edda 18, Nj. 65, Barl. 39; eigi mun svá mikit ihr af þér standa, Nj. 368; opt stendr illt af kvenna hjali, Gísl. 15; yðr muna vandræði af standa, Nj. 175. 8. standa til, to tend towards; nú stoð áðr til svá mikils váða, at ..., Fms. vii. 144; þá stendr þó til meira geigs. xi. 275; standa til umbotar, to stand for mending, need it, Fb. ii. 234; flest frumsmid stendr til bota, needs mending; standa til mikils kostnadar, D. N. ii. 18; sem bæn your stendr til, tends to, Nj. 192; hvárt honum standi hugt til nökkurrar konu, Isl. ii. 285; engi ván eða verðleikr stendr til at fáisk, Al. 91; sem bæn yður stendr til, Nj. 192; eptir beim esnum sem honum bætti til standa, according to the merits of the case, Fms. vii. 60; eptir bví sem lög stóðu til. as the law stood, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; frekari álög en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; latari enn likendi stæði til, 256; fremr enn ritningar stöðu til, tended towards, i. e. warranted, Mar.; lita a mal hans eptir beim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, as the merits were, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; standa til váða ok audnar, Fms. x. 271. III. to catch, overtake; hann drap menn Eiriks konungs hvar sem hann stóð þá, Hkr. i. 91; var hvert drepinn þar er staðinn varð, 107; lét hann ræna hvar sem hann stóð þa Fms. vii. 181; hörmuðu bæði at þau máttu eigi fá staðit hann. Hom. 120; ef hann er með vátta inni staðinn, Grág. ii. 18; ef maðr tekr fé manns ok vinnr þjófskap at, enda standi hinn hann (acc.) at því er fe þat á, svá at handnumit verðr, ok . . . , 136; hinum er þýfð var í höndum staðin, id.; nú stendr maðr fé sitt þjófstolit í hendi öðrum manni, Gþl. 2. to stand, i. e. to endure or bear; hvert sem fyrir-smar domarann, ok vill eigi dóm standa, N. G. L. i. 452: to discharge, skal dæma landit beim manni er varðveizlu stendr, to the man who stands as guardian, Grág. ii. 251; sá er vitna þarf skal standa þeim kost allan, Jb. 358. to press, urge, trouble; ef ofviori stendr mann, N.G.L. i. 349; Alfhildi stóð sótt, Hkr. ii. 199, Stj. 425; mun þik nú hræðsla standa, Fas. iii. 429; elli stóð Hárek, Ísl. ii. 482; hver fjölskylda sem þik stendr, Fms. xi. 429; segja máttú hvat þik stendr, what urges thee, Mar.; ok vænti af þér mests trausts, því heldr sem mik stendr meirr, Fms. iii. 70; standa mik svá stórar þröngslir, at..., Stj. 495; hvat stendr þik, wbat auls tbee? Grett. 75 new Ed.; hvat stendr þik, Bergr, sagði biskup, Bs. i. 807; því at eins at þeim (þú?) standi ofviðri, N. G. L. i. 371. to be of weight, value; skal hann eigi standa tomr meirr enn átta merkr, Ghl. 524; gullhringr stendr sex aura, mörk, Fms. ii. 246, xi. 204; strutrinn stóð tíu merkr, 77; vættir þær er hver þeirra standi halfa niundu mörk, Gbl. 523.

C. Reflex. to stand right, be able to stand; stedjadi hann upp yfir törguna ok stóðsk þó, Nj. 144; þar mundir þú eigi hafa staðizk fylgjur þeirra Þorvarðs, Lv. 104; hann druknaði, því hann stóðsk ekki fjölkyngi Ragnars, Bárð. 181. 2. standask e-t, standask áhlaup, Sks. 411; hoggum standask fáir, Sks. 411 B; fáir stóðusk honum, bótt fræknir væri, Grett. 87 A; gull stendsk elding, Grug. i. 501; þetta él var með svá miklum býsnum, at ekki máttu sumir menn betr enn fá staðizk, Fms.

máttu eigi standask, Eluc. 28; at þér standisk jafnvel ef þér sjáit frændr ti. 118. ydra svívirda, Fms. v. 270. 3. to stand, bear, tolerate; hann skekr at honum sverðit, þetta fá þeir eigi staðizk ok hlaupa, Ísl. ii. 364; Kári stóðsk þetta eigi, Nj. 270; Björn stóðsk eigi ámælis-orð Sigmundar, Valla L. 218; standask frýju-orð, Fær. 196. 4. standask við e-m, to stand, be able to withstand; Heidrekr vá med Tyrfingi ok stódsk ekki við honum, Fas. i. 526; engi hlutr var svá sterkr at standask mætti fyrir honum, Edda. 5. to be valid; skulut mál hans standask um þá sök, Grág. i. 64; á þeirra dómr at standask, 80; eigu jammikit þeira orð at standask, sem annarra lögréttu-manna, 10; ef þú kemr til konungsins, ok megi þín orð nokkut standask, Fms. xi. 193; hennar orð stóðusk svá mikit, at ..., Fas. i. 208; um þat vilda ek at min at kvæði stæðisk, at ..., Eb. 6. of direction, to proceed from; standask af e-m, af henni mun standask alle it illa, Nj. 49; svá stenzk af um ferð mina, the matter stands so as to my journey; Ólafr sagði jarli hversu af stóðsk um ferð hans, Ld. II2 (hversu af stóð, 340); ekki sagði Kjartan föður sínum hversu af stóðsk um ferð þessa, 208; Gautr segir honum geiniliga allt hversu af stóðsk um ferðir hans, Fms. iii. 57; svá stendsk af um ferðir mínar, at ek má hér ekki dvelja lengr, vi. 350; eigi veit ek hvernig af stenzk (stennz) um för þína, hvárt þú ferr nökkut í konungs leyfi, Ó. H. 7. a middle form; yfir ok undir stóðumk jötna vegir, the 'giant-ways' (rocks) stood above and below, Hm.; stöndumk hjörr til hjarta, the sword touches me to the heart, Fm. I. II. recipr. to stand opposite one another in the same line; to meet, of ends; hat stodsk á, nesit þvert ok fylking þeirra, Ísl. ii. 326; stóðsk þat á, at Jólin þraut ok lokit var sögunni, Fms. vi. 356; vígin Áskels ok Steingríms skyldi á standask, Rd. 281; stóðsk þat á endum ok ostkistan, Nj. 76; stóðsk þat á endum ok þat er Gunnarr átti at gjalda, III; létu þeir þat á endum standask, 120; standask á mót; sandmelr sá er á stendzk ok Seftjörn, Gísl. 23; bær hans stóðsk á ok konungs atsetr, Fas. ii. 63; bíða þess at á stæðisk misganga straumanna ok austan-veðr, Orkn. 266; stendzk heldr i moti med beim hjonum, they were rather at sixes and sevens, did not agree well, Bjarn. 21: hendingar standask sem næst, to stand as close to one another as possible, Edda (Ht.); tungl hau er næst standask, nearest to one another, Rb. 34, 1812. 56. III. staðinn = staddr, steadfast, placed, abiding; hvar sem maðr er staðinn, N.G.L. i. 163; vildi hann nú til stadins vita (knew for certain) hver svör jarl vildi gefa, Vígl. 18. standali, a, m. a post: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 234.

stand-øykr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 372. stand-sööull, m. a 'stand-saddle,' bigb saddle, Ld. 274, Sturl. iii. 163; such a saddle is described in Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv, p. 703 (the death of William).

stanga, 20, to prick, goad, Fms. iii. 193, vii. 62, 161, viii. 281, xi. 155; stanga or tonnum ser (s. tennr), to pick the teeth, Nj. 185. to spear fish, Grag. ii. 346. 3. to butt, of cattle, Bs. i. 345, Grág. ii. 119, Gþl. 190. II. reflex. to butt one another, Grag. ii. 329, Vápn. 46, Bret. 55.

stangan, f. a goading, stimulus, Stj. 78.

stank, n. a bustle, shaking; starf ok stank, Fbr. 173.

stanka, að, to stand stumbling; hann stankaði mjök við, be was very reluctant, Fær. 121.

stanz, n. [akin to stadsa (q. v.), $\delta s = nz$]:—a standstill, besitation; honum veror stanz at svara, Sturl. i. 18: amazement, e-n rekr i stanz,

stanza, ad, to pause, stop, Fas. iii. 443.

stapi, a, m. a steeple-formed single rock, Fas. iii. 7: freq. in mod. usage and in local names, Arnar-stapi, Ætternis-s., etc.

stapps, 20, [Germ. stampfen; Engl. stamp], to stamp; stappa fotum, to stamp with the feet, Grett. 130 A; s. nior stafnum, Band. 16 new Ed.; stappa e-n til dauds, MS. 4. 32: to stamp down, þeir stöppuðu snjóinn með spjót-sköptum sínum, Fms. ix. 234: phrases, stappa stáli í e-n, to put steel into, to encourage; pad stappar nærri, it 'stamps near one,' is on II. to bray in a mortar; stappa lauk, O. H. the point, Fas. i. 420. 223, Pr. 471, 472.

STABA, pres. stari; pret. stardi; part. starat; [A. S. starjan; Engl. stare]:-to stare, gaze; stara eptir e-m, Isl. ii. 261, v.l.; hón starir á penna væna mann, Bær. 12; ormrinn starði í mót, Edda.

star-blinda, f. [A.S. stder-blind; Engl. stark-blind], blindness.

STARF, n. a trouble, labour, business, Sks. 549; petta starf, Nj. 77; hann hafdi ekki starf fyrir því, Fas. i. 36; hafa mikit starf, Fms. ix. 480; hvers starfs (employment) eor stottar, H.E. i. 514; hafa þvílíkt starf, Eg. 50. starfs-maor, m. a worker, Eg. 203, Grett. 123 A, Lv. 105, Bs. i. 738.

starfa, ad, to work, labour, Eg. I; starfa i e-u, to be busy about, Nj. 185, Al. 99, Fms. x. 231: starfa at e-u, Fbr. 16, Al. 147: starfa á mönnum, to trouble people, Bs. i. 439

starf-hus, n. a factory, workshop, Gpl. 178.

starf-hvalr, m. blubber paid as wages for cutting up a wbale, Pm. 69. starfi, a, m. = starf; þeim starfa, Fms. vi. 344; starfa mikinn, ii. 27; hafa starfa á mönnum, iv. 215; leggja starfa á e-t, to take trouble, Fb. b stáza, ad, to dress finely.

starfa-litill, -mikill, adj. doing little, much work, Hrafn. 21; starfa-meiri, Sturl. iii. 41.

starf-laun, n. pl. wages, Mar.

starf-samr, adj. industrious: of a thing, laborious, starfsamt lif, Barl. 111; hafa starfsamt, to be busy, bave much trouble, Fms. xi. 311, 383, vii. 73, Fas. i. 374: a nickname, iii. 592.

starf-semi, f. industry.

starf-sveinn, m. a workman, apprentice, Fms. xi. 431.

Starkaor or better Störkuor, m., qs. Stark-höör, [from sterkr and Höör]:-a pr. name, Landn., Fas., the famous Danish mythical hero. Starkaðar-lag, n. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.)

starr, adj. blunt; starr staor, in a sword, Kormak.

starri or stari, a, m. [Lat. sturnus; A.S. and Dan. stær; Engl. stare, 2. a pr. name, Landn. starling]:—a bird, the starling, Edda (Gl.) star-sýnn, adj. staring; vera starsýnn á e-t, Nj. 50, Korm. 50: mod., mér er starsýnt á e-t, id.

statút, n. [for. word], a statute, H. E. i. 514.

staulask, 20, to walk with infirm steps; staulast & fætt; stafkarlarnir staula, Hallgr.

stauli, a, m. a lad, urchin; in svein-stauli, q. v.

staulpa, u, f., mod. stelpa, a girl; mey-staulpa, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101. STAUP, n. [O. H. G. stouf; A. S. steap; Engl. stub; Dan. stöb]: a knobby lump; þá kom upp staup mikit sem manns-höfuð, ... hvar er nú þat gull er þú leggr í mót þessum knapphöfða? of a ball-formed piece of gold, Fms. vi. 183; þeir drepa fótum sínum í hvert staup (obstacle) er fyrir veror, Barl. 71; hatt-staup, the 'bat-knoll,' i. e. the head, 2. [A. S. stoppa; Engl. stoup], a stoup, beaker, Ad. 7; gull-staup, q. v. cup, prop. from the form, freq. in mod. usage; taka i staupinu, to take a stoup of brandy.

staupl 20, see stöpla.

staura, 20, to raise a post; þá skal staura niðr á kistu (to drive a stake down to the coffin) ok steypa helgu vatni á, N.G.L. i. 14. staurask, to be ripped up, Pr. 472.

staur-karl, m. a bobbler on crutches. staurkarls-ligr, adj. clumsy,

STAUBB, m. [Gr. σταυρός], a pale, stake; vóru settir stórir staurar yfir dikin, Eg. 529; skjóta staurum, Fms. vii. 190; höfuð á staurnum, on the stake, xi. 376; trés coa staurs, Pr. 472; staurs-högg, Ghl. 177, v. l., passim: a local name, Hkr. i. 295. staura-garor, m. a paling, Fas. iii. 280, Mar. 1198.

staut, n. a stuttering in reading. staut-feerr, adj. able to read a

stauta, ad, [Dan. stode; Germ. stossen], to beat, strike; stautar & honum spjótinu, Karl. 182. 2. mod. to read stutteringly. stá = standa, q. v.

STAL, n. [a common Teut. word; O. H. G. stabal], steel; sterkasta stáli, Karl. 285, Fms. x. 172, passim: phrases, sversa til stáls, to file to the very steel, to fight to the last, vii. 244, Gullp. 69. of weapons; er stalin mættusk, Art., Lex. Poët. passim. part of a ship, the beak; peir höfðu raskótt fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199; kjalar, stála, súða, Edda 66, Lex. Poët. II. metaph., from steel wrapped in soft iron before being fused in the forge:the inside of a bay-stack or rick (= stadi); hann tok laust hey or stálinu, Njarð. 378; ef maðr á korn falt í stáli eðr hey, N.G.L. ii. III (v. r. to stadi), freq. in mod. usage. 2. an intercalary sentence in a verse, much used by the ancient poets, esp. in the metre dróttkvætt, Edda i. 618; thus in Haustl. 13 the words 'sveipr varð í for' is a stal. In the old poems of the metre drottkyæð the strophes are interwoven with such intercalary sentences; in some editions these sentences are marked by [] or by ():—as a gramm. term, embolismus, köllum var þat gört á stál ef á meðal verðr hendinga, Skálda ii. 106. stál-broddr, n. a steel prod, Fms. iii. 180. stál-gaddr, n. a steel goad, Barl. 109. stal-gorr, part. made of steel, MS. 4. 30. stálhanzki, a, m. a steel glove, D. N. stál-harðr, adj. bard as steel, Sks., Karl. 164, Al. 40, 394. stál-hattr, m. a steel bat, Hkr. iii. 202. stál-hjálmr, m. a steel belmet, Karl. 366. stál-húfa, u, f. a steel cap, Sks. 400, Ld. 276, Bs. i. 31, Landn. 330, Sturl. ii. 91, passim. stál-nagli, a, m. a steel pike, Mar. stal-pik, m. a steel pike, Karl. stal-sleginn, part. steel-mounted, Jb. stál-slá, f. a steel bar, Mag. stál-sorfinn, part. filed to the steel, Grug. i. 501.

stálligr, adj. of steel, Art.

stálmi, a, m. a swelling of the udder with milk; standa í stálma. stálpaðr, part. grown up; ungarnir vóru lítt stálpaðir, Fas. ii. 231. stalpask, 20, to grow strong, be full grown.

stálpi, a, m. pib, strength, esp. of the young: as a nickname, Fms. ix. 26. (20) Historial pi. Malli.

stat, n. prudisbness; sprettir ur sporunum stati, Hallgr. státa, 20, to be prudish; heimskir helzt sig státa, Hallgr.

stás, n. [Dan. stads; Engl. state], finery, (mod.); stáz-mey sat í sorgum, Stef. Ol.

stedda, u, f. [Germ. stute; cp. A. S. stood; Engl. stud]: - a mare, Grett. Eg. 338: -s. saman, to call together; stefna saman begn ok bræl, Stj. 611; (in a verse), Art. 53.

STEDI, m., gen. stedja, pl. stedjar, [Engl. stitby]:-a stitby, anvil, Edda 9, Fms. i. 177, pidr. 166, Dipl. iii. 13, passim; konungs stedi, the 'king's stitby,' the mint, Ghl. 139, Bs. ii. 58. compos: stedja-bréf, m. a writ granting licence to the mint, D. N. steðja-kollr, m. a nickname, Nj. 182. stedja-nef, n. the 'stithy-neb,' thin end of a stithy, Fms. i. 133; cp. nef-stedi. stedja-steinn, m. a stitby-stone, base of steðja-stokkr, m. a stitby-stock, id. an anvil, bidr. 166.

stedja, 2d, to bound, leap, Bs. i. 527, Al. 146; stedjadi yfir upp, Nj.

144; stedjar upp yfir hann, Finnb. 310, passim.

STEDJA, pret. staddi, part. staddr, neut. statt; the word is little used except in part. pass.; [stadr]:-to stop; stöddu beir ferdina er í fyrstu ridu, Fagrsk. 138: to permit, stedja fyrir-bodna hluti (cp. Dan. tilstede), Rett. 95: to fix, appoint, beir stoddu med ser a alþingi þann samning, at ..., Bs. i. 770. II. reflex. to be decided on; sættar-görð þá er nýliga staddisk, H.E. i. 458; kaup staddisk, Dipl. iii. 10; stöddusk bu beir hlutir, N. G. L. ii. 428; hafa statt e-t, to bave made one's mind up, Fms. i. 284; hasa e-t statt fyrir ser, to bave determined on, Ld. 184: to make firm, ba er hann hafdi statt ok styrkt riki sitt, Stj. 455; hann hugðisk hafa statt sik í ríkinu, Barl. 61: göra e-t, to resolve, Fms. ii. 293, Bárð. 164; með stöddum endi-mörkum, fixed limits, Ghl. III. part. staddr, as adj. placed, present, esp. used of a temporary chance abode; hvergi sem þau eru stödd, Grág. i. 332; ef hann var har staddr har sem blot voru, bappened to be present, Fms. i. 35; margir ef þar vóru hjá staddir, Eg. 64; vera við staddr, present, Nj. 63, Eg. 64, passim. 2. placed in such or such a position; Einarr spurði Egil, hvar hann hefði þess verit staddr, at hann hefði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; ber erut staddir ekki vel, ye are in danger, Fms. ii. 16; litt staddr, doing poorly, x. 173; þeim mönnum er í sóttum vóru staddir, Blas. 40: neut., hví er yðr svá statt til Sigfússona, wby are you thus troubled about them? Nj. 252.

STEF, n. (root stafi), gen. pl. stefja, dat. stefjum, a summons, term, time fixed, (= stefna); viku-stef, a week's notice, Eg. 274; var kveðit á viku stef, 394; priggja nátta stef, a summons with three days' notice, Grág. i. 385; bardaga stef, Al. 54. II. a stave in a lay, burden, refrain; hann orti Hafgerdinga-drapu, bar er betta stef i,- Minar bid ek,' etc., Landn. 106; kvædit, ok er þetta stefit í, Ísl. ii. 222; þórarinn orti þá stef, ok setti í kvæðit, . . . ok er þetta stefit, Ó. H. 180, Fb. i. 210. In the old poems, called drapa, the middle part had a burden; this part was called 'stef' or stoffa-balkr, m. the 'stave-balk,' stavesection, O. H. 180; and consisted of several equal sets of verses, called stofja-mel or stofja-mal, n. stave-measure; the number of stanzas to each 'stave-set' varies in different poems (3, 4, 5, 7); the number of the sets also varies according to the length of the poem, e.g. if the stavesection were of twenty-one stanzas it would fall into seven 'sets' (3 x 7); if of twenty, into five (4 x 5); er rétt at setja kvæðit með svá mörgum stefjamelum sem vill, Edda (Ht.) i. 686; hef ek þar lokit stefjum, bere the staves end; helja upp stef, and so on, see the remarks s.v. slæmr. The stave or burden usually stands at the end of each 'set;' the burden might even be distributed among the stanzas of the stefjamel, as may be seen in the Togdrapa on king Canute in O. H., or in the poem Rekstefja or Banda-drapa (Hkr. i. and Scripta Hist, Island, iii.)

stefja, að, to prevent; stefja manntjón, Fms. x. 418. address with a stave or stanza; þá stefjaði trollkona á hann ok spurði hverr þar fór (then follows the ditty), Edda 95.

-stoffa, u, f. a suffix indicating a lay with burdens; Rek-steffa, Stolinstefia.

stef-lauss, adj. witbout burden, Edda (Ht.)

stof-ligr, adj. belonging to a stef, Lil. 51, Gd. 24.

stefna and stemna, d, [stafn, stamn], to 'point with the stem,' to stand in a certain direction, (esp. of sailing, from which the metaphor is taken); s. inn fjörðinn, Landn. 56, Eg. 128; s. út ór firði, to stand out of the firth, Ó. H. 37; s. út á haf, Fms. i. 26; þeir stefndu inn í Vikina, 60; s. á land upp, vii. 202; s. til bæjarins, Eg. 230; þat stefndi til Rúts-staða, Nj. 35:-to aim at, höggit stefndi a fotlegginn, the blow aimed at the leg, Fms. vii. 325; sendi ör af lásboga, þó óafvitandi á hvern hann stefndi, Stj. 604: phrases, e-m verðr nær stefnt, to escape narrowly, Fms. viii. 328; betr ein til var stefnt, better than it was begun, of luck better than foresight, ix. 414; stefna sér til örkumla, to court, expose oneself to, Bjarn. II. a law term, to give notice to one, summon bim, the person in dat., Grág., N. G. L., Nj.; s. manni í dóm, til alþingis, etc., passim; s. e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 107; s. um sök, 21: with a double dat., s. manni þeirri sök er tólftar-kviðr fylgir, to summon a person in such a case, 20; ek skal þér Mörðr vera ok stefna þér af konunni, Nj. 15. 2. to cite, of 2 case; stefna sök, to call a case into court, Grag. i. 36; s. mali, Nj. 33; s. dómi til rofs, Grág. ii. 101; s. til alþingis, i. 106; s. í hvárt þing sem vill, 162: the word is used in countless instances in Grag., Nj., and the Sagas: to recite the summons, hann stefndi fyrir málinu, en hann mælti eptir ok stefndi rangt, Nj. 35. 3. to call together, with acc., of a meeting; s. ping, to call a meeting, Fb. ii. 38, Ld. 2, Hkr. iii. 26, Fær. 119, masonry first became known after the introduction of Christianity.

s. saman öllum lýð, 541; s. at sér liði, to summon the troops, Eg. 270; s. til sin, 26, 32, 269; s. at ser mönnum, to gather men, Nj. 104; stemma stemmu, to summon formally, Grag. i. 108; s. veizlu, to bid people to a feast, Fms. xi. 45; þessi ætlan er nú er stefnd, Hkr. iii. 384.

stefna or stemna, u, f. a direction, Hkr. i. 158: - an appointed meet-II. a law term, a summons, citation; eiga stefin viò e-n, Eg. 271; koma fyrr til stefnu, Fms. vii. 151. 2. the term = stef; priggia nátta stefna, Fms. viii. 200; mánaðar-s., at liðinni þeirri stefnu, Grag. i. 378; er at þeirri stefnu kom, Eg. 30; er sú s. var liðin, 277; tóh mánada stemna, N. G. L. i. 43; selja jörð ór stemnu, to sell an estate beld by lease, Ghl. 300: the saying, allr dagr til stefnu, all the day for a citation, a summons being lawful if served before nightfall, Jb.; hence metaph., það er allr dagr til stefnu, i. e. plenty of time or leisure, ot a thing which is not pressing. COMPDS: stefnu-boo, n. a summoning to a meeting, Bs. i. 785. stefnu-dagr, m. a day of summons; leggi stefnudag Sturl. ii. 207; koma á nefndan stefnudag, Dipl. ii. 5; biða stefnudags, Eg. 274: plur. stefnudagar, citation-days, when citations can be lawfully made, Nj. 79; pat var um stefnudaga (in the spring), Eb. 46; er váraði ok stefnudagar kómu, Band. 14 new Ed. stefnu-dægr, a. stefnu-fall, n. a failure to appear on sum-= stefnudagr, Bær. 10. mons, N. G. L. ii. 482. stefnu-fundr, m. a meeting, Str. 27. stefnu-for, f. a journey to appear on summons, Eg. 722, Nj. 78, Lv. 5. stefnu-görő, f. a summons, N. G. L. i. 344, 350. stefnu-jörð, í. land beld on lease; brigoa s. sina eor mala-jord, Ghl. 309, passim in the Norse law. stefnu-lag, n. an appointment; gora s., Eg. 41, Fins. i. 19, vii. 151, 279, Orkn. 404. stefnu-leiðangr, m. a naval expedition, Ld. 28; í viking eða s., Fms. iii. 41. stefnu-lið, n. a body of persons summoned, N.G.L. i. 382. stefnu-lýor, m. an assembly, D. N. stefnu-maör, m. a summoner, K. p. K. 86. stefnu-morginn, m. the morning of a citation-day, Mar. stefau-rof, n. failure to appear at a stefna, Fms. ix. 378, v.l. stefnu-staor, m. the place of citation (where it is to be lawfully made), Grag. i. 153, 297: a meeting-place, Fms. ix. 378, x. 393. stefnu-stofa, u, f. a citation-room, D.N. stefnu-sok, f. a case of citation, Grag. i. 69, 177. stefnu-tal, n. a discourse at a stefna, Fms. vi. 145. stefnu-tími, a, m. a fair nime (cp. timi til stefnu = plenty of time), Grett. 100 A, the metaphor from stefnu-vargr, m. a mythical word, e.g. used of a house haunted by mice or vermin as if it were under a spell, see Maurer's Volksagen. stofnu-vattr, m. a cited witness, a witness to a summons, Grag. i. 42. stefnu-vitni, n. a citation, bera s., Jb. 191, Nj. 36, Grág. i. 42. stefnandi, part. a summoner, Gpl. 32.

stefni or stemni, n. the prow, = stafn, Edda (Gl.)

stefning, f. a summoning, Sturl. ii. 116.

stefningr, m. a kind of snake, Lex. Poët.

stefnir, m. one who directs, Lex. Poët.: a belmet, poët., Edda (Gl.)

steggr, m., steggi, a, m. [prop. a mounter; in Yorks. a steg is a gamder; from stiga, cp. seggr from segja, hugga from hugr]:-a be-bird; andar steggi, a male duck, Karl. 260 (Dan. andrik): in mod. usage steggr also means a tom-cat.

stegla, d, [stagl], to put on racks, Fms. xi. 375.

stogla, u, f. [A.S. stægl; Dan. steile], a rack (stagl), esp. in plur. steglur: a low name for a woman, Edda ii. 629.

steigur-liga, adv. prudisbly; láta s., Korm. (in a verse); standa s. i stigrcip, Fms. vi. 416.

steik, f. a steak; steikarnar, Stj. 45; steikar (gen.), N. G. L. i. 84; lamba-s., kálfa-s., passim.

steikari, 2, m. [cp. Engl. stoker], a roaster, cook, Edda 23, Róm. 302, Bs. i. 810, þiðr. 86, Orkn. 170, Fms. x. 302; steikara hús, Fas. i. 457; steikara höfðingi, meistari, Fins. x. 302, Stj. 200.

steiki-teinn, m. a spit, Dipl. v. 18.

STEIKJA, & and t, [a common Teut. word], to 'steak' or 'stoke,' roast; s. á teini, Am. 79; s. hjarta við funa, Fm. 32; eta litt steikt, Hkv. 2. 7; en er Sigurðr steikði hjartað, Edda 74; sá hann at maðr steiktr lá á eldinum, Fms. viii. 107: the phrase, steikja smæra enn . . . , to bæe a smaller steak on the spit than ..., 414: steikja is in Icel. also used of meat baked on embers, steikja köku, steikja roð, opp. to baked in a pan. steiklingr, m. a nickname, Fms. xi. 126.

steina, d. [A. S. stånjan; Engl. to stain], to stain, colour, paint; s. skipit með allskyns litum, Fms. x. 320: csp. used in the part. pass., skipit var allt steint fyrir ofan sjó, Orkn. 332, Eg. 68; karfi steindr allr fyrir ofan sjó, 371; altara-klæði steint, bríkar-klæði steint, Vm. 10, Jm. 22; steint merki, B. K. 83; hús tjaldat með steindum klæðum, Fms. x. 16; i steindum södli, Ld. 272; lopt steint med likneskjum, Str. 5; steinda kistu, Am.

steina-brú, f. a stone-bridge, stone-arch, a natural one, not made by human hands, hence the phrase, gamall sem steinabrú, old as a stone bridge = 'stone-old,' Fas. iii. 61, cp. Ht. (fine): the very phrase shews the ancieut Scandinavians, like the old Germans, knew not the arch, as their buildings were all of wood, cp. Tacit. Germ. 16, Herodian. vii. 2: indeed, stone

in a stone

steina-sörvi or -seyrvi, n., see sörvi, Edda 68, İsl. ii. 343, Fas. iii. 48 STEKKB, m., gen. stekkiar, pl. stekkir, a fold in which lambs in

stein-bitr, m. a fish, anarrichas lupus, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage. stein-blindr, adj. stone-blind, Stj. 121, 620, Bs. ii. 81, Fms. vi. (in a

stein-bogi, a, m. [A.S. stânboga], = steinabrú, Fas. iii. 668, Fms. xi. 74, þiðr. 100.

stein-delfr, m. (mod. stein-depill), [Norse steindolp], the wagtail, motacilla L., Edda (Gl.)

stein-geit, f. a 'stone-goat,' the Germ. steinbock, Al. 167, Rb. 102, Deut. xiv. 5: of the zodiac, MS. 732. 18, Rb. 102.

stein-kast, n. a throwing stones, Fms. iii. 186, Grett. 151 A.

stein-klæði, n. = steint-klæði, Vm., Am., Bs. i. 641, D. I. i. 597.

stein-kol, n. pl., [Germ. stein-kobl; Dan. stenkul], mineral coal, mod.

stein-ligr, adj. stony, Greg. 45, Hom. 79. stein-meistari, 2, m. a stone-mason, Hom. 122, Fms. v. 215, xi. 428. STEINN, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages], a stone, N.G.L. i. 65; meistari á stein, Barl. 167; steinn einn mikill, Fms. viii. 8, passim: a boulder, rock, stein at lýja járn við, Eg. 141: allit., stokkar eða steinar, Grag. ii. 132, Fb. ii. 102; gengr mark fyrir nedan or steinum beim er heita Klofningar, D. I. i. 471; dyrnar á steininum lukusk, Fas i. 514: of a gem (gim-steinn), Js. 78, pkv. 16, 19, O. H. 30; settr steinum, Eg. 698; altaris-steinn, Vm. 37; leidar-s., solar-s., a loadstone: stones used for warming rooms, ok höfðu hvárki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. 276; cp. mjólk var heit ok vóru á steinar, Lv. 70: dragging stones as a punishment, see Sól. (draga dreyrga steina); draga stein ok vera útlægr, N. G. L. iii. 16, 210, but it is of foreign origin. 2. metaph, phrases: verda milli steins ok sleggju, between the 'stone and the sledge-bammer' (stones being used for anvils), Fas. i. 34; taka stein, or kasta steini um megn sér, to throw too heavy a stone for one's strength, to break down, Fær. 58, Eg. 473; þykkir ekki ór steini hefja (see hefja), Gísl. 54; ljósta e-n illum steini, to bit with an evil stone, bit bard, Glum. (see the verse); II. spec. usages, a steins bljod, stone-silence, dead silence. cell for an anchoret, Fms. x. 373; setjask i stein, Nj. 268, Grett. 162, Trist.; gefa sik í stein, Játv. ch. 8; sitja í helgum steini. III. medic. stone, gravel, in the bladder, Pr. 472, Bs. i. 123, 644.

pr. names; Steini, Steinarr, Steinn, Stein-björn, Stein-finnr, Stein-grimr, Stein-kell (the stone-font for sacrifices), Stein-olfr, Stein-móðr, Stein-röðr, Stein-þórr: of women, Stein-unn, Stein-vor: and in the latter part, Hall-steinn, por-steinn, Vé-steinn (the Holy stone for sacrifices), Her-steinn, Há-steinn, Ey-steinn, Út-steinn, Inn-steinn, etc., Landn.: and in local names, Steinar, etc.; Dverga-

B. Compos, of stone: stein-altari, a stone-altar, Stj.; stein-bogi, q.v.; stein-borg, a stone-castle, Fms. x. 154; stein-gardr, a stone-wall, Str. 6; stein-dyrr, stone-doors, Vsp.; stein-golf, a stone-floor, Stj., Fms. vi. 440; stein-hjarta, a beart of stone, Mar.; stein-hurd, a stone-burdle, Fas. iii. 213; stein-hús, a stone-bouse, Fms. x. 154, v. l.; stein-höll, a stone-ball, 153, Nj. 6 (where it is an anachronism), Hkr. iii. 62; steinkastali, a stone-castle, Sks. 423, Orkn. 318; stein-ker, a stone-vessel, Stj. 268; stein-ketill, a stone-kettle, O. H. 223; stein-kirkja, a stone-church, Fms. vi. 440, ix. 535, x. 409 (11th and 12th centuries), Bs. i. 32 (Kristni S. fine); stein-kjallari, a stone-cellar, B. K. 103; stein-knift, a stone-knife, Stj. 117, 261; stein-topt, a stone-floor, Str. 70; stein-musteri, a stone-minster, Fms. vii. 100, Orkn. 258; stein-murr, a stone-wall, Fms. ig. 434, x. 153; stein-nökkvi, a stone-boat, Fas. ii. 231, Bárð. 164 (of a giant in a tale); stein-ofn, a stone-oven, Bs. i. 830 (Laur. S.); stein-rafr, a stone-roof, Mar.; stein-sker, a rock, Fms. viii. 367, v.l.; stein-smidi, stone work, stone implements, 1b. ch. 6; stein-spjald, a stone-tablet, Sks. 671, Am. 46; stein-stólpi, a stone-pillar, Fms. i. 137; stein-súla, id., 655 xxviii. 1; stein-tabula, a stone-tablet, Stj. 311; stein-veggr, a stonewall, Fms. vii. 64; stein-virki, id., Sks. 415; stein-bildr, stone-wainscotted, Str. 75; stein-pró, q. v.; stein-ör, a stone-arrow, Fas. ii. 260.

steinn, m. [Engl. stain], a stain, colour; birt med hvitum steini ok raudum, O. H. 124; raudum steini, red paint, Karl., Edda (in a verse). stein-6or and stein-6oi, adj. 'stone-wood' (cp. Engl. stone-deaf; Germ. stein-alt), violent, of a gale; útnyrðingi stein-6oum, 656 C. 2; útsynningr steinóðr, Clem. 24; steinóði, Eg. 600.

stein-pikka, u, f. a mason's pick, Flov. 37.

stein-setja, setti, to set with stones, Fms. xi. 427.

stein-smior, m. a 'stone-smith,' mason, Fms. xi. 428, Stj. 562, Bs. i.

stein-smíð, f. stone-masonry, Grett. 162 A.

stein-smiði, n. id., Fms. xi. 429: articles worked of stone, 1b. 9. stein-snar, n. a stone's throw, of distance, N. T., Pass. 4. 2.

stein-sott, f., medic. stone, gravel, calculus, Bs. i. 123, 310, 644. stein-talga, u, f. stone-carving, masonry, Stj. 562, Fms. viii. 279.

stein-tjald, n. a coloured tent, Vm. 17, Pm. 14. stein-ungi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.

stein-bro, f. a stone-coffin, Fms. viii. 236, x. 384; s. ins helga Stephani, 655 xiv. B. 2, Pass. 50. 16.

spring are weaned during the night before being taken from the ewes and driven to the mountain pastures; which season in Icel. is called stekk-tíő, f., Edda 103; eggtið eða stekktið, Icel. Almanack, 1872, May 27; merkja lamb í stekk, Grág. i. 415; taka lamb ór stekk, Ld. 170; lamb skal marka ór stekk hvert vár ok skal Pétr ábyrgjask ok gefa um haust er aptr kemr, D. I. i. 201; göra upp stekka, Sturl. i. 27; stekkjanna, 28; skal gefa lamb ór stekk, ok gefa um haustið ef aptr kemr, Vm. 160; hafði faðir minn stekk fyrir neðan langa-garðinn fyrir útan ána, Dipl. v. 25. stekkjar-lamb or stekk-lamb, n. a lamb from the stekks.

STELA (stel, stell, Js. 128), pret. stal, stalt, stálu; subj. stæli; imperat. stel, steldú; part. stolinn: [a common Teut. word]:—to steal, with dat. (stela e-u), Eg. 237, Boll. 350, Nj. 74, N.G.L. i. 82; stela stuld, to commit a theft, 83: the phrase, hann stelr öllu sem steini er léttara, be steals whatever is lighter than stone, of a thorough thief. 2. with acc. to bereave, rob a person; varr skal engi annaun stela, N.G. L. i. 81; stela mik (acc.) eign minni, to rob me of my property, Boll. 350; nú er maðr stolinn fé sínu, Ghl. 539. II. reflex., stelask, to steal in or upon; stelask at e-m, to steal upon, attack a person unawares, Lv. 47; berjask um ljósa daga en stelask eigi at þeim um nætr, Fms. vii. 296; hvárigir stælisk á aðra, ix. 489, v.l.; stelask á e-n, id., Fas. i. 144, Al. 158. 2. recipr., stelask frå, to steal from one another, Sturl. i. 3. stolinn; med stolinni hendi, with a stolen, thievish band. 173. Is. 24.

stelari, 2, m. a stealer, pior. 21.

stelkr, m. a bird, tringa islandica L.

stelling, f. [cp. Germ. stellen, stallr], the mast-step; iss var i stellingunni, Fms. ix. 386, v.l.: hence the phrase, setja e-d i stellingu, to put it firm, right; ur stellingu, out of groove; setja sig i stellingarnar, to put oneself in posture, metaphor taken from raising the mast.

stel-viss, adj. thievisb.

STEMMA, d, [stamr], to stem, stop, dam up, esp. of a stream or fluid; steinn sa er stemdi burftina, stopped the urine, Bs, i. 310; tekr kuldinn at s. vindæðarnar, Al. 22; stemdu svá upp vatnit, O. H. 163; stemma af, Fms. vi. 351: impers., stóra læki stemdi uppi, were stemmed, obstructed, 67; vatnið (acc.) stemdi uppi, Bs. i. 315; at ósi skal á stemma, to dam up a river at its outlet, a saying, Edda; demma ok stemma, D. N. i. 275; hljóp skriða . . . fylldi dalinn ok stemdi ána Gaul, Ann. 1345: reflex., stríð stemmisk, grief abates, Brand. 60. Sicomora,

stengja, d, [stong; Dan. stænge], to bar; s. úti, Mar.

sterk-leikr, m. (-leiki, styrk-leikr, Fms. i. 261), strength; aft ok s., Edda 7; ágætr at sterkleik, Fms. x. 293.

sterk-liga, adv. (styrk-liga, Fms. iii. 60, vi. 267), strongly, Th. 4; berjask vel ok s., Fms. iii. 77.

sterk-ligr, adj. (styrk-ligr, Fms. ii. 81), strong-like, strong looking; mikill maðr ok s., Eg. 486.

sterk-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = sterkligr, Fas. ii. 478, v 1. STERKR, adj., and styrkr, q.v.; the older form takes a j before a vowel, sterkjan, sterkjum; whereas styrkr has both j and v, styrkjan and styrkvan: compar. sterkari, sterkastr, but sterkstr, Hom. 46, 95, 97: [a common Teut. word; A.S. steare; Engl. stark; Dan. stærk]:--stark, strong; mikill maðr vexti ok sterkr, Nj. 29; hverjum manni meiri ok sterkari, Eg. 179; allra manna sterkastr, Fms. i. 2; styrkr at afli, 19; hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari, 17; aðrir styrkari njósnar-menn, ix. 365; meiri ok styrkari enn aðrir menn, vi. 65; sterkstu stoðir, Hom. 95, 97; sterkst allra dýra, 46; sterkjan vað, Edda 36; styrkja treyju, Fms. ix. 527. 2. metaph., sterkari fæðu, 655 xvii. 5; sterkt mungát, Bs. i. 316; hit sterkasta mungát, Eg. 551; styrkan drykk, Fms. vii. 316; styrkt vín, ix. 420; grasaðr mjöðr ok inn styrkasti, iv. 168; sterkr vetr, Rb. 572; sterk orrosta, Bret. 56; æðri kraptr eða styrkri, Sks. 25; tvær skepnur þær er styrkvar urðu þeirra mótstöðu-mönnum, Fms. iv. 56; styrkr allir enir styrkustu eiðar, Nj. 150; sverja hina styrkastu eiða, Fms. i. 180.

sterk-viori (styrk-viori, Fms. ii. 177), n. a strong gale, Grett. 131. sterlingr, m. [Engl. Easterling, sterling; 2 word given to the Flemish and Baltic traders]:—sterling; Enskra sterlinga, Ann. 1265.

storta, t, to crease, pleat; in the phrase, strauk of ripti, sterti ermar, she smoothed the kirtle and pleated the sleeves, Rm.; cp. há höfðu menn ermar fimm álna langar ok svá þröngvar, at draga skyldi at við handtygil, ok lerka allar at öxl, Fms. vi. 440.

storta, u, f., in hosna-sterta; cp. drambhosur lerkadar at beini, courtbreeches tight to the leg, id.

storti-maor, m. a stately, fine-dressed person, Edda (Gl.)

stortr, m. [A.S. steort; Engl. start in red-start; O. H. G. sterz], a tail. the vertebrae of the tail; skera tagl upp i stert, to dock a borse's tail; bvi berr hann styfdan stert, Fas. i. (in a verse).

stortr, part. [cp. Engl. start, upstart], stately, baugbty; Sámr gékk mjök upp stertr, S. stalked very stately, baughtily, prob. from the fine dress (sterta); gengr hann upp stert mjök, Mork. 38.

STETT, f. [no doubt akin to A. S. stibtan = to found; Germ. stiften;

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formed like réttr, léttr (q.v.); stétt therefore prop. means a foundation]:—a pavement; en er hann kom fram í stéttirnar, Sturl. ii. 107; kirkju-stétt, iii. 200, 221: in Icel. the raised pavement running along the front of houses is called stétt, bæjar-stétt. 2. stepping-stones; þeir færðu stéttir þær í ána, er aldri hefir ór rekit síðan, Grett. 113 3. the foot-piece or base of a vessel; fjórði kaleikr er undan er stéttin, Vm. 29. II. [influenced by, if not derived from, the Lat. status]:-degree, rank; hverrar stéttar ertú, Fms. iii. 182; makligan peirrar stéttar, Mar.; til allra klerkligra stétta, H.E. i. 475; margar stéttir, Stj. 299: very freq. in mod. usage, andleg stett = the clergy; veraldleg stett = the laity: old writers freq. use it in masc. when in this sense (stéttr), hann tekr aptr allan fyrra stétt, Th. 5; resignera ábóta-stéttinn, Ann. 1393, Bs. ii. passim. COMPDs: stéttar-ker, n. a vessel with a base, Fs. 5, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4. stéttar-lauss, adj. without a base, D. N.

stétta, t, to found, establish; s. mikit illt, to cause much evil, Stj. 32; to avail, s. hardla mikit, 298; hvat stettir, at ..., 110: to support, at s. vára þörf, Mar.; stétta bæn e-s, Karl. 355; þau stoða þér ekki né stétta, Stj. 20; at þú megir fleirum stétta ok stoða, 143.

stéttr, m., see stétt (II).

steyldr, part. [stauli, staulast; cp. Ivar Aasen stül = a borsesboe-sbaped iron book or clasp]:—crouching; steyldr á hæli, standing in a crouching

posture, Fbr. 52.

STEYPA, d and t, [a causal answering to stupa, staup]:-to make stoop, cast down, overthrow (Germ. sturzen), with dat.; at ver steypim hánum, Fms. vii. 261; s. bínum úvinum, viii. 220; at eigi mætti ofsi lögum s., x. 120, Hkr. i. 72; s. niðr e-u, to tbrow down, Barl. 152; s. hjálminum þeim inum gullroðna, Fms. vii. 242; þeir steyptu fimm konungum í eina keldu, Ó. H. 69; hann steypir sér fram, stooped down, Karl. 161. 2. to let sink down, put on (or off) a smock-formed garment; hann tók selbelgi ok steypti yfir höfuð þeim, Fms. i. 10; s. kyrtli yfir e-n, Blas. 46; hann steypti á sik grárri kápu, Fins. vii. 289; s. af sér brynjunni, kyrtli (= Lat. exuere), i. 43, vi. 421, Fb. ii. 214: of a hood, hann hafði loðkápa yzt ok steypt hettinum, be let ibe bood sink over the face, Fms. ii. 149. II. to pour out, with dat.; steypa soði á leiði hans, Fms. vii. 251; steypa viðsmjörvi í vár hjörtu, Mar.; hann let s. par a gullinu, poured the gold out into it, Hkr. iii. 80; hann tók byttu eina fulla af drykk, ok steypti yfir dokkuna, ok kældi svá eldinn, Fms. x. 54; s. vatní í munnlaug, Mar.; þá er sínu blóði hafa út steypt, 671. 4; tekr örvarnar ok steypir þeim niðr fyrir sik, Nj. 107; s. heitu vaxi á andlit sér, Fms. vi. 153, vii. 30, 225: s. út, to pour out; s. út geislum, Sks. 48: s. nior, to pour down: s. yfir e-n, to pour out over one, Fms. i. 97. III. reflex. to tumble down, fall stooping, Germ. stürzen; steypdisk hann daudr a golfit, Fms. iii. 193; porkell steyptisk yfir hann, Fagrsk. 52; jarl steyptisk fram á gólfit, Orkn. 48; hón steyptisk í gljúfrin, Grett. 141; iðrin steyptusk ór honum ofan i ána, id.; steypask yfir borð, to plunge overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. i. 239; þá steypumk á þá ofan fyrir brekkuna, let us plunge upon them, like a stream, Fms. vii. 297: of a waterfall, forsinn steypisk fram af berginu. 2. part., in the phrase, med steyptum kertum, with candles reversed in the ceremony of excommunication, H. E. i. 146, Stat. 283, Sturl. iii.

B. With acc. [staup; Dan. stöbe], to cast, found; steypa skurð-goð, guða af málmi, Barl. 139, Stj. 188, 583; steyptr kúlfir, Sks. 574; steypt af kopar ok málmi, Fms. vii. 97, passim in old and mod. usage: svelli var steypt i gilit, lumps of ice, Mar.: metaph., rendering of Lat. fundere, s. fram ban = fundere preces, id.

steypari, 2, m. a caster, Clar.; eir-s., a brass-founder, Rétt. 120. steypor, stopor, part. [see stopi, stapi; A.S. steap], steep, rising bigh; steypdir hjálmar, steep belmets (cp. Fris. stapa belm), Gkv. 2. 19; stopdir reykir, steep (pillars of) smoke, Edda (in a verse).

steyping, f. an overtbrow, Fms. viii. 16.

steypir, m. a caster (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

steypi-regn, n. a pouring rain.

steypi-reyor, f. a wbale, balaena maxima.

STEYTA, t, [Ulf. stautan = τύπτειν; Dan. stöde; Swed. stöta; Germ. stossen; connected with a lost strong verb stúta, staut]:-to pusb, with dat., cast violently; hverjum hlut er par i hefir steytt verit, cast into the lake, Stj. 75; þeir steyta þeim út ór vagninum niðr á jörðina, Karl. 161; steytandi honum dauðum á jörð, 194; steytast (to be tbrown) niðr í eina dýblizu, 550; vóru þar út á steyttir (flung) dauðir menn, Ann. 1349; steytir urð af urð, was flung from rock to rock, Bs. ii. 25; skipið steytti á skeri, sbe struck on a skerry; steyta fót sinn við steini, Matth. iv. 6. steyting, f., in á-steyting, a stumbling, N. T., Vídal.

steytr, m. [Dan. stod], a capsize; fá úhagligan steyt, Bs. ii. 129; hón (the wave) horfði á þvert skipit ok ógnaði hræðiligan steyt, 50.

stibba, u, f. [akin to stifla], a stifling; það er stibba í mér, stibba í nefinu: in reykjar-s., a stifling smoke.

stig, n. [stig2], a step; stig fyrir stig, step for step. 2. a patb = stigr, hann freistaði um öll stig, Róm. 310. 3. as a measure, a pace = Lat. passus; fjögur fet göra stig, MS. 732; mæli-stig, a degree, mathem.

'the step of a ladder; var ek þá kominn í hit efsta stigit, Ó. H. 211 (mod. hapt or stiga-hapt). II. a step or degree in point of birth or family; in the phrase, af ... stigum, of low (small, bigb) degree; af meirum stigum eðr minnum, Fas. i. 242; af litlum stigum, Sks. 749; af háfum stigum, and the like.

stig-gata, u, f. a footpath, Sks. 728.

stig-hosur, f. pl. riding-stockings, Fms. x. 415.

stigi, a. m., stegi, Sks. 423 (v.l.), 428 B, [stigt]:—a step, laddar, steep ascent; hann sá stiga frá himnum, O. H. 211; stiga sex álna hávan, Vm. 129; stigi skal til eldhúss hvers vera, ok tveir krókar í hverjum fjórðungi, N.G.L. ii. 248, passim in old and mod. usage: of a scaling ladder in war, Al. 146, Sks. 413, 423, 428: the phrase, leggja a stiga, to stretch on a ladder, as on a rack, Fms. ix. 349. II. Stigi, Stigsgnúpr, a local name, Landn. stiga-hapt, n. a step in a ladder.

stigning, f., in upp-s., niðr-s., q. v. STIGR (also sounded stigr, stig and vig make rhyme in old poems), m., gen. stigs, dat. stig; n. pl. stigar, stiga, which forms seem older and better than stigir, stigu, which also occur: [A.S. stig; Early Engl. stie; Engl. stair; Dan. sti; Germ. steg; cp. North. E. stye or stie, a steep ascent or pass, as in Stye-head Pass]: - a path, footway; sveinarnir hljopu þegar á stiginn er heim lá til bæjarins, Fms. ii. 100; sá er stigana hafði bannat, Fs. 5; dreif lidit af hverjum stig (dat.), Anal. 88; ok fert på stigu, Edda 44; taka úkunna stiga, to walk in unknown paths, Fms. viii. 30; kanna ókunna stigu, to visit unknown paths, i. e. foreign lands; ganga pessa stigu, Fs. 32; póttú lafir á stigum, id.; hylr stigu alla, of snow, Gisl. 28 (drift i stigu alla, 112, l.c.); stemma stiga fyrir e-m, to bar one's way, cut one off, Róm. 213; vega ok stiga, ways and paths, Sks. 625 B; götu ok stigu, Greg. 31; ryðja stiginn, to rid or clear the way, Eg. 289; af-stigr, Fs. 5; hjú-stigr, a by-paib; leyni-stigr (q.v.), a bidden paib; gagn-stigr, a 'gain-paib,' sbort cut; glap-stigr, vil-stigr, stafkarls-stigr, ein-stigi, q.v. stiga-maor, m. a bigbwayman, Eg. 537, Fs. 8, Gullp. 10, Fms. v. 46; stigamenn ok ránsmenn, Hkr. ii. 336.

stig-reip, n. [A.S. stig-rap; O.H.G. steka-reif; Engl. stirrup]:—a stepping-rope, stirrup, Fins. vi. 416; menninir stodu i stigreipum, Bs.

i. 670; varð fótrinn fastr í stigreipinu, Orkn. 450.

STIK, n. pl. stakes, piles, which in times of war were driven in the mouths of rivers, inlets, and along the shore; stikuou Gautar Gautelfi, at konungr skyldi eigi mega leggja skipum sinum upp i landit, Haraldr konungr lagðisk við stikin, Hkr. i. 92 (see also the verse); þeir lögðu at landi við stikin, Fms. vii. 188; uppi við stikin, 256; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stikunum, 259: sing., þar gengr Sjólfr til er stikat er, a stake for shooting, Fas. ii. 266.

stika, ao, [A.S. stician], to drive piles (stik), Hkr. i. 92 (see stik); hann lét stika ana Temps, Bret.; stikaðir var út óssinn, sem vandi er a i Austrvegum (as is the custom in the Baltic) at stika fyrir utridi, O. H. L. 12; svá er sagt at Ólafr konungr lét stika ána uppi, ok stor vötn er nær lágu, 52; hann skyldi ok láta stika þjóðleið . . . svá at eigi væri þar skipum fært, Fb. ii. 72; stika hvert grunn, Edda (Ht.): staks driven in between high and low water-mark for whale or salmon catching, s. fyrir hval, N. G. L. i. 61; s. laxa-fiski, D. N. v. 531. to measure with a yard-measure; stika lérept, Fms. vi. 348; s. vadmal. Ölk. 36; s. niðr hundrað vöru, Bs. i. 849; þar fyrir skaltú s. þér ót tatabúri þrjátigir álnir lérepts, 876.

stika, u, f. a stick; hvárki steinn né stika, Stj. 531; eldiviðar-stikum, stacks for fuel, 264. 2. a yard, yard measure (equal to two ells); með stikum þeim er jamnlangar eru tíu, sem kvarði tvítögr sá er merktr er á kirkju-vegg á Þingvelli, Grág. i. 497; met, mæli-keröld ok stikur. Ghl. 522; hafa ranga stiku, Jb. 375: greiða vaðmál eigi skemra saman en stiku, Vm. 16; stiku-breior, yard-broad, Grag. i. 498; stiku-bligt. 2 nickname, Landn.: compds, kerti-stika, a candlestick; reglu-s., a ruler. Go. The old stika seems to have answered to the Engl. yard: gat be þat ráð til Páll biskup, at menn skyldi hafa stikur, þær er væri tveggja

álna at lengd, Bs. i. 135 (Páls S. ch. 9).

stikan, f. a measuring, Grúg. i. 497. stikill, m. [Ulf. stikls = ποτήριον], the pointed end of a born, often mounted with gold or silver; manns-höfuð var á stiklinum, Fms iii. 190; stikillinn hornsins, Edda 32; ristin horn voru á honum (the ox) ok rennt gulli i stiklana, Fas. iii. 30; slær sik eitt horn á auga hestinum . . . stikillinn stingr bat brott, Bs. ii. 177. stilt; bauna stiklar, Barl. 46.

stikki, 2, m. 2 kind of sbort, measured poem; stundu vér til stikka .. nú er vel tamiðr stikki, Fms. xi. 222 (in a verse); Sörla-stikki, the name of a poem, Fb. i. 277; stikka-lag, a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) i.

stikkinn, adj. stickling, saucy, Fb. ii. 134.

stikkjask, dep.; så er við þat stikkisk, feels bimself bit, Hom.

stikk-knift, m. a sticking-knife, dirk, H. E. ii. 113.

stikla, að, to leap, as on stepping-stones; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, ok stiklaði svá út yfir bálkinn ok mannhringinn, Orkn. 112: hann stiklar í söðulinn, Nj. 112; ok stiklar svá með reykinum, 202; 4. hann stiklar yfir inn, Isl. ii. 357; síðan stiklar hann út af Járnbarðanum,

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Fms. xi. 133; hann stiklaði þá hart upp á þéttleif, 367; stiklar hón with the case, Ölk. 36: in mod usage, to stich fast, nálin hefir stungist ofan af seið-hjallinum, Fas. i. 12.

stikna, ao, [steikja, ei and i indicating a lost strong verb]:-to be roasted, scorcbed; bréfit stiknar, Th. 27, passim.

stilkr, m. [Dan. stilk], a stalk, stem, freq. in mod. usage: as a nickname, Fb. iii.

STILLA, t, [A. S. stilljan; Engl. still; Dan. stille]: -to still, sootbe, calm: Njöror stillir sjá ok eld, Edda; stilla sik, to still oneself, keep down one's wrath, Nj. 27, Fms. i. 15; hann var svá óðr at þeir fengu varla stillt hann, Fs. 38; s. skap sitt, 34; s. sonu okkra, to restrain them, 2. to moderate, temper; stilla til mundangs-hofs, Sks. 778: with Eg. dat., svá stillti hann lífi sínu, at ..., 655 iii. 4; stilltú vel aflinu, Nj. 32; s. afli þínu, Fms. vi. 105; s. lítt drykkjunni, Hkr. ii. 249; stilla orðum, Fms. vi. 323, vii. 158, Glum. 338; s. röddu, Vkv.; vel er þessu í hóf stillt, Nj. 54; engi er svá snjallr, at svá kunni at s. sínu viti, at ..., Flóv. 31; stilla görðinni, to moderate, regulate the arbitration, Nj. 54; nú, ef undir bik kæmi görðin, vil ek at þú stillir henni, Band. 9: s. til um e-t, to arrange; hversu þeir skyldi til stilla um ferðina, Fms. i. 163; skulu vér s. svá til, at . . ., Eg. 582, Fs. 29; hann stillir svá til um rodrinn, Gullb. 70; stilltu bau Asgerdr um, watched the opportunity, 702; Gud stillti honum til lausnar, Fms. x. 391; Fjölni þótti nú ofraðar-vel um stillt, xi. 47; stilla til fridar, to make peace, conciliate. 3. to tune an instru-II. to walk with ment; stilla hörpu, stilla strengi, Bs. i. 155. measured, noiseless steps: hvert stillir þú, Halli (?) . . . Hleyp ek fram at skyrkaupum, Fms. vi. 363; ok stillti næsta Brúna, Skíða R. 163; fékk hon síðan lurk, ok stillti at selnum, Bs. i. 335; hann stillti at rekkjunni hljóðliga, Grett. 126 new Ed.; þeir stilltu at steininum, Fms. viii. 343; þá stillti Davíð til, ok skar nokkut svá af kyrtil-blaði Sauls konungs, Stj. 718. I Sam. xxiv. 4; hann stillir nú fram tré undan tré, Karl. 67. to entrap; hann þykkisk nú hafa stilltan þik mjök í þessu, Fms. xi. 113; vér stilltum svá til glæps, Sighvat; nú kveð ek her stilltan, led into a trap, entrapped, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse). III. part. stilltr, q. v.

stilli, n. a resting-place; friðar-stilli, Pass. 21. 8, 12; til-stilli, um-stilli, an arrangement. 2. a trap on the sea or in a river; stóð svá í stilli, Safn i. 61; nema selr liggi á látri því er stilli er til hlaðit, Ghl. 465; ganga i stilli, to go into a trap, Fas. iii. 355; koma i stilli, id., Grett. 83; stillis-veior, catching in a trap, Dipl. v. 23.

stilli-liga, adv. composedly, calmly, with moderation; svara s., O. H. 59, 97, Isl. ii. 351; fara s., Fms. vii. 262; fara s. með e-u, Bs. i. 139; mæla s., Eg. 51.

stilli-ligr, adj. moderate, composed, Al. 87, Stj. 381.

stilling, f. moderation, calmness, temperance, Fms. ii. 38, Fs. 36; með stillingu, Th. 11, Bs. i. 136; hafa stilling við, Ísl. ii. 347: management, kunna góða stilling á e-u, Fms. i. 98; stillingar-maðt, Bs. i. 635. stillir, m. a 'stiller,' 'moderator,' i. e. a king, poët., Hdl. 42, Hkv. Hjörv. 31, Lex. Poët.

stilltr, adj. (or part.), still, calm, tempered, composed, of mind, character; ákafr ok eigi mjök s., Þorst. Síðu H. 173; vel stilltr, Fs. 23, Nj. 14; s. manna bezt, Eg. 702; 6-stilltr, unruly.

stillur, f. pl. stepping-stones, in water.

stimpast, að; s. við e-t, to tug against.

STINGA, sting, pret. stakk, stakkt (stakst), stakk, pl. stungu; subj. styngi; imperat. stikk, stikktú; part. stunginn: [Goth. stiggan; A.S. stingan; Engl. sting, stick, and stitch; Germ. stechen; Dan. stikke]:-to eting, stiek, stab; madr stingr & manni stauri, stongu eda oxar-skapti, eða spjótskapti, N.G.L. i. 69; hann stakk öxar-skaptinu á Þrándi, Eg. 717; hann stakk við forkinum, 220; s. höndum við e-m, Finnb.; stinga við fótum, to put the foot forward, of one suddenly stopping, Finnb. 300; hann stingr niðr atgeirinum, Nj. 83; hann stakk niðr merkinu í jörðina, be stuck the pole fast, Fms. viii. 363; hann stakk sverdinu i bug hringinum, Eg. 306; at Búi hafi stungit stúfunum í hringa kistnanna, Fms. i. 178; stikk stafs-broddi mínum í vatnið, Landn. 251; stikk mér í, kvað reka, Fms. vii. 115 (stikk í mér, Mork. l. c.); Þórólfr stakk þar sverðinu, Ld. 204; hann stakk því í munn sér, stuck it in bis moutb, Eb. 242; stakk hendinni i eldinn, Bs. i. 341. 2. naut., stinga stafni, to stick to the stem, to stick close to; Baglar stungu stöfnum at nesinu, Fms. ix. 45; varðmenn sjá land svá nær at þeir stungu nær stafni at, Ld. 76; þeir stinga at stafni, Finnb. 232, 254; hann stakk stafni á milli ok skips Sigurdar, Fms. vii. 264; stinga saman stöfnum, to come to close quarters, 3. to stab; stinga augu or höfði manns, in a sea battle, xi. 131. Grág. ii. 11, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 185; s. augat brott, Bs. ii. 177; beir stungu raufar á hásinum þeirra, Hrafn. 20; hann stakk í lófa sér, Eg. 211: of a stitch of pain, svá stingr mik i hjartað, Bs. i. 810 (stingi). 4. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakk hana náttúran til þess, Skálda. 5. phrases, stinga nösum niðr, to bite the dust, Flóv. 41, Fas. i. 41; stinga saman nefjum, Grett.; s. nefi í feld, Fms. x. 401 (see nef); stinga e-n af, to thrust one through, slay, Ld. 262 (Germ. abstechen); s. e-n af stokki, to spear, slay with a spear, Nj. 166; stinga e-m sneid (see sneid), Fms. iv. 310; stinga e-n, to sting, goad, to blame, Fms. viii. 369; s. at e-m, to bave a bit at, Skida R. 124.

í koddann, hnífrinn stakst á oddinn, of a knife dropping on its point; stingast á höfuðið, to make a somersault; stakkst á hnifil feigðar-far, the boat sank stem foremost, Stef. Ol. 2. part. stunginn, gramm. dotted, pointed, Skalda 178 (see introduction to letters G and T).

stingi, a, m. a pin, stiletto; in fetil-stingi. 2. medic. a stitch in the side (mod. stingr); hann hafði tekit stinga svá hættligan, at hann mátti varla draga öndina fyrir sárleikinum, Bs. i. 182: kenna sér stinga undir síðunni, Band. 41 new Ed.; stjarfa ok stinga, N.G.L. i. 29; með stings-sott, f. the stitch (illness), Ann. hördum stinga, Ann. 1349. 1310.

stinn-leggjaör, part. strong-legged, Fas. ii. 358, Fb. i. 69. stinn-leikr (-leiki), n. solidity, N. G. L. i. 446.

stinn-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), strongly, Hkr. iii. 161, v.l. STINNE, adj. stiff, unbending, strong, esp. of anything like a stick, opp. to klökkr, q. v.; stinna stafi, Hm. 143; stinnt spjót, Sturl. ii. 221; setja undir stafi, ok ærit stinnt fyrir grjóti, Hkr. ii. 11; stinnr bogi, stinn skeyti, Karl. 168; s. hjálmr, 285; stinn stál, Stj. 544; stinnr jökull, Mar.: neut., fljuga stinnt, to fly with great force, Hm. 151. metaph. stiff, very large, of a measure, amount; stinn manngjöld, a stiff, beavy weregild (beyond the average), Lv. 55; stinn sár, severe wounds, Edda (Ht.); stinnr laupr, D. N.

stipta or stifta, 20, older form stigta; [A. S. stibtan; Germ. stiften; old Low Germ. stiftion = aedificare; Dan. stifte; see stett]:-to establish. found; the word with its derivatives is mod. and from the Dan. stiptan, f. an establishment, foundation.

stipti, n. [Dan. stift, and earlier Low Germ. form stigt]:-in Denmark and Norway the country is divided into stifter, i.e. bailiwicks, or eccl. bishopries; in Icel. the word and thing are quite mod.; hence stiptemt and stiptamt-maor, a governor.

stira, d, [Dan. stirre; see stara], to stare, = stara; stirou ér á þeirra fegrð, Mar. 655 xxxii. 3; hann spurði hví sjá ambáttar-son stirði (not styrði) svá á sik, Fs. 68.

stirona, 20, to become stiff, Greg. 67, Fms. iii. 129, Eb. 220; stironaor ok dauor, Fær. 269; stironat lik, Fms. viii. 232, freq. in old and mod. usage. 2. metaph. to become severe; tok vedrit at stirdna, Grett. 86 A; þá stirðnaði (styrmdi?) á fyrir þeim, *it grew rough*, 125 A: of the temper, beir tóku mjök at s. við hann, Fms. xi. 245.

STIBDB, adj. stiff, rigid; hann var andaðr ok svá s., at menn fengu hvergi rétt hann, Eg. 306; er ek lá stirðr á strám, Sól. 47; fótinn görði stirðan sem tré, Bs. i. 180; ákafliga móðr ok stirðr, Grett. 98; gamlan mann ok stirdan, Sturl. ii. 251; af stirdu lérepti, Sks. 404 B; med stirdum ordum, Mar.; stirt kvædi, stiff, not fluent, of thymes, Fms. vi. 217, Isl. ii. 237, v.l.; e-m er stirt um mal, to talk with difficulty, Fms. vii. 165; honum var málit stirt, be bad not a fluent tongue, Bs. i. II. barsh, severe; talar langt ok snjallt ok stirt å hendr 277. bændum, Fms. xi. 251; stirðr dómr, v. 191; harðr ok stirðr, 343; var frú Kristín stirðari til sveinsins, enn hón hafði áðr verit, ix. 244, v.l.; Helga görðisk þá svá stirð við Rafn, Ísl. ii. 249; í stirðum hug, in sad, gloomy mood, Fms. vii. 159; við stirðan hug, Ad. 4; stirðr ok stríðr, COMPDS: stiro-feettr, adj. Bs. i. 136; svara stirt ok stutt, O. H. 69. stiff-footed, stiff-legged, Fas. ii. 354. stirð-kveðinn, part. stiff and saij-jooieu, s.ij. 500 bard, of poetry, Isl. ii. 237. stiro-lynar, auj. present, a bard Eme ix 242. Hrafn. 4. stiro-leeti, n. frowardness, bardness, a bard temper, O. H. 70. temper, O. H. 70. stird-ordr, adj. stiff-spoken; Halldorr var madr famæltr ok s.. Hkr. iii. 97. stirt innak Ann fo inder e 46

stirfinn, adj. [stjarfi], peevish, froward, Fs. 78, Grett. III; ú-stirfinn, unfroward, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

stirna, d, [stjarna], to sparkle, gleam; in the phrase, það stirnir í það. stirndr, adj. starry; s. himinn, Al. 134; al-stirndr, heið-s., star-bright; stirnt hásæti, a starry throne, i. e. the heavens, Sks. 627; stirnd hjálm-

gjörð, studded, Hkr. iii. 455. stirtla, u, f. a dry cow. stirtlu-ligr, adj. dry, dull. stirtla, að, [stirðr], to bobble, stagger; karlinn getr stirtlað sér á fætr, be staggers to bis feet, Mag.

STÍA, u, f. [A.S. stige; Engl. sty; Dan. sti], a sty, kennel; sem hundr hjá stíu, Fas. iii. 129; hundr til varðar fyrir búri, búð eða stíu, Grág. ii. 119; svina-sti, a pig-sty.

atía, að, to pen, to pen sheep, putting lambs into the separate kró, q. v.; hann heyrði jarm þangat er stíat var, Gullþ. 19, cp. Páll Vídal. 519, and so at the present time, see the remarks s.v. stekkr; hence metaph., stía e-m sundr, to separate.

STÍFLA, d (mod. að), [Engl. to stifle], to dam up; lækrinn var stífldr (dammed, blocked), Dropl. 34; stifldu með viðum ok torfi, ok stifldu svá upp vatnit, Fb. ii. 280 (stemdu, Ó. H. l. c.)

stifia, u, f. a dam; göra stiflur i engi, Grag. ii. 281; göra stiflu, of Ame a O. H. 163; brjóta stiflurnar, 164; lækr, vóru þar í stíflur, Háv. 51 (for

flooding a field); brast stiflan, Ann. 1345. STIGA, pres. stig; part. steig, steigt (Fms. vii. 160), steig, pl. stigu; also sté, Niðrst. 8; þú stétt, Blas. 50, Fms. vii. 160, v.l.; stéttú, Edda reflex.; þú hefir mjök stungizk til þessa máls, thou bast stuck to, meddled 54 (in a verse); subj. stigi; imperat. stig, stigðú; part. stiginn: [Ulf.

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steigan = A.S. stigan; Old Engl. to sty; Germ. steigen, etc.]:-to step, esp. to step upwards; hon mátti ekki stíga á fótinn, Bs. i. 343; stíga fótum á Noreg, a land, to set foot on, Fms. x. 259; svá nær landi, at maðr má stíga á hólmann, Sks. 93 B; stíga í skó, N. G. L. i. 31; hann sté í gólfit upp at ökla, Fms. iii. 188; þú steigt (v. l. stétt) upp ór ánni, vii. 160; annarr tótr sökk áðr öðrum væri upp stigit, ix. 511, v.l.; s. yfir borð, to step over the table, Sks. 259; s. fram, to step forward, Nj. 50, 52; s. undan bordi, to rise from table, Isl. ii. 352; þeir stigu á skíð, Eg. 545; stíga á skip, vo go on board, Nj. 19, Fms. viii. 225; s. i bát, ix. 374, Nj. 172; s. á hest, to mount one's borse, Fms. xi. 332; s. á bak, to get on borseback, Nj. 58; s. af hesti, af baki, to alight, 53, 58, 104, Eg. 744: stíga stórum, to stride, take long steps; hann spurði hverr þar stigi stórum, Bs. i. 628 (stórstigr, smá-stigr); s. fyrir borð, to leap overboard, Fms. ii. 117; s. ofan, to step down, x. 238; s. upp, to ascend; s. upp til himna, Rb. 56; s. midr, to descend, 623. 8; cp. upp-stigning, ascent; nidr-stigning, descent: s. i fótspor e-m, Fs. 4, Sks. 13; s. til ríkis, to ascend the throne, Fms. x. 390, 410, 415; s. til föður-leifðar sinnar, xi. 331; konungr steig til vizku, x. 380:-s. yfir, to overcome, Blas. 50; stig þú yfir illt með góðu, Hom. 6; at stiga yfir höfuð þvilikum höfðingjum, Fms. vii. 296; en nú er svá komit aldri mínum, at þat er á öngri stundu örvænt, nær elli stigr yfir höfuð mér, Eb. 332; ef talan stigr yfir (oversteps, exceeds) 2. with acc., steig hann keflit af spjóts-oddinum, sjau, Rb. 128. Fms. xi. 347; hann steig i sundr orbit, Fb. i. 522. II. reflex., sú reiði stígsk yfir með þolinmæði, Hom. 26; hirð eigi þú yfir at stígask 2. part., yfir-stiginn, overcome, vanquisbed, af illu, 6. Rom. xii. 21. 625. 40, Sks. 551.

stigandi, a, m. a stepper, strider, a nickname, Eb., as in the name 2. of a ship, Fs. Stigand.

stigr, adj. striding, stepping; in stor-s., sma-s. Stigr, Knytl. S., freq. in old Dan.

stig-vél, n. pl. [a for. word, a mod. form of styfill, q. v.], boots.

Btila, to put into style, fix.

stíll, m. [Lat. stilus], style, Bs. ii. 55: as a school term, Látínskr still, Latin composition.

stím, n. a struggle, Skáld H. 7. 44; in stíma-brak, n. a bard struggle, bard tug, Bjarni 138.

stima, ao, to wrestle, bave a bard tussle with; s. vio e-n (e-t), Fas. iii. 502. stirur, f. pl. stiffness in the eyes, from sleep; hafa stirur i augum. stíra, a nickname, Fms. x.

stivaror, m. [from the Engl.], a steward, Stj., Fms. ix. 421.

stjaka, að, to punt with a stjaki, q.v.

stjaki, 2, m. a punt-pole, stake, boat-book. 2. a candlestick;

· stjana (stjan, n.), ao, to serve, attend (as a drudge); stjana undir e-n. stjanks, ad, to be busy about small trifles, Dan. pussle.

stjarfi, a, m. [A.S. steorfa = a plague; cp. Germ. sterben, Engl. starve]: -epilepsy, N. G. L. i. 29, 182, Fol. x. 40.

stjarfr, adj. subject to fits; hross stjarft eða statt, Ghl. 504, v. l.

STJARNA, u, f. [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages], a star, Vsp. 5; heiðar stjörnur, 57, Rb. 110, Stj. 299, and passim. In olden and modern days in Icel., the time in the winter evenings was marked by the position of the Pleiades above the horizon (as that of the day by the sun, see dagr, dags-mark); that constellation is therefore war' ef. called 'the Star,' poror reid Fimmta-daginn um hadegi af Þingvelli en kom til Helgafells Föstu-náttina er stjarna var í austri, on Friday night when the Star was in the east, i. e. was just risen, Sturl. iii. 25; sendi hann Einar djúkna út at sjá hvar stjarna væri komin, be sent Einar out to see where the Star was (i.e. to see what the time was), Bs. i. 874; þegar er úthallaði á kveldum, skyldi hann halda til stjörnu, be 'sbould keep to the Star,' 'keep to the time,' Lv. 43; so also in the ditty, Sjö-stjörnu spyr enginn að | inn í bóndans garði | hún er komin í hádegis stað hálfu fyrr enn varði, Eggert. But with sailors 'the Star' means the load-star (leidar-s.), allt nordr undir Stjörnu, north under the Star, to the north pole, Fms. x. 112; par (padan) er stjarna er Hafshvarf heitir & austan-verðu landi, A. A., cp. Symb. 31: 'stjarna' also may mean Arcturus; vagn-s. = the 'wain-star,' i. e. Arcturus; kveld-s., morgun-s., blá-s., leiðar-s. Northern mythical names of stars, Örvandils-tá, the toe of Orwendel = Rigel in Orion (?), Edda 59; Þjassa augu, the Eyes of Thiassi = Castor and Pollux (?), 47; Loka-brenna = 'Sirius;' Reið Rögnis = the 'Wain of Odin' = the Great 2. a star on the forehead of a horse; such horses Wain (?), Sdm. are called Stjarni, a, m., and Stjarna, u, f. II. COMPDS: stjörnu-bók, f. a star-book, register of stars; stjörnubókar-maðr, an astronomer, Rb.; stjörnubókar-list, astronomy, id. stjörnu-fræði, f. astronomy. stjörnu-fræðingr, m. an astronomer. stjörnu-gangr, m. the course of the stars, Al. 42, Barl., Mar. stjörnu-hrap, n. a sbooting star. stjörnu-sprótt, f. astronomy, Stj. 64, Al. 42. stjörnulist, f. astronomy, Fas. iii. 497. stjörnu-ljós, n. star-light, Fms. i. 54. stjörnu-mark, n. a constellation, Rb., Stj. stjörnu-meistari, a, m. atjörnu-rím, n. astrology, Stj. 278, Barl. 189. an astrologer, Barl. 7. etjärnu-vegr, m. a 'star-way,' constellation, Karl. 129.

stjá, n. toil, esp. daily toil, irksome trouble, (conversational.) stjóri, a, m. a steerer, ruler, Lex. Poët, mostly in compds. stjóri, a, m. a kind of stone anchor (Gr. εὐνή); hleypa niðr stjóra, Eg. 142; draga stjóra, to weigh the s., Hallgr.: metaph. phrase, taka stjór ann, to 'cut and run,'

STJÓRN, f. a steering, steerage; setjask við stjórn, Fms. i. 147; sitja vid s., to sit at the belm, xi. 141, Fb. ii. 14, O.T. 62; kvaddi hann þórarinn til stjórnar, Fb. i. 405; Ormrinn lét ekki at s., yielded not to the rudder, 520: so in the phrase, a stjórn, on the starboard side; sa er næstr hvilir borði á stjórn (= stjórn-borði), N. G. L. i. 103; betr á stjórn (2 word of command), Fms. vii. 10; á stjórn Hákoni jarli er Sigurðr sonr hans, Fagnk. 48; lá landit á stjórn, Þorf. Karl. i. 410. 2. rule, Fb. ii. 308; pat er meiri stjórn, Fms. vii. 133; þat mun fleiri ok meiri s., at..., Fas ii. 73: government, mod.; þjóð-s., lýð-s., a republic; harð-s., tyranny, etc. (mod.) COMPDS: stjórnar-blað, n. the blade or flat of a rudder, Sdm. 10. stjórnar-bót, f. a constitution, (mod.) stiórnarlauss, adj. without rule; s. riki, Fas. iii. 57, Sks. 751 stjórnarmaor, m. a steersman, Fms. x. 368: a ruler, 236, Sks. 610 B, 611, Edda 8, Bret. 72. stjórnar-skrá, f. a constitution. stjórnarvald, n. authority, Bs. i. 280. stjórnar-völr, m. a tiller, Bs. ii. 51.

stjórna, 20, to govern, with dat., Fms. i. 18, xi. 99, Anecd. 40, Al. & stjórnsőr, m. = stjórn; in stjórnaðar-maðr, a ruler, Anecd. 26.

stjórnan, f. a ruling, Stj. 26.

stjórnari, 2, m. a steersman, Fb. i. 405: a ruler, Edda (pref.), Mar. stjórn-bitlaðr, part. with the bit for a rudder, poët. of a horse, Og. 2. stjórn-borði, a, m. [A. S. steôrbord; Engl. starboard], (sounded stjórbordi), the starboard side, Fms. vii. 10 (v.l.), viii. 386, Orkn. 362, passim. stjórn-byrðingr, m. a starboard man, Fms. viii. 224.

stjórn-fastr, adj. provided with a rudder; s. skip, Fms. vii. 47, Orkn.

152, Fas. ii. 20.

stjórn-lauss, adj. rudderless, Hm. 89: unruly, Stj. 255. stjórn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), well-steered, orderly, Hom. 26; ú-stjórnligt, immoderate, Bard. 26 new Ed.

stjórn-marr, m. a 'rudder-steed,' i. e. a sbip, Hkv.: see stag. stjórn-samr, adj. a good, wise ruler, epithet of a prince or the like, Fms. vii. 150, Orkn. 176, O. H. L. 22, Magn. 464, Grett. 40 new Ed. stjórn-taumar, m. pl. the mod. word for the old stjórnviðjar.

stjórn-við, gen. -viðjar, the 'steer-withies,' steerage-ropes, by which the rudder is worked instead of a tiller, Edda (Gl.) i. 583, v. l. 7; nu brestr i sundr stjórnviðin, ok gengr frá stýrit, þiðr. 313; stjór-viðjar (gen. sing.), Edda (in a verse).

stjórn-völr, m. a 'steer-wand,' tiller, Edda (Gl.)

stjórr, m. [Ulf. stiurs; A.S. steôr, stire; Engl. steer; North. E. and Scot. stirk; Germ. stier]:—a steer, stirk, young bull, an obsolete word, which seems to occur in Edda i. 460 (in a verse), unless the true reading be stjórnviðjar, q.v. The word may be preserved in such local names as Stjóra-dalr, and prob. in the dimin. Sturla, q. v. (qs. stjuri-la).

STJUP-, in later, esp. Norse, MSS, the form is deteriorated into styp-, N.G. L. i. 170; thence into styf., 392; and, lastly, the f is changed into g or k, stjúg., 405, stjúk., D. N.: [A.S. steôp.; Engl. step.; Germ. stief-; Dan. stiv-; Swed. styf-: the mod. Dan. sted- is a corruption of quite modern date; the original sense of stjup (= bereft, orphan) is pre-

served in the A.S. verb steopan.]

B. Step-, in step-son, -child, -daughter, -mother, -father: stjupbarn, n. a stepchild, Hkr. ii. 118, Ld. 300, Orkn. 434. stjúp-dóttir, f. a stepdaughter, Eg. 507, Landn. 136 (v.l.), 245, N.G. L. i. 350, K.A. 142. stjúp-faðir, m. a stepfalber, Edda 53, Fms. i. 277, vi. 93. Karl. 490. stjup-modir, f. a stepmother, Landn. 261, N.G.L. 350, K. A. 142; stjúpmóður sköp, a stepmotber's spells, from nursery tales, Fas. i. 31; var þvílíkast sem í fornum sögum er sagt, at vent hefði, þá er konunga-börn urðu fyrir stjúpmæðra-sköpurn, Frns. viii. 18: stjupmædra-sögur, stepmother-stories, nursery tales; ok betra er slikt meðr ganini at heyra, enn stjúpniæðra-sögur er hjarðar-sveinar segja, et engi veit hvart satt er, er jafnan lata konunginn minnstan i sinum fråsögnum, O. T. (pref.) stjúp-son, m. a stepson, Edda 18, Grág. il. 45, Fms. xi. 183, Rb. 416, Fas. i. 374.

stjúpa, u, f. = stjúpmóðir, Fas. iii. 471.

stjúpr, m. (mod. stjúpi, a, m.), a stepson, Hkv. I. 40, Sturl. iii. 146, Edda 56, Fs.: dat. stjúpi, Sighvat.

STJÖLR, m., acc. pl. stjölu, Hornkl. [cp. stél]:-the binder part; létu upp stjölu stúpa, Hornkl.; stjölinn konungsins, Fms. xi. 64; með breiðan stjöl, Bjarn. (in a verse).

stjörnóttr, adj. [stjarna], starred, with a star on the forebead, of a

stobbi, a, m. a stub, block; see stubbi.

STOD, f., pl. stödr or stedr, later stodir, Hom. 95; studir, 97; [styðja]:—a post; stukku steðr írá lúðri, Gs. 20; stóð hón und stoð, Gkv. 1; broddrinn stóð fastr í stoðinni, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. ii. 119; steðr ok stólpar, Edda i. 78; ábyrgjask hús, ef steðr eru til fenguar. Grag. ii. 336: metaph, a prop, in phrases, kippa undan beirri stod er



áðr hélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glúm. 341; margar-stoðir (stoðar da according to an Icel. phrase, the wife rules 'innan-stokks,' the husband Cod. C.) runnu undir hann, frændr, mágar ok vinir, Sturl. i. 160; stoð 'útan-stokks,' Nj. 11, Isl. ii. 401, Grág. i. 333, Rd. 176; innan stokks ok styrkr, Bs. i. 131; at-stoð, belp.

stoða, að, to stay, support, back; er þú vill eigi stoða mál vár, Vápn. 14; þér vilit ekki stoða mína nauðsyn, Fms. xi. 225; þinn stoða ekmátt, Sighvat: stoða e-m til e-s, to belp one towards, Stj. 570; stoða til e-s, to belp towards, Hom. 4, 73.

2. to avail, boot; ekki mun mér stoða, ef mér er dauði ætlaðr, Nj. 62; stoðaði þat ekki, Hkr. i. 277; hvat stoðar þat? wbat boots it? Fms. vii. 182; mun þér ekki stoða undandrátt, ii. 115; ekki stoðar heimboð við hana, af..., Grág. i. 381; leita annarrar lækningar ef önnur stoðar ekki, 623. 26; hvat hann stoðar í málinu, Skálda 165.

stoči, a, m. = stoč; vinna mikinn stoča, Fms. viii. 167, v. l.

STOFA, u, f., older form stufa; [A.S. stofa; Engl. stove; Old Germ. stuve; Germ. stube; Dan. stue]:—the oldest sense seems to be that of a stove-room, like Germ. stube, a bathing-room with a 'stove;' stofur tvær, þar skyldi konungr taka bað, Bs. i. 632; bað-stofa, q. v.: and to this refers the phrase, kafna i stofu reyk, to be choked with the stove-reek in a bath, as an ignominious death, Grett. 116; stofu-reykr, the reek of a stove; kafna i stofu reyk, Grett. 116 A; stofu-smid, Sturl. 2. one of the rooms in an ancient dwelling, esp. used for the ladies' sitting-room, and opp. to the skáli; stofa, eldhús, búr, Grág. i. 459; eldhús eðr stofur, 468; sat Gunnlaugr í stofu, Ísl. ii. 250; gékk pormóðr milli stofu ok eldhúss, Fbr. 164; Rannveig gékk til stofu, Nj. 83, 175; ganga inn í stofu, Eg. 23, 49, 110, 149, 205, 206, 215, 233; ganga inn ok finna stofu, þar sátu konur tvær, Fær. 41; í stofu þá er konur sátu at verki, Bs. i. 627; þar var karlfátt heima ok hvíldu allir menn í stofu, Sturl. i. 142; var sleginn danz i stofu, ii. 117; hann dreymdi at hann þóttisk sitja í stofu í rúmi sínu, þótti honum stofan alskipuð, stóðu borð um alla stofu ok vistir á, 186, 206, iii. 267; fram í stofunni frá ek hann var er fólkit skyldi hátta, Skíða R. 36; þeir gengu frá elda-skála með skutil-diska ok báru inn í stofu, Eg. 238; til stofu er jarl drakk inni, Fs. 112; litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 152, 153, 181, 185, iii. 100, 187, Orkn. 182; ytri stofa, Sturl. iii. 42; almanna-stofa, ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; bad-stofa, ii. 121, 167, iii. 102, 176, 196; biskups-stofa, 267; set-s., svein-s., q.v.; myrkva-s., a 'mirk-stove,' a dungeon; stofu-bunaor, bangings, Fms. vi. 342; stofu-dyrr, -gluggr, -gólf, -horn, -hurð, -pallr, the door, window, floor ... of a stofa, Eg. 46, Sd. 142, 143, Gullb. 62, Fms. ix. 55, Fbr. 168, Ghl. 344, H. E. i. 495, Fær. 194; stofu-refill, Dipl. iii. 4.

STOFN, m., or stomm, N. G. L. i. 243, [Ulf. stoma = ὑπόστασιε; A. S. stofn; Engl. stem; Germ. stamm; Lat. stipes]:—a stem of a tree; tré á sterkum stofni, Al. 132; líkt sem stykki af stofni tré, Skíða R.; ef maðr höggr tré, ok hylr stofn, the stump of a cut tree, Grág. ii. 296, 298; var eytt skóginum ok stúðu stofnarnir eptir, Sd. 169; hann hnekði þá at stofni einum, Ísl. ii. 268; ef maðr höggr við í mörku manns, þá skal hann leiða menn til stomns ok láta sjá viðar-höggit, N. G. L. l. c. 2. metaph. a foundation; standa á sterkum stofni, on a strong footing, Al. 119; hefjask tveim stofnum, to look uncertain, Fas. iii. 76; setja á stofn, to establish, Fms. ii. 35; þú settir ílla á stofn við hann,

Grett. 138; fjár-stofn, bú-stofn, stock to begin with.

stofna, að, to establish, lay the foundation of; s. musteri, Ld. 316; stofnuð með göðum efnum, Bs. i. 146; úvænt stofnat, Rd. 270; landkaup sem þér hafit stofnat, Ld. 212; þessi kaupmáli sem þit hafit stofnat, Nj. 24; stofna heit, Fms. ii. 16; stofna ráð, 655 iii. 3; stofna ráðagörð, Ld. 64; stofna hesta-þing, Glúm. 366; þessi ætlan sem nú er stofnuð, Fms. vii. 258; þó hefi ek í einum stað á stofnat, I bave deeided an one place, Nj. 3.

stofnan, f. a founding, establishing.

stofn-setja, t, to establish: stofn-setning, f. a foundation.

stokka, að, to build, raise; in the phrase, s. hátt, to aim bigb, from raising a high scaffold, Fb. i. 134, Fas. ii. 552.

stokk-bolga, u, f. a bard swelling, hard as wood to the touch: stokk-bolginn, part. bard-swollen.

stokk-lauss, adj. without a stock (of an anchor), Fas. iii. 377.

STOKKR, m. [A. S. stoc; Engl. and Germ. stock; Dan. stok, etc.]: -a stock, trunk, block, log of wood; par höfðu stokkar stórir verit fluttir heim, ok svá eldar görvir sem þar er siðvenja til, at eldinn skal leggja í stokks-endann, ok brennr svá stokkrinn, Egill greip upp stokkinn, Eg. 238; sá eldr sem lagðr er í eiki-stokkinn, Bs. i. 223; hann settisk á einn stokk er stóð fyrir honum, Finnb. 222; þeir görðu brúar stórar yfir díkit ok görðu stokka undir, Fms. xi. 34; skyrker stóð á stokkum í búrinu, Sturl. iii. 192; hann lét hola innan stokk einn, Mar.; skutu þeir stokki á hrygginn, Fms. vii. 227: allit., stokka eðr steina, stocks or stones, ii. 265, vii. 227, x. 274, Grág. ii. 132, 360 (of idols). spec. usages, stocks on which ships are built (bakka-stokkar); skipit hljóp af stokkunum fram á ána, sbe slipped from off the stocks into the river, Fms. viii. 196:—the mast-step, tok tréit at falla fram eptir stokkin-um, ix. 386:—the gunwale of a ship (bord-stokkr), Fas. ii. 38:—the plates or beams laid horizontally on a wall, hence the mod. Norse stokka-bur, Gisl. 88; hence the phrases, 'innan stokks' or 'fyrir innan stokk,' in-doors, opp. to 'útan-stokks,' 'fyrir útan stokk,' out-of-doors; L

'útan-stokks,' Nj. 11, Isl. ii. 401, Grág. i. 333, Rd. 176; innan stokks eðr innan garðs, Gþl. 136 := gafl-stokkr, Eg. 91 := set-stokkr (q. v.), Nj. 202, Gisl. 72, Grág. ii. 119; hann gékk síðan inn í eldahús ok steig síðan á stokk upp ok skaut exinni upp á hurð-ása, 182; Hörðr stóð við stokk, ok gékk nú hit fyrsta sinni frá stokkinum ok til móður sinnar, Isl. ii. 15, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 4 (the local name Stokks-eyrr): cp. also the phrase, strálaust er fyrir stokkum, no straw before the benches, Fas. ii. 38: -a bed-side (rúm-stokkr), hvíla við stokk eðr þili, Sturl. i. 207; á stokk fram, Ld. 214, Eg. 560; sitja fram á stokk, 396:—the stock of an anvil, Edda 74: the stock of an anchor, see stokklauss:—a pair of stocks for culprits, setja e-n i stokk, to set one in the stocks, Bs. i. 910; liggja i stokki við vatn ok brauð, Rétt. 61; fella stokk á fætr e-m, . . . sitja í stokkinum, Fas. i. 125: also of a piece of wood put on the horns of cattle, Eb. 324: the single square pieces of a silver belt are called stokkr, whence stokkabelti = a belt composed of several pieces clasped together, as worn by ladies 2. a trunk, chest, case, Pm. 103, Ld. 326, Sd. 191; sivalr stokkr af tágum ok sefi, Stj. 251: freq. in mod. usage of small cases in which women keep their things (often carved), þráðar-s., prjóna-3. the narrow bed of a river between two rocks is called stokkr, or áin rennr í stokk, Hbl. 56, freq. in mod. usage. drekka e-n af stokki, to keep drinking with one till be drops, O. H. 71; sitja e-n af stokki, to sit one out, till be leaves; stinga af stokki við e-n (mod. stinga e-n af stokki), to trick one out of one's seat, Nj. 166; stiga a stokk ok strengja heit, to place one's foot on the stock (the setstokkr) in making a vow, a heathen rite, Fas. ii. 293. of cards. COMPDS: stokka-belti, n. (see above), Sturl. ii. 212. stokka-bur, n. a chamber built of stocks (as in Norway), Gisl. 88, Fbr. 172, Glúm. 358. stokka-ker, n. a cask placed on stocks, Gisl. 88, Ám. 6.

stols and stoli, adj. stolen; in draum-s., vit-s., ham-s., q. v.

stola-fé, n. stolen property, Bjarn. 39 (Ed. wrongly stela-fe).

stola-herr, m. [A. S. stæl-bere], a band of robbers, Bs. i. (in a verse). stolin-stefia, u, f. a poem with a stolen burden, Fms. iii. 65.

stolt, n. pride, (mod.)

stolts and stolts, adj. [for. word from the Germ. stolts], proud; in alliteration, svá styrkr ok stollz, þiðr. 112; svá stoltz eðr stórr, Fms. iv. 162; þótt þú sér stolz ok stórr, Mag. 3; þó þeir væri svá stollz, at..., Eb. 10 new Ed. (see the foot-note 4): the form stolts only occurs in later vellums and paper MSS., stoltum né dramblátum, Fas. i. 89, Eb. 10, v. l.; þeim hvíta hesti, er ek sá engan stolltara, Karl. 234: passim in mod. usage since the Reformation, through Dan. from Low Germ., stoltir herrar, stoltan stað, Bs. ii. 305 (verses 2-4 of a poem of A. D. 1540); borgaði holtið stoltum, Bs. ii. 482 (verse 18), Pass., Vídal. COMPDS: stoltar-fljóð, f. a gallant lady. stoltar-menn, m. pl. stout, gallant

stoltz-liga, adv. proudly, Fms. x. 278, pior. 156.

stopall, adj. [stupa], sbaking, reeling, rocking; fara stopalt, to go rocking, meet with a mischance, Fms. iii. 84, vii. 23; ganga stopalt, vi. 108; stopalt monuð ganga, Ám. 14.

2. in mod. usage stopull means variable, unstable, of a thing; stopul atvinna; stopul gæði, Bb.

stopðir, adj. pl. [see steypðr], erect, steep, like a steeple, epithet of a column of steam; stopðir reykir, Edda 102 (in a verse).

stop-hnísa, u, f. a 'somersault (?),'= kollhnís, q.v.: the name of a giantess, bd.

stoppa, 20, [Germ. stopfen], to stuff, Fas. iii. 211: to stop, mod.

STORD, f. a young wood, plantation, Edda ii. 483: in the phrase, falla sem stord, to fall like stord, F2s. ii. 554: poët., stordar úlfr, stordar gandr, -galli, the wolf, hane, etc., of the s., i. e. fire, Lex. Poët.; stordar lykkja, 'wood-loop,' i. e. a serpent, Km. 2. the earth (grown with brushwood), poët., Lex. Poët.; stordar men, poët. the necklace of the earth = the sea, Hd.; hauk-stord, 'bawk-land,' i. e. the wrist, Lex. Poët.

II. the name of an island in Norway, Fms.

storgr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 281.

storka, 28, to provoke, irritate; s. e-m: storkan, f. provocation.

storka, u, f. coagulation, a nickname, Fms. ix.

storkinn, part. coagulated; blóð-s.

storkna, að, [Ulf. staurknan = ξηραίνεσθαι], to coagulate; storknað blóð, Clem. 55, freq. in mod. usage.

storkr, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a stork, Edda (Gl.), freq. n mod. usage.

STORME, m. [A. S., Engl., and Dan. storm; Germ. sturm], a storm, gale, tempest, Fms. x. 135; stormar miklir, s. mikill, i. 102, Eb. 48, 50, Al. 67, Bs. i. 484, Sturl. ii. 121; s. veðrs, Fms. iii. 16, passim.

2. metaph. an uproar, tumult, Fms. i. 36, vi. 437, xi. 160: storm, fury, hann (the bear) fór með miklum stormi, Fms. ii. 100.

storma-samr, adj. stormy, Sks. 181.

storm.samr and storm-samligr, adj. stormy, Sks. 629, Stj. 446, Fms. i. 97.

storm-viori, n. storm-weather, a tempest, Bs. i, Grett. 128 new Ed. stoti, 2, m. a nickname, Landn.



STÓ, f. [a contracted form of stofa?], a stove; in eld-stó (qs. eld- stór-bú, n. pl. great estates, Eg. 170, Fms. i. 13. tofa?), q. v. stofa ?), q. v.

STÓD, n. [A. S. stôd; Engl. stud; Germ. stut]:—a stud of horses, Fms. vii. 21, Fas. iii. 91, Krók. (in a pun), Sæm. 128; fylmerr í stóði, Grág. i. 504; jalda í stóði, Kormak; hann gékk upp eptir dalnum til COMPDs: stód-hestr, m. a stallion, Grág i. stóðs síns, Hrafn. 8. 441, 504, Landn. 93, Lv. 19, Nj. 69. stóð-hross, n. [A.S. siód-bors], a stud-borse, Nj. 63, Landn. 93, Bjarn. 55, Gullþ. 13, Fms. vi. 98, Isl. ii. 62; stod-hrossa beit, -hagi, Vm. 18, 80, Dipl. v. 22, H. E. ii. 121, stóð-merr, f. [A.S. stôd-myre], a brood-mare, mod. stóðmeri. F Studs are freq. mentioned in the Sagas, not for racing, but for horse-fights (hesta-vig, hesta-ping), see the passages above, as also

stóla, u, f. [eccl. Lat.], a stole, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 13, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, MS. 625. 184, N. G. L. i. 347; stólu-blað, -búningr, Pm. 19, Dipl. iii. 4.

stól-brúða, u, f. a 'chair-bride,' chair-post, thus called from the heads carved at the top of the uprights (Worsaae, No. 556); peir sá þór með hamri sitja skorinn á stóðbrúðunum, Fbr. 170; þeir sá Sólrúnu sitja á stóli ok var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 31 new Ed. (thus the vellum brúðirnar of the Ed. is an error); hón hnígr þá aptr at stólbrúðunum, Fas. ii. 223; síðan drap hann sér við stólbrúði (-brúðu?), ok fann at þar sat maðr á stóli, Grett. 37 new Ed. stól-klæði, n. = stóla, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84.

stól-konungr, m. 'the throne-king,' thus the Northmen styled the Greek emperor, Fms. passim.

STOLL, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a stool, chair; setjask á stól, Nj. 179; eptir endi-löngu vóru skipaðir stólar, Fms. x. 16; stólar tveir (in a church), Vm. 70. 2. metaph. a bisbop's see or residence, Fms. ix. 2 (biskups-stóll); sitja at stóli, Bs. i. 171; fór biskup heim til stóls síns, 508; skal annarr biskup vera at stóli í Skálaholti, K. b. K.; Hóla-stóll, Skálaholts-s., the see of H., Sc.: of the pope, a see, 625. 58: of a king, a throne; stól ok höfuðstað, O. H. 65, Fms. vii. 150, Stj.

stoll, m. [Gr. στόλος?], a stock; in compds, skipa-stoll, a stock of sbips, a fleet, see skip; höfuð-stóll, funds, stock. 2. plur. stólar, eccl. bosts of angels, Hom. 133; stola-fylki, a bost of cherubim, Greg. 37 (from the white gown 'stóla'?). stól-maor, m. a chairman, MS. 234. 157.

stólpi, 2, m. a post, pillar, Bs. ii. 122, Stj. 285, Fb. ii. 24, Al. 116, lik shilper Magn. 428; steor ok stólpar, Edda. COMPDS: stólpa-gripr, m. a pillar of an animal, of a fine horse. Stólpa-sund, n. the 'Pillarsound,' Straits of Gibraltar.

stól-setning, f. entbronement, Fagrsk. 134.

stól-settr, part. entbroned, Fms. vi. 93, Stj. 631.

STORR, adj., compar. stæri or stærri, superl. stærstr, i.e. stæri, stærstr; a word peculiar to the Northern languages, from which it has entered into the Finnish; A.S. stôr; Engl. sturdy; North. E. stordy]:—the original sense seems to be 'stirred,' 'disturbed' (cp. III), but it is only used in the sense big, great, of size; ein stærst, Fms. iii. 123; bein miklu .stærri, Eg. 769; stórir járnrekendr, Sks. 457; stórir askar, Eg. 204; stór héruð, 275; stór veðr, [cp. Shetl. stoor], rough weather, great gales, Ld. 50; stórr sær, a bigb sea, Sks.; stór, stæri sár, Nj. 153; stærst hof hér á landi, Landn. 335 (Mantissa); í stórum töskum, Hkr. iii. 244. metaph. great, potent; viò alla ena stærri menn, Ld. 124; mæltu at hann skyldi göra Ólaf eigi of stóran, Fms. i. 99; at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; gör þik eigi stærra enn þú átt kyn til, Fms. xi. 236; hve marga (aura) ok hve stóra, Grág. i. 136. 2. great, important; enna stærri 3. proud; bændr vóru þar því stærri enn annarsstaðar, at engi vildi til koma, Fms. iv. 112; Sigrio kona hans var heldr stór, v. 30 (skap-stórr, O. H. l. c.) III. neut., görði þá stórt á firðinum, the sea rose bigb, Eg. 60; tídendi þau er honum lægi svá stórt við, Fms. xi. .102; höggva stórt, to strike bard, Nj. 53. IV. adverbial phrases, stórum, very greatly, much; svá at ek finna stórum, Isl. ii. 343; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; þat berr stórum, it amounts to much, Fms. ii. 37; ætla ek stærum bera hin laga-brotin, vii. 305; stórum ríkr, very mighty, Hkr. iii. 244; stórum vinsæll, Fms. vii. 102; stórum feginn, Eg. 567; stórum sköruligt, Ld. 106. 2. stærrum. more, in a greater degree; skjótara ok stærum, Sks. 71; gesit hesir þú mér stærum, Fms. vii. 56; eigi stærum né smærum, neither more nor 3. stórs, adv.; ekki stórs of ökla upp, Bs. i. less, Grág. i. 241. 4. stóru-gi, adv. much, greatly, Isl. ii. 384; see -gi.

B. In compos, and with nouns, stor-, like smar-, is chiefly prefixed to nouns in plur. or in a collective sense: stor-audigr, adj. very wealthy, Landn. 68, Eg. 2, 23, Fms. xi. 293, Hdl. 39. stór-ár, f. pl. great waters, Stj. 87, Rb. 350. stór-beinóttr, adj. bony, stor-blot, n. pl. great sacrifices, coarse-faced, Eb. 30, Fas. i. 173. Fms. v. 164. stór-bokkar, m. pl. 'big bucks,' lordlings, mighty and overbearing men, Eb. 334. Fms. viii. 238 (spelt bukkar), xi. 260, stor-borgir, f. pl. big towns, Rom. 264. borinn, part. bigb-born, Hkr. i. 243, Bær. 14. stór-brögðóttr, adj. very sly, Hôm. 13.

stór-bygðir, í. stor-byssur, f. pl. big catapults, Fas. iii. 428, v.l.: big guns. stor-besir, m. pl. great estates. Hkr. i. 20. stor-bendr, m. pl. great freebolders, Fms. ii. 40, stór-deildir, f. pl. great differences, quarrels, stór-deilur, f. pl. id., Sturl. i. 140 C. stór-Orka. 136, Sturl. i. 37. Sturl. i. 140, iii. 7. stór-efli, n., draumar, m. pl. portentous dreams, Sturl. ii. 204 C. in stor-effis-menn, m. pl. mighty men, Fms. xi. 7, 13, Gisl. 55, Hav. 50, Glúm. 37. stor-efni, n. pl. important cases, N. G. L. Oignir, f. pl. great landed estates, Hkr. iii. 19; storeigna madt, a great landowner, Isl. ii. 202. storeorvidi, n. severe toil, bard work, Stutl. stór-erviði, n. severe toil, bard work, Sturl. stór-eyjar, f. pl. great islands, Fms. vii. 85. iii. 65. n. great wealth, Nj. 178, Eg. 75, Fms. ix. 320; stórfjár ok dýrgipa, vii. 186. stor feginn, adj. very fain or glad, Ver. 19, Bret. 46, 100 Fms. xi. 29. stor-fengr, adj. gross, buge; hann var s. ok audigt, Sturl. i. 8; födur átta ek heldr stórfengan, Brand. 62; stórfeng kýr, s good milch cow, Bs. i. 194. stor-fetaor, part. long-striding, taking great steps, Fas. ii. 348; s. hestr, Edda 57. stór-fetr, adj. id., stór-firðir, m. pl. big firths, Fb. iii. 446. Greg. 17. fiskar, m. pl. big fishes (whales), Fas. ii. 113. stor-fjaorer, f. pl. big feathers, Sks. 114. stor-fjarri, adv. very far, Lex. Poët. storfjöllóttr, adj. with great fells, Eb. 8. stór-flokkar, m. pl. great flocks,' large detachments, O. H. 208. stór-frörar, m. pl. icefields, Grett. (in a verse). stor-fuglar, m. pl. big birds, El. stor-fundir, m. pl. great meetings, great battles, Nj. 107. stór-főt, n. pl. big clothes, Glum. 390. stór-geőr (-geőjsőr), 2dj. great-minded, Lex. Poët.:=storgætr (?), Bs. i. 606. stór-gjafar, f. pl. great, lordly, rich gifts, Nj. 151, Fms. vii. 2. stór-gjöfull. adj. munificent, Hkr. i. 291, Fms. viii. 238, Bs. i. 81, Magn. 464. stor-gjöld, n. pl. beavy fines, Fms. i. 66. stor-glaspir, m. pl. great storglæpa-maör, m. crimes, Fms. vii. 261, Stat. 260, Sks. 773. stor-glæpligr, adj. bigbly criminal. a great criminal, Stj. 40. Sks. 773. stór-gnípur, f. pl. buge peaks, mountains, Fas. ii. 76. stór-góz, n. a great property, Bs. i. 853. stór-grýti, n. pl. big stor-gryti, n. pl. big stones, rocks, Mag. stor-gryttr, adj. rocky, stony, Fms. xi. 239stor-gettingar, m. pl. magnates, 623. 32, Al. 16. stor-gorr, part. ize, Lex. Poët. stór-hagr, adj. very skilled, bandy, Fa. stór-heimsligr, adj. 'big-foolish,' grossly foolish, 625. 73 of great size, Lex. Poët. ii. 347. stor-heit, n. pl. great vows, Bs. i. 421, Fms. ix. 387. stór-hérud, n. pl. great districts, Stj. 83, MS. 655 xvi. A. 3, O. H. 125. stor-hlutir, m. pl. great things, Fms. vii. 136: in an evil sense, great sins, MS. 671. 16, N. G. L. i. 459. stor-hræddr, adj. much afraid, Fbt. stor-huga, adj. aiming bigb, aspiring. stor-hugaor, ad. bigb-minded, proud, Am. 72, Stj. stor-hvalir, m. pl. big wbales, Sks. stór-hveli, n. id., Fas. ii. 78. stór-höfðingjar, m. pl. great magnates, Fms. vii. 206, 209, Hkr. ii. 140, Barl. 127, Sks. 6. höggr, adj. dealing beavy blows, Fms. xi. 131, Landn. 69, Fb. ii. 128. stor-illa, adv. very badly, Grett. 120, Fms. i. 12, Fb. i. 411. stórillr, adj. very bad, Fms. ix. 393, Lv. 68. stór-jarteinir, f. pl. great stor-kappar, m. pl. great champions, Fas. ii. 481. wonders, Stj. 289. stor-katlar, m. pl. big kettles, Fms. x. 29. stor-kaup, n. pl wbolesale buying. stórkaup-maör, m. a wbolesale dealer, Fb. ii. stór-keralda, að, in a pun, Krók. 63, 64. stór-kerti, n pl. great tapers, Flov. 35. stor-keröld, n. pl. large wats, Dipl. v. 18. stor-klæki, n. pl. great wickedness, Band. 38 new Ed., O.H. 227. stór-kostliga, adv. in grand style, Bs. i. 645. stór-kostligr, adj. grand; bær s., Ó. H. 66; s. gjafir, Sturl. i. 48: colosial. Fb. i. 522. stór-kvikendi, n. pl. great beasts, Stj. 70. kvæði, n. pl. great poems, Skálda 205. stor-langr, adj. very long. stor-latr, adj. proud, baughty, Fms. i. 2: munificent, Fs. 51, Al. 70: not content with a little (opp. to sma-latr), Eg. 17, Fms. vi. 368. stór-leiði, n. a long way, Bs. i. 458. sumption, pride, Fms. iv. 206, Ölk. 34, Stj. 537. big-faced, Sturl. ii. 99. stór-lendur, f. pl. gre stor-leikr, m. pr stor-leitr, ad. stor-lendur, f. pl. great lands, Bs. i. 226. stor-ligs, adv. greatly, very, Bret. 24, Eg. 57: proudly, Edda 30; svara s., Fms. i. 3; mæla s., vi. 246, x. 194. stór-ligana, adv.= stórliga, Stj., MS. 227, passim. stór-ligr, adj. great, Eg. 46. stórljótr, adj. very ugly, Glúm. 387. stor-lokkar, m. pl. long locks, stor-lyndi, f. magnanimity, Fms. vii. 198, Hkr. iii. 245; Fas. i. 173. sina s., Fms. vii. 96. stor-lyndr, adj. magnanimous, Fms. vii. 98; bigb-spirited, Nj. 18, Fs. 129, Grett. 158. stor-leti, n. liberality, Ld. 30, Fms. x. 235: pride, v. 71, Olk. 34. stor-lond, n. pl. great counties, Fms. iv. 140. stor-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), like a grand man, munificently, Fs. 15, Isl. ii. 337, Eg. 62, Fms. xi. 244. stor-mannligr, adj. magnificent, Fs. 11, 30, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 13. xi. stor-margr, adj. very many, Eg. 219. stor-mal, n. pl. great suits; standa i stormálum, Nj. 227, Fs. 29, Vápn. 22. at evils, Fs. 44. stor-meinl, n. pl. great injuries, stor-menni, n. great men, men of rank, Eg. 30, Fc mein, n. pl. great evils, Fs. 44. Sturl. ii. 49. 11, Fms. i. 31, vi. 19, O. H. 71: great folk, Bard. 172; fra Birni buna stor-burdigr, adj. = storborinn, Fas. ii. 474, v. l. er komit nær allt s. á Íslandi, Landn. 39; a liberal man, Sturl. i. 4.9.

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mennsku enn forsjá, Bs. i. 83. stórmennsku-fullr, adj. munificent. stor-merki, n. pl. wonderful things, great wonders; Guos s., Edda (pref.), Fms. i. 133, Magn. 534, Symb. 29; hvat er fleira stórmerkja frá askinum, Edda. stór-merkiliga, adv. wonderfully, Mar. stórstór-mikill, adj. buge, immense, merkiligr, adj. wonderful, Mar. Lv. 68, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 63, vii. 79, 278. stór-mjök, adv. very much, immensely, Fms. vii. 110, Fb. i. 411, Bret. 54. stór-mæli, n. pl. great affairs; standa i stormælum, Nj. 224: grave affairs, þau s. er ek hefi mót yðrum vilja brotið, Orkn. 118; eccl. the greater excommunication, hafði biskup í stórmælum (in ban) tvá höfðingja, Sturl. ii. 2; lýsa stórmælum yfir, to excommunicate, iii. 201; biskup vildi ekki með hann tala, þvíat hann var í stórmælum, Bs. i. 286, 490, Stat. 260, Anecd. 8, 26. very nigb, Bs. i. 21. stór-orðr, adj. using big words, Fms. i. 75, xi. 94; stórort kvæði ok úfagrt, a big-worded, bigb-sounding poem, Isl. ii. 237. stór-réð, n. pl. great undertabings stór-nauðsynjar, f. pl. bard necessity, Gpl. 27, 352. stór-nær, adv. ráða-samr, adj. daring, venturesome, Grett. 158. stór-ráðr, adj. ambitious; stórráð ok ráðgjörn, Fms. x. 220; s. ok ágjarn, vii. 28, Orkn. 144; a nickname, Sigrior stórráða, cp. Lat. superbus. stór-refsingar, f. pl. severe punishment, Fms. vii. 36. stor-regn, n. pl. beavy rains, Fms. viii. 202. stór-reki, m. 'big-wreck,' big pieces of jetsum; allan stórreka, opp. to smáreki, Vm. 129. stor-rioinn, part. with big stor-ritaor, part. written in large letters, Pm. 125. mesbes, of a net. stor-riki, n. pl. great empires, Bs. ii. 43. stor-rikr, adj. very powerful, stor-reoi, n. pl. daring, dangerous, great undertakings, Ghl. (pref. vi), Nj. 66, Fms. i. 83, vi. 10, 37, viii. 120, Sks. 746. storreda-maor, m. a man of great aims, Fms. ix. 283. n. pl. mighty events, Hom. 55. stor-sakar, f. pl. great offences, Fms. ii. 4, 33, Ld. 172. stór-samligr, adj. severe, Sks. 49. stór-sár, n. pl. grievous wounds, Fms. iii. 118. stór-skaðar, m. pl. great damage, stór-skip, n. pl. great sbips, Fms. vii. 259. skorinn, part. buge, gaunt, Fb. i. 566; mikill vexti ok s., Bard. 175; s. í andliti, Fb. i. 258; s. sem Goliath, Stj. 464; stórskorit höfuð, Grett. stor-skriptir, f. pl. beavy penances, K. A. 192, H. E. 83 new Ed. i. 509; stórskripta-maðr, ii. 78. stor-skuldir, f. pl. great debts, Grág. i. 500. stor-slog, n. pl. great visitations, plagues, Stj. 268. stor-smior, m. a notable workman, Eg. 4. stor-smiol, n. pl. a buge, bulky work, Edda 19. stor-stadir, m. pl. great towns, Stj. 68; in Icel. or Norway of great church-prehends, Fms. vi. 157. stór-smíði, n. pl. a stor-stigr, adj. long-striding. stor-straumr, m. a spring tide. stor-streymt, n. adj. = storstraumr. stor-sveitir, f. pl. a large detachment, Fms. ix. 429. stor-syndir, f. pl. great sins, H. E. i. 521. stór-sæmdir, f. pl. great bonours, Nj. 134, Fms. xi. 331. stór-sæti, n. pl. large ricks, Eb. 150, 224, Brandkr. 30. stórtákn, n. pl. great wonders, Fms. i. 29, Stj. 261; sing., Bs. i. 42. stór-tíðindi, n. pl. great stor-tignir, f. pl. bigb dignity, 625. 98. tidings, great events, Fms. iii. 15, vi. 230, Nj. 195, Rb. 394, Sturl. i. 107 C; wonders, Edda 14, Fms. xi. 38. stor-tré, n. pl. buge beams, Karl. 448, Fms. x. 358, Krók. stóru-gi, see stórr (A. IV. 4). stórtidigr, adj. bigb-minded, Hbl. 15, Valla L. stór-vandi, a, m. a great difficulty, Sturl. ii. 79. stor-vandræði, n. pl. id., Fms. vii. 25. stor-vegir, m. pl. broad roads, bigbways, Barl. 190. stor-vegligr, adj. very bonourable, Hkr. ii. 100. stór-veizlur, f. pl. great banquets, Fms. i. 291. stór-vel, adv. right well, Eg. 60, 423, Ísl. ii. 382. stor-viðaðr, adj. large timwerk, n. pl. great deeds, Fms. v. 345. stor-vidir, m. pl. great timbers, big beams, bered, Fms. ii. 218. Fms. ii. 328, x. 361, Nj. 201, Bs. i. 81. stór-viðri, n. a great tempest, Fms. vii. 310, Grett. 153. stor-virki, n. pl. great feats, Fms. i. 287, ii. 109, vi. 55, Nj. 193, Ld. 40, Eg. 686, Korm. 242, Al. 160. stor-virkr, adj. working mightily; sterkr ok s., working like a giant, Bárð. 163; stórvirkr, opp. to góðvirkr, Nj. 55: as the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Hervar. S. begin.) stór-vitr, adj. very wise, Ni. 22, Fms. i. 31, vi. 10, xi. 13, 205. stór-víða, adv. very widely, Fbr. 41. stór-yrði, n. pl. big words, Eg. 258, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 419, x. 71, xi. 256, Al. 18. stór-ýðigr, adj. = stóruðigr, Valla L. 208. stór-þing, n. a 'stortbing,' great council (occumenical), Karl. 548, Pr. 104, Rb. stór-porp, n. pl. great villages, Fagrsk. ch. 193. stor-burftir, f. pl. great need, bungt, n. adj. very beavy, Eb. 284. Bs. i. 525. stór-settsőr, adj. bigb-born, Eg. 16, Nj. 178, Fms. i. stor-ettir, f. pl. great families.

STRAFF, n. [from Germ. strafe], punishment, N. T., Pass., Vidal., (mod.); not used before the time of the Reformation.

straffa, 20, to punish, N. T., Pass., Vidal., (mod.)

strands, 20, to founder: strand, n. foundering, (mod.)

strandar-, see strond.

strand-högg, n. a 'strand-raid,' such as the raid of the old Vikings who landed on the coasts and drove off cattle and stores for their ships; par var nógt búfé til strandhöggva, Fms. i. 128: in the phrase, höggva s.,

Eg. 38, 198: à big man, giant, Edda 33. stór-mennska, u, f. höggvi, Fms. vii. 68; um morguninn kómu þeir ofan með strandhögg greatmess, munificence, Fms. xi. 19, 293, Fs. 15, passim; meir af stór-mikil, much cattle, great booty, vi. 79.

strand-lag, n. 'strand-laying,' the right of laying a net along a shore or bank, Grág. ii. 350.

strand-maor, m. a 'strand-man,' one who lives on the coast, Sturl. ii. 205: Strand-menn, m. pl. the men from a (country) strand, iii. 276. strand-setr, n. the being left behind on the strand after the ship has sailed; sitja strandsetri eptir, Grág. i. 263; sitja strandsetrum, 290. strand-varpa, u, f. a net to be laid along the coast, bior.

strand-vegr, m. [Dan. strandvei], a coast-road, road to the coast, D. N. iii. 496.

strangi, a, m. a roll of clothes; fata-s., klæða-s., lérepts-s., reifa-s., q.v. strang-leikr, m. strength, Bs. i. 349.

strang-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), strongly, severely, Stj. 155.

STRANGE, adj., strong, strangt, [a common Teut. word]:-strong: of a stream, ströng á, a strong, rapid river, Isl. ii. 352, Fms. viii. 49; strangt straumfall, Stj. 489; allra á (gen. pl.) strangast, Stj. 73; strangr, opp. to hægr, Hom. (St.); ströngust orrosta, the strongest, bottest fight, Eg. 33; bardagi langr ok s., Stj. 544; of pain, strangan augna-verk, Bs. i. 317; strong sott, Pr. 411.

2. bard, rigid, severe, [Germ. streng]; strangr ok stríðr, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 58; strangt atkvæði, Hom. (St.); at peir sé strangari í at göra yðvarn vilja, Ld. 178; ströng var stórhuguð, Am. 72; ú-strangt, gentle, meek, Fb. i. 340. II. a nickname, strangi, Landn.

straum-brot, n. a breaking the stream, Fms. vii. 27.

straum-fall, n. a stream, current; s. árinnar, 623. 37: a tide, köstuðu akkerum ok biðu straumfalls, Ó. H. 136.

STRAUMR, m. [a common Teut. word; A. S. stream; Germ. strom; Dan. ström]:—a stream, current, race, of the sea, the tide, a river, Rb. 438; ullar-lago rak fyrir strauminum, Edda 74; straumr var í sundinu, Fms. i. 93; sigla peir inn at straumum (of the currents through the belt of islands which bar the mouth of Hvamm-firth in western Icel.) i bann straum er hét Kolkistu-straumr, så er í mesta lagi þeirra strauma er å Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56; misganga straumanna, Orkn. 266; fyrir veðri eðr fyrir straumi, Grág. ii. 384: in the phrase, brjóta straum fyrir e-u, to break the stream for one, bear the brunt, Karl. 136, Orkn. 344. tide; Gunnsteinn segir at þá skipti straumum (change of tide) ok mál væri at sigla, O. H. 136; stór-straumr, a spring-tide; smá-straumr, a neap-II. in local names, Straumr, Straum-fjörör, Straumnes, Landn. strauma-skipti, n. pl. the change of spring-tides, Fms. iv. 304.

straum-vatn, n. stream-water, running-water, Stj. 490.

straum-ond, f. a 'stream-duck,' anas torquata.

strax, adv. [from Germ. stracks], at once; the word first occurs in the 14th century, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. iii. 420, and is freq. in mod. usage,

both in speech and writing, Vidal., Pass. STRA, f., dat. pl. stram, [A. S. streaw; Engl. straw; Dan. straa; Germ. strob]:-straw; af hverju strái, Landn. 31; hann tók eitt strá ok dró eptir gólfinu, Fms. vii. 219; liggja stirðr á strám, of a corpse, Sól. 47: the floors of ancient halls were covered with straw (sedge), hence flets-strá, pall-strá, bench-straw, Ls. 46: allit., í búri . . . , á starru eða strái, N. G. L. i. 383: corpses were laid on straw at a lyke-wake, sú eina nótt er ek lá stirðr á strám, Sól. 47; lík skal færa í úthús ok hylja með starru eða strái, 392; lík-strá, ná-strá, q. v. 2. phrases; öll strá stanga e-n, every straw stings one, of an ill-used man (perhaps from some old tale similar to that of Herr Korbes in Grimm's Marchen), Fms. xi. 155; mjök vilja mik öll strá stanga, Sturl. iii. 141; stráin stangi þik, an imprecation, Fas. iii. 206 (in a verse):-falla i strá, to fall into straw, be lost, Fbr. (in a verse); falla sem strá, to fall like straw, be mown down, perisb.

strá, d, [A. S. streowjan; Engl. strew], to strew, cover (benches) with straw; stráit bekki, pkv. 22; bekki at strá, Em. I; gólf var stráð, Rm. 23 (but only in the house of Fadir and Móðir); var stráð gólf á Sæbóli af sefinu af Seftjörn, Gisl. 27 (cp. síðan tekr hann sefit af gólfinu, 29); brynjum um bekki stráð, Gm. 9. The 'strá gólf' (Hkr. iii. 180) is an error for stein-gólf, see Fms. vi. 440, l. c., for the custom of strewing the hall was not a novelty, but a well-known custom of the heathen age from time immemorial. 2. to strew, Sks. 633 (138 new Ed.)

strá-beygir, m. the 'straw-bender,' i. c. the wind, in a pun, Krók. 64. strá-dauða, adj. [Dan. straa-dod], 'straw-dead,' dying a natural death, from the corpse being stretched on straw, see strá (above), Korm. (in a verse); in the old heathen times an inglorious death, opp. to vápndauðr, cp. þat óttuðumk ek um hríð, er friðr þessi inn mikli var, at ek munda verða elli-dauðr inni á pall-strám mínum, Hkr. i. 149.

strá-drepa, drap, to slay all, leaving none.

strá-hattr, m. a straw-bat, D. N. v. 835, (mod.)

STRAKR, m. [strjúka?], a landlouper, vagabond, Korm. 196; hón átti börn með strákum, Bs. i. 286, 807; strákar, opp. to góðir menn, Sturl. i. 62; strákar, stafkarlar, göngu-menn, opp. to 'röskir menn,' ii. 6; einn útan-hérads strákr...strákrinn, Bs. i. 627; þar vóru menn so make a strandhögg, Eg. 81; þursa strandhöggva... leita eptir strand- fengnir at vaka strákar þrír, Sturl. iii. 146: in mod. usage an idle

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D. N.; strik-skaut, a bood of strik, id., B. K. 83. Strind, f. the name of an island. 2. la

called stripill.

cumlocutions; in mod. poets even strindi, n.: Strind-seer, m. a local name in Norway: Strindir, m. pl. the men of Strind, O. H. stripill, m. a 'stripling;' a smooth white-haired dog is in Icel.

2. land, earth, in poët. cir-

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COMPDS: strak-ligr, adj. roguisb,
lad, a raseal, begiðu, strákr!
                                                                               striplast, 20, to run about stripped, of children; vertu ekki ab striplast.
              strák-maőr, m. a rascal, Fær. 254.
Skíða R.
                                                          strák-óttr, adj.
                                                                                strit, n. a bard task (strit-vinna); standa i striti.
rascalle
              strák-skapr, m. rascality.
                                                                                strita, að, to struggle, strive bard; hann stritaði heim til skála, Grett.
 strá-lauss, adj. 'strawless,' of a floor, Fas. ii. 38.
                                                                                            2. reflex., stritadisk hann vid at sitja, be strove bard to st.
 strá-viði, n. brusb-wood, = hráviði, Fas. ii. 178.
                                                                              Ni. 66 (ironical).
                                                                                STRÍD, n. [A.S. stríð, whence Engl. strife, by changing the 5
 streða, 20, see serða, part. stroðinn, Grág. ii. 147.
 streita, u, f. a bard struggle, tug.
                                                                              into f; O. H. G. strît; Germ. streit]:-woe, grief, affliction, calamny;
 stroitask, t, [strita, the i, ei referring to a lost strong verb], to struggle
                                                                              sótti bæði at henni stríð ok elli, Ld. 82; hann bar þat með alimiklu
bard, tug (conversational), Finnb. 220.
                                                                              stridi, be was much afflicted by it, Fms. x. 239; springa af stridi,
  strembinn, adj. bard to digest.
                                                                              Ld. 230; sið léttir mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); stemma stríð manna,
Brandkr. 60; munar-stríð, hug-stríð, Skv. 3. 38; aldr-stríð, of-stríð. a
  Strendir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the county Strond, Sturl. ii. 90, Bs.
i. (in a verse), passim: also -strendingar in compds.
                                                                              beavy grief, Helr.; af striðum, Og. 28; mitt strið er þat . . . strið hafa
 strendr, adj. [strond], only in compds, fer-strendr, þrí-s., átt-s., =
                                                                              staddan mik, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bíða stríð, Hallfred; æxta e-m stríð,
                                                                              Am. 102: poët., snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. e. the winter, Fb. ii. 523
square, triangular, octagonal.
 streng-beint, n. adj. = strengréttr (q. v.), Fr.
                                                                                                2. a strife, combat; hann gékk fyrstr í hvert stríð, Fms.
                                                                              (in a verse).
 streng-flaug, f. the notch for the how-string in an arrow, Fms. ii.
                                                                                              II. war, strife, Lat. bellum; this sense occurs first at the
                                                                              iii. 17.
271, Hem. MS. (Fb. iii. 404 has wrongly strenglág).
                                                                              end of the 13th century; þá varð stríð mikit á Englandi, Fms. x. 158;
 streng-færi, n. pl. stringed instruments, Mar.
                                                                              halda stríð við e-n, Stj. 435, v. l.; heyja stríð, to wage war; í stríði. Bs.
 strenging, f. a stringing, binding fast; in heit-s. strengia, b, [strengr], to string, fasten with a string, to bind tight;
                                                                              i. 799; stríð milli Engla-konungs ok Frakka-konungs, ok hafði Engla-
                                                                              konungr sigr, Ann. 1340; lauk svá stríðinu, Fas. iii. 421.
hosan strengd at beini, Eg. 602; sterkliga saman strengt, Stj. 12; strengdr
                                                                              stríðs-afli, 2, m. an army, 420. stríðs-kostr, m. the means of fight-
                                                                                                    strios-maor, m. a warrior, fighter, Edda (prei.),
nior i kistuna, Pr. 412; s. aptr dyr, kirkju, hlio, port, to fasten the door,
                                                                              ing, Sturl. iii. 240.
Grett. 159, Bs. ii. 76, Mar.; s. e-n inni or úti, to sbut one in or out,
                                                                              Grett. 118 A, Fas. iii. 421.
Karl. 152, Stj. 40; þeir létu búa um akkeri, ok strengja um viðu, Fms.
                                                                               strios, u, f. adversity, Stj. 445: bardness, austerity, severity, er biskup
viii. 113; hann strengdi allt i milli skipanna ok bryggnanna, stretched
                                                                              lagði stríðu á stóra höfðingja, Sturl. iii. 266; með valdi ok stríðu beil-
cables between the ships and the bridges, 121; steinninn a sleda settr ok
                                                                              agrar kirkju, Bs. i. 288; með freku fullrar stríðu, Fms. ii. 243; stríða
ramliga strengdr, Mar.
                                2. the phrase, strengja heit, or s. e-s heit,
                                                                              vendisk brátt í blíðu, Bs. i. 125; hvárt sem hann mætti blíðu eðr striðu,
to 'fasten a vow,' make a solemn vow, Fs. 122, Hrafn. 5, Fms. i. 3, xi.
                                                                              Fms. vi. 250; gangask heldr fyrir bliðu enn stríðu, to yield sooner no
26, 109-112, Fb. ii. 353, Isl. ii. 166; see heit, heit-strenging. streng-leikr, m., pl. -leikar, a stringed instrument; alls-konar söng-
                                                                              gentleness than to bardness.
                                                                                stríða, d, to barm, punish, with dat.; stríddi hón ætt Buðla, Am. 72;
færi, organ, simpon, salterium, gigjar, hörpur ok alls-konar strengleikar,
                                                                              hann stríðir þeim með mörgum býsnum ok bardögum, Stj. 436, 517:
                                                                              s. misgörandum en miskunna iðrandum, 567, Bs. ii. 72: the saying, sér striðir vesall maðr, be is a fool ibat plagues bimself, Hom. (St.); here
Fms. vii. 97, Stj.; margháttaðir strengleikar, Fms. viii. 48; leikastreng-
leik, to play an instrument, Bret. 56, 104; hevra þjótandi strengleika,
Sks. 633, Fms. xi. 341.
                                2. [as a rendering of the Breton or Fr.
                                                                              belongs, Hom. 8 (at sér né stríddit).
                                                                                                                          2. in mod. usage, to vex, tease,
lai]:-a lay, Str. 37; a collection of such lais translated into Norse
                                                                              provoke, with words; bu niatt ekki striba henni, do not tease ber so !
is called Strengleikar, see List of Authors (G. IL B); strengleiks-ljob,
                                                                              with prepp.; strida mot, to strive against, Fms. ix. 399, Stj. 370; strida
                                                                              á e-n, to fight against, 142, 379, Mar.

II. to fight, to wor;
Eatvarðr Engla-konungr stríddi á Skotland, Ann.; þeir stríddu sin á
milli, Fms. ix. 229.

2. recipr., stríðask á, Edda (pref.), Stj. 384;
strengleiks-saga, Str. 14, 74.
 STRENGR, m., gen. strengjar, pl. strengir, strengja, strengjum,
strengi; [A. S. streng; Engl. string; O. H. G. strang; Dan. stræng]:
a string, cord, rope, with a notion of being hard-twisted; var
                                                                              at vér samlandar ok frændr stríðimk á með ofr-kappi, Mar.
strengr snaradr at fotum peim öllum, of an execution, Fms. i. 179;
                                                                               strið-gríð, f. an affliction (?), Gh. 13.
bundnir á einum streng, xi. 146; leysa menn ór strengnum, 147; strengir
                                                                               striðir, m. an adversary, Lex. Poët.
til at festa með hús, Nj. 115; þeir ristu í strengi feldi sína, tbey cut and twisted their cloaks into ropes, O. H. 152, Fms. xi. 3.

2. naut. a cable
                                                                               strio-leikr (-leiki), m. vehemence, of a stream, Sks. 154; s. vatnsins,
                                                                                         2. metaph. severity, rigour, Sks. 639, H. E. i. 515: sullenness.
(anchor-cable, mooring-rope); bera strengi á land, Nj. 273; þeir skutu
                                                                              obstinacy, Fms. iv. 165.
út bryggjunum ok slógu strenginum, ok drógu út skipin, Eg. 75; drekinn
                                                                               stríð-liga, adv. rigidly, Sks. 496; fara fram s., 569; dæma s., Mar.;
flaut um strengi, rode at ancbor, Fas. i. 395; liggja um strengi, to lie at
                                                                              blása s., rougbly, Sks. 229.
ancbor, Ld. 76; heimta skipin út undir strengina, Fms. viii. 202, 379;
                                                                                stríð-ligr, adj. severe; s. dómr, Sks. 726; s. kváma, Hkv. 1. 47.
draga upp strengi sina, O. H. 136; ek fæ dreng til strengjar, Fs. (in a
                                                                               strio-lundsor or strio-lyndr, adj. obstinate, sullen, Hkr. iii. 97, pd.
verse); til strengjar, Gråg. ii. 399; gékk í sundr akkeris-strengrinn...
                                                                               stríð-læti, n. backwardness, sullenness, Fms. vi. 245, xi. 240.
hann kafaði eptir strengnum, Fs. 92; rann á blásandi byrr svá at stóð á
                                                                                strið-mæli, n. strong language, Bs. i. 102.
hverjum streng, Fas. iii. 630; hann lét þekja sundit ok bera strengi á
                                                                               strio-meeltr, part. using bard language, Fb. i. 506.
                                                                                STRÍÐR, stríð, strítt, adj. strong, of a stream, Stj. 73; keldan vall
land, Nj. 273; at skip þeirra hafi eigi rúm, ok eigi liggi skip á strengjum
peirra, N.G.L. ii. 281; höfðu þeir þá strengja-raun mikla, Fms. ii.
                                                                              stríðara, Art.; í stríðri móðu, Fms. vii. (in a verse); stríðr straumr,
                                                                              Bs. ii. 5, Edda (in a verse); strior verkr, a strong pain, Bs. i. 183,
           3. spec. usages, a bow-string (boga-strengt); brast strengt, en
ör sú er skotið var ..., Fms. i. 182; boga ok streng á, N. G. L. ii. 41;
                                                                              Mar.
                                                                                             II. metaph. bard, stubborn, Fb. i. 558; menn stríðastir ok
boga-strengt, Nj. 115, 116: the string of an instrument, strengir gullu,
                                                                              torsveigastir, Isl. ii. 346; s. ok drambsamr, Sks. 701:—severe, striðrar
Og. 30; glumdu strengir, Akv. 31; drepa strengi, Stj. 458; þann streng
                                                                              refsingar, 581; strior domr, Fms. xi. 246; strio nefst, see nefst: - vexed,
hafði hann ekki fyrr slegit, Fas. iii. 223; harpa strengja rúin, Núm.
                                                                              i stridum hug, Hkr. iii. 277; hvart sem þat er blitt eðr stritt, be it eitber
(fine): of a bell-rope, Hom. 69: buxna-strengt, the cord round the top of
                                                                              blitbe or adverse, Sturl. i. 193; tala stritt, to speak barsbly, Fms. vii. 38.
a pair of breeches.
                         4. a narrow channel of water; ain rennr i streng,
                                                                               strio-vana, adj. 'sorrowless;' era s., grief is not wanting, Fms. vi. (in
the river flows in a narrow channel. COMPDS: strengia-ferja, u, f. a
rigged ship, Fms. ii. 117, v. l. strongja-lauss, adj. stringless, Pm. 66.
                                                                               stríð-viðri, n. a contrary wind, Vígl. 27.
 strong-rettr, adj. 'string-right,' straight by the line (Germ. schnur-
                                                                               strí-nefr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 310 (strý-nefr?)
recbt), D. N. i. 92.
                                                                               stripaor, part. stripped, naked.
 streng-voror, m. a watch at the anchor-cable (moorings); halda
                                                                               stripr, m. a stripling, Run. Gramm.
strengvörð, Fms. x. 135; við strengvörð á stýri, Kormak.
                                                                               strip-rendr, part. with stripes, Sturl. iii. 113.
 streyma, d, [straumr; Dan. strömme], to stream; vötnin streymdu i
                                                                               strjál, n. [cp. A. S. stræl = a dart; Germ. strabl; Dan. straale]:-
sinn farveg, Stj. 355, freq. in mod. usage.
                                                                              scattering abroad; vera á strjáli: also as adj., fara strjált, to go one
 streymr, adj. running; streymt sund, a sound (strait) with a current,
Flov. 11; and-s., mot-s. (q. v.), adverse; stor-s., sma-s.
                                                                               strjála, að, to disperse, be scattered abroad, sauðirnir strjálast.
 STRIGI, a, m. [Dan. strie], sack-cloth, coarse cloth; lérept, vaomal,
                                                                               strjálingr, m. = strjál; á strjálingi, scattered abroad.
                                                                               strjóna, u, f. [A. S. word], a nickname, Fms. xi. (see Saxon Chron.)
strigi, N. G. L. iii. 205; skyrta af striga, Art. 10; tólf álnir striga, Rétt.
                                                                               strjugr or strugr, m. [the Engl. stew may be the same word, dropping
4; striga-dúkr, Fb. i. 212; striga-slitri, Clar., freq. in mod. usage.
 strik, n. a kind of clotb, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18 (spelt stryk); silki-strik,
                                                                              the r]:—a stew of meat, esp. of a coarse kind; stafkörlum strjug skal
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J struku; subj. stryki; imperat. strjúk, strjúktu; part. strokinn: [Dan. Digitized by

senda, Hallgr.; beina strjugr, bones boiled to a jelly. 2. metaph.

fæða strug sinn heima, to nurse one's own bile at bome, þórð. 10 new Ed.

STRJUKA (strykja, O. H. 61, Fms. viii. 217), pres. stryk; pret. strauk, straukt, strauktu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mod. straukse; plur.

Sæm. 135; strauktu um mækis munn. Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann strauk diskinn með dúknum. Ó. H. 154: bá stökk Sigurðr af baki, en ek strauk hest hans ok þó ek leir af honum, I b. i. 354; tók dúkinn, strauk hann sér kurteisliga á miðjum, Hkr. 597 new Ed.; lét konungr göra sér laug ok strykja (strjúka, strykva, v. l.) klæði sín, to brush, beat bis clothes, Fms. viii. 217; en húskona strauk of ripti, smootbed it, brusbed it, Rm.; nú tekr hann enn ör ok strykr blaðit ok fiðrit, þiðr. 88; hann strauk höfuðbeinin, Gist. 47; breifaði um hendr beim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 73; strauk hann hendi sinni um augu honum ok bein, Ó. H. 250: in the phrase, strjúka aldri frjálst höfuð, 'never to stroke a free bead,' to live in worry and work, cp. the Engl. 'no one dared to call his life his own, Fms. viii. 412 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 124; aldri strykum (sic) ver frjálst höfuð meðan Ólafr er á lífi, O. H. 61; Skarphéðinn strauk um ennit, Nj. 190: with prepp., strjúk boku ok mörkva frá augum bér, Barl. 116, 180. 2. to stroke gently, with dat.; gekk hann jafnan ok strauk hrossunum, Finnb. 280; strjúka ketti (or kött), to stroke a cat; kött at strjúka og kemba lömb, Jón borl. II. metaph. [Dan. stryge], to stroke, flog. Clar .: striúka af e-m alla húð milli hæls ok hnakka, id .: strjúka e-n til blóðs, Bs. ii. 149; see strýkja, húð-strýkja. strike out, dash off; strykr hann út jambrátt til skógs, Hom. 120; at morni vill hann s., Skida R. 20, 33; s. brott (cp. Dan. stryge af sted), Skálda (in a verse); strauk hann yðr (dat.) þar, grautnefr, Sturl. iii. 219; strauk Rögvaldr oss (dat.) nú, Mag. 120: to absent oneself, beir struku brott í myrkrinu, Stj. 357; enn hann strjúki veg sinn, Rb. 174; þau eru öll strokin, *all gone*, Fms. xi. 423; gózin strjúka, Mar.: so also of a horse or sheep running away from a new owner or pasture to its old home, hestrinn strauk frå mér (strok-hestr). strjúpi, a, m. [Dan. strube; Swed. strupe = tbroat; akin to stropi,

strjúpi, a, m. [Dan. strube; Swed. strupe = throat; akin to stropi, q. v.]:—the spurting, bleeding trunk, when the head is cut off; hann lét höggva kálf, ok blæða ór kálf-strjúpanum, Njarð. 374; mjólk hljóp ór striúpanum fram fyrst, 655 xiii. A. 1.

strodinn, part., see streda, serda, Grág.

strok, n. [strjúka], a running away. strok-hestr, m. a stray borse. stroke, u, f. a stroke, in a game of cards, Piltr of Stúlka.

strokka, að, to cburn, freq. in mod. usage; það er farið að strokka. STROKKB, m. a cburn (the hand-churn with an upright shaft which is worked up and down), Vm. 177; hence the name of the famous hot spring in Icel., the name being taken from the churn-like perpendicular column of water.

strokk-hljóð, n. the sound of churning.

strompr, m. [Germ. strumpfe], a chimney-pot, Skyr. 512.

stropa, ad, to be not quite fresh, of an egg: part. stropadr: an egg is first glz-nýtt, then stropad, and lastly ungad.

stropi, a, m. [Ivar Aasen strope = a spurt], the thin yolk of a stropadegg, Clar., and so in mod. usage.

strundi, a, m. an idler, Edda ii. 496.

strunza, að, [strundi], to strut; s. framhjá e-m, (slang.)

STRUTR, m. [Engl. strut], a sort of bood jutting out like a born, Fms. xi. 77 (whence the name Strut-Haraldr), D. N. ii. 380, Mag. 63; hettu-strutr, a 'strutting' bood, H. E. ii. 652; hafa strut a höfðinu, to wear a bandkerchief wound round the bead, as old women do in Icel.

2. the name of a dog with a white neck or head, Fs. (in a verse), and in mod. usage; cp. stryta.

3. as a local name, of a 'strut'-formed fell in Icel., see map of Icel.

stryk, n. [Engl. stroke, streak; Dan. streg], a stroke; merkja hina löngu (letters) með stryki frá hinum skömmum, Skálda 163: a dasb.

stryka, 20, to streak, mark with lines.

strykja, strykva, see strjúka.

strykr, m. a stroke, gust of wind; ok var á norðan-strykr sá ok heldr kaldr. Ísl. ii. 135.

strylltr, m. a stroller (?), as a nickname, Fms. ix.

strymps, u, f. [strompr], a kind of water-jug or bucket, Skýr. 512. STRÝ, n. tow of hemp; næfrar, strý ok brennu-stein, Fms. viii. 342, Bs. i. 799. strý-hærðr, adj. tow-baired, Sturl. i. 20.

strýkja, t, [strjúka], to flog, punish; húð-strýkja, strýkja barn, to sabip a child.

strýta, u, f. [strútr], a cone-formed thing.

stræltr, adj. [= the mod. strjált, strjálingr; cp. A.S. stræl = a sbaft; O. H. G. stråla]:—scattered, dispersed; allr herrinn fór strælt, Bær. 13. stræta, t, to waylay?; hann ferr heimleiðis, þó leyniliga, ok vill stræta þá árdegis, Sturl. i. 14.

STRÆTI, n. [from the Lat. strāta; A. S. stræt; Engl. street; O. H.G. straza; Germ. strasse; Dan. stræde]:—a street in a town (braut, q. v., is a road). The word is no doubt borrowed from the Latin, for as the old Northmen and Teutons had no towns, they had no streets; it is therefore strange to find such a word in an old poem like Hom. 13, (the passage is prob. corrupt); so also, einn dag var pat er Kormakr gékk um stræti, Korm. 228, referring to the middle of the 10th century; but as the Saga is of the 12th, the words may perhaps here too be taken as an anachronism; Olafr konungr gékk einn dag úti á stræti, Fs. 115, referring to Níðarós of the year 996; since in the 11th, and esp. in the 12th and stræti, der mann vildi, wbenever be liked, 1st. ii. 205; stundu eptir Jóh, a wbite Eg. 137; alla stund. Ibe wbole time, all the time, Fær. 123; è beirri to Níðarós of the year 996; since in the 11th, and esp. in the 12th and

stryge; Engl. stroke]:—to stroke, rub, wipe; hann strauk blóð af sverðinu, Sæm. 135; strauktu um mækis munn, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann strauk diskinn með dúknum, Ó. H. 154; þá stökk Sigurðr af baki, en ek strauk hest hans ok þó ek leir af honum, Fb. i. 354; tók dúkinn, strauk hann sér kurteisliga á miðjum, Hkr. 597 new Ed.; lét konungr göra sér laug ok strykig (strjúka, strykva, v. l.) klæði sín, to brusb, beat bis clothes, Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the 'street' ran along the towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the 'street' ran along the towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the viii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the viii store is 500, which is street street in the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the viii of the lith, 12th, and following centuries, the viii open to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway, but never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway, but never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the viices, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway, but never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the viices, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway to stock final never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the viices, final never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse markets towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the visces or cross lanes (veitur or almenningar)

STRÖND, f., gen. strandar, dat. ströndu and strönd, pl. strendr and strandir, the latter being the older form used in local names; [A. S., Engl., and Dan.-Swed. strand]: - a border, edge; skjöld, ok gylltir naglar ok strendr, Fms. vii. 323. II. a strand, coast, shore (not of a river, though the London Strand is such); allt annat lid hans stod eptit á ströndu, Fms. i. 159; ferr hann til strandar, Fas. ii. 505, Gh. 13; öll hin nyrðri strönd Seyðis-fjarðar, Landn. 252; á hvárri-tveggju strönd, Gísl. 8; á inni syðri strönd, id.; hér fyrir ströndinni, Fms. viii. 230; ná-III. freq. in local names, of a coast-land. Strond. Strandir, and in compds, Horn-strandir, Barda-strönd, Skard-strönd, Medalfells-strönd, Syr-strönd, Landn. COMPDS: strandar-glópr, m. a strand-fool; in the phrase, veroa s., of one who arrives after the ship has sailed, Bs. i. 482, Sturl. i. 165. stranda-menn, m. pl. men from the county Strand, Sturl. ii. 160 (= Strendir).

stubbi, a, m. (stobbi), stubbr, O. H. G. 79, [Engl. stub], a stub, stump, Grett. 84; pann litla stubbinn er eptir var tungunnar, O. H. l. c.; með þeim stubba, Karl. 511, v. l.; árar-stubbi, an oar stump, Ísl. ii. 83; trés., kertis-s. 2. as a nickname, Bs.

STUDILL, m. [styðja], anytbing that 'steadies,' a stud, prop, stay; styrkir stuðlar, Barl. 5; þá skulu s'yrkir stuðlar styðja þik alla vegu, 41; tjöld ok tveir stuðlar, Stj. 308 (=columna of the Vulgate); þeir settu þar í stuðla, ok festu þar við víggyrðlana, Fms. viii. 216; öruggir stuðlar bæði brjósti ok herðum, Anecd. 4. 2. spec. usages, an uprigbt on board sbip, Edda (Gl.): the four posts of a box are called stuðlar (meis-stuðull, opp. to rim, q.v.): pentagonal basalt columns are also called stuðlar, and stuðla-berg, n. is a basaltie dyke. II. metaph: and as a metrical term, the supporter, second repeated letter in an alliterative verse; thus in 'sól varp sunnan sinni mána,' the s in 'sunnan' and 'sinni' is stuðill, supporting the head-stave in 'sól' (see höfuðstafr; p. 308, col. 2), Edda i. 596, 612, ii. 150.

stuðia, að, [stuðill], to prop, belp; in the metaph. phrase, s. til e-s. stuðning, f. (mod. stuðningr, m., Bs. i. 836, 874), a steadying, support; með stuðningi, Fas. ii. 68; ganga með stuðningi manna. Bs. i. 837, 874; styrkr ok stuðning, Stj. 51; allar stuðningar, Róm. 266:—a gramm. term, Edda i. 604. stuðningar-laust, adj. witbout support, Fas. iii. 370, Bs. i. 614.

stufa, u, f., see stofa.

stuggr, m. [styggja], loathing, abborrence; mér stendr stuggr af því, it bodes me ill. stugg-lauss, adj. free from dislike, Bs. i. (in a verse).

STULDR, m., gen. stuldar, pl. stuldir, [stela]:—theft, stealing, Skálda 204, Gpl. 531, Stj. 63; án ok s., K. p. K. 176; stefna e-m stuld, Nj. 78, Landn. 161; refsa stuldi, Magn. 464, passim. stulda-maör, m. a stealer, thief, Sturl. i. 61, Fms. iv. 111.

stumpr, m. [Germ. stumpf; Engl. stump], a stump, = stubbi, Bs. ii. 138, D. N. ii. 61.

stumra, 20, [Engl. stumble], to stumble, of the gait; for hann seint ok stumraði, Fms. ii. 59; stumrar hann geysi-mjök, iii. 94; stumraði hann ok gékk við tvær hækjur, Grett. 161.

2. = styrma; stumra þeir at Butralda, Fbr. 40.

STUND, f., dat. stundu, pl. stundir, with neg. suff. stund-gi, q. v.; [A. S. stund; Old Engl. stound; Dan. stund; Germ. stunde]: - a certain length of time, a while, bour, of a longer or shorter time according to the context, mostly of a short time; en er at beirri stundu kom at hón mundi barn ala, Fms. i. 14; var stund til dags, it was a while before daybreak, Ld. 44; stund var i milli (a good while) er beir sa framstafninn ok inn eptri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; langa stund eðr skamma, for a long while or a short, Grág. i. 155; langri stundu fyrr, long ere, Fms. ix. 450; litla stund, a little while, for a short time, MS. 623. 32, Bs. i. 42, Eg. 160; jafnlanga stund sem áðr var tínt, Grág. i. 406; er á stundina líðr, er á leið stundina, in the course of time, after a while, Fms. x. 392, 404; jarl mælti er stund leið, after a wbile, Fær. 93; þat var allt & einni stundu, er...ok, that was all at the same moment, Bs. i. 339; var ok stundin eigi löng, it was but a short time, Fms. iv. 361; bat var stund ein, but a sbort time, 623. 32; allar stundir, always, Fms. i. 219, xi. 76; nú lída stundir, the time passes on, Fær. 23; er stundir lída, as time goes on, in course of time, Nj. 54; vera bar beim stundum sem hann vildi, whenever be liked, Isl. ii. 205; stundu eptir Jol, a while after Yule, Fms. ix. 33; stundu síðarr enn Skalla-Grímr hafði út komif, Eg. 137; alla stund, the whole time, all the time, Far. 123; & peirri

K. b. K. 33 new Ed.; á þessi stundu, Eg. 424; fyrir stundar sakir, in sturlan, f. derangement of mind, gloom, despair; sturlan ok &-hyggja, respect of time, Ghl. 31; but um stundar sakir, but for a while; dvelja af stundir, to kill the time, Band. 23 new Ed.; hann gáði eigi stundanna, Fms. v. 195: sayings, opt veror litil stund at seinum, Likn.; litil er líðandi stund, brief is the fleeting bour, Hkr. i. 154; hvat bíðr sinnar stundar, Grett. 168 new Ed.: allit., stadr ok stund, place and time. adverbial phrases; af stundu, ere long, soon, Ib. 12; fundusk beir af stundu, Sighvat; munu þeir margir hans úvinir af stundu, er..., Ld. 146, Fms. vii. 159, xi. 357; af annarri stundu, 'the next while,' ere long, Band. 27 new Ed.; fyrir stundu, a while ago, Ölk.; um stund, for a wbile, Fb. i. 170, Isl. ii. 260; nú um stund, now for a wbile, Grág. i. 317: stundum (dat.), [cp. A. S. stundum], at times, sometimes, Ld. 256, Fms. i. 14; optliga allar saman en stundum (but now and then) sér hverir, 52; stundum ... stundum, sometimes ... sometimes, Sks. 96; gaus upp eldrinn stundum en stundum sloknaði, alternately, Nj. 204. '3. in a local sense, a certain little distance, a little way, a bit; hann stoo stund frá dyrunum, Bs. i. 660; hann hafði tjaldat upp frá stund þá; stund þá, a bit, Fms. xi. 85; jarðhús-munna er stund þá var brott frá bænum, Fær. 169; þar í brekkunni stund frá þeim, Rd. 316; stund er til stokksins önnur til steinsins, Hbl., cp. Germ. stunde. 4. gen. stundar, stundar hrið, a good while, Hkr. i. 150: very, quite, with an adjective, stundar fast, Grett. 84 new Ed.; stundar-hart, Fins. iv. 153; stundar hatt, vi. 303, Eg. 408; stundar mikill, porf. Karl. 426; öx stundar mikil, Fbr. 12; stundar heilráðr, Eb. 54. II. an bour, adding 'dags' (cp. Lat. bora diei); í dægri eru stundir tólf, Rb. 6; önnur, þriðja stund dags, Mar., Fms. iii. 57; eina stund dags, 623. 29; tvær stundir dags, two bours, Fms. x. 218; of þrjár stundir dags, 623. 14. care, pains, exertion; leggja stund & e-t, to take pains, Isl. ii. 341; leggja her mikla stund a, to make great exertion, Boll. 354; leggja mesta stund á, Nj. 31; leggja minni (litla, önga) stund á, Ísl. ii. 347. stundar-61, n. a brief storm, Nj. 200. stundar-hríð, f. a small distance, Hkr. i. 150. stundar-stofna, u, f. a summoning with short notice, stunda-tal, n. a tale of bours, Rb. 568. stundar-vegr, m. a sbort distance, Pr. 411. stundar-bogn, f. a brief silence, H. E. ii. 80. stund, n. dust; gneri hann of andlit honum moldar stundinu, Greg. 54. stunds, að, [stund III], to go, proceed; stopalt munuð ganga ef it stundit hingat, if ye intend to go thitber, Am. 16; stundu vér til strandar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); obsolete in this sense. 2. metaph., ef hann vildi s. til Knuts konungs, cultivate bis friendsbip, Fms. iv. 293; hvat tjáir mér nú at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; hugr minn stundar til pess Guðs, er..., Fagrsk. 11. II. to strive, usually with prep.; stunda á e-t, er til e-s, (rarely single); þeir stunda fast á at ræna okkr, Bs. i. 40; man ek á þat stunda meðan ek lifi, Fagrsk. 11, Sks. 14 B; sá hann at ekki var at stunda á þat lið, they were not to be trusted, Fms. viii. 29; róit út ór firðinum, ok stundit ekki á Víkverja, ix. 507 (a-stunda, q. v.): stunda til e-s, to strive towards, seek; til yðvarrar órlausnar stunda allir, Sks. 13; stunduðu báðir til þess, at konungr skyldi gesa þeim konungs nafn, Fms. x. 28; stunda ek enn til þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 483: to take pains, afla þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 2. with acc., vilda ek, at allir minir menn stundaði hann, Grett. 119 A; Isodd stundar hann i hvern stað framar enn yðr, Trist.; stunda sik með föstum ok vökum, Barl. 148; sá fagnaðir er ek vil sjálfan mik til s., 99; hann þótti enga þá hluti stunda er lands-mönnum væri til nytsemdar, Fms. xi. 346: mod., stunda bókiðnir, s. lestr, to study,

stundan, f. a paying respect, regard; beir menn er hann áðr hefir haft stundan af, Ld. 146: beed-taking, painstaking, hefi ek verið með yðr í góðum fagnaði, en þú hefir ekki haft fyrir þína s., Bær. 5: pursuit, industry, af lifi þinu ok s. munu mikil stór-tíðindi hljótask, Orkn. 140; &-stundan, industry, painstaking.

stund-gi, no time; hví gegnir er góðir menn lifa stundgi (that good men live no time) i pessum heimi, Greg. 67.

stund-liga, adv. with zeal, eagerly, Stj. 557: temporally, Vidal.

stund-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), temporal, worldly, opp. to eilifr (mostly eccl.), Sks. 794, Blas. 44, Fms. i. 274, x. 371.

stundum, adv. [Dan. stundom], sometimes; see stund I. 2.

stunga, u, f. [stinga], a stab, a wound from a pointed weapon; blóði bví er ór stungunum hafði runnit, Mar.

stunga-fóli, 2, m. (=borufóli, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 383.

Sturla, u, f. (or perh. better Sturla, later corrupt form Stulli, a, m., Skiða R. 99); [this word is probably not related to the verb sturla, but is better explained as a diminutive noun (qs. stjuri-la) from stjórr (or stjurt), meaning a stirk, young bull, cp. mey-la; the ancient Gothic abounded in such diminutive proper names]:—a pr. name, Sturl., Landn.; hence Sturlungar, the Sturlungs, a family famous in Icel. in the 12th and 13th centuries. Sturlunga-saga, see List of Authors.

sturla, ao, qs. sturla, [a derivative from stura, q. v.]:-to stir, derange, disturb, esp. of the mind; illr andi sturladi hann, Stj. 460 (of king Saul), Barl. 160, 180, 186.

2. reflex., samvizkan mjög þar sturlast við, Pass. 34. 6: part. sturlaðr, deranged; öll em ek sturluð af angri, Saul), Barl. 160, 180, 186. Str. 22, freq. in mod. usage of religious madness.

Fas. iii. 456, Pass. 11. 4; hugar s., Stj. 461.

STUTTB, adj., compar. styttri, superl. stytztr; stuttara, Sks. 288; stuttr is no doubt assimilated qs. stuntr: [A.S. and Engl. stunted. stinted]:—prop. stunted, scant; stutta brynju, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. 66; s. kyrtill, vii. 63, Valla L. 208; ztla styttri skyrtu þína enn kyrtil, Sks. 287; hár styttra en eyrna-blöð, Sks. 66 new Ed.; s. toppr, id.; stutt skapt, Sturl. i. 64; þrjá tigi álna var yfir gjána þar sem stytzt var, Fas. ii. 405: of time, stuttar samvistir, Bs. i. 629; fyrir stuttu, a sbort while ago, Fas. iii. 532; stuttr máls-háttr, Bs. ii. 6; hafði hann stuttar kvaðningar, Fms. iii. 95: scant, stutt hjalp, Barl. 58; svara stutt, to answer sbortly, Eg. 95, 175, Karl. 200, Stj. 578; svara stutt ok styggt, Fins. vii. 65.

B. Compos: stutt-brækr (mod. stutt-buxur), f. pl. sbort breeks, curt bose, reaching to the knees, Sturl. ii. 221. stutt-búinn, part. stutt-feldr, m. sbort-cloak, a nickclad in a short mantle, Mart. 111. name, Fms. vii. 75. stutt-klæddr, part. = stuttbúinn, Sturl. ii. 281. stutt-leikar, m. pl. abruptness; þau höfðu skilit í stuttleikum um kveldit, parted abruptly, Eb. 46. stutt-leitr, adj. sbort-faced, bjal. stutt-liga, adv. sbortly, abruptly; mæla stuttliga til e-s, Korm. 229; skilja s., Band. 13 new Ed.; for s. med beim brædrum, Sturl. ii. 98. stutt-ligr, adj. brief, abrupt, Mkv. 11. stutt-mæltr, part. skorispoken; s. ok fátalaðr, Hkr. ii. 275; hón var s. (barsb) við sveininn. stutt-neffa, u, f. 'sbort-beak,' prob. the little auk, Fms. ix. 242. Eggert Itin. 355. stutt-ord, adj. sbort-worded, Fms. vi. 250. studera, ad, [Lat.], to study, Sks. 6, Bs. i. 793, Karl. 129.

studeran (mod. studering), f. studying, Stj. 8.

stúfa, u, f. a stump, N.G.L. i. 85 (the reference see under hnúfa): the name of a poem (by the poet Stufr), Fms. vi. scabius, scabiosa succisa, Eggert Itin.

stuf-hendr, adj. apocopate, of a metre, of which a specimen in Edda

STUFR, m. (atúfi, a, m., N. G. L. i. 350); [cp. Engl. stump; Germ. stumpf]:—a stump, Nj. 97, Isl. ii. 268, Fms. i. 178, Olk. 36; festar-s... 2. a kind of metre (apoco-Grág.; tungu-stúfr, see festr, tunga. pate), see Edda (Ht.) 49-51. II. of an ox (sbort-born?), Edda (Gl.) III. a pr. name, Landn.

STUKA, u, f. [mid. H. G. stuche = manica] : - a sleeve ; næfrastúkan á hendi hans annarri, Fas. ii. 281; bryn-stúka (q. v.), a sleeve of II. a wing of a building; hús ... þar vóru fjórar stúkur. mail. Fms. v. 287: esp. of a church, a wing, chapel, vestry, i musteris-vegginn er stúka, Symb. 57; kemr bróðir í stúkuna, Mar.; leiddi hann í eina stúku norðr frá sönghús-dyrum, Fms. viii. 25; Nikulás-stúka, Vm. 118; Jóns-s., Bs. i. 430; stúku-dyrr, Sturl. iii. 90.

stúlka, u, f., staul-ka, [cp. stauli, staulpa; the -ka being a diminutive inflexive]:-a girl, lass; ung stúlka, Fær. 41; sá hann stúlku ganga med vatns-fotur, Fb. i. 258; sjau vatn gamlar stúlkur, Fas. ii. 149; ef þat er sveinn ... en ef þat er stúlka, 236; hversu lizk þér, bróðir, á stúlkur þessar, Ísl. ii. 200; mey-s., Fb. i. 262: the word is very freq. in mod. usage, and answers to girl in Engl., flicka in Swed., genta in

stúmi, a, m. [Germ. stumm], dumb; ok þegir sem stúmi, Skáld H. R. 5. 10; the root-word is else rare and obsolete. 2. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

STUPA, a defect. obsolete strong verb, [Ivar Aasen stupa, staup; Swed. stupa; Engl. stoop; mid. H. G. stieben]:-to stoop; letu upp stjolu stupa, stungu í kjöl höfðum, Hkr. (Hornklofi): the word is thus a απ. λεγ., and is now obsolete in Icel.

atúr, n. = stúra; þeir kenna Guði sultar-stúr, Bb. 1. 7. BTURA, u, f. gloom, despair; Steingerðr hefir steypt mér í stúru, S. (his lady love) has steeped me in gloom, made me unhappy, Kormak; ekki er mér (manni?) at stúru gaman, a gloomy mind bas no bappiness, Mkv. 22, cp. Hm. 04; en er hann heyroi þetta, þá drap honum í stúru, be was stunned and downcast, Barl. 8. stúru-maör, m. a care-scors man, Valla L. 208.

stúra, stúri, stúrði (stúrat?), [Ulf. and-staurran = ἐμβριμᾶσθαι]:--to mope, fret; hann stúrði ok svaraði engu, D. N. i. 961.

stuta, 20, to kill, destroy, with dat., of dogs or the like (slang), cp. láta höfði skemra: to stunt, heldr mun fyrir höggin stór þinn hrottina verða at stúta, Skíða R. 163; Starkað gamla stúta lét, 171.

stutr, m. [Dan. stud; Swed. stút; Engl. stot; akin to stuttr?], a bull, D. N. i. 63, iv. 664, 782, Boldt 165, 167; uxa-stútr; this sense, however, is not in use in Icel. II. metaph. the butt end of a born (used as a cup or vessel); Heimdæll gaf honum höggit þat, horns með stúti 2. a stumpy thing; drykkju-stútr, a kind of sínum, Skíða R. 126. can, Bs. i. 877; ferju-stútr, a stumpy ferry-boat, Fbr.: the neck of a bottle is called stútr, flösku-stútr:—the spout of a kettle or can, Ingveldr tók við katlinum, blés í stútinn og setti hann á borðið og tók að skenkja kaffeð, Piltr og Stúlka 51.

STYĐJA, styð, pret. studdi; subj. styddi; imperat. styð, styddu; part. stutt; [stob; A.S. studu; Dan. stötte]:-to steady, prop; s. hendi,

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hendi, Grág. ii. 8; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, Orkn. 112; annarri hendi stydr hann á herðar Jökli, Finnb.; styðja sik við, to lean upon; falla munda ek nú, ef eigi stydda ek mik við báða fætr, Fas. i. 22; Hrafn hnekði at stofni einum ok studdi þar á stúfinum, Ísl. ii. 268; hann studdi sik með hendinni...þeir segja at þat var alls ekki at fótr styddisk viò hond, Edda 77: stydja e-n, to bold one up, support one; at eigi tæki menn til hans ok styddi hann er hann gékk út á skipit, Ö. H. 125. 2. metaph. to prop, back; allt skal ek styðja þar um, Nj. 41; hann skal styðja allar fylkingar, Fms. xi. 127; hamingja er yðr styðr, i. 104: as a law term, to back, second, firm menn skolu s. vætti hans, Grág. i. 42, ii. 321; stydja svá ordin med sonnu efni, Edda (Ht.); s. eyrendi, rzou e-s, Fms. vi. 44, passim. II. reflex, to lean oneself upon; at bu stydisk vid konungs bord, to lean the bands on the king's table, Sks. 292; beir stóðu ok studdusk við spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; þá stydsk bu á kné fyrir hánum, to lean upon one's knee, Sks. 363: metaph., styðjask við þeirra ráða-görð. Fms. viji. 28. 2. part. studdr. supported, backed; studdr riki ok virðingu af keisara. Mar.

B. To bit with a pointed thing (Dan. stode); Bragi styor & hann reyr-sprotunum, touches bim with the wand. Sturl, i. 2: er Gullveig geirum studdu, when they goaded G. with spears, Vsp.

styðja, u, f. = stoð, Stj. 210.

styfill, m. (mod. stigvel), [from Ital. estivale, stivale; Germ. stiefel]: boots, D. N. iv. 221.

stygo, f. a 'sbunning,' aversion, anger; med s., Stj. 268; hafa s. vid e-n, to sbew dislike to, Fms. x. 98; görði hann þá stygð mikla við frændr Arinbjamar ok vini, Eg. 538; hann mælti fátt, en af stygð (peevisbly) pat er var, Eb. 270; stygðar strengr, Pass. 21.12; and-stygð. stygðarfully, adj. froward, Mar.

STYGGJA and styggva, d, prop. to make sby, make to run, which sense remains in the phrase, styggja saudina (féd), to worry, start the sheep, 2. to frighten away, offend; bat sama sem fyrr gladdi oss kann nú vera at styggi oss, Fms. vi. 13; ek óttask meirr at s. veraldligt vald, H.E. i. 502; ek vil þik eigi styggva, Fms. i. 98; þú styggir Guð með svoddan sið, Pass. 34. 6. II. reflex. to become sby, start, of sheep, horses, herds; saudarnir stygðusk. 2. to sbun, abbor; styggjask manndráp, Sks. 674 B: to sbun, sbirk, svá hugsterkr, at hann styggisk enga ogn, Str.

8. with prepp.; styggjask við e-t, to be offended with,
1sl. ii. 387, Ld. 52, Hom. 97: to forsake, sbun, allir munu þér við mik styggvask...aldregi mun ek styggvask við þik, þóat allir styggvisk adrir, 656 C. 4 (Matth. xxvi. 31); landsmenn stygdusk vid þessu, Fs. 76:-s. í móti e-m, Bs. i. 867.

stygg-leikr, m. aversion, Sks. 485, Fb. i. 410: a basty temper. atygg-liga, adv. barsbly, angrily; svara s., Eg. 40, Fms. vi. 158, 364, xi. 286; s. hafdi farit med beim, Sturl. ii. 98.

stygg-ligr, adj. = styggr; in and-styggiligr, loatbsome.

stygg-lyndr, adj. basty-tempered, peevish, Fms. ii. 98, vi. 250.

STYGGR, adj. [Dan. styg = ugly], sby, wary (= skjarr), of deer, birds, animals, which are easily startled; hann vildi höndla hann (the horse), en hann var þá svá styggr, at Einarr komsk hvergi í nánd honum, Hrafn. 7; styggr saudr, N. G. L. i. 36; ef menn eigu haglendi saman ok styggan sauð, 38; very freq. in mod. usage, in which skjarr (q. v.) is obsolete; hlaup-s., læ-s., flótt-s., fraud-sbunning; dag-styggt, 'day-sby, sbunning light, of a dwarf; Dag-styggr, a pr. name, Landn., Sturl. peevish, of temper; hvern dag er at kveldi kom görðisk hann styggr, svá at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma, Eg. 1; konungr görðisk styggr ok fár til hans, Fms. i. 100; þórðr varð s. við þetta, Ld. 42; ver eigi stygg, húsfreyja, Grett. 98, Fas. iii. 244: neut., svara, mæla styggt = styggliga, Nj. 142, Fms. vi. 118, vii. 65: skap-s.

stykki, n. [Germ. stück; Dan. stykke], a piece, chop; skipta i tolf s., Stj. 384; smá s., 458; snída i s., 309; hón leggr sitt s. (a piece of meat) fyrir hvern þeirra bræðra, Ísl. ii. 337; fiska-s., Skíða R. 40; eitt s. af disk konungs, Fms. v. 149; í öllum sínum stykkjum, in all its parts, Dipl. ii. 13: in a local name, Stykkis-hólmr, map of Icel.

styn-fullr, adj. sigbing, groaning, Al. 153.

STYNJA, styn, pret. stundi; subj. styndi; part. stunit; [Dan. stonne; Germ. stöbnen]:-to groan; grét ok stundi, Hkr. iii. 366; stynéndr, Hom. 54; Helgi tekr at stynja fast, Gisl. 47; stynja dvergar, Vsp. 53,

stynr, m., pl. stynir, a groan, Hom. 57, Fb. i. 145; sjúkra manna s., Skálda 174; dauðans stynir, Stj. 50; s. ok syting, 51; með miklum styn, Fms. v. 218; styn né hósta, Nj. 201; sárum styn, Fb. ii. 392.

styrfinn, adj., better stirfinn, q. v.

styrja, u, f. [Germ. stör; Norse styrja, makrél-styrja; Engl. sturgeon], a sturgeon, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. viii.

styrj-öld, f., gen. styrjaldar, spelt stjorjold, Bs. i. 581; [styrr and öld]:- stir-age, war, fray, tumult; vekja styrjöld, 623. 25; hefir þú þat skap er engi styrjöld fylgir, thou art no man of war, Landn. 260; með mikilli s. ok gný, Fms. x. 265; ópi ok s., i. 273; standa á s., Fas. iii. 155; fremja s., 623. 11; göra mikla styrjöld, Stj. 489; með hardfengi sinni ok s., Fb. ii. 71; orrosta pessi ok s., 298. atyrjaldar- to escape, Post. 645. 88; hversu sem ek fæ undan stýrt, Fms. xi. 193.

fæti, to lean upon the band or foot; þat er fall ef hann styðir niðir kné eðir mæðir, m. a warlike man, Ísl. ii. 361; vér fundum þenna styrjaldarmann, this peace-disturber, 645. 97; hann hafdi engi s. verit her til. Sturl. iii. 7: styrjaldar-Magnús, Fms. vii.

styrking, f. a strengthening, refreshment, Stj. 403, Bs. ii. 161: confir-

mation, Dipl. ii. 14.

styrkja, ö, to make strong; skepta spjót, styrkja skjöldu, Fas. i. 505; minta styrkir kvið, Pr. 473, 474. 2. metaph. to strengiben, con-firm; styðja ok styrkja, Pb. i. 93, Bs. i. 132; s. með handa-bandi, Dipl. iv. 7: to assist, s. e-n, Nj. 41, Fms. vi. 28; at hvárir styði ok styrki II. reflex. to be strengthened, get strength, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 26, xi. 201 (of a sick person), Sks. 717; styrkstú aumr, Orkn. styrkjandi, part. a supporter, Blas. 42, Sti.

styrkjari, a, m. a strengtbener, Stj.

styrk-leikr, m. strength, Bs. i. 39.

styrk-ligr, adj. strong-looking, Fms. ii. 81.

styrkna, 20, to grow strong, Al. 23.

STYRKE, m. [A.S. stearc; Engl. stark; Dan. styrke], strength, bodily strength: hann drakk eigi meira enn hann mátti halda styrk sínum. Fms. i. 82; eljan ok styrkr, vii. 228; reipi öruggligt til styrkjar, a rope strong enough, Sks. 420 B. 2. force, of war; sogou at bændr höfðu gört meira styrk móti honum, Fms. ix. 496; spurt höfum vér hversu mikinn styrk þú hefir, i. 103; konungar sendu sinn styrk, Róm. 8. belp, assistance; leggia styrk med e-m, Nj. 7; med styrk e-s, Fms. vi. 25; e-m er s. 21 e-u, Eg. 44; lét hann þar sitja til styrks við sik, Orkn.; lið-styrkr, fé-styrkr.

4. the main strength; konungr sat löngum í Þrándheimi, þar var mestr styrkr landsins, Fms. i. 32.

styrkr, adj. strong; see sterkr. styrkt and styrko, f. strength; styrkoina, Fms. x. 373; s. ok hófsemi, Hom. 97, Fb. ii. 37, 365: belp, Orkn. 108; styrkdar-andi, Rb. 80; styrktar bref, a writ of confirmation, Ann. 1371. styrktarmaor, m. a belper, Dropl. 23, Fms. vii. 229.

STYRMA, d, [storm; A.S. styrmian], to blow up for a gale; gekk um veðrit ok styrmði at þeim, Bs. i. 775, Grett, 113 new Ed.; þá tók veðrit at s. af land-suðri, id.

2. metaph. in the phrase, styrma yfir e-m, to storm, make much ado about a body or a person suddenly slain or wounded; styrmdu heima-menn yfir honum, Ld. 40, Sturl. ii. 38, Gisl. 142, Fær. 112, Orkn. 452; styrma at liki, Fbr. 40; beir stöktu vatni strákinn á ok styrmdu yfir með ljósi, Skíða R. 189; see stumra (by a metathesis)

STYRR, m., gen. styrjar and styrs, [Engl. stir], a stir, tumult, brawl, disturbance; styrr varð í ranni, there arose a stir in the ball, Hom. 24; úlitill styrr, no small stir, Edda (Ht.); stála styrr, hjálma styrr, randa styrr, 'steel-stir,' 'belm-stir,' 'sbield-stir,' i.e. a battle, Lex. Poët. a stir. battle, war; i styr, or slikum styr, Hallfred; gera hardan styr, i beima hörðum styr, vekja styr, O. H. (in a verse); styrjar væni, Hornklofi; styrjar skyndir, deilir, kennir, valdi, = a warrior; styrjar-gjarn, martial; as also styr-fimr, styr-remdr, styr-bráðr, styr-viðr, styr-bendir, alert, mighty . . . in battle, -all epithets of a warrior; styr-vindr, 'warwind,' i.e. battle, Lex. Poët.; all these compds are solely poetical; styrjöld (q. v.) alone is used in prose, both old and mod. Styrr as a pr. name, gen. Styrs; and in compds, Styr-björn, Styrlaugr (mod. Stur-laugr), Styr-kárr, Landn.

STYTTA, t, [stuttr; Engl. stunt], to make sbort, sborten; hafi sa stökku er stytti, who scamped it, Gpl. 399; ok styttu svá strenginn, Fms. v. 289: freq. esp. in mod. usage, stytta ser stundir. 2. to gird up a frock, by tying a band round the waist; hann stytti upp um sik kuslinn, Grett. 91 new Ed.; s. upp kyrtil sinn, 656 C. 5; stytta sik upp, Fas. ii. 333, iii. 283; mod. simply stytta sig, esp. of women. styttask, to be shortened; vegrinn styttist, dagr styttist: metaph. to get 2. part. styttr, sbortened, Skálda 171. angry, Vápn. 26.

stytta, u, f., in styttu-band, n. a band to bold up a woman's dress. stytta, u, f. [Dan. stötte], a column, (mod.)

stytti, f. (styttni, Mork. 51), = stytting, Fms. ix. 329.

stytting, f. a sbortening; dægra-s. 2. shortness, unfriendliness; skilja med styttingi, to part coldly, abruptly, Eb. 106, Fms. iii. 122, Vápn. 26; styttingar fóru í með þeim, their intercourse grew cold, Fms.

STÝFA, 8, [stúft], to cut off, chop off, curtail, Jb. 274; af stýfa, Stj. 379; s. af tungunni, Hom. 115; s. höfuð af e-m, Al. 53; því berr hann styfdan stert, a docked tail, Gsp. II. part. stýft, a metrical term, apocopated; stýfo vísu-oro, Edda (Ht.) 133. 2. a mark on a sbeep's ear, made by cutting the top off (styft hægra).

STÝBA, d. [stjórn, stýra; Goth. stiurian; A. S. steorjan; Engl. steer; Germ. steuern; Dan. styre]:-to steer, with dat., Hbl. 7; s. med bryggjum ok árum, Fms. xi. 193; stýra skipi, N.G.L. i. 98; stýr þú hingat eikjunni, Hbl.; en Loki stýrir, Vsp. 51, passim; stýra á e-n, to steer upon another; stýrðu ekki á mik, Steingerðr, Kormak: metaph. phrases, s. til váða, to steer into straits, take a dangerous course, Fms. vii. 145; mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens mesta váda, Ó. H. 136; eigi hefir tekizk misræða við, en var þó til styrt, i. e. attempted, but failed, Grag. ii. 61; styra undan, Lv. 69, Fb. ii. 80; ok ordit þó heldr nær stýrt, 'steered near,' i.e. bad atterd, f. size, bigness; borgar-stærð, Völs. R. 10, freq. in mod. a narrow escape, id. 2. to be skipper; skip kom í Arnarbælis-ós, ok stýrði skipinu Hallvarðr hvíti, Nj. 40; ef stýri-maðr stýrir ílla skipinu, II. metaph. to direct, govern, manage; stýra ríki, Fb. ii. 146; stýra lögum, Fms. xi. 99; s. sakferli, Landn. 259; s. vápnum, Al. 10; zetla ek flestum ofressi at s. þeim, Eb. 112; mega ekki stýra sér fyrir reidi, could not steer bimself for wrath, Mar.; tok hann sott svå ákafa, at hann mátti varla s. sér, Bs. i. 746; hann kvað íllar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa, ill fate bad ruled it so, Korm. 240; þat mun þó mestu um styra, hversu pordisi er um gefit, it will all depend on bow Tb. likes it, Ld. 302. 2. styra e-u, to rule, possess, Fs. 27, Hkr. i. 307; þat mun mestri giptu stýra, must bode good luck, Odd. 22; því at vér stýrim penningum, Hrasn. 10; hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17; s. audi, Skv. 3. 16; máttkum Gudi stýrir þú, Fms. ii. 152; stýra máttkum hlutum, x. 229; hvárt sem hann stýrir meira viti eða minna, Fb. iii. 402. III. part. stýrandi; s. Mjölnis, the keeper of M., i. e. Thor, Edda 53.

stýra, u, f., in bú-stýra, q. v. stýri, n. a belm, rudder, Korm. 230; leggia s. í lag. Hkr. i. 32, Fms. i. 42, vii. 47; leggja stýri ór lagi, Al. 67; sitja við stýri, Eg.; láta (vel, fila, ekki) at styri, to answer (well, ill, not) to the rudder, O. T. 70, Fms. x. COMPDS: stýris-drengr, m. a rudder-post (?); stýri ok stýrisdrengi, N.G.L. i. 102. stýris-fiskr, m. a fish, ecbinus cauda bifurca, Eggert Itin. 994. stfri-hamla, u, f. the 'rudder strap,' the loop by which the tiller is worked (see hamla), Gpl. 122; sitja vio stýrihömlu, O. H. 16; skiptusk menn við styrihömlurnar, Fms. viii. 383: in the phrase, ræna e-n stýrihömlu, to take the skipper's place, N. G. L. i. 98. stýris-hnakki, a, m. the 'rudder-neck,' the top piece of the rudder, Fms. ii. 320. stýris-knappr, m. = stýrishnakki, Fb. i. 486. stýrislykkja, u, f. the rudder-book, by which the rudder is hooked on to the stern-post, Eg. 360.

atfri-latr, adj. manageable, Grett. 98; ú-stýrilatr, unruly.

stýri-leeti, n., in ú-stýrilæti, unruliness.

stýri-maor, m. a 'steersman,' but only in the sense of a skipper, eaptain, N. G. L. i. 98, 103, Grett. 95, O. H. 136, Fms. vii. 257, 286, ix. 19, Landn. 51; stýrimaðr ok hásetar, Grág. i. 90.

stýri-stong, f. a rudder-post, Fms. v. 186, Eg. 360, Fas. ii. 37.

steoda, d, to establish; s. ok stadfesta, H. E. ii. 187.

STÆÐI, i. e. stæði, n. [standa, stóð], the place which a thing takes up; fimm manna stæði, room for five men, Am. 98: the place on which a thing stands, skegg-stæði.

stæði-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fit to stand, stable; stæðiligt hús, s.

veggr; gegn-s., q. v.

stæðingr, m., a naut. term, braces, 673. 60; dragreip, stæðingr, höfuðbenda, N.G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.)

steor, adj., neut. stætt, standing; in compds, gagn-s., contrary; sams., barmonious.

stækja, u, f. a bad stencb.

stækka (stækka), qs. stærka, að, [stór], to grow, wax, impers.; sjó stækkar, porf. Karl. 372, v. l. (better stæra): reflex. stækkask, Háv. 12 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, það stækkar.

atmkr, adj. [Engl. stink, stencb; Dan. stinke], a stinking.

STÆLA, d, [stal], to steel, put steel into, a blacksmith's term; hence to temper, hann let stæla oddana, Str. 77; sverð stælt með eitri, a sword tempered with poison, poisoned, Bær. 15 (= eitri heror); stæltr le, Grag. i. 501. II. metaph. to intercalate a poem with burden (stál); stefjum verðr at stæla brág, Mkv. 11; þá tók Sighvatr at yrkja drápu um Olaf konung enn Helga, ok stælti eptir Sigurðar-sögu ... þú skalt fara til móts við Sighvat skáld mitt ok seg honum svá, at ek vil eigi at hann stæli drápu þá, er hann yrkir um mik, eptir Sigurðar-sögu, heldr vil ek at hann stæli eptir Uppreistar-sögu, . . . Sighvatr sneri þá drápunni, ok stælti hana eptir Uppreistar-sögu. Fb. ii. 394;-Fms. v. 210 (l. c.) has 'drapu' wrongly for 'sogu;' for the sense is that the poet intended to borrow the subject for the burden from the Saga of Sigurd Fafnisbani, but the king bade him not do so, but take the burden from the History of the Creation: specimens of such poems, furnished with intercalated sentences taken from mythical subjects or old wise sayings, are the drapa of Kormak on Earl Sigurd, and the Edda (Ht.) 13:-neut. stælt, intercalated sentences (stál) in an old poem, þessa figúru er vér köllum stælt, Skálda 198; standa þessir hættir mest í því sem stælt er kveðit, 206; þetta er stælt kallat, Edda (Ht.) 125; hjá-stælt, the 'stál' at the end of a verse line, id., -ok skal orotak vera forn minni, Edda (Ht.) 2. hence in mod. usage stæla means to plagiarise, imitate;

STÆRA (i. e. stæra), 8, [stórr], impers. of the wind, sea, it swells, waxes rough; stærði veðrin (acc.), Eg. 404; sjó tók at stæra, þorf. Karl. 372; haustar, stærir sjoinn, Finnb. 242; stærir sterkar barur (acc.), Bs. i. (in a verse). II. reflex. stærask; sjár tók at stærask, 656 C. 21; Wegn stærask, Sks. 231. 2. the phrase, stæra sig, to pride oneself, boast; and stærask, id., Fms. x. 107, Al. 36, Stj. 635, Barl. 172; stærask af sinni ætt, Landn. 357, v. l.

2. pride, Karl. 411; stærð ok metnaðr, Sturl. iii. 130; taka stærð, to take pride, Fms. x. 107; s. ok siðleysa, iv. 206.

stæri-låtr, adj. proud, Korm. (in a verse): stæri-læti, n. pride.

STÖD, f., gen. stöðvar, pl. stöðvar; [staðr, standa; A. S. stæð; Engl. stead, in roadstead; cp. Lat. statio]:-a berth, barbour; styr bu hingat eikjunni, ek mun ber stödna kenna, Hbl.; ef hvalr rekr í stöð manns,... er í stöðinni liggr...er stöðina á, er um gengr stöðina út, N. G. L. i. 252: esp. in plur., þeir kómu í þær stöðvar,... ok lögðu skipit undir mels-höfða, Sd. 147; í þær stöðvar er átti Sveinn konungr ok leggja þeir skip sin í lægi, Fms. xi. 70; þeir kómu í stöðvar Gorms konungs síð um aptan, 2. metaph. place; ok verðr sá at skilja af stöð (from the context) er ræðr skáldskapinn um hvárn kveðit er konunginn, Edda-3. stöðvar, dwelling-places = Gr. ήθεα; á sömu stöðvum, freq. in II. in local names; Stoo, the harbour in Skard in western Icel.; fara ofan í Stöð, lenda í Stöðinni: Stöðvar-fjörðr, Landn.; whence Stööfirðingar, m. pl. the men from S., id.

stoð-renni, n. a neighbourhood; búa, sitja í s. við e-n, Fas. ii. 152, Bs. i. 417, Sturl. i. 115.

stöðu-, see staða. stöðu-gleikr, m. steadfastness, firmness, N. G. L. iii. 92, Bs. ii. 159. stödugr, adj. steady, stable; ver s., ok hrædsk eigi, Th. 3; stodugir í sér, Al. 173; s. í framferði, Mar.; þessi stöðugi riddari, Magn. 496; stöðugan stólpa, Fms. iii. 174; stórlyndr ok stöðugr, Fs. 129; varð honum þat (viz. the heart) eigi stöðugt, Edda 58; göra stöðugt, to confirm, Vigl. 29, Dipl. iii. 9; standa stödugt, Pass., D. N.; halda e-t stödugt, to observe, Dipl. v. 16; til stödugrar eignar, i. 12.

stodull, m., dat. stobli, [A.S. stadol; O.H.G. stadal]:—a milking-shed, for kine; milli bæjar ok stöduls, K. p. K.; griðkona þin perrir fætr á jafnan er hón gengr af stöðli, Fb. i. 268; naut vóru á stöðli, . . . graðungr var á stöðlinum, Vápn. I ; fé var á stöðli of aptaninn, Bjarn. 47: vóru konur at mjöltum, þóroddr reið á stöðulina,... hvert sinn er Þóroddr kom á stöðul, Eb. 316, 320; reka naut á stöðul, Eg. 712; konur er til stöðuls fóru, 713; konur vóru á stöðli, Nj. 83; norðr í stöðlum, Sturl. ii. 249; stöðul ok kvíar, Vm. 18; tvá stöðla ok sel, D. N. i. 81; stöðuls-hlið, Landn. 78. stöðul-gerði, n. a milk*pail*, Ísl. ii. 74.

stöðva, að, with neg. suff. stöðvig-a-k, Hom. 151, [stöð]:-to stop; hann stöðvar sik ekki, Nj. 144; hann stöðvaði her sinn, balted, Eg. 274; s. liðit, Fms. vii. 298. 2. to sootbe, balt; hlaupa menn ok stöðva Hall, Ld. 38; kvað bændr mundu stöðva sik, they would calm themselves down, Magn. 424; stöðva ræðu yðra, Sks. 250; s. úhreina anda, Hom. 133; s. porsta sinn, Al. 83; s. blóð, blóðrás, to still the blood, Lækn.; ok varð eigi stöðvat, Nj. 210, Fms. i. 46; stöðva sik, to contain oneself, Grett. 93 new Ed., Hom. (St.) II. reflex. to stop oneself, calm down; stödvadisk Dana-herr, Fms. i. 109; kyrrask ok stödvask, 623. 26; settisk þá niðr ok stöðvaðisk úfriðr allr ok agi, Fms. vi. 286: to be fixed, stöðvask sú ráðagörð, Bs. i. 800.

stökkottr, adj. [stakkr; Dan. stakket], stinted, curtailed, D. N.

stökkr or stökr, m. [provinc. Norse staak = noise], a stir, disturbance: vær kómum stökk (dat.) í lið þeirra, we put them to flight, Stj. 515; ek mun vita ef ek koma nokkurum stökk í lið þeirra, Fms. viii. 49; áðr hann görði stökk í órum búðum, ere be brought discord into our dwelling. Bjarn. 28 (in a verse, if thus to be emended); stökkr óx, the swell (of the sea) waxed, Edda (Ht.)

stökkr, adj. 'springing,' brittle, of steel or the like; koparr haror ok stökkr, Fms. v. 344; stökkr stálbugr, Hallgr. 2. slippery; solinn var stökkr . . . rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.

stökkull, m. (stökkvill, D. I. i. 408), a sprinkling, Eb. 10, Stj. 279. Bs. i. 195, Hkr. i. 139. 2. a 'jumper,' the name of a whale, see Ísl. Þjóðs., Eggert Itin.

STOKKVA, pres. stökk, pl. stökkvum; pret. stökk, stökkt, stökk. pl. stukku; subj. stykki; imperat. stökk, stökktú; part. stokkinn: also spelt with ey (steyqva): [Ulf. stiggwan; A. S. stinean]:-to leap, spring; stökkva hátt, to make a bigb leap, Fær. 57; hann stökk ofan or loptinu. Fms. i. 166; beir stukku upp, they sprang to their feet, Korm. 40; stukku peir á skip sín, Fms. ix. 275; s. á hest, Karl. 261; þessi maðr stökk af bjarginu, Fas. iii. 197. 2. of things, to spring, rebound; sverdit stokk af í braut á úlfliðinn á Moðólfi, Nj. 262; stökkr undan hold, of a blow. Grag. ii. 15; fotrinn stokk or lidi, the foot sprang out of joint, Isl. it. 246; sundr stökk súla, Hým. 12, hann stökk í sundr í þrjá parta, Bs. ii. 127; hringrinn stökk í tvá hluti, sprang in two, Ld. 126; þar var steinveggrinn helzt stokkinn, broken, pior. 325; or Elivágum stukku eitr-dropar, Vpm. 31. 8. to take to flight; margir stukku or Noregi, Fras. i. 77; vetrinn eptir er hann hafði stokkit ór Noregi, 82; stukku þeir Hak ore undan, vii. 270; úvinir stukku undan, vi. 24; stukku sumir af landi a brott, Eg. 20; stukku þeir feðgar til Gautlands, Nj. 8; stökk þá Haligerör til Grjótár, 218; stökk þangbrandr til Noregs, Ld. 180; s. à 4. impers., Flosa stukku aldrei hermoar-yada. flótta, Fms. v. 84. angry words never escaped bim, Nj. 281; honum stökkr aldrei bros. 20 never smiles, of an earnest, austere man. . . II. to be sprinkled, ex

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Vpm. 31: in the part. stokkinn, bedabbled, sprinkled; sveita stokkinn, Fm. 32: blóði stokkinn, Hkv. 1. 15, 2. 6; Erlingr var þá á öfra aldri ok stokkit hár hans nokkut, bis bair was sprinkled with grey, O. H. L. 54. stokkva, t (d), a causal to the preceding, to cause to spring, make start, propel, drive, with dat.; s. ualdar-flokki pessum, Fms. vii. 263; sumum stökti hann brott, i. 98; ek stökta í brott Steinari, Ísl. ii. 215; peir hafa stökt honum norðan, Eb. 304, Dropl. 35; hann stökti honum ór landi, Fms. vi. 27; hví er þér stökt ór landi, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; vér munum ríða at sem harðast ok s. í sundr (break) fylkingu beirra, Orkn. 12. II. to sprinkle; hón hafði stökkul í hendi ok stökkvir of hús, Bs. i. 195; með því skyldi s. hlautinu á mennina, Hkr. i. 139; stökti hann vígðu vatni um allt skipit, Fms. ii. 178; vatn stökt of hus, Pr. 474; ef þú stökkvir á með honum, Hb. 544. 39: to be sprinkled, hann stökkvir blóði himin ok lopt, Edda 8.

stökkvi-brögő, n. pl. an unforeseen accident (?); nú hafa vorðit í s., Fb. iii. 450.

stökkvi-vig, n. a single, isolated case of manslaughter, Ann. 1296, Krók. 36.

stök-land, n. [stakr], an isolated land; sitja á stöklöndum, N. G. L.

i. 380, 393.

BTONG, f., gen. stangar, dat. stöngu, Haustl., but else stöng; plur. stangir and stengr: [A.S. steng; North. E. stang; Germ. stange; Dan. stang, pl. stænger]:-a pole; taka mikla stöng ok binda við hvíta blæju, Fms. ix. 358; berja e-n stöngum, to beat with staves, Blas. 51, MS. 655 xiii. B. 3: of a standard pole (merkis-stöng), taka merkit af stönginni, Nj. 274: the phrase, ganga undir stong, to go under a pole, in order to be counted up (see skora), Fms. viii. 320: the phrase, bera fé til stangar, of cattle as booty, to bring to the pole, that it may be counted and valued (cp. Lat. 'sub basta'), Barl. 188; allt bat er beir fengi i herforum ba skyldi til stanga bera, Fms. xi. 76; var féit til stanga borit ok skipti Hákon jarl fénu með sér ok svá vápnum þeirra, 147; með svá miklu kapp, at stod i stonginni, that the tally was full (?), 424 (probably a metaphor from scoring). COMPDS: Stangar-bolli, -foli, a, m. names of ships, 8s. stangar-fylja, u, f., -högg, n. 2 nickname, þorst. St. 48, 49. BTÖPLA (better than staupla), að, (stolpa, N. G. L. iii. 27, v.l.),

[Swed. stjelpa; Dutch over-stelping = overwhelming]: - to bespatter, sprinkle; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; stöplaðisk út af keri, a drop was spilt out of the beaker, Vigl. 52; stöpludusk yfir kerit (af kerinu) 2. ekki ztla ek at steplaz við hott Haralds nokkurir dropar, Flóv. konungs, Mork. 80.

stoppuor, m. a nickname, Fms. vii.

stöpull, m., dat. stöpli, [A. S. stypel; Engl. steeple], a steeple, tower, Rb. 402; smíða einn stöpul, Edda (pref., of Babel); þann stöpul, 656 A. ii. 10; hann lét göra stöpul mjök vandaðan...uppi í stöplinum,...stöpulsins, Bs. i. 132, Fms. viii. 247, ix. 12; kirkju-s., 285; klukkur fjórar í stopli, Pm. 99: a beacon-tower, Fms. vii. 122, viii. 97: a pillar, Eluc. 2; sá stöpull, a pillar of smoke, Ver. 21; stöpul-dyrr, Sturl. iii. 101; stöpul-görð, -smíð, Pm. 9, Bs. i. 132, Edda (pref.); stöpul-vörðr, a steeple keeper, N. G. L. ii.

STORR, f., mod. stor, gen. starar, old dat. starru, bent-grass, Lat. raren; á starru eða strái, N.G.L. i. 383, 392; star-engi, star-gresi, q. v. subb, n. sluttisbness: subba, u, f. a slut.

sub-djákn, m. [for. word], a sub-deacon, H. E., K. Å., Bs. i. 418, 871. sub-dufi, -tripl, n., of extracting the square and the cubic root, Alg. subtili, a, m. = eccles. Lat. subtile, Stj., Vm.

suddi, 2, m. = soddi, [sod], prop. steam from cooking, whence drizzling rain, wet mist; suddi og væta. COMPDS: sudda-ligr, adj. wet and

sudda-boka, u, f. a drizzling fog.

SUDR, n., gen. sudrs; older form sunnr; in poets sunnr gunnar, sunnt runna, Hkr. i. (in a verse); sunnt runnu, Vellekla: [A.S. sub; Engl. south; Germ. sud; Dan. syd]:-the south; af suori, Fb. ii. 481; east; út-suðr, south-west.

II. as adv.; ríða suðr, Nj. 4; suðr til Hallands, Dyflinnar, Danmerkr, Jótlands, Fms. i. 26, Eg. 157, Orkn. 256; suðr um lönd, Bs. i. 744; fara suðr, to pass southwards, Eg. 53: esp. of pilgrims to Rome or Palestine, Nj. 268, Gisl. 73. motion; hann dvaldisk suðr í landi, Fms. i. 96; suðr í Sogni, O. H. 26; suðr frá, southwards, Nj. 118; þeir áttu suðr (in the south) Engey, 22; sudr (in the south, i. e. in southern Iceland), porkell mani, Bs. i. 4, 31, II. compar. sunnar, more to the south, Fms. vi. 379, Rb. 1. 4. 472; sunnar meir, Sks. 213. 2. superl. sunnarst, Rb. (1812) 18; sunnast i zodiaco, 732. 4, Rb. 478.

· suor-bur, n. a south bower, south room, Sturl. i. 63.

suor-dyrr, n. pl. south doors, Sturl. iii. 172, 186, Fs. 72, Fms. ix. 522. Suor-ey, f. a local name, South Island, Fms. ii: plur. Suor-eyjar, Sodor, the Hebrides, Landn., Orkn., Fms.: Suor-eyingr, m., Suoroyskr, adj. from Sodor, Landn. 89, Fms. ix. 420, Nj. 16.

suor-fero, -for, f. a journey to the south, Bs. i. 867: esp. a pilgrimage, Fms. iii. 19, Fb. ii. 421.

suor-ganga, u, f. = sudrferd, Nj. 257, Fms. vi. 35. Suor-haf, n. the South-sea, Stj. 88.

Some of a lower

suor-hallr, adj. south-slanting, of the sun, Akv.

suor-halfa, -alfa, u, f. the southern region, Rb, 308; of Africa, Ver. g: of Asia, Edda (pref.)

Suðri, 2, m. a dwarf, cp. Norðri, Edda, Skíða R. 203.

suor-joklar, m. pl. the south glaciers, Landn. 63.

suor-land, n. a southern county, the south shore of a fjord, Fms. viii. 220: plur. suorlond, the south-lands, Saxony, Germany, Fb. i. II. a local name = Sutberland in Scotland, Orkn., Landn.

suor-maor, m. a southerner, esp. of a Saxon, German, as opp. to a Northman, Magn. 528, Fms. viii. 248, xi. 303, 354, Fb. i. 540, Karl. 288, 355, passim.

Suor-nes, n. pl. a local name, Landn.

suor-reio, f. a journey to the south, Sturl. iii. 19.

Suor-riki, n. = suorhalfa, esp. used of Central and Southern Europe, Ver. 52, Rb. 420; Austrlönd ok S., Fms. iv. 82; ýmist til Saxlands eðr S., vi. 7; viða hafði hann verit í S., viii. 148; í Vallandi eðr í S., Fagrsk.

suor-strond, f. the south shore, Grett. 13 new Ed.

suor-stuka, u, f. the south wing of a building, Fms. xi. 277.

suor-vegar, m. pl. the southern ways, opp. to nordrvegar, Gkv. 2.8; vera a sudrvegi, on a pilgrimage, Fbr. 196: southern countries, as opp. to norðrlönd, Fms. x. 375.

suor-veggr, m. the southern wall, Fms. viii. 264.

Suor-virki, n. Southwark in London, Fagrsk., O. H.: rhymed, Súo búðir, Ó. H. (in a verse).

suðr-senn, adj. soutbern; suðræn veðr, þorf. Karl. 436; var á suðrænt, Fms. ix. 42.

suor-sett, f. the southern regions, Rb. 468, Fms. x. 350, Sks. 215.

SUFL, n. [cp. Goth. supon = apriew; A. S. sufol; Swed. sofvel; Dan. sul]:-whatever is eaten with bread, = Gr. ofor, ofortor; Lat. obsonium; hleif ok sufl á, N. G. L. i. 316, Fb. iii. 419 (in a verse); ok væri hverjum vár deildr hálfr hleifr, en öllum saman suflit . . . hefði etið brauð-suflit allt ok hálfan sinn hleif, Þorst. Síðu H.

suga, u, f. [sjúga], a sucking; opt eru tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr.: a

cake (dúsa) given to suck (barn-suga).

sukk, n. = svakk, [Engl. soak], a muddle, N. G. L. iii. 80, Fas. iii. 129, 142; kennslu-piltar görðu sukk í kirkjunni, Bs. i. 792; maki enginn sukk, 801, veraldar sukk, Mar. 2. the phrase, hafa allt i sukki, to bave all in a muddle, waste, of bad husbandry, Nj. 18.

sukka, 20, to make a muddle, Bs. ii. 143: to squander, with dat., i. 734, 767, 820, K. A. 230, Grett. 197 new Ed.: augu sukkuð (soaked) i laugu, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

sull, n. = soll, q. v.; sam-sull, sullum-bull, a swill: sulls, ab, to swill, (vulg.)

sullr, m., pl. sullir, [svella], a boil, Bs. i. 465; sullr á fæti, Ísl. ii. 218; s. & hendi, 176, 196; kverka-s., id.: in mod. usage esp. of an internal boil or swelling in the liver, lungs, intestines.

sultan, m. Sultan, Fms. viii: as a dog's name, her er ber skattr, Sultan, Skálda (in a verse).

SULTR, m., gen. sultar (sults, N. G. L. i. 140), dat. sulti; [svelta; Dan. sult; A.S. swylt = deatb]: -bunger, famine (the notion of death found in A.S., is lost in Icel.); deyja af sulti, Nj. 265; or sult(i), Magn. 510; heim i sultinn, Band. 12; porgils tekr úr seggnum sult, Skíða R. 2. famine; þá var svá mikill s. í Noregi, Fms. i. 86; s. ok seyra, q.v.: the phrase, sitja i sults husi, to 'sit in bunger's bouse,' be starved, N. G. L. i. 140; sultar-kví, a 'famine-fold,' Fms. xi. 248.

SUMAR, n., dat. sumri; pl. sumur; sumra, sumrum; in the old language this word was masculine in the form sumarr, of which gender a trace may still be seen in the contracted forms sumri, sumra, sumrum, for a genuine neuter does not admit these contractions. But there remains a single instance of the actual use of the masculine in the rhyme of a verse of the beginning of the 11th century, sumar hvern frekum erni, Skálda,-from which one might infer that at that time the word was still masc.; if so, it is not likely that in a poem so old as the Vsp. it would be neuter, and 'sumur' in 'of sumur eptir' perhaps ought to be corrected 'sumra' or 'sumar' (acc. sing.); as also 'varmt sumar' should be 'varmt sumarr,' Vbm. 26: [A.S. sumar; a word common to all Teut. languages; in the Orm. sumerr, denoting a long u; the mod. Dan., Germ., and Engl. have sommer, summer, with a double m]:-a summer. passim. II. mythical, Sumarr, the son of Svásao, Edda 13

B. Chronological Remarks.—The old Northmen, like the Icel. of the present time, divided the year into two halves, summer and winter; the summer began on the Thursday next before the 16th of April in the old calendar, which answers to the 26th of the Gregorian calendar (used in Icel. since A. D. 1700). The Northern and Icelandic summer is therefore a fixed term in the calendar, and consists of 184 days, viz. six months of thirty days, plus four days, called aukanzetr ('eke-nights'). Summer is divided into two halves, each of three months (=ninety days), before and after midsummer (mið-sumar); and the four 'ekenights' are every summer intercalated immediately before midsummer; thus in the Icel. Almanack of 1872-Sumar-dagt fyrsti, or the first

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summer-day, falls on Thursday the 25th of April; Auka-nætr from the 24th to the 27th of July; Mid-sumar on the 28th of July; Sumar-dagr síðasti, or the last day of summer, on the 25th of October; cp. sumarnátt síðasta, Gísl. 67. In mod. usage the time from April to October is counted by the summer weeks, the first, second, ... twentieth ... week of the summer, and in Icel. Almanacks every Thursday during summer is marked by the running number of the week. The ancients, too, counted the summer by weeks, but only down to midsummer, thus, tiu vikur skulu vera af sumri er menn koma til alþingis, K. p. K. 166; but in the latter part of the summer they counted either by the weeks from midsummer or by the weeks still left of the summer, thus, halfum manadi eptir mitt sumar, Nj. 4; er átta vikur lifa sumars, Grág. i. 122; frá miðju sumri til vetrar, 147; er átta vikur eru til vetrar, Nj. 192; er tveir mánaðir vóru til vetrar, 195; líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; ellipt., var Rútr heima til sex vikna (viz. sumars), 10.

C. Compos: sumar-auki, a, m. 'summer-eke,' the intercalary week, an Icel. calendar-term; the ancient heathen year consisted of 364 days, or twelve months of thirty days each, plus four days, which were the auka-nætr or 'eke-nights' (see above); the remaining day and a fraction was gathered up into an intercalary week, called 'Summer-eke' or 'Eke-week,' which in ancient times was inserted every sixth or seventh year at the end of summer, which in such years was 191 days long; the 'Summer-eke' was introduced by Thorstein Surt (Thorstein the Wise) in the middle of the 10th century, see 1b. ch. 4, and is still observed in Icel.; now that the Gregorian style is in use in Icel. the intercalary week is inserted every fifth or sixth year; thus the year 1872 is marked as the first year after sumarauki,' (the years 1860, 1866, and 1871 being years 'with sumarauki'); 1872 sem er 'fyrsta ár eptir Sumarauka,' Icel. Almanack, 1872; the years 1864 and 1870 were 'fjórða ár eptir sumarauka; thus in 1871 the summer had twenty-seven weeks, the eke-week being the 21st to the 27th of October. sumar-avoxtr, m. the summer produce, Fms. x. 337. sumar-björg, f. support during the summer, Sturl. i. 136. sumar-bok, f. a summer-book (missal for the summer), Vm. 52, Pm. 86. sumar-bu, n. summer-stock, Sturl. ii. 65. sumarber, adj. calving in the summer. sumar-dagr, m. a summer day, N. G. L. i. 348; cp. Sumardagr inn fyrsti, Fms. ix. 511, Jb. 204; inn fimmti dagr viku skal vera fyrstr í sumri, K. þ. K. ch. 45; þá var svá fram komit ári, at Páska-aptan var sumardagr inn fyrsti, en þetta var Laugar-dagr í Páska-viku, Fms. ix. 511 (of the year 1241). fang, n. a summer-catch, Krók. 38, Bs. i. 335. sumar-fullr, adj. full as in summer, Karl. 134. sumar-gamall, adj. a summer old, Fms. vi. 368. sumar-gjöf, f. a summer-gift, a present on the first day of summer, which in Icel. is observed as a feast day. hagi, a, m. summer pasture, Grág. ii. 313, Jb. 298. sumar-herbergi, n. = sumarhöll, Stj. 383. sumar-hiti, a, m. summer beat. sumar-hluti, 2, m. a part of summer, Vm. 81. sumar-höll, f. a summer palace, m. pl. summer flesb on cattle, Eb. Fms. ix. 372, x. 162. sumar-kaup, n. summer wages, Isl. ii. 124. sumar-langt, n. adj. the summer long, Ld. 72, Isl. ii. 240, Fms. x. 456, xi. 59. sumar-liði, a, m. a 'summer-slider, a sailor, mariner; the Saxon Chron. s. a. 871 says there arrived a 'mycil sumarlida,' i.e. a great fleet of Vikings, as has been explained by Prof. Munch. Sumarlioi as a pr. name is freq. in Icel., Landn.: cp. vetrlioi. sumarligr, adj. summery, Sks. 48. sumar-magn, -megin, n.; at sumarmagni, in the beight of summer, Fas. ii. 210, iii. 145, 187. mal, n. the 'summer-meal;' the last days of winter and the first of summer are thus called, e.g. in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 'sumarmál' is on the 20th of April and the following days: in sing., N. G. L. i. 240: plur., at sumarmálum, Grág. i. 140, 198, Gpl. 422, Rb. 42, Fms. ii. 99; sumarmála dagr = sumar-dagr fyrsti, Fb. i. 132; sumarmála-helgr, the Sunday that falls in the beginning of the summer, Sturl. ii. 235 C. sumar-nátt, f. a summer-night; sumarnátt síðasta, Gisl. 67. nætr, f. pl. = sumarmál, Gpl. 422, v.l.; cp. vetrnætr. Páskar, m. pl. 'Summer-Easter;' whenever Easter falls between the 22nd and 25th of April inclusively, the first summer day will fall on the preceding Thursday, so that Easter Sunday falls on the first Sunday in summer; this is in Icel. called Sumar-Páskar. sumar-setr, m. a summer abode, Ghl. 454. sumar-skeiö, n. the summer-season, Fms. viii. 55. sumar-stofna, u, f. a market, D. N. sumar-söngr, m. summer sersumar-tio, f., sumar-timi, a, m. summer-time, vice. Pm. oo. Bær. 17, Fms. xi. 441. sumar-tungl, n. the 'summer-moon,' i. e. the moon at the time when summer begins. In popular belief one ought to notice when he first sees the summer-moon, and then mark the first word spoken by the first person he meets, for it is prophetic; this is called 'svara einum i sumartunglio,' 'to address one at the summer-moon,' see Isl. pjóds.; in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 the 7th of April is marked as the sumar-tungl. sumar-verk, n. summer sumar-vior, m. wood for charcoal to be gathered work, Bs. i. 336. in summer, opp. to fuel in winter, Hrafn. 6, Vm. 164.

sumbl, n. [A.S. symbel; O.H.G. sumbal; prob. a compd from samand öl] :-- a banquei, symposium; á þat sumbl at sjá, Ls. 2; at sumbli, h sundringum, adv. scatteredly, Fagrsk. ch. 279.

8, 10; gamban-s., 8; göra s., 65; segja frá sumbli, to tell the news from the banquet, Kormak; nema sumbl = göra sumbl, Hým. 1; Jólna-s., the banquet of the gods, Ht.; kalla s. Suttungs synir, Alm. 35; Suttung svikinn hann lét sumbli frá, Hm. 110. COMPDS: sumbl-ekla, u, f. lack of drink at a banquet, Eg. (in a verse). sumbl-samr, adj. basqueting, Hym. 1.

sumla, að, to be flooded; sumlaðisk konungrinn ok sópaðisk, be was overwhelmed and swept away, Stj. 287.

SUMR, adj. [Ulf. sums = ris; common to all Teut. languages, but mostly with o; Dan. somme; Engl. some; -some; på fell ain sum (some part of the river) i landsuor, Nj. 263; hann rænti folk, en drap sumt, sumt hertók hann, Fms. i. 28; Anakol ok sum sveitin var eptir, Orkn.; yor bykkir sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. vi. 2. plur., sumra presta, H. E. i. 513; sumir . . . guldu fé, sumir . . . , Hkr. i. 89; Hvat görðu húskarlar Njáls? Eigi veit ek hvat sumir görðu, einn ók skarni á hóla, Nj. 66. COMPDS: sums-kostar, adv. partly, Fms. v. 69, ix. 329. sum-stadar, adv. in some places, Eg. 41, Hkr. ii. 93, passim.

sumr, m. (qs. svumr), [sund, svimma], the sea, Edda (Gl.)

sumra, ad, to become summer, Fms. i. 32, vii. 304.

sumrungr, m. an animal a summer old, Grág. i. 501. 2. hann var s. einn, Sturl. i. 88 C (?).

SUND, n. (qs. syumd), from syimma, dropping the v and changing me into n]:—a swimming; koma á sund, Ghl. 447; kasta sér á sund, Eg. 219; a sundi, swimming, 123, Ld. 130; med sundi, by way of swimming, Fms. i. 112, Eg. 261, passim, see Grett. ch. 40, 80, Fær. ch. 38, Kristni S. ch. 10, Ld. ch. 33, 40; cp. also the story of Heming. Swimming was a favourite sport, the antagonists trying to duck one another; 'sund' is one of the sports in king Harold's verses,—hefik sund numit stundum, Fms. vi. 170.

B. Compos: sund-farar, f. pl. swimming, Fms. ii. 29. sundfjoor, f. a swimming feather, a fin, Sks. 133. sund-feeri, n. a swimming apparatus, Sks. 179. sund-feerr, 2dj. a good swimmer, Ld. 168. Fms. ii. 20, x. 295. sund-fot, n. pl. swimming clothes, Fas. ii. 545. sund-hreifi, 2, m. a swimming paw, of a seal, Sks. 179. sund-sprottir, f. pl. the art of swimming, Fms. ii. 27. sund-laug, f. a swimming-bath, Sturl. iii. 170. sund-leikar, m. pl. swimming sport, Fms. ii. 27. sund-lesti, n. swimming movements, Fas. ii. 452. sund-magi, a, m., q. v. sund-moor, adj. tired with swimming. Fær. 155

SUND, n. [quite a different word from the preceding, derived from sundr]:-prop. that which sunders, a sound, strait, narrow passage, channel, of water, Nj. 8, Fms. iv. 41; var þar sund í milli eyjanna, Eg. 218; í fjorðum eðr í sundum, Grág. ii. 385; þuríðr sunda-fyllir, hón seiddi til þess í hallæri á Hálogalandi at hvert sund var fullt af fiskum, Landn. 147: so in the saying, nú eru lokin sund öll, all passages were stopped, all bore gone, Hkr. i. 251: in local names, Eyrar-sund, Njörfa-s., Stokk-s., and in countless other compd names, Landn., Fms.; also a lane, alley, budarsund, the lane between two booths; bajar-sund, the lane between two walls; i sundinu milli husanna, in the lane between the bouses, freq. in mod. usage: so also, flóa-sund, holta-sund, myrar-sund, strips of fen between billocks. 2. a defile, hence Mjó-syndi, q.v.; var sund breitt (a broad channel) millum knarranna ok skeidanna, Fms. v. 169. sunda-leið, f. the 'sound-passage,' the course through the islands along the coast of Norway, Eg. 476, Fms. viii. 334. sundl, n. (or sunli, Fél. x. 43), [Germ. schwindel], a swimming in

the bead.

sundla, 20, to be giddy: impers., mik sundlar, Fas. ii. 236. sund-magi, a, m. 'swim-maw,' the bladder of a fish.

SUNDE, adv. [Goth. sundro; A. S. sundar; Dan. sönder; common to all Teut. languages]: - asunder; skipta, deila, hluta s., Nj. 164: ganga, stökkva, rífa, bresta, brjóta, höggva, skera...sundr, 19. passim; rekja sundr, Ld. 192; breiða s., Karl. 423; segja sundr, to declare at an

sundra, 20, [Germ. sondern], to break asunder, Al. 32: to cut in pieces, cut up, of a killed beast; s. hjörtinn, Flov. 27; s. fórnina, Stj. 430, 454: reflex. to be sundered, scattered, ef flokkr sundrask, Fms. ix. 36.

sundran, f. a sundering, separation, N.G.L. i. 155.

sundr-borinn, part. different in origin, opp. to samborinn, Fm. 13. sundr-brotns, ad, to throw asunder, break asunder, Fb. ii. 389. sundr-dreifs, ô, to scatter, Barl. 161, Róm. 244. sundr-grein, f. distinction, Skálda 177: discord, Sturl. iii. 276, Bs. ii. 44. sundrgreini-ligr, adj. different, 1sl. ii. 191.

sundr-greining, f. division, Stj. sundr-görðir, f. pl. sbow in dress, fashion; s. útlenda siðu ok klæðasnið, Fms. vi. 440; prestar skolu eigi fara með s. þær er biskup bannar. K. p. K. sundrgörða-maðr, m. a showy person, in dress, Fb. i. 368. Eb. 242:—an ostentatious man, inn mesti kappi ok s., Isl. ii. 367; s. i ordum, showy in one's speech, Fms. iii. 153, v. 69.

laust, to go in loose order, Sturl. iii. 52, Fms. ix. 320 (opp. to in a body); sundrlaus ord, unbound words, sermo solutus, prose, (opp. to bundinn, bound, of poetry), Fms. iii. 153, O. H. 171.

sundr-loitr, adj. differing, at variance; s. litr, variegated, Best. 50; s. hljóð, Euc. 45; sundrleitir siðir, Fms. i. 261; þat var sundrleitt, two extremes, Eg. 771; sundrleitir litir, of white and black, Eluc. 16.

sundr-ligr, adj. different, Karl. 209, v. l.

sundr-litr, adj. = sundrleitr, þiðr. 178. sundr-lyndi, n. discord, Eluc. 58, Sd. 153, Stj. 173, Glum. 360.

sundr-lyndr, adj. disagreeing, Bs. i. 278.

sundr-merja, marði, and sundr-mola, 20, to crusb, Gen.

sundr-meor, adj. born of a different mother, Hom. (opp. to sammæðr).

sundr-oros, adj.; veroa s., to come to words, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 134. sundr-skila, adj.; verða s., to be separated, Fms. xi. 131.

sundr-skilligr, adj. separable; in ú-sundrskilligr.

sundr-skilning, f. diversity, Rb. 438.

sundr-skiptiligr, adj. divisible, Alg. 364, Str. 61.

sundr-skipting, f. a sundering, separation, Stj. 5, 198, 286.

sundr-skorning, f. a cutting asunder, Skálda 184.

sundr-slita, adj. slit asunder, torn asunder, Fms. ix. 382. sundr-tekning, f. a taking asunder, Skálda 183.

sundrung, f. a sundering, scattering; renna á sína s. hverr, Fms. vill, 415; á sundrungu, scattered.

sundr-þykki, n. discord, Fms. i. 7, ii. 242, vii. 240, Stj. 400.

sundr-þykkja, u, f. = sundrþykki, Fms. x. 161, Ísl. ii. 217.

sundr-þykkjask, t, to fall out, quarrel, Sks. 339. sundr-bykkni, f. = sundrbykki, Anecd. 76.

sundr-bykkr, adj. dissenting, Fms. ii. 241.

sundr-þykkt, f. discord, Stj. 13.

SUNNA, u, f. [Ulf. sunna (masc.); A.S. sunne; Engl. sun; O. H. G. sunna; but in the Scandin. languages the proper word is sól, sunna being only used in poets]:—the sun; sol heitir med mönnum, en sunna med godum, it is called 'soil' among men, 'sun' among the gods, Alm.; sunna heitir sól, ok er við hana kenndr Dróttins-dagr, Rb. 112; réttlætis-sunna, Geisli: kaf-s., mars s., the sun of the deep, i. e. gold; sunnu skeid, 'sunspace,' i. e. the beavens, Lex. Poët.: sunna is also found in the compds, Sunnu-dagr, m. Sunday, which word the Northmen prob. borrowed from the Saxon (see the remarks s. v. fimt and dagr), passim: in local names, in Sunnu-dalr in southern Icel., Landn.; but that name may stand for Sunndalr = Soutbdale, cp. Sundal in Sweden. Sunnu-nótt, f. Sunday night, N.G.L.

sunnan, adv. from the south; suor ok sunnan, Sturl. i. 194, Vsp. 4, 5; halda, koma, fara, ríða, sigla, róa ... s., Fms. i. 27, passim. 2. of direction without motion; Gizurr stóð sunnan at Rangæinga-dómi, Nj. 110; sunnan undir heiðinni, Eg. 277; fyrir sunnan, with acc. and absol., Ld. 10, Grág. ii. 141; fyrir sunnan land, in the south of the land, Ld. 6; vóru þeir fyrir s. at komnir, Eg. 99; í borg þeirri er næst var heiðinni fyrir s., on the south side of the beath, 281; leggja hann í steinvegginn í Krists-kirkju fyrir sunnan, the south wall of a church, Fms. vii. 291. COMPDs: sunnan-fero, f. a journey from the south, Fms. vii. 282. sunnanfjaroar, adv. south of the firth, Ghl. 9. sunnan-herr, m. a soutbern sunnan-lands, adv. in the south, H. E. i. 437. army, Fas. i. 374. sunnan-maör, m. a soutberner, Isl. ii. 362. sunnan-veðr, n. a soutberly wind, Fms. iv. 306, vii. 310. sunnan-veror, adj. 'southwards,' southern, Edda 12; sunnanvert England, Eg. 271; á sunnanverðu Íslandi, Landn. 25; réttsýni upp í sunnanverða Hundatjörn, Dipl. w. 1Q. sunnan-vindr, m. a southerly wind, Fms. i. 128, xi. 34, Sks. 40, 217.

sunnarla, adv. = sunnarliga, N. G. L. i. 257, Fms. v. 252.

sunnar-liga, adv. soutberly, Ld. 26, Sks. 71.

sunnarr, compar. more southerly: sunnarst, superl., see suor.

Sunnlingar, m. pl. = sunnlendingar, Skyr. 126.

sunnr, adv. soutb; see suor. II. in local names, Sunn-dalr. Soutbdale, in Sweden: Sunn-mærr, a county in Norway; whence Sunn-mærir, m. pl. the men of S.: Sunn-Hordar, the South Hords, the inhabitants of a district in Norway; whence Sunnhörða-land, a county, Fms. passim: Sunn-lendingar, m. pl. the men of Sudrland in Icel.; Sunnlendinga-fjordungr, the south quarter, Landn.: sunn-lendr, sunn-lenskr, adj. soutbern, Ld. 276, Sturl.

SUNB, m. a son; see sonr.

surkot, n. [for. word], a surcoat, B. K. 98.

surna, u, f. [a corruption from Lat. sirena], a siren, Fms. iv. 56. Surtr, m., gen. surts and surtar, [svartr], the Black, the name of a fire-giant, the world-destroyer, Vsp. 52, 54, Vpm. 17, 18; Surta(r)-logi, the flame of Surt, the last destruction of the world by fire, Vpm. 50: curious is the phrase, gott er þá á Gimli með Surti, Edda (Cod. Ups. ii. 292). surtar-brandr, m. 'surts-brand,' is the common Icel. word for jet, see Eggert Itin. The word is found on vellum MS. of Bret. (1849) 116, and is therefore old, and interesting because the name of the mythical

sundr-lauss, adj. incoberent; litil bygo ok s., O. H. 57; fara sundr- fire-giant and destroyer is applied to the prehistoric fire as a kind of heathen geological term. 2. in local names; Hellinn Surts (mod. Surts-hellir) is the name of the famous cave in Icel.; hellinn Surts, Sturl. ii. 181; hann for upp til hellisins Surts ok færði þar drápu þá er hann hafði ort um jötuninn í hellinum, Landn. 199. name and pr. name, Landn. 2. the name of a black dog. surtarepli, n., botan. 'Surt's apple,' the pod or capsule of an equisetum, Eggert Itin. 434.

sussu, interj. of wonder or amazement; sussu, sussu! fyrr er fullt enn út af flói, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 482.

Suttungr, as spelt in Hm. 104, 109, 110, Alm. 35, Edda i. 218-222, (Suptungr seems to be an erroneous later form):—the name of a giant. the keeper of the divine mead of wisdom and poetry; Suttunga mjöör, the mead of S., i. e. poetry, 218, 244.

suzingull, m. [for. word], a surcingle, Sks. 403 B.

aú, see sá. SUD, f. [sýja], prop. a sewing, suture, but only used of the clinching of a sbip's boards (see skara and skarsúð); skipa, súða, sýju, Edda, freq.; skar-súð, felli-súð; poët. súð-bani, 'plank-bane,' i. e. the sea, as destroyer of ships, Stor.; súð-marr, 'suture-steed,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët. of the outer boarding of a house, Nj. 114. súðar-steinn, a nickname. Bs.: a local name, Súða-vík, whence Súð-víkingr, m. a man from S., Bs.

súð-þakiðr, part. clinch-boarded, of a house, Nj. 114.

SÚGA, saug, to suck; see sjuga.

súgandi, a, m. a gush of wind: a nickname, whence Súgandisfjörör, a local name, Landn.

súgr, m. a 'sucking,' a draught of wind; am-súgr.

SULA, u, f., and súl; [O. H. G. sul (in Irmen-sul); Germ. saule; A. S. sýl; Dan. soile]:—a pillar, Hým. 12; súlur í gögnum, 29; súla . . . járn-súla, Edda 61. II. a bird (haf-súla), the gannet, solan goose, Edda (Gl.)

súlda, u, f. dankness. súlda, 20, to be dank. súldu-legr, adj. dank.

SUPA, saup, supu, sopinn; [A.S. supan; Engl. sip, sop, sup; Dan. sobe]: -to sup, drink; súpa kál (Dan. söbe kaal), pórð. 51 new Ed., Fms. xi. 348; skal við sögu súpa en eigi of mikit drekka, Art.; súpa á, to take a sup; láttú son binn súpa á handlaug konungsins, Fms. vi. 199; hann saup á þrjá sopa, Bs. i. 394; súptu á aptr, Siggi minn, Stef. Ol.

súpa, u, f. a soup; kjöt-súpa, spað-súpa.

sura, u, f., botan. sorrel, Lat. rumex, Stj. 176, 279, Pr. 470.

súr-eygr, adj. blear-eyed, Fs. 88.

súr-leikr, m. sourness, Stj. 176.

súrna, 20, to become sour; súrnar i augum, the eyes smart from smoke, Nj. 202.

SÚRB, adj. [A. S. súr; Engl. sour; Dan. sur; cp. saurr, sori, all forms indicating a lost strong verb]: - sour, acid; súr mjólk, sour milk; súr blanda, sour whey; surt vin, Pr. 470; sur epli, Stj. 73, passim: of the eyes, bleared, súr augu, Skálda (Thorodd).

Búrr, m. a sour drink. 2. a nickname, Gisl.

sursa, ab, to pickle; sursub svid, roasted and pickled sbeep's-bead.

súr-skapr, m. sourness, a sour face, O. H. 141.

sús, n. [cp. Dan. suse; Germ. sausen], the roar of the surf; a απ. λεγ. in a paper MS. to Vsp. 17, at 'súsi,' to the roaring sea (?), but as both the extant vellums, the Cod. Reg. and the Hb., read 'húsi,' this reading, if correct, must be traced to some lost vellum of the Vsp. (perhaps a lost leaf of the Cod. Arna Mag. No. 748?). The context, and the paraphrase in Edda, 'með sævar-ströndu,' are in favour of the reading of the paper MSS, and against that of the vellums,

sús-breki, a, m. a roaring breaker (?), surf, a dubious word, Skm. 29. súst, f. = þúst (q. v.), Fms. viii. 96, 436, v. l.

súsvort, f. the nightingale; einn fugl pann er heitir philomela & Látinu en á Norrænu heitir súsvort, sumir kalla ok niktigalu, Barl. 39: the word is obsolete in Icel., and the passage in Barl. stands alone in the old literature; not even does the Edda (Gl. in the list of birds) record this word; but it is preserved in provincial Norse sysvorta (sisvorta, svisvorta) = turdus torquatus, the ring ousel, Ivar Aasen: the etymology is quite uncertain.

SUT, f. [A.S. subt; sút and sótt are identical, but sótt is used of physical sickness, sút in mental]:-grief, sorrow, affliction; ala sút um e-t, to pine, Hm.; verda e-m at sútum, to cause grief to, Hallfred: the older sense of sickness is perceptible in Hm. 147; manna bölva sútir hverjar, Hom. 1; eigi sút né sótt, Fms. ii. 199 (Rev. xxi. 4); sorg ok sút, Stj. 265; sút ok iðran, H. E. i. 484; sút sízt mátti sorgum létta, sút flaug í brjóstið inn, Pass. 11. 8.

súta, að, to tan skin.

sútari, 2, m. [Lat.], a tanner, Grág. ii. 84, N. G. L. ii, Rétt., D. N.

sút-fenginn, adj. mournful, Mar., Bs. ii.

sút-fullr, adj. mournful, Hkr. iii. 366.

sút-laust, n. adj. = sóttlaust. sút-ligr, adj. painful, Mar.

frozen ground with a half-thawed muddy surface; þá var þeyr, var svað (svaði, Fb. l. c.) á þelanum, Fms. viii. 393; svað (svaði C) var á vellinum, ok skriðnaði hann, Sturl. ii. 104; hestrinn skriðnaði á svaðanum, iii. 141: metaph. phrase, var við svað um, at mart manna mundi drukna, it was on the slide, was imminent, that many people should be drowned, Mork. 92. In mod. usage svadi is chiefly used of slippery ledges of rock projecting into the sea, and washed by the tides.

svaða, að, to swathe; svaðaðir upp í kurt ok skart, Karl. 168.

svað-háll, adj. slippery.

svaði, a, m., see svað. svaða-ligr, adj. slippery, dangerous. Svaði, a pr. name, Fms. ii: the name of a giant, Orkn.

svaðill, m. a slippery place: in the phrase, fara svaðil fyrir e-m, to get on slippery ice, get a bad fall, Fms. vii. 56, Stj. 433, 513. COMPDS: svaðil-farar, -forðir, f. pl. disasters, 1sl. ii. 54; veita e-m svaðilfarar, Fms. viii. 408; fara svaðilförum fyrir e-m = fara svaðil, vii. 261. Svaðil-fari, a, m. a mythical steed, the father of Sleipnir, see Hdl.,

svafnir, m. [svefja], a sleep-maker, sootber, Lat. sopitor; fjor-svafnir, the name of a sword, Nj.: poët. a serpent, Gm., Edda, Lex. Poët.

svagi, a, m. a gurgler (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

svagla, 20, to gurgle, Sturl. iii. 192 C.

svak or svakk, n. [cp. sukk], a muddle, disorder, Nj. 18, v. i. svakka, að, to riot, be disorderly. svakk-samr, adj.

sval, n. a cool breeze.

· SVALA, gen. svölu; a v has been dropped, as the proper form would have been svölva (gen. svölu), cp. völva (völu); [A.S. swealwe; Engl. swallow; Germ. schwalbe]: - a swallow, Eg. 420, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 304, Fas. iii. 280; svölu-hreiðr, a swallow's nest: poët. dólg-svala, a 'warswallow,' i. e. a shaft, Eb. (in a verse): a pr. name of a woman, Band.

avala, 20, to chill, cool; frost má við koma sínu afli at svala, Sks. 107 B; svala sér, to slake one's thirst. 2. impers. it is cooled; svaladi honum medan, Sturl. iii. 180; it is chilled, Fms. vi. 422; hann lagdisk í bergskor nökkurri, honum svalaði mjök, vii. 220.

svala-drykkr, m. a cooling draught.

svala-lind, f. a refreshing stream, Pass.

svalar, f. pl. a kind of balcony running along a wall; stoo jarl i svalaglugg einum, Fms. ix. 427, v.l.; Sverrir konungr var genginn or herberginu út í svalarnar, . . . síðan hljóp hann ofan í garðinn, viii. 123; hann hljóp út um svalarnar ok ofan í kirkju-garðinn, var þat furðu-hátt hlaup, 191; jarl svaf í öðru herbergi, hann hljóp upp við ok gékk út í svalarnar, ix. 449; hann var úti í svölum í gæzlu hafðr, Ó. H. 117, cp. 235, Stj. 211, 402. Judges ix. 51. svala-klefi, a, m. an alcove with balcony, D. N. v. 342.

svall, n. [identical with soll (q. v.) and Engl. swill]:—a drunken bout; and svalla, 20, to swill, drink bard : svallari, 2, m. a swiller, debauchee. SVALR, svöl, svalt, adj. cool, fresb; med svalri vedr-blöku, Sks. 234; svölum regnélum, 629; vindr mikill ok s., Fms. vi. 421; hægra ok svalara, 226; svölum eggjum, Hdl.: poët. eitr-s., úr-s., Lex. Poët.: freq. in mod. usage, svala-drykkr, q. v.: as a nickname, Bs. sval-brjóstaðr, adj. cool-breasted, chilly, Edda. sval-kaldr, adj. cooling, cold, of the sea, Hdl.

svamla, 20, (svaml, n.), to swim with great fuss and noise, like 2 whale, Fas. iii. 443; víða trúi eg hann svamli | sá gamli, Jón Arason.

svangi, 2, m. or svangr, m. [svange Ivar Aasen], the groins, esp. of animals; tína í svanginn, to fill the belly; ek em lagðr í gögnum spjóti svangann, ok er út kominn oddrinn at hrygginum, Karl. 404; takit ór mér svangan og langann, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 152; svangs súðir, 'belly-boards,' I. e. sbips, O. H. (in a verse).

SVANGR, adj. [svangi], slender, slim, thin (= Germ. schlank), of a horse; svangir (hestar) sól draga, Gm. 37 (Bugge); svangri und södli, Hkv. 1. 41; svipta söðli af svöngum jó, Og. 3; this sense is obsolete, 2. metaph. bungry, Fms. ii. 328 (in a and the word is only used. verse); seigt er svöngum at skruma, Fb.; at hestar yorir sé svangir, Lv. 20; svangir ok soltnir, Fms. x. 194, and so in mod. usage. svangriffa, adj. bare-ribbed, of a steed, Rm. svang-vaxinn, part. slim of stature, Vigl. (in a verse).

svanni, a, m. [akin to svanr or svangr?], poët. a lady, Edda 108,

Kormak, Hallfred, Rm., freq. in old and mod. poetry.

SVANR, m., gen. svans, Pr. 478, pl. svanir; [A.S. swana; Germ. schwan; a common Teut. word, but in Icel, svanr is the poetical, alpt (q.v.) the common word]:—a swan; svanir hvitir at lit, Stj. 90; fugls bess er s. heitir, Barl. 135; hjá söngvi svana, Edda 16 (in a verse): poët., svana bedr, fold, fjöll, dalr, strind, the swan's bed, land ..., i. e. the sea: as also svan-bekkr, svan-bingr, svan-fjöll, svan-flaug, svan-fold, svan-mjöll, svan-teigr, svan-vangr, svan-vengi, the bench, bed, fell, field, earth, snow ... of the swans, i. e. the sea, the waves, Lex. Poët. II. Svanr, as a pr. name, Landn., Hdl. svan-hvítr, adj., as a pr. svan-fjaorar, f. swan's feathers, Vkv. name, Swan-white, Vkv. svan-mærr, adj. swan-bright, Isl. ii. (in a verse). svana-songr, m. a swan's song.

SVAD, n. and svadi, a, m. [svedja], a slippery place, a slide, as of vax, n., pl. svor, a reply, answer, in ancient writers only in plur.; sagði Kári Eireki svör þeira, Nj. 137: the phrases, halda upp svörum fyrir e-n, to be one's spokesman, Fms. ii. 202, vi. 260; sitja fyrir svorum, id., iv. 274, vi. 13, Band. 36 new Ed.; gjalda svör fyrir e-t, to give a reason, Barl. 91; in mod. usage also in sing.; compd, and-svor.

SVARA, 20, [A.S. and-swarian; Engl. an-swer], to reply, answer, absol. or with double dat. (s. e-m e-u), ef maor svarar eigi, Grag. i. 21; svara engu orði, Fb. ii. 63; Hrútr svaraði þá- ærit fögr er mær sjá, Nj. 2; því (dat.) mun ek svara þér um þetta er satt er, 49; hón svarar svá, at hón vill . . ., Fms. i. 2; svara e-u fyrir sik, to make answer in defence, 656 C. 29. II. as a law phrase, to answer, respond; svara til laga þeim jörðum sem keypt hefir, Dipl. iv. 9; s. lögriptingum á jörðu, ii. 20; svara máli fyrir e-n, to answer for, Nj. 106; s. sökum fyrir e-t, to pay the penalty for, Sks. 796; s. e-m lögum, to answer according to the law, D. N.; s. pessum lögbrotum, to answer for them, Sks. 546; at per svarit slíku fyrir sem þér hafit til gört, that you shall answer for what you have done, Boll. 350; s. skilum fyrir, to give an account for, Fms. vii. 127; eiga at s. málum, Stat. 300; um presta, hverju þeir skulu s., wbat duties ibey bave to discbarge, N.G. L. i. 345; svara til allra stétta, to pay taxes to all estates (king and clergy). 2, svara e-u, to be equal, amount to; svá mikil kol sem svaraði fimm hrossa göngu, Dipl. v. 14; er svari innkaupum, N. G. L. iii. 16; sam-s.

svar-dagi, a, m. an oath, usually in plur., allra svardaga, binda svardögum, veita svardaga, and the like, Nj. 164, Eb. 302, 1b. 16, Hkr. i. 272, Fzr. 191, Fms. i. 49, 206, Stj. 303.

svarð-fastr, adj. [svörðr], 'sward-fast,' swarded, turfed, with sward or sod; svarðfast land, Grág. ii. 291, 355.

svarð-lauss, adj. without greensward, rotten, of soil, Hrafn. 26. svarð-lykkja, u, f. [svörðr], a ring of a rope of walrus-bide, Fms.

svarð-merðlingar, m. pl. a poët, word, read svartmerlingar, the black

glittering (see merla), Fas. i. (in a verse). avaro-reioi, a, m. tackle (barness) of walrus-bides, Fms. vi. 147, viii. 440, Dipl. v. 18.

svarð-reipi, n. a rope of walrus-bide, Sks. 184, Bárð. 169.

svaro-svipa, u, f. a whip of walrus-hide, Fms. vii. 227.

SVARF, n. [sversa], file-dust; belar hann sverðit allt í sundr í svarf eitt, þiðr. 79; járn-svarf, kopar-s.; rauð svörf þélar, Lex. Poët., freq. in II. metaph. a bard fray, broil; peim potti i ordit nokkut svarf, Isl. ii. 411; hann rior at i bessu svarfi, in the midst of the fray, Al. 40; ok sannast hit fornkveðna, at sitt ráð tekr hverr er í svörfin ferr, Fms. iv. 147. 2. plur. shaving, entortion; með ránum ok svörsum, Fms. iii. 146; margr hesir sa meiri svörs (is more exacting), er minna treystir göngum, Skíða R. 23 (the passage should thus be

avarfa, ab, [Engl. to sweeve], to sweep, of filings, thence gener. to upset, by sweeping, overturning; porgils svarfaði taflinu ok lét í punginn, Tb. upset the chess, Sturl. iii. 123. 2. to swerve; ok svarfaði (=svarfaðisk?) léinn upp eptir síðunni, Hkr. iii. 390. II. reflex. to swerve, turn aside, to be turned upside down; taffit svarfabisk, Fms. vii. 219; svörfuðusk skíðin utanborðs, 31; þeir ætluðu fyrst at svarfask mundi hafa aptr hurðin, Grett.; svarfaðisk ok sópaðisk allt út í sjóvardjúpit, Stj. 287; höfðu fötin svarfask af honum ofan á gólfit, Grett. 170; bótt áðr hefði nokkut um svarfast (svarfat Ed.), Fms. xi. 97; svarfask um, to cause a great tumult, make bavoc, 40.

svarfaör, svörfuör, svörfr, m. a sweeper, desolator (?), a nickname. Landn.; whence Svarfaoar-dalr, the name of a county in leel.; Svarf-dælir, m. pl. the men from S.: Svarfdæla-saga, u, f. the Saga of the S., Landn. II. svarfaðr eru sjau tigir, Edda i. 534, v. L. 7 (in Cod. Ub. and Arna-Magn. 748).

svarfan, svörfun, f. a wild fray, Am.

avarf-hvalr, m. (?), a kind of wbale (perhaps the Shetl. swarfish, the spotted blenny); hlasshvalr ok s., Vm. 150.

svarf-samr, adj. turbulent, Sks. 31.

svari-bróðir, m. (svara-bróðir, Gísl. 21, Fms. xi. 206), a smora brother, confederate, (= fóstbróðir, q.v.), Fbr. 32, 128, Fms. xi. 343. Svarinn, m. the name of a dwarf, Edda.

svarka, 20, to quarrel, grumble; s. um e-t, Fms. vii. 143; lyor svarkaði jafnan af sínu fangaleysi, Róm. 263; hann sýtti ok svarkaði mjök, Stj. 634.

swarkr, m. a proud, baughty woman, Edda 108, Ó. H. 11, Hkr. i. 180, Fbr. 163, Gísl. 82, Orkn. 382 (v. l.), Grett. 195 new Ed.

svarmr, m. [Engl. swarm; Germ. schwarm], a tumult, Bs. i. 663 (in a verse); sveros s., 'sword-fray,' i.e. battle, Orkn. (in a verse).

svarning, f. [sverja], a conspiracy, Róm. 349. svarra, 20, to swarm (?), a aπ. λεγ.; svarraði sárgymir, Hkm.

svarri, a, m. = svarkr; svarri ok svarkr, þær eru mikillátar, Edda 108; hón var s. mikill ok sjálig kona, Fær. 233; hón var væn ok s. mikill, Fms. i. 288; frið kona ok s. mikill, Orkn. 382.

svar-stuttr, adj. giving short replies, Fms. iv. 165. svartaor, part. dyed black, Sks. 400, 405.



SVABTE, svört, svart, adj., compar. svartari, superl. svartastr: [a common Teut. word; Goth. swarts = \(\mu \in \text{kas} \)]:—swart, black; s. sem bik, Nj. 195; s. sem hrafn, Edda 76 (hrafn-s.); s. hestr, Fms. ix. 523, Nj. 58; s. björn, a black bear, Sks. 186; svartr sem jörð, Fms. i. 216; svört augu, Kormak, Sighvat, Ö. H.; s. at lit, Fms. xi. 7; s. á lit, x. 420; tjalda svörtu, Fas. ii. 534; svartara, Landn. 206; myrkr sem þá er svartast er, Ann. 1341; svartir djöflar, Hom. 33; þat svarta úáran, Fms. xi. 7; as a nickname, svarti, Landn. passim; þorsteinn svartr, Dipl. v. 15: as a pr. name, Landn.: a local name, Svarta-haf, n. the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, MS. 732. 17.

B. Compos: svart-alfar, m. pl. the black elves, Edda. bakr, m. [Shetl. swartback, or swabie] :- the great black-backed gull, larus marinus, Fs. 145. svartblá-eygr, adj. dark-blue-eyed, Eg. 305, svart-blar, adj. dark blue, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1848) 191. svart-blesottr, adj. black-beaded with a white stripe, of a horse, svart-brunaor, part. dyed black-brown, B.K. 98. Sturl. iii. 199. svart-brunn, adj. black-brown, Eg. (in a verse), Eb. 258 (of the eyes). evert-eygr, adj. black-eyed, Eg. 305, Fms. vii. 175, Fas. iii. 627. svart-flekkóttr, adj. black-flecked, Mkv. svart-fygli, n. a gull, svart-fygli, n. a gull, uria troile L., Ann. 1327 (mod. svart-fugl). svarta-hríð, f. a pitcbdark snow-storm, Fas. ii. 144. svart-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn. svart-jarpr, adj. dark-brown, Ld. 276 (of hair). svarta-kampi, adj. black-beard, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 240. svart-klæddr, part. clad in black, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. ii. 9. svart-kollr, m. black-pate, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 220. svart-leggja, u, f. 'black leg' or black stalk, of a battle-axe with a smoky black handle, Band. svart-leitr, adj. swartby, Fas. ii. 149. svarta-meistari, a. m. a 'black master, of the Dominican order, Fms. viii. svart-munkr, m. a black monk, black friar, Dominican, Fms., Bs., passim; svartmunka klaustr, -lif, -lifnaðr. svart-nætti, n. the black night. svarta-salt, n. black ealt, N.G.L. i. 39. svarta-skáld, n. a black poet, a nickname, opp. svart-skeggjaðr, adj. black-bearded, Bárð. 38 to hvíta-skáld, Sturl. svart-skjór, m. = svartbakr, Edda (Gl.) new Ed. n. a black or dark blow, a law term, of a blow which draws no blood, and to which there are no witnesses, N. G. L. i. 73; s. hit hvita, 357. evarta-svipr, m. deep gloom; var mikill s. at fráfalli hans, bis death caused deep gloom, Bs. i. 144. svart-söðlóttr, adj. black-saddled, of a beast with a black saddle-shaped mark on the back, D. N. ii. 225. evarta-purs, m. black giant, a nickname, Landn.

· Svasi or Svási, a, m. the name of a giant, Fms. x. (Fb. i.)

• SVÁ, adv., so in old rhymes in the 13th century, e.g. svá and gá, Mkv. 20; svá and á, Ht. 82; later form svó (freq. in the 14th and 15th centuries); whence svo, and lastly so: [a common Teut. particle; Ulf.

swe; A. S. swa; Engl. and Germ. so; Dan. saa.]

B. So, thus; ertú Íslenzkr maðr?-Hann sagði at svá var, be said it was so, Nj. 6; beiddi porsteinn Atla at ... Hann görði svá, be did so, Isl. ii. 193; nú görðu þeir svá, so they did, Fms. x. 238; eigi gört enn svá, 'not fartber than so,' only so far, Grag. i. 136; þeir heita svá, thus, Edda, Hom. 141; ef þú vill eigi segja mér, ok farir þú svá (thus, i.e. without letting me know) hédan, Fms. vii. 30; peir segja svá Ólafi konungi, at..., iii. 181; svá er sagt, at..., it is told, that..., vi. 2. joined with another particle; svá ok, so also; svá skal ok ætla þeim er þá kömr við, Grág. i. 235; svá ráns-maðrinn ok okrkarlinn, the robber as well as the usurer, Mar.; öll landráð, svá lögmál ok sættar-görðir, the law as well as the s., Sks. 13 B; svá starf ok torveldi, both toil and trouble, Fms. vii. 221; ok svá, and also, as also; höfuð hans ok svá marga dýrgripi, Eg. 86; sumarit ok svá um vetrinn, the summer, as also the winter, Fms. xi. 51; fögr augu ok svá snarlig, fair eyes and also sbarp, i. 102; ekki líkr yfirlits föður sínum ok svá í skaplyndi (here ok svá is adversative = né), x. 266; í Suðrlöndum ok svá norðr, þiðr.; þeir minntu konung opt á þat, ok svá þat með, at ..., Eg. 85; ok hlada svá veggi, and also make the walls, Grág. ii. 336; austr undir Eyjafjöll ok svá austr i Holt, and so also east of H., Nj. 261. denoting degree; zrit man hann stórvirkr, en eigi veit ok hvárt hann er svá (equally) góðvirkr, Nj. 55: with a compar., eigi getr nær enn svá, it is not to be got nearer than so, Clem. 46; ekki meirr enn svá, not more than so, so vand not more, with an adverse notion; ekki botta ek nú dæll meirr enn svá, Fms. xi. 91; eigi fengiligri enn svá, Sturl. i. 159. 2. svá followed by an adjective and 'at;' svá ríkr, góðr, mikill, margr, fáir...at, so mighty, good, great, many, few . . . that, Nj. 1, Fms. i. 3, passim; svá at, so that, contracted svát (as þótt for þó at), see 'at' III. γ (p. 29, col. 2): the svá put after the adjective, kaldr svá at, so cold that, Edda (pref.); ástblindir svá, Mkv.; sjúkr svá, at (so sick that) hann sé kominn at bana, Fms. xi. 158: with a gen., Hallfredr er svá manna, at ek skil sízt hvat manna at er, H. is such a man as I never can make out, Fs. 98; hón er svá kvenna, at mér er mest um at eiga, just such a woman as I like best, Ld. 302; hón er svá meyja í Noregi, at ck vilda helzt eiga, Fms. v. 310. 8. svá sem, so as, as; þjóna honum svá sem börn föður, Edda 13; ok svá sem hón er sterk, þá mon hón brotna, er ..., strong as it (the bridge) is, it will break when ..., 8 (see sem); harit var sva fagrt sem ber ferr, well as thou behavest, Nj. 225. 4. the phrase, gör svá vel, be so good as to, I pray thee! Nj. 111, Fms. vii. 157; gori guðin þá svá vel, láti mik eigi bíða, Al. 106. 5. in greeting; heill svá! 623. 17; heilir svá, Stj. 124, 475, Karl. 507; ek svá heill! Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heil! Grett. 170 new Ed; farit ér í svá gramendr allir! Dropl. 23. III. slíkr svá, nokkur svá, því-líkr svá, mjök svá, somewbat so, much in that way, about so; slíkum svá fortölum, such a persuasion, Al. 33; ekki meira enn slikt svá, not more than so, Fms. v. 308; þvílikum svá mönnum, sem þit erut, Eg. 739; þiggja gjafar at slíkum svá mönnum, Fms. vi. 99; nakkvat svá, somewbat so, xi. 11; fegnir nokkut svá, i. e. ratber glad, quite glad, viii. 27 (v. l. mjök sva, very); mjök svá, almost, very nearly, all but; hafa lokit mjök svá heyverkum, Isl. ii. 329; mjök svá kominn at landi, Fms. i. 212; mjök svá kominn at bana, 158; mjök svá feginn, viii. 27, v. l.; allmjök svá, 2. the phrases, svá-gurt, see soguru and göra (F. III); sváv. 320. buit, see bua (B. II. 2. 8): svá-nær, so near, i. e. quite near; þat mun þó svå nær fara, it will be quite on the verge of that, Nj. 49; ef barn elsk svá-nær Páskum, just before Easter, K. p. K. 7 new Ed.; lagði þá svá nær, at . . . , Nj. 163; hasði svá nær, at, 160.

avá-gi, adv. not so, Hm. 39 (Bugge); svági mjök, Akv. 25; svági ... eða, Fms. x. 406.

svá-leiðis, adv. tbus, Fas. ii. 378.

svá-na, mod. svona, sona, adv. [see na], thus, Band. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 318; hér svána, just bere, Fas. ii. 473.

SVARR, adj. [Ulf. swers = εντιμος; A.S. swer; Scot. sweir (= beauy); Germ. schwer]:—beauy, grave; sváran súshreka, Skm. 29; síns ins svára sefa, for ber strong affection, Hm. 106; svárra sára, Gh. 11; švárt ok dátt, Skv. 3. 26; at svárra fari (compar.), Kormak: sváran, as adv. sorely, sló sváran sínar hendr (thus to be emended, svárar Cod.), sbe wrung ber bands so sore, Skv. 3. 25, 29. The word is poët. and obsolete, and not used in prose, either ancient or modern; the mod. Dan. swær is borrowed from the Germ.

svás-ligr, adj. lovely, delightful; af hans nafni er þat svásligt kallat er

blitt er, Edda 13.

BVABB, adj., originally a possessive pronoun; [Ulf. svés = loios; A.S. swæs = proprius; cp. Lat. suus]:—prop. one's oum, which sense is obsolete, and the word is used, getr svást at sjá, Fsm. 5; á svásum armi Menglaðar, 41, 42; at bjóri svásum, Akv. 1; buri svása, my own dear sons, 38; svása bræðr, my dear brotber, Gkv. 3.8; in svásu goð, Vþm. 17, 18: in prose it remains in úsvást veðr, unpleasant, wretebed weatber; veðr er úsvást úti, Grág. i. 216 (Ed. 1853); veðr var æsiliga úsvást af hreggi ok regni, Bs. i. 199; hregg ok rota ok svá ósvást, at trautt þótti úti vært, 3.39.

Svásuor, m. the delightful, the name of a giant, the father of the sun,

/pm., Edda

svát = svá at, so that, Grág. ii. 214.

SVEDJA, pres. sveðr; pret. svaddi, [svað], to slide, glance off, as a sword from a bone; sverðit sveðr af stálhörðum hjálmi, Al. 40; svaddi sverðit allt ofan á kinnar-kjálkann, Sturl. iii. 186 C; sverðit beit ekki þegar beinsins kenndi, ok svaddi ofan í knés-bótina, Dropl. 24; hlíðu hellur þær, ok svöddu lögin af honum, Fs. 66; kom í helluna ok svaddi (thus to be emended, sneiddi Ed.) af henni svá hart, at hann féll eptir laginu, Vápn. 5.

svečja, u, f. a kind of sax (q. v.), Nj. 96, v.l.

SVEFJA, svefr, pret. svafði, [see sofa, svæfa], to lull to sleep, assuage, soothe; hón endir ok svefr allan úfrið, Al. 71; görir sá betr er annan svefr, Mkv. 28; at þú sárdropa svefja skyldir, to still the blood, Hkv. 2. 40; sæva ok svefja, sorgir lægja, Rm. 44 (Bugge); áttu margir hluti at svefja (sefja Cod.) Sæmund, Sturl. ii. 47; svefja reiði e-s, to soothe one's wrath, Al. 16; svefja þeirra sút, Al. 90; at svefja útrú Steins, Sturl. i. 210 C; vóru þeir óðastir, en Bolli svafði heldr, Ld. 210; gramr svafði bil, Vellekla. 2. reflex. to be soothed; svafðisk hann ok var hann þó allreiðr, Bs. i. 558.

SVEFN, m., also söfn, sömn, somn; [A. S. swefen; Old Engl. sweven; Engl. swoon; Hel. sweban; Dan. sövn; Swed. sönn; Gr. űrvos; Lat. somnus; see sofa]:—sleep; ganga til svefns, Nj. 7; í söfninum, Hom. 114; í semnenum, 110, and passim.

2. a dream; þér er svefns, thou art dreaming, Fbr. 73, Ld. 120; illt er svefn slíkan segja nauðmanni, Am. 23; e-m ber e-t í svefn, to tell one something in a dream, Fas. i. 432 (in a verse): sep. in plur., sú bar mér í mína svefna, Kormak; mér gengr sjöfn í svefna, Gísl. (in a verse); grand svefna, bad dreams, Am. 21; svefna sýnir, dream visions, Stj. 492.

B. Compos: svefn-búr, n. a sleeping-bower, bedroom, Landn. 215, hvat manna at er, H. is such a man as I never can make out, Fs. 98; hón er svá kvenna, at mér er mest um at eiga, just such a woman as I never can make out, Fs. 98; hón er svá kvenna, at mér er mest um at eiga, just such a woman as I never can make out, Fs. 98; hón er svá kvenna, at mér er mest um at eiga, just such a woman as I never can make out, Fs. 98; háo er svá kvenna, at mér er mest um at eiga, just such a woman as I never can make out, Fs. 98; háo er svéfn-farar, f. pl. dreams, a dreaming state, Bjarn. 62; hao a svefn-fatt, n. adj. lacking sleep, Kormak.

**Svefn-gaman, n. 'dream-joy,' poët. the night, Alm.
**Svefn-hellir, m. = svefnhús, of a giant, Bárð. 176.
**Svefn-hellir, m. = svefnhús, of a giant, Bárð. 176.
**Svefn-hellir, m. = svefnhús, of a giant, Bárð. 176.
**Svefn-hellir, m. = svefnhús, of a giant, Bárð. 20.
**Svefn-her-bergi, n. a sleeping-room, Bárð. 20.
**Svefn-hrús, n. id., Eg. (the bridge) is, it will break when ..., 8 (see sem); hárit var svá fagrt
sem silki, fair as silk, Nj. 2; þeim konungi sem svá er góðr ok rétt-hofgi, a, m. beaviness from sleep, drowsiness, Nj. 104, Gísl. 67.

höll, f. a sleeping-ball, Stj. 631, Karl. 11. svefn-inni, n. a sleeping-inn, Al. 15. svefn-ker, n. pl. 'sleep-basins,' i. c. the eyes, Gisl. (in a verse). svefn-kleft, 2, m. a sleeping-room, Stj. 149, 204. svefn-lauss, adj. sleepless, Rom. 195. svefn-leysi, n. sleeplessness, Fms. viii. 48, Sturl. iii. 73, Pr. 470. svefn-lopt, n. a sleeping-loft, bed-chamber, Grett. 118 C, Art. svefn-orar, f. pl. dream-phantasms, Hkr. ii. 354, Anecd. 8; see orar. svefn-purks, u, f. a 'sleep-sow,' a drowsy fellow. svefn-samt, n. adj.; e-m er ekki s., to be sleepless, Nj. 210, Fms. iv. 336, Al. 73. svefn-sel, see sel; selin voru tvau, s. ok búr, Ld. 242. svefn-skáli, a, m. a 'bed-sbieling,' sleeping-ball, Fas. ii. 416. svefn-skemma, u, f. = svefnbúr, Fas. i. 359, Eg. 80, Fms. vi. 188, Landn. 215, v. l. svefn-stofa, u, f. = svefnbur, Ld. 16, svefn-stund, f. a sleeping bour, Sks. 618. Bs. i. 782. avefnstyggr, adj. 'sleep-sby,' sleeping lightly, Fas. iii. 124. svefn-tími, sleep, Str. 21. svefn-vana, adj. wanting sleep, svefn-porn, m. a 'sleep-thorn;' the popular notion 2, m. the time of sleep, Str. 21. Sturl. iii. 256. was that charmed sleep is produced by putting the 'sleep-thorn' into the sleeper's ears, then he will not awake until the thorn falls out; stinga e-m svefnborn, to stick one with the sleeping-thorn, Fas. i. 18, 19; or, stinga e-n svefnborni, Isl. ii. 183, iii. 303, (cp. Fm. 43, Hrafnag. 13.) svefn-bungi, a, m. = svefnhöfgi. svefn-err, adj. 'sleep-raving;' in the phrase, s. ok dauda-drukkinn, sleep-mad and dead-drunk, Hkr. i. 17, Fms. viii. 180.

svofni, n. sleepiness, Hom. 26: cobabitation, in the law phrase, biðja konu svefnis, Grág. i. 337, 338; brjóta konu til svefnis, to ravish, ii. 60, N. G. L. i. 71, 357.

svefnugr, adj. [Dan. sövnig], sleepy; svefngar (plur.), Sdm. 36; svefnugr ok latr, 656 B. 2; peir vóru mjök svefnugir, Sturl. iii. 256, v.l. Svegðir, m. one of the names of Odin, as also of a Swed. mythical king, Edda, Yngl. S.

SVEGGJA, δ, [Ulf. af-swaggwjan = εξαπορείσθαι], to make to sway or swag, turn round, veer round; sveggja lét fyrir Siggju sólborðs goti norðan, sbe (the ship) stood, veered round the island Sigg, Edda (απ. λεγ. in a verse).

SVEI, interj. fyel svei, segir hón, aldri muntú vel reynask, þórð. 74: with dat., svei þér, fye upon theel Th. 21; svei mér syndugum! 20; svei verði þínum legg! Fms. vii. 122; svei verði mínum herra, ef..., Karl. 301; svei verði yðr svá rennandi! Fms. viii. 401; svei þér! is the cry of an Icel. shepherd to a dog if he worries a sheep or barks at a stranger; svei-svei-svei!

sveia, að, to sbout svei; sveia hundum, hann hljóp á eptir hundunum, sveiaði þeim, Od. xiv. 35.

sveiðandi, part., in the $\delta \pi$. $\lambda \epsilon \gamma$. ek skal senda þér sveiðanda spjót = sviðu-spjót or sviða (q, v.), Fas. ii. (in a verse).

Sveiði, a, m. the name of a sea-king, Lex. Poët.

sveiðuðr, m. a bull, poët., from the spear-like horns, Yt.

SVEIF, f. [svifa], a tiller, Fas. iii. 197; sels sveif, a seal's paw, N.G.L. i. 363.

sveisi-rúm, n. room for the tiller to work so as to veer the ship; sigla svá nær at eigi sé sveisirúm, N. G. L. ii. 281, Jb. 396; sveisingarrúm, 396 B: svis-rúm, N. G. L. l. c. (v. l. 8, 11), whence mod. svig-rúm: room to move the body freely, eg hasði ekki svigrúm til þess.

sveifla, að, to swing or spin in a circle, like a top; s. sverði, exi, Nj. 56, 97, Eg. 80, Fas. i. 415, Fbr. 209, O. H. 222.

sveifla, u, f. a wrestler's term, a swinging round with one's antagonist; snúa e-m til sveiflu, Fas. iii. 392, Grett. 15 new Ed.

sveiging, f. a bending, swaying.

sveigir, m. one who bends, a swayer, Lex. Poët.

BVEIGJA, ð, [svig; cp. Engl. to sway; North. E. swag]:—to bow, bend, like a switch; s. armleggi hans, Landn. 169, v.l.; s. trén, Fær. 50; s. álm, to bend the bow, Fms. vii. (in a verse); s. rokk, to swing the distaff, Rm. 16; s. fast árar, Fms. ii. 180; s. hörpu, to sway, strike the barp, Og. 27; s. á e-n, to pull round, in rowing, Nj. 90; s. e-t eptir sínum vilja, Mar.; þá ætla ek at lögin mundu sveigð hafa verit, the law was tampered with, Valla L. 209; it þriðja má kalla nökkut sveigt, the third is not straight, Band. 6; sveigja til við e-n, to give way, yield somewhat, Hkr. i. 142, Stj. 578; vér skulum s. til, svá..., come to a compromise, so that..., Fær. 35; konungr þóttisk hafa mýkt sitt skap, ok sveigt til samþykkis með þeim, Fms. vi. 280; heljar-reip sveigð at síðum mér, Sól. 39; jöfurr sveigði ý, drew the bow, Höfuðl.; s. hala sinn, to droop the tail, Hkv. Hjörv.

II. reflex. to be swayed, sway, swærve; þá tók at sveigjask hugr jarls, Fms. ix. 444; hvergi sveigðisk hugr hans fyrir þeirra kúgan, Bs. i. 287; láta sveigjask eptir e-s vilja, Fb. ii. 146; sveigjask til (=sveigja til) við e-n, i. 410.

sveigja, u, f. a bending, elasticity.

sweigr, m. [Engl. switcb; Swed. swage; Norse sveig; cp. svigi]:—a switcb; álm·s., Fas. i. 271; sveigar kör, a 'switcb-bane,' i. e. an axe, Eg. (in a verse).

II. metaph. a bow, Edda (Gl.)

2. a beaddress or snood, a kerchief wound round the head; sveigr var á höfði, Rm.; s. á höfði mikill, Ld. 244; hence sveigar-sága, -þöll, -gátt, tbe

svefn-höfugt, n. adj. sleep-beavy, drowsy, Nj. 264, Ld. 120. svefn-höll, f. a sleeping-ball, Stj. 631, Karl. 11. svefn-inni, n. a sleeping-ball, Stj. 631, Karl. 11. svefn-inni, n. a sleeping-inn, Al. 15. svefn-ker, n. pl. 'sleep-basins,' i. e. the eyes, Gisl. it will all be straight, Fas. iii. 281.

SVEIMA, 28, [akin to svimma], prop. to swim, Sks. 116, but only used,

2. metaph. to soar, tower, wander about; peir sveimuðu um bæinn ok drápu mart af Birkibeinum, Fms. viii. 173; fylgjur úvina várra sveima hér nú í nánd, 281; þótt vér hafin sveimat í sumar um bygðir þeirra, vi. 261; sveimaði Bárðr víða um landit, Bárð. 170; s. úti um nætr, Stj. 424; sveimar Þórðr at þeim, Þórð. 78; hyrt sveimaði, the flame soared, spread wide, Lex. Poët.; ef eg sveima elli-grár, eitt sinn heim at Fróni, Núm.

sveimsör, m. one who soars, wanders about, Lex. Poët.

avoiman, f. a soaring, of fire, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).
avoimr, m. (avoim, n., Orkn. l. c.), a soaring, bustle, stir; göra fjándsligan sveim, Hallfred; sá sveimr görisk um allar herbúðir, at..., Al. 117; í Eyjunum var sveim mikit, in the islands there was mickle stir, Orkn. 334: a nickname, Sturl.

svein-barn, n. a 'boy-bairn,' a male child, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 14, Fb. i.

svein-domr, m. youth, boybood, Stj. 25: Lat. pubertas.

Sveinki, a, m. a diminutive of Sveinn, Fms. vii; veit eg það, Sveinki l

Esp. Arb. 1550.

SVEINN, m. [a northern word, from which the A.S. swan, Engl. swain, seems to be borrowed]:—a boy; fæddi Vigdis barn, bat var sveinn, sá var vænn mjök, Ingimundr leit á sveininn ok mælti, sjá sveinn ... son áttu þau annan... þessi sveinn, Fs. 23; sveinninn Hörðr stoð við stokk ok gékk nú it fyrsta sinn frá stokkinum til móður sinnar. Ísl. ii. 15; skal þat barn út bera ef þú fæðir meybarn, en upp fæða ef sveinn er, 198; kona hans fæddi barn, ok hét sveinn sá Hrafn, Eg. 100; svá sem þeir sveinar aðrir er vóru sex vetra eðr sjau vetra, 147; sveinar tveir léku á gólfinu, Nj. 15; var þá nafn gefit sveininum, 91; kallaði Njáll á sveininn Höskuld,...hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, ok unni mikit, 146, 147; sveininn þórð Kárason . . . hinu hefir þú mér heitið, amma, segir sveinninn, 201, Bs. i. 599. II. boys, lads! often used in addressing grown-up men; eld kveykit ér nú, sveinar! Nj. 199; hart ríðit ér, sveinar ! 82; sjáit ér nú rauðálfinn, sveinar ! 70; hverr á sveina (gen. pl.) hendr í hári mér? Fms. xi. 151; hvernig er, sveinar? 145; sveinn ok sveinn! hverjum ertú sveini borinn? Fm. 1; inn fráncygi sveinn! id.; Hjalla-sveinar, Hofs-sveinar, Gullb. 4, Finnb. 2. a servant, attendant, waiter; sveinar Olafs, Ld. 96: esp. a page, sveinn Gunnildar, Nj. 5, Fms. ix. 236, Ann. 1346 C; skutil-sveinn, skó-sveinn, q. v.: of bondsmen, N. G. L. i. 35, 76: in mod. usage an apprentice, Dan. svend. III. a nickname, Sigurðr Sveinn (= the Germ. Siegfried), Skíða R. 2. Sveinn, a pr. name, very freq., Landn., Fms.: in compds, Svein-björn, Svein-2. Sveinn. ungr, Sveinki, Berg-sveinn, Koll-s. COMPDS: sveina-lauss, adj. sveins-leikr, m. a boy's game, without attendants; rída s., Lv. 43. Hkr. i. 46, Eg. 189. sveins-ligr, adj. boyisb, Fas. iii. 486. svein-piltr, m. a boy, youth, Bs. i. 539.

svein-stauli, a, m. = sveinpiltr, a little boy, Edda 31.

SVEIPA, o and ao: stray forms of an obsol. strong verb (svipa, sveip) are, pret. sveip, Rm. 18, Vkv. 23, Skv. 3. 13; pres. sveipr (for svipr), 3. 8; part. sveipinn (for svipinn), Fm. 42, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); [cp. Engl. sweep; a Goth. sweipan may be assumed from midja-sweipans = maranta. σμόs, deluge; A.S. swapan; Germ. schweben; cp. svipa, sopa]:—to storep. stroke; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, stroked the bair with the band, Fms. i. 180; sveipar hann beim saman, Grett. 129 new Ed.; greip hann til hendinni, ok sveipoi af sér flugunni, swept the fly away, Edda 70; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, Fms. i. 180; hann sveipaði at hendinni dúki þeim er . . ., Bs. i. 188. 2. to wrap, swaddle; hann hafdi sveipat at ser möttli einum, wrapped bimself in a mantle, Stj. 492; lét hann s. (wrap, swatbe) skipit allt fyrir ofan sjá með grám tjöldum, O. H. 170; hann sveipar sik i skikkju sinni, Sks. 298; þeir fundu barn sveipat lindúk, Fms. i. 112; fæddi hón barn, var þat sveift klæðum. O. T. 4; kona sveip ripti, Rm. 18; ok hana Sigurðr sveipr í ripti, Sky. 3. 8; þeir þógu því ok sveipðu þat (the corpse) lindúkum, Fms. v. 20; var kistan sveipo pelli, Ó. H. 229; lét ábóti þá s. líkit, Sturl. iii. 284; lík konungs var sveipað dúkum, Fms. viii. 232; en þær skálar sveip hann útan silfri, Vkv. 23; eldi sveipinn, wrapped in a sbeet of fire, Fm. 42, Fas. i. (in a verse). II. to sweep, swoop; beir sveipudu (v.) svipuðu) yfir ána, Fms. viii. 170; hann sveipaði til sverðinu, swept roamed bim with the sword, v. 90; hann sveipar öxinni til hans, Fbr. 111 new Ed.; sveip sínum hug, 'swooped,' turned bis mind, Skv. 3. 13. 2. to be twisted; eitt er lýtið á, hárit er sveipt í enninu, a falling forel ock on the forehead, Korm. 18; and the verse, hon kvad hari minu sweipe 8. part. sveipandi (= svipandi), swooping, flaming -Cherub með sveipanda sverði, Gen. iii. 24.

aveipa, u, f. a kerchief, bood (= sveipr, sveigr), Edda (Gl.); hón sækir þá sveipu sína ok veifði upp yfir höfuð sér, Íal. ii. 76.

sveipin-falds, u, f. 'Swooping-bood,' the name of a giantess, Edia (Gl.)

sveip-ottr, adj. eddying, an epithet of a river, Od. xi. 240.

aveipr, m. a fold, Lat. plica; gyrða um sik með tvauföldum sveip, to 🕆 jafnan skildi sveitunga þeirra á, ix. 424; sveitunga mína mun ek ekki gird with a twofold 'swoop,' wrap it twice round the waist, Sks. 405 B: a twirl, a falling lock on the forehead, s. i hári, Nj. 39; svartr á hár ok sveipr i hárinu, curled bair (?), Korm. 8.

2. a bood (= sveigr), * Edda ii. 494. 3. poët., öldu-sveipr, a 'wave-sweeper,' i.e. an oar, Fms. II. a sudden 'swoop,' an accident, catastrophe; sveipt ii. (in a verse). varð í för, Haustl.; opt verðr sveipr í svefni, a saying, Sturl. ii. 210.

sveip-visi, f. (svip-visi, Am. 7), a 'swooping-mind,' fickleness, versatility, Am. 70.

SVEIT, f., svit, Eg. 19, [A.S. sweet], a body, esp. as a milit. term, a squad, small detachment, company, each with its own officer (sveitarhöfðingi), sveit ef sex eru, Edda 108; vil ek at menn skipizk i sveitir, ok heimtisk saman frændmenn ok kunnmenn, O.H. 204; liði var skipt í sveitir, tólf mönnum saman, Eg. 229; þeir fengu til margar sveitir, at veita Varbelgjum bakslag, Fms. ix. 491; þórir hundr með sína sveit, Ó. H. 214; gekk hann í sveit með þeim, 215; en eptir fall hans þá féll flest sú sveit er fram hafði gengit með honum, 219; Arnljótr gellini ok þeirra sveit öll, 217. 2. a company, train; peir höfðu samburðar-öl ok héldu sveit um Jólin, beld revels at Yule, Fms. vii. 303; Grjótgarðr hélt þó sveit, i. 53; ek var með hánum ok í hans sveit, Eg. 65; þykki mér allfýsiligt at koma í þeirra sv(e)it, 19; þóttú komir í sveit með hirðmönnum Haralds, 21; þessi sveit (troop) kom til Virfils bonda, Fms. iif. 212; ef lögsögu-maðr er í inni minni sveit, in the minority, Grag. i. 9; drógu Gyðingar sveit saman mikla, Hom. (St.); sum sveitin ... sum sveitin, one part ..., another ..., Rom. 261; eigi skal þá draga sveitir saman þá er aðrir menn eru sofa farnir . . . þá skolu þeir vita er i sveit þeirri vóru hverr bani er, N.G.L. i. 163: poet., lýða sveit, seggja sveit, a company of men, Lex. Poët.; fljóða s., a bevy of women, Merl. 1. 49: of the crew of a ship, skirskota á önnur skip, at þeir hafa eigi meira mat en mánaðar-mat hvars í tvennum sveitum, N. G. L. i. 3. a party; þá görðusk þrætur miklar, ok gékk liðit sveitum mjök, Clem. 43; mannkyn var í tvenningu, í annarri sveit Gyðingar er á sannan Guð trúðu, en í annarri heiðnar þjóðir, 625. 170; öll góðra manna sveit, Hom. 142. II. geograph. a community, district, county; Raudamels-lönd voru betri en önnur suðr þar í sveit, Landn. 80; mikil kynslóð í þeirri sveit, Eg. 100; gékk þat hallæri um allar sveitir, Nj. 73; allar kirkjur þær er í þessum sveitum vóru, 623. 14; norðr um sveitir, Lv. 20; fara um sveitir ok boða Guðs eyrendi, Bs. i. 2. in mod. usage a district for relief of the poor, like hreppr; 45. 2. in mod. usage a aistrict joi reine of joint post. in such phrases as, fara a sveitina, to become a pauper; vera a sveit, such phrases as, fara a sveitina, to become a pauper; vera a sveit, so become a fait. liggja á sveit, þiggja af sveit, to receive parish relief; honum lá við sveit, be was on the verge of becoming a pauper; sveitar-kerling, an old female pauper; sveitar-omagi, a pauper; sveitar-pyngsli, burdens of the sveit; sveitar-tillag, a poor-rate; sveit-lægr, q. v. 3. the country, as opp. to town; búa í sveit, to live in the country; sveita-bóndi, a country farmer, busbandman; sveita-fólk, sveita-menn, country folk; sveita-bragt, country costumes, babits; sveita-búskapr, busbandry.

B. Compos: sveitar-bot, f. an acquisition to a party; bykkir oss s. at broour binum, be is good company, Eg. 199: a nickname, Sturl. aveitar-dráttr, m. a faction, Orkn. 180, Fms. x. 251. sveitardrykkja, u, f. a drinking party, Hkr. i. 50, Sturl. iii. 126, Eg. sveitar-gengi, n. belp from a party, Háv. 40. sveitarhöfðingi, 2, m. the captain of a sveit (I. 1), Eg. 272, 280, O. H. 205, Fms. vii. 259, Orkn. 476. sveitar-menn, m. pl. the men of a community or district; bar var sett hérads-bing med rádi allra sveitarmanna, Landn. 97; þá menn heldr enn aðra sveitarmenn, Isl. ii. 324; vóru þeir allir sveitarmenn, Sturl. i. 146; sveitarmenn skulu leggja tíund, Vm. 36: in mod. usage, see II. 3. sveitar-rækr, adj. expelled from the sveita-skipan, f. an arrangement of the country, country, Hrafn. 29. Sturl. iii. 243. sveitar-skitr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. vist, f. abode in a sveit, Lv. 24.

sveita, t, [A. S. swætan; Lat. sudare], to sweat: esp. reflex., sveitask ok hafa erviði, Lv. 61; sveitask blóði, to sweat blood, Mar., Rb. 334; þá sveittisk róðan helga, sweated blood, Fms. viii. 247; sveitask viðsmjörvi, Mar. sveita, adj. = svidda (q. v.), of cattle; sveita ok svidda, s. né svida,

N. G. L. i. 341.

sveit-bui, 2, m. a man of the same sveit, a comrade, Fms. vii. 262.

sveit-fastr, adj. dwelling in a sveit (I. 1), N. G. L. ii.

SVEITI, 2, m. (mod. sviti), [A.S. swat; Engl. sweat; Germ. schweiss; Dan. sved; cp. Lat. sudor]:-sweat; blod ok sveita, Blas. 45; spratt honum sveiti i enni, Nj. 68; konungr hafði fengit sveita, got into 2. a bloody-sweat (blob-sveiti), Fas. a perspiration, Fms. viii. 444. i. 159. compos: sveita-bora, u, f. a sweat-pore, Róm. 238. sveitadúkr, m. [cp. Lat. sudarium], a napkin, 655 A. 3.

sveit-legr, adj.; hann er har s., be is entitled to alimentation there. sveittr, adj. (or part.), in a steaming beat, Sturl. ii. 217 C, Isl. ii. 210, Fb. i. 254; kóf-s., löðrandi s.

sveitugr, adj. = sveittr, Sturl. ii. 217, bior. 229, Karl. 315.

sveitungr, m. a man belonging to a sveit (I. 1), a comrade; vil ek fylgja 2. followers; Hrói sveitungr jarls, sveitungum mínum, O. H. 209. Fms. ix. 413; Magnúss ok hans sveitungar, M. and bis men, vii. 169; reka fé ór sveltikvíum, K. þ. K. 90.

af hendi láta, Eg. 66; sneri hann aptr með sveitunga sína, 300; heimta at sveitungum sinum, Nj. 256; hann drap mart af sveitungum þeirra, Fms. vii. 303; Snækolle ok enn fleiri sveitungar, ix. 425; at þú komir mér i sætt við sveitunga mína, my countrymen, Fb. i. 136.

SVELGJA, svelg; pret. svalg, pl. sulgu; subj. sylgi; imperat. svelg; part. solginn; since it became weak, svelgoist, Bs. ii. (in a verse of the 14th century), and so in mod. usage; [A.S. swelgan; Engl. swallow, swill; Germ. schwelgen]:—to swallow, with acc., Yt. 4; hræ Ólafs hofgyldir svalg, 21; at jörðin sylgi hestinn, Nj. 163; mun hón solgit hafa yrmling, Fms. vi. 350; s. sinn födur-arf, Al. 114; eitt skogar-dyr svalg hann, Stj. 219; svelgja þik, Barl. 111: to swallow, svelg hrákann niðr, Pr.; svelgr hann allan Sigföðr, Ls. 58; Eljúðnir vann solginn Baldr, Mkv. 2. with dat.; ef hann svelgr nior beim bita, N. G. L. i. 343; þá svelgit mér sem fyrst, Barl. 54. 8. absol.; var honum bæði meint niðr at svelga, ok svá at drekka, en meinst at hósta, Bs. i. 347: to take a deep draught, hann tekr at drekka, ok svelgr allstorum, took a deep draught, Edda 32; beir sulgu storum, Grett. 43 new Ed.; svelgjandi eldr, Hom. 31. II. recipr. (weak); e-m svelgisk å, to go down the wrong way, Dan. faae i den vrange strube; honum svelgðist á. III. part. solginn, bungry, Hm. 32, Haustl.

svelgr, m. [Shetl. swelchie], swelga, a swirl, whirlpool, current, stream, = röst, q. v.; var þar eptir svelgr í hafinu, Edda; sem svelgr í hafi eða. Sirtes aor Scylla, Al. 50. 2. esp. as a local name of the race in the Pentland Firth, Orkn. 276, Ó. H. 193, Fms. x. 145. II. metaph. a swallower, spendibrift; pú inn gráðugi sveigr, El. 95; hvel-sveigr himins, Edda (in a verse); vín-sveigr, a wine-swiller, drunkard: hræsvelgr, carrion-devourer, Vpm.

svelja, pres. svelr; pret. svaldi, to swell, an obsolete word, only two forms of which are recorded; gadd svelr blodug-hadda, Edda 23 (in a verse); húfar svölðu, Edda (Ht.)

evell, n. swollen ice, a lump of ice; mikit svell var hlaupit upp, Nj. 144; svell þrútnar upp hjá garði, Grág. ii. 283; svelli ok hjarni var steypt yfir alla jörð, Fms. ii. 228: in mod. usage 'svell' is ice with solid ground beneath, 'iss' ice on water: poët., handar svell, the ice of the hand, i. e. gold; sárs, dreyra, fetla svell, 'wound-ice,' i. e. weapons, Lex. Poët.

SVELLA, pres. svell; pret. svall, pl. sullu; subj. sylli; part. sollinn; [A.S. swellan; Engl. swell; Germ. schwellen; Dan. svolne; Swed. swälla; cp. Goth. uf-swalleins = pvolwous]:—to swell; skip konungs vóru sett mjök ok sollin, of ise, Ó. H. 182; kúfr svall, sjór svellr, sollit haf, sollinn sær, éli sollinn, veðr-sollinn, hrími sollinn (of the waves), Lex. Poët.: of a wound, sár þat tók at þrútna ok svella, Fms. ix. 276; sárit var sollit, Ó. H. 223; hestrinn svall svá ákafliga at allan blés kviðinn, Ba i. 319. 2. metaph. to swell, of wrath, anger; med sollinni þykkju, Mar.; sollin reiði, Al. 3; nú svall Sturlungum mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; móðr svall Meila bróður, Haustl.; þá svall heipt í Högna, Bragi; synd hans svall, Sol. 5; sútir sullu mér, 38; sorg svall, Bs. ii. (in a verse); af slíkum hlutum svall mjök með þeim biskupi ok Ásgrími, i. 730.

svella, d, a causal to the preceding, to make to swell; svellendr, Eb. (in a verse); boo-svellendr, sveldr hufr, blown up, Fms. viii. (in a verse); sveldr af harmi, Skáld H.

svellir, m. wbo makes to swell, Lex. Poët.

svell-ottr, adj. swollen with lumps of ice, Fb. iii. 408.

sveller, part. qs. svellder, swelling bigb; med svellu sinni, Pass. 7. 4; svellt hafði hón belti, Bs. ii. (in a verse). II. svellað, swollers with ice, Hem.

SVELTA, part. svelt; pret. svalt, and pers. svaltz, Ls. 62 (Bugge); mod. svalst: pl. sultu; subj. sylti; part. soltinn; [Ulf. swiltan = aπoθνήσκειν; A.S. sweltan; Early Engl. swelte]:-to die; this sense, which agrees with the use in Goth. and A. S., is disused in the Northern language and remains only in poetry; svalt þá Sigurðr, saztu yfir dauðum, Hm. 7; þat mál it hinnsta áðr hann sylti, Og. 16; björt áðr sylti, Akv. 43; hafa skal ek Sigurð mér á armi, eða þó svelta, Skv. 3. 6; þeim er sultu með Sigurði, 62; nema þú Sigurð svelta látir, 11, Gkv. 2. 3; er annan lét s., Fms. i. 258 (in a verse), ii. 271 (in a verse); soltnar þýjar, ærnar soltnar, Skv. 3. 45, 48; soltinn varð Sigurðr sunnan Rínar, Bkv. 11; allir svelta, þeir er af bekkjar bergja drekku, Merl. 1. 7. sulte], to starve, suffer bunger; ok svaltz bu ba hungri heill, Ls. (Bugge); mod., svelta heilu hungri; þó at fé svelti, Grág. ii. 328; s. í hel, or, til heljar, Fms. vi. 132, Bret. 8; soltinn maðr, Ghl. 400; hann var mjök soltinn, very bungry, Edda; sárt bítr soltin lús, Landn.; svangr ok soltinn, Fms. x. 149, and so passim in old and mod. usage.

svelta, t, a causal to the preceding, to put to death (by hunger?); svinna systrungu sveltir þú í helli, Am. 53; láta sveltask, Og. 20. 2. to starve a person, Ver. 51, Rb. 394; læsti hann í kistu ok svelti hann þar þrjá mánuðr, Edda; þá var hann sveltr svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, Landn. 205; hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. 1; s. sik til fjár, Nj. 18. reflex. to refuse to take food; hann sveltisk ok þá eigi fæðslu, Fms. x. 369: pass. to be famished, K. A. 130.

svelti-kví, f. a pen in which one is put to starve, Grág. ii. 328, 330;

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sveltir, m. a starver, one who starves, Lex. Poët.; hrasna-s., raven sverra, δ(?), an obsolete desective word, [svarri, svarkr; cp. Goth. famisher, a nickname, Fb. iii.

svemla, u, f. a cow (a cow with a great belly).

svengo, f. [svangr], famine, bunger, Fms. iii. 96; svengo ok föstur, Hom. (St.)

svengjask, d. [svangr], to grow thin in the belly or waist, Pr. 470, Sks. 167.

2. in mod. usage, impers., mig svengir, to get hungry.

Svenskr, adj. Swedish, Fms. x. 394; see Svænskr.

SVERD, n. [A.S. sweord; Engl. sword; Germ. schwert; Dan. sværd]: -a sword; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp.; öx, sverð, spjót, K. þ. K. 170; sverð á vinstri hlið, Hkr. i. 120; sverð þat er hjöltin vóru af gulli, Fms. i. 17; í þenna tíma vóru hér á landi sverð útíð mönnum til vápna-burðar, Fbr. 13; fell nior sverdit, Nj. 9, in countless instances. Every king's man, from an earl downwards, had in token of homage to lay his hand on the hilt of a sword in the king's hand, and this done he was the king's 'swordtaker' (sverð-takari); this is described in the Hirðskrá; nú skaltú vera þegn hans er þú tókt við sverði hans, Hkr. i. 119; ek tók lystr við sverði þínu, I took gladly thy sword, gladly entered thy service, Sighvat; gengu menn bá til handa honum ok tóku við sverði hans, Fms. viii. 28; sverð heilagrar kirkju, Sturl. iii. 30; hér hefir látizk eitt hit bezta sverð af varum begnum, the best sword, i. e. the best knight, Bs. i. 638. poët. compds, sverð-álfr, -berendr, -freyr, -gautr, -maðr, -merlingar, -rjóðr, -runnr, a sword-elf, sword-bearer, etc., i.e. a warrior; sverd-dynr, -él, -hríð, -jálmr, -leikr, -regn, -tog, -þing, sword-din, sword-storm, etc., i. e. battle; sverð-fen, i. e. blood; sverð-fold, i. e. a sbield; sverð-bautinn, 'swordbitten,' wounded, Lex. Poët.

B. Compos: sverð-berari, a, m. a sword-bearer, Róm. 114 (= Lat. lictor). sverðs-egg, f. a sword's edge, Edda 74. sverð-fetill, m. a sword-strap, Sturl. iii. 163, Fas. iii. 643. sverð-fiskr, m. a sword-fish, sverös-hjölt, n. pl. sword-bilts, Landn. 181, Fms. iv. Edda (Gl.) 37, xi. 133, Ld. 204. sverös-högg, n. a sword-stroke, Fms. viii. 180, xi. 190. sverð-skálpr, m. a scabbard, Fms. vi. 212. skepti, n. a sword-bilt (meðal-kafli), Sturl. i. 177. sverð-skór, m. a 'sword-shoe,' the chape of a scabbard, Fms. vi. 212. sverðskreið, f. sword-cutlery, Grág. i. 468. sverð-skriði, 2, m. a swordsvero-taka, u, f. sword-taking, as a cutler, Nj. 247, Grág. ii. 84. token of homage, (see above under sverð); allt þat sem áðr váttar í jarls sverð-töku, N. G. L. ii. (see sverð A). sverő-takari, 2, m. a sword-taker,' a king's man, N. G. L. ii. 399 (see above).

sverð-ótt, n. adj. full of swords, Hallfred; as a pun.

SVERFA, sverí; pret. svarí, pl. suríu; part. sorfinn; [Ulf. af-swair-ban= ἐξαλείφειν, ἐκμάσσειν; Engl. swerve; Dutch swerven; Swed. swerfva]:—to file; járn sorfit, Stj. 160; sverír hann, 158; svarí hann með snarpri þel, Bs. i. 237; svería til stáls, to 'file to the steel,' to the core, i. e. to fight it out to the last; kvað þá verða at s. til stáls með þeim, Fms. vii. 244; láta þá til stáls sverva með þeim, Ó. H. 41; ok láta s. til stáls með ykkr bræðrum, Fb. ii. 122, Orkn. 234, 428: sverír at, it presses bard; er í kreppingar kemr ok at sverír, Fms. iv. 147.

SVERJA, pres. sver, pl. sverjum; pret. sór, pl. sóru (also svór, Fas. iii. 393, Fms. x. 396; svóru, 416, Grág. ii. 410); subj. sœri; imperat. sver, sverðu; part. svarinn. A weak pret. svarði, part. svarðr, also freq. occurs in old writers, thus, svarði, Hkr. i. 79, Fas. i. 178, Edda i. 136 (Cod. Reg., sór Cod. Worm. l. c.); þú svarðir, Gkv. 1. 21 (Bugge); svörðu, Landn. 154 (sóru, Hb. l. c.), Fms. xi. 67, Nj. 191, Grág. ii. 410 (twice); svörðusk, Mork. 207 (in a verse); but in mod. usage the strong form alone is used: [a common Teut. word; Ulf. swaran = òµwivai; A. S. swerjan; Engl. swear; Germ. schwören; Dan. sværge; Swed. svörja.]

B. To swear; allir menn virðu sé sitt, ok sóru at rétt væri virt, Ib. 16; sverja eid, to swear an oath; sverja rangan eid, to swear a false oath, K. Å. 150; s. eiða, Edda l. c.; þeir svörðu eiða til lífs sér, Landn. 154; at bú eið né sverir, nema þann er saðr sé, Sdm.; gangi nú allir til mín ok sveri eiða... þá gengu allir til Flosa ok svörðu honum eiða, Nj. 191; hann svarði honum trúnaðar-eiða, Hkr. i. 79: halda lög ó-svarit, without oath, Bs. i. 727. 2. with acc. to confirm by oath; sor hann log ok réttindi begnum sinum, Fms. x. 80; flutti hann krossinn norðr . . . sem hann var svarinn, as be was sworn, bound by oath, 417; var hann & hverju þingi til konungs tekinn, ok svarit honum land, Fms. iii. 42, O.H. 181; beir svörðu Sveini land ok begna, Fms. xi. 67; svarit Hákoni ok Magnúsi Noregs-konungum land ok þegnar ok æfinligr skattr af Íslandi, etc., Ann. 1262. 8. with gen.; peir svoru pess (they made oath that), at Isleifr biskup ok menn med honum svörðu ..., Grág. ii. 410; skal hverr þeirra taka bók í hönd sér ok sverja þess allir, at..., N. G. L. i. 68; viltú s. mér þess, at þú ..., Nj. 137; sór konungr þess, at..., Hom. 106; ek sver þess við Palladem, at..., Bret. 90; s. þess ina styrkustu eida, at..., Fms. i. 189; þeir svörðu til þessa réttar, at..., Grág. ii. 410; nema hann sveri til sjórðungi minna enn sé,... sem hann hefir til svarit, ... er hann sverr til, K. p. K. 146; s. um, konungr sór um, at þat skyldi hann vel efna, Fms. i. 113. reflex. to swear oneself, get oneself sworn; sverjask e-m í bróður-stað, Mork. 207 (in a verse): recipr. to get oneself sworn in; sverjask i fostbrædra-lag, to enter a brotherbood by mutual oath, O. H. 240.

Svorra, δ (?), an obsolete desective word, [svarri, svarkr; cp. Goth. sweran = τιμᾶν], to be migbty (?); sverrandi hjaldr, Eg. (in a verse): hence svorri- in poët. compds, sverri-figo, the migbty ogress; sverri-fjordr, the migbty firth; sverri-gjörd, the vast belt of the land, i. e. the main sea, Lex. Poët.: Svorrir, a pr. name (of king Sverri), the worthy (?). svorta, t, [svartr], to make black, blacken.

sverta, u, f. a black, a black dye.

Svertingr, m. a pr. name: Svertingar, [cp. A. S. swertling], the name of an old family, Ld. 2, Saxo.

8Vo-Víss, adj. a απ. λεγ., Hkv. 1. 38, (prob. an error for sve(ip-)vis.) 8Við, n. pl. singed sbeep's beads, Sturl. i. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

svið, n. a space, esp. on the sea, = mið. 2. a local name for a sherman's sea-mark near Reykjavík; róa út á Svið; perh. so called from the bottom of the sea there being an old lava-field (sviða); hence Mardöll á miði, . . . seiddu nú að sviði sæ-kinda val, Jónas.

SVIDA, u, f. [sviða], a roasting, burning, singeing; bæta eyri fyrir sviðu hverja er sviðin er, N.G.L. i. 67. 2. in Norway sviða means a woodland cleared for tillage by burning, see Ivar Aasen. compos: aviðueldr, m. a roasting fire (for roasting sheep's heads); um haustið sátu menn við sviðuelda at Hofi, cp. sviðu-kveld var þat, Fms. vi. (in a verse), þorst. St. 50. sviðu-fölskvi, a, m. asbes, Stj. 124. Sviðu-kári, a nickname (=Brennu-kári), Landn.

sviða, u, f. a kind of weapon, a balberd, Edda (Gl.); spjót, sviður, bryntröll, K. p. K. 170; Viðkuðr hafði sviðu, silfr-rekinn leggrinn, járnvafit skaptið... lagði Viðkuðr til Jóns með sviðunni, Sturl. i. 63 C; hann hafði sviðu í annarri hendi, Nj. 96; skaut hann sviðunni eptir Ospaki, Eb. 298; bjarn-s., q. v. sviðu-skapt, n. the bandle of a sviða, Fas. iii. 546.

Sviðarr, Sviðuðr, Sviðrir, m. the burner, destroyer (?), one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.)

svið-bálki, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

svidda, adj. indecl., contr. form svidaði, N.G.L. i. 341, v.l. 14; svedae, 399; svidauðar, 341, l. 1; qs. sve-dai, sve-dauðr; [the etymology is uncertain, but it appears to be a compd word, the latter part being -dái or -dauðr]:—suddenly-dead, from falling sickness or the like; in the old eccl. law the word is used of cattle that have died a natural death, whose flesh may not be eaten; um svidda ok úátan,...eta svidda...pat köllu vér svidda er engi maðr veit bana at, N.G.L. i. 18; sveita né sviða...pat heitir allt sviða er svá verðr dautt at eigi ganga manns handa-verk til, 341 (sviðaði v.l. 14); um svedae, 399; allt annat ef sviða liggr, 144, 342; verða s., K.Þ.K. 172, K.Á. 198.

svið-eldr, m. = sviðueldr, Fær. 17.

sviði, 2, m. a burn, the smart from burning; pola sát ok sviða, Edda; sviða ok prota, Ld. 252; sviðar ok hitar, Bs. i. 182. sviða-lauss, adj. free from burning pains, Bs. i. 182; brjóst-sviði, heart-burn.

sviðinn, part. singed; see svíða. sviðin-horni, a nickname, Landn. svið-kaldr, adj. 'roasting-cold,' Fms. i. (in a verse describing the waves): in mod. usage of a drink.

sviðna, 20, to be singed; loði sviðnar, Gm. I; eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu trefr, Fms. i. 266; sviðnar þat at eins en brennr eigi, Sks. 145; torfi því er sviðnaði, Ísl. ii. 412; hendr sviðnuðu, Gkv. 3. 10.

sviðningr, m. sviða 2; brunnu skógar víða um hraunit, ok er þat nú kallat á Sviðningi, Ölk. 34.

sviðnur, f. pl. a local name of islands in western Icel., where salt was made by burning sea-weed (salt-sviða), see Landn. 2. ch. 23, and Gullp. S.

sviðra, að, to burn, singe, Lil. 77. sviðvis, (?), a part of a ship, the kitchen (?), Edda (Gl.)

SVIF, n. [svifa], a swinging round, veering, esp. of a ship; på varð svá mikit svif at skipinu, at eldr kom í dokkuna, Fms. x. 53: plur... at-svif, an attack, swoon; um-svif, turmoil.

2. the nick of times; i peim (pessum) svifum, Fas. i. 26, Karl. 182, 261.

svif-rum, n. room for a ship to swing round when at anchor; see

sveif-, (mod. corrupt. svigrum.)

SVIÀ, n. [sveigja, from a lost strong verb sviga, sveig, sviginn]. a bend, curve, circuit, esp. in the adverbial phrase, fara i svig, to pass by in a circuit, avoid; for snekkjan i svig við jarls skip, Fms. ii. 299; þeir fóru i svig við konung, Eg. 52, Karl. 243; i svig við Hilðarenda, Nj. 69, v. l.; sá hann at maðr gékk í svig við hann, Fas. ii. 344; i svig löndum, off the coast, Lex. Poët.

2. phrases, vinna svig á e-rn, to make to give way, overcome; gætum til at þeir vinni engi svig á oss, Fms. vi. 324; fá svig á, id. (cp. Dan. faa bugt med), Al. 89, Róm. 354; bað þá ef þeir fengi nokkur svig á, at glettask við Bagla, Fms. viii. 305; freista svigs á, to try, 413.

svīgi, a, m. [Engl. switcb], a switcb; sviga læ, switcb-bane, i. e. the fire, Vsp.; hann tok einn sviga ok ætlar at berja piltinn með, Ísl. ii. 179; sviga í hendi, Ó. T. 6, Fms. viii. 322, x. 216; berja e-n svigum, Blas. 42; skulu þér höggva yðr sviga stóra ór viði, Vápn. 15.

2. moð. a boop of switcb; tunnu-svigi.

svigna, að, to bend, give way, like a switch, þiðr. 197, 236, freq. Svignir, m. pl. = Sygnir, q.v.; in Svigna-kappi, a nickname, Landen. 3 Svigna-skarð, a farm in western Icel.

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svigr-mæli, n. pl. taunting words.
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SVIK, n. pl. [A. S. swic; Scot. swick or swyk; Dan. svig], treason, fraud, falsebood, betrayal; segja upp svikin, Karl. 318; ef eigi fylgði svik, Nj. 105; brugga, ráða s., Fms. i. 50, v. 316; hver svik hann hafði heyrt, v. 320; verða fyrir svikum, Skv. 1. 33; sitja á svikum við e-n, Bs. i. 39, passim; dróttins svik, treason. 2. poison; gefa e-m svik, to COMPDS: svika-drykkr, m. a poisoned drink, poison, Fms. viii. 275. svika-fullr, adj. treacherous, Sks. 456, Fms. xi. 435. lauss, adj. guileless, free from treason, Fms. ix. 420, Bret. 88. ligr, adj. treacherous, Sks. 525. svika-þjóð, f. false people, Hom. (St.) svik, n. = svig; fara á svik, Fms. vi. 41 (in a verse), viii. 165, v.l. :—in the phrase, opt er svik á millum tanna (= gisnar tennr?), Hallgr

svikall, mod. svikull, adj., contr. sviklar, Gd. 49; inn svikli, Flov. 36; but svikalir, Hkr. iii. 227; svikalasta, Anecd. 100, as also in mod. usage: -treacherous, Fær. 138, Fms. i. 219, passim.

svikari, a, m. (sykeri, 655 iii. 2), a traitor, Fms. i. 205, ix. 375, Karl. 318, Bs. i. 40. svikara-dómr = svikdómr, Mar.

svik-domr, m. treason, Hom. 159, Fms. xi. 303 (in a verse).

svik-fólk, n. rebels, Fms. xi. 206 (in a verse).

svik-fullr, adj. full of falsebood, Fms. v. 217, Anecd.

sviki, a, m. a traitor; in drottins-s.

svik-liga, adv. treacherously, Stj. 312.

svik-ligr, adj. treacherous, Sks. 525, 558, Anecd. 86.

svik-lyndr, adj. false-minded, Rom. 308.

svik-máll, adj. false-spoken, Róm. 139

svik-rao, n. pl. treachery, Fas. i. 83, Stj. 553.

svik-ræði, n. pl. = svikráð, Ó. H. 63, Orkn. 268, Sks. 710, 753, Fms. ii. 34: sing., s. nokkut, i. 188, (rare.)

svik-samliga, adv. treacherously, Fms. i. 72, Fær. 133.

svik-samligr, adj. treacherous, Fms. i. 74, x. 221, Stj. 144.

svik-samr, adj. false, Hkr. iii. 227, v. l. svik-semd, f. (svik-semi, N. T.), treason, Mar.

svikul-görő, f. the cap of a mast (?), see sikulgörő, which is a less correct form, having dropped the v, Edda (Gl.), = Dutch mars, Germ. mast-korb (?)

svil, n. pl. the milt of fish, Björn; takit úr mér svilin og vilin, Ísl. Þjóðs. i.

BVILI, 2, m. [qs. sif-ili, from sif, sifjar?], a brother-in-law, but in 2 limited sense, viz. the bushands of two sisters are called svilar (Gr. délios), Edda (Gl.) ii. 497, freq. in mod. usage.

svill, f., pl. svillar, = syll, sylla; [A.S. syl; Engl. sill; Germ. schwelle]: -a sill of a door; nýjar svillar, nýjar sperrur, D. N. iii. 409.

svima, ad, to swim; svimadi þar yfir ána, Grett. 137 new Ed. (svam v. l.); svimar, Sks. 28, v. l. II. impers. to be giddy; mig svimar (my bead swims), in mod. usage = svimra, q. v.

svimi, a, m. [A. S. svima; Engl. swim], a swimming in the bead, giddiness; slá, ljósta í svima, Fms. i. 150, Grág. ii. 16, Bs. i. 342; liggja

1 svima, Fb. ii. 387.

SVIMMA, a desective and obsolete word, which has been superseded in Icel. by synda, q.v.; pres. svimm; pret. svamm, pl. summu; part. summit; the spelling with one m (svam, svimr) in Editions is erroncous; svimm rhymes with grimmu, Sd. (in a verse); pramma svimmi, Hallfred: 3rd pers. plur. symja, Sks. 177 B: a pret. svámu, Fms. viii. 38; subj. svæmi, Bret. 12: [A. S. swimman; Engl. swim; Germ. schwimmen; Dan. svömme]:-to swim; svimma til lands, Fms. viii. 264; hann var því opt vanr at svim(m)a i brynju sinni, x. 314; þeir symja eigi á grúfu, heldr symja þeir opnir, Sks. 177 B; svimma hestar þeirra yfir stórar ár, Edda 8; svim(m)2 í móðu marir, Fm. 15 (Bugge); svimma yfir vatnið, Al. 167; hann'svim(m)r þá þangat á leið, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimm ek við ský, Sd. (in a verse); þess manns er í sjó svimmr, Sks. 28 new Ed. (svimar v.l.); svamm sjálfr konungr, svamm hann milli skipanna, Fms. x. 366; maðr svamm at skipinu, 367; svamm hann síðan . . . er hann svamm, vii. 225; göltrinn svamm þar til er af gengu klaufirnar, Landn. 177; hann hljóp fyrir borð ok svamm til lands, Orkn. 150, Fms. viii. 291; hann svamm yfir ána með vápn sín, Bjarn, 50, Fms. vii. 123; eigi svamm ek skemra enn þú, 119; þeir summu frá landi (Cod. sumu), Eg. 593 A; svámu sumir yfir ána, Fms. viii. 380; sögðu at hann svæmi um hasit, Bret. 12; pres. subj. svimmi, Hallfred; hann mun hasa summit (for svimit, Ed.) í hólminn, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimmandi fiskar, Stj. 17, Barl. 22, v.l.; symjandi, v.l. 2. metaph., er áðr svimma í myrkrum, 625. 87; svimma i fullsælu, to swim in abundance, Fms. ix. 248. II. reflex., svimask i e-u, to swindle, Thom. 248.

svimr, n. giddiness, Fél. x. 43.

svimra, ao, to be giddy, stunned by a blow; impers., Rögnvald svimraði við, Bs. i. 624; Clitum svimraði með höggit, Al. 78; svá at hann (acc.) svimrar, Glúm. 356.

svina, orig. a strong verb svina, svein, whence the pres. weak form, hence the contr. form svia, q.v.; [O.H.G. svinan; Germ. sebwinden]: -to subside, of a swelling; tók þegar at svina sköp hans, Bs. i. 466; minkar ok svenar allr þroti, Sks. 235 B.

svingla, 2d, (svingl, n.), to rove, stray to and fro.

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svinna, u, f. sagacity, good sense; kann ek mér meiri svinnu, enn at
takask á hendr einn útlendan mann, Ó. H. 144; með enga svinnu, Fms.
i. (in a verse); ú-svinna, discourtesy, rudeness.
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svinn-eygr, adj. clever-eyed, Mkv. 2 (svineyg?).

svinn-geor, adj. ready-nunded, Fbr. (in a verse). svinn-hugaor, adj. wise, Hkv. 2. 10.

svinn-liga, adv. wisely, sensibly; all-s.; ú-svinnliga.

svinn-ligr, adj. sensible, Fas. ii. 270.

SVINNR, adj., also **sviðr** (nn = 0); [Ulf. $swinps = l\sigma\chi v p o s$; A.S. $swi\delta$; Hel. swi0i; Germ. ge-sebwind]:—prop. swift, quick, which sense, however, only remains in svinn Rin, the swift, rapid Rhine, Akv. 27; veg-s., 'way-swift' (of a river), Gm. 28. 2. metaph. wise; ins svinna mans, Hm. 162; ù-sviðr, *unwise*, 20, 22; konan svinna, Korm.; alls þik svinnan kveða, Vþm. 24, 30; ek mun segja þér svinn ór reiðu, Helr. 5; svinna hafði hann hyggju, Hom. 9; und svinnum sigrunni, gallant, Vellekla: the saying, så er svinnr er sik kann, be is wise wbo knows bimself, i.e. knows bow to moderate bimself, Hrafn. 10; svior um sik, wise of oneself; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, sviðr skal um sik vera, Hm. 102; al-svior, all-wise, the name of the wise dwarf; geosvinnt, mind-wise; hug-s., ord-s., wise or swift in words (?), eloquent; rud-svinnt, wise in counsel; ú-svinnt, unwise, and also indiscreet, rude: with gen., in the sense of ready, quick, elsku-svinnr, s. heilags tafns, 3. in mod. usage svinnr (like glöggr) means Edda 51 (in a verse). II. as subst. in the phrase, snúa á svinn sínu ráði, to turn to reason, mend one's ways, Fms. ii. 235.

SVIPA, ad, [svipr], to swoop, flash, of a sudden but noiseless motion; létu síðan frá landi ok svipuðu yfir ána (sveipuðu v. l.), and swooped, went swiftly across the river, Fms. viii. 170; fugl einn flo inn um glugginn ok svipadi (swooped) um husit, þjal.; sverð þat er svipar (flasbes) allan veg medr eldbitrum eggjum, a flashing sword, Sks. 548 B; svipandi logi, a sweeping fire, 203 B (cp. sveipanda sverð, Gen. iii. 24); þegar hann sezt i sætið há, svipaði þaðan ótti, fear flasbed out from bim where be sat, Núm. II. [A. S. swipjan; cp. vulgar Engl. swipe], to whip, borsewbip; var útraust at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. III. reflex., svipask at e-u, to look after; svipask at hrossum, L25. Sturl. iii. 227; er þeir svipaðusk at, sá þeir ..., Fms. v. 160: svipast eptir e-u, id.: svipask um, to look around, Isl. ii. 353; svipaðisk Einarr

um ok sá eigi Kálf, Fms. vi. 28; þá er ek svipuðumk um, Stj. 600. svipa, u, f. a wbip; berja med svipum, Stj. 578, MS. 623. 12; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185: esp. a borse-wbip, svipu-ól, svipu-skapt, the lash, bandle of a whip. svipu-leikr, m. a play, 'swoop-game,' perh. it should be sviou-leikr (svibu-leikr, p having crept in for b), Fms. iii. 193, 196. II. gramm. a polysyndeton; svipa heitir þat ef fleiri sann-kenningar hoyra einum hlut, Skálda 193.

svipaor, part. looking so and so; svipaor illa = svip-illr, Fas. iii. 2. mod. like, looking like, with dat.; hann er svipaor henni modur sinni, það er svipað því . . . ó-svipaðr, unlike.

svipall, adj. (svipull), sbifty, changeable; svipul veror mér sonaeignin, Grett. 123 A; afla svipulla sæmda, Al. 163: unstable, svipul er sjó-veiðr, svipull er sjóvar-afli, a saying, Hallgr.

svipan, f. a 'swoop,' suddenness; bessi atburðr varð með svá skjótri svipan, at ..., Nj. 144; kasta med hardri svipan, quickly, Fas. i. 67; sverða s., the 'swoop of swords,' poët., Skv. 2. 19: a fight, par varð hörð s., Fms. viii. 317; vard hörd s. um hríð, ix. 257, 311; svipan þeirra frá ek snarpa, Nj. (in a verse). II. the nick of time, critical moment, in battle; i peirri s. sell porgils, Eg. 92, Fms. vi. 78, v.l.; sellu menn hans i pessi s., Fms. ii. 313; i pessi s., Ld. 244, Fb. ii. 355 (ský-svipan, Fms. v. 80, l. c.), Fms. x. 365 (in all these instances of a battle); varia

vitum vér hver s. í er, Njarð. 378. svip-góör, adj. good-looking.

svipil-kinnaor, adj. with gaunt cheeks (?), Fas. ii. 149.

svip-ille, adj. ill-looking, Fas. i. 234, v.l. svip-liga, adv. sweepingly, rasbly; fara hölzti s., Valla L. 223: suddenly, of a sudden; deyja s., to die suddenly.

svip-ligr, adj. unstable; sviplig sxla, Al. 115: sigbtly, ekki sýndisk henni konan sviplig, Ld. 328: sudden, s. atburðr, a sudden accident; hljóp fram piltr einn heldr svipligr, suddenly (prob. an error for ú-svipligr, illlooking, ill-favoured, Cod. Ub.), Grett. 93 new Ed.; konungt varð svipligt vid benna atburd, Fas. iii. 610; ill-svipligr, ill-looking, Fb. i. 260.

svip-ljótr, adj. bideous, Fas. iii. 183, v.l.

svip-lyndr, adj. fickle, Fms. vi. 287. svip-lækja, u, f. the brown sandpiper, tringa fusca, Edda (Gl.)

svip-mikill, adj. imposing, Fms. iii. 192.

svipr, m., pl. svipir, a swoop; svipr cinn var bat, it was a sudden swoop, but a moment, Hkv.; sverða svipr, a swoop of swords, Fms. vi. (in a verse): a moment, i pann svipinn, i pessum svip = svipan, q.v.; sitt i hvern svip-2. a sudden loss; at beim bykki inn, one moment this, another that. heldr svipr í at missa mín, Fms. vi. 222; mér þykkir næsta s. at brautför ykkarri, ii. 102; frændum Hrafns þótti mikill s. er hann fór í brott, Ísl. ii. 101; Friggjar þótti svipr at syni, Mkv. II. metaph. a glimpse of a person, a fleeting, evanescent appearance; vid betta vaknadi Grim,

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svinn huga)

of a man, Fms. iii. 57; Ólafr vaknaði ok þóttisk sjá svip konunnar, Ld. 122; en er konungr vaknaði, þóttisk hann sjá svip mannsins er braut gékk, O. H. 196; þóttusk þeir sjá svip manns niðr við ána, Fs. 73; hann hefir af svip af göngu mannsins, ok mælti, at hann þóttisk þar kenna Eyjólf, Bs. i. 531; porbjörn hafði svip af konunni, ok lét eigi sjá sik, Grett. 121; þóttisk Kolbeinn sjá svipinn til konungs, at hann stökk fyrir bord, Fms. iii. 2; annarr segir, at hann sá svipinn mannsins er stökk yfir götuna... þeir vissu eigi hvárt þessu olli menn eðr tröll, Fb. ii. 132. 2. a look, countenance; syndi konungr vinganar-svip (a friendly look) til Einars, Fms. vi. 279; med ahyggju-svip, a grave, converned look, 239, vii. 30; spurt muntú hafa úþyktar-svip Ísólfs til vár, bis frowning towards us, Lv. 79; reidi-s., Bs. i. 774; gledi-svipr, a cheerful, glad countenance; svipum hefi ek nú yppt, Gm. 45. 3. a likeness; ættar-svipr, a family likeness; það er svipr með þeim; or, hann hefir svip af henni móður sinni til augnanna.

svip-stund, f. a moment, the twinkling of an eye, Eg. 240; & einni s., Hkr. i. 11, Rekst.

SVIPTA, t, [cp. svipr, svipa; Engl. swift], to pull quickly; hon svipti (sweeped, swept) at mötli sinum, Fs. 60; hón svipti honum á herðar sér, 623. 36; svipta e-u ofan, to sweep off, knock down, Fms. ii. 45; svipti hón söðli af svöngum jó, Og. 3; s. ofan forfallinu, Konr.; er hann svipti honum Svarti, gave bim a shaking, Fs. 140; pat (the bear) svipti honum undir sik, 149; s. undir sik tjaldinu, Fms. vii. 114; hann svipti undir hönd sér einum litlum gullbaug, Edda 72; s. e-u undan e-m, to strip one of it, Sks. 682. 2. to strip, deprive; svipta e-n e-u, to strip one of a thing; hann sviptir hana faldinum, strips ber of ber bood, Nj. 131: to deprive one of, s. e-n e-u, this sense is freq. in mod. usage; syptir (i. e. sviptir) riddaratign, stripped, bereft of, 623. 30; sviptir sæmdum, Ld. 3. a naut. term, to reef, (Dan. svigte, gt = ft); svipta af handrifi, O. H. 182, Fms. iii. 44; s. seglunum, to reef the sails, Fas. i. 138; beir tóku veðr stór, ok vildu margir minnka sigling ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; veðr óx í hönd ok bað Bjarni þú svipta, Fb. i. 432; skal engi . . . sigla fyrir mér né ek vilja svipta fyrr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; svipta til eins rifs, to take in all reefs but one, ix. 21. II. recipr. to tug, wrestle; sviptask fast, Fms. i. 306, iii. 224.

svipta, u, f. a loss; hann kvað sér sviptu at þeirra skilnaði, Fs. 20. svipti-kista, u. f. a movable chest, Eb. 256, Sturl. iii. 304.

sviptingar, f. pl. a tugging, wrestling; hardar, miklar sviptingar, Edda 33, Fms. iii. 188. 2. sing., naut. a reefing-rope; svipting ok skaut, Edda (Gl.); þræðr ok sviptingar (acc.), Sks. 30 B.

sviptingr or sviptungr, m. [cp. Engl. swifters = sbrouds, thus in a different sense] :- reefing-ropes, (Swed. svigt-linor, Dan. svöft, tage svöftet ind); eyri við svifting hvern, til þess er kemr í sex sviptunga ... sviptung hvern, N. G. L. i. 199.

sviptir, m. a loss; e-m er s. i e-u, Vápn. 13. Svipul, f. one of the Valkyriur, Edda (Gm.)

svipull, see svipall.

svip-vindr, adj. fickle, Fb. iii. 360.

svip-visi, f. fickleness, Am. 7.

svip-víss, adj. fickle, = svcipvíss; svipvísar konur, faitbless wives, Sól svirgull, m. [sviri], a kind of coarse necktie (?); hence svirguls-

ligr, adj. coarse, bulky. sviti, a, m. sweat, perspiration; see sveiti.

svitna, 20, to sweat.

sví, interj. = svei, q. v.; sví verði þeim ! Karl. 364; this form is else only used as prefixed in svi-viroa, -viroing, q. v.

svia, að, [Dan. svia], to abate, of pains, (mod.); see svina.

Sviar, n. pl. [Suiones, of Tacit. Germ.; Swed. Svear], the Swedes, originally in the limited sense of the Northern Swedes, - Svea och Göta konung' is still the title of the king of Sweden; Svía-kind, Svía-dróttinn, Svia-kappi, the kind, lord, champion of the Swedes, Yt., Lex. Poët.; Freyr Svi2-god, Frey the god of the Swear, Fb. iii. 246; Svi2-herr, the bost of Swear, Fms. x. 349; Svía-sker, the Swedish skerries, islands in the Baltic near to the Mülar lake; Svía-griss, the name of a mythical ring, Yngl. S., Edda: Svía-konungar, the Swedish king, passim. Svia-veldi, the empire of the Swear, Fb. i. 139, O. H.; Svia-riki, mod.

Swed. Sveriga, i. e. Sweden, Fb. i. 139, ii. 57; Svi-pióo, q. v. Sviarr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: the forger, the smith (?), akin

to sía, q. v.

SVÍÐA, svíðr; pret. sveið, sviðu; part. sviðinn: a weak pret. svíddi, Greg. 60; sviddu, Lil. 56, Fms. vii. (in a verse): [Dan. svie]:-to singe, burn; tak rúgbrauð ok svíð við eld, ... et þat svíðit, Pr. 475; svida dilka-höfud, to singe, roast sbeep's beads, porst. St. 51; nú svidr hann litt um höfuðit, Rd. 260; hann sviddi útan af þornunum, Greg. 60; hann svíðr klumbuna útan, Fms. xi. 129; svíða hár, Grág. ii. 129; nauts-rofa svidin, Eb. 276; annat brjostid svida bær, Al. 121; svidu hverja er sviðin er, N. G. L. i. 67; jöfurr svíðr bygðir, . . . logi svíðr by, Lex. Poët.; svidnir fuglar, Sol.; hann sveid hræ, Fms. vi. 5 2. to smart, of a wound, burn; sár svíða, O.H. (in a werse); sviðr sárt brendr, Hallgr.; svíða get ek bringspala-dílann (meta- er með Svíum, Edda 83, Fs. 53.

ok þóttisk sjá svip mannsins, G. awoke and thought be saw the shadow phor from caustic), Sturl. i. 140; vant er þar er brennr at s., Rkr.; armar svíddu af broddum, Lil. l.c.; svíða sætar ástir, a saying, Flóv. II. svíðandi, a nickname of the stingy Danish king Swein, Fms. xi; see svíðingr.

sviðingr, m. a 'singer,' a stingy man; hann er mesti s.

BVIFA, sveif, svifu, svifit; [Ulf. sweifan = dialelneir; A. S. swifan; Engl. sway; Germ. schweben, schweifen]:-to rove, ramble, turn; sumir svifu at nautum, some rambled for the cows, Sturl. iii. 241; sveif hann be til stofunnar, Gullb. 62; hverr svift at sinni eigu, Al. 117; sveinn sysliga sveif til skógar, Hým.; láta skúturnar svífa suðr um Stað með landi fyrir vindi, to stand southwards before the wind, Fris. vii. 186; bzndr kómu at svífandi (hence the mod. að-vífandi) ok drápu hann, overtook bim of a sudden and slew bim, viii. 414; kom höggit á öxlina ok sveif (= svaddi, bounded) ofan á bringuna, vii. 167; láta samþykki sitt s. til e-s, to sway one's consent towards, to agree, 8; cp. létum svífa sáttmál okkur, Skv. 3. 39 (which is prob. the right reading for 'siga' of the Cod.); betri sigandi articen svifandi, Bs. i. 139 (see artic.)

2. to drift; sveif pá skipit frá landi, en svífandi, Bs. i. 139 (see arðr). Fms. vi. 108, v. l.; skip Gregorii sveif upp á grunn, vii. 186; Sigfús 8. impers., with dat.; svift (Sigfúsi v. l.) sveif at landi, Bs. i. 139. skipinu fyrir straumi ok veðri, þiðr. 313; sveif þá skipinu frá landi, Fms. vi. 108; sveif skipi hans á eyrina, x. 98; sveif öllum saman flotanum inn með ströndinni, viii. 222; sveif mjök stór-skipunum, vii. 264; sveif honum þar at, ix. 24; festa bátinn svá at ekki svífi frá, ii. 71; hann helt svá at hvergi sveif, so that the boat swerved not, Grett. 125 A; svai saman konungs skipinu ok Hallvarðar, Fms. viii. 385; en þegar þær hóf frá skipinu sveif þeim til ens vestra fjarðarins. Eb. 8; setstokkum sveif á land, Fs. 123; þótt þér svífi af þessum ættjörðum, 21; segir þórðr at svisi yfir hann, that be was taken suddenly ill, Sturl. iii. 286; svist þá af honum, Grag. i. 14; þó svífr enn nokkut kynligt yfir þik, Ld. 328; svífr jarli því í skap, at láta..., Fms. x. 358; hinu sveif honum lengstum í hug, iii. 48; sveif honum því í skap...þessu sveif mér í skap, it sbot through my mind, Fas. i. 342; svift nú ymsu á mik, Fs. 178. reflex., svifask um, to make a sweep, bustle about; svifsk hann um, gripe upp einn asna-kjálka, Stj. 414; settisk síðan til matar ok sveissk um svá fast, at þeir þrír fengi hvergi nærri jafn-skjótt etið sem hann, El. in the phrases, svifask einskis, to sbrink from nothing; and so, hann sveifsk (svífðisk Ed. from a paper MS.) einskis þess er honum bjó í skapi, Lv. 68; ganga undir vápn heljar-mannsins þess er einskis svífsk, Bs. i. 290; nú er sú atför þeirra at þeir munu einskis ílls svívask, Nj. 240; Halli er sá orðhákr, at hann svífsk enskis, Fms. vi. 372; at þú mundir fás svífask, ok láta þér mart sóma, ii. 51, Fs. 93. In mod. usage the weak form is often used in this phrase, e. g. hann svifist einskis, hann svifðisk einskis. svífr, adj., see ú-svífr.

SVÍKJA and svíkva, svík; pret. sveik, sveikt (sveiktú), sveik, pl. sviku; imperat. svík, svíktú; part. svikinn (svikvit = svikit, Hom. 64): a pres. sýkva (y = vi), Blas. 42, 59, Clem. 53; sýkr rhymed with lýkr. Mkv. 18; a weak form svíkvir, Hom. 33; [A. S. swiejan; Dan. svígv]: -to betray; vil ek pik i engu svíkja, Nj. 49; mundo eigi mik of svkva, 623. 53; sýkva andir ústyrkra manna, Blas. 42; þessir hlutir svikva þá er elska, Hom. 28; viltú svíkja mik, Fms. i. 159; þetta mun mér kallat illt verk at svíkja fóstrson minn, 85; svík mik þá eigi—Eigi mun ek svíkja þik...illa sveiktú mik nú, Isl. ii. 269; engi fémúta sveik hans auga, Mar.; af sviptr ok svikinn þinni ásjónu, Stj.; svikit henr þú oss nú... Er svá? þykkisk þú svikinn?... Svikinn þykkjumk ck, ok hefir þú svikit mik... Þat þykki mér vel at ek svikja (subj.) þann er engum trúir, Band. 36; þeir er land ok þegna sviku undan Ólañ konungi með fégjöfum, Fms. iii. 41, vi. 12; hina er Svein konung sveik ór landi, O. T. (in a verse):—s.e-n e-u, to cheat one of; fé opt svikinn, Am. 52; hann (Loki) sveik Asu (acc.) leikum (dat.), Haustl.; Suttung svikinn hann let sumbli frå, Hm. 110. II. reflex. svikjask; svikjast að e-m, to steal upon one. 2. svíkjask um, to fail, break an engagement or promise, from laziness or not fulfilling an obligation;

hann lofaði að koma, en sveikst um það. SVÍN, n. [2 common Teut. word], a swine, Grág. ii. 315, Fms. i. 213, Fs. 26, Landn. 177: the saying, opt er it sama svín í akri, Fms. vi. 216, viii. 233, Mkv., cp. Odyss. xviii. 29: of the hog-shapen beggar's scrip. Skida R.; (cp. Dan. 'gris,' = a clay-pig used as a money-box); svins belgi, blóð, bógr, rani, Fas. iii. 622, Stj. 363, 644, Sturl. iii. 44; svíns hrin, Fas. iii. 149; svins-lifr, swine's liver, as a charm used to still enmities or in truce-making, Gkv. 2. 23 (cp. Stj. 363, v.l.,--pví vóru heiðuir menn vanir at ...); hafa svins minni, to bave a swine's (i. c. sbort) memory, Ld. II. in local names, Svina-fell (whence Svin-fellingar), Svína-vatn, Svína-dalr, Svína-nes, Svín-ey, Svín-hagi, etc., COMPDS: svína-bæli, n. a bog-sty, Fms. i. 213, Hkr. i. 71 (of dreams in a hog-sty). svina-goymala, -gosla, u, f. swine-tending, Grag., Fs. 71, Fas. i. 218. svins-hirðir, m. a swine-berd, Mart. 123, Fas. i. 430 (see the verse). svins-hus, n. a sseine-bouse, pig-sty,

Fms. x. 269. svin-boygja, b, to make one stoop like a swine, a word of contempt (cp. make one pass the Caudine forks); svinbeygt hefi ek nú þann er ríkastr

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svín-drukkinn, part. drunk as a swine, Bárð. 176.

svin-eygr, adj. swine-eyed, Mkv. 2, (svineyg dros, not svinn-eyg, cp.

Odyss. viii. 319.)

svin-fylking, f. a 'swine-array,' the wedge-shaped phalanx of the Scandinavians, from its being shaped like a swine's snout (see hamall and rani), Sks. 384, Fb. i. 140.

svín-fylkja, t, to draw up in a svínfylking, Sks. 384; mjótt framan, en breiðast aptan, ok kalla menn þat svínfylkt, Mag. 167 (Ed.)

svin-fætr, m. pl. a term of abuse (cp. Germ. bunds-vot), Mag svín-galinn, part. mad (drunk) like a swine, Bárð. 33 new Ed.

svín-hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, Sks. 123.

svín-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

evinka, ab, [Germ. schwanken], to stagger; frétta bat sem Girard hefir svinkat, Karl. 192: part. svinkaor, the worse for drink.

svin-skinn, n. pig-skin, Edda 69. svin-sti, f. a swine-sty, Fms. x. 388.

SVIPA, pret. sveip, for the other forms of this strong verb see sveipa. SVIRI, a, m. [A. S. swira], the neck, esp. of an ox or beast of burden; beygt hefi ek svíra á feitari bukkum en þú ert, bowed the neck, metaphor from an ox under the yoke, Fms. xi. 237; pit brutuð svíra minna andskota, Th. 9; saur-stokkinn svíri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); til svíra, pd. 7; hár vigra söngr of svírum, Hornklofi; lýðr þessi er með hörðum svira, stiff-necked, Stj. 312 (hard-sviradt, stiff-necked); herda beir sinn svíra gegn Guði, 639; en er blóðit út springr af svíranum (=strjúpi), Karl. 56: svíra vín=blood, Km. 7. II. a bust, image; svírar II. a bust, image; svirat ok mannlikan tvau gylld með kopar, Dipl. iii. 4. 2. of the beaks of a ship of war at stem and stern; var hvárr-tveggi svírinn (both fore and aft), ok svá stafninn, með gulli lagðr, Fms. i. 179, Hkr. i. 284; sporðrinn ok svírarnir báðir, iii. 25; búnir enni-spænit ok svírarnir, Fms. V. 304; búnir svírar, vii. 51 (in a verse). III. Svíri, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in Brekka Gils-fjöror in western Icel.

sví-virð, f. = svívirðing, Anecd. 104.

svi-viros, o (mod. t), [svi and viroa], to disbonour, disgrace, put to sbame, Fs. 60, Fms. xi. 55; svíviror, Ld. 40.

sví-virða, u, f. a disgrace, Nj. 15, 139, Fms. xi. 65, 86, Stj. 21.

sví-virðing, f. = svívirða, Eg. 155, Nj. 139; svívirðingar-lauss, Fms. ii. 269; svívirðingar-maðr, -namn, -orð, Grett. 116 A, Sks. 270, Fms. vii. 166, Ld. 92.

sví-virðliga (mod. sví-virðiliga, Karl. 159), adv. disgracefully,

Fms. vi. 245, vii. 23, x. 237, 341, Karl. 160.

sví-virðligr (mod. sví-virðiligr), adj. disgraceful, Fms. x. 217, 372,

Nj. 263, O. H. 220, Stj. 58, passim.

Sví-pjóð, f. (often spelt Sviðioð), dat. Svípjóðu, Gs. 13, Fas. ii. 485 (in a verse); Svíþjúðu, Rafn 181, 189; [Svíar and þjóð; the d in the forms Suede, Schweden, Sweden is from the h in bjod: the etymology (Edda 107) from Odin's name Sviorir is quite fanciful, for even Tacitus calls the people Swiones, not Swithones]:—the people, land of the Swedes, i.e. Sweden, orig. only of Sweden proper as opp. to Gothland; i Danmörku, Gautlandi eðr í Svíþjóð, N. G. L. ii. 277; afterwards used as a general name for the later Swedish empire, including Gothland (Svía-veldi, Svía-ríki): again, Svíþjóð in Kalda or in Mikla, Svipjoo, 'the Cold, the Great,' was the old name of the east of Europe, 'Scythia,' see Hkr., Yngl. S. ch. 1; Symb. (begin.), Al. 131: the European Svíðjóð was therefore Svíþjóð in minni, or 'Swecia Minor,' Symb. 13.

svo, adj., see svá.

swoddan, adj. indecl. such, Dan. saadan (mod. and borrowed from Low Germ. through Dan., and much used since the Reformation), Pass. 4. 18, 35. 6, 50. 6, Vidal. passim, so in mod. speech, in which it is gradually displacing the old and vernacular slikr.

avolgra, 20, to swill, swallow, drink greedily.

svoli, a, m. [svola?], prop. a burnt rafter (?): metaph. a buge brutisb person. svols-legr, adj. brutisb.

svunta, u, f., in the east of Icel. svinta, Oldn. Ordb., [from a mid. Lat. succinctum or the like; the word was prob. borrowed during the Engl. trade of the 15th century]:—an apron, very freq. in mod. usage, Piltr og Stulka 35; röndótta svuntu, 50; svuntu-horn, id.

svyk, n. (?); bollar tveir annarr með svyk, Dipl. iii. 4; bolli með

svyk, v. 18.

svæði, n. an open space; görði á storm veðrs er þeir lágu á svæðinu, Fms. ii. 16; Kingála stóð á þar sem mest var svæðit, Grett. 91 A: in the mod. ber-svæði, a bare, open field exposed to wind and rain. On the Runic stone, Rafn 189, read Svíþjúðu.

SVÆFA, 20, [cp. svefja and sefa = to sooth, sæfa = to kill], to lull to sleep; hón svæfir með fögrum söng, Fms. iv. 56, v. 162; hann sló hörpu ok svæfði ormana, Sæm. 162; svíkja ok s. þá er vér skyldim vaka, Fms. ii. 142; vekja upp svæsda reidi, Al. 127; svæsdr, B. K. 121.

svæfill, m. a bead-pillow.

svels, u, f. [A. S. swol = beat, swelan = to burn; Engl. swelter, sultry; Germ. schwüle]:—a thick, choking smoke; reykr ok svæla, Sturl. iii. unum ok reykr tók at vaxa, þorst. Síðu H. 175; reykjar-s., a stifling smoke, freq. in mod. usage. 2. metaph. cheating, rapacity; draga saman auð með sökum ok svælum, 623. 21; svæla eðr flærð, Sturl. i. 20.

avæla, d, to smoke out, suffocate with smoke, used of a fox; s. e-n inni sem melrakka í greni, Nj. 198; leita heldr út en vera svældr inni, Sturl. iii. 189 C. 2. metaph., svæla undir sik, to gain by fair or foul means.

Svænskr, more freq. Sænskr, adj. [Svíar], Swedisb.

SVÆRA, u, f. [Ulf. swaibra = πενθερός; A.S. sweor, sweger; O. H. G. swebor; Germ. schwager; Lat. socer]:—a mother-in-law, 623. 57, Stj. 343; sværu léztu þína sitja opt grátna, Am. 94; s. heitir vers móðir, Edda 109; s. Nönnu, 63: s. Sifjar, 65. The word was obsolete even in old writers; Icel. use a compound, tengda-faðir, -sonr, -móð.r, -dóttir.

svæsinn (svæsni, f.), adj. coarse, gross, rude.

svoou-sar, n. [svao], a wound from a weapon glancing off a bone; s. i enni, Lv. 86; s. en eigi beinhögg, Sturl. i. 13; grunn verða svöðusárin, 140; á bringuna, var þat s., Fms. vii. 167.

svölr, m. the cold sea, sea-spray, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

SVÖPPR, m., gen. svappar, dat. sveppi, pl. sveppir, acc. svöppu; the mod. form is sveppr, pl. sveppir, acc. sveppi; an assimilated form: [Ulf. swamms = σπόγγοs; A.S. and O.H.G. swam; Germ. schwamm; Dan. swamp]:—a sponge; váta svöppu, Stj. 17, see v. l. 3. ball (mod. soppr (q. v.), dropping the v); einn svöpp at leika með, ... einum digrum sveppi ... svöppinn, svöpp þenna, ... þessum sveppi, Karl. 64, 65.

SVORDR, m., gen. svarðar, dat. sverði, sverðinum, Fas. iii. 503; pl. sverdir; acc. svordu: [A. S. sweard; Engl. sward = turf, and Swed. sward; Dan. swærd, in grönswærd, fleske-swærd; Germ. schwarte]:-the skin, esp. of the head (hár-s., höfuð-s.); meðan s. ok hold fylgði, of the skull, Eg. 770; svörðinn á höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; hár manns má kenna við svörð eða hvirfil eða hnakka, Edda ii. 430; hnakka, reikar, svarðar, eða 2. often of walrus-bides used to make ship-shrouds, in ennis, 500. ancient times an article of trade; Einarr hafði með sér tannvöru mikla ok svörð (viz. from Greenland), Fb. iii. 445; svörð tekr heldr at herða, Fs. 92 (in a verse); lét konungt bera þar at svörðu ok stór reip, Fms. ix. 521 (v.l.), cp. Sks. and Alfred's Oros.,—on bæm scip-rapum be beod of hwæles hyde geworht, Edit. Dr. Bosworth, p. 20. II. the sward or surface of the earth, passim in mod. usage; jardar-svördr, gras-svördr = Dan. jord-sværd, grön-sværd.

svörfr, svörfuðr, see svarfaðr.

svörr, n. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) syörr-gælir, m. the gladdener of a bird of prey, Vellekla.

SYDRI, compar., from sudr, the more southern; superl. synnstr, the southernmost (mod. also syostr, to make it conform to the comparative, but less correct; on the other hand, the old poets also use compar. synnri); hinn syðri hlutr, Edda 4; nær enu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; þverá hinni syðri, Fms. i. 251; á Víðivöllum inum syðrum, Dropl. 7; inum syðra, Landn. 218; Reykjadal inn syðra, Nj. 27; í syðra Bretlandi, Str. 1: hit syðra, as an adverb, in the south, southwards, Landn. 62; vendi Magnúss konungr it syðra (be stood soutbwards) með Bretlandi ok Skotlandi, Örkn. 150; at inu synnsta fjalli, Landn. 43, v.l.; it synnsta fjall, İsl. ii. 308; frá hinum synnsta vita, Hkr, i. 147; Vallá hina synnstu, Dipl. iii. 8; synnsta Grund, v. 3.

SYFJA, ad, [svefn, sofa], be gets sleepy, only impers.; e-n (acc.) syfjar, mik syfjar, Finnb. 340, Nj. 94; hvárt syfjar þik, Járnskjöldr faðir? Fb. i. 258; hann kvað sik svá syfja, at hann mætti engan veg uppi sitja, Háv. 2. pass. part. syfjaor, sleepy, Fas. i. 231, 256, Fms. viii. 94, 55. ix. 532.

syfla, d, to furnish with sufl, q.v.; syfldr braudhleifr, Bjarn. 27.

Sygnir, m. pl. the men from Sogn, a county and firth in Norway, Orkn. 214, Fms.; Sygna-fylki, the county of Sogn, x. 168; Sygna-kappi, -kjúka, -trausti, a nickname, Landn., Gísl., Fb. iii; Sygna-ræsir, the king of Sygnir, i.e. the Norse king, Hallfred: Sygnskr, adj. from Sogn, Fms.

SYKN, adj.; not sykn; the short vowel is borne out by rhymes, lykill, syknu, ... as also by etymology, for vi changes into y, not into y (sykn = svikn): [Ulf. swikns = αγνός, δσιος, αθφος; Prof. Bugge suggests that this word may be a compd, from an intens. particle sve-, and an adjective, ikn or akn, Gr. άγν-ύs]:- sackless, free from guilt, innocent; hlutlauss eða sykn af manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; hafit ok hirðit syknar hendr yorar, Stj. 193: with gen., sykn saka, N.G.L. passim. II. esp. as a law term, free; sé nú, seggir, sykn em ek ordin, blameless, declared free, by performance of ordeal, Gkv. 3. 9; vér dæmum M. N. mann syknan, give sentence for bim, declare bim innocent, Grag. i. 71. 2. esp. of a person who has been outlawed, but who is now declared a free man, one who is released, reprieved, having formerly been sekr; vágum ór skógi þann vildum syknan, Am. 97; görði jarl Þorkel syknan á alsherjar-þingi, Fms. ii. 106; far þú útan með mér ok mun ek göra þik syknan, Bs. i. 17; leysa sekt mína...ek skal gefa þér heilla-ráð at verða sykn, Fms. ii. 208; síðan fór hverr til sinna heimkynna, er allir voru syknir, Isl. ii. 392; syknir menn ok þeir menn er 189 C; dimri svælu, Fas. iii. 441; nú görðisk brátt s. mikil í hús-hlandvært eigu út hér, Grág. i. 209; þótti nú at vísu ganga, at hann

mundi sykn vera á öðru sumri, Grett. 174 new Ed.; ok verði Grettir Psynduga, Stj. 173, 316, and so in mod. usage: [A.S. synig; Dan. sykn...at Grettir yrði sykn, 116, 117 new Ed.; taldi hann vera syknan,

sykn, f. = sykna; ok varð ekki af sykninni, it was dropped, Grett. 117 new Ed.; af bessu eyddist sykn (syknan Ub.) at sinni, 173 new

sykna, u, f. [Ulf. swikniþa, swiknei = άγνότηs, άγνεία, άπλότηs; swikneins = καθαρισμός]:-blamelessness, the state of being sykn; ef skogar-madr hefir vegit annan skógar-mann til syknu sér, Grág. ii. 160; víg þorvalds skyldi vera til syknu Helga, Rd. 265; lýsa syknu e-s,...ok fékksk þar hvártveggja syknan, ... mæla móti syknu e-s, 292; færa fram syknu e-s (to bring it out in parliament), Fms. vi. 119, Fbr. 53; medan peir hafa eigi farit syknu sinni, Grag. i. 97. compos: syknu-leyfl, n. a licence of the albing to grant sykna; lögsögu-maðr á upp at segja s. öll, Grág. i. 2; ok talði hann vera frjálsan ef þar fengisk syknu-leyfit, Rd. 292. syknu-lof, n. = syknulcyfi; ef mönnum er syknulofs bedit at lögréttu skógar-mönnum eða fjörbaugs-mönnum, Grág. i. 99.

sykr, n. [Dan. sukker], sugar, (mod.)

sylgja, u, f. a brooch or buckle, chiefly of silver or gold, worn by women; þrjár sylgjur sex aura, Dipl. iii. 4; s. ok fingrgull, Fms. ix. 263; gull-sylgja týndisk...ok fannsk ekki sylgjan...hét hón at gefa húlfvirði sylgjunnar, ... sylgjöna þá ena sömu, Bs. i. 348; fimm sylgjur ok þrjú nisti, 874.

sylgr, m., gen. sylgjar and sylgs; [svelgr, svelgja; Engl. swill]:-a drink, beverage; allt er senn ef hann sylg um getr, Hm.; ylgr fær af hræm sylg, Edda (in a verse); the word is not used in prose, see Lex.

BYLL, f., qs. svill, gen. syllar, pl. syllr; mod. sylla, u, f.; [A. S. syll; Engl. sill; O. H. G. and Germ. schwelle]: -a sill, door-sill; reisa upp góða stólpa ok þar yfir leggja stórar syllr, Sks. 91 new Ed.; stafir fjórir stodu upp ok syllr upp i milli, Fms. viii. 429 (so also Cod. Eirsp. 192, Ed. 1871); fjóra ása, átta stafi, tvau þvertré, ok tvær syllr, Dipl. iii. 8; hann fékk komizt út undir syll kirkjunnar, Sturl. iii. 102 C (kyrkjusylluna Ed.); syllr ok stöðr, Ld. 316, cp. v.l.; sönghús-syllur, Fms. ix. 26: syllar-efni, Pm. II. syllu-stokkr, m. a sill-post, Hom. 94, 96.

sylla, d, to furnish with a sill; ok syllt upp i milli, Fms. viii. 429, v. l.

Syllingar, f. pl. the Scilly Islands, Fins. passim.

syn, f., gen. synjar, [synja; syn is the root from which syn-o is a derivative] :- a denial, protest; used in law phrases, koma, setja, hafa syn fyrir, to protest or repel a charge on oath, by ordeal, or the like; ef peir hafa syn fyrir, þá skulu þeir synja með einseiði, K. Á. 150; hann setti þar syn fyrir, ok baud skirslur, Fms. ix. 5; bændr kómu þar sumir syn fyrir sík, Hkr. i. 89; hón er sett til varnar á þingum... því er þat orðtak, at 'syn sé fyrir sett' þá er hann neitar, Edda 21; the word is freq. in the compd II. the name of a naud-syn (q. v.), necessity, otherwise obsolete. goddess, Edda 21; arin-syn, the goddess of the hearth, pd.; mens Synjar (gen.), the goddess of the necklace, i.e. a woman, Lex. Poet.; according to Edda 21, Syn was the goddess of lawsuits: synjar-spann, N.G.L. i. 258, is prob. an error = smjör-spann.

SYND, f., older form syn-ö, syn-h, shewing that the d is inflexive, svnb, svnbir (sins), Mar. pref. xxxii, xxxiii, Eluc., Greg., passini; [A.S. syn and synn, whence the Norse word may have been borrowed when Christianity came in, for it does not occur in poets of the heathen age; Engl. sin; Germ. sünde; Dan. synd]: - a sin (it prop. means 'negation, denial,' no doubt referring to denial by oath of compurgators, ordeal, or the like), Mar., Stj., Bs., H. E., passim in old and mod. writers in an eccl. sense only, for the very word implies a Christian, not a heathen, notion (the heathens said glæpr or the like); synda-freistni, bót, auki, band, bruni, byrðr, dauði, daunn, díki, flekkr, fýsi, gjald, görð, iðran, játning, kyn, lausn, lifnaðr (lif), líkn, saurgan, saurr, sár, sótt, verk, = the temptation, atonement ..., sickness, work of sin, H.E. i. 462, 522, Greg. 9, 18, 19, 22, 45, 46, 73, K. A. 76, Stj. 51, 119, 123, 142, 145, 162, 220, Rb. 82, 400, Hom. 5, 11, 41, 48, 59, 73, Vm. 84, Magn. 542, and passim; synda far, Stj. 123; synda þræll, Hom. 94. COMPDS: synda-fullr, adj. sinful, Stj. 404, Barl. 99. synda-lauss, adj. sinsynda-liga, adv. sinfully, Stj. 18. less, Stj. 567, Sks. 486, Gpl. 169. synda-ligr, 2dj. sinful, Stj. 26, 119. synda-maor, m. a sinner, 677. 8. synda-bræll, m. a thrall of sin, Hom. 51.

synda, d, mod. t, [sund], to swim; synti allt út í haf, Brandkr. 60 (paper MS.); ok syndu vestr yfir Jökuls-á, Sturl. ii. 157; the word has prevailed in mod. usage, but is very rare in old writers, who either use the tenses of svimma (q. v.) or more freq. leggjask, see leggja.

syndari, a, m. a sinner, freq. in mod. usage.

synd-audigr, adj. sinful, Greg. 76.

synd-fullr, adj. sinful, Hom. 63.

syndga, ad, [syndigr, from A.S. syngjan], to sin, N.T., Pass., Vidal. passim; in old writers only used in the 2. reflex. syndgask, id., Hom. 154, Sks. 573 B, Fins. iii. 167, Barl. 46.

synd-getinn, part. sin-begotten, Eluc. syndigr, adj., contr. syngan (qs. syndgan), Hom. 40; syndgir, 130; synpgom, Mar. pref. xxxii, I. 23; but else uncontr. syndigir, Niorst. 7; it was something similar to the mod. Skraparots-prédiken.

syndig]: -sinful; einn syndugr maor, Barl. 173, passim; see the refer-

synd-ligr, adj. sinful, Sks. 449 B.

syndr, adj., qs. symdr, svimdr, [from sund; symd, Ivar Aasen], able to swim, swimming; vera syndr, Fms. x. 66; s. vel, Fb. i. 368; s. sem selr, Nj. 29, passim.

synd-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sinful, of a deed, Sks. 674.

syndvar-liga, adv. warily against sin; lifa betr ok syndvarligar, Bs. i. 23. synd-varr, adj. wary against sin, Hom. (St.)

SYNGJA, pres. syng; pret. saung or song, pl. sungu; subj. syngi; imperat. syng, syngdu; part. sunginn; older syngva, and then even sounded singva, as seen from rhymes, bings, singva, Eb. 27 new Ed. l. 24, in a verse of the 10th century: [Ülf. siggwan = abeir; A. S. and O. H. G. singan; Engl. sing; Dan. synge; Swed. and early Dan. sjunga]: -to sing, prop. to ring, clash, of metals, weapons; to whistle, of wind, or the like; hurð syngr í lúsi, Fms. iii. 67; syngr í atgeirinum, Nj. 44. 119; bitia þat sverð, nema sjálfum þér syngvi um höfði, Hkv. 2; (örvar) sungu á minum skjaldi, Eb. (in a verse); sverð saung of vanga mer, Kormak; það syngr í reiðanum, syngr í böndum, of the rigging of a ship in a storm, see Lex. Poët .: of the swan's single sad note, syngi, syngi svanir minir. II. to sing, in tunes; sungu ok slungu snúðga steini, Gs. (of the maids at a hand-mill); s. sálm, to sing a bymn. in an eccl. sense; s. messu, to sing the mass, Nj. 157; prestr á eigi at syngva fleiri messur enn tvær, K. p. K. 21 new Ed.; s. messu heiman. Bs. i. 440; um morguninn er sungnar vóru tíðir, Fms. x. 10; ok sungu upp responsorium, 15; s. psaltara, Bs. i. 74, Fms. xi. 274; syngja tider, to chant the bours, passim; absol. to officiate in a mass, par song prestr sá er þrándr hét, Fms. ix. 232; þangat söng hann einn hátíðar-dag, Bs. i. 435: spec. phrases, s. e-n til moldar, 'to sing a person into the earth,' to perform the funeral rites; peim lærdum manni er mik syngr til moldar gef ek þrjú kúgildi, Dipl. iv. 8; syngja yfir e-m, to sing over one, i. e. to sing the burial service; syngja yfir liki, þær tíðir er til byrjar, N.G.L. i. 16, and so in mod. usage (yfir-songr); also of the sick, Fms. vii. 39; s. e-n i bann (bannsyngia), to chant an excommunication, Bs. i. III. pass., þann tíma er söngst óttu-söngr, Fms. vii. 310; þá er messa syngst, Am. 101; skal syngjast messa, Dipl. i. 10; syngjandi sálu-messa, iv. 8.

syngn, see sykn.

SYNJA, 20, [this is the root verb for syn and syno], to deny; sannadi þat annarr en annarr synjaði, Fms. iv. 294; þá muntú s. þess með skynsemd, Nj. 80, passim. 2. esp. as a law phrase, see syn, the charge to be repelled in gen., s. e-s; syni hann vilja sins med séttar-eiði, at hann vildi þat verk eigi gört hafa, Gþl. 162; nú verð ek sjálf fyrir mik synja lýta, to prove my innocence by ordeal, Gkv. 3. 8; vil ek þessa máls s. fyrir mik ok fyrir oss alla skipvera, vil ek þar bjóða fyrir eiða svá sem lög yður standa til, Ó. H. 140. 3. to deny, refuse; ef hann vill synja mér ríkis, Fms. i. 83; s. mér mægðar, Isl. ii. 215; s. kaups, Vápn. 7; honum skal beiða fars at skipi ... ef honum er syniað par, Grág. i. 90; þriggja marka útlegð varðar þeim er synjar, 80; þott þeir syni, 90. II. reflex. to refuse an offer, of a lady; er bu synjask hverjum konungi, Fas. i. 365; þeirrar konu bað Catilina, en hón synjaðisk, Róm. 332.

synjan or synjun, f. a denial, refusal, Grag. i. 91; far-s., Hbl.

synnstr, superl. soutbernmost; see syori.

syn-samr, adj. unobliging, 655 iii. I.

syn-somi, f. an unobliging mood, petty denial of a favour; en synsemi mun bér í þykkja ok eigi stórmannlegt ef ek synja, Fs. 34.

syptir, m. [Germ. seufzen; Engl. sob and sigb], a sobbing; in andsyptir or and-syftir.

syrgi-ligr, adj. sad, Stj. 52, Bs. i. 819.

SYRGJA, O, [sorg; Ulf. saurgan = μεριμπάν, λυπείσθαι; A.S. sorgjan; Engl. sorrow; Germ. sorge; Dan. sorge]:-to sorrow, moura; hann bað menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herfiligum látum, Nj. 197; snökta eðr s., Fms. viii. 234; þeir syrgðu ok hrygðusk, Barl. 191. to bewail, with acc.; syrgoi hann hana dauda, Fms. x. 379; bessa hluti syrgðu þeir, Barl, 189; ek syrgi eina jungfrú ok fæ hana eigi, Fas. iii. 643; s. af e-u, to mourn over, Barl. 91; s. sik, to bewail oneself, woul, Róm. 233, passim in old and mod. usage.

syrja, u, f. [sori], dress; as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 74.

syrpa, u, f. [sorp; prop. = a swill for beasts; Norse sorpe]:- a dire woman, Edda ii. 629: the name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) volume of miscellaneous things; kvzda syrpa, syrpa min (' my syrpa,' i. e. the book into which the poet entered his occasional songs), pref. to the Poems of Bjarni Thorarinson, p. 1. syrpu-bing, a. in syrpubings-log, n. pl. a kind of mock pleading, mock lawsuit, composed as an entertainment; var hann eptir i stofu a kveldin er porkell gekk at sofa, ok hefir frammi margs-konar ertingar, ok þat hafa menn sagt at hann hafi fyrstr fundit upp á Syrpuþings-lög; menn kómu víða af bærjum. ok görðisk þar af þyss mikill, Lv. 26; the exact thing is now lost, perh.

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Eyrta, t, [sorti], to grow dark; bad syrtir ad.

SYSTIR, f., gen. acc. and dat. systur, pl. nom. and acc. systr, gen. systra, dat. systrum; [Goth. swistar; A. S. swuster; Engl. sister; O. H. G. swestar; Germ. schwester; Dan. söster; Swed. syster; Lat. soror]:-a sister, Nj. 30, Grag. i. 288, passim; s. samfeora, sammæora, 170; al-systir, half-systir, a balf-sister; modur-systir (Dan. moster), a motber's-sister, aunt; fodur-s. (Dan. faster), a fatber's-sister, aunt; afa-s., ommu-s., a great aunt. II. metaph. in addressing; eigi má ek hljóð vera, sæl systirin, segir griðkona, Grett. 170 new Ed.; allra-s., all men's sister, a nickname, Landn.; leik-s., stall-s., a play-sister; fóstur-s., a fostersister: eccl., Guð vakti þik, systir, Bs. i. 438; bræðr ok systr, Hom. 2. a sister of charity, nun, Ann. 1343; systra-klaustr, a nunmery, H.E. i. 470; systra lifnaor, lag, id., 470, 476. systur-barn, n. a sister's child, niece, nephew, Sturl. i. 163. systraborn, n. pl. sisters' bairns, i. e. eousins, Gpl. 245. systur-dóttir, f. a sister's daughter, Grag. i. 171, Ld. 26, Finnb. 258; systurdottur sonr, systra-detr, f. pl. daughters of two sisters. N. G. L. i. 77. sonr, m. a sister's son, Grág. i. 171, Nj. 193, Fms. vii. 269; tveir systursynir Barda, Isl. ii. 236. systra-synir, m. pl. sisters' sons, Gpl. 242, Ísl. ii. 208, Landn. 151.

systkin, n. pl., sounded syskin and spelt thus, Edda i. 56, Landn. 149, Fms. vi. 398, Grag. i. 232, N. G. L. i. 151; [Dan. sösken] :collect. a brother and sister, brothers and sisters; öll syskin sin, pau systkin, systkin sin, passim; telja frá systkinum tveim, N. G. L. i. 147. COMPDS: systkina-born, n. the bairns of systkin, first cousins, Gbl. systkina-destr, f. pl. the daughters of systkin, first female cousins, Ghl. 242; systkinadætra-synir, N. G. L. i. 188. systkinasynir, m. pl. the sons of systkin, first male cousins, Hkr. i. 327; systkinasönir (first cousins) ok systrungar, 'systkin-sons' and sister-sons, Grag. ü. 172.

systlingr, m. = systrungr, a 'sisterling,' a sister-son, N. G. L. i. 76. systrung, f. = systrunga; ef maðr tekr bræðrung sína eðr systrung (bræðrungu, systrungu, v. l.), N. G. L. i. 148, ii. 302; Guðrúnu systrung Oddkötlu, Sturl. i. 132; systrung sinn (sína), K. A. 140; hón var systrung (Cod. systrungr) hans, she (Rachel) was the systrung of him (James), Stj. 171; whereas James and Rachel would collectively be called systkina börn.

systrunga, u, f. one's mother's sister's daughter, a female cousin, Am. 52; systrungu Oddkötlu, Sturl. i. 132 C; hón var s. Úlfeiðar, 109 C; ef þær eru bræðrungur eða systrungur eða nánari, Grág. i. 346. systrungr, m. one's mother's sister's son, a male cousin (Dan. moster son), Landn. 107, 178; s. vid konung, the king's cousin, Gpl. 54; Johannes euangelista, systrungr hans (i. e. Jesus) at frændsemi, Barl. 49; bræðrungar ok systrungar, brother's sons and sister's sons, first cousins on the mother's and father's side, Grag. i. 171; munu systrungar sifjum spilla, Vsp. (or is systrungar here the plur, fem, from systrung?); systrungs barn, a sister's son's child, a cousin's child, Ghl. 244.

BÝDA, d, [súð], to wainscot; sýða loptið fyrir gaslinum, D. N. i. 506. syding, f. wainscotting; nýjar syllar, sperror, ok nýja syding, þekja

með spón ok bræða, D. N. iii. 409.

SYJA, pret. sedi, sodi, [Ulf. siujan; A. S. and O. H. G. siwian; Engl. sew; Dan. Swed. sye, sy; Lat. suere]:—to sew; only occurs in the part. söðr and pret. seðu, q.v.; sé þú hvó vel þeir seðu er fyrir saumförinni réðu, Skálda (Thorodd); hamri söðr, járni söðr, bammer-knit, iron-knit, of a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.

sýja, also spelt sýgja, u, f. the suture of a ship (súð is the board, sýja Seams the single suture, a súd therefore contains so and so many syjur); komnar voru niu sýjur á hvárt borð (mod. saumför), Fms. viii. 196; kjalar, stála, súða, sýgju, Edda 66; kjöl-sýja, q. v.

BYKI, f. [Ulf. siukei; Dan. syge], sickness, freq. in mod. usage, esp.

sýkjask, δ and t, [sjúkr; Ulf. sjúkan = ἀσθενείν], to grow sick, sicken, Sks. 97; sýkoisk, Fms. x. 410; sýkisk öll sú hin úhrausta kona, 656 B. 7; sýkousk af heilsu hennar, Greg. 46; sýkjask í hugnum, Pr. 124.

BÝKN, adj. an eccl. term, in sýkn dagr; the more correct form is scokn, N. G. L. i. 385; [from sókn, Dan. sögne-dag]:-a day on which lawsuits and actions are permitted (= Lat. dies fastus), opp. to a holy day or Sabbath; in the phrase, syknt eða heilagt, syngnt (sic) eða heilagt, N. G. L. i. 349; meðan sýnkt (sic) er . . . þegar syngt er, 380; mod. Icel. sounded, synt og heilagt; á sýknum dögum, Gpl. 80; sæknum dagum, N.G.L. i. 385; nú er eigi langt til morguns ok er þá sýkn dagr, O. H. 118, Fms. iv. 265.

sýla, d, or better syla, with y, qs. svela, [svell; Engl. swell; cp. Dan. svulme]:-to swell, turn into ice, of water; syldi hvern dropa er inn kom, ... syldi um hann öll klæðin, Ísl. ii. 461, 462; allt syldi bæði úti ok inni, Fas. ii. 144: part. sýldr, stiff with ice; kuslinn var sýldr allr, Grett. 117 A; skipit med öllum jöklinum, en hat var mjök sylt, 125 A; hvar skúar Gísla liggja ok eru syldir allir, Gísl. 115: of a wound, syldi benjarnar (acc.), Þjal. 30.

sylt, n. adj. (part.), [from syll = a sill?], a sheep's mark, a piece being cut from the top of the ear; kirkja á mark, sýlt hit hægra, en heilt hit bá sýnt um, Vápn. 5; þik skortir sýnt við hann, tbou fallest quite sbort

rinstra, Vm. 29, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a horse when sleek and dappled is said to be 'syldr i lend,' 'loin-dappled:' of a short-legged dwarf it is said, 'var sýlt í neðan þar sem fætrnir vóru,' instead of instep there was but a groove, Fb. iii. 48.

sýn, f. = sjón, q. v. [Dan. syn], a sight; sýn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97; heyrn còa sýn, Grág. ii. 16; þat birtir sýn, Pr. 471; sýn er sögu ríkari, a saying, Stj. 621; kunnugr at sýn ok máli, Fb. ii. 58; sýn, at sjá it rétta, 623. 26, Ghl. 58; er mér þat at sýn orðit er ek hefi opt heyrt frá sagt, I bave seen it with my eyes, O. H. 57; i syn við bæinn, within sight of the farm, Fms. ix. 510; koma í syn við menn, Rb. 388; ganga í syn við e-n, Fms. x. 329; lét hann leiða í sýn við þá tvær dætr sinar, 105; svá at feli sýn (acc.), Vm. 88; sól hvarf at sýn, O. H. 218; sólar-gangr vex at sýn, visibly, Rb. 92: tungl er þá ekki at sýn, not visible, 452; hvarf hann frá henni at sýn, Bs. i. 184; var þeim at sýn þar vel fagnat, apparently, Hkr. i. 73; hann druknaði á firðinum, ok gékk þar inn í fjallit at sýn, apparently, Landn. 159, v.l.; an appearance, bregða á sik. mannligri sýn, Fms. x. 301; forkunnar sýn, Fsm.: a vision; bar fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137. 2. sýnum, adverbially, by sigbt, apparently; fríð sýnum, Nj. 2; hann var friðr sýnum, Eg. 22; hinn likligsti synum, Hkr. i. 262. II. [a different word = sunna, q. v.], poët. the sun, Edda (Gl.)

SÝNA, d, to sbew; hón bað hann sýna sér sverðit, Gullb. 14; á þinginu sýndu menn vápn sín, Fms. iv. 326; þú skalt enga fáleika á þér sýna, Nj. 14; sýna sik glaðan, Barl. 16; hann sýndi mun ek sýna yðr (dat.) í fata-búr Þorfinns, Grett. 98 A, passim. II. reflex. sýnask. to appear, Rb. 478; synisk þat jafnan at ek em fégjarn, Nj. 102; hann kvað mikla úsæmd í slíku sýnask af Sturlu, Sturl. i. 87; ok sýndisk hann ba Nero (dat.), be then presented himself to N., 659 C. 29. to seem, with dat.; e-m synisk e-t, it appears to one; oss synisk umakligt, at ..., Eluc. 3; syndisk vitrum mönnum hann afbrago, Fms. x. 397; hefir mér tvennt um synzk, Nj. 3: to see in a dream, somnadi hann, honum syndisk þá enn helgi Ólafr konungr, Ó. H. 240; syndisk honum í svefní engill Guðs, Bær. 12; sem konunni hafði sýnzk um nóttina, Fms. v. 222: so also, mér syndist hann koma, I thought I saw bim come; mér sýndist eg sjá hann, I thought I saw bim; ekki er allt sem sýnist, a saying, varla sýnisk allt sem, Mkv. 3. to think fit; veitið mér gröpt slíkan sem yðr sýnisk, such as you deem fit, as you like, Fms. ix. 300; fékk konungr sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; sýndisk mönnum, at Andrés misti sæmda sinna, Fms. ix. 309; synisk bat bo flestum, at fa mer bat er ek vil, Grett. 129 A; brandr kvad, hitt mundu synask (that would seem better) at unna Leifi fodur-bóta, Fær. 159.

sýnd, f. = sýn, in á-sýnd, a countenance; til-sýndar, adverb. to see from afar off; a-syndar, adverb. to see (as in the phrase 'fair to see').

syndr, adj. with eyesight so and so; gamall ok syndr litt, Eg. 710; lítt s., Hkr. iii. 127; hinn mikli madr er svá lítt var syndr, Nj. 34 (where ironic.); ú-syndir hvelpar, a litter of blind whelps: of weather, clear, i björtu ok vel sýndu veðri, Konr.

sýni, n. the sight; in the adverb. phrase, til sýnis, for the sight's sake; var hann sendr konungi til synis, for the sake of curiosity, Fms. vi. 362; til sýnis vaxtar hans, as a sample of bis sight, Fas. i. 331; víð-sýni, a far-sight,' a wide borizon; mis-sýni, eye-deception; glám-sýni, glamoursigbt. sýnis-horn, n. a sample, specimen.

sýni-liga, adv. visibly, Fms. x. 332, 374 (publicly); ú-sýniliga, invisibly.

syni-ligr, adj. visible, Fms. i. 139, Blas. 44; ú-syniligr, invisi-2. sightly; mikill maor, harr, s., Fms. x. 393; enn syniligsti madr, Ld. 24: advisable, O. H. 166: likely, syniligri, more likely (to pay), K. b. K. 48.

syning, f. a sbewing, 655 xxvi. 3; s. ok skýring, Stj. 30. nýnn, adj. visible; þútt ek sjá sýnar váfur, Grett. 112 A. 2. clear, euident; þér skal sýn búhlífð í því vera, Fms. v. 306; lýsir hann pvi, at hann er synn at brigdar-manni, if be declares bimself as the unmistakable brigdar-mann, Ghl. 290; beir atburdir er miklu eru synstir til bess úárans, most likely to cause, Sks. 332 B; sýna stund, a good wbile, Grett. (in a verse): likely, ef yor bykkir eigi annat sýnna fyrir liggja enn vera her, if you bave nothing better to do than ..., Fær. 45; sýnisk mer sem eigi muni í annat sinn sýnna at leita til fundar við Bolla enn nú, there will not be a better chance another time, Ld. 238; er þessu sýnna at svá beri (berr Cod.) til, there is every probability that it will turn out so, Fms. xi. 114; þótti mönnum ó-sýnt (uncertain) hvert friðr gefinn mundi, Ö. H. 3. sightly; vápnum ok váðum skolu vinir gleðjask, þat II. spec. or adverb. usages; bótti þá er á sjálfum sýnst, Hm. öllum at sýnu ganga, at stórflokkar mundi komnir í héraðit, all thought that it was clear, beyond doubt, that ..., Sturl. iii. 41. with a compar., a great deal; synu minna, a great deal less, far less, Fms. vii. 242, xi. 112; sýnu meiri, much greater, Fas. ii. 515; sýnu verri, much worse, Ld. 322, Fb. i. 259; synu betri, s. betr, a great deal better, Fms. iii. 222, xi. 154; sýnu yngri, v. 263: superl., sýnu fyrstr, far a-bead, Fær. 168. 3. synt, as adv. evidently, quite, very; greindi

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of bim, thou art no match for bim, Isl. ii. 215; hildr var sýnt í vexti, the adj. fit for work; vel s. at flostu verki, Bs. i. 307. battle wared quite bot, Km.

III. in compds, ein-sýnn, one-eyed; unemployed, idle, Barl. 156, Fb. i. 508. tvi-sýnn, doubiful; víð-sýnn, aud-sýnn, evident; 6-sýnt, uncertain.

sypinn, adj. a corrupt vulgar pronunciation for sytinn (q. v.), used esp. of a niggardly person; hann er sypinn; as also sypa, t; sypa i e-ð (qs.

syta), to grudge an outley, of a miser, cp. Hm. 47

SYR, f., gen. sýr, acc. sú, pl. sýr (declined as kýr, q. v.); [A.S. sú; Engl. sow; Dan. so; Germ. sau; Gr. ve; Lat. sūs]:—a sow; syr ok grisir med, Grag. i. 504; sú (acc.) ræda, 427; súr eru augu sýr (gen.), 2. a nickname, Skálda (Thorodd); the word is obsolete in prose. Sigurðr sýr, gen. Sigurðar sýr, Fagrsk. 106; sýrar, v.l., also Fms. x. II. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, in gen. Syrar, 405. II. one of the names of the goudess 2.07,2. Edda; & ek Sýrar mey dýra, Edda (in a verse); fólk-sýrar, Korm. (in

sýr, m. a dish, kind unknown; sýr var kallaðr réttr á Grænalandi er konur görðu ór kálfa-görnum, Fbr. 108, v.l. (A word of doubtful

genuineness, and wanting in the vellums of that Saga.)

SYRA, u, f. [súrt; Germ. saure], sour whey, stored up and used for drink instead of small beer, Nj. 199, Gisl. 58; sýru-ker, Eg. 701, Bs. i. 120, Sturl. iii. 192, Gísl. 7.

Býr-dælir, m. pl. the men of Súrna-dalr, a county in Norway, Gisl.

Sýrland, n. Syria, Stj. passim: Sýr-lendingr, a Syrian, 656 B. 10: Býr-lenskr (Sýr-neskr, 655 xiv. B. 2), adj. Syriac, Al. 77, Stj. 641.

SYSA, t, a defect. verb, of which only the pret. and the past part. remain; [this is the root word from which sysla (q. v.) is a derivative, cp. also sus and sus-breki]: - to be busy with a thing, give effect to it; either with dat. (s. e-u), or s. at e-u; or used absolutely, to be busy; hón sýsti um þörf gesta, Am. 6; sýsti hann svá mikit at á lítilli stundu, Barl. 177; at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. v. 155; ér sýstuð suðr, ye went busily, bastened, soutbwards, vi. (in a verse); ef Magnúss konungr yrði viss hvat syst væri, 13; þá er því var syst, Hom. 117; þá er hann hefir syst eyrendum sínum, when he had done his errand, Fms. ix. 345, v.l.; bvi er syst, that is done, Geisli 12; beim er bar syst saman, there they are busied together, Hornklofi (Fagrsk, rather to be taken as a part, than as a fem. subst., see, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. syst); fara brottu með svá sýstu eyrendi, Stj.; hvat hann hefir at sýst á þeirri stundu, Rd. 304; hvat peir höfðu at sýst meðan, Fms. xi. 41; þeir sýstu þat eitt, at þeir sættusk á víg Snorra, Sturl. 186 C; höggva ísinn, ok var þat sýst á tveim dögum, Fms. ix. 400; Eysteinn konungr hafði mart syst í landinu þat er nytsemd var á, vii. 100; bauð ok sagði, ok var þegar sýst allt á einu augabragði, Barl. 22; ef hann mætti nökkurn þann mann fá sýst honum (if be could get bim a man) er bessa mætti honum bætr ráða, 16; ef hón hefir eigi þann riddara nú sýstan, MS. 4. 30; var svá til sýst, at ... Fms. vi. 38; ef þetta sýstisk fremr en aðrir höfðu sýst, x. 7, v. l.; þá hefir þú vel sýst, well done, ix. 366; þeir gátu alls engi at sýst, could procure none, Str. 12; var svá til sýst (it was so arranged that ...) at Sighvatr skáld hlaut..., Fms. vi. 38; ef hón gæti nokkut at sýst, Str. 13; leituðu margir við at bera hana, er alls ekki gátu at sýst, 54; sem vist er at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. vi. 155, Hkr. iii. 162.

aýsl, f. business, = sýsla; góð sýsl var þat, Fms. vi. 333 (in a verse). of sik (= sysl), sbe was a meddlesome thing, Mkv.; pu er pu ferr med úvin þínum á götu, ver þú sýsl at leysask frá honum, Greg. 41 (an old

rendering of Matth. v. 25).

sysla, 20, [Dan. sysle], to be busy, transact business; menn skulu sýsla þat Föstudag hverr vera skal lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; Ólafr setr upp skip sitt ... en er bat er syslat, Ld. 87; er betta var at syslat, Al. 123: to procure, s. einn svá góðan mann, MS. 4. 27; sumir sýsla bann ok bölbænir í land várt, Anecd. 12; sýslaði biskup þeim allt lið er hann fékk, F.ms. viii. 144; sysla sínum bræðrum nökkurn kost, Mar.; sér syslaðan ok sendan, Stj. 250; at þú mættir s. mér nökkura staðfestu, Sturl. i. 200, 210; segl ok akkeri skal til sýsla af bónda fé, Gbl. 81; sýsluðu hvárirtveggi vel í þeiri ferð, made a good job of it, succeeded, Fms. ix. 270. II. reflex., vit skulum sitja á Norðmæri ok freista

svá hvat at sýslick, Fms. i. 53, Hkr. i. 171.
sýsla, u, f. business, work; hjón sátu þar, héldu á sýslu, Rm. 14; hygg ek at vér eigim aðrar sýslur en bjór at drekka, Hkv. 1. 17; andlegu verki, jarðligum sýslum, 655 xxvi. I; hann hafði lokit þeim sýslum er hann vildi, 656 A. 4; var þat siðr hans, at rísa upp árdegis, ok ganga þá um sýslur manna, Eg. 2; fyrir sýslu góðs verks, doing a good work, Hom. 26; ef hann hesir eigi sýslu á (if be bas no time, no leisure) at færa barn til skirnar, K. p. K. 4:-hence, bú-sýsla, busbandry; um-sýsla, activity, endeavours. II. as a law term, any stewardship held from the king or bishop, also as a geographical term, a district, bailiwick, prefecture; sýslur ok ármenningar um öll þrænda-lög, Hkr. i. 303; Guttormr þvari, hann hafði haft sýslu, Fms. ix. 15; Ólafr sem þá hafði hirðstjórn ok sýslu norðan lands, Dipl.ii. 15; allt til þess er þeir kómu ór sýslu þóris, Ó. H. 137; skal sýslumaðr lýsa hversu margir údáða-menn urðu í hans sýslu á næstum tólf mánuðum, Gbl. 22; hafa sýslu á Hálogalandi, Eg. 66; þá er hann (the bishop) hafði yfir-för um sýslu sína, a diocese, Bs. i. 140. COMPDS: sýslu-bréf, n. letters patent, N.G. L. iii. 77.

svalu-lauss, 26. sýslu-leyai, n. idleness, the being out of work, Rom. 333, Mar. syslu-maor, m. a worker; s. miell ok starfsmadr godr, Eg. 203, Ld. 73: a prefect, bailiff, king's steward, Gpl. 22, Eg. 67, Fms. ix. 429 (v. l.), x. 10, Nj. 126; syslumenn konungs ok biskups, ...lendir menn, syslumenn, ármenn, Gpl. 12; syslumaðr eða ármaðr, 6; Jamtr höfðu þá Svía-konungi skatt goldit, ok þaðan höfðu verit syslumenn yfir landinu, O. H. 142, and so in mod. Icel. usage, the country being divided into syslur, answering to the bing (q. v.) of the Commonwealth, each sysla with its bailiff (syslumaor), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king; syslumens skulu bing eiga á Leiðum, Jb. 23; lögmenn ok sýslumenn, 27

B. In local names, Abal-sysla, the present Esthonia, Yngl. S.; Ey-sysla = the present Osel in the Baltic: also simply Sýala, a Slavon. word= Sysyle in Alfred's Orosius, a country in eastern Prussia; in Syslu-kind,

the people of Esthonia, Yt.

sys-ligs, adv. busily, smartly, speedily; ris upp bu s., rise up thou brisky! 656 C. 11; högg enn mennina s., Fms. xi. 152; hann sá merki konungs fara s., viii. 86; slatra s., Am. 20; sveinn s. sveif til skógar, went quickly to the wood, Hým. 18; ganga s., to walk briskly, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse).

sýsl-rækr, adj. transacting business, Bs. i. 754.

SYTA, t, [sút], to wail; veit ek at vætki of sýtig, hvar aldri skal slita, Hallfred; þeir sýttu hann sem dauðan, Bs. i. 743; Elena sýtti alla æfi dauða hans, Bret. 77: absol., Skálda 211; sýta ok klökva, Hom. 193; ber munuð sýta og gráta en heimrinn mun fagna, John xvi. 20: to pine for, with acc., er bat (acc.) illt at syta er maor fær eigi, Fas i. 174; sýtir æ glöggr við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; sýtir eigi drengr við dauða, a saying... or-at sýtandi dauði, Km. syti-ligr = sutligr, sad, Mar.

syting, f. wailing; gratr ok s., Fms. x. 290; stynr ok s., Stj. 51; uggr ok sæting (sic), Mar.; sytingar tími, a time of mourning, 238.

sýtinn, adj. [Norse syten], peevish, Lat. morosus. S.ÆDI, n. [sáð], seed; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476; sá sínu sæði. Barl. 18; rótsesta sæði sitt í hjarta sínu, 5. 2. metaph. seed, of spring, freq. in eccl. usage, kvinnunnar sæði, Abrahams sæði, Bible. plur. crops; þar lét hann hafa sæði ok kallaði at Ökrum, Eg. 136; sláttu ok sæði, Bjarn. 22; í sæðum Philistinorum, Stj. 413; árferð tók at versna ok sæði manna tóku at bregðask, ... eptir um várit fengusk hul sæði, því at engi gat frækorn at kaupa, Ó. H. 113; þetta var þann tima, er sæði manna vóru eigi tekin til ávaxtar . . . er hann gengr sinn veg nær sæðum (fields) nökkurum, Mar.

seedingr, m. [Norse saing], the common gull or sea-mew, larus carus

L., Edda (Gl.), O. T. (in a verse).

SÆFA (i. e. soefa), d, [akin to svefn, svæfa; cp. Lat. sopire], prop. to put to sleep, but distinguished from svæfa, and only used to bill, slangbter beasts; vök sú er menn sæfa hvali í, Jb. 331 B; skal geiz sí inn fimta hlut af öllu fé nema maðr sæfi, K. þ. K.; blóðit flóar svá sæ lifandis maðr hefði sæfðr verit, Mar.; hann sæfði girndar-synd, Greg. 2. esp. of a sacrifice; ef sæfð vóru þau kvikendi er goðunum var fórnat, Eb. 10; lamb Guös er sæst til þessa nótturðar, Greg. 29; sæfandi son sinn ysak, Stj. 130; skal hverr s. sitt lamb, 279; lamb sæit ok etid, Post. 645. 83; sá er sæfði fórnina, Stj. 430; sæfa hjarðir, Hsm.: svæfa naut, to kill a beast by driving a sharp instrument into the nape of the neck, severing the spine, as the Spanish Torreador do (thes II. reflex. to be heathen way of killing the sacrificial beast?). killed, expire; sæfisk hón á spjótinu ok deyr, Fb. i. 258; jarlinn sæfdisk á spjótinu, Eg. 289; Hrafn hrærði hvárki hönd né fét er hann sælðisk. Bs. i. 674 (of a man beheaded); nú veiðir maðr hval ok sæfisk hann a djúpi, N.G.L. i. 59; val-sæfendr, Ýt.

seefari, a, m. the slaughterer, sacrificing priest, Stj. 430.

smfing, f. the sacrifice, Stj. 377.

Boogr (i. e. Boogr), m. [cp. A. S. gar-secg = the ocean], sleet, wet, rain; þat var allt á einni stundu er sægr enn mesti var, ok þat at þurrt var ok heið ok sólskin, Bs. i. 339: sægjum, adv. pouring; þó sjór um þik sægjum drífi, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

2. a tumult, confusion, sæarn: sægjum drifi, Fas. ii. (in a verse). vera mun mikill sægr í bænum, ok allt lið ölótt, Fms. viii. 302. in mod. usage sægr means a swerm, mesti sægr. II, the name of the man in the moon's pail; sægr heitir sár, en simul stöng, Edda.

8891, n. [through the Fr. soie, Ital. saia, from Lat. sericum; as are also be A. S. seolc, Engl. silk], silk, Rétt., N. G. L. iii. 122, 125, D. N., B. K.,

Vm.; sæi-kápa, 90.

BÆING, f., gen. sæingar, these being the old forms; the later and mod. contr.form sæng, gen. sængr, pl. sængr, which is used in vellums of the 14th century; [Dan. sæng; Swed. säng]:—a bed; sakna ek í sessi ok í sæinga mins mulvinar, Gkv. 1. 20; sæing fóru síðan sína þau Högni, Am. 10; sofnuð var Guðrún í sæingu, Skv. 3. 24; ganga í sama sæing konu, Grág. L 175, 311, 329, Glúm. 374 (sæng Ed.); hann lagði hana í sæng hjá sér, Fms. 2. childhed; er bon i.4; kona liggr i sænginni,... i sængina, Fb. i. 258. á sæng ferr, N.G.L. i. 30; þær konur sem á sæng andaðisk, Bs. i. 687; liggja á sæng, to lie in childhed; kona lá á sæng. COMPDS: sengarsýslu-færr, ferð, f. childbed, K.A. 18, Bs. i. 687. sængar-för (mod. sængr-för),

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f. id., H. E. i. 402: kona hans var bå önduð af sængrför. Vigl. 53 new Ed. Festate at M., Ni. 103: with prepp., s. eptir, to pursue, 20, Fms. x. 230. (vellum of the 14th century). sængr-föt, n. pl, bed-clothes. sængarklæði, n. pl. id., Jm. 24; sængr-klæði, Karl. 57. sængr-kona, u, f. a woman in childhed, Fb. i. 71. seengr-stokkr, m. a bed-side, Grett. 107 A (vellum of the 15th century); but sængar-stokkr. Bs. ii. 228.

Bæki-ligr, adj., in ú-sækiligr, impregnable, Str. 11.

sækinn, adi, plucky: eigi aff-mikill en bó ákaftiga s., Sturl, i. 23.

SÆKJA, i. e. scokis, an irregular verb, pres, sæki (scki); pret. sótti, qs. sókti (as bótti from bykkja; cp. Engl. seek, sought); subj. sækti (sœkti); imperat. sæk, sæktú; part, sóttr, sótt (qs. sóktr, cp. bótt from Dykkia): [sak, sök, sök-n, referring to a lost strong verb, sak2, sók; Ulf. sókjan=ζητεῖν, alτεῖν; A.S. sēcan; Engl. seek; O. H. G. sobbjan;

Germ. suchen: Dan. soge: Swed. soka.]

A. To seek, fetch; ek mun fara heim ok s. mér bendi, Fms. iii. 209; s. sér skála-við, Nj. 280; s. sér kirkju-við, to fetch church-timber, Ld. 316; s. heilræði at e-m, Nj. 31; sækja vatn, to fetch water, Fas. ii. 29, Fb. i. 257, Fs. 100; gékk Gunnlaugt til lækjar eins ok sótti (vatn) í hjálminum, Isl. ii. 260; er bér skyldra at s. Svanlaugu, Nj. 182; Kormakr sótti (Germ. abbolen) Steingerði, Korm. 228; skatt er Egill hafði sótt til Vermalands, Eg. 588; s. giptu á fund e-s., to fetch, derive good luck from, Fms. v. 253, 254. 2. to visit, frequent (Germ. besuchen); enn aldna jötun ek sótta, Hm. 104; skyldi mena þangat til s. um alla Vestfjörðu, Eb. 26; sækja þing, to frequent a þing (þing-sókn); þeir vildu eigi bangat s. bingit, Ib. q; s. kirkju, to visit, frequent a church (kirkjusókn); þessa brennu sótti margs-konar þjóð, Edda 38; sækja e-n at liðveizlu, to call on one for support, Fms. xi. 344; sækja e-n at eptirmáli, to seek one's aid in ..., Sturl. i. 193; hann var mikill malafylgis-madr ef hann var at sottr til ásjá, Bs. i. 82; s. or s. heim, to visit; fyrir því sótta ek þik heim, at mik hafði hér at landi borit, Eg. 165, (cp. heim-sókn, in a hostile sense), Nj. 107; hann sótti marga ókunna staði, Fms. vii. 199; sækja fuglar háleik lopts, Sks. 47 B; sækir Anselmus heim þat klaustr, Mar.; hann mundi aldri fljúga svá langt, at eigi mundi hann s. heim hönd, come back to the band, Edda 70; s. fund e-s, Sturl. iii. 81; skyldi Bárðr s. norðr þangat ráðit, B. sbould go north to fetch bis bride, Eg. 26; Sveinn sótti sér friðland, went in search of, Fms. x. 404; drottning byor honum veizlu med svá mikið fjölmenni sem hann vill til hafa sótt, Orkn. 340; var blótveizla mikil ok sótti þar til konungr, Fms. i. 35; hann sækir á hönd Engla konungi, sought bis service, Eg. 76; til Túnsbergs sóttu mjök kaupmenn, Fms. i. 11; at ber sækit norðr higat á várn fund, Sturl. iii. 81; beir höfdu sott (advanced) langt & land upp, Fms. x. 230; beir sækja (advance) upp húlinn, Eg. 744; þá sækir (arrives) sá maðr vestan af Írlandi er Haraldr hét, Fms. x. 418. 3. to proceed, advance, absol.; er hann sotti langt austr, bad advanced far eastward, Eg. 56; bá er beir sóttu ofan at skipunum, Fms. vii. 159; er mornaði ok sól sótti á himin, Eg. 372, v.l.; þeir biðu þess at sólin sótti á himininn, Fms. viii. 114: impers., fór hann útleið, er suðr sótti, 82; þegar er ór sækir enum mesta haleik hassins, Sks. 173 B; er síðar er á hausti ok nær meir sækir vetri. 4. to catch, overtake; fior hann geldinga ok fær eigi sótt, 1sl. ii. 331: to overcome, munu beir mik aldri fá sótt meðan ek kem boganum við, Nj. 116; hann varðisk svá vel, at þeir fá eigi lengi sótt hann, 153; mér lizt ef þeir standa úti sem vér munim þá aldri sótta geta, 197; þangat sækir þik engi,...er þat eigi allra at s. hann þangat, 20, 21; mun ek eigi skjótt verða sóttr, Eb. 188: to carry, take, cigi mun eyin sótt verða, Fær. 98; hér eru hús ramlig, ok munu þeir eigi skjótt sækja, Nj. 198; var áin allíll at sækja, the river was very bad to cross, Ld. ch. 15; býðr hann þeim at s. fjallit norðr í bygð, to cross the mountain, take that road, Bs. ii. 32. II. to attack; bá er hann (acc.) sótti þetta mein (nom.), Mar.; s. e-n með vápnum, Fms. ii. 172; gridungr sækir mann, Grág. ii. 122; s. e-n til dauds, Stj. 99; samna liði ok s. hann norðr þangat, Nj. 20; þá er þeir sóttu Gunnar á Hlíðarenda inn í hús inn, Eb. 248; þeir sóttu þá hálfu djarfligar, 2. to pursue; hann lét þaðan s. útróðra ok selveiðar ok eggver, 287. Eg. 135; Skallagrimr sótti fast smiðju-verkit, 142; hann lét mjök sækja fong þau er fyrir vóru, 134; sækja knáliga ferðina, leiðina, róðrinn, to press a matter, urge it on, 203, Fms. viii. 144; straumt var mikill, hann sótti fast sundit, swam bard, Grett. 148; s. bardagann fryjulaust, Fms. xi. 136; réri skip innan fjördinn ok sóttu knáliga, Grett. 89; beir er eptir Agli réru sóttu ákaft, Eg. 362. 3. as a law phrase, sækja sök, mál, to prosecute, lead a cause; á hverr at sækja þá sök er vill, Grág. i. 17; skalt þú s. þær sakir báðar, Nj. 98; nú liðu þrjú þing þau er menn ætluðu, at hann mundi s. málit, 71; at annarr-hvárr okkarr sæki málit, ok munu vit þá verða at hluta með okkr, 86; nefndu þér nökkura vátta at orðunum-Önga, segir Skarphéðinn, vér ætlum ekki at s. þetta nema á vápna-þingi, 141, passim: metaph. to urge, press, hann sotti bat mál mjök, pressed the case bard, Eg. 108; sótti (urged) hann þá enn um liðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232: s. mann, to prosecute in a lawsuit; manna þeirra er menn vilja s. hér á þingi, Grág. i. 19; á þingi, þess manns er sóttr er, 26; sá skal s. goðann er sótt vill hafa, til fullra laga, 34; s. mann fullri sekt, 120; s. e-n sökum, Eg. at hann þættisk sæll ef Otkell ætti hann, Nj. 73; hann görði hana svá 728; sótti Kolskeggr til lands at Móeiðar-hváli, laid elaim to the

Sturl. i. II (cp. eptir-sókn); sækja at (cp. at-sókn), to pursue, attack, Fms. vii. 70, Nj. 83, 84, Eg. 585: s. fram, to advance in battle, 297, Fms. i. 38.

B. Reflex. to be advanced, be past, of a road or distance, work in hand, or the like; sóttisk þá mjök hafit, Fms. iv. 201; nú er meir en hálf- (; +4) sótt, more iban balf-way passed; dró sundr med beim, ok sóttisk mjök hafit, vi. 263; en er á leið vetrinn sóttisk mjök borgar-görðin, Edda 70; sóttisk beim seint skip beirra. Ni. 8: seint mun bat ok sækjask at grafa undir borgina, Fms. vi. 152; Galta bótti Lopti seint sækjask, that be went on slowly, Bs. i. 650; en beim monnum hefir litt sókzk (little succeeded in attacking) ofr-menni slikt i hus inn, Eb. 248; bvi nema þeir nú stað, at þeir ætla at þeim muni illa sækjask at vinna oss, Nj. 2. recipr. to seek one another; sækjask sér um líkir, to flock together, Fms. ix. 389: to attack one another, fight, beir nafnar softtusk lengi, Landn. 85; beir Hrafn sóttusk meðan ok Þorkell svarti, Ísl. ii. 268: fá sér vígi ok sækjask haðan. Sturl. ji. 102: of a lawsuit, ef heir vilja eigi sækjask, K. Þ. K. 52.

sækjandi, part. a prosecutor, opp. to verjandi, Grág., Nj. passim.

sækn, adj., see sýkn.

sæ-konungr, m. a sea-king; vóru margir sækonungar þeir er réðu liði miklu ok áttu engi lönd, þótti sá einn með fullu heita mega sækonungr, er hann svaf aldri undir sótkum rapti ok drakk aldri at arinshorni, Yngl. S. ch. 34, cp. Caesar Bell. Gall. i. 36; sækonungar, opp. to herkonungar, Fb. i. 25, ll. 6, 7; Auði ok Buðli vóru sækonungar ok fóru báðir með her sinn, id.: Haki ok Hagbarðr hétu bræðr tveir, þeir vóru sækonungar (sjá-konungar Ed.) ok höfðu lið mikit, Yngl. S. ch. 25; Gorr hatði Eyjarnar ok var hann því kallaðr sækonungr, Orkn. 8; Sváfu barn ok sækonungs, Hdl.; hvernig skal sæ kenna? Kalla sækonunga leið ok braut, Edda 66; hvernig skal kenua skip?—Svá at kalla hest eða dýr eða skíð sækonunga, oo. For a list of the names of mythical sea-kings see Edda (Gl.), ending thus,—sékk-at ek fleiri sæ-konunga, III. The word is poetical, and refers only to the ancient age of the Vikings in the 8th and oth centuries, see konungr.

SÆLA, u, f. [a common Teut. word; A. S. sæl, sæld]:—bliss, bappiness; veitti Guð þeim fé ok sælu, Edda (pref.); með Eireki at Uppsölum var sæla mest, Fas. i. 339; þar fyrir muntú öðlask eilísa sælu, Fms. i. 138; úþrjótanliga sælu, Sks. 523; himneska sælu, Pass.; sælur

bessa heims, Hom. 28, passim.

B. In compos, for hospitals, refuges, or charitable works, built or done for the soul's salvation, see the remarks s.v. bru; the forms vary between sælu- (salvation's) and sálu- (soul's). sælu-brú, f., see brú. sælu-bú, n. a bospital, alms-bouse, D. I. i. 160. sælu-dagar, m. pl. the 'days of bliss' = the Ember days, see Bingham's Orig. Eccl.; Laugar-daginn, Midviku-daginn í Sæludögum, the Saturday, Wednesday ... in the Ember weeks, Fms. viii. 446, Sturl. i. 137. sæludaga-vika, u, f. the week of the sæludagar, i. e. an Ember week, Sturl. ii. 130. selu-hus, n. a'refuge,' hospice in deserts or mountains to receive travellers, Fms. ii. 82, iii. 124, iv. 338 (sálu-, O. H. 153, l. c.); um Dofra-fjall var för ór brándheimi, urðu menn þar opt úti ok fóru hörðum förum, lét ek þar sæluhús göra ok leggja fé til, Mork. 187, Fms. vii. 122; bar var mikit sæluhús við kirkjuna, ix. 353 (v. l. sálu-stofa, sæluhús-stofa, Fb. l. c.; or sáluhús-stofa, Cod. Eirsp. 302, v. l.); sæluhúss brenna, Grett. 121; sem vér kómum til sáluhússins á veginum, Stj. 216. sælu-setr, n. = sæluhús, Fms. viii. 439. skip, n. a ferry-boat, K. p. K. 142, v. l. (sálu-skip), bridges and ferries being originally works of charity, (cp. the legend of St. Christopher.) sálu-stofa, u, f. = szluhús; bessar jarðir liggja til sálustofu Helga Ivarssonar, B. K. 45. sælu-söngr, m. a mass for one's soul, Hom. (St.) sælu-vika, u, f. an Ember week, abbrev, = sæludaga-vika, Sturl. i. 137, iii. 146.

seela, d, to bless, MS. 677. 8.

sæla (i.e. sœla), d, [sól], to slake; slökvir eld, sælir andar-porsta, Greg. 62.

seela, u, f. [sól], in for-sæla, to shade.

sæld, f. bliss, = sæla; sældar kostr, -líf, -staðr, Landn. 276 (v. l.), Sks. 523, Fas. iii. 8.

sælda, d, [sáld], to boult, sift; s. mjöl, Greg. 58, Fas. ii. 513. metaph., eiga saman við e-n að sælda, to bave dealings with a person, metaphor from two persons sifting their corn in one sieve.

sældingr, m. a measure; s. korns, Vm. 18; sældings land, 168.

sæl-gæti, n. a dainty.

sælingr, m. a wealthy man (cp. Gr. ολβιοε), Edda (Gl.), Eb. (in a verse); sælingr, opp. to úgöfgir menn, Hom. (St.): a nickname, Landn.; whence Sælings-dalr, a local name.

sel-kéri, a, m. = sælingr, Edda i. 532: in mod. usage an epicurean, hann er mesti s.

SÆLL, adj. [sæl, sælt], compar. sælli, sælstr (mod. sælli, but sælastr); . . 👫 🗦 [A.S. sæl; Old Engl. seely; Engl. silly; Germ. selig; Dan. sæl, salig; cp. the double use of Gr. εὐήθηs; Engl. simple]:—blest, bappy; hann bóttisk sæll ef þeir skyldi dæma mál hans, Ölk. 35; þrællinn mælti,

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sem ..., Gbl. 173. inni, Bs. i. 469. 3. phrases, sælum mönnum ok vesælum, Fms. vii. 220; senda kveðju ungum ok gömlum, sælum ok veslum, O. H. 126; við alla ríka ok úríka, sæla ok fátæka, wealthy and poor, Fms. i. 33: in greeting, kom heill ok sæll, Nj. 175; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197; bóndi sæll, Isl. ii. 24: freq. in mod. usage, komdu sæll, welcome! (the address to one who comes); vertú sæll, farewell! hann kyssti kerlingu ok mælti, vertu nú heil ok sæl kerling, Bs. i. 470. 4. of a saint (cp. Germ. selig), the blessed; hinn sæli Magnús jarl, Orkn.; sælan Johannem, 623.11; ins sæla borláks, Bs. i. passim; ins sælsta Erasmus, MS. 655 v. 2.

sæl-liga, adv. blissfully; svá s. sett í Paradiso, Niðrst. 4; s. frammliðandi, Fms. iii. 172.

seel-ligr, adj. bappy, wealthy, blissful; svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; hann sagði sælligra (more blessed) vera at gefa enn þiggja, 655 xvi. B. 2; þetta er ok sælligra, Hom. 28.

seel-lifi, n. a life of enjoyment; krásir eðr s., Stj. 68; vanr áðr sæmd ok s., Fms. iii. 95; á engis konungs æfi var þar alþýðu slíkt s. sem um hans daga, vi. 441; sællífis paradís, Stj. 39: = Lat. luxuria, Róm. 303. seel-lift, adj. living a life of enjoyment, Edda 13; s. at fædslu, Greg. 22 (of Dives); svá s. sem Salomon, Eluc.; hirt þú líkam þinn ok georsk eigi s., Hom. (St.)

Sælund, better Selund (q. v.), rhymed Silunz kilir, O. H. (in a verse), f.; the gender varies between fem. and neut., gen. Selundar, Hkr. i. 132; but Selundz, Fms. i. 27, l. c.; Selund, Skáney, Gautland, x. 381; heima & Selund, ríkit á Selund, 366; af Selundi, 371:—the old name of Zealand; þar setti Gefjun landit ok gaf nafn ok kallaði Selund, Edda I, Fms., Fas., Lex. Poët.; svals Silunz, O. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1027): dat. Selundi, Fms. i. 115, but Selund, v.l.; af Selundi, x. 371. The word is said to be derived not from Sz-lund (i. e. Sea-grove), but from the root sal-, the und being inflexive, cp. 'Insula Oceani,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 40, which is not improbably a kind of translation of Selund, cp. Prof. Munch's remarks on this name.

SÆMA (i. e. sœma), d, [sama, sóma], to bonour; ef hann vildi sæma (endow, grant) hann í nökkuru léni, Fms. vi. 52; þeirra sætta er vér sém vel sæmdir af í alla staði, Nj. 176; rituðu þá sér hverir þat sem eigi vildu sæma né játa, Bs. i. 718. 2. sæma við e-t, to bear with, submit or conform to; s. mun ek við slíkt, lízk mér þetta skamlaust, Korm. 192; þeim hlutum er ek vil fyr engan mun við s. (put up with), Fms. ii. 51; ferlegr fótr, en ekki má gaum at því gefa, s. verðr við slíkt, vii. 162; svá stillti hann lisi sinu, at hann sæmði meirr við heiminn (conformed more to the world) en aðrir helgir menn, 655 iii. 4; Skeggi kvað hana helzti lengi hafa sæmt við klækis-mann þann, þórð. 49; þú, kerling, skalt s. við gestinn, attend, wait on bim, Fas. ii. 540.

sæmd, f. (prop. sæmð), bonour; auka þína sæmð, Fms. i. 76; göra okkr sæmð sem hón hefir heitið, Nj. 5; sæmdar ok virðingar, Bs. i. 764; stendr hann í greindri sæmd mikils virðr, Mar. passim. sæmdir, redress; hann fékk þar engar sæmdir, Landn. 122; hann skyldi engar sæmðir hafa fyrir þá áverka, Ld. 230. COMPDS: semdaratkvæði, n. bonourable mention, Sks. 311. sæmdar-auki, 2, m. semdar-boo, n. an bonourable offer, Fms. bonour, Korm. 150. vii. 88. sæmdar-ferð, f. an bonourable journey; fara s., Finnb. 268, Grett. 151. sæmdar-fýst, f. ambition, O. T. 71. samdarför, f. id., Fms. ii. 118, Hkr. ii. 173 (sigrför, Ó. H. 107, l.c.) sæmdarhlutr, m. a share of bonour, Lv. 55, Sturl. i. 105; bessi tvau hundruð silfrs skaltú þiggja, ok er þetta nökkurr sæmdarhlutr, some acknowledgment, Band. 26 new Ed. sæmdar-klæði, n. pl. robes of bonour, Stj. 52. sæmdar-lauss, adj. bonourless, Fms. v. 327, Stj. 5. semdar-maor, m. a man of bonour, importance, distinction, Nj. 40, Fms. i. 85; s. ok fullhugi, vii. 150, Fs. 23; hón var hæfilát ok sink, en þó s., Sturl. iii. 169, Sks. 280. sæmdar-mál, n. pl. bonourable mention, words of praise, Sks. i. 702. sæmdar-nafn, n. a name or title of distinction, Sks. 270 B. sæmdar-orð, n. pl. words of praise, sæmdar-ráð, n. bonourable match, Fms. i. 103, vi. 56. sæmdar-spell, n. disbonour, Sks. 775. sæmdar-sæti, n. a seat of bonour, Sks. 251, 616, Fs. 22.

semi-leikr, m. becomingness, propriety, Str. 21.

sæmi-liga, adv. bonourably, becomingly, Ld. 62, Nj. 281, Fms. ix. 315, 418; vel ok s., Bs. i. 129; kaleikr s. görr, bandsomely, Vm. 31; sæmiligar haldinn, in more bonour, Fms. vii. 299; sem sæmiligast, i.

sæmi-ligr, adj. becoming; karlmannligr ok s. at sjá, Bjarn. 3, Fms. vi. 52; veita e-m sæmiligan umbúnað, Eg. 92; makligt ok sæmiligt, Fms. ii. 304; hit sæmiligsta sæti, Nj. 7; s. söngvari, Bs. i. 832; kirkja á sæmiligan kaleik, a costly chalice, Vm. 21, Bs. i. 872; steintjald nýtt, sæmiligt, Vm. 129.

sæm-leitr, adj. fine to look at; s. sólar-geisli, Gh. 15.

sæmr, adj. becoming, fit; þar eru eyru sæmst sem úxu, Nj. 80; baugr er á beru sæmstr, Edda (in a verse), a saying; höfuð þitt mun þar sæmst sem nú er hat, Fb. ii. 290; ber væri semra, it would become thee better,

2. poor; ek hefi eigi kysst kerlinguna sælu Hkv. Hjörv. 34; fyrr væri sæmra, it would bave been better sooner. Fasii. 518.

sæng, f. a bed; see sæing.

sceni, n. [són], in hapt-sceni, the reconciliation of the gods, Kormak. Sænskr (i. e. Sænskr), adj. Swedish, passim in old writers; the full form Svænskr is much rarer.

SÆR, m., there are three forms, sær, sjór, sjár (cp. snær, slær, etc.); in old writers sær is commonest, sjór in mod., sjár is the most rare: the υ (also written f) appears in gen. szvar, sjóvar, sjávar; dat. szvi, sjóvi, sjávi; acc. sæ, sjó, sjá; the dat. sing. was then shortened into sæ, sjó, sjá, which forms prevail in prose: in mod. usage the v has also been dropped between two vowels, sjóar for sjóvar, pl. sjóir for sjóvir, dat. sjóum: a gen. sjós is only used in special phrases, and is borrowed from the Danish: [Ulf. sains and mari-sains = \limps, Luke v. 12; A. S. se; Engl. sea; O. H. G. seo; Germ. see; Dan. so; Swed. sjo.]

A. The sea, never used, like Germ. see, of a lake; himin, jord ok sia, Fms. i. 304; á sjá ok landi, 31; ef sjár kastar á land, Grág. ii. 388; þar sem sær mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; sær eða vötn, Gråg. iL 375; sær ok vindar, Eluc. 10; særinn féll á land, Fms. xi. 6 (and sjórinn, id.); upp or sæ (dat.), 7; sænum, 6, 7 (four times); and sjónum, 6 (once); i szinn, 6, 7 (thrice); sjóinn, id. (once); á szinn út, Hkr. i. 229; út til sævar, ii. 106, O. H. 69; þar er vatni náir, eða sjá (sea-water) ef eigi nær vatni, K. p. K. 5 new Ed.; sjár kolblár, Nj. 42; sjór kolblár, 19; & hverngi veg er sjór blendr saman fé manna, Grág. ii. 389; sá þeir skina ljós á sjóinn, Fms. i. 228; vestr með sjó, Landn. 36; sjór i miðjum hlidum, 25, v.l.; Danavirki var gört ... um þvert landit millum sjóva, Fms. xi. 28; sjór enn raudi, the Red Sea, 655 viii. 2; hann bad þrælinn færa sér í dælu-keri þat er hann kallaði sjó..., Ekki þykki mér þetta sjór, Landn. 251; bar sjóinn í seglit (the sea, waves), Fms. ix. 320; hon hjó fram öxinni á sjóinn ..., varð af brestr mikill ok blóðugr allr sjórinn, Lv. 68, 69: the phrase, kasta & sæ, to cast into the sea, throw away. O. H. 38 (see glær); því kalla menná sæ kastað er maðr lætr eigu sína, ok tekr ekki í mót, Ld. 128: storm mikinn ok stóran sjá, a bigb sea, Fms. vii. 51: sigla suor um sjá (= sail through the Straits of Dover southward), Nj. 281. COMPDS: a. sevar-: sevar-bakki, a, m. the sea-beach, Sturl. ii. seevar-borg, f. a castle on the sea-side, = sæborg, Fms. xi. 74. 31 C. sævar-djúp, n. the depth of the sea, the deep sea, Mar. smyar-fall. n. tides, Rb. 6, 90. sevar-floti, a, m. a float, raft of timber, N. G. L. i. 423. sovar-gangr, m. the swell of the sea, the sea running seevar-hamrar, m. pl. sea-crags, Orkn. 310 bigb, Edda 41. (sjávar-hamrar, Fbr. 155). sevar-strond, f. the sea-strand, sevar-uro, f. piles of rocks on the sea-shore, Orka. 655 xii. 3. β. sjávar-: sjávar-brekka, u, f. a shelving shore, Bs. i. 114. sjávar-gata, u, f. the 66g. sjávar-djúp = sævar-djúp, Nj. 279. way from the sea to a house; eigi et long s. til Borgar, B. is not far from the coast, Band. 28 new Ed. sjávar-hamrar = sævarhamrar, Nj. 182, sjávar-háski, a, m. danger, distress at sea, Fms. x. 135. Fbr. 155. sjávar-hella, u, f. a flat rock projecting into the sea, Landn. 326 (Append.) sjávar-höll, f. a king's ball on the sea-side, Fms. x. 20. sjavar-lopt, n. a bouse built aloft in the sea, Fms. vi. 162. rîki, n. the kingdom of the sea, Bret. 6, Edda (pref.) sjávar-stjarna, u, f. the star of the sea, i.e. the Virgin Mary, 'stella maris,' Mar. sjávar-stormr, m. a sea-storm, MS. 415. 9. sjávar-strönd, y. sjóvar-, often spelt sjófar-, f. = sævarströnd, Edda i. 50. mod. sjóar-: sjóvar-afli, a, m. sea-fishery, produce from the sea, Grett. 88 A; svipull sjóar afli, a saying, Hallgr. sjóvar-bakki, sjóvar-bryggja, u, f. a landing a, m. = sævarbakki, Fms. vii. 145. bridge, Fms. vi. 5. sjóvar-djúp, n. = sævardjúp, Str. 288. fall (sjóar-fall) = sævarfall, Rb. 438, Jb. 338. ajóvar-floti = szvarsjóvar-gangr (sjóar-gangr) = szvargangr, Bær. 5, floti, K. A. 178. sjóvar-háski = sjávarháski, Fas. ii. 112, Fms. xi. 6, Edda (pref.) sjóvar-hringr, m. the circle of the ocean, Bs. i. 326, Stj. 27. girding the earth, Rb. 466. sjóvar-lögr, m. sea-water, Stj. 242. sjóvar-ólga, u, f. the swell of the sea, Fas. ii. 378. sjóvar-sandr, sjóvar-skafl, m. (see skafl), Fas. ii. 76. m. sea-sand, Stj. sjóvar-skrimsl, n. a sea-monster, Sks. 86. sjóvar-stormr, m.= sjávarstormr, Stj. 287, Al. 99. sjóvar-straumr, m. a sea-turvest, ajóvar-strönd (sjóar-strönd), = sævar-strönd, N.G.L. i. Fs. 142. 345, Fms. x. 233, Stj. 288. sjóvar-sýn, f. an outlook at sea; pviat eins at allgod se s., in bright weather only, Landn. 25 (v.l.), sjóvar-vatn, n. sea-souter, Stj. 288. sjóvar-urð, f. = sævarurð. Stj. 287. 8. sjóar-, passim in mod. usage.

I. in pr. names, Sm-bjorn, Sm-B. PROPER COMPDS: mundr, Sæ-unn (Sæ-uor), Sæ-hildr; contr. in Sjólfr, qs. Sæ-úlfr, Landn. II. 889-borg, f. a sea-side town, Clem. 24, Fms. xi. 75: se-brattr, a sea-castle, sæborgir Birkibeina, i. e. their ships, ix. 221. adj. 'sea-brent,' steep towards the sea, Isl. ii. 73, Bret. 90. as-bygő, se-byggjar, m. pl. coast-dwellers, Fins. f. a coast-land, Fms. iv. 116. viii. 404. sm-dauor, adj. dead at sea, drowned, Sdm. sm-farar, f. pl. sea-faring; á hann (Njörð) skal heita til sæfara ok veiða, Edda; kenna menn Hkv. 2. 21; heldr er sæmri hendi þeirri meðal-kafli enn möndul-tré, 2. 2, 🕇 til víga eðr sæfara, id.; hann hét á Þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 296.

880-fari, a, m. a sea-farer: as adjective = sæhafi, Landn. 129, v.l.: for midden, dung-bill; jam-mikit sem hann taddi sér með sætu hans, the sæfa in Orkn. 406 (v. l.), Grett. 88 A, read sæfara (sæfa). sæ-fiskr, m. a sea-fish, Karl. 476. see-feerr, adj. sea-worthy, Fms. iv. 246, Landn. 107: of weather, fit for sea-faring, veor hvasst ok eigi sæfært, Eg. 482; hvern dag er sjófært var, Gísl. 47. see-fong, n. pl. stores from the sea; uaran, biluðu mönnum sað ok sæföng, Bs. i. 137. m. a great sea-champion, Fb. iii. 446, Bard. 169. see-hast or see-hasta, adj. sea-tossed, driven out of one's course; in the phrase, verda s., hann var s. til Hvitramanna-lands, Landn. 129, Bs. i. 675, Orkn. 406, Grág. i. 93, 217, ii. 410; kemr á andviðri ok verða þeir sæhafa at dalnum, Fbr. 68 (new Ed. 36 l.c. line 15 has wrongly 'sækja'), Grett. Sm-hrimnir, m. the name of the mythical boar whose flesh the heroes in Walhalla feed on, Gm., Edda. sæ-karl, m. a seacarle, raftsman, Skálda 163. sæ-konungr, m., q. v. sæ-kvkvendi, m. a sea-beast, Ver. 2, Skálda 170, Rb. 104. sæ-kyrra, u, f. a sea-calm, smooth sea, Orkn. 164. see-lio, n. service at sea, 889-189gja, u, f. a mist on the sea; boka ok sælægjur, Ld. 142. Orkn. 358. see-leegr, adj. lying on the sea, an epithet of a seamist; s. mjörkvi, Fms. vi. 261, viii. 178 (spelt sjálægr). n. a sea-cow (fabulous); þjórr, ok var sænauta litr á hornunum, Vápn. 21, see Ísl. þjóðs. i. 134, 135. 88 880-sjúkr, adj. sea-sick, Fb. iii. 427. see-nár, m., Grág. ii. 131, see nár. sæ-tré, n. pl., poët. sea-trees, i. e. sbips; her eru vit Sigurðr á sætrjám, Skv. 2. 17; hann lá úti á sætrjám vetr ok varmt sumar, Fas. ii. 242. 65 For the compds in sjá- and sjó- see pp. 534, 535.

880r, sæ, sætt, adj. [sjú], seen, in the compds, aud-sær, ein-sær, clear, evident.

8.ÆRA, 8, [sár; Dan. saare], to wound, Grág. i. 92, 442, ii. 11, Nj. 18, passim; særa e-n sári, to inflict a wound, Grág. ii. 35; særa e-n holundar-sári, Nj.; hana skyldi s. til barnsins, of hysterotomy, Fas. i. II. recipr. to wound one another; nú drepask menn edr særask eðr vegask, Grág. ii. 93. 2. pass. to be wounded, Fms. viii. 248 (særðusk for urðu sárir).

SÆRA (i. e. særa), o, [sverja, sór], to conjure; ek særi þik fyrir þann Guð er ..., Fas. ii. 547; ek særi þik fyrir alla krapta Krists, ... at, Nj. 176; særi ek fyrir god var þessa riddara, 623. 31; þat bar eigi Kristnum mönnum, at s. Guð til nökkurs vitnis-burðar, of an ordeal, Fms. x. 547; hann særði hann í nafni Guðs at bíða sín, Barl. 135; ek særi yðr, minn herra, fyrir nasn vars herra Jesú Krists, Bs. i. 192.

særi (i. e. sœri), n. pl. oaths, swearing; heit ok særi, Fms. i. 205; vinna s., vi. 94; at kaupi þeirra vóru sterk vitni ok mörg særi, Edda 26; godinn sor særin, Skálda 162; færa fram sværi (sic), N. G. L. i. 4; eidar, ord ok særi, Vsp. 30; heilug særi, Bret. 40; var þat særum bundit, 82; hygg þú heldr á þinn eið | og óbrigðanleg særi, a hymn.

seri, n. [sár], a sore, boil; olboga-særi, a sore on the elbow.

særing, f. a wounding, Stj. 46, 88.

scering, f. an exorcism, H. E. ii. 52.

særr (i. e. særr), adj. to be taken, of an oath; hann sór þeim eið, ok sagði þó at eigi mundi vel særr vera, it was not quite a fair oath, Fms. ix. 344; ú-særr eiðr, Sks. 80 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 17: the saying, lítið er i eidi ú-sært, see eidr; heid-særr:--so in the mod. phrase, mér er sá eior ser, I will swear to it that it is so:-of the time when an oath can be taken, særr dagr, Ghl. 379, K. A. 186.

SÆTA, t, [sitja, sat, satu], to sit in ambush for, waylay; with dat., var þeim sætt við sætr nokkur, vóru þar drepnir sumir, Fms. viii. 380; at þér sætið þeim á Eiða-skógi, Eg. 576; hann ætlar at s. yðr (waylay you) på er þér farit sunnan, 261; s. honum ef hann færi austan, Orkn. 406; hann sætti þar skipum ok rænti, Hkr. iii. 336; sæta því er Áki færi aptr, .. ok taka hann af lifi, Fms. xi. 46; þessu sætir Sturlaugr ok höggr, Fas. iii. 331; s. áverkum við e-n, Orkn. 408, Fbr. 29; s. uppgöngum við Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 73; s. flúráðum við e-n, Boll. 348; s. leyni-brögðum, 2. to undergo, expose oneself to; sæta fjundskap af e-m, Sks. 268; s. mótgang eðr fjándskap af e-m, Fms. vii. 280; s. af mér reiði ok refsingum, i. 282, Eg. 89; er sú heimskr er sætir því (waits for), at annarr göri eptir hans daga, Hom. 153. 3. to amount to; bat sætti vetrum eigi allsam, Eg. 512; þat er nauðsynjum sætti, Hom. 129; gripum er honum þætti görsemum sæta, Landn. 331 (Mantissa); geta þess er mér þykkir mestum tíðindum sæta, Fms. vii. 240; þau áhlaup er geig sætti, 656 B. I; var á henni hugar-ótti ok kvíði svá at meinum sætti, in an alarming degree, Fms. vi. 353; hví mundi þat sæta, wbat is the reason? Nj. 67; hann spurði hví (dat.) þat sætti, asked bow it came about? what was the reason? Fms. i. 302, vii. 353; hann vildi vita hverju um sætti, er jarl haíði ekki komit, xi. 11; hvat sætir þyss þeim ok hlaupum? Gísl. 143; þessi tvau orðin er sæta (which regard) sannindum ok réttindum, Band. 18 new Ed. II. sæta hey, to stack bay, put it into ricks (sæti).

sæta, u, f. a kind of bondwoman; tvær eru hans enar beztu ambáttir, sæta ok deigja, N.G.L. i. 70, 234; sæta heitir sú kona, er búandi hennar er af landi farinn, Edda 108. 2. in poetry, a woman (generally), Lex. Poët.; sætan átti sjúkan mann, sér kaus dauða ef lifði hann, a ditty; heima-s., a marriageable girl staying at bome.

N. G. L. ii. 1 13.

seets (i. e. seets), t, to sweeten, MS. 23. 28.

sæti, n. a seat; sitja í því sæti, Edda 12; vísa e-m til sætis, Eg. 29; halda máttu þessu sæti, Nj. 6; leiða e-n til sætis, Fms. vii. 315, ix. 250; þat sæti (i.e. the throne) ætlaði sér hverr sona hans, i. 7; hof þat er sæti þeirra standa í, Edda; há-sæti, a bigb seat: eccl. a see, chair, postulligt, pávaligt s., H. E. i. 503, Dipl. v. 4; sam-s. COMPDS: sætis-pallr, m. a seat-bench, N.G.L. ii. (Hiroskrá). sætis-stóll. m. a chair of state, Stj. 550. II. bay-ricks; keyra naut ór sæti sinu, Fms. vi. 104; stór-s., Eb. 224.

sæti, f. (sæta, u, f., 656 A. 12), sweetness, 673 A. 2; sæti min, my sweet ! Fms. xi. 424: in addressing, sæti minn, Bs. ii. 133.

sæti-ligr, adj., in ú-sætiligr, q.v.

sætindi, n. pl. sweetmeats.

sæt-leikr (-leiki), m. sweetness, Stj. 60, 310, Sks. 107, Magn. 486, Fms. x. 288, Eluc. 54.

set-liga, adv. sweetly, Stj. 1, 70, passim.

sæt-ligr, adj. sweet, 655 v. 2.

SÆTR (i. e. sœtr), adj., compar. sætri, Hom. 4; but sætari, Bs. i. 277, 1. 25; superl. sætastr: [Ulf. suts; A.S. swête; Engl. sweet; O.H.G. suozi; Germ. süss; Dan. söd; Swed. söt; Gr. ήδύε]:-sweet; sætt epli, MS. 4. 9; sætan ilm, Fms. i. 228; sætt vatn, Stat. 251: metaph., sætt mál, Fms. v. 239; svíða sætar ástir, Flóv. 41; sætar syndir verða at sárum bótum, Sól.; þótti mér slökt et sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; sætr svefn, a sweet sleep; the phrase, sofa sætan, to sleep sweetly; engan máttu þeir sætan sofa, Sól. 13; ok biðja sætan sofa, Sdm. 34 (Bugge's buset staftemend, for sælan of the MS.), cp. the Germ, schlafen sie wohl!

seetr, n. pl. mountain pastures, see sett B (p. 525).

BAETT, f. [as to the etymology satt or sætt is the same word as A.S. | &20 - A.S. sabt = peace; cp. Lat. sancio: it must not be confounded with Germ. sacbte, whence Dan, sagte, a Low Germ, form answering to Engl, soft]: - a reconciliation, an agreement; for the references see satt: also for compds in sættar- see sátt B (p. 518, col. 1).

Sætt, f. Sidon in Palestine, Fms. vii.

sætt, n. adj. [sitja], what one can sit under, endurable; stod hann upp ok mælti, setið er nú meðan sætt er, we bave sat as long as we could bear, Eb. 280, Bs. ii. 224; vist likar mer illa, ok er eigi um slikt sætt, it is not to be endured, Bjarn.

sætta, t, [sátt], to reconcile, make peace among; s. mennina, sætta þá, Nj. 149, Landn. 105, Fms. i. 36, 48, vi. 337, x. 266, passim; sætta e-n við II. reflex., sættask við e-n, (1-4). e-n, to reconcile to another, Eg. 226. Fms. vi. 286; láta sem þú vildir sættask, Háv. 57; at sækja eðr sættask, either to prosecute or to come to terms, Grag. i. 226; hann hafði sætzk sti. 252 á vígit, Nj. 57; svá at þú sættisk á þat, Ld. 50. 2. recipr. to come to terms, agree; þeir sættusk, Fms. i. 13, 57; sættask á mál, Nj. 22; þeir höfðu sætzk í konungs dóm, á öll mál sín, Fms. x. 8; er þeir sjálfir mundu á sættask, Sturl. iii. 246.

sættir, m. a peace-maker, reconciler; engi var hann s. manna (manna sættir C), Sturl. ii. 39; er Tyr ekki kallaðr s. manna, Edda 17; garðr er granna sættir, a law saying, N.G.L. i. 40.

sævar-, see sær.

söðla, 2ð, to saddle, Nj. 20, Eg. 396; hestr söðlaðr, Ísl. ii. 333, Hkr. 2. the phrase, soola pvi a ofan, to add one (affront) to another; hann södlar því á ofan, at hann kvað vísu þessa til þórðar, Bjarn. 26; s. glæp á úhapp, Sturl. iii. 116, Bs. i. 329.

söðlari, a. m. a saddler, N. G. L. ii. SÖÐULL, m., dat. söðli, [A. S. sadol, sadel; Engl. saddle; Germ. sattel; Dan. saddel; this word cannot belong to the vernacular Teut., but is borrowed from Lat. sedile, as appears from the unchanged medial d, for sitja would require an Engl.-Icel. t, Germ. z (sötull, satzel)]:—a saddle; the word occurs in such old poems as the Vkv. 7, Akv. 4, Og. 3; leggja söðul á hest, Eg. 719; bera söðla í haga, Nj. 33; saðul, Sks. 403; steindr södull, a stained saddle, Ld. 272; trog-södull, q. v.; stand-s., q.v.: in mod. usage södull is a lady's saddle or pillion (formed like an arm-chair), hnakkr a man's saddle. COMPDS: SÖÖul-bakaör, part. 'saddle-backed,' bollow-backed, of a horse, when the back sinks in instead söðul-bogi, a, m. the saddle-bow, Sks. 406. of being straight. söðla-búr, n. a saddle-room, Sturl. ii. 250. söðul-fjöl, f. the saddleboard, the side board of an Icel, lady's saddle, which is made like a chair, Sturl. iii. 295, Nj. 205. söðul-gjörð, f. a saddle-girth, Lv. 92, Mag. 8. söðul-hringja, u, f. a saddle-buckle, Fas. i. 319. söðul-ker, n. a söðul-klæði, n. a saddle-cloth, Akv. 7, Sks. saddle-bottle, Sks. 725 B. Söðul-kolla, u, f. the name of a mare. Böðulkollu-vísur, 725. Söðul-kolla, u, f. the name of a mare. Söðulkollu-vísur, f. pl. the name of some verses, Grett. söðul-nefjaðr, adj. bottle-nosed. söðul-reiði, n. saddle-barness, Nj. 33, K. Á. 166, Sks. 403, Gísl. 103. 800ul-reim, f. a saddle-strap, Sturl.i. 177. 800ul-treyja, u. a saddle-tree; i hann lagði tennt upp á söðultreyjuna, Fms. iv. 58; see trog-söðull. sofn, m. = svefn, q. v.

SOG, f., gen.sagar, pl. sagar, [saga; A.S. saga; Engl. saw; Dan. sav]:a saw, passim in mod. usage. saga-tenn, f. pl. saw-teeth, Stj. 77.

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söggr, adj. [saggi], dank, wet.

sögli, f., in sann-sögli, q.v. SÖGN, f., pl. sagnir, [Dan. sagn; see segja and saga], a saw, tale, report; at sögn Ara prests ins fróða, Fms. i. 55; brá flestum sú sögn (news) i brun, vi. 226; nauoga e-m til sagna, to force one to confess, by tortures, Fbr. 46; pína til sagna, id., Fms. vi. 14: gramm., Skálda 174, 178, 180. II. a bost, men, poët., Edda (Gl.); sagna segendum, Haustl.; skipa-sögn, a sbip's crew, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skip-sögn, q.v.; sjau fylla sögn, seven make a crew, Edda. COMPDS: sagnamaör (q. v.), m. an bistorian, Sturl. i. 9; inn visi s. Josephus, Stj., Mar. sagna-skemtan, f. an entertainment of story-telling, Sturl. i. 25, porf. Karl. ch. 7.

sogu-, in compds, see saga.

-sögull, adj. [segja], in sann-sögull, q. v.

sog-visi, f. tattling, Sks. 25 A.

SÖK, f., gen. sakar, dat. sök, and older saku, which occurs on Runic stones; pl. sakar, later sakir; a gen. sing. söku or saku (from saka, u, f.) remains in the compds söku-dólgr, söku-nautr: [Ulf. sakjo = $\mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta$; A. S. sacu; Engl. sake; Germ. sacbe; Dan. sag; Swed. sak.]

A. A charge, then the offence charged, guilt, crime, like Lat. crimen; göra sakar á hendr sér, to incur charges, Ld. 44; sannr at sök, guilty, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 75; sök er sönn, a true charge, 294; sakar allar skulu liggja niðri meðal okkar, Grág. i. 362; svæfa sakar, Gm. 15; semr hann dóma ok sakar leggr, Vsp. 64; ef sakar görask þær skal fé bæta, Ísl. ii. 380; bæta sakir þær allar með fé er görzk höfðu í þeim málum, Eg. 98; nú er sagt hvaðan sakar görðusk, Hkv.; veiztú hverjar sakir ek á við konung benna?... hann hefir drepit födur minn, Fas. ii. 532; beim megin siglu er menn eigu síðr sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; gefa e-m upp sakir, to remit a charge, Ld. 44; or, gefa e-m sakir, id., Fms. x. 326; gefa e-m sök (sakar) á e-u, to make a charge against one, Landn. 145; gefa e-m e-t að sök, id., Fms. i. 37; bera sakar á e-n, to bring a charge against, Hkr. i. 168; eiga sakar við e-n, to bave a charge against a person; færask undan sökum, to plead not guilty, Fms. xi. 251; verjask sök, id., Grág. i. 38; lúka sökum með sér, to settle the charges brought by one against the other, 361; lita a sakar ureidt, Fms. i. 15; vera bundinn i sökum við e-n, to stand committed, Eg. 589, Fms. i. 61. 2. the offence charged; falla i sök, to fall into crime, Sks. 575; fyrir sakir (for wrongs committed) skyldi niðr falla briðjungr gjalda, Fms. ix. 227; dauda verðr fyrir sökina, Sks. 575 B; fyrir-gef oss várar sakar (our trespasses), Hom. 158; fyrir hví var hann píndr, eða hvat sök görði II. a law phrase, a plaint, suit, action in court; ef hann á sök at sækja, þá er ..., Grág. i. 64; sakar-aðili, a plaintiff, Grág. passim; eiga sök í dómi, i. 74; sækjandi ok sakar verjandi, 17; á sá sök er ..., be owns the case, i.e. is the right plaintiff, 38; fara med sok, to conduct a suit, 37, Nj. 86; færa fram sök, Grág. i. 83; segja fram sök, 39, 43, Nj. 36, 87, 110, 187; sök fyrnisk, is prescribed, Grág. i. 381; í salti liggr sök ef sækendr duga, see salt; göra tvær sakar ór vígi ok fram hlaupi, ii. 35; hafa sök at sækja, or, hafa sök at verja, i. 37, 76; hafa sök á hendi e-m, 75; hluta sakir, 74, 104; lýsa sakar, 10, Nj. 110; lýsa sök á hönd e-m, 18, 19, 110; selja e-m sök á hendr e-m, at þú mættir hvárki sækja þína sök né annarra, 99 ; sækja svá sök sína, Grág. i. 75; hafa sök at sækja, etc.; verja sök, 298; eiga sök á e-u, to bave a suit against one, of the injured person; hvat hafdir bu til gört adr? -bat er hann átti enga sök á, what hast thou done?-That for which be bad no ground for complaint, i. e. which did not concern him, Nj. 130; eg á sjálfr sök á því, that is my own affair; dómar fara út til saka, the courts are sitting to hear the pleadings, 295; bvi at eins veror sökin (the action) við hann, ef..., 405; bjóða sök á þingi, N.G. L. i. 20; sökin Tyrfings, the case of T., Nj. 100, 101; þriggja þinga sök, a case lasting three sessions, Grag. i. 441, ii. 233; tolf aura, sex aura, merkr, priggja marka sök, an action for three marks, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, Grag. i. 405, ii. 113; víg-sök, a case of manslaughter; fjörbaugs-sök, skóggangssök, a case, action of outlawry, passim; borgit málinu ok svá sökinni, the case and the suit, Nj. 36. 2. spec., persecution; sök eða vörn, Grág. i. 17, (rare, see sókn); at sökum öllum ok svá at vörnum, 3. phrases; hafa ekki at sök, to no effect; hann kvað sér þó þungt, at nokkut mundi at sök hafa, Eb. 53 new Ed.; tók þóroddr at vanda um kvámur hans, ok hatði ekki (not eigi) at sök, 50 new Ed.; ok hafði ekki vætta at sök, Fms. viii. 18; hann eggjar lið sitt ok hafði gott at sök, Flóv. 44. III. a 'sake,' cause; eru fleiri vinda sakir, are there more causes of the winds? Rb. 440; botti konungi sakir til þótt hann hefði eigi komit, Fms. xi. 13; hann skal segja hvat at sökum er, what is the reason, cause? Grag. i. 310; su var sok til pess, at ..., Fms. i. 153; brynar sakar, Al. 7; fyrir hverja sök, for the sake of what? wberefore? Fms. i. 81; af sök nökkurar óvináttu, for the sake of, because of, Hom. 20. 2. adverbial phrases; fyrir sakar (sakir) e-s, for the sake of, because of; fyrir sakir orma, Al. 1; beztr kostr fyrir sakir frænda . . . , Glúm. 348; er þér þat sjálf-rátt fyrir sakir höfðingskapar bins, Nj. 266; fyrir tignar sakir várrar ok lands siðar, 6; fyrir styrks sakar ok megins, Eg. 107; fyrir úrækðar sakar,...fyrir veðrs sakar, K. p. K.; fyrir ástar sakir, Nj. 3: leaving out 'fyrir,' whereby ok bjóða eigi sökunautum hans, N. G. L. i. 33.

Tsakar (acc.) becomes quite a preposition; sakir harma várra, Lv. 67; sakar refsingar ok ástar sakar við hina, Sks. 666 B; sakir þess at hann var ekki skáld, Fb. i. 215; sakir (þess) at hann var gamall, Fas. iii. 260: acc., fyrir þínar sakir, Nj. 140; fyrir várar sakir, Fms. vii. 190; um sakar e-s, id.; um konu sakar, Grág. ii. 62; of óra sök, Skv. 3. 49: temp., um nökkorra nátta sakir, for a few nights, Fms. i. 213; of stundar sakir, for a while, Nj. 139, Al. 99, Fms. xi. 107; um viku sakir, a week's respite, Eg.; um hridar sakar, a while, Mar., Al. 83; gefa mat um mals sakir, for one meal, Vm. 16; um sinn sakir, for this once, Ld. 184, 196, 310, bord. 36 new Ed.:-dat. plur. sökum, placed after a genitive, in which case even indeclinable fem, nouns for the sake of euphony assume a final s; af hennar sökum, for ber sake, Ver. 44; af frændsemis sökum, Grag. ii. 72; af hræsnis sökum, Hom. 23; at sinn sakum, for this once, Sks. 483 B; fyrir þeim sökum, on that account, Grág. i. 48; fyrir veðrs sökum, K. b. K.; fyrir aldrs sökum, for old sake, Fms. xi. 50; fyrir veilendi sökum, Grág. i. 41; fyrir fáfræðis sökum ok úgá, Bs. i. 137; fyrir minum sökum, for my sake, porst. St. 54; at hann mundi eigi mega vera einn konungt fyrir Aka sökum, Fms. xi. 46; sökum snjóvar, Lv. 25; fylgir þar enn sökum þess því goðorði alþingis-helgun, Landn. 336 (Append.), and passim.

B. COMPDS: sakar-abili, a, m. the chief party in a suit, Grag. i. 144, 355, ii. 405, Nj. 239; see adili (p. 3, col. 2). sakar-áberi, 2, m. a plaintiff, accuser, Sks. 644, Gbl. 22. saka-beetr, f. pl. = saktætr. Fs. 34. saka-dólgr, m. = sökudólgr, Fs. 63, Fbr. 102 new Ed. sakar-eyrir, m. = sakeyrir (q. v.), Fms. vii. 300, Gpl. 159. sakarsaka-fullr, ferli, n. pl. = sakferli, q. v.; kæra mál ok s., Stj. 164. adj. guilty, Fms. viii. 346, Sks. 341. sakar-gipt, f. a charge-giving, charge, Fms. vi. 163, vii. 293, K. A. 174, Nj. 11. saka-lauss, adj. saka-lauss, adj. 'sackless,' guiltless, = saklauss (q. v.), Sks. 337; þat vilda ek at þú tækir sættir ok sjálfdæmi sakalaust (dropping the prosecution?), Lv. 30. saksmaor, m. a man qualified as an attorney; vænn maor, görr at sér ok s. mikill, a great litigant, Ld. 124: a man under charge, Lat. reus, Bs. i. 727: a guilty man, criminal, (mod.) sakar-spell, n. 'suit-spoil,' raispleading, by which a suit may be spoiled or lost, Grag. i. 40, Nj. 235. sakar-stadr, m. an offence, transgression; hann kvadsk vilja godu vid hann skipta ok upp gefa sakar-staðinn, Finnb. 346; Áskéll görði Mýlaugi við jafn-mikinn ok tólf aura silfrs fyrir sakar-staði (where sakastaðr is almost identical with lögmáls-staðr); féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir sakastaði, þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166. sakar-taka, u, f. the taking up a suit. sakartöku-váttr, m. a witness in sakartaka, Nj. 234. sakartökuvætti, n. a witness to a sakartaka, Nj. 36. sakar-vandræði, n. pl. sakar-vörn, f. = sakvörn (q. v.), Sks. 510, 542, litigation, Edda 18. 546.

sökk, n. pl. a sinking; láta skip liggja fimm nætr í sökk (in a sinking 2. [Ulf. saggys = δυσμή; state) þá, skulu þeir upp ausa, N.G.L. i. 102. Engl. sink], a bollow, a pit; sökk siora bruna, the pits under the brows, i. e. the eye-sockets, Ad. 8; sokk-dalir Surts, the pit-dales of S., deep abysses, sökk-Mimir, the giant of the deep, Gm., (see Mimir.)

SÖKKVA, pres. sökk; pret. sökk, sökkt (sökkst), sökk; plur. sukku; subj. sykki; imperat. sökk, sökktu; part. sokkinn: [Uli. siggqan = βυθίζεσθαι, δύνειν; A. S. sincan; Engl. sink; Germ. sinken; Dan. synke]:-to sink; hann sökk niår, sank down, Landn. 44, v.l.; sökk niðr hestr hans, Fms. ii. 202; sökk hón niðr með öllum farminum, Nj. 19; exin sökkr, Fær. 49.

sonkeya, d and t, a causal to the preceding, [Ulf. sagggian; Dan. sanke]:—to make to sink, sink, with dat., Fms. vi. 286, Blas. 48; ok sökðu þar niðr kistunni, Ó. H. 226; brutu á raufar ok söktu niðr, Eg. 125, (cp. Dan. bore i sænk); bar ek á sæ út ok sökða með grjóti. 656 B. I; sökkva í fötu (dat.), to sink a pail into the well or brook, for fetching water; gékk Gunnlaugr til lækjar ok sökti í hjálminum, Ísl. ii. 269, v. l.; Egill tók hjálminn ok sökkvir (sökkr Ed.) niðr í kjólinn, ok drakk þrjá drykki mikla, Fms. xi. 233. II. reflex, to sunk oneself; nú mun hón sökvask (seycquaz Ed.), Vsp. fine; sökstú (imperat. seycstu Ed.) nú gygjar kyn, Helr. 14; hann sökðisk í hafit, Edda (pref.) i. 226; hann skaut, kom á hvalinn, ok sökðisk, Korm. 164; svá sem vagu snýsk á himni ok sökkvisk (söksk Ed.) eigi, Magn. 470, cp. Od. v. 275.

Sökkva-bekkr, m. the 'sink-bench,' deep seat, the mythol, seat of Freyja, Gm., Edda.

sökótt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga sökótt, to bave many enemies. Lv. 36, Eb. 54, Korm. 150, Fms. vi. 112; þykki mér vera mega, at sökótt verði nú í dag, v. 258.

sök-tal, n. = saktal (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 187, Fb. i. 562.

söku-dólgr, m. an enemy lying under penalty; biskup segir öllum sökudólgum sínum, at ..., Bs. i. 771 (of a person under ban); sá maðr er Ingólfr heitir, hann er sakadólgr (sic) minn, Fs. 63; sökudólgar (the murderers) hygg ek síðla muni kallaðir frá kvölum, Sól. 24; mun þat ekki upp tekit af sökudólgum mínum, Nj. 257.

söku-nautr, m. = sökudólgt; s. várr (= Lat. reus) byör okkr Guðmund til görðar, Ölk. 35; svá sem vér fyrir-gefum várum sökunautum, Hom. 158 (Lord's Prayer); skal hann bjóða skapdróttni hans til með váttum **80k-vorn**, f. = sakvorn (q. v.), Nj. 232.

BOL, n. pl., gen. pl. solva; an eatable sea-plant, perh. the samphire; ber ok söl eigu menn at eta sem vilja at úsekju í annars landi, Grág. ii. 347; hvat er nú, dóttir, tyggr þú nökkut . . .? Tygg ek söl, segir hón ... slikt görir at er sölin etr, þyrstir æ því meirr, Eg. 604, 605; freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: 801va-fjara, u, f. right of picking samphire; kirkja á sölvafjöru til búnautnar öllum heima-mönnum, Vm. 96. 801vakaup, n. pl. purchase of samphire, Sturi. i. 18. sölva-nám, n. sampbire-picking; s. ok þangskurð eiga Gaulverjar, Vm. 18.

solna, ab, to be begrimed. SOLB, adj. [A. S. salu, salwig; O. H. G. salo; Engl. sallow], yellow,

of linen or the like: a pr. name, Sol-mundr, Landn. Bolsa, 20, to rob; s. e-0 undir sig, to get by covetousness and avarice.

Sölvi, a, m. a pr. name, the 'Sallow (?),' Landn.

somu-leiðis, adj. likewise, N. T.

sondugr, adj. [sandr], sandy, Stj. 96, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

songla, 20, (songra, Mag. 8), to make a rattling sound, like pebbles; spratt járnit á gólfit svá at sönglaði við hátt, Fms. v. 255; en er hann heyrði at grjótið sönglaði, Grett. 134 A; þá söngraði í lokinu ok síðan

spratt upp hurðin, Mag. 8.

SONGR, m., old dat. söngvi, later söng; gen. acc. pl. söngva: [Ulf. saggus, = φδή, συμφωνία; a common Teut. word]:—a song, singing, music; þeir lásu aptan-sönginn, varð söngrinn eigi greiðligr, Fms. vii. 152; strengjum ok allskyns söng, Skálda; fagrlig samhljóðan söngsins, Bs. i. 240; syngja með fögrum söng, El. 21; fugla-s., a bird's song; svana-s., a swan-song; söngvi svana, Edda (in a verse); vápn-s., a 'weaponsong,' clash of weapons, Akv. 2. a chanting, of Ave Marias, etc.; heita föstum, fégjöfum ok söngum, lítið varð af söngum, Skíða R.; yfirsongvar, Bs. i. 242: lága-s., q. v. (in the mass); tví-s., q. v. song, lay; ok er þessa næst upphaf sanganna (gen. pl. sic), Str. I; með kvedskap ok söngum, Bret. 48; man-söngr, a love-song; Grotta-s., the name of a poem, Edda 79, (ljóð þau er kallat er G.); söngs-íþrótt, music, Clem. 33. songva-dikt, n. a song, composition, Stj. 560.

B. Compds: song-bok, f. a song-book, chant-book, missal, Vm. 15, 47, 55; söngbókar skrá, Pm. 24. song-færi, n. pl. musical instruments, Stj. 181, 407, 631, Fms. vii. 97, Al. 71. söng-hljóð, n. pl. singing, tunes, music, Fb. ii. 16, Stj. 632. söng-hljómr, m. the ring of music, Mar.

söng-hús, n. a choir, N.G. L. i. 348, Fms.
viii. 25, ix. 18, 19, xi. 271, Eb. 10, Grág. i. 460, Vm. passim, Stat. 267;
sanctum sanctorum er vér köllum sönghús, Stj. 563; sönghúss dyrr, horn, pallr, sylla, tjald, N.G.L. i. 348, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 25, ix. 26, Bs. i. 670, Vm. 64, Sturl. ii. 125. söng-kórr, m. = sönghús. song-lauss, adj. without service, Ann. 1232. song-list, f. music, Stj. 45, 86, Bs. i. 220, 239 (en einn sæmiligan prestmann er Rikini hét, kapalin sinn, fékk hann til at kenna sönglist ok versa-görð). maor, m. a singing-man; mikill raddmaor ok s., Bs. i. 127; íþrótta-menn ok söngmenn, 655 v. I. song-meer, f. a 'singing maid,' a kind of bell; klukkur, söngmeyjar tvær, D. I. i. 476; Postula-klokkur ok enn söngmeyjar fimm, Bs. i. 858. song-nam, n. the learning of music; kenndi sira Valþjófr s. (in the cathedral of Hólar), Bs. i. 850. prestr, m. a priest who chants mass, Pm. 60. song-raust, f. a singing voice, Fms. ii. 199, Hom. söng-skrá, f. a music-book, Pm. 98. song-tól O. H. 86, Stj. 49. song-tol, n. pl. 'song-tools,' instruments to accompany singing,

songra, ao, = songla, Mag. 8.

songvari, 2, m. a singer; sæmiligr s., Bs. i. 832.

söngvinn, adj., hann var s. ok mikill bænahalds-maðr, Ann. 1341; hann var ú-söngvinn ok trúlauss, Grett. 111.

sonnun, f. a proof, evidence; see sannan.

Sörkvir, m., qs. Sverkir, m., [akin to svarkr, q. v.], a pr. name and

a nickname, Landn., Fagrsk.

Borli, a, m. [the root is Goth. sarwa = δπλα, πανοπλία; A. S. searo; O. H. G. saro, ga-sarawi; mid. H. G. ge-serwe = Lat. armatura]: - 2 pr. name, Hom. (the son of king Jonakr), Landn., Sarius of Jornandes; the -li in Sör-li is a dimin. inflex., which would in Goth. be sarwi-la, since freq. as a pr. name, Landn., Lv. Sörla-stikki, the name of a poem, II. meton. a gross, rough fellow is called sorli, (from the romance of Sörli the Strong?), whence sorls-ligr, adj., and sorlast, að, to go about as a sörli.

SORVI, pl. sorvar, for the root see the preceding word, a lady's necklace of stones; sörva gefn, sörva Rindr, the goddess of the s., i. e. a woman, Kormak; in prose, in the compd steina-sörvi (seyrvi), a stone necklace; höggr á hálsinn ok brast við furðu hátt ok kom á stein þann í sörvinu, er þokask hafði, Ísl. ii. 364; þat var í forneskju kvenna-búnaðr er kallat var steina-sörvi er þær höfðu á hálsi sér, Edda 68; hóu tekr ór serk sér steina-seyrvi mikit er hón átti ok dregr á háls honum, Isl. ii. 343; hón tók eitt steina-sörvi ok batt um háls honum, Fas. iii. 443, cp. Worsaac, Nos. 90, 397: armour, sörva hyrr, the armour-fire, i. c. the sword. Vellekla. II. a band of men, sörvar; seven men make a sörvar, Edda 108.

sötra, ð, see sautra.

 ${f T}$ (té), the nineteenth letter, was in the Runic alphabets represented by , and in later Runes also by 1; its name was Tyr— Tyr er einhendr Asa, in the Runic poem; a marked 4, stunginn Tyr, represented the d. Tyr was the first of the third and last group in the alphabet, Tblmy, which was therefore called Tys-ætt, or the family of Ty, cp. the introduction to letters F and H.

B. Changes.—T is sounded as in English. Various kinds of assimilation take place with this letter,—dt into tt, e.g. neuters of adjectives, gótt, ótt, blitt, qs. góð-t, óð-t, blíð-t, sce góðr, óðr, blíðr: be or kt into tt, sott from sjukr (Goth. saubts), see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1: nt into tt, stuttr, brattr, vöttr, for stunt, brant, vant; vittr (i. e. vetr) for vintr: ndt into tt, as statt, batt, bitt, vatt, hritt, hratt, qs. standt, bandt, bindt, from standa, binda, vinda, hrinda: the mod. preterites, benti, lenti, synti, kynti, from benda, lenda, synda, kynda, qs. bend-ti, lend-ti, where the ancients have bendi, lendi, etc.: the into t or tt, as imperatives, viltu, sittú, vittú, vertú, for vil-þú, sit-þú, vit-þú, ver-þú: also in mod. pronunciation, tott for topt, batt for bagt: # for t after a long vowel or diphthong, mjó-tt, fá-tt, há-tt, smá-tt, ný-tt, from mjó-r, fá-r, há-r, smá-r, ný-r: ko, po, into kt, pt, sekt, vakti, dýpt, dreypti; older and better, seko, dýpo, see introduction to letter D. In some Norwegian vellums a digraph to is used for ő, etőa, matőr, atörum, þatðan, smitðja, ytöru, = eða, maðr, aðrum, þaðan, smiðja, yðru, see þiðr. (pref. xvi): also stn for sn, stnúa, stnjór, for snúa, snjór, see introduction to letter S. initial t, as is remarked by Prof. Bugge, has become k in the words kvistr, kvísl, qs. tvistr, tvísl (from tví-). III. following Grimm's law the Teut. t answers to Gr. and Lat. d, δυσ-=tor-, δάκρυ = tár, δόρυ = tré, déna = tigr, Lat. domo = temja, videre = vita, sedere = sitja, and so 2. the Norse t, as well as Engl., answers to High Germ. z,

Icel. tíð, tal, = Germ. zeit, zabl, etc. tabaror, m. [for. word; Low Lat. tabardum], a tabard, Bs. i. 876; f....

vás-t., a rain-tabard, D. N.: a nickname, Fms. vii. tabula, tabola, u, f. [for. word; Lat. tabula], a picture, altar-piece,

Mar., Fms. vii. 159, 194, Bs. i. 143.

tabur, n. [for. word; through Fr. from Arabic atambor], a tabour, tam-

bourine, Karl. 157, 284.

TAD, n., pl. töð, Stj. 344:-manure, dung; reiða tað á akrland, Bs. i. 348; síðan hulðu þeir með taði ok ráku inn svínin, ok tráðu þau niðr taðit, Fms. x. 269 (i. 213); akrlanda skiptis ok svá taðs, Grág. ii. 260, v.l.; hrossa-tad, borse-dung; sauda-tad, sbeep-dung; but kúa-myki. compos: tao-fall, n. droppings of manure, Gpl. 354. taö-kláfr, m., -hrip, tað-skegglingar, m. pl. dung-beards, a n. a dung-box, dung-cart. soubriquet, for which see Nj. 67.

taða, u, f., gen. pl. taðna, Grág. ii. 257, [tað], the bay from the wellmanured bome-field (see tún), Nj. 67; þá er þar útbeit svá góð nautum, at þat er kallat jamnt ok stakkr töðu, Eg. 711; auka sína töðu, Grág. ii. 257; raka töðu sína alla saman í stór-sæti, Eb. 224; var þá svá komit heyverkum at Fróðá at taða öll var slegin, en full-hurr nær helmingrinn, 260; veðr er gott, sagði hann, ok mun skína af í dag, skolu þér slá í töðu í dag, en vér munum annan dag hirða hey várt, 152; taðan stóð úti umhverfis húsin í stór-sæti, Bandkr. 59; hann setti fyrir tveggja yxna sleða, ok ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; hey heima ok útangarðs nær fjórum tigum faðma töðu en mjök svá engi úthey, Dipl. v. 18; sjá um bú sitt meðan töður manna eru undir, Nj. 193. the bome-field, infield; Vali beitir tödur orar, Kormak; tödur ok engjar, the infields and outfields, Grag. ii. 217; menn eigu ok at brjóta jörð ef þeir vilja til taðna sér, 257; ok er hann hafði lokit heimatödunni, when he had done mowing the infield, Finnb. 340; svá görisk at bessu mikill gangr, at bat beit upp alla töðuna, Krók. 5 new Ed. COMPDS: tööu-alinn, part. fed on infield bay, of a horse, Lv. 19. toou-annir, f. pl. the season for mowing the infield, beginning a little before the Icel. midsummer time, the middle of July, from the 12th to the 14th week of the summer, see Icel. Almanack; in 1872 it falls on the 13th of July; after the toouannir follows the engia-slattr, or mowing the open outfields, Nj. 192. töðu-garðr, m. a stack-yard of töðu-gjöld, n. pl. a kind of 'cburn-feast' infield bay, Sturl. i. 83. in Icel., when all the infield-hay is dry, stacked, and housed, and a kind of porridge, called toougjalda-grautr, is given with cream to the tööu-geeft, n. adj. bay as good as if it were infield, of labourers. hay grown in an outlying field. töðu-göltr, m. a bome-boar, kept töðu-verk, n. the making bay in the ingrazing at home, Fs. 141. field, Finnb. 340. töðu-völlr, m. a manured infield, Grag. ii. 259, Háv. 46.

tafar-, delay; see tof.

tafernis-hus, n. [for. word; Lat. taberna], a tavern, Rétt., Mar. TAFL, n., pl. toff, [from the Lat. tabula, but borrowed at a very early time, for it is used even in the oldest poems :- a game, like the Old Engl. tables or draughts, used also of the old hneftafl (q. v.), and later of chess and various other games; sitja at hnef-taffi, ...

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Hvítserkr ok Sigurðr láta þegar falla niðr taflit, Fas. i. 285; leika Herculean strength to lift them; so also, það er tak, 'tis a beensy skák-tafi, 523; þar vóru mjök töfi uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, ok mart þat er til híbýla-bótar mátti vera, þorf. Karl. 407; þeir bitusk bæði um tafl ok kvátru, Sturl. i. 173; vera at tafli, Fs. 40; Valdimarr konungr lék at skáktafli...konungr sá eigi af taflinu, Fms. xi. 366; konungr bar aptr tafl hans, O.H. 167; konungr sat ok teflði hneftafl, ok nefndi maðrinn töfl (fem. sing.) konungs, . . . taflmaðrinn ætlaði at konungr mundi tala til taflsins, Fms. vi. 20; leika at tafli, Ó. H. 167; þá skildi á um tafl, of chess, Sturl. iii. 123; tafl em ek örr at efla, iþróttir kann ek níu, Orkn. (in a verse); ek em maðr hagari ok teftig hneftaft betr, Mork. 186; tefldi annarr Austmaðr við heima-mann porgils... kallaði Austmaðr á Sigurð at hann réði um taflit með honum, þvíat hann kunni þat sem aðrar iþróttir, ok er hann leit á, bótti honum mjök farit vera taflit, ... en taflit svarfaðisk, 204, 205; um daginn eptir tefldi Grimr við Austmann ok rann at borðinu sveinn ok rótaði taflinu, Dropl. 31; Eiðr sat at tafli ok synir hans tveir, Isl. ii. 359, Vigl. 17; jafnan skemtu þau Helga sér at tafli ok Gunnlaugr. Ísl. ii. 205: the pieces were of gold and silver, cp. gullnar-töflur, Vsp.; þar sátu konur tvær ok léku at hnet-tafli, ok var taflit allt steypt af silfri enn gyllt allt it rauda...en hann hefdi taflit ok þat er fylgði, Gullb. 20; tafibord ok tafi af lýsi-gulli gört, Fas. iii. 627: of walrus, tennr eigi stærri en göra má mjök stór knifskepti af eðr tafl, Sks. 127, cp. Skíða R. 164, Worsaae, Nos. 560-563; hnefa-tafl, skák-tafl, goða-tafl: in the phrases, verða tafli seinni, to be too late; Snorri kvað enn farit hafa sem fyrr, at beir höfðu orðit tafli seinni enn Arnkell, Eb. 166; nú eru brögð í tafli, a trick in the game, foul play, Fas. iii. 607; merkti Ögmundr biskup at þá vóru brögð í tafli ok líkaði stórílla, Bs. ii. 318, cp. þryml. 13; jarl kvað Aron svá tafli teflt hafa við sik (played bim such a game), at okkur 2. also of dice-throwing, sambúð mun skömm vera, Bs. i. 632. dicing; en beim er leggr fé við taft eðr aðra hluti, verðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grag. ii. 198; enn eru þeir hlutir er þú skalt flyja ok varask, þat er drykkja, tafl, portkonur, Sks. 26.

B. Compos: tafl-boro, n. a chess-board (for playing the hneftafl or chess), O.H. 167, Fas. iii. 627, Mag. 43: a board, tray, Fms. x. 15, 109 (a board to carry the crown jewels on). taff-brogo, n. pl. feats of playing; t. Ulfs jarls, Fb. ii. 283; eigi skildi minna glimu peirra en tafftafl-byrðingr = tal-byrðingr (q. v.), see Rb. brogo, Vigl. 17. tafi-fé, n. a bet, Mag. tafi-kast, n. dice-throwing, Sks. 436 B. tafi-maor, m. a player (at chess or hneftafi), Fms. vi. 29. tafi-pungr, m. a bag for the pieces, Gullp. 20. tafl-speki, f. skill in playing, Mirm. tafla, u, f. a piece in a game of tables; gullnar töflur, Vsp. (gull-tafla); hnef-tafla . . . nú skulu vér skjóta töfluna ór höfði sveininum, Fms. ii. 271; mun ek setja at inni rauðu töflunni, Fas. ii. 67; ok skýtr Sjólfr þar ofan töfluna, 267; hann greip upp töfluna, ok setti halann á kinnbein Þorbirni, Grett. 161 new Ed. II. like tafli, a tablet, any squareformed board; altaris-t., an altar-piece: mathem. the table, stora, litla-t. TAFN, n. [cp. Lat. daps; Gr. δαπάνη; the Greek word is analogous to soa, which means to sacrifice and then to waste]:—a sacrifice, = Lat. wictima, bostia, but only in a heathen sense, and obsolete; heilagt tain, the boly sacrifice, Hd.; Gauts tafn, the victims of Odin, i.e. the slain, who in the heathen creed were an offering to Odin, the god of victory, 2. a bloody prey, poët.; tafn fékksk hrafni, Landn. (in a verse). tafns leitandi hrafnar, hrafn fagnaði tafni, hrafn á ylgjar tafni, bola tafn und kló hrafni, Lex. Poët. (in all these references 'tafn' is used by the poets to rhyme to hrafn); val-tafn, id.; gefa ærit tafn hrafni ok vargi, Karl. 152: in old eccl. writers, sæfa töfn, Stj. 348; tafn Guds, 310 (victima Domini, Vulgate); fórn ok töfn, 655 xxiii. I; fórnir ok töfn, id. tafsa, see tapsa.

taf-samr, adj. dilatory.

dahl

tafsi, a, m. a scrap, sbred, [tafs = filings, Ivar Aasen.]

TAGL, n., pl. tögl, [Ulf. tagl = θρίξ; A. S. tægel; O. H. G. zakal; Engl. tail; Swed. tagel :- prop. bair, but only found in the sense of, a borse's tail (cp. skopt and skott); hvárki toppr né tagl, Fas. i. 80, 486 (in a verse); skera tagl or hrossum, . . . ef madr bindr tagl i munn hrossi, Grag. i. 383; ef maðr skerr tagl ór stóðhesti manns, þat varðar skoggang, ef maðr skerr tagl ór þinghesti manns eða þess manns hesti er í brúðför er, þá varðar fjörbaugs-garð, 441 (riding a horse with a docked tail has always in Icel, been looked on as a disgrace, hence the heavy penalty), cp. Fas. i. 80 (höggit ór rófurnar ok skerit ór toppanna); töglin fylgja hanum (ha=ibe bide of a borse), Hallgr.; hann tok i taglit annarri hendi, Grett. 108: of a cow's tail, Gpl. 2. a borse-bair rope, for trussing hay (reip-tagl), see högld (tögl og hagldir).

tagl-skurðr, m. the docking a borse's tail, Grag. i. 441.

TAK, n. [12k2], a taking bold, a bold; urðu menn konungi því verri til taks sem hann burfti meirr, i.e. they slipped out of the king's bold, forsook bim, Fb. ii. 304: a bold, grasp, esp. in wrestling or fighting (cp. Dan. tav, tage et tav), laust hann hestinn af takinu, Rb. 299, Grett. 60 new Ed.; af mæði ok stórum tökum, Bs. i. 634; halda fastatökum, with a firm grasp; lausa-tök, q.v.; Grettis-tak, the lift of

2. medic. a stiteb, also task, as of cleaning an Augean stable. tak-sótt. II. as a law term, chattels; hann skal færa tak sitt ok hey af landi því, er hann bjó á, Grág. ii. 249 (cp. tak-fæð, lack of bolding, i.e. poverty; fá-tækt, 'few-bolding,' i.e. untb few means, poor); i-tak, q.v. 2. seizure; dæmdum mer Heiligni kirkju fyrir takit þrjár merkr, D. N. iv. 231. 3. bail, security; æsta taks, D.I. i. 66, N.G.L. i. 47, passim; synja taks, to refuse bail, id.; nú æstir maðr taks annan, nú skal engi öðrum taks synja, fá honum tak samdægris, ... varðar bú hans taki ... þá skal hann vera mánað í því taki ef hann æstir laga-taks, 47; ganga í tak fyrir e-n, segjask ór taki ... eigi skal hann lengr í taki vera, ... nú ef hann á kaupskip þat er sessum má telja, þá má þat varða taki fyrir hann, l.c. ch. 102; færa tak fyrir (to bring bail), ... fá mann í tak fyrir sik, 154; leiða mann í tak fyrir sik, ii. 264; sækja þat mál með takum sem aðrar fjársóknir, 191; ok færi sá, er taksettr var, tak með fullum vorðslum, id.; sitja í tökum, to sit as bail; þá skal þræll í tökum sitja til hann hefir undan færzk eða hann er sannr at, i. 85; selja, skjóta fé undan tökum, 154; ok fé hans allt í tökum á meðan, 306; laga-tak, legal bail; kyrrsetu-tak, security; brautar-tak, 44; trausta-tak, in the phrase, taka e-o trausta-taki; taks-zesting, a demanding bail, D.I. i. 66: the word is chiefly a Norse law term, and hardly occurs in the Icel. law, of the Commonwealth.

TAKA, pres. tek, tekr; tökum, takit, taka; pret. tók, tókt (tókst), tók, pl. tóku; subj. tæki (tœki); imperat. tak, taktú; part. tekinn: with neg. suff. tek'k-at ek, I take not, Kristni S. (in a verse); tak-a-ttu, take thou not, Fas. i. (in a verse); tekr-at, Grüg. (Kb.) i. 9: [Ulf. tekan, pret. taitok = ἄπτεσθαι; Swed. take; Dan. tage, sounded tā, * du tar det ikke, vil du ta det;' Engl. take is a word borrowed from the Dan., which

gradually displaced the Old Engl. niman.]

A. To take bold of, seize, grasp; taka sér alvæpni, Eg. 236; tóku menn sér þar byrðar ok báru út, Egill tók undir hönd sér mjöð-drekku, 237; nu taki hest minn, ok skal ek riða eptir honum, 699; tóku þeir skið sín ok stigu á, 545; hann tók inni vinstri hendi spjótið ok skaut, Nj. 42; lauk upp kistu ok tók upp góð kvennmanna-klæði, Ld. 30; hann tekr nú bogann, . . . tekr nú kadal einn, Fas. ii. 543; taka upp net, K. p. K. 90; hross skal maðr taka ok teyma ok hepta, þótt heilagt sé, id. seize; þeir tóku þar herfang mikit, Nj. 43; tóku skipit ok allt þat er á var, Fms. vii. 249; þeir tóku þar skútu, viii. 438; tóku skip hans, landtjaid, klæði, ix. 275; taka fé okkat allt með ráni, Nj. 5; engi maðr skal fyrir öðrum taka, Gbl. 473; hann leiddi þik til arfs...munu taka óvinir þinir ef þú kemr eigi til, Nj. 4; þeir tóku bæinn, seized, Sturl. ii. 149; kona hafði tekit (stolen)...ok vildi hann refsa henni, Fms. vii. 330. to catch; Skotar munu hafa tekit njósnir allar, Nj. 126; standi menn upp ok taki hann, 130; hann skyldi taka hundinn, 114; þeir tóku á sundi mann einn, Fms. vii. 225; gröf, at taka í dýr, Flóv. 33; taka hönd-um, to lay bold of, take captive, Nj. 114, 275; in a good sense, Fms. x. 4. taka e-n af lifi, to take one from life, Fms. x. 3, Eg. 70; taka c-n af lífdögum, id., Fms. vii. 204: ellipt., taka af (af-taka), to take one off, put to death, Js. 23; taka e-n af nafni ok veldi, to deprive of ..., Eg. 268; tóku þeir af eignum jarla konungs, Fms. i. 6: taka af e-m, to take a thing from one, x. 421, Nj. 103, 131, Eg. 120, Ld. 288; taka frá e-m, to take from, off, Nj. 253, K. p. K. 48; taka ofan, to take down, pull down, Nj. 119, 168; taka or, to set apart, 232; taka undir sik, to take under oneself, subject, Fms. x. 24: to take charge of, Nj. 110, Eg. 725: taka upp, 5. to take, grasp; taka i hond e-m, to take up, pick up, assume, 23. to sbake bands, Nj. 129; taka & lopti, to interrupt, Fms. x. 314; taka í ketil, of the ordeal, Grág. i. 381, Gkv. 3. 7; taka í jörð, to graze, of an animal, Bs. i. 338; jó lætr til jarðar taka, Skm. 15; skulu þér láta taka nior hesta yora, to graze a little, Band. 14 new Ed.; tok einn beirra nior í sinn klæðsekk, Stj. II. metaph., taka upphaf, to begin, Hom. 49; taka vöxt ok proska, to increase, Rb. 392; taka konungdóm, Eg. 646; taka ráð, 49; taka skírn, 770; taka trú, to take the faith, become a Christian, Nj. 273; taka hvild, to take rest, 43, 115; taka á sik svem, 252; taka ræðu, to begin a parley, Eg. 578; taka umræðu, id., Nj. 146; þau taka þá tal, Ld. 72, Fms. ii. 254; taka nærri sér, see nær I. 2; taka á sik göngu, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; taka á sik svefn, Nj.; taka eld, to light a fire, 199; taka e-n ordum, to address; taka i sætt, to receive into reconciliation, Eg. 168; taka sættir, to accept terms, id. (also taka sætturn, id.): taka benna kost, 280; taka samheldi, Fms. ix. 344; ok tóku þat fastliga, at frior skyldi standa, declared firmly that, x. 40, v.l.; taka stefnu, to fix a meeting, xi. 400; tóku þeir stefnu í milli sín, 402; nú er svá tekið um allt landit, at ..., fixed by low tbat ..., Gpl. 275; þeir tóku fastmælum sín í milli, at ..., Bret. 82; taki í lög, to take into fellowship, Fms. xi. 96; lög-taka, cp. lófa-tak, vápna-tak; Gunnarr bauð þér góð boð enn þú vildir engi af taka, thou wouldst accept none of them, Nj. 77; tók hann þann kost af, at leggja allt á konungs vald, Fms. iv. 224; ok þat tóku þeir af, ix. 367; Ólafr kvaðsk bat mundu af taka, Ld. 72; taka e-t til ráðs, or taka ráðs, bragðs, to resort to, Nj. 75, 124, 199: also, taka e-t til, to resort to, 26, Fms. xi. Grettir the Strong, a name for those boulders which would require 253, passim (til-tæki); taka mót, to receive, Edda 15; taka e-t við, to

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receive in return, Fms. ii. 269; taka bætr fyrir e-t, xi. 253; með því a borse, Nj. 4, 179; taka af sér úpit, to cease weeping, Ölk. 35; taka þú görir sem ek býð þér, skaltú nökkuð eptir taka, take some reward for it, Ld. 44; þat er bæði at vér róum hart, enda mun nú mikit eptir taka, a great reward, Finnb. 232 (eptir-tekja); taka fæðu, to take food; taka corpus Domini, Mar.; taka samsæti, Fms. ii. 261; taka arf, Eg. 34 taka erfő, Gbl. 241; taka fé eptir föður sinn, Fms. xi. 47; taka laun, Nj 68; taka veizlu, to take, receive a veizla (q. v.), Fms. xi. 239; konungr ... hann tekr (receives) af mörgum, skal hann því mikit gefa, 217; taka mikit lof, x. 367; taka helgun af Gudi, Rb. 392; taka heilsu, to recover Stj. 624; ek skal taka hæði-yrði af þér, Nj. 27; taka af honum rán ok manntjón, Ld. 64; taka úskil af illum mönnum, Greg. 44; taka píslir ok dauda, 656 B. 30; drap hann þar menn nökkura, þótti mönnum hart at taka þat af útlendum manni, Bs. i. 19; þeir tóku mikinn andróða Fms. viii. 438; taka andviðri, Eg. 87; þeir tóku norðan-veðr hörð, were overtaken by, Nj. 124; taka sott, to be taken sick or ill (North E. to take ill), 29, Fms. xi. 97, Eg. 767; taka þyngd, id., Isl. ii. 274; taka fótar-mein, Nj 219; taka úgleði, to get out of spirits, Eg. 322; hann tók þá fáleika ok úgleði, Fms. vii. 103; hann tók langt kaf, 202; taka arftaki, to adopt, Grág i. 232; taka konung, to take, elect a king, Fms. ix. 256; taka konu, to take a wife, x. 397; hann kvángaðisk ok tók bróður-dóttur þess manns er Finnr hét, 406; tók Magnús konungr Margrétu, 413; taka konu brott naudga, to carry off a woman, Grag. i. 353; tok hann þá til haseta, be bired them, Eg. 404; taka far or fari, Landn. 307, Grág. ii. 406 (far, ii. 3); taka úkunna stigu, to take to unknown ways, Fms. viii. 30; taka ferd, to start, Stj.; taka til konungs, or the like, Eg. 367, 400, Fms. vii. 252; taka til siðar, Sks. 313; taka e-n vel, to receive well; ok taki ér, herra, vel þá Hjalta ok Gizur, Bs. i. 19; tók Skota-konungr hann vel, Fms. xi. 419; taka e-t pvert, to take a thing crossly, deny flatly, Nj. 26; taka fyrir e-t, to stop, interrupt, refuse, Fins. x. 251. reach, stretch forth, touch; hann beit skard, allt hat er tennr toku, Eg. 605; eigi djúpara enn þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 78; skurðrinn tók á framanverðan bakkann, Krók.; hyrnan tók andlitið, Nj. 253; rödd tekr eyru, Skálda 175; döggskórinn tók niðr akrinn upp-standanda, Fas. i. 173; hafði flóð tekit þær, swept them away, Fms. xi. 393; spjót langskept svá at vel taki skipa meðal, Sks. 385; nef hans tók austr til landsenda. véli-fjarðar tóku norðr í Finnabú, Fms. viii. 10; tekr mörkin náliga allt it efra suðr, Eg. 58; þvíat ekki tek ek heim í kveld, Nj. 275; mun ek taka þangat í dag? Hbl.; bóndans bót tekr fyrir (encompasses) konu hans ok börn ok hjún, N.G.L. i. 341; taka niðri, to take the ground, of a ship or thing floating, Fas. iii. 257; svá at upp tekr um klaufir, Boll. 336; at eigi tæki hann (acc.) regnit, Stj. 594; skulu vér varask at eigi taki oss þau dæmi, Hom. 70; svá mikit er uxa-húð tekr yfir, Fas. i. 288; nær því er þú sér at taka mun en ekki ór hófi, Sks. 21; hundr bundinn svå at taki eigi til manna, Grág. ii. 119; taka höndum upp, to lift up bands, Bs. i. 735, Edda 22; ek sé fram undir brekkuna, at upp taka spjóts-oddar fimtán, Finnb. 286; þetta smíði (Babel) tók upp or vedrum, Edda 146 (pref.); hárit tók ofan á belti, Nj. 2; stöpul er til himins tæki, 645. 71; hér til tekr en fyrsta bók, reaches bere, 655 vii. 4; taka mátti hendi til fals, Eg. 285; þeir tóku fram árum, took the oars, Fms. vii. 288; smeygði á sik ok tók út höndunum, 202; þeir tóku undan, to escape, viii. 438: to reach, land, take barbour, gaf honum vel byri ok tóku Borgarfjörð, Nj. 10; tóku þeir Friðar-ey, 268; þeir tóku land á Melrakka-slettu, Isl. ii. 246; byrjaði vel ok tóku Noreg, Ld. 72, 310; tóku þar land sem heitir Vatnsfjörðr, Landn. 30: ellipt., hann tók þar sem nú heitir Herjólfs-höfn, id.; þeir tóku fyrir sunnan land, 175. to take, bold, of a vessel; ketill or tok tvær tunnur, Fb. i. 524; lands bess er tæki (of the value of) fjóra tigi hundraða, Sturl. i. 98, v. l.; hringrinn tók tólf hundruð mórend, Nj. 225: so in the phrase, það tekr því ekki, it is not worth the while; pann enn eina grip er hann atti sva at fé tæki, the sole object of value be had, Bs. i. 636. 3. spec. usages; fara sem fætr mega af taka, Finnb. 288; konur æpa sem þær megu mest af taka, Al. 47, (aftak, aftaka-veðr, q. v.), Karl. 109, 196; fóru hvárir-tveggju sem af tók, went as fast as possible, Fms. iv. 304; hann sigldi suðr sem af tok, Eg. 93: in the phrase, taka mikinn, litinn . . . af e-u, to make much, little of, take it to beart or lightly; mikit tekr þú af þessu, thou takest it much to beart, Lv. 10; öngan tek ek af um liðveizlu við þik, I will not pledge myself as to belping thee, Ld. 105; eigi töku vér mikit af at tortryggva þá bók, þótt mart sé undarligt í sagt, we will not strongly question the truth of the book, although many wonders are told therein, Sks. 78; Ospakr kvað hana mikit af taka, said be used very strong language, Ld. 216; mikinn tekr þú af, segir konungr, thou settest much by it, said the king, Fms. vi. 206; munda ek synu minna hafa af tekit ef ek væra údrukkinn, I would bave kept a better tongue, xi. 112; þórvaror tok eigi af fyrir útanferð sína, did not quite refuse the going abroad, Sturl. iii. 244; hann kvadsk eigi taka mega af því hvat mælt væri, be did not much mind what folks said, Nj. 210; hón tók lítið af öllu, said little about it, took it coolly, Eg. 322; tok hann minua af enn bor vio Islendinga, be spoke not so strongly of them as he used to do, Glum. 328; ok er sendi-menn kómu tók hann lítið af, Fms. x. 101; Flosi svaraði öllu vel, en tók þó lítið af, F. gave a civil but reserved answer, Nj. IV. with prepp.; taka af hesti, to take (the saddle) off taka við trú, Nj. 158, 159; taka við handsölum á e-u, 257; ef maðr

skriðinn af skipinu, Fms. ii. 305; taka e-t af, to abolish, vii. I, x. 152, Isl. ii. 258:-taka á e-u, to touch (á-tak), Nj. 118; þegar sem nær þeim er komit ok á þeim tekit, Stj. 76; sá er tekr fyrst á funa, Gm.; þat er ok, áðr þeir taki á dómum sínum (ere they deliver sentence), at þeir skolu eið vinna áðr, Grág. i. 64; taka vel, auðvelliga, lítt, ekki vel, ílla . . . á e-u, to take a thing so and so, take it well, in good part, ill, in ill part, etc., Ld. 50, 248, Fms. xi. 124, Nj. 206, 265; Gunnarr talaði fátt um ok tók á öngu úlíkliga, 40; tak glaðan á (cheerfully) við konunginn, Fms. xi. 112; þeir höfðu sagt hversu hann hafði á tekit þeim feðgum, Rd. 284; Leifr tekr á þessu eigi mjök, Fb. ii. 397; tók Börkr (á) því seinliga, Eb. 15 new Ed.:-taka eptir, to notice, observe, Sturl. i. 2 (eptir-tekt):-taka móti, to withstand, resist, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 307, 513 (mot-tak):-taka med, to reserve, accept, iv. 340, xi. 427 (med-taka): taka við, hann tók par ok við mörg önnur dæmi, bæði konunga æfi, be tacked to it many records, the lives of kings, etc., O.H. (pref.); this isolated phrase has led editors (but wrongly) to substitute hann 'jók' þar við:taka aptr, to take back, render void, undo, Bs. i. 631, Nj. 191, Sks. 775; eigi má aptr taka unnit verk, a saying, Fms. ii. 11: to recall, unsay, mun ek þau orð eigi aptr taka, Ld. 42, Fms. ii. 253:-taka í, to pull off; taktu i hann, to pull bis stocking off:-taka um, to take bold of, grasp, Eg. 410, Hkr. ii. 322:-taka upp, to pick up, assume; nior at fella ok upp at taka, 625.68, Eg. 23; taka upp boro, to put up the tables besore a meal; tekr upp bord ok setr fyrir þá Butralda, Fbr. 37; vóru borð upp tekin um alla stofuna ok sett á vist, Eg. 551: but also to remove them after a meal (=taka borð ofan), 408, Hkr. ii. 192, Fms. i. 41, Orkn. 246 (see bord II); taka upp vist, to put food on the table, Vm. 168; taka upp bygo sina, to remove one's abode, passim; taka upp, of a body, to take up, disinter, Hkr. ii. 388; taka upp to seize on, confiscate. Nj. 73, 207, Ld. 38, Eg. 73; peir tóku upp (laid waste) porp hat er heitir Tuma-porp, Fms. i. 151; var þá tekin upp bygð Hrolleifs, Fs. 34; hón tekr þat mart upp er fjarri er mínum vilja Nj. 61; at þú gefir ró reiði ok takir þat upp er minnst vandræði standi af, 175; taka upp verknad, to take up work, Ld. 34; taka upp stærð, to take to pride, Fms. x. 108; halda upp-teknu efni, i. 263; taka upp sök, mál, to take up a case, Nj. 31, 71, 231: to interpret, eigi kann ek öðruvis at ráða þenna draum...glíkliga er upp tekit, Sturl. iii. 216; ok skal svá upp taka 'síks glóð,' þat er 'gull,' Edda 127; kvæði, ef þau eru rétt kveðin ok skynsamliga upp tekin, Hkr. (pref.); tók hann svá upp, at honum væri eigi úhætt, Fms. ix. 424; drykk ok vistir svá sem skipit tók upp, as the ship could take, iv. 92; er hat skip mikit, ok mun pat taka oss upp alla, Nj. 259; pat hjóna er meira lagði til félags skal meira upp taka, Gbl. 220; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, Ld. 210; skal sá sem at Kálfafelli býr taka upp vatn at sínum hlut, Vm. 168; taka upp giptu hjá Dana-konungi, Fms. xi. 426; taka upp godord, Nj. 151, 168, Grag. i. 24; taka upp þing, Ann. 1304 (to restore); tókusk þá upp lög ok landsréttr, Fs. 27 taka upp vanda, Fms. vii. 280:-taka til, to take to; hefna svá at ekki fýsi annan slík firn til at taka, 655 xiii. A. 3; tóku margir þá til at niða hann, Bs. i; taka til ráða, ráðs, bragðs, Nj. 19, 75, 124; hann tók til ráða skjótt, 19; enn þó munu vér þat bragðs taka, 199; hvat skal nú til ráða taka, 124; ef hann tekr nökkut illt til, 26; hverja úhæfu er hann tekr til, Fms. xi. 253; taka til máls, to take to talking, Nj. 16, 71; taka til orðs, or orða, 122, 230, 264; hann tók nú til at segja söguna, to take to telling a story; taka til varnar, to begin the defence, Grág. i. 60, Nj. 271; nú er þar til at taka, at..., 74; er blót tóku til, Landn, 111; þá tók til ríki Svía-konungs, Fms. iv. 118; um Slésvík þar sem Dana-ríki tók til, xi. 417: to concern, þat mun taka til yðar, Hom. 150; þetta mál er til konungs tók, Fms. xi. 105; láta til sín taka, to let it concern oneself, meddle with, Band. 23 new Ed.; Gisl let fatt til sín taka, Fms. vii. 30; vil ek nú biðja þik at þú létir ekki til þín taka um tal várt, Nj. 184: to bave recourse to, bú tekr eigi til þeirra liðsinnis ef ekki þarf, Fms. vii. 17, Grág. i. 41; taka til segls, Eg. 573, Fms. ix. 22; taka til sunds, 24; taka til e-s, to note, mark, with dislike:-taka undir, to take under a thing; hann tok undir kverkina, took ber by the chin, Nj. 2; på tók Egill undir höfða-hlut Skalla-grími, Eg. 398: to undertake, þat mål er þeir skyldi sjálfir undir taka, Hkr. i. 260; þá skal hann taka undir þá sömu þjónostu, Ó. H. 120: to back, second, hann kvaðsk ekki mundu taka undir vandræði þeirra, Nj. 182; undir þann kviðling tók Rúnolfr goði, ok sótti Hjalta um goðgá, Bs. i. 17: ek mun taka undir með þér ok styðja málit, Fms. xi. 53; hann tók ekki undir þat ráð, Fb. ii. 511; þau tóku undir þetta léttliga, seconded it readily, Ld. 150; hann tók seinliga undir, Nj. 217; hann hafði heyrt tal þeirra ok tók undir þegar, ok kvað ekki saka, Ld. 192; göra tilraun hversu þér tækit undir þetta, Fb. i. 129: to ecbo, blesu herblastr sva at fjöllin toku undir, Fas. i. 505; taka undir song, to accompany singing:-taka við, to receive; nú tóktú svá við sverði þessu, Fms. i. 15; síðan hljópu menn hans, enn hann tók við þeim, 105; jörð tekr við öldri, Hm.; til þess er akkerit tók vio, grappled, took bold, Dan. bolde igen, Fms. x. 135, v.l.; bar til er sjár tók við honum, Edda 153 (pref.); taka við ríki, Eg. 241, Fms. i. 7;

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görr við at taka við dæmdum úmaga, Grág. i. 258; taka vel við e-m, to 🕈 ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, 258. receive well, Nj. 5; ekki torleidi tekr vid ydr, no obstacle stops you, Al. 120; beir tóku við vel ok vörðusk, made a bold resistance, Fms. i. 104; eggjuðu sumir at við skyldi taka, vii. 283; at þeir skyldi verja landit, en þeir vildu eigi við taka, xi. 386; ganga fram á mel nökkurn, ok segir Hrutr at beir mundu bar við taka, Ld. 62; þar stóð steinn einn mikill, þar bað Kjartan þá við taka, 220; seg þú æfi-sögu þína, Ásmundr, en þá skal Egill við taka, tell thy life's tale, Asmund, and then shall Egil take bis turn, Fas. iii. 374; tok við hvarr af öðrum, one took up where the other left off:-taka yfir, hann vildi eigi til ráða nema hann ætlaði at yfir tæki, Fms. off:—taka yir, ilaini vina eigi in itaki með oss, Nj. 198; at eyrendi iv. 174; þeir munu allt til vinna, at yfir taki með oss, Nj. 198; at eyrendi Þeirra skuldi eigi luktuð nó vfir tekin, Fms. iv. 224. V. to take to, peirra skyldi eigi lyktuð né yfir tekin, Fms. iv. 224. 1. with infin., toku menn at binda sár sín, Eg. 93; hann begin: tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, 685; hans afli tók at vaxa, Fms. viii. 47; á þeim veg er ek tæka ganga, Sks. 3; taka at birtask, 568; tekr at dimma, birta . . . rigna, it gets dim, takes to darken . . . rain; allt bat er hann tekr at henda, Nj. 5; þá tók at lægja veðrit, 124; tók þá at morna, 131; tók þá at nátta, Fms. ix. 54; kvölda tekr = Lat. vesperascit, Luke 2. in other phrases, taka á rás, to take to running, to run, Nj. 253, Eg. 216, 220, Eb. 62 (hófu á rás, 67 new Ed.), Hrafn. 7: ellipt., tók bogmaðr ok hans menn á land upp undan, they took to the inland and escaped, Fms. ix. 275; tok hann begar upp um bru, viii. 169; svá illt sem nú er frá at taka (to escape, sbun), þá mun þó síðarr verr, Fs. 55; taka flotta, to take to flight, Hm. 30; Eirekr tok út or stofunni, took out of the room, ran out, Sturl. ii. 64; beir toku út eitt vedr allir, stood out to sea with the same wind, Fb. ii. 243. VI. with dat., to take to, receive (perh. ellipt. for taka við e-u); jarl tók vel sendi-mönnum ok vináttu-málum konungs, Fms. i. 53; konungr tók honum vel ok blíðliga, vii. 197; tekit mundu vér hafa kveðju þinni þóttú hefðir oss fyrri fagnat, Ld. 34; Grímr tók því seinliga, Eg. 764; Sigurðr tók því máli vel, 38, Fms. x. 2; konungr tók þá vel orðum þórólfs, Eg. 44; hann tók því þakksamliga, Fms. i. 21; taka vel þeirra eyrendum, x. 33; Barði tók þessu vel, Ld. 236; Hákon tók því seinliga, Fms. i. 74; eigi mun konungr taka því þótt slík lygi sé upp borin fyrir hann, Eg. 59; tók Brynjólft þá sættum fyrir Björn, 168; Njáll átti hlut at, at þeir skyldi taka sættum, Nj. 120; taka handsölum á fé, 257; taka heimildum á e-u, Fms. x. 45; taka fari, Grág. ii. 399, Nj. 111, 258 (see far); taka bóli, to take a farm (on lease), Gbl. 328, 354; mun ek máli taka fyrir alla İslenzka menn þá er á skipi eru, speak for them, Bs. i. 422. VII. impers. it is taken; hann brú upp hendinni ok tók hana af honum ok höfuðit af konunginum, Nj. 275; ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v.l.; bá tók af veðrit (acc.), the weather 'took up' (as is said in North of England), the storm abated, Fas. i. 157; svá at bar tæki af vega alla, all roads were stopped, Fms. iii. 122; af þeim tók málit ok görask úfærir, Fas. ii. 549; kom á höndina fyrir ofan úlflið svá at af tók, Nj. 84; kom á fótinn svá at af tók, 123; þá tók efa af mörgum manni, Fms. iii. 8; synina tekr frá e-m, to become blind, x. 339; undan kúnni tók nyt alla, Eb. 316; jafnskjótt tók ór verkinn allan, Fms. iv. 369; tók út skip pangbrands ór Hitara, sbe drifted out, Bs. i. 15; í þat mund dags er út tok eyköina, when the time of 'eyko' was nearly passed, Fms. xi. 136; um varit er sumar-hita tok, when the summer beat set in, Fs. 67; réru svá skjótt at ekki tók (viz. bá) á vatni, Fms. vii. 344. as a naut. term, to clear, weather a point; vedr var litid ok tok beim skamt frå landi, the weather was still, and they kept close in shore, Fms. vi. 100: hence the mod. naut. phrase, e-m tekr, to clear, weather; mér tok fyrir nesit, I cleared, weathered the ness; vindr pver, svo ad peim tekr ekki. 3. þar er eigi of tekr torf eðr grjót, where neither is at band, Grág. ii. 262; þau dæmi tekr til þessa máls, the proofs of this are, that when ..., Hom. 127.

B. Reflex., takask mikit á hendr, to take much in band, Band. 3, Nj. 228, Fms. i. 159; tókumk ek þat á hendr, xi. 104; láta af takask, to let oneself be deprived of, Eg. 296; takask e-n á hendr.

2. to be brought about, take effect, succeed; cp. þykkir mikit í hættu hversu þér teksk, Ld. 310; þat tóksk honum, be succeeded, Baro. 167; tekst þá tveir vilja, it succeeds when two will, i.e. joint efforts prevail, a saying:-takask til, to bappen; Asgrimi tóksk svá til (it so bappened to A.), sem sjaldan var vant, at vörn var í máli hans, Nj. 92; ef svá vill til takask, Fas. i. 251; svá erviðliga sem þeim hafði til tekizk at herja á þá feðga, Fms. i. 184; mér hefir úgiptuliga tekizk, Ld. 252; þætti mér allmiklu máli skipta at ber tækisk stormannliga, that thou wouldst behave generously, Hkr. ii. 32; hefir þetta svá tekizk sem ván var at, er hann var barn at 3. to take place, begin; tóksk orrosta, Nj. 8; teksk aldri, 268. þar orrosta, 122; ráð takask, of a marriage; en ef þá takask eigi ráðin, if the wedding takes not place then, Grag. i. 311; lykr sva at radin skyldi takask, 99; ráð þau skyldi takask at öðru sumri, Eg. 26, Fms. x. 40: to be realised, hvatamaðr at þessi ferð skyldi takask, Ld. 240; síðan er mægð hafði tekizk með þeim, since they bad intermarried, Eg. 37; takask með þeim góðar ástir, tbey came to love one another much, of newly-married people, passim; féráns domr teksk, Grág. i. 95; takask nú af heimbodin, to cease, Ld. 208; | 35; i kappa tölu, i præla tölu, of the number of, Fms. i. 289; vinna ei da

II. recipr. takask ordum, to speak to one another, Fms. xi. 13; ok er beir tókusk at orðum, spurði hann ..., Eg. 375; bræðr-synir takask arf eptir, entreat one another, Gpl. 241; ef menn takask fyrir arar eda biljur, take from one another, 424: takask å, to wrestle, Bárð. 168; takask fang-brögðum, Ed. 252, Isl. ii. 446: takask í hendt, to shake bands. Grág. i. 384. Nj. 3, 65. III. part, tekinn; vóru þá tekin (stopped) öll borgar-hlið ok vegar allir, at Norðmönnum kæmi engi njósn, Fms. vi. 411: Steinborr var til bess tekinn, at ..., S. was particularly named as ..., Eb. 32, 150; hann var til bess tekinn, at honum var verra til hjóna en öðrum mönnum, Grett. 70 new Ed. (cp. mod. usage, taka til e-s, to wonder at): la hann ok var mjök tekinn, very ill, Sturl. i. 89: Alfhildr var þungliga tekin, ok gékk henni nær dauða, Fms. iv. 274; hann var mjök tekinn ok þyngdr af líkþrá, ii. 229; þú ert ílla at tekin fyrir vanheilsu sakir, vii. 244; ú-tekin jörð, an untaken, unclaimed estate, Sturl. 2. at af teknum beim, except, Fms. x. 232; at iii. 57, Gbl. 313. af teknum úvinum sínum, 266, (Latinism.)

taka, u, f. a taking, capture, Fms. x. 417 (of a fortress); of a prisoner. Ann. 1254: a taking, seizing, unlawful or violent, of property, Grag. ii. 188, 301; gjalda fyrir hval-tökuna, Bs. i. 657; fjár-taka (see fé), upptaka. II. revenue = tekja; með öllum tökum ok skyldum, Fms. vi. 431. III. tenure of land; eiga töku á jörð, N.G.L. i. 240. IV. bail, security; hlaupask undan töku ok sókn, N. G. L. i. 258; sce við-taka, á-taka, töku-vætti.

takaor, part. bailed; á því móti er hann er takaor til, N. G. L. i. 328; ef madr lystr mann ok ferr svá á braut at hann er eigi takaðr, 306.

tak-fall, n. a failure to find bail, N. G. L. ii. 482. tak-fæð, f. destitution, Fas. iii. 10, cp. fátæki = poverty.

tak-færsla, u, f. a bringing or finding bail, N.G. L. ii. 260, 263.

takka, ad, to sbout takk, takk, a drover's or shepherd's cry. Run. Gramm.; smalar trutta ok takka, Hallgr.

tak-lauss, adj. without security; tækr er taklauss eyrir svá mikill sem

sök var gefin til, N. G. L. i. 364 (434). tak-mark, n. [cp. North. E. take-note], a 'take-mark,' i.e. line of demarcation, boundary; setja frið milli landa várra til þeirra takmarka sem . . Ó. H. 53; í hverju héraðs-takmarki, Grág. ii. 404; prestar þeir sem búnað hafa í fyrr-sögðu takmarki, Vm. 28; milli Lóns ok Bjarnar-gnúps, ok lambeldi af sögðu takmarki, 82; þeir er bygðum vóru í Súganda-firði ok vestr þaðan í því takmarki sem áðr var tjáð... ok skyldu aldri koma í betta

takmark, Bs. i. 675; allt fyrir vestan bessi takmörk, Fb. i. 22. tak-merki, n. = takmark, N. G. L. i. 265.

tak-mikill, adj. who takes a good pull, able-bodied, Fb. i. 509. takmörk, f. = takmark, pl. takmerkir, i. e. takmarkir, N. G. L. i. 336;

innan takmarkar þess er jörð á, Gþl. 449.

tak-setja, t, to put to bail; ok færi så er taksettr var tak með fullum vörðslum...ef menn verða aflögliga sóttir ok til laga taksettir. N. G. L. ii. 191; skal sá, er tuftir á, taksetja þann mann til sín, en hann færi þat tak með lögum, 244; en um allar aðrar fjár-sóknir skal bann taksetja sem sök kemr á hendr á þessum tímum, K. Á. 182.

tak-setning, f. bail-setting; hvårki fyrir forbod né taksetningar, Gbl.; nýjar álögur, taksetningar eða stefnur, H. E. i. 419; um mannhelgi vara

ok um taksetning ok aðrar sóknir, N. G. L. ii. 265, passim.

tak-sótt, f., medic. a stitcb = tak, Fél. x. TAL, n. [tala, the verb], talk, parley, conversation; töluðu þeir lengi. for tal beirra vel, Ni. II; en i bessu tali beirra brædra, whilst they were talking, 23; stundum var hann á tali við menn, Eg. 2; þeir bræðr voru optliga á tali við konung, 60; hélt biskup mikit tal af honum, beld much talk with him, Bs. i. 716; satu bau öll samt á tali, kom þat upp or tali peirra, Fms. iv. 196; skilja talio, 142; eiga tal vio e-n, hafa tal af e-m, taka annat tal, to change the conversation to another subject. speech, language; þú munt vera útlendr, þvíat tal þitt ok yfirbragð er ekki likt hérlenzku fólki, Fb. i. 79, Stj. 94, 204. II. [telja], attale, number; i bónda-tali, Bs. i. 716; i tali með öðrum himin-tunglum. Barl. 133; engi veit töl á, Bret. 86; daga-tal, tale of days: gen. tais. in number; tolf einir talsins, Barl. 169; krossa fimm at tali, Pro-2. a tale, list, series; ættar-tal, a pedigree; komunga-tal, Fb. ii. 520; presta-tal, skálda-tal, Lögmanna-tal, a list of priests, poets, 'landmen;' fara á þing ok bjóða sik í tal með öðrum mönnum, and enter elve lists, N. G. L. i. 99; ó-tal, countless. tals-veror, adj. worth counting

or worth speaking of, considerable. tala, u, f. [tala, the verb], a talk, speech, oration; hafbi komungr afte í einni tölu at hann sagði fyrir skipinu, ok setti grið manna í milli, Frans. ix. 480; né ek heyrða tölu greiðri, Sighvat; hann tók at lofa þessa tölu (this speech), 656 A. ii. 16; láta ganga töluna, Grett.; telja tölu fyrir e-m, to make a speech, lecture, Hom. (St.); hann snéri þá tölumi á herde þeim bræðrum, Fms. iv. 380; þá hóf hann tölu sína upp, ok sagði, 16. II. a tale, number, Edda 120; öll tala minni enn tíu, Hb. 544. 151; hann hafði tölu á þessum mönnum (took tule of, counted them), at beir voru tolf, Grett. 97; þar mátti eigi tölu á koma, not to be told, Barl. 26; margfalleg tala, Skálda 185; einn í tölu þeirra sjálfra, one of them, 623.

2. an account: kost á P at tölum at réttar eru talbar, Grag. i. 327. kona at beiða talna búanda sinn um fjárfar á milli beirra, Grág, i. 336; hans tala skal standa á fé sjálfs, K. b. K. 146: calculation, tölur eru 3. a bead, of pearl or glass; gler-t., D. N., and tvennar, Rb. 2. in mod. usage, so called from the practice of telling beads while the Pater Noster was said; tölur með raf, iii. 260. COMPRE: talnaband, n. a row of beads, a rosary, D. N. and in mod. usage. fræði, f. arithmetic, (mod.) tolu-evrir, m. an ounce's worth on the standard of quantity (not of weight), N. G. L. i. 244. tölu-maðr, m. a teller; nú eru eigi tölu-menn til, N. G. L. i. 49, 350. tölu-mark. n. a mark in counting, Rb. 564. tölu-snjallr. adi. eloquent. Róm. tölu-sveinn, m. chatterbox, a nickname, Sturl. tölu-verör. adj. worth counting, considerable, Sturl. iii, 145.

TALA, 20, [Swed. tala; Dan. tale; A.S. tale, talian; cp. telja], to talk; tölum betta eigi lengr, Ísl. ii. 237; mun ek betta mál tala við födur minn, talk it over with bim, Lv. 22; sidan töludu beir leyniliga ráða-görð sína, Nj. 5; tala hljótt, 140; tala hátt ok hvellt, Fms. i. 215; Njáll talar (says), at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. 140; síðan töluðu þeir mart, 3; þeir bræðr töluðu, Glúmr ok Borarinn, 22; töluðu þeir Ketill allan dag, 146. 2. to steak, make a speech; taladi konungr fyrir lidinu ok mælti svá, Ó, H. 204; taladi sitt eyrendi hvárr þeirra, Nj. 188; tala langt örendi ok snjallt, Fms. x. 163; er hann hafði talat snjallt örendi... þóat bændr talaði snjallt, på brask þat þó jafnan yfir er konungr talaði, 322; þetta þarf eigi optarr at tala, to discuss; tala af hendi e-s, to speak in one's bebalf, i. 3. to record: ok er ekki um hans ferdir at tala fyrr enn hann kemr heim, Nj. 215:=telja, tala trú fyrir mönnum, Fms. x. 17; er þau mál vóru fram talað (i.e. töluð), Sks. 642. (rare.) II. with prepp.; tala um e-t, to talk about; hann talaði þar um mörgum fögrum orðum, Nj. 255; tala þeir um málit, ok þykkir þeim eigi einn veg báðum, 139; þeir töluðu mart um draum þenna, 280; þá skal Kári um tala, 139; leita um sættir ok varð saman talat, agreed, Bs. i. 547:-tala eptir við e-n, Dipl. v. 14; tala eptir víg, = mæla eptir vig. Dropl. 10:—tala til e-s, to falk to one, Nj. 3; of a thing, peir brædr töluðu til (entreated) at Kári mundi fara til Grjótár, 139; finnsk honum fått um, ok talar ekki til bessa gripar, makes no remarks, Fas. i. 317; þeir kváðusk mikit eiga at þráni nær sem þeir talaði til (laid claim to it), Nj. 139:—tala við e-n, to speak to, address, Nú talar Flósi við menn sína, 197; Njáll talaði við Höskuld, 139, 148; Hafr sat í miðri búðinni ok talaði við mann, 182; tala við e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 12; tala þeim orðum við konung, id. III. reflex., okkr hefir talask svá til, we bave agreed. 2. recipr., þeir töluðusk mart við, Nj. 222; töluðusk peir við, sagði Ölvir at ..., Eg. 62. 3. part. talad, spoken; ú-talad, unspoken; van-talað, var-talað, of-talað.

talaör, part. spoken; vitrastr ok fegrst talaör, Edda 15; lítt talaör á þingum, Fms. vii. 102; snjallr í máli ok talaðr vel á þingum, ix. 534; fámáligr optast, eigi talaðr á þingum, glaðr við öl, málreitinn í kyrð ok bliðmæltr, vi. 438; fámálugr ok ekki talaðr á þingum, Orkn. 184; talaðr vel, djúpráðr, Fagrsk. 32; fá-talaðr, of few words.

talandi, f. (or m.), elocution.

tal-byrðingr, n. = tafibyrðingr, a reckoning table containing the solar, lunar, and paschal cycles, published as an appendix to the Rb.

tal-hlyðinn, adj. listening to talk, credulous, easily swayed (not in a good sense), Nj. 102, Bjarn. 21, Eg. 254.

tali, a, m. a teller, counter, in ar-tali.

talna-, see tala.

tal-viss, adj. wise in numbers, Rb. 448.

tamning, f. [temja], a taming, breaking, Sks. 79, Al. 119.

TAMB, tom, tamt, adj.; [A.S. tam; Engl. tame; O. H. G. zam, etc.; see temja]:—used in Icel, mostly in the sense of ready; bat varo tamast sem í æskunni hafði numit, Grett. 150; allskonar leikar er tíðir ok tamir vóru, Karl. 482; emk-at ek tamr at samna skrökvi, Ó. H. (in a verse); vig-tamr, val-tamr, Veg-tamr, gang-tamr, ready for, used to ..., Lex. 2. = tamior, tame, of a colt; illa tamr, Hm. 89; ú-tamr, untamed, wild. tams-vondr, m. a taming-wand, Skm. 26.

tandr, m., gen. tandrs = tandri, Rekst., (of a sword.)

tandra, að, fengu þeir varla tandrat ljósit, Orkn. 208 (tendrat, v.l.), cp. Vísnabók, 1748, p. 49.

tand-rauðr, adj. 'fire-red,' of gold, Bær. 6, Mag. 13, Clar.

TANDRI, a, m. [Ivar Aasen tandre, frisk som 'tandre' = fresb as fire; cp. Germ. zünden; A.S. tyndre; Engl. tinder]:—fire, only in poetry, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, D.N. tandra-sel, a local name in western Icel.

TANGI, a, m. [A. S. tange; North. E. tang], a spit of land, a point projecting into the sea or river (but tunga when two rivers meet); & tanganum nessins, Eb. 12; er skipit kom fram fyrir tangann, Ísl. ii. 99; eyrar-tangi, see eyrr: in Icel. local names. 2. the pointed end by which the blade is driven into the bandle; sverdit brast i tanganum, Valla L. 213; lagði hón klæði um tangann ok togaði, of a knife, Bs. i. 385.

tangr, n., in the phrase, hvorki tangr né tegund, not a wbit.

TANN. m., see tonn.

tanna, ao, [tönn], to dent, Korm. (in a verse.)

. -tanna, u, f., -tanni, a, m., and -tannr, m. tootbed; in compds, Grottin-tanna, sliðrug-tanni: Tanni, a pr. name, Landn.; Hildi-tannr,

tanna-, gen. pl., in compds, see tönn. tannari, a, m. a tusk-chisel; hann hafði í hendi knif, ok hélt á tannara, ok renndi bar af spánu nökkora. O. H. 107: ein sylfskeið ok einn tannari, D. N. ii. 627.

tann-bagall, m. a crozier of walrus-tusk, Dipl. iii. 4. v. 18.

tann-belti, n. a belt of walrus-tusk (worn by a seidkona), borf, Karl.

tann-berr, 2dj. 'tooth-bare,' with prominent teeth, Ld. 272. tann-buokr, m. a box of walrus-tusk, Am. 102, Pm. 17.

tann-fé, n. a 'tooth-fee,' a gift to an infant when it cuts its first tooth, a custom still observed in Icel., and mentioned in Gm. 5; ek skal í dag heimta tannfé þitt at Sveini konungi, Fb. i. 481; þessi þræll hafði Hákoni verit gefinn at tamífé, Fms. i. 210; þenna grip gaf faðir minn mér at tannfé, Ld. 72; bat sem bau höfðu gefit Ásmundi syni þeirra í tannfé, D. N. ii. 364.

tann-fjöld, f. the row of teeth, Ad. 9.

tann-garor, m. 'tooth-fence,' 'tooth-wall,' the row of teeth = Gr. Ephon δδόντων, Ni. 39, Skálda 170, Dropl. 25.

tann-gnjóstr and tann-grisnir, m. 'tooth-gnasher,' the name of the goat, Edda; as a nickname, Korm.

tann-hjölt, n. pl. a bilt of walrus-tusk, of a sword, Fms. vii. 69.

tann-hjaltaor, part. walrus-tooth-bilted, Fms, vii, 60.

tann-hold, n. the tooth-flesh, gums.

tann-kröm, f. teetbing pains, of infants, Fél.

tann-lauss, adj. tootbless, K. p. K. 28, Barl. 15.

tann-leysi, n. loss of teetb.

tann-pina, u, f. tootb-ache.

tann-refill, m. a 'tusk-chisel,' pjal. 8 (cp. blob-refill).

tann-sarr, adj. tooth-sore, from having one's teeth drawn (metaph.),

Lv. 95, Fms. vii. 261, viii. 415, Stj. 544. tann-skafl, m., see skafl.

tann-skári, a, m. = tann-refill, as a nickname: in a local phrase, tannskara-staðir, Orkn.

tann-skeptr, adj. with bandle of walrus-tusk, Fas. ii. 357.

tann-skrin, n. walrus-tusk sbrine. Vm. 105.

tann-spjöld, n. walrus-tusk tablet, Bs. i. 874

tann-taff, n. pieces of walrus-tusk, of chess, Krók. 54; t. með tafiborði, D. N. ii. 255.

tann-vara, u, f. 'tusk-ware,' i. e. walrus-tusks as an article of trade, Rétt. 47, Fb. iii. 445, cp. Sks. 127.

tann-veggr, m. a (?), A. A. 270.

tann-æta, u, f. decay in the teeth. TAPA, ad, [Swed. tapa; Dan. tabe] :- to lose, with dat.; eigi hefir þú tapat örlyndinni, Bs. i. 53; þar tapaði hón kambi sínum, Ld. 10; tapa lifi ok sæmd, Bær. 14; tapa sama sinum, MS. 4. 10. 2. to destroy, kill; tapa mínu lífi, to put one to death, Fms. viii. 240; biðr hann tapa piltinum, Fs. 145, Merl. 1. 28; tapa sveininum ok drepa hann, Mar.; tapa sér sjálfum, Barl. 123. II, reflex, to be lost, Fb. ii. 391; töpudusk þau heit öll, came to nought, Fms. v. 113: to perish, Clem. 26. 2. part. tapaor, lost = Lat. perditus, Barl. 133; fortapaðr, forlorn, N. T.

tapan (mod. töpun), f. loss: tjón ok t., Stj.: perdition, Fms. ii. 48,

passim in mod. usage.

tapar-ox, f. [from the A.S. taper-ax], a small tapering axe or balberd of English workmanship, Lv. 6, Nj. 32, 179, Sturl. iii. 125, Fs.

tapit, n. [for. word], a carpet, tapestry, D. N.

tappa, 20, [Engl. tap; Germ. zapfen], to tap, draw, from 2 cask; t. mungát, Rétt. 2. 10; t. ok drekka, Norske Saml. v. 150.

tappi, a, m. a tap, in a cask, bottle.

tappr, m. a tapster, Rétt. 13. 3; bjór-tappr.

tapsa, að, to tap; rétti lambit fót sinn ok tapsaði honum, Clem. 2. in mod. usage, to read burriedly; bu matt ekki t. tapsi, a, m. a nickname, Bs.

tara, u, f. [perh. a for. word], poët. war, figbt, battle, Edda (Gl.) tarfr, m. [Lat. taurus], a bull, Edda (Gl.); leiða kú undir tarf.

targa, u, f. [perh. a for. word; A.S. and Fr. targe], a target, small round shield, occurring in Kormak and Hkm. 6 (poets of the middle of the Ioth century), Nj. 144; törgu-buklari or törgu-skjöldr, a target-shield, 143; himin-t., the 'beaven-target,' i. e. the sun, pd.

tarna, interj. this, there; tarna er fallegt ! tarna eru ljót læti ! tarna er ljóta vorið, Jónas.

tarra, að, to stretch, spread out; breiða pell á alla borgar-veggi, ok törrudu fyrir þeim gulli ok görsimum, Fas. i. 274.

tas-, [etymol. uncertain]: in compds, tas-brenndr, part. quite burnt, duly cleansed, of silver, Norske Saml. v. 150, a an. hey.

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adj. a an. λεγ. in vera t. at e-u starfi, quite busied (?), Vigl. 61 new Ed., 4 tá-hreinn, adj. (qs. tár-hreinn?), quite clean, e. g. of linen, clean from also a απ. λεγ.

tasaldi, a, m. a tassel (?), as a nickname, Landn. (Ghim.)

taska, u, f. [Germ. tasche], a trunk, chest, Fb. ii. 288, Fms. vi. 182, 183, vii. 95; tólf hesta klyfjaða ok töskur á, Landn. 218, Grett. 123 new Ed.; töskum beim sem konungs-bréfin vóru í, Bs. i. 700; ef hann hittir fé sitt i örk manns eðr tösku, N. G. L. ii. 271; hestr búinn með töskum, 2. a pouch, pocket, Germ. tasche; prestar syni önga lausung . Krók í klæða-búnaði sínum, hvárki töskur né stikknífa, H.E. ii. 113. töskubakr, m. a nickname, Landn.

tasla, u, f. [Engl. tassel], a tassel, Edda ii. 494.

Tattarar, m. pl. the Tartars, Fins. x. 44, 56, 152, Ann. 1286; Tartara, Bs. i. 756.

TAUFR, n., the mod. form is tofrar, m. pl., Fas. iii. 608; [O. H. G. zoubar; Germ. zauber]: -- sorcery, also, charms, talismans; hann hefir með sér leynd taufr, Konr. 21 (leyndar töfrir, v. l.); skjóðu-pungr, ok vardveitti hon þar í taufr sín, þorf. Karl. 374; þinn skelmir treystir taufrum (töfrum Ed.) modur binnar, Fs. 166; taufr, lif, runar, N. G. L. iii. 286 (foot-note 2); farit eigi med taufr né lyf,... taufr eda med lyf eða með spár, Hb. (1865) 30, 31; hón kunni mart í töfrum, Fas. iii. 196; spurdi hvar nú væri komin taufr hennar, 202. compos: taufra-maor, m. a wizard, Korm. 82. taufr-maðr, id., H. E. i. 522.

taufra, ad, to enchant, Fas. iii. 416.

TAUG, f., pl. taugar, MS. 623. 33, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. teâg, tige; Engl. tag, tie; Germ. tau; Swed. tag, etc.] :- a string, rope; lausa-taug, tauginni, Eg. 579; taugar-endi, . . . smeygja tauginni af hálsi sér, Fms. vi. 368; tóku hestana ok lögðu taug við, Vígl. 21; taugar þær héldu, er á hálsum þeirra vóru, 623. 33; guðvefjar-taug, Stj. 2. mod. cords, strings, nerves; hjarta-taugar, beart-strings (see tág): hence the phrase, það er góð taug í honum, there are good fibres in bim (of feeling and character); rage i hverja taug, a coward in every fibre, Fas. iii. 297; see tog and tag.

taug-reptr, part. roofed with fibre (?), of a poor cottage, Hm. 35.

tauma, ad, to bridle, K. b. K. 90; see teyma.

TAUMR, m. [A.S. team = a line of descendants; Engl. team; Germ. zaum; Dan. tomme]:-a rein, bridle; leida hest i taumi, MS. 4. 29, Fbr. 65 new Ed.; taumr hestsins var bundinn við hæl, Fms. vi. 234; þeir bera taum á ísinn, a cord for measuring, viii. 416; hón hafði höggorma at taumum, Edda 37; beils eðr tauma, Gpl. 359: of a ship, taumar ok stæðingar, 673, 60; ak-taumar (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 283: metaph. phrases, ljá e-n tauma, to give it the rein, Mar.; leysa tauma síns valds, H. E. i. 501; ganga litt i tauma, to go quietly in barness, i. e. to go straight, prove true, Nj. 20; gékk þat lítt í tauma er hón sagði, þorf. Karl. 380; at mer akisk þetta eigi í tauma, id., Fms. xi. 121. compos: taumburðr, m. = álburðr, measuring with a line, Gpl. 286. taum-hestr. n. a led borse, N. G. L. i. 386. tauma-lag, n. the bolding the reins, Al. 6.

taurar, m. pl., poët. treasures, Edda (Lauf.); taura týr, Korm.

Taurr, m. a local name in Sweden, Yt. (Hkr. i. 26).

taut, n., in the phrase, koma öngu tauti viò e-n, to be unable to manage a person, Bs. ii. 355; það verðr öngu tauti við hana komið, she is quite ungovernable.

tauta, ad, [Engl. toot; Dutch tuyten], to mutter, murmur in a low voice; ekki týr yor nú at tauta eðr tutla hann Sverri af konungdóminum, Fms. viii. 234; hvað ertú að tauta? tauta e-ð fyrir munni sér; tauta í hljóði: poët. of a stream, vatnið af heiðum veltist niðr, var það að tauta giljum í, Bb.

taxti, a, m. [for. word], a tax.

TA, f., gen. tár, pl. tær, gen. tá, dat. tám; [A. S. tâ; Engl. toe; Germ. zebe; Swed. tå; cp. Lat. digitus; Gr. δάκτυλος]:—a toe; táin in mesta var miklu meiri á Ólafi enn á öðrum mönnum, Sd. 167; tána mestu, Nj. 245, O. H. 75; fimm tær, id.; tám eða hæl, Edda 42; horsa hælar í tá (gen. pl.) stað, en tær í hæls stað, N.G.L. i. 339, Bs. i. 423; standa á tá, to stand a-tiptoe: phrases, græða á tá og fingri, to make money with toe and finger, of one who grows quickly rich.

2. the tip of a ness; Skaga-tú: Örvandils-tú, a star, Rigel in Orion (?), Edda 59.

TA, n. [Swed. taa = a bye-path, walk (= Icel. geil or trod); Swed. tå also means a sbeep-walk, in naut-tå, fa-tå, svin-tå, Rietz 770 b; the word also remains in Dan. for-tov = fore-path, pavement :- a path, walk, as rightly explained by N. M. Petersen in his Nordisk Mythology; the word is only found in the phrase, standa a tai, to stand on the path, Skv. 2. 21; spruttu á tái tregnar iðir, . . . sprang up on the walk, Hôm. I; gékk hón tregliga á tái sitja, she moodily sat down on the walk, Gh. 9: in prose only once, heimtusk nú á ta enir vitrostu menn, Mork. 17, (unless 'ta' be here but a misspelling for ta(l), see Fb. iii.

TAG, f., pl. tágar, (tægr, Barl. 86), a willow-twig; stokk af tágum ok sefi görvan, Stj. 251: of the roots of a plant or tree, tré tekr at hniga ef höggr tág undan, Am. 60; upp at rifa bær rætr ok tægr, Barl. 86; lugu par a tugar af hjartanu (beart-strings), O. H. 223.

the mangle.

tá-járn, n. a 'toe-iron,' fetter, Ann. 1343.

TAKN, n., also teikn, [Ulf. taikns = σημείον; Engl. token; A.S. tacen: Germ. zeichen; Dan. tegn]:-a token, mark; krossa ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; at vér megim betr skilja tokn hennar, Hom. 51: a zodiacal sign. Barl. 132, Stj. 15. 2. a token, wonder; göra mörg táku, to work wonders, 625. 30; táku þau er sögð vóru frá Ólafi konungi, Fms. v. 104; tákn hennar, Hom. 51; tákn ok stórmerki, passim.

tákna, 20, to betoken, Fms. i. 228, vi. 202, xi. 12, Rb. 336, Barl. 57;

tákna fyrir, to forebode, Hom.

táknan, f. a betokening, significance, Mar. tákn-samliga, adv. significantly, Stj. 110.

tákn-samligr, adj. significant, Al. 117, Mar., Hom. 84.

TAL, f., pl. tálar, in mod. usage neut. when sing.; thus dat. táli, Pass. 33. 2; but af túl (dat. fem.), Bs. ii. (in a verse); [A. S. tæl; Early Engl. tele; cp. Lat. dolus; Gr. δύλοs; the Icel. vowel is long, as if denoting some contraction]: - a bait, allurement; onga vel cor tal, Fms. v. 172; mæla tál ok hégóma, to talk deceitfully and untrutbfully, Ni. 258; hverjum manni er tál at mæla annat, Fms. vi. (in a verse); verðr þat mörgum tál, Pass. 2. pl. devices; tálar ok svik er fyrir hann voru settar, Fms. x. 339; draga á tálar, to draw into a trap, betray, Al. 46: to defraud, eigi vil ek bik á tálar draga, Grett. 112; sa er Svein konung sveik ór landi ok Tryggva-son á talar dró, Ó. T. (in a verse); öngan drögum vér á túlar, we defraud none, 2 Cor. vii. 2; verða e-m at tálum, to betray, Sól. 20; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 36. COMPDS: tálar-dísir, f. pl. false fairies, Skv. 2. 24. tál-gröf, f. a pit used as a trap, Sks. 425, Eluc. 34. tál-hreinn, m. a decoy-reixdeer, used as a stale or lure to catch other deer, a an. hey. in Haustl. 3. for this prob. is the sense; and this may have been the very Norse word that Ottarr (Ohthere) used to king Alfred, and which the king rendered into English by stæl-branas; but see hreinn. tal-lauss, adj. guileless, Merl. 2. 81; n. tállaust, as adverb, forsootb, verily, Fms. ix. (in a verse). tállaus-liga, adv. sincerely, Bs. i. 170, MS. 655 xi. 4. tál-ráð, n. devices, Merl. 1. 24. tál-samligr, adj. treacherous, Fms. x. 305. tál-samr, adj. id., Merl. 2. 45. tál-sigi, a, m. a treacherous bit, a tal-smuga, u, f. a treacherous bole to slip through; bait, Fb. ii. 200. opt ern tæpar tálsmugur, Hallgr. tál-snara, u, f. a treacherous snare. tálar-snara, u, f. id., Bs. i. 244. tal-ving, m. a treacherous friend, Gisl. (in a verse).

tála, adv. deceivingly; in ú-tála, Lex. Poët.

TALGA, u, f., prop. talga, [Fr. tailler, a Norman word; cp. telgja, and Engl. tally = a shaped stick]:—a cutting, carving; höggva tre til viðja, bæta allri bót með tálgu ok bandi, K. þ. K. 88; hvarki harnarshögg né öxar-tálga, Stj. 563; stein-tálga, stone-cutting, 562. compos: tálgu-grjót, n. [Norse talg-stein], a quarry of free-stone, Fms. v. 215, talgu-knift, m. [Dan. tolle-kniv]. a Hom. 122, D. N. iv. 82. carving-knife, to carve wood and walrus-tusks, usually worn in the belt (knifr ok belti), Korm. 144, Band. 42 new Ed., Bs. i. 330, Eb. 250. talgu-ox, f. a shaping-axe, adze, Eb. 182, Rd. 313.

tálga, 20, to shape or carve wood, Fas. iii. 546; see telgja.

tálgi, a, m. a mason (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

TALKN, n., usually in pl. the gills of fish, as also of whale-bone; bein cða tálkn, Grág. ii. 371, Jb. 315; fann hann tálkn ok vóru þar á rúnar, hann brenndi tálknið allt, Eg. 566, 567; tálkn þau er vaxin eru í munni honum, Sks. 135; bessir fiskar (those whales) hafa hvarki tonn né tálkn, 120: as a nickname, tálkni, Landn.: whence Tálkna-fjörör, COMPDS: talkn-fanar, f. pl. fan-like fringes of wbale-bone, Fms. tálkn-kefli, n. a piece of wbale-bone, Eg. 566. v. 183, Fas. ii. 518. tálkn-skíð, n. a splint, rod, wand of wbale-bone, Fbr. 61, Fas. ii. 534tálkn-sproti, a, m. a wand of wbale-bone, Mag. tálkn-stika, u. f. a candlestick of wbale-bone, Am. 60.

TALMA, að, to binder; tálma e-t or tálma e-m e-t; t. ferð e-s, Fms. vii. 118; t. mér þá götu, Barl. 163; t. þann inn litla geisla, 180; t. verk peirra, Ver. 32; tesja ok t. e-t, Fms. ii. 140, vi. 146, 301, Fær. 149; t. framkvæmd e-s, Al. 83: hann vill talma (to obstruct) nedri husin & Grannesi sem frú Magnildr gaf fyrir sál sína, D. N. i. 193. reflex., tunga min er talmuð, 655 xx. 7; at samþykt megi tálmaz, H. E.

tálman, f. a bindering, obstruction, Fas. iii. 542, Barl. 60, Stj. 286.

tálmi, a, m. a bindrance, obstruction; in farar-tálmi, see for.

tá-meyra, u, f. 'toe-decay,' a disease of the toes, Fél.

táp, n. [perh. akin to Germ. tapfer], pith, pluck; það er svo lítið táp COMPDS: táp-lauss, adj. pithless. táp-maor, m. a táp-mikill, adj. brave. The word is not recorded in í honum. brave man. old writers.

TAR, n., pl. tár, old pl. tor; [Goth. tagr; A.S. tear; Engl. tear; O.H.G. zakar; Germ. zäbre; Swed. tår; Dan. taare; Lat. laeryma; Gt. δάκρυ]:—a tear, tears; módug tár, moody tears, Gh.; fella tár, to let fall tears, Stj.; tárin hrundu, Fms. vi. 235; hrutu ór augum honum tár ban sem því vóru lík sem hagl þat er stórt er, Glum. 342 (cp. þá fann Pall az

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hann leit frå, ok stökk ór andlitinu sem haglkorn væri, Sturl. iii. 193); hvat berr nú þat við, faðir minn, er þér hrynja tár, Ld. 132: the instances of this word in the Sagas are rare, bearing out the remarks of Tacitus -lamenta et lacrymas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt; feminis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse, Germ. ch. 27, words which call to mind the scene in Fær. S. ch. 7-sveinarnir sútu á klettinum ok sá upp á þessi tíðendi, ok grét þórir, en Sigmundr mælti, grátum eigi, frændi, en munum lengr; víg-tár, 'war-tears,' tears boding revenge, Sighvat: in poets 'tears' are called the brá-regn, brá-dögg, skúrir, él kinna, brá, i. e. rain, dew, shower, bail of the checks, brows, see Edda: gold is called Freyju-tar, i. e. tears of Freyja; 'tears of the wound' = blood, ' the tears of the sky' = rain, etc., Lex. Poët.: the mod. Dan. and Swed. usage, calling a drop of wine or spirits 'en taare,' god tår, is curious. COMPDS: tar-blandinn, part. blent with tears, Fms. xi. 425. tára-fall, n. a döggr, -döggvaðr, adj. tear-bedewed, Sks. 227. shedding tears, Eluc. 150. tar-fella, d, to shed tears, Fas. i. 264, tar-felldr, adj. weeping, tearful, Bs. i. 876. Rb. 332. tár-felling, f. a shedding tears, Stj. 220. tar-melti, f. a melting into tears, tar-mildr, adj. profuse of tears, apt to weep; turmild augu, Hom. 9. Pr. 472 (cp. hlátr-mildr). tar-stokkinn, part. tear-besprinkled, of the eyes, Bs. i. 784, Karl. 166, Mar.

tárask, 20, dep. to shed tears, weep, Fær. 104, Fms. ii. 108, Barl. 10,

Stj. 214, Bs. i. 876.

tarugr, adj. tearful. tarug-hlfra, adj. with tearful cheeks, Gh. 9, (A.S. tearig-bleor.)

táta, u, f. [Engl. teat], a teat, esp. a sugar-teat for babies; skinn-táta, II. 2 pr. name, in the nursery rhyme, Táta, Táta, a skin-teat teldu dætur binar.

tá-tilja, u, f, a kind of outer soles or socks worn by fishermen.

TÉ, n. [tjå], in the phrase, lata e-m e-d i té, to grant a thing to one; bad er yor jafnan i té, it is always free to you, Fas. iii. 156.

TEĐJA, teð, taddi, tatt, [tað], to dung, manure; akra töddu, Rm. 12; t. vel garða, Am. 59; ef land verði þá verr tatt, Grúg. ii. 341; jammikinn akr sem hann taddi með myki hans, ... hvar er taddan hefir, N. G. L. ii. 113.

tofill, m. a binderer; orda-tefill, Fas. i. 533, Gsp. I.

TEFJA, tef, tafdi, tafit, [töf], to binder, delay; tefja fyrir e-m, hann tafði fyrir oss hvíldina, Fms. ii. 140, Fær. 149, (Sturl. iii. 56 read kafði for tafdi): freq. in mod. usage, tefdu mig ekki, do not interrupt, disturb me, of a person when busy and wanting to be let alone. eg tafðist, I was delayed.

B. [Dan. tæve], a bitch, an altogether different word; in Clem. 44, tefr hann Ty, niðir hann Njörð, be calls Ty (the god) a bitch; cp. grey

þykkir mér Freyja, in a verse in Kristni S.

TEFLA, d, [tafi], to play at tables or draughts; tefidu i túni teitir vóru, Vsp., Hkr. iii. 320; menn skolu ok eigi t. svá at þeir leggi fé við, Grág. ii. 198; konungr sat ok teflői hnettafl, Fms. vi. 29; sumir tefldu skáktafl eða hnettafl eða kvátru, Konr.; tveir menn vóru á heystáli ok tefidu, brann þar ljós, Ísl. ii. 69; t. kvátru, Sturl. ii. 184; þá skildi á um tafi, vildi Samr bera aptr riddara er hann hafði telft í uppnám, iii. 123: metaph. in the phrase, t. e-n upp, to take one up, beat in a game of draughts; þann veg máttú mér mest upp tefla, Ld. 42; hann hefir ykkr upp teflt um fjárreiður, Bjarn. 40; ekr hart at mönnum ok eru margir þá upp tefidir, Ísl. ii. 132; en sá er tefidr verðr til eyris, gjaldi konungi tólf aura, ok svå så er af honum teflir, Js. 128. 2. the word is also used of dice; the early passion of the Teutons for the dice is attested by Tacit. Germ. ch. 24, cp. the story in Magn. S. ch. 49 (Orkn. 200 referring to England), as also the Icel. phrase, um lisid er ad tesla, life is on the die, metaph. of a great emergency. II. to weave checks (=byrða borða), of ladies' work; hón saumaði, telfði, eða vann aðrar hannyrdir, Bs. i. 241.

tefli, in jafn-tefli, a drawn game.

tefling, f. a playing.

teflingr, m. [tefla II], a weaving of checks; altaris klædi medr tefling, Am. 89, Pm. 7, 78; teflings hægendi, a cusbion, case of t.; teflings-ver, Vm. 109, Dipl. v. 18; sex sængr, hægindi, góðr tessingr um, D. N. i. 590, (=the mod. kniplingr.)

tegla, ð, see telgja. tegund, f., see tigund.

toiga, 20, to take a long draught in drinking; teiga mjólk.

TEIGE, m., gen. teigar, Landn. 241; later teigs; acc. pl. teigu, Grág. ii. 227:—a strip of field or meadow-land, a close or paddock; a teigum úti, Best. 47; eng þat er þú kallar Græna-teig... selja mun ek þér teiginn, Fms. vi. 103; teigr lá ónuminn . . . þann lögðu þeir til hofs ok heitir sá nú Hoss-teigr, Landn. 241; beir sá at Þórir reið út um teig fyrir vestan fjörð, Gullb. 13; mæli hann sér jammikinn teig, Gbl. 355; slá teig bann er heitir Gull-teigr, Isl. ii. 344; mundi sleginn verða Gull-teigr þann inn sama dag, ganga til teigs, gékk Gísli um teiginn ok sá á er þeir ætluðu at slá,...sem þeir væri staddir á Gullteig, 354, 355; sagði hann at jörðin ætti hálfs-mánaðar-teig í Auðbrekkujorð, ok annan húlfs-mánaðar-teig á Möðruvalla-staðar-nesjum, Dipl. | miklir spænir væri af telgdir, Bjarn. 14; sumir at fella, sumir at telgja.

v. 28; skal landeigandi gjalda teigs-verð inn fimta dag viku er sjau vikur eru af sumri, Grag. ii. 228; harðslægr var Hrisa-teigr í dag, sveinar, Glúm.; beitu-t., uværu-t.
drink; drekka stóran teig.

Landn. 241; Hof-teigr, Landn.; Hrísa-teigr, Glúm.; Gullteigr, Isl. ii.

COMPDS: teig-skógr, m. a mea
COMPDS: teig-skógr, m. a mea
Landn. 241; Hof-teigr, Fms. vi. 103. sveinar, Glum.; beitu-t., uværu-t. 2. metaph. a long draught of 97: poët., sval-teigr, the cold strip, i. e. the sea; svan-teigr, the swanfield, i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët, teig-yrki, a, m. a field-labourer, Róm. 200.

teikn, n. [see takn], a token; ek gef ber betta teikn, Bret. 108, 2. a sign, N. T. passim (Matth. xii. 38, 39, xxiv. 3, 30, xxvi. 48, 1 Cor. i. 22, Rev. xv. 1): the mod. usage prefers teiku, the ancients the form takn, q. v.

TEIKNA, 20, [see tákna], to mark, denote; teikna ok fyrir-benda, Stj. 87; teiknar ok merkir, 110; hvat mun hetta hafa at teikna, porf. 2. to beckon; hann rétti fram öxina ok teiknaði til, at nökkurr skyldi vega at Herði, Ísl. ii. 104; t. með bendingum, Stj. 79; rétti konungr hönd sína til mín, ok teiknaði mér at ek skylda byrla honum, Fb. i. 399. 3. to draw, paint, mod.

teiknan, f. a beckoning, Sks. 70, 294.

teindr, part. beaten into bars; teint jam, Grag. (Sb.) i. 504, (Kb.) i. 250, 251.

teiningr, m. the born-beam or maple, carpinus or acer, Björn.

tein-lautar, in Vellekla, see hlaut; cp. also A.S. tân-blyta or tânblvtare = a sootbsaver.

TEINN, m. [Ulf. tains = κλημα; Dan. teen, cp. Engl. tiny; A.S. tan; Engl. 'toe,' in mistle-toe]:—a twig, sprout, of a living tree; sem mjór teinn, Stj.; hugða ek hér í túni teina fallna, þá er ek vildig vaxna láta, rifnir með rótum, Gkv. 2. 39; hón þóttisk vera stödd í grasgarði sínum, ok taka þorn einn, óx hann svá, at þat varð teinn einn mikill, Hkr. i. 71; mistil-t., the mistletoe; gamban-t., a divining-wand: of twigs for soothsaying, see hlaut; hrista teina, Hym. I; hlaut-teinn, val-teinn, the chip chosen for soothsaying. II. a spit; þeir myndi smæra steikt hafa en hafa konunginn á teinum, Fms. viii. 414, v.l.; tók ek þeirra hjörtu ok á teini steikðak, Am. 80. 2. a stake to hang things on; hlaða síld á skip, flyti ok festi upp, ef görvir eru teinar ok áðr til búnir, N. G. L. i. 140. 3. a stripe in a kerchief or clothes; 4. poët., sár-teinn, a wound-sprout, i.e. a rauðir, bláir teinar, sword, Landn. (in a verse); unda-teinn, id.; skarar-teinn = bair, Kormak; egg-teinar, q. v.: in pr. names, Ben-teinn, Mar-teinn.

teinungr, m. a twig, sprout; viðar-t., Edda 37; vínviðis-t., Stj. 200

(cp. Goth. weina-tains).

teinur, f. pl. [cp. Ulf. tainjo = κόφινος], a basket, creel, used for fishing; eigi eigu menn at leggja net um þvera á né göra teinor í eða göra garða eða ker, nema einn maðr eigi alla ána, Grág. ii. 350. teina-stæði, n. a place where creels are put (in a river), D. N. i. 889. tein-vondr, m. a wand, Karl. 58.

tein-æringr, mod. teina-hringr, m. [tíu and ár; mod. Norse tendring]:—a ten-oared boat, Eb. 234, Fbr. 180, Orkn. 242, Vígl. 63 new Ed., Vm. 109, Gullþ. 69, Grett. 18, 175 new Ed.; cp. átt-æringr, sex-

tein-ærr, adj. ten-oared, Ld. 292.

teista, u, f., and teisti-kofa = peista, q. v.

teistinn, adj. peevisb, fretful, Björn.

toita, t, to gladden, cheer; hvat er mik teitir, Gisl. (in a verse); gamm-teitandi, vulture-cheerer, i. e. a warrior, Lex. Poët.

teitan, f. = teiti (q. v.), Kormak; ó-teitan, sadness, Jd.

teiti, f. gladsomeness, joy, cheerfulness; mæla teiti, Gh. 2; opt var í túni teiti meiri, Gkv. 1. 22; ek verð at hefja þessa teiti, Fms. vii. 1195 hitt er ölsiðr meiri, at menn göri sér gaman, ok fám oss ölteiti nökkura, id.; leik ok teiti, play and joy, vii. (in a verse): poët., hugins teiti, the raven's cheer, Geisli. toiti-mál, n. pl. words of good cheer, Kormak.

teitir, m. a gladdener, cheerer; varg-t., (ilf-t., Lex. Poët. TEITR, adj. [A.S. tât; mid. H. G. zeiz = dear, beloved], glad, cheerful; tesidu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp. 8; teitum jó, a wild steed, Hm. 89; vit skolum teitir, Hkv. 1. 6; ú-teitr, downcast, Hym.; ein-teiti, q. v.; öl-teiti, q. v. II. Teitr, a pr. name, Landn.

TEKJA, u, f. [taka], a take, taking; ábúð jarðar heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329: seizure, booty, plur., miklar tekjur fjár, Fs. 14; hafa kostgrip af hverri tekju, Fms. i. 158. 2. an income, revenue (the king's); konungr gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sik, Fms. i. 7; þeir Gunnildar-synir fengu engar tekjur í Þrúndheimi, Hkr. i. 174; konungs-t., minni tekjur enn faðir hans hafði haft, Fms. vii. 2: in mod. usage income, gener., both in sing. and plur.

tekt, f., qs. tekð, [taka], =taka, bail; njóti vátta at þat fé var í tækt (sic) fengit, N.G. L. i. 434; a-tekt, a touching; inn-tekt, 'intake,' income; fyrir-tekt, til-tekt, upp-tekt, q. v.

TELGJA, ad, [tálga], to shape, beto wood or stone with adze or knife: of wood, telgja tre, N. G. L. i. 64; timbr er hann telgir, iii. 15; þó at

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some to fell the trees, some to bew them into shape, Hkr. i. 293; sidan T gékk Þorbergr til ok telgdi borðit svá at úr gengu öll skýlihöggin, 294; Arnorr telgði þá með knifi, en tálgöxin lá þar hjá honum, Rb. 313; t. lokar-spánu at tyrvi-tré, Fms. vi. 183; spánunum þeim er hann hafði telgt, O. H. 197: of whalebone, síðan telgði hann af rúnarnar, ... á telgðu tálkni, Eg. 566, 567: of stone, Mag. 63; af telgðu grjúti, 655

telgja, u, f. a cutter; in tré-telgja, a wood-cutter.

TELJA, pres. tel, telr, tel, pl. teljum, telit, telja; pret. taldi and taldi, pl. tölðu; subj. telði; imperat. tel, teldú; part. taliðr, taldr, and talinn; neut. older form talt, then talio: plur. neut. talio, Gh. 20; thus in Edda i. 401, v. l. 22, all forms occur, told, taulld, i. e. töld, talin, see also the references below: with pron. suff. tel-k, Stor. 22: neg. suff. telr-at, Grag. (Kb.) i. 178: [A. S. tellan, telian; Engl. tell; Dan. tælle; Germ. zäblen.

B. To tell, count, number; arum at telja, Vsp. 6; nú hefi ek dverga talda, 12; medan teljum hans ætt til goda, Ht., Vsp. 14; taldi aura, Skv. 3. 37; t. fé i haga, skalat fyl telja, Grág. ii. 258; skalat úmögum fé t., K. þ. K. 142; t. ætt e-s, Mar.; töldu margir kyn sitt til hans, Ld. 12; sá maðr talði frændsemi, telja knérunnum, ... ef maðr telr rangt, Grág. i. 28; taldir til arfs, 172; taldir, Edda i. 482; þótt þú eigir frændsemi at t. við mik, Nj. 42: t. sér e-t, to claim; þórarinn krókr taldi sér dalinn, Gullb. 4; þá taldi hann til ríkis, Fb. ii. II. to tell, say, mention; ef it betra telk, Stor.; fyr telja (Dan. fortælle) fornspjöll, Vsp. 1; telja böl af trega, ... t. móðug spjöll, ... traudmál talið, ... tregróf um talið, to tell a woful tale, Og. 12, Gh. 1, 9, 21; t. tiva fyr fyrda lidi, to tell tales of the gods before men, Hm. 160: to call, say, bat tel ek undr, Yt.; hann taldi litla sina fýsi at róa lengra, be said be bad little mind for roving fartber, Hym. 20; talði honum happ ef..., Am. 87; lífs tel ek ván önga, 88; as a law term in pleading in court, tel ek (I declare) hann eiga at verða um sök þú sekan, Nj. 229; tel ek hann af sök þeirri sekjan fjörbaugs-mann, Grág. i. 365, 366; eigi sidarr enn mi er talid, told, 18; þá taldi þórðr Gellir tölu um at Lögbergi, ... ok talði hvat honum varð fyrir, úðr ..., then Thord Gellir spoke at length on the Law-bill, and told how much trouble it cost 2. to talk, speak; Skeggi kvað engan mann t. af bim, ere . . . , Jb. 8. ser bat er hann ætti, talk it from bim, talk bim out of bis own property, Grett. 93 A; telr hann merkiliga tölu, preached a remarkable sermon, Bs. i. 465; fær Porus talt huginn i þá, be put courage into them by bis speech, Al. 142; talði hann honum allt hversu hann kom þangat, Str. 10; Saulus taldi á mót Gydingum, spoke against the Jews, 656 C. 13; Gydingar töldu í gegn Páli, 15; Guð, sá er svá telr (tölr Cod.) 'gefit allt'..., Blas. 43; III. with prepp.; telja af, to dissuade, tjá ok telja, Fms. ii. 157. Eg. 765: telja at e-u, to blame, find fault with, object to, Fms. i. 35, x. 38, Eg. 252, Nj. 66: t. á c-n, to charge (átölur); með því at hvúrirtveggi teli nökkut á aðra, Fms. x. 28; þeir þóttusk mikit eiga at telja á við Dani, 50, Nj. 26; er talið einlát á hendr honum, be is charged with 'einlat,' Grag. i. 178, Ld. 282: t. fram, to tell out, count out; t. kvið fram, Grág. i. 53; t. vætti fram, Nj. 233: t. eptir, to grudge, Fms. ii. 150 (eptir-tölur): t. ofan, to dissuade, xi. 11: t. upp, to tell up, enumerate, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 21, 80; t. fyr, to tell, narrate, record (Dan. fortælle), Vsp. 1; t. fyrir e-m, to persuade (for-tölur), Nj. 160; t. trú fyrir e-m, to preach the gospel for one, 623. 28, 656 C. 19: t. til, to claim, Eg. 338, Fms. xi. 388; t. til við e-n, to count, plead; á ek hvárki at t. til við þik mægðir nó frændsemi, Nj. 213; skaltú til telja skatna marga, Hdl.: t. um e-t, langt es um þat at telja, 'tis a long tale to tell, 655 xiii. A. 2; t. um fyrir e-m, to persuade, Fms. xi. 105: t. vid, to speak against, Greg. IV. the naut. term, telja fyrir vindi, to be going well through the water, of a ship, but only in the pret.; var byrr góðr ok tölðu (tolpo Cod.) snekkjurnar ekki lengi fyrir vindi, the wind was fair, and the smacks were making good way, O. H. 104; töldu snekkjurnar ekki lengi fjörðinn fyrir vindinum, Fms. iv. 237, l. c.; skipin vóru örskreið ok töldu vel fyrir vindinum, the ships were fast, and went well before the wind, i. 100; töldu snekkjurnar skjótt fyrir vindinum, Orkn. 412; the phrase is now obsolete, but an analogy is found in less (less ..., esp. as in the phrase lesa hafit, Fs. 28). V. reflex., telsk saman frændsemi þeirra, they prove to be relations, N.G.L. i. 350; ekki var ek hér til med þjófum talin, Fms. vi. 106; em ek eigi ráðspakr taliðr, Skv. I; þú munt taliðr ættar-spillir, Isl. ii. (in a verse); teljask með dugandi mönnum, Fms. xi. 270; í Bjarka-málum eru tölð (töð Kb. erroneously) mörg gulls heiti, Edda i. 400, v.l. 22; engi fær talt með tungu, Líkn.; nú hefi ek talt tiu landreka, Fb. ii. 524 (in a verse); er bat enn útalt (untold) at ..., Fms. vi. 222; svá mikit sem til telsk, in proportion (til-tala), Grág. i. 270; þat telsk svá til, it turns out, of accounts; teljask undan, to excuse oneself, decline, Fms. iii. 109, x. 99, Nj. 200. 2. to say of oneself; teljumk ek nú aðili at sök þeirri, Grág. i. 365, 366; talðisk eigi vita sér ván verka-manna, told that be knew of none, Edda 48; telsk mér þat helzt i hug (Lat. animum inducere), Eg. 521; þat taldisk lengstum í huginn at hugsa, ef..., O. H. 195; þeir tölðusk ílla við komnir, 51. part., talio silfr, counted silver, i.e. the wadmal-standard, opp. to vegit, Grag. i. 500; u-taldr, untold, uncounted; van-talio, of-talio.

teljandi, part. a letter, counter, Grag. i. 30.

telpa, u, f. a girl, = stelpa, by lisping and dropping the s, Piltr og Stúlka 9, freq. so in popular usage, for stelpa sounds too harshly; litla telpan, biddu telpuna að koma.

TEMJA, tem, pret. tambi; subj. tembi; imperat. tem, temdu; part. tamior, tamor, taminn : [Ulf. tamjan = Sauar; A. S. tamjan; Engl. tame; O. H. G. zemen; Germ. zähmen; Dan. tæmme; Swed. tämja; Lat. domare; Gr. δαμαν]:—to tame, break, of a steed; vel taminn, illa taminn; öxn nam at temja, Rm. 19; tams vendi ek þik drep, en ek þik t. mun, Skm. 26; t. sterkustu flugdreka, Sks.; Kjalarr tamði mara, Skálda (in a verse); hross ú-tamit...hrossit ú-tamda, Sd. 177; ó-tömðum, Stj. 94.

2. temja e-n við e-t, to break or train one with a thing; t. sik við íþróttir, Hkr. iii. 283; hann átti hrafna tvá er hann hafði tamit við mál, i. 11; völðu menn at afli ok tömðu við skaplyndi sitt, Eg. 84; t. sik við hesta, Stj. 409; lítt hefi ek tamit mik til leika, Ld. 196; tem pik til, hversu . . . , Sks. 371: t. sér e-t, to exercise; t. ser leika, Konr.; t. sér íþróttir, id.

temja, u, f., in ó-temja, an unbroken colt.

tempra, ad, [Lat.], to temper, moderate, Rb. 440; t. úspaka með hirting, Ghl. (pref. xi); t. reiði sína, Al. 43; tempra dóma ok greinir milli lærdómsins ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 724; t. skaplyndi sitt, Fms. xi. 92; part, tempradr, temperate, mild, Sks. 196. 2. to temper, blend; temprað við mjólk...temprað við hunang, Pr. 473; temprandi sín tár með hans tárum, Bs. i. 243.

tempran, f. a tempering, Stj. 68, 91, Stat. 233; tempranar-laust, intemperately, Th. 77.

TEMPS, f. the river Thames; Tempsar bakki, -sida, -minni, the bank, mouth of the T., O. H. L. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 195.

temsa, ad, [=tempsa?], to eat slowly and reluctantly, of dainty children; þú tempsar, því ertu að tempsa með matinn?

ténadr, n. a belp; see tænadr.

TENDRA, 20, [tendr; Dan. tænde; Swed. tända; cp. A.S. tyndre; Engl. tinder; cp. Germ. zünden]:-to make a fire, light; t. ljós, Sturl. ii. 67, Orkn. 208, v. l.; t. kerti, Hkr. i. 283, Fms. viii. 56; t. eld, i. 268; Hallfredr sló eld ok tendradisk eigi skjótt, ii. 82; vóru þá ljós upp tendruð, iii. 139; tendra sinn hug, Bs. i. 238; kveykt eða tendrað, Mar.; tendrask með æði, upp tendrandisk, id.

tengoir, f. pl. 'bonds,' affinity; as a law phrase this word displaced the old heathen sifjar, q. v.; réttr at tengoum, Grag. i. 191; fyrir tengoa sakir, Nj. 177; var honum efling at tengdum vid Myra-menn, Ld. 98; binda saman lag sitt ok fólagskap eptir því sem tengðir þeirra vóru til. Fms. iv. 295; hann batt við þá tengðir, Éb. 4; ná-tengðir. comprestengða-faðir, m. afatber-in-law. tengða-lið, n. relations by affinity, tengoa-menn, m. pl. = tengoalio; frændr ok tengoamenn, Al. 45. Fms. i. 203, Ld. 104. tengős-móðir, f. a motber-in-law. systir, f. a sister-in-law.

tenging, f. a joining, Mork. 138 (points of meeting); sam-tenging,

TENGJA, 8, [cp. tong], to fasten, tie together; hann let t. skip sin hvert fram af stafni annars, Fms. i. 157; viðum er þeir tengðu útan við vígin, Bs. i. 392: to tie sbips togetber in battle, þat var þá siðvani er menn börðusk á skipum, at tengja skyldi skipin ok berjask um stafna, Hkr. i. 85; þar sem konungarnir höfðu barizt ok tengd vóru flest skipin saman. Fms. vi. 319; tengi saman skipin, ok búi menn sik til bardaga, ii. 306; heimti skip sin saman ok sé búnir við at tengja, Ó. H. 38: saman tengja, to knit together, 656 B. 7; sem tengjask saman á fitfuglum, Sks. 39 new Ed.: eigi vardi oss, at ér mundud þetta mál þannig tengja til vár, connect us thus, mix us up with this case, Fms. xi. 54. tengor, bound in affinity, Fms. v. 345; ná-tengor.

tengal, n. pl. the ropes or fastenings by which ships were bound together during battle, Fins. vii. 259; þeir lögðu hvern aptan skipin á tengsl, Orkn. 418; höggva tengslin á skipum sínum, Fins. i. 174; mátti þar eigi fram komask fyrir skipum þeim er lágu í tengslum, vi. 320; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stikunum, vii. 259.

tongslur, f. pl.=tengls; eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengslur séð hafa.

Grett. 119.

tenningr, later teningr, m. [Dan. terning is a corrupt form, for the word is no doubt from tonn = a tooth, tusk, the dice being made of walrus-tusk]:—a die; tenninginn, tenningonum, O. H. 90; tenningrinn, Orkn. 200; teningr, tafi ok ten[n]inga kast, Sks. 436 B; dusla eðr kasta ten[n]ingum um penninga, N. G. L. ii. 165; kasta til teningum, Sturl. ii. 159, Fb. ii. 174, (where it is spelt teningana l. 7, tenningunum l. S. te[n]ingum l. 5.)

tenntr, part. tootbed, Lat. dentatus, Al. 173, Sks. 121, Fas. iii. 341 : sma-t., with small teeth; skogul-t., with a dog-tooth; hvit-t., white-tootherd.

tepet, n. [for. word], a carpet, D. N.

toppa, t, [tappi], to confine, enclose, shut in; vildi eigi lata toppa sik par, Rd. 303; ok teppir oss inni, Stj. 526; teppa eyrun á hesti, to stop the ears, Karl. 282; vera inni tepptr i vaginum, Fms. xi. 63; teppa iuni í dölunum, viii. 60. 2. to close, stop, bar; teppa e-m stig, ao stop the way for one, Al. 20.

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toppa, u, f. an obstruction; medic., andar-teppa, 'breatb-stoppage,' croup hann beim nökkurn grip, beim stærri et tignari vóru, Fms. vi. 181; (Fr. la grippe); tída-t., stoppage of menstruation.

teppi-maor, m. an impeder, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1845) 168.

tepra, u, f. dimness, faintness; augna-t. tepru-legr, adj. foppisb. termin, m. [for. word; Lat. terminus], a term, Stj., Rb. (a comput. term).

terminera, ao, to limit, Stj. 148.

terra, d, = tarra (q. v.), to stretch out, Dan. spile ud; terra fingr, fætr; tamt er fingr að terra | þá tekr sjón að þverra, Hallgr.

tertia, u, f., mathem. [for. word; Lat. tertia], a part of a second, Rb.: a third part, 625. 177.

testament, n. [for. word; Lat. testamentum], a bequest, will, Bs. i. 718; bequests were an innovation from the Roman law, for as Tacitus says-heredes successoresque sui cuique liberi, et 'nullum testamentum,' ch. 20; the ancient Northern law knows no 'last will,' yet cp. Eg. ch. II. eccl. the Testament, N. T., Vidal.

tetr, n. (see töturr), Skíða R. and in mod. usage.

texti, a, m. [mid. Lat. textus], an evangelistary, the four Gospels, in a costly cover, silver, gold, ivory, as church property; smíða texta tvá sæmiliga ok kaleik, Bs. i. 872; textar fjórir með silfr ok einn með tönn, Dipl. iii. 4; betta i bókum, messu-bók, texti, legendu-bók, Am. 29; texta, graduale, Vm. 117; texta-dúkr, 52; texta-silfr, D. N. ii. 16; texta spjald, 136, Am. 55. 2. a text, context, Stj. 25, D. N.

teyoa, u, f. a vile, wicked person (abuse), Edda i. 532.; cp. tuddi.

teygi-agn, n. a bait, Fær. 254.

teygi-ligr, adj. seductive, tempting, Bs. i. 372.

toyging, f. an enticement, temptation, Bs. i. 372, Fms. i. 304, MS.

645. 68 (spelt tægingum).

TEYGJA, 8, with neg. suff., imperat. teygj-at and teygj-at-tu, draw thou not, Sdm., Hm. [referring to a lost strong verb, tjuga-, taug-, of which only the part toginn remains; cp. Engl. tug]:—to stretch out, draw; teygia hálsinn...teyg þik sem mest, Fas. iii. 488; síðan lætr hann teygja, Fs. 176; teygja sig, to stretch one's limbs; or, teygjast sundr og saman, to surithe like a worm. 2. to spread out dough into a loaf or flat cake (mod. fletja brauð); þeir kváðusk vilja at hón teygði brauð, en peir mundi baka á eptir, Fas. i. 244. 3. to draw out; teygja (mod. tegja) ull, to card wool; ófu ok teygðu, of the wind and the waves, Edda (in a verse), the metaphor is from wool-dressing. metaph. to draw, allure; teygjattu bér at kossi konur, Sdm. 28, 32, Hm. 101, 116, 121; sá er þaðan teygir eða t. lætr, N.G.L. i. 148; teygir Loki Iðunni út um Ásgarð í skóg nökkurn, Edda 46; teygir hann rakkann á brott með sér, Nj. 114; t. Herjólf út, Rd. 265; er hann hafði teygt Kálf vestan um haf, Fms. vi. 295; t. tíkr at solli, Hkv. I. 40; t. e-n til hlýðni, Fms. ii. 33; ef þú fær teygt af honum sverðit svá at hann gráti eigi, iv. 37; teyja (sic) hann þangat með fám skipum, Fms. x. 341; t. til þessarar gildru, Bs. i. 372; hann teygir en neyðir eigi, Hom. (St.); t. til e-s, to draw towards, contribute to a thing; vard hann þó mjök at teyja til (from týgja?) ok mart stórt at vinna áðr við gengizk um trúna, Fms. x. 322; hugðumk ek með þessu til teygja at vér mættim frið ok náðir hafa, D. N. vi. 69. For the phrase, teygia tanna, see tönn, tjá (B. I. 2).

teyms, d, [taumr], to lead by the rein, Sol. 55; teyma hest, freq. in

mod. usage

tifa, ad, [akin to tapsa?], to trip, move the feet quickly; fætrnir tifudu óðar en vant var, Od. xxiii. (begin.); tifaðisk þá þegar saman fénaðrinn, the sheep bastily flocked together, Stj. 458.

tiggi, a, m., poët. a king; sce tyggi.

TIGI, n. [O. H. G. zig = a charge], a charge; only in the phrases, enginn i tigi nema bu, none can be charged but thou, there is no question of any but thee; kalla ek bar öngan mann annan i tigi til at eiga benna svein með mér enn yðr, konungr, Jómsv. 6 (cp. Fms. xi. 53, wrongly spelt 63 tyge); er þar þó enginn í tigi til, nema þú, at vera faðir at barni því er ek geng með, Fas. ii. 235; at hón væri með barni, ok er þar engi maðr i tigi til nema ek, Fb. i. 136; spurði hverr ætti (sveininn) með henni,-Hón sagði at þar var engi maðr í tigi til nema Haraldr konungr, 157: in all those instances of paternity; so also, bad eru tveir i tiginu, there are two suspected.

tigin-borinn, part. of noble birth, Eg. 343, Mar.

TIGINN, adj. [tiginn and tigund are kindred words, so that tiginn prop. means notable, marked]:-bigb-born, of bigb estate, of a king or an earl; Uppsvía-ætt er tignust er á Norðrlöndum, þvíat sú ætt er komin frá goðunum sjálfum, O. H. 87; en þeir mundi þrjú hundruð vetra, at engi mundi vera i ætt hans kona eðr ú-tiginn maðr . . ., Edda 104; konungr mælti, far þú vel, vitr maðr ertú ok siðugr ok kannt vel at vera med tignum mönnum, Ó. H. 66; þá sagði Ólafr konungr, vel kanntú at vera með tignum mönnum, Sighvatr, Ib. ii. 112; lítt nýt ek þess þá, segir hón, at ek em konungs-dóttir, ef mik skal gipta ú-tignum manni, ... pat hugða ek, segir hann (the king), at ek munda hafa vald at göra þann tiginn mann hér í landi sem ek vil, Fms. ii. 298; höll skipat með enum tignastum mönnum, bidr. 319; tiginn at metordum, 655 x. 2; göra öngan manna mun hvárt er tiginn eða ú-tiginn, Eg. 351; öllum gaf | the fourth decade, i. c. thirty-five, vi. 430; hálfan fjórða tög skipa, i. 76;

segir sér torfenginn slíkan mann ú-tiginn sem Kjartan var, Ld. 189; nú er þess engi ván, at ek giptumk ú-tignum manni...nú vill hón eigi eiga ú-tiginn mann, þá meguð ér gefa mér tignar-nafn, hefi ek til þess ætt, at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289: in tigna, a nickname, Orkn.

tigl, n. [Lat. tegula], a tile, brick; af tiglinu . . . medr tiglit, Stj. 46; elta leir ok göra tigl, 247; steikja tiglit, 263; þeir höfðu tigl fyrir grjót, Al. 29; see tigull. COMPDS: tigl-grjót, n. 'tile-grit,' tiles or bricks used as stones, Stj. 264. tigl-görð, f. brick-making, Stj. 264. tigl-hús, n. a tile-bouse, D. N. ii. 27 (Norse deed of 1290); tiglhústigl-ker, n. an earthen pot, tópt, N.G. L. ii. 483 (A.D. 1277). tigl-ofn, m. a tile-oven, D. N. i. 241 (deed of 1336); see tigl-veggr, m. a tile-wall, Stj. 612, Al. 86.

tigla, að, to reimburse, refund, of small sums; ok skalat bóandanum tigla þat, Grág. i. 156; ok skal bóandinn tigla honum ef þá er hross þat verra en bá er hann tók við, 435: to dole out, of food or drink, opt er

tiglat baulum töðum, Hallgr.; tiglaðu e-u í hann!

tign, f. the state of being high-born, highness; taka af honum (the earl) tignina, Eg. 271; með mikilli tign ok virðingu, Fms. xi. 88; eptir tign verðleiks, Hom. 29; kyns tign, birtb, rank, Greg. 64; fyrir tignar sakir várrar (of a king), Nj. 6; tign þín, your bigbness, 655 xxviii. 2; COMPDS: tignar-brago, n. rendering of Lat. há-tign, majesty, (mod.) tignar-dregill, m. rendering of Lat. vitta, Bret. reverentia, Al. 70. tignar-klæði, n. pl. princely robes, robes of state, Nj. 6, O. H. 50, Stj. 396. tignar-kóróna, u, f. a prince's crown, diadem, Stj., 495, Karl. 217. tignar-lauss, adj. = ú-tiginn, Fms. vi. 93. tignarmaor, m. = tiginn maor, Fms. v. 5. tignar-mark, n. a mark of bigb rank, Stj. 396. tignar-nafn, n. bigb rank; t. at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289, cp. i. 53, 61, vii. 119; tignar-nösn svá sem konungs nafn eðr nafn jarls, Edda 104. tignar-skrúð, n. = tignarklæði, þiðr. 118, Hom. 131. tignar-stóll, m. a chair of state, athrone, Pr. 113. tignar-svipr, m. an air of bigbness, royal countenance, Fas. ii. 475. tignar-sæti, n. a seat of bonour, bigb seat, Stj. 551, 561.

tigna, ad, to worship, bonour; t. sik konungs-nafni, to assume a king's. name, Fms. x. 387; skal ek þau aldri tigna, I shall never worship them (the gods), i. 98; t. líkneskjur, Barl. 171. 2. reflex. to be glorified, exalted, Bs. i. 141, Fms. x. 177; tignaðr veldi ok virðingu, Magn. 434; af-tigna and an-tigna (qs. and-tigna), to depreciate.

TIGH, tegr, also togr, togr, tugr, m., gen. tigar, pl. tigir, acc. tigu (tögo, tugu), later tigi, Band. 36, Fb. iii. 578; [a Goth. tigus is suggested by the adj. -tigjus; A.S. tig, teg; O, H.G. zic, zuc; Germ. zebn; Dan.

ty; Engl. ten.]

A. A ten, decade. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons had no indeclinable numeral adjectives from twenty to a hundred; the word tigr (like hundrad and husund) being a regular substantive. The ancient way of counting is therefore complex and curious; e.g. forty-one was called 'four tens and one,' or 'one of the fifth decade;' forty-eight was called 'four tens and eight,' or by counting back, 'five tens short of two,' cp. the Lat. un-de-viginti, duo-de-triginta: forty-five was called 'half the fifth ten,' and so on, as will best be seen from the references below; and so it goes on to 'one hundred and twenty,' for in Icel. a hundred means the duodecimal hundred. In the 14th century (in deeds) 'tigr' began to lose its character of a substantive, e.g. þrjátigir, fimtigir . . ., or þrjátigi, fimtigi (used indecl.), whence at last came the mod. þrjátíu, fjörutíu, fimtíu..., the tíu being a contracted form from the acc. pl. tigu. At the same time hundrad and busund became indecl. adjectives, e. g. þrjátíu, þrjúhundruð, þrjuþúsund skipum, for the old þrem tigum hundruðum, þúsundum skipa.

B. REFERENCES: bessi vetr fylldi annan tög aldrs Magnúss konungs, this winter completed the second ten, i.e. the twentieth year, of king Magnus' life, Fms. vi. 90; pat skipti tögum, it amounted to tens, several tens, ii. 32; bria tigu manna, three tens of men, Eg. 41; a brem tigum daga, on three tens of days, 656 A. ii. 14; prir tigir hundrada, Dipl. v. 2; níu tigu manna, Eg. 62; þrettún tigi aura, Band. 36; nær fjórum tigum fadma tödu, well-nigh four tens of fathoms, i. c. forty, Dipl. v. 18; fjóra togo dægra, 655 iii. 3; sex togo hundraða, D. I. i. 350; sex tigir manna, Grag. ii. 104; sex tigir þúsunda manna, Post.; sex tigu hundrada, six tens of bundreds, i. e. six'y bundred, i. e. six thousand, Orkn. 416 old Ed.; tíu tigir manna, ten tens of men, i. e. one bundred, Nj. 191; tíu tigo, fjár, K. p. K. 140; tíu tigum ásauðar, a bundred sbeep, Dipl. v. 19; tíu tegu bæja, Fins. viii. 203; ellifu tigir vætta skreiðar, eleven tens, i. e. one bundred and ten, 655 iii. 4; even, prettan tigi aura, tbirteen tens, i. e. one bundred and tbirty, Band. 36; fimtan tigum sinna, fifteen tens, i.e. one bundred and fifty, Dipl. ii. 14: repeating, fjóra tigi vetra ok fjóra vetr, four tens of winters and four winters, i.e. forty-four years, O, H. (pref.); með tveim skipum ok átta togum skipa, Fms. x. 394; sex tigi vetra ok fjóra vetr, Ó.H. (pref.); þrjá tigi ára ok sex úr, ibree tens of years and six years, Bs. i. 30; eitt skip ok sjau tigu skipa, i. e. seventy-one, Fms. x. 344; hálfan fjórða tög vetra, balf

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18; hálfr þriði tögr manna, Ísl. ii. 387, Ld. 292; hálfr átti tögr kirkna, seventy-five, Clem.; & einu ari ins fimmta tigar konungdoms Hakonar. on the first year of the fifth ten, i.e. forty-first, Sturl. iii. 308; hann hafdi vetr ens setta tigar, one winter of the sixth ten, i. e. fifty-one, Fms. ix. 534; á öðru ári ens fjórða tigar, i. 67; annann vetr ens fjórða tigar konungdóms hans, Fms. x. 33, Bs. i. 74; fjóra vetr ens tíunda tegar, O. H. (pref.); sex ens fjórða tigar, i. e. tbirty-six. Thorodd; vikur tvær ens sétta tegar, i. e. fifty-two, 1 b. 7; hann hafði sjau vetr ens sjaunda tigar, i. e. sixty-seven, Ld. 330; á enum sjaunda vetri ens sjaunda tugar aldrs sins, Eb. 125 new Ed.; á enum sétta vetri ens átta tugar aldrs sins, Sturl. ii. 187; borkell hafði átta vetr ens fimta tigar þá er hann druknaði, i.e. forty-eight, Ld. 326; átta dagar ens níunda tegar, i.e. eighty-two, 1812. 49; átta aurar ens fimta tigar, Grág. ii. 144; á níunda ári ens sjaunda tigar ens tiunda hundrads, in the ninth year of the seventh ten of the tenth bundred (i. e. 969 A. D.), Fms. i. 67; þá var Egill á níunda tigi, then was Egil in the ninth ten (between eighty and ninety years of age), Eg. 764; vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, one year short of four tens, i. e. thirtynine, Fms. x. 2, v.l.; litið fátt í fimm tigi vetra, iii. 60; einu ári fátt í fimm tigi, i. e. for/y-nine, . . . vetri einum tátt í níu tigi ára gamall, i. e. aged eighty-nine, Fb. iii. 578: curious is the phrase, af-tig gamall, = Lat. unde-viginti, aged 'lacking twenty,' i. e. nineteen years old, Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); the context and chronology shew that this is the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. s. v. afstigr: niu tigir ok tvau ár (elliptically dropping gen. ára), Dipl. v. 3; whence lastly as adj., þrítigir álnir (sic) lérepts, id.; fjöre-tiger manns, Bs. i. 867. As this method was somewhat unwieldy, the counting by twenty was also resorted to, cp. Gramm. xxi, sex merkr ok tuttugu; spænir þrír ok tuttugu, . . . sjautján merkr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 874 (Laur. S.), or the word tigr was altogether discarded, and replaced by skor or sneis (Engl. score, Dan. snees). As in vellums the numbers are mostly represented by Roman figures, and abbreviations used, the editions cannot in these cases be implicitly relied on; the same is the case with old texts preserved in mod. paper transcripts.

-tigr, -togr, -togr, -tugr, adj. (the mod. form is -tugr), only in compds, tvi-tugr, þri-tugr, fer-tugr, fim-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr (then åttræðr, ní-ræðr, tí-ræðr, tólf-ræðr), = twenty, tbirty ... years old, or measuring twenty . . .; so also, hálf-þrítugr, hálf-fertugr, hálf-fimmtugr, hálfsixtugr, half-sjautugr, aged, measuring balf the third, fourth . . . seventh ten, i.e. twenty-five, thirty-five, . . . sixty-five; var honum vetri fatt i half-fimtugum, five tens minus one, i. e. forty-nine, Grett. 186 new Ed.; skorti þrjá vetr á fimtugan at aldri, i. e. forty-seven, Bs. i. 74; tveim vetrum meirr enn þrítogr, 30; þá skorti hann vetr á þrítugan . . . , fimmtugan, i. e. aged twenty-nine . . . , forty-nine, Sturl. iii. 308; þá var hann vetri meirr enn half-fertugr, i. e. tbirty-siz, Bs. i. 79.

tigu-liga, adv. nobly, princely; beir letu t. yfir ser, Hkr. i. 213; taka t. við, Fms. xi. 341; klæddr tigurliga, Barl. 35.

tigu-ligr, adj. (tigurligr, Fms. vii. l.c., Barl. 35), lordly, princely; t. forvista, Fms. x. 173; tiguligir sidir, Magn. 434; inn tiguligi madr, Ó. H. 241; í hinu tiguligstu yfirlæti, Bs. i. 130; herligra mann né tigurligra, Fms. vii. 69; tigurligt bord, Barl. 35; at engi hefdi sét fegra mann eðr tigurligra synum, Fms. vi. 438; tigurlig ok tillystilig, Stj. 417.

tigull (proncd. tigull), m.=tigl, q.v. 2. metaph. any tileformed thing, a square: in cards, the diamond (Dan. ruder), tigulmyndaor, tile-shaped; the deigul-mor (q. v.) is a corruption from tigulmór = ' tile-clay.

tigund, f., older and better form than tegund, see below; [akin to tiginn, tign]:—a kind, sort, species; at hverr sé mundang-maor í peirri tigund (condition of life) sem hann er í skipaðr, Sks. 496 B; hverrar stéttar ok tegundar sem hann er, H. E. i. 432; stéttar cor tigundar, D. N. ii. 504; þau orð er þeirra tigund hæfi (where tigund is = tign), Sks. 432 B; hversu menn skulu landnám taka hverr í sína tigund, N.G.L. i. 239; rakkar tveir . . ., eigi þóttusk menn sét hafa slikar görsimar í þeirri tegund, Fas. iii. 45: the phrase, ekki tegund, not wbit; agætastir hlutir, hverr í sinni tegund, Fms. ii. 285; æxla ættir sinar hverr i sinu kyni ok tigund, Sks. 12 new Ed.; sjau þau er æt eru af tegund, Ver. 8; hann gleymir svá sinnar tegundar (sex) ok náttúruligs edlis, Stj. 78.

tiktúra, u, f. a wbim.

TIL, prep. with gen. As to this particle, the two branches of the Teutonic family vary: all the South Teut., including the Goth., present the form without the final l; Goth. du (qs. tu) = $\pi \rho \delta s$, ϵls : A.S., Hel., Old Fris. te, to; North. E. te; Engl. to; Dutch te, toe; O. H. G. zi, za, zuo; Germ. zu; Old Frank. to, te, ti; while the Northerners add the l, as Dan., Swed., North. E. and Scot. til; the Swedes double the l, till. That til is the truer form is seen from rhymes, til vilja, Vigl.: on the other hand, mod. provinc. Norse and Swedish drop the I, thus te, Ivar Aasen, Rietz. The Engl. uses both forms, to, of place, till, of time, of which the latter is no doubt borrowed from the Norse or Danish: til = to is quite common still in Cumberland and other North. E. counties, '10 gang til Carlisle,' etc.; a single instance of the form til is said to

halfr fimti tugr kugilda, balf the fifth decade, i.e. forty-five, Dipl. v. Pbelieve, identical, the latter being a compound particle, ti-l, although the origin of the I has not as yet been made out. The uncompounded particle ti- is not entirely unknown in the Scandinavian, for it has been preserved in the compds mikils-ti, hölz-ti, unz-t, qq. v. Go Particles. even brief monosyllabic ones, often turn out to be compds, as e.g. ok (conj.), or the suffixed verbal negative; the prep. 'til' therefore is no more akin to the Germ, noun ziel than is 'ok' (and) to ok (a yoke); the apparent similarity in sense is in both cases merely accidental.

A. To, with gen., also used elliptically or as an adverb; bjoda e-m til sin, Eg. 140; til kirkju, Nj. 200; koma til boðs, 50; ganga til búðar, Grág. i. 31; ríða til skips, Ísl. ii. 192; leiða til skips, Ld. 74; til Íslands, Nj. 10; ríða til Norðrárdals, ok svá til Hrutafjarðar ok til Laxardals, 32; koma til Noregs, 121; hann for til Ólafs á Dröngum, til Gests í Haga, Landn. 154; sækja giptu til e-s, Fms. v. 154: adding direction, austr, vestr, suor . . . út, inn, upp, tram, nordr til þrándheims, austr til Danmerkr, vestr til Englands, suðr til Björgynjar, etc., passim; út til, inn til, Landn. 140; heim til, Fms. xi. 382; upp til borgar; neðan til knjá, Nj. 209. 2. with verbs, to, towards; leida, stefna...til, to lead, tend towards, Eg. 230, Nj. 4-102; tala vel, illa til e-s, to speak well or ill 'towards,' i.e. of; vita til e-s, to know of, be conscious of, Fms. i. 142, x. 377; illordr til e-s, Nj. 142; minna til e-s, to remember; minnask til e-s, to kiss, 282; drekka til e-s, to 'drink towards' (vulg. Engl.), i. e. drink to one, Eg. 552 (aiso ellipt. drekka e-m til); visa til e-s (til-visan), Landn. 192, Nj. 209; taka til e-s, 196, Fms. i. 151: with verbs denoting to look, see, hear, turn, six, gæta, hlýða, heyra, hugsa . . . til e-s, to look, listen, think, speak . . . to one, Eg. 380, Nj. 2, 10, 87, 91; þeir sá eyjar í haf til útsuðrs, Laudn. 35; hann sá opt ljós til leiðis konungsins, Fms. xi. 286; þeir sá eld til Ultars-fells, Eb. 156; heyra gny ok glam til hersins, Fms. vi. 156, viii. 125; til norðr-ættar, xi. 230; sá menn elda brenna til hafs, x. 157; vissi til lands, Eg. 389; þann veg er veit til Hlada, Fms. x. 265; horfa aptr til hala; i þeim hlut húss er til vetfangs horfir, Grág. ii. 125: spyrja til e-s, to speer after, bear tidings of one, betta spyrsk til skipa. Fas. i. 241, Nj. 7; spyrja gott til e-s, Hkr. i. 140: segja til e-s, to tell of (see segja), Nj. 46, Ld. 40, Hrafn. 5; ljuga til e-s, to tell a falsebood of, Finnb. 318. 3. til annarrar handar, on the other band or side, Nj. 50, 97; til vinstri, hægri handar, til beggja handa, Hkr. i. 158. Eg. II. denoting business, reason, purpose, capacity, respect; leggjask til svefns, O.H.; ganga til svefns, Eb. 156; halda barni til skirnar, K.A. 146; riða til dagverðar, Nj. 219; fara til vistar, 40; dómar fara út til sóknar, Eg. 725; falda sér til vélar við konu, Grág. i. 338; skipa mönnum til umráða, i. 5; svelta sik til fjár, Nj. 18; drepa e-n til fjár, göra e-t til fjár, Ld. 264; gefin (married) til fjár, 26, Nj. 257; skora á e-n til landa, Landn. 80, Eg. 498; sækja til traus: s. Ld. 26; sækja til landa, Nj. 103; sækja til fadernis, Grúg. i. 140; leggja fé til höfuðs e-m, taka fé til höfuðs e-m, Ld. 50, Eg. 375; berjask til rikis, Fms. vii. 283; blóta til árs, Hkr. i. 13; sverð öruggt til vapns, Ld. 244; hafa edli til e-s, Skálda 171; selja e-t til silfrs, to convert it into silver, Landn. 293 (Hb.); ætla e-n til draps, Nj. 163; hladinn til hafs. ready for use, Fms. x. 157; liggja til byrjar, i. 135, Eg. 183; taka til konungs, Fms. i. 21; taka til lögsögu-manns, Nj. 164; kjósa til veganda, 100; vinna til e-s (see vinna); gesa til bota, 101; gora til saka, 80; taka til ráða, 75; hvat er til rúðs, 76; þat er til jartegna, Eg. 768; til merkja (til marks), 766; til gagns, til litils, Nj. 52; til meins, 106; til sæmdar, 79; til tíðenda, Eg. 201; til næringar, til við:væris, til fæðu, til matar, Stj. 87, Fms. i. 126, Eg. 221; hross til reiðar, Hrafn. 7; til skjóls, Grett. 169; til sóma, til eptirlætis, Nj. 89; til spotts, Korm. 232; til gamans, til hvårs, for what purpose; as also, til einskis, til góðs, til ills, til nokkurs. 2. kaupa til tuttugu hundrada, to the amount of, Landn. 145; til fulls eyris, Grag.; fé til tveggja aura gulls, Fms. vii. 218; til fulls, fully; til jams vid, Nj. 46; til halfs, Eg. 379; til loks, finally, to the end (see lok); vaxa meirr en til dæma, beyond example, unexampled, Stj. 87; draga til dæmis, to produce for the sake of example, Mar.; hence, til dæmis (as adverb), for instance (written abbreviated in mod. books, t. d. = 3. e-m veror gott, illt til e-s, to be well or ill off for a e. g.) thing, bave little of it; peim varð gott til manna, Nj. 20; land illt til hafna, a land ill off for bavens, Eg. 332; par var illt til vaðmála, sbort of, Bárð. 5 new Ed.; henni féll þungt til fjár, Nj. 31; goor til (open-banded as to) fjar ok metnadar, Eg. 17; færr til e-s, able to do a thing, Nj. 97, Fms. ix. 530; vænn til framkvæmdar, 480: likligt til e-s, likely to, Nj. 132; hafa verdleika til e-s, to deserve of. 4. with verbs; göra e-t til skaps e-m, Nj. 198; göra til Eg. 226. skaps vina minna, 80; jafna e-u til e-s, to compare it with, Ld. 60; vera til eptirmáls, Nj. 166; göra vel, illa til e-s, Eg. 542, Ld. 62; vinna til e-s, 50, Isl. ii. 253, Nj. 101, Eg. 519; hlutask til e-s, Nj. 101; bema til, búa til, afla til, efna til, fá til, göra til, hjálpa til, inna til, legga til, reyna til, ráða til, segja til, skipa til, stilla til, stoða til, stofna til, taka til, vinna til, visa til, vana til, e-s, all verbs of providing, doing, hei;ing, disposing, and the like; as also kalla til. 5. vera til rers exist in an old Northumbrian vellum. Both forms, to and til, are, we to be fishing. Korm. 142, rare, but cp. the Dan. phrase, til sös= 🕶

dauda-dags, Nj. 100; allt til dauda-dags, Fms. i. 17. etc. 2. til skanırar stundar, i. e. till within a short time, a short time ago, Hom. 107; lior á sumarit til átta vikna, the summer passed till eight weeks (were left), Nj. 93; vika til bings, a week to (i.e. before) the season of the þing, Grág.; þrír dagar til sumars, Edda 26; tíu vikur til vetrar, Ld. 106; stund til hádegis, stund til miðs morguns, dagmála, in measuring time, used in Icel. exactly as in Engl., ten minutes to eight, a quarter to eleven, (but mod. Dan. follows the Germ. mode of reckoning, for there 'ti minutter til tolv,' ten minutes towards twelve, is = Engl. 'ten minutes past eleven'); til pess, until, Nj. 153; allt til, all the time till, 272, Hrasu. 7; par til er, until, Nj. 4.

IV. ellipt. and adverbial usages; Hrasu. 7; bar til er, until, Nj. 4. vera til, to be 'toward,' to exist; ciga til, hafa til, to possess; fala hey ok mat ef til væri . . . hvárt-tveggja er til, Nj. 73; ef þú kemr eigi til, if thou comest not to band, 4; et nökkut var til, Eg. 267; þat ráð sem helzt var til, ready on band, 42; munu eigi tveir til, Nj. 261; kómu þeir pangat til, 80; ætla svá til, 86; vera til neyddr, to be forced, 98; þat er þú þarft til at taka, 105; gefa fé til, 75; væri mikit gefanda til, at, 98; telr hann þat til, at . . ., Fms. xi. 137; skilja til, to reserve, Nj. 54; spara til, 3, Hkr. i. 196; mæla til, 99; tala til, 216; eiga ætt til, Edda 7; hafa aldr til, Eg. 190; skorta til, Nj. 73; illt hótti mér til móti at mæla, Fms. xi. 242; verða fyrstr til, to be the first to do a thing, v. 103; sem lög stóðu til, Ld. 32; hljótask af mér til, Nj. 113; sækja mál til 2. of direction; sunnan til, Sks. 216; nordan til, e. g. sunnan til við ána, on the south side of the river, Sks. 216. B. Too, Lat, nimis; eigi til violendr, Fms. vi. 94; eigi til görla, 205; til ungr, til gamall, Grág. i. 192; verða til seinn, Bær. 15; honum botti sinn hluti til lagr, Lv. 97; engi hefir til djarfligar risit, Mar.; helz til, mikils til, by far too much, as in mod. usage; but the ancients said hölzti (helzti) and mikilsti, thus mikilsti (too much). Hm. 66, Bs. i. 775; hölzti, Nj. 191, Ld. 188, 216, Al. 37, 41, Fms. viii. 91, 133, Hkr. iii. 376; helzti, Eb. 154, etc., see heldr, B. III; unzt, see that word. til-aflan, f. produce, supply of stores, Ld. 298, Eg. 84. tilannaor, m. furtberance; tilannadar-madr, a furtberer, Orkn. 286. til-beiðsla, u, f. adoration. til-beini, a, m. furtberance, belp, Eg. 139, Glum. 326, Fms. vi. 368, til-beri, a, m. = snakkr (q. v.), a word used in western Icel.: [Fin. para; Swed. bjära; whence probably til-beri, for in witchcrast and sorcery the Finns were the teachers, and it is more likely that the Scandin, borrowed this word from them than the reverse.] til-biðja, bað, [Dan. tilbede], to adore. til-boo, n. an offer, Dan. tilbud, (mod.)

x. 60. v. l.

til-brago, n. a contrivance, Ld. 150; med skjótu tilbragoi, Mar.

til-brigði, n. pl. a change, Bárð. 169. 2. nature; sem hann å t. til, Art.; sem likindi eru á ok þeir áttu t., Sturl. i. 3; hon hefir illt lunderni hlotið af illum tilbrigðum, Al. 153, Str. 61, þiðr. 129, Fb. ii. 142.

til-búinn, part. ready.

til-bunsor, m. an arrangement, Fms. xi. 431: preparation, Nj. 86, Grág. i. 373.

til-búningr, m. = tilbúnaðr, Grág. ii. 30.

til-bæriligr, adj. [Dan. tilbörlig], fit, suitable, (mod.)

tildra, ad, [akin to tjald?], tildra e-u upp, to build loosely.

til-drattr, m. a pulling, attraction, Mar.: an incident, occasion, Stj. 35. til-drog, n. pl. what leads or conducts to, the cause or origin of.

til-efni, n. business, affairs, deserts; hann vissi t. sin, understood bis own affairs, own deserts, Fms. vii. 61: a cause, reason.

til-eygör, part. squint-eyed.

til-fangi, a, m. and til-fong, n. pl. materials, provisions; timbr ok allan tilfanga, Ghl. 377, D. N. vi. 167.

til-felli, n. [Dan. tilfælde], an occurrence, circumstance, accident, case, K. A. 224, 226, Bs. i. 288, 711, 728, Fms. vi. 118, Gbl. 483, H. E. i. 475, Sturl. ii. 80, passim: gramm. a case, Skálda 175, 178, 180, 185: an effect, 204.

til-felliligr, adj. suitable, Bs. i. 234, 769, (Fr.)

til-fero, f. admittance, Stj. 68.

til-finning, f. feeling, sensibility.

til-flutning, f. a supply, O. H. 129, Fms. viii. 179, v. l. (in mod. usage masc.)

til-fyndiligr, m. suitableness, Skálda 167.

til-fyndinn, adj. fault-finding (mod. ad-fyndinn), Grett. 108 C.

til-fysi, f. a desire, longing, Al. 115.

til-fysiligr, adj. desirable, Str. 38, Barl. 56.

til-fýst, f. = tilfýsi, Barl. 122.

til-færur, f. pl. instruments.

til-fong, n. pl. supplies, means, Fs. 11, 13, 25, O. H. 113, Fms. xi. 69. til-for, f. the moving to a place, Grag. i. 451, ii. 334: an attack = atför (q. v.), Nj. 101, Eb. 90 new Ed., Ld. 226, Grág. ii. 37, Gullp. 12: an execution, in civil sense, N.G.L. ii. 89.

III. temp., til mids aptans, Hrafn. 7; til elli, Ld. 12; til til-gangr, m. circumstances, grounds, shewing how a thing comes to pass; vigit ok allan bann tilgang, bord. 60; er löng frasaga um malaferli bessi ok tilganga, Sturl. i. 10; segir honum tilgang sinnar barkvámu, Fms. ii. 197, Sturl. iii. 155, Sks. 587. II. recourse; at oss sé t., at várr hlutr sé réttr, Ísl. ii. 141. III. mod. intention.

til-gjarn, adj. fortbcoming, Stj. 186.

til-gjöf, f. a dower, bridal gift, given by the bridegroom to the bride (cp. mundr), Ghl. 212, 214, 221, Fms. ii. 132, ix. 453, x. 309, 340, 2. endowment of a church, K. A. 24. additional payment (Dan. tilgift), D. N.

til-gong, n. pl. = tilgangr, Anccd. 56, Sks. 588.

til-gord, f. desert, merit; eptir tilgordum, according to one's deserts, Fms. i. 104; fyrir enga t., without provocation, v. 135; útan várrar tilgörðar, id., ix. 352; minni skömm en tilgörðir hans vóru til, vii. 167; lita á t. med efnum, Eg. 417; gör eigi eptir tilgördum várum, Mar.; fellt á sik bann af sínum tilgörðum, by ibeir deeds, K. A. 64.

til-görning, f. = tilgörð, Hom. 111. til-gorr, part. full-shapen, finished, Bs. i. 59.

til-hald, n. (Dan. tilbold), tilhalds-maor, m. a showy person; Björn var t. mikill, Eb. 200 (Cod. Wolph.) = áburðarmaðr.

til-heyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), due, proper, Stj. 44, 283, Fær. 141, H. E. ii. 190, Th. 12; ú-t.

til-hjálp, f. belp, Norske Saml. v. 551.

til-hliðran, f. a yielding, concession.

til-hlutan, f. an interference.

til-hlýðiligr, adj. due, becoming.

til-hlökkun, f. joy; hlakka til e-s.

til-hneiging, f. a bent, inclination, desire, Stj. 70, 79: freq. in mod. eccl. usage, girndir og tilhneigingar.

til-hugi, a, m., in tilhuga-lif, n, the life of longing, of a loving pair before the wedding.

til-hæfi, n. the foundation of a statement; það er ekkert t. í því.

til-hættni, f. a venture, Sks. 231.

til-inning, f. an indication, Hom. (St.)

til-kall, n. a claim, laying claim to, Fms. i. 83, ix. 327, Grág. i. 177, Eg. 267, Hkr. i. 198.

til-kalla, u, f. = tilkall, B. K. 125.

til-komandi, part. coming, H.E. i. 389.

til-kostnaor, m. costs, expense.

til-kváma, u, f. a coming, arrival, Edda 9, Grág. ii. 293, Nj. 112, 175, Fms. ii. 188, ix. 415, x. 31. compos: tilkvámu-fólk, n. comers, Stj. 568. tilkvamu-lauss, adj. of no consequence, Fas. ii. tilkvámu-maðr, m. a comer, Fms. ii. 285. 2. a matter of importance, Fbr. 140.

til-kvæði, n. the addressing one in verse, Fas. i. 296.

til-kvæmd (til-kæmd, Anal. 247), f. = tilkváma (?), Fms. x. 212; tilkvæmdar-maðr, Ld. 10.

til-lag, n. a belp, contribution; heit ek ber nökkuru tillagi, Isl. ii. 387, Fær. 69, Fms. xi. 56, 114, Fs. 13; beir beiddu hann tillaga, Gullb. 46. Glum. 314; siar-tillag, a contribution in money; hann efidi stadinn imörgum tillögum, endowments, Bs. i. 77. II. eounsel, advice; tillög min ok råða-görðir, Fs. 41; haf þökk fyrir þin tillög, ok við skal ek leita at yrkja kvæðit, Fms. vii. 113, xi. 61; þetta er ráð mitt ok t. með yðr, 98; þat er mitt t. at Kjartan göri annat-hvárt . . . , Ld. 216. COMPDS: tillaga-fár, adj. reserved in counsel, cold, Fas. ii. 402. laga-góðr, adj. well-disposed to, furthering, taking interest in, Nj. 2, Band. 12 new Ed. tillaga-illr, adj. interfering in a bostile way, evil-disposed as to a thing. Orkn. 424, Nj. 73, Sturl. iii. 35; hinir tillaga-verstu, the most bostile, Orkn. 310. tillaga-súrr, adj. sour, Bs. i. 722.

til-laga, u, f. = tillag, a contribution, N.G. L. iii. 77, D.N. ii. 16. counsel, advice; vilju vér heyra fleiri manna tillögur, Fms. ix. 328, xi. 84, Stj. 194; ráðgjafa síns tillögu, Barl. 151, Fb. i. 386; tillögu-fé, a contribution-fee, Gbl. 12.

til-lagan, f. a contribution, H. E. i. 309.

til-lata, n. compliance, deference, Fms. iii. 208. COMPDS: tillátssamr, adj. yielding, Grett. 49 new Ed. tillats-semi, f. compliance. . til-leiding, f. an inducement, temptation, H. E. i. 400, Th. 15.

til-leitinn, adj. pert, saucy, = áleitinn, Grett. 100 new Ed., Fb. i. 125. til-leitni, f. an attempt, Krók. 30 C.

til-lit, n. [cp. Germ. ant-litz], a look, glance; hefir Höttr illt t., a dismal look, Fas. i. 67: an opinion, Guds vilja ok réttsýnna manna tilliti, Fms. iv. 112: the looking after a thing.

til-lokkan, f. an allurement, Mar., Bs. i. 857.

til-lotning, f. reverence; vegsemd ok t., Mar.

til-lystiligr, adj. = tiltysiligr, Stj. 417.

til-leti, n. deference, Nj. 169, Sturl. iii. 94; göra e-m t., to shew deference to, Finnb. 322; veita c-m t., Stj. 126; veita mer t. ok virðing, Fas. ii. 545; hafa t. við e-n, Fms. iv. 127; ek vil sýna þér lítið t., gefa ber gullhring, Boll. 356.

til-máli, 2, m. an admonition, H. E. i. 252.

til-mæli, n. a claim (= tilkall), Fms. ix. 327; Knúti þótti sem hann'

zetti rétt t. til Noregs, x. 402: a request, Sks. 78; veita t., to answer to one's request, 101, 656 C. 12; tilmælis-ord, Stj. 199: a wish, verda vid tilmælum e-s = veita e-m t.

til-raun, f. a trial, experiment, Fms. iii. 72; görz t., Fær. 32, Fms. vi. 163, Fs. 6; önnur skirri tilraun, Lv. 78.

til-ráð, n. an onset, Ísl. ii. 357; veita e-m t., to assault, Clem. 37. til-raoning, f. the clearing the way for a thing, Fms. i. 244; af t. e-s,

by one's efforts, Bs. i. 710.

til-reodi, n. an assault, outrage, with a weapon; veita e-m t., Korm. 38, Fms. viii. 249, xi. 148, 151, Ld. 278 (of an outrage); hann hjó til höfuðs Flosa-Glumr gat séð tilræðit, Nj. 220; varð hann fyrir áverka af minu tilræði, Ísl. ii. 327. 2. boldness, daring; tilræði sitt ok hraustleik, Fms. ii. 217; mun oss sigrs audit ef oss skortir eigi þrá ok t., O. H. 168; eljan ok t., Fs. 4; tilræðis-maðr, a daring man, Fms. vii.

til-saga, u, f. a giving notice of, Grag. ii. 328, Hom. 5.

til-sagt, part. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.) 129.

til-setning, f. disposition, Al. 104, Fms. x. 300. til-sigling, f. a shipping to a place, Fms. vi. 440.

til-sjá, f. the looking to a thing, attention, care, Fms. i. 71; med t. e-s, superintendence, supervision, vi. 13; hafa tilsjár um hag e-s, 354, Orkn. 446 (where 'vid' should be 'um'); bottisk eiga bar t. (recourse) um eptirmál er hann var, Hrafn. 15; í einn stað var tilsjáin með Guðs miskunn, Fms. viii. 56, Str. 55.

til-sjón, f. superintendence; tilsjónar-maðr, an overseer.

til-skipan, f. an arrangement, disposition, Eg. 67, Isl. ii. 355, Fms. xi. 126; at bæn ok t. Eiriks konungs, 319; eptir Guðs vilja ok t., viii. 229; eptir t. Ola, i. 128, Bret. 4. 2. mod. law term, a royal ordinance, as a translation of Dan. forordning.

til-skyldan, f. one's deserts, due, Stj.: compulsion, af t. eda kúgan, Bs. i. 857.

til-slægr, m. a profit, Hkr. iii. 341.

til-sókn, f. a crowding, frequenting, Mar., Hom. (St.), Stj. 190.

til-spurn, f. = tilspurning.

til-spurning, f. a bearing, intelligence, Fms. vii. 24.

til-stada, u, f. a condition, state, circumstances, Fb. ii. 146.

til-stand, n. a condition, state, = á-stand.

til-stilli, n. an inducement, management; af pinu t., by thy guidance, Lv. 34; af sinu t. ok vitru, Fms. xi. 104; hafði konungr allt t. um brogd bessi, O. H. 163; t. nm malaferli, a conducting of suits, Band. 16 new Ed.

til-stilling, f. = tilstilli; yðra t. ok forsjó, O. H. L. 43.

til-stoo, f. assistance, Fms. vi. 235.

til-stofning, f. a causing, Grett. 146 new Ed.

til-stuoning, f. assistance, backing, Norske Saml. v. 551.

til-stundan, f. an inducement, exertion, Fms. vi. 224, Al. 114.

til-stýring, f. = tilstilli, Fms. ii. 68, Clar.

til-syn, f. an appearance; in the phrase, tilsynum, Sks. 46 new Ed.: til-syndum, id., Fas. i. 246; mod. til-syndar: of such and such an appearance; fagt t., fair to bebold.

til-sýni, n. a look-out, view; þykkir mér þar gott t., Sd. 174. til-sýsla, u, f. management, Fris. xi. 120.

til-sogn, f. (segja til), a confession; t. synda, 625. 179: mod. information, teaching. tilsagnar-fingr, m. the index-finger, Stj. 210.

til-taka, n. a laying bold of; vera goor, illr tiltaks, to be good or ill to resort to, O. H. 44; höndin vard honum hvergi betri tiltaks, the band was of little use to bim, Ld. 140, Fg. 524; urðu konungi því verri tiltaks menninir, ok fékk hann lítið lið, O. H. 177; þeir kváðu nú lítið tiltak hjá sér vera mundu sakir fastra heita við Sturlu, Bs. i. 626. COMPDS: tiltaka-góðr, adj. = góðr tiltaks, good to aid, Fb. i. 433. tiltaka-samr, adj. busy, meddling; hann var t. um allt, Fms. ii. 68. til-taka, tók, to appoint, fix.

til-taka, u, f. = tiltekja, Fms. xi. 248: the mod, phrase, bað er ekki tiltöku-mál, there is no question, possibility of it.

til-tala, u, f. proportion, of numbers; eptir rettri tiltölu, in due proportion, Ghl. 214, K. A. 18, Dipl. v. 21; ok svarar stund sú er barnit er fætt þeirri tiltölu sem til heyrir, N. G. L. ii. 26. 2. a claim = tilkall, Fms. i. 52, iv. 86, xi. 388.

til-tokit, part. n. the name of a metre, Edda 125, Ht. 15, 39.

til-tekja, u, f., lit. what a man takes to do (esp. in a low sense), an expedient, contrivance, Fms. iii. 85, vi. 189, xi. 15, Fs. 18, 64, Nj. 54; þá grunaði mjök um tiltekjur jarls, about the earl's designs, Orkn. 440; at hvárri-tveggju tiltekju þessi, in either case, Grág. ii. 228.

til-tekt, f. = tiltekja, Lv. 25, Bárð. 181, Fs. 9, 17, 73.

til-teyging, f. a temptation, Stj. 146.

til-tru, f. [Dan. tiltro], trust, confidence, (mod.)

til-tæki, n. = tiltekt, þorst. Síðu H. 182, Fs. 9, Anal. 237, Fms. vi. 107, vii. 2, 218, viii, 15, ix. 428; fyrir betta bitt t. skaltú biggja frelsi, Landn. 150, v. l.

til-tækiligr, adj. expedient, Eg. 271, Grett. 33 new Ed., Fms. i. 127, O. H. 178, Karl. 397.

til-tækr, adj. seizable; göra dræpan ok tiltækjan, hvar sem hann yrði fundinn, Eb. 4; dræpr ok t., hvar sem hann verðir staðinn, Fms. iv. 319; er sekt fé hans allt ok tiltækt (forfeited), Grug. i. 461. ready, at band, in a condition fit for use; sá þeir at belgirnir vóru ekki tiltækir, Sd. 157; svá at þegar væri sverðit tiltækt er vildi, Eg. 505; skáldskapr var honum svá t. at . . . O. H. 171.

til-verki, a, m. desert, merit, Sks. 551, 615. II. a deed. action; engi skyldi gjalda annars tilverka, Fms. x. 152, Barl. 28, 31

(= tilgörð).

til-verknaör, m. = tilverki, Fs. 10.

til-vik, n. a circumstance, Sks. 565.

til-visan, f. guidance, direction, instruction, Landn. 27, 287, Edda 37, Fms. vii. 296, Sks. 58, 195, Ver. 34, Stj. 156, passim.

til-vising, f. = tilvisan, O. H. L. 61.

til-vonandi, part. to be expected, future.

til-æsking, f. adoption, a translation of Lat. adoptio; tilæskingar-sonr, an adopted son, Fbr. 21, Fb. i. 512.

til-ætlan, f. an intention, purpose, Fms. x. 336, Fs. 109. TIMBR, n. [Engl. timber; Dan. tommer; Germ. zimmer], timber, wood felled for building, = Lat. materies; hann hafði látið höggva á skógi timbr, Glúm. 368; timbrit var þurt ok bræddir veggirnir, Eg. 90; þetta var þar haft til timbrs, Al. 166; hjöggu þeir timbr mart ok hlöðu saman, Eb. 178; forn timbr féllu, Akv. 42; t. í annars manns morku, N. G. L. ii. 106; mærðar-timbr máli laufgat, Stor., passim in old and COMPDS: timbr-fastr, adj. timber-fast, an epithet of a house, Yt. timbr-hús, n. a timbered-bouse. timbr-högg, n. a timbr-kirkja, u, f. a felling of timber, Fms. viii. 116, D. N. iii. 236. timber-church. timbr-madr, m. [Germ. zimmermann], a bousewright, (mod.) timbr-stofa, u, f. a ball of timber, Bs. i. 826, 830, timbr-stokkr, m. a timber-stock, beam, of the beams in a wooden wall, Eb. 118, Eg. 233, Hkr. i. 17, Bs. i. 828. timbr-veggr, m. a wooden wall, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 291, vii. 54.

B. A set of forty skins, Fms. xi. 325, Rett. 2. 10. timbra, 20, [Ulf. timrjan or timbrjan = οἰκοδομεῖν; A.S. timbrian; Engl. timber; O. H. G. zimbaron; Germ. zimmern; Dan. tomre; Swed. timbra]:-to 'timber,' i.e. to build of timber; the very word proves that all ancient Teutonic dwellings were of wood; hus at t., Rm.;

timbrudum vér hásæti, Sks. 626; upp at t. Guds Kristni, Fms. x. 277. Sks. 26, passim; há-timbra hús ok hof, to raise bigb bouses and temples, Vsp. 7, Gm.

timbran, f. an erecting, building, Hom. (St.)

timpan, n. [for. word; Lat. tympanum], Konr.

TIN, n. [a common Teut. word; Lat. stannum], tin, Fs. 22, Stj. 340, Konr., Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 47, passim. COMPDS: tin-bjalla, u, f. tinkling bells (?), Grett. 129 C. tin-diskr, m. a tin plate, Vm. 109, Dipl. iii. tin-fat, tin-flaska, and tin-kanna, n. a vat, flask, can of 4, v. 18. tin-knappr, m. a tin tin, D. N. tin-ker, n. a pewter-pot, Vm. 104. knob, porf. Karl. 374. tin-kross, m. a tin cross, Vm. 53. tin-ligr, adj. of tin, tinned, 732.15. tin-smidr, m. a tin-smith, white-smith, Sturl. tin-söðull, m. a kind of saddle, Vm. 177. II. nicknames, Tin-forni, Eb.; Tin-teinn, Korm.; (tindráttar-madr, a pewterer, in Kormak's verse.)

tina, 20, to tin; tinadr, Am. 83, 84; tinnat beisl, Grett. 129. to twinkle or blink with the eyes, like an albino, Lat. tintinnare.

tinda, að, to furnish with tindr; tinda hrifu: tindaðr, dented; tindaðir rekendr, byrstr með eiki-tinduðu baki, Sks. 419.

tindil-fættr, adj. walking as on tiptoe. tindóttr, adj. tootbed, spiked, covered with spikes, Edda 58, Rb. 348, Bs. i. 326, Odd. (in a verse).

TINDR, m. [A. S. tind; Germ. zinne], a spike, tooth, as of a rake, harrow, carding comb; hrífu-tindr, gékk út kerling ein ok hafði ullkamb i hendi . . . muntú festa, bokki, tindinn í kambi mínum? Fb. iii. 446; járnatindar, iron spikes, Gd.; med snörpum tindum, Bs. ii. 87: a mountain-peak, hann komsk upp i tindinn ok varðisk þar, Sturl. iii. 50; hér er mér sagt til skogar-mannsins upp i tindunum bessum, Grett. 134, passim; fjalls-tindr, jökul-t., hamra-t., kletta-t.: also freq. in local names, Tindr, Tindar, Tinda-stoll, Hafra-tindr, Landn., Sturl., map of Icel.: as a pr. name, Tindr, Landn. tinda-bikkja, u, f. a kind of skait, raia clavata. tingja, u, f. = tingl; kerrnanna tingjur, Stj. 289.

TINGL, n. [akin to tungl, q. v.], an ornamental bead-piece or beak (Lat. rostra) on a ship; með gínandum höfðum ok gröfnum tinglum. Hornklofi; tingls marr, a 'tingol-steed,' i.e. a ship, Hkr. i. (in a verse); tingla tong, the 'tingl-tong,' i. e. the rostrum, the ship's beak, Halitted: tingla tungl, Lex. Poët.; enni-tingl, the forebead beaks, i.e. the eyes. Bragi (thus, not tungl, as seen from the rhyme tingl gingu); gekk pormóðr inn í skálann ok lét róa tinglit, of a ghost, to wag the bead (?). Háv. 7 new Ed.

tinna, u, f. a flint; taka eld með tinnu, Fms. viii. 56; tinnu-grjot, a flint-stone, Gsp.: freq. in mod. usage, hrafn-tinna (q. v.), 'raven-flint.' tinta, u, f. [tint, Ivar Aasen], a pint, small bottle, D. N. iv. 359. titla, ad, [titull], to give a title.



titlingr, m. [a dimin. from tittr, q. v.], a iit, sparrow, 623. 36, Stj. 318, event; hann sá tídendi görva á Gullteig, be saw clearly what bappened to Fas. iii. 13, Trist.; smá-t., snjó-t., a snow-bunting: titlingr is the common Icel. word for sporr (q. v.), which, strangely enough, is quite obsolete; thus seljast eigi tveir titlingar fyrir einn penning, Matth. x. 29: a nickname, Landn. II. the penis.

titra, 20, [O. H. G. zittaron; Germ. zittern], to twinkle (= tina); hann titrar augunum, be twinkles with bis eyes, Band. 119. 2. to shake. sbiver; hvert bein titrar, MS. 4. 5; titra af kulda; hann tók þá til at hryggjast og titra, Matth. xxvi. 37.

titringr, m. a shivering.

tittr, m. a small peak, a pin; see hor-tittr. II. a tit (bird), obsolete.

titull, m. [for. word; Lat. titulus], a dot, abbreviation, Skálda 167, 171: an inscription, Stj. 650, Hom. 139, Dipl. v. 18: mod. titill = a

tittle, Pass. 35. 5.

TID, f.; the curious phrase i pann tid is prof. not to be explained as an old masc., but rather by ban = bá, 'ban' being an obsolete pron. form with a final n, cp. pansi on the Runic stones: [A. S. tid; Engl. tide; Dan.-Swed. tid; Germ. zeit]:—tide, time; langa tið, a long while, Ib. 12; skamma tio, a short while; alla tio, all times, ever; Island bygðisk í þann tíð es..., Jb. 4; í þann tíð árs, Anal. 291; í þann tið var úfriðr, Blas. 43, Hkr. ii. 211 (þenna tið, O. H. l.c.), Grag. i. 500; beirrar tidar, then and there, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skamrar tidar riki, 656; nokkuri tid, once upon a time, Fms. iv. 46; á þeim tíðum, Ver. 7; áðr á tíðum, in days of yore, Hallgr. the season; hin bezta tið mun koma yfir Egiptaland, Stj.; góðrar tíðar, in a bappy bour, Fms. x. 432 (in a verse); sá er borinn var beztrar tíðar, id., vi. (in a verse); hæstrar tíðar, ix. (in a verse); illrar tíðar, in an evil bour, Hallfred, Stor. 8 (allrar tidar Cod.): freq. in mod. usage of the weather, season, það er góð tíð, bezta tíð til lands og sjóar; ó-tíð, a bad season, bad time, bad weather; Puskar eru helgari enn adrar tídir, Anal. 291; at hann haft haft þrjár tíðir á sínum dögum, Fms. x. 276; skal vanda tíð at eiðfæra úmaga...eigi skal færa um Langaföstu né löghelgar tíðir, Grág. i. 245; konur skal taka á tíðum (in season) en eigi à útioum (cp. Dan. i utide = out of season), N. G. L. i. 16; à helgum tioum, on sacred days, 10: the phrase, á öllum árs tíðum. á níundu tíð dags, Stj.; leið eigi helmingr einnar tíðar, áðr..., Fms. x. 347; priðjung tíðar, hálfa fimtu tíð, Rb. 480, 524; á enni fyrstu tíð nætrinnar, 623. 32; sem leið at þriðju tíð nætr, Al. 168. time, bora canonica in the eccl. law; mids-morguns tid, dagmála tid, mids dags tið, eykðar tíð, aptan-söngs tíð, Hom. (St.): esp. in plur., syngja tíðir, Fb. ii. 295; flytja tíðir, Stat. 267; syngja yfir líki þær tíðir er til byrjar, N. G. L. i. 14; kaupa tíðir, 12; til kirkju þeirrar er hann kaupir tíðir at, 19; var þat lengi at hann mátti eigi syngja tíðirnar, Nj. 279; sækja tíðir, fylgja tíðum, etc., passim; Máríu-tíðir, þorláks-tíðir, the service, chant to the Virgin Mary, St. Thorlac, Bs. i. 847. gramm., Skálda 179, 185, Edda 124. compos: tíða-bók, f. a breviary, Fms. v. 172, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 15. tíða-færr, adj. able to go to church, Bs. i. 180. tioa-for, f. church-going, Fms. viii. 358. tioa-gata, u, f. a church-path, Am. 107. tíða-görð, f. divine service, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, 84, Sym. 57, Dipl. ii. 14. tion-hald, n. performance of tidir, N.G.L., Mar. tíða-kaup, n. a priest's salary, K. b. K. 170, 172. tíða-lauss, adj. without tíðir, tíða-maðr, m. a worsbipper, Fb. iii. 449, Fms. v. 182. Sturl. ii. 13. tíða-offr, n.=tíðakaup, Vm. 129, Dipl. i. 5, Bs. i. 287. tíða-renta, u, f. id., H. E. ii. 108. tíða-skrá, f. a 'tide-scroll,' missal, Pm. 18, Dipl. v. 18; ártíðar-skrá, an obituary. tíða-sókn, f. church-going, K. p. K. 46, Hom. 74, Vm. 77; tídasóknar-maðr, a worsbipper, K. A. tioa-songr, m. a church-chant, 625. 163. f. = tíðagörð, Str. 5.

tíða, d, impers. to long for, wish; mik fara tíðir, I long to go, Vþm. 1; á fjalli eða firði ef bik fara tíðir, Hm. 117; ek get hins, at ykkr vega tiði (subj.), Skm. 24. 2. reflex., svá at hægra verði at ríta ok lesa, sem nú tíðisk ok á þessu landi, Skálda (Thorodd) 161; hví hafa munkar lága skúa ok rauðar hosur?—Ymist tíðisk nú, Fms. viii. 358.

tíð-hjalat, part. n. mucb-spoken; þat er t. um e-t, Ld. 160; göra

sér tíðhjalað við e-n, Þorst. Síðu H. 175.

tíðindi, n. pl. [Engl. tidings is a Norse word, d having been changed into g; Dan. tidende; Ormul. tipennde]:-tidings, news; meiri t. ok undarligri, Fms. ii. 194; hver t., xi. 102; bá er hann frétti þau t. er mikils voru verð, Eg. 51; Björn spurði þessi t., 160; sögðu þeir þau t., at ..., 168; segja Snorra Goda þessi t., Ld. 224; spyrr Helgi hvat hann szi til tídenda, 172; þú skalt eigi þursa frá tídendum at segja, be left to report the tidings, Nj. 8, Bs. i. 521; segja t. sunnan ór héradinu, Isl. ii. 333; spurdusk þessi t. um allar Færeyjar, Fær. 33; eigi kæmi þau t. til eyrna mér at mér þætti verri, Nj. 64; mikil t., great tidings, Ld. 326, Edda 12; sagði Bragi Ægi frá mörgum tíðindum þeim er Æsir höfðu átt, 45; en sömu tíðendi, 655 i. I; ný tíðindi, new tidings; forn t., old tales, Ht. R. 2; ill t., ill tidings, Hom. 150; god t., good tidings; smá t., O. H. 85; spyrja almæltra tidenda, the news of the day, Eb. 250; þeir kvöddusk ok spurðusk almæltra tíðenda, Band. 2.

G., Isl. ii. 349; er petta var tidenda, bappened, Fb. i. 127; vita tidenda, to be important, ii. 87 (gegna tidendum, O. H. I. c.); verda til tidenda, to betide, bappen, O. H. 120; við staddr þau in miklu t. er ..., Fms. vi. 186; hér segir frá þeim tíðendum, sem nú hafa verit um hríð, viii. 5; eptir þessi COMPDS: tibenda-laust, adj. void of news, void of startling tidings, Ld. 148; eptir um sumarit var kyrt ok tíðendalaust, Fb. ii. 123. tíðenda-pati, a, m. a rumour, Al. 17. tíðenda-saga, u, f. a telling tidings, Eg. 513. tíðinda-Skopti, a, m. S. the news-teller, a nickname, Hkr. i. tioenda-spurn, f. a bearing of news, Al. tíðinda-sögn, f. a report, Fms. i. 202, Ld. 82. tíðendavænligt, adj. fraught with great tidings, Eb. 220 (foreboding great things), Karl. 259. Sturl. ii. 109. tídenda-vænn, adj. id.; draumar tidenda-vænir,

tídis, adv., in the phrase, vita hvat tídis var, what was the news? Stj.

tioka, 20, to be wont; hefi ek eigi tiokat at taka vio mönnum, þjal. II. reflex. to be in use, fashion, be in vogue; pau tiokask nú enu breiðu spjótin, Grett. 103 new Ed.; sem nú tekr mjök at tíðkask, Fs. 22. 2. tíðkast e-m, to become dear to; hann tíðkaðisk Máríu, be courted Mary, Fagisk. 111.

tíokan, f. eagerness; e-m er tíokan á e-u, to be eager for, Karl. 35. tíðkan-legr, adj. usual.

tíð-leikr, m. popularity; fá tíðleik ok metnuð, Ver. 26; vera í tíðleikum við konu, to go a courting, Bs. i. 652.

tíð-ligr, adj. temporal, Eluc. 8, Hom. 41.

TIDB, tio, titt, adj. [cp. Dan. tidt = often], frequent, usual, customary; svá sem títt var at búa um lík göfgra manna, Eg. 94; knattleikar vóru þá tíðir, 187; þau vápn vóru þá tíð, 189; annat var tíðara með Ólafi konungi, Ld. 196; svá sem konungum eða jörlum er titt í öðrum löndum, Orkn. 80; langa kanpa sem þá var títt, Fb. ii. 376. 2. often stoken of, noted, famous; vard Martinus tior af því, es hann görði þat es ... Mart. 119; á þeim tíðum var Ambrosius biskup í Meilansborg, harla tíðr ok ágætr, Ver. 50; hvárrtveggi var tíðr alþýðu (popular), 655 vi. A. 14; ok var ordinn enn tídasti, most famous, Fins. x. 417. in, versed in; tíð erum bók ok smíðir, Fms. vi. (in a verse). metaph. dear, beloved; i Gymisgöröum ek sá ganga mér tiða mey... mær er mér tíðari en, dearer tban, Skm. 6, 7; þá sá Ölvir hnúfa Sólveigu, ok görði sér um títt, and courted ber, Eg. 5; er honum títt um ferð sína, 2. eager; beim var titt be bas no time to lose, is eager to return, 54. heim at fara, Ö. H. 165; kann ek skaplyndi alþýðunnar, at til þess væri öllum títt at komask undan þrælkan útlendra höfðingja, 32; hann bysk heiman, ok er titt at reyna þessa vitru hennar ok tilskipan, Fms. xi. 4; ok er honum títt til at þessi rúða-hagr tækisk, 106; nú er honum títt til síns matar, þiðr. 168; hann vissi hve títt vera mátti hans kvámu, bow eagerly bis coming was looked for, Bs. i. 392; til einskis var honum svá títt, hvárki til sveins né matar, at eigi..., 643; þórólfr görði sér títt við Björn, Tb. courted B.'s friendsbip, Eg. III. neut., ok sá títt við Björn, Tb. courted B.'s friendsbip, Eg. III. neut., ok sá þá hvat títt var, what had bappened, Eg. 216; höfðu njósn af hvat títt var um hans mál, Ó. H. 120. 2. adverbially = sem tidast, at once, with all speed; beir reru i brott sem tidast, Fms. iv. 169; kuflmadr reri yfir ána sem tíðast, v. 182; æ sem tíðast, Karl. 240; geng ek aldri tidara (Dan. tiere = after) never more, bess eyrendis, Clar.; en er beir ræddu þetta tíðast, Fms. vii. 214; gangi menn eptir þeim sem tíðast, Eg. 206; át hvárrtveggi sem tíðast, Edda 31; fara þeir þegar í Hereyjar sem tíðast, Fms. xi. 124; fóru þeir í brott sem tíðast, Hkr. i. 244; brá hann saxinu bæði hart ok títt, Stj. 383; hann sprettr upp hart ok títt, Fms. iv. 173; höggva titt ok hart, i. 45; titt neindr so and so, Dipl. iv. 13; ótt ok títt, Fms. ii. 322, see óðr II. 2.

tío-rækinn, adj. often attending service, Bs. i. 265.

tíð-rætt, part. n. = tíð-hjalat; þeim var tíðrætt Einari ok þórvaldi ok Steingrimi, Glum. 372; þat höfðu menn á máli hve tiðrætt þeim jarli var'ok porbirni, bow much parley the earl and Th. had with one another, Orkn. 300; var ekki jafn-tiorætt sem þat, Grett. 81 new Ed.

tíðska (tízka), u, f. a custom, fashion; efna til erfis, því þat var tízka í þann mund, Ld. 104; þat er tíðska at binda mönnum helskó, Gísl. 24; áðr á tíðum var tíðska hjá lýðum, Hallgr.; þat var þá tíðzka í þær mundir at konur þær fóru yfir land er völfur vóru kallaðar, Fb. i. 524.

tíðuliga, adv. frequently, repeatedly, Rétt. 40.

tíðum, adv. frequently; hoggva hart ok tíðum, Fas. ii. 556; lagði spjótinu hart ok tíðum, Fbr. 78, Karl. 242; drekk þú smám ok tíðum, drink little and oft, i.e. keep sipping, Sks. 379; opt ok tíðum, many times and oft, D. N. i. 195, freq. in mod. usage.

tionngr, m. a full-grown bull (and not gelded, see Ivar Assen s. v.

tidung), Edda (Gl.)

tíð-virkr, adj. industrious, Fms. xi. 377.

tí-faldr, adj. tenfold, Mar.

TÍK, f., gen. tikr, pl. tikr, [North. E. tyke], a bitch, Hkv. 1. 34, Sd. 168; hasa tikr eyrendi, Kormak; hjarð-tik, hund-tik.

tili or tili, a, m. [this word belongs to a root freq. in the other Teut. 2. news, an | languages, Goth. til = fit; A.S. til = fit, good, also til = fitness, till = an



end, a scope; Engl. till = cultivate; Germ. ziel; in Norway, people have —glory, renown; med tíri, with glory; med öllum, hæstum, ödgum a word 'tilna,' (tilnaor, m., would be the answering Icel. form, but tíri, med frygðar tíri, with glory, Lex. Poët.; tíri gæddr, gyfad und it is lost), aptitude, fitness, in a phrase like 'e bev ki "tilna" for da.'= I bave no aptitude for that :- scope, found only in the compds, aldr-tili, · life's-scope,' i. e. death, and ú-tíli, a misbap, mischance; konungr sagði, at beim hafði ótíli mikill staðit af Kveldúlfi ok sonum hans, Eg. 175; bóttu Raudssynir líkastir til at valda slíkum ótíla, Ó. H. 174.

Tili, n. Thule (geograph.), Landn. (pref.)

TILT (better than tilt), n. [the word is undoubtedly the same as A.S. tibile = a charge, suit]:-strife, litigation, a απ. λεγ.; þú kunnir aldregi bera tilt med tveim. Ls. 38: prob. = Lat. componere lites. ('deila' tilt would better suit the sense.)

tima, d, only used with a negative; tima ekki, to grudge, be distressed at an outlay; hann var svá sinkt at hann tímdi öngu at launa. Fas. iii. 40; hann hafði auð fjár, an tímdi hvárki at hafa sjálfr né láta aðra hafa, þórð. 50 new Ed.; þú tímir ekki til at vinna at þú fáir nökkura framkvæmd, Fær. 24; Atli tímdi ekki at halda vinnu-menn. Háv. 53; hann tímir af öngu at sjá, Stj. 516; hann tímdi eigi at gefa mönnum sinum mat, Fas. ii. 104. II. impers. to 'betime,' befall; varo honum pat sem margan tímir, Fb. i. 208. III. reflex. to bappen to one, betide or befall one (cp. Dan. times); ef tímask vill, er slíkum manni tók svá bungt at tímask. Al. 122.

tímanliga, adv. timely, betimes, early, = tímaliga, Fas. iii. 158.

timgask, o (spelt and sounded tingast), dep. to thrive; litt hafa menn setið yfir várum hlut Mýra-manna, þá er oss tímgaðisk, Sturl. i. 2. to increase, multiply, of breeding; eptir bat kom hafr til geita hans, ok tingaðisk þá svá skjótt fé hans, at hann varð skjótt vellaudigr, Landn. 271.

TIMI, a, m. [A. S. tima; Engl. time; Dan. time; it is strange that Ulf. uses no word analogous either to 'tíð' or 'tími']:—time; laugr tími, Fms. vi. 92; eptir tima lidinn, after a little time, Bs. i. 857; eigi langan tima upp fra pessu, Fs. 61; i pann tima, at that time, Eg. 15, Stj. 50; i benna tima, at the time, then, Fms. x. 27, Sd. 138; einn tima, once, a time, H. E. i. 516; tvá tíma, twice, Fms. xi. 159; um tíma, for a time, Mar.; hann sat bar um tima, Ann. 1363; i annan tima, the second time, again, Stj. 50, Fb. i. 145, 211; prioja tima, the third time, D. N. i. 263; fyrstan tima er ek var her, the first time that I was bere, Fb. i. 512: gramm., Skalda 159, 175: a time, season, allir arsins timar, Stj. 148. fit time (= Gr. καιρόε); er þeim þótti tími til at ganga á fund konungs, Eg. 28; þeir héldu vörð á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung, 421; eigi hittu ber nú í tíma til, Fms. vii. 197; ú-tími, the wrong time; í. otima, too late; akvedinn timi, a fixed time, Grett. 161; a hæfiligum tima, in due time, Fms. vi. 133; í tima, betimes, Karl. 12; hón fór at mólka kýr eptir tíma, Grett. 80 new Ed. II. metaph. a good time, prosperity; en så timi fylgði ferð þeirra, at ..., Edda 152 (pref.); gen Guð ykkr góðan tíma, Stj. 426; hann skyldi þar vel kominn ok með tíma á benna enn nýja bólstað, Ld. 98; halda tíma sinum öllum, Al. 59; gangi þér allt til tírs ok tíma, Fb. i. 566; en upp frá þessu gékk Eyjólfi hvárki (til) tírs né tíma, E. bad benceforth bad times, Bs. i. 286; meðan ríki stóð með beztum tíma ok siðum, Sks. 526; med betra tima, with better times, Al. 100. COMPDS: tima-dagr, m. a day of bliss, Fms. i. 214, Ld. 154, Fas. i. 141; lét þat vera mundu tíma-dag er beir höfðu lendt við Sælu, O. H. 36. tíma-hald, n. chronology, observation of time, Stj. 279. tima-land, n. a land of bliss, Mag. tima-lauss, adj. luckless, Fms. ii. 240. tíma-leysi, n. lucklessness, Al. 57: lack of time, (mod.) tima-liga, adv. timely, early, Stj. 184. tima-ligr, adj. temporal, Stj. 3. tíma-samliga, adv. successfully, Fær. 108. tima-skipti, n. change of time (gramm.). Skálda 206.

TÍNA, d, [akin to teinn = a twig (?), pointing to a lost strong verb, tína, tein]:-to pick; tínda ek saman alla góðgripi þá er í skálanum vóru, Fb. i. 262; var þá niðr breiddr einn möttull ok þar tínd á af herfangi öll eyrna-gull, Sij. 396; hann tíndi upp gullit, Grett.

161. 2. to pick, cleanse; korn tínt ok ú-tínt, D. N. i. 432; tína ok rækja korn, ii. 48; skera ok tína, Rétt. 10. 2; tína grös, to pick moss (separate it from the leaves); ú-tínd grös; tína dún, to pick eider-II. metaph. to recount, narrate; ok tina Imbrudagahald ok föstu-innganga, Grág. i. 2; svá sem tint er í lögum, 6; hann skal tína þat, er reifir, hver gögn fram hafa komit . . . sá maðr er vörn skal reifa, hann skal tina gögn þau öll er til varnar hafa fram farit, 64, 65; sem tint ok upp sagt, K. p. K.; sem abr var tint, Grag. i. 208, Fms. vii. 91; ek mun tina få articulos, Mar.; er þú þinn harm tínir, Am. 53; í mörgum frásögnum, þóat vér munim fár tína, Fb. i. 435; þarf þar eigi orð um at tína, Sturl. ii. 180: allit., tjá ok tína, Fnis. vii. 125; sem áðr er tínt ok talt, ii. 47, Barl. 138; engi tunga má tína né hugr hyggja, Fms. v. 241. III. reflex., bað jarl sína menn tinask (go one by one) undan hverjum enda, Fb. i. 532. :

tina, u, f. a bandful of a thing to be cleansed; tina eina tinu af dun. tiningr, m. pickings; ur-tiningr, offal.

tinir, m. a gatherer, Lex. Poet.

glory; styra fremd ok tíri; bella tíri; bat fær e-m tírar, Vellekla; gods höfum tirar fengit, Hom.; fa ser langs tirar, lasting fare; styrir alls tirar; ins sanna tirar, etc., Lex. Poët.: the word is poetical. in prose it only remains in the allit, phrase, tirs ok tima, Bs. i. 286 (see timi): in the compounded words, orôs-tir, good report; lois-tir, fame, praise; in ú-tírligr, inglorious: in the phrase, taka tirar-head a e-m, to treat with distinction, Sturl. i. 183 C: it is freq. in poet. compds and epithets, tír-bráðr, tír-eggisðr, tír-göfigr, tír-kunnr, tir-mildr, tir-prior, tir-rækr, tir-sæmr, tir-sæll,--all poetica epithets to a hero = glorious, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: tirar-for. f. a glorious expedition, triumph, Hkr. iii. 3. tirar-gjarn, adj. gloriou. Lex. Poët. tírar-höfuð, n. an illustrious bead. tirar-lauss. adj. inglorious, Lex. Poët. tírar-sterkr, tírar-fróðr, adj. glorious. tirar-bing, n. a glorious meeting, Lex. Poët. Tirs-dagr, m. Tuesday; see Tyr.

ti-reor, adj. decimal, of a hundred, tvau hundrud tirad, two decimal bundreds, opp. to the duodecimal (see hundrad), Bs. i. 136, Skalda 165; at bókmáli verða öll hundruð tíræð, Sks. 57: a bundred years old, Fins iv. 24; vetri mior enn t., 623. 27: measuring a bundred (fathoms, elb). eldhúsit var tírætt at lengd, en tíu faðma breitt, Gísl. 14.

tista, t, to twitter, of a small bird; to squeak, of a mouse; hestr, mus,

titlingr . . . gneggjar, tístir, syngr, a ditty.

TÎU, [Swed. tio; Dan. ti; cp. tigr, and Engl. -ty in twen-ty, thir-ty, etc.]: -ten; tiu tigir, 'ten-ty,' i. e. a bundred, Nj. 219; hundrad ok tutigir, a bundred (i.e. 120) plus 'tenty' (= 220), Vm. 107, see hundred: hence mod. tíu-tíu, indeel. 'ten-ty'= bundred.

tíund, f. the 'tenth;' kona má gefa tiund ór heiman-fylgju sieni, N. G. L. i. 153; tíundar gjöf, q. v. TT. as a law term, a tibe. Scot. teind, being the tenth part of the produce, K. A. 96; for the introduction of the tiund by Bishop Gizur, in the year 1097, see 1b. ch. 12. For the Law on Tithe, Tiundar Lög, see D. I. i. 70 sqq. For Norway. see N. G. L. ii. 310. The tithe was divided into four parts .- between bishop, priest, church, and the poor, biskups-t., prests-t., kirkju-t., fatzkut.: names of other tithes are, osta-t., sel-t., skipar-t., skreiðar-t., bút:-t., kaupeyris-t., D. N., N. G. L.: other special names, leidangrs-t., hofud-t. (see p. 308, col. 1), ávaxtar-t. (see p. 48), in meiri tiund, Grág. i. 202. K. b. K. 37 new Ed.; lög-tíund, skipti-t., heima-t. COMPDS: tiundarfé, n. titbe-money, Grág. i. 308. tiundar-giald, n. payment of t., D.I. i. 77, Bs. i. 68, Fms. vii. 91. tíundar-gjöf, f. a gift of a tenth, the tenth part of a thing; fjordungs gjöf ok tíundar gjöf, Dipl. v. 1, D. N. tíundar-görő, f. a titbe-making, setting the titbe, K. A. S. Dipl., N. G. L. i. 346. tiundar-hald, n. a bolding back the tite. Grag. tíundar-heimta, u, f. a claim of the t., H. E. i. 544, ii. 109. tíundar-lag, n. a levying t., Vm. 113. tíundar-mál, n. a case regarding t., Grag. i. 18, Sturl. ii. 4. tíundar-reiknings, iii. 4. tíundar-reiknings, iii. 4. tíundar-skipti, ii. the apportionned tíundar-skipti, ii. the apportionned of the tithe, Grag. i. 443, Jb. 185. tíundar-sókn, f. a suit of L К. Б. К. 162. tiundar-sok, f. a case referring to t., K. b. K. 160. tiundar-vara tíundar-tími, a, m. a term for paying titbe, Stj. tiundar-viror, ad. u, f. titbe goods, Sturl. i. 220, Bs. i. 481.

tiunda, 28, to pay tithes, or have one's property taxed for tithe; t. fe sitt, Grág. i. 202; tíunda fé sitt inni meiri tíund, id., K. b. K. 142. passim: also used with the amount, hann tiundar tuttugu, sextigi hundrud, i. e. bis titbeable property amounts to twenty, six'y bundred; see hundrað B.

tiundi, the tenth, N. G. L. i. 348, passim.

tiu-tiu, indecl. 'ten-ty,' i. e. one bundred: the older form is tiu tigit:

see tigr.

TÍVI, a, m., also spelt with f; mostly only used in pl. tívar; a dat. sing. tíva occurs in Haustl. 8; fróðgum tíva (thus Ob., the Kb. has tin. a less correct form): a gen. sing. tiva, Vsp., in valtiva; [this old word is identical in root with Lat. divus; Sansk. devas; Gr. Acce (Zece); cp. also Tyr]:—a god, divinity; briggia tiva, Haustl. I; tormiòladr tivum. 3; tíva rök, Vpm. 42; Álfheim Frey gáfu tívar at tannfé, Gm. 5; rikir tivar, pkv. 14; mærir tifar, Hým. 4; sig-tivar (q. v.), gods of victory. Ls. 1, 2, Vsp., Gm., Fm., Akv. 29 (Bugge); val-tivar, the gods of the slain, Vsp. 50 (Bugge); sæki-tívar, the martial gods, Landn. (in a verse); kykvir tívar, living beings, applied to men, O. H. (in a verse or the Christian time), all the other references being heathen.

tívor, m. [this word, a απ. λεγ. in the Vsp., is, as the form shews (the r being radical), different from the preceding, but identical with the A.S. tifr or tiber = a victim, bostage, and akin to tain, q.v.]:-a victim; Baldri, blodgum tívor, Balder, the bloody victim, Vsp.

TJALD, n., pl. tjöld; [A.S. teld; Engl. tilt = the cover of a cart: Dan. telt]:-a tent, Isl. ii. 178, Eg. 276: tents were pitched not only on land, but on ships, esp. when in harbour; dreki með tjöldum ok öllum reiða, 44; róðrar-skútu ok þar með reiða allan, tjöld ok vistir, 76; hann TÍBB, m., gen. tírar and tírs, dat. tíri; [A.S. tir; Germ. zier]: | gékk út á skipit ok fyrir útan tjöldin, 195; lúta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin.



ráku af sér tjöldin, Fms. x. 135 (v. l.), viii. 130. At the time of public meetings (such as parliament) the men lived in tents; at binglausnum þá er menn bregða tjöldum sínum, Grág. ii. 93; en er hann kom á þingit ok búð hans var tjöldut þá lét hann tjalda undir svörtum tjöldum innar af til bess at ba væri sior skirdræpt, O. H. 156; for the tentbooths in market-places, see Ld. ch. 12, Fbr. 51, 52 new Ed.; landtjald, a tent asbore. 2. bangings, of a church; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis, ... kirkju-tjöld öll, ... tjöld um alla kirkju, ... buning allan í tjöldum...tjöld um kór, D. I. i. 251 sqq. passim. II. for local names, Tjald-brekka, Tjalda-staðir, Tjalda-nes, Tjalda-vellir, Landn., Sturl.

B. Compos: tjald-ass, m. a tent-pole, Fms. x. 54. tialdbuo, f. a tent-booth, Stj. 247; peir görðu þar tjaldbuðir er heitir á Tjalda-velli, Landn. 270: eccl. the Tabernacle, Hb. 544. 1, Fms. v. 276, Stj., N. T., Vídal. tjald-dyrr, n. pl. tent-doors, Fas. ii. 441, Fms. tjald-kúla, u, f. a 'tent-ball,' tent-knob, the knob on the tent-pegs; þeir berja þeim tjaldkúlur ok fella á þá tjöldin, Ísl. ii. 56, Fas. ii. 522, Fb. ii. 16. tjald-lauss, adj. tentless, in open air, Fms. tjalda-lauss, adj. id., Hkr. i. 108. ix. 300, x. 135, v. l. leppr, m. a rag of bangings, Jm. 9, Pm. 5, Vm. 161. tjaldsnagli, a, m. a tent-peg, Fas. ii. 262: also of the pegs to which hangings are fastened, Sturl. iii. 146. tjalds-rum, n. a lodging in a tent, Grug. ii. 55. tjald-skor, f. the border, edge of a tent; kona sat út við tjaldskörina, Ld. 30; þá hljóp inn of tjaldskarar Sigurðr Þorláksson, Ó. H. 158; hann gengr inn til tjalds bess er Gautr var, sprettir tjaldskörum, gengr inn i tjaldit at runii Gauts ok vekr hann, Fbr. 52 new Ed., Bs. i. 509. tjalda-slitr, n. worn bangings, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 23, 27. tjaldsmótti, a, m. an oblong piece of tapestry (?); blóðrefillinn kom upp í tjaldsmóttann, Sturl. iii. 188. tjald-sporra, u, f. tent-spar, a nicktjald-sperra, u, f. tent-spar, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 233 C. tjald-staor, m. a tent-stead, baiting-place where to pitch a tent, Eg. 275, Fms. v. 286; kirkja á tjaldstað ok hrossa-beit, Pm. 38. tjald-steinn, m. a tent-stone, a rock looking like a tent, Dropl. 33. tjald-stokkr, m. a tent-block, Fas. ii. 285. tjald-studill, m. a tent-pole, Fms. viii. 388. tjald-stæðingr, m. tent-pitcher, a nickname, Landn. 294. tjald-stong, f. a tent-pole, tjalds-tronur, f. pl. a platform on which to pitch a tent, Hkr. i. 26. Sturl. i. 147. Sturl. i. 147. tjald-töturr, m. worn bangings, Pm. 36. viðir, m. pl. ibe wooden frame of a tent, K. p. K. 90, Stj. 321.

tjalda, 20, to pitch a tent, Fms. vi. 181, v. 286, Hkr. iii. 286: on ships, þat var annarr siðr þeirra at tjalda aldri á skipum, Fas. ii. 37; þeir lögðu skip sitt til hafnar, en er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok um búizk, Eg. 37; þeir sá þar fyrir bænum fljóta langskip tjaldat, 88, Hkr. ii. 43; er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok fest skip sitt, Fms. vii. 314; þeir höfðu tjaldat yfir skipi sinu, Eg. 121: vagn tjaldaðan, a tilted or covered wagon, Hkr. i. 70; tjalda klæðum of kistu, Bs. i. In places of annual popular meetings such as the Icel. Alþing, each priest or man of mark had his own búð, viz. four roofless walls, which remained open; and when parliament met, he threw a tent over his booth as a roof, dressing it out as a room with hangings and benches; this was called 'tjalda bud,' see Grag. i. 186, and Nj. passim, O. H. ch. 133 (for the Faroe), and Mr. Dasent's 2. of the bangings of a bed; rekkjan var vel tjöldut, Fs. 5; höll tjaldat inum fegrsta borða, Nj. 6; tjalda höllina grám vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; hann lét t. kirkju borða þeim er hann hafði út haft, Bs. i. 77: of a canopy, tjaldat var um þveran skálann í milli þeirra, 41.

tjaldan, f. the pitching a tent, N. G. L. ii. 256.

tjaldari, a, m. [tjaldr; O. H. G. zeltari and zeltian], a racer, raceborse, Edda (Gl.)

tjaldr, m. a bird, an oyster-catcher or sea-pie, bæmatopus ostralegus L., Edda (Gl.), and mod. usage, (Dan. tjald); so called prob. from its long legs, like tent-spars.

TJARA, u, f. [A.S. tearo; Engl. tar; Dan. tjere], tar, Grag. ii. 404, Ghl. 43, Sks. 425, Fas. i. 18; bera tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 127; svart sem t., black as tar, Band. 15; tjöru-pinnr, a tar-pin, Sturl. iii. 189; tjöru-skinn, a tarred skin, a nickname, Sturl. i. 112, 155 (a kind of waxen cloth?); tjöru-spann, N. G. L. i. 198; tjöru-tjörn, the tartarn = Lat. lacus asphalti, Stj. 73; tjöru-tunna, a tar-barrel, Vm. 62: the law phrase, torfs madr ok tjöru, a sort of running the gauntlet, cp. the Engl. 'tarring and feathering,' N. G. L. i. 253, 334 (§ 168). virki, n. tar-works, where tar is made; sætr, smiðju, tjöru-virki, veiðibúðir eða andvirki, N. G. L. ii. 145.

tjarga, að, to tar: in part. tjargaðr, tarred, Rekst. 4.

tjasna, u, f. [akin to Engl. tassel?], an old obscure word; the pegs by which lists for battle were marked off were called 'tjösnur,' for the description see Korm. 86. compds: tjösnu-blót, n. a kind of sacrifice or rite to be performed at a wager of battle; með þeim formála sem síðan er eptir hafðr í blóti því er kallat er tjösnu-blót, Korm. l. c. eikin-tjasna, u, f. oak-peg (?), is the name of one of the bondmaids in Rm. from her stumpy figure.

261; bregða stafn-tjöldum, Hkv. 1; hlupu menn þá upp skyndiliga ok ^Φ pret. tjúði; imperat. té; part. **jáð** (analogous to sjá); tjá is a contracted form from an older tega, which only remains in the pres. reflex. tegaz, tegumk, in four instances, (see B. III): [Ulf. teiban = ἐπαγγέλλειν; Hel. tiban; O. H. G. ziban; Germ. zeigen or zeiben; cp. Engl. teacb; A. S. tæcan; Lat. dicere, in-dicare; Gr. δεικνύναι; cognate or derivative is Goth. taiknjan = δεικνύναι, whence tákn, teikn, Engl. token, and so on.]

B. To shew, exhibit; er honum er ted sverd, when the sword is sbewn him, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); sýndi hón ok téði bónda sínum þann möttul, Stj. 199; sá skal fyrri tjá vátta sína fyrir dóms-mönnum, er . . . , Ghl. 372; lypti hón skautin brott af höfðinu, tjándi sína ásjónu, Mar.; hann tjáir mikinn heiðr sinnar risnu, Rb. 196; hann tér sinn ham af sínum líkam á vetrar-tíma, Stj. 97; oss tæjandi Kristni frægja, sbewing to us, Gd. 44; þeir báru út pell ok silki ok marga dýrgripi, ok tjáðu fyrir þeim (and sbewed it to them) ok báðu þá eptir sækja, Fas. iii. 99; teer ok endrfornar, offers and presents, Stj. 50; peir kvoousk engan varning hafa meir enn þeir höfðu tét, D. N. i. 147. 2. in the phrase, tjá tanna, or tega tanna, to shew the teeth, i.e. to smile, cp. Dan. trække paa smile-baandet; ek má eigi tjá tanna né nökkura gleði fá, Bær. 14; við þessi tíðendi úgladdisk Guítalin konungr svá at hann tjáði ekki tanna, Karl. 382; tenn honum tegask (teygiaz Cod. less correct) er honum er téð sverð, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); traulla má ek of teia (sic Cod.) tanna, sízt faðir þinn fastnaði þik blota-manni, Kormak 162 (in a verse). 8. to sbew, grant; þann góðvilja er þér hafit mér téð, Fas. iii. 315; ok frelsi þat er Guð hefir tjáð (granted) hverjum, H. E. i. 243; tjá e-m tillæti, to shew one a kindness, Stj. 137; tjá e-m þjónustu, to pay homage to, Norske Saml. v. 98. 4. to mark, note; eptir byí sem jafnan hefir fyrir yor tjáð verit, Fms. viii. 101, v.l.; í þessum fám orðum tér (tcer Cod.) fyrr-nefndr spámaðr, Stj. 29; Níuvikna-fasta tér herleiðingar-tíma Israels fólks, 49; tjár ok presenterar, id.; tér ok sýnir, 71; sýndi hón ok téði bónda sínum þann sama möttul, 199; sýnisk enn ok teez (=tésk), II. to tell, report, relate; beir tjádu bat fyrir honum, at ..., Fms. i. 220; tjá ok telja fyrir honum stórmerki Guðs, ii. 157; hann tjáði fyrir konu sinni ok dóttur at Hrafn væri úskapgæfr, vi. 109; var þat tjáð fyrir honum at hann skyldi vera erkibiskup, x. 160; ræðir Veseti mál sitt, ok tjár á þessa leið, xí. 84; tjáði málit fyrir honum vel um stýrimanninn, Glúm. 324; Gunnarr tjáði hversu vel þeim hafði farit, Nj. 71; þá hluti er þar görðusk téða (told) ek þér í fyrra bréfi, Al. 165; té (imperat.) honum innvirouliga allt okkat tal, Stj. 261; þá tjáða (teede v. l.) ek þeim eigi mitt nafn Adonay, 265; mun ek nú tína þér ok tjá minn harm ok angr, Bær. 14; þetta tjáir Stúfr skáld, Hkr. iii. 72; þeir téðu oss með bréfum, H. E. i. 429; góðir menn hafa oss téð ok váru ráði, 433; svá var sagt at þessir menn hefði þat tjáð ok ráðit Skúla jarli, at ..., Fms. ix. 325; sem nú var tjáð ok sagt, xi. III. paraphrast., hann tegaz sækja mik, Hallfred; þeir 130. tegask görva Ólaf fjörvaltan, Sighvat; nú tegaz öld at sækja, Orkn. (in a verse); ek tegumk at drekka, Eb. (in a verse). IV. reflex .. par synisk ok tesk (teez Cod.) enn så staðr, Stj. 105; téðisk fótleggrinn brotinn, Bs. i. 889; hann lét taka bréf porsteins bonda, i hverju tjásk má (may be seen) hans sögn ok vitnisburðr, Dipl. ii. 5; tésk (teez) ok audsýnisk, Stj. 71; tésk (teez) ok sýnisk, 28.

tjálgr, n. [A. S. telgor = a branch, bough; Gr. δολιχός; Let. dilgas]: -a prong, fork (?), an obsolete word, which occurs only twice, viz. handar-tjulgr, 'band-prongs,' i. e. the arms or the fingers (?), Sighvat; uxu tjálgur, langir leggir ok ljótt höfuð, Fas. iii. 18 (in a verse).

tjogu, prop. an acc. from tjogr, = togr, tigr; [Swed. tiogo; Dan. tyve; Early Dan. tjuge; Norwegian kjogo]:-twenty, Sighvat, O. H. 233 (in a verse); else not used in Icel. except in the compd tut-tugu; but in full use in Swed. as well as in Dan.

tjossi, 2, m. a be-goat (?), Merl. 2. 75.

TJODR, n. [Engl. tetber; Ivat Aasen tjor], a tetber, N. G. L. i. 390; hestr í tjóðri, 46, passim. tjóðr-hestr, -kýr, a tetbered borse or cow, Gpl. 388.

tjóðra, að, to tetber, Vm. 14, D. N. v. 518, passim in mod. usage. TJON, f., the gender varies: a. fem., sú tjón, Sks. 74 new Ed., l. 25; slíka tjón, 159, l. 8; af tjón (dat.), Barl. 91; mann-tjón mikla, β. neut., mann-tjóns, Bs. i. 327; mikit mann-tjón, Fms. Fms. x. 394. vii. 263; lif-tjóns, viii. 147, v. l., and so in mod. usage; in old writers the fem. prevails, so that it may be regarded as fem. wherever the form is ambiguous, as in acc. sing., without an adjective, or in dat, pl., as e.g. falla í tjón, Stj. 6; verða með tjónum, to be lost, Sks. 6; siðar-tjón, mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, Sks. 79 new Ed.: [A. S. teón and teóna; early and provinc. Engl. teen, tene; Scot. tyne, and both as verb and as noun.]

B. A loss, damage; verða fyrir tjónum, Sks. 34: allit., tjón ok tapan, Fb. i. 324, Barl. 91; göra e-m tjón, O. H. L. 41; af tjón ok tapan e-s, Barl. 91; mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, líf-tjón, freq. in mod. usage, but then always neuter.

TJUGA, taug, tugu, toginn; an ancient obsolete verb; [Ulf. tiûban, = άγειν, ὑδηγείν; Ö. H. G. ziuban; Germ. zieben; cp. Lat. ducereis in the Icel, and Norse only preserved in the part, toginn]:-to draw; enn togni hjörr, a drawn sword, Merl. 2. 66; med sverd um TJA, qs. téa; the pres. varies between several forms, tér, tjár, tjáir; togin, Hkm. 9; tognum sverðum (Germ. ge-zogenes schwert), Darr.; toginn skjómi, Vellekla; cp. the derivatives toga, teygia, as also in tolla, að, [tolla], to toll, take toll; tolla ok tímda, Stj. 441: to pay,

tjúga, u, f. [Dan. bö-tyv; Swed. tjuga; from the obsolete verb tjúga]: a pitch-fork, prop. a 'drawer;' hey-tjuga, a bay-fork; rann verkbræll á árbakkann, ok skaut hey-tjúgu í lið þeirra, Hkr. i. 25: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 160. tjúgu-skegg, n. fork-beard, a nickname of the famous Danish king Swein, the conqueror of England, Fms. This word is quite obsolete in Icel., but in full use in Swed. and Dan.

tjúgari, a, m., prop. a pitch-fork; hence poët, tungls tjúgari, the pitchforker of the moon, who forks the moon out of heaven, Vsp.

tjústr, adj. [Dan. tyst], Fms. ix. 510, v.l.; see tvistr.

tjörgaðr, part. tarred, Fms. i. 128.

TJÖRN, f. [North. E. and Scot. tarn], gen. tjarnar, pl. tjarnir, a tarn, small lake; tjörn ein, Fær. 46, Rb. 352, Stj. 75, 268; beir leika knattleika á tjörn þeirri er Sef-tjörn heitir (viz. on the ice), Gísl. 26 (cp. leikpallr iss & vötnum varð | í vetrinn þannig hjuggu skarð, Bb.), cp. Vigl. S. ch. 13 new Ed., very freq. 2. a pool; hann kenndi at t. var á gólfinu, a pool of water, Fms. v. 95. II. also in local names, Tjörn, Sef-tjörn.

tjörugr, adj. tarred; tjörgum árum, Hornklofi, (but in mod. usage uncontr. throughout.)

Tjörvi, a, m. a pr. name, prop. a charmer, wizard (?), akin, by way of metathesis, to Tyrfingr, q.v.; as also taufr; the later and common form is Torfl, Landn.

tjösull, m. [cp. A.S. tæsel; Engl. teasle; Lat. dipsacus fullonum; perh. from the herb being used for charms]:—a magical character, Skm. 29; cp. Swed. tjusa, fortjusa, = to charm, spell-bind.

todda, u, f. a nickname, Dropl. 9.

TODDI, a, m. [an almost obsolete word in Icel., but preserved in Engl. tod, a weight of wool = 28 lbs.; a tod is also = a busbel; in Jamieson toddie is a bit of cake; Germ. zotte answers in form to the Norse toddi]:—a tod of wool; toddu gefn, the fairy of the tod, i.e. a woman, Bjarn. (in a verse): a bit, in vinjar-toddi, q.v.; på eru tveir um toddann, than two go on each piece, cp. Maurer's Volks. 306; hón gaf aldregi minna enn stóra todda þá hón skyldi fátækum gefa, Dropl. (viz. the large apocryphal Saga).

TOG, n. a 'tow,' rope, line; flota ok tog í bæði lönd, Ghl. 410; hafi sá varp er fyrr renndi togum sínum, of an angler's line, 426; akkeri með 2. a cord by which another is led; hafa hest i togi, digru togi, Gsp. to bave a borse in tow, a led-borse, Grag. i. 441, Fbr. 77; pinn hestr skal mér nú i togi vera, MS. 4. 16; hann hélt höndunum um togit (leading a calf), Fms. vi. 368: the phrase, svá eru lög sem hafa tog, law is just as it is stretched, i. e. might goes for right. II. goat's bair, or in Icel. the long coarse flax-like hair in the wool of mountain-sheep; the English wool merchants call it 'kemp,' see þjóðólfr, 12th of June, 1872, p. 120.

TOGA, 20, [see tjúg2; Engl. tug], to draw; mér þótti sem vit héldim á einni hönk ok togaðim, Fms. vi. 312; er þessi maðr góðr af tíðindum, pursum vér eigi at toga orð út ór honum, Grett. 98 C; síðan togar hann å honum tunguna, Fms. iii. 103, 154; toga ok teygja, Hom. 114; tóku hann tveir ok toguðu hann milli sín, Fms. ix. 241; með töngum togaðr, Barl. 166: in the phrase, fara sem fætr toga, to run all the feet can stretch, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. 434; toga af e-m, to draw the shoes and stockings off a person (of an attendant, mod. taka i e-n), Ld. 36, Bjarn. 29, Fbr. 137, Bs. i. 847, cp. Eb. 242; toga af öllu afli, id. 2. reflex., togask við fast, to pull bard, Fms. iii. 188; hón togaðisk ór höndum honum, Fbr. 137; eigi muntú við mikinn aldr togask eiga, Fas. ii.

tog-drapa, u, f. a drapa composed in a special metre, called toglag, for specimen see Edda (Ht. 68-70), and the fragments in O. H.; togdrápuháttr, -lag, the metre of a togdrápa, Edda (Ht.), 137, 138.

tog-flaki, f. line-fishing, angling, Isl. ii. 303.

-togi, 2, m. a leader; in her-togi, leid-togi; [cp. A. S. beretoga; Germ. ber-zog.]

II. [tog], carded wool, wool drawn into a bank, from ber-zog. which the thread is spun; esp. in the metaph. phrase, bad er af beim toga spunnio, 'tis spun from that tow, of causes or motives.

togin-leitr, adj. long-faced.

toginn, part., see tjuga.

tog-lag, n. the metre of a togdrapa, Edda (Ht.) 138.

tog-löö, f. a body of twelve; t. eru tólf, Edda 108.

tog-mæltr, part. in the metre toglag, Edda 138.

togna, ad, to be stretched; dagt tognar, the day lengthens, Sks. 67; var þá hvönnin nær öll upp tognuð, pulled up, Fbr. 88; það hefir tognað sin, been stretched, strained; had tognar ur bvi, it unwinds itself.

TOLLA, pres. tolli; pret. tolldi; part. tollad:-to cleave to, bang fast, without dropping off; húfan tollir ekki á höfðinu, það gat ekki tollað, it would not sit fast, dropped off; i tizkunni eg tolli, I cleave to the custom, Eggert; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, but only once occurs in old writers, viz. in the old ballad,-svá vil ek ok, kvað kerling, með Ingólfi ganga, meðan mér tvær um tolla, tenn í efra gómi, wbilst two teetb still cleave to my upper gum, Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (in a verse), Fs. 86.

t. fyrir e-t, D. N. i. 266.

TOLLE, m. [A. S. and Engl. toll; Germ. zoll; Dan. told], a toll, esp. of excise duties; Islendingar skulu engi toll gjalda i Noregi nema landaura, Grág. ii. 408; hverr maðr skyldi gefa toll til hofs (hof-tollr) sem nú kirkjutíund, Landn. (Hb.) 259; hann fær toll af hverjum uppdal sem útnesi, Fms. x. 185; læsa hafnir ok taka þar toll af, xi. 321; tollr kirkjunnar, Vm. 91; spyrr hann um skuld sína—Hann kvaðsk eigi vita, hvat til mundi verða um slíka tolla, Njarð. 396; tíundir vóru þá öngar en tollar vóru þá til lagðir um land allt, Bs. i. 55; hafði hann þá tekjur allar af sveitunum ok sauda-toll, a sbeep-tax, Sturl. iii. 78; hafnar-t., a barbourtoll, Grüg. ii. 401, Fs. 157; skip-t. (q. v.), a sbip-tax; hof-t., q. v.; vapna-t., N. G. L. iii. 80; Olafs-tollr, D. N. v. 660; tollr Holts-kirkju, Bs. i. 737. COMPDS: toll-heimta, u, f. the levying a toll. heimtu-maor, m. a publican, tax-gatherer, N. T. toll-laust, adj. toll-free, Vm. 87.

TOPPE, m. [Germ. zopf; cp. topt or tupt], a tust or lock of bair, of a horse's forelock, Fas. ii. 207, 534; ok var siðan skorinn stuttr toppr yfir brunum, Sks. 288; tuttr litli ok toppr fyrir nefi, and a tuft under the nose, Fas. ii. (in the giantess' lullaby song): Katla lék at hafri sínum ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg (a goat's tuft or beard), ok greiddi flóka hans, 2. of a horse; hvárki toppr né tagl, Fas. i. 80; hestr hvítr at lit, rauð eyrun ok topprinn, Ld. 194; enn ef topp skerr ór höfði hrossi manns, sá er sekr aurum tveimr, N.G.L. i. 228; láta kasta toppi, to amble so as to sbake the forelock: the poët, names of steeds, Gull-t., Gold-tuft; Silfrin-t., Silver-tuft, Edda. II. metaph. a top (Lat. apex), prop. a 'crest;' toppr siglu, a mast-top, a mast-bead, Mar.

topp-ond, f. a tufted duck.

TOPT, tomt, tupt, toft, tuft; the vowel is short, and toft makes a rhyme to opt (Sighvat), Hroptr, lopt, Skáld H. 6. 8: in mod. pronunc. tótt, cp. Dr. Egilsson's Poems, p. 95; [the forms in early Swed. and Norse also vary much, tompt, top, toft, Schlyter; the word is identical with Engl. tuft.]

B. A green tuft or knoll, green, grassy place, then generally like mid. Lat. toftum, Engl. toft, a piece of ground, messuage, bomestead; en nú Skaði byggir fornar toptir föður, Gm. 11; atgeirs-toptir, poet. 'balberds-bomestead,' i.e. the bands bolding the balberd, Ad.; obaltoptir, an allodial piece of ground, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ef madr færir hús frá óðals-tuft, þá skal hann bera einu sinni með vátta tvá á óðalstuftir, if a man removes a bouse from its ancient (allodial) ground, N. G. L. i. 379 (v. l. 14, 15); toptar nökkvi, the 'toft-ship,' bouse, It.; Hropts sig-toptir, Odin's bomestead of victory, i.e. Walballa, 2. a place marked out for a bouse or building, a toft; en el su kirkja brotnar ok falla hornstafir, þá eigu vér timbri á tuft at koma fyrir tolf manuor, bring the timber to the toft within twelve months, N. G. L. i. 7, 8; göra kirkju ok hvergi tuft eyða, build a church, and not lay waste the toft, 8; en ef hón er eigi til, þá skal kaupa tuft þar sem menn vilia svá sem menn meta, purchase a toft where to launch the ship, 100; kirkia á skóg hálfan með tupt ok vexti, Vm. 114; mylnu-hús, tuppt ok grundvöll, D. N. iv. 537, B. K. 55, 57; skyldi þar vera kaupstaðr, hann gaf mönnum toptir til at göra sér þar hús, Hkr. i. 274; hann markaði toptir til garða, ok gaf búondum eðr kaupmönnum, Ö. H. 42; verk Dróttins várs marka topt fyrir verkum órum, Greg. 56. 3. a square piece of ground with walls but without roof (cp. tjalda), this is the special later Icel. sense; Hjörleifr lét göra skála tvá, ok er önnur toptin átján faðma enn önnur nítján, Landn. 35; skógr umb skála-tofst, D. I. i. 475; sér þar tuptina sem hann lét göra hrófit, Ld. 34; en er hús vóru ofan tekin, þá var þar síðan kallat Hrafn-toptir, Eg. 100; út með firðinum eru víða toptir ok vitt land þat er engi maðr á, þar vil ek at vit reisim okkr bústað, Hav. 41; rétt er at kveðja búa at toptum ef búar eru brott farnir, Grág. ii. 124; búðar-tópt, the square walls of a but without a roof, Rd. 274; toptin var full af torfi ok grjóti, id.; hann lét grafa hann hjá toptum nokkurum, Fs. 141; hús-topt, skála-t., kirkju-t., skemmu-t., fjós-t., fjárhus-t., bæjar-t., nausta-t., the bare walls, ruins of a bouse, skilli, church ...; augna-tópt, eye-socket; svá stóð toptin eptir í varr-símanum at þar var logn, the water in the wake was like a lane, with 2 wall of waters on both hands, Hkr. i. 283.

TOB-, an adverbial prefix to compds, opp. to aud-, q. v.; [this inseparable particle answers to Gr. ove-, and remains only in O. H. G. zur-; in Ulf. tur- in a single word tur-werjan, Mark xi. 23; it is lost in A.S., Engl., Germ., and in the mod. Scandin. languages; in Icel. it is in full use up to the present day]:-difficult, bard.

tor-breytligr, adj. very difficult, Fms. viii. 12, v. l.

tor-benn, adj. bard to move by prayer, Skv. 3.

tor-bættr, 2dj. bard to make good again, Hom. 73.

tord-yfill, [= A. S. tord-wifel, tord; Engl. turd; Swed. and mod. Dan. skarn-basse]:-a dung-beeile; ver höfum veiddan tordyfil einn, Dropl.

TORF, n. [A.S. and Engl. turf; Dan. törv], a turf, sod; hylja hax grjóti, torfi, klædum eðr snæ, Grág. ii. 88; til garðlags torf eðr grjót. 262; torf ok grjót, Nj. 64; toptin var full af torfi ok grjóti, Rd. 374;

borgar-vegg af grjóti ok torfi ok viðum, Fms. i. 123; lét konungr bera 80; hann leitaði eptir of matkaup, görðu þeir honum þann kost, at þeir til viðu ok torf ok fylla díkit, vii. 54; torfs-maðr, a person wbo runs the mundi setja þeim torg framan til Föstu, Orkn. 344; setja e-m torg til gauntlet pelted with sods, N.G.L. i. 253. 2. turf for fuel, peat; geita gættu, grófu torf, dug turf, peat, Rm. 12; hann fann fyrstr manna at skera torf or jörðu til eldiviðar á Torfnesi á Skotlandi, þvíat íllt var til viðar í Eyjunum, Orkn. 16; skera torf til eldibranda, Grág. ii. 338; elda er rétt at göra ok kljúfa torf til, K. b. K. 88; hann stóð í myri nökkurri ok gróf torf, Njard. 370; eldi-torf, 'fuel-turf,' i. e. peat, Isl. ii. 112.

B. Compds: torf-bass, m. a boose or shed to keep sods (or peat?) in. Isl. ii. 113. torf-bingr, m. a pile of turfs or peat, Isl. ii. 112. torf-feeri, n. pl. tools for cutting sods and peat, Hav. 47. torf-garor. m. a fence of sods, D. N. v. 957. torf-grof, f. a turf-bole, peat-pit, Grag. ii. 338; kirkja a tvituga t. i Nesland, Vm. 39; eptir mýrinni fyrir sunnan Molastada torfgrafir, Dipl. v. 25; Haraldr jarl ungi fell við torfgrafir nökkurar, Orkn. 476 (referring to the Orkneys). torf-hraukr. m. a peat-stack, Sturl. i. 179. torf-hrip, n. a basket to carry peat, torf-hús, n. a peat-shed. torf-kast, n. a pelting with sods, Sturl. iii. 225, cp. Eb. ch. 41. torf-krókr, m. a kind of box (a sketch of which see Eggert Itin. tab. viii. fig. 2), to carry peat and sods, Sturl. i. 179 C. torf-köstr, m. a turf-stack, peat-stack, Vm. 13. torfleikr, m. a game, 'turf-laking,' pelting, Eb. 210; prob. = the Scot. game of bickers, see Sir W. Scott's Waverley, the Appendix to the General Preface. torf-ljar, m. = torfskeri. torf-menn, m. pl. 'turf-men,' dealers in turf, N. G. L. iii. 15 (year 1282). torf-mór, m. a turf-moor, Grág. ii. 338. torf-myrr, f. turf-moor, a local name, Vm. 5. torf-naust, n. a ship-shed (naust) built of turf (or a 'turf or peat-shed?'), Landn. 118. torf-skeri, a, m. a turf-cutter, Landn. 283, (mod. torfliár.) torf-skuror, m. cutting turf or peat, Sturl. i. 79; Vetrlidi skáld var at torfskurði með húskörlum sínum, Bs. i. 14; staðrinn á Runa á torfskurð í Bakkaland á Torfinyri svá sem þarf til eldiviðar, Vm. 5; t. er í Hólaland frá Spákonu-felli, Pm. 67; skógr í Þverárhlið at viða til sels, t. í Steindórs-staða land. D. I. i. 471. stada, u, f. a place where turf or peat is cut; jördin á torfstödu á Hól ofan frá Öngulstöðum, Dipl. v. 5. torf-stakkr, m. a peat-stack, Isl. ii. 116; gridungrinn hefir brotid nidr torfstakka hans, Ld. 336. torf-verk, n. a cutting turf or peat, Rd. 278, Vm. 5. torf-virki, n. pl. a false reading for tjöru-virki, N. G. L. i. 251, cp. ii. 145. wölle, m. a place to dry peat, Dipl. iv. 12. torf-völr. m. [torvol. Ivar Assen], a thin plank running along the eaves of a turf-thatched cottage, so as to prevent the earth falling down, N. G. L. i. 101, Gbl. 331. torf-ox, f. a turf-axe, for cutting turf or peat, Hav. 47.

The passages quoted all refer to Iceland, except two or three to the Orkneys, and one to Norway, viz. torfmenn. In a country bare or stripped of wood, turf plays an important part in husbandry, as sod for buildings and fencing, and as peat for fuel. In the Orkneys the Norse earl Einar got the soubriquet of 'Turf-Einar' (Torf-Einarr) for having taught the Norsemen to dig peat (having probably learnt it himself from the Gaelic tribes in Scotland); the place was hence called Torf-nes, Orkn. The digging of peat in the poem Rigsmal is one of the many proofs of the birthplace of that poem. The only passage referring to Norway is that cited under torfmenn, a peat-man (see B), unless the legislator here specially had in mind the Norsemen of the Orkneys who, at that time, were an integral part of the Norse kingdom, without a special code of laws.

torfa, u, f. turf, a green spot; á yztu torfur sinna herbergja, Fbr. farms built together are in Icel. called torfa. (if square it is called hnauss, q. v.); þú fellr torfa ór garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Ísl. ii. 357; eyri fyrir torfu hverja (troðu, næfra kimbul, torfu), N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 58, 60, referring to the ordeal of going under a sod of turf; torfu bugr, the bend of the sod, Ld. l. c.: metaph., höggva torfu, a slice, af höfði, N. G. L. i. 81. torfu-þíðr, adj. thawed, Jb. 302.

Torfa, u, f., and Torfi, a, m., pr. names, Landn. (in Skáld torfa). tor-fenginn and tor-fengr, adj. bard to get, Fms. v. 187, Ld. 188. tor-flutt, part. n.; bat eyrendi mundi torflutt, difficult to carry, porf. Karl. 386.

torf-vior, m. = tyri-vior, [A.S. tyrwe], a tarred tree; kasta loganda torsviði með brennu-steini, Rom. 277 (= Lat. 'picem et sulphure taedam mixtam ardenti mittere,' Sallust, Jug. ch. 57).

torf-völr, m., see torf B.

tor-fyndr, adj. bard to find, rare, Stor.

tor-færa, u, f. a difficult, dangerous passage or road, Al. 20, Fms. xi. 253, Sks. 207, MS. 655 viii. 2, Clem. 29.

tor-færi, n. = torfæra, Orkn. 208.

tor-færiligr, adj. bard to pass, Al. 54, Sks. 214. tor-færr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 297.

tor-feerur, f. pl. places bard to pass.

TORG, n. [Swed. torg; Dan. toru; the other word markaor is from the Lat., and torg is prob. a Slav. word; Russ. torge]: - a market or mart; menn konungs höfðu torg ok skemtun ok leika úti hjá herbergjunum, Fms. xi. 366; hann var úti staddr á torgi, þar var fjölmenni mikit, i. late vellums and in mod. paper transcripts; Fms. v. 213 is an error, for

matkaupa, Fms. vii. 78; Sigmundi konungi var hvervetna sett torg ok annart farar-greidi, Fas. i. 143; hafa torg fyrir hvers manns dyrum, Rétt. 12; á bryggjum eðr á stræti eðr á torgi, Ghl. 178, Matt. xi.-16, xx. 3, xxiii. 7, Mark vii. 4, Luke vii. 32, Acts xvi. 19, xvii. 17. II. a market-place, in Nidaros, D. N. iii. 195; in Bergen, Bs. i. 636; in Oslo, D. N. iv. 307, 697; cattle and sheep were to be bought '& torgi' in the market-place, but fresh fish 'fyrir torgi,' Rétt. 2. 5 (Fr.); the word is never used in reference to Icel. In Scandin, towns the squares are called 'torg,' e. g. Kongens Ny-torv, Gammel-Torv, in Copenhagen: allit., um tún og torg, þjóðin öll um tún og torg | tók upp hrygðar-klæði, Barbarossa kvæði (Ed. by Maurer).

torga, ab, to eat up; with dat, eg torga bví ekki, I cannot eat it up;

hann at sem hann torgadi, be ate all be could.

Torgar, f. pl. (name of an island in Norway), a market (?); see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2, l. 12 from the bottom.

tor-gestr, adi. bard to get, rare, Fms. iv. 124, Ld. 128; torgetar görsimar, Stj.

tor-höfn, f. atropby, Björn.

tor-kenna, d, to transform, so as to make it bard to recognise; leitadusk þau við at torkenna hann sem þau máttu, to dissemble, disparage, Finnb. 220.

tor-kenndr, part. bard to recognise, Sturl. iii. 148, Fms. x. 383.

tor-kenniligr, adj. = torkenndr.

tor-kenning, f, a disguise, Art. tor-leiði, n. = torfæri, Eg. 410, Edda 60, Al. 50, Greg. 22.

tor-merki, n. pl., in the phrase, telja t. á e-u, to dissuade by detailing all the difficulties, Fas. ii. 393.

tor-moltinn, part. bard to digest, Björn.

tor-medi, f. rancour, Hom. 26 (= Lat. rancor).

tor-nemr, adj. bard to learn, Sks. 244, 265: of a person, slow to learn, opp. to næmr.

tor-raor, adj. embarrassing, a pr. name, Landn.

tor-rek, n. (qs. tor-wrek, a dismal wreck, sad loss), a loss, detriment; ef maðr er stolinn fé sínu...ok lýsa sínu torreki, N.G.L. i. 83: furðu mikit t. görir faðir þinn sér at, Hkr. i. 73; várt t. lízk verra, Sighvat: the name of a poem, Sona-torrek, Sons' loss, Eg.

tor-reyflligr, adj. difficult, Sks. 20 (v.l.) new Ed.

tor-ræki, n. misfortune, Eg. 699.

tor-sottligr, adj. of persons, bard to overcome, come at, Lv. 40, Ld. 238; eiga við torsóttligt fólk, Fb. iii. 445: of things, bard to perform or the like, Fms. ix. 295, Ld. 178, 292.

tor-sottr, adj. = torsottligr, Nj. 223, Ld. 278, Fbr. 38, Fms. v. 37. haft- 4 tor-sveillor, part. bard to sway, bend, Fms. x. 288.

tor-sveigr, adj. id., Isl. ii. 246.

tor-synn, adj. bard to see, Nj. 111, v.l.

tor-sækiligr = torsóttligr, Grett. 133 C.

tor-ser, adj. = torsýnn, Ísl. ii. 333.

torta, u, f. the podex of a beast.

tor-talinn, part. bard to count, Fms. viii. 411.

tor-tima (mod. tor-týna), d, to destroy, with dat., Fas. ii. 517, 519, Stj. 456; drepit hasa þeir Jamund ok allt lið hans, ok tortímt hasa þeir guðunum sjálfum, Karl. 231; fyrirbjóðu vér hverjum manni þeim at tortíma eðr þeirra vamaði aflögliga, D. N. i. 80. engu skyldi tortíma í fjallinu hvárki fé né mönnum, Eb. 7 new Ed.; vildi hann eigi t. hindinni, þiðr. 165; ok lét öngu tortíma (tortýna Ed.) þar nema kvikfé heimilu, Landn. 254; taka við barninu, sara með þat til Reykjadals-ár ok tortíma því þar, Ísl. i. 19; hánum mátti hvárki tortima gálgi né virgill, O. H. L. 81.

tortis, m. a torch, Mar., Karl.

tor-tryggő, f. doubt, suspicion, incredulity, 623. 26; nú skulu vér hnekkja þeirri t. ok sýna einurð várrar frásagnar, Fms. viii. 48; skulu þeir vera vitnis-menn ok ef nokkur verðr t. þar á, ok skal fé virða, Jb. 406; hafa t. á e-m, to suspect, Str. 16, 76; t. leikr á e-u, Js. 26; e-m er t. á, þiðr. 128, passim.

tor-tryggiliga, adv. doubtfully, suspiciously, Sks. 80.

tor-tryggiligr, adj. doubtful, suspicious, Nj. 103 C.

tor-tryggja, o, to mistrust, doubt, suspect; ok bad hann ekki t. þess ins helga manns miskunn, Fms. v. 147; enn margir eru þeir menn er betta gruna, ok tortryggva bessa hluti, x. 371; skal ek aldrigi tortryggva mátt hans, Blas. 48; verði hann tortryggðr um eiðinn, Grág. i. 56; ef sá tortryggvir boðit er málann á, ii. 245; nú vill maðr úskyldr kaupa ok tyrtryggir (sic) sá er næstr er kaupi, N.G.L. i. 92; ef sá tortryggir er fyrir varð, Gþl. 164.

tor-tryggleiki, a, m. distrust, Str. 32.

tor-tryggr, adj. doubtful, incredulous; Högni var hljóðlyndr, tortryggr ok sannorðr, Nj. QI; hann er svá t. at hann trúir engum manni, Glum. 397; hann ávítaði þá, þvíat þeir vóru tortryggvir, Hom. 88.

tor-týna, d, an etymologizing corruption of tortíma, but only in very

Fb. ii. (1. c.) 389 has the true old form, cp. N. G. L. ii. 9, v. l. 18; 'the svá sem hón sé með tólum gör, 131, passim; smíðar-tól, graf-tól (9q. v.); reading Landn. 254 must be due to the transcriber of the lost vellum.

toru-getr, adj., older form = torgætir, Korm. ch. 12 (in a verse), Fms. iv. 124 (torgætr, O. H. l. c.), ix. 450, x. 62, 116, Eb. 92 new Ed.; jafntorogætt, Bs. i. 143.

tor-unning, part, bard to overcome, Fms. viii. 220.

tor-velda, d, to make difficulties; t. e-t fyrir e-m, Ld. 238.

tor-velda, u, f. a difficulty, Rb. 336. torvelda-laust, adj. without difficulties, Bs. i. 307.

tor-veldi, f. a difficulty; engi torveldi, Fs. 50; starf ok t., Fms. vii. 221; hver t. bar er a, Fas. i. 266: neut., meira torveldi, Stj. 326; med miklum torveldum, Fms. x. 368.

tor-veldligr or tor-velligr, adj. 'bard to wield,' bard, difficult, Nj. 122, Fms. vii. 257, Isl. ii. 223, Greg. 62, MS. 656 C. 24.

tor-voldr, adj., torvelzt, Eluc. 58 (mod. torveldari, -astr); [valda]:bard, difficult; torveldar sendifarar, Fms. i. 15; bótti honum torvelt at rétta beirra hlut, Orkn. 12; torvelt get ek yör verða at ..., 358, passim. tor-viror, adj. difficult to estimate, Band. 31 new Ed.

tor-beystr, part. (opp. to aud-beystr), bard to stir, Nj. 90 C; opp. to aud-beystr, Stor. 2.

tor-eri, n. a bad season, famine, = hallæri, Bs. i. 744.

tosa, ad, [A.S. tæsan; Engl. tease], to drag a dead weight; tosa vid e-ð; perh. from the English.

toskr, m., thus (not töskr) in Gm. (see Bugge, foot-note), in Edd. of Edda it is erroneously spelt with o; [A.S. tusc or tux; Engl. tusk; Fris. tosk and tusk]:—a tusk, tooth; only remaining in the pr. name, Ratatoskr, Gm., Edda; see the remarks s.v. ikorni and rati.

Tosti, a, m. a pr. name, a Scandin. and Swed. name, in Sköglar-tosti, the father of queen Sigrid the Proud, Hkr. i; hence the name came to England, as in earl Tostig, son of Godwin; it occurs several times on Swed. Runic stones: as appell. it means a frog, see Bosworth's A.S. Dict.

tota, u, f. a teat or teat-like protuberance, e.g. of the toe of a shoe; stendr fram eins og tota; cp. A.S. totodon, p. 105 in Gregory's Pastoral, edited by Mr. Sweet; cp. tottr, tútna (Dan. tude = a spout).

toti, a, m. = tota; in the saying, hverr vill sinum tota fram ota: a nickname, Fms. i. 8.

totta, ad, [akin to tuttr, tottr], to suck, esp. to suck the last drop of a drained teat; totta mina pipu, to suck my pipe, Sig. Pét.

tottogo = tuttugu, D. I. i. 476.

tottr, m. [Dan. tommel-tot = tom-tbumb], a nickname, Sturl., Fms., of a dwarfish person.

TO, f. a tuft of grass, grassy spot, among rocks; par var to undir er hann fór ofan, Rd. 310; einn dag fóru þeir í bjarg at sækja sér hvannir í einni tó er síðan er kölluð þorgeirs-tó, Fbr. 87; gammrinn settisk í eina tó, er varð í björgunum, Fas. ii. 231; hann hljóp ofan fyrir hamrana í tó eina, 251; gras-tó, grass-turf, af hömrunum ofan í grastóna, Fbr. 156; freq. in mod. usage. II. [A. S. taw = spinning, weaving; Engl. tow; Ivar Aasen to; cp. toddi, Dan. uld-tot]:-a wool-tod, a tuft of wool; vinna to, to dress wool (spin, card), konur unnu þar tó á daginn, Grett. 24 new Ed.; rygjar-tó, q. v. COMPDS: tóvara, u, f. 'tow-ware,' i. e. socks and gloves, and the like. tó-vinna, u, f. wool-dressing, spinning, carding.

TOA, u, f. (qs. tofa); [this word, at present the general name for the fox, seems not to occur in old writers (cp. fóa, refr, melrakki), not even among the names of foxes, Edda ii. 400; but it occurs in the modern rhyme quoted by Maurer, 169; the etymology is not certain, between the two vowels some consonant has been absorbed, perh. f, qs. tófa, from the fox's tufted tail; or, it may be akin to tæfa, týja (q. v.), Dan. tæve = a dam with cubs.]

B. A fox, passim in mod. usage; aldrei tryggist tóa | bó tekin sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; aldrei verðr tóan tryggð | teigað hefir hún lamba blóð, sízt er von á djúpri dyggð í dóttir Skolla er ekki góð, a ditty; there are in Icel. rhymed fables called Tou-kvæði = Fox-songs; one at least (not published) is attributed to Hallgrim Pétrsson (17th century); but the earliest is the Skaufala-bálkr, cp. the words grýla, refr, skröggr, skaufali, mel-rakki (see melr). COMPDS: tou-yrlingr, m. a tou-skinn, tou-skott, n. a fox-skin, fox-tail. fox-cub.

tóbak, n. tobacco, (mod.)

Tofi, a, m. and Tofa, u, f. freq. old Dan. and Swed. pr. names, Sighvat, Baut.; cp. Germ. zôbe = a bandmaid.

Tóki, a, m., prop. a simpleton (Swed. toket = silly, idiotic); hence a pr. name, freq. in old Dan., whence mod. Dan. Tyge, and Latinised Tycho (Tycho Brahe); the name is connected with the ancient tale of the master-archer Tóki (the Norse form of the Tell legend in Switzerland), told in Saxo and partly in the Icel. Jómsv. S. (Pálna-tóki), an Indo-Germanic legend.

TÓL, n. pl. [A. S. tól; Engl. tool], tools; tangir skópu ok tól görðu, Vsp.; hamar, töng ok steðja ok þaðan af öll tól önnur, Edda 9; brjóta borgina með þess-konar tólum sem þar til hæfði, Al. 11; skolpa ok nafra ok öll önnur þau tól er til skipsmíðar þarf at hafa, Sks. 31; tönn snúin L

tóla-kista, a tool-chest, Fs. 176, Isl. ii. 81. II. metaph. genitalia, Mar. 867; hringja tólunum, naturalia aperta gerere (like the Cynics), cp. the pun in Maurer's Volks. 62 (the verse).

TOLF (qs. tvalf), [Goth. twa-lif; A.S. twelf; Engl. twelve; Germ. zwölf; Dan. tolv]:-twelve, Grag. i. 16, ii. 20, 31, 45, Rb. 368, passim. II. as noun, both sixes on the dice; in the phrase, kasta tólfunum, of a great piece of good luck. compos: tolf-eyringr; tólf-feðmingr, m. a twelvem. a twelve-ounce ring, Grag. ii. 171. fatbom square, Am. 22; fylgir þar tólffeðmings skurðr torfs, Dipl. iii. 6, iv. 12. tólf-fótungr, m. a 'twelve-foot,' a kind of grub tolf-greindr, part. divided into twelve, Stj. 286. or maggot. tólf-mánuðr, m. a twelve-month; nú líðr þessi t., þiðr. 68; innan tólfmánuðar dags, D. N. iv. 323; tólfmánaðr stefna, N. G. L. i. 343. tólf-menningr, m. a company of twelve at a banquet; en þá er t. var skipaðr til at sitjæ, Glúm. 331. tolf-reor, adj. consisting of twelve tens, epithet of a hundred; toifrætt hundrað, a duodecimal bundred, i. e. a hundred and twenty, O. H. (pref.), Grág. ii. 91, Sks. 56, Fb. i. 271 (see hundrað). tólf-tigr, adj. = tólfræðr, Sks. 56, v. l. æringr, m. a twelve-oared boat, Sturl. ii. 162, Fas. ii. 509, N. G. L. ii. tolf-ærr, adj. twelve-oared, N. G. L. i. 159.

tolft, f. = tylpt, a number of twelve, duo-decade, dozen; in tolftarkviðr, m. a verdict of a jury of twelve neighbours, Grág. i. 138, 168, 207, K. b. K. 168, Glum. 365, cp. Eb. 19 new Ed.

tólfti, a, m. the twelfth, Grag. i. 118, N. G. L. i. 348, passim.

tolftungr, m. the twelfth part of a thing (cp. pridjungr, fjordungr . . . áttungr), Sks. 59, Vm. 48.

tólgr, m. (mod. also tólg, f., or even tólk); [Engl. tallow; Germ., Dan. talg; akin to Goth. tulgus = orepebs]:-tallow, when melted and stiffened; til tólgs ok vax, Pm. 103; tólgar skjöldr, a round piece of melted tallow.

TOM, n. emptiness, vacuity; jörðin var eyði og tóm, Gen. i. 2. metaph, leisure = Lat. otium; beir báðu hann gefa sér tóm til, at beir hitti Aðalstein konung, Eg. 279; tóm er at klæðask, Bev.; gefa sér tóm tíl e-s, Hom. (St.); ljá e-m tóms, Ld. 276; Aron kvað nú eigi tóm at því. there was no time (leisure) for that, Sturl. ii. 69; ok væri lengra tóm til gefit, Fms. xi. 27; sá er úrækir langt tóm, 656 C. 34:-with prepp., the phrase, í tómi, at leisure, Fs. 105, Gullp. 18, Eb. 256, Fms. ii. 261; leika við e-t í tónii, Fms. vi. 152, Ö. H. L. 22; hann kallaði ákaft en þau bjoggusk í tómi, Fms. x. 216; af tómi, by and bye, Nj. 18, Fs. 24; í góðu, ærnu tómi, in good, full leisure, Fms. viii. 88, Fb. i. 196.

tóm-látr, adj. slow, slovenly; Sköfnungr er t. en þú óðlátr, Korm. 80; eigi vóru þér nú tómlátir Íslendingar, Fms. vii. 35; þórir var inn tórnlátasti, Fas. ii. 414; var hans saknað . . . þeir kváðu öngan skaða vera um svá tómlátan mann, Fs. 69; mjök fúsum manni þykkir flytirinn jafnvel t. vera, Stj. 172.

tóm-liga, adv. slowly, leisurely, Fms. ii. 275, ix. 357, Isl. ii. 345. Ghl. 108; en er hann kom suðr um Staði þá fór hann allt tómligar, Hkr.

tom-læti, n. slowness, slovenliness, indolence; beir sögðu borleif miök Íslenzkan fyrir t. sitt, Eb. 198; t. (indolence) góðs verks, Hom. 26; t. várt er latir erum, 84.

tómr, adj. [Dan. tom; North. E. and Scot. toom], empty; tómr laupr, Ghl. 524; it toma haf, Sks. 199: empty-banded, missir hann ok ferr nú tómr aptr at landi, Hom.; með tvær hendr tómar, empty-banded, Sturl. iii. 258: slovenly, tomr maor = bomo otiosus, Hom. 26: vain, vera kann, at betta sé eigi tóm orð, Ld. 254; tóm er lækning sú er eigi græðir sjúkan, 623. 19; tóm dýrð, vain-glory, 655 xvi. 3.

tóm-stund, f. a leisure-bour, leisure (=tóm), Nj. 77; gefit mér t. til ráða-görðar, Fms. vii. 258.

tona, ao, [Lat. tonare], to intone, of the priest in the service : to set in tunes, in a book, syngja sléttan söng eptir því sem tónat væri á kór-

bókum, Bs. i. 847.
tónn, m. [Lat.], a tune; syngja tíðir við tón, Sturl. iii. 210. a, m. = tónn, Sks. 633: as a nickname, Ann. 1393.

tópi, a, m. [Dan. taabe = a fool; cp. Germ. toben], a 'fool,' obsol. in 2. the name of a Runic magical character causing madness, Icel. Skm., a ẫπ. λεγ.

tóra, tóri, pret. tórdi, part. tórt, to lounge, linger; látið þá tóra at eins, let them be all but living, Fas. i. 80; medan eg tóri, as long as I live, freq. in mod. usage; also of a light, to gleam faintly (see etyra). tot, n. [akin to to, q.v.], a flock of wool; in o-tot and o-teti, a * wn-

flock,' a rag. tradar-, see trod.

trað-gjöf, f. cramming, giving sheep and cattle as much fodder as they can eat, Jb. 224.

trað-jóla, að, or troð-jóla, to drop; en það er til í tungu vorri. að sá sem týnt hefir nokkru, hann hafi 'traðjólað' því eða 'troðjólað.' sumir segja 'taðjólað,' allt í sömu merkingu, að hafa þvi niðrfellt, að troðast undir fótum eða velkjast á gólfi, Pál, Skýr. 265.

traök, n. (or better traökr, m.), a track, a path or trodden spor in

snow, or the like; kómu þeir á traðk mikinn ofarliga í dalnum, Grett. 111 new Ed.; tradkit var mikit, Finnb. 248; er bar umhversis tradk mikit (traðkr, v. l.), Konr. 30.

traoka, 2d, with dat. to tread on with the foot, to trample on: metaph., t. réttindum e-s.

TRAF, n. [cp. trest], in old writers only in pl. trof, a hem, fringe; þá tók hón til trafanna es á klæðum þeim vóru er tjaldat var of kistuna, Bs. i. 347; hón hafði knýtt um sik blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, ok tröf fyrir enda, a kerchief with blue marks or stripes and fringe at the ends, Ld. 244; at þeir göri tröf með dreglum um skikkjur sínar, Stj. 328 (=Lat. fimbria of the Vulgate); at snertum tröfum klæða sínna,... klæda-tröfum, the bems of one's garment, Post. (Unger) 29. in mod. usage traf, sing., is a white linen kerchief; hvitr sem traf, white as a traf: traf-hvitr, adj. id.: trafa-kefli, n. a mangle: trafa-öskjur, f. pl. a linen-chest.

trafali, 2, m. [prob. from Engl. travail], a bindrance, impediment; vera e-m til travala.

trafn or tramn, m. [Swed. trem; Dan. treme = a beam], a beam, log, Korm. (in a verse, the Ed. has trafr, but the rhyme with 'bramni' shews that the true form has mn).

traktera, 20, [for. word], to treat, H. E. i. 469, 528: to entertain, Bs. i. 220.

trakteran, f. treatment, Stj. 30.

traktr, m. a kind of chant, Hom. (St.)

tramar, m. pl. [Norse tramen; provinc. Dan. tremmind = the evil one; 'trami um jag da gar' is a Gottland oath; provinc. Swed. trommä, see Bugge's note, ad loc. citand.; but bramar, not tramar, may be the original of all these words, for the Icel., at least now, say, premillinn! hver premillinn !] :- fiends, demons, a an. Aey., Skm. 30; but in this passage 'gramar' would better suit the alliteration, which is otherwise somewhat lame; it is to be borne in mind that in ancient vellums g and t initial are often hard to distinguish (see gramr II).

trampa, ad, to tramp, (mod.)

trana, u, f., see trani. II. pl. trönur, a frame-work, e. g. on which trunks of trees are laid to be cut by the saw; cp. tjald-trönur, a tent-frame.

trana, 20, to intrude; esp. in the phrase, trana ser fram, to push oneself, of an impertinent and intruding person.

trandill, m. [A.S. trendel = an orb, sphere; Engl. trundle], a trundle (?); as a nickname, Landn. (Nj.), Bs. i. 172.

TBANI, a, m.; this is the oldest form and gender, whence later, trana, u, f.; the masc. form occurs in Höfuðl. 10 (tranar); tranann, acc., Fms. x. 50, 353, 354; trananum, 304; traninn, 347, 350, Ö. T. 52; tranann, 32; but Tronona, trönu, 55, ll. 19, 23; tranann, trana, 64, l. c. (in an older vellum): in the verse of Hallfred (Fs. 209) Trönu should be Trana; cp. also Fagrsk. ch. 76, 80; [A. S. crân; Dan. trane]: -a crane, Fas. iii. 359, Art. 86, Str. 67, Edda (Gl.): metaph. as the name of a ship, Fms.: of a sword, Edda (Gl.) 2. a snout = rani, Fms. iv. 58 (but rani, Fb. ii. 27, l. c.)

trantr, m. a snout, in vulgar use.

trapiza, u, f. [a Gr. word, τράπεζα, from the Byzantine, through the Wærings]:-a table at the entrance of the hall, where the skapker (q. v.) was kept, and the horns were filled, and on which also stood the washingbasin, Fms. iii. 177, iv. 75, vi. 442, vii. 148, viii. 13, x. 331, Sd. 161.

trappa, u, f. [Dan. trappe; Germ. treppe], a step in a staircase.

trassa, að, to be sluttisb; lítt hafði hann verit upp á skartsemi ok hirti ekki hvernig það trassaðist, Safn i. 656.

trassi, a, m. a slovenly fellow, esp. one negligent as to one's dress or appearance: trassalegr and trassa-fenginn, adj. slovenly: trassaskapr, m. slovenliness.

traud, f., in the phrase, vid traud ok naud, 'let or bindrance,' cp. Dan. 'med nod og neppe,' Bs. i. 200, Karl. 384.

trauda, ad, to impede; in the phrase, bat traudar eigi, that does not binder, Fb. i. 260, Fas. i. 564, ii. 201.

trauola (spelt traulla, Orkn. 204 in a verse, Fms. vii. 239, Korm. in a verse), adv. scarcely, bardly, = traubliga.

trauoliga, adv. scarcely, Nj. 245 C, Róm. 312, Hkr. iii. 361.

traud-mal, n. pl. dismal sayings, laments, Gh. I.

TRAUDR, adj. unwilling, loth, reluctant, Hkv. 2. 28, Skv. 3. 49; Kjartan var trauðr til ok hét þó ferðinni, Ld. 204; t. mun ek af hendi at láta sveit þessa, Eg. 65; eru vér því trauðir at taka vandræði annarra, Nj. 181; t. em ek at fyrirlata þann átrúnað, sem ..., Fms. i. 129; hann var t. til, be was loth to do it, Orkn. 40; traudr em ek at tyna beim sigri, O. H. 74; Björn var t. til ok mæltisk undan, 51. 2. with gen., traudr e-s, esp. in poets, Korm. (in a verse); traudr góds hugar, Gkv. 2. 10; all-traudr flugar, Hkv. 1. 52. 3. neut. trautt, as adverb, bardly, scarcely (= Germ. kaum), Band. 32 new Ed., Hkr. iii. 85, Fs. 67, Gullh. 9; trautt til fær, Bs. i. 267; sem traudast, Clem. 36, bidr. 203.

TRAUST, n. [Dan. tröst; Engl. trust; derived forms from trúa, q. v., the st being inflexive]:-trust, with a notion of protection, shelter, safe abode; hann setti hann eptir til trausts Berg-Önundi, Eg. 368; em ek 2 546.

kominn at sækja heilræði at þér ok traust, Nj. 98; ef ek héta trausti mínu eðr umsjá, 260; hón hafði þenna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46; í trausti konungs, Landn. 214, v.l.; er hann spurði at synir hans hötðu ekki traust í Englandi, Fms. i. 26; meðan ek em traustlauss, slíkt traust sem þú hefir af Skota-konungi, iv. 222; þú skalt hafa tvá hlutí landa ok þar með traust mitt, 229; en ek veita yðr mitt traust, vi. 54; með hamingju ok trausti hins heilaga Ólafs, 166; vera e-m traust ok hlifi-skjöldr, viii. 239; leita sér trausts til e-s, Fb. ii. 169; sitja i trausti e-s, 80. 2. firmness, confidence; veit ek eigi ván þeirra manna er traust muni hafa at brjóta orð konungs, to wbom it will be safe, wbo will dare, Fms. iv. 257; af Guðs trausti, Ver. 22; þeir er heldr höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, who had no fear of speaking as they thought, Fms. i. 22; ver megum med minna trausti um tala, with less confidence, vii. 261: mun ek selja þér fé at láni undan hans trausti, i. e. take it out of bis keeping and lend it to thee, 655 iii. I ; ek hefi litio traust undir mer, small power, authority, Isl. ii. 145; poran edr traust, Fms. i. 265.

trausta-tak, n. a taking in trust, only used in the phrase taka e-d trausta taki, e.g. of going into the rooms of a friend when absent and there taking a book 'in trust,' knowing that he will have no objection.

Trausti, a, m. a pr. name, Vigl.

traust-lauss, adj. [Germ. trostlos; Dan. tröstes-lös], without protection, belpless, Fms. iv. 222, Sks. 252.

traust-leiki, a, m. strength, firmness, Sks. 420, Bzr. 9 (valour).

traust-liga, adv. firmly, Gbl. 105: confidently, Hom. 14.

traust-ligr, adj. safe, to be relied on, Bær. 9; miklu væri traustligra

(much safer) at týna barninu, 3.

traustr, adj. trusty, sure, firm, strong, safe; þeir höfðu skjöldu traustari enn Kvenir, Eg. 59; kvóðu silki-bandit vera nökkuru traustara enn líkindi þætti á fyrir digrleiks sakir... fjöturinn var sléttr ok blautr sem silki-ræma, en svá traustr ok sterkr sem nú skaltú heyra, Edda 19, 20; hvárt af osti eru gör akkeri vár, eðr reynask þau nökkuru traustari, Fms. vi. 253; traust brynja, Gd.; hlifar traustar, Edda (Ht.); so also Icel. say, issinn er traustr, the ice is safe; o-traustr, unsafe. traustr til vapns ok hardfengi, Fs. 13; þeir hétu honum traustri fylgð, Orkn. 258; eigi berjumk ek ef ek fæ eigi traustara her, Fms. vi. 25; var eigi traust at hann næmi eigi galdr, it was not free from it, Bard. 164; vera e-m traustr, to prove true to one, O. H. (in a verse).

tráss, n. [Dan. trods], obstinacy. trassask, að, [Germ. trotz], to be obstinate, dogged; að hann hafi trássað og sagt, hann skyldi vinna allt Ísland með sjöunda mann, Bs. ii.

271; trássast við e-t, to neglect defyingly.

TRÉ, n., gen. trés, dat. acc. tré; pl. tré, gen. trjá; spelt treo, Stj. 14, 74, Barl. 138; dat. trjám; with the article tré-it, mod. tréð; [Ulf. triu = ξύλον; A.S. treow; Engl. tree; Dan. træ; Swed. trä, träd, the d representing the article; in Germ. this word is lost, or only remains in compds, see apaldr]:-a tree, Lat. arbor; askrinn er allra trjá mestr, Edda 10; hamra, hörga, skóga, vötn, tré ok öll önnur blót, Fms. v. 239; höggva upp tré, Gullp. 50; rætr eins trés, Fms. x. 219; höggva tré i skógi, Grág. ii. 296, Glúm. 329; milli trjá tveggja, 656 B. 4; lauf af tré, Fs. 135; barr af limum trés pess, er ..., Edda; tvau tré, Ask ok Emblu, id.; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.: of trees used as gallows, ef ek sé á tré uppi, váfa virgil-ná, Hm. 158; skolla við tré, Fms. vii. (in a verse); cp. the Swed. allit. galge ok gren: hence of the cross, 655 xvi. A. 2, Fms. vi. 227, Vidal. passim; and so in mod. eccl. writers. Sayings, eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, the tree falls not at the first stroke, Nj. 224; falls er van at fornu tre, of a person old and on the verge of the grave, Isl. ii. 415; tré tekr at hniga ef höggr tág undan, Am. 69. II. wood (= Lat. lignum); hann sat á tré einu, Fms. i. 182; tré svá mikit at hann kemr því eigi ór flæðar-máli, Grág. ii. 351; at þar ræki tré sextugt . . . súlur er hann lét ór trénu göra, Gísl. 2. the mast of a ship; ok skyldi standa tréit, Fms. ix. 301; 140. æsti storminn svá at sumir hjoggu tréin, x. 136; lét hann eigi setja hæra enn í mitt tré, Orkn. 260; viti hafði brenndr verit, ok var brunnit mjök tréit, Finnb. 232; á skipi Munans brotnadi tréit, Fms. viii. 209, (siglu-3. a tree, rafter, beam; sax edr saxbond, hvert tré tré = mast.beirra er missir, N. G. L. i. 100; ok ef hús fellr niðr, þá skal ekki tré af 4. the seat of a privy; elda, 240; bver-tré, a cross-tree, Nj. 201, 202.

gengr til kamars eðr setzk á tré, Grág. ii. 119. tré-bolli, a, m. a wooden bowl, B. In compos, made of wood. tré-borg, f. a 'tree-burgh,' wood-fort, Eg. 244, Fms. viii. Vm. 110. tré-bót, f. as a nickname, Sturl. tré-brú, f. a wooden 113. tré-drumbr, m. a drum of wood, log, Fms. vi. bridge, pjal. 53. 179, v. l. tré-fôtr, m. a wooden leg, Eb. 66, Bs. i. 312; the phrase, ganga á tréfótum, to go on wooden legs, of a thing in a tottering, bad state, Fb. ii. 300; það gengr allt á tréfótum. tré-guö, n. wooden tré-hafr, m. a wood-goat, Fb. i. 320. idols, MS. 4. 68. n. a wooden bouse, Fms. vii. 100, D. N. ii. 152. tré-hválf, n. a wooden ceiling, Bs. i. 251. tré-höll, f. a wooden ball, Fms. ix. 326. kastali, a, m. = tréborg, Sks. 423. tré-kefli, n. a wooden stick, tré-ker, n. a wooden vessel, Stj. 268, Karl. Orkn. 150, Sturl. i. 15. tré-kirkja, u, f. a wooden church, Fms. xi. 271, Hkr. ii. 180.

tré-kross, m. a wooden cross, Vm. 38. tró-kylfa, u, f. a wooden club, Sturl. i. 15. m. a log, Barl. 165. tré-kyllir, m. a 'wood-bag,' name of a ship, Grett., whence Trékyllistré-köttr, m. a 'wooden cat,' a mouse-trap, vík, f. a local name. mod. fjala-köttr; svá veiddr sem mús undir tréketti, Niðrst. 106. lampr, m. a wooden lamp, Am. 51, Pm. 108. tré-laust, n. adj. treeless, Karl. 461. tré-lektari, a, m. a wooden reading-desk, Pm. 6. tréligr, adj. of wood, Mar. tré-lurkr, m. a wood-cudgel, Glúm. 342. tré-maor, m. a 'wood-man,' Fms. iii. 100; carved poles in the shape of a man seem to have been erected as harbour-marks, cp. the remarks s. v. hafnar-mark (höfn B); in Hm. 48, of a way-mark; a huge tré-maðr (an idol?) is mentioned in Ragn. S. fine, (Fas. i. 298, 299); the Ask and Embla (Vsp.) are also represented as 'wood-men' without living souls. tré-nío, n., see nío, Grág. ii. 147, N. G. L. i. 56. tré-reiði, a, m. wooden equipments, barness, Jb. 412, Sturl. iii. 71 (of a ship, mast, oars, etc.), K. b. K. 88 (of horse-harness). tré-ræfr, n. a wooden roof, bjal. tré-saumr, m. wooden nails. Ann. 1180. tré-serkr. m. a wooden coat; in tréserkja-bani, as a nickname, Fas. ii. 6. tré-skapt, n. a wooden bandle, Grett. 141. tré-skál, f. a wooden bowl, Dipl. iii. tré-skjöldr, n. a wooden shield, Ghl. 105. tré-skrin, n. a wooden sbrine, Landn. 51 (Hb.), Vm. 54. tr6-smior, m man in wood, carpenter, Bs. i. 858, Karl. 396, Rétt. 2. 10. tré-smior, m. a craftstrésmíði, n. and tré-smíð, f. craft in wood, wood-carving, Bs. i. 680; hann (the steeple) bar eigi miðr af öllum trésmíðum á Íslandi en kirkjan sjálf, 132; hagr á trésmíði, Stj. 561. tré-spánn, m. wood-chips, Ó. H. tré-spjald, n. a wooden tablet, such as was used in binding books; forn bók í tréspjöldum, Ám. 35, Pm. 131, Vm. 126. tré-stabbi (tréstobbi, Ö. H. 72; -stubbi, Fb. i. 433), a, m. = trédrumbr, Fms. vi. 179. tré-stokkr, m. the 'stock of a tree,' block of wood, Fms. ii. 75. tré-stólpi, a, m. a wooden pillar, Fb. ii. 87. tré-telgia, u, f. a wood-carver, a nickname, Yngl. S. tré-toppr, m. a tree-top, Al. 174. tré-virki, n. a wooden engine, Sks. 425, Bs. i. 872. tré-bak, n. a timber roof, Bs. i. 163. tré-or, f. a wooden arrow, as a signal, N. G. L. i. 102, Ghl. 83. II. plur., trjá-lauf, n. leaves of trees, trjá-heiti, n. pl. names of trees, Edda (Gl.) 85.

TREDJA, traddi, traddr, [cp. troða], to tread, occurs only in a few forms; pá er Jörmunrekr jóm of traddi, Hðm. 3; törgur tröddusk, Hkm.; hafit ér mey um tradda, Hðm. 18; þú lézk tradda grund, Fms.

vi. (in a verse).

trefill, m. a dimin. [Dan. trævler], a fringe, fringed kerchief; hékk annarr t. fyrir enn annarr á bak, Sd. 186 (of rags).

2. in mod. usage, a fringed scarf; láta trefil um hálsinn.

II. as a nickname, Landn.

Trefia-kolla, the name of a witch, from her rags.

TREFJA, trafði, trafiðr, to tear into fringes; a defect. verb, of which there only remains the part. trafiðr, Pr. 329.

trefja, u, f. = hefr, mod. form.

treflugr, adj. [Dan. trævlet], fringed, with fringes, Fb. iii. 375.

trofr, f. pl. fringes; eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu trefr á skrúða hans, Bs. i. 42; blóðgar trefr, Fas. ii. 554; trefr af einu dýrligu klæði, i. 230; blæju ok trefr fyrir enda, Ld. 244, v.l.; sjúkir menn kómu við hans trefr... at snertum tröfum klæða þinna... trefum (dat.), Post. (Unger) 29.

TREGA, irreg. verb, pres. tregr, pret. tregði, part. tregð, with suffixed neg. tregr-að, Gh. 2: part. tregnar, Hðm. 1. The mod. form is trega, að, which, though but rarely, occurs in vellums, e. g. tregaði, Bs. i. 301, in a vellum of the earlier part of the 14th century; [A. S. tregjan]:—to grieve, used impers.; fjölð er þat er fira tregr, many are the woes of man, Sdm. 30; tregr mik þat, Gkv. 3. 2; hví tregrað ykkr teiti at mæla, how can ye be glad? Gh. 2; (hana) tregði för friðils, Vkv. 27; þat mál er mik meirr tregi, 35; alla menn tregr fall grams, the king's death grieves all men, Hkr. i. (in a verse); tregnar iðir, dismal thoughts (?), Hðm. 1; marga menn tregaði mjök andlát þorláks biskups, many være grieved over Th.'s death, Bs. i. 301; munaðar-ríki hefir margan tregað, hrought many to grieve, Sól. 10.

2. in mod. usage, person., hann (nom.) tregaði, he wailed.

trogða, u, f. reluctance, difficulty, unwillingness; ef konungr hefir nökkut tregður í at fara, Fms. vii. 116; hann hafði í nökkura tregðu um vígslu hans, Bs. i. 73; göra tregður í e-u, Mag. 134. tregða-

laust, n. adj. without cavil, willingly, Bs. i. 388.

trogi, a, m. [Ulf. trigo = Gr. λύπη; A. S. trega], difficulty, reluctance; vil ek nú biðja yðr alla at vér hafim önga trega í málum þessum, to raise no objections, Nj. 188; þá gékk at þórir ór Garði ok leitaði at færa í alla trega þá er hann mátti, Grett. 150; at allir tregar myndi úr leggjask málum biskups, Thom. 381.

II. grief, woe, sorrow; með tárum ok trega, Thom. 45; af trega stórum, Gh. 1; ok leiða með tárum trega, Skm. 30; trega þór at segja, Hkv. 2. 28; hver sagði sinn trega, each told ber woe, Gkv. 1. 3; löngum trega, Sól. 34; svá fellr mór þetta nær um trega, at. ..., it grieves me so, that..., Nj. 171; þrútinn af trega, Ld. 272; hón mátti hvárki eta nó drekka fyrir trega, Fms. iii. 12.

tregliga, adv. with difficulty, as opp. to smoothly; kómu þeir honum at kalla ok þó sem tregligast, they moved her (the ship) with great diffi-

tré-kumbr (tré-kubbr), a wooden elub, Sturl. i. 15.
, Grett., whence Trékyllistwooden eat, a mouse-trap,
réketti, Niðrst. 106. tré318.

2. unwillingly, reluctantly; Brúsi gékk tregliga
at öllu sáttmáli, Ó. H. 98; beiddi leyfis ok fékk t., Karl. 277; hafði
hann þat t. fengit af Katli ok þó nauðungar-laust, Sturl. iii. 224: searcely,
réketti, Niðrst. 106. tré318.

3. wofully; gékk hón t. á tái sitja, Gh. 9.

trogligr, adj.; it tregligasta, with the greatest difficulty, Fb. i. 260; var

porgils heldr tregligr í fyrstu, Sturl. iii. 222.

TREGR, adj. [O. H. G. tragi; Germ. träg], dragging, slovenly, going with difficulty; sagði at lömbunum væri tregast um átið fyrst er þau væri nýkefld, Eb. 244; tregum otrs-gjöldum, Bm.; opt eru tregar kálí-sugur, Hallgr.; mun honum þat tregt veita, it will go bard with him. Rd. 276; tregt hefir féit út greiðzk, Fb. ii. 123.

2. unwilling; þórir gékk at eldinum ok var þó tregr til, Fms. i. 106; at þú haldir því betr helga trú sem þú ert tregari til, ii. 32; t. til sætta, Bs. i. 658; at Sverir konungr mundi tregr at ganga út ór tréborginni, Fms. viii. 113: vóru margir tregir til, at segja af hendi sér, Bs. i. 686; ó þér heimskir og tregir í hjarta, Luke xxiv. 25.

treg-rof, n. a lamentation, Gh. 21.

trekt, f. a funnel, (mod.)

Trekt, f. a local name, Utrecht, Bs.

tréna, ao, to become woody, dry, Edda (pref.) 11, Fnis. ii. 179, v.l.; in mod. usage of turnips or the like.

trosk, n. (?), a doubtful word, a veil (?), cusbion, pillow, or the like; svá at tár flugu tresk (tresc Ed.) í gögnum, Gkv. 1. 16 (where the tresk seems to be acc., the tears flew through the t.)

TREYJA, u, f. [Dan. tröje], a jerkin; fór í treyju ok kipti skóm á fætt sér, Nj. 28; treyja með kaprúni af skrúði, Jb. 187; hann hafði hvárki brynju nó treyju, Sturl. i. 197; hann hjó á öxl Oddi, gengu í sundr treyjur tvær, ok brynjan lúðisk, iii. 205; vóru þrír tigir manna í hringa-brynjum ok tvær treyjur með, 184; hann hafði góða brynju ok styrkja treyja, Fms. ix. 527; Aron var í síðri treyju ok góðri stálhúru, Bs. i. 624; græn treyja, D. N. iii. 160; sóðul-treyja, q. v. compos: treyju-hosa, u, f. a kind of bose; svá at sundr tók treyju-hosuna, brynhosuna ok svá fótinn, þiðr. 203. treyju-söðull, m. a kind of saddle = trogsöðull, Grág. ii. 239 (Kb.)

treyna or treina, d, to use sparingly, esp. of food, so as to make at

last longer; treyna sér e-t.

troyskr, adj. [Dan. trædsk; Germ. trotz], obstinate; villan treysk, Pass. 50 (from the Dan.?)

TREYSTA, t, [traust; Dan. tröste = to comfort], to make trusty, make strong and safe; Höskuldr treysti mundrida í skildi, Nj. 66; hann setti þar forráða-menn ok treysti sér fólk, Hkr. i. 84: to confirm, make firm, at treysta vináttu Snorra, Sturl. ii. 260; hann treysti sálu bína, Barl. 94; þá treysta fól hinn heimska svá at hann skal ríkastr vera, Sks. 342; treysta herinn ok eggja, O. H. 214; t. heilsu hans, Greg. 49; treystr með holdi ok blóði Guðs, Fms. xi. 38; várir menn þurfu nú at þér treystið 2. to try the strength of a thing with the hand; Egill þá, viii. 317. færðisk við ok treysti stafinn (grasped firmly) til þess er upp losnaði, Eg. 233; hann treysti með handa-afli ok slitnaði silki-bandit eigi, Edda 20; ganga at ásendunum ok t. svá fast, at brotnaði, Ld. 280; tók ek þá til. treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, gat ek honum þá fram kipt,...tók ek í hendr Böðvari, treysta ek þá af öllu afli . . . , Fb. ii. 136; treysta nú á timbrveggina svá brakar í hverju tré, Grett. 99; treystu síðan á ásinn, til þess er hann brast i sundt, 154; för hann þá ok treysti á sira þorlák með alvarligri bæn, Bs. i. 269.

II. reflex. to trust to, rely upon: with dat., ek treystumk hamingju minni ok sigrsæli, Fms. ii. 108; treystask eigi þeim griðum, ix. 520; at engum manni treystisk hann betr enn honum, xi. 392; engi hlutr er så er sér megi treystask er Muspells-synir herja, Edda 8; öllum þeim sem honum treystask. Stj. 641; treystask í e-u (Latinism), Hom. 78, MS. 655 iv. 2; ek treysti (better treystisk) eigi at halda yor heima með mér, Fms. il. 4: cp. treysta sér, to dare, passim in mod. usage; eigi mun Sveinn konungt því treystask at taka, be won't dare, xi. 364; treystask betr fótum enn vápnum, Róm.
201; hann mun eigi treystask öðru enn göra sem ek vil, Nj. 229; höfðu þeir ætlað at veita honum atgöngu, en treystusk eigi, 36; treystisk 🔄 (be of good cheer), ok hiroit eigi at óttask, 623. 32; er með engu moti treystanda á hennar hverfanda hvel, Fms. i. 104; treysti hann svá vel her sínum, at . . . , 24.

treystir, m. a strengtbener, Lex. Poët.

Trinitatis, [Lat. gen.], Trinity-Sunday; in Trinitatis-dagr, Fms. ix. 340, Vm., and so in mod. usage; fyrsti, annar...sunnudagr eptir Trinitatis, Icel. Almanack.

tripl, n. treble, Alg.: tripla, ad, to chant in treble tunes, Bs. i. 847-trippi, n. [cp. Engl. to trip], a young colt before it is broken in, Fas. i. 9: freq. in mod. usage, ótamið trippi.

tritill, m. [Dan. trilde], a top.

tritla, 2d, [Dan. trilde], to trot at a slow pace; ep. Dan. trilde boer - a wheel-barrow.

tríza (proncd. tríssa), u, f. [mid. Lat. tricca], a pull (?); hann er at í berginu vóru steinar sem tríza væri gör, Róm. 148: in mod. usage = Dan. tridse.



trjóns, u, f. [Dan. tryne; trana and trjóna seem to be akin]:—a Hikari atgangr hans trollum enn mönnum, 340; fordæðu-skap ok úti-setu snout, Lat. rostrum, Fms. vi. 143 (of a serpent); með gínandum trjónum, Landn. 257 (Hb.): of a hammer, trjónu-tröil, the snout-ogress, of the hammer of Thor, Haustl.: of projecting land, Selmeina trjóna, the ness of Selund, i. c. Zealand, Hkr. i. (in a verse). 2. of a pole: hardar trjónur, Gs. 17; var þá ok veift af hverju skipi trjónum (or=trjánum from tré?), porf. Karl. 424; tjald-trjona, a tent-frame, Sturl. i. 147,

troo, n. a treading, trampling; ef felle i nauta-troo, if trampled down

by cattle, N. G. L. i. 379.

TRODA, pres. tred, tredr, older form trødr; trodz, Grág. ii. 285: pret. trad, tratt (tradst), trad, pl. trádu (mod. tród, tródst, pl. tródu): subj. træði; imperat. troð, troddú; part. troðinn: [Ulf. trudan = πατείν, τρυγαν, Luke vi. 44; A.S. trédan; Engl. tread; Germ. treten; Swed. trada; Dan. træde]:-to tread; vegr er veiki treyor, Hm. 120; at vegrinn væri trodinn, beaten, Eg. 578; t. stafkarls-stig, to tread a beggar's path, Fms. vi. 304; troda sko, to 'tread shoes,' wear them out, Eb. 20; trodnir i sundr tvennir skór, Skíða R. 193; troða villu-stigu, Barl. 29; troða halir helveg, Vsp. 52; manna beirra er mold troda, Fm. 23; troda godveg, Hdl. 5; aur tráðu vér áðan, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ek trað hauðr um heiði hundvillr, Eb. (in a verse); hlynbjörn trað Áta jörð, Orkn. (in a verse); nú treðr bú mik undir fótum. Ni. 82; hann trað járnin. Fms. xi. 38; trad nipt Nara nattverd ara, Höfudl.; revks rösudr trad Ingjald, Yt.; mara trað hann, . . . trað hon fótleggina, Hkr. i. 20; tráðu (tróðu Ed.) þeir sér gadd hjá brekkunni, Fins. ix. 400, (tráðu, Fb. iii. 139, l.c.); nidr-trodinn ok svivirdr, Fms. x. 305; troda nidr daudann, to beat down under one's feet, Nidrst. 6; skulu er nú því síðr troða fyrir yðr, sem ek var þá erfiðri, metaphor from beating down the snow, making a track, Nj. 229, Grett. 174 new Ed.; t. illsakar við e-n, to fight it out with one, Nj. 219; en ef adrir-tveggju troda bing ok vitni hins, if they quash his suit and witnesses, Js. 41; fot-troda, q. v. to stop or stuff (a bag), metaphor from treading with the feet, with dat. of the thing which is stuffed; heyi var ok troðit í gluggana, Sturl. i. 160; var þér troðit í kýl, sem korni í belg, Fms. vii. 21; var þér í hanzka troðit, Hbl. 26; át kýrin, ok þó lítt, ef maðr trað í munn henni, Bs. i. 615; hann flær belg ok treðr hann síðan lyngvi ok mosa, Konr.; þeir tráðu upp otr-belginn, Fas. i. 153; þat dýra vín er þú treðr þik með dagliga, Karl. 210. III. reflex. trodask, to throng, of a crowd; trodisk eigi svá ákaft, Fms. xi. 102; ef menn troðask svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önnkost...ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 5; ef fé tröðsk at heyvi, ii. 285; ef fé treyðsk í svelti-kví, ii. 119 (Kb.)

troo-fullr, adj. cboke-full, of animals, also of a bag. troonings, m. a crowded throng :- a beaten track.

TROG, n. [A. S. trog; Engl. trough and tray; Dan. trug], a trough, Edda 31 (slåtr-trog); så ek konur tvær, bær höfðu trog í milli sín, ok jósu blóði héraðit allt, Glúm. 376; ljú sér trogs at sælda mjöl, Greg. 58; troll-kona, hón hafði í annarri hendi trog en annarri skálm, Grett. 140, Hkr. iii. 150; var sem trogi væri hvelft á síðurnar, Bs. i. 330; trogsbrot, Greg. 59; rjóma-trog or mjolkr-trog, a milk-trough in which the milk is kept for cream; renna úr trogunum, to pour out the milk so that the cream remains; slatt-trog, a meat-trough.

trog-söðull, m. a kind of pummel-formed saddle, Eb. 34.

TROLL, n., the later but erroneous form is troll; the rhymes require it to be troll; thus, troll and ollu, Fms. vi. 339; troll and kollr, Sturl. ii. 136 (a ditty); troll and sollinn, Rekst., Landn. 212 (in a verse); and so spelt in old vellums, trollz, Vsp. (Kb.) 39; in later vellums tröll, Mar. 1055; and so rhymed, tröll, öll, Mkv.: [Dan.-Swed. trold; Low Germ. droll, whence the mod. Dan. drollen; cp. also trylla and Dan. trylde = to charm, bewitch.]

A. A giant, fiend, demon, a generic term. The heathen creed knew of no 'devil' but the troll; in mod. Dan. trold includes any ghosts, goblins, imps, and puny spirits, whereas the old Icel. troll conveys the notion of huge creatures, giants, Titans, mostly in an evil, but also in a good sense; porr var farını i Austrveg at berja troll, Edda; par matti engi maor uti vera fyrir trolla-gangs sakir ok meinvætta, O. H. 187; et mat pinn, troll, Fas. iii. 178; trolla ping, ii. 131; trollapåttr, Fms. x. 330; maðr mikill sem troll, Eg. 408; hann var mikill vexti sem troll, Gísl. 132; hár sem tröll að líta, Úlf. 7. 13.

2. a werewolf, one possessed by trolls or demons, = eigi einhamr, cp. hamr, hamramr; ef konu er tryllska kennd í héraði þá skal hón hafa til sex kvenna vitni at hón er eigi tryllsk, sykn saka ef þat fæsk, en ef hón fær þat eigi, fari brott or héraði með fjár-hluti sína, eigi veldr hón því sjólf at hón er troll, N.G.L. i. 351 (Maurer's Bekehrung ii. 418, foot-note), see kveldrida and Eb. ch. 16; mun Geirrid, trollit, par komit, G. that troll! Eb. 96, cp. the Dan. din lede trold; troll, er þik bíta eigi járn, troll whom no steel can wound! Isl. ii. 364; þú þykki mér troll er þú bersk svá at af þer er tótrinn-Nei, segir Þorbjörn, eigi er þat trollskapr at maðr þoli sár, 365; fjölkunnig ok mikit troll, Þiðr. 22; Sóti var mikit tröll í lifinu, Isl. ii. 42; kosti ok skeri troll betta, this fiendish monster, Eb. 116 new Ed. v.l.; trolli líkari ertú enn manni, þik bita engi járn, Húv. 56; mikit troll ertú, Búi, sagði hann, Isl. ii. 451, Finnb. 264; þótti bótros, rubbisb; ótrosa-lýðr, ragamuffins.

at vekja troll upp (to 'wake up a troll,' raise a gbost) at fremja heidni með bví, N. G. L. i. 10. 3. phrases: at tröll standi fyrir dyrum. a troll standing before the door, so that one cannot get in, Fbr. 57; troll milli huss ok heima, Fms. viii. 41, cp. the Engl. between the devil and the deep sca; 'troll brutu hris i hæla þeim, trolls brake fagots on their beels, beat them on their beels, pursued them like furies, Sighvat; glápa eins og troll å himna-riki, to gaze like a troll on the beavens (to gaze in amazement): in swearing, troll hafi bik! Fms. vi. 216; troll hafi lif! Korm. (in a verse); troll hafi bik allan ok svá gull bitt! 188; hón bað troll hafa hann allan, Art. 5; troll hafi þá skikkju! Lv. 48; troll (traull) hafi þína vini! Nj. 52; troll hafi þitt hól! 258; troll vísi yðr til búrs! Bs. i. 601; bykki mér byí betr er fyrr taka troll við bér, the sooner the trolls take thee the better ! Band. 37 new Ed., Fs. 53; bu munt fara i trolla-hendr í sumar ! Ld. 230, Fms. v. 183; þú munt fara allr í trollindr (=trolla hendr), Band. (MS.); munu troll toga vor tungu or höfði, the evil one stretches your tongue, some evil demon speaks through your mouth, Fb. i. 507; honum botti helzt troll toga tungu or höfdi honum er hann mælti slíkt, Rd. 276; bú ert fól, ok mjök toga troll tungu ór höfði þér, Karl. 534; the verse in Korm. 210 is corrupt; trautt man ek trúa bér, troll, kvað Höskollr, Sturl. ii. 136, from an ancient ballad. In one single instance the trolls, strange to say, play a good part, viz. as being grateful and faithful; trolls and giants were the old dwellers on the earth, whom the gods drove out and extirpated, replacing them by man, yet a few remained haunting lonely places in wildernesses and mountains; these trolls, if they meet with a good turn from man, are said to remain thankful for ever, and shew their gratitude; hence the phrases, tryggr sem tröll, faithful as a troll; and trygoa-tröll, hann er mesta trygða-tröll, a faitbful soul, faitbful person; trölla-trygð, 'trollstrust,' faithfulness to death; troll eru i trygoum bezt is a saying; these milder notions chiefly apply to giantesses (troll-konur), for the troll-carles are seldom well spoken of: for trolls and giants as the older dwellers on earth, see the interesting tale in Olafs S. Trygg. by Odd, ch. 55, 56 II. metaph. usages, a destroyer, enemy of; (Fms. x. 328-332). bess hlutar alls er troll sem þat má fyrir fara, Edda ii. 513; bryn-tröll, III. in local names; Trolla-botnar = the Polar Bay, between Greenland and Norway, believed to be peopled by trolls, A. A.: Trolla-dingja, Trolla-gata, Trolla-háls, Trolla-kirkja, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 142: [cp. Troll-hættan in Sweden.]

B. Compos: trolla-gangr, m. a troll-baunt, Grett. 148 new Ed., Fms. ii. 185, x. 330, O. H. 187. trolla-grös, n. pl., botan. lichen rangiferinus, Hjalt. trolls-hamr, m. a troll's shape, Vsp. trollshattr, m. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) trolla-hlad, n. a troll's building, Cyclopic works, a giant's causeway. trolls-liga, adv. fiendisbly, Nj. 181, Fs. 43. trolls-ligr, adj. buge, but also fiendish, Eb. 314; úgæfusamligr, harðligr ok trollsligr, gaunt and fiendisb. Nj. 181; skessa há ok digr ok at öllu trollslig, Fb. i. 258; t. var sú tönnin ein, buge, gaunt, Skida R. trolls-leti, n. pl. fiendish bowlings, as of one possessed by the evil trolls, Eb. 318. trolla-saga, u. f. a tale of giants and trolls, with the notion of coarse and vulgar fiction. trollaslagr, m. the name of a song, see Lex. Runic. trolla-urt, f., botan. 'troll's-wort,' louse-wort, rhinanthus pedicularis, Hjalt. trolla-þáttr, m. an episode, a tale of trolls, Fms. x. 330. trolla-bing, n. a meeting of trolls, Fas. ii. 131.

troll-aukinn, part. 'troll-eked,' possessed by a troll, but only in heathen sense = hamramr, epithet of a werewolf; porgrimr var tröllaukinn ok tók þó Kristni, Landn. (Hb.) 45, Fms. iii. 195.

troll-dómligr, adj. belonging to witchcraft, Bær. 19.

troll-domr, m. [Dan. trolddom], witchcraft, Stj. 101: monstrosity, Mar. 1055.

trolli, a, m. a nickname, Landn. (cp. Dan. Herluf Trolle); whence in local names, Trolla-tunga, Landn. 2. a buge borse is called Trolli. troll-karl, m. a giant, a male troll, Fas. iii. 178.

troll-kerling, f. = trollkona, Fas. ii. 519.

troll-kona, u, f. a giantess, Fs. 145, Fb. i. 257, Grett. 140, Edda 53, Fas. ii. 151, Sturl. iii. 304; sendi drottning eptir Sturlu, bað hann koma til sín, ok hafa með sér tröllkonu-söguna, 305, passim.

troll-kyndr, part. of 'troll-kind,' Yt. troll-marr, m. a 'troll-steed,' i. e. a wolf, Hallfred.

troll-menni, n. a giant-like man, Finnb. 344, Fas. iii. 259, 285.

troll-rion, adj. ridden by a troll, witch-ridden; yxn beir er borolfr var ekinn á urðu trollriða, Eb. 172.

troll-skapr, m. = trolldomr, the being a troll; eigi er þat trollskapr at maðr þoli sár, Ísl. ii. 365, Fs. 43: witchery, berja grjóti í hel fyrir fjölkyngi ok trollskap, Landn. 236; hann verr hauginn með trollskap, Gullb. 6, Karl. 241.

troll-skessa, u, f. = trollkona.

TROS, n. droppings, rubbish, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel; en er Páll samnaði trosum til elds, 656 C. 22; mik grunar at tros nokkor af kvistunum félli í höfuð mér, Edda 30; cp.

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trosna, ao, to 'fall into tros,' split up, of a seam or the like.

trossa, u, f. a truss of nets, a fisherman's term.

TRÓD, n. fagot-wood; bæði timbr ok tróð, D. N. i. 657; bæði tróð ok sperru, iii. 669; tráðusk þær und þungu tróði, þd.; glóð var föst í tróði, Fms. vi. 340 (in a verse).

2. in mod. usage tróð and tróðviðr mean the fagots stuffed in between the thatch and the rafters.

tróða, u, f.=tróð; eyri fyrir tróðu hverja ok svá fyrir næfra-kimbul hvern, N.G.L. i. 101; remains in the compd mæni-tróða. 2. in poetry tróða is freq. in circumlocutions describing women, auð-tróða, gulls-tróða, menja-tróða, see Edda, Lex. Poët.

tróð-högg, n. the cutting of fagot-wood; timbr-högg ok tróð-högg,

D. N. iii. 237.

troo-næfr, f. bark used for thatching (see næfr), Eg. 238.

tróð-viðr, m. = tróð; eldrinn las skjótt tróðviðinn, Eg. 238, 239. Trója, u, f. Troy: Tróju-land, n. the land of Troy: Tróju-menn, m. pl. the men of Troy: Tróverskr, adj. Trojan, Rb., Fms. ix. 416, Bret. 62.

truff, n. trumpery, Thom. 40, 76.

trumba, u, f. a pipe; veita þagat vatni í leyniligum trumbum, Hom. 131; hvann-jóla trumba, the stalk of the angelica, Fms. ii. 179. 2. a trumpet; umb sá er þýtr í trumbu, Fms. viii. (in a verse); blása trumbum, Karl. 180; þeyta trumbu, 157; ljósta trumbum, 236; trumbupytr, Fas. i. 503; trumbu-hljóð, Hom. 68. trumbu-bein, n. a nickname, Landn. 255.

trumba, ad, to trumpet, Sks. 779. Matth. xiv. 6.

trunsa, ad, to turn up one's nose at; t. vid e-u, Fas. i. 54.

trunt, a sbouting; trunt, trunt! og tröllin í fjöllunum, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 193. trutta, að, to sbout trutt trutt! or trrb, as shepherds or horsedrivers do; tauta eðr trutta, Fms. viii. 234 (v. l.), Fb. ii. 619; smalar trutta og takka, þá teygja þeir með sér rakka, Hallgr.

trú, f., sec trúa.

TRUA, trúi (monosyll. trý, Str. 46, l. 17), pret. trúði; subj. trýði (thus rhymed, lyði, trýði, Bs. ii. 308, in a poem of A. D. 1540, but the mod. form is tryði with a short vowel); imperat. trú, trúðu; part. trúað: [Ulf. trauan = πεποιθέναι; A.S. treowian; Engl. trow; Germ. trauen; Dan.-Swed. troe, tro]:-to trow, believe; seg þú frá, Njáll, segir Gunnarr, þvíat allir munu því trúa, Nj. 51; mundir þú trúa fyrirburð þessum ef Njáll segði þér eða ek?—Trúa munda ek, segir hann, ef Njáll segði, þvíat þat er sagt, at hann ljúgi aldri, 119; henni var trúað sem góðri konu, Sks. 457; trúa megit þér mér þar um, at ..., Fms. ii. 241; vilið þér mér ei til þess trúa, sem talað hefig um búskap lands, Bb. 3. 100; mant þú trúa mér bezt til órræða um bitt mál, Nj. 12; engu öðru því er mér er til trúat, 112; ek trúi honum til þess bezt allra manna, Eg. 34: imperat. as adv., tíminn líðr, trúðu mér, trow once! forsooth! a ditty; trú mér til, depend on it! trúi-eg, I trow, Skida R. 34, 35; eg trú 'ann sé dáinn, freq. in mod. 2. in a religious sense, to believe, with dat., or trúa á e-n, to believe in; peir trudu seint upprisu hans, Greg. 14; trua a matt sinn ok megin, Landn.; z trúði Óttarr á Ásynjur, Hdl.; á sik þau trúðu, Sól.; þeim er eigi trúðu Guði, Hom. 51; er á Guð trúðu, 625. 70; skulu allir vera Kristnir hér á landi ok trúa á einn Guð, Nj. 164; trúðu beir því at þeir dæi í hólana, they believed that they were to die into (i. e. go after death to) these bills, Landn. 111. II. to trust; vin bann er bú vel trúir, ... ef bú átt annan þanns bú illa trúir, Hm. 43-45; akri ársánum skyli engi trúa, 87; meyjar orðum skyli manngi trúa, 83; véla þik í trygð ef þú trúir, Sdm. 7; ef þú hug trúir, if thou bast beart to do it, Hým. 17; trúa magni, trust on bis strength, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse); nótt verðr feginn sá er nesti trúir, Hm. 73; trúðir vel jöxlum, Am. 80; Hlenni mælti at þú skyldir eigi trúa þeim, Glúm. 369.

trús, f., gen., dat., and acc. trú, like frú (q. v.), but without plur.; this is the old form, whence comes the contr. nom. tru, and later even a gen. trúar, which is prevalent in mod. usage; the gen. trúar occurs in vellums, Barl. 151. l. 16, Fs. 103 (from the Arna-Magn. No. 132), and Skálda (in a verse); so also passim in Post. S. Edit. C. R. Unger, 1872; the old bissyll. form still occurs in the Icel. N. T., o bu kona, mikil er bin trua, Matt. xv. 28: [Dan. troe; A. S. treowe]:-trust, belief; segja upp á trú sína, Fms. xi. 285; þeir sögðusk vildu tala við hann með trú, 400; rjufa trú sina, 356; ok gáfu þar til trú sina, Fas. ii. 540; svá sem trúa þeirra öðlask, Blas. 50: as an oath, þat veit trúa mín, upon my word! by my troth! Edda 25, Bær. 2; þat er mín trúa, at ..., Edda 5; svá njóta ek trú minnar, by my trotb l i. 130. II. faith, belief, in a theological sense; Helgi var blandinn mjök í trú, þann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; taka við trú, to receive the Christian faith, Nj. 158, 162; at trúa þessi skuli við gangask, id.; ung er nú trúan, Valla L. 209, Lil. 34; at sú var sönn trúa, Fms. i. 231; þat er heiðinna manna trúa, at ..., Bret. 56; trú várrar, Greg. 14; sinnar trú, Pd. 8; þinnar trú, Blas.; snúask til trú, Blanda; réttrar trú, id., Lex. Poët.; til styrkðar trúar (gen.) várrar, Greg. 14; þat hafði hann helzt til trúar, at . . ., Fs. 103; ung at aldri fegri at trú, svá var trúa hennar mikil, at . . ., Bs. i. 204; ó-trú, unbelief; van-trú (as also Fb. i. 312, l. c.)

B. Compds: trú-boð, n. a preaching the gospel, as a missionary, Fms. ii. 31. trú-bót, f. a reformation in faith, H. E. i. 584. trúarbót, f. id., Skálda 203 (in a verse; the flow of the line, however, shews that it should be trú-bót, a dissyllable). trú-brögð (mod. trúarbrögð), n. pl. religion, Magn. 444, Fms. ii. 256, Orkn. 140. trú-fylgja, u, f. religious observance, Hom. trú-hald, n. observance, rites of faith, Fms. ii. 31, MS. 655 xxvii. 18. trúar-játning, f. a confession, creed, in an eccl. sense. trúar-níðingr, m. an apostate. trúskjöldr, m. the shield of faith, Mart. 121. trú-verk, n. a work of faith, 645, 111. trúar-villa, u, f. beresy.

trúaðr, part. believing; hón var skírð ok vel trúuð, Landn. III; rétttrúaðr, oribodox (in 2 good sense); öllum góðum mönnum ok rétt trúuðum, Fms. i. 220; ekki var hann mjök trúaðr at sið þeirra, 154; vantrúaðr, unbelieving; vert eigi vantrúaðr, heldr trúaðr, John xx. 27.

trúan-ligr, adj. credible, Fms. i. 293, Magn. 448; ú-trúanligr. trúari, a, m. a believer, Fms. v. 219.

tru-bundinn, part. bound in truth, Fr.

trườr, m. [A.S. rruð; a word of doubtful origin, but it is old and occurs in a verse of Hornklofi, also in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century, and as a nickname in Dropl, of a person who lived in the middle of the 10th century]:—a juggler, Grág. ii. 84; inn í buð at trúðum, Nj. (in a verse); both passages refer to the jugglers at the alþing; einn snápligr trúðr, Stj. 505; at leikurum ok trúðum hefig þik litt fregit, Hornklofi; leikarar ok trúðar vóru margir í herinum, Pr. 132: as a nickname, Ánn trúðr, Dropl.

trú-fastliga, adv. faithfully, Fms. ix. 485, x. 370.

trú-fastr, adj. [A. S. treowe-fast; Old Engl. true-fast; Dan. troe-fast]:
—trutbful, faitbful, of belief: trusty, Bs. i. 392; hann var maðr trúfastr
ok vel siðaðr, Fg. 770; vitr kona ok trúföst, Blas. 50: as a nickname
of the English king Athelstan, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 15.

trú-festa, t, to pledge one's faith, Str. 46.

tru-festi, f. faithfulness, firmness in faith, Jatv. ch. 4.

trú-fylgja, u, f. the observance of the faith, Hom. 108.

trú-girni, f. credulity.

trú-gjarn, adj. credulous.

trú-góðr, adj. religious, sound in the faith, Bs. i.

trú-kona, u, f. a religious, devoted woman, Ld. 328, Bs. i. 438.

tru-lauss, adj. infidel, Grett. 111, Greg. 71, MS. 673 A. 46.

trú-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), faithfulness, fidelity, Al. 104, Nj. 62, Eg. 50, 65; í öllum trúleika ok þjónustu við yðr, Fms. vi. 36.

tru-leysi, n. infidelity, Hom., Barl. 145, Fb. i. 36.

trú-liga, adv. faithfully, Nj. 62, 146, Hrafn. 28, Sks. 705, Hom. 37, Bs. i. 39, 203, passim.

trúlig-leiki, a, m. = trúleikr, Nj. 260.

trú-ligr, adj. faithful; trúlig geymsla, Fms. vii. 25; vináttu ok trúliga fylgð, Eb. 45 new Ed.: safe, to be relied on, veðr er trúligt, the weather bids fair, 53 new Ed.; þótti honum þeir ekki trúligir, Eg. 538; at engum várum bræðrum þykki trúligt (safe) at sitja undir heudi þeim þrændum, Fms. i. 53; ekki friðsamligt ok ekki mjök trúligt, Ó. H. 173; ú-trúligt, veðr ú-trúligt, suspicious weather, Vápn. 11; þeir munu vera ú-trúligir, Nj. 102. Fms. xi. 249, Lv. 62: credible, likely, ú-trúligt, incredible, Edda 2, Fms. x. 307, Sks. 138.

trú-lofa, að, to pledge one's faith, = lofa á sína trú, Mar., H. E. i. 483, ii. 111.

2. to betroth; trúlofa sér konu, D. N. i. 160.

trú-lofan, f. the pledging one's faith, N. G. L. iii. 124, 148.

2. betrothment, of lovers, Fas. ii. 69, H. E. ii. 111.

trú-lyndi, f. faithfulness, truth, Fms. i. 305, Sturl. i. 57; í alltí t., Stj. 488; traust ok t., Mar.

400. traus. o. traus. trus. trus. trus. Nj. 83, Fs. 10, Fms. i. 141, ix. 230, xi. 246, Stj. 433, Matth. xxv. 21, passim.

tru-maor, m. a true believer, good Christian, Fms. viii. 238, ix. 531, Sturl. i. 126, Vidal. passim.

trú-mennska, u, f. faithfulness.

trú-mikill, adj. strong in faith, believing, Fms. viii. 410; trúmestr, Bs. i. 526.

trúnaðr, m. [trúa], trust, good faitb; halda mun ek við þik minum trúnaði til dauða-dags, Nj. 109; halda trúnað við e-n, Fms. vi. 53; var betta sáttmál bundit með fullum trúnaði, i. 57, vii. 280; veita e-m traust ok trúnað, vi. 19; skipta trúnaði sínum, Al. 46; draga hann frá konungs trunadi, allegiance, Sturl. iii. 142: selja e-m sinn trunad, Fb. ii. 285; ganga i trunad fyrir e-n, to become bound for another, Fms. xi. 356; eiga trúnað undir e-m, x. 103; eigi þótti mér goðin göra af trúnaði brúna, i. e. they built it not sufficiently strong, Edda 8. 2. trust, confidence, belief; festa, leggja trúnað á e-t, to give credence to, believe, Eg. 51, Ld. 204; til hvers reitt þú til þings ef þú vill eigi segja mér trúnað þinn, if thom wilt not open thy heart to me, Nj. 11; beir einir menn eru her at hvert veit annars trunad, 226; trunad ok leyndar-mal, Fb. i. 64; peir menn er vestan kómu ok helzt mæltu trúnað fyrir honum, spoke in confidence to bim, Orkn.; ber mun ek segja trunad minn, I will open my beart to thee, Fax. 248; hann átti trúnað (secret information) í hvers þeirra herbergi, Ld. 176: af trunadi, in confidence, secretly; ef maor selr manni fé af trunadi, Grag. i.

400; segia e-m e-t af trúnaði, Fas. i. 187, O. H. 56. belief, Sks. 647. COMPDS: trunadar-eidr, m. an oath of allegiance, Fms. ii. 127, vi. 53, ix. 48, Ghl. 69. trunadar-hylli, f. allegiance, Landn. (App.) 340. trúnačar-kona, u. f. a female confidant, Bs. i. trunadar-madr, m. a confidant, Fms. i. 66, 113, Ld. 167, Sks. 627. 361. trunadar-tomr, adj. foom (Scot. for empty), void of faith, Al. 46. trunadar-traust, n. protection, security; veita e-m t., Bs. i. 728: full confidence, trust. trúnaðar-váttr, m., for definition see Grág. i. 42. trúnačar-vinr, m. a confidential friend, Fms. vii. 279.

trú-orð, n. a word of faith, creed, Sturl. i. 34. trur, tru, trutt, adj., compar. truri, trustr or truastr; [Dan. tro]:true, faithful; trúr skal ek þér í ráðum, Nj. 75; ef þú vilt mér trúr vera, porst. St. 54; hefir þú lengi verit trúr oss frændum, Ld. 320, Fs. 90; þat er ráð mitt at þú sér trúr konungi þínum, Fms. i 145; undir-hyggju-maðr ok meðal-lagi trúr, iv. 198; eigi var Magnús trúr, viii. 314: trusty, safe, enn trúasti hlífskjöldr, Hom. 72; trútt traust, Stj. 647; at eigi mundi allt trútt vera, Fms. viii. 337, v.l.; at hóu væri trú ok örugg fyrir bergrisum, Edda 25: trúr á Guð, believing in God, Hom. 109; peir voru eigi truir at því (not free from) at beir færi eigi med danza-görð, Sturl. iii. 80: er eigi trútt, at mér hafi eigi í skap runnit sonar-daudinn, porst. St. 55; ó-trúr, unfaithful.

tru-rof, n. a breach of faith, Karl. 151.

trú-rækinn, adj. religious, Fms. ii. 163, porf. Karl. 174, Fs. 185. trú-rækni, f. piety.

trú-skapr, m. = trúleikr, Fms. v. 24, Fs. 18.

trúss, n. [Engl. truss], a trussed-up bundle, only of vile things, of a beggar's wallet, Skida R. 28, 42, 199.

tryggo, f. [Ulf. renders διαθήκη by triggwa; A.S. treows; Engl. trutb; hence mid. Lat. treuga; Engl. truce]:-faitb, good faitb, trustiness, as of a friend; trú og trygð. 2. as a law term, esp. in plur., flighted faith, truce; eida svarda, unnar trygdir, Skv. 3. 20; gridum ok trygdum, N. G. L. ii. 50; gengu til ok veittu Gunnari trygdir, Nj. 88; svikja e-n i trygd or trygdum, to betray one in time of truce, Hkr. i. (in a verse), Ld. 8; Hrafn son þinn sveik hann í trygðum, Ísl. ii. 272; hvat skal hans trygoum trúa, Hm. 110; ú-trygo, falseness, perfidy. COMPDS: trygoa-eior, m. an oath of fidelity; vinna t. at pvi at eigi se undirmal vio hann, Grag. ii. 21. trygoa-festa, u, f. a pledge of undirmál við hann, Grág. ii. 21. faith, Str. 32. trygoa-kaup, n. a giving truce, safe conduct, N. G. L. trygoa-maor, m. a man of good faith, Odd. 2: one with i. 310. whom one is at truce, hat er nidings-verk ef madr vegr trygda-mann sinn, N.G.L. ii. 50 (v.l. 26). trygða-mál, n. pl. a formula for making a truce, Grag. Vígsl. ch. 113 (ii. 168, cp. 1sl. ii. 300). rof, n. pl. a breach of truce. trygðarofs-maðr, m. a truce-breaker, Nj. 102.

tryggő-rofi, a, m. a truce-breaker, Gbl. 27, 198. trygőrofa-maőr, m. id., Gpl. 198.

tryggi-liga, adv. faitbfully, Sks. 33.

trygging, f. security, assurance, D. N. i. 82: freq. in mod. usage.

tryggia and tryggva, o, to make firm and trusty; at peir tryggvi sættir sínar, O. H. 90; trygðu þeir þórir þá sættir með sér, Eg. 169; þá frændr mundi seint at tryggja, 227; aldrei verðr tóan tryggð, a saying; or aldrei tryggist tóa, þó tekin sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; er ek hræðumk at oss hafi ekki vel tryggt hafnirnar, Fms. viii. 328: to ensure, skeyta ok t., hón (the estate) var tryggð ok skeytt undir mik ok minn ættlegg, N. G. L. ii, 99, Munk. 79; t. e-m eign, D. N. i. 80; tryggja trygðir, N. G. L. ii; tor-t., q. v.

trygg-lauss, adj. truceless, treacherous, Haustl.

trygg-leikr, m. faithfulness, N. G. L. ii. 399, Sks. 457.

trygg-liga, adv. faithfully, H. E. i. 561, Sks. 705, Sol. 20.

trygg-ligr, adj. trustworthy, reliable, Fas. iii. 269; ú-tryggligr.

TRYGGR, adj., before a vowel tryggvan and tryggan; it was even sounded with i, as in Gothic, as is seen from rhymes, trigglaust priggja, Haustl.; [Ulf. triggus = πιστύs]:-trusty, faithful, true; tryggt ving, Ad. 10; trygg ok góð kona, Str. 15; t. höfðingi, Sks. 456; t. í trúnaði, Fms. vi. 52; þá mun fár vera tryggr, viii. 314; at eigi myndi allt tryggt vera, ix. 337; trygg ok stadföst ást, Str. 26; þú enn góði þræll ok inn tryggi, Hom. (St.); tryggr vinum ok frændum, Fs. 23. cerned, Dan. tryg; verðit maðr svá tryggr at þessu trúi öllu, Hm. 88; var-at þat tryggt né ógnlaust, Ad. 5; jötnum þótti eigi tryggt at vera

með Ásum griða-laust, Edda 25. trygg-rofi, a, m. = trygðrofi, N. G. L. i. 13, 106, K. Á. 62, Barl. 181.

tryggva-kaup = trygda-kaup, N. G. L. i. 81.

tryggva-váttr, m., -vitni, n. a faithful witness, N. G. L. i. 223.

Tryggvi, a, m. a pr. name, the Faithful, Fms. i. (Olafr Tryggvason); Sig-tryggr, U-tryggr, Tor-tryggr, Landn.

trygg-vinr, m. a trusty friend. Skálda (in a verse).

trygill, m., dimin. [trog], a little trough, tray, 1sl. ii. 350; blot-t., grautar-t., q. v.

TRYLLA, d, [troll; Dan. trylde], to enchant, turn into a troll; blótuðu þeir hann ok trylltu hann svá at hann varð engum mennskum

II. a creed, viroa en trylla menn eigi, thou art a troll . . . it would be better to put this f allegiance, construction upon it, and not call men trolls, [sl. ii. 366. II. reflex. to be turned into a troll, enchanted; ok hafi hann sidan tryllsk ok ordit at ormi, Fms. vi. 143; eigi vitu vér hvárt hann trylltisk dauðr eða kvikr, 2. part. trylldr, charmed; mikill ok mjök trylldr svá at hann var eigi einhamr, Fb. i. 522; svá kann ok verða, at af stundu eru þeir trylldir er áðr vóru blótaðir, . . . en þó munu vér því næst blótaðir ok síðan trylldir, ii. 7; kettir svartir ok mjök trylldir, Fs. 44: to become mad, furious, demoniac.

tryllska, u, f. witchery, the being a witch, N. G. L. i. 351.

tryllskr, adj. bewitched, the being a troll or a witch; ef konu er tryllska kennd, ... skal hón hafa til sex kvenna vitni at hón er eigi tryllsk . . . ekki veldr hón því sjálf at hón er troll. N. G. L. i. 351. trýju-söðull, m. = trogsöðull, Grág. i. 175.

trýni, n. [trjóna], the snout of a dog, Fms. iii. 13; passim in mod.

usage, hunds-trýnið; of a bear, Glúm. 330. trýta, t. [Ivar Aasen tryta], to growl, murmur; trýtti æ trönu-hvöt, Hom.; the passage is somewhat corrupt, but the word is still used in Icel.; kerling trýtir æ sem tíðast at bera fyrir Thomam, bróður Christjan, þat er hón hefir bezt til, ertrnar, eplin ok ostana, Thóm. 360.

trýtill, m. a bird, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii.

TBÖÐ, f., gen. traðar, pl. traðir; [akin to troða]:-in the Norse, a piece of fallow land where cattle are kept grazing; ef maor leggr trod sina vid akr eða eng annars manns, þá skal hann hverfa garði gildum um, Gþl. 407; af jörðu skal leggja fjórðung í tröð (trod Cod.), vetrar-myki alla skal reiða í tröð (treðe, v. l.) þar sem ómykjat er...en ef tröð er mykjat, N.G.L. ii. 110 (tröð, tröðin, i. 240, l.c.); this sense remains in ör-tröð, in ganga i ör-tröd, a pasture overcrowded with sheep or cattle. Icel. sense, a pen for cattle during the night; tradir voru fyrir ofan garðinn á Hlíðarenda, ok námu þeir þar staðar með flokkinn, Nj. 114; graðungr einn í tröðinni...í því stóra byrgi, sem nauta-hjörð föður hans stóð inni um nætr, Karl. 550; reka fénað lausan í hús inn eða tröð, Jb. 264; þeir menn er sambeit eiga upp á Völl skulu hafa í tröð fé sitt upp frá Ólafs-messu, Vm. 18. 2. in mod. usage, tradir means a lane leading up to the houses, which in old writers is called geil, q. v.; það kemr maðr ríðandi heim traðirnar. III. in local names, compos: traðar-garðr, m. the Traðir, Traðar-holt, Landn., Fs. enclosure of a trod, Gpl. 350 (where in the Norse sense). traðarlag, n. enclosure of pastures, N. G. L. i. 239. trabar-veggr, m. the wall of a pen, in the Icel. sense, Sturl. ii. 209. traða-staðr, m. a place where to build a trod (II), Jm. 20.

trof, n. pl. fringes; see traf.

TROLL and compds, see troll.

trönu-beina, u, f. 'crane-leg,' a nickname, Rm.

tuddi, a, m. a bull is in the east of Icel. called tuddi: hence a mean fellow: tudda-legr, adj. mean, vile.

tuora, u, f. in skinn-tuora, a flap of skin.

tuft, f., see topt.

TUGGA, u, f. [tyggja], a chewed mouthful, the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to be found in old prose, although it occurs in poets (in poët, phrases), munins tugga, Gisl., Lex. Poët.

tugla-, see tygull.

tugr, m. ten, decade; as also in tvi-tugr; see tigr.

tug-tugti, the twentieth, Fb. ii. 469.

tug-tugu, twenty, D. N. ii. 67, 172.

tumba, ad, [a for. word; Fr. tomber], to tumble, Finnb. 352, Fas. iii. 503; beir tumba báðir ofan fyrir fönnina, Háv. 9 new Ed.; hann tumbar af hestinum, Mag. 8, Bs. ii. 225, Mar.

Tumi, a, m. a pr. name = Thomas, Sturl.

TUNDR, n. [A. S. tynder; Engl. tinder; Germ. zunder; early Dan. tunder; mod. Dan. tonder]: - tinder, Bs. ii. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 192, freq. in mod. usage: tundr-or, f. a tinder-arrow, a burning shaft hurled in taking possession of land; for this heathen rite see Landn. 3, ch. 8, p. 193; cp. also Fms. vii. 192, where the tinder-arrow has magic power, like silver-buttons in mod. tales.

tundra, að, to 'tinder,' catch fire; eldrinn tundraði skjótt, Fas. i. 83. TUNGA, u, f., gen. pl. tungna; [Goth. tuggo; common to all Teut. languages; cp. Lat. lingua]:-a tongue, Sol. 44, Grug. ii. 11, passim: metaph. usages, hradmælt tunga, Hm. 28; skædar tungur, evil tongues, Nj. 264; hafa tungu fyrir e-m, to bave tongue for a person, be the spokesman, Fms. vi. 223; harðr í tungu, Hallfred; skáldskapr var honum svá tiltækr, at hann kvað af tungu fram sem annað mál, Ó. H. 171; hann sa eld mikinn i tungua likjum, Hom. 91; lof-tunga, 'praise-tongue,' flatterer, a nickname. 2. sayings; tunga er höfuðs-bani, 'tongue is bead's bane,' is the ruin of a man, Hm. 72; e-t leikr á tveim tungum, N. G. L. i. 211 (see leika II. 4); tungan leikr við tanna sár, the tongue touches sores of the teeth, Mkv.; hann hefir tonn og tungu á öllu, of a ready tongue; gæti hann, at honum vefisk eigi tungan um höfuð, let bim beware lest bis tongue winds round bis bead, i.e. let bim beware of loose talk, (a long tongue being = inconsiderate tongue that works evil), rnanni likr, Fas. ii. 242; þú þykki mér troll...ok væri þat svá at Nj. 160, þorst. Siðu H. 178; also, e-m vefsk tunga um tönn, to be discon-

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certed: a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a person endowed with poetical gifts in the person endowed with person endowed w tongue longer than other men (the tongue-tip reaching to the nostrils), Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 557; to this refers the legend of Hallbjörn hali, síðan togar hann á honum tunguna, ok kvað vísu þessa, then be stretched his tongue and said, Fb. i. 215; on the other hand, of words spoken in an evil hour, it is said that fiends have stretched (pulled) a man's tongue, troll toga tungu ór höiði e-m (see troll): in nursery talk, swearing is said to leave a black spot on the tongue, blótaðu ekki, það kemr svartr blettr á tunguna á þér ! II. a tongue, language; Dönsk tunga, the Danish (Norse) tongue, see Danskr; tungan er vér köllum Norrænu, Fms. xi. 412; vitr madr ok kunni margar tungur, 298; þar eru tungur sjau ok tuttugu, 414; hverega tungu er maðr skal ríta annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa vant, af því at eigi finnsk þat hljóð í tungunni sem stafirnir hafa þeir er af ganga, ... nú eptir þeirra dæmum, alls vér erum einnar tungu,... or vóru teknir þeir (stafir) er eigi gegna atkvæðum várrar tungu, Thorodd; ein var þá tunga á Englandi, sem í Noregi ok í Danmörku, en þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastaror vann England, Isl. ii. 221; Danskir, Sænskir eða Norrænir ór þeirra konunga veldi þriggja er vár tunga er ... af öllum tungum öðrum enn af Danskri tungu, Grag. ii. 72; tungna-grein, tungna-skipti, divi-III. metaph, of tongue-formed things, a sion of tongues, Stj. tongue of land at the meeting of two rivers (= Gr. μεσοποταμία); i tungu einni milli gilja tveggja, Valla L. 223, Sd. 141; Önundr nam tungu alla milli Hvítár ok Reykjadalsár, Landn. 60; frá Flókadalsár-ósi til Reykjadalsár-óss, ok tungu þá alla er þar var á milli, Eg. 186; very freq. in Icel. local names, Tunga, Tungur, Tungna-jökull, Tungna-fell, Tungu-á, Tungu-heiðr, Hróars-tunga, Biskups-tungur, Stafholtstungur, Skaptár-tunga, Landn., map of Icel.: Tungu-goði, a, m. a nickname: Tungu-menn, m. pl. men from T., Landn., Sturl. the tongue of a balance, in tungu-pundari; in the poets, a sword is slior-tunga, hjalta-tunga, slitber-tongue, bilt-tongue, and the like, Lex.

B. Compos: tungu-brago, n. tongue, speech; mjúkt t., Fms. i. 283; hefir því t. ekki ómjúkligt, ii. 60; málit görisk af blæstrinum, tungubragðinu ok skipan varranna, Skálda 170. tungu-fimi, f. fluency of tongue, Konr. tungu-hapt, n. a tongue-tie; medic. anchylo-glossum, Fél. x. tungu-hvass, adj. keen-tongued, Sks. tungu-lauss, adj. tongueless, Rb. 348. tungu-mjúkr, adj. smooth-tongued, eloquent, Fms. viii. 314, Sks. 315, Sturl. i. 105. tungu-nio, n. a libel by word of mouth, opp. to tré-nio, a libel carved on a tree, N.G.L. i. 56. tungu-pundari, a, m. a steelyard with a tongue, Jb. 375. tungu-reetr, f. pl. the roots of the tongue, Pr. 474; gull þat er sú náttúra fylgir, at hverr maðr sem mállauss er, ok leggr þat undir tungu-rætr sér, þá tekr þegar mál sitt, ... hann færði móður sinni gullit ok tók hón þegar mál sitt er þat kom undir t. henni, Fb. i. 255, 256: metaph., pessi orð sem hann hafði lagt undir tungurætr þeim, Stj. 398; eigi þarf ek at eiga þetta undir tungu-rótum Odds, Eg. 73; 120a þessi mun vera komin undan tungu-rótum þeirra manna er miklu eru óvitrari enn hann ok verri, Fær. 200; bau svikræði höfðu fyrst komit undan tungu-rótum biskups, Fms. viii. 296. tungna-skipti, n. change of tongue or language, Stj. 25. tunguskorinn, part. tongue-cut, Hkr. iii. 285. tungu-skeöi, f. 'tongue-scatbe,' slander, Sks. 25. tungu-skeör, adj. evil-tongued, Nj. 264, tungu-snjallr, adj. eloquent, Fins. viii. 314. v.l. tungu-sótt. f. a tongue-disease, Ann. 1310. tungu-setr, adj. sweet-tongued, Lil. tungu-varp, n. the motion of the tongue, Sks. 438.

TUNGL, n. [Goth. tuggl in a gloss. to Gal. iv. 9; A.S. tungol; Hel. tungal; O. H. G. zungal; Swed. tungel; cp. also tingl]: - prop. a luminary (= Lat. sidus), which sense remains in the compd himin-tungl; in Icel. prose, ancient as well as modern, this word has altogether superseded the word 'máni,' which is only poetical. II. the moon (=Swed. tungel), Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Rb. 108, Sks. 627, Al. 172; nytt tungl, fullt tungl, Icel. Almanack (cp. the words ny and niò), passim: phrases, tunglið veðr í skýjum, the moon wades in clouds: for poët, usage, enni-tungl, tungl brá, = the eyes, etc., see Lex. Poët. 65 No word in the language rhymes with tungl, hence the tale of the man capping verses with the devil, Maurer Volksagen. The ancients called the full moon the 'new moon,' ny (q. v.), but used nið (q. v.) = no moon for the new moon; the modern phrase 'new moon' (nytt tungl), = the young moon, is derived from the Latin.

B. Compos: tungl-aldr, m. moon's age, a calendary term, Rb. growth of the moon, Rb. 428. tungl-ar, n. a lunar tungl-fyllr (tungl-fylling), f. a lunation, a calentungl-aukan, f. growth of the moon, Rb. 428. year, Rb. 438. dary term, Rb. 18, 122, 442. tungl-ganga, u, f. the lunar course, Rb. 116. tungl-hlaup, n. 'leap-moon,' a calendary term, Rb. 32 (see the foot-note). tungl-hoppan, f. = tungl-hlaup, MS. 732 B. 1. tungl-kváma (tungl-koma), u, f. a new moon, Stj. 278, Bs. i. 165, tungls-ljós, n. moon-light, Fms. ii. 64, 237, Icel. Almanack. tungl-mein, n., medic. a kind of scurvy in the head. Ъідг. 311. tungl-sjúkr, m. moon-sickness, lunacy. tungl-skin, n. moon-sbine, Ad. 5, Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Fms. ix. 357, passim. tungl-sýki, f. | pilit, ok komask út fram í túnit, ok þar út á riðit, Grett. 99 (Cod. Ub.):

tungl-tal, n. 'moon-tale,' lunar computation. Rb. tungltals-öld, f. = tunglöld, Rb. tungl-tíð, f. a lunar bour, Rb. tungl-tími, a, m. = tungltíð, Rb. tungl-æði, f. lunary. merr, adj. 'mcon-mad,' lunatic, 656 B. 7. tungl-öld, f. a lunar cycle, Rb.

tungli, a, m. = máni, Fms. viii.

tunna, u, f. a tun, barrel, Nj. 133, Al. 114, Fms. ix. 425, N. G. L. ii, D. N., Edda Ht. (sal-tönna): as a measure, Fms. iii. 211, the word seems not to have come into use before the 13th century.

tunni, a, m. a nickname, Yngl. S.

turfa, u, f. [torf], a vile back or beast. turfu-ligr, adj. vile, of a hack. turn, m. [Dan. taarn; Germ. tburm; from the Lat. turris]: -a tower, Symb. 30, 56, Fms. vi. 158, 164, ix. 3, Hkr. iii. 69, Skida R. 68; the word appears in the 12th or 13th century.

turna, 8, [Fr.], to turn; turna essi, to wheel a racer round, Karl. 72; turna e-u um, to turn upside down, overtbrow, Al. 22, 42, Stj. 287; it is now used in the compds, um-turna e-u, to turn upside down, and umturnan, a turning upside down.

turnera, 20, to ride a tilt, turney, Bév.

turniment, n. a tilt, tournament, Fms. viii. 158, Fas. i. 369, Mag. 8, bior. 24, 36; 2 for. word, which appears in the 12th or 13th century.

turn-reið, f. = turniment, Fms. viii. 158, þiðr. 23.

turtil-dúfa, u, f. = turturi, N. T. (mod.)

turturi, a, m. [for. word], a turtle-dove, Stj., Hom., Mar.

tusi, a, m. fire, a απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.); a Tzeckish word, Hung. tuz, Rask i. 33.

tuska, u, f. (qs. tuzka, akin to tuttan), a rag, vile clotb.

tuskast, ad, dep. to wrestle, wrangle (slightly); tuskudust huskarlar ok gestir, made a row, Fms. ix. 340, v. l. and mod. usage. tustleiki, a, m. (qs. tvistleiki), dusk; t. tímans, Norske Saml. v.

tutl, n. a nibbling, picking, teazing.

tutla, ad, to nibble, teaze; tauta edr tutla, Fms. viii. 234.

tuttan, f. [from toga], a pulling, tearing; ef hann bæði görir (viz. tekr í hár öðrum ok kippir) þá heitir þat tuttan, þá skal hann bæta fullum rétti fyrir, N. G. L. i. 70.

tuttr and tottr (q. v.), a nursery word, a tom-thumb, cp. túta; tuttr litli, in the lullaby song of the giantess, Fas. ii. 234; cp. totr and tutr. Edda ii. 496: the word has therefore no relation to stuttr, like telpa qs.

tuttugandi (tuttugti, D. N. ii. 285, Post. (Unger) 47, N. G. L. ii. 355, tutukta hvart pund), mod. tuttugasti, the twentieth.

tuttugu, indecl. adj. twenty; prettán dýnur ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4; fjórtán vetr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 445, passim. tuttug-sessa, u. f. a

twenty-oared ship, Fms. ix. 474.
TULKA, ad. [a Slavon. word], to interpret; t. mál e-s, to plead one's case, be the spokesman, Eg. 410; t. eyrendi e-s, Fms. i. 139; Guds ord ok eyrendi bótt eigi sé með snilld mikilli fram túlkat, MS. 15. 1; Austmenn munu illa tulka fyrir þér, give thee a had report, Nj. 178; þiðrandi kvað sik nú gruna hversu Vegghamarr mundi t. fyrir þeim, Njarð. 370; mun ek fylgja ber til stadarins ok t. fyrir ber, be thy interpreter, Fms. iii. 58.

túlkan, f. a pleading, Stj. 144, Thom.

túlkari, a, m. an interpreter: a nickname, dóttir Kára þess er t. var kalladr, Landn, 158, v. l., of a person of the 11th or 12th century.

tülkr, m. [a Slavon. word; Lett. tulkas], an interpreter, spokesman, in a foreign language, Ld. 76, Orkn. 330, Fms. iii. 33, vii. 192, xi. 300. Stj. 542: a broker, þeir brakkernir er vér köllum túlka, Fms. v. 183 (Fb. ii. 138): a spokesman, Stj. 157. (man iN in Arling all) TUN, n. [a word widely applied and common to all Teut. languages: the Goth, is not on record; A.S. tun; Engl. town; O.H.G. zin; Germ. zaun; Norse tûn]:-prop. a bedge; this sense is still used in the Germ. zaun; but in Scandin, the only remnant seems to be the compd tun-rida (see B). II. a bedged or fenced plot, enclosure, within which a house is built; then the farm-bouse with its buildings, the bornestead; and lastly, a single bouse or dwelling: in Norway tun is = Dan. gaards-plads, the quadrangle or premises annexed to the buildings; whereas bo' answers to the mod. Icel. 'tún:' in Norse deeds each single farm is called tún, í efsta túni í Ulfalda-stöðum, D. N. ii. 534: the same usage of the word town remains in Scotland, see Scott's Waverley, ch. ix, sub fin.: many of the following examples run from one of these senses into the other; tefldu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp.; allir Einherjar Oðins-túnum í, Gra.: ok gullu við gæss í túni, Skv. 3. 29, Gkv. 1. 15; hér í túni, 2. 39; ok er beir koma heim ba er Ulfr fostri beirra heima i tuni fyrir, Fb. i. 133: jarls menn tóku skeið ór túninu, galloped out of the tún, Orkn. 416: 2h.s sense still remains in phrases as, rida i tun, to arrive at a bouse, Nj. 23;

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cp. skal hann ei bráðum bruna í tún, bóndann dreymdi mig segir hua. Bb.; fara um tún, to pass by a bouse; peir fóru um tún í Saubæ, Bs. i. 647; pá fara peir Ingi hér í tún, 648; í túni fyrir karldyrum, K. p. K.;

tún frú túni, from bouse to bouse, Karl. 129, 138; þeir fá brotið skjæld-

útan skíð-garðinn, Fms. vii. 324; borgir eða héruð eða tún, x. 237; borgir ok kastala, héruð ok tún, Karl. 444; fór ek um þorp ok um tún ok um héraðs-bygðir, Sks. 631. 2. in Icel. a special sense has prevailed, viz. the 'enclosed' in-field, a green manured spot of some score of acres lying around the dwellings; bleikir akrar, slegin tún, Nj. 112; skal hann ganga út í tún at sín, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 209; var þá fluttr farmr af skipinu upp í tún at Borg, Eg. 163; um einn völl svá til at jafna sem eitt tún vítt vel ok kringlótt, Fms. vii. 97; látið hesta vára vera nærri túni, Lv. 44; í túninu í Mávahlíð, Eb. 58; í túninu í Odda mun finnask holl nokkurr, Bs. i. 228, and so passim in old and mod. Icel. usage; thus tun and engjar are opposed. III. metaph. in poets; snáka tún, 'snake-town,' i. e. gold; reikar-tún, 'bair-town,' i. e. the bead, Lex. Poët.; bragar tun, the 'town of song,' i. e. the mind, the memory of men, Ad. (fine); mun-tun, the 'mind's town,' i. e. the breast, Fas. i. (in a verse); mælsku tún, hyggju tún, the 'speech town,' 'mind's town,' i. c. the breast, Lex. Poët .: in local names, but rare, Tunir; Tuns-berg, in Norway; Sig-tunir, a place of victory, in Sweden; Tun-garor, in Icel., Landn.

B. Compds: tún-annir, f. pl. baymaking in the in-field; um sumar um túnannir, i. e. in July, Eb. 248. tún-barð, n. the outskirt of an in-field. tun-brekka, u, f. the brink or edge of an in-field, Ld. 36. tún-fótr, m. the outskirt of a home-field. tún-garðr, m. a 'towngarth,' fence of a tun, Grag. i. 147, ii. 263, Eg. 713, Ld. 138, Gullh. 61, 77, Bs. i. 648, K. A. 64, Fms. vi. 368. tun-goltr, m. a bome-boar, Eb. 94, Glum. 365. tun-hlið, n. the gate of a castle, in the Norse sense, Hkv. I. 47. tún-krepja, u, f., botan. a cryptogamous plant resembling the lichen tribe, tremella. tún-riða, u, f. a bedge-rider, a witch, gbost; witches and ghosts were thought to ride on hedges and the tops of houses during the night, see Glam in the Grettla; cp. Swed. 'blå-kulla;' the word is a ãπ. λεγ., Hm. 156. túna-sláttr, m. = túnannir, as also the season, the 12th and following weeks of the summer. tún-svið, n. the tún-space; sem túnsvið kringlótt, a field like a round tún-enclosure, Fms. vii. 97 (v.l. nær túns-vidd, of the largeness of a tún-svín, m. = túngöltr, Grág. ii. 232. tún-sækinn, part. tún-völlr, m. a strip of cattle, greedy to enter and graze in a tun. of the in-field, Kormak, Grag. ii. 257, Jb. 423, Sturl. i. 83, Eb. 250; hann lét færa farminn heim á túnvöll sinn ok görði þeim tjald, Fb. i. 422.

The ancient Scandinavians, like other old Teutonic people, had no towns; Tacitus says, 'nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari satis notum est...colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit,' Germ. ch. 16. In Norway the first town, Nidarós, was founded by the two Olaves (Olave Tryggvason and Saint Olave, 994-1030), and this town was hence par excellence called Kaupang, q.v. But the real founder of towns in Norway was king Olave the Quiet (1067-1093); as to Iceland, the words of Tacitus, 'colunt diversi ut fons, etc., placuit,' still apply; 120 years ago (in 1752), the only town or village of the country (Reykjavík) was a single isolated farm. In the old Norse law, the 'Town-law' is the new law attached as an appendix to the old Land-law.

túta, u, f. [cp. tota; Dan, tude = a spout], a teat-like prominence; the name of a dwarf, Fms. vi.

tútna, ad, [cp. A. S. totjan], to be blown up; hann tútnaði allr upp. tvau-falda, að, to double.

tvau-faldr, mod. tvö-faldr, adj. twofold, Sturl. i. 85, Rb.

tváru, adv., see hvárr (Il. 2).

-tveggi, in annarr-tveggi, hvárr-tveggi, q. v.

tveim-megin or tveim-eginn, adv. on both sides, Nj. 24.

TVEIR, gen. tveggja, dat. tveimr or tveim, acc. två (mod. tvo), tvær, tvau (mod. tvö); tvau and pau make a rhyme, Skáld H.: [Goth. twai; A. S. twa; Engl. two, twain; Germ. zwei; Dan. to; Swed. tva; Lat. duo; Gr. 800, etc.]:—two, passim; tveir ok tveir, two and two, Hkr. i. 125; báðir tveir, Fms. vii. 202; bæði tvau, Skáld H. 3. 7, 6. 55; tveim höndum, with both bands, Eg. 532, Fms. vii. 290; hvárr-tveggja, annarr-tveggja, q. v.; i tvau, adverb, in two, asunder, Fms. vii. 72, 193: in the saying, tveimr er tveggja hugr, two men two minds (= quot bomines, tot sententiae), Fas. ii. 228; cp. tveir erut einsherjar, Hm.

tvenning, f. duality, Fms. vii. 292, MS. 625. 17.

tvennr and tvinnr, adj. (tviðr, Hom. 74), [Ulf. twaibnai], a distrib., two and two, twin, in pairs; tvior skriptar-gangr, Hom. 74; tvennr burðr, twins, Stj.; til tveðra gjalda, Grág. ii. 188; guldu opt tvennar landskyldir, O. H. 27; heimta tvennar fulgur, Grág. i. 258, 447; eigi má tvær sakir af því göra þótt tvennum sé lýst, ii. 15; á skóginum vóru tvennar leiðir, Eg. 576; tvenna tólí-mánuðr, Grág. ii. 227; vóru tvennar hallir, aðrar yfir öðrum, Fms. vi. 147; bjóða tvenn verð, Ld. 146; gjalda konungi tvenn (gjöld) slík, Jb. 208; tvinnir flokkar engla, Sks. 142 new Ed.; skjóta tvennum örum, Clem. 37; í tvennu lagi, Hom. 74; ok er tvenn frásögn um, Sturl. i. 107; tvennar (ii Cod.) frásagnir, Bs. i. l. c.; nú ferr tvennum sögunum

ok er beir kómu á Ré, gengu beir ór túni á veginn, fylktu beir fyrir TNj. 3; þó segja menn nokkut tvennt til, Eg. 63; tvennu mun skipta, there are two chances, either . . . or, Fas. ii. 515; hefir Gud fram i tvennu verk sitt, annat tveggja, eða..., 677. 6. 3. two pairs; tvennir skór, two pairs of shoes, Skida R. 193; tvenn pör skæda, id., 32; tvennir sokkar, tvennir vetlingar (gloves); tvennar buxur; skaltu Nói taka tvinn karlkyns ok kvennkyns, Stj. 4. indecl. tvinni or tvinni, two or two, as indecl. adj.; tvinni or tynni, indecl.; tvinni tólf-múnuðr, aðra tynni tólf-múnuðr, N. G. L. i. 344: skaltú æ taka með sama hætti tvinni ok tvinni, Stj. 57, Barl. 24.

tvennum-brúni, adj. a nickname, with meeting eyebrows (?), Landn. tvinna, 20, to twine, twist thread.

tvinni, a, m. twine, twisted thread; tvinna-hnoda, Hkr. iii. 117.

tvinnr, see tvennr.

tvist, n. [Dan. tvist = discord]; in the phrase, á tvist og bast, scattered to the four winds.

tvist-ligr, adi. = tvistr.

tvistr, m. the two or 'deuce' in cards.

tvistr, adj. [Swed. tjust; Dan. tyst = silent], dismal, sad, distressed, whence in deep silence, noiseless; varð þegar hljótt allt fólk ok tvist (Dan. lyt og tyst), Fms. vi. 374; allt kyrt ok tvist, ix. 510, v.l.; tvist ok daprt, Fas. ii. 392; mist hefik fljóðs ins tvista, Korm.; tvist hjarta, tvistar sorgir, Lex. Poët.; ú-tvistr, gleeful.

tvistra or tvistra, ad, to scatter; munu tvistrast saudirnir, Post.; saudir hjardarinnar munu í sundr tvístrast, Matth. xxvi. 31.

tvistróttr, adj. scattered, Hkr. iii. 228.

tvisvar (also tysvar), adv. twice, Sks. 677, Fms. ix. 265, passim; in tvisvar verðr gamall maðrinn barn. tvisvar-sinnum = tvisvar, Hom. 118; týsvar-sinnum, Nj.

tví, conj. used to express loathing (Dan. tvi), fie ! Fb. iii. 303. TV1-, [Germ. zwei-], twice, double, in many compos: tvi-angaor,

adj. double-forked, Fas. iii. 385. tví-aukinn, part. twofold, H. E. i. 437. tvi-baka, u, f. [Germ. zwiebach], a biscuit (mod.) tví-benda, u. f. a complicity, entanglement. tví-breiðr, adj. of double breadth, of cloth, Vm. 10, N.G.L. iii. 205, D.N. ii. 1127. tví-buri, a, m. a twin, esp. in dual, Fms. i. 4, Sturl. i. 1, Rb. 100; in the N. T. = δίδυμος; tvíbura-merki, the Twins or Gemini, Rb. tví-burur, f. twin 5, Fas. i. 358. tvi-byrðingr, m. a twofold shield, tvi-byrðr, part. double-lined, B. K., D. N.: of a shield, sisters, Str. 15, Fas. i. 358. Gþl. 103. N. G. L. ii. 42. tví-bytna, u, f. a bottomless lake or pit, in popular belief, or thought to be in hidden connection with the sea. tví-býli, n. a double bousebold, on one farm (opp. to einbýli), Eb. 38, Vm. 83, Lv. 71. tví-böllr, m. a double ball, Skálda 177. dreginn, part. double-lined, Jb. 187; klæði tvídregin, Ann. 1330. drægni, f. discord. tví-drægr, adj. ambiguous, Fms. ix. 255, 324, 502. tví-dyror, part. double-doored, Eb. 274, Fms. vi. 121, Fs. 66, pidr. 143. tví-dægra, the name of a mountain desert taking two 'dægr' to cross, İsl. ii. 345, Ann. 1242. tví-eggjaðr, part. two-edged, Stj., Sks., N. T. tvi-elleptr, part. twice eleven; in the phrase, vera t., to be a twenty-twoyear-old, i. e. in high vigour and spirits, Fas. i. 98. tví-eln, adj. two ells broad, Grág. i. 498, 504. tvi-eyringr, m. worth or weighing two ounces, Landn. 258, Eb. 10. tvi-falda, ad, to fold, double, Stj. 53, tvi-faldan, f., arithm. doubling, Sks. 763, N. G. L. i. 23, Alg. 360. tvifald-leikr, m. twofoldness, Sij. 263, Skálda 191, Alg. 360. Hom. (St.) tvifald-ligr, adj. of twofold kind, Sturl. i. 121, K. A. 74. tvi-raidr, auj. wwy. Vm. 168, Hom. 10, passim. tví-faldr, adj. twofold, double, K. A. 46, 136, Sks. 225, 405, tví-fóðraðr, part. double-lined, Fms. tvi-fættr, adj. twc-footed, Lat. bi-pes. tví-gilda, d, to pay double, Gpl. 378, K. A. 80. tvi-gildr, adj. of double value. tví-görr, part. double, bidr. 80, tvi-giptr, part. twice married. tvi-heilagt, n. adj. twice ballowed, of two holidays followtvi-henda, d, to burl or wield with two bands, ing one another. Edda 122, Korm. 136, Fms. x. 383, Grett. 45, 178 new Ed. hendis, adv.; höggva t.=tvihenda, D. N. tví-hljó tví-hljóðr, m. a diphthong, Skalda 177. tvi-hólkaðr, part. mounted with a double ring, borf. Karl. 376. tví-húsaðr, part. double-boused, Stj. 57. tvíhætta, u, f. a dilemma; in the phrase, leggja á tvihættu, to run a risk, tví-höfðaðr, part. two-beaded, Fas. iii. 574. Fær. 144. kenndr, part. with double circumlocution, in poetry, Edda 122: of double tvi-klifa, ad, to barp twice on the same, repeat, Sks. meaning, 110. tví-kostr, m. a tví-klýpt, part. a bad reading for tví-kylft. 307. choice between two, an alternative, Fas. ii. 68; hafa ekki ef eða tvíkost á e-u, Barl. 173; bjóða e-m tvíkosti, Mag. tví-kvángaðr, part. twice tvi-kveða, kvað, to repeat, Edda 133. married, Bs. i. 233. kvenni, n. bigamy, Grág. i. 367. tví-kvíslaðr, part. two-pronged, bidr. 178, Bær. 19. tvi-kylft, part. [kylfa, the verb], stammering, tvi-lembdr, part. with two lambs, of metre, a metrical term, Ht. 45. Rétt. 2. 5. tví-litaðr, mod. tví-litr, adj. parti-coloured, Stj. 306. tví-loðinn, adj. double-bairy, tbick, of fur, Fbr. 145. tví-mánuðr, m. the double month, the fifth month in the summer; in the Almanack for fram, two tales running parallel, O. H. 100.

2. two different things; length hefir mer pat i hug verit, ok hefir mer po tvennt um synt, September, which answers to the 15th of August to the 15th of September.

time when T. sets in, Grág. i. 152, Ld. 134, Finnb. 298, Grett. 174 new Ed.; boð skyldi vera at Tvímánaði suðr at Ölvusvatni, Ísl. ii. 8, 31; leið nú fram at Tvímánaði sumars, Grett. 150; brúðkaup var í Garpsdal at Tvímánaði, Ld. 134. tvi-menna, t, to ride two on one horse; nær hálfum mánaði síðar var honum (the horse) tvímennt, Bs. i. 389: in the phrase, tvimenna yfir ána, to cross a river two on one borse, an every day's occurrence in Icel.; as to Scotland in ancient times, there is a curious record in Orkn. ch. 5; a lively sketch of this is found in the Queen's 'Leaves from a Journal,' 'Fording the Poll Tarf.' menning, f. riding two on one borse, Sturl. ii. 131, iii. 23. menningr, m. drinking together in pairs, two and two; par var hlutaor t., Eg. 22; Kormakr drakk tvímenning á Steingerði, Korm. 232; hón segir þat ekki víkinga sið at drekka hjá konum tvímenning, Hkr. i. 50. tvi-merkingr, m. of the value or weight of two marks, of a ring. Grag. tví-mæli, n. a dispute, a discordant report, one ii. 172, 178. saying this, another that, Nj. 68, 139, Edda 147. tví-mælis, adv. two meals a day, N. G. L. i. 422. tvimælis-lauss, adj. undisputed, Sturl. iii. 261. tvi-mælt = tvimælis; eta t., K. þ. K. 102, 106, Bs. i. 106. tvi-oddaðr, part. two-pointed, Fas. ii. 386. tvi-riðinn, part. doublenetted or knitted, of a net or the like: as a metrical term, Edda 122. tví-ræði, n. ambiguity, Fb. iii. 427; tvíræðis-orð, id. tví-ræðr, adi. 'double-read,' ambiguous, which can be read 'both ways,' Fms. ix. 324, tvi-saga, adj.; verda tvisaga, to contradict oneself. tví-sagðr, tvi-settr, part. double, Karl. 193. part, twice-told. tví-skafinn. a nickname. Fms. x. tvi-skelfor, part, the name of a metre, each verse-line beginning with two long syllables, Edda 129; for a specimen see the Rekstefja, which is composed in this metre, whence it is also called 'Drapan tviske!fda.' tvi-skinnungr, m. a double skin or film (on a wound). tvi-skipaor, part. double-seated, in two ranks, tví-skipta, t, to divide into two parts, Fms. i. 154, ii. Fms. x. 16. 240, viii. 363: to waver, hann tvískiptisk í ætlaninni, x. 270. skipti, n. a division into two parts; t. mun vera á öllu landi, Fms. v. 347: the phrase, það er ekki til tvískiptanna, it is too small to be divided. tví-skiptiligr, adj. divided, Bs. i. tví-skiptingr, m. a changeling, idiot (= skiptingr, q. v.): 2 nickname, Fms. x. 2. tví-skiptr, part. divided, Fms. viii. 16, Hom. (St.): uncertain, Fas. i. 42: of two colours, t. vesli, Rd. 309, Fms. ii. 71; t. brynja, piòr. 80. skældr = tvískelfdr, metric., Fms. ii. 310. tví-slægr, adj. ambiguous; t. draumr, Fms. viii. 444; görask t. í vináttu við e-n, Sks. 357. tvi-stiga, steig, to waddle. tvi-stift, n. part. a metrical term, double apocope, Edda 134: a mark on a sbeep's ear, t. framan hægra. tvi-syngja, sing, to chant double in the church, a kind of twovoiced music, a relic of the early Middle Ages, still practised in Icel., recorded in Laur. S. (Bs. i. 847). tví-sýni, n. uncertainty, doubt, Fas. iii. 207, Gisl. 86. tví-sýnn, adj. precarious, doub!ful, of danger, Nj. 111, Bs. i. 814. tvi-songr, m. a two-voiced song; see tvi-syngja. tví-taka, tók, to repeat, Skálda 208. u, f. the dual number, Stj. 13. tvi-tala, adj. of twice the number, Fb. iii. 362. tví-tjaldaðr, part. bung with double tapestry, Vm. 171. tví-tján, twice-ten, twenty, Fms. x. 378. tví-tjándi, the twentieth, Mork. 109, Grett. (Ub.) 150, Petr S. 47, v. l. tví-tóla, adj. [Dan. tve-tullet], an hermaphrodite (tól II). tví-tugr, tví-togr, adj. aged twenty, Grag. i. 307, 465, ii. 108, Fms. ii. 7, vi. 90, Jb. 143, passim: measuring twenty (fathoms, ells), Grag. i. 497, ii. 337, Fms. iii. 194, passim; atta vetr um tvitugt, i.e. twenty-eight years old, Stj. tvitugs-aldr, 'm. the age of twenty, Fg. 2, Fms. iv. 254, Njard. 396, passim. tvitug-sessa, u, f. a twenty-oared x. 377, Njarð. 396, passim. sbip (see sessa), Eg. 28, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 322. tví-tugti, mod. tvítugasti, the twentieth, passim. tví-tugu = tuttugu, D. N. tylft, f. twice twelve; tvitylftar baugr, Grag. ii. 89. tví-tyngdr, part. double-tongued, Al. 4. tvi-vegis, adv. 'two-ways,' to and fro; fara t., to go back again, Isl. ii. 327, Fms. iii. 83, vi. 119, Grág. i. 213, 436: hence in mod. usage gener. twice. tví-verknaðr, m. doing tví-viðr, m. a double-pieced cross-bow, the same twice over again. poët., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2, 65, 3d. tví-æri, n. a period of two years, D. N. ii. 193. tvi-err, adj. of two years, two years old, D. N.; tviær landskyld, id.

tvîl, n. [Ulf. tweifls; Germ. zweifel; Dan. tvil], doubt. tvîl-laust, n. adj. wiibout doubt, forsootb. tvîla, ad, to doubt, (mod.); as also tvîlugr, adj., in ó-tvilugr, quite safe; hann er ó-tvilugr, pað er ó-tvilugt; but none of these words are found in old writers.

tve-vetla, u, f. a ewe two winters old.

tve-vetr, adj. two winters old.

tyggi, thus, not tiggi, as seen from rhymes, tyggi, glygg, hnyggt tyggi, hygg tyggia, Geisli 9, Lex. Poët.: [the word is therefore derived from tjúga (q, v.), toginn, (cp. Germ. zieben, ge-zogen), and is akin to Germ. -zog, in ber-zog, Lat. duc-s]:—a leader, chief, but only in poetry, Lex. Poët., freq. in old and mod. ballads.

TYGGJA (tyggva, Gkv. 2. 39), pres. tygg; pret. tugði; subj. tygði; part. tuggit. A remnant of a strong inflexion is the pret. tögg,

of the old style, Rb. 556; at Tvímánaði or at Tvímánaði sumars, at the time when T, sets in, Grág. i. 152, Ld. 134, Finnb. 298, Grett. 174 new Ed.; boð skyldi vera at Tvímánaði suðr at Ölvusvatni, Ísl. ii. 8, 31; leið nú fram at Tvímánaði suðrars, Grett. 150; brúðkaup var í Garpsdal at Tvímánaði, Ld. 134. tví-menna, t, to ride two on one horse; nær hálfum mánaði síðar var honum (the horse) tvímennt, Bs. i. 389; in the phrase, tvímenna yfir ána, to eross a river two on one borse, an every day's occurrence in Icel.; as to Scotland in ancient times, there is a curious record in Orkn. ch. 5; a lively sketch of this is found in the

tygi, n. [A. S. ga-!eawa; O. H. G. ziug; Germ. zeug; Dan. tôi; Engl. toy]:—gear, barness; flestöll tygi þau er þeir höfðu átt, Fb. iii. 567; söðull með öllum tygjum, D. N. i. 321; þitt ess eðr tygi, Pr. 422; reiðtygi, saddle-barness.

2. metaph. kind; einn af þessu vánda tye (=tyge) er Robert klerkr af Broc (de funesta illa progenie), Thom. 231: mod., af sama tægi, a sample of the same piece.

tygi-ligr, adj. [perh. a bad reading for rygiligr]; t. orð, baugby words, threats, Bs. i. 653, 658 (but rygiligr v. l. in both instances), Grett.

172 new Ed.

tygill, m., pl. tuglar (like lykill, pl. luklar), a dimin.; [akin to tog; cp. Germ. zügel]:—a string, strap, tbong, esp. of the strap with which a cloak was fastened round the neck; möttull á tuglum, Fms. vii. 201; tygill er menit var fest með, Ó. H. 135; á tuglunum tafipungsins var gullbaug; Gullþ. 20; in Lv. 41 read, ok gullbaugr (for gullband) á tyglinum. compps: tugla-möttull, -feldr, m. a cloak with a strap, Fzr. 263, Fms. v. 292, Sturl. ii. 154, (Bs. i. 556 spelt tugla-.)

tygil-knífr, m. a knife or dirk hanging from the belt on a tygill, Fms. vi. 165, x. 149, fsl. ii. 277.

tygja, að, to barness; allir tyaðir panzerum, Fb. iii. 582; her-t., to armour; hertýjað, elad in armour, Úlf. 7.111 ('herdti að' in the Edit.) tykta, að, whence typta, Bs. i. 805, 846: [Germ. züebtigen; Dan. tugte]:—to ebastise, H. E. i. 509.

tyktan, f. chastisement, Sij. 167.

tylft or tylpt, f. [tólf], a number of twelve, a 'duo-decade,' dozen, a body of twelve, Eg. 341, Nj. 150, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. ii. 398; femat tylftir, prennar tylftir, of the courts, Nj. 150, 244, Grig. i. 4, 72 (twelve being a holy number): of the sea, tylft, twelve miles, Landa. 25, Rb. 482, Bs. ii. 5. tylftar-eiðr, -kviðr, -kvöð (see eiðr, kviðr, kvöð), Gpl. 121, 547, Js. 30, K. þ. K. 168, Landa. 89.

tylla, t, [tolla], to sit loosely; tŷlla sér niðr; tylla sér á tá, to stand on tiptoe.

II. reflex. to go with a light step; mýrar lágu illa, mútti tyllask á vetrar-brautum, the ice on the moors was unsafe, but could be

tripped over, Sturl. iii. 140.

tylli-sætt, f. a loose, unreal, shifty agreement, Bs. i. 519.

tylli-sök, f. a light, futile charge, Glum. 377.

typpa, t, [toppr], to tip, top; ok hagliga uni höfuð typpum, to tip bis bead, with a woman's hood, pkv. 16: typptr, adj. tipped, laced, Js. 78; silfr-typptr, silver-tipped, of the waves, Snot 36.

typpi, n. a tip (Lat. apex), Fms. vi. (in a verse), and in mod. usage. typpingr, m. [toppr], a kind of lace or edging; dúkar með typping, Vm. 52, 65, 125; typpings-dúkr, 62; typpings-ver, a case of typping, D. N. i. 500.

typta, i, = tykta (q. v.), changing kt into pt; analogous is stipti from stikti, Bs. i. 805, 846, Lil. 81, (not from τύπτω, as suggested in Lex. Poët.); this form is freq. in mod. usage, whereas tykta is obsolete.

typtan = tyktan, Mar. typtu-meistari, a, m. a master of ceremonies, Clar.; hof-typt, court ceremonial.

tyrőil-múli, a, m. a bird, the rasor-bill, alca torda L., Edda (Gl.) tyrfa, d, [tort], to cover with turf, sod, Fas. i. 134, iii. 389, Sturl. i. 155, passim.

2. [Swed. törfja], to pelt (with turf and stones?); t. e-n med grjóti ok með torfi, N.G.L. i. 82; cp. 'tyrva med stenom' in Swed. law; torfleikr, a pelting game.

tyrfl and tyri, n. a resinous fir-tree used for making a fire; með tyri eðr öðrum eldnmum viði, Sks. 427 B; lokar-spán af tyri, Fagrsk. 109; hence týru-tré, Fagrsk. 1.c.; tyr-viðr, Hkr. i. 32, iii. 61; tyr-vi-tré, Fms. vi. 153; cp. tjör-viðr; all various forms of the same = tar-wood.

Tyrfingr, m. the name of the enchanted sword, Hervar S.; prop. from its flaming like resinous-wood (tvrfi): a pr. name, Landn.

tyrfinn, adj. resinous; tyrfit tré = tyrvi-tré, Mork. 7.

Tyrkir, gen. pl. Tyrkia, m. pl. the Turks, Bret., Edda (pref.), Landn. 19: Tyrk-land, the land of the Turks, Bret.: Tyrk-neskr, adj. Turkish, Mar., Karl.

tyrma, d, qs. tyrfa? (rm=rf), prop. to pelt (?), only used in metaph. phrase, pat tyrinir yfir e-n, to be overwhelmed, from allment or evil.

tyrming, f. an overwhelming illness.

tyrrinn, adj. peevish, fretful, Grett. III; ú-tyrrinn, peaceful, Gísl. (in a versc).

tysti, 2, m. = tosti, a frog (?); a nickname, Sturl. iii. 208.

tysvar = tvisvar, twice, Nj. 102, 109, N. G. L. i. 340, Sks. 378 B, Fms. viii. 313, O. H. L. ch. 113. tytta, t, to knead, of bread, N.G. L. i. 304; ó-tyttr, Bs. i. 244.

tytts, t, to knead, of pread, N.G. L. 1. 304; o-tytts, Bs. 1. 244 tytts, m. a little pin; hor-tytts.

tyttugti, the twentieth (= tuttugti or tvi-tugti), N. G. L. i. 348. tysa, a nickname, Fms. viii.

týja, u, f. (sounded tía), [akin to tæfa; Dan. tæve; cp. túa]:—a dam, mother with her young, of a dog, cat, or the like.

týja, u, f., qs. tvía, doubt; var mér tyja er vit tveir lifðum, Akv. 27. TYJA, tæja, tjóa, and tjá, the forms of this verb vary: tæja, tæjar tæja make a rhyme, Pd. 18; pres. tær, pret. tæði, part. neut. tæð: týja, týr, týði: tjóa, pres. tjúar, pret. tjóaði or tjóði, see below B: and lastly, tjá, pres. té, tér (mod. tjái), pret. téði, part. téðr, téð: with neg. suff. tær-2, does not, Fms. vii. (in 2 verse): [Ulf. taujan = ποιείν; tawidon on the Golden horn; A.S. tawjan; O.H.G. zawian; Germ. thun; Dutch touwen.]

B. Prop. to do, work; but here gora (q. v.) has in the Scandin. taken the place of tæja, it is therefore only used in the sense, to belp, assist, with dat. or absol.; at toeja Kleppjarni, Isl. ii. 482 (Heidarv. S.); þeir menn er tæðu máli Þorsteins, Ísl. ii. 305; þú tæðir mér, Drottinn ok huggaðir mik, 655 v. 2; tæja sjúkum ok váluðum, 645.93; þat góz eptir verðr skal ek töja (bestow on) guðs móður, Mar.; ef þú vilt tæja honum, Clem. 56; Guðs mildi tæði málum hans, 45; hamingjan lét enn eigi seinat sér at töja honum, Al. 139; hirð er tæði honum vel, Fms. vi. 317 (in a verse); Kristr tær hodda hristi . . ., Lex. Poët.; at týjanda Gudi = Deo auxiliante, Hom. 27; árnendr várir ok týiendr (töyiendr Cod.), 149; sá er öðrum vill týja til orrostu, 42; segir þat mest týja, at eigi hafi Guð nauðga þjónustu, O. H. L. 42; týja svá göfuglegri bæn, Hom. I; opt hefir höfðingjum mikit tjóað at berjask at eins med frameggjan, Al. 5; kölluðu þeir á Jacobum, at þeir kæmi til at tjá þeim, 656 C. 2; Drottinn várr té (subj.) oss til þess, at vér megim, Hom. 90: recipr., téisk at budir, belp one another! H. E. i. 245. to avail; ok tör þat því at eins, ef hann vissi eigi, at, ... it avails only in the case that he knew not, Grag. i. 315; pat tyr ekki, boots not, avails not, or týði ekki, it was of no avail, eigi tor bónda sjá bjorgkviðr, 431; ek vissa at mér myndi ekki týja at forðask þik, Eg. 165; eyfit tyr þótt skyndi seinn, a saying (see eyvit); ekki tyr yðr nú at tauta eðr tutla, Fms. viii. 234 (tjár, Fb. ii, l. c.); hvárki tæði (týði, Hkr. l. c.; tjáði, Fms. v, l. c.) bæn manna né féboð, O. H. 190; konungr var svá reiðr at henni týði ekki at biðja, Hkr. i. 100; allir löttu Sigurð jarl í at ganga ok týði ekki (tjáði, v. l.), Nj. 271; lítið týr oss at mæða likam várn i föstum, Hom. 73; hvat mun mér týja at eggja þá menn, subat need 1? Fms. viii. 136 (tjá, v. l.); ok er hón sá at eigi týði at flytja þetta mál lengra, þá hætti hón, xi. 288 (v.1); sem hann sá at ckki týði þar at standa, Str. 42; Þorvaldr lét ekki tjóa at sakask um verkit, Glúm. 374; mun mik ekki tjóa at letja, Nj. 16; eigi mundi tjóa at brjótask við forlögunum, Fs. 20; at ekki moni tjóa, Fas. i. 364; ekki mun tjóa at göra þat, Fms. ii. 194 (v. l.); eigi þykkir oss þat tjóa, Gullb. 20; veit ek eigi hvat þat mon tjóa, Mork. 194; Baglar sá at ekki tjóaði (tjóði) eptir at halda, Fms. ix. 13 (v. l. 7); ok tjóaði ekki fyrirtölur hans, x. 301; hefir ek um talat ok tjóar mér eigi, Fs. 60; eggjat væri nú ef nökkut tjóaði, 4; þeir biðja at...ok tjóar ekki, Glúm. 390; tjóði honum alls ekki, Str. 42; ekki tjóar skriptar-gangr þeim er..., 43; en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364; hvat mun þá tjá við at mæla, Glum. 324; hvat tjár mér nú, at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; ekki mun tjá at saka sik um orðinn hlut, Nj. 20; and so in mod. usage, betta tjáir ekki, tbis won't do; það tjáir ekki, 'tis of no use; tjár þat alls ekki, Gísl. 43. 3. peculiar usage, to grant, allow; því meiri gæsku er hann téði þeim af sinni hendi, Hom. III. as an auxiliary verb; sól tér sortna, the sun does blacken, Vsp. 57 (see p. 264, foot-note 3); áðr tæði ben blæða, blood did flow, Nj. (in a verse); tjá buðlungi blæða undir, Hkv. Hjörv.; tær-a standa parst af pori, Fms. vii. (in a verse); hon tær binda, Orkn. (in a verse); hann tæði velja, Rekst.; hyggja tæði, did think, Bkv. 13; tæði færa, did bring, Fms. vi. 340; Bodnar bára tér vaxa, does wax, Edda (in a verse). See also tjá, which is a different word.

týjandi, 2, m. a belper; töyendr, belpers, Hom. 149.

TÝNA, d, [tjón; Scot. to tyne], to lose; peir tyndu hestunum, Nj. 21; peir týndu þar öxi sinni, Landn. 312; týna honum, Fms. vi. 121; týna lisi sinu, Str. 86; t. þeim þremr hlutum, er ..., Fms. x. 338; þér skolut öngu fyrir týna nema lífinu, Nj. 7; with acc. a Latinism, Mar. to destroy, put to death; týna sveininum, Fms. i. 113, Sks. 695; týna sjálfum sér, to destroy oneself, K. A. 62; týndi sér þar sjálfr. Landn. II. reflex. to perish: Hákon jarl týndisk í hafi, O.H.; Fluga tyndisk í feni, Landn. 195; kom at honum austan-veðr mikit... ok týndusk þar, Nj. 25; þar týndisk Geirhildr í Geirhildar-vatni, Landn. 29, Eg. 123, Edda 3, Fms. i. 215, passim.

tyning, f. destruction, Art.

týni-samligr, adj. destructive, Anecd. 34.

TYB, m., gen. Tys, acc. dat. Ty; the form tivar, see tivi, may even be regarded as an irreg. plur. to ty-r; cp. Twisco, qs. Tivisco, in Tacit. Germ.; [for the identity of this word with Sansk. dyaus, divas = beaven, Gr. Zevs, Aids, Lat. divus, O. H. G. Ziw. see Max Müller's Lectures on Science of Language, and Series, p. 425]:-prop. the generic name of the bighest divinity, which remains in compds, as Farma-tyr, hanga-tyr:

as also in Tys-attungr, the offspring of gods (Gr. 810-yevhs), It .: tyframr, adj., Haustl. 1: tý-hraustr, valiant as a god: tý-spakr, godly-wise, Edda 16.

II. the name of the god Týr, the onearmed god of war; see Edda passim. Tys-dagr, m. Tuesday, (Germ. Dienstag), Fms. ix. 42, N. G. L. i. 10, 343, 348, Hkr. iii. 416; spelt Týrs-dagr (Dan. Tirsdag), Fms. vii. 295, ix. 42, Rb. 572. týra, o, to flame faintly; cp. tóra.

týra, u, f. a faint light; ljós-týra, freq. in mod. usage. 2. doubtful is the passage, Ad. 8,—týru fylgðu sökk sámleit síðra brúna.

tyr-eygor, part. with peering eyes.

týta, u, f. [akin to túta, tottr], in týtu-prjónn, m. a pin.

teefa, u, f. [Dan. tæve], a dam, mother, of a dog, cat.

tægja, pres. tz, pret. táði, part. táð; [akin to tog, teygja]:-prop. to 'stretch out;' tægja ull, to pick or teaze the wool before it is spun and carded; ullar-reitur eg um kveldið táði, Hallgr.

tengja, u, f. a fibre; see taug.

teoja, d, to belp; see týja.

tæki (i. e. tœki), n. pl. [taka], implements, outfit; sel þú mér tæki at ek mega ríta, 623. 54; tól ok t., Stj. 22; arðr ok öll tæki at þeim arðri, Karl. 471: means, eg hefi engin tæki til þess.

teski-feeri, n. opportunity.

tæki-ligr, adj. due, proper; t. tími, tíð, Stj. 429, Fms. ii. 142, MS.

623. 40; með-t., acceptable.

TÆKR (i. e. toekr), adj. [taka], acceptable, fair, legal, of a tender made, Ghl. 500; þau handsöl er honum þykki tæk, K. þ. K. 170; þá eru tæk vitni þeirra, Ó. H. (pref.) 2. fit, meet; the phrase, i tæka tio, in due time. 3. ú-tækr, unacceptable, unfair; lag-tækr, skilful of band.

TÆLA, d, [tál], to entice, betray; t. menn með fjölkyngi, Clem. 56; t. þá með svikum, Fms. ii. 137; tæla þik, Sks. 537; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 36; er Herodes konungt så at hann var tældr af Austrvegs-kon-

ungum, Hom. 48.
teala, d. [tol] to manage; faðir þinn þykkisk ekki mega um þik t. hér í híbýlum sínum, Eg. 194; var hann svá í lýzku ok athæfi, at trautt þótti mega um tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92.

tæli-gröf, f. a pitfall, Sks. 425 B.

TÆMA (i. e. toema), d, [tom], in the phrase, tæma sik til e-s, to give one's leisure to, to attend, Sks. 22, Stj. 144, Hom. 63; t. sik til at heyra Guðs orð, 656 B. 12; hann mátti eigi tæmask til frá kenningum við menn, bad no leisure, no time left, Clem. 52; hugr tæmisk til hvildar, the mind takes to rest, Hom. (St.)

2. the law phrase, e-m tæmisk arfr, an inheritance falls to one by right, Grag. i. 173, N. G. L. i. 216, Eg. 31; honum tæmdisk arfr norðr í Vatnsdal, Ísl. ii. 210; e-m tæmisk úmagi, alimentation devolves upon one, Grág. i. 290. II. [tómr], to empty (Dan. tömme, North. E. and Scot. to toom); seggrinn tæmdi svinit hálft, Skíða R. 41, passim in mod. usage.

tœnsőr, m., tænað and bæn make a rhyme, Likn. 8, Lil. 82; [tœja or tyja]:-belp, assistance; bidja tænadar, Sturl. iii. 278; fullting edr tænað, H. E. i. 502, Fnis. x. 238, Bs. i. 215, 355; án manna tænaði,

Mar. tænaðar-maðr, m. a belper, Stj. 157, Bs. i. 240.

tæpi-djarfr, adj. timid, Fas. ii. 197. tæpi-liga, adv. sparingly, scantily; launa e-t t., Fas. iii. 8; ganga t. fram, 437: scarcely, það er t. svá mikit, Dan. knapt.

tepiligr, adj. scant, scarce; hit tæpiligasta, Mag. 160.

tepi-tunga, u, f. a 'tip-tongue,' lisping accent; gora ser tæpitungu,

to lisp, as in saying 'telpa' for 'stelpa.'

tepr, adj. scant, too sbort, too narrow, or the like; Kalfr gekk ba heldr tæpara, stopped more cautiously, Fb. ii. 360; ónýt er iðran tæp... ef þú í görðum glæp girnist að liggja, Pass. 8. 25; tók hann henni tæpt i mitt lær, Fas. ii. 234; spjótin tóku tæpt til hans, the spears scarcely reached bim, Sturl. ii. 251: a path in the side of a mountain is said to be tæp: það er t. þriðjungr.

tepta, t, [tepr], to tap, touch lightly, just reach with the point; tepti eg mínum trúar-staf á tréð sem drýpr hunang af, Pass. 32. 21; tæpta á

e-u, to utter faintly.

tæra, d, [Dan. tære; Germ. zebren], to consume, spend; bu tærir ut tveim höndum, Fms. xi. 423; t. penninga, Bs. i. 699: to entertain, konungr tók Sturlu vel ok tærði honum vel ok sæmiliga, Sturl. iii. 307.

tæri, n. in the phrase, komast i tæri við e-n, to come to bave dealings with a person.

teri-latr, adj. cleanly, nice, esp. as to eating.

teri-leti, n. cleanliness, nicety.

tæri-penningr, m. pocket-money, D. N.

teerr, adj. pure, limpid, of water; tært vatn, tær vatns-lind, lækr blår og tær, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers; see tár.

testa (i. e. toeta), t, [akin to to and tæja, or is it to be written tæta, from tata?]:-to tear, of wool, to teaze or pick the wool; t. sundr, to tear to sbreds, the word occurs in Edda (in a verse), and is freq. in mod. usage.

testa, u, f. and testingr, m. sbreds.

töðu-, see taða.



tof, f., gen. tafar, [tefja], a delay, bindrance; mikil tof; vera e-m til ? tafar, to be a bindrance to one. tafar-laust, n. adj. without delay. tofl, f. [tafl], a tablet, a piece in a game, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. i. 285.

töfr, töfra, töfrar, see taufr.

töfring, f. a delay, D. N. v. 622.

töggla, að, to tug; er tögglað hefir eyrendin fram, Skálda H. 7. 63; tögglast & e-u, to barp on the same thing.

tögr, m. ten, = tigr, q. v.

töku-, see taka.

tök-visi, f. rapacity: tök-viss, adj. rapacious, Hom. 19, MS. 645. 83. tolta, ad, [A. S. tealtjan; Engl. tilt], to 'tilt,' amble; hence also tolt, n. an ambling pace; hof-tolt, 'boof-tilt.'

tölu-, see tala.

tolugr, adj. well-spoken, Fas. iii. 269.

tol-visi, f. skill in numbers, arithmetic, Edda 110, Clem. 33.

tol-viss, adj. skilled in arithmetic, Clem. 33; as a nickname, Bjarni

inn tölvisi, of a learned Icel. of the 12th century, Rb.

TÖNG, f., gen. tangar, pl. tangir and tengr: the gen. tangu, pd., refers to a form tanga, u, f., dat. töngu, Sturl. i. 121 (vellum), but else töng; [A.S. tanga; Engl. tongs; Germ. zange; Dan. tang; cp. tangi]:-a smith's tongs; tangir ok tól, Vsp.; dregit á með rauðum steini hamarr ok töng, fyrir því at smiðr var faðir hans, þiðr. 98; hamar, töng ok steðja, Edda 9; tok Geirröðr með töng járnsíu glóandi, 61; skerðu til járnsins svá at vel megi ná með tönginni,...síðan tók þormóðr töngina ok kipði braut örinni, Ó. H. 223; drógu tveir karlar beinit með töngu, Sturl. i. 121 (töng, Bs. i. 425, l.c.); eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengr séð hafa, such tiny tongs, i.e. limbs so poorly knit, Grett. 119; kalla má höndina töng axla, Edda; tangar-armr, the tongs-fork, pior. 96; spenni-t., klypi-t., 'clip-tongs,' pincers: in N. G. L. i. 349 for 'tong' eda reipi, read

'taug' eda reipi. tangar-hald, n. a tongs-bold.

TONN, f., this word (like nagl, q.v.) was originally a masc. tann or tannr, like maor, mannr, of which gender there are remnants in pr. names, Hildi-tannr, gen. Hildi-tanns, Edda (in a verse); dat. Hildi-tanni, see hildr B; it then became fem. tönn, gen. tannar, dat. acc. tönn, gen. pl. tanna, dat. tönnum; nom. pl. tenn (as if from maðr), skakkar tenn rhymes with menn, Skida R. 5, 9; litlar tenn, Al. 3; with article, tennrnar, Fms. xi. 139; brjóta tenn ór höfði manns, Grag. ii. 11; acc. tennar, Bs. i. 641, l. 21 (perh. an error); old poët. pl. tedr rhyming with vedr, Lex. Poët.; mod. plur. is tönnur: [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages; Goth. tunbus; A. S. toδ; Engl. tootb, pl. teetb; O. H. G. zand; Germ. zabn; Dan. and Swed. tand; Lat. dent-is; Gr. δ-δύντ-os]: a tooth, including the sense of tusk; teor hans, Eluc. 49; or tonnum, Nj. 185; með tönnum, Eg. 233: phrases, glotta um tönn, or við tönn, to grin seornfully, Edda 30, Nj. 182, O. H. 114; rjóða tönn á e-m, to redden one's teeth, taste blood, metaph. from a beast of prey; hefi ek nú nakkvat rodit tonn a beim er ek tok hondum Hakon jarl, O. H. 32: allit., tonn ok tunga, hasa tönn og tungu á öllu, to bave tooth and tongue on everything, of a quick-witted child learning to speak; tungan vefst um tönn, see tunga; tungan leikr við tanna sár, the tongue touches on the tootb-wound, a saying, Mkv.; tæja tanna, see tæja; fram-tennr, the front 2. a tusk (of the walrus), Krók. ch. 9, Bs. i. 641; biskups-staf af tönn görvan . . . grafa tönn, to carve, Bs. i. 143, cp. Skíða R. 199: a thing worked in walrus-tusk, Máriu-skript með tönn..., húslker með tönn, Vm. 22, 54; buðkr með tönn, B. K. 84: in Icel. an ivory box, scent-box, snuff-box, or the like, is called tonn. 3. metaph. the tooth or iron of a plane, hefil-tonn: poët., lagar-tonn, 'sea-tootb' = a stone; foldar tonn, 'earth-tooth,' id., Lex. Poët .: the golden teeth of Heimdal, the Lucifer of the Northern mythology, represent the rays of the dawn. 4. hilditönn, a dog-tooth, usually called víg-tönn; skögul-tönn or skæl-tönn, a COMPDS: tanna-far, n. tootb-marks. tannagangr, m. a tearing with the teeth, of beasts, Fas. iii. 378. tannagnastran, f. a gnashing of teeth, Fms. iii. 168; so also, tanna-gnistran, f., N. T. (gnista tönnum).

tonnla, 20, to attack with the teeth, backbite, quarrel; ... per tonnlid ok upp etið hverr annan innbyrðis, Gal. v. 15; tönnlast og tyggjast, to quarrel.

topun, see tapan.

törgu-, see targa.

töstugr, adj. barsb.

tötrug-hypja, u, f. a tattered frock, Rm., Hkv. Hjörv.

tötrugr, adj. tattered, torn, Fas. i. 30, Hom. (St.)

TÖTURR, m., dat. tötri, pl. tötrar; or better tötturr with tt, and so töttrar, Barl. 60, l. 5; töttrug, Hkv. 1. 43 (Bugge); bvatt and töttra make a rhyme, Fms. vii. 153; [Engl. tatters]:—tatters, rags; margir tötrar saman vafðir, Fær. 187; vefju saumaða saman af mörgum tötrum, Fbr. 92 new Ed.; slitnum tötri, Bs. i. 381; svartr fats-töturr, 506; undan tötrum hans, því hann var ílla klæddr, Fas. i. 230; var þar ekki í nema tötrar ok þat er öngu var nýtt, Fms. vi. 379, vii. 153 (in a verse). hence mod. tetr, n. in speaking to one, poor! poor thing! so and so; tetrid, tetrid ad tarna! COMPDS: tötra-baggi, a, m. a ragbag, Fær. 186, Fms. ii. 59. töttra-bassi, a. m. a ragamuffin, Glum. 328.

U (ú), the twentieth letter, was represented in the Runic alphabet, both on the stone in Tune and in the later Runes, by 1, and was called ur, Skálda 176,-úr er af eldu járni, the Runic poem: u is sounded like eu in Fr. feu, ö in Germ. boren; ú like oo in Engl. root. In mod. Engl. the Icel. ú is represented by ou, ow, e.g. Icel. út, hús, búr, = Engl. out, bouse, bower, such words being in Early Engl. written ût, bûs, etc.; they still retain their Scandinavian pronunciation in North England. For the changes between o and u and \dot{v} and \dot{v} see the introduction to the letter O, p. 462. As with o, so with u, the words with initial v have, in the Scandinavian languages, dropped that letter, e.g. una = wone; undr = wonder; und = wound; ull = wool; ulfr = wolf.

Ubbi, a, m. [A. S. Uffa], a pr. name and a nickname, Skjöld. S., Skíða R .: Úlfr er ubbi var kallaðr, Fms. xi. 212.

Uor, f. a pr. name, = Unnr: as masc. Uor, a son of the Night, Edda.

UGGA, pres. uggi; pret. uggoi; subj. yggoi; imperat. uggi; part. uggat:—to fear, suspect, apprebend; ugga e-n, uggi eigi pu (fear thou not) Isungs-bana, Hkv. 1. 20; eigi uggi ek bræðr þína, ras. i. 289; kann vera at þeir uggi oss, Rd. 226; ef maðr uggir eigi andvitni mót, Gbl. 475: ugga sér e-t, to apprebend; ef hann yggði sér úljót eðr fjörrán, Grág. i. 493; beir uggdu alls ekki at ser, to apprebend no danger, be off one's guard, Nj. 252, Fms. i. 117, Ld. 262; cr þat ugganda (gerund.), it is to be feared, Fms. ii. 286, xi. 98; beim er ugganda (hugganda Cod.), at, = metuendum est, ne, Hom. 13: with infin., ugga, at vidinn mundi skorta, 2. impers., mik uggir, at ..., it fears me, I fear that ..., Ísl. ii. 146; hitt mik uggir hann komi eigi aptr heill, Skíða R.

uggi, a, m. a fin of a tish; eyr-uggi, a fore fin; bak-uggi, a back fin; the word seems, strange to say, not to occur in old writers; cp. the fol-

lowing word.

uggior or uggaor, part. 'finned,' provided with fins; hjalt-u. (q. v.) ugg-lauss, adj. fearless, unconcerned, without apprebension, Harms. 46: neut. ugglaust, as adv. no doubt, undoubtedly, forsooth, Rekst. 6, and freq. in mod. usage.

ugg-ligr, adj. [hence Engl. ugly (?)], to be feared; e-t pykkir uggligt, Fms. iii. 129, Greg. 25, Eb. (in a verse); þat þykki mér uggligt at ek þurfa skamma hríð ráð at göra fyrir jarli þessum, Orkn. 418: in Fs. 22

uggr, m. fear, apprebension; mer er uggr a, at ..., Fms. i. 285; hræzlu-uggr, Mar.; görðisk mönnum mikill uggr á um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 221, x. 410; ala ugg of e-t, Edda (in a verse); ráða af hendi mér þenna ugg, Fms. i. 84: allit., með ugg ok ótta, Phil. 2. = Yggr, a name of Odin, Edda.

-uggr, adj., in ör-uggr, q. v.

ugg-viss, adj. = uggligr, Fær. 116. UGLA, u, f. [A.S. ule; Engl. owl; Germ. eule; Dan. ugle; Lat. ŭlula]: - an owl, Al. 169; natt-ugla. II. metaph. a bookformed clothes-peg is called ugla, from the resemblance to an owl's 2. a part of a ship, a tally (?).

ULL, f., dat. ullu; [Goth. wulla; A.S. wull; Engl. wool; O. H. G. wolla; Germ. wolle; Dan.-Swed. uld or ull; cp. Lat. vellus]:- 20001, Fms. v. 314, Fs. 44; sauda-ullar, Grag. i. 505; i ullu eda gærum, K. b. K. 148; fé gilt ok í ullu, Grág. i. 503; ullar-tíund, H. E. i. 395; ær ok af ullin, Sturl. i. 159; hvít, svört, mórauð, mislit ull; haust-ull: greiða, tægja, kemba, spinna ull. 2. with gen. woollen; ullarskyrta, ullar-sokkar, ullar-peysa, etc. COMPDS: ullar-hnoori, ullarlagor, m. a flock or lock of wool, Grett. 127, Edda 74. ullar-reyfi, n. a fleece, Ver. 25, Grag. ii. 401.

ull-band, n. woollen yarn, Fas. iii. 240.

ull-góðr or ullar-góðr, adj. of good wool or well-fleeced.

ull-hvítr, adj. white as wool, Fms. x. 321. ull-höttr, m. wool-bood, a nickname, Vápn.

ullir, m. a tree, = yllir, Edda (Gl.)

ull-kambr (ullar-kambr), m. a wool-comb, Fas. iii. 471, Grett. et.

ull-laupr, m. a wool-chest, Orkn. 28.

Ullr and Ulli, m. [akin to Goth. wulhus = glory], the name of one of the gods, the step-son of Thor, Edda, Gm. 2. Ulli, a dimin. -Erlendr, Hkr. i, see Gramm.

ull-serkr, m. a nickname, Fms. x.

ull-strengr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. ull-bel, n. soft wool (see bel), Pm. 61.

UM, umb, of, prep. (sounded umm); umb is used in the oldest vellums (the Eluc., Greg., Miracle-book, Jb.), and occurs now and then in later vellums (e. g. Orkn. 218, Fms. x. 378, xi. 63, 64), perh. from being a transcript of an old vellum; in rhymes, umb, trumbu, Fms. viii. (in a

verse of A.D. 1184); for of see of at p. 462, col. 2: [A.S. ymbe; one day, Grag. i. 89; um daginn, for the rest of the day, Ld. 42; um Germ. um; um and yfir (q. v.) are identical.] WITH ACC.

A. Around; silki-hlad um höfud, Ld. 188; um höfud henni, 36; hafa um sik belti, Nj. 91, 184; um herðar sér, Ld. 56; leggja linda umb kistu, leggja lindann umb enn vanheila mann, Bs. i. 337; gyrða um sik, Sks.; bera strengi um ásenda ... festa endana um steina, Nj. 115; vefjask um fótinn, Fms. iv. 335; upp um herðarnar, Eg. 580; göra garð of engi, Grág. ii. 288; lykja um akra ok eng, Eg. 529; skjóta um hann skjaldborg, Nj. 274; slá hring um e-n, 275, Eg. 88; fara í hring um skipit, Ld. 56; taka um hönd e-m, O.H. 176; þar var poki um utan, Ld. 188; honum vefsk tunga um höfuð, Nj. 160; vefsk tunga um tönn (see tönn)...strjúka dúki um augu, Fms. v. 326, Fs. 114 (in a verse); sjó, er fellr um heim allan, Róm. 193: Aðils jarl féll ok mart manna um hann, Eg. 297; tjalda um skip sin, Fms. xi. 63; hafa um sik (about oneself) fjölmenni, Eg. 12, 38; selit var gört um einn ás, Ld. II. about, all over, denoting the surface; manna-fero um héraðit, Ld. 257; fylgja þeim um einn skóg, Karl. 348; hann hafði goðorð suðr um Nesin, Ísl. ii. 207; herja um Skotland, Írland, Fms. i. 23; næfrum var þakt um ræfrit, Eg. 90; dæma för úmögum um þat þing, Grág. i. 127; flýja hingað ok þangat um eyjarnar, Fms. vii. 43; um aliar sveitir, all over the country, Boll. 362; kunnigt er mér um allt Island, Nj. 32; of allan Noreg, Fms. x. 118; um alla Svíþjóð, O. H. 17; um allt riki sitt, Eg. 278; sitja um mitt landit, about the midland, Fms. i. 26; um miðjan skóginn er smáviði, Eg. 580; sjá um alla veröld, O. H. 202; kominn um langan veg, come a long way off, Stj. 366, Skv. 8; of lopt ok um lög, Hkv. 1. 21; fátt kom um lengra, farther off, Fb. ii. 303; hárit féll um hana alla, Landn. 151, Fas. i. 244; hárit hékk ofan um bringu, Fas. ii. 518: mikill um herðar, large about the shoulders, broad-shouldered, Nj. 200; bykkr um boga, beim manni er beit á of garðinn, Grág. ii. 286; skalat hann verja um bóstað hans, 222; kveðja um þann vetvang. 106; kveðja búa heiman um þann stað, i. 130, 355: liggja um strengi, Ld. 76; or liggja um akkeri, to ride at ancbor, Eg. 261, 374, Fms. ii. 5, ix. 45, x. 351. 2. of proportion; margir voru um einn, too many against one, Ld. 156; bar voru sjorir of einn (four to one) mót Hákoni, Fms. x. 382; eigi minni liðs-munr, en sex mundi vera um Hákonar mann einn, i. 43; um einn hest vóru tveir menn, two men to each borse, vii. 295; sex menn sé um sáld, Grág. ii. 402: Hrasn var mjök einn um sitt, kept for bimself, Fs. 29; malit hesi ek mitt of leiti? Gs. 16. III. off, past, beyond (cp. yfir), with verbs denoting motion; fara...suðr um Stað, Eg. 12; norðr um Stað, Fms. vii. 7; sigla vestr um Bretland, Nj. 281; er þeir kómu fram um Bjarkey, O. H. 137; norðr um Jaðar, 182; austan um Foldina, Eg. 81; út um Eldey, Eb. 108; austr um búðina, Nj. 231; ríða um þá þrjá bæi, Grág. i. 432; hann hljóp um þá, ok í fjall upp, passed them by, Landn. 89; sigla svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; leggja um skut þessu skipi, to pass by this ship, Fms. x. 346; leita langt um skamt fram, Nj. 207 (cp. Lat. quod petis bic est); vada jörð upp um klaufir, Ld. 336; fram um stafn. Landn. 29; aptr um stafn, Fms. x. 266; honum var úhægt at höggva um brikina, Sturl. iii. 219; rida um tún, to pass by a place, Isl. ii. 252; neðan um sáðlandit, Nj. 82; fara of engi manns, Grág. ii. 277; fara um god hérud, Landn. 37; ganga upp um bryggjuna, Eg. 195; ganga um stræti, by the road, Korm. 228; róa út um sund, Eg. 385; kominn um langan veg, 410; þeim dropum er renna um þekjuna, Fms. i. 2. over, across, along; sá er annan dregr um eldinn, Fms. i. 305; skyldi ganga um gólf at minnum öllum, to cross the flood, Eg. 253; but also to walk up and down the floor, 247; bera öl um eld, to bear the ale across the fire, Fms. vi. 442; sla um pvert skipit, Nj. 44; sigla vestr um haf, Fms. i. 22; ríða vestr um ár, austr um ár, Nj. 10, 99; suðr um sæ, Eg. 288; flytja e-n um haf, Nj. 128; austan um Kjöl, Ö. H.; sunnan um sjall, Fms. x. 3; suðr um sjall, Eg. 476; um þvera stofu, Fms. vi. 440; um þvera búð, Grág. i. 24; um þvert nesit, Fms. xi. 65; um öxl, round or across the shoulder, Ld. 276; um kné ser, across the knee, Eg. 304: the phrase, mer er e-d um hond, difficult to lay band on, bard, not easy; and again, hægt um hönd, giving little trouble, easy to lay band on; ykkr er hat hægst um hönd, easiest for you, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, heima á Fróni at vera, Num.; kastadi (the mail) um sodul sinn, across the saddle, Grett. IV. with adverbs denoting direction, upp um, út um, niðr um, ofan um, ihn um, fram um, with acc. or ellipt.; sær fell út ok inn of nökkvann, Edda 36; loginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Fg. 239; hann var kominn upp um ský, Fms. i. 137; út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hann gékk út of Midgard, Edda 35; ganga út um dyrr, Eg. 420; sara út um glugg, Fms. ix. 3; út um glugginn, Ld. 278; láta sér um munn fara, to pass

out of the mouth, Hav. 51; ferr ord er um munn lidt, Sturl. i. 207. B. Temp. during, in the course of, cp. Engl. that spring, that summer; um messuna, Fms. x. 109; um þingit, Eg. 765; um sex ár, Stj.; um vetrinn, Eg. 168; of sumarit, Fms. x. 93; um sumarit, Nj. 4; um várit, Eg. 42; um nótt, Grág. i. 115; þat var um nótt, by night, Ld. 152; hann mátti eigi sofa um nætr, Nj. 210; sofa um nóttina, 7:

morna, Landn. (in a verse), O. H. 44; um nætr sem um daga, by night as well as day, Sks. 20 new Ed.; um allar aldir, Edda; um alla daga, all day long, Skm. 4; um alla sina daga, all bis days, Hom. 114; allt um hans æfi, Eg. 268; um aldr, for ever, passim; um tima, for a wbile, Mar.; um hrið, um stund, for a wbile, see stund, hrið; um ... sakar, a while, see sok (A. III. 2); um samt, altogether, Sks. 113 B. above, beyond; standa um várþing, Grág. i. 103; um hálfan mánuð, Fms. ix. 526, v.l.; um viku, above a week. 3. at a point of time, at; hann kom at höllinni um drykkju, Nj. 269; of matmál, at meal time, Grág. i. 261; um dagmál, um náttmál, einnhvern dag um þingit, Ld. 290; eitt hvert sinn um haustið, Nj. 26; þat var of vár, Fms. x. 389; um várit urðu mikil tíðendi, 2; þeir höfðu verit á sundi um daginn, Ld. 130; opt um daga, Edda 39; um daginn, the other day: um bat, wben; um hat er brir vetr eru lidnir, Ld. 146; um hat bessir eru bættir, Eg. 426; um þat lýkr, wben the end is there, in the end, Fas. ii. 361; ef ek kom eigi aptr um hat, then, at that time, Fms. ii. 58; um hat er ver erum allir at velli lagdir. Eg. 426; um sinn, once, see sinni B, p. 530; um sidir, at last, sec sid (II); um leid, at the same time; her um bil, about so and so; um allt, of allt, always; Kristinn dom má um allt sækja, at all times, N.G.L. ii. 154; nokkrum sinnum, ok hefir mér

ofallt illt bott, Fms. v. 205 (see avallt, p. 47, col. 2).

C. Metaph. usages, of, about, in regard to a thing, Lat. de; halda vörð á um e-t, Eg. ch. 27; annask um e-t, to attend to, Nj. 75, Glúm. 342, Kormak; gefa gaum at um e-t, to give beed to, O. H. 215; bera um e-t, dæma um e-t, to bear witness, judge about, Nj. 100; tala um e-t, to speak of, 40; bræta um e-t, to quarrel about; spyrja um e-t, to speer or ask about, 110; göra, yrkja um e-n, Fms. x. 378; halda njósn um e-t, Eg. 72; nefna, búa um mál, Nj. 86; um alla ráða-görð, 101; stefna e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 175, 313, Nj. 87; vera til eptir-måls um e-t, passim; frækinn um allt, in everything, 89; bera gæsu til um e-t, Eg. 76; kappsamr of allt, þeir hyggja þat lög um þat mál, Grág. i. 9; eitt ráð myndi honum um þat sýnask, Nj. 79; kunna hóf at um ágirni sína, Ó. H. 131; þat er um þat átan, er . . ., N. G. L. i. 19; þau tíðendi er görzk höfðu um ferðir Egils ok stórvirki, Eg. 686; stór úfarar görask of menn pessa, Fms. xi. 151; aumligt er um e-t, Hom. 159 (Ed.); seinkaðisk of svörin, 623. 16; mikit er um fyrirburði slíka, Nj. 119; þá var hvíld á um bardagann, 248; hann telzk undan um förina, Fms. xi. 69; ruðning um kviðinn, Nj.; misfangi um mark, a mistake as to a mark, Grag.; binda um heilt, to bind up a sound limb, Ld. 206; gróa um heilt, to become sound, be bealed, Fms. xi. 87, Al. 120; ganga um beina, to attend; leita e-s i um mein hennar, Eg. 565; veita tilkall um arf, Eg.; leita um sættir, grið, Nj. 92; selja laun um liðveizlu, 214: in inscriptions of chapters, um so and so, = Lat. de; um viortal Njáls ok Skarphéðins, um misfanga ok um mark, um bæjar bruna, Nj., Grág., Fms.; göra mikit um sik, to make a great fuss, Fb. i. 545; görði mikit um sik ok var sjálfhælinn, Grett. 133 A: vera vel um sik (of good quality) ok vinsæll, Fms. xi. 118; mey er ok vissa vænsta ok bezt um sik, 104; at hón væri í engum hlut verri um sik, Hkr. ii. 129; sviðr um sik, wise of oneself, Hm. 102; auga blátt ok snart ok vel um sik, Mag. 7; hvárr um sik, each for himself, one by one, Dipl. ii. II; vér stadfestum þessa artículos hvern um sik ok sér hverja, 13; bykki mér þat undarligt um svá vitran mann, of a man so wise, Eg. 20; var mart vel um hann, be bad many good qualities, Rb. 364; þat mátti vera um röskvan mann, Fms. vii. 227. 2. ganga um sýslur manna, to go about or upon men's business, as an overseer, Eg. 2; ganga um beina, to attend, see beini. 3. e-m er mikit (ekki) um e-t, to like, dislike; Guðrúnu var litið um þat ... litið ætla ek þeim um þat bræðrum, at ..., Ld. 246, 264, Fms. ii. 81; var honum ekki um Nordmenn, Hkr. i. 128; Þórði kvaðsk ekki vera um manna-setur, Ld. 42; er þér nökkut um (bast thou any objection?), at ver rannsakim bik ok hus bin, Gisl. 53; sá er mönnum væri meira um, whom people liked more, Fms. ix. 36; ef per er mikit um rada-hug vid mik, if thou art much bent on it, xi. 4. búa um eitt lyndi, to be of one mind, Jb. 396; búa um nægtir, grun, skoll, búa um heilt, see búa (A. II); búa um hvílu, to make a bed; búa um okkr, Nj. 201 (see búa B. I. 2. γ); setjask um kyrt, to settle oneself to rest, take rest, Fas. ii. 530; or sitja um kvrt. II. because of, for, Lat. ob; öfunda e-n um e-t (invidere a-i a-d), Nj. 168; reiðask um e-t, um hvat reiddusk goðin þá, Bs. i. 22; telja á e-n of e-t, to blame one for a thing, Nj. 52; berja e-n illyroum um slíkt, 64; lágu margir á hálsi honum þat, Fms. xi. 336; týna aldri um óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; verða útlagt um e-t, to be fined for a trans-gression, Grág. i. 16; dæmdr fjörbaugs-maðr um spellvirki, 129; maðr vegr mann um konu, if a man slays a person for [violating] bis wife, 61; um sakleysi, without cause, Nj. 106, 270, Bs. i. 19. beyond, above; fimm hundruð gólfa ok um (plus) fjórum togum, Gm. 24; kistan var eigi um vættar höfga, Bs. i. 712; margir fengu eigi hlaupit um röst, Karl. 351; litid um tuttugu menn, Sturl. i. 183; hann var ekki um tvitugan, Róm. 327; hasa vetr um pritugt, to be one beyond tbirty, i. e. tbirty-one, Sturl. i. 183: freq. in mod. usage, hasa tvo um þrítugt (tbirty-two), átta um fertugt (forty-eight), tvo um vera par um nóttina, 252; lengra enn fara megi um dag, in the course of fimtugt (fifty-two), einn um úttrætt (eighty-one); sá dagr, sem um

vikur fullar er í árinu, Rb. 128: at yðr verði þat ekki um afl, beyond? your strength, more than one can do, Band. 21 new Ed.; um megu, id., Fms. viii. 62; þetta mál er nökkut þér um megn, vi. 18; kasta steini um megn ser, to overstrain oneself: um of, excessive; botti morgum betta um of, Vigl. 18: um fram (q. v.), beyond; um alla menn fram, above all men, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 343; um alla hluti fram, above all things; um hat fram sem ykkr var lofat, Sks.: um hug; vera e-t um hug, to bave no mind for, dislike; ef þér er nökkut um hug á kaupum við oss, Nj. 24.

IV. turned over, in exchange; skipta um, snúa um, venda um, see skipta III and snúa A. III. V. over, across; detta, falla um e-t, to stumble over; hverr fell um annan, of heaps of slain, Eg. 24; féll bóandinn um hann, Nj. 96; detta um stein, þúfu, to VI. by; stumble over a stone, mound; glotta um tonn, see tonn. draugrinn hafði þokat at Þorsteini um þrjár setur, by tbree seats, Fb. i. 417; hefja upp of faðm saman, by a falbom, Grág. ii. 336; minka um helming, to decrease by one balf; hverr um sik, each by bimself, Rett. VII. about; eiga e-t um at vera, to be troubled about a thing; beir sögðu honum hvat um var at vera, what it was about, Hrafn. 18; sem engi ótti væri um at vera, no danger, Fms. iv. 57; eiga ekki um at vera, iii. 156; or, eiga um ekki at vera, Gísl. 30; eiga vandræði, fjölskyldi um at vera, Fms. vi. 378, xi. 78; hann segir honum um hvat vera er, what was the matter? Gisl. 36; pann sagdi pvilikt er hann hafdi um at vera, Krók.; var fatt um med beim, they were on cold terms, Nj. 2; var þá ekki lítið um, there was no little fuss about it, Bard. 174; mikit er um þá maðrinn býr, mart hefir hann að hugsa, a ditty. VIII. ellipt., til marks um, Nj. 56; þykkir honum vænkask um, Fms. xi. 135; þann mála-búnað at hann verðr sekr um, Nj. 88; ef satt skal um tala, 105; mer hefir tvennt um sýnzk, 3; menn ræddu um at vánt væri skip hans, 282; hér má ek vel svara þér um, 33; hann brá dúki um, Fms. x. 382; enda er þá djöfullinn um (about, lurking) at svikja bann mann, Hom. 159; bannig sem atburdt hefir ordit um, as things have turned out, Fms. xi. 64; ekki er vid menn um at eiga, this is no dealing with men (but with trolls or devils), IX. with adverbs; i hring utan um, all round, Eg. 486; gékk um vedrit, veered round, changed, Bs. i. 775; rida um, to ride by, Eg. 748; sigla um, to sail by, Fms. x. 23; et konungr færi norðan ok suðr um, Eg. 53; langt um, far beyond, quite; fijótið var langt um ufært, quite impassable, Nj. 63, 144; bessi vedr eru langt um user, Grett. 181 new Ed.; cp. mod. pad er langt um betra, by far better; kring-um, all around, see A. V. 2. um liðinn, passed by, of time; á þeirri viku er um var liðin, in the past week, Ísl. ii. 332. WITH DAT.

A. Local, over, Lat. super; but almost entirely confined to poets, sitja um matborði (of Hkr. iii. 109) = sitja yfir matborði, Fms. viii. 51; um verði, over ibe table, Hm. 30; sitja of (= yfir) skörðum hlut, O. H. 150; sá er tvá húskarla á, ok um sjálfum sér, two bouse-carles besides binsself, Grág. (Kb.) i. 10; um alda sonum, Fm. 16; er ek hafðak veldi of héruðum þessum, Clem. 35; hár söngr of svírum, Hornklofi; nema þér syngi um höfði, Hkv. 2; sitja um sinum ver, Vsp.; er ek sat soltin um Sigurði, Gkv. 2. 11; opin-spjallr um e-u,... þagmælskr um þjóðlygi (dat.), Ad. 1; um styrkum ættar stuðli, 12; ægis-hjálm bar ek um alda sonum, meðan ek um menjum lák, Fm. 16; gól um hánum, Vsp.; úlfr þaut um hræfi, Ó. H. (in a verse); see of, prep., p. 462, col. 2, and yfir.

B. Of time, by; um dögum, by day, Fms. vi. 98, ix. 48; um nottum, by nigbt, vii. 166; um haustum, in the autumn, Eb. 216; bæði um haustum ok várum, both in autumn and spring, Sks. 235 B; um sumrum, Fms. vi. 255; um sumrum herjuðu þeir í Noreg, Eb. 3; þakt með ísum um vetrum ok sumrum, both winter and summer, Sks. 181 B; opt um vetrum, Eg. 4; þeir liggja úti hvert sumar, en um vetrum eru þeir heima, Fms. xi. 97. This use with dat. is obsolete in mod. prose.

um, an enclytic particle, see 'of,' p. 462, col. 2.

um, adv. too; see of, p. 462, col. 2, and p. 463, col. 1.

um-annan, f. care about a thing, a looking after it, Lv. 74. umb, see um.

umb, see um.

um-band, n. a bandage, Korm. 90, O. H. 219.

um-bergis, adv. = umhverfis.

um-beygiligr, adj. flexible, Skálda.

um-boð, n. a charge, commission, administration by a delegacy; hafa u. af eigandi, Grág. ii. 374; taka u. konungs, Fms. ix. 458; fá e-m u. sitt, Eg. 590, Ó. H. 105; göra e-t at umboði e-s, Ver. 31; stjóm ok u. af hans hendi, Eg. 18, Sd. 184 (of a minor's property).

2. a steward-ship; í Fljóta-umboði hundrað kúgilda, Dipl. iii. 4; esp. in mod. times, when a king's domains were divided into such 'umboð.'

umboðsmaðr, m. a trusty manager, K. Á. 206, Fms. ix. 243; a commissary, konungs u., vi. 33; biskups u., H. E. ii. 49; tvá umboðsmenn (stewards) munklifisins, Fms. iii. 61: in mod. usage a manager of the king's domains.

umb-ogr, m. [hugr], care, concern, Hom. (St.)

um-bôt, f., esp. in plur. repairs, Gpl. 416; purfa umbóta, Bs. i. 693: a mending, bettering, Fms. iv. 262, vi. 268, Sturl. iii. 3 C, Gpl. iv. (pref., where it means an emendation). umbótar-maðr, m. one who mends matters, Sturl. iii. 3, Fms. x. 110, Bs. i. 651.

um-breyting, f. a change, Fas. i. 81, freq. in mod. usage.

um-brot, n. pl. a violent struggle, convulsion (brjótask um), Finnb. 342, Fbr. 173: of physical changes, Sks. 148; så ek þar búðar-toptir margar ok umbrot mikil, I saw a great levelling, i. e. all turned upside down, Nj. 162.

um-buna, að, and um-bun, f. a reward; see ömbuna. um-burðr, m., in umburðar-lyndi, n. forbearance.

um-buð, f. [búa um], an apparatus, equipment, furniture, Fms. x. 373, Fas. iii. 30; þá verðr ú-heilög sú umbúð, Grág. ii. 350: a preparation, arrangement, þeir tóku strengina ok veittu þessa umbúð alla, Nj. 115; taka þeir þessa u. sem Pálnatóki gaf ráð til, Fms. xi. 66; konungr lét þá veita u. nökkura, v. 167.

2. mod., esp. in plur., wrapper, bandage, cover, Lat. involucrum.

um-búnaðr, m. = umbúð, Sks. 402, 405, Fms. vii. 147, Stj. 638; veita sári umbúnað, to bandage a wound, Fas. i. 222, Eg. 35 (of a dead body); gröptr eða u., burial, Fms. v. 94; sofa í góðum umbúnaði, i. 69; var honum veittr hægligr u. (a soft bed) ok sofnar hann brátt, Odd.; u. á skipi til varnar, Sks. 397 B; sá u., Fms. xi. 34; er þessum umbúnaði var lokit, 35; allan umbúnað þeirra Hákonar, vii. 256; sprakk út annat auga ór umbúnaðinum, out of the eye-socket, Mar.: = dyri-umbúnaðr, a doorway, Stj. 415: a case or covering, Pm. 10, see umbuð.

um-búningr, m. = umbúnaðr, Rb. 378, H. É. i. 298: a bandage, Fas. i. 222: trimmings, outfittings, var henni veittr u. (she was fitted out) sem hón þurfti at hafa til at fremja seiðinn, þorf. Karl. 376; breyta umbúningi sínum, to change one's trim, Orkn. 274.

um-bylting, f. a turning upside down.

um-bæta, t, to mend, D. N. iii. 419.

um-bötun or um-batan, f. an amendment, Bs. i. 202.

um-dráttr, m., gramm. = catachresis, Skálda.

um-dyri, n. = ofdyri (q. v.), a lintel, Hom. 82.

um-dæmi, n. (umb-dæmi, Fms. xi. 83, 84), an adjustment; unna e-m sæmda ok umdæmis, Fb. iii. 450.

2. a charge, business; sem neivdir eru með svörnum eiði til þessa umdæmis (viz. to elect a king), Gpl. 75.

3. a jurisdiction, mod., cp. Landn. 334 (App.)

um-dogg, f., poët., u. arins, 'bearth-dew,' i. e. smoke, Gkv. 2. 23.

um-faoms, ad, to embrace, med. Dan. om-favne.

um-fang, n. a struggle, Karl. 158, Fb. i. 260, Finnb. 266, Th. 76: a bustle, u. sitt ok raup, Grett. 135 A. umfangs-mikill, 2dj. unruly, making a great noise, Finnb. 222, Grett. 98 A; u. ok gárungr, 144 A. um-far, n. one course or round of boards in a building, Boldt 165: esp. of boards in 2 ship, D. N. v. 597.

um-fedmings-gras, n., botan. the creeping vetch, Björn.

um-ford, f. a circuit, round, journey, Stj. 3: vagrancy, ekki linnit umferdunum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Stef. Ol.; umferdar-madr, a journeyman, Gpl. 369; umferdar piltr, Fas. ii. 418.

um-flotinn, part. surrounded by water.

um-fram, umb-fram, lb. 7, D. I. i. 476: prep. and adv., with acc. beyond, above, Fins. vi. 321; u. aðra menn, Bs. i. 36; u. alla menn, Fins. i. 81, vii. 228, Eg. 146, Band. 39 new Ed., Sks. 455, K. Á. 58.

besides, over and above; pat sem u. gengr, the surplus, Hb. 415.
9, Eg. 59; tólf menn ok lögsögu-maðr u., Grág. i. 4, Landn. 161, Nj.
250, Jb. 7.

3. umfram um; u. um klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250; vera u. of aðra menn, to excel others, Fins. x. 381; u. of eljun annarra manna, Hkr. iii. 349, v. l.; umfram of þat es áðr es sægt, D. I. l. c.

4. adverb., riða umfram, to pass by, Nj. 261; fara u., Gpl. 262; at hvarigir gangi þar umfram, trespass beyond that. O. H. 53.

um-ganga, u, f. a passing over, H. E. i. 459; umgöngu maðr, a bus-bandman, 515.

um-gangr, m. [Dan. omgang = conversation], a circuit, a passage round, of a building, = skot, q. v.; i hennar (the churches) umgöngum cða forhúsi, H. E. i. 510, Mar., D. N. v. 722.

2. management; með umgangi ok sáttar-boðum góðra manna, Eb. 128; hlíta hans forsjá ok umgangi, Grett. 98 A; vanrækja allan umganginn (all the busbandry), Fnis. xi. 423.

umgangs-maðr, m., mikill u., a great busbandman, good manager of the bousehold, Fas. ii. 347.

um-gengi, n. management; með u. e-s, Ísl. ii. 38.

um-gorð or um-gjörð, f. (rhymed umgerð sverði, Hallfred), a sheath, scabbard, Fms. i. 15, ii. 51, vii. 298, Ld. 204, N.G.L. ii. 255, Ísl. ii. 30.

2. = umbúnaðr, Barl, 21; u. á hjálmi, Karl, 91.

um-geypnandi, part. [gaupn], the compasser of, Geisli.

um-gjöf, spelt umb-gjöf, f. a gift, Clem. 45.

um-groptr, m. a digging round, searching, Krok. 51 C.

um-gyrða, ð, to encircle, surround, Sks. 628 B.

um-gong, n. pl. a circuit, Lex. Poët.

um-hleypingr, m. a landlouper, Sturl. iii. 28, v.l. 2. of the weather, changeable, stormy weather; pad er umhleypinga-samt, stormar og umhleypingar.

um-horf, n. a looking round, in the phrase, hversu par var umhorfs, bow did it look, pjal. 6.

um-hugsan, f. reflexion, Fms. i. 229. um-hvarf, n. a circuit, round, N.G. L. i. 36.

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um-hverfa, o, to turn inside out. um-hverfi, n.=umfar; tvau eðr þrjú u., D. N. i. 477. um-hverfis, conj. and adv. (umb-verfis, Plac. 49, MS. 623. 39; umb-hverfis, Rb. 1812. 66, Grag. (Kb.) i. 211; um-vergis, Stj. 177, 192, 206; um-verbis, Blas. 39; um-bergis, a form prevalent in the 14th century, Bs. ii. passim, Mar., Karl. 189, Fb. ii. 309, Nj. 88, 198, v.l.):—all around, with acc.; u. hann, Fms. vii. 191; u. húsin, Nj. 198; u. landit. Fms. xi. 411, Nj. 88; kirkja & tjöld u. sik, Vm. 69; u. himininn, Rb. 132. 2. as adverb.; gékk mikill mann-fjölði þar u., Fms. viii. 377; þar er djúpt vatn u., Grág. ii. 131; festir skildir u., Eg. 43; par er hraun allt u., Nj. 264; stutt har u., Fms. viii. 29; allt u. i hring, all around, iv. 160. um-hverfum, adv. = umhverfis, Fms. viii. 322, 347, 377 (v. l.), Bjarn. 62, Orkn. 428. um-hyggja, u, f. [Dan. ombu], thoughtfulness, care; svipta þik várri umhyggju ok forsjá, Bs. i. 40; með ástsemd ok föðurligri umhyggju, Dipl. COMPDS: umhyggju-lauss, adj. careless, Fms. vi. 204. hyggju-litill, adj. id., Pass. umhyggju-maor, m. an overseer, Hom. umhyggju-samr (-semi, f.), adj. thoughtful, painstaking. (St.) umi, a, m. [akin to ymr, q. v.], a noise, rumour; uma þann er á lék, Fb. iii. 318.

um-kaup, n. exchange, barter (Dan. bytte), Bs. i. 751. um-keypi, n. = umkaup, Fms. iii. 51.

um-komulauss, adj. belpless.

um-kringing, f. a surrounding; umkringingar mál = periphrasis,

um-kringis, adv. = umhverfis, [Dan. omkring], Symb. 58, Dipl. ii. 1, Art. 28.

um-kringja, 8, to surround, Rb. 132, Sks. 198, Fms. xi. 435. um-kvæði, n. [Dan. om-kvæde = burden of a song], a term, expression, wording; þau orð ok u., sem hann má frekust hafa, lsl. ii. 149. umla, ad, to mutter, mumble; hann umladi vid, Fms. vi. 372.

um-leiðing, f. a leading round, Stj. 377. um-leitan, f. a seeking for, negociation, O. H. 58; hafa u. við vini sína, Fms. ix. 242, 406, v.l.; sætta u., Orkn. 272; var um sættir leitað... með u. margra manna, Valla L. 215; at þú komir mér í sætt við jarl með þeirri u. at ..., Fs. 9.

um-les, n. (lesa um e-n, Hm.), Old Engl. leasing = slander. COMPDS: umles-maor, m. a gossipper, slanderer, Hom. (St.) umles-samr. adj. backbiting (spelt umlassamr), Hom. (St.)

um-lestr, m. = umles, Stj. 155, 291, Stat. 238; med öfund ok umlestri, Bs. i. 790.

umli, a, m. = umi; umla-samr, 686 B. 2; read umles-samr, q. v. um-liðinn, part. past, of time; see líða.

um-lioning, f. a passing by, of the time, Stj. 49.

um-mál, n. = ummæli (q. v.), Sturl, iii. 295, Bjarn, 58, 2. a circumference, Stj. 564.

um-merki, n. a marking out; settar stengr til ummerkja, Eg. 275: a boundary, landmark, til þeirra ummerkja, Jb. 229; Hóla, með þessum rekum ok ummerkjum, Dipl. ii. 1, Stj. 405, 440: the phrase, sjá vegs ummerki (verks of merki), Orkn. 220; vegs ummerki (verks of merki, v. l.), Nj. 28, Fb. i. 209, 260.

um-merkja, t, to make a landmark, Stj. 560.

um-mæli, n. pl. utterances, a declaration, Nj. 56, Bs. i. 141, Fms. vi. 7, 199, vii. 95; sakir ummæla konungs, id.; þér skulut ráða yðrum ummælum, en ek mun því ráða hvat ek tala, Ísl. ii. 167; kunnu vér bokk þinna ummæla, 392, Finnb. 358. ummæla-laust, n. adj. blameless; varð þat aldrei u., it was talked of, got an evil report, Sturl. i. 63. um-mæling, f. = ummál, a circumference, Rb. 476, Hb. 415. 18.

um-mork, n. pl. = ummerki, Bs. i. 742.

um-ráð, umb-ráð, n. guidance, management; með umbráði Markúss lögsögu-manns, 1b. 16; hann hefir umbráð um ferð þeirra, 1sl. ii. 343; eptir umráði biskups, K. A. 214; skipa manni á pall á bak sér til umráða, for consultation, Grug. i. 8; skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttu til umráða med sér, 5; einn dag til umráda, Eg. 279: a commission, Herodes hafði ríki at umráði Rómverja, Rb. 402.

um-ras, f. a round, course, circuit, Sks. 42.

um-renna, rann, to pass round, Rb. 362: um-rennendr, part. a marauder, Fms. iv. 168.

um-renningr, part. used as subst. a vagrant, pord. 43 new Ed.: a scout, marauder, O. H. 71, Sturl. ii. 75, Fms. viii. 329, 439.

um-ræða, u, f., umb-ræða, Fms. v. 207, Nj. (Lat.) 314, v.l.:—a discourse, talk, Nj. 112, Ld. 76, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 227; leggja i umræðu, to discuss, Orkn. 426; lýk ek hér umræðu (the discussion) raddarstafanna, Skálda. umræðu-verðr, adj. wortby of remark, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 101.

um-ræði, n. = umráð, Hom. 111, Sks. 672 B, Anecd. 74. um-ræðiligr, adj. worth mentioning, worthy of mention, Sks. 101 B. um-sat, f. (pl. umsetr, Str. 29), [sitja], an ambush, waylaying, Fær. 134, Fms. i. 181, vi. 152, viii. 427, x. 293, 348, Valla L. 226 (Cod. umsatur for umsatir, wrongly): metaph., þeir veittu opt umsatir at eyða sinum fjánd-mönnum, Fms. viii. 436.

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um-sátr, n., mod. = umsát.
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um-seta, u, f. = umsat, a siege, Ver. 43.

um-sitendr, part. pl. used as subst. 'round-sitters,' neighbours; heimamenn ok umsitendr, Sturl. ii. 94.

um-sjá, f. (um-sjó, Grett. 103 A), gen. umsjá, Bs. i. 131; later umsjár, Fb. ii. 200, l. 7: - oversight, care, provision, supervision, poro. 13 new Ed., Fms. vi. 104; veita e-m u., Eg. 321; heita trausti ok u., Nj. 260, Bs. i. 131; með ráðum ok umsjá e-s, Fb. ii. 123. COMPDS: umsjá-lauss, adj. unprovided for, Háv. 55. umsjá-sveinn, m. a boy under guardianship, D. N. ii. 138.

um-sjón, f. = umsjá, Karl. 13, is the mod. form.

um-sjór, m. the surrounding sea, the ocean, main, Pr. 409.

um-skera, skar, to circumcise, (mod.)

um-skipti, n. a change, turn; illt u., Fms. ii. 119; því u., vi. 346; þá er u. orðit með þeim, Hrafn. 28: mostly in plur., skjót u., Fms. ii. 158; göra u. á e-u, Gþl. 12; dásamlig u., Magn. 532; nökkur u., Ld. 254; bordusk beir lengi, svá at eigi urdu u., an indecisive battle, Nj. 122; þar til er u. yrði með þeim, Finnb. 332, 338.

um-skiptiligr, adj. sbifty, changeful, Mar., Fms. viii. 16, v.l.

um-skipting, f. = umbreyting, Stj. 242.

um-skorning, f. = umskurn, Geisli, Hom. (St.)

um-skurðr, m. circumcision, Symb. 22, Stj. 116.

um-skurn, f. = umskurðr.

um-skyggja, ð, to oversbadow, Hom. 31.

um-skygnari, a, m. an outlooker, scout, Stj. 522. um-skygning, f. an overlooking, inspection, D. N.; umskygningar-

maðr, a scout, Stj. 522, v.l.

um-skýrnig, f. an explanation, H.E. i. 395.

um-sléttan, f. a levelling, Stj. 142.

um-snioning, f. circumcision, Stj.: um-snion, sneid, to circumcise, Hom. (St.)

um-snúa, sneri, to turn inside out.

um-snúning, f. = Gr.-Lat. metathesis, transposition, Skálda.

um-sókn, f. = yfirsókn, Eg. 177, v. l.

um-spillendr, part. pl. used as subst. slanderers, disparagers, Fms. ix. 282, 449, 454 (umspilla-menn, v.l.) um-stang, n. a bustle, trouble.

um-stilli, n. = tilstilli, Fms. vi. 275, Fbr. 117, Al. 156.

um-stillingar, f. pl. machinations, O. H. (in a verse).

um-svif, n. pl. activity, bustle. COMPDS: umsvifs-maor, m. an active man; u. mikill um bu sitt, Hav. 52. umsvifa-mikill, adj. active, bustling.

um-sýsla and umb-sýsla, u, f. occupation, management, Ld. 26; hann hét umsýslu sinni við föður sinn, Eg. 174, Fær. 67; þeir hétu honum umbsýslo sinni, 1b. 10. COMPDS: umsýslu-maor, m. an active man, a man of business; þú ert umsýslumaðr mikill ok hagr vel, Fms. i. 290, Eg. 4: a manager, steward, Sturl. ii. 145; umsýslumaðr um fé e-s, Grág. i. 336. umsýslu-mikill, -samr, adj. active, busy, Brandkr. 63.

um-tal, n. talk, conversation; er hann heyrði u. manna, Fms. ii. 283; með umtali (gossip) vándra manna, Orkn. 162. umtals-mál, n. a thing proper for discussion, to be talked of, Grett. 133 A, 155.

um-turna, 28, to turn upside down, upset, Fms. xi. 435, Stj. 123.

um-turnan, f. a turning upside down, upsetting, Stj. 15.

um-tölur, f. pl. persuasions; med vinsæld hans ok umtölum, persuasions, Fnis. i. 32; eggjan hans ok umtölur, vi. 47; við umtölur góðra manna, Nj. 267.

um-vandan, um-vondun, f. a reprimand, MS. 625. 94; veita u., Bs. i. 166; dómr eða u., 759.

um-varp, n. a fence.

um-venda, d, to turn about, change, Stj. 91, 179: um-vendan, f. conversion.

um-vergis, see umhverfis.

um-vés, n. a bustle, turmoil, Úlf. 1. 19.

um-voxtr, m. growth, circumference, Landn. 275, v. l.

um-penking, f. a thinking about, (mod.)

um-önnun, see um annan.

UNA, pres. uni; pret. undi, later undi; subj. vndi; imperat. uni, Glum. 354, Fas. i. 146, Eb. l.c.; part. unat: [2 Goth. wunan is assumed from the participle unwunands = ἀδημονῶν, Phil. ii. 26; the word prop. means to dwell, abide; A.S. wunian; Old Engl. to wone; Germ. wobnen]:-to abide, dwell; born attu hau bjoggu ok undu, dwelt and abode, Rm.; fiskr unir i flóði, the fish lives in water, Gm.; hér munda ek eðli una, Fsm.

2. to dwell, abide, in a Biblical sense; með Guði unir sá er unir í helgum friði, Hom. 5; una skolu vér í elsku Guðs ok náungs, ... sá er unir í ástinni í Guði unir ok Guð í honum, Hom. (St.), rendering of Lat. manet. II. but mostly, as in the Goth. word above cited, in a special sense, to dwell on, enjoy, be bappy in, content with a thing, with dat.; pangat sem hann hafdi adr lengst verit ok sínu ráði bezt unat, Fms. i. 135; Gullharaldr undi þá miklu verr enn adr, was still less at bis ease, 83; gamni mær undi, enjoyed ber

lífi, to enjoy life, Hkv. 1. 54; eigðú um aldr þat ok uni dóttir, Gkv. 2. 32; ok unandi audi styra, ok sitjandi sælu njóta, Skv. 3. 16; ek uni allvel meðan svá er búit, Sturl. i. 206; una munda ek með þér, ef þú fengir mér konu þá er . . ., Fms. i. 289; þótti Hallfreði svá mikill skaði at um Olaf konung at hann undi öngu, iii. 24; hann undi sér engu, was restless and unbaffy, Fs. 113; hann undi litt eptir Gunnlaug, Isl. ii. 273; uni (imperat.) nú við þat, Fas. i. 146; uni þú nú vel við, Eb. 117 new Ed.; en þú uni við svá vel sem þú vill, Glúm. 354; una vel sínu ráði, Fb. i. 116; skalt þú fara ok una vel við ráð þitt, Nj. 11; þeir undu við it versta, 251; Þórólfr unir ílla við sinn hlut, Ld. 40; uni ek því bezt við æfi mina, Fs. 21.

2. savings; unir auga næðan á sér, Völs. R.; þar er allr sem unir, Vídal. ii. 62; sæll er hinn er unir sínu, bappy is be who is content with his lot, Edda (Ht.), in a ditty by bishop Klæng; öng er sorg verri en sér öngu at una, Hm. 94.

unaor, m. and unao, n.; eilift unao, Hom. (St.); zzta unao, Sól. 71; lítið unað, Skv. 1. 46: rarer unaðr, m., Eluc. 49, and so in mod. usage, although unan (q. v.) is more freq.: [A. S. wyn; Germ. wonne; Dan. ynde]:-delight, bappiness; fridar fagnadar, ok unads, 623. 22; öllum þykkir unat í, á at heyra, Fb. i. 348; unaðr es, Eluc. 49; eiliís unaðar, 625. 188; með unaði ok inndæli, 168; slikt er æzta unað, Sól.; í Paradísar unað, Hom. (St.); unaðs-bót, skömm unaðs-bót, a sbort delight, Fms. xi. 329; unads hilmr, a sweet smell, Eluc. 54; unads-syn, a bappy sight, 53; unads-vist, a bappy home, Bs. i. 146; cp. yndi.

unao-samligr, adj. deligbtful, Greg. 30, Eluc. 45, Sturl. i. 206 C, Fas. iii. 87, Mar.

unað-samr, adj. delightful; auðræði ok unaðsamar vistir, a happy bome, Bs. i. 146 (better unads vistir, see the foot-note).

unað-semd (-semi, 655 xxvi. 1), f. a charm, delight; blómgaða með allri u., Fms. i. 137; eilif u., Th. 6, Stj. 15; unaðsemdar vist = unaðs vist, Mar. (655 xxxii. 1).

unan and unun, f. a charm, delight (Germ. wonne), freq.; this is the current mod. form. ununar-samr, adj. delightful, Fas. iii. 644.

UND, f. [Goth. wunds = wounded and wundufni = μάστιξ; A.S. wund; Engl. wound; O. H. G. wunta; Germ. wunde]:—a wound; undir svella, Skv. 3.68; undir dreyrgar, 32; blóð hljóp ór undinni, Eg. 216, Sæm. 179; taka vápnit ór undinni, Gísl. 22; hann beit yðr stóra und, Fas. ii. 378; tók at láta í undum þeim er vóru fyrir brjóstinu, Róm. 232; hol-und, merg-und. This word is little used in prose, having been superseded by the word sár, a sore: in poët. circumlocutions, unda-log, und-bál, und-leygr, wound-fire, i.e. weapons; und-bara, -gjalfr, -lögr, a wound-wave, i.e. blood; und-reyr, -fleinn, -linnr, = a wound-reed, wound-snake, a sword; und-gagl, a carrion bird, Lex. Poët. undsfifill, m., botan. bawkweed, bieracium.

UND, prep., see undir.

undaör, part. wounded; geiri undaör, Hm. 130; vápn-u., hjör-u., sword-wounded, Skv. 3. 46, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

undan, prep. with dat. and adv. from under, from underneath; hann kastadi i pallinn undan sér hásætinu, be threw the cushion away from the seat be sat on, Nj. 175; hjó undan honum fótinn, cut bis foot from under bim, cut bis leg off, 9; madr kippti fótum undan honum, svá at hann féll, Fms. ii. 149; hann hafði rétt fingrinn út undan húðinni, Nj. 208; berjask undan skildi eða buklara, Sks. 374 B; hann spratt upp undan bordinu, be sprang up from the table, Nj. 152; spratt upp u. gardinum, up from under the fence, where he had been hidden, 170; róa fram undan eyjunni, Fms. ii. 305; sjá þeir renna skip undan eyjum fram, x. 205; halda skipum undan landi, to keep with his ship from under the land, stand off land, i. 225; gaf byr undan landi, Isl. ii. 243; þá er hann var þrévetr, gékk hann eigi u. konum, Eb. 320; hestisk bórólfr á hann en graðungrinn gékk eigi u. at heldr, 324 (of a vicious bull). 2. without motion, of position; skerit var út undan firðinum, the skerry was out at sea just off the fjord, Húv. 49; ísar liggja langt undan landi, lie off the land, Sks. 173 B; ... skeri, þat er vika u. landi, Landn. 134; undan prihyrningi, from (the farm) Tb., Nj. 93, 103; undan Felli, from Fell, Sturl. i. 9. 3. from, away, in the sense of retreating, pursuing, shunning, escaping, flying from a thing; snúa undan, to turn away from, Nj. 95; get ek þess at þú vilir eigi renna u. þeim, id.; komask undan, to escape; riða undan, 105; varpa sér undan, 91; ef betta berr undan, escapes, 63: metaph., fara undan, to keep aloof, witbdraw from, refuse, 99; þeir þágu þá undan, got them relieved, 163; frelsa e-n undan valdi e-s, Fms. x. 142; skilja undan, see skilja; ganga undan, to pass away, be lost, i. 23; lata jarl ráða svá miklu ríki undan yor, 52; Styrr dró alla menn undan porgesti, Eb. 108; heimta fé mitt undan Hruti, claim it from under Rut's band, call on Rut to yield it up, Nj. 31; hve þér mundi undan, ef þú hefðir nökkut þat gört er frami væri at, Isl. ii. 358 (a corrupt passage). 4. ahead of, before, both as prep. and adv.; ganga, fara undan e-m, to go before, abead of, opp. to eptir; hann lætr fara undan sauðfé þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96; hann var á undan mér alla leiðina; farðú á undan, eg skal koma á eptir, freq. in mod. usage; the ancients here mostly use fyrir, q.v. 5. lomb

luck, Hbl.; at hón sér né ynðit, Am. 54; hvártki sér unði, 86; una Tundan kú, Grág. ii. 305: so in mod. usage, hann er u. henni Hvmu, of the young and the dam; so also, smjör undan tuttugu kum, tiu am, Fb.

> undan-boo, n.; u. fjar, taking invested money out of a person's keeping, Grág. i. 197

> undan-brago, n. a device, subterfuge, Fms. i. 137, v. 286, x. 240,

Lv. 65, Fs. 5, 97. undan-drattr, m. a putting off, evasion, sbirking, Fms. i. 115, ix. 251, x. 423, Eb. 114, O. H. 97: a shift, trick, H. E. i. 506.

undan-eldi, n. a breed; gott til undaneldis.

undan-fari, a, m. a frecursor.

undan-farinn, part. preceding.

undan-fero, f. a getting away from under, an escape, Njaro. 374, Sturl. iii. 71.

undan-ferli = undandráttr, Post. (Unger) 96.

undan-færi, n. = undanferð, Fas. i. 454.

undan-færsla, u, f. an evasion, Fms. vii. 115: a law phrase, a pleading one's innocence, by ordeal or otherwise (færa II); skirsla eðr u., K. Á. 202, Fær. 201, Gbl. 550.

undan-hald, n. a flight, Rd. 312: a running before the wind, beint u.: in the phrase, bad er hægt undanhaldit.

undan-hallr, adj. sloting.

undan-herka, u, f. a sbirk, sbift, quibble, Bjarn. 16.

undan-hlaup, n. a running away, Rd. 193.

undan-kváma, u, f. an escape, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 136, vi. 421, ix. 387, X. 240. passim.

undan-lausn, f. a releasing, redemption, Grag. ii. 221, Fas. ii. 387. undan-lass, m. the lees and dregs in a cask.

undan-mæli, n. an excuse, Konr. undan-rás, f. running away, Fs. 42.

undan-renning, f. skimmed milk.

undan-roor, m. a rowing away, escaping, of one pursued, Fms. ii. 181. undar-liga, adv., qs. undrliga, [undr], wonderfully, extraordinary, Eg. 133, 769, Nj. 62, Orkn. 418, O. H. 220.

undar-ligr, adj. wonderful, extraordinary, Fms. i. 34, vi. 392, viii. 8, Eg. 47, Nj. 7, passim. 2. wonderful, marvellous, Blas. 47, Th. 10, Ld. 200, Edda i. 16.

und-genginn, part. wound-printed, Nj. (in a verse), an epithet of wounds, as sword-prints.

-undinn, part., from unna, in af-undinn.

UNDIR, prep, with dat, and acc.; an older monosyllabic und is often used in poets, Ls. 44. Hdl. 11, pkv. 16, Hm. 58; und valkesti, und árum, Lex. Poët.; und hánum, Haustl.: unt = und, Akv. 26 (Bugge): [Ulf. undar; A.S., Engl., and Dan. under; O.H.G. untar; Germ. unter] :- under, underneath, below.

A. With dat., undir hesti hans, Nj. 158; tréit u. honum. underneath bim, 202; mána vegr und hánum, Haustl.; skipit undir þeim. Háv. 42, Ld. 78; troda undir fotum, Fms. ii. 172; bera undir hendi sér, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sverðit brotnaði undir hjaltinu, 43; sitja undir bordum, 68; róa undir seglum, Fms. viii. 131; skip bungt undir árum. beavy to row, Eg. 354; undir túngarði, Ld. 138; u. veggnum, Háv. 49; u. haugnum, Eb. 94; u. heiðinni, Eg. 277; fjöll undir jöklum, Fb. i. 540; liggja undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; undir gardinum, Niard. 374; und kvernum, Ls. 44: und Midgardi, Hdl. 11; undir prihyrningi, Nj. 89, 114; undir Hrauni, Eb. 52; undir Felli, Nj. 16, of places seated under a fell, Landn. passim.

2. hvårt þat fé hefði undir því kvikendi a fell, Landn. passim. alizt, of a dam, Grág. ii. 312; undir þeim var alinn Freyfaxi, she (the mare) was the dam of F., Landn. 195. II. metaph. usages; alla sem undir honum eru, Sks. 677 B; u. beim biskupi eru ellitu hundrað kirkna, Rb. 332; búa u. e-m, Fms. i. 107; undir hendi, höndum e-m, hönd (B. I. fine); eiga undir ser, to have under one, in one's power, Fms. iv. 271, Ld. 250, Vigl. 33, Sturl. i. 20; see eiga (A. IV. 2): eiga se undir e-m, to have money in his bands, deposited with him, N1. 101; taka tíu hundruð u. Eiriki bonda, ten bundred in E.'s keeping, Dipl. ii. 6; tvau hundrud u. sonum herra Stepháns, i. 11; beim manni er feit a undir, Grag. i. 184; er und einum mer oll hodd Hniffunga, Akt. 26. 2. under, depending on; sva var avisat sem u. væri bani ykkar beggja, Am. 12; örlög vár eru eigi u. orðum þínum, Karl. 339; hans lif stendr þar u., Stj. 219; undir því væri, at ek hetða góð málalok, Nj. 47; hvárt þykkir þér u. því sem mest, 263; mikit þótti spokum mönnum undir, at ..., Ld. 38; undir þínum þokka þykkir mér mest af þínum frændum, I am most concerned for what thou thinkest, Lv. 72. 3. undir vitni e-s, 623. 15; u. handlagi e-s, Dipl. i. 11; hann á vin undir hverjum manni, be bas a friend in every man, Fas. i. 200; jainan er munt undir manns lidi (= i manns lidi), a man's belp is something. Bs. i; bo at smatt se und einum, though one man (more or less) makes little difference, Hallfred; um ba gripi er görsemar eru undir, things of value, Gisl. 80; litil eru tidendi u. förum minum, Fms. xi. 118; fela van sina alla u. Guði, 686 B. 2; eiga traust u. e-m, Fms. i. 261; undir trausti, skoli. hliso ... e-s, 623. 15; u. gridum, Grag. ii. 194; segja hvat honum er undan am, a lamb under a ewe (born of it); kið undan geitum, kalfar j undir fréttinni, Grag. (Kb.) i. 51; mick var undir heimboði við þ.k. 22

vér vildim, Ld. 236; hvat undir mun búa bæn þessi, Eg. 764; þat bjó 🏲 mest undir ferð Áka, at ..., Fms. xi. 45; jarl spyrr hvat undir kveðju sé, Fas. iii. 567. III. ellipt. or adverbial usages; voru bau úbrunnin undir, underneath, Nj. 208; mér þótti hann vera í rauðum hosum undir, 214; var þar undir niðri skógr, Eg. 580; meðan töður manna eru undir, whilst the bay is down, of hay mown, but not got in. Nj. 192; hart mun þykkja u. at búa, 90. 2. at þat sé eigi verr undir, enn vara, of not less value, substance, K. b. K. 172; ef mér þætti nökkut u. um mik, if I thought it mattered aught, Nj. 19; þykki mér mikit u., at ..., does it matter much to thee? 65; hverjum manni muni bykkja nokkut undir, at ..., Sturl. i. 176.

B. With acc., under, underneath, Lat. sub, denoting motion; var settr undir hann stóll, Nj. 269; koma fótum undir sik, 202; sara undir skipit, Njarð. 376; kominn undir jarðar-menit, Ld. 60; renna u. hendr e-m, Háv. 41; þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 38; kom u. kverk öxinni, Nj. 84; láta u. belti sér, 168; setjask u. borð, 176; heimtask út u. akkerin, Fms. ix. 44; stýra u. veðr, ... beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; leggja út u. Eyjar, Nj. 125; ríða austr u. Eyjafjöll, 216; sigla suðr u. England, Hkr. i. 129; leggjask niðr u. hauginn, Eb. 94; ganga u. hamar-skúta nökkurn, Nj. 264; hleypa heim undir prihyrning, 105. time; hrökk undir middegi, it drew close to midday, Fas. i. 506; cp. the mod. phrase, það er komið undir dagmál, hádegi, ... náttmál, of time, close to, bard upon. II. metaph. usages; gefa hann undir vápn your, Njaro. 354; leggja virðing konungs undir vápu mín, to let it depend on, Fnis. x. 199; jarl hverr skyldi hafa und sik þrjá hersa (= undir sér), 182; Hjört hotti mer beir hafa undir, they bad bim under, bad bim on the ground, Nj. 95; leggja undir sik, to lay under oneself, subjugate, Fms. i. 3; skattgilda undir sik, Eg. 402; ganga undir e-n, to submit to, Fms. i. 37, 156, Ld. 166; játtask undir e-t, Fms. ix. 227; taka vel ...u. e-t, Ld. 150; þjóna u. e-n, to serve under, Fms. x. 23; draga u. sik, Eg. 61; arf berr undir e-n, devolves upon, Grag. i. 179; pessa laxveidi gaf hann undir kirkjuna, be made it over to the church, Fms. i. 272; Samsey er undir biskup, is under a bishop, xi. 230; þær eignir liggja undir þá ætt, vi. 432; leita ráðs u. e-n, xi. 80, MS. 686 B. 13; vikja máli u. e-n, Nj. 77; skirskota u. e-n, O. H. 86, Eg. 352, N. G. L. i. 348; bera fé u. e-n, to bribe, Ld. 114, Fms. v. 187; júta sik undir at gjalda, to engage oneself, Dipl. ii. 2; leggia e-t undir begnskap sinn, upon one's bonour, Grag. (Kb.) i. 48; þá mælti Einarr svá undir málit, interrupt it, Sturl. i. 66 C. 2. special phrases; ef kona tekr mann undir bonda sinn, if she be untrue to ber busband, N.G.L. i. 351, H.E. i. 236; því fylgðu engir mann-lestir, þvíat ek tók engan mann undir Gísla, I was true to G., Gisl. 15; land styrkvara undir bu, at heyfongum, stronger in the way of bousehold, yielding more crops, Sturl. iii. 271; bjóða fé í leigu u. sik, to offer money for a passage, Nj. 128; taka penning veginn u. blóðlát, for letting blood, Rétt. 2. 10; taka eyri u. hvert lispund, id.; líða undir lok, to come to an end, Nj. 156. III. ellipt., sól er undir, the sun is under, Grag. i. 104; dagr er undir, Fb. iii. 384; sla u. sem mest má pessa viku, to mow as much as possible this week, so as to prepare for drying it the next, Eb. 150; standa undir med e-m, to back, Sturl.

undir-alda, u, f. an under-wave, the undertow of a wave. undir-biskup, m. a suffragan bishop, H.E. i. 406.

undir-borg, f. a suburb, Stj. 342.

undir-brot, n. a breaking down, subduing, subjection, Fms. iv. 84, Mar. undir-búð, f. an under-booth, cellar, D. N.: undir-búr, id., D. N. v. 283.

undir-búi, a, m. under-dwellers, Fms. ii. 149.

undir-byrli, a, m. an under-cupbearer, Karl. 327.

undir-djup, n. an 'underdeep,' gulf, abyss, Sks. 151, 626, Skalda 209, Stj. 288, MS. 623. 33, Gen. i. 2.

undir-dráttull, adj. covetous, making unfair gain, Fms. vi. 191.

undir-eldi, n. offspring, breed, of animals, Sti. 178. undir-folk, n. subjects, Fms. i. 201, iii. 48, Magn. 472.

undir-furða, u, f., in undir-furðuligr, adj. sby; see undrfurða. undir-förli, f. craft, wiliness,

undir-förull, adj. dealing underhand, false, Fms. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 365. undir-gefinn, part. [Dan. under-given], subject, Fbr. 1, Mar., Stj. 23, 61.

undir-gefni, f. submissiveness.

undir-gjöf, f. subjection, H. E. i. 388.

undir-grefill, m. an undernuner (cp. Dan. underfundig), Stj. 160.

undir-gröptr, m. undermining, Bs. i. 714.

undir-görð, f. a cusbion under a saddle, Flóv. 25, Karl. 440. undir-haka, u, f. an under-cheek, double-chin.

undir-heimar, m. pl. the nether world, the realm below, Fms. iii. 178, 2. in Icel, undirheimar is a name given to the lower Fas. iii. 391. beach between a reef of rocks and the sea; fara ofan i undirheima, hann

er niðri í undirheimum. undir-hlutr, m. the lower piece, lowest part, Fms. vi. 244, ix. 478, Grett. 36 new Ed.

undir-hufr, m. the under-hull of a ship.

undir-hus, n. the nether part of a bouse, Stj. 383, 590, Róm. 208. undir-hvesta, u, f. (undir-hvesti, n., v. l.), the under flesh of a whale; undirhyestu or halfum hval, Vm. 79, qs. þvesti, q. v. (?) undir-hyggja, u, f. 'under-thought,' cunning, wiles, Fms. i. 74. Stj.

COMPDS: undirhyggju-fullr, adj. guileful, 187, Háv. 57, Al. 71. undirhyggju-maör, m. a guileful man, Fms. i. 20, Fms. i. 210. x. 420, Fær. 17. undirhyggju-samr, adj. wily, false, pord. 69.

undir-klofi, 2, m. an under-cell, Fms. ix. 425, D. N. vi. 84. undir-klæði, n. an under-garment, Stj.

undir-konungr, m. an under-king, tributary king, Eg. 282.

undir-kyrtill, m. an under-kirtle, Karl. 174.

undir-lag, n. 'under-laying,' reservation; med beim skilmála ok undirlagi. Dipl. v. 16.

undir-land, n. a subjected territory, province, Fms. iii. 174. undir-leitr, adj. drooping the head, bashful.

undir-lendi, n. netber land, low, level land.

undir-lægja, u, f, the plate on which the spars rest.

undir-maor, m. an 'under-man,' a subject, Fms. iv. 155, vii. 20. undir-mal, n. pl. underband dealings, a secret stipulation, Fms. xi. 24, Grág. i. 148; kaupmáli, ok eru eigi u. né lausa-kjör, 225, Nj. 12, Ld. 104, Ísl. ii. 207.

undir-morr, m. the kidney fat (mod. garn-mör), Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4. undir-oka, 20, to 'under-yoke,' subject, Fms. ii. 122.

undir-orpinn, part. subjected, Stj.

undir-prestr, m. a subordinate priest, H. E. i. 478. undir-rot, f. the 'under-root,' origin, prime cause of a thing, Grett.

124 A, Sturl. ii. 4, Ó. T. I, Bs. i. 796, Pass. 16. undir-seta, u, f. an 'under-sitting,' pressure, influence, Bs. i. 722.

undir-skáli, a, m. = undirklefi, a cellar, Fms. ii. 149.

undir-skemma, u, f. = undirskáli, Hkr. i. 17, Eg. 236, Stj. 383. undir-staða, u, f. a stand, = stétt; kross með undirstöðum, Vm. 6, 41, 51; kirkja á tvær undirstöður, 36; skrín með undirstöðum, Pm. 10; páska blað með undirstöðu, 108. 2. a groundwork; þær bækt er undirstöður heilagra ritninga, Ver. I; skilja grundvöll ok undirstöðu á sökunum, Sks. 581. 3. the true sense, true meaning, Skalda 205, Rb.

192; varðar mest til allra orða, at undirstaðan (the substance) sé réttlig fundin, Lil. 96; cp. the senses of the Gr. ὑπόστασιε.

undir-stabligr, adj. = Lat. substantivus, substantialis, Skálda. undir-staoning, f. an understanding, making out, Rett. 50.

undir-stafr, m. a sub-letter, Skálda 171, see Gramm. p. 1.

undir-stakkr, m. an under-jacket, D. N. iv. 564.

undir-stallr, m. a stand, pedestal, Vm. 29.

undir-standa, stóð, [a word borrowed from the Engl. or Low Germ.], to understand; undirstod engi tungu þeirra, Ann. 1337; skilja eðr u. Látínu, Stj.; ek undirstend, sagði Jón (John the Fleming), Bs. i. 801, passim in mod. usage, Vidal.: to perceive, Bret. 4, Stj. 201, H. E. i. 422, Th. 76; en er þeir undirstóðu hans íhugan, Fb. ii. 667; en þó at hann undirstæði at hans ofsi væri lægðr, Edda (pref.)

undir-stoo, f. a stay, support, Symb. 4.

undir-stokkr, m. an under-post in a building, Hom. 94, Jon. 24.

undir-stólpi, a, m. a pillar, Stj. 415. undir-stöðuligr, adj. substantive, Skálda.

undir-tekt, f. a responding to; vittleg u., Fms. iv. 83.

undir-tjald, n. an under-banging (under the refill, q. v.), B. K. 83, Boldt 166, D. N.

undir-varpning, f. subjection, Katl. 138.

UNDORN, m. (not n. as stated in Lex. Poët.), also spelt undurn and undarn, see the references below: [this word occurs in all ancient Teut. languages; Ulf. undaurni-mats or undurn-meat = άριστον, Luke xiv. 12; A.S. undern; Hel. undorn; O.H.G. untarn. Afterwards it was disused in writing, but in provincial dialects it still survives in all Teutonic countries, Scandinavia, Germany (Bavaria, the Rhine), England (Cumberland, Yorkshire), everywhere, except in Iceland, where, strange to say, it is unknown in speech as well as in writing; thus, Swed. undan, undarn, unden; in Norway undaaln; Bavaria untern (Schmeller); Fris. ounern; provinc. Engl. orndorns, ownder (Brocket); in all these dialects it means a middle-meal, a kind of lunch, taken either in the afternoon at three o'clock (this seems to be the prevailing sense, at least in Scandinavia), or in the forenoon at nine: even a verb has been formed, thus in Sweden sova und is to take a nap at lunch-time, at midday (Rietz); in the Rhine country ondern is said of cattle lying down at midday (Schmeller).]

B. Usage.—In old Icel. or Norse writers the word occurs five times, thrice in poets, twice in prose; the original sense was undoubtedly a time of the day, either mid-afternoon, i. c. three.o'clock P.M., or mid-forenoon, i.e. nine o'clock A.M., the sense of food being a derived one (like I. mid-afternoon, answering to the nones of eccl. mál, q. v.): writers; morgin hetu ok miðjan dag, undorn ok aptan, they called morning and midday, 'undorn' and evening, Vsp. 6 (undurn, Hb. l. c.), where undorn is placed midway between noon and eve. forenoon; um morguninn at undurni, in the morning at undurn time, O. H. L. 65; þá hringt er til miðs-morguns, ok hafa unninn eiðinn (Hb.) 45; þá telja Paktar nótt æri (ærna Ed.), Rb. 32; þó at eig sé fyrr en hringi at undurn (dat.) at Krists-kirkju, when it rings at midmorning time, and shall have taken the oath ere the bells at Christ's II. a meal; hjuggu kirk ring at undurn, N.G.L. i. 308. ver undurn frekum vargi, we carved a meal for the greedy wolf, i. e. we slew many in the battle, Km. 2; örn drekkr undarn, the eagle drinks undarn, Edda 101 (in a verse of about 1030 A.D.), the various readings (undranar and undjarn) shew that the transcribers did not in the Icel. day-marks only non (q. v.) understand the word. is of eccl. Lat, origin; may not undorn be the old heathen term which was displaced by that word? the passage in Vsp. favours this suggestion.

UNDR, n. [A. S. wundar; Engl. wonder; Germ. wunder; Dan. under]: —a wonder; undr þetta hélzk til dags, Nj. 272; skrípi ok undr, 20; ella mun yor henda hver undr, Fms. iii. 28; þeir segja hverju undri þeir vóru ordnir, x. 304; Frodar-undr, the spectres of Froda, porf. Karl., Eb. ch. 52-55; en er svá var komit undrum þeim, Eb. l. c.; heyr undr mikit, heyr örlygi, Gisl. 15 (a ditty); nú bregðr undrum við, ek em nú hér kominn, en litlu áðr var ek með fóstra minum, Fms. i. 292; brestr svá mikill, at öllum þótti undr at, Ó. H. 135; undra ár, a wonder-year, Ann. 1118; undra-madr, a portentous person; undr at affi, Fas. ii. 328: gen. plur. emphasizing, undra-digr, -hat, -brattr..., wondrous big, bigb, steep ... 2. with the notion of sbame, scandal; pat var undr mikil, at hann skyldi liggja fyrir fótum þeim, Eg. 758; göra sik at undri, Fær. 262, Fms. vi. 359; görask svá at undrun, 364; mannfóli mikill ok gört þik at undri, Boll. 350; ok verða at undrum í drykkju-stofunni, Eg. 553; aldri fyrr sá ek menn svá at undri verða sem hér, Fms. viii. 234; undrum verði sá er hann hirðir, Karl. 45.

. undra, ad, to wonder at a person or thing, with acc.; betta undra vikingar, Fas. ii. 530; allir undra bessa manns afl, Finnb. 274; undra allir geysimjök hans meðferði, Th. 77; þeir undra hví eigi var upp lokit, Stj. 383; undrandi er hann var þar kominn, 359; síðan undraði engi maðr, at... Sks. 646 B; fólkit gékk allt út úr kirkjunni ok undraði, 116; vendu heim þaðan ok undruðu mjök, Hom. 120. 2. in mod. usage the active is mostly impers.; mig undrar, it assonishes me.

II. reflex. to wonder; undrask öglis landa eik hví vér sém bleikir, Ó. H. (in a verse); fóru menn út ór hverri borg at undrask þá, Nj. 48; hann undraðisk þat, at ..., 185; hann undraðisk þat mjök, at ..., Edda 1. undran, f. (undrun), wonder, admiration, amazement, Fms. x. 240, freq. in mod. usage.

undr-furða, u, f. a wonder, laugbing-stock. undrfurðu-legr, adj.

sby, basbful.

undr-latr, adj. wondering, curious, eager for strange news; veit ek at Háleygir eru undrlátir, Fms. vii. 132; lið várt er undrlátt Háleygjanna, Mork. 178, l. c.

undr-ligr, adj. wonderful, strange, Th. 10.

undr-samligr, adj. wondrous, Vsp. 60, Stj. 75.

undr-sjónir, f. pl. a wonder to see, a spectacle, Skm. 28.

undr-skapaor, part. of wondrous, portentous shape, Fb. iii. 418.

und-varp, see unnvarp.

unga, 2d, to bring forth young, batch an egg, with dat.; ungad egg, a batched egg; unga út, to lead the young out of the egg.

ung-barn, n. a 'young bairn,' an infant, Bs. i. 122, Stj. 630.

ung-dómr, m. young people.

ung-dæmi, n. youtb; i u. minu, in my youtb.

ung-fé, n. young cattle, young stock, Grág. i. 414, Sturl. i. 84. ung-hryssi, n. a young colt, Landn. 194, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 18.

ungi, a, m. the young of a bird (Lat. pullus), Grág. ii. 347, Fms. vi. 153; fleygir ungar, Hom. 89; álku-ungi, Fs. 180; hænu-ungi, álptarungi, hrafus-ungi: also barns-ungi, dimin. a little child, chicken.

ung-lamb, n. a young lamb, Sij. 439.

ung-ligr, adj. youthful, Bard. 165, Fas. ii. 357, Fms. viii. 15; u. í ásjónu, Mar.: boyisb, Fms. ii. 46.

ung-lingr, m. a youth; mod. from Germ. jungling.

ung-menni, n. young people, youtbs, Fms. i. 78, 283, Bs. i. 417, Eg. 88, Karl. 332, Stj. 54; ef ungmennit skjalar, Fms. vi. 335.

ung-neyti, n. young cattle.

UNGR, ung, ungt, adj., compar. yngri, superl. yngstr; for the form jungr see p. 327, col. 1: [Goth. juggs, compar. jubiza; A. S. geong; Engl. young; O. H. G. and Germ. jung; Dutch jong; but Dan.-Swed. ung; cp. Lat. juvenis.] B. an older and obsolete compar. ceri or cerri, early Dan. uræ; pótta'k hæst þá er vórum ceri, Korm. (in a verse); öngr manur ceri honum, Orkn. (in a verse); ceri endr bar ek mærð ór hendi, Edda (in a verse); fylkir æri þér fórat heiman, Ö. H. (in a verse): in prose, hit ellra barn má cera (madden) it cerra (the younger), Skálda 162 (Thorodd); engi ceri enn áttján vetra gamall, Fms. xi. 90; þú er miklu æri maðr at aldri, 93 (yngri, v.l. of the later vellums); eigi skyldi øri djáknar enn hálf-þrítugir, Greg. 60; tungl tveim nottum œra, Rb. 1812. 52; skal þat eigi vesa œra an fimtán nátta (spelt eora), 20; ok skal þat vesa at eora (æra)

pú œri at vetra-tali, þiðr. 339: the superl. serstr occurs but a single time, hann raud ærstr (youngest, i. e. wbile quite young) ulfs fot, O.H. (in a verse). According to Thorodd the grammarian the æ in æn was sounded as a nasal diphthong, indicating its contraction, (ep. Goth. jubiza), and distinguished from the verb œra (from órar, q.v.) with its pure diphthong.

B. Usage.—Young; ungir ok bernskir, Fms. i. 22; þá er þér vórut yngri, Nj. 198; hinn yngra manninn, Fms. vi. 187; hann var þeirra yngstr, Nj. 269; kært görðisk með þessum yngrum mönnum, Ld. 160; tvau naut við kú ef yngri eru, Grág. i. 147; ungra manna, ii. 11; á unga aldri, in one's youth, 623. 59: sayings, ungr skal at ungum vega, Isl. ii. 309; upp at eins er ungum vegar, the way of the young is upwards, Mkv.; ungr má en gamall skal, see skulu; lengi man pat er ungr getr, 248; þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Úlí. 3. 44; vera ungr i annat sinn, eptir þat stúð Hákon upp ok talaði, mælti þa tveir ok tveir sín í milli, at þar væri þá kominn Haraldr inn Háríagn, ok orðinn ungr í annat sinn, Hkr. i. 125, Gísl. 84; cp. 'Hamilcarem juvenem redditum sibi veteres milites credere,' Livy xxi. 4. young, recent; ungir i Kristninni, Fms. i. 244; Ljotr mælti, ung er nu truan, Valla L. 200; hann kvað ungt vinfengi þeirra Bjarnar, Bjarn. 56. II. Ungi or inn Ungi, as a nickname, the Younger, Junor = Lat. minor, opp. to inn Gamli; Eindridi ungi, Hukon ungi, Kolbena ungi, see gamall III.

C. -ungr, an inflexion, see Gramm.

ung-smali, a, m. young cattle, Ghl. 346.

ung-viði, n. young trees, a young plantation, Stj. 74: also used metaph. of young stock collectively.

UNNA, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. with a pret. form ann, annt, ann, pl. unnum, unnut, unnu; pret. unni; subj. ynni; part. neut. unnt and unnat; unnt, Band. (Cod. Reg.) 20, Sturl. i. 207, Ld. 94, 194, Nj. 146: unnat (as kunnat from kunna), Fb. i. 36, Str. 32, (Nj. a vellum fragment, Lat. Ed. 315, foot-note y): a weak pret. unti (Dan. undte) occurs in later vellums, Fb. iii. 469 (l. 6 from the bottom), Gisl. 129 (paper transcript), and is used in mod. speech: even a weak pres. occurs in the burden to an Icel. lullaby, sofou, eg unni ber, sleep thou, I love thu: [A. S. and Hel. unnan; Engl. own; in Early Engl. with a pres. pret. an

(Morris, Spec. 36, l. 19); Germ. g-önnen, qs. ge-unnan.]

B. Usage. To grant, allow, bestow, with dat. of the person, gen. of the thing (unna e-m e-s); ann ek honum ísetu í dómi, Grág. i. 17, 78; bæta munda-baugi er jamnendr unnu, the sum which the umpires allowed, Hbl.; bið þú Ólaf, at hann unni þér grundar sinnar, O. H. (in a verse): unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39; Hreiðmarr unni þeim einskis pennings af gullinu, Edda 73, þiðr. 308; hann unni honum öngra bóta fyrir, Fe 125; þá penninga sem biskup vildi unna honum, Dipl. v. 2; unna e-m sætta, Fær. 113; unna e-m sæmdar, Fms. vi. 133; unna e-m laga, n give one the benefit of the law, give one a fair trial, Eg. 473; unna c-m sannmælis, to give a fair report; beir unnu beim bezt rikis er beim von undir hendi, Fms. i. 7; ef þú annt honum betr konungdómsins, Sks. 761: eigi má þat vita, þar sem margir koma saman, þeir sem litt en vandaðir, nema nökkurir ynni sér glæps, where many who are not very bonest are gathered together, some will allow themselves evil, i.e. will do some wicked thing, Fms. xi. 275: allvel ann ek ber nafns bessa, vi. 229; gaf honum riki, þvíat hann unni honum bezt at njóta. Fb. ii. 134; unna honum ennar æztu tignar, Ó. H. 35; varð þeim þá unnt af metorða, Laxdælum, Ld. 94; nú mætti svá vera, at svá kæmi málina Odds, at oss frændum væri þess af unnt, at Bandamenn tæki sjálfdæmi, that we might succeed in getting sjalfdæmi, Band. 20 (MS.); ek medkennist at ek hafi unnt ok veitt velbornum manni, Birni Guðnasyni, míns herra kongsins sýslu ok umboð, Safn ii. 191; ek ann þér eigi taðmlagsins Helgu innar Fögru, Isl. ii. 269; Guð unti (sic) honum eigi ríkisins, Fb. iii. 469; ek ann eigi þess Þorkatli frænda mínum, Nj. 223; ek ann eigi bess frændum minum ok fóstbræðrum (I cannot bear that), at beir hasi hingat þvílíka serð, Eb. 332; ek ann engum manni tignarnamn(s) í þessu landi nema mér einum, O. H. L. 18. unna e-m ast, to bestow one's love on one; öll Engla fylki unnu heita ast Gudi, 'paid warm love to God,' i. e. loved God, Hom. 136; (beir) er svá heita ást unnu Guði, 135: hence II. with dat. to love. prop. ellipt., qs. unna e-m ast, to bestow one's love on a person; unna e-m hugástum, to love dearly, Fms. x. 239; madr sá er manngi ann, Hm. 49; unna frá vísum vilja, 98; Egill unni henni litið, Eg. 702; em son er hann ann litid, Hkr. i. 204; meistari binn ann ber mikit, Bs. i. 228; hon unni honum mikit, Nj. 27; ek mun ber vel unnandi verda. 24; hón varð honum litt unnandi, Ísl. ii. 274; Magnúss varð henni eigi unnandi, Fms. vii. 176; hvárt unni öðru með leyndri ást. Fb. ii. 134; hon þú annt at vísu, ... þú mátt unna, Str. 8; hinir sem Guði hafa unnat. Fb. i. 36; aldrei hafði hann henni meirr unnt enn þá, Sturl. i. 207; þu henr engum manni jamnmikit unnt sem Bolla, Ld. 194; eigi leyna augu. ef ann kona manni, a saying, Isl. ii. 251; lengi hefi ek mikit unnt brani, Nj. 146; þeim var ek verst er ek unna mest, Ld. 334. tungi, 57; enum eorum tungium, 55; gott æ orum mönnum, Landn. unnusk þau af öllu hjarta, Mar.; þau unnusk mikit systkin, Fms. 🕮

107; ok unnumk vit mikit, Glúm. 326, Gísl. 44; þeir unnusk mikit upp, to break up, Hkr. ii. 121, Fms. xi. 219. fóstbræðr, Ld. 110; svá unntusk (sic) þau mikit, Gísl. 129.

unnandi, part. used as subst. a lover; ek var þín unnandi, 625. 77; heims unnendr, Greg. 30; unnandi manna, Rb. 370.

unnasta or unnusta, u, f. a sweetbeart, Kormak, MS. 655 xvii. 20, and passim in mod. usage. 2. a mistress, Fms. i. 209, Sæm. 171, 3. mod. a betrotbed. Thom. 301, Greg. 47.

unnasti or unnusti, a, m. a lover, Fms. x. 255, Str. 9, 25.

unningi, a, m. [from unna = to grant; early Swed. undingbja lagb, Schlyter]:-an 'owner's fee,' a law term, of the fee granted to the finder of stolen or lost property; unningja lausn, an owner's release, i. e. owner's reward (due to the finder of a runaway slave), N.G.L. i. 227; it is wrongly spelt 'undingja' lausn, 35.

UNNR, old form also uor, Lex. Poët. passim; [A. S. yo; Lat. unda]:-the waves, sea; svalar unnir, the cold waves, Vsp. 3, Gm. 7; hávar unnir, Skv. 2. 16; blár unnir, Sdm. 10; ormr knýr unnir, Vsp. 50; hregg-blásin, sviðköld uðr, Fms. i. 165, iii. 27 (in a verse), freq. in poets, also in mod. usage: poet., unn-blakkr, -dýr, -skíð, -vigg, = a ship; unn-rooull, -eldr, -furr, -gloo, -sol, = gold; unn-heimr, * wave-bome,' i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët.: in prose it is only used in unn-vorp, q. v.; unnar steinn, a sea-stone (a boulder on the beach by which the tides are noted?), Hkv. 2. 29 (an oath is sworn, at úrsvölum unnar steini); unnar hestr, a 'wave-steed,' i. e. a sbip, Isl. ii. (in a verse); unnar dagr, 'wave-day,' i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.

II. one of the Nereïds or Ránar-dætr, Edda 101.

2. the name of a woman, 2. the name of a woman, Unnr and Uor, Landn., Ld.; and in compds, Stein-unn (Stein-uor), por-unn, Ing-unn, Sæ-unn, Ljot-unn, (again, in the man's name Aud-unn, the 'unn' is qs. 'vini,' A.S. wine): the names Unnr (Uor) and Auor interchange; thus is the queen Audr djupaudga in the Ld. called Unnr, in the Landn. Audr.

unn-svín, n. a sea-swine, = marsvín, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

unn-vorp, n. pl. a swoop or drift of waves; in the phrase, falla sem unnvorp, to fall (in battle) like wave-drifts, = Lat. catervatim, Hkr. iii. 34; þar lágu menn svá þykkt sem unnvörp væri, Fms. viii. 405, vi. 68 (also spelt undvörp): in mod. usage undvörpum, id., Fas. i. 451; sauðténadr stadarins datt nidr unnvörpum i megrd, Bs. i. 873.

UNZ, or better unnz, adv. (also spelt unst, Fms. v. 158, Fas. i. 126, Gisl. 45; undz, MS. 623. 2, Grug. i. 259, ii. 202 A); [unz is a compd from und and the relat. particle es, q. v.; Goth. und = ews; Hel. unti; A. S. ô8; Engl. until; O. H. G. unt]: -till that, till, until, with indic.; unz þrjár kvámu, Vsp. 8, 16; unnz sinn bíðr bana, Hm. 15; unz brunninn er, 57; unnz or varð jötunn, Vþm. 31; unz rjúfask regin, Gm. 4 (Bugge); unz beir fundu, Haustl.; unz himininn rifnar, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse); unst kemr at Langa-föstu, v. 158; fór hann leið sína unz hann kom, Fb. ii. 697; unz beir komu til Svinafells, Nj. 208; unz konungr bannaði, Ib. 4; unz hón kom á jöfnu, Bs. i. 461; undz (hann) mon deyja, Niðrst. 2; undz öll eru brigð, Grág. ii. 202; unz leið Jól, Bs. i. 129; unst haustar, Gisl. 45; undz fimm vikur eru af sumri, Grág. i. 259; unz fé hyndisk, N.G.L. i. 23; unz sól kemr á þingvöll, Grág. i. 17; unz reynt er eiginord, ii. 274; unz hann for til Danmerkt, Bs. i. 129; unst allir eru daudir, Fas. i. 126.

unzia, u, f. [for. word; Lat. uncia], an ounce, Rb. passim.

UPP, adv. [Ulf. iup = ανω; A. S. and Engl. up; Dan. op; Germ. auf; from the compounded particle upp & (= Engl. upon) comes the mod. Dan. paa, as also the provinc. Dan. 'pi, 'punder, qs. upp-å, upp-i, upp-undir]:—up; upp ok nior, up and down, passim; prisa upp, to catch up; gripa upp, to pick up, Fms. xi. 124; taka upp, Nj. 55; ganga upp, to go up, ascend, Eg. 717; upp a hauginn, Fms. ii. 60; upp pangat, i. 60; upp til Fljotshliðar, Nj. 69; upp með, up along, 74; upp ok ofan med anni, Fms. iii. 56: of direction, sjá upp, lita upp, to look up, iv. 153; næst tungli upp frå, upwards, Rb. 110; hanga upp yfir þeim, up over one's bead, Bárð. 170; skamt á land upp, Fms. i. 60; hann hefir upp liking manns, Best. 47; upp var fjöðrin breið, Eg. 285. with verbs; setja upp skip, to launch, Fms. i. 62, Eg. 592; setja upp gnegg, see setja A. I. 4; skipa upp, to unload cargo, see skipa; grafa upp, to dig up, Nj. 86, 99; binda upp, to bind up, Bs. i. 194; rettask upp, to stretch oneself, I'ms. v. 29; risa upp, to rise; reisa upp, to raise up, Fms. i. 148; standa upp, to stand up; spretta upp, to spring up; vekja upp, to wake up, awaken, also to raise a gbost, x. 309; eggja upp, Nj. 69; koma upp, to come up, appear, Sturl. ii. 124; skella upp, to burst into laughter, 136; ljósta upp ópi, to lift up the war-cry, Fins. vii. 260; syngja upp, to sing up or loudly, x. 15, cp. Engl. to speak up; lesa upp, to read up, ix. 255; tuda upp, id.; segia upp, to say up, announce; telja upp, to count up, i. 21; inna upp, id., xi. 89; lúka upp, to open up, etc., see lúka; bjóða upp, to give up, yield up, Edda 32, Fms. vi. 241, Nj. 25, 76, Dipl. ii. 4, Grett. 147; gefa upp, to give up, pardon, Fms. ii. 33, x. 6; skipta upp, to sbare, iii. 92; gjalda upp, to pay up or out, x. 199, xi. 81; bæta upp, göra upp, smíða upp, to make up, repair, iv. 93, ix. 43, 338; bua upp hvilu, to make up a bed, Nj. 168; göra upp hvilu, id., Sturl. ii. 124; drepa upp eld, to strike fire, Fms. iv. 338; tendra upp, to light up, H. E. i. 455; bregoa upphafe-manuor, m. the first month, Rb. 58.

2. with the notion of consuming; drekka upp, eta upp, to drink up, eat up; gefa upp, to give all up, Fms. vii. 197; brytja upp, skipta upp, to sbare it all out; ausa upp, Grett. 95 B; brenna upp, K. p. K.; eyda upp, Fms. ii. 118, xi. 236; gjalda upp, 26; beita upp, Eg. 49, 712; leggjask upp, to be deserted, Ld. 60.

3. with the notion of discovery; spyrja upp, to find out, Sturl. ii. 125; frétta e-t upp, Edda (pref.) quite; kistur fullar upp bóka, quite full, 656 B. I; fullr upp flærðar, full up, i. e. brimful of falsebood, Fms. viii. 391; cp. Dan. 'have fuldt op af noget,' to bave a thing in abundance; höggva upp, to cut up, cut in pieces, ix. 381; hann þagði upp mörgum dægrum saman, iv. III. of time; vetrinn er á leið upp, Fms. xi. 52; sem upp á líðr, as it advances, vi. 217; upp frá Fardögum, Dipl. ii. 10; upp frá því, ever since, Fms. xi. 334, Sks. 717, Stj. 282, K. p. K.; upp hedan, benceforth, Gm.; til bings upp, up to the time of the bing, Grag. i. IV. with prepp.; up á, upon; upp á trú þína, upon my faith, Fms. i. 79; segja upp á trú sína, xi. 285; hasa statt upp á hjarta mitt, i. 284; upp á Ebresku, in Hebrew, Stj. 5, Am. 16; upp á fé eða umsýslu, Valla L. 202; sjá upp á, horfa upp á, Vígl. 20; abbask, slást upp á, to assail, Nj. 194, Grett. 143; fara med her upp á Dani, Fms. xi. 417; herja upp á, 11; upp á Svía-ríki, x. 50; leggja hatr upp á, Stj.; mannfalli snýr upp á Vindr, Fms. xi. 390; upp á skaða e-s, Th. 78; fýsask, stunda upp á e-t, Stj.; hugsa upp á, to yearn for, Fms. xi. 423; upp á vald ok forsjá Guðs, i. 185; heimta skuld upp á e-n, Dipl. i. 4; upp á kost e-s, upp á erfingja mína, at their expense, Isl. i. 149 (v. l.), Dipl. iv. 8: upp-i, up into; upp i Norrænu, upp i várt mál, Stj.; skipaði hann þat upp í fjórðungs gjöf sína, Dipl. v. 1; upp í jörðina, upp í skuld, 21: upp-at, up to; upp-ur, upp-yfir, up above; upp-undir, upp-eptir, upp-med, up along.

upp-alinn, part. brought up, reared. upp-alningr, m. a fosterling.

upp-angr, m. an upbeaval, elevation, Hom. (St.)

upp-austr, m. a scooping; uppaustrar-maor, a babbler, borst. St. 48. upp-a, prep. upon; see upp IV.

upp-boo, n. an auction, sale, (mod.)

upp-burðr, m. a bringing up; uppburð ok útburð, Jb. 405: metaph. a request, Hom. 129. uppburðar-lítill, adj. sby, timid, Finnb. 300. upp-dalr, m. an up-dale, inland valley, Fms. x. 185, O. H. 46; a

local name in Fas. ii. 125.

upp-drattr, m. a pulling up; the phrase, eiga ördugt uppdrattar, to be in straits, bard pressed. 2. medic. a wasting sickness. sketch, map, (mod.)

upp-drifinn, part. in bigb relief, of sculpture, Ann. 1329.

upp-dyri, n. = ofdyri, N. G. L. i. 38, Grett. 84 new Ed.

upp-eldi, n. [ala upp], a breeding, education; gott, illt u.

upp-festa, t, to suspend, Fms. vi. 273, N. G. L. i. 140.

upp-festing, f. suspension, Fms. v. 318, Stj.

upp-fostr, n. a rearing, fostering, Fms. iii. 318.

upp-fræðing (upp-fræðsla), f. instruction, Sks. 283.

upp-fylling, f. fulfilment, (mod.)

upp-fæddr, part. fed up, brought up, reared, Band. I (MS.)

upp-fæði, n. = uppíædsla, Fagrsk. 55, Sks. 547, Stj. 235, Fas. ii. 359. upp-fæðsla, spelt upp-fæzla, u, f. a breeding, fostering, Eg. 34, Fms. vi. 4, vii. 119, 186, Lv. 72.

upp-ganga, u, f. a going up, ascending, ascent, Sks. 2; u. i borgina, Fms. x. 238; u. sólar, sunrise, Rb. 472: a going up to land, a going ashore, Eg. 229, 242; veita uppgöngu, Fms. vi. 89; bjóða uppgöngu (in a verse): a boarding a ship, Fins. vii. 235. 2. a landing-place,

a pass, Far. 162, Grett. 154 B (cp. Dan. opgang).
upp-gangr, m. = uppganga, a pass or stile, Grett. 184 new Ed.: the opening of a bath, Eb. 136. 2. metaph. good luck, success, fame; var þá u. hans sem mestr, Finnb. 290, Háv. 45; u. þeirra görðisk brátt mikill, Fbr. 7; u. ok ofrkapp, Fms. vii. 22, Stj. 451, Fb. i. 400.

upp-gefinn, part. exhausted.

upp-gefning, f. = uppgjöf, Stj. 110: remission, H. E. i. 410.

upp-gjöf, f. a giving up, El. 2: remission, u. um sakir, Ld. 44; til merkis bessar uppgjafar, H. E. i. 405: uppgjafa- in compds, = Lat. emeritus, e. g. uppgjafa-prestr.

upp-greizla (i. c. -greiðsla), u, f. a payment, discharge, B. K. 95.

upp-grip, n. abundance; bad eru u. af heyjum.

upp-groptr, m. a digging up, Krók. upp-goro, f. a restoration, Vm. 7, Stj. 67: dissimulation.

upp-haf, n. a beginning; upphaf sögu, Fms. viii. 3; u. síns máls, i. 20; u. at kvæði, Eg 647; kvæði . . . ok er þetta u., Hkr. i. 161; þat er u. á sögu þessi, Gísl. 77; í upphafi skapaði Guð himin ok jörð, Gen. i. 1; upphaf ok endir, Rev. 2. an origin, cause, beginning; bá fellr þat mál ok heitir hans u., N. G. L. i. 352; upphaf alls ófriðar, Fms. viii. 345, v. l.; the saying, sá veldr mestu er upphafinu veldr. advancement, bonour; su u. af konungi, Sks. 450, 468. sion, Stj. 110 (Dan. opbæve). COMPDS: upphass-dagr, m. beginning day, Rb. 80. upphafs-maor, m. an author, Rb. 412, Stj. 149. upphass-stafr,

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656
m. an initial letter, Edda i. 598, Skálda 192.
                                                  upphafs-synd, Hom.
         upphass-vitni, n. a witness as to the upphas of a thing, D. N.
i. 961.
 upp-hafari, a, m. a founder. Mar.
 upp-hafligr, adj. original, Sks. 5, Fms. xi. 100, Hom. 27.
 upp-hafning, f. elevation, Greg. 17.
 upp-hald, n. a bolding up, lifting, Fas. ii. 268, Stj.: of the host in the
mass, Stat. 299, Pm. 101: a keeping up, preservation, veita upphald musterinu, Fms. viii. 279; um husa u., N.G. L. i. 37, Anecd. 56; u.
heilagrar tru, Stj.: maintenance, MS. 302. 170, Sks. 312 B.
                                                                 COMPDS:
upphalds-kerti, n. a taper to be beld up or borne in processions, Vm.
23, 110, Pm. 26, B. K. 80, Fms. v. 339, v. l.
                                                   upphalds-maör, m.
an upholder, maintainer, Fms. i. 275, N. G. L. i. 136, Anccd. 56.
halds-stika, u, f. = upphaldskerti, H. E. ii. 360.
 upp-hár, adj. bigb, of shoes, Háv. 24 new Ed., Nj. 184, Fms. iv.
76, vi. 440, vii. 321; stafir upphávir, v. 338. upp-hefő, f. elevation, bonour.
 upp-hefill, m. [Germ. bebel], an upbeaver, lever; orda u., Gsp.
 upp-hefjari, a, m. an upbolder, lifter, Mar.
 upp-heimar, m. pl. the upper bome, the beavens, Alm.
 upp-heldi, n. maintenance, K. A. 102, Vm. 50, Fms. ix. 236.
 upp-hillingar, f. pl.; see hillingar, q.v.
upp-himinn, m. [O. H. G. nf-bimil], the 'up-beavens,' ether, Vsp.
 upp-hlaup, n. [Dan. oplöb], a riot, Fms. iii. 177, Vigl. 19. upp-
hlaups-madr, m. a rioter, Grett. 97.
 upp-hlutr, m. the upper part of a kirtle, Fms. vii. 321; cp. upplitinn
qs. upphlutinn, Eg. 602.
                                2. in mod. usage a waistcoat, of ladies;
cp. vefjar-u., Ld. 244.
 upp-hvatning, f. an exhortation.
 upp-hæð, f. an elevation, Dropl. 23, Al. 51.
                                                      2. an amount, sum,
 upp-högg, n. a felling, Greg. 48.
 uppi, adv. [Ulf. jupa; Dan. oppe], up, upon, above, cp. nior and niori,
framm and frammi; sitja uppi, Nj. 220; jarl sat uppi, sate up, of a sick
person, Fms. ix. 245; hasa uppi öxina, to lift, Nj. 19; hann grét uppi yfir
honum, be wept, bent up over bim, Fms. x. 174; par stendt skip uppi,
to lie asbore, Nj. 259; var uppi röst mikil á firðinum, the current rose
bigb, Fms. xi. 145; seglit var u., the sail was up, Ld. 76; eiga vef uppi,
to bave a loom up, to be at work, weaving, Fms. xi. 49; bord eru uppi,
x. 19, Hkr. ii. 192 (see bord); boginn má eigi einart uppi standa, cp.
'neque semper arcum tendit Apollo,' 623. 19; vera snemma uppi, to
be up early, Fms. ix. 504; árla dags er uppi sá, Skíða R.: often with
other prepositions, á uppi or uppi á, upon; á hjálminn uppi, Fms. xi.
133; þar u. á hellunni, Nj. 14; standa þar á uppi, 155; á heiðum uppi,
Grág. ii. 352; uppi í; uppi í músina, Fms. i. 45; uppi í Meðaldal, 57; uppi með ánni, Nj. 154. II. metaph., láta e-t uppi, to come
forthwith, Grág.; heiman-fylgja skal uppi vera við erfingja, is to be dis-
charged, N. G. L. i. 49; hafa e-t uppi, to take forth, Nj. 32; hafa úróa
uppi, to sbew, Fms. ix. 270; skyldi uppi vera rannsökun, a ransacking
was up, i. e. was to take place, Ld. 44.
                                           2. vera uppi, to be 'all up,' at
an end; voru uppi allar örvarnar, Fms. viii. 140; var u. hverr penningr,
every penny gone, vi. 299; nú munu uppi sogur þínar, it will be all up
with thy stories, 355.
                              3. þeim er þá stóðu uppi, who were left,
Hkr. i. 210; þessir vóru allir uppi (lived) ú einn tíma, Isl. ii. 209: þat
man æ uppi meðan Ísland er byggt, Landn. 149, v.l.
 uppi-hald, n. [Germ. aufhalt], delay, (mod.)
 uppi-skroppa, adj. empty-handed, having nothing left.
 uppi-stada, u, f. the weft, Lat. stamen.
 uppi-vadsla, [vada uppi], in uppivodslu-madr, m. a turbulent,
noisy man, Eg. 596, 710.
                                uppivöðslu-mikill, adj. quarrelsome,
troublesome, Band. 6 new Ed., Fas. ii. 325, Fms. v. 171.
upp-kast, n. a sketching, drawing; þrjú blöð með u., Vm. 23, Pm. 5, 108, 137; gullsmíð, gröpt ok u., Bs. i. 843.
 upp-kváma, u, f. a coming up, emerging, Fms. vi. 149.
 upp-kveyking, f. a kindling, Mar.
 upp-kvöð, f. a calling up, summons, Orkn. 242.
 upp-lag, n. an allowance; med ydru lofi ok upplagi, H. E. i. 561; med
                                                     2. = Germ, auflage,
upplagi ok samþykt húsfrú hans, Dipl. iv. 1.
an edition, of books, (mod.)
 upp-létti, n. a bolding up, ceasing, of rain, Bs. i. 334.
 upp-litning, f. a looking up, Greg. 60, 61, Mar.
 upp-litill, adj. small at the upper end, taper-formed, Eg.; see upp-
hlutr.
 upp-ljóstr, m. = upplost.
 upp-lok, n. an unlocking, opening, Hm.
 upp-lokning, f. an opening, delivery (lúka upp), Sks. 645, Stj. 170.
 upp-lost, n. (ljósta upp), a false rumour, Fms. vi. 240, vii. 310, viii.
293, K. Å. 116.
 upp-lostning, f. = upplost, porst. Sidu H. 176.
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upp-lykt, f. a discharge, payment, B. K. 125; u. fjár, Gpl. 154.

upp-lægr, adi. elevated, Stj. 373, 380.

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Upp-lond, n. pl. Uplands, inland counties: a local name of the eastern
inland counties of Norway (Oplandene), O. H., Fms. passim: Upplend-
ingar, m. pl. the men from the Uplands: Upplenzkr, adj., passim.
 upp-mjór, adj. slim, taper-formed.
 upp-nam, n. = Dan. oppe-borsel, a receipt of a fee or the like; vera i
uppnámi, to be in receipt of a thing, N. G. L. i. 76, 77; uppnáma-madr,
a receiver of a fee, id.
                               2. a chess term; tessa i uppnam, to expose
a piece so that it can be taken, Sturl. iii. 123; hence the phrase, vera i
uppnámi, to be in imminent danger,
 upp-numinn, part. taken up into beaven, Mark xvi. 19, passim.
 upp-numning, f. [nema], eccl. a being taken up into beaven, assump-
tion, Stj. 241 (of Enoch); u. sællar Máriæ, Mar., Greg. 13; uppnumn-
                                                                 2. gramm.
ingar dagr, the Assumption-day, Fms. vi. 353, Mar.
anticipation, Skálda.
 upp-næmr, adj.; as a law term, seizable, forfeitable, u. konungi, Gbl.
104, 537; fé uppnæmt konungi, K. Á. 94; þá er bú hans uppnæmt,
N. G. L. i. 72; in the phrase, vera u. fyrir e-m, to be belpless, at one's
mercy, Fs. 46, Eg. 578, Fms. ii. 151, Orkn. 104.
 upp-orpinn, part. = uppnæmr, Fas. iii. 226.
 upp-ras, f. a rising up; u. elds, an eruption, Bs. i; solar u., sunrise,
Fms. viii. 346, Stj. 68; u. dags, Mar.
                                                  2. a raid, descent (from
ships), Korm. 166, Fas. ii. 196, Fms. i. 100, 166, viii. 380.
origin; upprás ok zefi þeirra merkismanna, Bs. i. 59, Stj. 44, Skálda
209; brunnr ok u. (source) hita, sólin, MSS. 415. 9; u. alls úfriðar,
Fms. viii. 345.
 upp-regin, n. pl. the upper-gods, Alm.; see regin.
 upp-reising, f. (upp-reisning, Barl. 145), a raising up, reparation,
 upp-reist, f. (upp-reisn, less right, N. G. L. i. 311, and in mod.
usage), an uprising, in arms, Orkn. 98, Fms. v. 69, xi. 261; gora u. i
móti konungi, Eg. 538, Fms. x. 410; veita u., 399; allir er honum var
grunr á at uppreistar var af ván, Eg. 73; með sviklegri u., Sks. 525:
                       2. a rising; fa u., to rise again, Fms. vii. 237.
mod. rebellion.
196; hversu mikla u. staðrinn þyrfti at hafa, ef . . ., 299; eiga u. síns
måls, Gpl. 15; bljóta skaða en enga u., Eg. 115.

3. the genesis, creation, in the following old compos: uppreistar-drápa, u, f. a
poem on the creation; skaltú bæta við Guð er þú hefir svá mjök gengit
af trú þinni, vil ek nú at þú yrkir uppreistar drápu, ok bætir svá sál
pina, Fms. ii. uppreistar-saga, u, f. the story of Creation, Genesis, Fms. v. 65, Vm. 6; svá sem segir í uppreistar sögu at Guð görði alla
hluti i senn, Bs. i. 575, Hom. (St.)
 upp-reistr, part. upraised, Pass. 37. 1.
 upp-rennandi, part. uprising, of the sun, Hbl.
 upp-réttr, adj. upright, in bodily sense; med uppréttum likam, Sks.
529; sitja u., Eg. 304, 457; standa u., to stand upright.
upp-risa, u, f. a rising up, resurrection, Sks. 579, Fms. viii. 444;
likams u., Greg. 57; andar u., id.; upprisu-dagr, the day of resurrection,
Rb. 80, 392, Hom. 52; upprisu tíð, tími, 52, Sks. 43: esp. the Resur-
rection, passim in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; upprisu-salmar.
bymns on the Resurrection.
 upp-risinn, part. risen, of Christ.
 upp-risning, f. = upprisa, Hom. 154.
 upp-runi, a, m. [renna], an 'up-runing,' growth, origin, Barl. 133.
6ks. 136 new Ed., passim in mod. usage.
2. the growing age, you'th.
Sks. 136 new Ed., passim in mod. usage.
Glum. 335, Fms. xi. 8, 90, Hkr. iii. 175, bidr. 127, Trist. 1.
runa-ligr (uppruna-liga, adv.), adj. original.
 upp-ræta, t, to uproot, Stj. 650.
 upp-saga, u, f. a 'saying forth,' tronouncing; u. doma, Sks. 646 B;
uppsögu-váttr, Grág. i. 124: esp. a law term, the public recital (segja upp lög) of law by the Speaker, in the Icel. alping, which was to take place
partly every year, partly every third year, Grag. i. II; sem at kvedr i
uppsogu, as is said in the Speaker's recital, ii. 37; var hat uppsaga por-
geirs, at allir menn skyldi vera skirðir á Íslandi, it was Thorger's 'sas
(i. c. judgment, sentence) that all men should be Christians, Bs. i. 25.
 upp-sala, u, f. a bringing up, vomiting (selja upp).
 Upp-salir, m. pl. Upsala, a famous town in Sweden, the residence of
the king, and the central seat of the cultus of Odiu, see Yngl. S. ch. 5 saga-
O. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-audr, the treasure of U., the public excheques of
the kings of Sweden, Yngl. S. ch. 12, O. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-bing, 63. 64;
Uppsala-lög, 60.
 upp-sat, f. a place where ships are launched, dockyard, Ghl. 116, Fms.
ix. 368, Jb. 412, Eg. 185.
 upp-satr, n. = uppsat, Gpl. 116; uppsats-eyrir, Grag. ii. 402.
 upp-setning, f. = uppsát, Jb. 151.
 upp-sjá, f. a nickname, Fas. ii. 325.
 upp-skar, -ska, -skatt, adj. communicative; gorask u. um e-t, Ska.
362; göra e-t uppskátt, to make known, of a secret.
 upp-skelldr, part. (?), mounted; uppskellt skaptio med silfri, Eg. 1 30.
 upp-skera, u, f. the 'up-shearing,' barvest, N. T.
 upp-skori, a, m. a sbearer, reaper (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381. upp-skipan, f., Dan. 'skibe op,' the unloading a ship, Jb. 393.
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upp-skot, n. a delay, Rom. 279.

upp-slátta, u, f. = upplost, Fms. ix. 285.

upp-smíð (upp-smíði, n., Magn. 450, Bs. i. 830, Fms. xi. 438), f.

a building, raising a bouse, Am. 11.

upp-spretta, u, f. an 'up-spirt,' spring, fountain-bead, Stj. 30, 75, 612; u. árinnar, Fnis. iii. 183, Edda 3; út í Laxárós frá uppsprettum, Vm. 5; rennandi vötn fljóta af ymissum uppsprettum, Fms. ii. 89; u. allrar líknar, u. úfriðar, rót ok u., Al. 11, 124. COMPDs: uppsprettubrunnr, m. a well, spring, Stj. 29. uppsprettu-yatn, n. springuppsprettu-mor, f. a spring-vein, Stj. 89.

upp-staba, u, f. a standing upright, Str. 36, Greg. 48: a standing up, rising, Bs. i. 825, Sturl. iii. 12; uppstödu-tré, a post, Ld. 316.

upp-standari, a, m. an upright post, of a bed or the like.

upp-stertr, adj. [cp. Engl. upstart], see stertr, Hrafn. 18. upp-stiga, u, f. [A. S. upstig; Germ. aufsteigen], an ascent, Sks. 56;

Uppstigu-dagr, Ascension-day, N. G. L. i. 422, Hom. (St.)

upp-stigning, f. a rising, of the moon, Sks. 54, 55. 2. esp. in an eccl. sense, the Ascension, Greg. 16, 17, Rb. 392, N.T., Pass., uppstigningar-dagr, m. Ascension-day, K. b. K., O. H. 73, Fms. vii. 187, Vm. 76, Icel. Almanack.

upp-stigari, a, m. an ascender, Stj. 348.

upp-stökkr, adj. bounding, excitable. Upp-sviar, m. pl. the 'Up-Swedes,' the North Swedes, Hkr. ii. 137,

upp-tak, n. an income, resource, Barl. 71; hann hafði búskylft ok litio upptak, Sturl. iii. 258. 2. plur. upptök, beginnings; hann hafdi upptökin, be began the game.

upp-taka, u, f. a taking up, Stj. 414: a seizure, confiscation, u. buanna, Fms. xi. 87. 2. a source = uppspretta; i keldu-sogit er gengr sunnan í lónit, fyrir sunnan upptöku, Dipl. v. 19. 3. eccl. the translation of a saint, Bs. i. 305, 829.

upp-tekja, u, f. a taking to a thing; bessa upptekju, Sturl. i. 224: reception (taka e-t vel, illa upp), Róm. 298, Bs. i. 735

upp-tekning, f. the translation of a saint, Bs. i. 186, 187, Magn. 512;

undertaking, 623. 32.

upp-tekt, f. = upptekja, Sturl. i. 224 C; income, revenue, Barl. 71, v. l.: a law term, a seizure, confiscation, Fms. v. 46; um upptektir, N. G. L. i. 73: a beginning, hann hafði þá u. at . . ., Sturl. iii. 103.

upp-tendran, f. a lighting, kindling, Mar.

upp-tækiligr, adj. fit for resorting to, Fms. viii. 348, v.l.

upp-tækr, adj. confiscable, forfeitable; dæma sekt fé hans ok upptækt, Grág. i. 463, Jb. 188; uppnæmr, Fms. ii. 166.

upp-vakning, f. an exhortation, awakening. upp-vakningr, m. a raised spirit, Maurer's Volksagen.

upp-varp, n. a throwing up, Ann. 1341 (of a volcano). source, cause, Fms. viii. 345, v.l.; u. allrar villu, Post. (Unger) 214.

upp-vaxandi, part. growing up.

upp-vekjari, a, m. an awakener, Mar.

upp-vesandi, part.; at u. sólu, when the sun is up, N. G. L. i. 4, Hbl. 56 (where uppverandi).

upp-viss, adj. coming up to light, found out, of a crime; varo aldri uppvist, hverr þetta vig hafði vegit, Nj. 248; láta e-t uppvist, Fms. i. 80; þá er mál uppvist er aðili hefir spurt, Grág.; þessi skömm varð uppvis, Mar.

upp-vægr, adj. (qs. upp-ægr?), furious, wratbful.

upp-voxtr, m. [Dan. opvaxt], the up-growth, the youth; efniligt i uppvexti, Eg. 147; litill var u. hans, Fms. vii. 239; seinligr i uppvexti, 2. growth, tallness; mikill u. risa peirra, Al. 68. waxtar-maör, m. a grown-up man, Grett. 92.

upp-vözlumaör, m. = uppivaðsla, Eg., Valla L. 201. uppvözlumikill, adj. = uppivöðslumikill, Grett. 163 new Ed.

upp-bunnr, adj. thin upwards, thin-edged, Isl. ii. 445.

UPS, f., spelt ux, N. G. L. i. 368, cp. Lat. izi for ipsi, Sueton. Octav. ch. 88; [Ulf. ubizwa = στοά; A. S. efese; Engl. eaves; O. H. G. opusa; provinc. Germ. obsen (Schmeller); Swed. us, kindred is A. S. efesian; Icel. essa]:—the eaves, D. N. vi. 84; upsar-dropi, a dropping from the eaves (Lat. stillicidium), N.G. L. i. 345, 368; logadi upp undir upsina, Eg. 238, D. N. vi. 84; freq. in mod. usage: metaph. of a mountain, nordan medr berginu vestan fyrir ok svá upp í upsina, D. N. i. 616, v. 957.

upsi, a, m. a fish, gadus virens; upsa gall, Lækn.; a nickname, Bs. i. **URD**, f. [the origin of this word is uncertain; the ô is radical, for were it inflexive, an 'umlaut' would have taken place in the vowel (it would then be yro, not uro), see Gramm. xxxii, col. 2, l. 10 sqq.]: —a beap of stones, on the sea-beach, or from an earth-slip; szevar-urd, piles of broken stones on the sea-shore, Orkn. 114; at veida otr er lá í urðinni undir höfðanum...þeir segja at hann væri þar á urðinni, 276; grjót ok urðir, Edda 5; urð sú lá í dalnum er Sefsurð heitir, ok er þar hvárki fært mönnum né hrossum . . . urðar-brot, breaking through an urd, O. H. 186; fætr Loka taka niðr grjótið, urðir ok viðu, Edda 45; látum liggja Ljotúlf goða, í urð ok í urð, Sd. (in a verse); draga uro at e-m, to pile stones on, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

Томров: urðar-köttr, m. a wild-cat = hreysi-köttr, a nickname, Finnb. urðar-maðr, m. a man of the urð, an outlaw; gora e-n at urðar-manni, urðar-steinn, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 144. Eg. 728. heingr, uro-pvengr, m. the fish, the thong of the uro, i.e. a snake, Lex. Poët.

URDR, f., qs. vurðr; gen. urðar; acc. dat. would be urði, but does not occur unless it be Vsp. 20, where uro must stand either for uroi, dropping the vowel, for the next word begins with b; or it is nom. = uror, according to the A.S. and general rule (cp. Rm. 36), that verbs signifying to call, name, are followed by a nom.: plur. uroir: [A.S. wyrd; Engl. weird; Hel. wurth :- a weird, fate; the word is obsolete in prose; en sjá urðr sjallgætust (-gætastr, Cod. wrongly) með Svíum þótti, tbat weird, extraordinary accident, viz. that he slew himself, Yt.; gengu bess á milli grimmar urðir, 'grim weirds,' a cruel fate prevented it, Skv. 3. 5; urdr ödlinga þú hefir æ verit, the evil Norn, evil angel of kings, Gkv. I. II. esp. as the name of one of the three Norns, Vsp. 19. COMPDS: Uroar-brunnr, m. the Weird's spring, the holy well where the Norns reside, Vsp., Edda; there is a curious passage in an Icel. Christian poem written shortly after the introduction of the new Faith, where Christ is represented as sitting at the well of Uror in the south, id. (in a

uroar-far, n. perdition, ill fate, Sturl, ii. (in a verse). uroarlokur, f. pl. (also varðlokur or varðlokkur), 'weird-spells,' charms, Gg. urdar-magn, n. Fate's power, Gkv. 2. 21. a, m. a 'weird moon,' warlock moon, a moon-shaped appearance boding uroar-oro, n. weird's word, i. e. Fate, Fsm. 47. evil, Eb. 270.

urga, u, f. [provinc. Norse urve], a strap, rope's end; ef urgur eru í fjósum, Jb. 320; þegar drengrinn vildi festa á sig mannbroddana, sagði hann, 'nú er týnd urgan mín,'...eg spurði hann hvort þessar ólar bæði útan og innan fótar héti urgur, hann kvað já við því, Pál

Vídalín in Skýr. 591. urga, ad, to gnasb; urga tonnum, to gnash with the teeth, Fas. i. 425;

urga saman kömbum (of carding combs). urgur, f. pl. [úrigr = peevisb], peevisbness, ill temper; það eru urgur

i honum, to be in bad mood.

urinn, part. (is a mod. participle (16th century, see urningr below) formed from yrja, urði, urinn, = erja, arði, arinn, cp. erja B; it can therefore have no bearing on the false reading, Gsp., Fas. i. 475]:rubbed, scratched; jurdin er öll upp urin, the crop bitten close off, as if shaven.

urka, u, f. a nickname, Fms. x. 120.

url, n. [Ital. orlo; Fr. ourlet; mod. Lat. orlum], a kind of bat or bood, O. H. 30, a an. ley.

urmull, see örmöl.

urningt, m. [yrja = erja], a rubbing; af ari eðr urningi, Skýr. 590 (Björn á Skarðsá).

urra, að, to snarl, of a dog.

urt, f. a berb; see jurt.

urta, u, f. a female seal with litter, Skald H. 6. 5, and in mod. usage. urt-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, whence Urthvala-fjörör, a local name, Eb. 8 new Ed.

 \mathbf{ur} - \mathbf{pj} óð, f. = \mathbf{yr} \mathbf{pj} óð = \mathbf{ver} \mathbf{pj} óð, Ad.

USLI, a, m. [A. S. ysla or ysela = fire, embers; a compd form is auvisli (q. v.) qs. af-usli (?); cp. Lat. urere]:—a conflagration, esp. in the allit. eldr ok usli, Fms. i. 201, viii. 341: a field of burning embers, xi. 35: the sense damages (see auvisli) is prob. secondary. usla-gjald or usla-bot, n. compensation for u., N.G.L. i. 246, Gpl. 387; see auvisli.

UXI, a, m., older form oxi; in plur. yxn, öxn (cp. the A.S. oxa, pl. oxan; Engl. ox, oxen); also spelt eyxn, exn, eoxn; the masc. forms 'yxn' and 'yxninir' being formed like menn, menninir from mann-r; uxar is rare and later; thus fjórir öxn, Edda i. 30, v.l. 7; öxnernir, id., v.l. 12, Cod. U; fjóra öxn, id.; but öxninn (for öxninnir), Cod. Reg. l. c.; tvá gamla arðr-yxn, Stj. 446; vexnum, Fms. x. 404; tveir yxn, Bret. 22; feita eyxn, Sks. 697 B; tvá yxn, prjá yxn, Eg. 181, 733; marga yxn, 181; korn ok yxn, N.G. L. i. 75; yxninir, Fms. vi. 69; yxnennir, xi. 7; yxnina, Bret. 26; eyxn prir hvitir, Fms. xi. 6; eyxn marga, Eg. 733; öxn minir, Greg. 44; eoxkn (sic) fyrir arðri, MS. 1812. 65; öxnunum, Bret. 26; yxn þeir er Þórólfr var ekinn á ... tvá sterka yxn, ... vóru þá þrotnir yxninir ok teknir aðrir...þá ærðusk yxninir ok urðu þegar lausir, Eb. 61, 62 new β. it became neuter; eyna ok yxnin með (yxnina?), Ld. 122, Fas. ii. 232; yxinin (sic), Stj. 446 (but v. l. yxnina and yxnin); yxnaflokkr and öxna-flokkr, a berd or drove of oxen, Edda i. 168, 208; yxnakaup, Rd. 256; öxna-ok, Greg. 28; yxna réttr, an ox-stall, Sturl. ii. 203; yxna tal, Jb. 103, Gpl. 189. Y. next yxni was used as n. sing.; yxni fimm vetra gamalt, Îsl. ii. 330; peir hasa drepit yxni mitt, Sd. 158; yxni prevétt, Sturl. i. 72, v. l.; yxni hans lá í keldu, Landn. 120; yxnis húð, Ísl. ii. 71; yxnis hvars, id.; yxnis-maðr, an ox-keeper, id.: [Ulf. aubsa = βούε; A. S. oxa; Engl. ox; O. H. G. obso; Germ. ocbs; Dan. oxe.]

B. An ox; uxi alsvartr, uxa-höfuð, Hým. 18, 22 (Bugge); uxa

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gamlan, uxanum, Glúm. 348; uxana, Rd. 257; uxarnir, Dropl. 8; 50, (Kb.) 16; óbeðit, Hm. 146. uxar, Dipl. iii. 4; uxa þrévetran, Sturl. i. 72; uxum, Eg. 742; uxann, Edda i. 208, but oxanum, 210, l. 1; uxna (gen.), 484; oxa-húð, Landn. 226; oxa höfuð, Edda i. 168, 169 (Cod. Reg.), but uxa, Hým. l. c.; oxans, Ísl. ii. 331; lær af oxa þrévetrum, Fms. x. 398; oxa líki, Bær. 19; uxa-báss, Sturl. ii. 43; uxa-fútr, a nickname, Fb. i; uxa-gjöf, Glúm. 390; uxa-lýfic, Sti. 91; uxa-knúta, -horn, -húð, Fms. iii. 18, 186, Fas. i. 268, ii. 337; uxa merki, Taurus, in the zodiac, Rb. 100; uxa síða, Dipl. iii. 4: oxa-stútr, m., see stútr.

II. yxna-megn or oxna-megn, a nickname, Grett., Landn.
2. in local names, Öxna-gy, Landn., Eb.: Öxna-brekkur, Öxna-dalr, Öxna-lækr, Öxna-skarð, Landn., Isl. ii: Oxna-furða, Oxford, Fms. iv. 64 (v.l.), cp.

Thom. 544.

Ú

U- or 6- is the negative prefix before nouns, adjectives, and adverbs (Engl. and Germ. un-), for the spelling of which see p. 469, col. 2. The use of this particle is almost unlimited; it may e.g. be prefixed to almost every past part., in frequent instances answering to Engl. 'not;' ókominn, not come; ofarinn, not gone; ugefinn, not given; or to the part. act. as gerundive, það er óhafandi, unfit for use; ógöranda, not feasible; ódrekkandi, undrinkable; oetandi, uneatable; usigrandi, ovinnandi, invincible; 2. special usages: a. prefixed to comótakandi, impregnable. paratives, answering to Engl. 'less;' eigi úauðgari, not less rich; údaufligra, less dull; and so in endless instances, see the references below: esp. after a negative, eigi ósannara en, not less true than. often with another negative, with an intensive force; hann var aldrei úgrátandi, 'be was never unweeping,' i. e. be cried all along; aldrei ósofandi, never unsleeping, i. e. always sleeping: so also, eigi ugaman, not unpleasant, i. c. very pleasant; eigi úákaft, 'not uneager,' i. c. very eager; eigi úpessligr, not unlike that, i. e. quite of that kind; eigi úfóthvatr, not unswift, i.e. very swift indeed. y. eiga skamt úlifað, see úlifað; at úsögðum sundr griðum, hafa úfengit þess fjár.

B. Compos: ú-aflátliga (ú-aflátanliga), adv. incessantly, Fms. i. 231, x. 291, Sks. 628. ú-aflátsamr, adj. (-semi, f.), unintermitú-afskiptinn, adj. not meddlesome, Lv. 73. tent, Fms. iii. 175. ú-afskiptasamr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 358. ú-alandi, part. a law term, one who must not be fed, of an outlaw, Grag., Nj. passim. see úöld. ú-alinn, part. unborn, Js. 73. ú-andligr, adj. unspiritual, Skálda. ú-annt, adj. not busy, not eager, Fs. 99; see annt. ú-aptrú-arfgengr, adj. not enbestiliga, adv. irreparably, H. E. i. 476. titled to inherit, Grag. i. 228. u-argr, adj.; this word is perh. not from ú- and argr (q. v.), but qs. of-vargr; cp. the spelling of the word in the old Norse vellum, bior. l.c.; in the phrase, dyr et úarga, the worrier, the great beast of prey, the fierce animal, i.e. the lion; dyrum enum uorgum, ... uorgu dýr, Stj.; uarga dýrinu, Fas. iii. 95; oarga dýr, Rb. 102; et óarga dýr (ovarga, the vellum), þiðr. 183; as a nickname, enn úargi, ú-athugasamr, adj. inattentive, 623. 35. ú-athygli, f. inattention, Fms. v. 195. ú-auðigr, adj. unwealtby, destitute, Hm., Grag. i. 324; bændr allir þeir er úauðgari eru (less wealtby), enn þingfarar-kaupi eigu at gegna, 133. ú-auöligr, adj. poorly, Hm. 74, Vpm. 10, Fas. iii. 603. ú-auöna, u, f. ill-luck, misfortune, Fms. viii. 286. ú-auðráðinn, part. not easily managed, Hkr. ii. 222. ú-auðsóttligr, adj. not easy to overcome, Ld. 238. ú-aukinn, part. 'uneked,' unaugmented, Ghl. 149. ú-áfenginn, adj. not intoxicating, Bs. i. 394. u-agangsamr, adj. not encroaching upon others, peaceful, Fs. 29. ú-ágengiligr, adj. not aggressive, Isl. ii. 181. ú-ágjarn, adj. uncovetous, Hkr. ii. 31. ú-áhlýðinn, part. unlistening, self-willed, Orkn. 40, ú-ákafliga, adv. listlessly, Fms. vii. 288. Fms. xi. 246. ú-ákafr, adj. not eager, slovenly, Fms. vi. 312; engu úákafari, less eager, Fas. i. ú-áleitinn, adj. unencroaching; maðr 503, Fms. vi. 312, Lv. 61. góðgjarn ok ú., Fms. ii. 248, Eg. 754 **ú. áran, n.** a bad season, dearth, Rb. 388, Stj. 333, Fms. xi. 7; áárani, x. 400; mikit ú. í búi, Sks. 322; ú. á fölki, 324; átta tigum vetra síðarr varð annat óáran, Landn. (App.) 323; uarans-vetr, Ver. 18; oarans-auki, increase of dearth, Bs. i. 76. u-arenniligr, adj. not easy to run against or attack, Nj. 187, Ld. 102. ú-árligr, adj. unseasonable; görði Grím mjök úárligan, G. became very famished, Brandkr. 60. ú-árvænn, adj. an unpromising season; sumar úárvænt, Hkr. ii. 183. ú-áræðiligr, adj. unlikely, Fms. viii. 445, v. l. Fas. ii. 408. ú-ástfólginn, part. unbeloved; úástfólgnari, less beloved, ű-ástugr, adj. loveless; úástugt var með þeim hjónum, little love, coldness, Landn. 151, v. l. ú-ástúðligr, adj. loveless. ú-átan, f. a thing not to be eaten, forbidden in the eccl. law; eta úátan, 655 xii. 3, K. p. K. 136, 172, N. G. L. i. 342; átu menn hrafna ok melrakka, ok mörg ú. ill var etin, Landn. (App.) 323. ú-ávaxtasamr, adj. unproductive, Fms. iii. 166. ú-barór (-barínn), part. unbeaten, Fms. i. 75; enginn verðr úbarínn biskup, a saying. ú-bastaðr, part. unbasted, unbound, D. N. ii. 560. u-bedinn, part. unbidden, K. p. K. 118.

ú-beiðull, adj. not requesting, 686 ú-beinn, adj. not straight, crooked, Ver. 19. dislike; hafa obeit & e-u, to bave a dislike for a thing; this word is not found in old writers. ú-bergan, n. an 'unrock,' a flinty rock, Barl. 181. ú-bernskliga, adv. unchildishly, like a grown-up man, Fms. xi. 53. ú-berr, adj. ' unbare,' ú-bernskligr, adj. unchildish, manly, Fbr. bidden, Skálda 194. ú-bilgjarn, adj. wrong-beaded, Skv. 3. 21, Hkr. iii. 138, Sturl. i. 104: impatient, Hákon var óbilgjarn, Fms. vi. 334, Fas. ii. 426; illt er at eggja úbilgjarnan, a saying, Grett. 91. ú-bilt (see bilt), lata ser verda ubilt, to take no fright, Fas. i. 126. u-birgr, adj. (not úbyrgr), unprovided, Vm. 16, Bs. i. 868, Fb. i. 431, Háv. 47, Ísl. ii. 142. ú-birktr, part. unbarked, of trees, Stj. 177. u, f. darkness, Fms. vii. 108. u-bioingr, m. an 'unbiding one,' runaű-bitalaör, part. [Germ.], unpaid, Vm. 26. way, Landn. (in a verse). ú-bjartr, adj. not bright, dark, Flov. 30. ú-bjúgr, adj. not convex, Rb. 468. ú-blandinn, part. unblended, Hom. 59. ú-blauðr, adj. ú-blindr, adj. not blind, not blaudr (q. v.), Fm.; a pr. name, Landn. Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse). u-bliða, u, f. a disfavour, Fms. v. 235, Fas. i. 531, Stj. 200, Bs. i. 714. u-bliðliga, adv. unblitbely, unkindly, Stj. ú-blíðligr, adj. unkind, Arons S. (MS.) ú-blíðr, adj. froward, frowning, Eg. 524, Sks. 285. ú-blóðigr, adj. unbloody, Fas. i. 425. ú-booinn, part. unbidden, N. G. L. i. 93, Odd. 61; koma úbooit, to some unbidden, Fms. viii. 46. ú-borinn, part., see bera; þá er sem úborit se, of a witness, Grág. i. 40: unborn, Stj. 159: in the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, born and unborn; ek mælta eitt orð úborinn (of king Völsung), Fas. i. 123; úborins erfo, N. G. L. i. 49; fé úborit, bewitched or charmed things, charms, K. p. K.: as a law phrase, 'unborn,' i.e. illegitimate, hón varðveitti barn drottningar úborit meðan hón var í laugu: as a nickname, Uni enn úborni, Landn.; ... Úlsrún en úborna, id. ú-bókfróðr, adj. unlettered, H. E. i. 584. ú-bóta, gen. pl. from úbztt, úbóta-maör, m. a criminal; þjófar . . . drottins-svikar, morð vargar, brennu-vargar, þeir eru allir óbóta menn, N. G. L. i. 405; biskup á allar þar sektir til þess er maðr er ú., 350; göra e-n at úbóta manni, Nj. 59; þó þeir væri frjálsir menn þá væri þeir þó óbóta menn, Eg. 737. ú-bóta-mál, n. a case which cannot be atoned for by money, a crime, felony, Js. 134, Gpl. 118, 136, N. G. L. i. 352. úbóta-sök, f. a felony, Js. 24úbóta-verk, n. a bootless work, i. e. a felony, crime, N.G.L. i. 350. ú-bragöligr, adj. dull-looking, Fbr. 142. ú-bráögörr, part. late ripe, slow of growth, of a youth, Glum. 335. ú-bráðr, adj. slow, Fms. viii. 327; úbrátt, slowly, taka e-u úbrátt, Orkn. 42. ú-bráðreiðr. adj. unimpassioned or dispassionate, Fas. iii. 90. ú-breiddr, part. unspread, Jb. 193. ú-brenndr, part. unburnt, Fms. ix. 357, x.70 ú-breytiliga, adv. in a common manner, Fms. ii. 267. adj. unaltered, Fms. i. 296: common, ú. maor, a common, plain, every day man, Stj., Fms. v. 182; einn ú. bóndason, viii. 12; ekki heyrir at tala svá til úbreyttra manna, Skálda; ú. klæðnaðr, plain clothing, Mar. ú-brigðanliga, 2dv. invariably, Rb. 214. uncbangeable, K. Á. 2, Sks. 604. ú-brig Dipl. i. 2, 3, H. E. i. 259, 528, K. Á. 52. ú-brigðanligr, adj. ú-brigoiliga, adv. inconvertibly, ú-brigðiligr, adj. = changeable, Gpl. 41, Greg. 11: irreversible, of a deed, act, testament, Dipl. v. 26. ú-brigor, part. unchanged, Hm. 6, Bs. i. 763; en landaurum var úbrigt, Fas. iii. 194. ú-brotgjarn, adj. not brittle, Ad. ú-brotinn, part. unbroken, Fms. ii. 144, Orkn. 444. ú-bróðurliga, adv. unbrotberly, Fas. i. 500. ú-brugðinn, part. uncbanged, Th. 23, Edda (Ht.) i. 606, Mar. ú-brunninn, part. unburnt, O. H. 229, Fms. i. 129, vii. 164, Nj. 208. ú-bryddr, part. unsbod, Hm. 89. ú-bræddr, part. untarred, Krók. 53. ú-bundinn, part. unbound. Hkm., Hom. 120, pord. 48 new Ed. ű-búinn, part. 'un-boune,' not ready, unprepared, Hkr. i. 248: unready, unwilling, Fms. vii. 248: == ú-bygð, f. at adorned, Pm. 23: undone, Fas. i. 231; see búa. unpeopled tract, a desert (see bygo), Grag. ii. 197; til úbygoa i Granlandi, Landn. 26; hann fékk líflát á Grænalandi í óbygðum, Bs. i. 408; sjóinn ok aðrar úbygðir, Fms. xi. 225; mér tekr mjök at leiðask í ú-bygor, part. unpeopled, Grag. ii. 131. úbygðum þessum, ii. 104. Dipl. iii. 13. ű-byggiligr, adj. uninbabitable, Sks. 1, Hkr. ii. 44 ú-byggjandi, part. uninbabitable, Sks. 197. ti-byrja, adj. barren, of a woman; þær konur er ú. eru, Stj. 89, 248; konur úbyrea, 175; kona hans var ú., MS. 623. 51: in mod. usage, as subst., Elisabeth var obytja, Luke i. 6; sælar eru óbyrjur, xxiii. 29; sæl nú óbyrjan barnlaus er, Pass. 31. 4. ú-bænir, f. pl. curses, imprecations, Isl. ii. 220, v. l. ú-bæriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), intolerable, Fas. i. 79, Stj. 187. bætiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), irreparable, Fms. ii. 297. f. pl. a law phrase, an act that cannot be compounded by money, a felony: fellr þat til úbóta, K. Á. 144: gen. plur. úbóta- in compds, see above. ú-bættr, part. unpaid, of weregild; hón kvað betri menn liggja úbætta, Nj. 54; úbætt synd, a sin not atoned for, K. A. 208. ú-dauðahræddr, adj. not afraid for one's life, Finnb. 260. ú-dauðleikr, m. immor 24, Lil. 67. ú-dauöligr, 2dj. undying, Stj. 24, Mar., MS. ú-dauör, 2dj.; ú. at eins, all but dead, Ld. 242, K. þ. K. 12. tality, Stj. 24, Lil. 67. 623. 59. ú-daufligr, adj. not dull; þat er údaufligra, less dull, Fms. ix. 45, id. ú-daufr, adj. not daufr, q. v. ú-dannan, n. a bod small:

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ú-dáðir, f. pl. a misdeed, outrage (Germ. untbat); fyrir ofsa ok údáðir, Fms. i. 208; údáðum sínum . . . údáðum eða illsku, Fb. i. 548, Stj. 271: údáða-maðr, m. a malefactor, K. A. 60, Ghl. 22, Fms. iii. 61: údáðaverk, n. a crime, Vigl. 31, K. A. 142: Údáða-hraun, n. the Desert of Misdeeds, is the name of a desert in the north-east of Icel., near Mount Herdabreid, from the popular legend of its containing unknown valleys, peopled by útilegumenn, q. v. ú-dáinn, part. 'undead,' alive, Fas. ii. 200 (in a verse): in the name Udáins-akr = the Land of the undying, a kind of Paradise or place of bliss in the Northern mythology, see the legend of Eric the far traveller, Fb. i. 29 sqq. ú-deigliga, adv. 'unsoftly,' barsbly, Gisl. 69. ú-deigr, adj. not soft, þiðr. d-deildr, part. 'undealt,' undivided, whole, Grag. i. 173, ii. 349. ti-dirio, f. lack of courage, faintness, Sturl. iv. 99 (ofdirio, Bs. i. 766). ú-diríska, u, f. = údiríð. ú-djarfliga, adv. timidly, Fms. viii. 124, ú-djarfr, adj. timid, Rd. 310, Fms. x. 317, Eg. 284. ú-drápgjarn, adj. not bloodtbirsty, Fms, v. 191, Rb. 364. ú-dreginn, part. not dragged, undrawn, not measured (see draga A. II), N.G. L. i. 323. ú-drekkandi, part. undrinkable, Rb. 354. ú-drengiliga, adv. unmanfully, meanly, Ld. 234, Fms. iii. 121, vii. 71, 269, Isl. ii. 260. ú-drengiligr, adj. unworthy of a man, Ld. 266, Fms. vi. ú-drengjask, o, to disgrace oneself, N.G. L. ii. (Hiroskrá). ú-drengr, m. a bad fellow, Grett. 155 A. ú-drenglyndr, údrenglyndi, f., and údrengskapr, m. meanness, Fms. vi. 121, xi. ú-drepinn, part. unkilled, Js. 30. 287, Háv. 41. ú-dreymdr, part. not dreamed, Sturl. ii. 217. ú-drjúgr, adj. falling sbort, Fms. ii. 69, 270, viii. 134. ú-drukkinn, part. 'undrunk,' sober, Eg. 149, Fms. i. 162, xi. 112. ú-drygindi, n. pl. the being údrjúgr. ti-duldr, part. not unaware of, knowing, Gpl. 417, Orkn. 140. dvaldr, part. undelayed, Magn. 534. ú-dygð, f. faitblessness, bad faith, Grett. 131, 154 A: disbonesty, wickedness, Fms. i. 141, vi. 109; udygdar-madr, a bad fellow, ix. 261. ú-dyggiliga, 2dv. (-ligr, adj.), disbonestly, Rd. 258. ú-dyggleikr, m. = údygð, Sks. 349, 455 B. ú-dyggligr, adj. disbonest, 623. 9. ú-dyggr, adj. wicked, Fms. ii. 140, vi. 96, Magn. 484: faitbless, of a bad worker. ú-dýrr, adj. not dear; land údýrra, Ld. 322; eignir údýrri, údýrrum í mot, Dipl. v. 26; údýrstr, at the lowest price, cheapest, Fms. iii. 158; inn údýrsti gripr, least valuable, Grág. i. 452; leggja údýrt, Eg. 715; kaupa údýra, to buy at a less price, Fms. vii. 285. ú-dæði, n. an 'unú-dæld, f., in údældar-maor, m. an overbearing deed,' misdeed. person, Ld. 110, Njard. 376. ú-dæll, adj. difficult, Hm. 8: overbearing, ágjarn ok ú., Eg. 179; ú. ok íllr viðreignar, Nj. 17; úþýðr ú-dælleikr, m. ok ú., Fms. viii. 175; inn údælasti, Njarð. 376. ú-dæmdr, part. unsentenced, an overbearing temper, Sturl. i. 114. Fms. i. 80; standi údæmt mál þeirra, Js. 20; údæmdr þjófr, vii. 114. ú-dæmi, n. pl. an enormity, monstrous thing; med miklum údæmum, Nj. 114; mörg endemi þau er mundi údæmi þykkja, Bs. i. 62; vera med údæmum, unexampled, Gisl. 22: údæma-mikill, adj. portentous, MS. 4. 20: údæma-verk, n. a monstrous deed, enormity, Sturl. i. 29, Fms. xi. 347, vii. 293. ú-dæmiliga, adv. enormously, Mar. dæmiligr, adj. enormous; ú. glæpr, Mar.; ill ok ú. görð, Fms. ii. 226. ú-dæsinn, adj. unwearied, Fms. vi. (in a verse). ú-dökkr, adj. not black, Edda (Ht.) ú-efanligr, adj. indubitable. ú-efni, n. a perplexity, precarious state of affairs; her slær í allmikil ú., Nj. 246; horfir til enna mestu úefna, 164, Ísl. ii. 339; (það) fór í úefni, Sturl. iii. 210; er hann sá í hvert ú. komit var, Orkn. 106. ú-eiginligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), not proper, Skálda. ú-einarðr (úeinarð-ligr, -liga), adj. insincere, Krók. 38. ú-einkynntr, part. unmarked, of sheep; ef fé er úeinkynnt, Grág. i. 415. ú-einsligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), úeinsligra, less ú-einurð, f. adulation, Al. 153: insincerity, Stj. 102. lonely, Stj. 393. ú-eira = úciro, in úciru-maor, m. an unruly man, Korm. 90, Nj. 152 (v. l.), Fms. x. 420. ú-eirð, f. disquietude, tumult; kapps fullr ok ueirdar, Fms. vii. 357; ueirdir, uproar; ueirdar-madr, an unruly man, Korm. 140, Nj. 152. ú-eirinn, adj. unruly, Fms. vii. 199; ú. í skapi, i. 155; údæll ok ú., Lv. 26: unforbearing, harðr ok ú. við ránsmenn ok víkinga, Orkn. 158. u-eldinn, adj. not made bot in the forge, Grug. i. 501. tiendaligr, adj. endless, interminable, Fms. ii. 42, Mar. ú-endiliga, adv. interminably, H. E. i. 409. ú-endiligr (ú-endanligr, Fms. i. 262, and mod.), adj. endless, Stj. ú-endr, adj. infinite, endless, 656 C. ú-erflor, adj. not toilsome; úerfloast, Mar. ú-eskliga (?), Fms. iv. 368. ú-étinn, part. uneaten, N.G.L.i. 349. ú-fagna, ad, to be 'unfain,' to condole; ú. yorum úfagnaði = flere cum flentibus, Sturl. ii. 14 C. ú-fagnaor, m. 'ungladness,' sorrow; harmr ok ú., Hom. 121: wickedness, íllska ok ú., K. A. 227; úfagnaðar fólk, wicked folk, Stj.: a plague, hann kvað þar sjálfan úfagnaðinn inni vera, the devil himself, Grett. 135 A; ætla ek at þessi úfögnuðir sé sendir af Óðni, Fins. iii. 179; úfagnaðar kraptir, devilish power, Grett. 114 A. ú-fagr, adj. 'unfair', not bandsome, ugly; úfögr hönd, Frps. vii. 162; it úfegra, the less fine, 94; úfegri enn úðr, Lv. 78; úfagrt kvæði, Ísl. ii. 237; úfagra samsetning stafanna, Skálda. liga, adv. inelegantly, Skálda 188. ú-fagrligr, adj. unbandsome, Fs. 43. ú-fall, n. a mishap, Bs. i. 640. ti-fallinn, adj. unfitted, Sturl. i. 45: Fms. viii. 266, xi. 270.

allt ú., Mar.; ú. mikit, Orkn. 208, v. l. ú-daunn, m. id., Fms. iv. 28. Junbecoming, Eg. 730; kvað úsallit at deila við söður sinn, Lv. 9, Fms. ix. 240, H. E. i. 248. ú-falr, adj. not for sale; inn yngri er mér úfalr, Fms. x. 227; hann kvað þá sér eigi úfalari til dauða, Fas. ii. 483; skal ek þann velja er ek veit at þér er úsalastr, Ld. 123. ú-falsaðr, part. unfalsified, Mar.; kaup ú., Jb. 372; hallkvæmr ok ú. beini, Fms. ii. 261. ú-farinn, part. not gone; var honum bessi ferð betr farin enn úfarin, Fms. iii. 181; úfarin mundi þessi (ferð) ef ek réða, Boll. 346. ú-farnaðr, m. 'evil speed,' a misfortune, Eg. 20, Glum. 370, Fms. ii. 242. ú-fatlaðr, part. unbindered. ú-fáguligr, adj. unpolished, Fms. ii. 163. ú-fár, adj. not few, i. e. many, Lex. Poët. ú-feginn, adj. 'unfain,' not glad, sorry, Sol.; úfegnari, less rejoicing, Bs. i. 199; því hefði hann orðit úfegnastr er þann var eigi þar, Sturl. ii. 106. ú-fegraðr, part. unadorned, Fas. ii. 471. ú-feigr, adj. not fey (see feigr), Fms. viii. 117, Bs. i. 139. ú-feilinn, adj. unfaltering. ú-felldr, part. unfelled : úfellt, unbecoming = úfallit, Órkn. 214, Sturl. ii. 145. ú-fengiligr, adj. of little value, unimportant, Fms. vi. 367. ú-fenginn, part. not gotten; fé fengit ok úsengit, Gullp. 5, Fas. iii. 375; ef henni er úsenginn staðr, Grág. i. 146; jarl kveðsk úfengit enn hafa þess fjárins, Fms. xi. 82. ú-ferjandi, part. (gerund.), who may not be ferried, of an outlaw, Grag. i. 88, Nj. 110 ú-fésamr, adj. unprofitable, yielding little profit, (in the formula). Sturl. i. 101 C. ú-festr, part. unfastened, Grag. ii. 362. ú-fimleikr, m. unbandiness, Fas. iii. 6. ú-fimliga, adv. awkwardly, Fms. ii. 268, Isl. ii. 198, Fas. ii. 297. ú-fimligr, adj. unbandy, Fms. ii. 271, ú-fimr, adj. awkward, Fbr. 142. Fas. ii. 35, Bs. i. 60. ú-fjöllóttr, adj. flat, not billy, Fb. i. 431. ú-fjöt, n. pl. 'unfits,' broils, blunders; ef lögsögumaðr görir þau ú. nökkur, er meiri hlutr manna vill kalla þingsafglöpun, Grág. i. 12. ú-flattr, part. uncut up, of fish, Grag. ii. 357. ú-flekkaör, part. 'unflecked,' immaculate, Th. 26. ú-fleygr, adj. unfledged, not able to fly, Edda. ú-fljótr, adj. 'not fleet,' slow; úfljótari, Fms. xi. 362; taka e-u úfljótt, Fbr. 119. ú-flokkr, m. a rabble, Fms. ix. 410. ú-flugumannligr, adj. not like a flugumaðr, Sturl. i. 13. ú-flýjandi, part. (gerund.), in the phrase, ú. herr, an overwhelming bost, Fms. i. 199, ii. 198, vii. 189. ú-forn, adj. not old, Pm. ú-forsjáliga, adv. improvidently, Stj. ú-forsjóliga, adv. ú-forsjóligr, adj. improvident, Stj. 3. improvidently, Fms. vii. 128. ú-forsynja, u, f., see úfyrirsynja. ú-forvitinn, adj. not curious, 00, Fb. i. 538. ú-fólginn, part. unbidden, Hkm., N.G. L. ú-fóthvatr, adj. unswift of foot; ekki vartú þá ú., tbou Fms. ii. 100, Fb. i. 538. wast not slow of foot, i.e. thou didst run well, Glum. 363. ú-fótlinr, adj. not bard for the foot, Greg. 5. ú-framar, compar. less forward; i engum stað úframar, Fms. xi. 326; hvergi ú., 48; launa uframarr enn skyldi, Fas. i. 365, iii. 53; þótt til væri ætlat ekki ú., Glúm. 333. ú-framgjarn, adj. sby, Grett. 53. a, m. bashfulness; ú. ok ótti, 655 xxvii. 2. ú-framliga, adv. not forwardly, sbyly; fara ú., Fas. ii. 90; hann gékk heldt ú., Fms. vi. ú-framr, adj. unforward, 113; ok köguðu til hans ú., Niðrst. 5. sby, Edda 108; ú. maðr, Fas. ii. 500; aptans bíðr úframs sök, a saying, Sighvat, Ld. 136, Fas. iii. 80; úframara, Fms. x. 83, v. l. ú-framsýni, ú-framsýnn, adj. improvident. ú-fráf. improvidence, pord. 63. leikr, m. slowness, Eluc. 14. ú-fráligr and ú-frár, adj. not fleet, faint, weakly; ú. ok úvanr göngu, Valla L. 216; lið klæðfátt ok úfrátt, Bs. i. 442; nú er barnit svá úfrátt (faint) at eigi má presti ná, N. G. L. ú-fregit, part. n. unasked; Knútr sagði Gunnari úfregit allt, i. 12. Nj. 49, Fs. 19. ú-freistað, part. n. untried; ekki dugir úfreistað, a saying, Nj. 8, Fas. ii. 115. ú-frekliga, adv. not greedily; öngu úfrekligarr, Fms. iii. 96, vi. 123. ú-frekr, adj. not frekr; eigi úfrekara, Bs. i. 729. ú-frelsa (ú-freálsa), 20, to make captive; hann fangaði oss ok úfrjúlsaði, Stj. 147: to molest, attack, with dat., ú. e-m, H. E. i. 460: þau hundruð sem hann úfrelsaði honum upp á hald framarr meirr, i.e. the money, the further possession of which he opú-frelsi, n. 'unfreedom,' tyranny; úfrelsi eor posed, Dipl. iii. 13. ofriki, Fms. vii. 293; konungr lagði þá í ú., deprived them of their freedom, Hkr. ii. 234, Sks. 510; leysa hann af þessu ú., Fms. x. 225. ú-friðask, að; það ú. með e-m, to beú-freskr, adj., see ófreskr. come enemies, Fms. xi. 201. ú-friðliga, adv. in unpeaceful manner; ú-friðligr, adj. unpeaceful, unruly, láta ú., to be unruly, Grett. 149. Fms. ix. 351, Fs. 121. ú-friðr, m. 'un-peace,' war, state of war; úfriði, Fms. i. 29: an attack, the enemy, sögðu at ú. fór at þeim, Eg. 121; hefi ek frétt at ófriðr er kominn í ána, Nj. 42; hann kallaði hátt, af tjöldin, her ferr ú.! Fms. ix. 49; er beir urdu varir við úfrið, that the enemy was near, i. 58; úfridar ágangt, 188; úfridar-efni, vi. 286; úfriðar-för, -ferð, v. 292, Sturl. ii. 227; úfriðar-flokkr, a band, Fms. viii. 211, ix. 266; úfriðar-fylgjur, the 'fetches' of enemies, Þórð. 32; úfriðar herr, Fms. ii. 308; úfriðar-kvittr, 296; úfriðar-laust, peacefully, ix. 280; ufridar-madr, bar mætti hann ufridarmonnum (enemies), beim er hann vildu drepa, i. 146; hann sá at þetta vóru úfriðar menn, xi. 333; úfriðar stormr, Fas. ii. 79, Stj. 255, 278; úfriðar-vænn, Fms. ix. 290. ú-friðsamliga, adv. = úfriðliga; fara ú. herja ok ræna, Fms. xi. 122; ú. hefir mik dreymt, Njarð. 374. ú-friðsamligr, adj. unpeaceful, warlike, disturbed, Hkr. ii. 333, Ann. 1239. ú-fridsamr, adj. unruly, ú-friðvænn, adj. unpromising for peace,

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rest. Landn. 295. ú-fríðleikr, m. ugliness, Sturl. i. 1. adj. ugly; hvárrki minni né úfríðari, Fær. 153: of payment in kind, opp. to cattle (see frior II); þar á móti bauð Bjarni úfritt virðingar-fé, Dipl. iii. 13; hundrad úfritt, Vm. 11; hit úfrida, Grag. i. 221, H. E. i. 561. ú-frjáls, adj. unfree (cp. Swed. frelse och ufrelse); en úsrjálsa ættin, the unfree, the slaves, Fms. ii. 69. ú-frjóleikr, m. unfruitfulness, barrenness, Stj. 78, 203. ú-frjór and ú-frær, adj. barren; ófrjóvari, Stj. 61; öngan hlut úfræan (ufrean Cod.), 20; úfreóm, 195; úfræ, Rb. 354; akr úfrær, Glúm. 340. ú-frjósamr, adj. unfertile, unproductive, Sturl. i. 101. ú-frjósemi, f. infertility. ú-fróðleikr, m. want of knowledge, Sks. 554, Fms. xt 288. ú-fróðliga, adv.; spyrja ú., to ask foolisbly, Sks. 283, Edda 13. ú-fróðligr, adj. uninteresting, Sks. 519, Fms. xi. 117, Hkr. ii. 83. ú-fróðr, adj. ignorant, Kormak; ú. ok úvitr, Fms. ix. 55; ú. ok heimskr, vi. 113; eigi úfróðari, not worse informed, Sks. 503. ú-frómr, adj. disk frýnn, ú-frýnligr, adj. frowning; see offrýnn. ú-frómr, adj. disbonest, thievisb. ú-fræði, f. ignorance, lack of information, Hkr. iii. 96. ú-frægð, f. discredit, Stj. 430 (v.l.), H.E. i. 463. ú-frægja, 20, to defame, Th. 14, Skálda 208. ú-frægt, adj. inglorious; eigi úfrægari, not less famous, Fas. i. 347. ú-frækn, adj. unwarlike, Bær. 16. ú-frændsamliga, adv. unkinsmanlike, Finnb. 304. ú-frær, adj. = úfrjór. ú-fullr, adj. not full, Pm. ú-fundinn, part. unfound, undiscovered, Landn. 173, Grag. ii. 384, Jb. 329. ú-fúinn, part. unrotten, Ld. 100, Sd. 191. adj. unwilling; ú. e-s, Nj. 198, Fms. vii. 272, viii. 145, xi. 375. fylginn, adj. not following; Grettir var honum ú., Grett. 76. ú-fyrirlátsamr, adj. intractable, beadligr, adj. insatiable, Hom. 25. strong, Grett. 91,144. ú-fyrirlátsemi, f. obstinacy. ú-fyrirleitinn, adj. intractable, reckless, Fms. iii. 206, Orkn. 290. ú-fyrirleitni, f. recklessness, Fas. i. 52. ú-fyrirsynja, u, f. a thing not to be endured; þat má þykkja mikil ú..., ok þykki mér þat úþolanda, Ísl. ii. 420: esp. in the adverbial phrase, úfyrirsynju, wantonly, for no purpose, Lv. 28, Isl. ii. 141, H.E. ii. 80; þessi seta þótti útyrirsynju, Fms. viii. 455, v. l.; úforsynju konungr, Fb. i. 28. ú-fægðr, part. uncleansed, Hom. 70. ú-fæliliga, adv. undauntedly, Fas. iii. ú-fælinn, adj. undaunted, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. 216, Sks. 382 B: mod. úfeilinn, Sturl. i. 99 (paper MS.) ú-færa, u. f. an impassable place; ár eða úfærur, N. G. L. i. 64: impracticability, a desperate task, hlada skip til útæru, to overload a sbip, Bs. i. 276; ek kalla þat úsæru at berjask við þá, Fms. vii. 258; þeim var ú. þangat at fara, ix. 479; vera i úfæru, to be in a critical state, 404, Hkr. ii. 279; er ú. at komask þar yfir, Edda 5; var þat en mesta ú., þvíat þegar mundi hann keyra öxina í höfuð þér, Ld. 324; þat er en mesta ú. at..., it is sbeer rasbness, Orkn. 360, 474; at þeirri ufæru var komit, at þeir mundi brenna skip þeirra, Bret. 60; úfæru-vegr, an impassable road, Al. 51. ú-færð, f. impassableness, esp. from snow; lagði ú snjáva ok úfærðir, Fms. ii. 97; svá miklar úfærðir at þeir fengu eigi brotið snjáinn, ix. 234; mér er leitt at rekask í úíærðum, Lv. 26. færðr, part. unbrought, Ísl. ii. 329, Grág. i. 247. ú-færi = 1 ú-færi = úfæra; hlaða skip til úfæris, Ghl. 427; meiða til úfæris, to disable, Sturl. iii. 68 C. u-feeriligy, adj. impracticable, not to be done, Grett. 110: impassable, ú-færr, adj. impassable, Nj. 63 (v.l.), Edda 3; ú. Sturl. iii. 160. vegr, Fms. iv. 218: impossible, 2t honum mundi ekki úfært, vi. 400: improper, i. 83: of a person, disabled, Isl. ii. 247, Orkn. 264, Grág. i. 142; drekka sik úsæran, Fms. ix. 23, Hkr. ii. 108, Eg. 206, ú-fölr, adj. 'unsallow,' not pale; úfölvan belg, þorf. Karl. 424. ú-för, f. a disastrous journey, disaster; hvárigan ykkarn mun hann spara til at hljóta úförna, Fms. xi. 113: esp. in plur., úfarar, a disaster, defeat, ill-luck; er hann sér úfarar sinna manna, Fær. 74, Sks. 551, Fms. vii. 204, 212: ill-treatment, úfarir ekki góðar, Ld. 278; úfara-ár, -sumar, an ill season, bad summer, Ann. 1392, Sturl. i. 123; úfara-Hrói, H. the unlucky, Fms. v. 253. ú-gagn, n. an 'ungain,' 'unprofit,' burt, barm, Hkv. 1. 37, Hom. 151, Fms. viii. 312, Grág. ii. 57, Edda 41: úgagn-auðigr, adj. unprofitable, Stj.: úgagn-vænligr, adj. id., Fb. i. 432. ú-gaman, n. no pleasure; væri eigi ú., Grett. 134 new Ed., Fas. ii. 414. ú-gangr, m.; úgangs-maðr (= úgagns-maðr), an aggressor, N.G.L.i. 171. ti-gaumgest, f. inattention, Sks. 280. ú-gaumgæfr, adj. beedless, ú-gá, f. slotb; liggja í úgá ok í drykkju, Fms. viii. 1c6, 673. 61. 320: inattention, fásræði ok úgá, Bs. i. 137. $\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ -gát, n. = $\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ gá, tbougbtlessness; göra e-ð í ógáti, það var af ógáti. ú-geðligr, adj. disagreeable, Bs. i. 537. ú-gefinn, part. not given away, Nj. 29 (un-married): vacant, Bs. i. 778. ú-gegn, 2dj. unreasonable, self-willed; þegiðu, þórir, þegn ertú ú., Fms. vi. (in a verse); örorðr ok ú., Eb. 104; ů. ok heimskr, Clem. 44: ú-gognliga, adv. improperly; illa ok ú., Glúm. 330. ú-gognd, f. unreasonableness: ú-gogndarliga, adv. Glúm. 330. unreasonably. u-geigvænligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), not dangerous, Isl. ú-genginn, part. not gone, K. A. 152. ú-gengr, adj. unfit to walk on, of ice, Bs. i. 356: unable to walk, 443. ú-getinn, part. not begotten, Giag. ii. 170: the phrase, lata ser ugetid at e-u, to be displeased at, Ld. 164. ú-geyminn, part. beedless of, Stj. 633, Grett. 169 new Ed. ú-gildi, n. 'unvalue,' of a thing that may be destroyed or adj not of noble extraction, common; ugofgum, Fas. ii. 466; gofgan ok

ú-fritt, n. adj. unpeaceful; e-m er úfritt, one's life is witbout damaged with impunity or without liability to compensation; aldrei gengr fénaðr sér til úgildis, Óþl. 397. ú-gildir, adj., see gildr; í engu var hann ógildari maðr, less brave, Eb. 200: as a law term, invalid, i. e. for whom no weregild is to be paid; vera ú., Nj. 56; falla ú., to be slain with impunity, without liability to weregild, of one slain in the act or the like; falla úgilda á sjálfra sinna verkum, Eg. 502; falla ú. fyrir újafnað sinn, Háv. 57; munum vit verða at hluta með okkr eða ella mun matrinn úgildt, or else no weregild will be got, Nj. 86. ú-gipta, v, f. ill-luch, baplessness, mischief, Fs. 99, Nj. 20, Fms. ii. 61, Sks. 26; úgiptu bragd, an ill-boding countenance, Fms. x. 232; úgiptu-ár, a bapless year, ix. 535; úgiptu-verk, id.: úgiptu-liga, adv. baplessly, Ld. 252: úgiptuligr, adj. of luckless appearance, Isl. ii: úgiptu-maor, m. a luckless person, Nj. 66: úgiptu-samliga, 2dv. baplessly, Ld. 154: úgiptu-samligr, adj. bapless-looking, evil-boding, Fs. 31. part. not given away, unmarried, Nj. 22, Fms. x. 115, Js. 59; in mod. usage also of a man. ű-girniligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), undesirable; verta kost ok úgirnilegra hlut, Fms. x. 260. ú-gjarn, 2dj. unwilling, Lex. Poët. ú-gjarna, adv. unwillingly. ú-glaðr, adj. 'unglad,' cheerless, gloomy; verða ú. við e-t, Hkr. i. 243; göra sik úglaðan, Sks. 446; ef hann sá þá úglaða, Fms. vii. 103; hvárt sem at hendi kom. þá varð hann eigi glaðari ok eigi úglaðari, Hkr. iii. 97. ú-gleði, f. ungladness,' sadness, melancholy, Fms. ii. 146; sjá ú. á e-m, Hrafn. 10; taka ú., Eg. 322, Fms. vii. 103, passim; úgleðis-klæði, a mourning dress, Sks. 549 B; but úgleði-kyrtill, 228 B. ú-gleðja, gladdi, to make unglad, distress; þarf þik þetta eigi at ú., Fms. ii. 193; lát þik meirr þat ú., ef..., Sks. 447 B: impers, þá úgleð Íslending, *be turneð sað*, Mork 72: reflex., hann tók at úgleðjask, Fms. ii. 193; Ólafr úgladdisk er á leið vetrinn, Ld. 72, Fms. vii. 355; þeir úglöddusk er þeir sá sik í herfiligum kiæðum, 623. 20; þá tekr austan-vindr at úgleðjask, Sks. 225. ú-glíkindi. n. pl. (spelt ú-líkindi), improbability, Finnb. 216, Fas. iii. 77; med miklum atburdum ok ólíkindum orðit hafa, Háv. 51, Sturl. iii. 132: a sbam, dissimulation, göra e-t til úlíkinda, Sturl. i. 80; þat hafði verit gört til úlíkinda at teygja þá út, Hkr. ii. 110. ú-glíkliga, adv. (spelt ú-likliga), improbably; taka á öngu ú., Nj. 40; er þat ú. mælt, Hkr. ii. 229; spyrja ú., Ld. 268. ú-glíkligr, adj. (spelt ú-líkligr), likely, Nj. 113, Eg. 107, 127, Fms. vii. 173, Bjarn. 11; eigi úglikligt, Ísl. ii. 387; úlíkligra, Fms. vii. 161. ú-glíkr, adj. (spelt ú-likr), unlike, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 204, xi. 57, Edda 12, Hav. 50; nú er þat úglikt (two different things) at hasa med ser goda drengmenn edr einhleypingia, Isl. ii. 325; ok er þá úglíkt (thus to be emended) hvárt þú ferr í loti mínu eðr leynisk þú, Fs. 22. ú-gliminn, adj. not good at wrestling, Grett. 26 new Ed. ú-glöggleikr, m. lack of insight, Rb. 446. glöggr, adj. not 'gleg' or clever (see glöggr); sá úglöggt í andlit honum, Grett. 123 new Ed.; vita úglöggt, Hkr. ii. 63, Ísl. ii. 321. pekkinn, adj. not clearly seeing, Mag. 5. ú-gnógligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), insufficient, Ld. 322. ú-gnógr (ú-nógr), adj. insufficient, noe enough; ugnogr fjarhlutr, Bs. i. 265; ugnogt fe, Glum. 350; ser unogr, Fms. vi. 368 (the vellum Hulda); ugnægra, Fms. x. 107, v. l.; unægra, Stj. (MS. 227, col. 518); unægri, Fas. ii. 489 (a vellum of the 15th cenú-goldinn, part. unpaid, Grág. i. 399, Fms. xi. 30. gjarn, adj. not benevolent, spiteful, Greg. 6. úgóðgjarn-liga, adv. spitefully, Greg. 5. úgóðgjarn-ligr, adj. spiteful, id. ú-góðr, adj. 'ungood,' bad, wicked; úgótt ráð, Fms. iii. 22; úgótt, Hm. 28, Ls. 31; göra sér úgótt at e-u, to be displeased at it, Ld. 134. ú-grandværi. f. unwariness, Hom. 86. ú-grand-værr, 2dj. unwary. ú-grátandi. part. not weeping, without tears, Lex. Poët. ú-greiddr, part. nor combed, of the hair; not paid, of money, Fms. ii. 116. ú-greiðfærr, adj. difficult to pass over, Eg. 149. ú-greiði, a, m. an impediment, difficulty, Fas. ii. 518; ú. stendr af e-u, Bs. i. 736. ú-greior, adi. unexpeditious; ú. söngr, Hkr. iii. 270; ef þat er úgreitt, Grág. ii. 274; e-t teksk úgreitt, Hkr. ii. 41; þeim fórsk úgreitt, Fs. 52; fara úgreitt, Clem. 40; úgreiðara, Fas. ii. 518. ú-greiniligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), indistinct, Skalda. ú-grimmliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), not fiercely, Fas. ú-grimmr, adj. not blood-thirsty, not cruel, humane, Bs. i. iii. 77. 665; úgrimmari, Fms. iv. 65, Mar. deep, Lex. Poët. ú-grunsamliga. ú-grunnr, adj. not shallow, ú-grunsamliga, adv. decidedly; vinna ú. at e-u. Sturl. iii. 282. ú-grunsamligr, adj. decided, Nj. 185, v. l. grynni, n. boundlessness; in the phrase, ú. fjár, Eg. 42, 59, 179, Fms. i. 28; ú. hers, ii. 294; ú. liðs, viii. 48 (v. l.), xi. 29; ú. manna, Hkr. iii. 354, Fas. ii. 514. ú-gylldr, part. ungilt, Fins. x. 147, Dipl. ii. 4, v. 18. ú-gæfa, u, f. = úgipta, Nj. 8, Sks. 338, 350: as a nickname, Landn. 148: ú-gæfufullr, adj. unlucky, Isl. ii. 37: ú-gæfu maor, m. a luckless fellow, Fms. vii. 227: ú-gæfusamliga, adv. luck lessly, Fms. iii. 217: ú-gæfusamligr, adj. luckless-looking, Nj. 132, ú-gæfr, adj. luckless; var þat mælt at mönnum yrði úgríra veiði-fang ef úsáttir yrði, Ld. 38: unruly, húskarl ú. ok vinnu-htill-Grett. 101 new Ed. ú-gæfungr, m. a luckless fellow. liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beedlessly; fara ú., Grág. ii. 336; mæla ú., Fms. vi. 283. ú-gætinn, adj. beedless, Fms. viii. 292. ú-gætni, f. beefú-göfugleikr, m. lack of nobleness, Greg. 64.

úgöfgan, Mar.; úgöfgari, less noble, lower; sá er úgöfgari, er öðrum 🕆 þessu, Fms. iii. 95: a ringing in the ear, Pr. 474: úhljóðs-eyru, n. pl. ú-görandi, part. (gerund.), that cannot be fóstrar barn, Fms. vi. 5. done, Fms. viii. 155, xi. 259; nú er þat úgöranda, Lv. 49, Hkr. i. 153; beida pess er oss er eigi ugöranda, Fms. i. 34. u-görla, adv. not exactly; vita, sjá ú., Hm. 133, Fms. vii. 166, Fær. 268, Nj. 203, Eg. 373, Isl. ii. 243: not quite, Grag. i. 6. ú-görr, part. undone, unaccomplished, Njard. 370; úmælt eða úgört, Fms. i. 207, Ver. 42, Grág. i. 494; úgörvar syndir, Greg. 42; úgör lögbrot, Sks. 510 B. ú-görr, adv. compar. less clearly; vita ú., 656 C. 19, Fær. 154; kunna sik úgörr, Fms. iv. 209. ú-görviligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), in a wretched condition, Ld. 120. ú-hagfelldr, adj. inconvenient, Eg. 738, v. l. ú-hagligr (mod. ú-hagliga, adv. inconveniently, Sturl. iii. 9. 6-haganlegr), adj. inconvenient, Fms. viii. 162, 404, v.l. naor, m. an inconvenience, Sks. 352. ú-hagr, m. a disadvantage, Gpl. 343. ú-hagr, adj. unbandy, unskilled, Stj. 158. steor, adj. unfavourable, of wind and weather; ú. vindr, Ld. 74; hvöss veðr ok úhagstæð, Eg. 203. ú-hagvirkr, adj. unskilled as a worker, Nj. 19. ú-haldkvæmr (-kœmr), adj. disadvantageous, Fms. viii. 92; minni ok úhaldkvæmri veizlur, Fms. iii. 17. ú-hallr, adj. not slant, Fms. x. 213. ú-haltr, adj. not balt or lame, Nj. 244, Fms. v. 206. ú-hamingja, u, f. bad luck, Fms. x. 338: a disaster, Bs. i. 78, Fms. i. 76, passim; see hamingja: úhamingjusamligr, adj. unlucky-looking, evil-looking, Orkn. 234; dökkt ok ú. yfirbrago, Fms. i. 97; ú. í svip, Fas. ii. 477. ú-handlatr, adj. not slow of band, Nj. 55. ú-happ, n. a misbap, ill-luck; gættú, at per verdi eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; ærit er úhappit, Fms. i. 182; firra e-n úhappi, vii. 161; hverr er sá at eigi spari þat ú. við sik, ix. 270; með óhöppum hefir hafizk ok svá mun slitna, Lv. 11; kvað hann eigi skyldu fleiri úhöpp vinna, Fær. 243; hefir þat mest úhapp verit unnit, Edda 37; sá úhappa dvergr, that wicked dwarf, Fas. iii. 344: úhappa-laust, adj. without a mishap occurring; skilja ú., Lv. 53; láta ú., Fs. 156; pess get ek at ekki sé úhappa-laust hér (without some fatalities), ef Íslenzkr maðr skal hér vera, Glúm. 327: úhappa-maðr, m. a miscreant, Fs. 39, Ld. 42: úhappa-verk, n. a misdeed, Háv. 52. ú-harofærliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), not bardly, on easy terms; tala ú. ú-haromannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), not bardy, ú-haronaor, part. unbardened, Grett. 91. útil e-s, Ld. 132. Fas. ii. 477. harðr, adj. not bard, Stj. ú-harðskeyttr, adj. a weak arcber, Fas. ii. 339. ú-háskasamr, adj. not dangerous, Fms. v. 275. ú-háttr, m. a bad babit, Bs. i. 165; rán ok áverkar ok allskyns óhættir, bad manners, 142. ú-hefndr, part. unavenged, Bs. i. 533, ű-hogndr, part. unpunished, Hkr. ii. 89, Fas. i. 225. Nj. 256. ú-heilagr, adj. unboly, Barl. i. 210: profaned, þá var völlrinn ú. af heiptar-blodi, Landn. 98 (cp. heilagr I. 2); Björn varð úheilagr af frumhlaupinu við Helga, Eb. 106; ok verðr ú. sá er þrælinn vegr fyrir dróttninum, Grág. (Kb.) i. 190; ú. verðr fjörbaugs-maðr, ef ..., Grag. i. 89; hann falli u. fyrir Glumi ef hann er lengr þar, Nj. 23; Kjalleklingar kölluðu alla þá hafa fallit úhelga, . . . er þeir höfðu fyrr með þann hug at þeim farit at berjask, Eb. 24; úheilög sár, Grág. ii. ú-heilendi, n. debility, ill-bealth, esp. of chronic organic Grág. (Kb.) i. 144. ú-heill, adj. 'unbale,' insincere, Fms. diseases, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144. ú-heill, 201. unoute, mental diseases, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144. ú-heill, f. a misbap; úheillir þessa heims, com tag new Ed. ú-Sol. 62; úheilla-tré, a fatal, cursed tree, Grett. 178 new Ed. heilsaor, part. ungreeted, Th. 77. ú-heilsamr, adj. unwbolesome, ú-heimila, að; ú. sér jörð, to lose a title, Js. 91. ú-heimild. ú-heimill, adj. unlawful (see heimoll); ala börn með úheimilum manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 249; úheimil jörð, Jb. 207; selja úheimult, Gþl. 491; hafa úheimilan, Krók. 38. ú-heimskr, adj. not foolish, i. e. clever, intelligent; hann var ú. maðr, Fms. vi. 391, Fas. i. 78. ú-helga, að, to proclaim a ú-heimtr, part. not got back, Grág. person to be uheilagt; ek uhelgada Otkel fyrir buum, Nj. 87. u-helgi, f. the state of being uheilagr; stefna e-m til u., Nj. 99; sá er veginn var hafði mælt sér til ú., Fs. 74; vinna til ú. sér, 122; verka, göra til óhelgi sér, Grág. (Kb.) i. 182, 190, passim; Snorri (bjó) drepit til úhelgi við Björn, Eb. 106; en sé til úhelgi enum vegna búit, Kb. i. 182; úhelgis vörn, 194. ú-hentugr, adj. unbecoming, unfit. ú-heppiliga, adv. unluckily, Fms. vii. 69, xi. 294: sadly, Hkr. ii. 373. ú-heppiligr, adj. unlucky, Fms. xi. 259. ú-hoppni, f. misbap, mischance, Bs. i. 743. ú-herjaðr, part. unbarried, Hkr. iii. 67. ú-hermannliga, adv. unlike a warrior, Hkr. i. 235. ú-hermannligr, adj. unmartial, unworthy of a warrior, Fms. viii. 436; eigi úhermannligri, ii. ú-herskár, adj. not barried by war, of a country; var úherskátt í Svíþjóð, Fas. i. 255: of a person, not martial, ú. ok sat í kyrrsæti, Orkn. 184; úgrimmari ok úherskári, Fms. iv. 65. ú-heyri, n., in úheyris-verk, n. an unpart. unbeard-of, Mar. beard-of deed, a crime, Ghl. 197, v.l. ú-heyriliga, adv. in an unbeard-of way, cruelly, wickedly, Fms. i. 189. ú-heyriligr, adj. unbeardof, wicked, only in a bad sense; ú. újöfnuðr, Háv. 45; ú. skömm, Finnb. ú-heyrni, compar. more unbeard (?), Bs. i. 784. ú-hlifinn, adj. not sparing oneself, Fs. 71; ú. í mannraunum, Fms. vi. 60. .6.-hljóð, n. aboutings; óp ok óhljóð, Nj. 15; spyrr hann hvat valdi úhljóði þ fjárhagrinn, Sd. 176: of pain, tók at úhægjask með verkjum miklum.

the valves of the beart (see ohljoo); old form uhljooans-eyra, a deaf ear; færa óljóðans-eyru við Guðs embætti, to turn a deaf ear to it, Hom. 34. ú-hljóðr, m., poët. the never-silent, i. e. the wind, Lex. Poët. ú-hlutdeilinn, adj. unmeddlesome, Eb. 42, Band. 32 new Ed., Fms. iii. 226. ú-hlutr (ú-hluti), m. an 'evil sbare,' barm, burt; ef menn verða særðir eðr fá einhvern annan úhlut, Gbl. 19; rennr sá í kirkju-garð er úhlut fær, N. G. L. i. 152; beir er hon skirskotaði undir ohluta sínum, 157, 167. ú-hlutsamr, adj. (-semi, f.), unmeddling, neutral, Fms. vii. 143. ú-hlutvandr, adj. not nice as to one's proper share, dishonest; marglyndr, kvensamr, ú. um þat efni, Fms. iii. 83; at ek mynda vera óhlutvandari enn Guðmundr ok mynda ek vilja fylgja röngu máli, Nj. 184. ú-hlýðinn, adj. disobedient, uhlut-vendi, f. disbonesty, Gbl. 201. Stj. 624, Mar., Hkr. ii. 85, passim. 86, K. Å. 116, Stj. ú-hneistr = ú-hlýðni, f. disobedience, Hom. ú-hneistr = úneistr, part, undisgraced, Eb. 256. ú-hneppiliga, adv. not scantily; ú. at þriðjungi, fully the third part, Ld. 106. 4-hneppr, adj. not scant, large, Edda (in a verse). hnöggr, adj. 'unniggardly,' i.e. liberal, Hkr. iii. 188. 6 ú-hollr. ú-hollusta, u, f. unwbolesomeness. adi. unwbolesome. ú-hóf. n. excess; ú. ok ranglæti, Sks. 609; ofrkapp ok ú., Gpl. 199; mod. esp. in meat and drink: sayings, skömm er úhófs æfi, Hrafn. 22; fá eru úhóf lengi, Sturl. ii. 199: immensity, úhóf kvikfjár, Lv. 46: úhóf-samliga, adv. immoderately, Str. 5: úhóf-samligr, adj. immoderate, Str. 8: úhóf-samr, adj. intemperate, Str. 82: úhóf-semd (mod. ohofsomi), f. excess, Str. 25. ti-hogliga, adv. inconveniently, Sturl. iii. 9 C. ú-hógligr, adj. uneasy, difficult, Glúm. 345. vikinn, adj. not easy to manage, sturdy, Fms. iv. 301. ú-hrakiðr (ú-hrakinn, ú-hraktr), part. unbarmed, Orkn. 424. ú-hrakligr. adj. (-liga, adv.), 'unwretched,' not shabby; ú. at klæðum, Sturl. i. 10; lét hann úhrakligan í brott fara, Bs. i. 416. ú-hrapaðliga, adv. unburriedly, leisurely; kyssir Steingerdi kossa tvá heldr ú., Korm. 224; mæla lítilátliga ok ú., Clem. 33. ú-hraustligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), weak, Háv. 46. ú-hraustr, adj. weak, of a woman with child; bá er hón var úhraust, Bret. 18, Nj. 59; úhraustar konur, Stj. 624. hreinandi, f. (?), = úhreinindi; ef maðr berr ú. í mat manna, N. G. L. i. 421; ef ú. fellr í mat eðr mungát, 144. ú-hreinindi, n., mostly in pl. uncleanliness, Greg. 22, Stj. 272, Fas. ii. 397; önnur ú., H. E. i. 482; en iðri ú., Hom. 53. ú-hreinliga, adv. uncleanly, Rd. 274; sópa ú. um hirzlur búanda, Fms. viii. 235. ú-hreinligr, adj. unclean. úhreinlist, n. an unclean life, fornication, H. E. i. 250. ú-hreinn, adj. unclean; úhreinn andi, Fms. v. 172; í þeim stað má ekki vera úhreint, Edda 15: unchaste, Al. 56, Bs. i, Grett. 202 new Ed.; eccl., Stj.; úhreinstu kvikvenda, Fms. x. 374, passim: of a course at sea, not clear of sboals, uhreint ok skerjott, ii. 16; ohrein leid, an 'unclean,' dangerous sea-passage; þeim sýndisk úhreint fyrir þar sem Birkibeinar stóðu á landi uppi, viii. 50; þeir sögðu at úhreint var í ósinum, infested by a monster, iv. 56; þykkir þar jafnan úhreint (baunted) síðan er nienn sigla í nánd, Háv. 41. ú-hreinsa, u, f. uncleanliness, Greg. 61. ú-hreinsi, f. id., Hom. 38. ú-hreinsan, n. = úhreinindi, Eluc. 25. ú-hreystiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unmanly, not valiant, Fær. 132. hreystimannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), id., Fms. ii. 120. ú-hroðinn, part. uncleared, of ships in battle, Fms. vii. 290. ú-hróðigr, adj. inglorious, Skv. 3. 45. ú-hryggr, adj. unconcerned, Stor., Kormak. ú-hræddr, adj. fearless, unfearing, Nj. 217, 255, Hkr. ii. 102. hræðiliga, adv. fearlessly, Fms. iv. 27. ú-hræðinn, adj. dauntú-hræriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), immovable, Skálda. less, 655 iii. 3. ú-hræsi, n. a filiby tbing, MS. 623, Fas. ii. 263, Isl. ii. 420; see óhræsi. ú-hrörnaðr, part. unwitbered, undecayed; úhrörnuð blóm, Eluc. 44. ú-hugnaðr, m. discomfort, Sks. 352 B. ú-hugr, m. gloom, despair; en er af honum leið úhugrinn, a fit of gloom, Fms. vi. 234; meðan sá ú. (a fit of madness) var á þeim, Fas. iii. 115; sló á þær úhug miklum ok gráti, Grett. 43 new Ed. ú-huldr (ú-huliðr, ú-hulinn), part. uncovered; úhuldu, Sks. 290; úhulit, Eb. 218; fé hult ok úhult, N. G. L. i. 256; from the neut. úhult comes the mod. 6-hultr, adj. safe. ń. hvatr, adj. unvaliant, Fm. 31. ú-hverfráðliga, adv. unwaveringly, ú-hygginn, adj. imprudent, Grág. (Kb.) i. 169. ú-hýr-677. 8. ú-hýrligr, liga, adv. with unfriendly look, frowningly, Fas. iii. 496. adj. frowning, Fms. iii. 191, x. 35. ú-hýrr, adj. unfriendly-looking, frowning, Fbr. 12. ú-hæsa, u, s. an enormity (Lat. nefas), Lv. ing, frowning, Fbr. 12. 49, Fms. i. 41; at þeir Hákon deildi enga úhæfu, 122; úsæmd ók ú., 126; slíkar úhæfur, Ghl. 441; til mikillar úhæfu, 623. 15; hann bað hann selja fram Gretti ok hafa sik eigi í úhæfu, Grett. 59 A; úhæfu-hlutr, an enormity, Sturl. i. 69 C; úhæfu-verk, a wicked deed, Gbl. 197. ú-hæfiliga, adv. nefariously, Fms. v. 102. ú-hæfr, adj. unfitting, Clem. 127: wicked, nefarious, Sturl i. 66. u-hago, f. uneasiness, Fms. ú-hægiliga, adv. uncomfortably, Fas. iii. ú-hægindi. n. pl. uneasiness, difficulty, Grag. i. 371: pain, ill-bealth, Fms. x. 418 (sing.); stór ú. af verkjum, Bs. i. 69; mín ú., 70; einskis meins kenna né úhægenda, 655 xxvii. 10. ú-hægja, ð, to make uneasy, uncomfortable; þýngja ok ú. fyrir e-m, Hkr. iii. 259: reflex., henni úhægðisk

orðum við hann, Eg. 227; úhægra, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 210; hægst... úhægast (sic), Sturl. ii. 134 C: painful, of illness, sótt ströng ok úhæg, Bs. i. 69; honum var svá úhægt, be felt so uneasy, Nj. 214. ú-hættligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), not dangerous, Stutl. i. 150. ú-hættr, adj.; eigi óhætt, not without danger, Bs. i. 78; þegar skipum var úhætt at halda á millum landa, Ld. 84; e-m er úhætt, out of danger, Grág.; er þeim litlu óhættara, Fms. vii. 262; görisk úhætt með þeim Áka ok konungi, safe, xi. 45; láta úhætt við e-n, not to plan against one, i. 13; úhættr skuldu-nautr, a safe customer, Grag. ii. 216; þeir er óhættir sé at borga fyrir öll kirkna-fé, Bs. i. 770. ú-hæverska, u, f. discourtesy, Sks. 276. ú-hæverskr, adj. unmannerly, Sks. 279. ú-höfðingliga, adv. unwortbily of a great man; uhofdingliga mælt, Fas. iii. 306. u-höfdingligt, adj. unworthy of a great man, undignified, Orkn. 234. ű-högginn, part. unbewn, Fas. ii. 481. ú-ifanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), later óefanligr, undoubting, Hom. 15, Fms. xi. 309. ű-illt, n. adj.; ú-illt, n. adj.; in N. G. L. i. 42, 'úillt ok úspillt,' read 'úvillt,' cp. Sdm. 19. ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), bumble, slight, Hom. 131, Greg. 24, 43. ú-jain, adj. uneven, unequal, unlike, untrusting; újöfn mála-efni, Eg. 719; tveit kostir újafnir, Fms. ii. 31; újafn gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.); újafnt, unequally, unfairly, Hbl. 25; skipta újafnt, Fms. vii. 269; skipta þær geysi-újafnt, Edda 11; hann kvað sér til újafns ganga er hann kom i vandann, i.e. that be found no match to fight, Fins. v. 186: odd, of ú-jafnask, ab, to become unequal, Edda (pref.) numbers, Alg. 356. ú-jafnaðr or ú-jöfnuðr, m. injustice, unfairness, tyranny; hvárt man Gunnari hefnask þessi ú., Nj. 38, Fms. ii. 152; újöfnuð ok rangindi, Nj. 251; pola ujöfiuld, Háv. 45, passim: újafnaðar-fullr, adj. full of injustice, Fas. ii. 404: újafnaðar-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Nj. ú-jafngjarn, adj. unfair, Fas. i. 56, Sks. 271. 86, Hrafn. 4. ú-jafnligr, adj. uneven, unjafnliga, adv. unevenly, Fas. ii. 414. equal, unfair, Nj. 77; újafnlig orrosta, þvíat margir vóru um einn, Fms. xi. 334. ú-jafnskipaðr, part. unevenly manned, Fms. vii. 288. ú-járnaðr, part. unsbod, Sturl. ii. 183; ójárnuð kista, a chest ' unironed, unlocked, Pm. 137. ú-jöfnuðr, see újafnaðr. ú-kannaðr, part. = umerktr, of cattle, H. 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'unchoicely,' wretched; ú. kostr, Fms. xi. 143; botti honum sa hlutr úkjörligastr, the worst choice of all three, Edda (pref.) ú-klárr, adj. impure, Sks. 135. klaksarr, adj. not sensitive, thick-skinned, Gullp. 48. ú-klúsaðr, part. unbampered, Fær. 265. ú-klæddr, part. unclad, Fas. i. ú-klökkvandi, part. unmoved; sá einn hlutr er hann mátti aldri ú. um tala, without tears, Nj. 171. ú-knáleikr, m. lack of pith, ú-knáligr, adj. pitbless, infirm, Finnb. 350; it úkná-Fms. vi. 203. ligra liðit, Sturl. iii. 175. ú-knár, adj. 'unstrong,' weak, infirm; þá varð hann svá úknár, at hann gat eigi valdit klumbu þeirri, Sd. 147; yngri ok úknári, Korm. 108; sá komsk heill ór skriðunni er óknástr var, Bs. i. 640; vötn óceð óknóm mönnum, þótt rosknir væri, 349. knyttir, m. pl. bad tricks; liggja á úknyttum, Js. 25; þeir menn er at slíkum óknyttum verða kenndir at hlaupa brott með eignum konum manna, N. G. L. ii. 51. u-kominn, part. not come, Grag. (Kb.) i. 125, H. 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(-liga, adv.), weak. feeble, Sturl. i. 189 C. 144, and ú-kulviss, adj. insensitive to cold, 160. ú-kunnandi, f. ignorance; sakir úvizku ok ú., Fms. x. 317. ú-kunnigr, adj. unacquainted, Sks. 556; bregdask ú. við e-t, Rd. 235. ú-kunnliga, adv. like a stranger; ekki ríða þeir ú. at, Fms. ii. 247. ű-kunnr, adj. unknown; ú. e-m, Nj. 3, Sks. 19, Ld. 184: of places, unknown, strange, sækja úkunna staði, Fms. vii. 199; úkunnra landa, Sks. 241; úkunnir sidir, 596. ú-kurteisi, f. discourtesy, N. G. L. ii. ú-kurteislige. adv. (-ligr, adj.), uncourteously, Flov. 22. ú-kvaldr, part. untormented, Bs. i. (in a verse). ú-kvantaör, part. unmolested, Bs. i. 806. ú-kvéngaðr, part. unmarried, Nj. 39 (of a man), passim. ú-kveðinn, 1/276: unperformed, 623. 39.

ú-hægligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), painful; sár ú., part. unrecited, of a poem, Fms. vi. 391. ú-kvenligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), ú-kvikr, adj. ' unquick,' inanimate, Lex. 'unqueanly,' unwomanlike. Poët. ú-kvíðinn, adj. unconcerned, Fms. xi. 388; kátr ok ú., Eb. 88. ú-kvæði, ú-kvæða, adj. speechless from wonder; hann gékk í braut u., 656 A. 2. 17; verða ú. við e-t, Al. 108; úkvæða ok ótta-fullir, 655 xiii, 656 C. 36, Clem. 58, Fas. iii. 282, Grett. 194 A. new Ed., Fms. xi. 224. ú-kvæði, n., in úkvæðis-mál, n. offensive language; ef madr mælir ú. við karl eðr konu, Ghl. 194; úkvæðis-orð, id., Js. 44. ú-kvændr, part. = úkvángaðr, borf. Karl. 436, Fms. ii. 92. ú-kynjan, n. a monster, ú-kynligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), not strange, Sks. 256, Fas. i. 265. ú-kynni, n. uncoutbness, bad manners, Hm., Eg. (in a verse); hafna sínum úkvnnum, id., Fms. v. 218, Sks. 505: wonders = kynstr, valda slikum úkynnum, Fms. iv. 380. ú-kyrr, adj. unquiet, moving; úkyrt haf, Sks. 630 B; varrar jarls voru úkyrrar, quivered, Fms. viii. 98. ú-kyrra, að, to stir; ú. hug, Hom. 22: reflex. to be stirred, excuted, ú-kyrrleikr, m. a commotion, disturb-Fbr. 100 new Ed., Sks. 221. ance, of the sea, Sks. 27, Fms. xi. 10, 13. ú-kyssiligr, adj. unkisiable, bad to kiss, Fas. ii. 149. ú-kenn, adj. unwise, 655 xviii. 2. úkænska, u, f. lack of skill or knowledge, Bs. i. 148, Skalda 169 (Thorú-kæti, f. joylessness, Lv. 97, Fas. iii. 433. disorder; það er allt í ólagi: naut. (see lag A. I. 5), Fas. ii. 435. lagat, n. part. unmixed, of beverage, Hm. 65. ú-lagor, part. unlaid, ú-lamiör, part. untbrasbed, Glum. 342. not placed, N.G.L. i. 29. ú-land, n. an 'unland,' i. e. foreign land, Nj. 10, v. l., but see aulandi (p. 34, col. 2). ú-latliga, adv. 'unlazily,' quickly, Al. 33, Stj. 326. ú-latr, adj, not lazy, willing, Bs. i. 171. ú-launaor, part. unrewarded, N.G.L. ú-launkarr, adj. indiscreet, unreserved; var hón jafnan ú. at tidendum, Bs. i. 621. ú-lauss, adj. unloose, i.e. fixed, Haustl. ú-lágr, adj. not low, i.e. bigb, Haustl. ú-látr, adj. unmannered, disorderly; ú-látr, adj. unmannered, disorderly; hón var ólát í æsku, ok ávallt því údælli sem hón var ellri, Odd. 107 new Ed.; hann var ólátr mjök (Ed. ólatr) ... ok þótti auðsætt at honum mundi í kyn kippa um ódælleik, Bs. i. 416; knáir menn ok úlátir, Grett. 50 new Ed.; cp. úlæti. ú-léor, part. unlent, Ghl. 403. ú-leiddr, part. unled; ú. í ætt, not adopted, N.G. L. i. 48. ú-leiðigjarn, adj. not irksome, Stj. 246: not easy to be led. ú-leiðinga-samr, 2dj. not easily led, beadstrong, Sturl. ii. 6. ú-leiðr, adj. not loath, Skm. 19. Eb. 256; Dönum skal eigi úlciðara at ..., Fms. ii. 302, x. 346. leigis, adv. without rent, Grag. i. 200; flytja alla menn ú., Vm. 15. ú-lendr, adj. outlandish, Hom. 38. ú-lestr, n. an 'unreading,' i.e. a bungling way of reading; hence the phrase, fara ad ólestri, to go all wrong. ú-lestr, part. unbroken, undamaged, Jm. 11. ú-léttr, adj. beavy: úlétt kona, a woman beavy with child, Grág. i. 318, MS. 655, and so in mod. usage. ú-leyfor, part. unallowed, Ld. 102; hafa e-t uleyft, Gbl. 367: forbidden, Mar. ú-leyft, n. an 'unleave;' in the phrase, i (21) üleysi c-s. without one's leave, Grag. ii. 215, Eg. 156, Fms. x. 313, Bs. i. 63: úleysi-liga, adv. without leave, K. A. 164: úleysi-ligr, adj. unallowed, forbidden, Stj. 142. ú-leyndr, part. unbidden, Sks. 608, O. H. 151. ú-leyniligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unbidden, Sks. 606. ú-leystr, part. unreleased. ú-leysiligr, adj. indissoluble, Stj. 465. ú-lið, n. 'unbelf.' unabsolved, K. A. 220, Bs. i. 709 (of a ban). barm; nú mun ek veita bræðrum mínum eigi úlið, Lv. 77; bað þá egi veita sér úlið í sinni tilkvámu, Finnb. 354; göra e-m e-t til úliðs, Fms. vii. 30; vera má at þér verði at því úlið, vi. 210, Sks. 505. ú-liðinn, ú-liðliga, adv. part. not past; hlutir lidnir ok úlidnir, 656 C. 40. unbandily, awkwardly, Fas. ii. 264; nú ferr ú., Lv. 78. ú-liðligr, adj. clumsy, Boll. 354. ú-liomannliga, adv. awkwardly, Bs. i. 722. ú-lifat, n. part., in the phrase, eiga (hafa) skamt úlifat, to bave a stori time left to live, Nj. 82, Fms. v. 201, Al. 42. u-lifor, part. unliving. deceased, Hkv. 2. 42. ú-lifhræddr, adj. not afraid for one's life, ú-lifi, n., in særa or sarr til úlifis, wounded to death, Eg. 190, Nj. 131, Rd. 288: úlifis-maor, m. a person deserving of death, a criminal, Fbr. 46 new Ed., Ld. 142, Fms. v. 264, xi. 241: tilffis-sok, f., -verk, n. a case or deed worthy of death, Fms. xi. 241, Grett. 191 new Ed. ú-lifligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), inanimate, Skálda. ú-líkamligr, adj. not bodily, Hom. 146, Greg. 19. ú-líkan, n., medic. prord flesb; grær um ú., Korm. 94; svíða úlíkan á sári, N. G. L. i. 67; vágr ok ú., Hom. 70; úlíkans blóð ok vágr, id. ú-likligr, ú-likr, adi. ú-litill, adj. not small, i. e. very great; pens unlike; see úglíkr. er ú. herr, no small bost, Fas. i. 99. ú-ljóss, adj. unlight, dark. Alm. ú-ljúfan, n. = úlyfjan (?), Hbl. 41 (see Bugge's foot-note). ú-ljúgfróðr, adj. unlying, accurate as adj. 'unlief,' H. E. i. 421. an authority; hón (purior) var margspok ok óljúgfróð, she was wise and full of true information, 1b. 4. u-ljugheitr, adj. 'unlying in threats,' making no empty threats; hann vissi at Norolingar voru honum óljúgheitir, Sturl. ii. 65. ú-lof, n. = úleyfi; í úlofi e-s, Grág. L ú-lofaör, part. unallowed, Fms. iz. 446; 11, ii. 215, Landn. 189. ú-loginn, part. úlofat, without leave, Grag. i. 3: forbidden, Mar. 'unlied,' true, Sks. 78; i úloginni ást, in true love, Hom. 71. lokaor, part. unlocked, without a lid, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. part. unsbut, Fms. iii. 98: unpaid, úloknar skyldir, unpaid debts, Gpl ú-lógaðr, part. not disposed of, K. p. K.

(Kb.) 16, Fms. viii. 252, v.l. spelt ú-lykka, Fms. v. 225; úlukku-kerling, a wicked old woman, Grett. 155 new Ed.: úlukku-liga, adv. unluckily, Bs. i. (Laur. S. MS. to Bs. i. 812); see the remarks on lukka. ú-luktr, part. not ú-lund, f. ill temper, spleen, Edda 110; ulundarú-lytjan, n. [see lyf], a poison, Fms. iii. 190; madr. Finnb. 210. eitr ok ú., Hom. 16; úlyfjans drykkr, 655 xxx. 4, passim; in Hbl. 41, Cod. R. oluban, Cod. A. oliyfan, it seems to be a corruption for ólyfjan, bjóða e-m ólysjan, to poison, ven, annoy a person. ú-lyginn, adj. unlying, truthful; Hallr er bæði var minnigr ok ú., Íb. 15; forspár ok ú., Nj. 146: the saying, raunin er álygnust, 656 A. i. 25. ú-lyndi, n. = úlund, Háv. 45. ű-lystugr, u-lyst, f. a bad appetite. adj. unwilling, Skalda (in a verse). ú-lýstr, part. unproclaimed, ú-lærðr, part. unlearned: eccl. lay, Íb. 14, K. p. K., Grág. ii. 36. Bs. passim. ú-lestr, part. unlocked, Isl. ii. 409, Vm. 10, Dipl. iii. 4. ti-leti, n. pl. [see úlátr], ill-manners, disorders, riot; ú. mikil, Fas. iii. 616: pranks of a child are called ólæti. ú-lög, n. pl. 'unlaw,' injustice, lawlessness, Nj. 106; beita e-n úlögum, Sks. 22; dæma úlög, Grág. (Kb.) i. 77; ganga undir ú., Hkr. i. 260; at úlögum, in a lawless manner, Fms. xi. 42, Band. 21 new Ed. ú-lögliga, adv. illegally, Fms. vii. 173. ú-lögligr, adj. lawless, Dipl. i. 7. ú-mak. **ú-magi, 2,** m., q. v. n. = úmaki, Fms. vii. 24; mikit úmak, 101, v.l. ú-maki, a, m. [Dan. umage], 'unease,' trouble; veita yfirgang ok úmaka, Fms. ii. 183, vii. 224, Edda 7, Stj. 491. ú-makindi, n.= úmaki, Fms. vii. ú-makliga, adv. undeservedly, unwortbily, Fms. ii. 186, Ld. 232, Fs. 35, 63, Nj. 166, v.l. ú-makligr, adj. umwortby, undeserving, Nj. 200, Fas. i. 404, Hom. 50, Fms. i. 221, iii. 25, vi. 398. d-mannan, n. a person fit for nothing, Sturl. iii. 240, Fas. iii. 76. d-mannliga, 2dv. in unmanly wise, shabbily, Magn. 530; illa ok ú., Fms. i. 285, iii. 166, Nj. 166. ú-mannligr, adj. unmanly, inbuman, Fms. ii. 226, Magn. 494; illr ok ú., Ld. 336. ú-markaðr. part. unmarked, Gpl. 288, 526. ú-máli and ú-mála, adj. [Dan. umælende], void of speech; fáir vita ómála mein, a saying; úmáli eða úviti, speechless or willess, Grag. i. 9; kona þessi er úmála, Ld. 30; öll óvitar, sum ómála, Hom. 50; ef maðr verðr úmáli af áverkum, Grág. ii. 27; dauðr eðr úmála, id.: as a nickname, Sd. 176. ú-máligr. adi. unspeaking,' silent, Fms. xi. 223; madr ú., Hkr. iii. 252, v.l.: as a nickname, in úmálgi, the mute, Landn. 279, Orkn. ch. 56. ú-mátaliga, adv. (ú-mátuliga, v. l.), immoderately, Stj. 383. ú-mátis, 2dv. exceedingly, Stj. 75 (u-mattis, v. l.) u-mattigr, adj. (Germ. obnmachtig), without strength, weak, infirm, Eg. 125; umattkan, Eluc. 34; úmátkari, Eg. 125, Rb. 348. ú-máttis = úmátis, Stj. 75, 269, 275. ú-máttr, m. 'unmight,' faintness, Korm. 236, Eluc. 66. ú-máttuliga, adv. [máti], immensely, Stj. 383: [máttr], faintly, slightly; koma ú. við hurðina, to touch the door slightly, Fas. i. 30. ú-máttuligr, adj. faint, O. H. 144: impossible, Fms. ii. 199, iii. 223, Stj. 100, 119, 254. ú-mátuligr, adj. impossible, Bs. i. 720. **ú-megð,** f., q. v. megin, n. 'unmight,' a swoon, Fbr. 79 new Ed., Fas. iii. 433, Bs. i. 882. ú-meginn, adj. impotent, Bs. i. 41. ú-megn, n. = úmegin, Bs. i. 199. ú-megna, d, to swoon: impers., hann (acc.) úmegnir brátt, Al. 197. ú-meiddr, part. unmaimed, Orkn. 286, Fms. ii. 160, xi. 54. ú-meinn, adj. barmless, 677. 2. ú-meinsamr, adj. id., 625. 91. ú-meinsemi, f. barmlessness, Skalda (in a verse). ú-mennska, u, f. unmanliness, sloth, Grag. i. 301 A: inhumanity, Fms. ii. 225, Stj. 272. ú-merkiliga, adv. insignificantly, Fas. i. 363: foolisbly, ú. sagt, Bs. i. 60; er þat hætt við orði at ú. þykki verða, Band. 12 new Ed. merkiligr, adj. imperceptible, Skalda: unworthy of notice, silly, foolish, Orkn. 412, Band. 38 new Ed., Ld. 82, Fms. ix. 440; ú. draumr, Landn. 192, Orkn. 366, Isl. ii. 196; verða frásagnir úmerkilegar, Ó. H. (pref.); menn úkunnir ok úmerkiligir, 655 xiii. B. 1. ú-merkr, adj. insigmificant, silly, of persons, Fms. ii. 268, Ld. 232: of things, not to be relied on, Al. 71. ú-merktr, part. unmarked, of the ears of sheep, Grág. i. 415, K. b. K. ú-meskinn, adj. 'unmerry,' drooping, Ld. 148. ú-metnaor, m. disdain, 677. 7: umetnaoar-samliga, adv. unpretentiously, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) ú-mettr, part. unsatiated, Fas. i. 245. f. uncharitableness, Greg. 24. ú-mildleikr, m. inclemency, severity, ű-mildliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), ungracefully, Hom. 10, Stj Stj. 125. u-mildr, adj. 'unmild,' ungracious, unrighteous; storlatt vio 241. úmilda, Fas. i. 43; réttvíss sem ú., Stj. I 20, Eluc. 37: the phrase, komast í ómildar hendr, to come into cruel bands, to be ill-used :- illiberal, ú., auðigr, Greg. 24. ú-minnask, t, dep.; u. c-s, to de manning. 188. ú-minni, n. unmindfulness, oblivion; sakir úminnis ok vangeymslu, Dipl. v. 26: with the notion of a spell, gleymska ok ú. (caused by a potion), Stj. 84; illska ok ú., Fas. i. 401; elli ok ú., Fms. iii. 95: úminnis-hôfgi, a, m. a letbargic sleep, Al. 72: úminnis-veig, f. a potion of oblivion, Sæm. 162; úminnis hegri, Hm. 12. ú-minnigr. adi. unmindful, forgetful, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 246. ú-mislyndr, adj. even-tempered, Mar. ú-missandi, part. what cannot be done without. ú-missifengr, adj. not losing one's mark. ú-missiliga (ú-missila, Kormak), adv. unsparingly, Grett. 43 A. new Ed. ú-mjór, adj. not alim, Geisli 2. ú-mjúkliga, adv. unsofily, Hkr. ii. 75: stiffly, úfróðliga base (read úreiðu-mikill), Sturl. i. 61 C.

ú-lukka, u, f. ill-luck (Dan. ulykke); Pok ú., Fas. iii. 237, v.l. ú-mjúkligr, adj. inflexible, stiff, Fms. ii. 60. ú-mjúkr, adj. 'unsoft,' barsb; ú. í orðum, Fms. vi. 324; stygglyndr, ú., ok kappgjam, 250; stórr ok ú., baugbty and rude, Eb. 114; úmjúkara, less smooth, Hkr. i. ú-móör, adj. not weary, fresh, Fms. ii. 315, xi. ú-mótaor, part. unstamped, uncoined, Rb. 78. adj. f. = umyndr; dottir umund, a daughter yet a minor; fabr ok mobir skal ráða giptingum dætra sinna...en enga heimanfylgju má arfi giptingar-manns rjufa nema umund (um und Ed.) sé, N.G.L. i. 230 ú-mykjaör, part. unmucked, Gpl. 342. (cp. Js. 59, Jb. 116). ú-myldr, part. uncovered with earth (mould); lágu líkamir þeirra ómyldir, 623. 58; þeir köstuðu líkama Stephani úmyldum fyrir dýr ok fugla, Post. (Unger) 35. ú-mynd, f. a sbapeless thing, bungle; það er mesta ómynd! ú-myndiligr, adj. sbapeless, Krók. 48. u-myndr, adj. [Germ. unmündig], not of age, a minor, a aπ. λεγ., as an epithet of a marriageable damsel, Fms. vi. (in a verse). á-mæddr. part. unwearied, Hom. 1. ú-mældr, part. unmeasured, Fms. iii. 18: unbounded, Mar. ú-mæltr, part. unspoken, Fms. i. 207, Isl. ii. 207. u-mætr, adj. wortbless, void; göra úmæt orð e-s, Eg. 345; enda eru úmæt orð þeirra, Grág. i. 78; dæma sök úmæta, Kb. i. 75; kalla peir oss úmæta í kviðinum, Lv. 40. ú-mætta, t, to lose strength, impers. to faint away; ok er á leið daginn úmætti konung, the king fainted away from loss of blood, Hkr. i. 160. ú-möguligr, adj. impossible, Stj., Edda (pref.), freq. in mod. usage; cp. Dan. umuelig. ú-nafnligr, adj. ill-sounding, of a name, Fms. vi. 390. adj. uncompelled, not compulsory, Ld. 172; eigi únaubgari, not less unwilling, Glum. 348. ú-náoa, ao, to trouble, disturb, Fms. ii. 38, H. E. i. 437, ii. 119, Stj. 65. ú-náðir, f. pl. troubles, disturbance; fyrir únáðum hennar, Grett. 141 new Ed.; göra e-m únáðir, Fms. ix. 277; görit engan hernað eða únáðir, i. 102; hernaði eða únáðum, vi. 332, v. l.; mein ok únúðir, iv. 79; hafa únáðir af e-m, Grett. 158 ú-náðuligr, adj. troublesome, vexatious, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) ú-nákvæmr, adj. inaccurate. ű-náttúrligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unnatural; ú. svefn, Fær. 238. ú-nefndr, part. unnamed, Grág. ii. 171. ú-neiss, adj. unsbamed, i. e. bonourable, valiant, Hkv. 1. 18, 23, Akv. ú-neytr, adj. useless, incapable, MS. 4. 28. ú-neyttr, part. unused, not made use of, Grag. i. 155, N.G. L. i. 244. uneyttr, Pm. 86. u-notinn, part. unused, Grag. i. 500, 504. nógr, see úgnógr. ú-numinn, part. not taken in, unenclosed, of land, Landn. 284; in Gisl. 8, l. 17, 'onumin' read 'numin,' cp. Safn i. ti-nytja, u, f. waste; til slikrar unytju, H. E. i. 244; in the phrase, fara at únytju, to be wasted, Grett. So new Ed. á-nytjungr, m. a good-for-nothing fellow, Lv. 28, Rd. 307. a-nytsamliga, 2dv. uselessly, Greg. 27. ú-nytsamligr, adj. useless, Hom. 135, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) ú-nyteame, adj. useless, Sks. 352. fi-nýta, t, to make useless, spoil, destroy, Fms. i. 264, Hkr. i. 269, Eg. 507, Fs. 143, N. G. L. i. 342; eyőa ok ú., Fms. i. 279: in law, to quash, Fs. 125, Eb. 103 new Ed.; ek únýti lögruðning Evjólfs, Nj. 235; þat megi eigi ú., 33: impers., únytti höndina, Gullb. 15: reflex., Fms. vi. 214, Eg. 506: to be quasbed, of a suit, Landn. 181, Fs., Eb. 19 new Ed. u-nytr, adj. useless, spoiled, Eg. 507, Ld. 220; slitin til únýts, Fms. i. 173; höggva til únýts, Korm. 88; brotin til únyts, Fms. x. 360; hence the mod. til ónytis, for no purpose: lysa únytu, to defy, disregard, Ld. 296: of persons, Fms. ii. 69; mulum varum sé komit i únytt efni, Nj. 164; únyt atferd, worthless, Stj. 386: umæt únýt orð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 82; Hrútr sagði únýtt (quasbed) málit, Nj. 36; þá látu vér þat nú únýtt, this is worthless, Edda (Ht.) 124. ú-næfr, adj. unskilled, MS. 4. BO. ú-næfrleikr, m. the being únæfr. MS. 4. 9. ú-nægr = unogr.
Skálda (ii. 96): mod. of children, hann er ósköp ónæmr.

**De had language, Boll. 356 ti-nemr, adj. slow of learning, ú-ofinn, part. unwoven, Js. 78. ú-orð, n. bad language, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 7: an evil report. ú-groan, n. an evil report, Hom. 115. ú-orðasamr, adj. chary of words, reserved, Fms. xi. 78. ú-orðinn, part. 'unbappened,' future. ú-orðsæll, adj. in bad repute, Rd. 239. ti-pindr, part. untormented, Mar. ú-píniligr, adj. not liable to pain, Eluc. ú-plantaor, part. unplanted, Stj. 256. ú-prófaðr, part. unproven, Bs. i. 775, K. A. 134. ú-prúðliga, adv. ungallantly, ú-prúor, adj. inelegant, 656 C. 42, Hom. 98. Grett. 187 new Ed. ű-prýddr, part. unadorned, Greg. 44. ű-prýdi, f. inelegancy, clownisbness; ek læt þessa ú, mér hlýða, Fms. vii. (in a verse); oprýði = ofpryoi, too much pride, Hom. 33. ú-prýðiliga, adv. inelegantly. ú-ragliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), not cowardly, Fms. xi. 86. ú-ragr, adj. not ragt (q. v.), Fms. xi. 94, Fas. iii. 62. ú-ramligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), eigi úramligri, not less strong, Edda 36. ú-ramr, adj. 'unstrong,' weakly, N.G.L. i. 131; see ramr. ú-rannsakaðr, part. unransacked, N.G.L. ii. ú-raskaðr, part. undisturbed, Sks. 568 ú-ráo, n. an 'unread,' bad counsel, an ill-advised step; hann. kvað þat vera it mesta óráð, Nj. 107: an evil design, jarl hafði leynt hann bessu úráði, Orkn. 166; Sveinn játaði at fylgja bessu úráði, O. H.; þat varð ú. þeirra bræðra at þeir drápu föður sinn til gullsins, Edda 73. Al. 124: úráða-kona, u, f. an unready woman, Barl.: úráða-mannliga, adv. improperly, þorst. Síðu H. 6: úráða-mikill, adj. ú-ráðan, f. = úráð, Róm.

Nj. 110, 230. ú-ráðhollr, adj. self-willed; heimskr ok ú., Nj. 68. ú-ráðinn, part. unsettled, Isl. ii. 214, Ld. 164, Hrafn. 17, Lv. 104 (not baving made one's mind up): uncertain, Rb. 2, 4; hrapa i úráðit vedr, Str. 67. u-radleitinn, adj. making no experiments, Bs. i. 438. ú-ráðliga, adv. unadvisedly, Bret. 16, Grett. 162 A. ú-ráðligr, adj. unadvisable, inexpedient, Fs. 66, Ld. 174, Nj. 4, Orkn. 108. ú-ráðvandr, adj. disbonest, Fs. 51, Sks. 436, Hom. 53, Barl. 91. vendi, f. disbonesty, wickedness, N.G.L. i. 444, Bs. i. 75, Sks. 340. ú-ráðþægr, adj. not taking advice, self-willed, Korm. 82. úrefjusamr, adj. untrickish, Eg. 754. ú-refsingasamr, adj. remiss in punishing, Fms. viii. 299. ú-reiða, u, f. unreadiness: as a nickname, the unready, Sturl., Ann. 1243, 1250: úreiðu-maðr, m. an unready man, Sturl. i. 61, Nj. 152. ú-reiddr, part. undischarged, Js. 100. ti-reior, part. 'unrideable,' impassable on borseback, Bs. i. 138. reior, adj. (qs. un-vreior), not wroth, calm; leit sídan á sakar ú., Fms. i. 15; lita úreiðum augum, with friendly eye, Sdm. 3. ú-reiðuligr, ú-reiknaðr, part. adj. (-liga, adv.), calm, without anger, Nj. 83. not reckoned, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18. ú-rekinn, part. not drifted. rekki, f. lack of valour, Hom. (St.) ú-rengdr, part. undressed (?), of flax or linen; in the phrase, urent lin (spelt variously, orent, O. H. 227, Fms. v. 101; orengt, x. 398; orængt, O. H. L. 60); lét konungr taka lin órent ok vefja saman í brúðu, Fms. xi. 309, v. l. ('úhreint of the text is false). ú-réttindi, n. pl. injustice. ú-réttliga, ady, unrightly, N.G.L. ú-réttligr, adj. unjust, lawless, Sturl. ii. 237, H. E. i. 435. ú-réttr, adj. unright, Ad. 13: incorrect, Pm. 86. ú-réttvísi, f. unrighteousness. ú-réttvísliga, adv. unjustly, Th. 77. ú-réttviss, adj. unjust, unrighteous, Boll. 350, Hom. 150. ú-reykblindr, adj. not reek-blind, Fas. i. 94. ú-reyndr, part. untried, Nj. 66; at úreyndu, Ld. 76, Fms. i. 142. ű-ristinn, i. e. úræstinn, uncleansed; see ræsta. ú-ritaor, part. = úritinn, Hkr. iii. 96. ritanligr, adj. unwriteable, Skálda. ú-ritinn, part. unwritten, Fms. vi. 265. ú-rifliga, adv. unfavourably; mer er ú. af því sagt, I bear unfavourably of it, Vápn. 29. ú-rifligr, adj. scanty, Ld. 146, Band. 36 new Ed.: bad, unfavourable, ú. ferð, ú. sendiferð, a sbabby message, Nj. 122, Eg. 541, Fs. 97; urifligir skulda-staðir, Fær. 233. ú-ríkborinn, part. of low birth, Fms. vi. 93. ú-ríkmannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), bumbly, Fms. xi. 237, Fas. ii. 239. adj. unmigbty, bumble, Fms. i. 33, xi. 250, Sks. 353; sér úríkri menn, Mar.: mod. not wealthy. ú-rotinn, part. unrotten, Grag. i. 502. d-ro, f. unrest, restlessness (Germ. unrube), stir, disturbance, trouble, Str. 7; óróar gríma, Stor. 18; stendr ærin úró af þér, Eg. 157; úró ok styrjöld, Fms. v. 342; göra úró, ix. 488; eptir slíka úró, Sks. 350; úróar axlir, an unresting axle, Sks.; úróar eldr, Str. 8: úróar-maor, m. a peace-disturber, Str. 67, Fagrsk. ú-róask, að, to become unruly, Fms. ix. 482, v.l.; tók hugr hans at ú., x. 410. $\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ -rói, a, m. = $\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ ró, Fms. ix. 4, Orkn. 424, Sks. 338 B, Bs. i. 763; úróa-seggr, an unruly man; úróa-skap, an unruly mind, 655 xi. 3. ú-róliga, adv. in unruly fashion, restlessly, Fms. ix. 45, v.l. u-roligr, adj. restless, unruly. ű-rór (ró, rótt), adj. restless, uneasy; hestrinn görðisk órór, Sturl. i. 25; e-m er rott, to feel restless. u-ruddr, part. 'unrid,' uncleared, Fas. ú-rúm, n. an 'un-room,' a taking up room, Greg. 48; hat iii. 182. er ú. at e-m, id. ú-rúmligr, adj. not roomy. ú-rúmr, adj. close, ú-rýr, adj. not small, big. ú-rýrliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), unscantily, largely, Fbr. 28. ú-rækiliga, adv. negligently, Fms. ii. 279, Anecd. 36. ú-rækiligr, adj. badly kept, = úræstilig, Sturl. ii. 109 ú-rækinn, adj. 'untrained,' savage; ú. úlfr, Kormak: negligent, Greg. 23, Th. 14. ú-rækja, ð, to neglect, Hkr. ii. 44, Fms. ii. 140, xi. 237, Grág. i. 226: reflex., id., 371. ú-rækja, u, f. a nickname and a pr. name, Landn., Sturl.; cp. Osvífr, Opveginn, Opyrmir: part. ú-ræktr, neglected, 655 xiv. B. I. ú-rækt (ú-rækð), f. neglect, negligence, Grág. ii. 337, Fms. xi. 13, Skálda 162, Clem. 25; ú. bodorda pinna, Sks. 606; úrækdar myrkvi, -svefn, Fbr. 72, Hom. 37; uræktar pokki, dislike, Fbr. 38 new Ed.: bad cultivation, of an estate, bað liggt í órækt. ú-ræktaðr, part. uncultivated. ú-ræntr, part. unrobbed, Nj. 208; of a person, Gbl. 546. ú-ræst, f. [ræsta], ú-ræstiligr, adj. uncleansed, filtby, filth, nastiness, Fms. ii. 160. ú-röskr, adj. slovenly; eigi úröskvari enn . . ., Isl. ii. Sturl. ii. 100. ú-sagor, part. unsaid, Grag. i. 80, 140; at úsögðum sundr gridum, Fms. ix. 508. ú-sakadr, part. unburt; heill ok ú., Eg. 458, Sturl, i. 107, O. H. 229. ú-sakgæfr, adj. inoffensive, clement, Orkn. ú-sakvarr, adj. incautious in giving offence, Bjarn. 51; see sakvarr. ú-saltr, adj. unsalted, fresb, Stj. 93, Fms. v. 196. ú-samberiligr, adj. discordant, Stj. 80. u-samberr, adj. different, N. G. L. ű-saminn, part. unsettled, uncomposed, Stj. 7, 256. ú-samr, adj. unwilling; see samr (B. II): samlyndi, f. discord. Norse usams = disagreeing. ú-samveroiligr, adj. incomparable, Post. ú-sambykki, £ disagreement, Fas. i. 35, Orkn. 134. ú-sambykkr, ú-sambykkt, f. disagreement, 655 vii. 2. adj. disagreeing. sanna, 20, to refute, prove untrue, Ld. 90, Sks. 722; en ekki er at gleyma edr ú. (scorn or disregard) svá þessar sögur, Edda (pref.) 154; h Fms. vii. 271.

ű-ráðandi, part., in the law phrase, ú. öllum bjargráðum, Túsanna mál, to refute a case, Edda i. 116 (foot-note 17): reflex. to prove false, MS. 4. 31. ú-sannindi, n. pl. untrutb. ú-sannligr, adi. (-liga, adv.), unjust, unfair, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 54, Bret. 50, Eg. 742, Orkn. 96, Sturl. iii. 18, v. l. ú-sannr, adj. untrue; úsatt, Fms. vi. 163, vii. 242, xi. 260; úsaðra (gen. pl.), Skv. 2. 4: as a law phrase, Lat. insons = not guilty; úsannr at e-u; attú, þórólfr, mundir ú. at vera, Eg. 55; telr hann sik úsannan at þessi sök, Fms. vii. 133; sögðu Sigmund úsannan vera at því, Fær. 201; ú. at áverkum, Grág. ii. 90; þórir lézk ú-sannsær. hvárki vita þá sanna né úsanna at þessu, Fms. iii. 146. adj. unfair, Fms. ii. 35. ú-saurgaor, part. undefiled, Stj., Hom. ú-sáinn, part. unsown, Vsp. 61, Ghl. 285, Edda 44. **40.** adj. not sore, not smarting; eigi úsárari, Hrafn. 15: unwounded, Eg. 33, Fms. ii. 325, Hkr. i. 165. ú-sátt, f. disagreement; hann kvað þar eigi úsátt á hafa gengit at lögum, Eb. 166; þeir vildu eigi fyrt sættask enn Kári sagði á ósátt sína, bis displeasure, Nj. 256, Grág. i. 200; segja á ósáttir, id., 222; at ósátt e-s, without one's consent; at ósátt frænda sinna, 645. 110; ok er þat at ósátt hans, Grág. i. 143; at ú-sáttr, ósátt minni, Alm. 6. n. acttan, n. = nsátt, kms. zi-43. adj. disagreeing, Fms. i. 6: unreconciled, Nj. 80. ú-seðjanligr, adj. ú-sekja, u, f. in the phrase, at úsekju, with iminsatiable, Clar. punity, Fms. vii. 240, Grág. i. 420, Js. 26, passim. ú-sekr, adj. not guilty, Ghl. 536; úsekir hvárr um sik, Dipl. v. 26. unsightly, Fms. vi. 330, Fas. ii. 453. u-sendiligr, adj. not fit to be ú-senn, part. (mod. 6seor), unseen; kaupa usenan sent, Bs. i. 73. grip, Gbl. 505, Nj. 184; ósén (ósénan, acc.), Bs. i. 130; úséna menn, Ld. 132. ú-sent, n. part. unsent, undespatched, Hm. 146. ú-settligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), immoderate, H. E. i. 505. ú-settr, adi. w=settled; svå at úsett sé málunum, Fb. iii. 452. ú-siðblendi, f. unú-siðblendinn, adj. unsociable, Glúm. 336. sociability. látr, adj. unmannered, barbarous, Magn. 448. ú-siðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), ill-mannered, Barl. 37, Fs. 14. ú-sior, m. 'unmanner,' barbarity, Grett. 97 A: pl. immorality, Magn. 448, Stj. 429: úsiða-maðr, m. an evil-doer, Fms. iv. 111, v. 240, Magn. 448. ú-siðsamligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), indecent, H. E. i. 477. ú-siðsamr, adj. ill-mannered, ú-siðsemi, f. indecency, 645. 77, Mar. ill-bred. adj. ill-mannered, wicked, barbarous; þjóð drápgjörn ok úsiðug, Sks. 89. Stj. 429; ú. um kvennafar, Fms. i. 187. ú-siovandr, adj. disorderly, Sturl. ii. 4. ú-siglandi, part. not fit for sailing, of weather, O. H. 138. ú-sigr, m. a defeat, Ó. H. 29; hasa úsigr, Fms. vii. 265; sara ú., i. 199, Eg. 287; sá ú., Landn. 105. ú-sigraðr, part. [Lat. invictus], unconquered, Stj. ú-sigrandi, part. invincible. ú-sigranligr, adi. id., Fas. ii. 208, Fms. iii. 168. ú-sigrsamr, adj. not victorious, 623. 31. ú-sigrsæll, adj. defeated, Fms. vi. 265. ú-sigrvænligr, adj. with little bope of victory, Orkn. 360. ű-sinniligr, adj. unsigbily (unfit as a companion), Fms. vi. 203, Fas. ii. 327. ú-sitjandi, part. unbearable (sitja III. 3), Korm. 192. ú-sjaldan, adv. not seldom, Vsp. ú-sjálfráðr, adj. 'un-selfruled,' constrained, Hkr. ii. 212; allt þat er henni var úsjálfrátt, what was ber own making, Nj. 268 (see sjálfráði II. 2); þetta allt var honum úsjálfrátt, Fms. ii. 46; það er mér ósjálfrátt, I cannot do for it, cannot belp it. ú-sjúkr, adj. unsick, Fins. xi. 347; heill ok ú., Grett. 154 A; úsjúkari, Bs. i. 193. ú-ajotlað, n. part. unsettled (?), Grett. (in a verse). ú-skaddr, part. wescathed, untouched, = Lat. integer; uskatt, Fb. i. 548; at uskaddum geislum hennar, Sks. 63. u-skadliga, adv. unscathingly, H. E. i. 503. uskačligy, adj. barmless. ú-skakkr, adj. not awry, N. G. L. i. 242. ú-skap, n. a fatality; see skap. ú-skapaor, part. unsbaren, Stj. 538. ú-skapbráðr, adj. calm-minded, well-tempered, Sturl. iii. 1 26. ú-skapfelldr, part. disagreeable to one's mind, unpleasant, Njaro. 366; eigi eru þau mér at úskapfelldri, Sturl. i. 171 C; e-m er e-t úskapfellt, Korm. 192. ú-skapfelliga, adv. disagreeably, Fas. ii. 335. ligr, adj. not in one's mind, Sturl. i. 171. u-skapglikr, adj. unlike in temper, Fms. ii. 145. ú-skapgæfr, adj. not gentle, moody, Fms. vi. 109. ú-skaphægr, adj. = úskapgæfr, Fms. vi. 109, v. l. ú-skapléttr, adj. not light-minded, care-worn; e-m er úskaplétt, to be in a bad bumour, Fas. i. 372. ú-skapliga, adv. against nature's order, enormously, Fas. i. 15. Ld. 118: immoderately. ú-skapligr, adj. against nature's order, monstrous, borrible; þat er úskapligt, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 121; ú. úburðr, a monster birth, Fms. viii. 8, v.1.; verst verk ok úskapligast, Fas. iii. 36. ú-skaplíkr, adj. = úskapglíkr, Nj. 112, 227, Korm. ú-skapstórr, adj. not proud-tempered; úskapstærri, less proud. Fms. iv. 226. ú-skaptíör, adj. not to one's mind; pann átrúnað sem oss er ú., Ísl. ii. 301. ú-skapværr, adj. restless of temper, Sturl. i. 87 C. ú-skaphekkr, adj. unpleasant, Korm. 32. ú-skeifligr, adj. not awy. ú-skeinisamr, adj. not burtful; verða eigi ú., so be Grett. 120 A. not a little burtful, Nj. 262. ú-skeinuhættr, adj. id., Nj. 262, v.l. ú-skolfdr, part. unsbahen, undaunted, Magn. 470. ú-skolfr, adj. untrembling, Fbr. 88: fearless, Al. 28, Fms. x. 213. ú-skomdr. part, uninjured, Bs. i. 286. ú-skepna, u, f. = úsköp, evil fate, Orku. ú-skeror, part. unscored, whole, entire, Grag. ii. 363. (in a verse). Nj. 256, Fms. i. 85, Rb. 458. ú-skeyn (óskeyn), (?), a nickname, ti-skikktr, part, without a mantle; feldr ti., seigf

not cut into a cloak, N.G. L. i. 75. proper treatment; valda óskilum við nóng sinn, Hom. 44; vera kenndr við úskil, Ghl. 482; göra skil, ... göra úskil, Grág. i. 216; svara óskilum, ii. 24; göra óskil um e-t, i. 382; merkja fé at óskilum, ii. 309, Fms. vi. 62; bjóða e-m ú., Grág. i. 11. ú-skilaðr, part. unsettled, Hom. 84. tiskila-maor, m. an unready man, Sturl. ii. 136. ú-skilfenginn, part, illegitimate, natural, Jb. 137. ú-skilgetinn, part. not born in wedlock, Landn. 131. ú-skilinn, part. not set apart, not reserved; nú er så einn hlutr eptir er úskilat er, not disposed of, Band. 8 new Ed. ú-skiljanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unintelligible, Rb. 470, Magn. 448. ű-skilmerkiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), indistinct. ú-skilrekki, f. improbity, Stj. 196, v. l. (ú-skilríki, v. l.) ú-skilríkiliga, adv. unfairly; hvárt hefir þú tekit vinnu-mann minn? ok er slíkt ú. gört, Grett. 120 A. ú-skilsamliga, adv. disorderly, Sd. 156. ú-skiptiligr, adj. indivisible, Skálda, Sks. 604, Fas. iii. 663. ú-skiptr, part. undivided, H. E. ii. 127, Fms. vi. 148, Grag. i. 291, Ld. 70. u-skirborinn, part. not 'pure born,' not born in wedlock, Grag. i. 306. skíror, part. unbaptized, Hom. 53, Íb. 12, K. Á., Mar.; óskírð enni, Fms. vi. (in a verse, of the heathen Wends). ú-skírr, adj. unclean, impure, Rb. 352; úskírt silfr, Fms. v. 346; skír veðr eða úskír, Stj. úskirt mál, indistinct, Sturl. ii. 222; saurgir ok úskírir, defiled, 655 i. I. ú-skjálfandi, part. not trembling, 656 B. 3. ú-skjóti, a, m. an 'unspeeding,' impediment: as a law term, an affront; veita e-m úskjóta, N. G. L. i. 161, Sd. (in a verse); cp. úskundi. ú-skoðanligr, adj. not to be beheld, Magn. u-skopnir, m. the unshapen, a mythol. local ú-skoraor, part. unchallenged, without reservation; name, Fm. 15. hann skyldi einn göra um mál þessi svá sem hann vill, óskorat, Eg. 733; kómu mál öll óskoruð undir Ólaf, Ld. 228; hafa gefizk tvau kúgildi ok tvau hundrud úskorud, two entire bundreds, Vm. 79. akorinn, part. uncut, Hkr. i. 99, Edda 41, Grag. ii. 363; of clothes, i. 504. ú-skrapaðr, part. unscratched; bréf með hanganda innsigli heilt ok úskrapat, Dipl. ii. 5. ú-skrámligr, adj. = öskranligr, Th. 19. ú-skriptsor, part. unsbriven, H. E. i. 482. ú-skriptborinn, part. unconfessed, H. E. i. 519. ú-skuggasamligr, adj. without a shadow or suspicion, Fbr. 138. ú-skuld, f. an unlawful debt (?), Jb. u-skuldvarr, adj. incautious in incurring debts, Njard. 366. á-skundi, a, m. an 'unspeeding,' affront; göra e-m úskunda, Fs. 28. ú-skúsor, part. unsbod, Fms. v. 196. ú-skúrsamr, adj. not showery, Rb. 104. ú-skygn, adj. dim-sighted, Fs. 88, Sturl. i. 178: not baving second sight, see skygn. ú-skygns, d, to make dim, darken, Stj. 142: reflex. to grow dim, augu úskygnask, Anecd. 6, Stj. 431; eldisk ok óskygndisk, 655 vii. 2. ú-akygnleiki, a, m. dim-sigbtedness, ú-skyldigr, adj. not due, K. Á. 220. ú-skyldr, adj. (see skyldr), Fms. iii. 179, vi. 361, Nj. 199; þat var þér úskylt, uncalled for, Fms. vi. 369, Fs. 72; væri honum eigi úskyldra, Fms. vi. 367; kallar sik eigi úskyldara, Eb. 111 new Ed.; úskyldan mann, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 40, Hom. 62, Grág. i. 196. ú-skylduligr, adj. = úskyldigr, H. E. i. 464. ú-skynsamliga, adv. unreasonably, Sturl. iii. 201. ú-skynsamligr, adj. irrational, foolisb, Hom. 127, Fms. x. 374. ú-skynsamr, adj. irrational, K. Á. 202. ú-skynsemd and d-skynsemi, f. unreason, Fms. ii. 144, Post. 645. 77, Mar. passim. ú-skyti, 2, m. and ú-skytja, u, f. a bad marksman; eigi veit hvar úskytja ör geigar, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v.l. (úskytju, Hkr. iii. 388, l. c.) ú-skýrligr, adj. 'unclever,' stupid, 673. 55. ú-skýrr, adj. id.; af úskýrra manna áliti, Greg. 71. ú-skærleikr, m. a want of transparency, Stj. 10. u-skeerr, adj. untransparent, not clear. ú-skoruligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), feeble, slack, Ld. 44; see skoruligr. ú-slakr, adj. not slack. ú-sleginn, part. unmown, Grett. 107 A, Grág. ii. 335. ú-sleituliga, adv.; drekka ú., to drink without beeltaps, Eg. 551. ú-slétta, u, f. unevenness, Eg. (in a verse), Bs. i. ú-sléttr, adj. uneven, Krók. 42: unlevel (ground), Fms. v. 200. 213; cp. segja sínar farar eigi sléttar, Orkn. 68. ú-slitinn, part. untorn; þá vóru þing óslitin, unbroken up, Grág. i. 16: not worn. ú-slitnaðr, part. untorn, 656 C. 5. ú-sljór, -slær, -sljár, adj. not blunt; syna sik úslæra enn fyrr, Ld. 212. ú-slóttigr, adj. not wily, ú-slyngr, adj. unskilled, Sturl. i. II. ú-slysinn, Hom. 148. adj. not slysinn, q. v. ú-slyttinn, adj. unsluggisb, Lex. Poët. úslægja, u, f. the unmown part; see slægja. ú-slægr, adj. not sly, not cunning, Nj. 102. ú-slæliga, adv. not slowly, sbarply; höggva ú., Fms. ú-slokvandi, part. unslakeable; ú. eldr. Stj. ű-slökviligr, adj. inextinguisbable, Sks. 160, MS. 4. 10. ú-smáborinn, part. of no small extraction, Hkr. i. (in a verse). ű-smáligr, adj. not small, Isl. ii. 405 (Dan. smaalig). ú-smár, adj. not small, i.e. great; Snorri var úsmár í öllum sáttmálum, not very nice, making no difficulties, Eb. 286; e-m fellr e-t úsmátt, a thing has no difficulties to one, Sturl. iii. 281; úsmár bætr, Og. 19. ú-smeltr, part. not úsmíðat silfr, Fms. ix. 470. ú-smuror, part. unanointed, Stj. 237. ti-snarr, adj. not quick, slow; þú ert ykkar eigi úsnarari, Vápn. 19. ti-sniðinn, part. unlopped. ti-snilld and ti-snilli, f. lack of eloquence, Lunsightly, ugly, Ld. 274, Fas. ii. 327.

ú-skil, n. pl. unfair dealings, im- unskill; úsnilld sinni, Sks. 316; úsnilli sinni, Th. 76. ú-snjallr, adj. (see snjallr), unwise, unskilled, Hm. 15, 47, Valla L. 204; ú. at máli, unskilled in speech, Sks. 315; hit usnjallasta rad, Fms. iv. 161, vii. 265. ú-snotr, adj. unwise, Hm. passim (see snotr), Sks. 449 B. ú-snotrmannligr, adj. improper, Odd. 12. ú-snöfrmannligr, adj. dull, faint; lítið tilráð ok ósnöfurmannligt, Ísl. ii. 357. ú-soltinn, part. u-sorg, f. 'unsorrow,' poët. the not bungry, Al. 18, Fas. iii. 81. night, Edda (Gl.) ú-sóknar-dagr, m. = úsýkn dagr, Lat. dies festus, K. Á. 184. ú-sómi, 2, m. a disbonour, disgrace, Band. 34 new Ed., Fms. i. 209, vii. 220, Hom. 152, Stj. 384. ú-sóttnæmr, 2dj. not apt to take ill; hefi ek verit ú. maðr, Ld. 102: of a place, bealtby, Sks. 96, v. l. ú-spakliga, adv. tumultuously; fara ú., Hkr. ii. 373, Fms. ix. 394, Orkn. 424, Fas. iii. 534. ú-spakligr, adj. unwise, foolish, 677. 5: unruly, turbulent, Sturl. ii. 8, Al. 13. ú-spakr, adj. unwise, as also restless, unruly (see spakr), Vigl. 20, Sks. 31, Fms. ix. 394; fé óspakt, running astray, Krók. 42 (of cattle): 2 nickname and pr. name, Ospakr, ú-sparor, part. unspared, Ld. 112; létu þeir úspart Landn. passim. við þá, Eb. 308. ú-sparliga, adv. unsparingly, Sturl. i. 67, Orkn. 424, v. l. ú-sparr, adj. unsparing, Lv. 78, Háv. 44; e-m er úspart um e-t, Ld. 138; höggva óspart, Fms. xi. 91. ú-spáligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unprophetic, Fbr. 05. ú-speki, f. = úspekt, Hom. 34. ú-spekt, f. turbulence, uproar; menn kunnugir at úspekt, Lv. 110; göra úspekt, Fms. ix. 394; hann hefir marga úspekt gört í Noregi, Fær. 88; rán ok úspekt, Fms. xi. 236; bændr munu launa þér ú. þína, v. 90; var opt talat um úspektir Sigurðar-manna, vii. 293; marga aðra úspekt siðaði hann, Fas. iii. 163; úspekbar-brago, Fs. 57; úspektar-fero, a raid, Njaro. 376; úspektar-maðr, an unruly person, Sturl. i. 92 C. ú-spell, f., Fas. iii. 163 (a false reading for úspekt). ú-spellaðr, part. unspoiled, unviolated, Gpl. 227, Bær. 15. ú-spilltr, part. inviolate, Sdm. 19; sá er vegr á úspilltar trygðir, Js. 65; ú. varningr, Sks. 20, Rd. 233: uninjured, Hkr. i. 119; úspillt mær, immaculate, Bret. 58, Vígl. 33; taka til úspilltra mála, to fight out in earnest, Nj. 220. ú-spunninn, part. unspun, Rd. 233. u-spuror, part. unasked; at peim uspurdum, without asking them, H. E. i. 458; lata uspurt, to leave unasked, Sks. 5. uspurull, adj. unasking, not curious; fálátr ok ú., Fas. iii. 219; fáfríðir ok úspurulir, Sks. 320. ú-staðfastr, adj. unsteadfast, Stj. 27. ú-staðfesta, u, f. unsteadfastness, Fas. ii. 124. ú-staðfesti, f. id., Hom. ú-starfsamr, adj. idle, reú-staðigr, adj. unsteady. miss in work, Isl. ii. 113. ú-stefliga, adv. disorderly, H. E. i. 476. ú-sterkligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), not strong, Edda 33. ú-sterkr, adj. not strong, feeble, Hkr. ii. 350; eigi ústerkari, Grag. ii. 361; hann var ústerkari, Eg. 188, Korm. 248. ú-stilling, f. vebemence; með ákafa ústerkari, Eg. 188, Korm. 248. ú-stilltr, adj. intemok ú., Fms. vii. 293, Hom. 24, 25, passim. perate; ústillt gleði, Greg. 25, Hom. 24, 25: romping, þú ert svo ústilltr. u-stirfinn, adj. undaunted, Lat. impiger, poët. epithet of a king, Hkr. ú-stjórnligr, ú-stjórnliga, adv. immoderately. i. (in a verse). ú-stund, f. disregard; leggja ú. á e-t, Fas. i. 22. adi. immoderate. ű-styrkő, f. infirmity; várar ústyrkőir, 623. 19; líkams ústyrkt, Stj. 145; mannlig ú., H. E. i. 477. ú-styrkjast, d. 10 grow infirm, ú-styrkleiki, a, m. and ú-styrkleikr, m. infirmity, Fms. iii. 177. Stj. 61, Fms. iii. 51. ú-styrkr = ústerkr, Bret. 72, Hom. 135, Magn. ú-stýrilátr, adj. 'unyielding to the rudder,' ungovern-Grett. 92 A. ú-stöðugr, adj. unsteady, unsettled, 448, Sks. 543. able, Fas. iii. 382, Grett. 92 A. ú-stööuligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unstable, unsettled, Al. 12, 15, 55. ú-sundrgreiniliga, adv. without distinction, Skálda. sundrskilligr, 2dj. inseparable, 623. 59, Eluc. 3. ú-sundrskiptiligr, adj. indivisible, Stj. 4. ú-súrr, adj. not sour, Bs. i. 743. sváss, adj. (see sváss); úsvást veðr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 216, Bs. i. 199, 339, Sturl. i. 12. ú-svefnugr, adj. not sleepy; árvakr ok ú., Lv. 43. ú-svifr, ú-svifinn, ú-svifrandi, qq. v. ú-svifrungr, m. an enemy, ú-svikull, adj. guileless, Lex. Poët. Edda ii. 497 : = úsvifrandi. ú-svinnliga, adv. unwisely. ú-svinna, u, f. indiscretion. svinnr, adj. unwise, Hm. 20, 22, 162; in the saying, eptir koma úsvinnum ráð í hug, unwise is afterwise, Fas. i. 94, Vápn. 17: indiscreet, Hafr bottisk usvinnr ordinn, Grett. 147 A, Fas. i. 319; usvinni (less discreet) lizk mér þin fjár-varðveizla enn mín, Fs. 130. ú-svipligr, adj. illlooking, Grett. 117 A, Fas. iii. 255. ú-svipt, see ósvift, p. 473, ú-syndigr, adj. col. 2; to the references add Hav. 28 new Ed. unsinful, Greg. 33. ú-syndr, adj. not swimming, Edda 47. syngjandi, part. not fit to sing; nú hrörnar kirkja svá at úsyngjanda er í, so as to be unfit for service, K. p. K. 54. ú-synju, gen. as adv. without provocation, unprovoked, without justification; ef made bindr frjálsan mann úsynju, Js. 43; at úsynju, Gbl. 179; bessi seta þykkir úsynju, Fms. viii. 435, Orkn. 254; var þat mjök úsynju er þér kölluðut til ríkis í Noregi, O. H. 58; at Áslákr hafi frændvíg upp hafit ok mjök ósymju, 184; ósynju tókt þú höndum á þeim, MS. 4. 17; úsynjum (in vain) væri hón svá fríð, ef ..., Str. 25; vér villtumk úsynju frá eilifum fagnaði, Anal. 238; ok var úsynju nokkurn tíma tekið við Hrolleifi, Fs. 36. ú-sýniliga, adv. invisibly, Fms. x. 330. ligr, adj. invisible, Sks. 155, 528, Fms. i. 139: unlikely, Bjarn. 44: ú-sýnn, adj. ' unseeing,' blind;

Jm.

úsyndir hvelpar: uncertain, ú. sæmdarauki, Korm. 150; ú. friðr, Hkr. ii. 7 ample, Fas. i. 58; þrýsta útæpt, Fms. iii. 130. 121; úsýnt var hvárir sigrask mundi, Fms. xi. 372; at úsýnt væri um heilsuna, Lv. 39; mér þykkir úsýnt, at ..., Ld. 224; úsýnar hefndir, ú-sæbrattr, adj. not steep towurds the sea (see sær B), Fms. xi. 47. ú-sækiligr, adj. impregnable, Str. 11. ű-sæla, u, f. Fb. i. 539. unbappiness. ú-sæll, adj. (cp. Dan. ussel), wretched; úsæll ok aumr, Hom. 151. u-sælligr, adj. joyless, ill-favoured, Fms. vi. 303, vii. 162. ú-sæma, b, to disbonour, Clem. 44; úsæmandi, improper, Fms. vii. 8. ú-sæmd, f. disgrace, disbonour, Fs. 60, Sks. 279, 457, Edda 33, Fms. x. 388: impropriety, Ld. 214; úsæmdar hlutr, contumely, Glúm. 352; uszemdar orð, unseemly language, Fms. ii. 248. ú-sæmiliga, adv. disbonourably, unbecomingly, Nj. 82, pord. 23 new Ed., Fms. iii. 87. ű-sæmiligr, adj. unseemly, Fms. v. 307, vii. 186, Eg. 21: unwortby of, ú. e-s, Sturl. i. 45. ú-sæmr, adj. unbecoming, unseemly; úsæmar ... úscemstar, Hom. 73; þat er úsæmt, 677. 1. ú-særr, adj. not to be taken, of an oath; bera úsær vitni, Sks. 341; eidar úsærir, Sks. 358; at úsært var, Gbl. 550: the saying, lítið skyldi í eiði úsært, Grett. 161, ú-sætiligr, adj. intolerable, Sturl. iii. 18. see eiðr. ú-sætt. f. = úsátt, Fms. vi. 27; goðin höfðu úsætt við þat fólk er Vanir heita, Edda 47. L u-seettask, t, to become an enemy, Sks. 227. ní-sentti.n. == úsætt, 655 xxi. 3, Fms. viji. 153; styrjöld ok ú., x. 268; sagði at þat mondi at því úsætti verða, Íb. 12. ú-söðlaðr, part. unsaddled, N.G.L. i. 45. u-songvinn, part. 'unchanting,' who make few prayers, Grett. 111 A; see songvinn. ú-tal, n. (Germ. unzabl), a countless number; svá mörg hundruð at útal var, Bret. 58; ótal þjóðar (gen.), a countless bost of people, 656 C. 26; útal jarteina, 40; med ótali engla, Post. (Unger): later used as adj. or adv., útal marga, Fms. iii. 178: in mod. usage, ótal skip, ótal eyjar, always indecl. ú-tala, u, f. = útal; ótölu ú-talhlýðinn, part. unbeeding advice, liðs, Hkr. iii. 201, v. l. bard to persuade, Fms. x. 177. ú-taliðr (ú-taldr, ú-talinn), part. untold, uncounted; at útöldum konum, not counting the women, 623. 25; útalit allr verka-lýðr, Fas. iii. 20; útalit þat er til stafna vissi, Fms. x. 319; kyn útöld, Sks. 132; útaldar skrár, Dipl. v. 18; útalt ok údæmt, Gbl. 474. ú-talligr, adj. untold, countless, Fms. xi. 381, Magn. 450, Stj. 389, Hkr. ii. 393. ú-tamdr, untamed; see temja. ú-tála, adv. [tál], unfeignedly, Lex. Poët. ú-teitr, adj. not gladú-tekinn, part. not taken, unleased; ú. jörð, a freebold, some. Hým. Ghl. 313, Sturl. iii. 57; see taka B. III. 1. ú-telgdr, part. uncarved, Grag. ii. 359, Stj. u-tempraor, part. untempered, Stj. 256. u-teygiligr, adj. untempting; veðr ú., uninviting, Bs. i. 442. ú-tiginn, adj. not tiginn (q. v.), being a commoner, Edda 104, Fms. i. 16, ii. 298, vi. 250, Eg. 351, Ld. 189, Nj. 83, Hkr. i. 262. ú-tilheyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), improper, Stj. 34. ú-tili, a, m. a mischance, Eg. 175, ú-tillátsamr, adj. (-semi, f.), unyielding, Grett. 100 A, Hkr. ii. 288. Sturl. iii. 99. ú-tilleitinn, adj. inoffensive, Eg. 512, Grett. 120 A. ú-tiltækiligr, adj. inexpedient, Grett. u-tio, f. an 'un-time,' wrong season; eta kjöt á útíðum, N.G.L. i. 11, 348; konur skal taka á tíðum en eigi á útíðum, 16. ú-tíðr, adj. rare, infrequent, Fær. 195, Fms. viii. 353, v. l.; útítt, Fær. 195, Landn. 261 (v. l.), Hdl. 4. ú-tími, a, m. an evil time, misbap, affliction; útímar ok úgæfur, Sks. 353; at sjá ú. hversi af þér, Fs. 59; á engum mánaði missti hennar sá ú., Hom. 122; útima-dagr, an evil day, Fas. i. 193: out of time, koma í ótima, to come ú-tíndr, part. unpicked up, Jb. 294. ú-tírligr, adj. inglorious, mean, wretched (mod. ótérligt = dirty); þá kom at gangandi maðr ó., sá hafði kross á herðum, 623. 9. ú-torvelligr, adj. not difficult, 655 xviii. 2. ú-tónaðr, part. not noted for singing, Ám. u-trauor, adj. not repugnant, willing, Sturl. i. 132: not doubtful, Fas. ii. 68: neut. útrautt, quite, Fbr. 19. ú-traustr, adj. untrusty, insincere, weak, Fms. vi. 312, 406; ú. iss, unsafe ice, vii. 273 (v. l.), Rd. 277, Orkn. 348; var útraust, at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. 125. ú-tregr, adj. unrepugnant, Bjarn. 56, Sd. 167. tru, f. unbelief, faitblessness, 623. 26, 27, Fms. x. 301, 317: gen. útru, Magn. 534, Sturl. i. 210; útrú-daudi, 656 C. 2; útrú-madr, an infidel, Hom. 49. ú-trúsor, part. unbelieving, Greg. 17, MS. 623. 26. ú-trúanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), incredible, 623. 67, Fms. i. 142. trúleikr (-leiki), m. unfaithfulness, Fms. i. 50, ix. 428, Hkr. ii. 87, Eg. 64, Sks. 457. ú-trúliga, adv. unfaithfully, Fms. i. 289; tala ú., to talk threateningly, Eb. 320: incredibly. ú-trúligr, adj. incredible, Fms. x. 307, Edda 2; not to be depended on, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 249, Lv. 62; veor ú., Vápn. 11. ú-trúlyndr, m. (-lyndi, f.), faitbless, Stj. 243. ú-trúnaðr, m. faitblessness, Fms. ix. 390, xi. 303, Hkr. i. ú-trúr, 2dj. faitbless, Orkn. 10, Fms. i. 219, xi. 201, 252, Hom. 78, Eg. 402: unbelieving, Post. 645. 68. ú-trygð, f. faitblessness, falseness, Fms. viii. 314, Gisl. 148, Bs. i. 665. ú-tryggiligr. ú-tryggleikr, m. adj. (-liga, adv.), not to be trusted, Nj. 102, v. l. = útrygð, Sks. 547. ú-tryggr, adj. faitbless, untrustwortby, Hkr. ii. 87, Eg. 51, 269, Fms. ix. 52, 417, Hom. 109. ú-tröllsligr, adj. unlike a troll (q. v.), Mag. u-tvistr, adj. not dismal, gladsome, Edda ú-tyrrinn, adj. not irritable, Gísl. (in a verse). ú-tæpiliga, adv. unsparingly, Fms. ii. 82; ganga ú. at, Fas. iii. 98; kenna ú., to feel it unmistakably, smart sorely, Fer. 126. u-teppr, 2dj. not scant, L verk, Fms. vii. 183, 247.

ű-töluligr, adj. countless, Barl. 22, Gpl. 42, Magn. 410. ú-umbræðiligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Th. 23), unspeakable, Fms. i. 263, x. 356, Magn. 448, Fas. i. 200. ű-umræðiligr, adj. unspeakable, Barl. 22, 161. ú-umskiptiligr. adj. unchangeable, Barl. 113. ú-unaosamr, adj. discontented, 655 xvi. ú-unna, ann, to grudge; er hann úyndi manni himin, Hom. 20. ű-unninn, part. 'unwon,' unperformed, Nj. 266 : uncultivated, teigr la ú., Landn. 241, v.l.; at úunninni jörðu, untilled field, Gbl. 285. ú-valdr, part. innocent; snúa sök á úvalða menn, Nj. 136; vera e-s ú., not guilty of, sackless, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 380. ú-vandaðr, part. common, vile; ú. fé, Band. 36 new Ed.; kvaðsk þat þykkja úvandað, Orkn. 420 new Ed. uvand-blætr, adj. [blóta], easily propitiated, easily appeased or satisfied, metaphor from a sacrificial feast (blot), a ar. λεγ., Bs. i. 394 (úvandlátr, 108, l.c.; a later vellum). úvand-görr, fenginn, part. not bard to get (ironic.), Fms. xi. 150. part. requiring little pains, Fms. vi. 390, v. l. u-vandi, a, m. an evil babit, Fms. i. 281, ii. 226: naughtiness of a child. uvand-launaor, part. easy to repay, needing small reward, Bjam. 53. úvand-leikit, n. part. little to be regarded, Hrafn. 21. ú-vandliga, adv. carelessly, Fær. 217, Orkn. 368: not quite, fell þar ú. út sjórinn, Ld. 76. u-vandr, adj. not difficult, plain, Nj. 139, Fms. i. 125, iii. 95, Lv. 26: caring little for, at pu munir uvandari (less particular) at varum hlut, Orkn. 240; þat mun þér nú úvant gört, Fms. vi. 390; um þær skuldir er úvant, iv. 346; hversu úvant hann lét göra við sik, bon little pretensions be made, Bs. i. 131, u-vani, a, m. a bad babit, Fms. iii. 70, Stj. 36. ú-varandi, part. unaware, Hom. 115, Barl. 61. 4 úvarit, n. part. (verja), not spent, Jb. ú-varliga, adv. unwarily, Nj. 8, Fms. iii. 15, vii. 73, Grág. ii. 119. ú-varligr, adj. unwary, Hrasn. 1, Fms. ii. 34. ú-varmæltr, part. unwary in speecb, Hkr. ii. 234. ú-varr, adj. unaware, unwary, Fms. iv. 125, x. 414. xi. 161; koma á úvart, to take one by surprise, i. 196, vi. 8, vii. 213, ix. 478, xi. 290, Barl. 61, Nj. 9; at úvörum, unexpectedly, 95. úvaskr, 2dj. not stout, cowardly, Nj. 85, Fms. x. 326. ú-vánt, adj. n. (ván) = úvant, unlikely; ok er ú. um at þroski minn verði annarsstadar meiri en hér, Orkn. 14; láta eigi úvánt yfir sér, to bear oneself proudly, Finnb. 300. ú-voor, n. (Germ ungewitter), bad weather, a storm, Fms. xi. 384. ú-veðran, f. = úveðr, Fas. ii. ú-veorátta, u, f. bad weather, Lv. 73. ú-vegligr, adj. undistinguished, unbonoured, Hkr. i. 48, Fms. vi. 439, Fas. i. ú-vegr, m. a disbonour, H. E. i. 242, Eluc.: úvegs-lauss, 363. adj. blameless, K. p. K. ú-veitull, adj. unspending, close, Bs. i. ú-vendiliga, adv. disorderly, Grett. 114 A. ú-vendismaör, m. a discreditable person, Rd. 260. ú-venja, u, f. = úvani, K. Á. 194, H. E. ii. 69, Jb. 175, 186; úvenjur ok siðleysur, Fms. xi. 296, Hkr. u-veror, adj. unworthy, Niorst. 10: undeserving, Bar. 14: guilliess, lata uverda menn gjalda, Nj. 135. u-vordugr, adj. am-worthy, Ghl. 62: undeserving of, Fms. ii. 182, vii. 158, Bs. i. 873. ú-verk, n. a wicked deed, Hrafn., Orkn. 174. ú-verkan, n. = úverk. Grett. 121 A, Bs. i. 529, Orkn. 280 (where fem.) ú-verknaðr, m. = uverkan, Grett. 121. u-vesall, adj. not wretched; engum uveslum, none but a wretched one, Band. 36 new Ed. u-vioan, n. 'unwood,' i. e. thorns or shrubs; þyrni eða úviðani, Post. (Unger) 23, v. l. ú-viðbúinn, part. unprepared, Fas. i. 454. ú-viðkvæmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Gpl. 276), or ú-viðkæmiligr, unbecoming, Fzr. 132, Fms. i. 244, v. 168, vi. 5, Gpl. 167. ú-vild, f. lack of good-will, enmity. ú-vili, a, m.; at úvilja e-s, against one's good-will, Grág. i. 191, Js. 49, H. E. i. 182: úvilja-verk, n. an involuntary deed, Vápn. 49 (P). ú-viljaðe, part. unwilling, Fas. iii. 127. ú-viljaði, part. unwilling, unintentional. Stj. 617; eg gerði það óviljandi. ú-viljanligr, adj. unwilling, Bs. i. 702. ú-viljugr, adj. id., Stj. 69. u-villtr, part. unfalsified, Hm.; fjöldi úviltra biskupa, ortbodox bisbops, Anecd. 98. ú-Vinátta, u, f. unfriendliness, enmity, Fms. v. 24, Orkn. 386. n-winfengi, n. unfriendliness, Valla L. 224. ú-vingan, f. unfriendlimess, ú-vingask, að, dep. to shew bad feeling, Lv. 40, Fas. iii. 150. enmity towards a person; úvingask við e-n, Fms. v. 69, vi. 112, xi. 229. ú-vingjarnliga, adv. unfriendly, Fær. 182, Fms. i. 166, Isl. ii. 197. ú-vingjarnligr, adj. unfriendly, bostile, Fms. ii. 41, ix. 52, Sks. 524. ú-vinliga, adv. unfriendly, Lv. 74. ú-vinnandi, part. invincible; and ú-vinnanligr, adj. id., Fas. iii. 239. ú-vinr (6-vinr), m. com 'unfriend,' foe, enemy, Fms. i. 50, 219, ii. 192, Eg. 336, Sks. 110, Al. 56; eta skal úvina-mat ok öngu launa, Nj. 220 (v. l. paper MS.); vér hyggjum at lygi hasi verit ok úvina-mál, Glúm. 373; hón kvað þar fara uvina fylgjur, Sturl. iii. 54 (see fylgja); gör þú eigi þann úvina-fagmað, at hu rjufir sætt pína, Nj. 112; vér köllum slika vist uvina-fagnað, of a bad fare, Bjarn. 53. u-vinsamligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unfriendly. ú-vinskapr, m. = úvinátta. ú-vinsmla, d, to make oneself dizliked; Eirikr konungr úvinsældisk æ því meirr, sem Fms. iv. 16; hann kvaðsk eigi nenna at ú. sik svá, Vápn. 18. ú-vinemid, f. unpopularity, disfavour, Fms. i. 21, x. 387, Eb. 116, Orkn. 254, ú-vinsæll, adj. uspopular, disliked, Nj. 38, Fs. 28, 76; úvinsælt ú-vinuligr, adj. safrændly, Skálda 291.

C-vinveittliga, 2dv, unkindly, Landn, 217, v. l. C-vinveittr, 2dj, of Fb. i. 212: Cveru-teigr, m. a 'strip of disturbance,' a close of land persons, bostile, Nj. 32, Ld. 86, 336: of things, unpleasant, Fs. 34, Bs. i. 340. u-virou, d, to disregard, slight, Fms. vi. 280, x. 421. ú-virðanligr. adi, inestimable. Th. 18. ú-virðiliga and ú-virðuliga (Fs. 90, Fms. ii. 10), adv. scornfully, Nj. 89, Fms. vii. 21. virðiligr and ú-virðuligr, adj. scornful, contemptible, Nj. 77, Fms. vi. 357, Hkr. ii. 102, İsl. ii. 371; hvila eigi úvirðuligri, not less splendid, Mag. 1. ú-virðing, f. a disgrace, Nj. 227, Fms. vii. 112. Landn. 146; göra ú, til e-s, to scorn, Ó, H, 115. ú-viror, adi, unvalued ; ú-virkr, adj. out of work, fé úvirt, Grág. i. 200; ú. eyrir, Js. 62. ú-viss, adj. uncertain, Rb. 2. idle. Bs. i. 719. ú-vissa, u, f. an uncertainty; see úvisa. ú-vissligr, adj. unsettled, Stj. 27. ú-vistilier. 2di. unendurable to live in, Grett. 114 A. ú-vit. n. a swoon. insensibility, Bs. i. 818; liggja í úviti, Nj. 89; hann mælti í úvitinu, Fms. vii, 203, Pr. 472: foolisbness, ignorance, H. E. i. 462. ú-vita, adi. senseless, insane: folk ært ok úvita af hræðslu. Sti. 642: at hón sé furðu-djörf ok úvita, Fms. i. 3. ú-vitand, f. ignorance, K. A. 228. ti-vitandi, part. without knowing, unconscious; u. e-s, Fms. i. 264, x. 260; at e-m úvitanda, without one's knowledge, 227; konungr var ú. at ..., vii. 207; bú görðir þat ú., unintentionally, Eg. 736. ú-viti, a, m. [A. S. unwita], an idiot, willess person; ef lögsögumaðr verðr ómáli eor óviti, Grág. i. 9; úgæfumaðr var ek, er ek ól þinn úvita, Krók. 39: of an infant, hann var barn ok úviti, Hkr. ii. 268; þau (the infant) vóru öll uvitar, en sum úmála, Hom. 50. u-vitr, adj. willess, void of understanding; úvitrum kykvendum, brute beasts, 673. 47: unwise, foolisb, úfróðr ok ú., Fms. vi. 220, ix. 55, Nj. 15, Eg. 718. ú-vitra, u, f. unwisdom, 677. 67, MS. 655 ix. B. 2. ú-vitrleikr, m. foolisbness, Stj. 22. u-vitrliga, adv. unwisely, Korm. 178, Fms. ii. 64. u-vitrliga, adv. unwisely, Korm. 178, Fms. ii. 64. u-vitrliga, foolisb, of things, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 139, O. H. 123. ú-vitrligr, adj. samlegr, adj. foolisb, Rd. 260. ű-vituliga, adv. foolishly, Niorst. ú-vizka, u, f. unwisdom, foolisbness, Nj. 135, Fms. vi. 209, Stj. 7. u-vieks, u. i. unussoom, jootsoness, ivj. 135, riiis. vi. 20 315, Sks. 440, Gbl. 44. ú-viekr, adj. foolisb, silly, Ó. H. 123. víða, adv. 'unwidely,' in but few places, Fb. i. 541. ú-víðr, adj wide,' narrow in circumference, Eg. 744, Jb. 193. ú-vígðr unconsecrated, Nj. 162, Vm. 19, K. A. 28, Sks. 726, Stj. 315. ú-viðr, adi. 'unú-vígör, part. vigliga, adv. in a state unfit for war, Fms. vii. 258. ú-vígligr, adj. unmartial, Sturl. iii. 84 C, Al. 33. ú-vígr, adj. unable to fight, disabled (bors de combat), Korm. 220, Fms. v. 90, Landn. 80, v. l.: úvigt herr (cp. ofvægt herr, Ó. H. 242, older form), an overwhelming, irresistible army; draga saman her úvígjan, Fms. i. 24, 122; eptir sólarsetr kom sunnan at borginni Haraldr konungr Guðinason með úvígjan her, vi. 411; með her úvígan, Hkr. iii. 405. unsbakeable, Th. 13. ú-vísa and ú-vissa, ú-víkjanligr, adj. ú-visa and ú-vissa, u, f. a doubtful bearing, bostility; syna sik i úvísu, Vígl. 33; synit önga úvísu meðan þit erut á skipinu, Fbr. 132; ef hann görir nökkura úvissu af sér, Grett. 110 A; enn þú, Bergr, hefir mjök dregizk til úvissu við oss bræðr, Fs. 57: úvisa-eldi, n. the maintenance of a stranger, Grag. i. 143: úvisawargr, m. 2 law phrase, an outlaw not known to be such; the law forbade the sheltering an outlaw, under penalty, unless the host proved that, at the moment, the stranger was an ovisavargr to him, or that he had acted under compulsion, N. G. L. i. 71, 72, 170, 178; nema beim sé ú. er hysti, Gbl. 144: metaph., var beim betta inn mesti ú., of the sudden appearance of an enemy, Hkr. iii. 63. ú-vísligr, adj. unwise, foolish, Fms. viii. 196 (v. l.), MS. 636 C. 20. ú-viss, adj. uncertain, Hm. 1, Sks. 250, Fms. i. 76, ii. 146, vi. 38, D. N. i. 70: unwise, foolish, = úvitr, MS. 656 C. 30, Post. 645. 98. ú-víttr. ú-vorðinn, part. part. unfined; þá skal hann ú. vera, N. G. L. i. 11. not baving bappened, future; segja fyrir úvorðna hluti, Fms. i. 76; ordna hluti ok úordna, MS. 623. 13; spámann, hann segir mér fyrir marga úvorðna hluti, Bs. i. 39. ú-vægi, f. an overbearing temper, Fas. i. 55. ú-vægiliga, adv. ungently, violently, Eg. 712, ú-vægiligr, adj. not to be weighed; ú. gull, Stj. 571. ú-væginn, adj. unyielding, beadstrong, Fms. ii. 33, Isl. ii. 203, Nj. 16; ólmr ok ú., MS. 655 xiii. A. 2. ú-vægr, adj. (also of-vægr), beadstrong; grimmr ok ú., Fas. i. 55. ú-væll, adj. guileless, Ld. 30. ú-væni, n. a maim or bodily burt; veita e-m ú., N. G. L. i. 74; sá er fyrir ú. varð, Js. 36, N.G.L. i. 69: úvænis-högg, n. a maiming blow (?), Ğrág. ii. 154. ú-vænkask, 20, dep. to grow worse, of one's chance or success; þykkir jarli ú. sitt mál, Fms. xi. 134. ú-vænliga, adv. with small chance of success, Fs. 10; horfa ú., to look hopeless, Nj. 187, Fms. iv. 156. ú-vænligr, adj. leaving little bope of success, Rd. 278; ú. mál, Eg. 336. ű-vænn (ű-vánt, Orkn. 14), adj. bopeless, with little chance of success; úvæn ætlan, Fms. vii. 30; úvænt ráð, xi. 21; úvænt efni, Nj. 164, v.l.; Egill segir at hat var úvænt (little chance) at hann mundi bá yrkja mega, Eg. 606; bótti honum sér úvænt til undankvámu, 406: not to be expected, not likely, þykki mér úvænna, at hann komi skjótt á minn fund, Fms. ii. 113, xi. 94: úvænst, most unlikely, Gísl. 62: of persons, vér erum til bess eigi úvænni, en beir menn er bat hefir hendt, Fms. viii. 286: neut., úvænt, e-t horfir úvænt, looks bopeless, Eg. 340; horfa úvænna, Fms. v. 250. ú-væra and ú-værð, f. restű-væri, f. uneasiness, itcb; úværi hleypr um allan búkinn, bok úþvera, Bs. i. 181: úþvera-samr, adj. scabbed, Bs. i. 182 (Fb. i.

overrun by strange cattle; ef maor a beiti-teigu i annars manns landi, bá er fimm aura sé verðir eða minna fjár, ok heitir sá ú., Grág. ii. 227. ú-værr, adi. restless, fierce; grimmir ok úværir um allt, Fms. iv. 22: uncomfortable, göra e-m úvært, Ld. 140; er úvært at búa þar sem lágt liggr, Fms. vi. 136; úvært er mér, I feel uneasy, Grett. 100 new Ed. ú-vættr, f. an 'unwight,' evil spirit, ogress, monster (Germ. unbold), Fms. v. 164; allar úvættir hræðask hann (Thor), Edda; trolla gangr ok úvætta, Fms. ii. 185: in later MSS. used masc., but less correctly, Fas. ii. 111; þessum úvætti, i. 60; þessir úvættir, Fms. xi. 279. ú-yfirfæriligr, adj. impassable, Ld. 46. ú-yfirstigligr (-stíganlegr, Stj. 377), adj. insurmountable, 623. 11, Fas. iii. 665. ú-ymisliga, adv. invariú-yndi, n. a feeling restless, irksomeness, feeling ably, 677. 8. unbappy in a place; segja sumir at hon hafi tortynt sér af ú., Sd. 101; hefir vætr meirr til úyndis hagat enn bá, Bs. i. 70; ú. reikanar, 655 xxvi: úyndis-órræði, n. pl. a dire expedient, a last emergency: hörð verða úyndis-órræðin, Fas. iii. 522; ef gerði það í óyndis-úrræðim, or, það eru óyndis-úrræði = 'malum necessarium.' ú-þakklátr, adj. ú-bakklátr, adj. ungrateful, Sturl. i. 149. ű-bakklæti, n. untbankfulness, ingratitude. ú-þakknæmr, adj. untbankful, Al. 36. ú-barfi, adj. needless, wanton, Fs. 46: as subst. needlessness, wantonness; bad er obarfi, 'tis not wanted! það er óþarfi fyrir þig, it was a wanton deed. parfliga, adv. needlessly, uncomfortably; bua e-m u., to make it un-comfortable to one, Fms. v. 86. u-parfligr, adj. uncomfortable, Fms. ú-barfr, adj. unsuitable, useless, Fms. vii. 123, Fs. viii. 404, v. l. 48: doing barm, O. H. 200, Fms. vi. 120, 276, Nj. 58; tíðindi mikil ú-befjan, n. an 'unsmell,' stench. ok úbörf, bad news, Finnb. 316. disagreeable, Lv. 75, Fas. ii. 453: unrecognisable, mod. u-pekkr, adj. disagreeable, 655 xiii; flestum mönnum u., Lv. 45; mér er úpekkt, at honum sé pannig fagnat, Bs. i. 537: unmanageable, unruly, e. g. of a horse, (mod.) u-bekt, f. a dislike, Fms. xi. 329: a disgusting thing, an offensive smell, sight, or taste, Stj. 612, Bs. i. 316, Fms. iv. 57; unruliness, mod.: úbektar-för, f. a bateful journey, Sturl. i. 15: úbektarligr, adj. offensive, disgusting, Fas. ii. 150, v. l.: upektar-svipr, m. a slight, offence; sýna e-m ú., Fb. iii. 449. ú-berrir, m. wet weather: uperri-samr, adj. wet; sumar ú., Eb. 260. ligr, adj. not like that, quite unlike; eigi upessligr, Fms. vi. 376, Karl. 492. ú-þingfærr, adj. unable to go to the þing, lb. 17. ú-þínsligr, adj. 'untbine-like,' unworthy of thee, Isl. ii. 198. u-bjáll and ú-bjálgr, adj. bard, stubborn, unmanageable. ú-þjóð, f. [cp. Dan. utyske = Germ. unbold], evil people, rabble, devils, Vellekla, Fas. ii. 396: úþjóða-lýðr, m. a rabble. u-bjofligr, adj. not likely to be a thief, I'ms. v. 330. ú-bokka, 20, to disparage; ú. fyrir e-m, Fms. vi. 6; úpokkask við e-n, to bate, dislike a person, Fms. ii. 145, Sturl. iii. ú-bokkaőr, adj. disliked, abborred, Fms. i. 12, vi. 282, vii. 251, 303; mer er úbokkat til beirrra, I loatbe them, i. 302, Gisl. 5; frændum Odds var allt óbokkat til hans, Bs. i. 710. ú-bokki, a, m. a disgust, dislike, disfavour, Fms. x. 27; fá úpokka e-s, Js. 46; öfund ok ú., Rb. 390, Vápn. 13, Fs. 140; at þokka eði úþokka, favour or disfavour, Hom. 135; láta vaxa úbokka við e-n, Nj. 107, Korm. 198; offensiveness = úpekt, Bs. i. 340; of a person, a miser, (mod.): úpokka-dæl, f. a filiby bollow, Sd. 191: úbokka-ferð, f.; fara ú., to make an unpleasant journey, Hav. 39: úbokka-gripr, m. a nasty thing, Fas. i. 56: úbokka-ligr, adj. nasty, Fas. ii. 453; dirty, nasty, Hrafn. 8: úpokka-svipr, m. a frowning mein, cross countenance, Fs. 31: úpokkasæll, adj. bated, Eg. 484, Fms. vi. 6, Isl. ii. 125, Fs. 28, 67, Eb. 290: úbokka-vísa, u, f. an obscene ditty, Fms. iii. 23. ú-bolandi, part. ú-bolanligr, adj. id., Bs. intolerable, Grett. 94, Orkn. 420 new Ed. ú-boli, a, m. restlessness: the name of a magical Rune, Skm. i. 746. ú-bolinmoor, adj. impatient, Hom. 73, passim. ú-bolinmæði, f. impatience, Hom. 73. ú-bolinn, adj. unenduring, Fms. v. 344. ú-borstlatr, adj. not causing thirst, slaking thirst, Landn. 34. prifinn, adj. untbrifty, sluggish, Grett. 144 A; ú. ok eljanlauss, ú. ok dádlauss, Al. 100, 106, Stj. 212: mod. dirty, sluttisb. ú-þrifnaðr, m. slotbfulness, sluggishness, Fær. 193, Fas. iii. 30, Stj. 97. ú-þrjótanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), andi, part. inexbaustible, Th. 5. never ceasing, Sks. 523, 632. ű-þrjózkr, adj. not refractory, Fms. v. 316. ú-proskligr, adj. not strong, weakly, Finnb. 218. u-protinn, part. never ceasing. protanliga, adv. incessantly, Mar. Fbr., Sks. 604. ú-protligr, adj. never ceasing, never failing, Sks. 523, 604 B, 633, Fbr. 24. ú-protnandi, ú-protnanligr, = úprotligr, Eluc. 55, Mar., Dipl. ii. 14, Sks. 604. ú-þróttligr, adj. not stout, feeble, Hkr. i. 46. ú-þrútinn, part. not swoln, Nj. 209. presisligr, adj. not like a thrall; ú. augu, Fas. i. 22. ú-burft, f. a scathe, barm, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. iii. 53, Landn. 148, Eg. 738: úburftar-maor, m. an ill-doer, offender, Sks. 335. ú-þveginn, part. unwashed, Dipl. v. 18, Landn. 97 (Eb. 10): as a nickname, Nj. 7, Landn. ú-bveri, a. m. a scab, skin disease; sló út um hörund hans ryfi

ú-þykkja, u, f. = úþykt, Fms. iv. 109, Sturl. iii. 272; dislike, ill-will, Skálda, Stj. 520. ú-þykkr, adj. not tbick, Sks. 429. ű-þykkt, f. discord, Nj. 169, Sturl. i. 79 C; dislike, Lv. 79, Fas. iii. 67. ű-þyrmiliga, 2dv. rougbly, cruelly, barsbly, Rd. 257, Fas. i. 461, Hom. ú-þyrmiligr, adj. unmerciful, barsb, Fs. 31. **ú-þyrmir,** m. *a* merciless man: þú úþyrmir ok vægðarlauss stormr, Bær. 5: a pr. name, ú-þyrmsamliga, adv. in an unmerciful manner, Grett. 154. ú-þyrstr, adj. not tbirsty, Nj. 43, v. l. ú-þýðligr, adj. barsb, crossú-þýðr, adj. unfriendly, rough, Hkr. i. 28; ú. tempered, Fbr. 77. ok údzil, Fms. vii. 175; grimmr, ú. ok fálátr, i. 9. ú-þægð, f. erossness, restiveness. ú-þægiligr, adj. disagreeable, Sturl. iii. 260. ú-þægja, ð, to trouble, vex, Fas. iii. 196. ú-þægr, adj. unacceptable; úþæg bæn, Greg. 53: unruly, hann er óþægr. ú-þökk, f. an 'untbank,' reproach, censure, Isl. ii. 383, Hkr. ii. 305, Fms. ix. 432. t-porf, f. = úpurft; e-m til úparfar, Landn. 148 (v. l.), Hom. 159. ú-ceor, adj. [vada], not passable on foot, of a stream; votn oceo oknom monnum, Bs. i. 349. ú-mori, compar. lower in rank; úzdri bekkr, Nj. 34, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, x. 70; enn úzdri kraptr, 677. 5. f. an evil age, Sks. 348. ú-cell, adj. [ala, ól], a law term; skógarmaor úzell, an outlaw that must not be fed, Grag. i. 88, passim, Nj. ú-æpandi, part. uncrying, Fms. ii. 186. ú-ærr, adj. not mad, Grág. (Kb.) i. 167. ú-æti, n. an uneatable thing, not fit for buman food, Fms. x. 249, Ver. 45. ú-ætr, 2dj. unfit to be eaten, Ver. 8, К. ф. К. 134. u-öld, f. a bad season, famine, Ann. 975, Lv. 17: an unruly time, riot, uproar, in ualdar-flokkr, m. a band of rovers, Eb. 312, Fms. xi. 242, Hkr. ii. 357: ualdar-maor, m. a rover, villain, Sturl. i. 61: úaldar-vetr, m. a famine-winter, Landn. (App.) 323. ú-ölmusu-gjarn, adj. uncharitable, Fms. ii. 118. ú-ört, n. adj. not profusedly, besitatingly, Skv. 3. 60.

UA, pres. úir, pret. úði, to swarm; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134

(Cod. Wolph.): in mod. usage, úði, það úir og grúir.

úð, f., qs. hugð, contracted [A. S. byde], the mind, but only existing in compds, harð-uð, ill-uð, létt-uð, uil-uð, var-uð, etc., qs. harð-hugð, etc. tði, a, m. [a corruption for úr, q. v., changing r into ð, as in freðinn from frerinn], a drizzling rain, freq. in mod. usage.

-úðigr, adj. minded; harð-úðigr, létt-úðigr, íll-úðigr, etc.

úsat, n. part. roughened, edged; only in the phrase, pad er svó úsad, eg veit hvernig pad er úsad, I know all its rough edges, all its difficulties, of matters troublesome or of fishing in troubled waters.

ÚFR, m. a roughness, rough edge, e. g. on a board being shaped by an adze, also of ruffled bair, as when stroked backwards; hann sá járnloku eina, þar hafði komit högg í mikit ok reis á röndinni úfr hvass, Fas. iii. 380.

2. metaph. roughness, bostility; risu þegar miklir úfar á með þeim, Sturl. iii. 178; ok get ek at stórir úfar risi á með oss, Fb. iii. 450; settu Gíslungar nokkut úfa (acc. pl.) við honum, Ísl. ii. 314: the metaphor taken from a wild beast bristling its hair.

II. the nvula, mid. H. G. uwe; fékk hann sár lækni at skera sér úf, ... ok skar meira af úf jarlsins enn hann hafði ætlat, Fms. iii. 31, 32, and freq. in mod. usage.

úfr, adj. ruffled, rough; svá úfr ok þrjótr, at allir þurfi til at ganga, N.G.L. i. 335; úvar ro dísir, the fairies are wrath, Gm. 53.

tifr, m. a bird, perhaps the widgeon or whewer; så hann einn tif i limum eins nálægs trés, Post. (Unger) 69, elsewhere the word occurs only in Edda (Gl.), and perhaps in the compd vallófr, q. v.

úla, að, to bowl (?), a doubtful ἄπ. λεγ.; ef maðr skerr húr af höfði manns eða úlar (wbistles?) honum nökkut til háðungar, Grett. ii. 131 A; see ýla.

úlbúð, f., see úlfúð.

úldinn, adj. decomposed, putrid.

úldna, 20, [ulna, lvar Aasen], to rot; rotna ok úldna, Stj. 268-273,

passim in mod. usage.

úlfaldi, a, m. [Ülf. ulbandus = κάμηλος; A.S. olfend; Hel. olvunt; O.H.G. olpente; from the Gr. ἐλεφάς, -άντος, although in an altered sense]:—a camel, Stj., Greg. passim; the word occurs as the nickname of a man early in the 11th century, Fris. vi. (Brynjölfr úlfaldi); it is still in full use in Icel., hægra er úlfaldanum at ganga í gegnum nálar-augað enn ríkum manni at komast í Guðs ríki, Luke xviii. 25; hann tók tíu úlfalda... af síns herra úlföldum... hún segir drekk þá, eg vil og gefa þínum úlföldum að drekka, Geň. xxiv. The word 'camel' þas never been adopted in the Icel.

úlf-garðr, m. a wolf-pit, Ghl. 457, v. l.

úlf-gi = úlf-gi; úlfr (q. v.), with a neg. suffix, Ls. 39.

úlf-grár, adj. wolf-grey, Fær. 48; úlfgrátt hár, Eg. 305, cp. Ad. 7. úlf-hamr, m. a wolf's skin, referring to the superstition of men turning into a wolf's shape, Fas. i. 130; cp. hamr: also a nickname, Hervar S.

úlf-hanski, a, m. a glove of wolf-skin, used by a sorceress, Fas. i. 50.

úlf-héðinn, m. a wolf's skin: a pr. name, úlf-héðinn, Landn.: also bess hann er fimtán vetra, þá er hann ómagi, N. G. L. i. 168; sinn ómaga as an appellative of berserkers wearing wolf-skins, Hornklofi,—at 'ber- á hverr fram at færa, Grág. i. 232; óðr maðr er ú. atfa síns, Js. 26; ef

for úveri read ú-þveri); mod. úþverri means filtb, dirt: úþverra-legr, serkja' reiðu vil ek spyrja...?—answer, 'úlfhéðnar' heita, cp. þeir adj. filtby. ú-þykkja, u, f. = úþykt, Fms. iv. 109, Sturl. iii. 272; dis-berserkir er úlfhéðnar vóru kallaðir, Fs. 17.

úlf-hugaör, adj. 'wolf-mooded,' fiery, Skv. 2. 11.

úlf-hugr, m. a wolf's mind, = úlfúð; ú. sá er þér þótti dyrit hafa á okkr, Fas. ii. 172.

úlf-hvelpr, m. a wolf's cub, Fas. i. 181.

úlf-iði, n. a wolf's lair (cp. bjarnar-híði), Hkv. 1. 16.

úlf-liðr, m. the wolf's joint, i.e. the wrist, see the story of Ty and the Wolf Fenrir, Edda 20,—' then bit he (the wolf) the hand off, whence it snow called wolf's joint (the wrist):' the word is often spelt as above, e.g. Gullp. 59, Fms. i. 166, Nj. 84, 262 (Cod. 468 in both instances gives 'aulitid'). This etymology, although old, is quite erroneous, for the word is derived from oln- or öln-, see alin (p. 13, col. 2); the true form

being öln-liðr, q. v.

ULFR, m., ilf-gi, Ls. 39; [Ulf. wulfs; A.S. and Hel. wulf; Engl.-Germ. wolf; North. E. Ulf-, in pr. names, Ulpba, Ulverston; Dan.-Swed. ulv; cp. Lat. lupus and vulpes; Gr. Aukos]:-a wolf, Grag. ii. 122; lýsa þar vígi, . . . kallask hvárki úlfr né björn nema svá heiti hann, N.G.L. i. 61; úlfa þytr mér þótti illr vera hjá söngvi svana, Edda (in a verse); ulsa hus, wolf-pits, Gpl. 457: freq. in poets, where 'to feed the wolf,' cheer the wolf' are standing phrases, see Lex. Poet.: a warrior is hence called úlf-brynnandi, -gæðandi, -grennir, -nestir, -sedjandi, -teitir, i. e. the refresher, cheerer, . . . gladdener of the wolf; úlf-vín, wolf's wine, i. e. blood, Lex. Poët. 2. sayings, fæðisk últr í skógi, the wolf is born in the wood, Mkv.; etask af úlfs munni, and úlfar eta annars eyrindi, see eta $(2. \delta)$; eigi hygg ek okkr vera úlfa dæmi, at vér mynim sjálfir um sakask, Hőm. 30; fangs er ván at frekum úlfi, see fang (III. 4); audhekktr er úlfr í röð; þar er mér úlfs ván er ek eyru se'k, I know the wolf when I see the ears, Fm. 35, Finnb. 244; hafa úlf undir bægi, evidently from the fable of the wolf in sheep's clothes; sem úlfr í sauda dyn, Sd. 164; ala e-m úlfa, to breed wolves to one, brood over evil; spyr ek þat frá, at Danir muni enn ala oss úlfa, Fms. viii. 303, Kormak; syna ulfs ham, to appear to a person in a wolf's skin, i. e. savagely; eigi heldr þykkisk eg honum eðr öðrum fátækum prestum þann úlfs ham synt hafa, at þeir megi eigi mér opinbera neyð sína, H. E. iii. 438 (in a letter of bishop Gudbrand); hafa úlís hug við e-n, má vera at Guðrúnu þykki hann úlfs hug við okkr hafa, Fas. i. 211; skala úlf ala ungan lengi, Skv. 3. 12; annas barn er sem úlf at frjá, Mkv.; úlfr er í ungum syni, Sdm. 35: for legends of were-wolves cp. Völs. S. ch. 8. úlfa þytr, bowling; þær báðu honum ílls á móti, var inn mesti úlfa þytr (wailing) til þeirra at heyra, Grett. 98; finnr Sigmundr menn ok lét úlfs röddu, Fas. i. 131; úlfum líkir þykkja allir þeir sem eiga hverfan II. in poets, wolves are the 'steeds' on which hug, Sól. 31. witches ride through the air during the night, Edda. At nightfall wizards were supposed to change their shape, hence the nickname kveldulfr, evening wolf, of a were-wolf; in Icel, the fretful mood caused by sleepiness in the evening is called kveld-ulfr; thus the ditty, Kveldulfr er kominn hér | kunnigr innan gátta | sólin líðr sýnisk mér | senn er mál að hátta, Icel. Almanack 1870; or, Kveldúlfr er kominn í kerlinguna mina, the evening wolf has entered my child, a lullaby, Sveinb. Egilsson's Poems, cp. en dag hvern er at kveldi kom, på görðisk hann styggr, svá at fair menn mattu ordum vid hann koma; hann var kveld-svæfr, bat var mál manna at hann væri mjök hamramr, hann var kallaðr Kveldultr, Eg. ch. 1. In the mythology there is the wolf Fenrir, Edda; whence Clisbagi, the 'Wolf's foe' = Odin, Stor.; Ulfs-fadir, the Wolf's father = Laki. Ls.: mock suns were imagined to be wolves persecuting the sun, Gm. 37; hence in popular Icel., ulfa-kreppa, u, f. 'wolf-strait,' when the sun is surrounded by four mock suns (sol i ulfa kreppu), Isl. pioos. i. 658.

III. freq. in pr. names, Ulfr, Ulfarr, Ulf-hamr, Ulfhéðinn, Úlf-ljótr, Úlf-kell; women, Úlf-hildr, Úlf-eiðr, Úlf-rún; esp. as the latter part in men's names, being then sounded (and often spelt) -ólfr, Ás-ólfr, Aud-ólfr, Bót-ólfr, Brynj-ólfr, Björg-ólfr, Eyj-ólfr, Grim-ólfr, Ing-olfr, 1s-olfr, Herj-olfr, Þór-olfr, Þjóð-olfr, Stein-olfr, Rún-olfr, Liótolfr, Orn-olfr, Mod-ulfr, etc.: contracted are, Snjolfr = Snæ-ulfr, Hrolfr = Hród-úlfr, Sjólfr = Sæ-úlfr, Bjólfr = Bý-úlfr = A. S. Beowulf (Bee-wolf, i.e. boney-thief, a name of the bear, from popular tales, in which the bear, being fond of honey, is made to rob hives; the name has of late been thus explained by Mr. Sweet).

úlfúð, f., in Icel. now sounded úlbúð, and so spelt, Stj., Sturl., Eg. l. ... 'wolf's mood,' savageness; enn er Halli fann þat sló hann á sik úlfúð ok illsku, Eb. 114; hann er fullr upp úlfúðar (úlbúðar, v. l.), Eg. 114; tóku menn þegar at reisa úlfúð í móti, Fms. v. 102; sakir þeirrar úlbúðar er faðir hans hafði á Davíð, Stj. 473; þó var úlbúð ærin í ambhöfða brjósti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse).

úlf-vior, m. [Norse ulv-ved], privet, Lat. viburnum, Edda (Gl.)

úlpa, u, f., see ólpa.

ti-magi, a, m. [mega], a belpless one, who cannot maintain binned f. a law term, relating to the duty of maintenance; it included children aged people, men disabled by sickness, paupers, etc.; maôr hverre til pess hann er fimtán vetra, þá er hann ómagi, N. G. L. i. 168; sinn omaga á hverr fram at færa, Grág, i. 232; óðr maðr er ti. arfa síns, Js. 26; ef



præll verðr ú. af bardögum, Grág. ii. 155: the saying, úmæt eru ómaga Pand Úsyfr (not Ósvífr, for vi changes into y, not vi), Landn., Ld., Sturl. ord, Gisl. 5; sveitar-omagi, a pauper, a charity-boy or girl; umaga aldr, meðan (the children) þau eru á ómaga aldri, Grág. i. 240; vera af omaga aldri, to be grown up, Dipl. v. 3; omaga bálkr, a section in the law, Grág. i. 230 sqq.; omaga eyrir, the money of a minor, 176; omaga bú, ómaga lýsing, Grág. (Kb.); ómaga skipti, ómaga sök, Grág. i. 264; omaga tiund, K. b. K. 156; omaga verk, Jb. 255; omaga vist, Dipl. COMPDS: ómaga-lause, adj. baving no ómagi to sustain, Grag. V. 5. omaga-maor, m. a person who has many omagar to sustain, Grag. omaga-mot, n. a law term, of the case in which a person maintains an ómagi until he becomes destitute himself, Grág. i. 280.

ú-mego, f. the state of being úmagi, but also as collect. term = úmagi, of the people themselves; born í úmegð, Js. 60; meðan erfingjar vóru í ú., whilst the heirs were in infancy, Fs. 65; enda sé dottir peirra í ú., Grag. i. 172; hóttisk hóu svá helzt mega forðask ú. sína, Rb. 237; fyrir omegdar sakir, K. b. K. 116; eitt haust er fundr fjölmennr at Skörðum, at tala um hreppa-skil ok ómegðir manna, Lv. 17; þeir skiptu ok ómegő, þat vóru börn tvau, Gísl. 17; hann lét eptir ú. aðra, Fs. 140; ok þat var þá siðvandi nökkurr er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er félitlir vóru en stóð ú, mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gört ávallt, Ísl. ii. 198; ómegðar-bú, K. þ. K. 90; ómegðar-maðr = ómagamaðr, Eb. 164.

ÚB, n. [cp. Swed. ur-væta, ur-väder], a drizzling rain; úr eða dögg, Stj. 531; úri þafðr, of the sea-serpent, Bragi; var þoka yfir héraðinu, vindr af hasi ok úr við (úr-viðri?), Ísl. ii. 308; er þá létt af allri sunnanpokunni ok úrinu, Hrafn. 8; þá héldi yfir þannig úr þat er af stóð eitrinu, Edda i. 42 (Cod. Worm.; oc þat = or þat = úr þat, Ub. l. c.): a remnant is in the mod. phrase, það er 'úr' honum, it rains; cp. also úr-koma and úði.

UR, prep., see or, pp. 472, 473: in compds, ur-eldast, o, to become obúr-hættis, adv. out of season, too late; bad er ekki ú. enn. úr-kast, n. offal. úr-kula, in úrkula-vonar, see örkola. úr-kynja, ur-lausn, f. a small gratuity; gora e-m u., to make adi. degenerate. one a small concession. úr-ræði, n. an expedient. úr-skurða. úr-skurör, m. a decision. 20, to decide. úr-slit, n. a final end. úr-tölur, f. pl. dissuasions. ur-tiningr, m. pickings. úr-val. n. a picked thing. úr-vinda, see órvinda. úr-bvætti, n. a wasb. ur-setta, adj. degenerate.

ur-drifinn, part, foam-besprent, of a ship, Edda (in a verse).

úr-felli. n. = úrkoma.

úrig-hlýra, adj. wet-cheeked, weeping, Gh. 5.

űrigr, adj. [úr], wet; úrgan stafn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; úrgu barði, Orkn. (in a verse); úrga strönd, Fms. xi. 307 (in a verse); úrgar brautir (cp. Homer's ύγρα κέλευθα), Rm. 36; úrig fjöll, Skm. 10, Hom. 11; úrgum hjörvi, Ad. 4. II. qs. örigr, and quite a different word, ill-tempered, vicious; hann görðisk úrigr viðr-eignar, Ld. 54; graðfé varð úrigt ok görði mikit um sik, Fb. i. 545; stafkarl svá íllr ok úrigr at ekki láti úgjort, 211.

úrig-toppi, a, m. dewy-mane, poët. epithet of a horse, Nj. (in a verse). tir-filr, adj. [urigr and illr], fretful, esp. from want of sleep; hann er ú. af svefni.

úr-koma, u, f. rain, freq. in mod. popular usage, esp. of a mild rain. ÚRR, m., gen. úrar, [Germ. ur-ochs; Lat. urus], the urus or ur-ox; urar-horn, an ur-ox born, Fas. iii. 616: as a nickname, O. H.

úr-ván, f. a poët, name of the clouds, Alm. 24

úr-væta, u, f. = úrkoma, Fb. ii. 222.

ű-skap, n. 'unsbape,' sbapelessness, deformity; med úskapi, ber hafit málit meirr til búit með úskapi enn eigi sé spjöllin á, Glúm. 347: spleen, madness, zdi ok úskap, Hom. 113; hugr heitir úskap, Edda 110. úskaps-maör, m. an ill-disposed person, Sturl. ii. 149. TT. in plur., úsköp, evil spells, imprecations: the saying, hlæja skyldi at ósköpunum en ekki fyrir þeim verða, see skap (B); ganga þó ríkt úsköpin er sonr verðr föður sínum at dauða, Al. 129; þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum verða, þá valda því illar nornir, Edda II; kvað illar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa eðr úsköp, Korm. 240; at fyrir-koma þeim úsköpum er porveig hefði á lagt ykkr Steingerði, 208; úskapa verk, Fas. iii. 406: in mod. usage, ósköp and óskapa = immensely, awfully; ósköp fallegt, an enormity; það er ósköp að vita til þess!

úr-svalr, adj. wet-cold, Hkv. 2. 42; úrsvalar unnir, 2. 11; úrsvöl Gymis völva, Edda (in a verse); úrsvölum munni, Grett. (in a verse), of the eddying stream.

ur-bveginn, part. wave-washed, Hallfred.

u-svifinn, adj. coarse, impudent (prop. 'unclean?'), Fb. i. 216: ű-svífni, f. impudence.

ú-svifr (not úsvífr), adj. (the r is radical); [the latter part, which only exists in this and the following compds, answers to A.S. syfer, O.H.G. subar, Germ. sauber, Engl. sober, Lat. sobrius, meaning clean; úsvifr = A. S. unsyfre]:-prop. unsober, unclean, but only used in a metaphori-2. 'unwashed,' coarse, overbearing; Austmenn vóru heldr úsvifir, Sturl. ii. 233; úsvifir ok illorðir, Fms. iii. 143; hann var úsvifr við sér minni menn, Eb. 42; ú. ok harðgörr, Fas. ii. 470: Ósvift þvera fyrir útan bardaga, Fms. vi. 137; fyrir útan silfr, gull, except, Grág.

(Osvifr the Wise).

ú-svifrandi, part. polluting, a aπ. λεγ. in Haustl. as an epithet of the giant Thiazzi in an eagle's shape; ú. Asa, the defiler of the gods (?).

UT, adv., compar. útarr, superl. útarst, and later form yzt; [Ulf. and A.S. út; Engl. out; Scot. b-ut; O. H. G. úz; Germ. aus, qs. auz; Dan. ud]:-out, towards the outer side (of a door, outskirt, circumference), opp. to inn, q. v.; út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; út ok inn með hverjum firði, 48; út med sjó, 746; út eptir firði, 87; inn til Leirulækjar, ok út til Straumfjarðar, 140; út eða inn, Nj. 104; kalla mann út, out of doors, 17; sjá út, to look out, Ld. 148; út bær dyrr, Sturl. i. 178; út ór, out of, out from, Nj. 182; út munninn, out of the mouth, Fms. vi. 351; snúa út, to turn out, Mar.; út þar, out there, Eg. 394; þangat út, out there, Fms. x. 400; stíga á skip út, Ld. 158; bera fé á út, on board, Eg. 98; garðr var i tuninu meirr ut (farther out) a völlinn, Hav. 53: of time, ut Jol, 'Yule out,' all through Yule, Pm. 104; vetrinn ut, sumarit ut. throughout the winter, summer; lata út, to stand out to sea, Band.
39. 2. as a naut. phrase 'út' often means going out to Iceland from Norway (cp. útan); far þú til Íslands út, Eg. 475; koma út hingat, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 211; and simply, koma út, Nj. 4, Ld. 230, Eg. 339, passim (út-kváma); eigu þau börn arf at taka út hingat, out bere, i. e. bere in Iceland, Grag. i. 181 := úti, út á Íslandi, Ld. 254 : then of other far countries, fara út til Jórsala, Fms. vii. 199; þeir menn er farit hötdu út med Skopta (i. e. to Palestine), 74: also of going to Rome, ix. 412: út (= úti), á Serklandi, Hom. 130; út í París, Fms. x. 58. with verbs; brenna út, to burn out, Bard. 180; út-brunninn, out-burnt: lúka út, to lay out, Dipl. ii. 12; bjóða út liði, to levy (út-boð); taka út, to take out (money), iv. 7; leika vel, illa út, to treat well, ill, Fas. i. 90; daudr út af, dead out and out, 65. farther out; finna hval útarr, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 130; sitja útarr, of a fisherman, Edda 35; ganga útar eptir húsi, from outside inwards, Ld. 16, 200, Fms. vi. 102; sat hann útar frá Höskuldi, towards the door, Nj. 50; par útar frá, Eg. 206, 547. III. superl. utmost; par eru netlög útarst, Grag.; þaðan frá sem fyrvir útarst, ii. 380; yzt í annan arminn, Fms. vi. 315; hann hafði yzt loðkápu, be wore it outermost, i. 140. út-altari, a, m. the low altar, Vm. 58, Dipl. v. 18.

útan, [Ulf. ûtana = ἔξωθεν], from without, from outside; gengu þeir útan brygginna, they went up by the pier (from the sea), Fms. ii. 281; ok er þeir sóttu út á fjörðinn, þá réru útan í móti þeim Rögnvaldr, then R. rowed towards them, coming from the outward, Eg. 386; skjóta útan bati, to put out a boat, Nj. 272; fyrir útan (with acc.), outside of a thing, opp. to fyrir innan, 271; útan at Hafslæk, Eg. 711; Strandmaor útan, a man from the Out-Strand, Sturl. ii. 205; útan ór þrándheimi, Fms. i. 2. útan denoted the coming from without, of a voyage from Iceland to Norway, for to the Norse traders Iceland was an outlying country; also of a journey from Greenland to Iceland, Grág. i. 211; but the Icelanders also soon came to use it of going out of their own land; ferja e-n útan, fara útan, to go abroad, i. e. from Iceland, passim; fara útan, to go abroad, Grág. i. 99, 181, Nj. 94, Eg. 196, Ld. 230; spurði Þórarinn Glum hvart hann ætlaði utan sem hann var vanr, Tb. asked G. if be intended to go abroad as be was wont, Nj. 22; medan hann væri útan, wbilst be was abroad, 4; þá var Valgarðr útan, faðir hans, 72, Ld. 254, passim (cp. út): then of other far countries, koma útan af Jórsalaheimi, Fms. vii. 74; útan af Africa, Ver. 51. II. without motion, outside; útan á síðuna, Hkr. i. 239; útan ok sunnan undir eldhúsinu stóð dyngja, outside, towards the south, Gisl. 15; hón séri því um gammann bæði útan ok innan, both outside and inside, Fms. i. 9; jamt útan sem innan, Grág. i. 392, Greg. 19; þar útan um liggr inn djúpi sjár, Edda; lagðir i kring útan um, Eg. 486; jörðin er kringlótt útan, Edda; poki um útan, with a poke about it outside, wrapped in a poke, Ld. 188; skáli súðþaktr útan, Nj. 114. III. conj. except, besides (Dan. uden); veror fatt um kveðjur, útan þeir leggja skip saman, except that they ..., Fms. x. 205; eigi skal hann, útan (but) keypti, Ghl. 538; útan heldr, but rather, Stj. 10; útan eigi, 15; engi, útan synir Tosta, Hkr. iii. 170; engi hlutr útan sá einn, Fms. ii. 38: of whole sentences, útan þat skildi, at ..., with that exception that, i. 21; frior at yfirlitum, útan eygor var hann mjök, fine-looking, but that be had goggle eyes, Fas. iii. 298; fjögur ásauðarkúgildi, útan hann leysti þá þegar eitt í kosti, Dipl. v. 7: unless, kveðsk eigi við þeim vanbúinn, útan þeir sviki hann, Korm. 202, Fms. vi. 2. without, with acc.; Scot. but, as in the motto of the Macphersons, 'touch not the cat but the glove;' útan alla pryði, Stj. 10; útan starf ok erviði, 38; útan frænda ráð, Hkr. i. 232; útan leyfi konungs, Gbl. 115; útan konungs rétt ok aðildar-manna, Orkn. 212; útan aðrar lögligar pinur, H. E. i. 478: gen., útan sætta, Nj. 250, 255; útan allrar saurganar, K. A. 104; útan orlofs, Jb. 285. 3. outside of; útan kirkjugarðs, N. G. L. i. 352; útan Paradísar, K. Á. 104; útan arkarinnar, Stj.; útan borðs, héraðs, brautar, see B. 4. fyrir útan, outside, off, beyond, with acc.; fyrir útan bodan, Nj. 124; fyrir útan Mön, 271; fyrir útan Þjórsá, Landn. 299, Fms. x. 114; fyrir útan haf, Ver. 39; bar vápna-burð fyrir útan þat skip, Fms. vii. 232; fyrir útan rekkju hennar, Grág. i. 371;

i. 397, Sks. 258, Fms. xi. 394, x. 403; fyrir útan leyfi, Sks. 548; fyrir 7 377. útan allar flærðir, 358; fyrir smala-för útan, except, Grug, i. 147; fyrir bat útan, 139; bar fyrir útan (Dan. desforuden), Fms. iii. 44: as adverb, svá at af gengu nafarnar fyrir útan, Eb. 118; þá menn er land eigu fyrir útan, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 80.

B. In compos, prefixed to gen.: útan-boros, [Dan. udenbords], overboard, Sturl. i. 118, Fms. vii. 202, v. l. útan-borgar, out of town Mar., Blas. 50, Fms. xi. 160. útan-bókar, without book; kunna, læra ú., by rote. útan-brautar, out of the way, left in the cold, Bs. i. 728, MS. 625. 189. útan-bæjar, outside the town, Arons S. (Bs. i. 517). útan-fjarðar, outside the firth, Vm. 165, N. G. L. i. 174. útan-fjórðungs, outside the quarter, Grag. i. 165: útanfjórðungs-maðr, m. a person living outside the quarter, Grag. i. 96. útan-fótar (opp. to innanfotar), on the outside of the foot (leg), Nj. 97, Fas. iii. 357. outside the yard (bouse), Grag. ii. 222, 233, Fsm. 1. útan-garða. outside the fence, Grug. i. 82, 448, ii. 263, N. G. L. i. 42: outside the farm, Am. 6, 26. útan-gátta, out-of-doors, Stj. 436. útan-hafnarútan-hafs, beyond the sea, Stj. 93. fat, an outer clotb. héraðs, outside the district, Js. 92: útanhéraðs-maðr (-strákr), m. a man not belonging to the county, Ld. 228, 272, Bs. i. 627. útanhrepps, outside the Rape, Grag. i. 293, 447: útanhrepps-maðr, m. an outsitter, Grag. i. 448, K. b. K. útan-lands and útan-lendis, abroad, Eg. 185, 195, 691, Hkr. ii. 114, Fms. iii. 118, vi. 233, vii. 121: útanlands-maor, m. a foreigner, Grag. i. 224, ii. 405: útanlandssidir, m. pl. outlandish, foreign manners, Fms. vii. 171. outside the thigh, Eg. 298. útan-sóknar, out of the parish, N. G. L.: útansóknar-maðr, m. a man not of the parish, H. E. i. 483. stafs, outside the border; eignir þær er ú. eru kallaðar ok í almenningum eru, N. G. L. i. 125. útan-steins, outside the stone, Fas. i. 514. útan-sveitar, out of the sveit : útansveitar-madr, m. an alien to the útan-þinga, outside the parish, Pm. 47. útan-þinga, outside the ping (the place), N.G.L. i. 63: útanbings-maor, m. a man of another district, Grag. i. 85.

útan-fero, f. a journey abroad, Nj. 41, 281, Isl. ii. 214, Ann. 1290, Bs. i. 510, Grett. 100 new Ed.; útanferda-laust, Sturl. iii. 264.

útan-för, f. = útanferð, Clem. 48, Bs. i. 503, 506.

útan-stefning, f. a summons abroad, from the king of Norway to a

person in Icel., Bs. i. 503, D. I. i. 635.

útan-verðr, adj. outward, outside; í útanverðri höfn, Fms. iv. 302; í útanverðum kirkjugarði, Eg. 770; í útanvert Digranes, 193; réttsýni upp í Hraukbæjar-grafir útanverðar, Dipl. v. 19; til kórs útanverðs, Symb. 57.

út-arfl, a, m. an 'out-beir,' distant beir, not in the direct line, K. A. 54, Gbl. 226.

útarla = útarliga, Fms. viii. 71, K. þ. K. 40.

útar-liga, adv. 'outerly,' far out; sitja, setjask ú., i. e. near the entrance, Fms. ii. 3, Nj. 32; ef ek sit svá lengi ok ú. sem ek em vanr, Edda 35 (of a fisher); útarliga í eyjum, in outlying islands, K. Á. 70; búa ú., N. G. L. i. 14.

út-armr, m. the outer branch, Rb. 440.

útarr, compar. farther out, outer; superl. útarst, outmost; sitja hit næsta útar írá, Nj. 50; hætt var at sitja útarr, fartber out seawards, Edda 35; útar frá kórinum, Fms. vii. 278; útarr fyrir annars landi, Grag. ii. 380; færa skip útarr, Hym. 20; útar meirr, 'outermore,' fartber out, Fms. vii. 260: superl., útast við ströndina, viii. 216; þar eru netlög útarst í sæ, Grág. ii. 538; þaðan ór fjöru sem fyrvir útarst, 380.

út-ása, að, to tack out, as a naut. term: hence metaph., útása sig, to make one's preparations.

út-beit, f. an 'out-bait,' grazing, opp. to stall-feeding; góð ú., Eg. 710; ek þarf bæði hey ok ú., Fms. vi. 103.

út-beizla, u, f. sequestration, execution, for fines; sækja e-n út með útbeizlu, N. G. L. i. 249.

út-bita, að; ú. augunum, to turn the eyes in the head, so that the white alone is seen, Fb. i. 566.

út-boo, n., mostly in pl. 'out-biddings,' a calling out, levy, conscription, of ships and men, Sks. 27; hafa leigu-laust ok útboða, free from levy, Gbl. 432; synja honum ledangrs né útboda, 76; hann var opt á sumrum í hernaði ok hafði útboð mikil í landi,... þat var eitt vár at jarl hafði útboð mikit sem hann var vanr, Orkn. 40; í því biskups-ríki eru ellifu tigir skipa konungi til útboðs, Fms. xi. 220; ek vil at bú farir sendiferð

mina norðr á Hálogaland ok hafir þar útboð, bjóðir út almenning at liði ok at skipum, ... þá átti hann þing en sendi menn sína frá sér at krefja útbodsins, Ó. H. 147; útboda-bréf, a writ of conscription, Fms. ix. 297, x. 64; útboða framlag, Sks. 27 B.

út-borði, a, m. the outboard, seaward side; in the phrase, á útborða, Eg. 74, 195, 354, Fms. viii. 138, 417, v.l.

út-borg, f. an 'out-borough,' outworks, Fms. ix. 41, x. 153, v.l.

út-brot, n. an eruption.

út-brotning, f. an outbreak, Greg. 22.

út-burðr, m. a bearing out; skipleigu, uppburð ok útburð, unloading and freighting, of ships and cargo; utburdar eldr, a fire cast out, Gpl. Bs. i. 847.

2. esp. the exposing of infants (see bera A. III. 2); barna utburor, Ib. 12: in popular superstition, the spirit of an exposed infant, which is heard in desert places to emit a shrill, piteous cry, hence the Icel. phrase, 'to cry like an útburðr;' in the earlier eccl. law, útburðr means the spirit of an infant that died unchristened; börn er eigi fengu skirn skyldi grafa útan við kirkju-garð, en áðr vóru þau grafin fjarri vígðum stöðum sem sekir menn, ok kölluðu fáfróðir menn þá útburði, Bs. i. 687. útburðar-væl, n. a piteous wailing beard in desolate places, of evil foreboding, cp. Maurer's Volks. 59, and Isl. bjóðs. i.

út-búð, f. an outlying shed, D. N. ii. 784.

út-búinn, part. fitted out, Fms. vi. 445. út-búningr, m. outfittings.

út-byrðis, adv. overboard, Eg. 123, Nj. 125, Fms. ii. 17, vi. 16, xi. 129, Landn. 44, v. l.

út-býta, t, to give alms, N. T.

út-bænhús, n. an outlying chapel, Pm. 99.

út-dalr, m. an outlying valley, opp. to fjalldalr, Valla L. 206.

út-dyrr, n. pl. = útidyrr, Fms. v. 338.

út-eng, f. an outlying field, D. N.

út-orfo, f. an inberitance to the útarfar, Ghl. 458.

út-ey, f. an outlying island, 655 xiii. B. 4, Fms. i. 5, K. p. K. 32.

út-eygr, adj. 'out-eyed,' goggle-eyed, Sd. 147, Bárð. 165.

út-eyrr, f. an outer-bank, Fms. viii. 316, v. l.

út-fall, n. the 'out-fall,' ebbing tide, low water, opp. to at-fall, Eg.

362, 600, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428, v. l.

út-foro, f. an 'out-journey,' journey to a remote, outlying place, e. g. to Palestine, Fms. vii. 75, 160, xi. 351; útferðar saga, the story of a journey to the Holy Land, vi. 355; utferdar skip, a ship for a voyage to the Holy Land, Orkn. 260 old Ed.:=eccl. exodus, Stj. 236, 246: of a journey to Iceland (fara út), útferdar-leyfi, the king's leave to return to Iceland from Norway, Sturl. iii. 307; heldr mik ba ekki til útferdar, Nj. 112; beirra manna er ú. eigu, Jb. 156.

út-firðir, m. pl. the outer fjords; útsjarða-maðr, Sturl. ii. 149.

út-firi, f. ebbing; þar er ú. mikil, Eg. 528.

út-fættr, adj. 'out-footed,' bandy-legged, = Lat. varus, Fbr.

út-för, f. = útferð; hann sviku Blaku-menn í útfaru, Baut.; útfarar skip, an outward-bound ship, esp. for Palestine, Fms. x. 120, Orkn. 322, 334; útsarar drápa, a poem on a voyage to Palestine. Fms. viii. 207; útfarar-saga, vi. 355: a journey to Iceland, Grag. ii. 408; skal konungr ráða útförum várum, Gbl. 76. 2. as a law phrase, a levy for service out of the kingdom; útfara-bálkr, Ghl.; Islendingar eru skyldir útfarar með Noregs konungi, Grág. ii. 408; útfara 3. a burial; var hennar útför gör sæmilig leidangr, H. E. i. 414. eptir fornum sið, Fas. i. 463, Þórð. 59, Pass. 49. 19; útfarar-minning, a memorial.

út-ganga, u, f. a going out (from a house), Lat. exitus, Sks. 49, Eg. 89, Nj. 200, Fms. ii. 2, ix. 55, Stj. 60: a passage, Fas. i. 14. Eg. II. a quittance, clearing, payment, discharge; stefna til gialda ok útgöngu, Grág. i. 184; stefna til útgöngu um féit, 183. salmr, m., -vers, n. the dismissal bymn or verse.

út-gangr, m. = útganga, Eg. 91.

út-garðar, m. pl. the outer building; færa e-n við útgarða, to throw to the wall, Glum. 344; hann mann er um útgarda færði (who case out) alla frændr sína, Gísl. 84. 2. mythol, the 'out-yard,' abode of the giant Útgarða-Loki, Edda.

út-gjald, n. pl. a payment, discharge, Fms. ii. 114: an outlay, fine, viii. 127, Bs. i. 751.

út-gjöf (mod. út-gipt, Dan. udgivt), f. an expense, MS. 4. II.

út-greizla, u, f. a discharge, Nj. 15, Bs. i. 713.

út-grunn (út-grynni, Fas. i. 351), n. 'out-grounds,' sballowness of sbore, Bs. i. 530.

út-grunnr, adj. shoaling gradually from the shore; bar er útgrunnt. Fms. viii. 317, xi. 241, Gpl. 460.

út-görð, f. an outfitting, of a war expedition, esp. in the old writers used of the force or ships kept at sea for defence of the coast; hafa útgörðir fyrir landi, Orkn. 64; Eyvindr fór þá í vestrvíking ok hafði útgörðir fyrir Írlandi, Landn. 205; þeim mönnum er hér eru í útgörðum med oss, N. G. L. i. 227; göra útgörðir, to serve in the defence, Grag. ii. 409; útgörðar-bólkr, the section of law treating of the levy, N. G. L. i. 96; skyldir ok útgörðir, Fms. vi. 339; hann var í útgörðurn ok herferdum Pharaonis, Stj. 198. 2. in mod. Icel. usage, útgerð is a fisherman's stores of food whilst in fishing-places.

út-haf, n. the out-sea, the main, Al. 113, Rb. 440, Symb. 14, Stj. 64.

út-hafi, a, m. the outlying pasture, Ghl. 368.

út-halfa, u, f. the outskirts, Stj. 82 (v. l.), 461, Al. 83.

út-heimta, u, f. a craving for payment, Fas. iii. 194, Fb. iii. 316. 61heimtu-maor, m. a collector, H. E. i. 511.

út-heimting, f. = útheimta, D. N. vi. 238.

út-helling, f. an outpouring, shedding, Skálda, Orkn. 170, Karl. 179.



út-hey, n. the 'out-bay,' i. e. bay of the unmanured out-fields, opp. to taða (q. v.), Dipl, v. 18.

úthéraő-maőr = útanshéraðs-maðr. N. G. L. i. 88.

út-hlaða, u, f. an outlying barn, Fms. ix. 234.

út-hlaup, n. a raid, sally, excursion, Eg. 08. Fms. vi. 363 (in a verse): úthlaups-skip, a pirate ship, Grág. ii. 140. úthlaups-maðr, m. a raider, pirate, Ld. 82, Fs. 3, Grett. 40 new Ed.

út-hluta, 20, to sbare out.

út-horn, n. an outskirt, out-corner; gæta e-s í úthorn, Bs. i. 91.

út-hurð, f. the outer-door, N. G. L. i. 38. út-hús, n. an out-bouse, K. Á. 70, Jb. 424.

út-hverfa, ð, to turn inside out.

út-hverfa, u, f. the outside, of a garment.

út-hverfis, adv. outside; sjá ú., to look out, Sturl, i. 117 C.

út-hverfr, adj. turned inside out, Fas. iii. 317.

út-hýsa, t, with dat. to 'out-bouse,' deny shelter to a stranger, Eb. 68,

út-hýsi, n. an outlying bouse, Grág. ii. 333, Glúm. 382, Jb. 424. út-hôfn, f, the carrying out (to Iceland); taka dánarfé til úthafnar.

Grag. i. 200, ii. 400; úthafnar-maðr, i. 275.

úti, adv. [Goth. úta; Dan. ude], out, out-of-doors, of place, not of motion; úti eða inni, out-of-doors or in-doors, Eg. 407; hann gékk úti, 754; úti hjá Rangæingabúð, Nj. 3; Gunnarr var úti at Hliðarenda, 83: úti fyrir dyrum, Orkn. 218; svá sjúkr at hann má eigi úti vera, Grág. i. 9; Asley frændi hans var bar úti fyrir, there out-of-doors, Fms. xi. 368; liggia úti, to lie in the open air, bouseless, esp. of deserts; peir liggia úti tíu dægr, Gísl. 57; byrgja úti, to sbut out, Fms. ix. 281. úti, to be lost, perish, in a snow-storm or in a desert; beir urbu úti á Bláskóga-heiði, Sturl. i. 97. 3. out at sea; vera úti á herskipum, Eg. 16; beir voru úti þrjár vikur, they were out on a three weeks' voyage, Nj. 4; láta í haf ok eru úti aukit hundrat dægra, Gísl. 8; drekka Jól úti, to drink the Yule out at sea, Hornklofi; hafa her úti, to bave a fleet out; Vindr höfðu úti her mikinn, Fms. vii. 188; sat hann um sumrum í Brándheimi ok hafði her úti, i. 63; hann hefir úti ótal skipa, Fas. ii. (in a verse). 4. at an end = Dan. ude, cp. Engl. out and out: nú er úti sá tími, Fms. vi. 304; en sem veizlan var úti, Vígl. 33; er úti vóru Jólin, Band. 37; er úti var bardaginn, Grett. 138; nú er úti (done) at segia um Vitalin, Karl. 204; ok er hón hafði úti söguna, Grett. 48 new Ed.; sem hann hefði úti (finisbed) sekt sína, 173.

úti-búr, n. an out-bouse, store-bouse, Nj. 74, 168, Fms. vi. 106, vii.

214, porf. Karl. 404 (Ed. -bú). úti-dyrr, n. pl. the outer door, Njard. 376, Grett. 44, 83, 90, 102, 151 new Ed., Sturl. iii. 145.

uti-fe, n. cattle that graze outside in the winter, Isl. ii. 155.

úti-fugl, m. wild-fowl, opp. to alifugl, Fms. ix. 265, Str. 75. úti-fylgsni, n. an out-of-doors biding-place. Jb. 424.

uti-gange, m. 'out-grazing,' grazing out in the winter, Grett. 91 A. útigangs-jörő, f.; góð ú., an estate with a good winter-grazing, Grett.

125 A.

úti-hjallr, m. an outlying shed, A. A. 275. úti-hurð, f. the burdle for the outer door, Ísl. ii. 182, Js. 93, Eb. 182.

úti-hús, n. an out-bouse, Sturl. i. 58, 143.

úti-klukka, u, f. an out-bell, opp. to a church-bell, Vm. 64, Bs. i. 456. uti-loga, u, f. an 'outlying' in the desert, of robbers or highwaymen; fyrir þjófsku eða útilegu, N. G. L. i. 182: of piracy at sea, Eirikr blóðöx var í útilegu ok í hernaði ..., féll Eirikr í Spaníalandi í útilegu, Fms. x. 385; afla sér gengis í Vindlandi af sínum vinum er honum höfðu í útilegu hollir vinir verit, 394. compos: útilegu-meőr, m. an outlier, a highwayman, Fms. vii. 16, Ld. 154; ú. ok Illvirki, Fms. i. 226, Mar.; vikingar ok útilegumenn, Fms. vii. 16, x. 413. In Icel. popular legends, the inland deserts of the island are represented as having hidden valleys, peopled by an older race of men, indeed, a kind of out-laws, called utilegu-menn. The tales referring to them have a special name, tillegumanna-sögur, f. pl., see Maurer's Volksagen 240, and Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 160 sqq. The first traces of these legends, so peculiar to Icel., are those of the hidden valley Thorisdale, recorded in Grettla, peopled by a race half men half giants. útilegu-víkingr, m. a pirate, Fb. i. 69, Fagrsk. ch. 37. útilegu-þjófr, m. a bigbwayman, Sturl. i. 61.

titi-seta, u, f. a sitting out, in the open air, esp. of wizards sitting out at night for the sake of sorcery or prophesying; útiseta ok vekja troll upp, N.G.L. i. 19; spáfarar ok útisetur, Ghl. 137; essa útisetu ok leita spádóms, Skíða R. 56; morð, fordæðu-skapi, ok spúfarar ok útisetu, at vekja troll upp ok fremja heiðni með því, 182; cp. sitja úti (see sitja I. I).

úti-skemma, u, f. an outlying, detached bouse, Hkr. i. 116, Fas. i. 30. titi-staoa, u, f., eccl. a standing outside a church, as penance, H.E. i. 521, D. N. iv. 187.

úti-verk, n. out-of-door work, in a field.

úti-vist, f. a being out at sea, a voyage; hafa langa ú., a long voyage, Nj. 124; ekki langa ú., Ld. 50.

út-jörö, f. an outlying estate, Pm. 3: as opp. to 60al, Ghl. 233.

út-kastali, a. m. an outwork, Fms. ix. 425, v.l.

út-kirkja, u, f. an outlying church, Vm. 38.

út-kliá, að, to wind up, finish: see kliá.

út-kváma (mod. út-koma), u, f. a coming out, Fms. ix. 520: an outbreak, MS. 4. 5. 2. the arrival in Iceland (koma út), Nj. 40, Ann. 1288, Bs. i. 507, passim.

út-kvæmt, n, adj., in eiga útkvæmt, to be permitted to return to Iceland, Nj. 251, Isl. ii. 386.

út-laga, adi, [log], outlawed, banisbed; útlaga bræll, Stj. 482; fara útlaga af eignum sínum, Fms. x. 32; skyldi þeir allir útlaga, viii. 280; taka eignir eptir útlaga mann, Is. 20; margir ríkis-menn af Noregi flyðu útlaga fyrir Haraldi, Hkr. i. 06: bat var mikill mannfjöldi er fór útlaga ór Svíþjóð. 56. út-lagask, dep. to be fined; enda ú. hann um, Grag. i. 234; ú. þrem mörkum, i. 216 (Kb.)

út-lagor, adj. outlawed, banisbed, Fms. x. 219, 252, Al. 96.

út-lagi, a, m. an outlaw, Bs. i. 719; hann er útlagi Dana konungs, Nj. 8; víkingum ok útlögum konungs, Eg. 344, v. l.; er þeir héldu útlaga hans, Fms. vi. 100; hann görði Hrólf útlaga of allan Noreg, Hkr. i. 100; hón var útlagi af Noregi, Eg. 344; hann görði Egil útlaga fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368; hann let dæma Kol útlaga, Nj. 122; göra útlaga verk, to commit an outlaw's deed, K. A. 144.

1. esp. in Norse law, outlawed, banished; útlagt út-lagr, adj. of byfsku, N.G.L. i. 85; erfingi útlags manns, 180; skyldi þeir allir útlagir, Fms. viii. 280; útlagir ok friðlausir, vii. 334; útlagir frá Guði, 2. esp. in Icel. law, baving to 'lay out,' fined; veroa út-Hom. 37. lagr um e-t, Grag. passim; útlagr er sa um þat er synjar, id.; þa eru budirnar útlagar (forfeited) við þann er landit á, Kb. i. 112; verðr hann útlagr ok ór goðorði sínu, 40: the amount in dat., útlagr þrem . . mörkum, Grág. passim; útlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 180.

út-lausn, f. a redemption, from captivity, Fms. i. 258: a ransom, biód2 Helju ú., Edda 37: a ransom or fine, Fms. vii. 4 (v.l.), xi. 282.

út-láss, m. a lock outside; ú. fyrir kirkjunni, Pm. 16.

út-lát, n. pl. outlays, Fas. iii. 194, Th. 1: esp. fines (láta úti). sing. a putting out to sea; i útláti fengu þeir veðr hvasst, Korm. 178; Englands-far albuit til útlåts, Isl. ii. 221.

út-lego, f., in Norse law, banishment, exile = Lat, exilium; vera í ú., Fms. i. 78, 222, Hkr. i. 102; útlegð ok erlending, Stj. 223; útlegðar dagar, id.: outlawry, ef landbúi er í útlegð, Ghl. 340; stefna honum fyrir ú. ok brennu, 379; útlegðar-eiðr, N. G. L. i. 161; útlegðar-eyrir, a fine, Gbl. 161; útlegoar-fé, N. G. L. i. 162; útlegoar land, Stj. 265; útlegdar-madr, an exile, N. G. L. i. 123; útlegdar-mál, -pína, -tími, 161, H. E. i. 409, Stj.; útlegðar-verk, Ghl. 474, Grett. 149 A. 2. esp. in Icel. law, a fine; þriggja marka útlegð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 45; útlegðir

finable case, i. 103, 338. út-logging, f. an 'out-laying,' translation.

út-leggja, lagði, to translate (mod.)

út-logjask, lagdisk, [útlagr 1], to be fined; útleggsk hann um fram, Grag. i. 248; ok verör hann útlagr þrem mörkum ok gjaldi fúlgu, ... en eigi útleggsk hann, ef hann getr þann kvið, at ..., 259.

ok öll álög, ii. 148; útlegðir þessar allar, ii. 270 A; útlegðar sök, a

út-leio, f. the outer course, at sea, esp. along the shore of Norway, Eg. 78, Fms. i. 60, vii. 212, O. H. 75; opp. to innleid, q. v.

út-leiðis, adv. standing on the outer course; snúa ú., Fms. viii. 186. út-leizla, u, f. a 'leading out guests,' i. c. a taking leave of them after a banquet; var veizlan hin vegsamligsta, ok útleizlan hin sköruligsta, Eg. 44: a burial, virðulig ú., Fms. ix. 245; jarðaðr með ágætri útleizlu.

út-lenda, u, f. the outlying estates, Fms. ii. 90; opp. to heimaland.

út-lendask, d, dep. to settle abroad, Stj. 623.

út-lendingr, m. a foreigner.

út-lendis, adv. abroad, Fms. iii. 103, Ísl. ii. 118. útlendis-maðr, m. a foreigner, Fms. x. 107.

út-lendr, adj. outlandish, foreign, Hkr. i. 147, Eg. 523, Fms. i. 76, vii. 219, Grág. i. 188, passim; opp. to innlendr.

út-lenzkr, 2dj. outlandish, Grág. ii. 72, Ghl. 87, Eg. 264, N. G. L. i. 421. út-limir, m. pl. the out-limbs (hands, feet); útlima-smár, having small hands and feet, Ísl. ii. 34; útlima-granns, etc.

út-lit, n. an out-look.

út-lægja, ð, to banish, Sturl. ii. 64 C; þér útlægit mik eðr rekit frá yor, Fms. ii. 119: pass., Stj. 112, Rb. 362.

út-lægr, adj. outlawed, banisbed, Js. 20, K. A. 190, 194; fara ú., Fms. vii. 240; ú. af Svíþjóð, x. 32; ú. í Noregi, Eg. 160; útlægan, Fms. vi. 33; útlægjan, 35; göra útlæga, vii. 252; björn ok úlfr skal hvervetna útlægr vera, N.G.L. i. 45.

2. strange; útlægum ok annarligum guðum, Stj. 3. útlægr eyrir = útlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 145

út-lond, n. pl. the outlying fields; i heimalandi ok útlöndum, Vm. 2. foreign countries; stórvirki er ber hafit unnit í útlöndum, Hkr. iii. 267; sem titt var i útlöndum, Ld. 330, Rb. 400, passim. outlying provinces; þá bygðusk útlönd, Færeyjar ok Ísland, Hkr. i. 96. út-manuoir, m. pl. the 'out-months,' the last three months of the

winter; see mánuðr.



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út-merki, n. a locality; ok kveða á rétt ok útmerki, and name the
dock and the place, of a summons for launching a ship, Grág. ii. 400.
 út-messa, u, f. service in the afternoon, opp. to high mass, Fms. x. 163.
 út-mokstr, m. a shovelling out, Bs. i. 315.
út-nos, n. an outlying ness, Fms. x. 185; til ills fóru vér um góð
héruð, er vér skulum byggja útnes þetta, Landn. 37.
 út-norðan, adv. from the north-west.
 út-norðr, n. 'out-north,' north-west, K. p. K. (Kb.) 36, Hb. 415. 12,
Rb. 92, Sd. 156, Fs. 143, passim; opp. to landnoror.
 út-nyrðingr, m. a north-west wind, Ld. 42, Lv. 99, Sks. 40; út-
nyrðingi steinóðum, 656 C. 21.
 út-rás, f. an outlet, Barl. 64.
 út-reio, f. a riding out, an expedition, El. 2: the phrase, fá illa útreio,
to meet with ill-treatment.
 út-róor, m. an outrowing, rowing out to sea, of fishermen; ef menn fá
vedráttu til útróðrar, K. Á. 176, Dipl. iv. 15, freq. in mod. usage: hann
lét þaðan sækja útróðra, Eg. 135, Fs. 174; þeir höfðu veiðar af megin-
landinu, eggver ok útróðra af sjónum, þorf. Karl. 416.
                                                              útróðrar-
maor, m. an outpost fisherman who lies at a distant fishing-place during
the fishing season, Fs. 143, Gbl. 425.
 út-rýma, d, to turn out.
 út-ræði, n. = útróðr, K. þ. K. 84.
 út-ræna, u, f. a breeze from seawards, an onsbore wind.
 út-röst, f. [Ivar Aasen ut-rast], the outer march or boundary; báðar
jarðirnar eru jamstórar til alla útrastar ok útbúða, D. N. ii. 784, v. 435;
bá er jarla bági vildi byggja útröst, when the king wished to remove to
ebe ú., Ht. (Edda 55); opp. to heimröst.
 út-saumr, m. an 'out-seam,' embroidery, brocade.
 út-selr, m. a kind of seal, Vm. 165.
 út-sending, f. exclusion, Hom. 139
 út-setning, f. excommunication, H. E. i. 414, B. K. 107.
 út-sigling, f. a sailing out to Iceland, Nj. 9, 47, passim; see út.
 út-sjár (út-sjór, út-sær), m. the outer sea, ocean, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 74.
 út-skagi, a, m. = útnes, Fms. xi. 252, Stj. 377, 406, Bs. i. 724.
 út-skeifr, adj. 'out-footed,' bandy-legged, Lat. varus, Fms. x. 151, v. l.
 út-sker, n. an 'out-skerry,' distant skerry, Grag. ii. 131, Edda (Ht.)
131, Hkr. i. 98; ú. verða af bárum þvegin, Mkv.
 út-skript, f. a transcript, D. N. i. 164, ii. 205: inscription, Pass. 35. 1.
 út-skúfa, 20, to repudiate.
 út-skyld, f. a tax, D. N. iii. 132.
 út-skýra, d, to explain, H.E. i. 501.
 út-skýring, f. a commentary.
 út-skækill, m. an outskirt.
 út-slátta, u, f. exposure, = útburðr, N. G. L. i. 131.
 út-sog, n. the receding of the surf, Sturl. i. 120 C.
 út-sott, f. a breaking-out on the skin, eruption, Stj. 141, 436.
 út-stafr, m. a post outside a wall, Fms. v. 338.
 út-strond, f. the outer strand, Fms. vi. 148, Stj. 70.
 út-suor, n. the south-west, Fms. i. 131, x. 272, Rb. 97, 476, Sks. 174;
útsudrs-ætt, K. Á. 152, K. þ. K. 92, MS. 4.11.
út-sunnan, adv. from the south-west, Eg. 195, v.l.
 út-synningr, m. a south-westerly gale, Sks. 40, Eg. 195, 600, Ld. 56;
útsynnings byrr, -stormr, Fb. i. 431, Bs. i. 282.
 út-taka, u, f. = úttekt, D. N. ii. 263.
 tit-tekt, f. a valuation, of an estate, when passing from one tenant to
another.
 út-valinn, part. elected.
 út-valning, f. an election
 út-vé, n. = útröst, útgarðr, þd. (see vé).
 út-vega, 20, to procure, Fas. iii. 417.
 út-veggr, m. an outer wall, Fms. ix. 41.
 út-vogr, m. a way out, device, expedient; atdrættir ok útvegar, Fms.
xi. 423; eiga öngan útveg, útveg til undan-kvámu, i. 136, vii. 261, ix.
478; leita allra útvega, vii. 140; at ek göra fyrir þín orð nökkurn útveg
þann er þér líkar, Finnb. 272; segir hann konungi allan útveg þann
sem a var, state of affairs, id.; begar Einarr hafði innt ok mælt allan
                                  2. = útröst, D. N. passim.
benna útveg, Fms. iv. 283.
 út-ver, n. an outlying place, for fishing, taking eggs, or the like, Eg.
369, Hkr. i. 185, Fms. iv. 330, D. N. ii. 233; i útverjum, Ld. 38.
 út-vinna, u, f. service at sea; róðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur þær er
konungr á at hafa, Fms. viii. 173; þeir héldu leiðöngrum fyrir hánum
ok öðrum útvinnum, ix. 247, v.l.
 út-vígi, n. an out-work, Karl. 324
 út-vík, f. an outlying creek, Fms. ix.
 út-vörör, m. an out-post, Hkr. i. 244, Fms. viii. 90.
 út-panning, f. [benja], out-stretching, Skálda.
 Ut-prændir, m. pl. the Outer-Thronds, opp. to Inn-prændir, Fms.
Út-prœnzkr, adj., N. G. L. i. 173.
 út-þýðing, f. a commentary, interpretation, Hkr. iii. 255.
 ú-vægr, adi., qs. oi-ægr, furious; þeir hlaupa í mót honum úvægir ok
berjask, Isl. ii. (Heidarv. S.) 367.
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V

is little used, though not quite unknown in Icel. vellums. B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—The v is now sounded in Icel. 25 in English, by a slight touch of the lip and teeth (not like the South German, with both lips). It is said (Rietz) that a w or double w is still sounded in a remote Swedish county (Dalarne), and the opinion of English phonetic philologists is that the English w represents the old Teutonic value of that letter, which has since been lost all over the Continent, as well as in Iceland. The Icelandic formation of words goes far to prove that the old Scandinavian v was a semi-vowel, and not a full 1. traces are found of v alliterating with a consonant as it is now: vowel; on an old Runic stone (of the 10th century?) in the island Öland (off the coast of Schonen) we read-Vandils jörmungrundar. ur-grandari (v, i, and u making the three staves). In verses which have passed through Icelandic oral tradition, alliteration like this could hardly have survived, except in a very few cases (there are, however, some such, svaf vætr Freyja átta nóttum, þkv. 28; Óðinn á jarla þá er i val falla, Hbl. 24; onu verr, Ls. 36, cp. Hm. 22); but on the Runic stone, the words still remain as they were first engraved. 2. the frequent 'vocalisations' involving the loss of v, which is indeed the most mutable a. ve, vi change into y, vá into ó: a v cannot be sounded of all letters: before a u-vowel, viz. before o, o, u, u, y, y, a, o; countless instances of this are to be found under the heads of v-, dv-, bv-, kv-, sv-, rv-, pr-: cp. as specimens the tenses of verbs, vada, valda, vaxa, vefa, sofa, koma, vinna, vinda, svimma, svella, vella, velta, verpa, verða, hverfa, svelta, svella, sverfa, þverra, svelgja, þvá, sverja; and also hváll and hóll, hvat and hót, ván and ón, váru and óru, kvef and kóf kaf kœfa, svartr and sorti surtr syrta, verk and yrkja orka. β. more rarely, before other vowels, as, beita for bveita, silungr for svilungr, hika for hvika, skak for skvak, þí and því. y. v and j interchange, as in hjol for hvel, sjót for sveit, skjal for skval, jurt for vurt, jartegn for vartegn, hvern for hjarni; in verbal inflexions, -va into -ja, as byggva into bygg.a, syngva into syngja. 8. in a few words the v has been saved by a change in the following vowel, as in verk, cp. A.S. weore, virkr for vyrkr; virgull (a balter, Goth. wurgils), væðr and æðr, Svænskr Sænskr. for the loss of v before a u-vowel see the introduction to the letters O, U, Y, Æ, Ö; so in parts of England and in Scotland at the present day men say ool for wool. s. in a few other words initial v is dropped when in compds, vegr in Nor-egr, einn-ig, hinn-ig, hann-ig, hvern-ig; var.gr in kaup-angr, Harð-angr; völlr in þreskj-öldr; valdr in Arn-aldr, Haraldr; verðr in dög-urðr; vindr in Ön-undr; vin in Björg-yn; ve or veig in byri, qs. bor-ve, and in Dan. Odens-e. n. again u has changed into v in varr qs. urr, orr, A.S. ure, Engl. our, and in vesall qs. usall (see varr and vesall). II. changes of later date, in the 14th and 15th centuries, or somewhat earlier, -old Icel. vá was turned into w. and at last into vo; svá, svó, svo; vár, vór, vor; tvá, tvó, tvo; ván, vón, von; vápn, vópn, vopn; vátr, vótr, votr; váði, vóði, voði; kváma, kvóma, koma: the old vá is proved by rhymes, as vátr and grata, svá and á; that this vá did not change immediately into the present vo, but passed through an intermediate vo, is shewn by rhymes in poems of the 14th and 15th centuries; e.g. vớt and bớt, Skida R. 47, 70, 119, 181; stór, vớr, 69; vớdinn, Odinn, 109; vớt (testem), vớt, 122; góma, kvóma, Völs. R. 199; vórt, stórt, 212; stórt, hvórt, 248: the w still remains in voru (erant), although short o in voru is rapidly displacing the old long vowel. This later change of vá into vó, compared with the old dropping of the v whenever it came in contact with a m or o, shews that at the time when it took place (the 14th century), cannot any longer have had the same sound as it had five or six centuries before, when the great and systematic vocalisation of it took place. In mod. Icel. v has even reappeared in a few, especially verbal, forms (where people are still conscious of the lost v), so that Icel, now say hvurfu, hvorfinn, hvyrfi (from hverfa); so also, but esp. in later vellums, less in speech, the forms vurou, vordinn, vultu, vundu, vorpid, etc., from verca, velta, vinda, verpa; cp. also the mod. sound of the word Guo: again, in words like ull, úlfr, oro, una, etc., a restoration was impossible, all remembrance of the v having been lost for a thousand years; but phonetically, since v became a labial consonant, an Icelander might and could say vull, vúlfr, vorka, vorð, etc., just as well III. for the dropping of v before r (and l) as von, vor, votr. see the introduction to the letter R (as in range = Engl. wrong): it is doubtful whether Icel. vág-rek (= a wreck, flotsom) bears any relation to vágr (a wave): the v may here have been saved by means of a false etymology, vagrek for vrak. 2. in a few cases an aspirate (b) has been substituted for an original w, e.g. Icel. hreidr (a nest), cp.

Engl. wreath, Goth. wribus; Icel. hrista, akin to Engl. wrist, Dan. Tame, Vöölar, Vööla-bing, in the north of Iceland, Rb. 202, Ann. wriste; Icel. hrekja, akin to A.S. wrecan, Engl. wreck; Icel. hrina, akin to Dan. wrinske; and perhaps a few more words. 3. in still fewer instances the r has fallen out, the w or v remaining; these words are veita (to trench), veiting (a trench, drainage), for vreita, vreiting (akin to writa); veina (II) = vreina; and lastly, vá for vrá (a cabin). an interchange of v and f occurs in a few instances, e. g. ái-fangi, áfangi, qs. ái-vangr; in var-nagli and far-nagli; in varinn and farinn, see fara A. VI. β; in válgr and fjálgr. 2. in inflexive syllables, like örfar, snjófar, bölfi (ör, snjór, böl), and the like, the change of v into f is etymologically erroneous, but phonetically indifferent, final or medial f being one in sound with v. V. for the v or u as the cause of a vowel change, see Gramm. p. xxix. 2. it is dropped in inflexions in many words, such as in mörr, böð, stöð, dögg, högg, böl, öl, söl, fjör, smjör, mjöl, kjöt, hey, sær, snær, fræ, bygg, lyng; adj. hár, mjór, þjökkr, dokkr, röskr, glöggr, etc.

Many of the preceding phenomena (esp. in I. and III) could not possibly be accounted for, unless we assumed that, at some early time, when those changes took place, the v was sounded, not as a consonant, but as a kind of oo sound, half consonant, half vowel; if so, no sound could answer more nearly to it than the mod. Engl. w; the change may have taken place at a very early date, prob. before the settlement of Icel. Norse words in the Shetland and Orkney dialects point to v

not w, e.g. voe = Icel. vágr.

VAD, n., pl. vóð; [A.S. wæd; Swed.-Dan. vad, vade-sted; cp. Lat. vadum; vað is derived from the verb vaða, and is not borrowed from the Latin noun]: - a wading-place, ford, across a river or creek; & árbakkanum við vaðit, Fms. xi. 255; þar vissi hann vað eitt ok reið par til, 354; rekr hann ofan á vaðit, ok heitir þar síðan þorgeirs-vað, Nj. 108; öll vöð á ánni, Stj. 394, Grett. 140; háska-vað, Art. 66; þar var þá vað á ánni, en nú er ekki, Glúm. 352; halda vörð á vöðum öllum, Dropl. 30: phrases, hafa vaðit fyrir neðan sig, to act warily; fara á hunda-vaði yfir e-t, 'to pass by a dog's ford over a thing,' i. e. to slur it over, do it burriedly and badly.

II. the word is very freq. in Icel., also in local names, '-ford,' Germ. -furth, being an unknown form; Vimrar-vað, Edda; Holta-vað, Nj.; Nauta-vað, Eyja-vað, Isl. ii. 79.

VADA, pres. veð; pret. óð, ótt (óðst), óð, pl. óðu; subj. æði and vzdi; imperat. vzd, vzddu; part. vzdinn: [A. S. wadan; Engl. wade; Germ. waten; Dan. vade]:—to wade, go through shallow water, Gm. 21, 29, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; vaða þunga strauma, Vsp. 45; hann gengr götu til lækjarins, en veðr síðan lækinn, Gísl. 28; þar má vel vaða út í hólmann, Fms. i. 71; þeir óðu út á mót margir, viii. 161; þeir óðu til lands, 317; en Þórr óð til lands, Edda 36; ok óð á sæinn út, Hkr. i. 229; hón óð út á vaðlana, Lv. 68, 69; vér höfum vaðnar leirur, Orkn. (in a verse); vaða mjöll, to wade through snow, Sighvat; var mjöllin svá djúp, at hrossin fengu eigi vaðit, Fb. ii. 111; borr gengr til dómsins ok veðr ár þær, Edda 10; vaxattú nú Vimr, alls mik vaða tíðir, 60: also of fire, smoke, wind, vada loganda eld, Fms. i. 265, Nj. 162; var því líkast sem þeir væði reyk, Fms. iii. 176; sem hann væði vind, vi. 419; sem hann æði vind, Mork. l. c.; þeir óðu jörðina at knjám, Fas. i. 424: the phrase, tungl veor i skyjum, the moon wades in clouds. metaph. to go through the thick of a thing, rush, storm; Kolskeggr od at honum, rusbed at bim, Nj. 97; vada fram, to rusb forth, in battle, Al. 5; pars þú at vígi veðr, Skv. 2. 24; vaðit hefir þú at vígi, Am. 90; hann lætr vaða stein til eins þeirra (be lets fly a stone at bim) svá at sá liggr í svíma, Fs. 36; þá óð annat útan í mót, Fms. viii. 191; þar er vé vaða, Darr. 6 (of the standard in battle); Ebresk orð vaða opt í Látinunni, Hebrew words often get into the Latin, Skalda (Thorodd); synisk mer sem hér vaði allt saman (be all mixed togetber) kálfar ok úlfar, Fms. viii. 243; hón lét skíran málm vaða, tbrew gold broadcast, Akv. 39; láta gullskálir á flet vaða, 10. 2. vada uppi, to 'wade up,' appear above water; odu limarnar uppi en rætrnar i sjónum, of a tree, Fms. vii. 163: vada uppi is used of sharks or dog-fish coming to the surface; hence to be violent, benna tíma óð herra Ásgrímr mjök uppi, Bs. i. 722, 730.

vað-berg, n., see varðberg.

vao-beygja, u, f. a score in the thole for the fishing-line.

vað-bjúgr, adj., vað-boginn, part. (Mork. l. c.), falling slack like a fishing-line: in the phrase, fara v. fyrir e-m, to give in, Fb. iii. 383.

vað-dráttr, m. a pulling the fishing-line.

Vao-gelmir, m. the name of a river, Lex. Poët.

vao-horn, n. [vadr], the born on a fishing-line; in the phrase, hann þykkisk nú vel hafa til stillt ok komið upp í vaðhorni við Sigurð, be thought that S. had been made to gulp the book up to the born, metaph. from a fish gulping the hook, Fb. i. 182 (Fms. xi. 113).

vaði, a, m. a wader; in mar-vaði, q. v. II. a pr. name, Gullb. vaoill and vooull, m. [Shetl. vaadle; Dan. veile], a shallow water, esp. places where fiords or straits can be passed on horseback; hon od út a vaðlana, Lv. 68; var flæðr sævar ok ekki reitt yfir vaðla, Sturl. iii. 46; ríða til vaðlanna (vöðlanna Cod.), id.; ok er hann reið at vaðlinum, Gullb. 26; við vás ok vaðla (wading) spillisk mjök meinit, Bs. i. 386. metaph. gabbling talk; hvada vadall er á þér (?).

1125; Húsa-vaðill, cp. Veile in Denmark.

vaðil-sund, n. a sballow sound, Eg. 362.

vaðinn, part., prop. gone, done with, cp. genginn (ganga C. X): destitute, poor, vadin at vilja, joy-bereft, Akv. 29, Hm. 4, Skv. 3. 55.

vaö-krumla, u, f. a crooked band from the fishing-line, Björn.

vaðla or vöðla, u, f. a flock of water-beasts (seals); hence vöðluselr, Sks. 177, v. l., mod. vöðu-selr, a kind of seal, = opnuselr; also in Icel. called vaoa, u, f., from swimming in flocks.

vað-mál, n. (sounded vammal, N. G. L. i. 362), no doubt qs. váðmál, measured stuff, standard cloth, from vao, stuff, and mal, a measure; in the old Scandinavian communities the vaomal was the standard of all value and payment before coined gold or silver came into use, see the remarks s.v. alin; [Scot. wadmaal; Orkney and Dan. vadmel]:—a plain woollen stuff, woven in hand-looms; in mod. Icel. the home-spun vadmál is distinguished from the foreign stuffs, called klæði (vaðmáls-treyja, klæðis-treyja); sæmri mun ei sínum ver, silki-klæddr sprakki, en meyja hrein og hýrlynd er, hulin vaðmáls stakki, Eggert; góð vaðmáls klæði, Fms. vi. 208; skera til klæða vaðmál, id.; stika vaðmál í sundr, Ölk. 36; lét þyri tjalda höllina grám vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; tjalda með gráu vadmáli, Grett. 132 new Ed.; Færevskt vadmál, D.N. ii. 550: rekkju-vadmál, wadmal for bedclothes, Dropl. 20; vadmál til seglbóta, Sks. 30; varning Islenzkan í vaðmálum ok í ullu, Fms. x. 294; þat fé skal vera í vaðmálum eða í vararfeldum..., Grág.; sex alnir vaðmáls gilds, Kb. ii. 192; hafnar-vaðmál, plain common wadmal; hafnar vaðmál ný ok ónotin, Grág. i. 504; Rútr gaf henni hundrað álna hafnar vaðmála, Nj. 7; pakka vaðmál, H. E. i. 574, cp. Bs. i. 842 (spytingana ok 'pakkana'): as a standard, alin vaðmáls, mörk vaðmáls, Fb. iii. 343; vadmála skuld, a debt paid in wadmal, Dipl. iii. 13: vadmáls-klæði, -möttull, -sloppr, Fms. vi. 208, porf. Karl. 384, Bs. i. 674.

VADR, m., pl. vadir, a fisbing-line; heimta upp vadi sina, K. p. K. 90; Véorr við vélar vað görði sér . . . egndi á öngli, Hým. 21; vaðr vilgi slakr, Bragi; Þórr greiddi til vað heldr sterkjan, eigi var öngullinn minni, Edda 36; draga fisk annan fyrir öngul hinn þriðja fyrir vað, Fbr. 189; vaðr sá enn sterki, Niðrst. 3; hann tók vað af þili ok öll veiðar-færi, Band. 1; grefr járnit hans kjapt... fiski-maðrinn kippir at sér vaðinum, Bs. ii. 79. II. a line for measuring; at vaor sé dreginn yfir þveran akrinn, Fms. xi. 441. vaoar-hald, n. the management of a fishing-

-vaðsla, u, f., in uppi-vaðsla, q. v.

vao-steinar, m. pl. the stones (leads) on a fishing-line; hence Vaosteina-berg, a local name, Gisl.

VAF, n. [vef]a], a wrapping, winding round, in si-vaf (see si); var tekinn knifr ok vafðr ... Þorsteinn stakk í augun knifinum upp at vafinu, Sturl. ii. 181: the phrase, vera mikill i vöfum, to be bulky and 2. in Icel, the piece of skin wound round a quill for infants to suck is called vaf. II. [vefa] = fyrir-vaf, the weft.

vafi, a, m. a doubt, uncertainty; ef i nökkurn vafa slægi, Sturl. i. 176; vanda benna ok vafa, Norske Saml. v. 151; vera í vafa um e-t, to waver. COMPDS: vafa-gepill, m. a stray animal without a master.

lauss, adj. undoubting. vafa-samr, adj. doub'ful.

vafin-leysa, u, f. = vafurleysa.

vafin-skepts, u, f. an axe with an iron-bound bandle; öx v., Nj. 19.

vafka, að, mod. vakka, = vafra, Róm. 270.

vafl, n. a wavering, besitation; vil ok vafl, Bb. 3. 90.

vafla, að, = vafra, Konr.

vafla, u, f., esp. in pl. vöflur, a wavering; það kómu vöflur á hann, be became confused, from guiltiness.

vasian, f., in vasianar-för, vagrancy; fara vasianarförum, Grág. i. 163,

vafningr, m. [vefja], a twist: metaph. an entanglement, Nj. 164. vafra, 2d, to bover about; skrimsl þau er vafra í höfum, Sks. 74, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

vafr-leysa, u, f. nonsense; gettú eigi vafurleysu þeirrar er einskis er verð, Band. 29 new Ed.

vafr-logi, a, m. a 'waver-lowe,' flickering flame, a mythical word; an enchanted princess or an enchanted land is surrounded by a 'waverlowe,' Edda (of Brynhild), Skm. 8 (of Skirnir and the giantess Gerda), Fsm. 32 (of Menglöd). In mod. Icel. legends, a kind of ignis fatuus, said to flicker over hidden treasures, is called either malmlogi or vafrlogi, Maurer's Volks., Ísl. Þjóðs.

vafr-uði, a, m. = vafrlogi, þd.

vaf-spjörr, f. a strip or band of cloth wound round the leg instead of stockings, Gullb.

Vaf-brudnir, m. the mighty in riddles, the name of a giant, a kind of Northern sphinx, wise in riddles, Vbm.

vaga, að, to wag, waddle; þú vagar einsog kálffull kýr sem komin er að burði, Jón Þorl.; vaga um haula, Hallgr. (see haull); græðast kýrnar þá setzt er að, hjört-kælar nær til vatnsins vaga, Bb. 2. 41.

vagar or vagir, f. pl. (from vög, f.), also vögur, pl. (from vaga, u, f.); II. a local pl. vegr, Fms. viii. 430: [vega; cp, vagn]:-a kind of bier or band-barrow,

the sing, being never used; tóku þau líkit ok lögðu í vagarnar, ok óku . . ., Ni. 153: Björn var úti á túnvelli ok smíðaði vögur (v. l. vagr. i. e. vagar). Eb. 90 new Ed.; tóku þeir hest ok lögðu á vögur, Bs. i. 335 (here the vagar seem to have been carried on horseback, as coffins are at the present day in Icel.) 2. a level; beir höfðu til vegr ok vágu fram af berginu, Fms. viii. 430; vagir (vagir?) eða slöngur, i. 127. vaga-borur, f. pl., Eb.l. c. vaga-drumbr, vaga-nef, vaga-pungr, m. a nickname, Landn., Fms. viii. vaga-skalm, f. = meiðr (q. v.), a vaga-skalm, f. = meiðr (q. v.), a nickname.

vagga, u, f. [Dan. vugge], a cradle; fellr vaggan undir sveininum, Ld. 108; Guðríðr sat í dyrum inni með vöggu Snorra sonar síns, Fb. i. 545; börn í vöggu, Rb. 344; börn er þá lágu í vöggu, Fms. xi. 381, Am. 17, Str. 18. COMPDS: vöggu-barn, n. an infant in a cradle. vöggu-bragr, m., -kvæði, -ljóð, n. pl. cradle-songs, lullabies. vöggu-mein, n. a 'cradle-ailment,' metaph. of an old inveterate ailment; bad er gamalt v.

vaggaldi, a, m. a waddler, a nickname, Landn.

VAGL, m. [Ivar Aasen vagl; Swed. vagel = a roost]:—a beam, esp. an upper cross-beam, roost; hann hljóp í þvertré á húsinu ok síðan á vaglinn ok af vaglinum ok út í glugginn, Fms. x. 290. Engl. wall-eye], a beam in the eye (a disease); vagl á auga, Isl. bjóðs.; at þeim vaglinum sem er í þínu auga gætir þú ekki-þú hræsnari, drag fyrst út vaglinn úr þínu auga, Luke vi. in the edit. of 1540. a local name, Vaglar, Lv.

vagl-eygr, adj. wall-eyed, Thom. 355; cp. valdeygr.

VAGN, m. [from vega; A.S. wagn; Engl. wagon, wain; Dan. vogn; Germ. wagen]:-prop. a vebicle, such as a band-barrow, sledge, but also a chariot, carriage, as used in foreign countries, for the ancient Scandinavians hardly knew such, yet hvel-vagn, q.v.; með sleða, vagn eða vagir, Grág. ii. 295; hón bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest fyrir (called sledge below), Fms. x. 373; tóku þau líkit ok lögðu í vagninn, Nj. 153 (v.l. vagarnar, vagirnar); hann hafði tvá hreina ok vagn, Fas. ii. 118; vigg at söðla vagn at beita, Gkv. 2. 18; hafið í vagna, 34; freista ef þeir mætti koma vögnum yfir urðina, O. H. 187; er hón sett í einn virðilegan vagn, Fms. xi. 25; skyldi þau Freyr ok kona hans sitja í vagni . . . fylgja vagninum ok leida eykinn, ii. 75: a chariot, vi. 146, Stj. (referring to foreign countries): the saying, gott er heilum vagni heim at aka = all is well ibat ends well, Eg. 182, O. H. 166: poët., kjalar vagn, a 'keel wain,' i. e. a sbip, Lex. Poët. 2. astron. the Wain or Charles' wain, Ursa Major, Magn. 470; birnur, vagn, kvenna-vagn, Rb. 1812. 16; in the heathen time called Odins vagn: Odin is called vagna verr by the poets, Alm. 3; vagna runni, Stor. 21; vagna grimnir, Fms. xi. (in a verse),prob. from the constellation, unless it refer to the legend mentioned in Gm. 49 (er ek kjálka dró): the heaven is vagns-höll, vagn-ræfr, vagnbraut, the ball, roof, road of the Wain, Geisli, Edda i. 316. Vagn, a pr. name, Fms. xi, Jómsv. S. COMPDS: vagna-borg, f. a fence of chariots, Fms. v. 137. vagna-hvel (-hjól), n. a wagonvagna-lio, n. a bost of chariots, Stj. 495, 604. wheel, Al. 140, Stj. vagna-meistari, a, m. a master of a chariot, Stj. 604. vagn-hestr, m. a chariot-horse, Stj. 560. vagn-hlass, n. a wagon-load, Hom. vagn-karl, m. a wagoner, Fms. vi. 422. vagn-sleði, a, m. (St.) a sledge-wain, Fas. ii. 162. vagn-sloo, f. a wagon-track, Fas. ii. (in

vagna, u, f., also vögn (q. v.), a dolphin or porpoise, Edda (Gl.), Fas. iii. 507: poët. vögnu-láð = the sea, Lex. Poët.

vagn-hvalr, m. = vagna, Sks. 121.

vagn-högg, n. wbale-blubber; hval-flystri þat er vér köllum vagnhögg, Rétt. 10. 11.

VAKA, pres. vaki; pret. vakči, vakti; subj. vekči; imperat. vaki, mod. vak, vaktú; part. vakat; thus having lost the strong inflexion which it has in Goth. as well as in Engl.: [Ulf. wakan, pret. wôk; A. S. wakjan; Engl. wake, pret. woke; Germ. wachen; Dan. vaage; Lat. vig-ilare]:—to be awake; hann hefir vakat i alla nott, Nj. 55; attu vakir i alla nott, Eg. 418; þrælarnir vöktu, Fms. i. 111; vaki ek ávallt, Vkv.; hann hugðisk vesa at Lögbergi ok vaka, enn hann hugði alla menn aðra sofa, Íb. 7; ok einn morgin er þeir vöktu báðir, Fms. ii. 197; ætlar hann at ek skyla þar vaka yfir ok yrkja um skjöld hans, Eg. 699; Asgrimr vaknaði eina nótt ok heyrði at Kári vakti, Nj. 210; þar hefir ek vakat ok hugsat um nótt ok dag, Fms. i. 84; vaki þú Angantýr, Fas. i. (in a verse); vaki mær meyja, vaki mín vina, Hdl. I; vaki þú Fródi, Gs. 17; vaki þú Helgi! fullsofit er, Dropl. 30; vaki menn í skálanum! Gísl. 29; the mod. imperat. is vak, as in the verse, -Vak þú minn Jesú, vak í mér! vaka láttú mig eins í þér, Pass. 4, the last verse of the hymn; vakði hann löngum, O. H. 207; ósviðr maðr vakir um allar nætr, Hm. 22; vekða ek Einherja, Em.; Litlu síðarr vaknaði Þórhallr ok spurði hvárt Þiðrandi vekti, Fms. ii. 195: with prep., vaka yfir e-u, to wa'ch, i. 9, iv. 299, Eg. 375: the phrase, lâta e-t î veôri vaka, to make believe, pretend.

2. vakna, Sturl. iii. 186 C.

3. part. to make believe, pretend. vakandi; van er vakandi (i. e. vakanda manns) draumr, hope is a waking II. to come to the surface, of fish; fiskar vaka bar i öllum ám, Snót, passim in mod. usage.

vaka, u, f., pl. vökur, gen. pl. vakna, Fms. ix. 20, 218: the being awake, waking, i vöku og svefni, awake and asleep; haldi hvert vöku sinni er má, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; halda voku fyrir e-m, to keep a person awake; i föstum ok vökum, 623. 18; halda vöku yfit hjörð sinni, Hom. 37; hafa vökur miklar ok áhvggjur, sleepless nigbts, 2. in Icel. during the winter, Fms. x. 146; and-vaka, sleeplessness. the evening (when one works by lamp-light) is called vaka [Engl. wake]; kveði vöku einni á (during one evening) aðrir kvæðin betr, a ditty; kvöld-vaka, an evening; næstu vikuna fyrir Jólin eru vökur hafðar lengstar á Íslandi ok vakan miðuð við sjö-stjörnuna til sveita, er svo vakað þangað til stjarnan er komin í nónstað eða miðaptan, Ísl. ii. 568: even evening entertainments are called vaka, wakes, hence viki-vakar, q. v. a vigil, eve of a saint's day, eccl.; skyldu beir fara til hins heilaga Olaís konungs til vöku, Fms. vii. 309; Jóns-vaka, St. John's-wake, St. John's Eve, Norse Jons-ok. COMPDs: vakna-búo, n. the bouse near the church where the lykewakes were held, D. N. vi. 84. vakna-skoio, n. the vigiltime, the time about St. John's-day (the end of June), Fms. ix. 20, 218, viii. 248. vöku-liö, n. watching people, scouts, Fms. vii. 310. võkumaor, m. a watchman, Fms. iv. 299, Fas. i. 405. vigil, eve, Bær. 17. vöku-skarfr, m., prop. a kind of gull, the kittywake (?), only used metaph. a person wide awake; hann er mesti vökuskarfr ! II. = vok, an opening in ice, Sturl. ii. 248; brunnvaka, q. v.

vakinn, part., qs. vakandi: in the phrase, vakinn og sofinn, waking and sleeping, i. e. by night and day.

vakka, 20, = vafka, to stray, bover about; láta vakka við skipin, Fms. viii. 289, Fas. ii. 88.

vakka, u, f., prob. an error either from veski or kakki, qq. v. (vatikakki); hunang í tunnum eðr vökkum, N. G. L. ii. 254.

vakna, 20, to awake, i. e. to pass from sleep to waking (opp. to sofna); hugðisk hann sofna, en hann hugði þá alla menn aðra vakna, 16.7; vaknadi hann, Fms. ix. 24, O. H. 208; vakna vid e-t, to be awaked by a thing, Fms. xi. 117; vöknuðu þeir við, Eg. 80; menn vöknuðu við, er hann gékk út, Nj. 28; nú skulu vér vakna snemma í morgin, Fas. ii. 2. metaph., vakna vid e-t, to wake as to a thing, to recognise. 542. recollect; þá vaknaði konungr við ætt þeirra, Fms. v. 348; vaknar konungr þegar við Ólaf fyrir sakir frænda hans, Ld. 72; ef maðr gönr sér mark ok vaknar eigi við á várþingi, Grág. ii. 304; féll þá lið mart áðr þeir bændr vöknuðu við, Fms. v. 77.

vakna-, gen. pl., see vaka. vaknan, f. an awakening, Skálda 211.

vakr, adj. vökr, vakrt, the r being radical; [Dan. vakker; Swed. vacker = bandsome; Germ. wacker]: - wakeful, watchful, alert; ven bu bik z sem vakrastan, Sks. 24; vakrir gegn allri freistni, Hom. 58; vakr i bænahaldi, Barl. 156; veri þér vakrir (vakkrir Cod.) ok minnisk kenninga peirra, er . . . , 655 xiv. B. 2; vakrir í Guðs hræzlu, Greg. 35; inn vakri freistari, Stj. 144; ár-vakr, q. v. 2. alert, nimble; báðu menn vera freistari, Stj. 144; ár-vakt, q. v. 2. alert, nimble; báðu menn vera vakra ok skjóta, O. H. 215; hann var hverjum manni kátari ok létan ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152. II. in mod. usage, vakr is used of an ambling palfrey, a horse which moves the legs on each side together (like a camel), such horses being much valued in Icel.; Her er izkkad hófa ljóni, heiminn kvaddi vakri Skjóni, a ditty by Jón borl.; no vökrum hesti, opp. to harð-gengr; bráð-vakr, skeið-vakr, fleygi-vakr, all epithets of such a horse; cp. vekrð.

vakr, m. a kind of bawk, Edda (Gl.), Róm. 383.

vakr-liga, adv. watchfully, Mar.: on the alert, Fms. iii. 189, Sks. 43. vakr-ligr, adj. watchful, Th. 13: lively, Fms. x. 418. vakr-lyndr, adj. frisky, Bret. 175.

vakt, n. a watch, (mod.)

wakta, 20, [as the form shews, a word of Germ. origin, as is Dan. vogte]:-to watch, Al. 171, Stj. 151, Karl. 60, Clar., Fas. iii, and in mod. usage, but not in the old classical Sagas.

vaktan, f. a care, charge, H. E. i. 513, Rétt. 56. VAL, n., pl. völ, [Dan. valg, val; Germ. wabl; North. E. wale; see velja]:-a choice; hann spurdi hverjar sögur í vali væri, be asked ubat stories there were to choose among, Sturl. iii. 281; ganga i valid, to put out the best; engi voru vol & pvi, there was no chance of that, Glum. 371: mod., eiga völ á e-u, það er' ekki völ á góðu.

val, adv. = vel, according to the spelling of some vellums, e.g. Bs. i. 89 sqq. (Cod. Holm. No. 5), Stj., Barl.; but not so in good standard

Icel. spelling.

val-, [A.S. wealb-], Welsh, foreign, in several compds, see below. in pr. names, Val-brandr, Val-garör, Val-gautr, Val-hjófr; Valbyflingar, m. pl. the descendants of Waltheof, Landn.: and of women. Val-dis, Val-gerör, Landn.: it is strange that none of these names seem to appear on the old Runic monuments of Sweden and Denmark; they are therefore scarcely to be derived from valr (the slain), but from A. S. wealb = Welsh, foreign; in England such names were frequent; m Icel. they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; Valþjófr in the Landnáma is evidently borrowed from the English. In Sweden a Valgautr appears in the 11th century, O. H.

vala, u, f. the rolling knuckle-bone, Lat. talus, Gr. αστράγαλοι; in ? Icel. these bones are dried and used for winding clews of yarn (þráðarvala); in the old heathen times they seem to have been used for fortunetelling, whence the compds, volu-briotr, m. a knuckle-breaker, a nickname, Sd.: völu-spakr, adj. 'knuckle-wise,' prophetic (?), Edda (in a verse): volu-mæltr, adj. talking thick, as if with a knuckle-bone rolling in one's mouth: hvel-vala, a rolling pebble, pd. (poët.) the name of a dog; vappaðu með mér, vala... keyrðu féð í hala, a ditty.

val-attungr, m. a chosen eighth part; kirkja a valattung . . . valséttung í hvölum. Vm. 102.

val-bassi, a. m. the 'Welsh' bear, i. e. wild bear, Edda (Gl.)

val-baugar, m. pl. 'Weish' rings, i. e. foreign gold, Akv. val-björk, f. [Dan. valbirk], a kind of birch.

val-blistra, u. f. = Dan, skalmei, Björn,

val-bloo, n. blood, gore, Lex. Poët. val-bráð, f. venison, cp. Germ. wildpret; in melta knáttú móðugr manna valbráðir, Akv. 36. 2. (mod. val-brá), a livid spot on the skin, a 'port-wine mark,' medic. Lat. macula, Bs. i. 423 (see foot-note

10, so also vellums of Sturl. l. c.): freq. in mod. usage, e. g. hann hafði valbrá á hægri kinn: in Bs. i. l. c. as the nickname of a person so marked; this mythol. term reminds one of Hel, the northern Hecate, who is represented as black on one side, see Edda.

val-bygg, n. 'Welsh,' i. e. foreign barley, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 2. val-bost, f. a part of a sword, it is not exactly known which, perh. =friðbönd (q. v.), Edda; á valböstu (acc. pl.) verpr naðr hala, Hkv. Hjörv. 9: dat. valböstum, Sdm.: gen. valbasta, Geisli.

VALD, n., pl. vold, [Germ. ge-walt; Dan. vold; cp. valda]:-power, might, authority; eiga vald & e-u, Sks. 160; hafa vald til e-s, Fms. x. 337; vald ok lög, vald ok dóm, Bs. i. 741, 742; ef ek á svá mikit vald á þér, Nj. 10; gefask á vald e-s, to submit to one, Fms. xi. 392; ganga til valds, Bs. i. 764; valds-dagar, 280; Guð er öll hefir völdin, id.; vald ok skipan, 694; leggja á e-s vald, Fb. ii. 179: með valdi, by force, Fms. xi. 392, Eg. 41; yfir-vald, authority.

2. power, dominion; vald landsins, Fms. i. 23; kirkju-vald, Bs. i. 789, O. H. 47; þá skal valds-maðr reiða ór sínu valdi, Js. 4. II. plur. the cause or making of a thing, mostly in a bad sense, Fms. vi. 350; kenni ek þér völd um þat, I charge it on thee, thou hast done it, Fær. 255; kenna ser vold um hat hardretti, Rd. 249; af mínum völdum, by my making, Fms. ii. 188; af hans völdum, Grag. i. 94; ok göra hann sannan at völdunum, bring it bome to bim, 95; skaða þann er orðinn er af völdum konu þinnar, Nj. 76; af mannavöldum, by buman bands, see p. 408, col. I. III. in chess, a guard; valds-maor, m. a mighty man, in plur. the hróks-vald, peðs-vald. great, Fms. iv. 209, vii. 315, Js. 4; höfðingja ok valdsmenn, Fms. vii. 164; valdsmaðr (a ruler) yfir þessu ríki, xi. 232; veraldligir valdsmenn, the great of this world, K. A. 220.

VALDA, pres. veld, pl. völdum, valdit, valda: pret. olli, ollir, olli; olli ofrausn stillis, in a verse of A.D. 1066, as also by Ari, Ib. 7: in alliteration as a vowel, einn bu bvi ollir, ekki..., Am. 80; a pret. voldi or oldi also occurs, for references see B: subj. ylli, also voldi, vildi, see B: imperat. vald: with neg. suff. vald-at-tu, cause thou not, Gísl. (in a verse); veldr-at, Nj. 61: part. valdit: a mod. verb has been formed from the pret. olli,—olla, olli, ollat, olla being used of to cause, valda to be able: [Ulf. waldan, ga-waldan = to rule; A.S. wealdan; Engl. wield; O. H. G. waltan; Germ. walten; Dan. vold; cp. Lat. valere.]

B. To wield, with dat.; ef ek em svá ústerkr, at ek má eigi valda sverdinu, if I be so weak that I cannot wield the sword, O. H. 209; ber byrðar er vér megum eigi valda, Greg. 65; meðan ek má vápnum valda, Ld. 170; hvern þann mann er vápnum mátti valda, Stj. 611. to rule; en par Heimdal kveða valda véum, where Heimdal reigns, resides, Gm. 13 (cp. Ulf. garda waldands = οlκοδεσπότηε). to cause, with dat. or absol.; ok þat olli, Ib. 7; vér því völdum er þú velli hélt, Hkm. 12; ekki veldr því, Stor. 2; þorvaldr veldr því, Nj. 18; bessu mun Svanr valda, 21; hvat bat valdit mundu hafa, at... 75; spurði hvat vyldi úgleði hans, Fms. vii. 106 (olli, v. l.); þeir hinir somu er því voldu, ix. 280; eigi vissu menn hvat því voldi, 282; spurði hvat úgleði hans ylli, Eg. 322; spurði hverr því olli, Isl. ii. 160; olli þat því, at..., Eg. 400; hón frétti hvat voldi hans úgleði, Art. 5; þat voldi því, at..., Stj. 91; því voldi breiskleikr, 548, Post. (Unger) 21; spurði hverr því volli, Sturl. ii. 60; sá er úskilum volli, Hom. 45; at peir hefði mestu um valdit, Hkr. ii. 395; þau ullu (i. e. ollu) lífláti hans, Rb. 414; þeir vissu hverir valdit (ollat Ed. from a paper MS.) höfðu, Lv. 8; þat oldi úgagni því er vér fengum, Blanda (vellum); ok voldi þat því mest, at..., Fms. viii. 197, 292; þat voldi at íss var í stallinum, ix. 386 (volli and olli, v.l.): sayings, sjaldan veldr einn ef tveir deila, 508; eigi veldr så er varar annan (veldrat så er varir, Nj.), Hrafn. 6; sá veldr mestu er upphafinu veldr; sá skal hýðing valda (execute) er heimskastr er á þingi, N.G.L. i. 349. III. part. valdandi, a wielder, ruler; Dróttinn sá er alls er valdandi, Hom. 100; hvárki vitandi né valdandi þessa verks, Fms. ix. 42; alls-valdandi, yfirvaldandi; [cp. A. S. Bret-walda.]

valdari (spelt valderi, Pd.), a. m. a wielder, keeper, Lex. Poët. vald-borg, f. a strongbold, Sti. 284.

vald-eygor, adi. wall-eyed, of a horse, N.G.L. i. 75: as. vagl-eygr,

valdi, a, m. a wielder, keeper; kjóla valdi, a 'keel-wielder,' skipper, Hým.; ein-valdi, fólk-valdi, a ruler, Lex. Poët.: as a pr. name, Sig-valdi, A-valdi, Öl-valdi, Landn., etc.

valdr, m. = valdi, Lex. Poët, passim; but in prose only in the compd all-valdr; besides many poët. compds, her-valdr, ogn-valdr, see Lex. 2. in the latter part of pr. names, bor-valdr, As-valdr, Rögnvaldr, dropping the v in Har-aldr, Ingj-aldr, Arn-aldr, Landn.

val-dreyri, a, m. the blood of the slain; and val-dreyrigr, gory, bloody, Gs. 17.

val-dýr, n. a carrion-beast, esp. a wolf, Vsp. 55.

val-dogg, f. the ' dew of the slain,' blood, Hkv. 2. 42 (poët.)

val-fall, n. the fall of the slain, Fms. vi. 67, Fas. i. 385, Bær. 13.

val-frekr, adj. greedy for carrion: a nickname, Sturl. val-föör, m. the father of the slain, i.e. Odin, Vsp. 1, Edda.

val-galdr, m. charms, a kind of necromancy ascribed to Odin; nam hann vittugri v. kveða, unz nauðig reis, nás-orð um kvað, Vtkv. 2, (2 ấπ. λεγ.)

val-gammr, m. the carrion-bird, vulture, Amor.

val-gjarn, adj. = valfrekr, of the wolf, Hkv. 1.13

val-glaumr, m. the swarm of the slain in Walballa, Gm. 21.

val-grind, f. the grating of the gates of Walballa, Gm. 22.

val-göltr, m., poët. a belmet, Lex. Poët.

val-hoot, f. a 'Welsh nut,' i. e. a walnut (Germ. welsches nuss), Fms. vii. 98, 225, Fas. iii. 226. ef val-biak

val-hverfa, 20, to roll the eyes in the head, like the hawk (valr); valhverfa augunum.

Val-holl, f. the Hall of the Slain, Walballa, see Edda, Gm., Hdl., Em., Hkm., Skíða R., Nj. 132, Hkr. i. 161, Fas. i. 424. II. a foreign ball, of king Atli, Akv. 2. 14. 2. the name of one of the booths in the Icel. Althing, Sturl. ii. 126; see bud.

Vali, a, m. the name of one of the gods, Edda: a pr. name, Korm. valin-kunnr, adj. respectable; v. maor, N. G. L. i. 43, Gbl. 273, Grett. 162.

Valir, m. pl. [A. S. Walas or Wealas; mid, Lat, Wallus], the 'Welsh,' esp. the Celtic people in France, Frakkar, Flæmingjar, Valir (Franks, Flemings, Walloons), Symb. 18; Völum Kjarr, Cear ruled the Welsh Fas. i. (in a verse); Valir ok Bretar, Art.; allir Valirnir undruðusk, the 'Welsh', i.e. French, Karl. 35. II. spec. usages; Vala málmr, 'Welsh' ore, i.e. gold, Hdl. 8, Fas. iii. 31 (in a verse); Vala ript, a II. spec. usages; Vala málmr, texture of the 'Welsh,' i. e. foreign, costly texture, Skv. 3. 63; Vala mengi, a bost of 'Welsh,' id.

val-keri, a, m. the prober of the slain, i.e. a sword, Lex. Poët.

val-kjósandi, a, m. the chooser of the slain, Kormak.

val-klif, n. the bawk's cliff, i. e. the band, Lex. Poët.

val-koka, að, = valhverfa, q. v.; valkoka augum.

Val-kyrja, u, f. the chooser of the slain (kjósa val), the Valkyriur were a troop of northern goddesses, for whom see Edda 22, Gm., Em.; for the Valkyriur as guardian angels and tutors of the heroes, like Athene in the Odyssey, see Hkv., Vkv., Sdm.

val-köstr, m. a beap, pile of slain, Fms. ix. 31.

valla, adv. = varla,

Val-land, m. the land of the 'Welsh' or foreigners, esp. in the Sagas relating to France, Vilhjálmr... hann vann þat ríki í Vallandi er síðan var kallat Noromandi, Fagrsk. 142, Ó. H. passim.

vallar-, see völlr.

vallari, 2, m. [from mid. Lat. wallus; cp. Germ. wallfabrten], prop. a pilgrim, traveller in a foreign land, hence a destitute person, tramp; eyða landit með mörgum stafkarlum ok öðrum vallarum, N.G.L. iii. 29; sem einn v., en nú er hann svá stollz ok svá ríkr, at ..., þiðr. 299; capra er skygn, svá at hón kennir hvárt eru vallarar eðr veiðimenn, sem einn v. ok forflóttamaðr..., Bret. 53; hann (Cain) raksk víða veraldar svá sem vallari, Stj. 43, 94, 113.

vall-gangr, m. (spelt vald-gangr, Mart. 118), [völlr], 'field-going,' excrements, Stj. 436, Bs. i. 382, Bárð. 166.

vall-gróinn, part. turf-grown, grown with turf; bakkar vallgrónir, Al. 28; toptir vallgrónar, Fas. ii. 299; hón kvað þat nú vallgróit, Fms. vi. 105; er þar nokkur dæld ok vallgróit, x. 319.

vall-humall, m., botan. the milfoil or yarrow, Hjalt.

vall-lendi, n. the flat land, turf.

vall-ofr (vallokr?), m. a bird, perh. the willock, a απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.)

vall-prúðr, adj. proud of gait, Sks.

vall-roo, n. a reddening of the battle-field, slaughter, Metl.

Vall-verjar, m. pl. the men from Völlr, Landn.

valmar, in Gs. 19, is an obscure, prob. corrupt word, or = varmar (?). val-menni, n. a chosen man, a good man; hann er mesta valmenni.

Val-mær, f. = Valkyrja, Edda i. 420. Val-neskr, adf. = Valskr, Gkv. 2. 34.

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á þeim á velli, gef ek Oðni, Fas. i. 380; konungr lét skip upp setja ok bera a valinn, and bear the dead on board, Hkr. i. 152; per (the Valkyriur), ríða jafnan at kjósa val, ok ráða vígum, Edda 22, cp. Vþm. 46; kanna valinn, to search the field after a battle, Eg. 123, Fms. i. 182, Nj. 45; ræna val, O. H. 184; val pann allan er par hafði fallit, id.; braut or valnum, 220; sneru þar til er valrinn lá, 219.

valr, m., pl. valir, [prob. an abbreviation for val-haukr = a carrionbawk]: - a bawk; veida vali, Grag. ii. 346, Ghl. 51; vals hamr, the skin of a valr, Edda, passim.

valr, adj. [A. S. ana-wealg = avalr], round, oval; en vinferill valr rifuadi, Hým. 31; in á-valr, see volr, a round stick.

val-rauðr, adj. blood-red, crimson; serki valrauða, Akv.

val-rauf, n. = valrof, [O. H. G. wala-raupa; A. S. weal-reaf], spoils, prop. the robbing the slain, cp. Gr. Evapa, Lat. spolia, Bragi (in the verse

val-rof, n. = valrauf, [Dan. val-rov], a law term, the plundering the slain on the battle-field, N. G. L. i. 66.

val-rúgr, m. = valbygg, þd. Wall . Eye

val-runar, f. pl. [A. S. wælrun], 'Welsb' Runes, i.e. riddles, obscure language, Hkv. 2. 10 (2 απ. λεγ.)

val-serkr, m. a 'Welsh' sark, i. e. a coat of mail, Vellekla.

val-séttungr, m., see valáttungr, Vm. 102.

Valska, u, f. the 'Welsh' tongue, esp. the French language; nem pu allar tungur en allra helzt Látínu ok Völsku, Sks.; þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastarðr vann England, gékk þaðan af í Englandi Valska er hann var þaðan ættaðr, Ísl. ii. 222; hann mælti á Völsku, Orkn. 2. = völsk mús, a rat. 348.

val-skikkja, u, f. a 'Welsb' cloak (?), Fms. vii. 321.

Valskr, adj. [A. S. Wealisc; Germ. Welsch], 'Welsh,' foreign, esp. French, Fagrsk. 143; Valskt mal, Völsk tunga, the 'Welsh' tongue, Str. 1, Flov.; Völsk míla, Fas. iii. 140; Valskar mýss, 'Welsh' (foreign) mice, i.e. rats, Fms. xi. 279: of weapons, Valskir hjálmar, Sighvat, Ó. H. 39.

val-slöngva, u, f. [cp. ballista], a 'war-sling,' catapult, Fms. vii. 183, 186, viii. 177, Sks. 410, K. A. 222, porf. Karl. 426.

val-stefna, u, f. a war-meeting, battle, Hkv.

val-strendr, adj. oval, balf round.

val-tafn, n. an offering of slain, the slain being an offering to Odin, Kormak, Lex. Poet.

Val-tamr, m. one of the names of Odin, Vtkv.

val-teinn, m. a chosen chip, for soothsaying, Yt.

val-tivi, a, m. the god of the slain, Vsp. (of Surt the giant); val-tivar, the gods, Hkv. I, Vsp.; sec tivi.

VALTR, völt, valt, adj. [A. S. wæltan], reeling, easily upset; hégómlig ok völt dýrð, Al. 130; völt hamingja, 133; valtir verða oss þessa heims höfdingjar, Sturl. ii. 153; veröld völt og flå, Pass.; fall-valtr, ú-valtr,

Val-týr, m. the lord of the slain = Odin, Lex. Poët.

val-veior, f. bawking, Bs. i. 120, H. E. ii. 45. valz-ligr, adj. proud, Fbr. 86 new Ed.

vambar-, see vomb.

vamb-mikill, adj. big-bellied, of a cow.

VAMM, n. = vömm, [Ulf. wamm = a spot, un-wamms = αμωμος; A. S. wamm; cp. vámr]:—a blemisb; útan váða ok vamm, N.G.L. i. 67; leita e-m vamms, barm, Og. 6; vammi firor, without blemish, Stor. 23: plur. vönimin, Ls. 52; vamma vanr, Hm. 21; vamm þat er væri, Skv. 3. 5; svá lastvarr at hann vildi ekki vamm vita á sik, 5tj. 547: in mod. usage, hann vill ekki vamm sitt vita, of a conscientious thoroughly houest person; enda mun þat eigi til vamms vera lagt, Karl. 375; fár COMPDS: er vamma vanr, a saying, Mirm., cp. Hm. 22; see vömm. vamma-fullr, adj. full of blemisbes, Sdm. vamma-lauss, adj. unblemisbed, Sol., Ls.

vamm-haltr, adj. dead-lame, of a horse, Gbl. 504.

vamm-helti, f. lameness, N.G.L.

vamm-lauss, adj. spotless, Hsm.

VAN-, a particle prefixed to nouns and adverbs, [cp. vanr; Goth. and A. S. wan-, deficient; O. H. G. wana-]: -lacking, wanting; only used as a compd except in the phrase, of og van, or það er of sem van, now too much, now too little.

B. In COMPDS van- is freq. as a prefixed particle, mostly denoting lacking, slowly, short, not sufficient, under-, but also simply as a negative, much like Gr. δυσ-: van-afla, -afli, adj. weak, waning in strength, Al. 5, Fms. vi. 107, Sks. 590. van-alinn, part. under-fed, Grag. i. 455. van-brúka, að, to misuse; mod. van-brúkun, f. a misuse. burða, adj. born prematurely; v. eldi, 656 B. 7. van-búinn, part. unprepared, Korm. 202, Ld. 324, Fms. vi. 214, vii. 127, viii. 288. drengr, m. a bad man, Fs. 166. van-dæmt, part. under-judging, i.e. too leniently; hafa v. cda ofdæmt, Grág. (pref.) van-efni, n. pl. lack of means, Grág. i. 257, Band. 31 new Ed., Fms. viii. 23. van-erð, f. (?), inferiority, N. G. L. i. 212. van-farinn, part. in a strait, Fas. i. 518 MS. 655 xx. 3.

VALR, m. [A. S. wæl or walre], the slain; allan pann val, sem fellr (see also the verse); vér erum vanfarnir hjá honum, we are much short of bim, Orkn. 332. van-ferli, n. things going wrong, Fms. x. 131. van-festr, part. badly fastened, MS. 4. 8. van-fylgt, n. part.; van-fylgt, n. part.; hafa v. e-m, to back one slowly, Bs. i. 739. van-færi, n. disability, van-færr, adj. disabled, infirm, Fms. ii. 146, x. 354, xi. 325, Fas. i. 532, Bs. i. 393; vanfærr ok illa heill, Hom. 122. van-gá, f. lack of care. van-gefinn, see vargefinn. van-geroing, f. a defective fencing, Gpl. 382. van-geymsla, u, f. = vanga, Ld. 128. Jb. 42, Dipl. v. 26. van-geymt, n. part.; hafa v. e-s, to neglect, H. E. ii. 110. van-giptr, part. married beneath one, Nj. 17, v. l. goldit, part. n. underpaid, O. H. 87. van-geett, n. part. = vangeymt, van-gesala, u, f. = vangeymsla, Grág. ii. 341, Fms. viii. van-gorr, part. defective, imperfect, imperfectly done, balf done, 364. Fms. vi. 13, x. 318, Bs. i. 59; ung Kristni ok mjök vangör, Fbr. 7; mér sýndisk vangört, faulty, Fms. x. 320. van-haft, n. part.; hafa v., not to get one's due, Grag. i. 265. van-haga, ad; impers., mig vamagar um e-t, to miss a thing, want. van-hagr, m. dismay, disadvantage, Grag. ii. 49, Fms. xi. 245, Fær. 7: misconduct, Bs. i. 687. van-hald, n. a damage, loss; bioa vanhald af e-m, Fms. x. 421: in plur. ill-luck, thriftlessness, Band. 37 new Ed. van-haldinn, part. getting less than one's due, wronged, H.E. ii. 126; ef þú þykkisk v., Ld. 108, Sturl. i. 77 C, Fas. ii. 297. van-hofnt, n. part. (better varhefnt), Nj. 280, v. l. van-heior, m. disbonour, H. E. i. 562, Fas. ii. van-heila, u, f. = vanheilsa, Bs. i. 353. van-heilagr, adj. profane. van-heilindi, n. failing bealth, illness, Fms. vii. 208, viii. 280, H. E. i. 12. van-heill, adj. [A. S. wanbal], not bale, disabled, ill, Grag. i. 50, Fms. x. 420; e-m veror vanheilt, to be taken ill, Grag. i. 277: = pregnant, Bret. 10. van-heilligr, adj. ill, wretched, Fms. vii. 30. van-heilsa, u, f. failing bealth, illness, Bs. i. 83, 84, 353 (v.l.), Grag. van-helga, ad, to profane. i. 226, Fms. vii. 157, passim. helti, f., better vammhelti, q.v., Jb. 366 A. van-henta, t, to stand in need of, to want; hann kvad ser v. annat, be said it was not that be wanted, Ld. 212. van-hentr, adj.; e-m er e-t vanhent, u suits one not well, Fms. x. 260. van-heror, part. not pushed up to one's mettle, Fas. iii. 487. van-hiroa, t; v. um e-t, to neglect. van-hirðing, f. = vangeymsla. van-hirsla, u, f. = vanhirding. Sks. van-hluta, adj. unfairly dealt with; verda v., to be worsted, 446. Bjarn. 56, Isl. ii. 255, Grag. i. 157, ii. 92, Fms. i. 306; rétta þeirra hlut er adr eru v., Eb. 156. van-hlutr, m. an unfair sbare, Sturl. i. 47 C. van-hugaor, n. part. [? A.S. vanbygig]; e-t er v. í máli, it was not well considered, Lv. 30. van-hyggja, u, f. a lack of foretbought, Ld. 152; bæta fyrir vanhyggju mína, Valla L. 209. van-kunnandi, part. wanting in knowledge, ignorant, ill-informed, Gbl. van-kunnigr. van-kunnindi, f. ignorance, Gpl. (pref.) adj. ignorant. kunnusta (mod. van-kunnátta), u, f. want of knowledge, ignorance, van-loitao, n. part.; e-s er v., examined imper-van-lofaor, part. under-praised, Fms. vi. 196. H. E. i. 479. fectly, Bs. i. 329. van-lokinn, part. balf paid, of debt; vanloknar skuldir, Grag. i. 93. van-luktr, part. balf finisbed; ganga frá mörgu vanluktu, Sturl. iii. van-lykta, ad, to leave unfinished, H. E. i. 409. lyktir, f. pl.; med vanlyktum, unfinisbed, balf done, Ims. vi. 13; ok var at vanlykðum nökkut, er hón þó höfuð hans, Isl. ii. 333: hvárigar vanlykðir (faults) er þær koma á goðans hendi, Grág. i. 94. van-matta, adj. weak, sick, sore; i tana þá er v. var, a sore toe, Hrain. 15. van-mattigr, adj. failing in strength, weak, impotent, Fms. v. 163. van-mattr, m. failing strength, illness, Eg. 565, Vapn. 17, Frns. ii. 12, Bs. i. 84. van-megin, n. weakness, Fms. vii. 156: a swoon, fainting, sló yfir mik hræzlu ok vanmegni, 108. van-meginn (vanmegn, Stj. 20), adj. weak, feeble, Fms. i. 305, Stj. 20, v. l.; v. at megn. Fb. iii. 447; höndina þá má vanmegnu, an infirm band, Sturl. i. 189. van-megna, adj. = vanmeginn. van-megna, 20, to weaken; v. sterkjan hug, Al. 6: reflex., vanmegnast, to faint, sink down, Vidal. van-menni, n. (van-menna, u, f., Lv. 30; vanmennar pær, Fms. xi. 257), a wortbless person, Gisl. 149, Vápn. 15, Fms. iii. 149. van-meta, adj. in a weak, bad condition; var fótrinn v., of a sick leg, Bs. i. 344; vanmeta skepna, an ill-favoured creature. metnaor, m. a disgrace, Grett. 160 A. van-mettr, part. bungry. van-mælt, n. part.; eiga e-t vanmælt, if thou hast anything unsaid, anything to say, Bs. i. 668; hvárt mér verðr ofmælt eðr vanmælt, Nj. 232. van-mætti, n. an infirmity. van-refsaör, part. not duly punished, Sturl. ii. 10. van-refst, n. part = refsad; et v. er af dómarans hendi, Ghl. 172. van-rekstr, m. = vanrettr, Fms. xi. 253, v. l. van-rétti, n. loss of right, Ls. 40; pola v., O. H. 238: a defeat, Isl. ii. 367. van-rettr, m. = vanretti, Fms. xi. 253. vanrækiliga, adv. carelessly, slovenly, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) van-rækjat, to disregard, Stj. 157, Fms. xi. 423, K. A. 72: reflex., vanrækjask van-rækt, f. lack of care, Gpl. 332, H. E. i. e-n, Fms. viii. 252. van-rætt, n. part. not fully discussed; v. er um 251, Dipl. ii. 14. e-t, Sks. 271 B. van-samit, part. unsettled, Stj. van-semd, f. a disgrace, offence, Bjarn. 67. van-signaor, part. cursed. Sty. van-skörungr, m. = vandrengr, Fs. 4, Eg. 730.

van-spurt, n. part. left unasked, Sks. 52, 191. van-stilli, n. lack ♥ of moderation, intemperance, Al. 45, 71; gesa svá kappsamliga mat, er á þessu mikit vanstilli, no measure, Isl. ii. 337, Fms. vii. 162 (of a fit of insanity); v. lopts, Al. 55; burfa menn ekki hér at lýsa v. (men need not shew ill temper) fyrir bessa sök, Sturl. i. 101 C. van-stilling, f. = vanstilli, Hom. 25. van-stilltr, part. wanting in temper, rash, Fms. i. 207, x. 264; marglyndr, vandlyndr ok v., wanting in temper, 420; v. i ordum, vi. 324: excessive, Stj. 142. van-svarat, n. part. insufficiently answered, of a question; hafa v., H. E. ii. 93; vanspurt eda v., Sks. 270. van-svefta, adj. baving too little sleep. van-sæmd, f. disbonour, contumely, Fms. ii. 291, vi. 109. van-sætti, n. discord, Sturl. van-sok, f. a fault, offence, Magn. 524. van-talað. n. part. = vanmælt; er enn mart vantalað, Lv. 20; á ek við hvárigan ykkarn vantalað, I want to speak to neither of you, Fms. v. 327. talit (van-talt), n. part. not full accounted for, short in the tally, Glum. 385; oftalt, vantalt, Ghl. 478. van-tekit, n. part. pulled insufficiently, Eb. 242. van-traust, n. a lack of trust. van-tru, f. unbelief [Dan. vantro]: villa ok v., K. A. 218, H. E. i. 390, insufficiently, Eb. 242. van-truaor, part. unbelieving, N. T., Vidal. Vidal. van-trúnaðr. m. distrust, Fms. ix. 308. van-unninn, part. unfinished; vanunnin verk, Grág. i. 157; litið vas eptir vanunnit (undone) í víngarðinum, van-viroa, t, to disregard, disbonour, put to shame, Isl. Greg. 57. ii. 238; affæra ok v., Bs. i. (Laur. S.): part. vanviror, Fms. ii. 67, Fs. van-viroa, u, f. a disgrace, Fs. 60, 159, 183; vanvirt, Fms. v. 326. van-virðing, f. = vanvirða, Fms. ix. 278, 289, Ghl. 157, Eb. 128. 181. vanvirou-lauss, adj. not disgracing, Grett. 118. vanvirkja, u, f. a defect, fault, Stj. 158, Isl. ii. 201, v.l. van-vit, n. [Dan. van-vid = insanity], want of thought, Nj. 135, v.l. van-vita, adj. insane, N.G.L. i. 213, Js. 79. van-vitao, n. part. not quite known; enn er v. nökkut um sættina, Bjarn. 56. van-vizka, u. f. foolisbness, Al. 115. van-bakkað, n. part. not duly thanked; eiga c-m e-t v. van-bakklátr, adj. ungrateful. van-bakklæti, n. ingratitude. van-bekking, f. lack of knowledge. van-þyrmsla, u, f. violation; v. hátíða, Hom. 146. van-bokk, f. untbankfulness.

vana, ao, to make to wane, diminish; ordum aukit edr vanat, Sks. 2. to disable, spoil, destroy; par sem röng mæli-keröld finnask, vani svá at ekki sé til þess hæft síðan, Gbl. 526. reflex. vanask, to wane, fail, Gm. 25. 2. vanaor, disabled, sick ; blinda, mállausa, vanaða, Matth. xv. 30.

-vans and -vani, adj. indecl. wanting: in compds, but only in prose, and-vana, still-born, lifeless; and several poët. compds, fjör-vana, strið-vana.

van-breyttr, part. = vand-breytt, to be risked; hon kvað vannbreytt

um, Fs. 141; er mér vannbreytt um þat, Sturl. i. 10. VANDA, 20, to make elaborately, take care and pains in a work or a choice, to pick out the best, choose; vanda til ferdar bædi menn ok skip, Nj. 122; bua ferð sína ok vanda menn til, Orkn. 108; þat var siðr um ríkra manna börn, at vanda mjök menn til at ausa vatni ok gefa nöfn, Fms. i. 14; þurfti þann stað at vanda, at hann væri sléttr, Eg. 275; voru menn vandaðir til at varðveita hofin at vitrleik ok réttlæti, Landn. (Append.) 334; svá skal sannaðar-menn vanda at frændsemi við aðilja, at ..., Grág. i. 30, 75, ii. 245; vanda skal búa í þingkvöð, at fjár-eign, i. 142; svá skal vanda sögu sem um erlendis víg, i. e. the procedure is the same as, 183; svá skal vanda tíð at eiðfæra ómaga, sem til pess at eiga hreppa-dóm, the same season is to be appointed for it as for 2. to work elaborately; pann bæ lét hann mjök vanda, Eb. 26; hón görði honum klæði öll þau er mest skyldi vanda, Fs. 61; láta göra skip ok vanda sem mest, 322; göra drykkju-skála ok vanda sem mest, Fms. i. 290; þú skalt vanda sem mest bæði hátt ok orðfæri ok einna mest kenningar, Fb. i. 215: vandadr, choice, elaborate; stofu nýja ok vandada, Eg. 49; skip vandat at öllu sem mest, 68; skip vandat forkunnar-mjök at smíð, Orkn. 332; mikit lið ok fritt ok mjök vandaðan skipabúnað, Fms. x. 36; var vandaðr mjök róðr á drekanum, vi. 309; stöpul vandadan, Bs. i. 132; vandadar krásir, choice, Fms. iv. 160; umgörð vandaða, Fs. 97. 3. vanda sig, vanda ráð sitt, to be bonest, lead a righteous life, passim; litt vandadt, not very honest, Fms. xi. 275; ú-vandaðr, plain, common, disbonest. II. [vanda = to]carp at, find fault, Ivar Aasen], to object, make difficulties: the negative phrase, vanda ekki, not to mind; hann sagði dóttur sinni, at hann mundi eigi vanda at gipta honum dóttur sína, Stj. 206; vanda eigi, to mind not, care not; vanda ek eigi (I mind not) þótt sá sé drepinn, 181; vanda ekki (care not) hvárt luklar finnask, Al. 44; vandar eigi þótt þykkt sé skipat, 41. 2. to find fault, be fastidious; hvárt sem pær vanda eðr gefa ósæmilig orð, D. N. ii. 16; þá eigu hásetar eigi at vanda bá hlezlu fyrir styrimanni ok fari við svá búit, N.G.L. ii. 275: and thus freq. in mod. speech of Norway, 'vanda maten' (cp. Icel. mat-vandr); in Icel. it remains in the phrase, vanda um e-t, to complain of, Eg. 142, 711, Landn. 141, Orkn. 90, Fs. 137, Eb. 144, Gullb. 26, III. reflex. to become difficult, precarious; nú vandask málit, Nj. 4; vandask ráða-görðin, Fms. vii. 183. vandar-, see vondr, a wand.

vand-balkr, m. [vöndr], a wall of wands or wicker, a wattled partition, Orkn. 430, O. H. L. 72 (Fbr. 209).

vand-blætr, adj., see úvandblætr, p. 666, col. 2.

vand-dreginn, part. drawn over with a strickle, of a bushel or measure of grain, N. G. L. ii. 166.

vandendi, n. pl. difficulties, 677. 9; vandenda mál, Sks. 516, 620 B, Anecd. 4.

vand-fenginn, part. (also spelt vannfenginn), difficult to get, or requiring careful thought to choose; bykkir oss vandfengit manns i stad binn, Ld. 32; eru yor vannfengnir her menn yfir til forráða, Eg. 50, v. l.; vannsenginn mun mér sessu-nautr ef vit skiljum, O. H. 52. vand-fisinn, adj. (-fisni, f.), fastidious.

vand-færr, adj. difficult to pass, of a road, Fms. ii. 81, Sighvat (Fb.

vand-gæfr, adj., honum var vanngæft um fæðsluna, Sturl, i. 20.

vand-gett (vann-g.), part. n., in the phrase, e-m veror vanngætt til e-s, difficult to keep or manage, Fs. 93, Grett. 205 new Ed.; verdr mer vanngætt til skaps konungs, O. H. 114; vanngættra, 237.

vand-heeft, n. [hof], difficulty, difficult management, Fbr. 53, Korm. 81, Lv. 10 (vandæfi).

vand-hæfe, adj. difficult to manage, Grag. i. 137, Glum. 358. vandi, a, m. a difficulty, difficult task; lizk mer bat mikill vandi, Korm. 150, Nj. 177; þó nökkurr vandi liggi á, Fms. vi. 10; hafa bæði vit ok vanda at vera höfðingi, xi. 217: sayings, þat er vandi vel boðnu ad neita (a good offer is not to be refused); vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri, cp. noblesse oblige. II. obligation, duty, esp. of relationsbip; thus in the phrase, e-m er vandi á við e-n, þútt þér sé. vandi á við Helga, Ld. 264; er þér miklu meiri vandi á við Eirik konung en Egil, Eg. 423; þat er mér ókunnara hverr vandi mér er á við hann, Fms. i. 297; sveiktú þann er þér var meiri vandi á enn við mik, vi. 17; fyrir vanda sakir ok tengda, xi. 11; binda sér vanda UAVA vid e-n, to enter into an obligation, Gisl. 11. COMPDS: vanda-bundinn, part. duty-bound, obliged, from duty, relationship, affinity; vera e-m vandabundinn, Fms. iii. 15, Stj. 424. vanda-hlutr, m. a difficult vanda-lauss, adj. standing under no obligation thing, Fms. vi. 166. or in no relation to another, a stranger, Fms. i. 189, Fær. 134: mod. vandalausir as opp. to skyldir: neut., e-m er vandalaust við e-n, to be quite free, neutral as to a person, Orkn. 214, Fms. vi. 107: easy, vii. 147. vanda-maör, m. a relation, vanda-litill, adj. easy, Fb. iii. 367. friend, or the like, Stj. 424, Ld. 72, Orkn. 452. vanda-mál, n. a difficult, complicated case; mikit vandamál, Nj. 31, 71; hafa v. at tala, Eb. 132; hugsa þetta vandamál, Fms. i. 84; er konungr sat yfir vandamálum, beld council, vii. 106. vanda-mikill, adj. difficult, Fb. iii. 381. vanda-ráð, n. = vandamál, Fms. x. 273. vanda-samligr. adj. difficult, Stj. 5. vanda-samr, adj. difficult, complicated. vandi, a, m., qs. vanoi (vanbi, O.H.); [from vanr, and different to

the preceding word]:-a custom, babit, want, Eg. 41, 70; dró til vanda með þeim, Nj. 12; leggja í vanda, Glúm. 324; at vanda, as usual, Nj. 3, 103, Eg. 125, 491; u-vandi, unmanners, whimsies, wayward manners. vanda-tíðir, f. pl. customary feasts, Bs. i. 164. Vandill, m. 2 pr. name, Fær., Nj.; the Runic stone, see p. 672, col. 2.

vand-kvæði, n. pl. (spelt vann-k.), perplexity; betta v., Fms. iv. 199; vandkvæði vár, ii. 12; hitta, koma í vandkvæði, vi. 107, vii. 33; sitja i miklu v., O. H. 195 (vannqueði), Lv. 50; mesta v., Fms. viii.

vand-launaor, part. difficult to reward as is due, Njaro. 378, Fms. vi. 382 (vann-l.), Nj. 181, v. l.

vand-laupr, m. a basket of wands (osier-twigs), Stj. 247, 442, Greg. 61, Post. 645. 86 (vannlaupr).

vand-latr, adj. fastidious, difficult to please, Fms. vi. 386, passim in mod. usage; mostly in a good sense, one who wants things to be well done, ó-vandlátr.

vand-liga (vannliga), adv. carefully; gata e-s v., to watch closely, O. H. 73; byrgja hauginn v., Fas. i. 387; læsa v., Eg. 239; spyrja v. frá e-u, 106; hyggja v. at e-u, 172, Nj. 6, MS. 623. 39, Sks. 19, Fms. vi. 216; hugsa vandliga, 400.

2. completely; svá at v. var öll húð af honum, Fms. vii. 227; brenna svá v. byggo alla, at ..., v. 54 (vendiliga, O. H. v. l); v. saklauss, quite sackless, Fms. xi. 329; svá féll v. lið Erlings, at engi maðr stóð uppi, Ó. H. 183; gjalda v. út, Ld. 60; vilju vér at þessir eiðar falli niðr v., altogetber, Gpl. 199.

vandligr, adj. difficult, Orkn. (in a verse). vand-lift, adj. living strictly; miklu er oss nú vandlifra enn i hverri tíð annari, 655 xi. 3.

vand-lota, u, f. jealousy; hvárr vakti yfir öðrum fyrir vandlotu sakir, Fms. i. 9.

vand-lyndi, n. a difficult temper, Mar.

vand-lyndr, adj. difficult of temper, Fms. x. 420. Sturl. iii. 123. vand-læta, t, to be zealous; vandlæta ok afbryda, Stj. 94; freq. in eccl. sense, Vidal.

vand-læti, n. zeal, Stj. 256, 321, 629, Magn. 474; af Guðligu vandlæti, Stj. 384, passim in eccl. usage, N. T., Vídal.

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vand-læting, f. zeal. vandlætinga-samr = vandlåtr. vand-mæli, n. a difficult question, O. H. 85, Fms. i. 32.

VANDR, vond, vant, adj. difficult, requiring pains and care; nafn mitt er ekki vant, Fær. 208; er hverjum manni vandara at búa sik í konungs herbergi enn annars stadar, Fms. vi. 208; sýndisk henni vant at neita pessu bodi, it was a risk to refuse such an offer, ii. 133, cp. vant; vant þykkir oss með slíku at fara, a delicate thing, Nj. 75; er hér ok vond vistin, 61; vera vant vid kominn, to be in a perplexity, Ld. 158; peir sögðu vant at vera í stórum samdrykkjum, Lv. 24; bæði er, at ek trúi ber vel, enda er ber ba vant um, Fær. 92; vant er at vita hverir mer eru trúir, ef feðrnir bregðask, Fms. ii. 11: a saying, vant er við vándum at sjá (play on the words 'vándr' and 'vandr'), Hrafn, 23; vant er ór vöndu at ráda; vant er vel boonu at neita. 2. choice, picked, = vandaðr; háttr fegrstr ok vandastr, Edda (Ht.) 132; var vandr mjök róðr á drekanum, Fms. vi. 309, v. l. 3. zealous; hón var allra kvenna vöndust bæði fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; ráð-v. (q. v.), ú-vandr.

vand-rataor, part. difficult to find, of a road. vand-raun, f. (?); nu mun ek eigi kaupa at þér vandraun né frelsi, Lv. 50 (somewhat corrupt).

Vand-ráðr, m. a pr. name, Landn., Bárð.

vand-ræðask, d. dep. to grumble over a thing, Bs. i. 289, 396.

vand-ræði, n. difficulty, trouble, Eg. 7, 161, Sturl. iii. 195 C; hann leysti hvers manns vandræði, Nj. 30; v. görðusk þeirra á meðal, Grág. 2. gen. as adj.; vandræða ii. 167; etja vandræðum við e-n, Eg. 458. félag, troublesome fellowship, Ld. 266; vandræda gripr, a troublesome thing, Fms. ii. 56; vandræda-skáld, the troublesome poet, the nickname of Hallfred, Fs.; vandræða mágr, Sturl. iii. 76; vandræða kostr, a dire choice, Fms. xi. 31. COMPDS: vandræða-laust, adj. without troubles, Fms. ix. 425; skildu beir allir vandrædalaust, they parted without a quarrel, Sturl. ii. 236. vandræða-líkligr, adj. likely to cause trouble, Fs. 90. vandræða-maðr, m. a troublesome person, Fms. vandræða-samr, adj. ii. 115, vi. 114, xi. 61, 78, Sturl. i. 9. troublesome, Bs. i. 546.

vand-sénn, part. difficult to see; þó er vandsén bótin, Fms. ii. 146; verða oss vandsén ráð þeirra, Finnb. 338; þat er mér vandsét, Glúm. 354; er mér þetta vandsét mál, Lv. 75; eru mér nú vandsénir skógarmenn, Grett. 130 A; vandsénir eru margir, dangerous, 142 A; vandsét er við honum, Fms. ii. 254.

vand-settr, part. difficult to place; eru yor vandsettir hér menn yfir til forráða, difficult ubom to place there, Eg. 50.

vand-skafa, skóf, to draw a strickle over a busbel, Ghl. 526, 524, v. l.

vand-skafl, a, m. a strickle, Gpl. 524.

vand-skipaör, part. difficult to man; v. mun þér stafninn, Fms. vi. 243.

vand-stilltr (vann-st.), part. difficult of temper, Grett. 125 A.

vand-styggr, adj. 'wand-sby,' flinching from the stick, of a horse, Akv. vand-tekit, part. n. difficult to receive; pat er v. vid e-m, it is not safe to receive him, Grett. 130 A.

vand-veittr, part. difficult to give, pjal.

vand-virki, f. = vandverkt, Eluc. 22.

vand-virkliga, adv. painstakingly, carefully; skoda, vardveita v., Stj. 17, 99. H. E. i. 515.

vand-virkr, adj. painstaking.

vand-virkt (mod. vandvirkni), f. good workmansbip, Stj. 102, Fas. iii. 281: carefulness, painstaking, Sturl. i. 211, Alg. 370.

vand-værr, adj. fastidious, Sks. 658, v. l.

vand-yrkliga, adv. = vandvirkliga, 655 xi. 3.

vangi, a, m., akin to vangr; [Ülf. waggari = παρακεφάλαιον; A. S., Old and North-west. E. wang; Germ. wange; O. H. G. wanga]:—the cheek; vangi is the whole side of the head, kinn the cheek; bleikt var hár bjartir vangar, Rm. 31; hann setti hncfann útan við vangann, Fms. ii. 330; hann leggr til hans í vangann ok út um annan, Al. 37; setr pústr undir hans vanga, Karl. 65; útan á kinnar vanga, Skíða R. 136; af mínum vanga, Kormak; Auðunn var högginn á vangann ok kinnina, Sturl. ii. 179; vanga högg, Fas. i. 60, freq. in mod. usage: ölr vanga, poët. =the bair (or beard?), Skálda (in a verse); vanga búnaðr, Stj. 396; vanga gull, 106, 136.

vanga-filla, u, f. the cheek-flesh, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256, iii. 392.

VANGR, m. [Uli. waggs = παράδεισος; A. S. wang; Hel. wang; early Dan. vang, as in the ballad, Danmark deiligst 'vang' og 'vænge,' lukt með bölgen blaa]:—a garden, green bome-field, Edda (Gl.): in the allit. vé ok vangr, bouse and bome; frá minum véum ok vöngum, from my beartb and bome, Ls. 52; þar var arnar-flaug of vangi, Edda (in a verse); hún-vangr, 'sbip-field,' i. e. the sea, Eb. (in a verse). II. in prose this word is obsolete except in compds, in which (as in vegr) the v is often dropped (-angr); ái-vangr, vet-vangr, kaup-angr, qq. v.: in a great number of local names, þrið-vangr, Aur-vangr, Ævangr: in names of fiords in Norway, Staf-angr, Harð-angr, Kaup-angr. In several mod. Scandin. local names 'vangr' remains in the inflexion-ing, -inge; it is often impossible to say whether the termination is from engi or vangr. In poët. compds, himin-vangr, sól-vangr, hlæ-v., the beaven: the

sea is called svan-vangr, the swan-field; &l-v., fley-v., the ship-field, etc. = the sea; all-vangr, the 'all-men's field,' a place of assembly (=almanna-vangr), Isl. ii. (in a verse); ged-vangr, 'mind's-field,' the mind's abode, i. e. the breast; baug-v., folk-v., hjör-v., geir-v., the shield-field, sword-field, i. e. the shield; orm-v., 'snake-field,' i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; prûd-vangr, the abode of Thor, Gm., Edda.

vang-roo, n. a reddening of the field, a bloody fray, Kormak.

vani, a, m. a custom, usage; eptir vana, Fms. i. 76; forn lög ok vani, viii. 277, v. l.; háttr ok vani, Stj. I; eiga vana til e-s, to use, þorf. Karl. i. 404; lands-v., the custom of the land; ú-vani, a bad babit; á-vani, as inveterate babit. COMPDS: vana-liga, adv. usually. vana-ligr, adj. usual, Stj. 141. vana-sótt, f. a chronic, babitual illness; v. kvenna, menstruation, Stj. 118, 181.

Vaningi, a, m. [Vanr or Vanir = the gods of that name], name of the god Frey, Skm.

vanka, 28, (qs. vakka or vafka?), to rove, stroll about as if disturbed in mind: part. vankaðr, of a sheep with the turning disease; also in scorn of a person, þú ert vankaðr.

II. [A.S. wincian; Engl. wink], to wink; kómu þar inn menn ok vönkuðu til Sveins konungs, Fms. xi. 366, v.l.

vanki, a, m. the turning disease.

vann-, in vann-liga = vandliga, vann-laupr = vandlaupr, vann-stilltr = vandstilltr, etc.; see vand-.

vanning, f. [venja], exercise, training, Sks. 351, v.l.

VANR, vön, vant, adj., compar. vanari, superl. vanastr, wont, accustomed; vanr e-u, used to a thing; varg-ljóðum vanr, Hkv.; vigi vanr, Stor. 23; tungan er málinu vön, Skálda (Thorodd); vanr góðu braði, Sks. 321: with infin., hann hafði jafnan vanr verit at matask í lith hui, Fms. i. 35; hversu mikill skattr er vanr at koma af Finnmörk, Eg. 70; ganga til sætis þess er hann var vanr at sitja, Ö. H. 66; vanan skatt, the wonted tax, Bs. i. 757; er hann var vanr at hafa, Sks. 228 B. 2. neut., ekki fékk ek minna til bús enn vant var, Nj. 18: impers., er þessa vant?—opt berr svá at, is this wont to bappen?—it often betides, Fms. ü. 9; ú-vanr, unwonted.

VANR, adj. [Ulf. wans; A.S. wana; cp. Lat. vanus; cp. also the prefix particle van-]:-lacking, wanting; vamma vant, Hm. 22; ljoba pessa muntú lengr vanr vera, 163; andspillis vanr, Skm. 12; handar em ek vanr, Ls. 39; von vers ok barna, Gkv. 1. 23; von geng ek vilja, jojbereft, Skv. 3. 9; blóðs vanr, Höfuðl. II; vanr slíkra drengja, Hallfred; landa vanr, a lackland, Bragi. 2. neut. vant, with gen.; var beim vettugis vant, Vsp.; mikils er á mann hveru vant, er mannvits er, Hôm. 26; fás er fródum vant, Hm.; ords vant, wanting one word, Hom. 9; era mér gulls vant, Skm. 22; vara gamans vant, no lack of good cher, Fms. vii. (in a verse); eitt sinn var vant kyr í þykkvabæ, a com ma wanting, Ld. 156; var Glumi vant margra geldinga, Nj. 26; varð honum vant kvigna tveggja, Glum. 340; konungi þótti orðs vant er annat var talat, the king wanted a word when one was uttered, i. e. be was all ear, listened eagerly, Fms. ii. 139; lét honum engra hluta vant, x. 226; era hlunns vant, kvað refr, vii. 19; sjaldan er engri vant, a saying, Al. 166; muna vant, or muna á-vant, sjá munr, a moment, p. 438; hann keyrði hann niðr, eigi úþyrmiliga, svá at honum var lítils vant, so that be did not want more, i.e. killed bim on the spot, Bjarn. 41. words, of the same form, but diametrically opposite in sense, cannot well stand side by side, and so we find that while the old poets make little use of vanr (adsuetus), on the other hand, in prose and mod. usage vam (orbus) has become obsolete, except in the neut. vant, in van- 25 1 prefix, and in compds such as and-vanr, and-vana.

Vanr, m. [cp. Vainomoinen, the son of Ukko, in the Finnish poem Kalevala]: - one of the gods, Vanir, used in sing. of Njörd; kalla Vanaguð Vana nið eðr Van, Edda i. 260; nama goðbrúðr una Vani (dat.), Skálda. II. usually in pl. Vanir, in northern mythology the gods who waged war with the Asir, but were afterwards combined and made one with them; this is recorded in Vsp. 28, 30, Yngl. S. ch. 4, Edda 47 (the legend of Kvasir), also in the myth of Hænir, 15, Vbm. 39; the gods Frey, Freyja, Njörd, and Hænir belonged to the tribe of Wanir; med visum Vönum, id. COMPDS: Vana-dis, f., name of the goddes Freyja, Edda i. 114. Vana-guð or Vana-niðr, n. a name of Frey. Edda 55; a name of Njörd, id. Vana-heimar, m. pl. the abode of the Vanir, Edda 15 (sing.), Vpm. 39 (i Vana heimi).

vansa, 2d, to do too little; ofsa edr vansa, N.G. L. i. 184.

vansi, a, m. lack, want; vansi matar ok klæða, Barl. 82; skort eða vansa, 70; v. trúar, Sks.

2. metaph. shame, disgrace; verða særða. fá vansa, to be barmed, injured, Jb. 19; þeir fengu öngar bætt fyrir vansa sina, Nj. 251; ef þú ofsar þik eigi þér til vansa, Hrafn. 29; heims vand ok vansi, Greg. 30.

vanta, að, [vanr], to want, lack: impers. with acc. of person and thing, e-n (acc.) vantar e-t (acc.), engan penning vantaði á, Nj. 190: vantaði þá eigi hesta né aðra hluti, Fms. iii. 77; mundi vanta þið hundruð, x. 64; vantaði tvá hesta, Grett. III A; at hann skyldi held vanta fé enn aðra menn, Band. 4.

van-yfli, n. pl. [the latter part of this compd has preserved the uncon-

tracted form, answering to Goth. ubils = illr, q.v.; cp. Engl. evil and [(bail) fyrir honum, þiðr. 75; ef maðr kaupir man at manni, þá skal sá contr. ill]:-chronic ailments; pessi vanyfli skaltu hafa á þínum hag, vanyfla-sott, f. babitual illness = vanasott; kom v. hans Sks. 360 B. at honum, Sks. 706 B (of king Saul's insanity).

Vappa, 20, [an assimilated form, akin to vafra], to waddle, Eg. (in a

verse); vappaðu með mér, vala, a ditty.

var, n. [cp. vorr = a lip], the raised edge of a shovel.

var, n. = vagr, the rheum running from the eye, Björn.

VAR-, a prefixed particle; as to its root, var- is prob. akin to compar.

verri, verstr, Goth. wariza: -- scarcely, scantily; see below.

VARA, 20, [vart], to warn; vara sik, to be on one's guard, beware, Fms. viii. 288; vara þú þik svá, Hkr. i. 253; v. e-n við e-u, to bid one beware of a thing; ill dæmi vari oss við syndum, Hom. 97; Hrafn hafði varat hann við úfriðinum, Sturl. iii. 186 (úfriðinn Cod.); þú hefir þat ráð upp tekit er ek varaða þik mest við, Eg. 82; varaða ek ykkr bæði við at hit skyldit, Sks. 544; vil ek vara yor við, at her flytið hann eigi, Fms. passim.

II. reflex. to beware of, be on one's guard against, sbun; þeir hjala mart ok varask hvárgi annan, Sturl. i. 27; varask þú þat (beware) at eigi hittir þú hóf fyrir þér, Eg. 21: eigi má varask nema viti, a saying, D. N. ili. 751; varaðisk Ingólfr hann þó, Fs. 64; varaðisk Gunnarr þat ekki, Nj. 63; þeir vissu sér engis ótta vánir ok vöruðusk ekki, Eg. 74; svá at aðrir varisk af þinum úförum, Sks. 744; hvat ek skal varask, Fms. i. 261; hann skyldi varask at göra Ólaf eigi of stóran, Hkr. i. 212; varask við, Blas. 46; varisk ok við at byggja dautt fé á leigu, K. A.; þat skaltú varask (beware, take care) um allan varning er þú setr at hann sé óspiltr, Sks. 19.

VARA, pres. vari, pret. varoi, part. varat; [Engl. ware, a-ware; cp. varda]:-to be aware of, ween, expect, bave a forboding of: impers., pess varir mik, at þú mælir feigum munni, Nj. 9; mik varði eigi þessa áburðar, Fms. ii. 57; eigi varði mik þess af yðr, xi. 54; mundi mik annars vara af yor, Eg. 426; mundi mik af bér alls annars vara, enn at þú mundir oss stuld kenna, Ld. 206; sem mik varir, as I ween, Rb. 196; peir komu jafnan fram sem engi mann varði, where no one expected, Fms. viii. 432; fyrr enn hann (acc.) varði, x. 413; þá er hann varði minnst, Eg. 296; skjótar enn þá varði, Korm. 40; þá er minnst varir, when one least expects it, Fins. i. 104; verðr það opt þá varir minnst vofeisleg hætta búin sinnst, Pass. 5. 2: the saying, verðr þat er varir ok svá þat er ekki varir, Grett. 91 A.

II. to endure, last, (mod.)

VARA, u, f., pl. vörur, [Dan. vare; Engl. wares], wares; in Norway chiefly of fur, in Icel. of wadmal; vara i sekkum ok allskyns varningr, Fs. 5; voru-hlaði, id.; flytja voru til skips, Nj. 4; bera upp voruna, Eg. 54; ljós vara, light ware, i. e. ermine, opp. to grá-vara, grey fur, 69; skinnavara, skins, fur, id.; virðingar-fé eða vara, Vm. 140; sex hundruð virt til vöru, Rd. 259; kýr, korn, smjör ok vöru, Ghl. 305; annat-hvárt haust skal greiða gelding tvævetran, en annat-hvárt halfa mörk vöru, Vm. 167; hann fær honum vöru ok silfr nokkut, Gísl. 44 (vaðmál, 129, v. l.); prjátigi pakka vöru, Bs. i. 912 (vaðmáls, 872, l. c.); vöru hundrað, a bundred (value) in wares, i. e. wadmal, Vm. 83. COMPDS: VÖRUgildr, adj. being a legal tender, marketable, Vm. 152. vöru-klæði (-lérept), n. a common cloth, D. N. voru-sekkr, m. a pack of wadmal, Isl. ii. 204. voru-smíði, n. work in wood or metals; flatsmíði voru-váð, f. marketable clotb, common wadok v., Grág. i. 504. mal; vöruváðar kufl, kyrtill, stakkr, Ísl. ii. 80, Nj. 32 (v. l.), Fas. ii. 343. vöru-virðr, part. = vörugildr; sex hundruð vöruvirðs fjár, Landn. (Ann.) 330; í vöruvirðum eyri, Vm. 7; þrettán hundruð vöruvirð, 71; tvau hundruð í hafna-váðum vöruvirðum, Dipl. iii. 6; í vöruvirðu gózi, v. 3; tvau hundruð í hafnar-váðum, tvau hundruð vöru eða vöruvirt, 7.

Vara-, see vörr.

varan and vorun, f. a warning, Nj. 260, Sturl. ii. 241. being ware of, sbunning, Hom. 13.

varanligr, adj. endurable.

varar-feldr, m. [in this and the following compds varar may be derived either from vara or better from vor (q. v.), denoting goods as they were sold in harbour]: -cloaks marketable in the trade, Grag. i. 500; hasskip kom as Íslandi, þat var hlaðit as vararseldum, Hkr. i. 176, Nj. 7, Korm. 158.

varar-skinn, n. skin current in trade; vararskinns-ólpa, Lv. 93.

varar-váð, f. = vöruváð, Gullþ. 14.

var-belgr, m. a nickname, of a party of rebels in Norway, Fms.

var-booit, part. under-rated, under-bidden, Fms. i. 247, Fbr. 59.

var-buinn, part. unprepared, Nj. 142.

VARDA, 20, [Ulf. in fra-wardian; A.S. wardian; Engl. ward, warrant; Germ. warten; Fr. guarder, etc.; cp. vasa]:-to warrant, guarantee, answer for; esp. as a law term, björn ok úlfr, þeirra verk skal engi maðr varða, N.G.L. i. 45; varðar hann þat alls ekki nema við Guð, ... varða orð ok verk fyrir e-n, Grág. (Kb.) i. 139; handsala-menn þá er varða vildi, at..., Sturl. iii. 43; ek vil at Flosi einn varði við mik, Î sball be my sole surely, Nj. 256; vill hann sjálfr varða | mín mér á Íslandi þat kvæði, er hón kalladi varðlokkur, þorf. Karl.

varða, er sölumaðr er, við stinga ok við stjarfa, N. G. L. i. 29; skal bóndi hverr einum húsum varða, at eigi falli krossar, II; bú hans varðar taki, is bailable, 47; varda taki fyrir e-n, to be bail for a person, 48; vardi lóð þar til lokit er, Gbl. 331; ok varða við hey sínu við hey hans, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 96 (Jb. 243); ok skal varða við engi því, Kb. ii. 94; ok svá skulu þeir við varða, Jb. 277; einyrkjar skulu varða fjögur þing, Gbl. 438; skal hann varða þeim af þessum eignum fulla lögskyld, D. N. iii. 88; sá vita-vörðr skal varða þrjár... örtugar, N.G.L. ii. 37; þess viðar er hann hafði áðr varðat fyrir sína hönd, secured, bougbt. Rd. 2. metaph. to be of importance; ef ber bykkir varða um mína vináttu, Fms. ii. 119; lézk hann skyldr at segja þér þat er þik varðar, Glúm.; þá hluti er þeim þætti sik varða, Eb. 112; v. miklu, litlu, öngu, to matter much, little, naught; um ba hluti er mer bykkir mestu varða, Fms. ii. 120, v. 102; varðar engu um vára aptrkvámu, vi. 13; varðar mest til allra orða, at..., Lil.: with a double dat., e-m varðar e-u, miklu varðar þeim, at þeir sé, Gbl. ix: acc., hvat mun v. pôtt vér heyrim, what will it matter? i. e. why not hear it? Fms. vii. 60, vi. 95; hvat mun v. (bôtt ek eta)? Eg. 604: acc. of the person, hat vardar bik engu, 'tis no business of thine; beir spurdu hvi hann var bar kominn, hann kvað þá engu þat varða, þorf. Karl. 414: so in mod. usage, þig varðar ekki um það, 'tis no business of thine! II. to guard, defend; varða sjálfs þíns land, Lv.; v. e-m e-t, to ward a thing off from a person, i.e. to warn one off from a thing (=Lat. arcere); varða mér bátinn, to forbid me the boat, by force, Fms. vii. 32; v. mér skarðit, Ölk. 37; v. fé váru at komask yfir ána, Krók. 38; v. þeim öll vöð ok vatns-föll á ánni, Stj. 394; hann kvaðsk mundu varða, at eigi kæmisk hann þar útan, Rd. 244: to guard, þá vegu er hann varðaði, Sól. I; er þú á haugi sitr ok varðar alla vega, Skm. 11, Fsm.: of boundaries, himinn vardar fyrir ofan, en hafit Rauda fyrir útan, Isl. ii. 489; þadan ræðr á . . . þadan varðar lækr er, fellr, D. I. i. 577. III. as a law term, denoting the fine, punishment, and liability legally incurred, absol. or with dat. of the person (Gr. ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω), to be liable to, finable, punishable; beim varðar eldi þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) i. 108; varðar þeim þat ekki við lög, they incur no penalty by the law..., 44, passim: the penalty (amount) in acc., slíkt (acc.) varða bjargir hins, ii. 25; ljúgvitni varðar skóggang, varða N. M. marka seko, to be finable so many marks: þá varðar ekki þótt gögnum sé haldit, Kb. i. 143; eigi varðar haga-beit, ii. 107; varðaði eigi um bjargir hans, Sturl. i. 92 C; hvat konu varðaði, ef . . ., Ld. 136, Grág. in countless instances; skóggangr (nom.) varðar, ef..., Grág. ii. 89 (is prob. an error for acc.); skyldi varða fjörbaugs-garði (better garð, acc.) ef váttum kæmi við, Bs. i. 25.

varða, u, f. [Germ. warte], a beacon; hann bað þá göra þar vörðu til minnis, Orkn. 208. 2. a pile of stones or wood to 'warn' a wayfarer; in Icel. varða is the popular name of stone cairns erected on high points on mountains and waste places, to 'warn' the wayfarer as to the course of the way, (in the Tyrolese Alps they are called 'daube' = Icel. bufa, q. v.); hann reisti bar vörðu hjá dysinni, Hrafn. 9; varða á hálsinum fyrir sunnan Stiga-bæli, Dipl. v. 19; hæðir þær er heita Hallbjarnar-vördur ... því eru þrjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni en fimm á hinni, Landn. 153; haug eða stóra vörðu, Stj. 182; náttmála-varða, póro. 58 (see náttmál); dagmála-varoa, of piles of stones by which the day-marks' are fixed: freq. in local names, Vörðu-fell, Holtavörðuheiðr, Landn., map of Icel.

varðaðr, m. a ward, keeper, Lex. Poët.

varðan, f. security, K. A. 208.

varð-berg (mod. vaðberg), n. a 'watcb-rock,' outlook; in the phrase, vera á varðbergi (mod. vera á vaðbergi), to be on the look-out; váru opnar dyrnar ok engir menn á varðbergi, Mar. (655 xxxi. A. 2).

varð-hald, n. a bolding ward, keeping watch and ward; vera á varð-haldi, Nj. 264; varðhalds ok varhygðar, Jb. 407; plur., hafa fjölmennt ok varðhöld mikil, to keep good watch and ward, Orkn. 300; hafa á sér styrk varðhöld nótt ok dag, Fms. ii. 31, Eg. 46, Ld. 170; tvenn varðhöld, 656 C. 11. 2. custody; hafa e-n i vardhaldi, Fms. i. 306, ii. COMPDS: varohalds-engill, m. a guardian angel, Fas. iii. 671. varðhalds-laust, adj. n. without custody, 623. 15. maðr, m. a watchman, Stj. 188, Fb. i. 283.

varo-helgi, f. a sanctuary, asylum, Fms. i. 80, v. l. (= grida-stadr).

varð-hundr, m. a watch-dog, Sturl. ii. 67 C.

varð-hús, n. a watch-bouse, Gpl. 86.

varði, a, m.=varða; þeir hlóðu þar varða er blótið hafði verit, Landn. 28 (Hb.); var varði stórr fyrir ofan tjaldit, Dropl. 33; reisa hávan varða, Orkn. 208 (in the verse, the prose uses the fem.) in mod. usage varði means a monument, memorial, or minnis-varði.

varð-karl, m. a watch-carle, warder, Clem. 136. varð-klokka, u, f. a watch-bell, Fms. ix. 369, v. l.

varo-lokkur, f. pl. [Scot. warlock], 'ward-songs,' 'guardian songs,' charms (or better, 'weird-songs,' cp. the other form, urdar lokkur); hvárki em ek fjölkunnig né vísinda-kona, en þó kenndi Halldís fóstra

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378; from this word comes the Scot. 'warlock,' though it has changed its sense to that of the wizard himself.

varo-maor, m. a watch-man, warder, Fms. i. 41, ix. 217, Eg. 88, 121, 284, Grág., Stj., passim.

-varor, m., in pr. names, Há-v., Hjör-v., Sig-v., bor-v.

varo-run, f., poët. a giantess, an enchantress, Hallfred.

varð-veita, t, prop. two words, varð (acc.) veita, i. e. veita vörð, to give 'ward' to, bold, keep, preserve; hence in the oldest writers the word is used with dat. (as the verb veita), varoveita fénu, Gpl. 227; v. börnum peirra ok fé, 258; geyma peim ok v., Stj. 99; v. pessum steini, Fms. viii. 8; v. öllum fjar-hlutum hennar, Gbl. 227. II. with acc. to keep, defend; skal ek v. pik, Nj. 53; v. pær, Blas. 45 (vellum of the 12th century); v. rikit, Eg. 119; hann var vardveittr, Fms. x. 369; Gud vardveiti big, God ward thee! (a mod. phrase): to keep in one's possession, bu munt hafa at v. eina kistu, Eg. 395, Nj. 5, 76, Ld. 70: to keep, ef madr tekt grid ok vardveitit bat ekki, if a man takes up an abode and does not keep it, Grag. i. 150; v. sik vid e-u, Hom. 13: to observe, freq. in mod. usage, v. Guðs boðorð, and the like. part. pl. varoveit-endr, warders, watchmen, 623. 35.

varo-veiting, f. a keeping, observance, Sks. 770.

varð-voizla, u, f. a keeping, custody; dæma e-m varðveizlu fjár, Grág. i. 84; til framfærslu ok varðveizlu, 62; fá e-m fé til varðveizlu, Nj. III; varoveizlu-handsal, Sturl. ii. 202. COMPDS: varoveizlu-lauss, adj. watchless, Grag. i. 278: unguarded, Hkr. iii. 287. varoveizlumaor, m. a warder, keeper, Grag. i. 420, K. A. 190.

varð-viti, n. a 'ward-fine,' fine for neglect on watch; sekr um varðviti við konung, Gþl. 86.

var-farinn, adi. = varfærr.

var-fleygr, part. faltering in flight, Stor.

var-færr, adj. cautious, wary, Eg. 63. var-færni, f. wariness.

varga, ad, to soil; better verga, q. v.

warg-dropi, a, m. a 'wolf-dropping,' wolf's cub: as a law phrase, the son of an outlaw (of a vargr), Grág. i. 178, Sdm. 35.

var-gefin, f. part. 'under-married,' of a misalliance; hón bóttisk vargefin, Nj. 17, MS. 625. 94, Skv. 1. 45.

var-gipt, f. part. = vargefin.

var-goldinn, part. underpaid, O. H. 149: of insufficient revenge, Sturl. ii. 224.

varg-hamr, m. a wolf's skin; taka á sig vargham, 'to wear a wolf's skin,' i. e. to be wolfish and wild, Clar.

varg-ljóð, n. pl. wolf-songs, wolf-bowling, Hkv. 1. 40.

VARGR, m. [A.S. wearg; Hel. warag; the root-word is preserved in Germ. er-würgen, whence virgull, q. v., and Engl. worry; vargr and ulfr are said to be from the same root]:—a wolf; berr björn, bitr vargr, N. G. L. i. 341; ríða á vargi, Hkv. Hjörv.; trollkona sat á vargi, Fms. vi. 403; marga varga, Nj. 95; vada vargar med úlfum, a saying, Fas. i. 11; sem menn víðast varga reka (prop. allit. varga vreka), as wide as wolves are bunted, Grag.: sem vargr i sauda-dun, Sd. 164: poët, of any beast of prey, varga vinr, Hkv. 1.6 (of ravens); hann barg fjörvi varga, Vellekla: the saying, sjaldan vægir vargrinn, the wolf spares not; vargarnir etask bar til er at halanum kemr, Band.; vargs-hamr, -hár, -hold, a wolf's skin, bair, flesh, Str. 32, Fas. i. 199, Fins. i. 273; vargs-liki, -rödd, Edda 8, Fas. i. 130; varga flokkr, a flock of wolves, iii. 77; varga matr, i. 139; varga-pytr, a bowling of wolves, 205: varga leifar, a 'wolf's bomestead (see leif), i. c. the wood, the wilderness, Gkv. 2. 11: in Icel. vargr II. a law phrase, metaph. an outlaw, is used of the fox. who is to be hunted down as a wolf, esp. used of one who commits a crime in a holy place, and is thereon declared accursed; hann hafði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259; vargr í véum, a wolf in the sanctuary, Fms. xi. 40 (god-vargr): also of a truce-breaker, hann skal svá víða v. heita sem veröld er bygð, Grág. (cp. grið-vargr); armr er vára vargr, Sdm.; eyða vörgum, to destroy miscreants, Fms. xi. (in 2. in mod. usage, a violent, illa verse); úvísa-vargr, see p. 667. tempered person; hon er mesti varge, a fury of a woman; ged-varge, skap-vargr, a fury: poët. compds, varg-fæðandi, -fæðir, -hollr, -nistir, -teitir, a feeder, ... cheerer of the wolf, i.e. a warrior, Lex.

varg-skinn, n. a wolf-skin; in vargskinns-ólpa, -stakkr, a cloak of wolf-skin, Fms. x. 201, O. H. L. 69.

varg-stakkr, m. a cloak of wolf-skin, Bret. 32 (as worn by the old berserkers); þeir höfðu vargstakka fyrir brynjur, Fs. 17; cp. Úlf-héðinn.

varg-tré, n. the worrying tree, the gallows, Hom. 18.

varg-úlfr, m. a 'worrying-wolf,'were-wolf; bisclaret í Bretzku máli en Nordmandingar kalladu hann vargúlf, Str. 30; v. var eitt kvikindi meðan hann byr i vargsham, id. This word, which occurs nowhere but in the above passage, is perhaps only coined by the translator from the French loup-garou qs. gar-ulf; ver-ulfr would have been the right word, but that word is unknown to the Icel. or old Norse, the superstition being expressed by eigi ein-hamr, ham-farir, hamast (qq. v.), or the like.

varg-ynja, u, f. [A.S. wyrgen, Bcowulf], a sbe-wolf, Lat. lupa, Róm. 381, Hbl. 39, passim,

varg-öld, f. an age of wolves (i. e. of wars and worry), Vsp.

var-haldinn, part. being unfairly treated; vanhaldinn, Sturl. i. 77. var-hendr, adj. [hönd], outstanding, of a score or quarrel against one; in the phrase, eiga varhent viò e-n.

var-hluta, adj.; verða varhluta fyrir e-m, to get an unfair sbare, be wronged, Isl. ii. 255, Fbr. 8.

var-hugi, a, m. a precaution; in the phrase, gjalda varhuga við e-u, to beware of, Sighvat, Fms. ii. 166, iv: 172, viii. 341, Al. 154.

var-hygo and var-ygo, f. wariness, watchfulness, Jb. 407; gzta e-s med varhygd, Fms. ix. 279, v. l.; heldr hugleysi enn varhygd, ii. 68 (v.l. varygð); sögðu at varygð gengi til, viii. 409; gjalda varygð við e-u, vi. 42; til varygðar, Fbr. 101. varhygoar-samr, adj. wary,

vari, a, m. wariness, caution, Fas. iii. 268; bjóða e-m vara á e-u, to bid one beware of, Grett. 148 A; betri er fyrri varinn, fore-thought is better than after-thought, Fs. 65 (see the foot-note). II. til vara ..., Bs. i. 735; til vonar og vara, and til vara (as adv.), for sake of precaution, in case that ...; and-vari, q. v. 2. as prefixed to compds, vara- is = Engl. vice-; vara-skeifa, vara-forseti, vara-frumvarp, etc. (mod.)

varinn, part. = farinn, see fara (A. VI. 2. β); it occurs in the latest vellums of the 15th century, Fb. iii. 240, Fas. i. 121, ii. 83; freq. in paper transcripts; cp. Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v.l.

var-karr, adj. cautious, wary. var-karni, f. wariness.

varla (valla), adv. bardly, scarcely; varla samir mér þat, Nj. 133; kunna varla, Grág. i. 28; varla mannhæð, Sturl. i. 118; gat valla vakit þá, Fms. i. 9; gat varla gengit, Njarð. 380, passim.

var-launaor, part. insufficiently rewarded; eiga e-m varlaunat, to be in debt to one, Grett. 153 A, Nj. 181.

var-leika, adj.; verða v., to be worsted in a game, Grett. 107.

var-leiki, a, m. wariness, Fb. i. 301.

var-leitao, part. n. insufficiently searched; hafa v. e-s, Eb. 94.

varliga, adv. insufficiently; vera v. haldinn, Ghl. 259. 2. scarcely, bardly; vannsk honum v. lengdin til, Edda 34. 3. warily; fara bardly; vannsk honum v. lengdin til, Edda 34. 8. warily; fara varliga, Ld. 242, Nj. 42; mæla v., Hkr. ii. 184; tala v., Lv. 46; búask um sem varligast, Fas. ii. 520. Mod. usage distinguishes between varla, bardly, and varliga, warily.

varligr, adj. requiring wariness, safe, of a thing; bad vzri varligra, it would be safer, Fms. ii. 64; hat hotti varligra at ..., x. 79; ma hat kalla eigi varligt, vi. 7; þat mun mér ekki varligt, vii. 114, Ísl. ii. 223, v.l.

varmi, a, m. beat; older form, vermi, q. v.

VARMR, vorm, varmt, adj.; [A. S. wearm; Engl. and Germ. warra; Dan. varm]: - warm; varmar bráðir, Hkv. 2. 41; varma dingju, Hornklofi; varmr bedr, Lex. Poët.; med vörmu vatni, Stj. 237; görði varmt vatnið, 623. 34; tak kött ok drep ok stikk hendi í hann er hann er v., Pr. 470; var honum varmt mjök, be was very warm, Nj. 95; svá at af klæða-yl mátti hann eigi heitr verða eðr varmr, Stj. 548. Warm is used of blood-heat, and is distinguished from heitr, in mod. usage it is not much used, being replaced by 'volgt' (see válgr).

II. in local names, of warm baths, Varmi-leskr, Varm-á, Varmi-dalr, Landn. varma-hús, n. a warmed room, Bs. i. 207.

var-mæltr, part. cautious in one's language.

VARNA, 20, [A.S. wearnian; Engl. warn], to warn off; v. e-m e-s (=varda e-m e-t), to warn a person off from a thing, deny bim a thing; varna e-m lioveizlu, Korm. 206; varna beim kaups, 218; v. bér réttinda, to deny thee justice, Fms. i. 82; var honum bess varnat, vii. 261; v. Birni konungsdóms, v. 246; varna henni máls, Nj. 48, Band. 23 new Ed.; varna e-m bóta, Isl. ii. 327; skal þér eigi þessa varna, Ld. 250; varna honum gjaldsins, Rd. 234; konungr varnaði þess eigi með öllu. Eg. 106; ek vil allra bóta v. um sonu þína, Korm. 48; ef hann varnar gjalds (if be refuses to pay), veror hann útlagr, Grág. ii. 281; ef menn varna bess at ganga bar i dóm, 322; hvat ek gaf eða hvers ek varnaði, Frns. vi. 220: with dat. less right, v. e-m lögligri atvinnu, Fb. i. 437: ellipt., ok honum er varnat (viz. þess), Grág. i. 405; hinum varðar útlegð ef þeir varna, 439; hann beiddi heima-mönnum griða, ok varnaði Egils, kvað hann eigi heima vera, and denied Egil, saying be was not at bome. Sturk 2. varna við e-u, to abstain from; varnaðit við tárum. iii. 173. could not forbear weeping, Gh. 29; vid hverju skal hann varna, Stj. 410: varna við kjötvi, to abstain from flesh, K. b. K. 124; í þeim dæmum megu allir sjá hvat þeir skolu göra eðr við hví varna, Eluc. 42; maðr á at varna við (beware) at hann göri aldregi síðan slíkar syndir. Hom. 159.

varnaor, m. safeguard, protection, keeping; taka mal beitra a sim varnað, Fms. x. 24; ek hefi þá menn á mínum varnaði (in my keeping) er yðr megu svá styrkja, at..., 655 xiii. B. 2; Guð er vörn ok v. saklausra ok meinlausra, Str. 29; varnadar-skjöldr, a shield of defence, MS. 4-II. wariness, caution; lata ser annars viti at varnadi verda, Nj. 23, Barl. 51; vil ek þar mikinn varnað á bjóða, bid you stricky beware, Fms. xi. 94, Hrafn. 6, Akv. 8; er þó einna mest v. á at þit gangit aldri á þann skúg, Fms. ii. 100; margir hlutir vóru þar til varnaðar mæltir, forbidden, Fagrsk. 58. compps: varnaðar-ár, n. a term in the Icel. calendar, a year to beware of, an irregular year, = rímspillir, Rb. 508. varnaðar-bréf, n. = Dan. leide-brev, a letter of protection, safe-conduct, H. E. i. 432, ii. 91 (N. G. L. iii. 27). varnaðar-maðr, m. a warder, guardian (Germ. vormund), Eb. 156, Fms. x. 293: a trustee, delegate, höfðingjar eða varnaðar-menn þeirra, iv. 284.

varnaðr, m. [vara, f.], wares, goods; Egill lét upp setja skip sín ok færa varnað (cargo) til staðar, Eg. 535; hann mætir Austmanninum Erni er hann gékk at varnaði sínum, Ísl. ii. 149; reiða ok annan varnað, Ó. H. 70: goods, fjárhluti, hús ok híbýli ok allan sinn varnað, Sks. 159, 454 B, H. E. i. 432, Fms. vi. 301, ix. 398; ek hefi sett hann yfir varnað minn, Ó. H. 112; hertoginn hafði sent frú Ragnilldi ok frú Ragníriði margan annan varnað sinn, Fms. ix. 486; konungr gaf frið öllum mönnum ok allra manna varnaði, Hkr. iii. 210; erkibiskups-stólinn ok allan hans varnað, N. G. L. i. 446.

var-nagli, a, m., better varr-nagli, with a double r, [for it does not come from vara, to beware, the pun in Fas. i. 15 being a poetical conceit; the word is rather derived from varra or vorr, q.v.]:—the bung for the bole in a boal's bottom; chiefly in the metaph, phrase, sla varnagla vid e-u, to take precaution against a future leakage, a future emergency.

varnan, f. a warning, caution; ok er þat boðit til varnanar at kasta hein of þvert gólf, Edda 59; ok er þat fyrir því varnanar vert af..., to beware of, 41; um guðsifja varnan, N.G. L. i. 150.

varnar-, see vörn.

varningr, m. = vanaðr, wares, Eg. 159, 467 (of a cargo); vil ek at þú takir mjöl ok við ok slíkt annat sem þér líkar af varningi, Nj. 4; varnings skipti, Krók. 60 C; kaupmanna v., a merchand's wares, Fb. ii. 274; reiða ok annan varning, Fms. iv. 372 (varnað, Ó. H., l.c.); hann fékk sér varning frá skipi, Fs. 63; kistu er í er varningr, Fns. vi. 272; v. í mjöl ok í malt, D. N.; stykki varnings, D. N. ii. 468; Hjaltlenzkr v., Munk. 33. varnings-tíund, f. a kind of tithe or duty, Lange's Norske Klost. Hist. 378 (foot-note n).

varn-kynna = várkynna, Norske Saml. v. 119. varn-kynd = várkynd, Norske Saml. v. 123, 141.

var-oror, adj. wary in one's words, Lv. 51.

varp, n. a casting, throwing; munn-varp, á-varp (qq. v.), and-varp, a sigb. II. in a spec. sense, a cast, of a net; has savarp er syrst renndi, Gpl. 426; á sá síld alla er varp á, id. 2. a casting' or laying of eggs; egg-varp = egg-ver, freq. in Icel., esp. of eider-ducks' varpid hesir aukizt, tóa komin í varpið; æðar-varp, eider-ducks' eggs; kriuvarp.

3. the warping of a thing; skó-varp (q. v.), the stitched edge of a shoe; unn-varp, unn-vörpum, q. v.

VARPA, að, [Engl. warp; see verpa], to tbrow, cast, with dat.; varpa frá sér sverðinu, Finnb. 316, v.l.; varpaði honum til helvítis, Barl. 135; hann varpar sér undan, Nj. 91; Grettir varpaði sér um völlinn, Grett. 95 new Ed.; varpaða ek mér upp ór söðlinum, Pr. 414; varpa frá sér kyrtlinum, Fms. iii. 101; hann varpaði (burled off) veslinu ok mælti, vii. 20; hann varpaði nökkut svá hettinum, tbrew the bood aside, tossing bis bead, id.; varpa öndinni, to draw a deep breath, sigh, Fb. ii. 426; ofn er ór sér varpaði óhæfiligum hita, Barl. 162; jarð-varpa, a law phrase, to tbrow to the earth: koll-varpa, á-varpa, qq. v.

varpa, u, f. a cast, net, Boldt 79, 104, D. N. passim.

2. as a law term, a 'dropping,' outcast; enginn skal pat við annan mæla, at hann sé hórbarn eða varpa, N. G. L. i. 311.

varpaor, m. a thrower, Lex. Poët.: in compds, aud-v., etc.

-varpi, a, m. an edge, outskirt; in hlad-varpi, q. v.

varp-net, n. a casting-net, D. N. i. 594.

varp-skufla, u, f. a shovel, N. T.

varp-timi, a, m. the egg season (May).

VARR, vör, vart, adj.; [Goth. wars; A. S. wear; Engl. ware; Germ. wabr; Dan. var, etc.]:—ware, aware; verða vart við e-t, to be aware of, learn, bear, Fms. i. 27, Eg. 58; hlaupa í hús inn ok verða ekki við menn varir, 230; þeir verða við þat varir, at..., Lv. 7; áðr Rútr varð varr við, Nj. 8; varð hann varr af túlki hvat þeir töluðu, Al. 104; er þeir urðu þessa varir, Fms. iv. 309; göra e-n varan við, to warn a person, Fær. 248; göra vart við e-t, to make a tbing noticed, Isl. ii. 329; göra vart við sik, to sbew oneself (= segja til sín), Eg. 79.

2. wary, cautious; varastr við víg, Ls. 13; enn vari gestr, Hm. 7; varan bið ek þik vera ok eigi of-varan (ó-varan?), vertú við öl varastr, 132; verðr engi til fulls varr, nema..., Sss. 23; verum varir við höfuð-syndir, Hom. 33; vóru þeir varari um langar farir en áðr, Sturl. i. 81 C: vera varr um sik, to be on one's guard, Ld. 268, Nj. 92, 106, 109.

varra, u, f. = vorr, water, esp. the wake of a ship, Lex. Poët. compbs: varr-bál, n. 'sea-flame,' i.e. gold. varr-skíð, n. = a ship, Lex. Poët., Fær. 171.

oet., r.zr. 171. var-reka, u, f. a shovel with var, q.v.

warri, a, m. (not vari), the lymph or watery substance of the blood; ef blood lifrinn skersk...vatn er menn kalla varra,... ef varri er mestr hluti i blooi manns, Hb. (MS.)

varr-simi, a, m. a streak of water, the wake of a ship; stoo topt eptir i varrsimanum. Fms. ii. 178; varrsima bar fiarri. Edda (Ht.)

varr-skógr, m. knotty wood (?), cp. A. S. wearr, B. K. 55, or qs. vár-skógr = wood-cutting in the spring (?).

varr-súgr, m. [vörr], the track in the wake of a ship, Björn.

var-skinnsólpa = vararskinnsólpa.

vart, adv. [see vart], scantily; vart búnar, Am. 26; lítils vart tuttugu vetr, little sbort of twenty winters, Clem. 26; scarcely = varla, vart tvá mánaði, Þorf. Karl. 430; vart tvau hundruð, Fms. viii. 426; vart hálfan mánuð, Ål. 122.

VARTA, u, f., gen. pl. vartna, Mar.; [A. S. weart; Engl. wart; Germ. warze; Dan. vort]:—a wart on the body, Mar.; pat tekr af vörtur, Pr. 473; hafa vörtu á kinninni, ef maðr hefir vörtu svo hvorki hyli hár né klæði né maðr sjái hana sjálfr, það er auðs-merki, a wart that one cannot see oneself is a mark of wealth or good luck, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 555; geir-varta, q. v.

varta, u, f., perh. the gunwale of a ship, Edda (Gl.); bera rönd á úrga

vörtu, Orkn. (in a verse); cp. vartari.

vartan, f. the threads holding together the woof in a loom, Björn. vartari, a, m. a thong, strap, Edda 71. 2. a kind of fish, Edda

(Gl.); holt-v., a 'bolt-fish,' i.e. a snake, Landn. (in a verse).

var-úð, f., qs. var-húð, var-ygð, = var-hygð, Glúm. 368; með v.,

Róm. 267; til varúðar, Eg. 371; gjalda varúð við e-u, to beware of,

Hkr. i. 50; varúðar bending, flótti, Fms. i. 10, Mar.; varúðar mál,

warning words, Sturl. iii. 183 C. varúðar-maðr, m. a man to be on

one's guard against.

var-úðigr, adj. wary, Lv. 80; kyrrlátir ok varúðgir, Fb. iii. 447.

varuo-liga, adv. warily, Bs. i. 133.

varzla, qs. varðsla, u, f. a watch; síðan þeim var v. vituð, Fsm. 2. a warranty; vera í vörzlu fyrir e-u, to be one's security, Gþl. 424; setja sik í borgan ok vörzlu, H. E. i. 525; ganga í vörzlu fyrir e-n um kaup, Ísl. ii. 135, þiðr. 75, D. N. iii. 56; Rafn jáði biskupi at fullar vörzlur skyldi gefask fyrir öll fé kirkna, Bs. i. 740; með fullum vörzlum, Gþl. 259. 3. a forbidding, ban; lyrittar varzla, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 15. vörzlu-maðr, m. a warranter, N.G.L.i. 347, Gþl. 389, Bs. i. 771, Str. 72. vas, n. = vés, q. v.

vasaor or vasaor, m. the wet and sleety, the name of Winter's grand-father. Edda.

vasask, 28, to bustle, meddle; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, nema þú vilir vasask í með þeim, Nj. 227; ek vil ekki vasask í slíku, Ísl. ii. 139. vasi, 2, m. 2 nickname, Dipl. v. 5. 2. a pocket, freq. in mod. usage, but prob. from some foreign root; vestis-vasi, buxna-vasi, treyju-

vasi; vasa-klútr, a pocket-kerchief; vasa-knifr, a pocket-knife, etc. VASI, a, m. [from Swed. vase = a sheaf 7], only remaining in the compd vasi-kanpr, m. a 'sheaf-beard,' i. e. a rustic, farmer (cp. breiðskeggr); hversu sem vasikanpinum þótti, however the rustics might like it, Fms.

viii. 59, v.l.; ér húsbændr, vasikanparnir 1 234, v.l.

VASKA, 28, [A. S. wascan; Engl. wash; Germ. waschen; Dan. waske]:—to wash, but rare or at least hardly used in Icel., having been superseded by þvá, q. v.; in Dan. and Swed. it is freq.; in the Sagas oelly of washing the head with a kind of soap, see lauðr; vaska sér, to wash one's bead, Vigl. 30 (cp. the verse l. c.); vaska honum betr, Isl. ii. 334, Bjarn. 68; þveginn ok vaskaðr, Sks. 362; vaskaði dasi, er ek dró þessa ár at borði, the laggard bad bis bead wasbed, i. e. sat snug at bome, wbilst I pulled this oar, Fs. (in a verse); in all these instances of the head: metaph., vaska e-n i orðum, to wash one in words, MS. 4, 6.

2. to wash, as a naut. term of the waves; brim vaskar, Edda (in

a verse), so too in Dan. det vasker over.

vask-leikr (-leiki), m. bravery, valour; vaskleikr ok karlmennska,

Fms. xi. 80, Fas. ii. 404, Str. 3, Bs. i. 526, Art. 11.

vask-liga, adv. valiantly; skipa liði vóru sem vaskligast, Fms. vii.

131; jafn-vaskliga sem þú, 127; vaskliga fórtú enn, Valla L. 220; hljóp á bak vaskliga, Flóv. 30.

vask-ligr, adj. valiant; vaskligr maðr, Nj. 118, Eg. 568; inn vaskligi riddari, Ld. 78; maðr mikill ok styrkr, v. sýnum, Fms. vii. 238; allra manna vaskligastr, 199, 327; vænn ok inn vaskligsti, xi. 152, Njarð. 368; enir vaskligstu menn, Fas. ii. 509.

VASKR, vosk, vaskt, adj.; [origin uncertain, prob. from verr = a man!:—manly, valiant; pù ert maor vaskr ok vel at pér (of Gunnar), Nj. 49; margir verða vaskir í einangrinum, þó at lítt sé vaskir á milli, Eb. 60; þórarinn mun vera enn vaskasti maðr, en slys mun þat þykkja er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, id.; vaskr í vápnum, Str. 1; með enum vöskustum, Al. 136; þú ert enn vaskasti maðr, en Hákon er enn versti maðr, Fb. i. 142; Davíð var manna vaskastr til vápna, Sks. 686; hvat ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek mun því úvaskari maðr enn aðrir menn sem mér þykkir meira fyrir enn öðrum mönnum at vega menn, Nj. 85.

vasla or vazla, 20, to wade in water.

vastr or vast, n. a botch; öllum þykir þetta vast, Skáld H. (fine).

vastra, 2d, to make a botch, prob. qs. vafstr, q. v.

VATN, n., pl. vötn; vant occurs in N. G. L. i. 363: the gen. sing. is, agreeably with the pronunciation, in old vellums invariably spelt vatz or

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vaz, vazt, Clem. 148, l. 32; the mod. sound is vass; in the Editions, vatns-6ss, m. the mouth of a lake connected with the sea, Landn. 207. however, the etymological form vatus has mostly been restored; all the South Teut, languages use a form with an r. The form vatr only occurs in two instances, perhaps used only for the rhyme's sake, in hvatr vátri, a poem of the beginning of the 12th century; and helt und vatr enn vitri, Sighvat; but vatn vitni in another verse of the same poet: [A. S. wæter; Engl. and Dutch water; Hel. watar; O. H. G. wazar; Germ. wasser; cp. Gr. νδατ-os; Lat. udus: on the other hand, Icel. vatn; Swed. vatten; Dan. vand, qs. vadn.]

A. Water, fresh water; jord, vatn, lopt, eldr, Eluc. 19; spratt bar vatn upp, Edda (pref.); blóð ok vatn, Rb. 334; grafa til vatz, Edda (pref.); taka vatn upp at sínum hluta, Vm. 168; þá er vötnin vóru sköpuð, 655. 1; drepa i vatn eða hella á vatni, K. p. K.; ef vatn er svá mikit at þar má barn í hylja, N. G. L. i. 363. 2. phrases; ausa vatni, to besprinkle infants with water, see ausa I. 2. B; to which add, par stendr bu, Ozorr, kvað Helgi, ok mun ek ekki við þér sjá, þvíat þú jóst mik vatni, Dropl. 25; mærin var vatni ausin ok þetta nafn gefit, Nj. 25: ganga til vatns, to go to the water, to go to the 'trapiza,' q.v., of washing before meals, Ld. 296: pa er sol gengr at vatni, when the sun goes into the water, sets in the sea, K. p. K. 96; ser ekki högg á vatni, a blow in the water is not seen, of a useless effort: & vatni, afloat, Fas. ii. 532; svá skjótt, at ekki tók á vatni, Fms. vii. 344. 3. of tears; halda ekki vatni, could not forbear weeping. Fms. vi. 236 (in a verse), viii. 232. II. a lake; [cp. North. E. Derwent-water, etc.]; uppi vatnið Væni, Fms. vi. 333; lét flytja sik út í vatn eitt, ok leyndisk þar í hólma nökkurum, i. 66; er í norðanverðum floanum vatn þat er nes liggr í, Ísl. ii. 345; til vatz þess er Á en Helga fellr or, O. H. 163; sjór eða vatn, a sea or lake, Edda. streams, waters, esp. in plur. of large streams; hnigu heilög vötn af Himin-fjöllum, Hkv. I. I; þaðan eigu vötn öll vega, Gm.; þar er djúpt vatn (deep water) er umhversis, Grag. ii. 131; geysask votn at þeim með forsfalli... vötnin flutu um völluna alla, Ó. H. 164; brúar um ár eða vötn, Grág. i. 149; vötn þau er ór jöklum höfðu fallit, Eg. 133; fjörðr sá er flóir allr af vötnum, Fs. 26; en nú falla vötn öll til Dyrafjarðar, Gísl. 20; fóru þar til er vötn hnigu til vestr-ættar af fjöllum, Orkn. 4. IV. in local names, Vatn, Vatna-hverfi, Vatns-lausa, Vatns-á, Vatns-dalr, Vatns-endi, Vatns-fell, Vatnsfjörðr, Vatns-nes, Vatns-horn, Vatns-skarð, etc., Landn.; Vatns-dælir, Vatns-firðingar, the men from Vatnsfjördr, Vatnsdalr, id., Sturl.: of lakes, Grims-vötn, Fiski-vötn, Elliða-vatn, Mý-vatn, Ólvusvatn, Landn., map of Icel.; more seldom of rivers, as Héradsvötn in north of Icel.: Vatns-dælskr, adj. from Vatnsdalr, Finnb. 334, Isl. ii. 335; Vatnsfirðinga-kyn, -búð, Nj. 248, Ld. 120 (see búð).

B. Compos, with gen. vatna-, vatns-, in vellums vatz-, vaz-: vatns-agi, a, m. dampness. vatns-bakki, a, m. a bank, shore of a water or lake, Grag. ii. 355, Jb. 315, Fms. viii. 32, Fas. i. 360. watns-beri, a, m. the water-bearer, Aquarius in the zodiac, Rb. vatnsblandaor, part. mixed with water. vatns-bolli, a, m. a water-jug, Am. 35. vatns-borinn, part. mixed with water. vatns-botn, m. the foot of a lake, Hrafn. 11, Fms. ix. 367. vatna-b61, n. a wateringvatns-bóla, u, f. a waterplace, well, where drinking-water is drawn. vatns-brago, n. a taste of water. vatns-buror, m. carrying water. Bs. i. vatns-daudi, 2, m. water-death, death by drowning in fresh water. vatna-djúp, n. a water-deep, abyss, Skálda 209. vatns-dropi, a, m. a drop of water, Stj. 154. vatns-drykkr, m. a drink of water, Stj. 150, 581, Edda 24. vatns-dæld, f. a watery bollow. vatns-endi, a, m. the end of a lake, Fms. ix. 406. vatnsfall, n. a stream, river; litid vatnsfall, a small river, Eg. 134, v.l.: of rain, vindr ok vatnsfall, Art. 85. vatns-farvegr, m. a 'water's fairway,' the bed of a river, Grag. ii. 291. vatns-fata, u, f. a water-pail, Fb. i. 258, O. H. L. ch. 96. vatna-flaumr, m. [Norse vand-flom], a water-flood, swell of water, D. N. vi. 148. vatna-floo, n. water-flood. vatna-gangr, m. a flood, Stj. 59, Grag. i. 219, Landn. 251: a fall of rain, = vatnfall, veðrátta ok v., Grett. 24 new Ed. vatns-heldr, adj. vatns-hestr, m. = nykr, q. v., Landn. 93, v.l.; but vatna-hestr, m. a good borse to cross rivers. vatna-hlaup, n. floods, a rushing forth of waters, Landn. 250. vatns-horn, n. a water-born, a vessel for holy water in church, Pm. 6: the end or angle of a lake, and as a local name, Ld., Landn. vatns-hríð, f. a storm, Ann. vatns-188, m. ice on a lake, Stj. 510, Fms. viii. 398, ix. vatns-kanna, u, f. a water-can, Vin. 86. 367. vatus-karl. m. a water-can shaped like a man; vatnskarl til vigos vatns, Vm. 21; vatnskarl ok munnlaug, Fb. i. 359, D. N. iv. 457. vatns-ker, n. a vatns-kerald, n. = vatnsker, Fms. i. 127, Vm. water-jug, Stj. 21, Jb. 409, vatns-ketill, m. a water-kettle, Vm. 21, 114, B. K. 83. vatns-köttr, m. a water-insect, in foul pools. vatns-lauss, adj. waterless, without water, Barl, 196. vatns-levsi, n. lack of water. vatns-litr, m. water-colour, Rb. 336. vatns-megin, n. fulness of water. vatns-mikill, adj. swelling with water, of a river. minni, n. the inlet of a lake, Fms. ix. 394. vatns-munnlaug, f. a water band-basin, Pm. 60. vatns-6sa, adj. soaked with water.

vatns-ras, f. a trench, water-course, Bs. i. 148, Stj. 593. sár, m. a font, Vm. 110, N.G.L. i. 327. vatns-skál, f. a watervatns-skirn, f. baptism in water, Barl. 116, 144 (vatnzskirn). vatns-skortr, m. lack of water, Barl. 196. vatns-sott, f. water-sickness, dropsy, medic., Post. vatns-steinn, m. a fost of stone, Vm. 110. vatns-strond, f. the bank of a lake, Fms. viii. 32. MS. 623. 33, Vkv. (prose, vaz-stronds). vatna-stökkull, m. a watering-pot, a vessel or brush for sprinkling water, Bs. i. 464. vatns-tjörn. f. a 'water-tarn,' pool, Sks. 682. vatna-tunna, u, f. a water-tub. vatns-uppspretta, u, f. a jet of water, Stj. 646. vatns-veita, u, f. a drain, trench, aqueduct, Grag. ii. 289. vatus-veiting, f. vatns-vetr, m. a winter of floods, Ann. 1191 C. a draining. vatns-vik, vatus-vigsla, u, f. consecration of water, Bs. i. 97. f. a creek in a lake, Fms. viii. 67. vatna-voxtr, m. a flood, Bs. i. 138, Grett. 133 A, D. N. ii. 35. passim. vatna-voxtr, m. 'water-growth,' vatnavatns-ædr, f. bytr, m. the thud, sound of falling waters, Skalda. a vein of water, Stj. 29, 205.

C. REAL COMPDS, with the root word vatn- prefixed: vatn-batr, m. a lake-boat, Jb. 410 B. vatn-beri, a, m. = vatnsberi, Rb. (1812) vatn-dauor, adj. drowned in fresh water, Grag. i. 223. 65, 66, vatn-dragari, a, m. a drawer of water, Stj. 358. vatn-dragi, a, m. id., Fas. iii. 21 (in a verse). vatn-dfr, n. water-animals, Al. 167. vatn-fall, n. a waterfall, stream; vatnfoll deilir: a torrent, stream, i bráða-þeyjum var þar vatnfall mikit, a great torrent, Eg. 766; litið v., 134; var v. þat fullt af fiskum, Fms. i. 253; svá mikit v. sem áin Nið er, v. 182; deilir norðr vatnföllum til héraða, Ísl. ii. 345; er vatnföll deila til sjóvar, Eg. 131, Grág. i. 440; með öllum vatnföllum, Nj. 265: of rain, fyrir vatnfalli ok regni, Gullb. 8; vatnfall fylgði hér svá mikit ór lopti, torrents of rain, Gisl. 105, Fms. x. 250. vatn-fátt, n. adi. sbort of water, Landn. 34, Fms. ix. 45. vatn-fiskr, m. a fresh-water fish, Fs. 165. vatn-gangr, m. a swelling of water, Vápn. 24. vatn-horn, n. a water-born, as church inventory, Vm. 110. vatn-kakki, a, m. = trapiza, q. v.; gékk hann til vatnkakka ok þó sér, Korm. 24. vatn-karl, m. a jug, Stj. 153, D. I. i. 597, Dipl. v. 18; vatnkarlar fjórir, könnur sextán, iii. 4, Rb. (of the zodiacal Aquarius). kálfr, m. dropsy; þá sótt er heitir idropicus, þat köllu vér vatnkálf, Hom. 25, 150; hann er góðr við vatnkálfi, Hb. 544. 39. ker, vatn-kerald, vatn-ketill, n. a water-jug..., Grág. ii. 397. Stj. 311, Nj. 134, Ísl. ii. 410, Fms. xi. 34, Ám. 29, Vm. 35. vatnlauss, adj. = vatnslauss, Al. 172, Stj. 194. vatn-legtil, m. a water-jug, Stj. 128. vatn-leysi, n. lack of water, Al. 173. vatnormr, m. a water-serpent, Al. 168; Hercules sigradi v. (the Hydra), MS. 732. 17: 2 pr. name, Mork. vatn-rás, f. = vatnsrás, Stj. 58. 642, Isl. ii. 92. vatn-skjóla, u, f. a water-skeel, pail, D. I. i. 225. vatn-staor, m. a water-place, 655 xxviii. 2. vatn-torf, n. soaked turf, Isl. ii. 412. vatn-trumba, u, f. a water-pipe, Hom. 131. vatn-veita, u. f. = vatnsveita, a drain, water-trench, Grag. ii. 289, Stj. vatn-viðri, n. = vátviðri, Bs. i. 245. vatn-vígala, u, f, the consecrating streams and wells, of bishop Gudmund, Bs. i. vatnærinn, adj. plentiful as water, abundant; vatnærin hef ek vitni. Sighvat.

vatna, að, to water; er allri hennar hjörð var vatnað, Stj. 171; vatna hestum sinum, Sturl. iii. 24. 2. metaph. phrases; vatna musurn, to 'water mice,' weep, have tears in the eyes (see auga); vatua lomb-um, to 'water lambs,' to lie down and drink from a running stream; láta vatna undir e-t, to lift (a heavy thing) just from the ground so that water can flow underneath. 3. the naut. phrase, svá suor med landi, at sær var í miðjum hlíðum en stundum vatnaði land (acc.), Ó. H. 140; beir sigldu brjá daga til bess er landit var vatnað, Fb. i. 431; eyin er nær vötnuð, Fms. vi. 379; þá drægi svá skjótt undan at náliga vatnaði seglin, Fb. ii. 15. 4. eccl. = vatnfasta; heitr hon at vatna æfinliga fyrir dag Guðmundar biskups, ok gefa málsverð, Bs. i. 619; v. fyrir báðar Þorlaks-messur, Sturl. ii. 252, H. E. ii. 188; fyrr en lærir at leggja af blót ok Laugar-nætr at vatna, Skíða R. 202.

vatnan, f. a watering, = vatnfasta; vötnunar nótt, H. E. ii. 188.

vatn-fasta, ad, to fast on water, K. A. 78.

vatn-fasta, u, f. a 'water-fast,' H. E. i. 521, K. p. K.; vatnfostu-dagr. -nátt, K. Á. 78, 190.

vatta, að, [vega], to lift; er þú vattar streng, Lv. 100; hence the mod. járn-hatta, qs. járn-vatta, to lift (a heavy thing) above one's bead. bolding it with straight arms, eg járn-hattaði hann.

vattar-, see vottr, a gauntlet.

vatz-, the common spelling of vellums for vatns-, see vatn B. VAX, n. [A. S. weax; Engl. wax; Germ. wachs; Dan. vox]:-wax;

bráðna sem vax við eld, Rb. 356; steypa heitu vaxi í andlit sér, Fms. vii. 30; líkneski ór vaxi á innsigli, Eluc. 18; tvær merkr vax (gen.) fyrir eyri, Grág. i. 213, 504, Fms. vi. 153; vilju vér þakka öllum beim monnum er hingat hafa flutt lérept, lin, vax eor katla, viii. 250. COMPDS: vax-blys, n. a wax-torch, Bs. i. 804. vaz-kerti, m. a vax-ljós, n. a wax-candle, Fms. v. 339; vaxkerta-ljós, Bs. i. 38.

wax-light, taper, Fb. ii. 390, K. p. K. 52. vax-spjald, n. a wax-tablet, for writing, Lat. cera, Bs. i. 848; fá mér nú vaxspjöld mín, give me my wax-tablets l (of Sturla the historian), Sturl. iii. 307; lét porgils rita á vaxspjaldi ok sendi konungi, 131. vax-ollr, m. a tithe in wax, payable to a church; af prem bæjum hálfan v., Vm. 35:=the mod. ljóstollr. vax-verð, n. the price of wax, D. N. iv. 77.

VAXA, pres. vex, pl. vöxum; pret. óx, pl. óxu, mod. uxu; subj. eyxi or yxi, which is the mod. form; imperat. vax; part. vaxinn: with the υ, νόx, νόxu, νyxi: with suff. neg. vax-at-tu, wax thou not, Edda (in a verse): [Ulf. wahsian, wobs, = aυξανειν; A. S. weaxan; Hel. and O. H. G. wahsan; Engl. wax; Germ. wachsen; Dutch wassen; Dan. voxe; Swed.

wäxa; cp. Gr. aufáveiv; Lat. augere; and Icel. auka, q.v.] B. To wax, grow, of grass, plants, trees, wool, as also of men, animals; munu ósánir aktar vaxa, Vsp. 61; vegr vex hrísi ok há grasi, Hm. 120, Gm. 17; stóð um vaxinn mistil-teinn, Vsp. 36; þar sem þessi tré uxu, Al. 173; hann heyrir þat er gras vex á jörðu eða ull á sauðum, Edda 17; þar eru eyru sæmst er óxu, see eyra; þá nam at vaxa álmr ítrborinn, Hkv. 1. 9; vex viðar-teinungr einn fyrir austan Valhöll, Edda 37; í syni mínum var-at ills þegns efni vaxit, Stor. 11; hann nam at vaxa ok vel dafna, ... upp óx þar jarl á fletjum, Rm. 8, 19, 32; lékum leik margan ok í lundi óxum, Am. 68; þá nam ek vaxa ok vel hafask, Hm. 142; þá er hann óx upp, Eg. 702; óx (vóx Ed.) Óláfr þar upp, Fms. i. 96; hann var þá vaxinn mjök, 466; syni fulltíða...dóttur ef hón er vaxin, Ghl. 432; enn vaxni maðr, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 91; hvernig ónu ættir saman þaðan, Edda 4. II. to wax, increase; óx svá mjök ríki Sverris konungs, Fms. viii. 105; honum vóx alldr, iv. 32; hann óx dag frá degi í góðum verkum, 686 B. 4; vóx hann ok þróaðisk, Fms. x. 230; at Guds réttr ætti jafnan at vaxa en hvergi þverra, 271; óxu auðæfi þín, Hom. 151; vex minni manns, Rb. 352; Eiríks úvinsæld vóx því meirr, Fms. i. 22; þá tók enn at vaxa kláðinn, ii. 188; veðrit óx svá at hríð mikla görði, Nj. 267; vindrinn tók at vaxa, Fms. x. 136; vaxattu nú Vimr, of the river, Edda (in a verse); sól vex, Sks. 57; á vaxanda vári, 12 new Ed.; dagar vóxu, Lil. 10; þá vóx orð af orði, Fms. vii. 269; hvars hatr vex, Hm.; þeir sá at vit hans óx ok eljun, Fms. ix. 244, v.l.; vaxanda vági, a waxing wave, Hm.; vaxandi tungl, a waxing moon. 2. of fame, report; þótti þórgeirr mjök hafa vaxit ok framit sik, Nj. 254; þykkjumk ek ekki af því vaxa þótt ek bíða heima þræla Haralds, Ld. 4; þótti hann mikit hafa vaxit af þessu verki, 150; Sigurðr konungr þótti vaxa mikit af þessi veizlu, Fms. iv. 83; lízt mér sem vant muni svá málinu at fylgja at öruggt sé at vit vaxim af, Glum. 346; hvar viti ér þann konung er meirr hafi vaxit á einum morni, O. H. L.; mun þar vaxa sæmd þín við, Nj. 47; sem minnkaðisk vár sæmd heldr enn yxi, Fms. x. 7; vex hverr af gengi, a saying, 3. in the phrase, e-m vex e-t i augu; ... at minnr vaxi fyrir augum at ráða stórt, Fms. vi. 399; minne myndi þjóstólfi í augu vaxa, at drepa Atla, Nj. 58; at slíkir láti sér eigi allt i augu vaxa, Fms. xi. 96; lát þér þat ekki í augu vaxa, Nj. 13. III. part. vaxinn, grown, of land; hólmi reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; dalr viði vaxinn, viii. 110; land skógi vaxit, Fb. i. 431; í þann tíð vas Ísland viði vaxit miðli fjalls ok fjöru, İb. 4; par skal engi dómr vera er engi er vaxit, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86. 2. grown, sbapen; figura vaxin sem spjót, Ann. 560; Noregr er vaxinn með þrem oddum, Fms. x. 272; hagl svá vaxit sem frauka rigndi, Al. 169; gull-ker vaxin á þá mynd sem, Stj. 437; svá vaxinn hringr sem, Mar.; at svá vöxnu máli, Fms. vii. 141, xi. 37 (málavöxtr), Anecd. 70; svá er við vaxit, matters stand so, Fms. vi. 234; nú veit ek ef svá væri útanlands við vaxit, at ..., x. 244, Nj. 186; eigi er svá við vaxit, that is not the case, Fms. vi. 234, Nj. 180, v.l.; svá er til vaxit, id., Hom. (St.); maor vel vaxinn, well-grown, bandsome, Fms. vii. 102; harð-vaxinn, fagr-vaxinn, þykk-vaxinn, há-vaxinn, ítr-vaxinn.

-vaxta, see in gjaf-vaxta.
vaxtar-, gen., see vöxtr, growtb.
vaxt-samr, adj. fruitful, Al. 41.

VAZTIR, f. pl., i. e. vatztir, not vastir, for vazta rhymes with baztan, Edda; in sing. vözt, Edda (Gl.) i. 574: [from vatr=vatn]:—a fisbing-bank, = mið; á þær vaztir (thus Cod. Reg., vastir Worm.) er hann var vanr at sitja, Edda i. 168; sitja á vöztum ok hafa vað fyrir borði, N. G. L. i. 65; finna hval á vöztum, 60; þenna dag var Ingjaldr róinn á vastir (late vellum), Gísl. 48; vazta (gen. pl.) undirkúla, Edda i. 350 (cp. the verse); hrein-vaztir, poët. the reindeer's abode, mountain, Skálda (in a verse).

VÁ (vó, vo), f. n., gen. vár, 655 i. 2; [A. S. wå; Engl. woe]:—woe, calamity, danger; pat er lítil vá, 'iis no great barm, Hkv. 2. 3, Hkr. i. 114 (in a verse); pú vaktir vá mikla, tbou workest mickle woe, Am. 77; vá víkinga, tbe woe of vikings, Fms. xi. (in a verse); in prose only used in phrases or sayings, ok sofi yðr þó eigi öll vá héraðs-mönnum, Eb. 160: e-m bregðr vá fyrir grön, a woe passes by one's beard, to suffer a sbock or a sudden frigbt; brá þeim vá fyrir grön er þeir sá Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 350, v.l.; þá er öðrum vá fyrir dyrum er öðrum er inn komin, woe is it at one's own door when it bad entered the neighbour's bouse, = Lat. tua res agitur..., Grett. 113 A; allit., vá ok vesöld, woe and misery, Stj. 40, Barl. 36, 61, 125; getnir til vár ok vesaldar, 655 i. 2;

vax-spjald, n. a waxér nú vaxspjöld mín, give vá-may be a contraction of var- or van-, as in vá-ljúgr, vá-sjaldan, vásturl. iii. 207: lét borgils lítill, vá-skeyttr.

vá, f. = vrá, a cabin, nook, Hm. 25, Skv. 3. 29, Eb. 73 new Ed.

νά, δ, to blame; with gen., ókynnis þess vár (pres.) þik engi maðr, at þú gangir snemma at sofa, Hm. (a ἄπ. λεγ., unless Ls. 52 be a parallel passage).

vá-beiða, u, f., found in but two instances, and possibly only a corruption of vádáði, [cp. A. S. weâ-dæð], an evil-boding monster; görit svá vel, skerit vábeiðu þessa (v. l. troll þetta), Eb. 116 new Ed., where it is spelt with y, but wrongly, as is seen from the parallel passage in a vellum of Eg. (in a verse), where the word also occurs.

vé-brestr, m. a 'woe-crash,' a sudden crash or sound in the earth or in the air, thought to bode strange and evil tidings, Fbr. 147; cp. Glúm. ch. 21, Ann. 1238.

vé-böl, n. an affliction; í sóttum eðr öðrum vábölum, 655 xi. 1; af ymsum vábölum sem verða kann, dýrbiti eðr öðru, Ó. T. 26.

VÁÐ, vóð, voð, f.; [A.S. wæd; remains in Engl. widow's weeds]:—a piece of stuff, cloth, as it leaves the loom; sat har kona sveigoi rokk, breiddi faðm bjó til váðar, Rm. 16; segl hvítt sem snjór af Háleyskum váðum, Fagrsk. ch. 102; ef segl er eigi fengit, skal gjalda sex aura...en ef einnar vádar missir (i.e. one breadth of the sail is missing, if it be short by one váð), þá er maðr sekr sex aurum, N.G.L. i. 199; cp. hafnar-váð, a common cloth; álna hafnar-váðar, Vm. 103; þetta á kirkja í lausa gózi, kýr sex ok sex hundruð í hafnar-váðum, Pm. 57; þrjá-tigi hundruð vöru ok hafnar-váða, Dipl. ii. 6, iii. 8; gefa úmaganum tólf álnir hafnar váðar á hverjum misserum til klæða sér, Vm. 117, D. N. ii. 225, iii. 451, Munk. 66; also called hafnar vaomál, D. N. i. 134, Grág.; vöru-váð and sölu-váð, a common cloth in trade, see vara, sala. metaph. a fishing-net is called váð; veiða, draga váð at hváru landi, Grág. iie 349 (Jb. 305); as also in mod. usage; this may be the 'wad' in the Scottish ballad cited s.v. aflausn; in the Icel. reference, Fbr. 154, 'vað' may be = váð: in poets also of the sail, greiða náir glygg vað...hríð féll í bug váða...váð blés, Lex. Poët.; cp. váð-hæfr. III. a 'weed,' cloth, cut and sewn; váðir mínar gaf ek tveimr trémönnum, Hm. 48; kven-váðir, a woman's weeds, bkv.; matar ok váða er manni þörf, Hm. 3: allit., vápn eða váðir, Grág. ii. 8; vápnum ok váðum skolu vinir gleðjask, Hm. 40: poët., Högna váð, Hédins vád, vádir Váfadar, the weed of H., etc., i. e. armour, the coat of mail, Lex. Poët.; her-váðir, id.; heiðingja váðir, 'wolf's weed,' i.e. wolf's bair, Akv. 8; hvíta-váðir, see hvítr.

B. Compds: váð-áss, m. a pole to bang clothes on, Hrafn. 20. váð-beðr, m. a case of cloth; skinnbeðir, hægindi váðbeðr, Dipl. iii. váð-feldr, part. soft, of raiment. váða-gangr, m. the casting váð-hæfr, adj. fit for sail; váðhæft-veðr, a a net. D. N. iii. 1108. favourable wind; hvessti svá at varla var váðhæft á konungs skipi, Fms. ix. 387. váð-ker, n. a tub in which clothes are stamped or trodden, váð-meiðr, m. = váðáss, Fas. ii. 34. váð-mál, see vaðmál. váðar-varp, n. the casting a net, D. N. v. 971. Glúm. 390, Rd. 296. váð-verk, n. clotb-making, Eb. 258. váð-virkja, t, to wind up,

end, finish, metaph. from the loom, Krók. 63. VÁĐI, a, m. (vóði, voði), [prop. derivative from vá; Dan. vaade]:-a danger, peril, of extreme sudden danger; stýra til váða, O. H. 136, Fms. vii. 145; mér þykkir við váða búit, ef vér verðum rangsáttir, Ó. H. 92; heldr við váða, 168, Fms. ii. 116; þat var við váða sjálvan, vii. 64. 2. a dangerous object; vápn eðr annarr váði, Grág. ii. 117, Sks. 299; orms váði, poët. 'snake-bale,' i. e. the winter, Edda (Ht.); vitnis vádi, the Wolf's foe, i. e. Odin, (in a verse); lindar váði, 'lime-scathe,' i. e. fire, Fm. 43. compos: váða-blót, n. a pernicious sacrifice, 645. 75. váða-eldr, m. an accidental fire, Gpl. 377, Jb. 255. váða-hark, n. a terrible noise, Bárð. 175, Gpl. 377, Jb. 255. vaoa-kuldi, a, m. perilous cold, of mortification from cold, Bs. i. váða-laust, adj. n. without danger, H. E. i. 242. váðaligr, adj. scatheful, perilous, Stj. 77, 212. váða-samligr, adj. váð-veifliga = váveifliga, Bjarn. perilous, pernicious, Fms. ii. 240. váða-verk, n. a law term, an accidental deed, of an unintentional harm inflicted, Ölk. 36; engi skolu váðaverk vera, Grág. ii. 64; a chapter on váðaverk, N.G.L. ii, 59. váð-vænligr, adj. perilous, Fms. x. 274, Sks. 47. váð-vænn, adj. fraught with peril, Fms. ix. 263, v.l.; var váðvænt at upp mundi reka, Bs. i. 320; strauma váðvæna, dangerous currents, Orkn. 406.

VÁFA, váfi, váfði; ófir = váfir, Pd. 3; (later vófa, mod. vofa):—to swing, vibrate to and fro; belgr váfir, Hm. 135; ef ek sé á tré uppi váfa virgil-ná, 158; ván mín váfir, my bope wavers, Fms. vii. 115 (in a verse); sá váfði milli himins ok jarðar, Post.: still used in the phrase, et vofir yfir, is imminent, of danger; cp. bó man ek yðr þat er yfir ófir, þegjum nú, segja, then I will tell thee what is impending, though now I am silent, Pd. 3.

váfa, u, f. a gbosi, spectre, sbade, Grett. 112 A; very freq. in mod. usage, but sounded vofa, Isl. Þjóðs.

vá-fallr, adj. making a dangerous fall, tottering, Eg. (in a verse).

vá-folald, n. and vá-foli, a, m. a vicious borse, Nj. 168.

váfuðr, m. the waverer, one of the names of Odin, Gm., Edda; örváfaðr, Lex. Poët.

váfur, f. pl. a wavering, tottering gait, Eg. (in a verse); elli-váfur, see elli.

VÁG, f. pl. (vóg, vog), [Germ. wage], scales, a balance; einar vágir skulu ganga um land allt, Jb. 376; pundara né aðrar vágir, Gþl. 526; hann biðr Gilla taka vágina, Ld. 30; skipta með vágum, Fms. vi. 183; réttri vág. Al. 46; vág ok mæling, Stj. 23. 2. a weigbt; vág mína af gulli, Flóv. 33; skálir jafna tvær vágir, 732. 18.

våga, að, spelt vóga or voga; [Gerin. wagen; Dan. vove]:—to dare, venture; þann þótti mikit voga, Bs. i. 868 (Laur. S.); þó skal nú nokkut til voga, Grett. 157 new Ed.; þó skal nú þar til voga, 143 A; menn hafa opt vogat við slíkan liðsmun, 72; at þú vogir at berjast við þá, Fas. i. 450 (paper MS.); the word is freq. in mod. usage, but hardly older than the 15th century.

vágan or vogan, f. bazard, risk.

vá-gostr, m. a 'woe-stranger,' terrible stranger, appearing all of a sudden like a wolf among sheep, Grett. 133 A, Fms. vii. 110, v. l.

vág-gríss (sounded voggrís), m. a small pimple.

vá-glati, a, m. destruction, barm; hvat sem e-m verðr at váglata (= váða), Grág. i. 431.

vág-meri, f. a 'wave-mare,' a kind of flounder.

VAGR, m. [Ulf. wegs = σεισμόs, pl. wegos = πύματα; A.S. wæg; Engl. wave; Dan. vove; Germ. wogen; the root word is vega, to stir]:—a wave, sea; but in this sense obsolete except in poetry; vind ek kyrri vági á, Hm. 155, Alm. 25; vágr vindlauss, a windless wave, Ýt.; þau á vági vindr of lék, Gkv. I. 6; róa á vág, Hým. 17; vágs róði, Stor.; vágs hyrr, 'wave-flame,' i. e. gold, Bragi: in prose the allit. vindr eða vágr, N.G. L. i. 34. COMPDS: vág-garðr, m. a dyke, D. I. i. 512. vág-marr, m. a wave-steed, sbip, poët, Skv. 2. 16. vág-peystr, part. wave-sprayed. vág-þrýstr, part. 'wave-pincbed,' of the planks of a ship, Lex. Poët.

B. [This may be a different word, connected with varra, vörr, = a lip]:—a creek, bay, Hbl. 1, 12; beir lendu i váginn, Landn. 97; lögðu i inn ytra váginn, Fms. ix. 21; beir liggja á vági þeim er Hjörunga-vágr heitir, xi. 122; í skerin ganga vágar, Fas. ii. 533; very freq. in Icel.

II. also in pr. names, Vágr, Vágar, a fishing-place in northern Norway, whence Vága-floti, Fms. iv. 277: Vága-stefna, a fair at Vágar, Fms. iv. 277. compos: vágs-botn, m. the bottom or bight of a bay, Fms. vii. 184, viii. 126.

Vága-brú, f. Bay-bridge, a local name, Fms. ix.

vágr, m. [no doubt different from the preceding word, prob. qs. vargr, absorbing var into vá; O. H. G. warag; mod. H. G. warc, wærch, Schmeller; Dan. voer]:—matter, from a sore; vella vági ok hryfi, Stj. 344; freyddi ór upp blóð ok vágr, Ísl. ii. 218; vágs litt, 677. 22. compds: vág-fall, n. the running of matter, from a sore, Nj. 244, Bs. i. 319. vág-nagli, a, m. the core in a boil.

vág-rek, n. [the vág- may be but a popular attempt at etymology or a misapprehension of an older form vrek or vrak, cp. 'quae cognominantur lingua Danica wrech,' Thork. Dipl. i. 3; 'wrek quoque quod specialiter nobis in toto regno retinuimus,' 97; vágrek and reki (q. v.) would then be two forms of the same word, only that in the Icel. law the former word is used in a more special sense]:—in law phrase, a 'wave-wreck,' fotsom; pat heitir v. er kemr á land, manns-lík eða vara, eða fé, cða skipviðr, Grág. ii. 387; heita láta þeir v. er minnr er fjarat frá skutstafni, Ld. 76; skip braut...í Danmörk, Danir tóku upp fé allt ok kölluðu vágrek, Fms. i. 153; of hvalreka ok vágrek, Grág. ii. 212, 359, 389, Post. (Unger) 155.

vág-skorinn, part. seamed with bays, of a coast, Eg. 117, Hkr. i. 5. vákr, adj. [A. S. wāc; early Dan. vaak; cp. veykr], weak = veykr; iss mjök vákr, Fb. i. 235, Hb., MSS.

vákr, m. [Ivar Aasen vaak], a weakling, Edda i. 532.

vála, að, mod. vola, to wail, Barl. 20; veinandi ok válandi, Hom.

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VÁLAÐ, n., mod. volæði, [prob. contr. = A. S. wædl = ambitus, and hence begging, poverty]:—woe, misery, destitution; taka barn af válaði, Îsl. ii. 326; þann svein hafði Eyvindr tekit af válaði, Hraín. 25, Bs. i. 299; látum eigi hug várn styggjask við válað þeirra, Greg. 46; ok væri honum úkunnara válaðr hans, 24; ganga á válað, to go begging, Mag. 150; kennda ek þat váloðum, at þeir fagnaði válaði sínu, Post. 209.

válaðr, part. wretched; einn v. maðr hét Lazarus, Greg. 22, 46; þá komsk við inn válaði, Fms. vi. 234, viii. 251; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm. válan, f. a wailing.

vá-laust, n. adj. undoubted, certain, Geisli, Sighvat.

válgna, að, i. e. volgna, to become warm, Fas. i. 84, passim in mod. usage.

VALGR, adj., or better valgr, sounded volgr; [this word, so freq. in mod. usage, is not found in old writers (Fas. i. 84 is a paper MS.); they always use fjálgr (q. v.), identical in sense, but unknown in mod.

Fiel.; the mod. form, glóð-volgr, ember-bot, exactly answers to 'glog-fjálgr' of the Ýt.; in-fjálgr, Hkv., must be a false reading for ú-fjálgr = ofjelg, a word frequent in the mod. Norwegian dialects, meaning 'warm,' i. e. cold, cbilly, dismal, see Ivar Aasen; in A. S. wealg occurs in a single instance, viz. in Gregory's Pastorale of King Alfred, edited by Mr. Sweet]:—warm, luke-warm; en með því þú ert volgr, og hvorki kaldr né heitr, mun ek út-skirpa þér af mínum munni, Rev. iii. 16; it is in rendering this very passage that king Alfred (l. c.) uses wealgb, so there can be no doubt as to the identity of the A. S. and Icel. word: passum in mod. usage, volg mjólk, volgt blóð, glóð-volgr, spen-volgr; spenvoig mjólk, milk warm from the cow.

vá-ligr, adj. woful, awful, terrible; kona váliga, Am. 52; snák váligrar brákar, Fms. vi. 362: wicked, in the phrase, spyrja er bezt til váligra þegna, wicked men are best to bear of, not to see, i. e. the farther off the better, Njarð. 370.

II. = [Dan. vælig = mighty], mighty; váligt virki, Fms. vii. (in a verse); váligt mærðar-efni, mighty, grand subjects for one's song, Ad.

vé-lítið, n. adj. barmless, doing small barm, Ls. 33, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). 2. very little, quite small, opp. to 'langt,' Og.

vá-ljúgr, m. = vánljúgr, a disappointment; nú er er mér orðinn v. at þeim átrúnaði, Fms. ii. 151: of a person, bope-belying, disappointing bope, Ad.

válk, volk, n. a 'walking,' tossing to and fro, esp. on sea; hitta i storma eðr válk, Jb. 390; at eigi létti váru válki fyrr enn þat er útbyrðis, Fas. ii. 516; hann þolði í þessu válki hungr ok kulda, Fms. viii. 18; vás ok válk, Stj. 514: metaph. worry, válk ok vandræði, Al. 105: válka ok vandræða, N.G. L. i. 445, MS. 4. 13; háskum ok válkum, Sks. 634: sjó-válk, sea-tossing; hand-válk, crumpling between the bands.

VÁLKA (volka), 28, [A. S. wealcan; Engl. walk; Germ. walken]:—prop. to roll or stamp, but usually metaph.; Guð bölvi þér, at þú valkar mik svá lengi, MS. 4. 18; eigi hæfir gömlum karli at válka svá væta mey, Fas. iii. 62.

2. metaph., válka sik, to besítate, Str. 37; v. c-a í ástar bandinu, 55; hví þú válkar slíkt fyrir þér, hvert ráð þú skalt taka, Fas. iii. 48; válkaðu þeir mjök lengi ráðin fyrir sér, O. H. 169; válkaði hann þat í hugnum ok vissi eigi hvat hann skyldi upp taka, 195.

II. reflex. to roll oneself, to wallow; þeir hofðu válkask í roðru ok blóði, they bad been wallowing in gore and blood, Gisl. 67; veltask ok válkask í leirinu, Stj. 72; válkask í sauri, Hom. (St.): metaph., engi vandi, er herra hans þurfti í at válkask, Str. 24; þat er þú heñr lengi í válkask, 32.

III. part., fljótt er þat er skjótt er, 'válkat' þat er 'seint,' Edda (Ht.) 126.

vá-lyndi, f. sbiftiness, fickleness.

vá-lyndr, adj. sbifty; válynd veðr, Vsp., cp. Sól. 3.

válæði or volæði, n. misery, = válaðr, q. v.

váma, u, f. [cp. Dan. væmme = to loath, væmmilig = loathful], a qualm, ailment; þá hóf af mér allar vámur, Sturl. ii. 54.

vámr, m., vómr rhymes with dómi, Isl. ii. 50 (in a verse): a loatbsome person, a word of abuse, Edda i. 532; vöndr hrökk, vámr lá bundinn, Fms. vii. 356 (in a verse).

VAN (von, von), f., old nom. v.on with umlaut, Skalda (Thorodd); old dat. vánu, with compar., see below; ónu, Ls. 36; tungan er malinu von en at tönnunum er bitsins vón, Thorodd: vón, spónum make a rhyme, Gisl.; on, Am. 67, Hom. 60; dat. onu, Ls. 36: [Ulf. soens = έλπίε; A. S. wên, cp. Engl. ween; Germ. wabn; the Dan. baab, Swed. bopp are mod. and borrowed from the Germ.]:—a bope, expectation; er mikil ván, at ..., Fms. xi. 13; mér er ván, at ..., I expect, apprebend, that . . ., Eg. 353; sem hann hafði áðr sagt á ván um, groen to understand, Fms. xi. 87; eiga van til e-s, 623. 17; allar þjóðir munu hafa on mikla (a bigb bope) til namns hans, Hom. 60; sliks var van, Nj. 5; engi ván er til þess, Eg. 157; sem ván var at, as was to be expected, Glum. 337; vita sér engis ótta vánir, to apprebend no danger. Fms. xi. 46, Orkn. 414, Eg. 74; konungs var þangat ván, the king was expected, Fms. x. 323; þar var ván féfangs mikils, Eg. 265; ván er borin, past bope, Ld. 258; ván er protin, Eg. 719; ván rekin, id., Ld. 216; e-t stendr til vánar, bids fair, Eg. 173; e-t er at vánum, it is sobat could be expected, Nj. 255; but, eptir vonum, as good as could be expected, very good indeed; eiga e-t i vanum, to have a thing expected; 2. spec. usages; ef hann görir aðrar vánir eiga barn í vánum, Grág. yfir land annars manns, Gpl. 449; på er allar vánir vóru rannsakaðar, all places where it could be expected to be found, Fms. v. 216; cp. leita af sér vonina, to seek until one is satisfied it cannot be found. with compar.; vánu bráðara, sooner than expected, i. e. quickly, at once. Fms. ix. 408, xi. 112; vánu skjótara, x. 408; ónu verr, worse than might be expected, quite bad, bad indeed, Ls. 36; yrkja kann ek vánu verr, Mkv.; vánu betr, well indeed; vita e-t vánu nær, to know quite, II. eccl. bope, N.T., Pass., Vidal. passim. Sks. 183 B. in a few instances, esp. in a few compds (vánar-völr, see below), ván seems to denote despair, cp. also the name of the myth. river Van, despair, agony: Ván and Víl were the rivers produced by the slaver from the mouth of the fettered wolf Fenrir, who is hence called Vánar-gandr, the

monster of the water W., Edda. COMPDS: vánar-lauss, adj. bopeless, Fas. iii. 73. vánar-maðr, m. a man who has a hope of heing saved, Bs. i. 113, Mar.: an alms-man, beggar, = úmagi (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211; ef maðr íærir þá konu af landi er vánar maðr manns er, 212. vánar-vðlr, m. a beggar's staff; hera vánarvöl, Hm. 77; ganga með vánarvöl, to walk with a heggar's staff, he brought to heggary, N. G. L. ii. 71: mod. also. fara á vonarvöl.

vána (vona), að, to bope; vána fulltings, Fms. vi. 165; ek vána at góð verði þessi ferð, 123; hann kvaðsk vána, at hón næði lífi at halda, Fas. i. 430.

ván-biðill, m. a wooer waiting for an answer; in the phrase, ek vil eigi vera vánbiðill þessa ráðs, I will not long stand bat in band, Eb. 130, Ld. 192, Isl. ii. 159.

VÁNDR, mod. vondr, adj., without compar. or superl.; [Dan.-Swed. ond]:—bad; of a thing, vánd klæði, Fs. 150, Fms. i. 70; vánda leppa, ii. 161; ór húsi litlu ok vándu, Hkr. ii. 380; psaltari vándr, Vm. 13; v. íss, rotten ice, Fms. vii. 273; vánt vatn, bad water, Karl. 62; vánt veðr, bad weatber, Fb. iii. 240.

2. in a moral sense, wicked, bad; vándr maðr, Fms. vii. 117, Bs. i. 163; v. hefi ek verit, en aldri hefi ek þjófr verit, Nj. 74; íllum ok vándum, Blas. 46; vánd verk, N. G. L. ii. passim.

vándska or vánska, mod. vonska, u, f. wickedness, Rétt. 18, D. N. iv. 66: in mod. usage, esp. of fury, ire, anger, hann réði sér ekki fyrir vonzku; vonzku-veðr, a furious, bad gale.

vánd-skapr, m. wickedness, Stj. 363, 588, Fms. i. 207; v. ok ill-mennska. Mar.

vánds-ligr, 2dj. (-liga, 2dv.; ílla ok vándslig2, Stj. 47), bad, wicked, Stj. 24.

ván-foli, a, m. = váfoli (q. v.), Nj. 168.

ván-góðr, adj. of good bope.

ván-leysi, n. bopelessness, Fms. ii. 48.

ván-ligr, adj. likely, to be expected, Fms. vi. 301, Hkr. iii. 60 (v. l.), Odd. 8.

ván-lygi, f. [cp. váljúgt], frustration of bope, disappointment; varða vánlygi er vér reyndum, it was not an exaggeration, i. e. it proved but

too true, Am. 91; cp. ok gafsk ván at lygi, Fms. x. 389. VAPN (vopn, vopn), n., old plur. vopn or vopn; [Ulf. wêpna= όπλα; A.S. wæpen; Scot. wappen (in wappensbaw); Engl. weapon; O. H. G. wafan; Germ. waffen; Dan. vaaben; Swed. vapen]:- a weapon; þau eru vópn til þess talið, öx ok sverð, spjót, ok sviður ok bryntroll, K. p. K. 170; skotvagn er ok gott vápn, . . . tálgrafir eru góð vápn, Sks. 421, 425; vápnum ok herklæðum, Eg. 48; bera vápn, to bear weapons, Js. 6; leggja niðr vápn útanþings, N. G. L. i. 63; mun ek þér eigi vápnum verjask, Fms. ii. 257; ef hirð-drengr slær mann á vápn, missi hönd sína, N.G.L. ii. (Hirðskrá); um vápna ábyrgð, Grág. ii. 95; þau vápn vóru þá tíð, Eg. 189; it bezta vápn, 286; sverð allra vápna bezt, 746; sverð, it bitrasta vápn, Fms. ii. 255; vápn...hornbogi eðr lásbogi, Sks. 408; taka vápn sín af veggjum, Eg. 560; þeir fundu hesta sína ok vápn, Nj. 21, Sturl. ii. 69; sverð ok spjót ok braut þau af skapti . . . en vápnin (i. e. the steel part of the wcapon) vafði hann í yfirhöfn sinni, Eg. 218. COMPDS: vápna-afli, 2, m. stores of arms, Sturl. ii. 203, Nj. 122. vápna-bit, n. a 'weapon-bite,' a wound, Fas. ii. 471. vápna-brak, n. a din of arms, O. H. 69, Fms. i. 136. vápna-burðr, m. a bearing weapons; lagðr v. á alþingi á Íslandi, Ann. 1154; þá var svá lítill v., at ein var stálhúfa á alþingi, Landn. 230 (App.); tekinn af v. í kaupstöðum í Noregi, Ann. 1152; í þenna tíma voru sverð útið hér á landi til vápna-burðar, Fbr. 13: a fray, sbower of weapons in battle, Hkr. i. 237; bar fyrir útan þat skip vápnaburð heiðingja, their missiles fell outside the ship, they missed it, Fms. vii. 232, Orkn. vápna-búnaðr, m. an equipment of arms, armour, Nj. 104, Ld. 52, Gbl. 100. vápna-dómr, m. a weapon-ordeal, poët. fall, n. 2 law term, a failing or absence from a 'weapon-show' or muster (vápnaþing), Gbl. 107. vápna-ganga, u, f. a meeting at a vápnaping, Rétt. 112. vápna-gangr, m. a clash of weapons, also a shower of missiles, Fms. xi. 117. vápna-glamr (Fas. i. 461) and -gnýr, m. a clash of weapons, Fas. i. 506. vápna-kista, u, f. an arms-chest, Sturl. ii. 107 C. vápna-laust, n. adj. weaponless, unarmed, Mar. vápna-samkváma = vápnaþing, Sks. 384. vápna-skipti, n. an exchange of weapons, Gisl. 5: a passage of arms, exchange of blows, Nj. 201 (where plur.), 261. vápna-staor, m. a 'weapon-spot, bare place (where one may be wounded); sjá beran v. á e-m, Nj. 9: weapon-marks, wounds, er þeir hafa sén sár ok vápnastaði, N. G. L. i. 306. vápna-stefna, u, f. = vápnaþing, Fms. vii. 48. vápna-tak, q.v. vápna-tollr, m. a kind of toll, N.G.L. iii. vápna-viðskipti = vápnaskipti, Fas. i. 107. Js. 24. vápnavíti, n. a fine for not appearing at a vápnaþing, Ghl. 109. vápnaping, n. [Scot. wappenshaw, Old Mortality], a 'weapon show,' muster, a meeting where all the franklins had to appear and produce for inspection the arms which every man was lawfully bound to have, Ghl. 106; um morguninn átti konungr v., ok kannaði lið sitt, Fms. ix. 478; hafi hann atgeirinn til Valhallar ok beri þar fram á vápna-þingi, Nj. 119.

B. PROPER COMPDS: vapn-bautinn, part. weapon-smitten, Lex. vapn-berr, adj. exposed to weapons, Lex. Poët. Poët. vápnbitinn, part. 'weapon-bitten,' dead by the sword, Hkr. i. 14, Ld. 190, vápn-bærr = vápnhæfr, þiðr. 78, v. l. Grett. 159 new Ed. vápndauör, adj. 'weapon-dead,' Skv. 1. 34, Stj. 500, Grág. i. 223. vápndjarfr, adj. gallant, Hkr. ii. 366, Fms. vii. 254, Stj. 289. vápndögg, f. 'weapon-dew,' blood, Lex. Poët. vápn-fimi, f. skill in arms, Isl. ii. 117, Al. 4, 8, pord. 38 new Ed. vápn-fimr, adj. dexterous in arms, N. G. L. ii. 421, Finnb. 328. vápn-færr, adi. skilled in arms, Nj. 221, Bs. i. 525: of a weapon, Fms. v. 337. vápnföt, n. pl. armour, Fas. i. 239. vápn-grjót, n. 'weapon-stones,' as slings, catapults, Sks. 398 B. vápn-göfigr, adj. glorious in arms, epithet of Odin, Gm. vápn-hanzki, a, m. a war-glove, Ann. 1394. vápn-hostr, m. a war-borse, Karl., Str. vápn-hríð, f. 'weatonstorm,' Lex. Poët. vápn-hæfr, adj. fit, manageable as a weapon, Sd. 146, Fas. i. 240. vápn-lauðr, n. 'weapon-foam,' blood, Lex. Poët. vápn-lauss, adj. weaponless, unarmed, Eg. 110, Fms. vii. 55. rakkr, adj. bold, N.G. L. ii. 421. vápn-rokkr, m. a buff-coat, þiðr. 9. vápn-slægr = vápnfimr, Karl. 107. vápn-steinn, m. = vápngrjót, Hkr. iii. 203, Sks. 380. vápn-sækja, sótti, to attack, vapn-songr, m. the 'weapon-song,' clash of arms, Art. 21, 26. vápn-treyja, u, f. a war-jacket, a buff-coat, N.G.L. Gkv., Akv. vápn-undaðr, part. weapon-wounded, Lex. Poët. vápnii. 427. vana, adj. = vapnlauss, Karl. 349. vápn-þrima, u, f. the weaponclash, battle, Lex. Poët.

vápna (vopna), 28, to furnish with arms, Al. 66; vápnit yðr, Fms. ix. 217; vápna sik, to arm oneself, Fas. i. 41, Bær. 11. II. reflex. to take one's arms, Nj. 231, Fms. viii. 85, passim. 2. rápnaðra armsd Fa ng. 66. Nj. 66. Al. passim.

vápnaor, armed, Eg. 77, 564, Nj. 69, Al. passim. vápna-tak, n. [A. S. wæpen-getæc; Engl. wapentake], a weapon-grasping, a law phrase; in their assemblies the ancients used to express their consent by waving or brandishing their weapons, 'si placuit [sententia] frameas concutiunt, honoratissimum assensus genus est armis laudare, Tacit. Germ. ch. 11; 'more Dacorum tela mutuae voluntatis pacto una concusserunt,' Dudo De Moribus et Actis Normannorum, iii. 96; 'collisione armorum et contactu,' Andreas Suneson (Lex Scan.); var Sverri gefit konungs-nafn á þessu átta-fylkna-þingi ok dæmt með vápna-taki, Fms. viii. 41; æptu allir upp með vápna-taki, at þeir skyldi allir vera útlægir, Hkr. iii. 325, v. l. 2. metaph. a vote or decree, resolution passed at a public assembly; veita göra vápnatak, eiga v. at e-u; skulu þingmenn honum jörð dæma ok veita honum v. til þess, at hann knegi verja jörð sína með lögum ok dómi, N.G.L. i. 89; þá eigu býjar-menn at leggja dóm á ok veita v. at, Grág. ii. 400 (referring to Norway); beiddi þess alla er á vóru þinginu, liðsmenn, bændr ok bæjarmenn, at þeir skyldi göra v. at því, at dæma með lögum . . ., Fms. vii. 203; áttu þeir handfesti ok v. at þessu heiti er konungr mælti fyrir, viii. 55; var þá gört lögtekit, ok átt v. at, at Sveinn konungr skyldi kjósa þann af sonum sínum sem hann vildi til konungs eptir sik í Danmörk, xi. 213; njóti sá vátta sinna ok æsti bændr vápnataks, N.G.L. i. 250; þá eigu þingmenn honum með vápnataki jörð at skeyta, 96; ef maðr rýfr þann dóm er dæmdr er á alþingi, ok v. er at átt innan Lögréttu ok útan, Js. 7, N. G. L. ii. 190; ok vér saman settum ok sambyktum ok lýst vár þá í Túnsbergi fyrir almúganum ok v. á tekit (resolved) at fyrir lög skyldi dæma . . ., iii. 206. II. in the Icel. parliament (albingi) the word assumed a peculiar sense, for in the Grag. 'vapnatak' means the breaking up of the session, when the men resumed their weapons, which had been laid aside during the session (see vapnaburor, vapn A); bat skal vera fjórtán nóttum eptir vápnatak, en þat heitir v. er alþýða ríðr af alþingi, Hrafn. 19, referring to the middle of the 10th century, where however it may be an anachronism; but in the Gragas and in Icel. of the 12th and 13th centuries it was a standing term, see Grág. passim; eptir vápnatak, i. 80; fjórtán nóttum eptir vápnatak, 123, 194, ii. 178. in that part of England which formed the ancient Denelagu, 'wæpentak' or 'wapentagia' came to mean a subdivision, answering to 'hundred' in the Saxon shires. Although altered in sense, this word was no doubt imported from the Danish, for in Leges Edvardi Confessoris, ch. 30, the words 'sub lege Anglorum' and 'lingua Anglica' are simply an error of a scribe for Danorum, Danica, for 'taka' is not A.S., but Norse, see Konrad Maurer, Germania xiv. 317 sqq.

vápni, a, m. a nickname, Landn.; whence local names, Vápnafjörðr, Vápnfirðingar, m. pl. the men from W., id.; Vápnfirðinga Saga, Fms. ii. 239. Vápnlingar or Væpnlingar, m. pl. descendants of Vápni, Landn. 254.

VÁB, n., mod. vor; [Lat. vēr; Dan. Swed. vaar, vār; in mod. Danish this old word has been displaced by for-aar = Germ. früb-jabr; although vaar is still used in special and poetical phrases]:—the spring; vetr, sumar, vár ok haust, Edda; hit næsta vár, ... um várit, Fms. vi. 90; allt til várs, Nj. 11; í vár, last spring, Eg. 235; í vári, Eb. (in a verse), passim in old and mod. usage.

B. Compds: vár-bok, f. a mass-book for the spring, Åm. 5. vár-dagar, m. pl. spring days, Boll. 354, Fms. iii. 91. vár-ferli,

a, m. a spring-traveller, Boldt 136. vár-fæddr, part, born in the spring, D. N. cattle, N. G. L. i. 38. var-hluti, 2, m. the part of a massvár-gróði, a, m. a spring-crop. book for the spring, Vm. 80, 122. vár-lag, n. the price (in cattle) when paid in the spring, opp. to haustlag. vár-langr, adj. spring-long: in várlangan dag, Landn. 264 (v.l.), Ísl. ii. 381. vár-leiðangr, var-ligr, adj. belonging to the m. the spring-levy, D. N. ii. 390. spring, vernal, Al. 95. vár-orka, u, f. = várönn, Gbl. 410. várskógr, m. a wood in spring, B. K. 55; see varrskógr. spring-tide, the spring, Eluc. 30. var-timi, a, m. spring-time, Stj. 14, 228. vár-tíund, f. a titbe payable in the spring, K. p. K. 144. vár-veðrátta, u. f. spring-weather. vár-vinna, u. f. spring-work, N. G. L. ii. vár-víking, f. a freebooting expedition in the spring, Orkn. 462. yrkja, t, to do the spring-work in a household, Grag. ii. 332. var-bing, n. a spring-parliament, one of the quarter assizes held in Icel., see 1b. ch. 5, Grág. (Kb.), Þ. þ. ch. 56-59; várþing, alþingi, leið, Grág. i. 4, 105, Ld. 56, Dropl. 5, 8, 13, Nj. 251, passim. vár-önn, f. springwork, Grag. ii. 261.

vára, að, (óra, Orkn. in a verse), to become spring: impers., þá er váraði, Fms. i. 22, Nj. 11; en er várar, Ld. 176; er vára tók, Eg. 156; váraði svá seint at jörð var lítt ígróðra at fardögum, Bs. i. 172; þér berit aptr er órar | orð þau, Orkn. l. c., and passim.

2. reflex., Nj. 9.

VÁRAR, f., only in pl. [A.S. wær; O.H.G. wåre=foedus; cp. the adjectives, A.S. wær, O.H.G. wår, Germ. wabr, Lat. verus]:—a pledge, troth, plight; the word is obsolete, and only occurs in the following references,—Helgi ok Sváfa veittusk várar, ok unnusk furomikit, Helgi and Swáfa plighted their faith to one another, and loved each other much, Sæm.; einka-mál er veita sín á milli konur ok karlar, því heita þau mál várar, Edda 19; leggit Mjölni í meyjar-kné, vígit okkr saman várar-hendi, join us with a wedding-band, þkv.; þat ræð ek þér at þú trúir aldri várum vargdropa, Sdm.; hann lagði sitt mál í kné honum ok seldi várar, Fms. ix. 432 (in a verse).

2. the sing only occurs in Vár, the name of one of the goddesses, Edda (cp. væringi); no doubt from várar. vára-vargr, m. a truce-breaker, Sdm.

vár-kunn, f. the 'vár' is probably gen. sing. fem. from vá (woe), governed by the following 'kynna;' vár-kunna, qs. kunna vár, to feel woe, feel compassion for, cp. the verb vá, Hm. 74: wbat is to be excused, er þat mikil várkunn, frændi, at þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna siðu, Fms. ii. 24; þó heldr þik várkunn til at leita á, Nj. 21; er ok v. á, at slíkir hlutir liggi í miklu rúmi þeim er nökkurir eru kappsmenn, Ó. H. 33; nú er þat várkunn at hann vili ekki við oss jafnask, Orkn. 332. 2. compassion, pity; satt réttlæti hefir várkunn í sér (rendering of Lat. compassio) en logit réttlæti reiði, Greg. 33: eigi líkar Guði várkunnin ein saman, 19; várkunnar hugr, a compassionate mind, 25. compos: várkunnar-lauss, adj. unmerciful: inexcusable, hitt er várkunnarlaust, at þú bregðir oss brigzlum, Nj. 227. várkunn-leysi, n. mercilessness, Al. 95. várkunnar-verk, n. an excusable deed, Fms. vi. 111.

vár-kunna, kunni, to excuse, Fms. ii. 296, v. l.

várkunnigr, adj. merciful, forbearing, Štj. 2, 172, Karl. 489; forsjáll, vitr ok v., 655 xx. 3; vera v. e-m, compassionate, Stj. 217.

várkunn-látr, adj. = várkunnigr; vera sér v. um e-t, to excuse one-self, Fas. ii. 344: compassionate, Hom. 95, 130, (St.) 4.

várkunn-liga, adv.; varðveita v., Fas. iii. 131, v. l.

várkunn-ligr, adj. excusable, Fms. x. 343.

várkunn-læti, n. forbearance, Hom. 6, 95.

varkunn-samr (-semi, f.), adj. forbearing.

vár-kynna, ð, mod. vorkenna, qs. kunna vár, see várkunn above:
—to excuse; v. e-m, Greg. 72; vil ek yðr v. at þér þykkisk alls til lengi
hafa heiman verit, Fms. ii. 296; mun vér eigi várkynna öðrum þó
at hér skatyrðisk, Ísl. ii. 384.

2. to pity; várkynndi hann fátækt
(dat.) hans, 655 iii. 4; várkynna synðgum, Greg. 45; líkna ok várkynna, 623. 23; þér várkynndut oss eigi, pitied us not, Fas. ii. 76.

ván-kynnd, f. = várkunn, compassion, mercy; fyrir útan alla v., Sks. 537 B; várkynndar góðvili, Fms. ii. 296, O. H. L. 82; með v., B. K. 107.

VÁRR, vár, várt, mod. vor, a possess. pron. This word has undergone several changes, starting from an original form uns, Goth. unsar, which was contracted into ús, cp. órir, p. 469; next the s changed into r (as in vera, heyra, eyra, járn), thus it became ûrr or ór-r, cp. A. S. ûre, Engl. our; lastly, the initial vowel was turned into the cognate consonant v, prob. from being confounded with the personal pronoun vér. The old poets seem only to know the vowel form, as is always seen in alliteration, Vpm. 4, 7, Hým. 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 23; and so in rhymes, stórr, órar, Kormak. Thorodd cites this form, órar eru ú-rækðir órar; and the earliest vellums use it throughout. About A. D. 1200 várr begins to appear, an innovation prob. imported from abroad; thus in Clem. S. (Arna-Magn. 645), p. 147, 'ór,' 'órum,' six times (ll. 1, 4, 9, 12, 13, 28), but 'várra,' 'vár,' twice (ll. 6, 25); in a few poems of the 12th century, preserved in late vellums, the spelling is 'vórr,' whereas the alliteration and rhyme demand ó. e.g. Likn. 24. Harms. 52, 54, 58:

vár-fóðr, n. spring-feed, for in Ls. 52 'vömmin vár' is an exception and otherwise corrupt, for 'vár' sart. born in the spring, D. N. hluti, 2, m. the part of a mass-far-lag, n. the price (in cattle) g. vár-langr, adj. spring-fisl. ii. 381. vár-leiðangr, of the obsolete Icel. ossir; and A. S. ûre, Engl. our, answer to early Icel. of the obsolete Icel. ossir; and A. S. ûre, Engl. our, answer to early Icel.

B. Usages.—Our; várt höfuð, Fms. x. 7; várs herra, Stj.; várrar, id.; með vórum afla, Hkr. ii. 92; várra glæpa, Stj. 2. neut. as subst.; [cp. Engl. ours]; láta slíka sitja yfir váru, Ísl. ii. 224. 3. with another pron.; várr skal hverr eina konu eiga, N. G. L. i. 20; várr skal engi blandask við búfé, each of us, 18; skipi hvert várt sýrði, Am. 96; einn várn, one of us, Fms. vi. 165; hverjum várum, each of us, Ó. H. 61; kvað hvern várn skyldu falla þveran of annan, Fms. vi. 313 (in a verse); sjám hverr várr (wbo of us) fái fyrst búnar snekkjur, Fas. i. 350 (in a verse); engum várum, none of us, Glúm. 332; fundir várir Hákonar, our meetings, i. e. of H. and myself, Fms. vii. 256.

VÁS, n. wetness, toil, fatigue, from storm, sea, frost, bad weather, or the like; pola vás ok erviði, Fms. i. 222; fékk hann mikit vás ok erviði, viii. 18; þverr kraptrinn mikit í vásinu ok hernaðinum, Orkn. 464; Eiríkr kveðsk minna mega við vási (uosi Cod.) öllu, enn var, Fb. i. 538; í þeirri ferð fengu þeir mikit vás af illviðri, frosti ok snjávum, Fms. ix. 233; höfu vér nú móðir verit af hungri ok kulda ok miklu vási, Post. 645.

COMPDS: vás-buð (mod. vosbúð), f. toil, fatigue from vás; fleiri v. hafði hann en vér höfum, Fms. ix. 369; var þar hörð vásbúð, þvíat öll hlaðan draup, 234; hafa haft marga v., id.; geta vásbúð, Eb. (in a verse). vás-ferð and vás-för, f. a wet journey, Fms. vii. (in a verse), Fagrsk. vás-klæði, n. rain-clobes, Fms. i. 149, Grett. 98 A, Mar. vás-kufl, m. a rain-cloak, Nj. 32, Ld. 268. vás-kytill, n. a rain-cloak, D. N. iv. 468. vás-samr, adj. wet and toilsome; austr v. eða erviðr, Grett. 95 A; vássamt embætti, Stj. 368. vás-tabarðr, m. a rain-tabard, D. N. vás-verk, n. wet work, Eb. 256.

vá-sjaldan, adv. very seldom, rare indeed, Sks. 318 B.

vá-skapaðr, m. a 'woe-shaper,' woe-maker, the terrible, Hym.

vá-skeyttr, part., qs. var-skeyttr, van-skeyttr, a law phrase, unconveyable, untransferable: hence fickle, sbifty, váskeytt er annars vinátta, a saying, Gpl. 61; par er eigi váskeyttr vili sá er ymsu vindr fram, 677. 8. vá-stigr, m. a woful path, Hôm. 18.

váta-drífa, u, f. a fall of sleet, Hkr. iii. 425. váta-reykr, m. a wet reek, Krók. 58 C.

vát-eygr, adj. wet-eyed.

vát-færr, adj. wet to pass, of a road, Grett. 161.

vátka, u, f. wetness, moisture, Rb. 442.

vát-lendi, n. a wet soil, Stj. 59, 201.

vátna or votna, 20, to become wet; cp. vökna.

VÁTR, vát, vátt, mod. votr; [A. S. wæt; Engl. wet; Dan. vaad]:—wet; peir vóru vátir mjök, Eg. 203; hann var ekki vátr stórs of ökla upp, Bs. i. 349; peir vóru allir vátir, Eb. 276; allr al-v., Fær. 184; regn hafði verit, ok höfðu menn orðit vátir, Nj. 15; hendinni vátri, Ö. H. 224; með váta brá... vátar kiðr, wet ebeeks from weeping, Lex. Poèt.; sumar vátt, a wet summer, Rb. 572; vátt veðr, Fb. ii. 308; þar var allt vótt, 367; (vátt, Ö. H. l. c.); hví er vátt? Fs. 38; hafa innan-vátt, 'in-wet,' sbipping of seas, a naut. term, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fær. 256. vát-samr, adj. wet.

vátta, að, mod. votta, to witness, affirm; with dat., hón váttaði því, at hón ætlaði hónum alla sína eigu, Fms. i. 248; hann váttaði því, at hann væti framarr at sér enn aðrir menn, Mar.; Haraldr lét fram vitni þau er hann váttaði fyrir, at Játvarðr konungr gaf honum konungdóm ok ríki sitt, Fms. vi. 396; sem enn váttar í dag, Gþl. 46; svá sem váttar viða í sögum, Hkr. iii. 99; svá miklar tuptir sem nú vátta próvendu-hús hans, D. N. iii. 90.

vátt-bera, bar, to testify, N. G. L. i. 306.

vátt-bærr, adj. admissible as a witness, Grág. i. 332, Jb. 296.

vátt-dagr, m. witness-day = Thursday, Magn. 540.

vátt-lauss, adj. unwitnessed; váttlaus kaup, Grág. ii. 406; selja fé á leigu váttlaust, i. 398.

vátt-nefna, u, f. a law phrase, a calling witnesses, Nj. 14, Grág. ü. 48, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 18.

vátt-næmdr, part. attested by witnesses, Fms. ii. 237.

vátt-orð, n. evidence, testimony; þeirra þriggja váttorða er í dóminn áttu at koma, Nj. 36; hann flutti fram vitni sín ok v., Fms. vii. 142; reisa váttorð, Nj. 243; kveðja váttorða allra, er sök eigu at fylgja, Grág. i. 34; váttorða-kvöð, summons to give evidence, ii. 124.

stórr, órar, Kormak. Thorodd cites this form, órar en ú-rækðir órar; and the earliest vellums use it throughout. About A.D. 1200 várr begins to appear, an innovation prob. imported from abroad; thus in Clem. S. (Arna-Magn. 645), p. 147, 'ór,' 'órum,' six times (ll. 1, 4, 9, 12, 13, 18), but 'várra,' 'vár,' twice (ll. 6, 25); in a few poems of the 12th century, preserved in late vellums, the spelling is 'vórr,' whereas the alliteration and rhyme demand ó, e. g. Likn. 24, Harms. 53, 54, 58; vitni sín ok vátta, Fms. vii. 141; njóta vátta sinna, N.G.L. i. 55, passim:

eccl., Guðs-váttr, God's witness, a martyr, saint, Blas. 43; Krists váttr, quet with Egir! so also in the verse of Kristni S. ch. 8, véa is gen. pl. from 49; píslar-váttr (q. v.), id. compos: vátta-nefna, u, f. = váttnefna, vátta-saga, u, f. a declaration, Ghl. 255, Eb. 166.

vátt-vísi, f. a declaration, Fms. ii. 270.

vát-viðri, n. wet weather, Bs. i, Fbr. 147, Fas. ii. 378. vátviðrasamr, adj., Sturl. ii. 80 C.

vá-veifi, n. 'woe-waving,' fearful suddenness, as in the waving of a hand, always used of a visitation or calamity; at eigi dzei beir med svá miklu v., Stj. 330; ek mun vega þá með skjótu v., 329.

vá-veifis, adv. all of a sudden; næsta váveifis skein þar ljós fagrt, Mart. 102.

vávoifliga, adv. (mod. vovoifliga), suddenly; bersk þat at vávoifliga, at þeir vöknuðu við þat at skálinn logaði yfir þeim, Fms. x. 290; tíðindi koma v. til eyrna e-m, Bs. i. 139; flugu hjá þeim fuglar margir váveifliga, Fms. i. 273; koma v. at e-m, kom konungr at honum v., x. 315, O. H. 98, Edda (pref.): freq. in mod. usage, but with the notion of

váveifligr, adj. sudden; at sízt brygði við váfeifliga hluti, Fms. vi. 250; v. vatna-vöxtr, Stj. 87; v. sótt, sudden illness, Hom. (St.); verðr pad opt þá varir minnst, | voveislig hætta búin sinnst, Pass. 5. 2.

V.D., n. [a form vés would answer to Ulf. weibs or webs, n. = κώμη, ἀγρόε; Hel. uuib = templum; the identity of this word with the Lat. vicus and Gr. olnos is indubitable, the abbreviation being analogous to fé and pecu; whereas Goth. weibs = boly is prop. a different root word, see vigja; for the double sense of Lat, aedes and templum does not depend on the etymology, but is analogous to what has taken place in the word hof, q. v.]

A. A mansion, bouse, Lat. aedes, this is the original sense, then a sanctuary, temple, cp. hof; til vés heilags, to the boly mansion, Hdl. I; alda vé, the home of men, i.e. the earth, Hm. 107; Út-vé, Út-garðr, the outer-mansion, of the outskirt of the earth, where the giants live, pd.; ginnunga vé, the mansion of the gods, the beavens, Haustl. 15; byggja vé goða, to dwell in the homes of the gods, Vpm. 51; hapta vé, the places of gods = boly places, Vellekla; vé mána, the moon's mansion, i.e. the beavens, Edda i. 330 (in a verse); valda véum, to rule bouse, dwell, reside, Gm. 13; svá mikils virðu goðin vé sín ok griða-staði, at eigi vildu þau saurga þá með blóði úlísins, Edda 20; öll Vandils-vé, the land of V., Hkv. 2. 33: allit., vé ok vangr, frá mínum véum ok vöngum skolu þér æ jafnan köld ráð koma (see vangr), Ls. 51. II. a temple; öll vé banda, all the temples of the gods, and hapta vé, id., Vellekla; granda véum, to violate the temples, Hkr. i. (in a verse); vés valdr, the lord of the vé, i. e. lord of the county, or = temple-lord (?), an epithet applied to the Earl Sigurd, Kormak. 2. the law phrase, vega víg í véum, to slay a man in a sanctuary (a temple, an assembly, or the like); hann vá víg í véum ok varð útlægr, Landn. 80; Özurr vá víg í véum á Upplöndum, þá er hann vár í brúðför með Sigurði hrisa, fyrir þat varð hann landflótti til Íslands, 304; Erpr lútandi vá víg í véum ok var ætlaðr til dráps, Skáldatal 252; vargr í véum (see vargr), Fms. xi. 40; Eyvindr hafði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259: also in the obscure passage, Grág., þ. þ. ch. 24, 'um vés úti,' perh. 'um vés útan,' = outside the court, absent from court, of a judge prevented through sickness from being in his place in court, Grág. (Kb.) i. 76, l. 3.

B. V6, in local names, V6-bjorg = Vi-borg in Denmark, Fms.;

Vis-torf, Thork. Dipl.: Véar, f. pl. (like Torgar, Nesjar), Munch's Norg. Beskriv.: Vé-ey, an island in Romsdal in Norway, Edda ii. 492; Óðinsvé = Odense in Funen in Denmark, Fms. xi. (never in Iccl. local names): freq. in mod. Dan. and Swed. local names, Vi-um, Vi-bæk, Vilund, Vis-by. II. in names of persons, either from $v\acute{e} = aedes$ or from vé=Goth. weibs=boly, thus, e.g. Vé-laug may be=Heim-laug, which name also occurs: Vé-geirr (hann var kallaðr Végeirr því at hann var blótmaðr mikill), Landn. 149: Vé-gestr, Vé-dís, Vé-mundr (all these names in the same family), Landn.; as also, Vé-garðr, Vé-kell, Vé-brandr, Vé-freyðr, Vé-laug, Vé-leifr, Vé-ný, id.: or as in Vép-orm; vép-orn; cp. Widu-ric, Widu-kind, Wodu-rid, and other similar old Teut. pr. names.

V6, n. pl., different from the preceding word; [the Lat. vexillum is a dimin, derivative from root of vebo; the root word is vigan = to carry bigb, Lat. vebo]:—a standard, remains only in poetry; gyld vé, golden standards, Fms. i. 175 (in a verse); veor-blasin vé, vii. 345 (in a verse); fram óðu vé, vi. 409 (in a verse); þar er vé vaða, Darr. 6; gullsett vé gnæfa, vé geysa, glymja, skjálfa, blása, ríða, all poët. phrases of the standard carried high in battle, see Lex. Poët.; reisa vé, to boist the vé, Fms. viii. (in a verse); hildar vé, the 'war-standard,' i. e. a shield, Haustl. I, (for shields were used as such, see remarks s. v. skjöldr.)

Vé qs. véi, a, m. [Goth. weiba = iερεύε, John xviii. 13], prop. a priest = goði (q. v.), remains as a pr. name, Véi, brother of Odin, Yngl. S.; acc. Véa, Ls.

v6, interj. [Goth. vai; Germ. webe; Lat. vae; cp. vá], woe, misery; eymd eðr vé, Stj. 39.

vear, m. pl., is in Lex. Poët, entered among the names of gods, but scarcely rightly so, for the Hým. 39 is corrupt; 'véar skulu' probably is 'Véort skyli' . . . drekka eitt öldt, may W. (i.e. Thor) enjoy a ban- metaph. to make believe, pretend, see vaka.

vé = aedes; perh. tanna vé = aedes dentium = the mouth (?).

vé-brandr, m. [from vé=vexillum (?)], a standard, oriflamme (?), a απ. λεγ. rendering of Lat. excutiens Bellona 'faces,' Al. 41.

vé-braut, n. a doubtful aπ. λεγ., the bome-stead or the premises of a bouse, the place cleared to build a bouse on = ruo (q. v.), Hornklofi (Hkr. i. in a verse).

vé-bond, n. pl., prop. 'mansion-bonds,' i. e. the boundaries or precincts of a dwelling, but used only in a special sense, viz. the ropes fastened to stakes by which a parliamentary assembly or court was surrounded; par er dómrinn var settr var völlr sléttr ok settar niðr hesli-stengr í völlinn í hring, en lögð um útan snæri umhverfis, vóru þat köllut vébönd (cp. Engl. bar), Eg. 340; þeir skáru í sundr véböndin en brutu niðr stengr, 350; Snorri lögmaðr lét skera vébönd í Lögréttu á Alþingi í sundr, Ann. 1329; lögmaðr skal láta göra vébönd í Gula á þingstað réttum, svá við at þeir hafi rúm fyrir innan er í Lögréttu skolu vera, Gþl. 13; var þat minn fullr dómr með allri Lögréttunnar samþykt, 'wtan we banda ok innan,' D. N. ii. 662 (A.D. 1421); aff al lagrettith innan vebondith ok uthen, i. 1030 (A.D. 1511); alira lögréttu-manna innan vébanda ok útan, ii. 285 (A.D. 1347).

VED, n., dat. pl. vedjum; [Ulf. wadi = άρραβών; A. S. wed; Engl. (Chaucer) wedde; Scot. wad-set = a mortgage; Germ. wette; Lat. vas vad-is, vadi-monium]:—a pledge, surety; vörzlu-mann þann er veðjum sé jamgóðr, N.G.L.i. 347; leggja veð fyrir grip, ii. 161; þat ved sem þeir eru á sáttir, Grág. ii. 234; Sighvatr handsalaði honum Saudafell i ved, Bs. i. 507; hann baud þar at veði alla eigu sína, Fms. ix. 47, viii. 303; i hönd skal leigu gjalda, eða setja veð hálfu betra, Vm. 16; selja e-m veð, Js. 125, N. G. L. ii. 162; þeir buðu at leggja sik í veð, Nj. 163; leggi einn-hverr hönd sína í munn mér at veði, Edda 20; hann lét eptir fé mikit at veði, Fb. iii. 400; eiga veð í grip, N. G. L. i. 51, þiðr. 68; hafa e-t í veði, or vera í veði, to bave at stake; hafa nú í veði fé þitt ok fjör, Fms. iv. 321; eigi vil ek hafa sæmd mína í veði móts við illgirni hans, Grett. 95 A; líf mitt er í veði, Fas. i. 30. veő-bróðir, m. = eiðbróðir, a plighted brother, confederate, Karl. 435,

veő-fals, n., veő-fiærő, f., and veő-fox, n. a fraud in a veð; nú selr maðr tveim mönnum eitt veð, þá á sá veð er fyrri tók, en hinum er veðfals, Js. 125 (Gpl. 511, l. c., vedfox).

veő-fé, n. a bet, wager; dæmdu þeir at dvergrinn ætti veðféit, Edda 70; eigi munt þú hljóta veðféit, Fms. vii. 203; á ek nú veðféit . . . ef mér bærisk vedféit, Ó. H. 75.

veo-festa, u, f. a pledge, D. N. ii. 206. veð-hlaup, n. [Dan. væddelöb], running a race, (mod.)

veðja, að, [Ulf. ga-wadion = άρμόζειν; A.S. weddian; Scot. wad: Germ. wetten; Dan. vædde]:-to lay a wager, bet; with dat., vedja um e-t, or absol., veðja höfði um getspeki, Vþm. 19; veðjar Loki höfði sínu við þann dverg, Edda 69; ek vil veðja um við þik, at ek mun finna ..., O. H. 75, Fms. vi. 369; skal vist veðja hér um, Fas. i. 318; viltú veðja við oss, at ..., 317; ef menn veðja, hafi at alls engu, Gbl. 522; veðit eigi optarr við úkunna menn, Fas. i. 319; þeir reiddusk ok veðjuðu, Korm. 142. II. a Norse law term, [Swed. vädja], to appeal; þá skolu þingmenn skjóta dómi þeirra veðjuðum á fylkis-þing, N. G. L. i. 88; verða þar aðrir veðjaðir (= for-veðjaðir?) ok af sínu máli, id.

veðjaðr = veðjan, an appeal; in veðjaðar-dómr, N. G. L. i. 239. veðjan, f. (acc. with the art. veðjunna, Edda 70), a wagering, betting; eptir þessa veðjan ok kappmæli, Fms. ii. 276, Hkr. iii. 281, Fas. i. 318, ii. 546 (vedjun); vedjanar-fé, a wager = vedfé, Fas. i. 319. appeal; bjóða veðjan, N.G.L. i. 220; veðjanar dómr, a court of appeal,

veð-leggja, lagði, to lay a wager, N. G. L. i. 347.

veő-máli, a, m. a pledge, mortgage; skal sá þeirra hafa veðmála sinn, er hann hefir at lögum at farit, Grág. i. 126; um lands-virðingar ok um veðmála, id.; dæma konu sitt fé, ef hón átti, eða veðmála ef vóru, ok hverjum sina aura fulla, 84; þá er at lögum farit, ef sýnt er váttum veðmáli, 126.

veð-mæla, t, to pledge, mortgage, Grag. i. 126; fé veðmælt at lögum, 413; sá er fé sitt lét veðmæla, 127; þó at hann hafi meira veðmælt, id. VEDR, n. [A. S. and Old Engl. weder; Engl. weather; Germ. wetter; Dan. væder, sounded vær-et]:-the weather; kalt, vindlitid vedr, gott veðr, kyrt veðr, Fbr. 256; spurði hvat veðrs væri, id.; í hverju veðri, K. b. K.; veðr ræðr akri, Hm., Fms. ix. 353: the air, ná upp ór veðrum, out of the upper air, Edda (pref.); eldr, vedr, jörd, 625. 178. wind; stormr vedrs, Fms. i. 101; bera klæði í veðr, Eb. 264: wind, a gale, hvasst veðr, a gale, Eg. 196; tók at lægja veðrit, Nj. 124; veðrit óx, 267; reka fyrir veðri ok straumi, Grág. ii. 384; sær eða vötn eða vedr, 275; stor vedr, great gales, Eg. 160; at vedr tvau verdi senn i lopti, Fas. ii. 515, passim. 3. naut. phrases; stýra á veðr e-m, Fms. ii. 305; beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; reru í kring um Bagla ok á veðr þeim, Fms. viii. 335; á veðr eldinum, 283; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, to take the wind out of his sail, Band. 39 new Ed.; veifa ræði veðrs annars til, Hým. 25; láta í veðri vaka, to 'see which way the wind blows' (?), 4. phrases; hafa

veðr af e-u, to get the wind of one, scent him, metaphor from hunting; Tskolu þeir sitja allir saman er saman eru at véfangi, ... bera til véfangs, bersi hafdi vedr af manninum, the bear had wind of him, Grett. 101 A; ek hafða veðrit af þeim sem kallaði, Fas. i. 14; komask við veðri, to be scented, rumoured abroad, Fms. vii. 165, Isl. ii. 482, Rd. 252; Hjalti lét koma veðr á þau (threw out bints to them) um ræður þær er hann hafði upp-hafit, O. H. 59; stadar-menn mæltu mjök á veðr um, binted broadly, Orkn. 342.

B. Compos: veora-bati, a, m. a bettering of the weather, Rd. 248. veðra-bálkr, m., Eg. 202. veðra-brigði, n. a change voor-belgr, m. a weather-bag, Fas. ii. 412. of weather. veðr-borð, n. ibe 'windblaka, u, f. a weather-fan, Sks. 234. board, weather-side. voor-dagr, m., in the phrase, einn godan vedrdag, one fine day, once on a time, Ld. 40, Nj. 122, Fs. 144, Gullp. 64. veor-eygr, part. = veorglöggr(?), Vkv. veor-fall, n. the set of the wind, direction, = vedrstada, Band. 40 new Ed., Thom. 314; at því sem vér höfum veðrföll haft, Nj. 124. veor-fastr, adj. weather-bound, Grag. veðr-fölnir, n. a mythical name, of a hawk, i. 454, Eg. 482. veor-gloggr, adj. 'weather-gleg,' sharp in predicting weather. veðr-gnýr, m. a gust of wind, Sturl. ii. 107 C. veðr-góðr, adj. with veðr-harðr, adj. bard, of a mild climate; land veorgott, Sks. 200. weather; haust vedrhart, Eb. 54. vedr-himin, m. the atmosphere, 677. veora-hjálmr, m. 'weather-belmet' = the sky, Edda. höll, f. 'weather-ball,' i. e. the beavens, Edda. veðr-kænn, adi. = veor-litill, adj. calm, light, of wind, Fbr. veðrglöggr, Sks. 222. veor-sjúkr, adj. 'weather-sick,' anxious, Fbr. 24. 25, Orkn. 332. veor-spar, adj. 'weather-spacing,' weather-wise, Landn. 231. veorstada, u, f. the 'standing,' direction of the wind, Bs. i. 388, Fms. ii. 110. veor-seell, adj. blessed with good weather, Fbr. 23. veðr-tekinn, part. weather-beaten. veor-vandr, adj. nice as to weather, Bjarn. 54. veor-viti, a, m. a vane, O. H. 170, Fms. x. 78, ix. 301, Orkn. 332, Edda (in a verse).

VEDR, m., gen. vedrar, but vedrs, Stj. 133; [A. S. weder; Engl. wetber; Germ. widder; Dan.-Swed. væder, väder]:-a wetber; the word is obsolete in Icel. except in poetry (cp. hrutr), Edda (Gl.); peir glöddusk sem veðrar, Stj. 177; ins hornótta veðrs, 133; veðr, N. G. L. i. 212; vedra-fjördr, or corrupt, Vidris-fjördr, in a pun = Hruta-fjördr, Grett. (in a verse). 2. a battering-ram, Sks. 411. II. as a nickname, Landn. COMPDS: veðrar-horn, n. a wetber's born; hvat mælir hyrningr sjá, er staf hefir í hendi ok uppi á sem veðrarhorn sé bjúgt, of a bishop's crozier, Ó. H. 108; fiski-stöng ok veðrar (horn) upp af, a fishing-rod with a wether's born (or crooked like a wether's born) at the top, Gisl. 21. veorar-lamb, n. a wether-lamb, Stj. 279.

vedrátta, u, f. the weather, conditions of weather, temperature, Fs. 52, Sks. 322. Nj. 267, K. Á. 176, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 394; köld v., Bs. i. 171; veðráttu-far, Rb. 100.

veor-hyrndr, part. wetber-borned. veðr-leikr, m. = veðrátta, Fbr. 33.

ved-setja, setti, [Scot. wadset], to pawn, mortgage, Fas. i. 317, Stj. 601; vedsetja jardir sínar, Fms. xi. 293, Eg. 77; v. sik í þetta mál, to pledge oneself to this case, Fms. iv. 77; v. sik ok fé sitt, to bazard, stake, Ld. 42, Fms. vii. 34; eigi vil ek v. virðing mína við illgirni þína, Eb. 160.

VEFA, pres. vef; pret. vaf, vaft, vaf, pl. ófum, ófut, ófu (vófu, Fas. ii. in a verse); subj. œfi, mod. væfi; imperat. vef; part. ofinn: with suff. vaf-k, Fms. xi: [A. S. wefan; Engl. weave; Germ. weben; Dan. væve; Gr. ὑφαίνω]:-to weave; var ek at ok vafk, ok var litit á ofit, Fms. xi. 49; ek vil senda bik inn á bæi með vept er hafa skal í vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 31 new Ed.; vófu Valskar brúðir, Fas. ii. (in a verse); gengr hildr vefa, Darr. 3; vef bann er bar er ofinn, Fbr. 58; ef vefr stendr uppi, bá á sonr þat sem ofit er, en dóttir þat sem ú-ofit er, Js. 78; ofinn orma-hryggjum, Edda 43; teygðu ok ófu, they stretched and wove, of the wind playing on the waves, Edda (in a verse), passim. brocade; átta aurum gulls var ofit í motrinn, Ld. 200; bækr ofnar völundum, Hom. 6.

vé-fang, n. [from vé-, a prefixed negative particle answering to Goth. waia- = ill, in waia-mêrjan, to 'ill-praise' = βλασφημείν, and waja-merei = blaspbemy; this waia- is not to be confounded with the interjection wai = vei, but is related to va-=woe, evil, cp. Goth. waidedja = an evil-doer; vé-fang therefore stands for vá-fang, prop. meaning 'misfetching,' miscarriage, but is only used in a specific sense as a law term]:—division or disagreement in court. In the old Icel. courts of law the whole court was composed of thirty-six members, the quorum being six; and in case of disagreement the court was held to be divided if the minority could muster at least six votes; in this case, each side delivered a separate judgment, which was called véfang and véfengja, whereby the suit was stopped or quashed, the one judgment neutralising the other; in the earliest Saga times if a case thus broke down, it could only be taken up again by an appeal to wager of battle (hólmganga), but after the introduction of the fifth court (the court of appeal), it was brought before that court. The véfang is described in an especial chapter of p. p. (Kb.),

..ok kveða á þat með hvárum hann mun vera at véfangi, ... mæla vésangs-málum . . . síðan skolu þeir vinna vésangs-eið er saman eru at véfangi...ok kveða á hvat hann berr til véfangs ok kveða á af því hann berr þat til véfangs,... þeir skolu gjalda samkvæði sitt á er at véfangi vóru með honum,...þat berum vér til véfangs ok þann dóm dæmum vér, at ..., Grág. l. c.; þær sakir skulu koma í fimtar-dom, ljúgkviðir . . ., enda véföng þau er hér verða, Kb. i. 78; hér skolu ok í koma véfangs-mál öll þau er menn véfengja í fjórðungs-dómi, ok skal beim stefna til fimtar-dóms, Nj. 150. A véfang in passing laws in the Lögrétta is mentioned, ef þeir eru jam-margir Lögréttu-menn hvárirtveggju er sitt kalla lög hvárir vera...ok skolu hvárir-tveggju vinna véfangs-eið at sínu máli, Kb. i. 214; cp. Konrad Maurer in his Beiträge. vefari, a, m. a weaver.

vé-fengja, d, to deliver a véfang, q. v.; ef þær sakir eru nökkurar er þeir verða eigi ásáttir á dóm sinn, ok skolu þeir þá vésengja, . . . segi ek pat Gudi, at ek mun þat v. er ek hygg lög vera, ... nema þar (viz. in the quarter-court) verði enn véfengit (a remnant of a strong inflexion), þá skal lukask i fimtar-dómi, Grág. ii. 324; þeir eigu at væfengja er þrir eru hvárir-tveggju, ok fara svá at véfangi sem at fjórðungs-dómi, 274; véfengja mál, þeir munu ætla at v. brennu-málit ok láta eigi dæma mega, 2. in mod. usage to impugn, doubt a statement; Nj. 240, cp. 150. viltú v. það sem eg segi? eg vil ekki v. það; or also, eg véfengi þig ekki, I impugn not thy veracity.

vef-gefn, f. the fairy of the loom, poët. a woman, Lex. Poët.

vefgin, n. 2 false reading for veigadr (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211. VEFJA, pres. vef; pret. vafði; subj. vefði; part. vafiðr, vafðr, and vafinn; [Ulf. bi-waibjan = περιβάλλειν, περικυκλοῦν]:—to wrap, fold: vetja dúki at höfði e-m, Nj. 200; vafðr, Bs. i. 367; þá var vanðr fótrinn, Ísl. ii. 247; of vafit spjörrum í skúa niðr, and the legs bound with ribbons down to the shoes, Ld. 136; barnio var vafit í dúki, Fms. i. 112; barn vaft í reifum, Hom. 36; og vafði hann í reifum, ... þér munuð finna barnið reifum vafið, Luke ii. 7, 12; vefja saman, Barl. 37; vápnin vafði hann í yfirhöfn sinni, Eg.; hann tók váðmál ok vafði at ser, Dropl. 20; margir tötrar saman vafðir, in a bundle, Fær. 187; tók geitskinn ok vafði um höfuð sér, Nj. 20. II. to wind, i. c. to entangle, embroil; þú lætr Egil vefja öll mál fyrir þér, Eg. 349; vefjum svá lið þeirra í flokki várum, Fms. vii. 131; vafðr af þungum glæpum, Mar.; vafior i villu Arius, Ann. 492; hafa vafit sik miklu vandræði, embroiled bimself, Sturl. i. 65 C; bratt ætla ek at bu fair vasit fyrir mer, Fms. ii. 156; vefja mál, to embroil a case, Nj. 150. III. reflex. to be wrapped; at eigi vefðisk hár um höfuð honum, Landn. 146; vefjask um fætr e-m, Fs. 33; e-m vefsk tunga um tönn, see tunga. 2. to saunter. straggle; þau (the horses) höfðu vafizk í einu lækjar-fari, Korm. 182; margr er vafizk hatði í flokkinum, Fms. ix. 36, v.l.; þeir fóru á Harrastadi ok vöfdusk þar, and sauntered there, Sturl. ii. 120 C. entangled; vesjask í áhyggjum, 625.80; ek tek þat til er hánum skyldi svá mjök vefjask, Fms. vii. 277; þrályndi er hann hafði lengi í vafzk, Barl. 125; hann hafði langa stund vafzk í þessum vesaldar-veg, 197. vefnaör, m. a woven stuff; dýrum vefnaði, Fms. ii. 69: freq. in mod.

usage, glit-vefnaðr, q. v. vef-nisting, f. a woven texture, poët. the sails, Hkv. 1. 26.

vefr, m., gen. vefjar; pl. vefir, gen. vefja; acc. pl. vefi, Rb. 358: [A. S., Engl., and Germ. web; Dan. væv]:—a web in the loom; et vefr stendr uppi, N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78; þar vóru konur ok höfðu færðan upp vef... rifu þær ofan vefinn ok í sundr, Nj. 277, 279, Fbr. 58; ek þóttumk uppi eiga vef, en þat var lín-vefr, hann var grár at lit, mer þótti kljáðr vera vefrinn... féll af einn kléinn af miðjum vefnum, Fms. xi. 49; en er vefr hennar féll, þá var vaðmálit fjórum álnum lengra en hón átti ván á, Bs. i. 367; einarðr vefr, Stj. 416: phrases, hata uppi vef, slá vef, verpa vef (Darr.), kljá vef. The chief passages referring to the ancient weaving, are the Nj. l. c. with the poem Darradar-ljóð, and the Jómsv. S. (Fms. xi. 49): the old upright loom is sketched in Olavii Reise-bog, and in Worsaae, No. 558; in Icel. it was (about A. D. 1780) displaced by the horizontal hand-loom (since called in Icel. the 'Danish loom'), which is now in use; the appendages to an old loom were the vefjar-hræll, -hleinar, -ló, -skeið, -rifr, -vinda, see Björn. textile stuff; dyrir vefir, Al. 85: esp. of brocade, altaris-klæði annat með sæi annat með 'vef.' Vm. 116; fjarg-vefr, guð-vefr, sigr-vefr, qq.v. COMPDS: vefjar-hökull, -kápa, -möttull, -akikkja, -upphlutr, m. a costly woven cope, mantle . . . , Vm. 68, 126, Nj. 24, Ld. 244, 328, vefjar-stofa, u, f. a weaving-room, Nj. 200.

vef-skopt, n. pl. the foot-piece in a loom, Björn. vef-staor, m. a 'weaving-stead,' a loom, Vm. 177, freq. in mod. usage; also vef-stóll, m.

vef-stofa, u, f. a weaving-room, D. N. vi. 84.

veftr, m. a woof; ek sendi hann inn i hús með veft, Fbr. 63; vept, 31 new Ed.

VEGA, pres. veg; pret. vá, vátt, vá (later vó); subj. vægi; part. veginn; with neg. suff. vegr-a, Hm. 10. In N.G.L. it is often spelt ... um vefong,... skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en sex,... ok with i, viga, vigr, viginn: [Goth. wigan is supposed from ga-wigan

vebere; Goth. and A.S. wagjan, and Engl. wag and weigh, in the phrase 'to weigh anchor,' are derivatives] :- prop. to move, carry, lift, as by a lever; hann vegr heyit upp á herðar sér, Fb. i. 523; vágu þeir upp með (forkinum) bálit, Fms. vi. 405; hann vegr hann upp (á atgeirinum), Nj. 84; þeir höfðu til vegr (i.e. vögur) ok vágu skútuna fram af berginu, Fms. viii. 430; þerra hey sín en eigi á brott at vega eðr færa, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 107; öngullinn vá í góminn, Edda 36; en er lokit var at sjóða vá Narfi upp mörbjúga, Korm. 34: vega á bál, to lift on the bale fire, Vtkv.; vágum ór skógi þanns vildum syknan, Am. 97; var ek brimr verum vegin at húsi, Gh. 10; vegnest verra vegra hann velli II. to weigh; vega beir haglkornin . . . ok vágu beir í skálum, Fms. xi. 142; vá Halli sér þá þrjár merkr, vi. 372; þat er vegit sem reitt er, Sd. 155; eyrir veginn, Grag.; sex merkr vegnar, Orkn.; þrjá penninga silfrs vegna, Hkr. i. 185; mörk vegin brends silfrs, and so passim; virðr ok veginn, Grág. ii. 369; hann lét vega allan borðbúnað sinn, Fms. x. 147: metaph., skal yor engi vera traustari vin, bótt bér vegið þat lítið, though ye find it light, ix. 297, passim. to weigh, be of weight; sjám hvat vegi sjóðr sú, Ld. 30; hvert haglkorn vá eyri, Fms. i. 175; vega hálfa mörk, ii. 80; er sagt at eyri vægi hvert hagikorn, xi. 142; þótt þat vegi meirr enn hálfa vætt, Grág. (Kb.) i. 24, Bs. i. 874: metaph., skal ek allan hug á leggja ef þat vegr nökkut, Ó. H. 53; nema yor þykki minna vega mín reiði, Fms. vii. 141; mér vegr þat litið, Mag. 11. IV. reflex., í öllu sem vegask má með stórum vágum ok smám, K. Á. 204, freq. 2. to yield in weight; bab vegst vel, or pad hefir vegist so and so, it bas been of such and such weight.

B. [The Goth. has here a separate strong verb, but in the Icel. both verbs have been amalgamated into one; Ulf. weigan, waib, wigun, = μαχείν; A.S. wigan; cp. víg], to fence, fight with a weapon; tók sverðit ok atgeirinn ok vegr með báðum höndum, Nj. 96; hann vá svá skjótt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29; eiga þeir at vega upp yfir höfuð sér, Fms. x. 360; vega með vápnum, to resort to arms, Nj. 130; vega at e-m, to fight against; þjálfi vá at Mökkur-kálfa ok féll hann, Edda 58. 2. to attack with a weapon, Nj. 63, Grág. ii. 156; hann Edda 58. vaknaði fyrst er menn vágu at honum, Fms. vii. 333; ungr skalat ungum vega, Ísl. ii. 309; vega at flugdreka, Nj. 183. II. to fight; vega sigr, to gain the day, Fms. viii. 133, Bret. 66; med vapnum ma sigr vega, Al. 83; hamingju at vega sigr á sínum úvinum, Fms. i. 218; ást Guðs vá sigr á (overcame) líkams píslum ok hræzlu, Greg. 21; vega til landa, to win land weapon in band, Korm.; slikt sem ver höfum til vegit, gained, Fms. viii. 92. 2. with dat. to forfeit, = fyrir vega, vega landi ok lausum eyri, Hkr. ii. 384; ef hann félli á hólmi þá hefði hann vegit allri eigu sinni, Eg. 495. III. to smite, slay, slaughter; ef maðr vegr mann, ok varðar þat skúggang, Grág. (Kb.) i. 145; vega á veittar trygðir, Ísl. ii. 491; vega víg, ek hefi vegit víg eitt, Nj. 128, passim; vega i enn sama knérunn, 85; vig þá er þat er vegit, Grág. ii. 89; vegin sök = víg sök, 20, 41; vega mann or menn, passim; í Hólmgarði var svá mikil friðhelgi, at drepa skyldi hvern er mann údæmdan vá, Fms. i. 80; Kolskeggr vá drjúgum menn, ... vegr Gunnarr drjugum menn, Nj. 96, 108; Þorsteinn vá hann þar, Eg. 713; ek vá hann, Nj. 28; þú sitr hjá, en nú er veginn Egill húsbóndi þinn, 97; ef hann er með vápum veginn, 146; hræðisk eigi þá sem líkamann vega, Blas. 48 (Mark x. 28); þú skalt ekki mann vega, the Sixth Command-IV. reflex., ok þat sverð er sjálft vegizk, a sword that fences of itself, Skm. 8, 9; þat [sverðit] vásk sjálft, Edda; vásk meirr & hlut Grikkja, the battle went against the Greeks, they lost the more men, Bret. 74; þá verðr um rætt at mjök hefði á vegizk þeirra lið Sunnan-manna, Ísl. ii. 389 (á-víga); at þegar hafi vegizk á þinn her, Stj. 531. 2. recipr., vegask or vegask at, to fight, slay one another; nú vegask menn at, N. G. L. i. 64; ef þrælar manna vegask, Grág. (Kb.) i. 191; þá vágusk skógar-menn sjálfir, Landn. 323 (App.); miklu eru þrælar atgörða-meiri enn fyrr hafa verit, þeir flugusk þá á, en nú vilja beir vegask, Nj. 56; nú eru konur þær sjau, er maðr má vegask um sektalaust við konung, N. G. L. i. 169.

vegandi, part. a slayer; vegandi Hrungnis, Edda 53; ef vegandi beiðir sér griða, Grág. ii. 20; kjósa e-n til veganda at vígi, Nj. 100; hlaupa til dyra svá at vegandinn megi eigi út komask...er eigi verðr við vegandann vart, Gísl. 30; veganda björg, Grág. ii. 80. veg-bjartr, adj. 'way-brigbt,' clear enough for one to find the way, Lex.

Poët.

veg-buinn, part. 'way-boune,' ready for a journey, D. N. iv. 363. vog-farandi, a, m. part. a wayfarer; v. menn, H. E. i. 483, Ann. 1345, Matth. xxvii. 7.

veg-ferill, a, m. a wayfarer, traveller, Ghl. 415. II. a track, road, Gpl. 448.

vog-girni, f. ambition, vanity, Hom. 17, 26, Al. 145. voggjaðr, part. walled, Stj. 640, Str. 78. 2. a metrical term,

voggjaör, part. walled, Stj. 640, Str. 78. veggjat, 'wedged' into the verse, of an intercalated word, Edda (Ht.) veg-gjarn, m. vain-glorious.

VEGGR, m., gen. veggjar, pl. veggir, [Ulf. waddjus=τείχος; A.S. wæeg; Engl. wedge; Dan. væg]:—a wall; hlaða vegg, Jb. 212; liggja

=σαλεύειν, Luke vi. 38; O. H. G. wegan; Germ. wägen; cp. Lat. Huti á vegginum, Nj. 115, very freq. in mod. usage; nálægr veggr hitnar bå er inn næsti brennr, Bs. i. 744 (rendering of Lat. 'tunc tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet'); lågr veggr, Sturl. iii. 70; torf-veggr, veggja-hlözla, wall-building, Rd. 207; innan veggjar, within walls, in-doors (cp. innanstokks), D. I. i. 179; var lágr veggr undir sólina, Sturl. iii. 70 (sól A. 2). 2. a wedge; tann-veggr, bein-veggr (qq. v.), a wedge of bone, walrus-tusk. COMPDS: vegg-berg, n. a 'wedge-rock,' boulder, Vsp. vogg-hamarr, m. a wedge-bammer, beetle, mallet, a nickname, Njarð. veggia-hvalr = vögnhvalr (?), Dipl. iii. 4. veggveggja-lús, f. [Dan. væggelus], lagr, m. wall-layer, a nickname, Fbr. a bog, N. G. L. ii. 427. vegg-sleginn, part. wedge-formed; öx v., vegg-bili, n. 'wall-deals,' wainscoting, Eb. 268, Edda Hkr. iii. 16. 45, Hom. 95.

vog-hringr, m. a circumference, Sks. 630.

veg-latr, adj. stately, bigb-minded, Fms. vi. 431, vii. 102, 321. veg-liga, adv. nobly, magnificently; v. buinn, Fær. 102; bu sik v., Fms. i. 145; halda e-n v., 81.

veg-ligt, adj. grand, magnificent, Fms. i. 261; veglig hibyli, Ld.

196; maor bjartr ok v., Fms. i. 254; vegligt sæti, vi. 439. veg-ljóss, adj. 'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way.

veg-lyndi, n. generosity, Ld. 10, Landn. 110.

veg-lyndr, adj. generous, bigb-minded, O. H. L.

veg-mannliga, adv. magnificently, Karl. 529.

veg-mennaka, u, f. noble manners, generosity, Fb. i. 265.

veg-mikill, adj. famous, Lex. Poët.

veg-mildr, adj. glorious, Rekst.

vogna, see vegt B.

vegna, ao, to proceed; vel hefir hat vegnat, Nj. 38; at heim hefdi ílla vegnat, done badly, bad bad luck, Fs. 33; eigi er sýnt hve vegnar svá búit, Rd. 220; hversu honum hafi vegnat ok Hrafni, bow it went on between bim and R., Fs. 113; vera må at ber vegni eigi annat betr, another thing will be no better for thee, Isl. ii. 246: eigi må kona svå vegna (to treat) bónda sínum, sem bóndi konu sinni, H. E. i. 247.

veg-nest, n. provisions for a journey, Lat. viaticum, Hm. 11.

VEGR, m., gen. vegar; but vegs, Eg. 295, Bret. 262; vegsins, Hbl. 56; dat. vegi and veg; with the article veginum, Eg. 544; but veg, Fms. i. 9: pl. vegir and vegar, Eg. 544; acc. vega and vegu, the former is the better form, for the root is 'vig,' not 'vigu;' vega is also used in old adverbial phrases, as alla vega, marga vega: [Ulf. wigs = ὐδύs; A.S., O. H. G. and Germ. weg; Engl. way; Dan. vej; Swed. väg; Lat. via; the root word is vega, q.v.]:—a way, road; vegir er renna til bæja, Ghl. 413; vegir allir, Eg. 543; þröngastir vegir, Fms. ix. 366, passim.

2. metaph. phrases; fara vel til vegar, to be well on one's way, go on, Fms. ix. 283; ganga til vegar, to be in the way towards, to come to an issue, vii. 136, Boll. 355; komask til vegar, Háv. 31; einum verðr e-ð að vegi, to find one's way out; koma e-u til vegar, to put one in the way, Ld. 320; göra veg á við e-n, to travel with one, come to an understanding; göra endiligan veg á máli, to bring it to an issue, Bs. i. 905; var þat endiligr vegr hér á, Dipl. ii. 11; venda sinum vegi, to wend one's way, Fms. xi. 425; verda & veg e-s, i. 9; ríða í veg með e-m, on the way, iii. 110; um langan veg, a long way off, Eg. 410, Hom. 7, Edda 30; um farinn veg, á förnum vegi, see fara (A. VI. 2).

II. special, partly adverbial, phrases; viða vega, far and wide, 655 ix. C. 1; miðja vega, midway, Gisl. 5; annan veg, anotber way, Grág. (Kb.) i. 153; á hvárn tveggja veg, both ways; á hægra veg, on the right hand, Fms. x. 16; á vinstra veg, Mar.; tvá vega, both ways, Fms. x. 14; á alla vega, to all sides, Grág. (Kb.) i. 148; á alla vega frá, 119; flyði síns vegar hvár, Fms. vii. 250, Ver. 11; sinn veg hverr, Landn. 36; slýja víðs vegar, to fly scattered about, Eg. 530, Fms. vi. 87; á verra veg, to the worse, i. 270; á alla vega, in every way, manner, respect, Ld. 222, Fms. xi. 76; á marga vega, Skálda ii. 148; á þrjá vega, Hom. 157; fjóra vega, on four sides, D. N. iv. 2. engi veg, in no way, Blas. 43; hverngi veg, bowsoever, Grag. (Kb.) i. 75; annan veg, otherwise, Fms. vii. 263; einn veg, one way, in the same way, Grág. i. 490; er eigi einn veg farit úgæfu okkarri, Nj. 183; engan veg, in nowise, Fas. ii. 150: gen., eins vegar, on one side, Art.; annars vegar, Fms. viii. 228; hins vegar, on the farther side; sins vegar hverr, one on each side, Pr. 71, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; til vinstra vegsins, Hbl. 56; skógrinn var til hægra vegs, Eg. 295. III. a region, county; in local names, Austr-vegir, Suor-vegir, Nor-egr. peculiar forms are megin (acc. sing.) and megum (dat. pl., see p. 421, col. 2), dropping the initial v and prefixing the m from a preceding dative, the true forms being -egum, -eginn, as in báðum-egum, öllum-eginn, sínum-eginn, hinum-egum, beim-egin, tveim-egum, whence báðu-megin ... tveim-megin; the v remains in tveim vegum, Gpl. 418; nörðrum veginn, B. K. 32, 97; nörðra veginn, 97; tveim veginn, Sks. 414 B. 2. suffixed to pronouns, einn, hinn, hvern, pann, sinn, in the forms -ig, -og, -ug; einn-ig, also; hinn-ig or hinn-og, the other way; hvern-ig, hvern-og, bow; pann-ig, pann-og, thither; sinns-egin, sinn-og, (see these words, as also hinn B, p. 264; sinn B, p. 529; so also in Nór-egr, q.v.)
B. vegna, a gen. pl. (?); þær heiðar er vatnsföll deilir af tveggja

vegna, *on both sides*, Grág. i. 440; stukku menn frá tveggja vegna, Eg. 🕆 the game; heldr v., Fms. viii. 176; hann bað menn sína vera eigi veiði-280; senda fjögurra vegna, Fms. i. 200. II. á vegna e-s, on one's bebalf; this is only found in later vellums, and is said to be derived from the Germ. von wegen (Grimm's Gramm. iii. 266); which etymology is strongly supported by the fact, that af vegna or a vegna (=Germ. von wegen) is the oldest form; af hins fátæka vegna, Stj. 151; af stadarins vegna, Vm. 55; kom á stefnu fyrir oss Sira Einarr ráðsmaðr af vegna Hóla-kirkju, Dipl. ii. 18; á vegna (=af vegna) Árna, Vm. 131. then, dropping the particle, simply vegna; vegna e-s, on one's account or behalf, on the part of; jarls vegna, Fins. x. 113, v.l.; stadarins vegna, Dipl. iii. 9, v. 9; minna vegna, on my behalf, Fms. iii. 154 (a late vellum); várra vegna, H. E. i. 436; sem Halldorr hafði áðr fram leitt sinna vegna, Dipl. ii. 5; Loôinn gaf upp sinna vegna, Fms. x. 99. 3. lastly, in mod. usage it has become a regular prep. with gen., having displaced the old fyrir ... sakir; but in this sense it is hardly found in vellums; but in inaccurate paper transcripts it is often substituted for the 'sakir' of the vellum; cp. Vd. old Ed. 100 and Fs. ch. 24 fine: alls vegna, pórð. 63 old Ed.; but fyrir alls sakir, new Ed. 13, l.c.

C. COMPDS: vega-bot, f. way-mending, Gpl. 409. vegar-fall, n. a failure of a way, Ghl. 416; cp. messufall. vegar-ganga, u, f. vega-lauss, adj. out a going from the way, wandering, Barl. 119. of the way, lost in the woods. vega-leysi, n. 'waylessness,' want of roads, Barl. 104. vega-mot, n. pl. a joining of roads, Stj. 71: the saying, vida liggja vegamót, there are many cross ways (meetings) in the vega-rán, n. a bigbway-robbery, Ghl. 409. vega-skil. n., Dan. vej-skjel, D. N. i. 616. vegs-ummerki, n., see verk.

VEGR, m., gen. vegs, glory, bonour; er ydr hat vegr mikill, Eg. 410; þótti þeim niklu minni vegr at þessum, 67; leita e-m vegs, Nj. 78; með miklum veg, ok þó eigi allir með jöfnum veg, Fms. x. 170; skína með mikilli birti ok veg, i. 77; rekinn frá öllum veg, es fyrr vas prýddr öllum veg, Eluc. 13; þeim sé vegr ok veldi, lof ok dýrð, 623. 57: so in the phrase, hafa veg ok vanda af e-u, to bave both the bonour and the responsibility of a thing. compos: vegs-boo, n. an vegs-kons, u, f. a great, noble lady; bonorary offer, Greg. 28. Auðr var v. mikil, Landn. 117. vegs-lauss, adj. inglorious. munir, m. pl. bonours, credit, fame, Fær. 212.

vegr-eygr, adj., better vedr-eygr, Vkv.

veg-sama, 28, to bonour, glorify, Fms. i. 97, x. 363, Magn. 504, very freq. in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Vidal.

vog-samliga, adv. bonourably, gloriously; taka v. við e-m, Eg. 28; verða við e-u vel ok v., Fms. xi. 114; setja e-n v., Hkr. iii. 9.

veg-samligr, adj. glorious; v. veizla, Fms. xi. 104, Eg. 44; v. viòtökur, Fas. ii. 507; vegsamlig skilning, 656 C. 33.

weg-semd, f. bonour, glory. Eg. 20, Hkr. iii. 79; stýra ríki sínu með v. ok sóma, Fms. xi. 18; v. heimsins, 655 iii. 4, N. T., Pass., Vídal.

veg-skaro, n. a blemish in one's bonour, Nj. 118.

veg-tjón, n. a discredit, 655 xxxi. 3.

veg-tylla, u, f. a bit of bonour, Band. 33 new Ed., Karl. 549.

vog-viss, adj. [cp. Germ. wegweiser], 'way-wise,' acquainted with the road, Fms. viii. 52: in mod. usage, good at finding one's way.

veg-burðr, m. = vegskarð, Sks. 775 B.

VEI, interj., vois when followed by sé, cp. Engl. yea and yes; [Ulf. wai = ovai; Germ. webe; Dan. væ; Lat. vae; Gr. oval :-woe, with dat. woe is me l vei oss vesölum, Stj.; vei ber vesöl önd, 655 xix. I; veis sé mér!... veis sé mér veslum, MS. 4. 10; vei verði váru vanmegni, Fms. ii. 186; vei verði hánum, x. 330.

veiða, d, to catch, bunt; veiða fimm orra, O. H. 79; veiða íkorna, 85; veiða rauðdýri, Orkn. 448; veiða sel ok fiska, Hkr. ii. 245; veiða fugla ok fiska, Grág. ii. 345; at hann hefði veitt í einu höggi otr ok lax, Edda 72; veiða laxa, Nj. 69; veiða dýr á mörkinni, Fas. iii. 4. metaph., þótti þeim nú mundi lítið fyrir at veiða Gunnar, Nj. 113; ok fáit ér hann eigi veiddan, 102; ok mun þá þar mega veiða í er stundir lída, they will be caught by that, 207; látum þá eigi veida oss inni, Fms. ix. 217; veida penna nibing i snöru, i. 206; veida e-n i ordum, N. T.; veida e-t upp or e-m, to fish it out of one. II. reflex., hversu veidisk, bow goes it with the catch? beim veiddist vel, they got a good catch, freq. in mod. usage.

voiðinn, adj. expert in fishing or catching, Sturl. i. 8.

VEIDR, f. (mod. veiði), dat. and acc. veiði, pl. veiðar; a gen: veiði, veiði sinnar, Sks. 126 A, Str. 24, but esp. in compds, see below: [A.S. wade: O. H. G. waida; Germ. weide = a pasture]:—a catch, bunting, fishing, O. H. 79, 85; öll veiör fugla ok fiska, K. J. K. 172; at sú veiðr hafi þar jafnan síðan til legit, Fms. i. 272; fara á veiðar, to go a bunting, Fas. ii. 263, Str. 28; veidrin (the fish) hvarf begar, Fms. i. 253 C, O. H. 78; fyrir útan netlög á hverr maðr veiði sína, en þat er veior er menn færa á skipi til lands, en flutning ella, Grág. ii. 360: metaph., vel væri at þá veiði bæri eigi undan, Nj. 69; þeir menn er veiðr mundi í vera, Eg. 121; í honum er þó veiðrin meiri, Nj. 155, 264.

B. Compos: veiði-bjalla, u, f. a 'fish-bell,' a popular name in southern Icel. for the sea-gull, for by its cries it marks the shoals of fish veiði-bráðr, adj. eager, too eager, and so losing for the fishermen.

bráða, ix. 491. veiði-brella, u, f. a trap, bunting device. búð, f. a bunting shed, Gpl. 454. veiði-dýr, n. deer, game, Stj. 560. veičar-efni, n. a chance of a good catch, Grett. 99 A. veiði-fang. n. a catch, Ld. 38, Hkr. ii. 246. veiði-fangi, a, m. = veiðifang; veiði-far, n. bunting or fishing, Sturl. ii. allr veiðifangi, Fas. ii. 144. veiði-ferð and veiði-för, f. a fishing or bunting expedition, Gisl. 73, 160, porf. Karl. 372. veiði-færi = veiðarfæri, Post. (Unger) veiðar-færi, n. pl. id., Band. (MS.), Orkn. 262, Fbr. 143, Fms. iv. 89. veiði-gögn, n. pl. fisbing gear, Gpl. 421, Am. 91. veiði-hjörtr, m. a bart or stag for bunting, Stj. veiði-hundr, m. a bound, veiði-kona, u, f. a buntress. Barl. Fas. iii. 4, Barl. 137, N.G. L. i. veiði-konungr, m. bunting king, a nickname of king Gudröd the veiði-maðr, m. a sportsman (of a bunter, fowler, Hunter, Yngl. S. fisher), Eg. 14, Fms. x. 88, O. H. 85, MS. 623. 36, borf. Karl. 408, veidi-matr, m. meat from game or fishing, Hym. 16, Sks. 127. veiði-mork, f. a bunting forest, Str. 28, 48. Karl. 482. skapr, m. a catch in bunting or fishing, Grett. 106 A; roa at veidiskap, fishing, Nj. 25: game, Stj. 167; munum vér eigi burfa veiðiskap at kaupa, veiði-spell, n. a spoiling the catch; gora to buy fish, Sturl. i. 12. v., Gbl. 428. veiði-staða, u, f. = veiðistöð, Landn. 280, Karl. 378, veiði-staðr, m. a fishing-place, Gpl. 362. and in mod. usage. veiði-stigr, m. id., Ghl. 448. veiði-strönd, f. = veiðistöð, Art. 35. veiði-stöð, f. a fisbing-place, Grág. ii. 347, Eg. 135, Landn. 50, 200; í þá veiðistöð kem ek aldregi á gamals-aldri, Ld. 4. veiðar-tæki. n. = veiðarfæri, Stj. 71. veiði-vatn, n. a fisbing lake, N. G. L. i. 41. veiði-ván, f. the expectation of a catch, Gbl. 456. veiði-vélar. f. pl. bunting-gear, traps, or the like, Gpl. 419, 456, Barl. 137, Post. (Unger) 19.

veif, f., pl. veifar, anything flapping or waving; sels veifar, a seal's fins,

N. G. L. i. 340.

VEIFA, ô, (mod. 20), part. veifat, Fms. vii. 154 (in a verse); [A. S. wafjan; Engl. wave] :- to wave, vibrate; veifdi hann slædunum, Nj. 190; veifa svipu yfir höfuð sér, Lv. 30; veifa höfðinu, Þiðr. 235; Ormr veirði honum um sik sem hreyti-speldi, Fb. i. 532; í því veifði hann sverðinu at Grimi, Dropl. 36; veifdi hann rædi, be pulled the oar, Hym. 25; veifa vængjum, to wave with the wings, Fas. ii. 137 (in a verse); veifa e-m sem barni, Fms. vii. 32; beim var veift solar-sinnis, borf. Karl. 422; veitdi hann Mjöllni fram, Hým. 36; veifa héðni um höfuð e-m, of an enchantress, Eb. 92, cp. Isl. ii. 76; hón veifði kofra sínum, Vígl. 63 new Ed. In the fishing-places in the south of Icel. (Skaptafells sysla) a man stands on the shore waving a flag to tell the fishermen if it is safe to land or not; this is called 'veifa,' or 'veifa frá,' to wave off, i.e. to signal them not to try (Mr. Jón Guðmundsson). 2. metaph., til þess kenndu vér bér betta vers, at bú veifdir bví bá er bér líkadi, Mar. veifask um lausum hala, to 'wag a loose tail,' be free to do as one pleases, Sturl. iii. 30 (see hali 2).

veifan, f. waving; in the compd veifanar-oro, n. a 'wafting word,' rumour, Hallfred.

veifi-skati, a, m. a spendtbrift; but only in the phrase, engi v., so

spender, rather close-handed, Ld. 26, Olk. 34.
VEIG, f., pl. veigar, [A.S. wæge; Hel. wêgi], a kind of serong beverage, drink; öl heitir med mönnum . . . kalla veig Vanir, Alm. 35; dýrar veigar, Hdl. 49, Hkv. 2. 44; skírar veigar, Vtkv. 7; fagrar veigar, Fas. i. 494 (in a verse); knú-at sú veig vanask, Gm. 25; Fjölnis veig, the drink of F., i. e. poetry, Kormak; Dvalins veig, id.; bjór-veig. a draught of beer, Hým. 8. 2. metaph. pith, strength, gist; in the popular phrase, það er engin veig í honum (mod. veigr); spyrr Oddr hvar hann visi honum til þess víkings er nokkur veig sé í, Fas. ii. 522 : for þat lið aptr er honum þótti minni veig í, Fms. iv. 350, v. l. (fylgð, Ó. H. 159, l.c.) II. in pr. names of women, Gull-veig (Vsp.), por-

veig, Sól-veig, Álm-veig (Hdl.), Mjað-veig (Maurer's Volks.) veigaðr, adj. brocaded (?); veigað handklæði, Vm. 15; dúkr v., 70, 123, Am. 6, 71; typt klæði ok væiguð, N. G. L. i. 282 (vefgin, 211). veiki, f. illness.

veikindi, n. pl. sickness, illness.

veikjask, t, to grow ill.

veik-leikr (spelt veyk-leikr, Fms. ii. 48), m. weakness, infirmity, Magn. 504, Barl. 196, freq. in mod. usage.

veik-ligr, adj. weakly; mér lízk siðr þeirra veykligr, Ld. 170 (so also Fms. ii. 30, l. c.; but veikligr, Fb. i. 312, l. c.)

VEIKE, adj., also voykr, see also vakr; the ei is the usual and the mod. form: [A.S. wac; Engl. weak; Dan. wag; cp. Germ. schwack]:weak; hornbogi veykr, Sks. 408 B; veikr stólpi, Bs. i. 724; veykr sproti, Stj. 641; lítil-magni ok veikr, Barl. 100; engi er svá veikr at aflit skorti, ef ..., 119; of-veikr, of-veikr allvallds bog! Fms. ii. 331 (of-veykr, Fb. l. c.)

2. weakly, sick; pott hon verði veyk, Mar.; veyka sál, id.: freq. in mod. usage, sótt-veikr, fár-veikr, dauð-veikr.

veilindi, n. a disease, ailment; hvatki veilindi sem maor hefir, Graz. i. 45. ii. 45; synda-v., Hom. (St.) VEILL, adj. ailing, diseased; veill & fotum, gour, Fms. vil 239;

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2. a belper; veitendr, Fms.

höndina ina veilu, an ailing band, Bs. i. 462; líkhráir ok veilir, Hom. T(trends) meðal Teuthoniam ok Galliam, Karl. 129; ok hefir hann (acc.) 2. metaph., í lyndi veill, guileful, þryml. 22; inn veili Parcival, Art. 32. II. Veili, a nickname, Bs. i. 14.

veimil-týta, u, f. [cp. Dan. vimmel-skaft = the bandle of an auger], prop. a 'wimble-stick,' i. e. a crooked stick; but only used. 2. metaph. a crooked, weakly, thin thing or person; hann er mesta veimiltyta.

VEINA, 20, [Germ. weinen], to wail, Greg. 51, Fms. v. 122; beir veinöðu ok mæltu, vei oss vesölum! Stj.; veinaði sér sú sál, Hom. 155, Karl. 293; veina sik illa, D. N. iv. 90. II. [perh. a different word, qs. vreina; see reini; Engl. wbinny], to wbinny, neigh, of a mare; þú bræktir sem geit blæsma ok veinar sem merr, Fb. ii. 364.

veinan, f. a wailing, 1sl. ii. 133; veinun ok gaulun, Fins. v. 90; væl ok veinan, Orkn. 78; æ, þat er veinon kallað, Skálda 171.

veipa, u, f. [Ulf. waips and wipja = στέφανος], a kind of wimple or woman's bood, Edda ii. 494.

veis, interj., qs. vei sé, see vei.

VEISA, u, f. a pool, pond of stagnant water, cesspool; bá reið hann í eina hverja veisu, Fb. i. 354; stóðu Birkibeinar í veisu nökkurri, Fms. ix. 517, v.l.; fyrir ofan veisuna, viii. 191; var veisa ein yfir at fara, Grett. 161 A; veisu-galti, a cesspool-bog, a nickname, bord., freq. in II. the name of a farm, Lv. 80; Veisan is the name of a tarn at Lister in Norway, Fritzner s. v. Veisu-menn, m. pl. the men from Veisa, Lv. 82.

voit, f., pl. veitr, qs. vreit, a trench, = veita, D. N. iv. 198. narrow lane in a town, N.G.L. ii. 243, Munk. 83.

VEITA, t, [Dan. yde], to grant, give; veita far, to give a man a passage, Grág. ii. 268; veita e-m lið, to give one belp, assist (lið-veizla), Fms. xi. 27, 121; veita hjálp, adstod, huggun, to give belp, comfort; veita grið, trygðir, várar, etc., passim; veita manni fyrir Guðs sakir, to give alms, Gpl. 274; konungt veitti honum skatta alla, condoned, remitted, Fms. i. 120: absol. to belp, assist, beir veittu Giziri hvita at hverju máli, Nj. 86; veita frændum þínum ok mágum, 226; hann veitti þeim Ingólfi (in a battle), Landn. 32. 2. veita veizlu, to give a feast, Nj. 6, Fb. ii. 177, 301; veita brúðkaup e-s, to bold a wedding; veitti hann brúðkaup beirra um vetrinn bar at Helga-felli, Eb. 142, Fms. x. 47; veita útserd e-s, to bold an 'arvel,' funeral feast, Fas. i. 387; konungr veitti Jól í Björgyn, Fms.; veita Jól sín, Fb. iii. 274: also absol. to give a feast or entertainment, konungr veitti sveitungum sinum, Fms. ix. 340; veita stórmannliga, Eg. 62; konungr skyldi veita í þeim tveim tréhöllum ...lét konungr þar veita í, Fms. x. 13. 3. to give a grant, grant a fief; Sveinn veitti Eireki Raum-riki, Fms. iii. 15. 4. to grant a request, allow, permit; pat munu vér nú veita pér, Ld. 218; veita e-m eina bæn, Fms. i. 12; eigi mun ek þat veita ykkr, Eg. 95; konungr kvaðsk veita mundu, 86; veitti hann þeim at vígja Jón, Fms. vii. 240. 5. of a performance; veita e-m þjónustu, Eg. 112; veita e-m nábjargir (q. v.), Nj. 154; veita tibir, to perform the service, 195; veita ser afskipti, to take part in, Grag. ii. 241; veita e-u ahald, to lay bold on, Fms. x. 393; veita umbuo, to manage, Nj. 115; veita formála (= mæla fyrir), Eg. 389; umouo, to manage, 13, 115, 15th Journal of the veita tilkall, to claim, Grett. 88; veita bögn, to be silent, Fms. x. 401; veita e-m atför, heimferd, to make an expedition against one, i. 54, Eg. 73; veita atsókn, to attack, Nj. 124; veita áverka, to inflict a wound, 98; veita áþján, to tyrannise, II. spec. usages; e-t veitir Eg. 47; veita e-m vegskarð, Nj. 118. so and so, a thing turns, proves (hard, easy); veitti hat flestum hungt, it proved bard, difficult, Eg. 754; keisaranum veitti pungt, the emperor bad the luck against bim, Fms. i. 121; e-t veitir ervitt, Nj. 171; ok hefir oss ervitt veitt, it bas been bard work indeed, 117; ervitt hafa draumar veitt, dreams bave been bard, Ld. 270; beir bördusk, veitti Geirmundi betr, G. carried the day, Landn. 125: the phrase, honum veitir ekki af, be bas nothing to spare. 2. to bappen; pat verdr ok veitir optliga, it often bappens and comes to pass, Stj. 38; veitir hat jafnan, at heir få ..., Js. 53; nú kann veita þat stundum, at bændr fá eigi vinnu-menn, Jb. 373; því veitir þat allopt, at þeir fá fyrst mann-skaðann, Ghl. 169; ef honum veitir þat optarr, N.G.L. i. 11. III. recipr. to give, grant to one another; peir veittusk at öllum málum, backed one another, Lv. 36; vit Egill munum nú veitask at, Eg. 425. IV. pass., a Latinism, to be given, 623. 20, H.E. i. 514; yor skal fyrr veitast öll þjónusta, Fms. vi. 48, 94, xi. 309.

VEITA, t, qs. vreita, probably different from the preceding word, [see the following]:-to make a trench, make an aqueduct, lead water, with acc. and dat.; hann veitti sjáinn í gögnum háva hálsa, Al. 93; veita vatn, göra stíflur, grafa engi sitt, veita svá vatn á engit, Grág. ii. 281; grafa mikit dikit ok veita vatni i á eptir, Fb. ii. 124; veita vötnum, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97; but a few lines below, ok skal eigi þá (acc.) weita, ef menn veita merki-vötn; so also, Grimr veitti honum (the brook) á eng sína ok gróf land Ljóts, Landn. 145; hann veitti vatnið (þau vötn veitti hann, v.l.) með fjölkyngi austr fyrir Sólheima...síðan veitti hvárr beirra vötnin frá sér, 250, 251, freq. in mod. usage, but then always with II. reflex., in the following passages the word may be undan veitt, turned bim to flight (?), Bret. 66; veitir vatn til sjóvar, rivers trend towards the sea, Grag.

veita, u, f., qs. vreita, dropping the r, [akin to reitr, rit, q. v., the root word; A. S. writan = to trench; this is borne out by the mod. Norwegian forms as stated by Ivar Aasen, veit in Sogn, but vreite in Thelemarken; reite near Mandal]: - a trench, ditch; of vatn-veitur, of water-trenches, aqueducts, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97; eigi skal hann annarra lönd meiða í veitunni, . . . of veitu-garða, trench-ditches, Grag. ii. 281; eigi á maðr at göra veitur í landi sínu svá at hann spilli landi eða engi manns þess er fyrir neðan býr, 282.

voitall, adj. giving freely, open-banded; veitall af penningum, Fas. i. 443; ó-veitull af e-u, Bs. i. 415. veitandi, part. a giver, Edda i. 456.

vi. 34; veitendr at máli þínu, Háv. 44. veitari, a, m. a giver, donor, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 23.

veiti-engi (qs. vreiti-engi), n. a trenched meadow, Hav. 35 new Ed. veiting, f. a grant, gift, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 2. in mod. usage an appointment to a living, brauda-v., etc.

voiting (qs. vreiting), f. a trenching, leading of water; vatus-veitingar. veizla, u, f. [veita], a grant, gift, allowance; veizla eilifrar sælu,. hafa e-t at veizlu Guds, Hom. (St.); veizla ölmusu-görda, Hom.; gefa stórar gjafir ok veizlur, Stj. 64. 2. belp, assistance, backing, Hom. 140; varðar honum ekki sú veizla, Grág. ii. 13; kynlig v. ok at illu mun verða, Lv. 7; til heilla sátta ok hollrar veizlu, Grág. ii. 21; öll miskunn ok v., 623. 21; ek sé mik nú fátt mega göra þat er veizlu munr sé í, Fas. ii. 437 (lið-veizla). 3. an entertainment; veita göngu-mönnum engar veizlur nema til skúa aða fata, Grág. i. 454: a treat, feast, banquet, O. H. 112; god veizla, Nj. 6; viroulig veizla, Ld. 186; skörulig veizla, Eg. 44: of a wedding feast, 30 (mod., brúðkaups-veizla), very II. as a law term, the reception or entertainfreq. in mod. usage. ment to be given to the Norse king, or to the king's 'landed-men,' or his stewards, for in olden times the king used to go on a regular circuit through his kingdom, taking each county in turn; his retinue, the places of entertainment, and the time of his staying at each place, being regulated by law; this was called 'veizla' or fara at veizlum, taka veizlu; as also, búa veizlu móti konungi; hann lét bjóða upp veizlur þar sem konungs-bú vóru, Ó. H. 35; Ólásr konungr fór útan um Hringa-ríki at veizlum, en er veizlur endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakar, þá lét hann par bændr til leggja at auka veizlumar, 61, cp. 59, 111, 173; taka veizlur, Fagrsk. ch. 11, see also Har. S. haror. ch. 110 (Fms. vi), ch. 23, 92, Eg. ch. 11, 18, Hem. b., Olafs S. Kyrra ch. 4 (Fms. vi. 442), and passim in 2. a royal grant, revenue; fékk konungr honum veizlur the Fms. miklar, Eg. 27; hann hafði af konungi veizlur allar, þvílíkar sem Brynjólfr hafði haft, 31; Hrærekr ok Guðlaugr höfðu veizlur stórar um Sogn ok um Hörða-land, Fms. i. 6; en með því at hann hafði eigi miklar veizlur þá varð honum féfátt, viii. 272; þér munut ráða veizlum yðrum, xi. 237; hann hafði áðr alla (sýslu á Hálogalandi) suma at veizlu suma at léni, partly as a grant, partly as a fief, O. H. 123; en veizlur konungs hafði hann miklu minni enn fyrr, III; húskarlar konungs er hafa fé af konungi í veizlur, sumir tólf aura, sumir tvær merkr, Sks. 261; tólf marka veizlur, Fms. vi. 266.

B. Compos: voizlu-bunsor, m. preparation for a feast, Fms. vi. veislu-dagr, m. a banquet-day, Bs. i. 791, Sturl. ii. 58, Stj. veizlu-fall, n. the failure of a feast, Fms. vi. 95. veizlu-fé. n. a fee, money paid in lieu of veizla (II), Fagrsk. ch. 11. gjald, n. = veizlufé, Fms. x. 184; hann (the king) tók veizlugjöld norðan ór Dölum ok víða um Heiðmörk, Ó. H. 63. veizlu-gjöf, f. a grant, veizlu-gorð, f. a feast-giving, Fs. 13. D. N. ii. 25. höll, f. a banqueting ball, Fms. x. 154. veizlu-jörð, f. land beld as a grant, N. G. L. i. 47; ef madr selr v. sína þá verðr hann þjófr at, 85. voizlu-kirkja, u, f. a church, the patron or rector of which had to entertain the hishop at his visitations, D. N. iii. 39. veizlu-maor, m., in Norway, an endowed man, holding grants from the king, Gpl. 108; lendir menn ok veizlumenn allir, N. G. L. ii, Hiroskrách. 36: but in Icel, it means a pauper living upon charity, her a at vera v. kvengildr, Pm. 121, Åm. 14. veizlu-skáli, a, m. = veizluhöll, Hkr. i. 90. skylda, u, f. the duty of entertaining (see veizla II), D.N. iii. 10. veizlu-spjöll, n. pl. the spoiling of a feast; göra v., Fas. i. 445 (of a veizlu-stofa, u, f. = veizluhöll, Fms. vi. 440, vii. veizlu-sveinn, m. a charity boy (= mod. nior-seta), Nj. 15. voizlu-taka, u, f. the receiving a veizla (II), Fagrsk. ch. 32. upphald, n. a maintenance, H. E. i. 258.

VEKJA, vek, poët. vakði, later vakti; subj. vekði (vekti); part. vakiðr, Post. 236, 1. 8, vaktr, vakinn: with neg. suff. vekk-at ek, I wake (you) not, Bm. 1: [Goth. wakjan; A. S. weccean; Engl. waken; Germ. wecken; Dan. vække]:-to waken, rouse from sleep; hon gat varla vakit þá, Fms. i. 9; vöktu konurnar hann, ix. 24; var hann vakinn, Ld. 214; porði engi at vekja hann, O. H. 72, 122; konungi þótti heldr snemt at v. herinn, . . . þá vaknaði liðit, 207; þá vakði Finnr konung, 210; hann bannar þat vita ..., q.v.; einn stjörnu-veg, hverr upp riss af sjó Frisiæ, ok veittist hverjum manni, at hann se vaktr, Fms. iv. 274; Jesús Kristr vekr þik.

rís þú upp, 623. 14. 2. vekja upp, þeir vöktu þá upp konung, Eg. 282; hann vakõi upp alla heima-menn sina, Nj. 35: metaph., hann vakti upp tvá boda mikla, Fms. x. 324 (of a wizard): to raise a gbost, vekja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19 (see troll); v. upp draug, Isl. þjóðs. (uppvakningr). II. metaph. to stir, rouse; gör þú eigi þat, son minn, at þú vekir þá er þeir hafa áðr frá horfit, Nj. 115; ek vakða opt reiði þína, 623. 27; ilmr þinn vakði fýsn mína, 28; þá tók ek at vekja kláða á fæti honum, Fms. x. 331. 2. to cause, begin; vekja víg, N. G. L. ii. 54; sigr-vænlig heill, er konungr hefir svá röskliga vakit víg fyrstr manna, Al. 37; hverr mun þá víg vekja nema þú ok þínir menn, Stj. 597; hann samnaði her miklum ok vakði styrjöld, 623. 25; eigi vil ek vekja láta ór mínum flokki orða-lag né áhlaup, Sturl. i. 157 C. 3. to start a question, bint at a thing, of a request; Egill vakði þat mál (started it) við Þórólf, Eg. 194; hann vekr þetta mál við konung, Fms. vi. 54; ok vökðu bónorðit, Nj. 17; v. til um e-t, Hárekr vekr til mjök opt við konunginn um stafnbúann, Fbr. 119; Sigtryggr konungr vakði þá til um eyrendi sitt við Sigurð jarl, Nj. 271; vekja þeir þá til við Gizur um bónorðit, id.; þá vakði Njáll til um bónorðit, 40; hann vakti til ok spurði, Fms. vii. 106; vekr Hákon jarl (til) við Eirik konung, at hann fái honum ..., x. 220.

B. [Perhaps a different word, akin to vekka, vekvi, q.v.; cp. also vok = a bole in the ice; the pres. vækkir, N. G. L. i. 352, favours this derivation]:—to make to flow; vekja sér blóð, to make one's blood flow, open a vein, let blood; peir vöktu sér blóð í lófum, Fas. ii. 445; Eystein setti dreyrrauðan svá at honum mátti nær einum fingri dreyra vekja, Fms. vii. 145; nú vekja þeir sér blóð ok láta renna saman dreyra sinn, Gísl. II; (vökva þeir sér blóð, 93, l.c.); en ef blóð vekkir með öfund í kirkju-garði, þá skal sá láta vigja kirkjugarð með sínu fé er blóð vakti, N. G. L. i. 387, 388; ef menn berjask í kirkjugarði...sá er blóð vekkir (vækkir),...sá skal víging kaupa er blóð vakti, 352.

vekka, u, f. = vökvi, a fluid, moisture, Hom. 68; kviðr tekr við vekku sem sær við vötnum, Eluc. 61.

veklingr, m. a weakling, in a dubious passage, vinr Vedorms veklinga tos, a friend of W., the belper of the weak, Ad.

vekra, ô, [vakr], to fresben up, rouse; betta er nú vekrir hug margra gódra manna, O. H. L. 86; vekra sporid, to quicken the pace.

vekro, f. an ambling pace, from vakr, q. v., of a horse.

vekt, f. [for. word, as shewn by the kt; vætt, q.v., is the genuine Norse form; Germ. ge-wicht; Dan. vægt], weight, N. G. L. ii. 482. vekta, t, to weigh against; svo mikit sem vektir e-u, D. N. v. 342.

vekvi = vökvi, q. v.

VEL, adv. (compar. betr, superl. bezt, see betr, p. 61), in some, esp. Norse, vellums spelt val, Stj.; val stilltr, Bs. i. 90; lifa val, 91; jamval, 92; lærðr val, 94, etc.; val búin, Fms. ii. 187: [Ulf. waila = καλω̂s; A. S. wel, etc.]: -well; eygor vel, Nj. 39; hæror vel, id.; stilltr vel, 30; vel stilltr, vel auðigr, hár vel litt, vel vígr, 38; hringr góðr ok vel görr, 225; vel smíðaðr, Orkn. 310; vel í vexti, well-grown, well-sbapen, Eg. 305; hár mikit ok fór vel, Nj.; vel at sér, fine, Korm. 142 (see 'at, C. IV. 5, p. 27, col. 2); vel borinn, well-born, of good family, Fms. xi. 80; harola vel, well indeed, Finnb. 270; vera vel til e-s, to be kind to, Nj. 73; verða vel ásáttir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 83; þakka e-t vel, to give good thanks, thank very much, Isl. ii. 231; heilsadi hann honum vel, to greet well, Eg. 408; bott hans væri eigi vel leitad, Fms. v. 252; lika vel, to like well, Eg. 7; hversu vel mer sýnisk þeirra athæfi, bow well I like it, Fms. x. 296; mér gefr vel at skilja, I understand quite well, i. 141; taka vel við e-m, to receive well, xi. 11; gör svá vel, 'do so well,' please to do; görðu svá vel, at þú halt sætt þessa, Nj. 111; görit nú svá vel, piggit mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 157; görit svá vel, látið oss eigi ..., Al. 106, 120; þá er vel, ef ..., it is well done, if ..., N. G.L. i. 18. intensive; vel flestir, the most part, Bs. i. 685; vita vel mart, very many things, Hom. 53: with a notion of overdone, vel mikill, Eg.; vel fullmikill, rather great, Hym. 16; hundrad manna eda vel svá, a bundred, or full that, Eg. 319; í mánaði eru vikur vel svá fjórar, Rb. 6; vel tuttugu menn, twenty and upwards, Ld. 320; vel tvau hundrud skipa, vel þrjú hundruð, Fms. vii. 151, ix. 313; vel tuttugu vættir, Dipl. v. 2. ratber; handox vel mikil, ratber big, Eg. 769; hafr einn 18. vel góðr, Hkr. i. 192; vel vegnar fimm merkr, largely measured, Fms. III. as interjection, já, já, vel, vel! Bs. i. 421; vel vii. 146. ek! well I! Vkv. 27.

VEL and veli, n. [Gr. οὐρά; Lat. ad-ūl-ari, Bugge], the tail of a bird; kom sverðit á vélit, Fas. i. 488, freq. in mod. usage.

VEL and veel, f., both forms are used in vellums, but are difficult to distinguish, e and e (e, a) being often written alike; el velum rhyme in a verse of Hallfred :- an artifice, craft, device; viò vélar, with artifice, contrivance, Hým. 21; með list eðr vél, Sks. 82; með list ok væl, Edda i. 110; hann hafði vælar til allra hluta, 104; görva vélar til e-s, Hým. 6; hann vissi sér engrar vælar ván, Fms. ii. 202, v.l.; gefa svá sigr sem Odinn gaf með viælum (sic) en engu valdi, 154; hverja væl sem þórir görir honum, i. 189; þeir skyldu freista nokkvorra væla, Edda i. 220.

engine to catch fish, i. e. a net, Edda i. 182; peirri vél er menn kalla vecr. the engine that is called a battering-ram, Sks. 89 new Ed.; til pessar velat. II. a wile, device, trick; draga vel at e-m, Skv. 1. 33, Nj. 17; beita e-n velum, 40; allar þær velar, Og. 18; Kristr gorir eigi vél, ok eigi verðr hann véltr er á hann trúir, Blas. 46; hefir hann a hverjum manni vélar lengi haft, Lv. 44; ef maðr feldr sér til vélar við konu eða ferr í kvenklæði, ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 2. plur. frauds, tricks; fullt lygi ok væla, 656 C. 14; skaltu 338. neita Djösli ok öllum hans verkum ok vælum, Fms. i. 300; Djosulsins COMPDS: véla-boo, n. a fraudulent offer, vælum, Post. (Unger) 92. cheating, N. G. L. i. 95. véla-kaup, n. a fraudulent bargain, job. Gbl. 254. véla-lauss, adj. guileless, Nj. 24. véla-sókn. f. a fraudulent prosecution, Gbl. 489. véla-verk, n. a bad trick, N. G. L. i. 94.

véla and væla, t, to defraud, trick; illt er vin véla, Am. 90; vela hann í nökkvi, Grág. ii. 22; ok vill hann svá véla hinn, . . . ok á sá sak er hann vildi véla, i. 362; nú eru vit vælt, Eg. 605; ef goð yður mætti eigi vélt verða, Blas. 46; eigi verðr hann véltr, id.; segir þik vældan af villu beirri, es bú göfgar Christum, Clem. 147; konur véltar með brogðum ok legordum, Sks. 77 new Ed.; væla frá honum sverðit, to get the sword from bim (by cheating), Fms. v. 111. II. vzla um e-t, to deal, manage (cp. tæla); så hlutr er um at væla, Lv. 15; víg borkels ok um hvat væla var, Gisl. 57; er þat grunr at þér eigit þar um konungborir.n mann at væla sem Nordbrikt er, Fms. vi. 144; dýr grimm eða torveidlig um at véla, Sks. 20 new Ed.; hefða ek einn saman vélt um mitt ráð, 507 B; eða þurfir þú um þin vanda-mál at væla, Bær. 81; ok vældu þar um margir, 14; skal sá bóndi sem þar býr á næstum eignum væla um lik, K. A. 66; fékk hón ráð til at véla um hann, Bær. 14; þótt ek véla um mina kosti, Eg. 66, Fms. viii. 339 (v. l.), 440; at hvarir vældi um sina kosti, 339; væla heima um sina kosti, Sks. 266. III. recipe. skyldi beir vælask um báðir samt, bave to deal with one another, Sturl. i. 2. part., vælandi goðanna (of Loki), Edda i. 268.

vélan or vælan, f. a wailing, Fb. ii. 408.

vel-borinn, part. well-born, noble, Am. 21, H. E. ii. 74.

vel-burðigr, adj. = velborinn, Mar.

VELDI, n. [= vald, q. v.; Dan. vælde], power; veldi er bat en eigi fe, К. Б. К. 142; með miklu veldi, Fms. x. 11; hafa veldi yfir e-u, Blas. 48; veldi ríkis míns, 623. 59; gefit mér at móti veldi svá mikit, 656 C. 12: veldi stafs, value, Skálda. 2. an empire; tekið alla konunga af nafni ok veldi, Eg. 268; Grikkja konungs veldi, A. A. 286; biskups-veldi, i annars konungs veldi, Grág. i. 180; Dana-veldi = Denmark; Noregsveldi = Norway; Skota-veldi = Scotland, Orkn. (in a verse); Svía-veldi = Sweden. COMPDS: veldis-engill, m. an archangel, Hom. 133, Greg. veldis-hringr, m. the ring or balo round the head of a saint, Mar., Fms. v. 340. veldis-sproti, a, m. a sceptre. veldis-stóll veldis-sæti, n. a throne, Stj. veldis-vöndr. m. s = veldissæti sceptre, Stj. 395.

vel-farandi, part., drekka velfaranda, to drink a farewell cup, Fms. iii.

vel-fero, f. well-doing, Fb. i. 434; v. til lifs ok sálu, Bs. i. 790. vel-ferougr, adj. well-behaving, righteous, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 264. vél-fimi, f. = vélfinni, Fas. iii. 90.

vél-finni, f. an artifice, Stj. 177, 178, Fms. xi. 74 (Ed. vélfimni).

vel-for, f., in velfarar-minni = velfarandi, Eg. 213. velfara-ol, n. a parting banquet, D. N. iii. 954.

velgja, u, f. lukewarmness. 2. medic. nausea; það er, velgja í mér. velgja, d, [válgr], to warm; velgja mjolk, to warm milk; ztla ek zt hann (the porridge) sé full-velgdr, Fas. iii. 389; v. upp, to warm up. vel-görő, f. a well-doing, benefit.

wel-görningr, m. = velgörð, Nj. 123, Fzr. 63, Stj. 151.

véli, n. = vél, a bird's tail, see vél. véli-fjöör, f. a tail-featber, Fms. viii. 10.

vélindi, n., mod. vælindi, the gullet, Skálda 169, and in mod. usage. vélendis-gangr, m. belching, a disease, Sturl. i. 20.

vélindi, n. pl. [vél], tricks, Fas. iii. 391.

vélinn, adj. wily, 656 B. 2: vælinn, adj. id., Anecd. 88.

VELJA, pres. vel; pret. valdi, valdi; subj. veldi; part. validr, valdr, valinn; [Ulf. waljan = alpeir; O. H. G. weljan; Germ. wablen; Dan. vælge; Swed. välja; Old Engl. wale; cp. val-]:- to choose, elect, pick out; at er velit hat er yor gegnir, 623.30; ok er gott um at velja, Nj. 3; vel a um tvá kosti, Gísl. 16; konungr valði mjök menn með sér í hirð at arli ok hreysti, Fms. i. 43; þeir feðgar völðu mjök menn at afli til fylgðar við sik, Eg. 84; þeir bræðr völdu sér lið, 119; þeir höfðu valið lið, picked troops, Nj. 24; valids meistara, Post. (Unger) 108; velja vid til, Grag. ii. 356; ef eigi er rjóðrum högginn skógrinn ok er valiðr, 294; valiðr til e-s, Fs. 71; rita tal allra valdra manna, Hom. 36. 2. to pick out, Lat. promere; kumi konunga ór kerum valði, Gh. 7; hverr vildi mér hnossir v., Gkv. 2. 20; valdi Sigrior vinum sinum gjafar, S. made gifts to ber friends, O. H. 124; velr hon honum mörg hædilig ord, Ld. 48; v. mönnum neisulig orð, Ísl. ii. 384; v. e-m hörð orð, Fb. ii. 376. II. reflex... an engine, machine; göra vél, Vkv. 20; væl til at taka fiska með, an | þeir sjau völðusk til, ok gengu, came forward, piched themselves out, Fms. viii. 117; völdusk margir göfgir menn til þessar ferðar, Orkn. 322. pass. to be chosen, H. E. i. 478.

weljungr or welungr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.

VELKJA, t, [válka], to toss about; peir velktu Tuma lengi, görði honum þá kalt mjök, Sturl, ii. 66 C. 2. as a naut. term, to be sea-tossed; porgeir ok hans félaga velkir í hafi lengi, Fb. ii. 108: impers., velkti þá lengi í hafi, Eg. 159; velkti þá úti allt sumarit, Landn. 226. metaph. to waver, besitate; hann sér at eigi mun duga at velkja ráðit, Bs. i. 623; ertú mjök hugsjukr um ráða-ætlan þína er þú velkir þat fyrir þér, Ó. H. 196; hann velti (i. e. velkti) lengi í huga sér hvernig hun yrdi best til reidd, Jon borl. (the mod. phrase being, velta e-u fyrir ser = 10 revolve in one's mind, waver; but this 'velta' is merely a corruption of the older 'velkja'). III. reflex. to be tossed; ok er þeir velkðusk þar lengi svá haldnir, Fms. x. 29; teksk af byrr allr ok velkjask þau úti lengi, Fs. 142.

vél-klókr, adj. wily, Stj. 223.

wel-kominn, part. welcome, esp. in greeting, Nj. 140; vera v., Fms. vii. 154; at hann skyldi Guði v. ok svá honum, ix. 373; konungr bað

vell, n. [vella], gold, prop. molten, i.e. native, gold, or = Germ. 'gediegenes gold,' (perh. the word comes from the superstition as to serpents brooding and hatching gold, cp. fóru þeir til bælis drekans, ok sá þeir par mikit gull, ok 'heitt sem nýrunnit í afli,' Ingv. 24.) The word is only used in poets, and in the compds, vell-audigr, vell-rikr, q.v.: poët. compds, vell-bjóðr, -broti, -meiðir, -rýrir, -stærir, -vönuðr, all

epithets of a princely man.

VELLA, pres. vell; pret. vall; pl. ullu; subj. ylli; part. ollinn; [A.S. weallan; Engl. to well :- to well over, boil, be at boiling beat; vellanda bik, Fms. vii. 232; rigndi blóði vellanda, Nj. 272; vellanda vatn, Bs. i. 40, Sks. 424; vellanda viðsmjör, 623. 12; vax heitt ok vellanda blý, molten lead, Hom. 100; vellanda gulli, molten gold, 625. 38; tók stálit at vella, Karl. 18; vellr nú ór járni allt þat er deigt er, þiðr. 79; vellanda katli, Hm. 84; hafit vellr ok geisar, Rb. 444; keldur er æ ok æ vella ákafliga, Sks. 146; sé nú hve sá hverr velli. Gkv. 3. 9; hver vellanda, 6; það vellr og syor, of a boiling kettle; brunnr vellr af hita, Al. 51; vellandi II. metaph. to well up, swarm, esp. of vermin, maggots, or the like; vella möðkum, to swarm with worms; hann vall möðkum, Fms. xi. 280; þat vellr möðkum allt, Hom. (St.); Herodes vall möðkum i hel, Ver. 40; ullu út ór (swarmed out) ormar ok eyðlur, Hkr. i. 103 (Fms. x. 380); vella vági, to run with matter, Greg. 75, Stj. 617 (of Naaman). III. to cry, scream, of a curlew; spói vall í túni; also of the horse-cuckoo.

vella, d, causal to the preceding, to make to well up or boil; vella mat, Fbr. 51 new Ed.; vella lauk ok grös, Fb. ii. 365; ok vellt þat saman, O. H. 223; velld tjara, Sks. 90 new Ed.; hann velldi þau sverð sjau vetr í afli, Karl. 40; velldr í viðsmjörvi, 623. 13.

vella, u, f. boiling beat, ebullition, MS. 732. 1, Fbr. 97, Nj. 247; af vellu sólar-hita, Rb. 478; ok er hann var í vellu þessi, 655 v. 2. velluketill, m. a boiler, 656 C. 40.

vellan-fasti, a, m., poët. a fire, cooking fire, boiling beat, Edda (Gl.) wellan-katla, u, f. the name of a boiling well near the lake Thing-

walla, Kristni S. ch. 11 (now prob. sunk beneath the level of the lake). vell-audigr, adj. rich in gold, prop. 'swelling rich;' madr v., Eg. 251, Nj. 72, Sturl. i. 160 A, Orkn. 176: mod. very wealthy, hann er v., be is immensely rich.

vél-lauss, adj. guileless; at véllausu, without fraud, Grág. i. 73; vél-

laust, id., 20, 137, Hom. 104.
vell-ekla, u, f. lack of gold, the name of a poem, Eg. 694, Hkr. i.

vellingr, m. pottage, Stj. 160, 165.

wellir, m. a seetber, boiler; in eld-vellir = smoke, Hornklofi; lög-vellir = a cauldron, Hým.; reyk-vellir, 'reek-weller' = fire, Lex. Poët.

vell-rikr, adj. = vellaudigr.

vel-lyndr, adj. well-minded, O. H. L. ch. 30.

vel-megan, f. well-doing, wealth; freq. in mod. usage.

vel-menning, f. the being well brought up; cp. manna, Fb. iii. 367.

vél-prettr, m. a trick, wile, Barl. 156.

vél-ráðr, adj. wily, Hkr. ii. 230 (væl-ráðr, Fms. iv. 310, l. c.)

vel-ræði, n. (vælræði, Fms. i. 189: veilræði, Sks. 544 B; veilræðum, Fms. i. 57): - a device, contrivance, trick; til allra vélráða, Fms. ii. 91; vélráðum, Eg. 49, v. l.; fremja þetta vélræði, Hkr. iii. 324; setja velræði fyrir e-n, Fms. vii. 154.

vél-samr, adj. wily, Róm. 273.

vel-setning, f. well-doing, a good position, Fms. x. 178.

vel-skapr, m. well-being, Fms. viii. 281, v. l.

vel-sparr, adj. 'wile-sparing,' guileless, Haustl.

vél-spá, adj. f. (thus rather than vel-spá = well-spaeing), 'guile-spaeing,' Vsp. 25, where it is an epithet of a Sibyl (völva), referring to the ambiguous, deceptive character of her words, as of the witches in Macbeth. vol-stuttr, adj. sbort-tailed, of a bird, Fas. i. 488.

VELTA, velt, pret. valt, pl. ultu; subj. ylti; part. oltinn, or vultu, voltinn; [Ulf. valtjan; cp. A. S. walujan = kulivõeu; Lat. volvere, hann sik, be practised bospitality, 655 v. B. 2; vandi Dofri hann við

2, Pvolutare; Engl. wallow]:-to roll, roll over; ultu beir of an fyrir brekkuna, Landn. 179; þat (the wheel) kann opt velta undan, Fms. i. 104; veltanda vatn, Akv.; þóttú yltir aptr fyrir bylgjunni, Hom.; ek hefi látið velta slíka sem þú ert, Eg. 338; sneri höllinni sem mylna ylti, Karl. 472; þó gékk hann heldr en valt, Sturl. iii. 158; tunnan valt og úr henni allt, ofan í djúpa keldu, in a ditty; dagarnir sex at vísu vultu, Lil.; er þú ert oltinn í svá mikla heimsku, Post. 645. 68, 83; í hverja synd ok vesöld þú ert voltinn, Stj. 36; þó at hann velti í mikla vesöld, Al. 95. metaph. to turn out; mun velta til vandans, Lv. 45; ok valt til vanda, at bændr flyðu, it went as usual, that they fled, Fms. viii. 408; veltr þangat sem vera vill um flesta hluti, Isl. ii. 201; ef svá veltr til, at . . . , Mar.; skipan er voltin eigi sem hann hugði, Fms. xi. 436; vultu allir dómar til stríðrar refsingar, Sks. 581.

velta, t, a causal to the preceding; in Runic inscriptions it is spelt 'elta' or 'ailta,' Rafn 188, 194 (see rati); [Ulf. valtjan = κυλωθείν; A.S. waltan; Germ. walzen; Dan. valte; see valtr :- to roll, set rolling, a stone or the like, with dat.; velta búkum frá fótum jarli, Fb. i. 495; velta grjóti, Gs. 12; velta torfi, Grág. ii. 266; v. steini, N. G. L. ii. 122; steininum hafði velt verið af gröfinni, Luke xxiv. 2; þeir veltu honum, Eb. 115 new Ed.: impers., því næst velti (því), then she capsized, Fms. II. reflex. to turn oneself, rotate; sól veltisk um átta ix. 320. ættir, Sks.; hann veltisk inn yfir þresköldinn, Fb. ii. 382; hestrinn veltisk um tólf sinnum, the borse rolled itself over, Hrafn. 6; sumir hestar höfðu velzt, Grett. 29 new Ed. 2. the phrase, veltask or konungdomi, jarldómi, to roll oneself from kingdom to earldom, to descend from a higher to a lower estate, e.g. from king to earl, or from earl to thane, Fms. i. 195, Eg. 7; Hallaor, sá veltisk ór jarldómi í Orkneyjum, Landn. 260; veltisk hann þá ór jarldómi ok tók hölds rétt, Hkr. i. 104; the phrase is borrowed from the symbolic act, for which see Har. S. Hárf. ch. 8.

velta, u, f. the state of being valtr. 2. in the phrase, hafa mikið i veltunni, to bave much in circulation, rolling, of money.

velti-, in compds, velti-flaug, f. rotation; velti-reio, f. of a ship, Lex. Poët.: in prose, velti-ar, n. of an extra good year.

veltiligr, adj. rolling, voluble, Lil.

velting, f. rotation, Stj. 15.

veltir, m. (Lat. volutor), one who makes to revolve, Lex. Poët. vel-vild, f. kindness, good-will (also vel-vili, a, m.), Isl. ii. 441, passim in mod. usage.

vend, n. [A.S. wen], name of the letter v, see introduction to this letter; ok er v þá vend kallað í Norrænu máli, Skálda (Edda ii. 400; 'und,' 365).

VENDA, d, pret. venduðu, Edda i. 20 (pref.); [Ulf. ga-wandian = στρέφειν; A. S. wentan; Engl. wend; Germ. wenden; Dan. vende]:to wend, turn, with dat.; vendi Siguror aptr herinum, Fms. viii. 152; venda sinum vegi, to wend one's way, xi. 425; venda til hans allrihollustu, Mar.; venda góðvilja til e-s, Dipl. i. 2; venda ást ok vináttu, Sks. 741: with acc., venda bak móti e-m, Bret. 54; venda sína vináttu til e-s, Fms. ix. 51, v.l.; venda e-t til sin, Sks. 443 B. 2. to turn, change; Guð veudi því ok sneri til góðs, Stj. 239; um snúa ok venda, N.G.L. i. 349. II. absol., venda aptr, to return, Hkr. i. 76; vendu þeir þá norðr aptr, Fms. vii. 301; jarl vendir nú aptr til Sjólanda með petta fé, xi. 83; vendi hann aptr sömu leið, 359; vildi Agamemnon þá aptr venda með sínu liði til Gríklands, Bret. 84: fóru þaðan um nótt, vendu þá á þat fell er kallat er Vatnsfell, Fms. viii. 36; venda til hefnda við e-n, Ld. 244. III. reflex., vendask um, Mar., MS. 671. 22.

vendi-liga, adv. [vandr], carefully; spyrja v. at e-u, Fms. i. 68; segja vendiliga frá tíðindum, tell minutely, Eg. 124; sjá v., Ld. 54; quite, entirely, svá var v. upp gengit allt lausa-sé hans, Hkr. i. 186; stefndi til sin öllum bygðar-mönnum ok þeim öllum vendiligast (principally those wbo) er first bygðu, O. H. 59.

vendiligr, adj. careful, H. E. i. 410.

Vendill (also Vandill), m. 2 pr. name, Rafn 178, Edda (Gl.), Lex. 2. Vandil, a local name, the northern part of Jutland in Denmark; á Vendli, Ýt. (whence prob. came the famous Vandals who conquered and sacked Rome, and who have left their name in Andal-usia in Spain); Vandils jörmungrund, the great land of Vandil = Jutland (?), on a Runic stone: Vendil-skagi, the Skaw or Skagerack, Knytl. S. COMPDS: Vandils-byggi, m. a man from the county Vendill. kráka, u, f. a nickname, Yngl. S.

vendr, adj. = venzladr, N. G. L. i. 30. 2. vendr, part. wont, accustomed; v. á afrek, Skíða R. 19; ofstopa vendr, Landn. (in a verse).

vend-ræði, n. = vandræði, Bs. i. 341

vend-verr, adj. difficult to appease, Mork. 72.

vengi, n. = vangr, [like Dan. vænge and vang], the ground; ok vatt (a) vengi, and threw it on the ground, Gkv. 1. 13. vengis blakkr, hjörtr, the steed, the bart of the sea = a ship, Lex. Poët.

VENJA, pres. ven; pret. vandi, later vandi; subj. vendi; part. vandr, vaninn: [Dan. vænne; see vani]:—to accustom; venja e-n e-u or við e-t; venja hann við íþróttir ok hæversku, Fms. i. 78; gestrisni vanði íþróttir, ættvísi ok vígfimi, taught him, trained him in, Bárð. 40. l. 38; vestu, 623. 25, Post. (Unger) 120. l. 27, 229. l. 12; vesum, 2. in phrases, kostgæfði hann af þeim at venja öll úkynni, to unteach them all bad manners, Bs. i. 687; hann venr kvámur sínar til Ormhildar, Nj. 107; venja leiðir sínar til e-s staðar, to baunt a place, Fb. i. 303; sidan venr hann fé sitt í akra hennar, Fms. vii. 357: to train, tame, bjarndýri vel vanio, vi. 208, Fagrsk. ch. 21: to educate, engi börn vóru svá vel vanin, sem þeirra börn, Bs. i. 129; barn var ek ok illa vanit, Karl. 197. II. reflex. to be wont, accustomed to do a thing; vandisk fjósa-kona ein at þerra fætr sína á þúfu þeirri, er . . ., Landn. 51, v. l.; síðan vanðisk Einarr optliga at ganga til tals við Egil, Eg. 686; á hverri ártíð hans venjask menn at göra þá minning hans, Blas. 51; vöndusk margir at fara til hans, Hkr. iii. 2. with dat.; vandisk hann því þegar á unga aldri at ræna ok at drepa menn, O. H. 212; at hat venisk vapnfimi, to be trained in arms, Al. 4; nú mun ek verða at venjask hestinum um hríð, Fms. ix. 56: venjask af e-u, sem hugr várr vensk meirr af himneskum sætleik, Greg. 28; Daríus hafði af vanizk styrjöld ok úfriði, Al. 17.

venja, u, f. = vani, a custom, babit, MS. 4. 7, 10; gjörn er hönd á venju, a saying (see hönd); at venju, as usual, Ver. 24; varga venja, Hom. 38. COMPDS: venju-brago, n. a babit, Bs. i. 781. liga, adv. usually, Str. 68. venju-ligr, adj. usual, Mar., Bs. i. 822;

venju-ligra, more usual, Fs. 52.

venzl, n. pl. [vandi], relationship (ties of blood or affinity); fyrir venzla sakir, Nj. 79; er hann þó í venzlum við oss bundinn, Boll. 354; fyrir frændsemis sökum ok margra annarra venzla, Orkn. 452; at ek sé þar í meirum venzlum enn aðrir menn, Lv. 78; at hann mundi allítils virða við Sverri venzl né vígslur, Fms. viii. 266; ek vil biðja hennar mér til eigin-konu, ok stadtesta svá við yðr venzl með vináttu, Fas. iii. 59; þeim mönnum er minni venzl mundi á, Ó. T. 7. venzla-lauss, adj. bound by no ties, a stranger; úskyldar konur ok venzla-lausar, Stj. 179, Fb. ii. 415; síðan venzlalausir menn eru í mót, venzla-maor, m. a person bound by ties, Orkn. 104, = vandalauss. a kinsman, relation; vinir ok venzlamenn, Bs. i. 21; yor venzlamönnum Þóris, Gullb. 20; Kolbeini ok hans venzlamönnum, Sturl. ii. 1, Bs. i. 489, 494.

venzlaör, part. related.

véorr, véoor, contr. veior (Haustl.), only used as a name of Thor, Hym., Vsp., Edda (Gl.), meaning either the boly, a priest (=Goth. weiba), or from vé, n., referring to Thor 'as the defender of hearth and home.

veptr, f. [vefa], the woof, Fbr. 31, 33 new Ed.

VER, n. a case; undir úlfalda verjum, Stj. 181; beor med þýðeskt ver, D. N. iv. 218; verit var af pelli, Karl. 495; kodda-ver, a pillow-

case; sængt-ver, a bed-case.

VER, n. [akin to vorr; A. S. war; cp. Engl. weir, usually sounded ware about Oxford still]:-the sea, only used in poets; vestr for ek of ver, of a journey to England, Höfuðl. 1; fyrir vestan ver (prose, fyrir vestan haf), beyond the 'western weir,' i. e. in the British Isles, Hkv. 2. 7; fyrir handan ver, Gkv. 2. 7; fyrir austan ver, east of the sea, i. c. in Norway, Edda (Ht.); um ver, across the sea, Fms. vii. 329 (in a verse): in poët. compds, ver-bal, ver-gloo, 'sea-fire,' i. e. gold; verfákr, a sea-steed, i.e. a sbip. II. a fishing-place, station, for fishing, taking eggs, catching seals, herrings: farmers in Icel. at certain seasons of the year (spring, winter, and autumn) send some of their labourers to out-lying fishing-places (called göra mann út and út-görð); here people meet for fishing from all parts of the island; these fishingplaces are called 'ver;' maor het Glumr, hann var til vers, be was in a fisbing-place, Korm. 142; þar sem menn rjúfa skipan í veri, Jb. 440; they are called ver-menn, m. pl. fishermen; and ver-tio, f. the fishing season; vor-vertio, haust-vertio, vetrar-vertio, see Icel. Almanack: the phrases, fara í verið, vera í veri; so also the compds, egg-ver, síld-ver, sel-ver, alpta-ver, fisk-ver, the taking eggs, catching berrings, seals, swans, fish, as also of the places where these things are caught; út-ver, an outlying ver: in local names, Alpta-ver, in southern Icel.

ver, pers. pron., [Goth. weis; A.S. we; O.H.G. wir; Dan. vi]:-we, passim; see also the forms vær and mér.

ver, m. a busband; see verr.

VERA, older form vesa, the verb substantive; pres. em, ert, er, pl. erum, eruð, eru; pret. var, vart (mod. varst), var, pl. váru or vóru; an obsolete oru occurs, Sæm. (once), Orkn. 426. l. 11, Nj. 81, Thom. 28, 90, 102, 116, 150, 196, Isl. ii. 482: pres. subj. sé, sér (Vpm. 4, 7), sé; the older form is sjá, en ek sjá, Clem. 138. l. 14; at ek sjá, ... ok sé mer eigi reidr, 145, Fms. viii. 299, x. 384, xi. 124, Eg. 127; for the forms sják, sjákk, see below: the mod. forms are sé, sért, sér (eg sé, þú sért; sért and ert make a rhyme in Pass. 34. 5): imperat. ver, vertú; see Gramm. p. xxiii: there also occurs a subj. pres. verir, veri, Sdm. 22, Ls. 54; þatz án veri, Am. 36; skósmiðr þú verir, Hm. 126, but rarely.

A. Changes and Forms.—Vera is an anomalous verb, which has undergone several changes: I. by changing s to r; of the older form there occur, the infin. vesa, pres. es, pret. vas, vast (vastu), vas; making the 1st and 3rd pers. uniform; this new form appears in vellums pres. subj. vesi; imperat. ves, MS. 623. 25. l. 14, 645. 61. l. 33, 677.

Hom. (Arna-Magn. 237) p. 214. l. 8; pres. indic. 2nd pers. est, Glum. 372; 3rd pers. es: but no traces remain of the older form in pret. plur. indic. and subj. (váru væri, never vásu væsi). Rhymes in poets and the spelling of the oldest extant poems shew that the s form alone existed in Icel. down to about the end of the 12th century, the time of Snorri Sturluson, when the modern forms crept in probably from Norway, for there the change seems to have taken place a century or so earlier; the old Norse veilums (written in Norway or by Norsemen) are distinguished from the Icel, by their constant use of the r: the phrase 'at upp vesandi sólu,' in N.G.L. i. 4, being the only instance of the s form in all the Norse vellums. The earliest instances extant of a rhyme to the r form are, the Ht. of Rögnvald, earl of the Orkneys; he was a native of Norway, born about A.D. 1100, and the poem was composed about A. D. 1145; another instance is 'vara, fara' in Fms. vii. 185, in a poem about A.D. 1140, written by an Icelander who had lived in Norway the greater part of his life, the rhyme is therefore a Norwegianism. The first instance in an Icel. poem is in the Ht. of Snorri, A. D. 1222. Instances from poets, Hallfred, Sighvat, Arnorr, and coeval poets; vesa, visi; sás með Sygna ræsi; þági vas sem þessum; vask til Róms í báska; vastu, kosta; vas fyrir Mikkjals-messu; nú es um verk bau er vísi; bráskat bat dægt báski: from A. D. 1100-1150, Geisli, Pd., etc., svás, ræsir; esat, risnu; vasa, tysvar; vestu, freistni; vestu, trausta: on the other hand, in the poem of earl Rögvald, vera, skera; gera, vera; var, skar (twice): from later Icel. poems it is sufficient to note, erou, fyrðum; ertú, hjarta; verðú, forðast, Leiðarv. etc. This may sometimes serve as a test, e.g. var ek nær viðr-eign þeirra, Grett., and skap-kers saman vera, Gisl., are impossible in the mouth of poets of the early Saga time; the verses of both these Sagas are a later composition. to the spelling of the MSS.,—the oldest (the Arna-Magn. 677, the Eluc. 674, the Ib. etc.) use the s throughout: vellums of the next period, about A.D. 1200 (e. g. Arna-Magn. 623 and 645), use the later form sparingly, even the second hand in the Reykholts maldagi gives 'es,' not Again, in the vellums of the middle of the 13th century, such as the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm., the Grág., and the Mork., the mod. spelling has entirely got the better of the old, and an 'es' only creeps in, as if unawares, from an older copy. Of the poetical literature, the Pd. alone has been preserved in a copy old enough to retain the s; all the rest have the modernised spelling, even in the rhymed syllables quoted above; such too is the case with the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda; but had that vellum been but fifty or sixty years older, the forms vesa, es, vas, etc. would now be the established spelling in Editions of these poems. on Danish and Swedish Runic stones, the 3rd pers. pret. sing. is a word of frequent occurrence; the best Danish monuments have was, e. g. ias vas farinn vestr, Thorsen 93 and 101 (on a stone of the reign of Sweyn, died A.D. 1014). In Sweden the great majority present the later form: the so-called Ingvar stones are chronologically certain, being of the middle of the 11th century (Ingvar died A. D. 1039); there we read, 'vas' (twice), 'varinn' (once), 'var' (thrice, being twice spelt with A, once with R): this shews that about this time in Sweden the later or more modern form had begun to be used, but that the old was still II. suffixed personal pronoun or suffixed negation; remembered. em'k (tautologically ek em'k=I-am-I), emk, Ad. I, Vpm. 8, Fms. xi. 91; ek emk, Mork. 89. l. 13, 104. l. 23, Clem. 136. l. 20, 138. l. 13; vask, I was, 133. l. 25, Mork. 89. l. 16; vark, Post. 225, v. l. 15; ek vark, Ls. 35; vestu, be thou, Clem. 129. l. 27; es pú, art thou, l. 30, 130. l. 11; sjá'k (may I be), ek sják, Mork. 134; at sják, 189. l. 29; ek sják, Hbl. 9, Hkv. 1. 20; at ek gjarn sják, Stor.; with double kk, þó at ek sjákk, Mork. 89. 2. a medial form, erumk, erumz, or apocopated erum, Stor. 1, Ad. 16, Hkv. 1. 25, Korm. ch. 5. 2, Ls. 35, Bragi (see senna); leið erum-k fjöll, Edda (in a verse); várumk, were to me, Am. 3. suff. neg. eru-mk-a, it is not to me, Stor. 17, Eg. (in a verse); emkat-ek, am I not I, i. e. I am not, Hbl. 34, Skm. 18, O. H. 192 (in a verse): er-at, es-at, or er-a, es-a, is not, passim; eru-b, are not, Skv. 1. 42; ert-attu, thou art not, Vtkv.; vart-attu, thou wast not, Gs., Eg. (in 4. sá's = sá es, that is, Hallfred a verse); veri-a, be not, Mork. 37.1.8. (Fs. 95); svá's = svá es, so is, Fms. vii. (in a verse). III. the plur. eru when suffixed to words ending in r drops the initial e, and is suffixed; this spelling, which agrees with mod. Icel. pronunciation, was afterwards disused; peir-ro, they are, Gm. 34; margir-ro, many are, Hkv. 2. 11; Æsir-ro, the Ases are, Vsp. 40; skildir-ro, shields are, 44; torogætir-ro, rare are, Korm. (in a verse); hverjar-ro, which are, Vpm. 48; langurro, long are, Gg.; tveir-ro, prír-ro, fjórir-ro, two, three, four are, Edda 108; bádir-ro, both are, Mork. 169; hér-ro, bere are, 234; bér-ro, ye are, MS. 686 B. I; hryggvir-ro, id.; hver-ro, wbo are, Mork. 96; úvarro, wroth are, Gm. 53; værrom, vérrom, we are, Edda i. 526, Fms. z. 421; hverrtu [cp. North. E. wh'art'ou, lad] (hverrtú karl, mbo are thou, carle 1), Frissb. 256. 1.8; ir-rot, ye are, O. H. 151. IV. the pres. Ist pers. em [Engl. am] has changed into er (eg er, bu ert, hann er),

(ē = em, é = er), it is often hard to distinguish. In the Icel. N. T. and in φ said be was come; hann lézt búinn, be made as if be was ready; hann hymns the old 'em' still remains in solemn language, em eg, Matth. xxvii. 24; eigi em eg, John xviii. 17; eg em hann, 5, 8, xi. 25, xv. 1, 5, Matth. xiv. 27; em eg eigi postuli, em eg eigi frjáls, I Cor. ix. I; em eg orðinn, 20, 22, and passim.

B. USAGE .- To be: I. to be, exist; bær sakir skal fyrst dæma, ef þær eru, if such there are, Grág. (Kb.) i. 73; eigi vóru hans jafningjar, Eg. 1; Rachel grét sonu sina,... því at þeir eru eigi, Hom. 49; þeir menn vóru, er þess gátu, there were men who, Nj. 90.

2. to be, menn voru, er pess gatu, there were men who, Nj. 90. bappen; þat var, at hón fór brott, Nj. 51; él eitt mun vera, 198; þess sem vera vill, that which is to be, 186; ok er (is) Vagn þá fimtán vetra gamall, er betta er, when this came to pass, Fms. xi. 97; at bessi orrosta hafi verit á öðrum degi viku, iii. 11; í þann tíð var úfriðr Kristnum mönnum, Ver. 43; hvat er henni, what is the matter with ber? Fms. ii. 290; hvat er 3. to last; medan bingit ber, Atli? er ber hryggt i hug, Gkv. 3. væri, Nj. 12; hirðit eigi at óttask píslir þeirra-þvíat stund eina eru, 623. 32; meðan líf hans var, Bret. 100; þykkir eigi vera mega svá búit, Fms. xi. 62: to remain, leave alone, lattu það vera, let that be, Flov. to be, dwell, stay, sojourn; vask til Róms, I was at Rome, Sighvat; hann bað hana vera í búð sinni, Nj. 12; Gunnarr var á Höskuld-stöðum um nótt, passed a night there, 34, N.G.L. i. 347: so the phrase, bidja ad lofa sér að vera, to ask for night-quarters, of a stranger or traveller; lofa honum að vera, to take a stranger in; honum var boðit at vera, Vápn. 23; hefi ek hér verit síðan, Nj. 45; Hallkell var þar með Otkatli, 73; peir vildu eigi vesa hér við heiðna menn, Ib. 4; vera samvistum við e-n, Grag. ii. 80; vera vid e-t, to be present at, Hom. 129: vera at, to be present; vark at bar, Glum.: vera brottu, to be away, absent, Nj. 113; meðan ek em í brautu, 52: sagðisk eigi vita hvar þau væri, were to be found, Dipl. ii. 20; hvar ertu? slá ein var um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; hygg ek at þar hafi verit Bolli, Ld. 274; er þér hér nú minja-griprinn, Nj. 203: as with the notion of 'towards' a place, an irregular construction, vartú á land upp, Fas. ii. 174; meðan þeir vóru til Danmerkr, Fms. x. 104; Ribbungar höfðu ekki verit út í landit, ix. 359; verit eigi til orrostu, vii. 263, v.l.; vera á fund hans, Eg. 26. vera at, to be busy at (see 'at' A. II. 4, p. 26, col. 2): vera fyrir, to lead (see fyrir): vera til, to exist (see til IV); eiga fjölskyldi, vandræði, um at vera, to be in straits (see um C. VII); e-m er mikit, lítið, ekki um e-t (see um C. I. 3); vera við (see við B. VIII). with a predicate: 1. with a noun, to be so and so; vera brooir, systir, faðir, sonr, dóttir ... e-s, vera konungr, jarl, biskup ..., passim; hvers son ertú?—Ek emk Kattarson, Mork. 104; ek skal þér Mörðr vera, Nj. 15: followed by a gen. ellipt., er þat ekki karla, that is not men's (affair), 75; er þat ekki margra, 'tbat is not for many,' few are equal to that (cp. Lat. 'non cuivis homini,' etc.), 48. 2. with adjectives, to be so and so, of a state or condition; vera kunnigr, Fms. x. 370; vera glaðr, sæll, hryggr, dauðr, lifandi,... ungr, gamall, to be glad ..., young, old, passim; þó at ek sjákk ótignari, Mork. 89; nema ek dauðr sják, Hbl. 9; þótt ek sják einn, Mork. 134; vera kominn, to be come: so too with adverbs, vera vel, illa...til e-s, er vio e-n, to be, behave well, ill ... to one, passim; or also, pat er illa, it is sad, Nj. 70, 71; illa er þá, fyrr væri illa, 75, 260; drengr góðr, þar sem vel skyldi vera, when it was to be, i.e. when she wished, 147; vera spakliga í héraði, to bebave gently, Sturl. iii. 143; at þú frændr þína vammalaust verir, to behave blamelessly, Sdm. 22; orð kvað hann þats an veri, words which he had better not have said, Am. 36. impers., e-t er skylt, it is incumbent, Grag.; e-m er varmt, heitt, kalt, 4. with participles, in a one is warm, cold, Nj. 95; er audit, q. v. passive sense; vera kallaor, vera sagor, tekinn, elskaor, etc., to be called, said, taken, loved. 5. with infin.; hlymr var at heyra, was to bear, i. e. to be beard, Am.; par var at sjå, there was to be seen, passim. . 6. ellipt., dropping a noun or the like, denoting futurity, necessity, a thing at hand, about to happen, or to be done; ok er her at þiggja, Hrasii, pann greida sem pú vill, and it is now for thee, Rafn, to partake of what food thou wilt, Isl. ii. 262; nú er peim út at ganga öllum, er leyft er, now it is for them to go out, Nj. 200; nú er at verja sik, 83; er nú eigi Kára at varask, now there is no need to beware of K., 250; nú er at segja frá, now is to be told, 75, 259; er nú ekki fyrr frá at segja en peir koma . . ., 21; er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrr en . . ., III. irregular usages: 1. ellipse of the infin. vera; ek skal ber Hrutr, I will [be] Hrutr to thee, Nj. 15; Gunnarr segir ser pat alvoru, G. says it [is to be] bis earnestness, 49; vil ek pá lauss máls pessa, 76; bad hann alla metta at midri nott, be begged all eating [to be over] at midnight, Fms. ix. 353; þá þótti hverjum gott þar sem sat, Nj. 50; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, 114; mun þín skömm lengi uppi, mun hans vorn uppi medan landit er bygt, 116, 117: or also 'var,' 'er may be understood, hann hafði hjálm á höfði, og gyrðr sverði, 70; sá ek glöggt hvat titt var,-barn at aldri, en vegit slika hetju, a bairn in age, and to bave slain such a champion ! Glum. 382: the dropping of the infin. vera is esp. freq. after the reflex. forms kveðsk, segjask, látask, bykkjask, virðask, sýnask when followed by a part. pret. or by an adjective, as also after the verbs munu, skulu,—thus, hann sagðisk kominn, be Fms. vii. 122; sumir urðu úti, Bs. i. 71; verða til, to perisb.

þóttisk staddr, be thought that be was . . . ; skal þat á þínu umdæmi, Fms. xi. 89; bess eins er mér þykkir betr, . . . til hvers þykkjast þessir menn færir, Hrasn. 17; mun þat harðla lítið, 21; at sátt muni manna á fótum, 20; þú virðisk okkr vaskr maðr, 23; þessi hestr sýnisk mér eigi betri en abrir, id. 2. an irregularity, occurring now and then, is the use of the sing. 'er' for plur. eru; mannföll bessi er sögð, Gullb. 71; nú er fram komin sóknar-gögn, Nj. 242. IV. recipr., erusk, vórusk; viðr-gefendr ok endr-gefendr erosk lengst vinir, Hm. 40; þeir er í nánd erusk, those who are neighbours, 655 xxi. 3; þótt þau sésk eigi hjóna, though they be not man and wife, K. p. K. 158; ok városk godir vinir, were good friends, Fms. xi. 39, 89; ok várusk þeir fóst-V. as to the poët, medial form, erumk, várumk (see ek C), the following instances are from the poems of Egil: grimmt várumk hlið, the breach was cruel to me, Stor.; erumk-2 leitt, it is not to me, Eg. (in a verse); erumka þokkt þjóða sinni, see sinni II; mærðar-efni erumk auð-skæf, Ad.; mjök erum(k) tregt tungu at hræra, it is bard for me to move the tongue, Stor. I; (hence one might correct the end verse of that poem into nú 'erumk' torvelt, for the modernised nú 'er mér' torvelt); blautr erumk bergi-fótar borr, Eg. (at the end); to which add, þat erumk sennt, it is told us, Bragi; lyst várumk þess, I bad a longing to, Am. 74; ván erumk, 'a bope is to me,' I bope, Fagrsk. 122; the phrase, titt erumk, 'tis ready to me, Eb. (in a verse). VI. part., allir menn verandi ok eptir komandi, Dipl. i. 3; z-verandi, everlasting, Hom. 107; hjá-verandi, being present, Vm. 47; nær-verandis, present; engi nær-verandis maðr, öllum lýð nær-verandis, Th. 77; klerkar ok nær-verandi leikmenn, Mar.; at upp-vesandi sólu, at sunrise, N. G. L. i. 4; verandi eigi úminnigr, being not unmindful, Fms. v. 230.

vera, u, f. 1. = væra, a sbelter; at þeir hefði né eina veru (comfort) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed. (v. l. 9): a mansion, i mins födurs húsi eru margar verur, John xiv. 2: in the allit. phrases, eigi vist né veru, Fb. iii. 457; hvárki vist né veru, Grett. 142 new Ed.; vist né væri, Fb. iii. 52; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25. 2. [vera = to be], a dwelling; seg mér í hverjum staðum þín vera er, Barl. 79; skaut í hug honum vesöld sinnar veru, 196.

veraldar-, see veröld.

verald-ligr, adj. worldly, secular, Fms. vii. 88, Anecd. 38, K. A. 50, 220, Edda (pref.), Ghl. (pref. viii), N. T., Vidal., passim in eccl. usage. veran, f. being, essence, an eccl. word; ein veran of eitt lif, Stj. 19; af Guðligri veran, 31.

ver-bergi, n. an abode of men = herbergi (q. v.), Stor. (2 απ. λεγ.) ver-bróðir, m. a busband's brother, brother-in-law, D. N. v. 388

VERĐ, n. [Ulf. wairhs = τιμή; A.S. weord; Engl. worth; Germ. werth; Dan. Swed. værd, värd]:—worth, price; taka hey ok mat ok leggja verð í staðinn, Nj. 73, Ísl. ii. 140; þrenn verð, Ld. 30, Hkr. iii. 408; bjóða tvenn verð, Ld. 146; gjalda verðit í gulli, Fms. vi. 248; selja við verði, v. 221, Fs. 151; halda til verðs, to put out for sale, O. H. 139; marka verð á e-u, to fix the price, Grág.; leggja verð á bókina, to tax, Bs. i. 248 (cp. leggja lag á varning, Ísl. ii. 126).

veroa, u, f. the 'ward,' the bulwarks of a ship which ward off the waves; hrími stokkin verða hrökk, Arnór, (also called varta.)

VERĐA, pres. verð, verðr, verð; pret. varð, vart (mod. varðst), varð; pl. urðu; subj. yrði: imperat. verð; part. orðinn; pl. orðnir, spelt phonetically ornir, Nidrst. 6: in later vellums occur freq. the forms vurdu, vyrdi, vordinn, see Introd.; but the old poets use it for alliteration as if it began with a vowel: with neg. suff. verðr-at, Fm. 6; varðat, Vpm. 38; urδu-a it, Gh. 3; urδu-t, Lex. Poët.: [Ulf. wairþan = γίγνεσθαι, έσεσθαι; A. S. weorδan; Old Engl. worth, as in the phrase woe worth the day!' Germ. werden; Dan. vorde; Swed. varda.]

A. To become, bappen, come to pass; sá atburðr varð, at ..., O. H. 196; varð hitt at lyktum, at ..., 191; ef svá verðr, at ..., Al. 20; ef svá verðr (if it so bappen), at ek deyja, Eg. 34; fundr þeirra varð á Rogalandi, 32; mörg dæmi hafa orðit í forneskju, O. H. 73; varð þar hin snarpasta orrosta, Eg. 297; at því sem nú er orðit, Blas. 46; þá varð (arose) hlátr mikill, id.; varð óp mikit, Nj.; þat varð um síðir, and so they did at last, 240; er betta allvel ordit, well done, well bappened, 187; pau tidendi eru her vordin, Fms. iv. 309 (ordin, O. H. 139, l. c.); pat varð ekki, but it came not to pass, Nj.

2. adding dat. to bappen, to befall one; pat varð mér, it befell me, Isl. ii. (in a verse); varð þeim af in mesta deila, Nj. 189; Eyjolfi vard ordfall, speechlessness befell E., be faltered, 225; þat varð Skarphéðni at stökk í sundr skóþvengr hans, 145; urðu þeim þegar in sömu undr, 21. 3. to blunder, make a slip; þat varð þinni konu, at hón átti mög við mér, Ls. 40; sjaldan verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; þat verðr mörgum manni at um myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); skalat honum þat verða optarr enn um sinn ... ef eigi verðr þeim optarr enn um sinn, Grág. (Kb.) i. 55; e-m verdr borf e-s, to come in need of, Hm. 149; ef beim verdr nökkut er honum hefir fylgt, if anything should befall them, Hom. 65; annat man ber verda (another fate, death, will be thine), enn bu sprongir, Sturl. iii. 225; cp. verda úti, to perisb in a storm from cold,

brook that bappens to be there, Eg. 163; holt hat er har veror, 746; varð þá enn brátt á er þvers varð fyrir þeim, þá kölluðu þeir pverá, 132; varð fyrir þeim fjörðr, they came on a fiord, 130; verða á leid e-s, to be in one's path, happen to one, O. H. 181; taka hat sem a leid hans veror, Grag. ii. 346; veroa a fætr, to fall on one's feet, Fb. iii. 301; verða ek á fitjum, Vkv. 27; þeim þótti honum seint heim verða, Fbr. 8 new Ed.: verda brottu, to leave, absent oneself; peir sa pann sinn kost likastan at verda a brottu, Fms. vii. 204; verd i brottu i stad, begone, II. followed by a noun, adjective, Fs. 64: verða úti, id., Nj. 16. participle, adverb, as predicate; þá verðr þat þinn bani, Nj. 94; hann varð tveggja manna bani, be became the bane of, i. e. slew, two men, 97; hann mun verða engi jafnaðar-maðr, Ld. 24; ef hann vyrði konungr, Fms. i. 20; verða biskup, prestr..., Bs. i. passim; ok verðr eigi gjöf, ef..., it becomes not a gift, if ..., Grág. (Kb.) i. 130; verða þær málalyktir, at ..., the end was that ..., Nj. 88; veroa alls halft annat hundrat, the whole amount becomes, Rb. 88; honum varð vísa á munni, Fms. xi. 144; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525; þat varð henni á munni er hón sá þetta, Sd. 139: hví henni yrði þat at munni, Fms. xi. 149; þá er í meðal veror, when there is an interval, leisure, Skalda (Thorodd): cp. the mod. phrase, þegar í milli verðr fyrir honum, of the empty hour; varð Skarphédinn þar í millum ok gafthladsins, S. was jammed in between, Ni. 203; prob. ellipt. = verða fastr. 2. with adjectives, to become a. verda gladt, feginn, hryggt, to become glad, fain, so and so: sad, Fms. i. 21, viii. 19, passim; verda langlift, to be long-lived, Bs. i. 640; verda gamall, to become old, Nj. 85; verda sjukr, veykr, to become sick; verda sjónlauss, blindr, to become blind, Eg. 759; verda ungt i annat sinn, Fms. i. 20; verda varr, to become aware (see varr); verða víss, Nj. 268; verða sekr, to become outlawed; verða vátr, to become wet, 15; verða missáttr við e-n, Landn. 150 (and so in endless instances): in the phrase, verða dauðr, to die; dauðr varð inn Húnski, Am. 98; áðr Haraldr inn Hárfagri yrði dauðr, Íb. 6; síðan Njáll var(ð) daudr, Nj. 238, and a few more instances, very freq. on Runic stones, but β. with participles; verða búinn, to be ready, Fms. vii. 121; verda beir ekki fundnir, they could not be found, Gisl. 56; verda staddr við e-t, to be present, Eg. 744; in mod. usage with a notion of futurity, e. g. eg verð búinn á morgun, I sball be ready to-morrow; eg verð farinn um það, I sball be gone iben: with neut. part., járn er nýtekit veror or affi, just taken out of the furnace, Sks. 209 B; varo ekki eptir honum gengit, be was not pursued, Nj. 270; beim varð litið til hafs, they bappened to look, 125; honum varð litið upp til hlíðarinnar, 112; blóð varð eigi stöðvat, the blood could not be stopped, Fms. i. 46, Nj. 210. phrases, e-m veror bilt, to be amazed, Edda 29, Korm. 40, Nj. 169; verða felmt, 105; verða illt við, hverft við, id.; Kolbeini varð ekki fyrir, K. lost bis bead, was paralysed, as if stunned, Sturl. iii. 285. with adverbs or adverbial phrases; ef þat bíðr at verða vel, Hm.; má petta verða vel þótt hitt yrði illa, Nj.; verða verr enn til er stýrt, Rom. 321; hann varð vel við skaða sinn, bore it well, like a man, Eg. 76, Nj. 75; faðir hans varð ílla við þetta (disliked it), ok kvað hann taka stein um megn ser, Fær. 58; jarl varð illa við þetta, was much vexed by it, Fms. ix. 341; varð hann údrengiliga við sitt líflát, Ld. 234; hvernig varð hann við þá er þér rudduð skipið, Ó. H. 116; hversu Gunnarr varð við, bow G. bore it, Nj. 82; verra verðr mér við, enn ek ætla at gott muni af leiða, 109; mér hefir orðit vel við þik í vetr, I bave been pleased with thee this winter, Fms. vii. 112; eigi vildi ek svá við verða blóðlátið, fiskbleikr sem þú ert-Ek ætla, segir hinn, at þú myndir verr við verða ok ódrengiligar, 269; þar varð illa med beim, things went ill with them, they became enemies, Nj. 39: to behave, vard engum jasnvel til min sem bessum, Fms. vii. 158; hann lætr sér verða á alla vega sem bezt til Áka, xi. 76; hann lét henni hafa orðit stórmannliga, Hkr. iii. 372. III. with prepp., verda af; hvat er ordit af e-u, what is come of it? where is it? of a thing lost; segðu mér þat, hvat varð af húnum mínum, Vkv. 30; hvat af motrinum er orðit, Ld. 208; nú hverfr Óspakr á brott svá at eigi vitu menn hvat af honum verðr, Band. 5; varð ekki af atlögu buanda, O. H. 184; ekki mun af sættum verða, Fb. i. 126: to come to pass, varð ekki af eptir-för, it came to naught; varð því ekki af ferðinni, Isl. ii. 247; Simon kvað þá ekki mundu af því verða, S. said that could not be, Fms. vii. 250; ok verðr þetta af, at hann tekr við sveinunum, the end was that at last he took the boys, Fær. 36; eigi mun ber pann veg af verða, Karl. 197:—verða at e-u, to come to; hvat þér mun verda at bana, what will be the cause of thy death, Nj. 85; verda at flugu, Fas. i. 353 (see 'at' C. I. a); verða at undri, skömm, honum varo ekki at því kaupi, the bargain came to naught for him, Al. 7; cp. the mod. honum varð ekki að því, it failed for bim:--e-m verðr (cp. á-virðing), to make a blunder, mistake; kölluðu þat mjök hafa vorðit á fyrir föður sínum, at hann tók hann til sín, Fs. 35; þótti þér ekki á verða fyrir honum er hann náði eigi fénu, Nj. 33; porkell settisk þá niðr, ok hafði hvárki orðit á fyrir honum áðr né síðan, 185; aldri varð á um höfðingskap hans, 33:—verða eptir, to

to bappen to be, to occur, or the like; i læk pann er par verðr, in the Hrafn. I :-verða fyrir e-u, to be bit, be the object of; fyrir viginu hefr ordit Svartr, S. is the person killed, Nj. 53; verda fyrir öfund, görningum, to be the victim of, Lex. Poët.: e-m veror litio fyrir e-u, it costs one small effort (see fyrir):—verda til e-s, to come forth to do a thing, volunteer, or the like; en sa er nefndr Hermoor er til peirrar farar vard, Edda 37; til pess hefir engi orðit fyrr en þú, at skora mér á hólm, Ísl. ii. 225; en engi varð til þess, no one volunteered, Nj. 86; einn maðr varð til at spyrja, 82; þá verðr til ok svarar máli konungs sá maðr, er..., Odd. 12; hverr sem til verðr um síðir at koma þeim á réttan veg, Fb. i. 273: fengu þeir ekki samit, því at þeim varð mart til, many tbings bappened, i. e. so as to bring discord, Sturl. ii. 17 C; mundi okkr Einari eigi annat smátt til orðit, Hrafn. 9; eigi varð verri maðr til, there was no worse man, Stj. 482 :- verda vid, to respond to; bid ek bik at bu verdir við mér þó at engi sé verðleiki til, Barl. 59; at hann beiddi Snorra ásjá, en ef hann yrði eigi við bað hann Gretti fara vestr, Grett. 112 new Ed.; verða við bæn e-s, to grant one's request, passim. IV. with infin., denoting necessity, one must, needs, one is forced, obliged to do; bat veror hvert at vinna er ætlað er, Nj. 10; varð ek þá at selja Hrafni sjálfdæmi, Ísl. ii. 245; eða yrði þeir út at hafa þann ómaga, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 21; þat munu þér þá reyna verda, you must try, Fbr. 23 new Ed.; par er bera verdr til griot, where stones have to be carried, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 90; lágu hestarnir i kañ svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546; en vita verð ek (I must know) hvar til þetta heyrir, Fms. ii. 146; munu þér því verða annars-staðar á leita, Nj. 223; at hann man verða sækja á ókunn lönd, Fms. viii. 19; ok verðr af pvi lida yfir pat, it must be passed by, Post.; madr verdr eptir mann lifa, a saying, Fas. ii. 552; verð ek nú flýja, Ó. H. 188; urðu þeir at taka við Kristni, 105; vér höfum orðit til at hætta lífi ok sálu, hefir margr saklauss orðit at láta, sumir féit ok sumir fjörit, 31, 32; vér munum verða lifa við öðrum veiði-mat, Hym. 16; verða at skiljask við e-n, Skv. 1. 24: the same verb twice, bá varð ek verða hapta, then came I to become a prisoner, Gkv. 1. 9; eg verð að verða eptir, I must stay bebind.

B. Peculiar isolated phrases, in some of which 'verda' is probably a different word, viz. = varða (q. v.), having been confounded with verða; thus, verða, verðr (=varða, varðar), to be liable, are frequent occurrences as a law phrase in the Grág.; svá fremi verðr beitin, ii. 226; þeim manni verðr fjörbaugs-garðr, er . . ., 212. 2. the phrase, eigi verðr (= varðar) einn eiðr alla, see eiðr; also ymsar verðr sá er margar fert, in many warfares there will be some defeats, Eg. 182. forfeit, lose, prop. of paying a fine or penalty; heit ek á þann félaga er mik lætr eigi slíkt verða, Vápn. 11; æti þik ormar, yrða ek þik, kykvan, that snakes ate thee alive, and that I lost thee, Am. 22; fullhuginu sa er varð dróttinn, the brave man bereft of his master, Sighvat (O. H. 236); ek hefi ordinn þann gudföður, er ..., I bave lost a godfatber wbo .. Hallfred (Js. 210); her skaltu lisit verda, bere sbalt thou forfeit life, i. e. die, Sturl. iii. (in a verse). 4. the law phrase, verda sins, to suffer a loss; leiglendingr bæti honum allt þat er hann verðr sins fyrir lands-drottni (i. c. veror missa), whatever be has to lose, whatever damage, Ghl. 362; þræll skal ekki verða síns um, N.G.L. i. 85; allt þat er hann verðr síns í, þá skal hinn bæta honum, Jb. 207 A; hann kvað þá ekki skyldu sins i verða (varða Ed.) um þetta mál, they should loss nothing, Rd. 253: vildi hann (viz. Herode) eigi verða heit sitt (=fym verda?), be would not forfeit, break bis vow, Hom. 106.

C. Reflex.; at þær ræður skyldi eigi með tjónum verðask, to be lost, forgotten, Sks. 561 B.

2. recipr.; bræðr munu berjask ok at bönum verðask, Vsp. (Hb.); þá er bræðr tveir at bönum urðusk, Ýt. 11.

3. part.; eptir orðna þrimu geira, Öd.; hluti orðna ok úorðna, pau and future, MS. 623. 13; kvenna fegrst ok bezt at sér orðin, Nj. 268; þeir vóru svó vorðnir sik (so sbapen, Germ. besebaffen), at þeir höfðu..., Stj.

7; þeir eru svá vorðnir sik, at þeir hafa eitt auga í miðju enninu, 68. Verðandi, f. the 'Being,' the Weird, the name of one of the Norns, vsp. verð-aurar, m. pl. a medium of payment; gjalda fénað verðaurum, N. G. L. ii. 127, D. N. i. 80; selja ok kaupa verðaurum, Sks. 468; kyss óðal með verðaurum, Gþl. 290; þeim þræli skal hann frelsi gefa er ham hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, Grág. i. 358; taka verðaura af e-m, 272. verð-gangr, m., proncd. and spelt ver-gangr, [verðr], a going begging one's food; stefna e-m um vergang, Ld. 350; sá maðr er á verðgangi er alinn, Grág. i. 178, 225.

verő-geta, u, f. an entertainment, fare, Fbr. 37, Glúm. 354.

verð-gjöf, f. a giving a meal, K. p. K. 88.

verő-hald, n. = varðhald, Karl. 378.

verðing, f. a taxing; leggja sæmd sína í verðing við e-t (=veð). Lv. 7, v. l.

verő-ksup, n., but verk-kaup (q. v.) better, a reward, Sd. 170; hafa at verőkaupi, Isl. ii. 199, v. l.

verő-keyptr, part. purchased, Fms. i. 281.

verő-lag, n. a price, tax; leggja verőlag á e-t. verő-laun, n. pl. a reward, H. E. i. 484.

verő-launa, 20, to reward, Am. 30.

porkell settisk på niðr, ok hafði hvárki orðit á fyrir honum áðr né síðan, 185; aldri varð á um höfðingskap hans, 33:—verða eptir, to be left, Rb. 126, Stj. 124, 595; honum varð þar eptir geit ok hafr, verðleika, Gþl. 40: esp. in plur., með verðleikum, Barl. 18; eptir verð-

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leikum, after one's deserts, Fms. xi. 124; hafa verðleika til e-s, to deserve, v. 55 (verðleik, Ö. H. 205, l. c.); at Bárðr hefði verðleika til þess er hann var drepinn, Eg. 226; er af sínum verðleikum þágu af Guði, Barl. 64; með bæn ok verðleikum ins helga Nonni, 89; fyrir verðleika þeirra sinna dýrðlinga, Fms. i. 232; verðleikum betr, Gullþ. 48; eptir engum verðleikum, Anal. 236.

verö-ligr, adj. valuable, Barl. 121, Bs. i. 99.

verð-lykning, f. a discharge, payment of the price, Jb. 222, Gpl. 290. VERÐR, m., gen. verðar; older form virðr, Grág. ii. 92, Hm. 31: [cp. Ulf. wairdus = févos; Germ. wirth; the word remains in Dan. nadever, Swed. natt-värd, = the Lord's Supper]:—a meal, prop. a portion of food, Hým. 16; fá árliga verðar, Hm. 32; sá er um verði (during a meal) glissir, 30; enn vari gestr er til verðar kemr, 4, 7; hrósa árligum verðinum, Hbl. 4; hverr bóandi er skyldr at gefa þriggja nátta verð hjóna sinna, K. þ. K.; gefa einn karlmanns-verð fátækum manni, Dipl. ii. 14; þann inn helga verð, the boly meal, 625. 196; ef deildr er verðinnn, Bjarn. 27; ef hann er vís-vitandi at verði eðr at virði við hann, Grág. ii. 92; en at virði vrekask, Hm. 31; nátt-verðr, dag-verðr (dögurðr), máls-verðr, búðar-vörðr (qs. búðar-verðr); úlfs verðr, hrafns verðr, wolf's, raven's meal, i. e. prey, Lex. Poët.; sleipnis verðr, 'borse's meal,' i. e. bay, Yt.; verð-gjáfi hrafns, or verð-bjóðr, the raven's meal-giver, i. e. a warrior, Lex. Poët.

VERĐB, adj. [Ulf. wairhs = learós; A. S. weorð; Engl. worth; Germ. werth; Dan. werd]:—worth, with gen., Grág. i. 362; meira þykki mér verð vinátta þín, Nj. 74; hitt þykki mér meira vert, er hann tók Dyfinnar-ferð á sik, Fms. vi. 98; smá-sveini, sem yðr mun þykkja lítils verðr hjá yðr, vii. 158; mikils verðr, much worth, Ld. 18; svá þótti honum mikils um vert, be took it so much to beart, Orkn. 286; mikils verðr, lítils verðr, einskis verðr, etc., passim; ú-verðr, unworthy.

2. worthy; þú þykkja þeir Guði ljúfir ok verðir, loved of God, and worthy, Hom. 159: deserving, þú værir þess verðust kvenna, Skv. 3. 32; ek em ekki at þér gjafa verðr, Bjarn. 55; launa þér sem þú ert verðr, Eg. 239; minni verða launin en vert væri, Nj. 10; sem vert er, Fms. i. 85; þess væri vert, at..., it would be right, Nj. 73; verðr til e-s, worthy of, Stj. 496.

-VERDR, adj. [Ulf. -wairps, only in compds; A.S. -weard; Engl. -wards; Germ. -wartz, -wartig; Lat. vertere, versus]:— -wards, only in compds; austan-veror, eastwards; noroan-veror, sunnan-v., vestan-v., framan-v., innan-v., útan-v., ofan-v., ond-v., qq. v., etc.

verő-skapr, m. esteem, Bs. i. 879.

verö-skulda, 20, (or older form verö-skylda, H. E. i. 498), to deserve, Fms. xi. 445, passim in mod., esp. eccl. usage.

verö-skuldan (verö-skyldan, Stj. 83), f. merit, Fms. xi. 445 (v. l.), Pass. 24. 10, Vidal.

verougr, adj. worthy, with gen., K. A. 49.

2. deserved; sem verdugt var, Bs. i, Fms. ix. 435, passim; mostly used in later writings, never in old poems, 'veror' being the old word. In Hdl. 2 read 'veroungu' for 'verougr.'

verou-liga, adv. deservedly, Stj. 43, 213, Barl. 115.

verou-ligr, adj. deserved, Barl. 148.

veroung, f. [from vero = pretium], a king's body-guard, 'king's men,' a body in the king's pay, = hiro, q. v.; the word is only used in poets, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 1. 9, Helr. 11, Skv. 3. 41, Hallfred, Sighvat, passim, see Lex. Poët.

Ver-dælir, m. pl. the men from the Norse county Vera-dalr, Fms. ver-faðir, m. a busband's father, father-in-law, D. N. v. 446.

ver-fang, n. the taking a bushand, marrying, Helr. 13, Rom. 195.

wer-fákr, m. a sea-steed, i. e. a sbip, Lex. Poët.: in prose ironic., but misapplied in Fbr. 156; the word is only poët.

verga, að, [A. S. wæreg], to soil; ek hafða hreinan serk, en hennar var vergaðr, Trist. II; hleypti þrællinn hjá þórarni, svá klæði hans verguðusk (vörguðust Ed. less correct), Lv. 112.

ver-gjörn, f. adj. libidinous, of a woman, Ls. 17, 26, Fms. xi. 21. vergr, adj. soiled, dirty; teðja vel garða, vinna it vergasta, to do the dirtiest work, Akm. 59.

verja, u, f. [verja=to wear], an outer garment, an outer frock; i siðri verju, Fbr. 156; annat verja en annat hít, Sd. 157; úlfalda verjur (but see vera), Stj. 181.

VERJA, pres. ver, pl. verjum; pret. varði; subj. verði; part. variðr, varðn, varinn: [Ulf. warian = κωλύειν; A.S. werjan; Chaucer werye, were; Germ. webren; Dan. værge]:—to defend; verja sik... hvárt þú verr þik lengr eðr skemr,... verja sik vel ok fræknliga, Nj. 116; verja sik eðr gefask upp, 124; verja sik eðr Helga, 136; verja hendr sínar, 47, 84 (hönd III. 2); verja land fyrir e-m, Fms. i. 23; at jarl verði landit fyrir víkingum, 192. 2. in law; verja mál, to defend, opp. to sækja; var málit hvárki sótt né varit þaðan af, Nj. 37; ek skal svá mál þetta verja sem ek veit réttast..., 239; vera variðr, varðr sök, enda er hann varðr sökinni, Grág. i. 56; ok er hann variðr sökinni, ii. 36: the law phrase, verja e-t lyriti; to set a veto on, forbid, Grág. passim (see lyritr): also 'verja' absol., 'lyriti' being understood, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 81, Nj. 87, 240. 8. verja 'plam, Eb. 150.

varði dyrmar, beld the door, Eg. 239; af vörn drengiligri er Ormrinn var variðr, Fms. x. 364; verja þeim bæinn, viii. 72; þeir ætluðu at verja konungi land, i. 306; at vísu ætla ek at verja þér ríki mitt, ix. 424; úvinir þeirra ætluðu at verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, ii. 234; ok beiddi at þeir verði honum eigi vígi land sitt, vii. 180; fylkja þar liði mínu ok verja þeim vígit, Nj. 228; eða ætlar þú at verja mér skarðit, Ölk. 37; at hann skyldi eigi verja Rögnvaldi jarli þann hlut ríkis er hann átti, Orkn. 394.

II. reflex. to defend oneself; þeir vörðusk með drengskap, Fms. i. 104; hann varðisk vel, Nj. 122; svá varðisk hann vel,...varðisk hann þá með annarri hendi, 64; tók hann þá einn þeirra ok varðisk með, Fms. vi. 110; mun ek þér eigi vápnum verjask, ii. 257; hann varð upp at standa ok verjask þeim, xi. 279; mætti hann finn-gálkni ok varðisk því lengi, defended bimself against it, braved, fougbt it a long time, Nj. 183; eitt lopt þat er þeim þótti sem lengst mundi verjask mega, Fms. xi. 117; þá versk hann sökinni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 43.

B. Though similar in inflexion this word is etymologically distinct from the preceding, having had a radical s, which has since been changed into r; this is seen from the Goth.: [Ulf. wasjan = άμφι-εννύναι; A. S. werjan; Engl. wear (clothes); akin are Lat. vestis, Gr. Feσθήs; perh. also the Icel. vao, cp. Hel. wadi = Lat. vestis and wadjan = vestire, a contracting of vast- or vasd- into vad- instead of assimilating into dd: in vesl, a cloak, the s has been preserved]:-to clothe, wrap, enclose; verja e-n armi, to embrace, fold in one's arms, Hm. 164, Hkv. Hjörv. 42; verja e-n faðmi ljósum, ... varði hvítan háls Völundar, Vkv. 2; hann varði mey varmri blæju, Og. 7; ok léttliga líni verðit, Gkv. 3. 2 (both the latter phrases refer to 2 wedding); vexa vel blæju at 2. to mount, of metalverja bitt liki, to sbroud thy body, Am. 101. work; skutla silíri varða, Rm. 29; af gulli vörðu altari, a gold-adorned altar, Geisli; sverð varið gulli, Hkv. Hjörv. 8. 3. part. fagr-variðr, fair-dressed, Vkv. 37; brúðr baug-varið, a ring-wearing bride, Hkv. 2. 33; grætr þú, gull-varið, thou gold wearer, clad in gold, 43; málmr hring-varior, gold-enamelled metal, Skv. 3. 64; dreki járni varor, iron-mounted; jarn-varor yllir, Darr.; örkin var gulli varið útan, Ver. 4. verja sverði, to wield the sword, Hom. 8. II. metaph. to invest money, lay out; varði Ingólfr fé þeirra til Íslands-ferðar, Landn. 32; selr jarðir sínar ok verr fénu til útan-ferðar, Ld. 158; hann hafði varit þar til fé miklu, Eg. 79; verja varningi, Barl. 68; verja aurum sinum i gimsteina, 623. 19; hann verr sumt i gripi, O. H. L. ch. 56; verja fé sínu i lausa-eyri, Eg. 139; hann er sjálfs sins lif ok likam (lifi ok likama) varði, Magn. 468; finitán hundruð varið í Norrænan eyri, Lv. 25; þeir vörðu varningi sínum í trausti Arinbjarnar, Eg. 465; fengu þeir fullendi fjár, allir þeir er nakkvat höfðu at verja, Fas. ii. 513; var enn tírætt hundrað úvart, not used up, D. N. ii. 154; peir menn er vart hafa til Grænlands, who have invested money in coasting Greenland, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 197; nú leggja menn félag sitt ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; vænti ek at ek hafa því vel varit, tbat I bave made a good bargain, Ld. 284; veit ek at því mun öllu bezt varit er ek hefi gört til þakka yðvarra, Eg. 63; þykkir honum bví illa varit, er ..., Fms. xi. 58. 2. to exert oneself; en með því at hann varði sér mjök til, þá spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, but as be strained bimself much, his feet slipped on the ice, Eb. 238. reflex., hann tók mikit kaup...honum varðisk þat svá, at hann hafði mat ok klæði, ok ekki um þat fram, Sturl. i. 146 C; hversu versk fénu, bow does the money increase? Fms. vi. 238. 2. part. varit; áttú svá til varit of menn, at ..., thou art so provided with men, that ..., Nj. 55; þú átt til þess varit, that is thy nature, Ölk. 35 C; örorðr muntú, áttú ok litt til bess varit, Fms. iv. 257; son Melkorku var sköruligr, enda átti hann til þess varit, Ld. 82; fullvel ætta ek til þess varit, Mkv., see fara A. VI. 2. B: the participles of the two verbs fara and verja having here been confused with one another.

verjandi, part. a defender, in law, Grág. passim.

VERK, n. [Ulf. ga-waurki = πραγματεία, κέρδος, and waurstu = ἔργον; A. S. weore; Engl. work; cp. orka and yrkja, for-urtir, for-atta, qq. v.; Gr. Epyov, qs. Fépyov, is from the same root]:-work, business; vera & verki, to be at work, Eg. 744; verks i gjarn, Fb. i. 521, passim. a piece of work; var pat meira verk en hon hugdi, Bs. i. 611; verk hefi ek hugat ber, Nj. 12; skipta verkum med huskorlum, Ld. 98; hálfs mánaðar verk, Dipl. v. 5; þriggja vikna verk, iv. 9; verk húskarla, Nj. 107, Eluc. 7: of literary work, composition (= verki), Skálda (pref.)

8. a deed, work, esp. in pl.; eptir verk þessi, Nj. 85; slík (pref.) verk hafa verst verit unnin, 184; bann-settum verkum, K. A. 226; verk þykkja þín verri miklu, Hým. COMPDS: I. gen. sing.: verkaofni, n. pl. = verkefni, Fbr. 19, v.l. verka-fall, n. a failure in doing verka-kaup, n. wages, = verkkaup, Grág. i. one's work, Gpl. 398. 148, Fms. i. 215, viii. 200. verka-kona, u, f. a workwoman, servant, Sd. 182, Fms. vii. 233. verka-laun, n. pl. a reward, Sd. 179. verkalýðr, m. pl. workpeople, Hkr. i. 141. verka-maör, m. a workman, verka-nauð, n. a beavy task, Stj. 247. labourer, Ghl. 512. tjón, n. a loss in work, Ghl. 514. II. sing.: verks-færi, n. imverks-hattr, m. work-management, plements, = verkfæri, Isl. ii. 329. verks-of-merki, verks-um-merki, n. pl. (mod. sounded vegs-um-merki), traces of work, esp. in a bad sense, of marks i of a devastation, slaughter, or the like; in the phrase, sjá v.; spelt vegsum-merki, Fb. i. 200, ii. 150, Nj. 28, Fms. iv. 303, Sturl. i. 43 (Cod. C. vegs-of-merki); but verks-of-merki, Nj. 28 (Cod. B = Kalfalækjar-bók), which is no doubt the true form. verks-vit, n. cleverness in work; hann hefir gott verksvit; hafa ekki verksvit.

B. REAL COMPDS: verk-dagr, m. a work-day, Rb. (1812) 48, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse). verk-efni, n. pl. work to be done, a task, Bjarn. 43. verk-fákr = verkhestr, Fbr. verk-færi, n. an implement, tool, esp. of household or farming implements, Vm. 72, Rd. 274; laust hann örninn með verkfærinu er hann hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 350, passim in mod. usage; búsgögn ok verkfæri, Jb. 166. verk-færr, adi. able to work, Eb. 256, Bs. i. 336. verk-hestr, m. a cart-horse (mod. púls-hestr), Vm. 18, Landn. 84. verk-hús, n., in verkhús-bryti, a steward, foreman of work, N.G.L. i. 162, verk-kaup, n. wages, Fms. ii. 42, 1sl. ii. 199, Greg. 4, Stj. 177; the mod. but less correct form mostly verðkaup, e. g. Luke vi. 35; yðar verðkaup er mikit á himni, 23. verk-kona, u, f. a workwoman, maid-servant, Bjarn. 29. laginn, part. skilled, expert in work. verk-lagni, f. skill in work. verk-laun, n. pl. wages, N. G. L. i. 73. verk-leiga, u. f. wages. verk-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), working, Sks. 627, v. l. verklund, f. a mind for work; in litill verklundar-maor, Grett. 129 A. maor, m. a workman, labourer, servant (=vinnumaor), Fms. ii. 230, vii. 217, Isl. ii. 329, Landn. 162, Nj. 55, Hkr. ii. 356, Edda 48; hón var verkmaðr mikill, a good worker, Lv. 74; verkmanna dyrr, the servants' door, Fs. 72. verk-nauo, f. = verkanauo, Stj. a, m. one who does another's work, Thom. 450. verk-smio, f. craft, work, in timber or metals, Isl. ii. 321 (verksmíð mikinn is undoubtedly an error for mikla); engi var hann verksmidar-madr, no craftsman, Band. 3 new Ed. verk-stjóri, a, m. a 'work-steerer,' overseer, Nj. verk-stjórn, f. supervision, overseeing, of 52, Stj. 255, Fb. ii. 206. a work, Bs. i. 711, Eg. 93. verk-vior, m. 'work-timber,' Gbl. 346. verk-bjófr, m. a 'work-thief,' a trifle that makes one lose much time. verk-præll, m. a 'work-thrall,' slave, Hkr. i. 25, Fbr. 83 new Ed. verk-önn, f. business, Hom. (St.)

verka, 20, to work, esp. as a law term; verka til e-s, to work towards, deserve, Hom. 89, 117; bess manns er adr hefir til úhelgi sér verkat, to make oneself by one's deeds, Grag. ii. 10, Orkn. 216; til bessa hefir bu ber verkat, Bs. i. 452. 2. verka fisk, to dress fish, i.e. split it up, dry and prepare it, a fisherman's term, and hence to cleanse a II. reflex., verkask til e-s, H. E. i. 238.

verk-bitinn, part. 'wark-bitten,' dead from sickness, Yt.

verki, a, m. a work, esp. composition, verse-making; fornskálda verka, Edda i. 612; smá hana með úfögrum verka, with a libel, Fms. ii. 248; enda varðar þeim er nemr þann verka, Grág. ii. 148; greypan verka, Fas. ii. (in a verse); porkell bad hann hætta verkanum, Fb. i. 500.

verkja and virkja, t, to feel 'wark,' i. e. pain: impers., eigi er så heill er í augun verkir, a saying, Fbr. 75; virkir (sic) mik í höfuðit, Stj. 614; er hón víndrukkin eða virkir hana í höfuð, Karl. 56; sárit virkti hann mjök, Str. 5.

verk-lauss, adj. painless, Fms. ii. 188, viii. 444, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 462. verknaðr, m. a work, business, Eg. 714; taka upp verknað, to take to some work, Ld. 34; ek hefi haft um-önnun ok verknað hér, Lv. 74; Halla i verknaði (a woman's bandiwork) ok bókfræði, Bs. i. 138; ú-verknaðr, q. v.

verk-óði, adj. mad with pain, Gísl. 133; var hón síðan verkóða nótt alla, Bs. i. 340; en er hann vaknaði þá var hann verkóði, 329.

VERKR, m., gen. verkjar, pl. verkir, [A. S. wære; North. E. wark, in bead-wark, belly-wark, etc.; Dan. værk]: -a 'wark,' pain; ala born við sárleik ok verki, Ver. 5; una sér hvergi fyrir verkjum, Bjarn. (in a verse); var verkrinn at ákafari í augunum,...eptir þat tók ór verk allan ór augum hans, Bs. i. 336; hafði fár-verki, 339; vaknaði við þat at hón hafði zði-verk í augum ... tók þá verk ór augum henni, 340; lýstr í sárit verkjum, Fms. viii. 339; ok kemr verkr á hendr henni, if she is taken ill, N. G. L. i. 358; augna-verkr, fóta-v., hand-v., iðra-v., sjó-v., bein-v., höfuð-v., bak-v., lenda-v., hlustar-v., fár-v., æði-v., of-verkr, etc.

ver-laus, f. adj. I. [verr, m.], without a bushand, Mar. 1061, II. [ver, n.], without a case; dunbedr verlauss, D. N. Skv. 3.

iv. 457 ver-lidar, m. pl. men; vint verlida, friend of men, i. e. Thor, Hym. VERMA, d, [varmr], to warm, beat; sólina til at birta ok verma veröldina, Fb. i. 438; sól skal lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 10 new Ed.; sól vermir döggina, Fms. v. 344; vermői hón vatn til at fægja sár, O. H. 222; liggja nær honum ok verma hann, Sks. 758. I Kings i. 4; Egill fór til elds at verma sik, Eg. 759, 762; konungr kom til eldanna ok vermðu menn sik þar um hrið, Fms. ix. 353.

ver-maor, m. (see ver, the sea), Bs. ii. 325; vermanna-stoo, a fishingplace, Landn. 55, v. l.

Vermar, m. pl. the men from Verma-land in Sweden, Fms.: Vermskr, adj. from the (Swedish) county Vermaland, Eg 582: Verma, u, f. the name of a Norse river, Fb. i. 23.

vermi, a, m. warmth; an verma edr vl. Sks. 210 B: leita sér verma. Nj. 267; hafa verma af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed., v. l. 9; hann skyldi eigi kala eptir þann verma er hann hafði fengit af reiðinni, Art. 15; at hann mætti fá verma af hennar heitu hörundi, Stj. 548; vermis-steinn, a 'warming stone,' kept to warm milk and the like, see Lv. ch. 21 (cp. höfðu hvárki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. ch. 54).

vermi-kveisa, u, f. a colic.

vermir, m. = vermi; það er skamm-góðr vermir, that is but a brief warmth, i. e. that will not last long, said of a temporary contrivance. vermsl, n. [vesl, Ivar Aasen], a spring that never freezes; at hon hafi lagizk af vermslum nökkurum at drekka, Fms. vi. 350: hence the mod. Icel. kalda-vesla, qs. kalda-vermsl, 'cold-warm,' of wells that do not freeze all the winter, although icy-cold.

verna, 20, to protect, defend, Stj. 3, 178.

vernd, f. [cp. verja, vorn; Swed. varnd], defence, protection, keeping, Fms. vi. 146, 260; til varoveizlu ok verndar, ii. 141; vernd ok hlif, 184; ef einn madr röskr er til verndar, Grett. 133 A: an excuse, veita e-u vernd, to excuse, Fms. v. 55; standa bar til verndar i moti, to make excuses, D. N. i. 157: as a law phrase = vorn, Band. 22 new Ed., 2. = verndan; eiga vernd á e-u, to bave a title, right to, Flóv. 22. COMPDS: verndar-bréf, n. a safe conduct, H. E. 1. 386, Fms. v. 55. verndar-lauss, adj. defenceless, H.E. i. 237. Dipl. ii. 15. verndermaor, m. a protector, Bs. i. 699, Barl. 144, H. E. i. 500. vernderstofa, u, f. a licensed ale-bouse, Hkr. iii. 180.

vernda, 28, [cp. Dan. værne om noget], to protect, Fms. vi. 70, Stj. 68, H. E. i. 509, passim in mod. usage.

verndan, f. an excuse, subterfuge, Stat. 245.

verndari, a, m. a protector, defender, Mar., Magn. 504.

VERPA, pres. verp; pret. varp, pl. urpu; subj. yrpi; part. orpina; vurpu, vyrpi, vorpinn: a medial form verpumk, Vbm. 7: [Ulf. wairpan = βάλλειν; A.S. weorpan; Engl. warp; O. H. G. werfan; Germ. werfen]:-to throw, with dat.; hvigi er hann skytr eða verpr, Grag. (Kb.) i. 144; varp af sér klæðum, Fms. vi. 226, vii. 167; hann varp af sér skildinum, Nj. 95; hann verpr sér í söðulinn, 83; hestrinn féll ok varp honum af baki, threw bim off, Fms. x. 408; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal viðanna, Nj. 126; Gísli varp honum á lopt annarri hendi, Fms. vii. 32; mun bér orpit í þann eldinn, 37: absol., ef maðr höggr til manns eða verpr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144: verpa mæðiliga öndinni (and-varp), to draw a deep sigh, Nj. 272; verpa braut, to throw away, Rb. 126, Mar., Th. 78; verpa til, to add to, Rb. 124; verpa e-u af sér, to throw off, 623. 36. 2. impers, to be thrown; nu verpr us con and one Grag. ii. 354; par varp út údaun miklum, a great stench oozed out, pheases verda ordum á e-n, to address, Fas. ii. 514; bessi varp orðum á konung, Fms. x. 35; at margir verpi þar góðum ordum á mik, Nj. 179: verpa á e-t, to guess at, calculate (á-varp); var vorpit á þat, at lið Þórðar mundi vera á áttunda hundraði, Sturl. iii. 41, 42, 211; verpa menn svá á, at látizk hafi níu menn, Bs. i; þeir urpa å tvær merkr, Sturl. i. 26, iii. 203.
4. to lay eggs; verpa eggjum, Stj. 77; foglinn varp nær eingi, Bs. i. 350; vali alla þá er í bergum verpa, Ghl. 429; freq. in mod. usage of all kinds of birds. to fence, guard; hinn skal verpa um garði, Ghl. 453; ok urpu Danir Nordmenn inni, shut them in, Fb. iii. 359: to cast up a cairn or the like. verpa haug eptir fornum sid, Gisl. 31; þeir urpu haug eptir Gunnar, Nj. 118; ok vurpu yfir harla mikinn haug af grjóti, Stj. 366; ok var haugt orpinn eptir hann, Fms. xi. 17; síðan lét hann verpa aptr (sbut) hauginn, x. 186: verpa vef, to warp a weft; sá er orpinn vefr ýta þörmum, Darr. 2: cp. also hladvarpi = the fence round a house: sandi orpinn, wrapped in sand, Sól. 49; allt var sandi vorpit, Bs. i. 308; tré í fizðar-máli sandi orpin. Grag. (Kb.) ii. 124. 2. bent, [cp. Engl. warped, of wood-work]; aldri orpinn, 'warped with eld,' i. e. bent with age, Fas. i. 143, Fms. xi. 21, Stj. 374: vera e-m undir orpinn, subject, prop. = Lat. obrutus, Sks. 547 B, Stj. 376: vera eigi upp orpinn fyrir e-m, quite overwhelmed, Fas. iii. 226, Eg. 578, Ld. 144. III. reflex., urpusk flestir vel við orðsending Dana-konungs, to turn a favourable ear to, yield to the call. Fms. vii. 309; cp. bak-verpask við e-n. 2. middle voice; hvat er bat manna er verpumk ordi a, who is it that casts words on me? i. c. speaks to me, Vm. 7.

verpa, t, to edge; verpa skó, to edge or border a sboe (skó-varp).

reflex. to warp, sbrink, from heat; pilio verpist af hita, and the like. verpill, m. [Germ. würfel], a die, Grág. ii. 198; verpils tala. a cubic number, Alg. 368; verpils vöxtr, a cubic form, 358; verpla-kast, a cast of dice, Grag. ii. 158.

2. a barrel, cask; drykkr i verplum, Eg. 196, Fms. vi. 263, ix. 355, x. 233, xi. 34-

VERR, m. [Ulf. wair = drhp; A. S., Hel., and O. H. G. wer = a man; Lat. vir; the derivation from verja suggested in Edda 107 is fanciful]: 1. sing. a busband; Sifjar verr = Tbor, Hym. 3, 15, bkv. 24, Grett. (in a verse); þótt varðir fái sér vers, Ls. 33; þar sitr Sigva um sinum ver (dat.), Vsp. 39; vildi hon ver sinum vinna ofr-herocir. Am. 72; hvern myndir þú kjósa þér at ver? Kormak; sof hjá ver þinum. id.; von vers, Skv. 3. 9; leiða annarrar ver, 40; ganga með veri. so marry, Gkv. 2. 27; vörðr né verr, [nor] ward nor husband, 3. 3; verr

spákonu, the husband of a wise woman, Kormak ; lirla veri sínum, to sing 🌳 starf, sæla, tign, worldly toys, treasures, grants, life, wisdom, business, bliss, lullaby for ber busband, Fms. vi. 251 (in a verse); vor ok grom at veri, jealousy for ber busband, Ls. 54; frum-ver, one's wedded busband, Skv. 3. 59: in prose used in law phrases or sayings, svá er mörg við ver sinn vær at varla sér hón af honum nær, Skálda (Thórodd); til er hón kemr í vers hvílu, Grág. ii. 183; verr hennar, 89. 2. in plur. verar, men; bar er vágu verar, Ls. 46; firðar ok fírar ok verar heita landvarnar-menn. Edda 107; sleit vargr vera, Vsp.; vápn-dauða vera, Gm. 8, Sdm. 33; þú ert z visastr vera, Vbm. 55; vera tyr, the lord of men, i. e. Odin, Gm. 3; verr beim vera enginn, none of men can ward them off, Gsp.; megut 8. in compds; ver-bróðir, ver-faðir, verbeim varða verar, id. fang, ver-gjarn, ver-lauss, ver-liðar, ver-öld, ver-sæll, ver-úlfr, ver-þjóð, qq. v., of which only verold is a prose word, all the rest being poetical 4. plur. verjar; skip-verjar, sbipmen; suffixed to pr. names of people, mostly of counties or small tribes, Man-verjar, the Manxmen, Fms. vii. (in a verse); Hvin-verjar, Odda-verjar, Gaul-verjar, Dalverjar, Skarð-verjar, Sturl., Landn.; Vík-verjar, the men of the county Wik in Norway: Róm-verjar, the Romans: in mod. usage, Spán-verjar, the Spanish; bjod-verjar, the Germans: this was a freq. usage in old Teut. names, in Lat. rendered by warii; it remains in the Engl. Cant-er-bury (A. S. Cant-wara) = the burgh of the men of Kent. III. in pr. names, inflex. -eri or -ari, see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. I. Ver-mundr, Rand-verr.

VERR, compar. worse, and verst, superl. worst, answering to illa; [Ulf. wairs; A.S. wyrs; Engl. worse; Scot. waur; Swed. varr]: lika verst við e-n, Landn. 287; þykki mér þat verst, Eb. 170; hann var einna verst til Gunnars, Nj. 38; beir hafa verr (bebave worse) er trygoum slitu, Mkv.; verr en illa, worse than bad, i.e. exceedingly bad, Sturl. iii. 31; vánu vert, worse than expected, see ván.

verr-fedrungr, m. a person worse than his father, Lv. 78; Leifr strengoi

bess heit, at vera eigi v., Fs. 121.

verri, compar, and superl. verstr; [Ulf. wairiza = χείρον]:—worse, worst; ok heiti drengr at verri, N. G. L. i. 231, Nj. 68; ekki at verta dreng, Ld. 42; hafa verra af e-u, to bave the worse of it; sjaldan vægir inn verri, Stj. 544; at versta kosti, at the worst, at least, N.G.L. i. 101; ef sa er inn bazti, ba er illr inn versti, if this be the best, then the worst is bad indeed, a saying, Sighvat., and passim: cp. illr.

vers, n. [Lat. versus], a verse; ástráð Catonis, þat er hann réð syni sínum í versum, Skálda (Thorodd) 164; klausur eða vers, 174: of Latin composition, les fyrir oss þat er þú hefir diktað—Hann las þar af vers er hann hafði gört til Frú Abbadisar á Stað-Legg af héðan af versagörð, sagði erki-biskup, ok studera heldr í kirkjunnar lögum, Bs. i. 799, 800; kenna sönglist ok versgörð, 239; höfuð-staf þésins rit ek hvergi nema i vers-upphafi, Skálda 168. In mod. usage 'vers' is said of the 'verses' of hymns, but else 'visa' or 'erindi' (eyrendi), Mariu-vers = Ave Maria, Bs. i. 252. COMPDS: versa-bók, f. a book in verse, poems; þar er Cato með glósa, item níu versabækr aðrar, Vm. 61; versabók bá er heitir Ovidius, Bs. i. 238. versa-graðall, m. a gradual, in a church, Dipl. v. 18. versa-goro, f. verse-making, Latin composition, Skálda; versagörð ok bóka-list, Bs. i. 127.

versa, 20, to put into verse (Latin), opp. to dikta, of prose composition; framr i klerkdómi at dikta ok versa, Bs. i. 794; Galterus sá er versat hefir sögu bessa, Al. 30 (of the Alexandreis); bæði diktaði hann vel ok versadi, Bs. i. 239.

-verskr, adj. [verr, m., 2], in Róm-verskr, Vík-v., Hvin-v., qq.v.

versna (sounded and often spelt vesna), 20, to 'worsen,' get worse; batna né versna, Grág. i. 206; at henni þykki versna at kyssa þik, Isl. ii. 369, xi. 139; nú versnar mjök frásögnin, Ld. 274; bá er versnaði med þeim, Rd. 307; er vesnar af annarra orðum, Hom. 53; versnaði hlutr Ulfars, Eb. 154.

vor-seal, adj. f. bappy in one's busband, Skv. 3. 54. vor-vertio, f. (see ver=sea), a fisbing-season, A. A. 278; vor-vertio, haust-v., vetrar-v., see Icel. Almanack, 1872, 12th May, 29th Sept., 3rd Feb. (respect.); um vorið viku fyrir vertíðar lok, Bs. ii. 256.

ver-vist, f. the right of sending a man into a fishing-place; kirkjan & ok vervist á Sleitu-nausti, Vm. 157.

versla, 20, [ver0], to trade, freq. in mod. usage. verslan, f. trade, passim in mod. usage, but hardly used in old writers.

ver-þjóð, f. mankind, men, Ls. 24, Datt. 1.

veröld, f., gen. veraldar, dat. veröld and veröldu; [from verr = a man, and öld, q. v.; A. S. weorold; Engl. world; Hel. werold; Germ. welt; Swed. wärld; Dan. verden qs. verlden, with the suffixed article]:-the world, esp. in eccl. sense; til enda veraldar, Rb. 134; víða um veröldina, Fms. xi. 97; i veröldinni, Edda (pref.), K. A. 132, Sks. 447 B; um veraldir veralda, rendering of per secula seculorum, Sks. 617 B, Niorst. 8; of allar aldir veralda, sá er ríkir í veröld veralda, Hom. 112, 125; um eptir-komandi veraldir, for ages to come, Stj.: very freq. in mod. eccl. language, as in the Bible, Pass., Vídal.; veraldar auðæfi, ágirni, glys, girnd, worldly riches, desires, Greg. 30, Hom. 14, Fms. v. 217; veraldar válað, veraldar virðing, Greg. 27, Fms. v. 219; veraldar friðr, a world-peace, universal peace, Fagrik. ch. 128; veraldar glys, góðs, lán, lifnaðr, spekt, 🛘 309 (Glúm. 361); vesl hafði einn yfir sér ok slæður, Fs. 51.

glory, Hom. 27, 108, Bs. i. 862, Clem. 23, Sks. 615, MS. 625, 165, Fær. 145, Stj. passim; veraldar ljós, the light of this world. Sti.: veraldar lög, the civil law, H. E. i. 506; veraldar bygd, the world = ή οἰκουμένη, Sti. 464, 643, Rb. 304; veraldar kvikendi, Stj.; veraldar folk, Magn. 466; veraldar höfðingi, the great ones of the world, K. A. 46; veraldar madr, a man of this world, a secular person, layman, Bs. i, 862, H. E., Stj., passim: veraldar-prestr and veraldar klerkr, a secular clerk, a parson, Bs. i. 840, H. E. i. 502, Karl. 275; veraldar rad, secular autbority, 868: veraldar metnaðr, -ríki, worldly rank and power, Greg. 77, Ver. 40, Aneed. 38, Fms. v. 343; veraldar sigr, x. 395; veraldar rikr, mighty, Mar.; veraldar sjór, the 'world-sea,' the ocean, Stj. 1; veraldar vist, the existence of the world, MS. 1812. 48; veraldar-vittings, a philosopher (=heimspekingr, q. v.); Phytagoras veraldar vitringr, Stj. 98, 271.

was n toil turmoil hustle. VESA, vas, vesi, vestu, vask; see vera, to be.

vésa, 20, [vás], to bustle.

vesalingr, m. = veslingr, Hom. 31, Háv. 53, MS. 656 C. 24; hefn

bú nú, Dróttinn, eigi má vesalingr minn, Bs. i. 533.
VESALL, adj., fem. vesul or vesöl, neut. vesalt. The forms vary, being contracted or uncontracted, veslir, etc., as well as vesalir, etc., whence a. contr. veslir, veslar, veslum, Al. 57, Th. 6; lastly, vesælir, etc.: vesla (acc. pl.), Hom. 109; veslu (gen. fem.), Post. (Unger) 108; veslir, O.H. 151, Sks. 681; vesla (gen.), Fms. viii. 242 (vesæla, v.l. of a later vellum); selum ok veslum. B. uncontr. vesala = vesla, Fms. ii. 46; vesala, Post. (Unger) 18 (vesæla, v. l.); vesalir, Al. 96, l. 18; this regular declension is still in full use in Icel. speech, only not contracted, e.g. vesall, vesalingr, vesalir (not veslir); vesæla, Fas. i. 49 (paper MS.): so also in the compar. either vesalli, Greg. 37, Sd. 188; vesalla, 656 C. 34; vesalstr, Kormak, Bjarn. (in a verse); but veslari, Barl. 23 (vesalli, v. l.) Ves is the root, -all the inflexive syllable: the form vessell is a later form, from a false etymology, as if from vé- privative, and sæll, bappy. The origin of vesall is dubious, the radical s is against a derivation from the compar, verri, Goth, wairiza; and the short vowel is against deriving it from vás, vés, q.v. The true etymology, we believe, is that vesall stands for 'usall,' being derived from the prep. ur, or-, in its ancient form us; Goth. us-; Icel. ur-, or-; this etymology is confirmed by form and sense alike; the old phrases, alls vesall (omnium expers), vesall eigu (proprii expers), were originally alliterative phrases; in Hm. 22, 69, vesall is made to alliterate with a vowel (vesall maor ok illa skapi ...erat maor alls vesall bott hann sé illa heill); usall is actually found written in Nj. (Lat.) 264, v.l.; the change of us into ves may be illustrated by the case of varr (q. v.); it is the opposite to that vocalisation of v which so frequently takes place. As to sense, vesall originally meant bereft, destitute of, = Lat. expers; and is followed by a genitive: [the Dan. form is usel, less right ussel.]

B. Usages: I. with gen. bereft of; mæl bú alls vesall, Nj. 124, v.l.; ok em ek vesall eigu, bereft of my own, Háv. 42 new Ed.; mæl þú alls usall, Nj. (Lat.) 264, v.l. (but allz vesall the other vellums): wretched in respect to, vesall bottisk bottisk hann sinnar úgæfu, Hom. 121; vesall vígs, Am. 58; vesall ertú halds, Dropl. 30; vesöl eru vér konungs, Fms. vi. 322. II. poor, destitute, wretched; bu vesall, Ls. 40, 42; mer vesalli, Stj. 523; bad hana aldri prifask svá vesul sem hón var, Nj. 194; vesöl vættr, Hom. 150; veslir menn, poor wretches, O. H., l. c.; veslir menn ok vitlausir, Barl. 25; aumhjartaðr við alla vesla menn, Hom. 100; þat er veslum til vilnaðar, Al. 57; sú önd er enn vesalli, Greg. 37; þykki mér því betr sem þú görir hana vesalli, Sd. 188; sú önd er vesöl, ... enn vesalli (still more wretched), er..., Greg. 37; vei verdi mér veslum, Th. 6; sælum ok veslum, O. H. 126, Mork. 216; vesælum, Fms. vii. 220, l.c.; sá veit ekki sér vesalla, 656 C. 34, and passim, see A above. a nickname; inn vesæli (= vesli), Fms. vi. 16, 17.

vesal-látr, adj. sbabby, Fas. iii. 122.

vesal-liga, adv. miserably; láta v., Lv. 58; deyja v., Clem. 39. vesal-ligr, adj. wretched-looking, Finnb. 280, Hav. 40 new Ed.; litill vexti ok vesalligr, Fb. i. 540; sakir vesalligra synda, Stj. 51.

wesal-mannligr, adj. wretched, of a person, Hav. 53; vesalmannligt verk, Grett. 91 A.

vosal-menni, n. a miserable person, Boll. 352, Fas. ii. 247, Grett.

vosal-monnska, u, f. penury, shabbiness, Grett. 155 A.

vosask, ad, to murmur; göra einn vesadan, to make unbappy, Fas. i. 502; Austmenn vesudusk illa (the Easterlings were wretched and uncomfortable) er þeirra þyrfti at bíða ef byrr kæmi á, Þorst. hv. 40.

veski or veski, n. [Dan. vædske, qs. vað-skinn (?)], a bag, knapsack; klyfjar á ok ostar í veskjum, Lv. 58; freq. in mod. usage, of a pouch; bréfa-veski, a letter-bag.

vé-sköp, n. pl. boly ordinances, Vsp. 64.

VESL, n. [from verja = Goth. wasjan; cp. Lat. vestis], a kind of cloak; vesl blatt yfir ser, Fms. vii. 20 (vetzl Cod. A); vesl gott eðr slagning, Fms. i. 78; hann hafði vesl yfir sér tvískipt, svart ok hvítt, Rd.

vesla, u, f. a well that never freezes; see yermsl. voslaör, part. wretched, Nj. 124, v. l.

voslask, að, to grow wretched, poor; segja at staðr þeirra mun ekki

veslask við, þótt . . ., þiðr. 41; veslast upp, to pine away.

veslingr, m. (veslingi, a, m., Art. 43), [Dan. usling, used in a bad sense]:—a poor, puny person; hvat myndi veslingt bessi (this wretch) varða mér bátinn, Fms. vii. 32; sveinar tveir, veslingar, Fær. 42; Guðs veslingr, Mar.; mostly in a compassionate or charitable sense, like Engl. 2. prefixing the gen. veslings-; veslings-barnio, poor child! veslings-konan, poor woman; veslings-madrinn, poor man! Grett. 79 new Ed,

veslugt, adj. poor, wretched, Nj. 194, v. l.; aum kona ok veslug, Stj. 428; fátækan ok veslugan, 212, Fas. iii. 525.

vesning, f. [cp. Germ. wesen], a being, essence, MS. 677. 3, 10, Hom. (St.); hverjar greinir hans vesningar eru, id.

vessi, a, m. [perh. akin to vatu or to varri; Dan. vædske], a watery bumour, of the body, freq. in mod. usage. vessa-mikill and vessarikr, adj. bumorous, of the body.

vé-stallr, m. the 'temple-stall,' i.e. the altar; voror véstalls, a priest and king, Tt.

vestan, adv. from the west; vestr eda vestan, Ld. 126; vestan or Fjördum, Nj. 14. passim: the phrase, vestan um haf, 'from west over the sea,' i. e. from the Western Islands, a special phrase for the British Isles across the North Sea, Fms. i. 26: or simply vestan, at hann var vestan kominn, viz. from Britain, Eg. 74; even used of a voyage from thence to Iceland, Radolfr ok Jolfgeir brædt komu vestan um haf til Islands. Landn. 208. 2. of position without motion; fyrir vestan (with acc.), on the western side of; fyrir vestan votnin, Nj. 196; fyrir vestan Heinabergs-sand Sóta nes, 158, Fms. i. 60, Landn. 194, passim; út um Alptafjörd fyrir vestan, in the west, Nj. 215. COMPDs: vestan-bæjar, vestan-fero, f. a journey from the west, Fms. f. west of the bouses. viii. 15 (from Faroe to Norway). vestan-fjarðar, west of the firth. vestan-lands, in the west. vestan-maor, m. a man from the west, Sturl. ii. 204, iii. 86, Isl. ii. 170, Gullb. 45. vestan-veor, n. a west wind, Eb. 234, Rb. 440. vestan-veror, adj. westwards, western, Stj. 75, Eg. 135, Þorst. Síðu H. 7. vestan-vindr, m. a west wind, Sks. 39, Stj. 69.

vestari, compar., as also vestri, more westerly; superl. vestastr, most westerly; vestri úbygð, Landn. 105; til vestri bygðar, 107; ena vestri leid, Nj. 281; um vestra stræti, Fms. ix. 22; eptir Rangá enni vestarri, ii. 208; inn vestasti farvegr, Pm. 42; liggja þessi lönd vestust, Fms. ix. 412; fór hann til vestasta Ásólfs-skála, Landn. 52.

vestarliga, adv. westerly, Fb. i. 541, Bárð. 6 new Ed.

Vest-firðingar, m. pl. the men from Vest-firðir, the West-fiords (in Icel.), Landn., Sturl.; Vestfirdinga-fjordungr, the West Quarter, Landn. 167.

vest-firðis, adv. in the west of a fiord, Landn. 352.

vest-firzka, µ, f. a custom in the west (of Icel.), Sturl. ii. 167: an idiom, language of Western Iceland.

vost-firzkr, adj. from the Vestfirðir, Sturl. i. 26.

Vest-fyldir, m. pl. men from the Norse county Vest-fold, Fms. xii. vesti, n. [from the Engl. through Dan.], a waistcoat (mod.)

Vost-maor, m. a man from the West, Kat. if. one from the British Isles, esp. the Irish, Landn. 36, whence Vestmanna-eyjar, the Isles of the Westmen, i. e. of the Irish who were slain there, see Landn.; Hildir ok Hallgeirr vóru Vestmenn, Landn. 344.

Vest-myst and Vest-musteri, n. Westminster (the Abbey), Játv. S. vestna = versna, Barl. 24 (according to pronunciation).

VESTR, n., gen. vestrs, [A. S., Engl., and Germ. west; Dan. vester]:the west; sol i vestri, K. p. K., Landn. 276; til vestrs, Sks. 179; i vestri midju, Rb. 92; i vestr, towards west. II. as adv. to the westward; rida vestr eda vestan, Ld. 126; vestr til Breidasjardar, Nj. 1: of western Icel., þykki þér eigi gott vestr þar, 11; vestr, in the west, Bs. 2. westwards, towards the British Isles, a standing phrase (cp. the use of Hesperia in Lat.); sigla vestr um haf, to sail westwards over the sea, Fms. i. 22, Orkn. 144; sækja vestr til Eyja, west to the Orkneys (Shetland), Orkn. 136; vestr for ek of ver, I journeyed westward over the sea, Hösuðl. 1; in which last passage it is even used of a voyage from Iceland to England; til ríkja þeirra er liggja vestr þar, Orkn. 144.

vestr-álfa, u, f. = vestrhálfa.

vestr-for and vestr-fero, f. a journey to the west, Sturl. ii. 144 2. esp. a journey to the British Isles, Orkn. 142, 240, Fms. iv. 219, passim. Vestrfarar-visur, f. pl. a name of a poem by Sighvat, verses on a journey to England and Normandy, O. H.

Vestr-Gautar, m. pl. the Western Goths, in Sweden, O. H. Gautland, n. West Gotbland, Orkn. 136.

vestr-halfa and -alfa, u, f. the western region, Stj. 68: of the ancient Neustria, Fms. x. 235: of Western Africa, Al. 157, 158; ætlaði hann Cham vestrhalfu, Edda (pref.); þaðan (from Spain) fór hann í vestrálfu heimsins, Bret. 30. 2. mod. of America.

vestr-héraő, n. a western county (of western Iceland), Sturl. iii. 19 (cp. héruðin vestr, Skíða R. 31).

Vestri, a, m. one of the dwarfs; see Norðri, Edda.

Vestr-lond, n. pl. the Western lands, of the British Isles, Grag. ii. 141, Ld. 82, Magn. 514: of Western Africa, 656 C. 24. 2. sing., Vestrland, Western Iceland.

vostr-sveitir, f. pl. the western counties of Iceland, Skida R. 16, Grett. 140 A, Bs. i. 912.

vestr-vegir, m. pl. the 'western ways,' the West, of the British Isles, Baut. 962; opp. to Austr-vegr, Sudr-vegr, Nordr-vegr, qq.v.

Vestr-Vindr, m. pl. the Western-Wends, Fms. xi. 398.

vestr-viking, f. a freebooting expedition to the West, i. e. to the British Isles (Normandy, etc.), Fms. i. 8, Eg. 513, Orkn., Korm. 2, Landn. 32, 108, 121, 133, 140, 174, 204, 205, 314; see viking.

vostrænn, adj. westerly; v. vindr, Fms. ix. 135, Merl. 2. 44. vestr-ætt, f. the western quarter, of the heavens; lita i v., Nj. 194; stefna í v., Fb. i. 539; fljúga ór v., Ísl. ii. 196.

Vest-Saxar, m. pl. the West-Saxons, Fms. i. 110, v. l. vesmla = vesla, to make wretched, Fms. vii. 186.

vesæll = vesall, q.v.

vesöld, f. (vesæld is never found), gen. vesaldar, [vesall], misery, Fas. iii. 129, MS. 677. 8, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 50; válaðs ok vesaldar, Clem. 135; vils ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; eynidir ok vesaldir, Stj. 45: passim in old and mod. usage, vesaldar-maör, a destitute person, Grett. 112 A. vetlingr, m. a dimin. from vöttr, a glove, gauntlet, Fms. iii. 176, the common word in Icel.; band-vettlingar, prjóna-v., sjó-vetlingr, seagloves, used by fishermen.

vetna, prob. a gen. pl. from vetta = vettr or vættr, a weight (cp. the Lat. -cunque; Gr. noré; Engl. -ever); chiefly used in hvat-vetna, wbatever, or hvar-vetna, wherever, everywhere; it hardly occurs except in composition, for Alm. 9 is inserted from paper MSS.; see vættr B.

VETR, m., gen. vetrar, dat. vetri; pl., nom. and acc. vetr, gen. vetra, dat. vetrum: it was an assimilated form anciently written vettr or vittr, qs. vintr; vitrar or vittrar (gen.), Post. (Unger) 233; vettr is freq., esp. in N.G.L.; double consonants are in vellums difficult to distinguish from single, and so tt may well have been the current form, although the Edd. give the mod. form (vetr): in poets we find, mitt sextigu vittz, Glum. (in a verse): vintr occurs in Icel. ballads of the 15th century, see pryml., Völs. R., Skáld H. R., but here it is merely an imitation of Danish originals, for the word in Icel. always took the assimilated form: [Uif. wintrus = xeepan and eros; A. S., Engl., and Germ. winter; Dan. Swed. vinter, for the assimilation of nt into tt did not prevail in the south of Scandinavia, see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.]

A. A winter; winter, like summer (see sumar), is a calendary period, containing 180 days, or six months of thirty days; the winter begins on the Saturday next before St. Luke's day (old style), or on St. Luke's day, if a Saturday. In the Gregorian style, for 1872 and 1873, vetrardagt fyrsti, the first winter day = Saturday, the 26th of Oct.; mior vetr, mid-winter, the 24th of Jan.; sidasti vetrar dagr, the last winter day= Wednesday, the 23rd of April; Laugardagr skal fyrstr vera i vetri, en þaðan skal vera sex mánuðr þrjátigi nátta til sumars, K. p. K. 166; vetr kemr laugardaginn er næstr er fyrir Lúkas-messu, en hana sjálfa ef hlaupár ferr eptir, Rb. 490; Drottins-dagr inn fyrsti i vetri skal vera inn priði frá messu-degi Cosmi ok Damiani, Rb. 434: as a general term, í vetr, this swinter, Nj. 4; hafa blót hvern vetr, O. H.; Miðr vetr, Mid-winter, see above; mids vetrar skeid, mid-winter time, Fb. i. 204; mids vetrar blot, a sacrificial feast at mid-winter, see midr B; á vetri, or í vetri, see prepp. á and í; mikill vetr, a cold winter. Bs. i. 873; harðr, kaldr, Kominn er kaldr vetr, initial words of a hymn. II. = a year; as in A.S. days were reckoned by nights (see nott), so years were counted by winters; in Ulfilas (Matt. ix. 20, Luke ii. 42, viii. 42) eros is rendered by wintrus; and so at present in Icel., a person is so many 'winters' old; tolf vetra gamall, K. p. K. 134; sextán vetra gamall, Grág. i. 197; and ellipt. leaving out gamall, tólf vetra, Fms. i. 8; tíu vetrum síðarr, 61; sex tigi vetra konungr, Eg. 367; sjau vetr ena ársömu, Ver. 17 (of king Pharaoh's dream); þeirra var vetrar-munr, difference in age of one year, Dropl. 7; for more refer-III. mythol., Vetr, a giant, the son of ences, see tigr B. COMPDS: Vetrar-blot, a. Vindsvalr or Vindlóni, Vþm., Edda i. 82. a winter-sacrifice; in mids vetrar-blot, O. H. vetrar-bok, f. a winterbook, missal for the winter, Pm. 101. vetrar-braut, n. a winter-road, in winter time, Sturl. iii. 140, Dipl. ii. 5: cp. Dan. saying, 'vise en vintervejen,' to shew one the winter-way, i. e. leave one in the cold. the milky way, in Icel. called vetrar-braut, undoubtedly from old heathen times, although the word happens not to occur in old writers; leek weather-prophets use in the autumn to forecast the course of the winter. by the appearance of the milky-way; this is evidently a very old custom, whence probably the name, for in old times fortune-telling used to take place at the great autumnal feasts and sacrifices, see the refervetrar-dagr, m. a winter day, N.G.L. i. 348; & ences s. v. völva. vetrardag, in the winter, Fms. viii. 50, Bs. i. 324, v.l.; fyrsti vetrardag.

D. N. vi. 143, Icel. Almanack. sagði hón (the Sibyl) mönnum forlög sín ok vetrar-far ok aðra hluti, Fas. ii. 506; blótuðu þeir þá til friðar ok vetrarfars góðs, Fms. iv. 235. vetrar-höll, f. the winter ball, D. N. ii. 409. vetrar-langt, n. adj. the winter long, Fms. vii. 25. vetrar-megn, n. the depth of winter; þá var vetrarmegn ok treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6. vetrar-messa, u, f. 'winter-mass' = Oct. 14, D. N. vetrar-myki. votrar-nauo, f. 'winter-need,' a f. winter-muck, manure, Gpl. 342. severe winter, Isl. ii. 155, Lv. 206. vetrar-nótt, f. a winter's night; þar skaltú sofa í ina fyrstu v., Fms. xi. 4. vetrar-riki, n. = vetrarnauð, a severe winter, Eb. 290, Fbr. 41, v.l. vetrar-rugr, m. winter rye, vetra-stofna, u, f. a winter term; nú vill hann til vetrar-Gbl. 343. stefnu jörð selja, fimmtán vetr, N.G. L. i. 92. vetra-tal, n. a number of winters, Rb. 508: years, fyrr rosknir at afli en vetra tali, Fms. i. 30, vetrar-tio, f. winter-tide, Bb. 3. 34. x. 230, 419. vetrar-tími, 2, m. winter-time, Stj. 69, 97, Bs. i. 324. vetrar-tungl, n. the winter moon, the moon when winter sets in, Icel. Almanack (Nov. 1, 1872).

B. REAL COMPDS: vetr-beit, f. 'winter-bite,' winter pasture, Vm. 18. vetr-björg, f. winter-provender, Sturl. i. 173 C. vetr-gamall, adj. a winter old, i. e. a year old, Fms. i. 185, Grág. i. 236, Ld. 108: of sheep, vetr-gata, u, f. a winter-road, Eg. 742 A. Grág. i. 503. gemlingr, m. a 'winter-gimmel,' sheep a winter old, Grag. ii. 247. vetr-gestr, m. a winter-guest, Eg. 167, Isl. ii. 391. vetr-griö, n. a winter-stay; hasa eitt v. báðir, Eg. 252; bjóða e-m v., id. vetr-hagi, vetr-hluti, a, m. the 2, m. a winter-pasture, Grag. ii. 325, Jb. 298. winter part, Vm. 52. votr-hringr, m. = vetrarbraut, the 'winter-ring', the milky-way, Pr. 478. votr-hus, n. pl. winter-bouses; at vetrhusum eor i seli, Ld. 138, Fs. 105; opp. to setr, Ghl. 438. vetr-liði, a. m. one who has past a winter, esp. a 'winter-old' bear, Edda i. 590, Grett.: also freq. as a pr. name, Landn. (mod. Norse Vetle); cp. Sumar-liði. vetr-ligr, adj. wintry, Sks. 39, Róm. 259. vetr-lægr, adj. lying up in barbour for the winter (F1.) vetr-messa, u, f. the 14th of Oct. = vetrarmessa, Pm. 90. vetr-nætr, f. pl. the winter nights, the three days which begin the winter season, (in Icel. Almanack, 1872, the 24th till the 26th of October are the 'vetrnætr'); gener. the season when winter begins, fyrir vetrnætr, eptir vetrnætr, at vetrnóttum, etc., Grág. ii. 216, 220; for the feasts and sacrifices at that time (called vetrnátta blót), see Fms. i. 35, ii. 34, Gisl. 18, Eb. ch. 37; vetrnátta-helgr, the first Sunday in the winter-season, Sturl. iii. 167; vetrnátta skeið, the season when winter sets in; um vetrnátta skeið, Ld. 186, Gísl. 96, Fms. iii. 24, xi. 108 (cp. sumar-nætr). vetr-rugr, m. winter-rye, Ghl. 343 A. vetr-sets, u, f. winter-quarters, Landn. 228, 310, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. vetr-seti, 2, m. a 'winter-sitter,' guest, D. N. i. 122. taks, u, f., in vetrtoku-maor = vetrgestr, Grett. 100: vetrtaksmaör, id., Rd. 286, Fbr. 89. vetr-vist, f. a winter-abode, winter quarters, Eg. 470, Landn. 218 (v. l.), Grág. i. 156, 158, Ó. H. 42.

votra, ad, to become winter; life fram haustinu, tekr at vetra, the winter began to set in, it became wintry, Fms. viii. 435 (v. l.), Finnb. 310; rak á hríðir ok vetraði, Orkn. 190.

votrungr, m. an animal one winter old, yearling, esp. a calf, Edda i. 486; vetrungs eldi, Am. 110.

vott, vottna, = see vættr.

vett-fangr or vett-vangr, see vættvangr.

vettir, m. [vöttr], a nickname, Fms. ix. 56.

vettki, see vætr, vættki.

vett-rim, see vættrim, Korm. 88.

vettugi, see vættugi.

vett-vangr, see vættvangr.

vetving = vættvangr(?); ok var herranum at komit at hann möndi tekinn verða, ok dvalði hann dauða í vetvingum, be was on the point of being laken, but escaped death for the present, Mart. 123.

T. [vax], to wax, to smear with wax; vexa vel blzju, Am. 101; vexa kyrtil sinn, Fms. xi. 420; vextr dúkr. II. [vaxa], to wax, grow; impers., en brim vexti, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

veykr, adj. weak, and veykja, u, f. to weaken; see veikr, veikja.
VID, f., gen. sing. viðjar, pl. viðjar, [Dan. vidje; Engl. wiby; akin

VID, f., gen. sing. viðjar, pl. viðjar, [Dan. vidje; Engl. withy; akin is viðir, q.v.]:—a withy or with; síðan var viðin (a withy balter) dregin á háls honum, Fms. vii. 13 (see v.l.); þarmarnir urðu at viðu (sic) sterkri, Fas. iii. 34; ef röng eða viðjar slitna, Jb. 398; var enginn saumr í, en viðjar fyrir kné, of a boat, Fms. vii. 216; höggva tré til viðja, K. þ. K. 88; viðjar af gulli ok silfri, on a dog, Hkr. i. 136, Fas. iii. 45; tún-svín þat er hringr, knappr eða við sé í rana, Grág. ii. 232; stjórn-við, the 'rudder-withy,' the strap in which the paddle-like rudder moved, like the ζευκτηρίαι in Act. Apost. xxvii. 40.

VID, pron. pers. dual (=vit), we two (see ek C); this spelling, which is also that of the oldest vellums, answers to the mod. pronunciation, passim: in mod. usage it has quite taken the place of the old plur. vér.

VID, prep., also used ellipt. without its case, or simply as an adverb; við is a curtailed form of viðr, which latter form remains in a few compds, even in mod. usage, thus, viðr-eign, viðr-kenna, viðr-nefni, viðr-væri; when found singly, við is the common form in Icel.; but stops; þú skalt gefa mér við (in return) verjuna, Fbr.

vetrar-far, n. the course of winter; $^{\circ}$ as in MSS. it is commonly abbreviated, $^{\circ}$, the two forms are hardly distinguishable; við, however, is received as the usual form, viðr being more freq. in Norse vellums, and in some later Icel. vellums imitating the Norse spelling: [Goth. wipra = $\pi p \delta s$; A.S. wider; cp. Scot. wither-sbins; O.H.G. wider; Germ. wieder; but Engl. with; Dan. ved; Swed. wäd]:— against, towards, etc.

WITH DAT.

A. Against, denoting a leaning or resting on, striking against, or the like; hann hjó hann upp við garðinum, smote bim standing against the wall, Nj. 120; stinga höndum við berginu, Symb. 59; ganga við brekkunni, up-bill, against the bill, cp. Lat. adversus montem, Valla L. 212; skjóta við honum skildinum, Fms. i. 44; ljósta skildi við kesjunni, Eg. 378; hann spyrndi við svá fast... spyrna við grunni, Edda 36; kasta sér niðr við vellinum, Nj. 58; leggja e-n við velli, Boll. 344; slá honum nior vio steininum, dashed bis bead against the stone, Finnb. 292; hann drap hann við borðinu, Korm. 236; hjó af honum höfuð við stokkinum, Fas. ii. 285; ok lagði (þá) við stokki, Am. 73; hús liggja við velli, lie down in ruins, Fms. iii. 144; er hinn efri kjöptr við himni enn hinn nedri vid jördu, the upper jaw touching the beaven, the lower the earth, Edda 41; skera af ser strenginn við öxinni, rubbing it against the axe, Nj. 136; vóru segl hans at sjá við hafi, the sails were seen out at sea, II. against, towards, of direction; far in the offing, Fas. ii. 403. gapa við tunglinu, Fas. iii. 622; horfa við e-m, to look towards, face, Eg. 293; horfa baki við e-m, Hkr. iii. 384; líta við e-m, Nj. 132, Fms. i. 125, vii. 314; horfa við landi, A.A. 24; snúa baki við e-m, Fas. i. 296; snúask við e-m, Hkr. ii. 120.

III. along with, with, denoting company; hann hafði við sér harpara einn, Str. 57; hann hafði marga smiðu við sér, Fms. ix. 377; fór Margaðr ok Guthormr við honum, Hkr. iii. 113; at Astrior mundi vera við feðr sínum, i. 188; er hér ok Sigurðr við jarli, Fms. ix. 327; hann var þar upp fæddr við henni, x. 421; bjóðum vér þér við Hákoni þangat, ix. 252; ferr heim við sínum mönnum, Rd. 312; for hann við liði sínu, Hkr. iii. 44; við hundrað skipum, Fas. i. 461; gengr síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, Fms. x. 17; bað biskup 2. with, of an instrument; jarl hljóp upp ríða við sér (= með sér), 6. við sverði, Fms. ix. 340; sjau menn við vápnum, viii. 14; gengu tveir menn við merkjum, x. 15: the phrase, eiga, ala, geta barn við konu, Grág., Fms. i. 113, iii. 110, Ld. 102, Eg. 31; merrin fékk við þeim hesti, 8. spec. usages; við góðum vinskap, Boll. 362; halda Landn. 195. vináttu við föstum trúnaði, Fms. ix. 375; at þær sagnir muni vera við sannindum, true, viii. 6; at berjask við honum eðr við honum lífit láta, ix. 332; fara við herskildi...eyða land við eldi, x. 134; ausa e-t við moldu, Hkr. i. 220; skipuðu mörgum hlutum við (with, among) sínum mönnum, Fms. x. 91; gengu síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, among other men, 17; skreidask fram við (=með) landinu, viii. 437. 4.= ok, with, together with; þórr við Grimni = Th. and G., Hallfred; höfuð vio hjarta, bead and beart, Kormak.

B. METAPH, USAGES: I. denoting barter, exchange, against, for (like Gr. drtl); gefa gull við grjóti, Fas. iii. 45; selja við verði, Fms. i. 80; seldu mik við hleifi, Hm.; við litlu verði, Eg. 100; við fémútu, Nj. 215; meta e-t við silfri, Fms. x. 5; gefa margra manna líf við yðvarri 2. denoting remedy, against; beiti við bit-sóttum þrályndi, iv. 194. en við bölvi rúnar, Hm. 140; hjálpa e-m við e-u, to belp against, pas-II. against, denoting contest, warding off, withstanding; hafa afla við e-m, Lv. 43; hafa liðs-afla, liðs-kost við e-m, Ld. 372, Hkr. i. 272: ellipt., hafa (viz. afl) við e-m, to be one's match, Lv. 109; þótti sem engi mundi hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 89; eg hefi ekki við þér, I cannot lift with (i. e. am no match for) thee; ábyrgjask e-t við e-u, Grág. ii. 216, 364; <u>forða</u> e-m <u>við</u> háska, Edda i. 116; <u>halda þá við</u> ágangi Hákonar, Fms. i. 224; <u>varðveita</u> e-n við e-u, Grág.; ekki hélzk við þeim, Eg. 125; rísa við e-m, Sturl. ii. 119; vera búinn, van-búinn við e-m, Ld. 324; sat hann þar við áhlaupum Dana, Fms. i. 28; vinna við sköpum, Fas. i. 199; sporna viò e-u, göra viò e-u, see göra, sporna; ef þat nemr við förinni, Ld. 70 (see nema A. I. 7, 8); mæla við e-u, Hkr. ii. 198; tölðu allir við forinni, Greg. 28; setja hug sinn við e-u, Fms. x. 232; kveða nei við e-u, Sturl. i. 27; drepa hendi við e-u, Hkr. ii. 164; reiðask við e-u, Nj. 182; e-m ríss hugr við e-u, Fas. i. 30; mér býðr við e-u, to loathe; sjá vid e-u, to sbun; varna vid e-u, to beware of; vera hætt vid e-u, in danger of, Isl. ii. 262; ú-hætt við e-u, safe, Landn. 319. with verbs; liggja við e-u, to lie on the verge of; honum lá við falli, Fas. iii. 261; búið við skipbroti, Ísl. ii. 245; honum var við andhlaupi, Eg. 553; sjá, horfa, líta...við e-u, to look towards; taka vid e-u, to receive; búask vid e-u, to prepare for, expect, Ld. 106; verda vel, illa, vid e-u, to behave well, ill, on some occasion; komask IV. ellipt. usages; peir snerusk bá við, við veðri, see veðr. turned round, facing, Nj. 245; hón drap við hendi, Lv. 38; hann laust við atgeirinum, Nj. 84; hann stakk við forkinum, Eg. 220; hann stakk við fótum, stopped, Finnb. 300; hrífa við, to catch bold, Bs. i. 197, 423, Gísl. 125; búask við, to make oneself ready; göra við, to resist; rísa við, to withstand, Fs.; at ek bjóða við tvenn verð, Ld. 146; hvatz hinn fiðr við, whatsoever he may object, Nj. 99; taka við, to hegin where another

WITH ACC.

A. By, at, close to: 1. denoting proximity; skjöldr við skjöld, shield to shield, in a row, Nj. 125; skip vio skip, O. H. (in a verse); samnask hlutr við hlut, Rb. 108; hálsinn við herðarnar, Ld. 40; sníða skeggið við hökuna, Eg. 564; við bryggju-sporðinn, Fms. i. 14; grafa barn við kirkju-garð út, K. Þ. K.; uppi við fjallit, Eg. 137; við Sandhólaferju, Nj. 29; við vaðit, 83; við veginn, by the way-side, Fb. ii. 330; hér við ána, by the river, Ld. 46; búa við þjórsá, Nj. 93; liggja við land, Fms. i. 14; við Ísland, Grág.; binda stein við hálsinn, Ld. 154; draga segl við hún, boist sail to the top, Hkr. ii. 6; reka spora við eyra e-m, Nj. 82; festa e-n við meið, tré, to fasten to a pole, a tree, Ghim. 391; nista við gólfit, to pin it to the floor (see nista); binda við fót e-s, to bind up a broken leg, Bárð. 167; dró upp flóka við austr, in the east, Vigl. 22. 2. temporal, towards, at; við vetr sjálfan, Fms. ii. 97; Krók. 51 C; við sólar-setr, Fas. i. 514; við sól, with the sun, at sunrise, Eg. 717; vio aptan, towards evening, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 143; við þat sjálít, at that moment, Fms. xi. 432; bregða í kross við hvert orð, at every word, K. p. K.; vera við aldr, to be stricken in years, Eb. 18, Isl. ii. 192, Fms. ii. 81; ef barn er við dauða, on the point to die, N. G. L. i. 345; vid sjalft, on the verge of (see sjalfr); við váða sjálfan, búið við geig, on the verge of, Eg. 158; Grettir var við svefn, just asleep, Grett. 127. 3. phrases, við svá búit, after all done, often with the notion of 'in vain, nothing having been done' (bua B. II. 8); fóru við þat heim, Fms. i. 54, ix. 469, Nj. 127; skildu við þetta, 260, Isl. ii. 217. II. at, to; Hrútr er við skip, Nj. 4; Hrútr var við búð, 79; vera heima við bú sitt, 215; hanga upp við siglu-rá, Fas. iii. 659; bundinn við staf, Eg. 232; fastr við altara, fastened to the altar, Vm. 110; stydja sik vid e-t, to lean on, Fms. ix. 512; sitja upp við hægindit, leaning on it, Ld. 16; sitja upp við vegginn, Nj. 153; ganga við staf, 219; ganga við tréfót, Eb. 66; styðjask við höndina, Fas. i. 228; rísa upp við olboga, Þórð. 15; sitja við stýri, at the rudder, Eg. 385; hafa barn við brjóst, to bave a bairn at breast, N. G. L. i. 340; leggja, bæta, auka, við e-t, to add to; blanda við e-t, to mix with; vera vid e-t, to be present at, Ld. 92, Eg. 540; sitja vid drykk, mat, to sit at drink, meat, Eg. 303, 420. III. denoting association, นี้เ พิมพรีน together with; vera sampingi, samfjórðungs við e-n, Grág. ii. 237; vera אר א אלן saman við e-n, vera samvista við e-n, eiga samneyti við, vera sammæðr við e-n, passim; vera utan-sjórðungs við víg, Grág. ii. 89; vera við e-t riðinn; þeir vildu eigi vera hér við heiðna menn, 1b. 4; búa við e-n, Gísl. 17. 2. direction; í sýn við bæinn, Fas. ii. 507; í örskotshelgi við garðinn, Grág.; standa í höggfæri við e-n, Nj. 97; við þat lík at lifa, Hm. IV. denoting company, with; baud beim heim vio alla sina menn, Vigl. 27; riðu við sextigi manna, Nj. 10, 213, Ld. 164; gékk á land við einn svein, Fms. ix. 502; sækja land við útlendan her, Hkr. i. 198; við fá, marga...menn, Fas. i. 35; the phrase, við annan, þriðja fjórða...mann (see annarr I. I); þú ert hér kominn við svá mikit fé, Ld. 112; sækja mál við níu búa, Grág.; við váttorð, Kb. i. 103; leyfa e-t við vitni, Ld. 104; bjóða e-t við váttorð, in the presence of, by witnesses, Nj. 243.

B. METAPH. USAGES: I. towards a person or thing, respecting, regarding; hryðja við aðilja, Grág. (Kb.) i. 127; missa fjár síns við þjóf, Grág.; skilja við e-n, to part with (see skilja); til metnaðar við sik, Edda i. 20; til huggunar við sik, Ld. 228; til bjonustu við e-n, Eg. 28; til gæzlu við e-n, for keeping, watching one, Ld. 152; ganga, koma, fara til fundar, til móts...við e-n, 62, 90, Nj. 4, Eg. 101; mildr, blíðr, léttr, kátr, ástúðigr, góðr, harðr, grimmr, reiðr, harðráðr, stríðr, ... við menn, mild ... towards, Nj. 2, 47, 48; víkjast undan við e-n, Ld. 42; fyrir kapps sakir við e-n, til liðveizlu, hjálpar...við e-n, Eg. 44, Nj. 75; sýna vinskap, halda vinskap við e-n, Ld. 150; leggja ást við e-n, 34; líka vel, ílla við e-n, Nj. 53; eiga eyrindi við e-n, Eg. 260; eiga orð við e-n, 255; hafa lög við e-n, Nj. 106; tala, mæla, ræða, segja, spjalla (við e-n, to talk, speak...with a person, passim; skipta, eiga,...við e-n, to deal...with; berjask, deila við e-n, to fight with, against; göra e-t við e-n, so to act with, Greg. 43; reyna e-t viò e-n, to contend with one, Nj. 46, 94, Edda i. 106; hafa misgört viò e-n, Fms. viii. 103; lata vaxa óþokka við e-n, Nj. 107; tilför við Gunnar, 101; mála-tilbúnaðr við e-n, 100; sekr við e-n, útlagr við goða, Grág. 2. hræddr við e-n, afraid of one; verða varr við e-t, to perceive; vanr við e-t, used to a thing; hann var svá vanr við vini sína, Fms. viii. 220; fella sik við e-t, kunna vio e-t, to apply oneself to, to like. II. of cause, by, at; falla við högg, to fall by a stroke, Nj. 163; hrata við lagit, Eg. 379; vakna við e-t, Fas. ii. 116; vakna við draum; verða glaðr, reiðr, hryggr, ükûtr...við e-t, to become glad, wrotb...at, 1b. 10, Eg. 102, 321, passim: bregða sér við e-t, Ld. 190: by, við minn atbeina, Fms. vi. 66; við samþykki e-s, Eg. 165; við ráð e-s, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 30; gört þat við einræði þitt, Ld. 188; et þat at vánum við skaplyndi Þorgeirs, Nj. 255; hlaða seglum við mikinn háska, with great danger, Korm. 168; sigla við stjörnu-ljós, to sail by star-light, Fnis. i. 24; lesa við ljós, to read with a light; bua sik vio skart, to dress fine. III. as compared with, set off against; sex ser við kú, Grág. i. 502-504; selja vindi, viii. 335; en skipin renndu at viðum fram þá renndi hvári á

virðing sína við íllgirni þína, Eb. 160; þrjóta mun mik íllsku við þik, Hkr. i. 322; mik skortir við hann, Nj. 90; hafa afla við e-n, Eg. 187; eigi minna viror enn vio konunginn, i. e. of equal worth with the king, Fms. xi. 45; er betta við mikla fémuni, Hrafn, 10; fjórðungi skerð við godord önnur, Grag. (Kb.) i. 211; Skotland er þriðjungr ríkis við England, Nj. 266; pridjung vid lidsmenn, Eg. 57; at pridjungi vid ykkr, Ld. 102; helming við hann, Fms. i. 22; gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sik, IV. við þann kost, on that condition, Grág. (Kb.) i. 233: of medicine, for, við svefuleysi, við orms-bit, við offeitan kvið ..., Lækn.: in mod. usage dat., and so in Hm. 138. V. denoting fitness, proportion; göra klæði við vöxt e-s, Eg. 516; við þeirra hæfi, 109; er þat ekki við þitt æði, Ld. 298; vera við alþýðu-skap, Fs. 63; við sik, ix proportion, B. K. 8; neyta skógar við sik sem þarf, Grág. ii. 292; þat er hann má eigi sjálfr við sik njóta, bimself alone, 623. 21; hann var skapaor allr við sik, well sbaped, symmetrical, Fas. i. 173; fagrt ok allt vel við sik, Fms. x. 321; veðrit vesnaði en nátt-myrkr á við sik, Bjarn. 52; vita hvat við sik væri, to know what was the matter, Fms. xi. 11, Fas. ii. 516; leggja mál við tré, Ld. 316; draga kvarða við lérept, vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498. VI. with, by, denoting means; tendra eld við fjallrapa, to light fire with, Bs. i. 7; við þessar fortölur, Ld. 204; kom svá við umtölur góðra manna, Nj. 267; við áskoran þína, 258; mykjask við e-t, Fms. v. 230; húð skorpnuð við eld, Nj. 208. with verbs; lifa við skömm, meizlur, harm, lifa við slíka harma, to live with or in shame, sorrow, Nj. 92, Hkr. ii. 107, Eg. 604, Ld. 332; leika vio e-n, Nj. 2; kaupa vio e-n, Grag.; binda vio e-t, to bind, fasten to; sætta, rægja, friða e-n við e-n, Eg. 226, Grág. ii. 99; tala, ... við e-n, to speak, deal ... with, Nj. 2, 197, Ld. 22 (see I); hefja upp bonord við e-n, Eg. 38; leita eptir við e-n, leita ráða við e-n, eiga hlut at við e-n, Nj. 75, 101, 213, Eg. 174; fæða, lifa, fæðask, ala, búa, bjargast, vid e-t, to feed, live, subsist ... on, Edda i. 46, Fms. i. 226, v. 219, Nj. 236, passim; vera vio e-t, to be present at, and metaph. to enjoy, Hom. 87, Edda (pref.); nema lyfsteinn sé við riðinn, Ld. 250; hann brá upp við fætinum (viz. við lagit), Nj. 264; binda við e-t, to bind to, Fms. ix. 358; at beim heimilum ok i örskotshelgi við (viz. bau) á alla vega, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; par við, hér við, at engi mundi þar þora við at etja, Nj. 89. 2. hagr við e-t, skilful at; kunna vel við e-t, id.; skjarr við skot, Ls.; temja, venja, ... við e-t; drekka við sleitur (see sleita); kveða við raust, Sturl. iii. 317, Eg. 554; syngja við tón, Sturl. iii. 210; búa sik við skart, skikkja búin við gull, Fms. x. 199; skyrta saumuð við gull, embroidered with, Fas. ii. 529; glúa við gull, VIII. elliptical or adto glow or gleam with gold, Lex. Poët. verbial usages; bregoa viò, to start; hann þagði viò, remained silent, Nj. 2; verða bilt, felmt við, Ísl. ii. 274, Nj. 105; fá við þrjú skip, to add three ships, Fms. xi. 73; jók nú miklu við, it waxed much, Ld. 54; kveða við, gella við, to scream, yell; þurfa við, to need, Nj. 74; njóta e-s vio, to enjoy, 85; komask vio, to be touched; leita vio, to try; bera við, to bappen (see bera); koma við, to touch; standa, bíða við, to stop a bit; nema viò, to binder, cause a bindrance; kunna viò, to like; koma e-u við, to bring a thing about, 101; ef ek viðr um kæmumk, if l could manage it, Hbl.; bjarga e-u við, hjálpa við, to belp, put right; reisa við, rétta við, to raise up again, put right; kannask við, to recognise; vera viò staddr, to be present, = viò e-t staddr. recipr. phrases, talask við, eigask við, fásk við, etc., to speak ... to om another, where the object is suffixed to the preceding verb. with an adverb or particle, of direction; upp á við, niðr á við, upwards,

VIĐA, að, to furnish wood; þú skalt viða heim öllum sumar-viði, Hrafn. 6; viða í skógi, Landn. 214, v.l.; viða heim til eldi-branda, Fms. ii. 82. 2. to pile up wood; hafi sá björn er veiddi nema Fms. ii. 82. inni sá viðaðr, þá hafi sá er inni viðaði, N. G. L. i. 242 (cp. Orkn. 112, ok hlóðu köst fyrir dyrum); þeir viðuðu fyrir dyrr (dyrr öll, Sturl. l.c.) allar ok lögðu eld í þekjuna, Bs. i. 672.

downwards; vestr á við, Fas. ii. 244; móts við, towards; á við, squive-

lent to (það er á við tvær merkr); austan við, vestan við, sunnan við,

fram við, inn við, etc., followed by an accusative.

B. Metaph. to cut down, fell, destroy; unz fotverkr vigmiolung of viða skyldi, Ýt. 26; er sikling vágr vindlauss um viða skyldi, I; at Aðils fjörvi vitta vettr um viða skyldi, 16. This sense of the word is poët., peculiar to the poem Yt., for Bkv. II is somewhat corrupt: vida cannot stand for 'vinna,' for nn changes into o only before an r.

VIDA, u, f. a mast with its step and other supports (?); allt hat reidi er því skipi fylgir, bæði viðu, vatnker ok akkeri, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 168; hann braut skip sitt en meiddisk sjálfr í viðum, Landn. 272; hann lét ofan leggja seglit ok svá viðu...þá lét hann reisa viðuna ok draga seglit, O. H. 170; bá reistu beir viðu ok settu upp segl sín, 165 (viðor, Fms. iv. 362, v. l.); reisa viður (viðurnar, viðuna, v. l.) ok draga upp seglin, Fms. viii. 146: reisit vidurnar dragit sídan seglin, vii. 310. renna at viðum, to let ber run under bare poles, of a ship; lögðu segl sin ok létu skipin renna at viðum at Eyrum, they took in sail and let ber ren under bare poles to E., Fms. viii. 161; létu renna skipin á viðum im i höfnina er hlaðit var seglunum, x. 245; renndu skipin at viðum fyrir

2.

II. a bigb deck or bridge árar annars ok braut í sundr, 288. raised as a shelter, amidships, on ships of war; bá er maðr stóð upp á viðunum, þá náðu þeir upp á þilfarit, Fms. ix. 33; þenna umbúnað þarf á skipi at hafa til varnar, víggyrðla vel ok vígása rammliga, leggja hátt viðu ok göra undir viðu fjögur hlið ...en gera með bryggjum útan tvá vega slétt stræti til ástigs hjá viðum, Sks. 86 new Ed.; á mitt skipit fyrir aptan siglu undir viðurnar (viðuna, v.l.), Fms. viii. 388; féll Askell ofan af viðunni, id. (af viðunum, v. l.); var hann upp kominn á viðuna hjá siglunni, id.; stóð konungr upp á viðuna, 381: Sverrir konungr hljóp upp á viðuna, 139; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal viðanna, Nj. 126; eigi voru viðurnar upp reistar á konungs skipum, en þat sá Baglar ok ætluðu at kaupskip væri, Fms. viii. 417 (thus, viðurnir uppreistir Cod. F; viðurnar lagðar Ed., but erroneously). 2. of a bulwark on land; hleypr hann þegar út yfir viðuna, Sturl. ii. 251.

vioa, u, f. a skein of yarn = vinda.

viðan or viðun, f. a 'wooding,' cutting and fetching wood, Åm. 22. Viðarr, m. a pr. name, Landn.; the name of the god, Vsp., Edda. við-band, n. a witby-strap, K. þ. K. 88, Grág. ii. 295.

vio-bara, u, f. an objection, pretext.

við-beina, n. (mod. viðbein), vin-bein, Bs. i. 367 (recent MSS.):
—the collar-bone; maði braut viðbeina sitt, Bs. i. 119; hjó í sundr viðbeinat, 648; viðbeinit, in Nj. 27 and Finnb. 330, is prob. only an erroneous reading of an abbreviation, for a t above the line represents -at as well as -it.

við-bit, n. whatever is eaten with bread, esp. butter (cp. Gr. δψώνιον), Skíða R. 41.

vio-bitull, m. a withy bit, of a bridle, O. H. L. 6.

við-bjóðandi and viðr-bjóðandi, part. a bidder, at a sale, Grág. ii. 240 (twice).

við-bjóðr, m. disgust, Fms. ii. 22, þórð. 17: viðbjóðslegr, adj. (-liga, adv.), disgusting.

við-björn, m. a wood-bear, black bear, Bm., Grág. ii. 121, Glúm. 329, Fær. 48.

við-bland, n. an admixture; taka v. af e-u, Skálda (Thorodd).

vio-blindi, a, m. wood-blind, name of a giant, Edda

við-borði, a, m. [from viða (II); the spelling viðrborði, Al. 128, is therefore wrong]:—the broadside turned towards the enemy; in metaph. phrases, vera á viðborða, to be broadside on, in an exposed position, Fms. vii. 292; hann sparði ekki Grikki til at þeir hefði sik á viðborða, i. e. be used them as a forlorn bope, vi. 137; er því trúat at ek hafa látið hann vera á viðborða, Al. 128.

við-bragð, n. a quick movement, start; skjótligr í viðbragði, on the alert, Fms. vii. 175; seinligr í viðbragði, slow, Grett. 90 A; hermannligr í viðbragði öllu, Ísl. ii. 203, v.l.; hann bregðr nú engum viðbrögðum, made no starts, no movements, stirred not, Ld. 156: a pull, hratt fram í fyrsta viðbragði, Edda 38.

2. a look, countenance, appearance; líkir á vöxt ok viðbragð, Fms. vi. 12; undir því viðbragði (under the pretext) sem úskylda konu, Stj. 252; reiðuligr í viðrbragði, Mar.; með reiðu viðrbragði, id.

við-brekkt, n. adj. steep; þar var viðbrekkt mjök, Orkn. 450 (of a narrow hollow with steep walls on both sides).

við-bruni, a, m. a being burnt.

við-burðr, m. an event, accident.

við-búinn, part. ready.

við-búnaðr, m. a preparation, Fms. vii. 87, 256, xi. 339, Ísl. ii. 132, Bs. i. 137; viðrbúnaðr, Bret. 50, Fms. i. 121, iii. 223, ix. 19, xi. 244 (cp. búa...).

við-búningr, m. = viðbúnaðr, Nj. 44, Ld. 78, Fms. iv. 119, 378; viðr-búningr, Fms. v. 248, Sturl. i. 33, v.l.

vio-bestir, m. an appendix.

við-dráttr, m., prop. a carrying wood, metaph. a providing of stores, Grönl. Hist. Mind. i. 566, v. l.

við-fall, n. the lowering the tree (the mast = viðr), Fas. ii. 515. 2. metaph., ná öngu viðsalli, to come to no conclusion, Bs. i. 911; væntir mik at eigi sái þeir viðsall þaðan af, Karl. 233.

við-fang, n. wood-stores, whence gener. stores; mundi eigi út leitað viðfanga ef gnógt væri inni, Nj. 115; en er þat þrýtr þá mun illt til viðfanga, Fms. viii. 349. viðfanga-laust, n. adj. without provisions, Fms. ii. 118. II. [við prep.] dealing with; verri (vestr, harðr) viðfangs, Finnb. 292, Nj. 32, Fms. vii. 20.

við-fellinn (mod. viðfeldinn, agreeable), adj. pliant, pleasant; vera v. við e-n, Bjarn. 4; liðugr ok v., Fb. ii. 135.

Við-finnr, m. a pr. name, Edda.

Við-fjörðr, m. a local name: Við-firðingar, m. pl. men from Withford, Landn.

við-flaki, a, m. (better vígflaki, q. v.), Sturl. ii. 54, v. l.

við-för, f. treatment, Barl. 104, Al. 57; hafa verri viðfarar, Fms. ii. 163; illar viðfarir, x. 124.

við-ganga, u, f. access, admission; veita e-u viðgöngu, to admit, acknowledge, Jb. 173. 2. confession; v. synda, confession of sins, Greg. 22; eptir bréfi ok viðrgöngu sira Bjarna, B. K. 79, Sturl. iii, 293. við-gangr, m. growtb; vöxt ok viðgang.

við-gjald, n. = gagngjald, Grág. i. 174.

við-görð, f. a reparation, taking precautions against; veðr var hvasst ok viðgörðar-mikit, a strong gale requiring great efforts, Fms. ii. 194.

við-görningr, m. a treatment, Fas. iii. 312, Sturl. i. 10.

viö-hald, n. preservation.

við-hjálp and viðr-hjálp (viðr-hjálpan, Art. 125), f. a belp, support, Th. 22, Mar., Stj. 18, 19.

vio-höfn, f. pomp, show. viohafnar-laust, n. plainness.

við-högg, n. a wood-cutting, Vm. 134.

viði-hæll (or víði-hæll), m. a witby, willow-twig; hrökkva sem v., Fms. iv. 250.

viðja, u, f. = við, a witby; ef viðja slitnar, N. G. L. ii. 281 (við, v. l.) við-kenning, f. as metrical term, an additional 'kenning,' Edda i. 534; but viðr-kenning = a confession.

við-koma, u, f. = viðkváma, a touch, þiðr. 6.

við-komandi, part. coming; verandi ok v., D. N. i. 51.

við-kunnanligr, adj. agreeable.

við-kváma, mod. við-koma, u, f. contact, touch, Fas. ii. 150. the young stock, which is to replace the old stock, esp. of animals.

við-kveð, n. a scream, yell, sbriek, Fms. iv. 58, viii. 354; við-kvöð (n. pl.), Fb. ii. 47.

við-kvæði, n. the burden of a poem, a refrain, chorus.

vio-kvæmr, adj. sensitive : vio-kvæmni, f. touchiness, sensitiveness.

við-köstr, m. a pile of wood, Fms. i. 291, ii. 195.

við-lagning and viðr-lagning, f. an addition = viðlag, Stj., Skálda: addition, in arithmetic, Alg.: in the calendar = sumarauki, Rb. 564, 568; viðrlagslaust, 542.

við-látinn, part. ready to do a thing; vera v. 2t greiða, ready to pay, Fær. 125; eg er ekki viðlátinn, I have no time; nú er svá við látið, at ..., now things stand so that ..., Orkn. 118.

við-leggjanligr, adj. adjective, Skálda.

við-leggr, m. wooden-leg, a nickname, Eb.

við-leitinn, adj. trying one's best; vera v. um e-t, Fms. iii. 113.

við-leitni, f. a trying to do one's best, an attempt, Fms. ii. 271.

við-líka, adv. in a similar manner.

við-líkr, adj. 'sueb like,' similar; grjóns eðr annars viðlíks ávaxtar, . Gpl. 524, freq. in mod. usage.

við-lægt, n. adj. on the verge of; var þá viðlægt at þeir mundi berjask, Fms. ii. 235; viðrlægt, Stj. 394.

við-lögur, f. pl. = viðrlög, fines; mannhelgr mikil ok miklar viðlögur við manns aftak, Fms. x. 391, Jb. 56 (sing.): mod. phrase, í viðlögum, in an emergency, stress.

II. mod. also betting, staking money, kast um viðlögur, Sks. 26.

við-mót, n. manners; blíðr, góðr í viðmóti.

við-móta, adj. indecl. like; það viðmóta hátt, of the same beight.

við-mæli and viðr-mæli, n. conversation; bliðr viðmælis, þórð. 3; góðr viðmælis, Hkr. ii. 143; veita e-m v., to grant an interview to one, Stj. 536; með bróðurligu viðmæli, Hom. 26; viðrmælis er hverr verðr, a law phrase, every man is entitled to a bearing, = 'audiatur et altera pars,' Gpl. 30: a parley, colloquy, öngir heyrðu þeirra viðrmæli (= samtal), Nj. 13, Eluc. 2: an agreement, þóttusk honum eigi haldizk hafa viðmæli þeirra, Sturl. iii. 197.

við-mæltr, part. a metrical term, an apostrophe; hér er annarr fjórðung mæltr til annarrar personu, ok köllu vér þat viðmælt, Skálda.

við-na = við (see -na), Fms. iii. 73.

við-nám and viðr-nám, n. resistance, an obstacle; ekki varð v., no resistance, Sturl. i. 129 C; farit víða um heim ok fengit hvergi viðnám, Fas. ii. 210; veita viðrnám, i. 105; var þar hart viðrnám, Orkn. 354; látum Völsunga viðrnám fá, Hkv. 1. 52 (Bugge).

viðr, see við.

VIĐR, m., gen. viðar dat. viði, pl. viðir, viðu (mod. viði): [Dan. ved; Swed. vad; A.S. wudu; Engl. wood]:-a tree; undir skugga eins viðar, MS. 4. 21; hrútr fastr á meðal viða, 655 vii. 2 (Gen. xxii. 13); grös ok viðu, Rb. 78: trees, collect., tekr viðr at blómgask, Fas. ii. 95; viðr vex, Grág. ii. 299; viði vaxinn, sb. 4; igðurnar sátu í viðnum, Edda 74. 2. a wood, forest; villask á viðum úti, Clem. 59, N. G. L. i. 46; renna sem vargr til viðar, Sól.; er sól rann á viðu, Hkr. iii. 227 (or renna til viðar); sól gengr til viðar, Al. 51; sól rýðr á viðu á morgin, Trist. 3; til varna viðar, 'to the wood-shelter,' i. e. till sunset, Gm. 39; grjótið, urðir ok viðu, Edda; ganga til híðs fyrir ofan viðu (above ibe woodland) ok hleypa út birni, N. G. L. i. 46.

3. felled trees, wood; bruar ok lagdir yfir vidir, Eg. 529; rjáfrit, viðirnir ok bekjan, Grett. 85 new Ed.; stor-vidir, mattar-vidir: timber, sva mikinn við at þat má eigi eitt skip bera, Fs. 27; gjalda í vaxi eða viði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 210; mjöl ok við, Nj. 4; viðar kaup, purchase of timber, Rd. 253; við ok næfrar, Fms. ix. 44; undir viði annars... neyta viðarins, II. compds; viðar-bulungr, ... vöxtr viðar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 111. -byror, -fang, -farmr, -flutningr, -hlass, a pile, armful . . . of wood, Stj. 132, 592, Rd. 306, Fbr. 209, Landn. 177, Grág. ii. 357, Eg. 565, K. A. 176, Fms, viii. 174; vidar-verd, Grug. i. 195; vidar-mark, a mark on

fong, wood-stores, Bs. i. 81; vidar-hogg or -hogst, wood-cutting, right of wood-cutting (Dan. skov-bugst), Fms. ii. 84, Eg. 743, Grág. ii. 295; vidar-höggstir, id., Ghl. 77, D. N. ii. 202; vidar-val, picked wood, Fs. 27, Ld. 212; viðar-taka, wood-pilfering, Grág. ii. 356, D. N.; viðartálga, wood-cutting, Stj. 561; viðar-verk, wood-work, Sturl. i. 194; viðarköstr, a pile of wood, Fb. i. 420; viðar-flaki, a burdle of wood, þjal.; viðar-lauf, wood-leaves, Al. 166; viðar-holt, a wooded bolt, copsewood, piece of brushwood; at kirkjan ætti þrjú viðarholt, Dipl. ii. 20; viðarheiti, names of trees, Edda; vidar-rætr, the roots of a tree; undir vidarrótum, undir viðarrætr, Skm. 35, Fms. i. 113, x. 218, 219, Landn. 243; vidar-teigr, a strip of wood, Vm. 150; vidar-vöxtr, a young plantation, brushwood, Grag. ii. 300; vidar-runnt, a grove, Stj. 258; vidar-teinungt, a wand, Edda 37; viðar-taug or -tág, a withy twig, Hkr. ii. 11; viðar-öx, -ex, a wood-axe, Fms. ii. 100, Nj. 168, Rd. 306, Ld. 280.

viora, ao, to be such and such, of the state of the weather; ok vioraoi pat löngum um sumarit, Eb. 259; fjöld um viðrir á fimm dögum en meirr á mánuði, Hm. 2. to snuffle, scent; hon vidradi i allar ættir, Fas. ii. 417, Gisl. 33; hann (the ox) viðraði mjök, Ísl. ii. 89; um daginn viðruðu þeir út (aired themselves) um skógar-runna karls, Fas. i. 4.

vior-auki, 2, m. an augmentation, addition, Hom. (St.): an appendix. vior-atta, u, f. dealings with, = vioskipti, D. N. i. 349.

vior-eign, f. intercourse, management; úrigr, illt, haror vioreignar, ill to manage, Ld. 54, Nj. 18, pior. 171, Stj. 380: an encounter, Fær. 88, Fms. viii. 158.

við-reisn, f. a restoration, rising again; hann á engrar viðreisnar von. við-reki, a, m. a drift of wood, Grág. ii. 359, D. I. i. 476.

viðr-eldi, n. a stock of food or provisions; göra tíund af ávexti öllum ok viðreldi, fiski ok öllum réttum föngum, N.G. L. i. 6; viðreldis-tíund, a tithe of the stock, 137; en ostar standi fyrir viðreldi, ii. 355.

við-rétta, u, f. = viðrétting, Fs. 18, Mar., Orkn. 76. vio-rétting, f. a rising again, redress, restoration.

vior-hending, f., a metric term, the 'sub-rhyme,' 'after-rhyme.' the latter rhyme-syllable in a verse-line is so called, Edda (Ht.); thus, in fastoror skyli fyrda, 'oror' is the fore-rhyme, 'fyrda' the after-rhyme.

vior-hjal, n. conversation, Fms. xi. 52. -viori, n. [veor], weather; in compds, haf-v., land-v., hvass-v., etc.

vio-rioinn, part. connected with; vera v. vid e-t.

viorini, n. [an obscene word, not recorded in old writers, but etymologically remarkable, not being related to the prep. við, but akin to A.S. wræne = libidinosus; the preservation of the initial v by turning it into 'vid' is similar to vágrek, q.v.]:—an impotent person. viðrinis-logr, adj. impotent, and metaph. false, spurious.

Viorir, m. one of the names of Odin, Edda, Lex. Poët.

vior-kenna, d, to confess, (mod.)

vior-kenning, f. = viorkomning, Bs. 177, 304, Magn. 480: mod. a confession, acknowledgment.

vior-komning, f. compunction (= eccl. Lat. compunctio), Stj. 380, Bs. i. 116, 387, Hom. 9, MS. 165. 164.

viðr-kvæmiliga, adv. becomingly, Stj. 25.

vior-kvæmiligr (-kæmilegr), adj. becoming, Barl. 57, Stj. 57, Fms.

vi. 54, Sks. 3 new Ed., Th. 11, Js. 51, Fær. 113 vior-lifnaor, m. sustenance, Fms. i. 126, K. A. 174.

vior-lit, n. a looking towards, facing; augu heita ok lit eða viðrlit (an etymologising form for an older form vlit?), Edda i. 538. lita-mikill, adj. big to behold, dangerous, Fas. iii. 387: the mod., pad er viðrlita-mikið (sounded viðr-hluta-mikið), it is running too great a risk, it is not safe to do.

vior-lifi, n. = viorlifnaor, Sks. 106 new Ed., B. K., freq. in mod. usage. vior-lifi, n. maintenance, Sks. 499; til viorlifis monnum, Sturl. iii. 19: spelt violifi, Ver. 10 (= behaviour).

vior-liking, f. a comparison, imitation, Stj. 55.

vior-likjask, t, to imitate, with dat., Stj. 7, 36.

viör-likr, adj. = viölikr, similar, Bs. ii. 98, H. E. i. 520, Dipl. v. 10. vior-log, n. pl. a fine, penalty; eru slík viorlög ef frá er brugðit, Grág. i. 223; of lög tíund eru sömu viðrlög, 380; konungr hafði viðrlög mikil ef vitar væri rangt upp bornir, Hkr. i. 147.

vior-mæli, n. a conversation, talking together, Nj. 89 (Lat. Ed.), Fb. i. 315; eptir viormæli þessi, Clem. 147.

vior-nam, n. resistance, Stj. 406, Al. 11; see vionam.

vior-nefni, n. a surname, soubriquet, Finnb. 338, Fs. ii. 51.

vior-oro, n. rendering of Lat. ad-verbium, an adverb, Skalda.

vio-resoa, u, f. a speaking with, conversation; til fundar ok viorzou við e-n, Sks. 284: a discourse, Nj. 194, Fms. xi. 4, Str. 10, 62, passim. viðr-stygð, f. an abomination.

vior-sýn and vior-sýnd, f. = viosjón, Sks. 9, 107 new Ed., Fms. vi. 134, Stj. 5.

vior-taka, u, f.; góðr viðrtakna, obliging, charitable, Bs. i. 654.

vior-tækiligr, adj. susceptible, Stj.

vior-vist, f. presence, Ghl. 495; bliou ok godar viorvistir, affability, 2. sustenance, maintenance; öll önnur skepna var sköpuð

trees, ii. 353; vidar-rif, the right of picking fagots, Sturl. i. 195; vidar- manninum til vidrvistar, Sks. 536, K. A. 174; Svertir hafdi eigi annat til viðrvistar liði sínu, Fms. viii. 159, v. l. viðrvistar-maðr, m. a person present, N.G.L. i. 310.

vior-væri, n. sustenance, = viorvist; nægð mönnum til viðrværis, Stj. 89; viðrværis kostr, fare, Mar., freq. in mod. usage: viðværi, Bs. 862,

O. H. L. ch. 78.

við-sjá, f. a sbunning, being ware of; vóru viðsjár miklar ok varðhöld með flokkum, Sturl. i. 104; vóru þá dylgjur ok viðsjár með þeim, Eb. 214; gjalda viðsjá, to beware, be on one's guard, Fms. vii. 263; at hann styrki til viðsjó synda, Hom. 130; veita viðsjá við e-u, Fms. viii. 18, Stj. 410; var Lambkarr at viðsjá görr (sbunned) um bréfa-görðir allar, Bs. i. 475; hann görði at viðsjám at finna hann, sbunned bim deliberately, 143. COMPDS: viosjár-maor, m. a person to be on one's guard against, to be sbunned, Sturl. iii. 145, Lv. 49. viösjár-verör, adj. tbat wbich is to be shunned, guarded against, Nj. 156.

við-sjáll, adj. cautious, wary, Grett. 198 new Ed. : = viðsjár-verðr, það

er viðsjált, 'tis not safe.

við-sjón and viðr-sjón, f. a warning, a thing to be shunned; öðrum til viðsjónar, H.E. i. 436; viðrsjónar, 418, D.N. ii. 108; hataðr ok hafðr at viðrsjón, bated and sbunned, Barl. 60.

við-skipti and viðr-skipti, n. pl. dealings, intercourse; illr, hægr, góðr, . . . viðskiptis, ill, easy, good, . . . to deal with, Fms. vii. 193. xi. 8, 91, Band. 11. 2. plur. intercourse; beirra vidskipti, Bs. i. 521; segir honum frá ferðum sínum ok viðskiptum þeirra Ásgrims, Nj. 221; urðu eigi löng vár viðskipti, Eg. 40; sáttir at öllum viðskiptum, Grág. ii. 179; at þú mundir eigi sigrask í okkrum viðrskiptum, Ó. H. 217; viðrskipti, Fms. viii. 136, 155.

við-skot, n. pl. an elbowing, pusbing against; in viðskota-illr, elbow-

ing, malignant; tyrrinn ok viðskota illr, Grett. 111 A.

við-slag or viðr-slag, n. a 'gain-blow,' the parrying a blow, in fenc-

ing; nema hæfileg högg ok viðrslög, Sks. 84 new Ed.

við-smjör, n. 'wood-smear,' oil; smyrva með viðsmjörvi, Niðrst. 1: smuror helgu viosmjöri, of extreme unction, Bs. i. 144; hann steypti pessu inu helga viðsmjörvi yfir höfuð honum, Stj. 443; eigi smurðir þú höfuð mitt viðsmjörvi, Greg. 47; viðsmjöri, 623. 13; grytur fullar af viðsmjöri, Fms. vii. 232; viðsmjörs-horn, ker, ketill, a born, box, casket of ointment, Stj. 460, 625, MS. 656 C. 40; vidsmjörs ljós, an oil-light, Stj. 306; viðsmjörs kvistr, an olive branch, Ver. Q. viðsmjörs-tré, n. an olive tree, Stj. 304, 399, 403, Rom. xi. 24, Rev. viðsmjörs-viðr, m. = viðsmjörstré, N. T., Rom. xi. 17. viðsmjörsviðar-fjall, n. the Mount of Olives, Acts i. 12 (elsewhere called Oliufjall, Pass.)

við-spellan, f. a conversation, 655 xxviii. 3.

við-spyrna, u, f. a thing to rest the feet against. við-staða or viðr-staða, u, f. a withstanding, resistance; fékk hann enga viðstöðu, Eg. 34, 270, Fms. i. 28; þeir höfðu eigi viðstöðu ok flýðu, viii. 401; varð engi viðrstaða, Hkr. i. 67. viðstöðu-laust, n. adj. without a stop, instantly.

við-standa, stóð, to withstand, Stj. 69.

við-sæmandi, part. beseeming, Korm. 76.

við-sæming, f. seemliness, decorum, Fms. i. 261; göra einn at við-

sæmingar manni, to put up with, Orkn. 454.

vio-taka or vior-taka, u, f. a reception, receipt, receiving ; fé heimt at viðtökum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 84; frændr skolu skipta viðtökunni með sér, ii. 181; synja viðrtöku, Gþl. 147; beiða sér viðtöku, Fms. i. 110; ham fékk þar enga viðtöku, be was rejected, vii. 207; veita konungi viðrtöku, Hkr. ii. 40; beiddi sér viðtöku af landsmönnum, 262, Orkn. 384; til varðveizlu ok viðtöku, Grág. i. 245; handsala faðerni at barni ok viðtöku, 361; bidja e-m vidtöku, Sks. 336, Ld. 232; þar verðr rúmfátt til viðrtöku, Al. 79; hann hlaut mikla tign ok viðrtöku, Fms. 1. 2. plur., esp. bospitality; vera goor viotakna, to be a good bost, Ld. 268, Al. 79; þakka, fá góðar viðtökur, Fms. i. 20, vii. 247. Eg. 15, 75, 81, 172, Ld. 34, Nj. 4. 8. resistance; var par litil viotaka, Orkn. 296; viortaka, 292, Fms. i. 60; varo par all-horo viortaka, 1920, Fms. i. 60; varo par all-horo viortaka, 2020, Fms. i. 60; varo par all-horo viortaka, 2021, Fms. i. 60; va taka, 178; varð engin viðrtakan í bænum, viii. 333; líkligt at þar mundi vera v. er bæjarmenn væri, Eg. 241; hann hafði enga viðtöku, Fms. i. 258; hann sá engi sín efni til viðtöku móti Hákoni, 22, v.l. viötöku-maör, m. a receiver, Grag. i. 394; v. arfs, Jb. 153.

við-takandi, part. a receiver, Grag. i. 245. við-tal, n. (viðr-talan, Fms. x. 392), a conversation, parley; viðti konungs ok bónda, Fms. i. 32; eptir viðtal þeirra föður hans, Fas. i. 50; lauk svá þeirra viðtali, Fms. viii. 324; hón hafði heyrt viðrtal þeirra. Nj. 60.

vio-tekja, u, f. a reception, Hkr. i. 134, Fms. iii. 71.

við-tekt, f. = viðtaka; hafa góðar viðtektir, Fbr. 73. vio-utan, adv. [Engl. without], without, outside of, in a nickname.

viö-varnan, f. abstinence from, Hom. 14.

við-vik, n. a stirring; lítið viðvik, a small aet.

vio-vindill, m. [Dan. vedbende], 'wood-windle,' ivy, Edda (GL) a 483, Str. 66, Pr. 431.

við-væningr, m. a tiro, beginner. viðvænings-logr, adj. bungling. of for the respective distances see the map of Icel.: so in Norway, vatnið viovenings-skapr, m. a bungling.

við-vörun and við-varan, f. a warning, Nj. 166, 254, Fas. i. 491. VIGG, n. [A. S. wicg; akin to vega = to carry; cp. Lat. vebic-ulum]: -a borse, steed, Edda (Gl.): vigg at sööla, vagn at beita, Gkv. 2, 18; freq. in poet, phrases for a ship, sund-vigg, the borse of the sea, sea-steed; öldu vigg, unn-vigg, haf-vigg, sund-vigg, bord-vigg, hlunn-vigg, hlýr-vigg, súð-vigg, stafn-vigg, segl-vigg, = the wave-steed, ... sail-steed; veggjar vigg = a bouse. Lex. Poet.: as also in compds, vigg-baldr, -beitir, -finnandi, viggj-álfr, vigg-rennandi, -ríðandi, -runnr, -pollr, = a sailor, mariner, farer on the sea-steed, Lex. Poët. II. Vigg, an island in Norway: viggjar-skalli, a nickname, Fms. vii.

viggi, a. m. a bull (?), Edda (Gl.)

viggr, m. = vigg, a steed, Lex. Poët.

vigilia, u, f. [Lat.], a vigil; vigiliu-dagr, Vm. 24.

VIGE, f., pl. vigrar, [the short vowel and the radical r are against deriving vigr from vig]: - a spear, Edda (Gl.); flugbeittra vigra, Hornklofi; vigrar rjoda, to redden the spears (vigrat Cod.), id.; vel hefir vigr of skepta, Kormak; vigrar seidr, a spear-charm, spear-song, i.e. battle, Sturl. (in a verse); vigra dunur, dynr, él, = the din, song, shower II. Vigr, a local name of an of spears. Lex. Poët. passim. island (in shape like a spear's head) in north-western Icel.; i Vigr (acc.), Bs. i. 651; I eynni Vigr (dat.), 652: in the Orkneys, the mod. Veir; in the Orkn. S. Fb. ii. l. 9 from the bottom, einn 'ungr' read 'i Vigr (i. e. Veir, the island where Kolbein Hruga lived, after whom is named the Castle of Cuppi Row ').

vik, n. a stirring, moving; handar-vik, a band-waving; við-vik, at-vik, II. [cp. vik], the corners in the hair above the temples (vik-óttr); munn-vik, the corners of the mouth.

VIKA, u, f., gen. pl. vikna, pl. vikur: [this can hardly be a genuine Teutonic word, but rather is adopted from Lat. vice, otherwise the k could not have remained unchanged; thus Lat. vicus is Icel. vé, Goth. weibs: Ulf. only uses the word in a single instance, viz. to translate ex τη τάξει της έφημερίας αὐτοῦ by in wikon kunjis seinis in Luke i. 8,

where the Latin text 'in vice sua' perhaps suggested the word to the translator; A.S. and Hel. wica; Engl. week; O.H.G. wecha; Germ. woche: Dan, uge; Swed, wecha; in Norse dialects vika, veka, vuku,

uku, and in compds -oke, Jons-oke, Ivar Aasen.]

B. Usages .- A week, passim: used in a peculiar manner, as marking the remaining weeks of the summer; lior a sumarit til atta vikna, viz. till eight weeks remained before winter, Nj. 93; var Rutr heima til sex vikna, 10; vá Böðvarr Kolbein Drottins-daginn at fjórum vikum, Ann. 1376. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons in heathen times seem to have counted the year by pentads, called fimt, as has already been remarked s. v. fimt (p. 153), to which may be added the authority of the late Prof. Schlegel of Copenhagen in a notice of 1825, mentioned in Lex. Mythol. p. 753. The time when the Scandinavians changed their system is quite unknown; it would seem that in Icel. 'weeks' were already in use in the middle of the 10th century, could we but trust the record in 1b. ch. 4 as authentic in its details. II, spec, usages in the calendar; Helga vika, the Holy-week (i. e. after Whitsun), Thom. 22, Dipl. iii. 10, D. I. i. 594; Efsta-vika, the last week of Lent, i. e. Passionweek, Orkn. 386, D. I. i. 504; Páska-vika, Easter-week; Sælu-vika, Emberweek, passim, see Icel. Almanack; as also Auka-vika or Lagningar-vika, the additional week, intercalary week, = sumar-auki, see p. 604; fyrsta Sumar-vika, síðasta vika sumars, síðasta vika vetrar. COMPDS: Vikudagr, m. a week-day, Hom. (St.) viku-frestr, n. a week's notice, viku-for, f. a week's journey, of distance, Grág. ii. 405, Fms. v. 50. viku-gamall, adj. a week old. Symb. 15. viku-lagning, f. the addition of a week, of the sumarauki, Rb. 564. viku-munr, m. a week's difference, Grett. 150. viku-stafr, m. a week-letter, an almanack term, Rb. 510. viku-stef, n. a week's term, week's notice, Eg. 274, 394, Grág. ii. 349. viku-stefna, u, f. a week's summons, Eg. 274, viku-ping, n. a meeting that lasts a week, Grug. i. 99. 294, v. l. vikna-mot, n. a 'week's meet,' the ending of one week and beginning of another, Rb. 94. vikna-tal, n. a tale or number of weeks, Rb. 38, 48, 568.
VIKA, u, f. [a word quite different from the preceding, akin to vik and

vik, the root word being vikja, q.v.]:—a sea mile. knot, answering to a mod. geographical mile, and equal to a 'röst' on land (see röst, p. 508): the term seems to have been derived from vik, a small bay, denoting the distance from ness to ness, and so referring to a time when ships coasted along-shore; the word is still in almost exclusive use in Icel. The following instances may suffice:-the distance from Reykjanes to Flatey in western Icel, is counted as three vikur (frá Reykjanesi til Flateyjar, þat eru þrjár vikur sjófar, Bs. i. 461); from Drangey in the north to the nearest point on the mainland as one vika (fra Reykjum er skemst til eyjarinnar ok er þat vika sjóvar... þat var vika sjófar sem skemst var til lands ór eyjunni, Grett. 144, 148); eyjar þær sem Ólafs-eyjar heita, þær liggja út á firðinum hálfa aðra viku undan Reykjanesi, 125; heyrði yfir til Skarsstaða húlsa viku sjóvar (viz. from Ljúrskógar), 129; hótti vildastr, Fms. ii. 165; honum var ekki vildara af ván, be could

var hálfrar viku breitt, Fms. viii. 32; sigla beir fyrir bat torleiði sex vikur sævar, Fb. i. 186: in the Faroes, bangat var skemst ok var þat þó löng vika sjóvar, Fær. 173 (viz. from the Great Dimon to Snorey): in Greenland, hann lagðisk eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, ok flutti á baki sér, þá er hann vildi fagna Eireki frænda sínum, en ekki var sæfært skip heima, þat er löng hálf vika, Landn. 107: great distances at the open sea are counted by 'tylpt,' 'dozens, sc. of knots,' leaving out the word 'vika,' pá mun siglt vera tylpt fyrir sunnan Island, Landn. 25: a writer of the 14th century calculates the voyage round Iceland direct from headland to headland at fourteen dozens.—fiortan tylotic umbergis at sigla réttleiðis fyrir hvert nes, Bs. ii. 5.

viki-vaki, a, m. [this word, which hardly occurs in old writers, seems in the 15th century to have been adopted]:- a weekly wake, popular festival meetings and entertainments on Sunday evenings, with song and dance; förum vér til vikivaka | værðir þar og hvíld að taka, Eggert; songs and ballads sung at such weekly wakes were called

either vikivaka-kvæði or forn-kvæði, q.v.

vikna, að, [víkja], to give way, to bend; reksaunir viknar í straumi. Edda (in a verse): of ranks in battle, gékk Ljótr svá fast fram at þeir viknuðu fyrir Skotarnir, Orkn. 28; freistum ef þeir vikni fyrir, Fms. viii. 68; veitum beim baðan áhlaup sem harðast, vænti ek at beir vikni við. 356; ætlaði hann at Glámr skyldi vikna við, to bend, give way in wrestling, Grett. 114 A (for kikna). 2. to be moved to tears, compassion, or the like, freq. in mod. usage; viknar hann við það, já, hún verðr dýrari, Jón Borl.

vik-ottr, adj. [vik], bald on the forehead above the temples, Ld. 272;

raudbleikr á hár ok v. snemma, Eb. 30.

VIKB, f., gen. vikrar, pumice-stone, from a volcano; vikr svá mikil, Bs. i. 803; vikrin sást reka hrönnum fytir Vestfjörðum at varla máttu skip ganga fyrir, Ann. 1362; vikra(r) kast, a fall of pumice, 1300; stála vikr, 'steel-pumice,' a whet-stone, Haustl.

vikra, ad, to rub with pumice. VIL, n. pl., root vili, dat. viljum, the bowels; pau vil er funat hafa af sællifis krúsum, 677. 9; ok er hann sundraði griðunginn knýtti hann tvá knúta á viljunum, Róm. 187 (a loose version of pallida taetris viscera tincta notis.' Lucan. Phars. i. 610, which, may be, the translator misread as 'cincta nodis'); takið ór mér svangann ok langan, ... takið ór mér svilin og vilin, Isl. Þjóðs. i. (in a ditty).

vil, n. [vilja], self-will, wilfulness, self-indulgence; in vil ok dul, wilfulness and conceit, Sol. 34; fyrir dul ok vil, Gkv. 2. 38; vil er mest ok dul flestum, Hallfred; dul vættir ok vil at linna muni erfiði ok víl, Skálda (Thorodd), with a play on 'vil' and 'vil,' which are diametrically opposed. 2. in the phrase, i vil e-m, at one's will, to one's liking, favour; at beir (the dreams) sé i vil ráðnir, Ld. 126; konungr trúir því er bessi skræfa segir i vil honum, Al. 30; and freq. so in mod. usage, göra e-ð mér í vil, það er honum í vil, in bis favour; cp. vil-hallr, vil-II. in pr. names, Vil-hjálmr, Vilgali, vil-mæltr, vil-gi.

mundr, Vil-borg, Landn., Edda. vil, n. [Lat. velum], a veil, of nuns; taka vilit af höfði sér, Mar.; hún er sárliga hrygg, látið vilið, sem fyrr segir, id.; taka vil, to take the veil, K. A. 214.

vil-björg, f. a doubtful απ. λεγ., belp desired or belp in need (vilbjörg), Gm.

vild, f. [vili], will, liking, good-will; með vild ok samþykki allra höfðingja, Fms. xi. 97; tók ríki af vild (villd) alls lands-fólksins Haraldr Guðinason, x. 372; með vild, favourably, as one wills; endask með vild, to end well, MS. 4. 10; eptir várri vild, after our will, Fms. vi. 261; í fyrstu gékk honum með vildum, at first all went to bis will, x. 414. a favour; fyrir vildar sakar við lýðinn, Fms. x. 381; ok görði honum mart í vild (villd), Ó. H. 249; með vild ok vináttu, Str. 14, D. N. ii. 12: goodness, good quality, skulu þeir skipta at jafnaði millum sín eptir bónda vild, bæði boðburð ok stafkarla-færslu, N. G. L. i. 138. vildar-folk, n. the chosen people, Clar. vildar-kleboi, n. pl. the best vildar-lio, n. the best men, chosen clothes, state-robes, Stj. 599. men, picked troops, Fms. vii. 169, ix. 353, 392. vildar-maör, m. the best man, a trusted, distinguished man, Fms. x. 293; konungr ok mart vildarmanna, vi. 279; féll mart vildarmanna, ix. 408. vildarmer, f. a favourite maid, maid of bonour, Mag. 30.

vildi-, n. = vild; only in compos: vildis-gripr, m. a fine animal, of 2 vildis-lýðr, m. the best men; höfðingjar ok steed; það er mesti v. vildis-maör, m. = vildarmaör, Sturl. i. 20. v., Fas. iii. 432.

vildr, adj., compar. vildri and vildari, 'willed,' i. e. chosen, choice, good; vildir menn = vildar menn, Dropl. 25; vildri hestar, Karl. 334; hinn vildasta vapnhest minn (cp. Dan. vælig), MS. 4. 6; vildra sverð, a finer sword, 30, Karl. 332; með hinum vildastum klæðum, Str. 12; skikkju muni vildri, a cloak a good deal better, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gangvera þeim sem þú hefir vildastan til . . ., vildasta yfirhöfn, Sks. 286; vildastan miklu, the very best man, Sighvat; ef ekki eru vildari fong å, if there is no better choice, Fær. 207, Bs. i. 66; kauss hann bann af sem honum

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nokkoro vildara, ... vildra ok öruggra, better and safer, Magn. 468.

vil-gali, a, m. flattery (= fagr-gali), Hom. (St.)

vilgi, adv. (see -gi), very; vilgis oft, very often; enda er úsynt at vit finnimk svá vilgis opt at mitt sé vænna, Mork. 50; vilgi mjök, very much; hann langaði til engra dægra, hann kviddi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; ef þú ættir vilgi mikils vald, Hbl. 25; vilgi viðr, very wide, II. negative, not at all; hann vissi bat vilgi görla, immense, Hd. Skv. 3. 13; vilgi tryggr, untrue, false, of Loki, pd. 1.

vil-hallr, adj. partial, leaning to, favouring; hitt grunar mik at libsmenn yorir muni vilhallt sagt hafa, given a partial, unfair report, Fb. ii. 124; hón sagði nökkut vilhallt sem henni var beini veittr, Glúm. 354; liðsmenn segja opt vilhallt ok segja þat er þeir vildi at væri,

Karl. 383.

VILI, m. (sounded vilji), gen. vilja; [Ulf. wilja = $\theta \in \lambda \eta \mu a$; Dan. villje]: -will, a wish, desire; sigr-sæll er góðr vili, Bs. i. 746; göra e-t vilja 2. good-will, hendi, to do with willing band, purposely, Jb. 363 A. liking, favour; nema hennar vili væri til, Nj. 24; ef þat er þinn vili, id.; þeir menn er vaka í kirkju til Guðs vilja, Hom. 34; mót þínum vilja, 625. 68; fá sinn vilja, Skálda; nú hefi ek minn vilja beðit, Fsm.; vili minn enn væri, Am. 83; at ossum vilja, 30; góðr-vili and góð-vili, good-II. in old poets, delight, joy, desire; gladt, med godan vilja, ok úhryggr, Stor. 24; at vilja gefin, bappily married, Skv. 3. 54; wadin at vilja, joy-bereft, Skv. 3. 55. Hom. 4; vaki hann at vilja, may be wake with joy, Gs. 5; vön vilja, Skv. 3. 9; en hon vaknaði vilja firð, joy-bereft, 24.

2. carnal lust; unna visum vilja frá, Hm. 98; cp. joy-bereft, 24. göra, fremja vilja sinn við konu, Stj. 121, Karl. 472; hafa konu vilja, COMPDS: vilja-klæði, n. = vildar-klæði, Vm. 117. bior. 247. lauss, adj. joyless, joy-bereft, Vkv. 11 (29?); mér viljalaussi, Gkv. 2. 9: árna viljalauss á vegum, Gg. 7. vilja-leysi, n. unwillingness, Ghl. 338. vili-sess, m. the mind's seat, the breast or heart (?), Sdm.

VILJA:—the FORMS of this verb, a. the 1st pers. pres. indic. was originally dissyllabic, like the pres. subj., both in Goth. and Icel.; the only form used in the Saga-times (10th century) being prob. vilja; vilja'k hljóð, Eyvind (Edda i. 248; the v.l. 'vilra' and 'vilka' shew that the scribes did not know the old form); eiga vilja heldr, Alm. 7 (but ek vil in the following verse); segðú mér þat ek vilja vita, Skm. 3; vilja ek sofna, Vkv. 31; né ek þik vilja níta, 37; ek vilja'k, Hým. 9; vilja ek þat líta, Am. 58: in prose, enn þó vilja ek heldr einn staf ríta, Skálda (Thorodd): in law formulas, at ek vilja skilja við félaga minn, =Gr. ὅτι βούλομαι; þat villag, Fms. vi. 205, v.l.: the monosyll. form is later, vil'k eigi ek, I will not, Gkv. 2. 27; accordingly the 'ek vil' in Alm. 8 should be restored to 'allt patz ek vilja'k vita,' as is required by the preceding verse; so also in Vsp. 1 the true reading may be 'vilja ek' valfodur (see foot-note 5 in Bugge, l.c.) β. 2nd pers. pres. is monosyll. vill and vilt; þú vill, Vþm. 11, Hbl. 55, Gkv. 2. 8, 33; vill þú, Ls. 28: the older vellums have vill, the later vilt, ef þú vilt, Hm. 130, Isl. ii. 214 (thrice), Nj. 41, 77, and so in mod. usage (ek vil, þú vilt, hann vill). Y. 3rd pers. vill, Skv. 1. 4, Hm. 63. 8. part. viljat; pret. infin. vildu, Nj. 259, Ld. 216, Mork. 168. δ. pret. vilda; with suffix; with pers. pron., 2nd pers. vil-du [Chaucer wiltow], wilt thou, Post. 134, 135, 231; but in mod. usage, viltu, and so Fb. i. 222, l. 36: with neg. suff., vilka ek, Am. 13; vilkat ek, I will not, Skv. 1. 26; þú vill-at, thou willest not, Hm. 114; vildigak, I would not, Gkv. 2. 40; er ek vildigak, Helr. 13 (all the references to Bugge's edition). wiljan = θέλειν, βούλεσθαι; A. S. willan; Engl. will; Dan. ville; Swed. vilja; Lat. velle; Gr. βούλεσθαι.]

B. Usages .- To will, wisb : I. with infin., sá maðr hefir viljat villa leitina fyrir oss, Fms. i. 72; Guðrún kvaðsk vildu (pret. infin.) vita hvat þeir vildu at hafask, Ld. 216; hverjum vilt þú heldr gipta dóttur þína . . . ef þú vilt eigi . . . hverju þú vilt svara, Ísl. ii. 214; spurði ef hann vildi ríða, Gunnlaugr kvaðsk þat vilja,...hví býðr þú mér eigi þat er ek vil þiggja, 212, 213; Austmaðr kvezk vildu (said be would) fyrir hafa land, Nj. 259; hann létzk eigi þat vildu, Mork. 168; nú vil ek spyrja yðr, Nj. 35; hví vildo ljúga, Člem. 134; enda vildu trúa þá mundu miskunn fá, 135; hér vil ek bjóða fyrir góð boð, Nj. 77; sumir vilja skilja, 673. 51; porgeirr játaði því sem Kári vildi beitt hafa, Nj. β. denoting futurity; madr er andask vill, a person about to die, Hom. 155 (in a Norse vellum); in mod. Danish this usage has prevailed, but is hardly known in the old language, for in Icel. vilja always implies a notion of volition; hvárn þú vill (vilt, v. l) hafa valit, Post. (Unger) 2. with subj., þat vilda ek bróðir, at þú, Nj. 2; vildir þú at ek stæða upp,... þá vildi (=vilda) ek, Fms. vi. 205; viltu at ek fara til 3. with acc., vita skyldir bú hvat bú vildir, eyjanna, Fb. i. 222. Isl. ii. 214; eigi vil ek þessa, 215; þú vilt eigi þessa kosti, Nj. 77; hvat vilt þú hánum, wbat do you want bim for? 41; hvað viltú mer? vilja hverjum manni gott, to will (wish) good to everybody, Fms. i. 4. ellipt. an infin. being left out or understood; vildi Aðalráðr hann ekki bar, A. wisbed bim not [to be] there, Fms. xi. 419; ek vilda ekki vistir hans hér í landi, Eg. 523; hón vildi hann feigan, wished

expect nothing better, Eg. 364; kvadsk þat gjarna vilja ef Grími væri þat 🕆 wbat be thinks to be the law, Grág. (Kb.) i. 214; ek vil á fund Ólvis, I wish to go, Nj. 41; ef hann vildi upp or gröfinni, Eg. 234; hvárt sem heldr vildi (viz. göra), Nj. 251; vildi alþýðan hann til konungs, Fms. ix. 8; út vilja vegar þínir til Íslands, Fb. i. 222. 5. impers., var sigkt inn eptir firðinum svá sem vera vildi, as it would be, at random, Fms. ix. 22; sjaldan for svá þá er vel vildi, seldom went it thus when the luck was fair, x. 408, Ld. 290 (of a bad omen); svá kann ok stundum at verða ef eigi vill vel, when matters go wrong, Sks. 323. 8. vilja e-m, to favour one; þat er ván at þér mundi sæmðin vilja, Karl. 230. 7. with prepp., vilja til, to bappen; ef þat á til at vilja, Fas. i. 11. 2. to bear good will to one; reflex., viljask e-t, to wish for, Fr. (peir) viljask eigi vio oss, they bear no good will towards us, Fas. ii. 337 3. part. viljandi, willing; göra e-t viljandi, Greg. 41, (but rare). and passim. 4. past pret. neut. vilt, q. v.

viljaor, adj. (prop. a part.), willing, inclined; nú væra ek á þat viljaor, at ..., I sbould like to ..., Sturl. i. 61, 67; (á-viljaðr), Fb. i. 63; skal ek eigi verr v. (less eager, less ready), en hann, Fms. vii. 275; at allir mundi vel til viljadir at styrkja hans ríki, viii. 104; engi skal vera v. betr enn ek (more eager than I) at vera úþarfr þeim búöndum, O. H. 209; augu jafnt viljuð til allrar umsjá, 655 xiii. A. 2. 2. intentioned, disposèd; at drottning mundi miklu verr viljuð, Eg. 339; vera e-m vel viljaðr, well disposed, Ísl. ii. 325; yðr vel viljuð í því er ek mætta. Boll. 356; vitrastir ok bazt viljadir, Sks. 640 B; mann yor vel viljadan, Lv. 7; ok mér bezt viljada, Fms. vi. 5: e-m er (litt) viljad til e-s, to like, like not, Stj. 169; svara því sem vér vitum at honum er vel viljat, to answer what we know to be most to his liking, 137; jatta því nökkuru er þeim væri eigi vel viljað, not to their liking, Fnis. ix. 445; þér eruð allir viljaðir til líkamans en eigi til sálarinnar, Barl. 5: in mod. usage obsolete except in the phrase vel viljaor, well-wisbing.

vilja-ligr, adj. willing, N.G. L. ii. 365. viljan, f. = vild, Skáld H. 1. 20, 37.

viljandi, part. willing; göra e-t v.:=viljugr.

viljanliga, adv. willingly, Fms. xi. 442, Skálda 208. viljanligr, adj. willing, Fms. ii. 33, K. Á. 74, Skálda 208. viljari, compar. viljastr, = vildari, vildastr, Sks. 286 B, Barl. 98; viljastr = vildastr, Barl. 12, 121, 126, 174; tvá menn þá sem viljastir eru (the two best men) á þeim fundi, N. G. L. i. 383.

viljugr, adj. willing, ready, Sks. 348; v. til c-s, Fms. v. 144: to one's liking, honum var viljaðra en nokkurum öðrum gott at göra, Karl. 543; var mér ok viljugt at heyra ekki bréfit, Bs. i. 861; hvárt sem henni vzri þat viljugt eða miðr, Fas. i. 17; þann veg sem honum væri viljugastr, Bs.

vilkit, adj. n. [this word is a απ. λεγ., formed from vilgi, by turning the indecl. -gi into a regular adjective form, analogous to what has taken place in einginn or öngr from einn-gi, margr or manngr from mann-gi]:-not wished for, dismal; pott vilkit sé, though it is dismal news, Skv. 1. 26.

vil-kvior, adj. speaking good of, singing one's praise, Ad. 1.

VILLA, u, s. a going astray, losing the way: metaph. error, falsebood, villa ok sásræði, Sks. 613 B; lögvilla (q.v.), hann snöri því s villu er hón hafði mælt, Nj. 161; þorleifr spaki er með viti lagði þá villu, Fms. x. 379: eccl. false doctrine, beresy, Rb. 338; Djöfuls villa, 655. 56; villa Arii, the Arian beresy, Ann. 2. villu-andi, Stj. 240; villu-kenning. a false doctrine; villu-atrunadr, false belief, unbelief, 103; villu-efni, Fb. i. 409; villu-bond skurogoda, Fms. ii. 96; villu-bodord, fortala. Anecd. 32, 70; villu-glapstigr, Stj. 49; villu-hellir, Barl. 154; villumyrkr, Post.; villu-ráð, Anecd. 28; villu-draumr, a false dream, Barl. 108; villu-nott, a night of error, Hom. 41; villu-poka, Gpl. 45; villubiskup, villu-páfi, a false bisbop, a false pope, Fms. viii. 369, Ann. 415. 19; villu-prestr, a false priest, Anecd. 12; villu-spamaor, a false prothet, Stj. COMPDS: villu-dýr = villidyr, N. G. L. i. 317. villu-karl. m.=villumaor, Barl. 102. villu-lauss, adj. free from error, ortbodox, Barl. 99. villu-maor, m., eccl. a beretic, Barl. 149, Stj. 21, Clem. 52; Maumets villumenn, Orkn. 364, N. T., Vidal. passim. villu-rafandi, part. roving astray; v. sauor. villu-samligr, adj. villu-samr, adj. erroneous, false, Barl, false, Anecd. 30, Sks. 528. villu-stigr, m. a false path, Barl. 145, Anecd., Stj. 637, villu-trú, f. unbelief, Barl. 103. villu-vogr, m. a way of villu-vegr, m. a way of error, Fb. i. 117. villu-vig, n. an intended murder; e. g. vega mann til arfs, Gbl. 252.

villa, t, to bewilder; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (there is such bewilderment before me) at ek veit eigi ftá mér, Háv. 56. 2. to falsify, forge, counterfeit, as a law term; um fé þat er hann hafði markat, ok villi á heimildir, Lv. 48; hinn skal segja heimili sitt, en ef hann villir heimili sitt, N. G. L. i. 223; er þeim lítið fyrir at villa járnburð þenna, Ó. H. 140; sá maðr hefir viljat villa leitina fyrir oss (cp. Dan. bringe en paa vildspor'), Fms. i. 72; hvárt sem þeir villa (give a false account of) faðerni cor moderni eða bæði, Grág. i. 357; ef hann leynir fé eðr villir heimildir. gives a false title, Jb. 336; hvar bess er adrir taka arf enn erfingi rettr fyrir því at kyn var villt, Grág. i. 191; villir hann vísdóm allan, to belie, bim dead, Nj. 269; ok skýra pat hvat hverr þeirra vill lög um þat mál, þíms. vil. (in á verse); draumar villa oss, ef..., do our dreams belie ma.

if..., Gísl. (in 2 verse); villtar rúnir, falsified, Am. 9; rísta villt, to write falsély, mis-write, 12; allr lands-lýðr syrgði hann villtan, Hkr. i. 102 (Fms. x. 379).

II. reflex. to go astray, miss the way; kenndi þá hvárr öðrum þat er þeir höfðu villzk, Bs. i. 288; hafði hann villzk ok snúisk frá guði, Fb. ii. 392; nú villask þeir þaðan á braut, Grág. ii. 312; þá er frá honum villtisk, 192: with gen., nú villtusk þeir vegar, lost the road, Fms. ii. 77; villisk ór nú vegarins, Valla L. 217; villtusk hundarnir farsins, the bounds lost the track, Hom. 120.

2. metaph., þat verðr mörgum manni, at tim myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); ef þeim villask vúttar, Grág. ii. 209; villtusk allir spádómar, Rb. 381; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (I am so bewildered) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56; þeim öllum villtisk sýn, at engi þeirra mátti finna hann, Fb. ii. 385; villtisk hann mér ok mátti ek eigi finna hann, Karl. 309; hón villtisk öll frá mér (she forsook me quite) ok lagði hón íllt fyrir sik, Clem. 137.

villatta, u, f. = villiatt, a false direction, bewilderment; ef maor gengr á villáttur á mörk . . ., ganga á mörk ok villáttu, N. G. L. i. 393, 400. villi-, in compos: villi-att, f. a false direction, Sks. I, 4, v.l. villi-brad, f. [mid. H.G. wilt-prat; Germ. wild-pret, -braten]:-venison, Stj. 80, 160, Fas. iii. 274; in western Icel. a kind of minced-meat is called villibráð (= kæfa, q. v.) villi-dýr, n. a wild beast, Sks. 50, Stj. 18, Barl. 81. villi-eldr, m. wild-fire, Edda 34. villi-fygli, n. a wild fowl, Karl. 472. villi-færr, adj. bewildering, difficult to find the way; þeim var villifært til bæjarins, Bjarn. 53. villi-gata, u, f. a wild path. villi-graðungr, m. a wild ox, Art. 78. villi-göltr. m. a wild boar, Stj. 80, Karl. 472. villi-ráða, adj. bewildered, convilli-sauor, m. a wild sheep, Karl. 246. fused, Róm. 226, Eg. 389. villi-skogr, m. a wild forest, Karl. 71. villi-sky, n. a bewildering cloud, villi-stigr, m. a wild path, Barl. 50, Stj. 637, Sks. 1, 616, Fms. viii. 48, v. l. villi-svin, n. a wild boar, Fms. x. 88, Karl. 10.

VILLR, adj. [Ulf. wilheis = άγριος; A.S., Engl., and Germ. wild; O.H.G. wildi; Dan.-Swed. wild]:—wild; hverfa af villum götum, from wild (false) paths, Sks. 4. 2. bewildered, erring, astray; þeir urðu villir á hvára hönd þeim sjór skyldi liggja, Landn. 215 (Hb.); þá fert þú efgi villr, 625. 75; bera e-t villt upp, to report it wrong, Trist.; dag-villr, N.G.L. i. 400; villr á mörkum, Fms. iii. 56. 3. with gen., þá varð ek villr vega, Hm. 46; villr ertú vegarins, Fas. iii. (in a verse); en þeir villir fari sinna heimhama, Hm. 156; fara daga villt, to confuse the days, to take e.g. Thursday for Friday; also verða dagaviltr; so also átta viltr, confused as to the 'airts' or quarters of beaven, e.g. whether south or east. 4. neut., fara villt, to go astray, Fb. i. 131. vil-mál, n. = vilmæli, Skv. 3. 12.

vil-meeli, n. a kind word, word of good will; bréf með vilmælum ok gjöfum, Stj. 676; hafa vilmæli við e-n, Háv. 50; nú var svá komit at Steinn heimti þessi vilmæli af Ragnildi, Ó. H. 114: völu vilmæli, Hm. 86. vil-meeltr, part.; vera e-m v., speaking well of a person, Róm. 298.

vilnaör, m. a joy, comfort; þat eina var veslum til vilnaðar, Al. 57. vilnan or vilnun, f. = vilnaðr; styrkrleik vilnunar, . . . heilsu fyrir vilnun, Greg. 46; iðrask með vilnan, to repent with bope, Hom. 78; vera í góðri vilnun, in good cheer, Sks. 168 B; vænta sér engrar vilnunar, Al. 109: in mod. usage, favour; ör-vilnan, despair.

vilnask, 20, to bope for a thing, deem so and so of it, with gen.; vilnumk ek pess nú, 21..., would that, Vkv. 29; þó vilnumk ek hins, 21..., Fbr. 213; vilnaðisk hann jafnan Guðs miskunnar, en tortryggði aldri, Fms. v. 152; mun ek pess vilnask at hamingja mun fylgja, Fs. 23; vilnumk ek ok gleðjumk ek af Dróttins várs gæzku, 655 xxxii.

2. 2. act. in mod. usage, to favour, make concession to one; vilna e-m

til or vilna e-m í, to remit, a debt or duty.

II. er honum mikit í því vilnað, it will do bim good, 'tis a favour to bim, Clem. 57; þau ein kaup höfðu þeir við áttzk, at þeim var eigi vilnað í, Ölk. ch. 1: ör-vilnask, to despair.

vilpa, u, f. a cesspool, a word freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.

vil-reitni, f. = vilnaör, Hom. (St.)

vilt, n., part. from vilja, wished, desired; era sk vinr öðrum er vilt eitt segir, he is no friend who only speaks as one wills, Hm.

vil-yrði, n. a favourable word, promise.

vilza, u, f. matter out of a sore; vogr ok vilsa.

vim or vim, n. giddiness, a swimming in the head, wavering, as if out of one's senses.

vimarr, m. one who waves or brandishes (Lat. vibrator), Kormak. vimpill, m. [Old Engl. wimple], a 'wimple,' a kind of bood, veil, Edda ii. 404.

vimul, f. = vimarr; in geir-vimul, name of a Valkyrja, Gm., Edda. Vimur, f., gen. Vimrar, [cp. Germ. wimmern], the name of a myth. river, Edda 60, Lex. Poët.

VIN, f., gen. vinjar; [Ulf. winja=νομή, John x. 9; A. S. wine=a pasture; O. H. G. wini; see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 55, 56]:—a meadow; nu görir hann sér hús ok hagi (perh. haga) ok vini (a bouse, a pasture, and a 'vin') þá skal biskup eigi taka hann ór setu sinni, N. G. L. i. 9: this ancient word also remains as appellative in vinjar-spann and vinjar-ancient word also remains as appellative in vinjar-spann and vinjar-toddi, the technical name for an old Norse tax payable by every bousebold, ship's prow and stern, Björn.

Ö. H. (see spann and toddi).

II. freq. in Norse local names, Björgvin, Sand-vin, Leik-vin, Horn-vin, Hellu-vin, Enda-vin, Skerf-vin, Töð-vin, Skað-vin, Dal-vin, Döl-vin, Vað-vin or Vöð-vin: usually altered into -yn, Björg-yn (-ynjar), Þópt-yn, Bambl-yn, Töð-yn: or -in, Leir-in, Ullar-in: or -ini, Vöð-ini, Döl-ini, Sköð-ini, Bónd-ini: lastly into -nn, Berg-en: so also Skand-in qs. Skand-vin, cp. Scandinavia qs. Scand-in-avia. In Icel. these names are unknown,—shewing that as early as the time of settlement the word had fallen into disuse as an appellative, see Munch's Norg. Beskr. (pref. xii, xiii).

vin, m. = vinr, q. v.

vina, u, f. a female friend, Lat. amica; vinur ok kunn-konur, Greg. 33; trygg vina, Al. 92, Art.

Vinast, 28, recipr. to fondle one another, i. e. to pair (sexually, Dan. parres), esp. of birds; fuglar vinast með sætum söng | sízt verða þessum dægrin löng, Bb. 1. 18; mátti svo vinast hvort eitt [ar, 2. 29 (of fishes). vinátta, u, f. friendship, Nj. 81, Eg. 96, 170, Hrafin. 23, Stj. 171, O. H. 126; forn vinátta, Eb. 32, passim in old and mod. usage: vináttu boð, a friendly offer, Hkr. ii. 207; vináttu kærleikr, affection, Stj. 38; vináttu bragð, a friendly turn, Nj. 228; vináttu góðvili, Stj.; vináttu heit, a promise of friendship, Fins. vii. 18; vináttu kveðja, a greeting of friendship, Sturl. ii. 108; vináttu mark, -merki, a tohen of friendship, O. H. 125, Fins. iv. 280; vináttu-mál, a message, intercourse of friendship, Nj. 18, Fins. i. 53, xi. 229, 249.

vináttu-liga, adv. a friendly manner, Dipl. ii. 11.

vináttu-samliga, adv. in friendly wise, Dipl. i. 3. vináttu-samligr, adj. friendly, amicable, H. E. i. 388, Bs. i. 712.

vin-beina, n. = vidbeina, Bs. i. 367.

VINDA, pres. vind, (vin'g = vind ek, Grett. in a verse, ving ek hals af kjúklingum); pret. vatt (Dan. vandt), vazt, vatt, pl. undu (vundu); subj. yndi; part. undinn: reflex., pres. vizt, and pret. vazt, see below: [Goth., A.S., and Hel. windan; Engl. wind; Germ. winden; Dan. vinde]:-to wring, twist, Fas. ii. 525; vinda klæði, to wring (wet) clothes, Ld. 46; en er hann kom í eyna vatt hann klæði sín, Eg. 219; vóru allir vátir, settusk þeir niðr við eldinn ok tóku at vinda sik, Eb. 274; hann vatt þar ór skál fulla vatns, Stj. 392; hann tók til fjötursins ok vatt hann i sundr, Fms. xi. 289; hann vatt ljainn i sundr milli 2. to wind; ok undu svá tréit allt at rótinni, handa sér, Fb. i. 522. Fms. v. 286; vinda vef, to wind the woof; vindum vef Darradar, Darr.; vinda segl, to boist sail; undu þeir segl sín, Orkn. 356, Fms. ii. 176; vindit þá upp akkeri yður, to wind up the anchor, weigh it, Fb. iii. 384; vindum af ræfrit af skálanum, Nj. 8. to twist; ber or sandi sima undu, Hbl.; salr undinn orma hryggjum, Vsp.; Ulfarr vatt við skegginu, U. twisted bis beard (Germ. 'sich den bart streichen'), of a person being flattered, Eb. 164; höfði vatt þá Gunnarr ok Högna til sagði, G. turned bis bead round and spoke to H., Akv. 6. 4. to put, thrust; Eyvindr vatt þá miklu horni í hönd Sveini, E. tbrust a big born (cup) into Sweyn's band, Orkn. 248; hón vatt upp skriðljósi, boisted up a lantern; Nj. 153; vili sá er ymsu vindr fram, that puts forth various things, 677. 8; greip á stafni, vatt með austri upp lög-fáki, be launched the boat with the water in ber, Hym. 27. 5. to throw, burl; svipti hon bleju af Sigurdi, ok vatt (á) vengi, fyrir vífs knjám, and flung it on the ground, Gkv. 1; svá segja menn at Friðþjófr hafi undit elda-skíðu í næframar, F. burled a burning brand on the roof, Fas. ii. 87. reflex. to turn oneself, vindask við; þá undusk hestar af götu (tbey strayed from the road) ok vöfðusk í taumum, Mart. 131; vizk eigi þat (vinna, v. l.), that will not go amiss, will not fail to pass, O. H. 208 (in a verse, cp. Fms. v. 61, v. l. 4); nú mun ok endr undit þessari frásögn, to turn back in the narrative, Orkn. 202. 2. to make a quick movement, turn quickly; en er Helgi sá þat, þá vizt hann undan þeim, Fms. viii. 75, v. l.; Jökull vazk (vazt) við hart ok féll skíða-hlaðinn, Fs. 42; ok nú vizt (i. e. vizk) hann við hart, svá at spjótið gékk af skaptinu, Fas. i. 239; i bvi kemr borgeror inn, ok vizt Helgi við fast ok fellr ofan af bilinu, Gisl. 47; ok er minnst er vánin vizt Gisli við ok hleypr upp á hamar, 8. part. undinn, wound, twisted; undinna festa, twisted moorings, Edda (in a verse); ljós-undinna landa linns, the bright-twisted serpent-land, i. e. gold (A.S. wunden gold).

vinda, u, f. a bank of yarn; vindur er hafa skal i vef, Fbr. 58.

vindandi, f. [vend], a gramm. term, implying the use of the old letter 'vend' in spelling v-rungu, v-rangr, v-reiðr, see introduction to letter R; sem þá at v só af tekit í þessu nafni 'vrungu,' því at þýðerskir menn ok Danskir hafa v fyrir r í þessu nafni ok mörgum öðrum ok þat hyggjum ver fornt mál vera, en nú er þat kallat vindandin (vindandi in) forna í skáld-skap, því at þat er nú ekki haft í Norrænu-máli, Skálda 189 (in the treatise of Olave Hvíta-skáld).

vinda-spika, u, f. = vindáss, Fas. iii. 232, v.l.

vind-auga, n. [from vindr, m.; A.S. wind-eage; Engl. window; Dan. vind-ue]:—'wind's-eye,' a window, Grag. ii. 286, Sturl. i. 155.

wind-688, m. [Chaucer windas], a winding-pole, windlass, N. G. L. i.

335, O. H. 28, Nj. 115, Fas. iii. 232.

vind-háls, m. the 'winding-nech,' the twisted ornamental work at a ship's prow and stern. Björn.

-vindi, n. a wind; in compds, blid-vindi, byd-vindi.

vindill or vindull, m. a wish.

vindingr, m. windings, = spjorr, strips wound round the legs, instead

of hose, Art. 4.

Vindir and Vindr, m, pl. the Wends; Vinda-höfðingi, -herr, -skip, COMPDS: Vind-land, -snekkja, Fms. ii. 299, 308, v. 134, xi. 375. COMPDS: Vind-land, n. the land of the Wends. Vind-lenzkr, adj. Wendish, Fms., passim: for Vindlendingr, Grett. 90, read Vinlendingr. Vind-verska, u. f. the Wendish language, Fms. vii. 192. Vind-verskr, adj. Wendish, Fms. i. 200.

vindla, 20, (see vindill), to wind up; bú sitr yfir ull-laupi konu þinnar ok vindlar ull, er hon kembir, Bret. (1849) ch. 13, v. l.

vindli, n. = vindill; stundum fauk hann sem vindli, Mork. 41.

vindligr, adj. windy, Sks. 605 B; veðr var vindligt, Fms. ix. 353, v. l. VINDB, m. [Ulf. winds = ανεμος; A.S., Engl., and Germ. wind; O. H. G. wint; Lat. ventus]:-the wind, passim: the air, fram i loptid i vindinn, into the air, Fms. vi. 313; sem hann væði vind, 419; kasta e-u út í vind, Mar.; verpa orðum í vind, id.; láta e-t sem vind um eyrun bjóta (see eyra): allit., veðr ok vind, kvíða fyrir vind ok vatn, Fms. viii. 234; i vindi skal við höggva, Hm.; þokur miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; vindr hafði hlaupit milli, Bs. i. 336; blés mikinn vind á ljósit en þat sloknaði, Búrð. 180; gékk vindr ór filnum, Al. 144; austan-v., vestan-v., sunnan-v., nordan-v. (but út-synningr, land-nyrdingr, etc., of the 'middle-airts').

B. Compos: vind-auga, n., q. v. vind-belgr, m. wind-bellows, bellows, Edda, vind-blaka, u, f. a wind-flaw, a breeze, Sks, 234, Grett. vind-blastr, m. a wind-blast, Barl. 133. vind-bler. 153 A. m. a gentle air, Stj. 16, 78. vind-bylr and vinds-bylr, m. a gust of wind, Stj. 608, Th. 23. vind-egg, n. a wind-egg. vindfrosinn, part. wind-frozen, Sks. 230. vind-fullr, adj. windy, Fas. iii. 636: so also vinds-fullr, adj., Fas. ii. 150. vind-gangr, m., medic. flatulence. vind-gluggr, m. a window, of an opening in the clouds, Bárð. 170. vinds-gnýr, m. a squall of wind, Ld. 326. vind-gul or vind-gol, n. an air, wind, breeze, Fms. viii. 382. heimr, m. 'wind-bome,' Vsp.: a local name, Grett. vind vindvind-hjálmr, m. 'wind-belmet,' i. e. the sky; vindhjálms-brú, the 'wind-belm-bridge, i.e. the rainbow, Hkv. 2. 47. vind-kaldr, adj. wind-cold, Hôm.

18. vind-ker, n. the 'wind-basin,' the vault of beaven, Ad.

vind-lauss, adj. windless, calm, smooth, Yt., Fms. vi. 262, vii. 68, Bs. Vind-ler (i. e. Vind-hler), m. the 'wind-listener,' i. e. the god ii. 224. Heimdal, Edda. vind-litill, adj. calm, light of wind; veðr vindlítið, Eg. 370, Ld. 56, Fms. 353. Vind-lóni, a, m., myth. the Father of the vind-rum, n. a passage of wind, Stj. 91. vind-stæði. n. the direction of the wind, Fas. i. 14, v.l. vind-svalr, adj. = vindkaldr, Fas. i. 78; the myth. name of the Father of Winter, Edda. vind-protinn, part. sbort of wind, Sks. 629 B. vind-prútinn, part. 'wind-swoln,' Sks. 230. vind-purr, adj. 'wind-dry,' of wood, Vkv. vind-sso, f. a 'wind-vein,' Al. 22: prop. an artery, according to vulgar belief that the arteries were ducts of air, and the veins of blood. See Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. apropia. vind-old, f. 'wind-age,' time of tempests, Vsp.

vindr, m. a winding; austan við bergit er vindr upp ut ganga, Symb. 56; hann hyggr at um steina nokkura þá er svá lágu sem vindr er görr,

Řóm. 309.

vindr, adj., vind, neut. vint, [vinda, vatt], awry; telgja vint né skakkt,

Krók. 42 C; ör Jonathe flaug aldri vint né skeift, Stj. 495.

vind-skeið, f. [from vindr, adj., or vindr, m. (?)], the 'wind-sheath,' barge-rafter, the edge-boards at a gable end, prob. so called from being twisted in the shape of dragons twisting their tails at the top, while their heads are at the eaves, N.G. L. i. 101, Fs. 62, Eg. 749.

vind-skeiða, að, to furnish with vindskeiðar, D. N. i. 477.

vindugr, adj. windy; vindga, contr., Hm. 139.

vin-fastr, 2dj. steady as a friend, Nj. 30, Fs. 23.

vin-fengi, n. friendship, Nj. 38, Ld. 246, Bs. i. 76, 657, passim. vin-festi, f. steadfastness in friendship, Bs. i. 80.

vin-flaki, a, m. a rendering of Lat. vinea, Róm. 292, 309.

vingan (vingun), f. friendliness, friendship (but less emphatic than vinátta), Karl. 17, Fms. v. 135, xi. 55, Fs. 15, 24, 144, Bær. 7: favour, hafa Guds vingan, Grag. ii. 167; alþýðu vingan, popularity, Fms. i. 31; koma sínu máli í betri vingan við e-n, v. 136; vinganar-heit, -mál, -orð, -svipt, friendly assertions, words, looks, Bjarn. 51, Ld. 344, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. vi. 279.

vingask, ab, dep. to make friends; in vingask vib e-n, to enter into friendship, friendly intercourse or relation with a person, Eg. 42, 175, Fms. viii. 214, x. 298; vingask til e-s, viii. 108. II. part. Fms. viii. 214, x. 298; vingask til e-s, viii. 108. vingaor, in friendly relations; vel vingaor ved lenda menn, Hkr. ii. 48: well-liked, var hann svá vingaðr af mörgum manni, at ..., Fms. xi. 277; hann átti ok vel vingat við höfðingja innan-lands, vi. 397: friendly, well-disposed, iv. 87.

vin-gáfa, u, f. = vingjöf, D. N.

vin-gjarnliga, adv. friendly, kindly, Ld. 38, Fms. xi. 244.

vin-gjarnligr, adj. friendly, kind, Fms. vii. 62, Sturl. ii. 8, Barl. 59. vin-gjöf, f. a friendly gift, Eg. 52, 278, Clem. 133; sendi hann konungi vingjafir, Fms. i. 53; gefa á maðr vingjafar at sér lifanda, Grag. i. 202; vingjafar þágu þér, enda veitið ér svá, 656 C. 12 (Matt. x. 8), and passim; cp. Hm. 40, and the old custom of exchanging gifts.

vingl, n. disturbance, vacancy of mind.

vingla, ad, [vingull], to confound, disturb; vingladr, confused, out of one's mind.

Vingnir, m. a mythic. pr. name, Edda, Örvar Odds S.

vin-góðr, adj. = vingaðr; lét Hánef vera vingóðan mann (a popular man), Rd. 239. * e(***:3) 2. neut. vingott in phrases as, med þeim var vingott, they were good friends, Eg. 514, Rd. 289, Nj. 135; eiga vingott við e-n, to be good friends with a person, Fms. ix. 219.

Vin-gólf, n. [vin, f., or vinr, m.], the 'mansion of bliss,' a kind of

Elysium or 'Sans-souci' of the Northern mythology; Odinn ... hans óska-synir eru allir þeir er í val falla, þeim skipar hann Valhöll ok Vingólf, ok heita þeir þá Einherjar, Edda 13; Gimli eða Vingólf, þat var hörgr er gyðjurnar áttu ok var hann allfagr, þat hús kalla menn Vin-

vin-gretta, u, f. a law term, wrangling, contemptuously so called when (e.g.) two persons pull one another by the hair, but use no weapons, N. G. L. i. 70.

vingsa, að, to swing round, with dat.; vingsa stafnum kringum sig. vingull, m. an oaf, simpleton, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert mesti vingull! and vinguls-ligr, adj. oafisb. 2. a borse's pizzle, Fb. ii. 8. botan. festuca, Hjalt. Vingul-mork, f. name of a county in Norway (referring to phallus worship?), Fms.

vin-geodask, d, = vingask, N. G. L. i. 137 (prob. only an error). vin-geo, n. kindness, amiability, Rom. 175: friendsbip, Landu.

vin-hallr, adj. biassed, partial in one's friendsbip; eigi var hann v. i domum, be was no respecter of persons in bis judgment, Orkn. 160; vinhallr undir höfðingja, Bs. i. 142; at erki-biskup hafi nökkut v. verit í 2. = vinhollr, an affectionate málinu, Fms. viii. 100, ix. 331, v. l. friend, porst. Sidu H. 171: prob. only an error (hallr for hollr).

vin-hollr, adj. [Dan. venne-buld], true, steadfast as a friend, affectionate 2. = vinhallr, Fms. ix. as a friend, Orkn. 460, Fms. vii. 103, passim. 331 (if not an error, as is vice versa the porst. Sidu H. 171).

vinjar, gen., in vinjar-toddi, vinjar-spann; see vin, f.

vin-kaup, n. the acquisition of a friend; honum botti i ber mest vinkaup vera, Fms. v. 188.

vin-kona, u, f. a female friend, Stj. 230, Isl. ii. 260, 369.

vin-lauss, adj. friendless, Rd. 308, Fsm.

vin-leysi, n. friendlessness, lack of friends, Norske Saml. v. 159. vin-ligr, adj. friendly, Sks. 229, v. l.

vin-margr, adj. baving many friends, Sturl. ii. 236, iii. 180. vin-mál and vin-mæli, n. friendly words, greetings; Egill þakkaði

konungi gjafar ok vinmæli, Eg. 312, Ó. H. 133 (vinmál, Fb. ii. 255, l. c.); hneigjask fyrir mínum vinmælum eðr ógnar-orðum, Fms. vii. 104; með fégjösum ok vinmælum, i. 53; bar Karl fram vinmæli þeirra Leiss ok Gilla, Fær. 211; sendi hann þá menn austr á fund Haralds konungs með vinmálum, Orkn. 122; senda menn með vinmálum (vinmælum, v.l.) ok presentum, Stj. 503.

vinn (?), in the phrase, göra e-t of vinn, to over-exert oneself, 677. 12

(a απ. λεγ. and doubtful).

VINNA, pres. vinn, vinnr, older vior, Gkv. 2. 30, Fms. vii. 239 (m. a verse), Edda i. 492, Am. 45, Ad. 21, etc.; pret. vann, vannt (mod. vanst), vann; pl. unnu; subj. ynni; imperat. vinn; part. unninn (vunnu, vynni, vunninn): with suffixed pers. pron. vinn'k, Hm. 158; vann'k, Bkv. 2. 26: pres. reflex. vinnz, Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 85, 86: pret. vannz, Stj. 131, and passim: with suffixed neg. vant-attu, thou workedest not. Hkv. 2. 20; plur. vinna-t, 2. 21; [Ulf. winnan = πάσχειν, δδωνασθαι; A. S., O. H. G., and Hel. winnan; Engl. win; Dan. vinde; Swed. vinna.

A. To work, labour, of any household work, as also in a wider sense; fasta ok vinna til nóns, Dipl. ii. 14; hann var félauss ok vaun til matar sér, worked for bis food, 656 C. 24; bessi er svá röskliga vann, worked so well, Nj. 270; pat veror hverr at vinna sem ztlad er, 10; vinna hvart er vill, to do whichever be will, Grag. (Kb.) i. 99; eiga sem mest at vinna, to be very busy, Nj. 97; Asmundr vildi litio vinna, would not work, Grett. 90; þrællinn vann allt þat er hann vildi ... at honnm þætti þrællinn lítið vinna, Nj. 73; hvat er þér hentast at vinna (?). 54; vinna verk sin, to do one's work, Eg. 759; vinna e-m beinleika, beina, reiou, to do one service, attend on bim as a guest, Fs. 52, MS. 623. 52. 54: ellipt., vinna e-m, to wait upon, tend; bao hana vinna beim hjonum, 2. to work, till, cultivate; beim manni er jördina vinnr ok ervidar, Stj. 30; vinnit hana (the earth) ok plægit, 187. work, perform; nú hefir þú þat unnit er þú munt eigi með feðr minnra lengr vera, Nj. 129; vinna e-m geig, bana, to work barm, death to, 253. Fbr. (in a verse), Korm. 116; v. e-m úsæmd, Fs. 32; vinna e-m bot, to

rnein, Landn. 211, Hkr. iii. 69; vinna bætr á e-u, to redress, Eg. 5 vinna e-m hefnd, to take revenge on: of feats, prowess, deeds, hvat vanntú meðan (?), Hbl.; keisari vann þar mikinn hernað, Fms. xi. 301; herja ok vinna margs kyns frægðar-verk,...af stórverkjum þeim er hann vann, x. 231, 232. 2. to win, gain; vann hann aptr borgir ok kastala, Fms. x. 231; vita ef ek mega aptr vinna þat ríki er látið er, id.; hann viðr sér frama, Fas. ii. 472; vinna mikla sæmd, Fms. i. 96; vinna land, kastala = expugnare, i. 23, vii. 79, x. 414; vinna undir sik allan Noreg, i. 4, 87; vinna orrostu, to gain a battle, vii. 123; vinna sigr, to gain a victory, i. 85, x. 231, passim; er vunninn var Ormrinn langi, iii. 3. to conquer, vanquish; er hann vann konung svá ágætan, Fas. i. 34; vinnr Sigmundr hann skjótt, Fær. 82; at Egill ynni flesta menn í leikum, Eg. 191. 4. to avail; veit ek eigi hvat þat vinnr, Fms. vii. 160; margir lögðu gott til ok vann þat ekki, Sturl. iii. 261; vinna e-m pörf, to suffice, be sufficient, do, Grág. i. 457, Orku. 138; Dörf vinnr hverjum presti at segja eina messu, H. E. i. 473; nægisk mér ok börf vinnr, ef son minn Joseph lifir, Stj. 221; mætti börf vinna lengi at ærnu lítið mjöl, Blas. 43; þá tók hann sótt þá er honum vann at fullu, Fms. xi. 2; galdrinn vann honum at fullu, i. 100. 5. special usages; vinna eid, szri ..., to take an oath, Grag., Nj., passim; beir unnu honum land ok trúnað, swore bomage to bim, Fms. x. 401. 6. to make. followed by an adjective or participle; hann vann væltan hann, Post. 645. 68; hrútr, er hann mátti eigi heimtan vinna, Grág. i. 419; með sínum vælræðum vann hann yfir kominn Harald, Fms. x. 257; ef goðinn viðr eigi dóm fullan áðr sól komi á þingvöll þá er hann útlagr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 50; ef hann vior dominn fullan, 80; ef hann vior eigi heimilt, ii. 142: esp. in poët. phrases, vinna e-n felldan, barðan, sáran, reiðan, hræddan, to make fallen, i. e. to fell, etc.; as also, vinna brotid = to break; vinna hefnt, to take revenge; vinna svarat e-u, to respond to, Lex. Poët.; Paulus vann pat sannat, at ..., Post. (Unger) 231. III. with dat. to withstand (ellipt. for vinna við ...?); sköpum viðr manngi, Am. 45; vinnat skjöldungar sköpum, Hkv. 2. 21; ek vætr honum vinna kunna'k, Vkv. 39; munat sköpum vinna, Skv. 1. 53; Korm. 104 (in a verse). to suffer, undergo; according to the Gothic this would be the original sense, but it only remains in such phrases as, vinna víl, vinna vás, Lex. Poët.; vinna eld, to suffer fire, Fms. viii. 9. V. with prepp.; vinna at, to 'win to' a thing, effect; beir fá ekki at unnit, Fms. vii. 270; drekinn vinnr sidan at honum, does away with bim, Stj.; vinna at saudsé, svínum, to tend sbeep, swine, Dropl. 16, Rm. 12; vinna at segli, to manage, attend to the sail, Grett. 94 B:-vinna á, to make, effect; höfum ver mikit á unnit, Fms. xi. 264; þú munt mikit á vinna um þetta mál, Fas. i. 459: to do one bodily barm, kill, ef griðungr viðr á manni, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 188; ef fé viðr á fé, i. 192; maðr vinnr á manni, Nj. 100, Lv. 29; á-unnin verk, bodily injuries, Kb. i. 145; madr á sín at hefna, ef vill, sá er á verðr unnit, 147:—vinna fyrir, ok var ekki fyrir unnit um sumarit, porf. Karl. 414; vinna fyrir sér; vinna fyrir mat sínum, to win one's food; hann vinnr ekki fyrir mat sínum, be wins not bis bread (mat-vinnungr):- þat vinn ek til eingis at svíkja þá er mér trúa, Band. 31 new Ed.; viidi hann vinna bat til sættar með þeim bræðrum, Fms. iv. 17; hann hirti ekki hvat hann vann til ef hann fengi þat, x. 7; pat vil ek til vinna, Nj. 170; mun ek heldr pat til vinna at giptask porbirni, Ld. 70; vilja gjarna nökkut við hann til vinna, Fær. 25; það er ekki til vinnandi, it is not worth the trouble; fé því er ek vann til, earned, Eg. 519:-vinna við e-u, to withstand; sköpum viðr manngi, mátti hann eigi við sköpum vinna né sínu aldrlagi, Fas. i. 199:--vinna e-n yfir (Dan. overvinde), to overcome, Fms. iii. 156, Finnb. 266.

B. Reflex., ekki unnusk þau mjök fyrir, they did little to support themselves, Ld. 146; lata fyrir vinnask, to forbear, desist from; þó skal enn eigi láta fyrir vinnask, Fms. vii. 116; þorgeirr lét eigi fyrir vinnask um þetta mál, Rd. 296; lét prestrinn fyrir vinnask of umbræðuna þaðan frá, Bs. i. 341. 2. to last, suffice; alla þessa þrjá daga vannsk (vannz Ed.) þeirra vegr, Stj. 131; ríki Assyriorum vannsk (lasted) um busund ára, 140; Illugi elti hann meðan eyin vannsk, to the end of the island, Grett. 172 new Ed.; medan dagrinn vannsk, as long as the day lasted, till evening, Fas. iii. 4; festrin vannsk eigi til jardar, the rope was not long enough to touch the ground, Fms. ix. 3: to reach, smidudu stöpul þann er vinna(sk) skyldi til himins, Edda (pref.); þar sátu konur niti frå sem vannsk, as there was room, Fms. x. 16; skyldi drekka saman karlmaðr ok kona svá sem til ynnisk, Eg. 247; meðan Jólin ynnisk, Hkr. i. 138 (vynnisk, Fnis. i. 32, l.c.); Ketill bað Eyvind svá vítt nema land at þeim ynnisk báðum til vel, Rd. 231; ef eigi vinnsk til (fé) til hvárs-tveggja, Grág. i. 258; fé þat skulu þeir hafa sem vinnsk, . . . ef fé vinnsk (vinnz Ed.) betr (Dan. slaae til), Grág. (Kb.) i. 85, 86; fé svá at vinnask mætti at ærnu þúsund manna, 623. 21; þess viðar er vinnask megi mál ok misseri, Hm. 59; ef hánum vinnsk (vinnz) eigi fróðleikr til þess, Grág. (Kb.) i. 209; vér trúum orku, afli ok sigr-sæli, ok vinnsk oss þat at gnógu, Ó. H. 202 (cp. 'vinna þörf' above); ek vinnumk eigi til ber at launa, I am unable to reward thee, Finnb. 238; II. recipr., ek vinnumk eigi at dýrka þitt nafn, Barl. 181.

edo good; er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar mein-vættir görðu vinnask á þann áverka, er..., Kb. ii. 40; vinnask á enum meirum rnein, Landn. 211, Hkr. iii. 69; vinna bætr á e-u, to redress, Eg. 519; sárum, K. þ. K. 116.

vinna, u, f. a work, labour, business; fá sér e-t til vinnu, Gpl. 483; taka vinnur af e-m, Fms. i. 33; vera at vinnu, to be at work, vi. 187; at-vinna, q.v. comps: vinnu-afii, a, m. earnings, produce of labour, H. E. i. 396. vinnu-fólk, n. = vinnuhjún. vinnufullr, adj. baving plenty of work, Stj. 25. vinnu-færr, adj. able for work, able-bodied, Gpl. 483, 531. vinnu-góðr, adj. doing good work, Fs. 31, Finnb. 296. vinnu-greifi, a, m. an overseer, Stj. 570. vinnu-hjún, n. pl. work-people, servants on a farm, Lv. 22, (mod. vinnu-fólk, as opp. to húsbændr.) vinnu-lítill, adj. doing little work. Grett, 69, 70, 120 A. vinnu-maðr, m. a labourer, man-servant on a farm, Fms. i. 33, Ld. 98, N. G. L. ii. 163, Stj. 562, MS. 134. 69, 70: in a town, N. G. L. iii. 15, 44.

vinnandi, part. a doer, worker of; ér vinnendr ílsku, Greg. 24; v. eða fremjandi, Edda 68.

vinnanligr, adj., in u-vinnanligr.

vinnari, a, m. a worker, maker, Skálda 204.

vinningr, m. a gain, profit, Stj. 225, Mag. 62, 66; á-vinningr.

vinon, f. = vinan, friendship, Korm. (in a verse).

VINR, m., gen. vinar; dat. vin, Hm. 41, 42 (seldom vini); pl. vinir, acc. vini, 24 (vinu, Hkr. i. 183, in a verse, cannot be an acc. from vinr). As in sonr (q. v.) the nominative r is freq. dropped, and vinr and vin are both in old and mod. writers and speech used promiscuously: [in A.S. wine; Dan. ven; Swed. vän; vinr is 'par excellence' a Scandinavian word, frændi being used only in the sense of a kinsman; vinr is akin to vin, f., referring to a lost root verb vinan, van, vunun, to which also belongs the verb una, q. v.; analogous to vin and vinr are the Lat. amicus and amoenus.]

B. Usages .- A friend, prop. an 'agreeable man;' vin sinum skal maðr vinr vera, þeim ok þess vin, en óvinar síns skyli engi maðr, vinar vinr vera, Hm. 42; til ills vinar, til góðs vinar, 33; með illum vinum, 50; vápnum ok váðum skulu vinir gleðjask, 40; til góðs vinar liggja gagn-vegir bott hann se firr farinn, 33; ek vil vera vin heirra, Nj. 5; Guds vin, Blas. 49; hann var vinr Otkels, Nj. 73; hann gaf Frey vin sínum þann hest hálfan, Hrafn. 5; vinar míns, Ad. 16; tryggr vinr minn, 10; vinr þjóðans, 11; þinn vin fullkominn, Fær. 132; mesti vin beggja, Fms. i. 12; leyniligr vin, Bs. i. 760; segjanda er allt vin sínum, Eg.; era så vinr öðrum er vilt eitt segir, Hm.; i þörf skal vinar neyta, a friend in need is a friend indeed, Fms. viii. 399; hverr á sér vin með uvinum, every man bas a friend among foes, Fs. 96; en þá var sem mælt, at hverr á vin með óvinum, O. H. 62; missa (or sakna, Fas. ii. 179) vinar i stad, to 'miss a friend' = the bird is flown, Grett. 139; þegnar gripu þá í tómt þóttusk vinar missa, in a ditty; vera e-m í vinar húsi, to be one's friend; þat mun ek kjósa, at þú sér mér í vina húsi, Sturl. i. 96; göra vina skipti, to change friends, ii. 142; Freyr lítr eigi vinar augum til þín, Fms. ii. 74; Hrungnir sér eigi vinar augum til þórs, Edda 5; ast-vint, lang-vint, alda-vint, trygg-vint, u-vint (or ovint), qq. v.: in the saying, vera vint vina sinna, to be the friend of one's own friends, of one whose sympathies are narrow, with a notion of self-willed, fanciful friendship; e.g. hann er ekki allra vinr, en hann er vinr vina sinna; vinr em ek vinar mins, en geld ek þat er illa er til min gört, Nj. 128. COMPDS: vina-boo, n. a feast of friends, Nj. 2, Fs. 12, 54, Fb. ii. 185, vina-fundr, m. a meeting of friends, Glum. 227, Sturl. iii. 105. 336; var með þeim engi vinafundr, Fms. x. 60. vina-styrkr, m. strength, backing of friends; med frændafla ok vinastyrk, Vall. vina-vandr, adj. particular as to friends; an expressive word, i...

phrase, vinfastr ok vinavandr, to bave few but chosen friends, Nj. 30. vina-voizla, u, f. friendly = vinahoð, Sturl. iii. 105, 125, Fs. 132, v. l. vin-raun, f. a trial of friends or friendship; hörð mun v. verða, viz. to choose between two friends, Orkn. (in a verse): a proof of friendship,

vin-roio, f. a troop of friends, Ad. 19 (but the reading is doubtful).

vin-ræði, n. friendliness = vinsemd, Fb. i. 163.

vin-samliga, adv. in a friendly manner, Fms. viii. 129; allt tal for med beim v., ii. 262: in mod. usage, often at the end of a letter.

vin-samligz, adj. friendly, amicable, Róm. 302, Eb. 241; vinsamlig orð, ráð, Fms. vi. 278, Sól. 32.

vin-samr, adj. 'friendsome,' friendly, Sks. 19, v. L.

vin-somd, f. friendliness (less than vinátta), Fms. xi. 423.

hann tók allvel við Þorkatli ok kvað slíkt v. mikla, Dropl. 23.

vin-semi, f. = vinsemd, O. H. L.

vin-sending, f. a friendly message; mun hann sent hafa oss enga v., of a Urias message, = forsending (q. v.), Fas. ii. 79.

vin-skapr, m. [Dan. venskab], friendsbip, Hm. 50, Fs. 160, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 284, x. 37; the saying, svá fyrnisk vinskapr sem fundir, Fb. i. 392 (mod., svo fyrnast ástir sem fundir).

vin-slit, n. pl. a breach of friendship, Isl. ii. 217.

vin-spell = vinslit, a spoiling of friendship, Gkv. I, 24.

vinstr, f., pl. vinstrar, = the third stomach in ruminating animals; eina vinstr, vinstrina, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.

ek vinnumk eigi at dýrka þitt nafn, Barl. 181. II. recipr., vinnask á, to wound one another; þar er menn vinnask á, Grág.; þau vinstri hönd, Nj. 28, Fms. vi. 165; til vinstri handar, 439; hvárki til

hægri handar nó vinstri, Stj. 438; á vinstri hlið, Fms. ii. 330; vinstri 🕇 bim) undir hvílíkan þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; biðju vér at þér hönd, vinstra auga, eyra, vinstri fótr, etc.; görask vinstri handar menn e-s, one's left-band men, i. e. adversaries, Hom. 102; vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13.

vin-smlask, d, to endear oneself, Str. 3.

vin-sæld, f. a being beloved, popularity; kom svá við vinsæld hans, at ..., Fms. i. 32; um fram alla menn at vinsældum ok harðfengi, Eb. 30; öfundsjúkr um vinsældir Magnúss, Orkn. 160; aflaðisk honum vinsæl(ð) mikil, Fms. x. 402, passim.

vin-sæll, adj. [Dan. vensæl], compar. vinsælli, superl. -sælstr and -sælastr: -blessed with friends, endeared, beloved by many, much liked; hann var vinsæll af öllum mönnum, Eg. 3; þú ert maðr vinsæll af bóndum, Nj. 17; Ketill var yngri sona biskups ok enn vinsælli, and the more popular, the most liked, Sturl. i. 226; var nú skipan á komin um lund hans,madrinn var miklu vinsælli enn adr (much more liked than before) . . Sámr var vinsæll af sínum þingmönnum, Hrafn. 24; hinn vinsælasti af öllum góðum mönnum, Fms. vi. 59; hinn vinsælasti af Væringjum, very popular with the Wærings, 144; manna vinsælastr ok góðgjarnastr, ii. 19; hann hefir verit einn hverr höfðingi vinsælstr í Noregi, vii. 4: of a deed, action, case, eigi mun vinsælt vera málit, Glúm. 380; mungátin eru misjafnt vinsæl, a saying, Ölk. 34.

vin-tengdr, part. bound in friendsbip, pjal.

vin-traust, n. trust in a friend, Hm. 64.

vinu-ligr, adj. [Dan. venlig], friendly; in ú-vinuligr.

vin-vandr, adj. = vinavandr; fastúðigr ok v., Fms. viii. 447, v. l.

vin-veittliga, adv. kindly, good-naturedly, Nj. 217.

vin-veittligr, adj. friendly; beygi v. hlutr, a thing not agreeable, Bjarn. 33.

vin-veittr, adj., prop. given in a friendly spirit, friendly, agreeable, favourable, of things; göra þeim vinveittar samfarar, Skálda (Thorodd); byrrinn ekki vinveittr, Ld. 56; nú mun ek göra þér um vinveitt (shew thee a good turn of friendship, bumour thee) ok rida til hings med her, Nj. 215; eigi er þá vinveitt gjöfin, Fms. vi. 238; Ulfi þótti ú-vinveitt ekemtan konungs, unfriendly, spiteful, 347. 2. of a person, easy to please; úvandblætr ok vinveittr at veizlum, Bs. i. 394: in mod. usage, graceful, friendly, hann var mér mikið v.

vinza, 20, [Engl. winnow; from vindr], to winnow corn; ferr hon til iðiu sinnar at vinza korn, Thom. 484. 2. mod. to pick out; vinsa

ur bad bezta, and the like.

vinzari, a, m. [provinc. Dan. vindser; corrupt from bismer?], a steelyard; pundara rangan eða vinzara, N.G.L. i. 324.

vin-pjofr, m. a 'friend-thief,' a false friend, Ad.

vippa, u, f. [cp. Dan. vippe = Engl. whip], a nickname, Sturl. i. 118 C. vipr, f., pl. viprar (?), not vipur, for the r is radical, as is seen from the spelling in vellums and also from Norse vipre, Ivar Aasen: - a toy; barna vipr, a child's toy; þat þótti allt sem barna vipr er aðrar konur görðu hjá því sem hón görði, Mirm. 140 (Ed. Kölbing); þykkir honum allt sem ungmennis-leikr eðr barna vipr þat sem hann hafði áðr numit hjá klerkdómi meistara Peri, Clar.; þótti allt barna vipr þat er aðrar konur höfðu í skarti hjá henni, Ld. 122 (vipur einar, Fms. ii. 21, l. c., should be viprar einar?).

vipra, ad, to draw the lips together; vipra varirnar, Björn.

vipta or vifta, u, f., in Darr. perh. read 'vipt' er orpin, [vefa], the woof; þarmar ór mönnum fyrir viptu ok garn, Nj. 275.

VIRDA, pret. viroi, mod. virti; [cp. vero; this word and its derivatives are in mod. Norse proned. and spelt with y, vyrda; Swed. vörda]: -to fix the worth of a thing, to tax, value; sidan voru viro fe Hallgerdar, Nj. 24; búar skolu virða fúlgur ómagans tvennar, Grág. i. 259; þar skolu sylgja einn eyrir ok tuttugu, ok virða til fríðs, D. I. i. 199; þrjár merkr ok virt til vaðmála, 203; búar skolu virða skip þat til vöru eðr til brends silfrs, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 68; viroa e-t til smærs, D. N. ii. 93. metaph., þat kann engi virða nema Guð einn, Fms. vii. 144: with gen. of the price, virda enskis, Blas. 44; virda mikils, to rate bigbly, Eg. 167; konungr virði hann mikils, Fms. vi. 132; virða e-t lítils, O. H. L. 76; úvinir hans höfðu grun á ok virðu til utrúleika við konung, Fms. ix. 428; er bat illa virdanda fyrir ber, it is to be ill-esteemed, blamed, ii. 53; mun þat vera vel virt fyrir þér, Karl. 99; svá virðu vinir jarls sem porkell mundi þá bræðr sízt spara til deilu, Orkn. 180; vita ok virða, Stj. 145; virða e-t með sjálfum sér, to betbink oneself of, consider, 132; hygg at ok virð meðr þér sjálfum, 142; virð með sjálfum þér hvat hann mun mega med sins herra fulltingi, Karl. 542. 2. with prepp.; virða at ou, to give beed to a thing, consider it, Stj. 153; viroa e-t fyrir ser, to count, consider; viroa til, to pay beed to, regard; Rafn vildi eigi bat, þvíat hann kveðsk vilja virða til enn heilaga Jacobum postola, ok berjask eigi vid porvald, i. e. Rafn said be would respect the boliness of St. James and not fight Th., Bs. i. 668; heldr skal hitt til virða, at hann vildi Kristni sinni i byrma, Hom. 100; eg vil ekki virða mig til bess, not demean myself to that: virda um e-t = virda til, D. N. ii. 95: virda e-t vid e-t, to value, count; virða við saur ok hégóma, Barl. 74: virð einskis við bá er bér göra í mein, take no account of it if they do thee wrong, Hom.

takit vára dvöl eigi til þrjózku, virðandi við oss um leiðar-lengd ok harða vedrattu, we beg you not to account it for disobedience in us, but consider the length of the way, and the severe weather, D. N. iii. 80: also of gratitude, eg virði það við hann, að . . . , to regard past ser-III. reflex., impers. to like; mér virðisk ekki skapferði vices. hans, Isl. ii. 217; virðisk þeim vel allt til konungs en eigi verr til dróttningar, Fb. ii. 120; hann virðisk þar hverjum manni vel, everybody liked bim, Eg. 27, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 61. 2. to deem, think : viroisk oss svá, sem minnkaðisk vár sæmd í því heldr enn yxi, Fms. x. 7; virðisk konunginum hann af bragðs-maðr, Bjarn. 4: very freq. in mod. usage, mér virðist, metbinks. 3. to deign, vouchsafe; af hans ætt virðisk várr Drottinn Jesús at fæðask, Stj.; þú skapari minn virzk at miskunna mér, Barl. 92; þau miskunnar verk er hann virðisk at göra, 95; öll bréf þau er þeir virða sik (=virðask) við at taka, Róm. 248. virða, u, f., in ú-virða, disregard.

virðar, m. pl. [from verð; cp. hirð, verðung], poët. king's men, men in the king's pay, a body-guard; the etymology implied in 'virdar' heita beir menn er 'meta' mál manna, Edda 107, is scarcely true; heill skaltú, vísi, virða njóta, Hkv. 1. 54; vápn-söngr virða, Akv. 32; afkárr söngr virða, 38; efla víg með virðum, Skv. 1. 12.

-viroi, n. the worth of a thing; in compds, and-viroi.

virði-liga, adv. wortbily, bonourably, respectfully; kveðja e-n v., Ld.

32, passim: magnificently, skrýdask v., Fms. i. 147. virði-ligr, adj. wortby, worsbifful; v. hetra N. M., gracious lord, the title of a king, Gpl. 130, Bs. i. 755, Stj. 2. 2. venerable : hann spyrr benna inn virðiliga mann, hverr hann sé, Fms. x. 245; friðr synum mikill ok inn virðiligsti, stately, imposing, 380. 3. of things, fine, splendid; bustad godan ok virdiligan, Eg. 197; göra virduliga kirkju, Ld. 334; virðulig veizla, Fms. ii. 16, 103, xi. 4; virðiligt boð. 11; erfi gott ok virðiligt, 18; með góðum gjöfum ok virðiligum, 4; inn virðiligsti gripr, Eg. 180.

virðing, f. a valuation, taxing; ef eigi er rétt at virðingu farit, Grag. i. 189; kveðja búa til skiptinga eða virðinga, ii. 342; þau þrjú hundruð er hón átti þar í, eptir góðra manna virðingu, Dipl. iv. 16; at lögligri II. metaph. worship, reputation, bonour; virðingu, Nj. 103. konungr het at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 20; gora e-m þa virðing, to do that bonour to one, v. 309; vér skulum halda Paska-dag með allri virding, K. A. 154; med mikilli virding, with great respect, 178; með allri sæmd ok virðing, Bs. i. 123. 2. opinion, esteem ; at minni virðing, to my mind, opinion, Fms. vii. 261; í öllum löndum er sú virðing á, at ..., Bs. i. 131; var þat ok v. manna, at ..., Ó. H. 232. rank; völd, léni makt' ok virðingar, Hallgr. COMPDS: virðingarfe, n. a thing of special value, Grag. i. 500; kirkja a þrjú hundruð í v., Vm. 9; Bjarni bauð úfrítt v., bæði fyrir vaðmál ok kúgildi, Dípl. iii. 13; tíu hundruð í v. ok sjau hundruð í flytjanda eyri, v. 12. virðingar-gjarn, ingar-for, f. an bonourable journey, Fms. vii. 99. adj. greedy of bonour, ambitious, Valla L. 206: in mod. usage, wais, fond of flattery. virðingar-heimboð, n. an bonourable invitation, virðingar-hlutr, m. an bonourable sbare, great credit, Sturl. i. 40. virðingar-kona, u, f. a wortby lady, Sturl. i. 19. ingar-lauss, adj. without bonour, rank, distinction, Hkr. ii. 90. virðingar-maor, m. an appraiser, Grag. i. 208: a man of distinction, rank, Eg. 162, 466, Nj. 22, Fms. vi. 113; höfðingi ok v. mikill, Fs. 156; Heigi var v., Gullb. 3. viroinga-mikill, adj. of mickle worth, worshipful, Ísl. ii. 9. virðingar-munr, m. disparity in rank, Fms. iv. 28, 260, virðingar-ráð, n. a respectable estate, condition, borf. Karl. vi. 359. 370: an bonourable offer, Fms. vii. 26. virðingar-vænligr, adj. bonourable, Fs. 44, Grett. 100 new Ed. virðingar-vænn, adi. bonourable, Sturl. i. 105 C.

virðir, m. a taxer, Edda, Lex. Poët.

virði-samr, 2dj. vain-glorious, þiðr. 96.

viror, m. = veror (q. v.), a meal; in the allit. law phrase, at veroi edr at virdi, neither at meal nor mess, Grag. ii. 92, cp. Hm.

wirou-ligr and wirou-ligs = viroiligr, viroiliga, qq. v., Stj., Fb., Bart. passim, and so in mod. usage.

VIRGILL or virgull, m. [Goth. wurgils; the root is in Germ. exwürgen]:-a balter; höggva virgulinn sundr, Hom. 117; virgilinn, Bs. i. 225, Pr. 414; var virgill dreginn á háls honum, Fms. vii. 13; virgui (acc.), Fb. ii. 330; hvárki gálgi né virgill, Hom. 118 (virgull, Frns. v. l.c.): poët., virgill handar = a bracelet, Edda; hryn-virgill bryniu. a ring in chain-armour, Eg. (in a verse). virgil-nar, m. a corpse on a

gallows, Hm.; cp. gálg-nár, Grág. VIBKI, n. = verk, Anecd. 8 new Ed.: esp. in compds, ill-virki, stór-v. þrek-v., mann-v., qq. v. II. a work (= wark in bulwark, Southwark, etc.), wall, strongbold, castle, Bs. i. 672, Landn. 69; hann let gira kirkju á Agdanesi, ok þar virki ok höfn, Fms. vii. 100; virki þat er heitir Skardaborg, the work that is called Scarborough, Korm. 24. Stj. 509, O. H. L. 10; virkis-armr, the wing of a castle, Nj. 247; virkis-dvir, -garðr, -horn, -hurð, -veggr, -stokkr, Fms. iii. 148, Sturl. i. 31, Krók. 56, (St.); virda sakar við annan, id.; Guð virði við hann (may God reward | Bs. i. 672, Eb. 310, Gullb. 10; virkis-maðr, a defender in a scork, Eb. 310;

VIRKI—VIT.

Suðr-virki, Soutbwark in London, O. H. L. 2. in mod. usage the wooden frame of a saddle is called virki (söðul-virki). 3. a building; lögðu fjár-hluti til þessa helga virkis, O. H. L. 78; til kirkju virkisins. 86. virkis-búð, the name of one of the booths in the

alþing, see búð.

virki, a, m., gen. virkja, a worker, doer; in compds, ill-virki, spell-v. virkja, d, = verkja, to pain; sarid virkti, the wound was painful, Art. 2s.

virkr, adj. working; in compds, stór-virkr, mikil-v., harð-v., góð-v., etc.; virkr dagr, a work-day, week-day, K.Á.176, Rb. 78.

2. careful, painstaking; virkr at e-u, working at, busy at, fond of; hann var virkr at hestinum, Fs. 55; virkr at henni ok kærr, Sks. 131.

3. valued, dear; kærr var hann ok virkr konunginum, dear was be and valued by the king, O. H. L. 76; þeir menn vóru þeim goðum virkastir er mestar údáðir görðu, to those gods the men were dearest who did most evil, Hb. (1865) 23.

virkt, f., older virko, [verk = work], prop. work, but with the notion of special care, tender care; hann skalt bu varoveita med allri virko, 623. 15; Ástríði læknaði hann með mikilli virkð, Fms. x. 370; hann bað af beim virkta vinum sínum ok frændum, be bespoke their kindness towards bis friends and kinsmen, i.e. be recommended bis friends and kinsmen to their special charge, Hkr. i. 160. 2. good wisbes; Hrútr fór í Fjörðu vestr, ok bað henni virkta áðr, H. left for the Fjords, baving bidden ber a fond farewell, Nj. 14; Asdis bad honum margra virkta, A. wished bim all good wishes, Grett. 94; ok bad honum virkta vid konunginn Svein áðr þeir skildi, recommended bim to king Sweyn before 3. fondness, affection; konunginum var they parted, Fms. xi. 64. mikil virkt a honum, the king liked him much, Barl. 101; spurði hverja gripi Haraldr hefði þá er honum væri mest virkt á, wbich were dearest to bim, Fms. vi. 178; hafa e-n í kærleik ok í virktum, to bold one in love and affection, x. 413; med virktum, id., Karl, 286; leggja á bá alla virkt, to cherish them in every way, Sturl. iii. 261; i kærleikum ok virko-II. hann lét göra skip af virktum, be bad a sbip built um. Mork. with care, i.e. bad it well built, Fas. ii. 28; lit her skepnu af virkt skapada, Bær. 12. III. virkta vel, very well; verjask virkta vel, to make a gallant defence, Al. 47. COMPDS: virkos-hús, n. a private chamber, where one receives intimate friends, Clem. 130. virkta-lið, n. = virktamenn, Isl. ii. 91. virkta-maor, m. a chosen man, favourite man; virktamenn Sveins konungs, the king's best men, Fms. xi. 366; beir kváðu hann vera virktamann, said be was a capital man, O. H. 152; þræli þeim er lengi hefir hennar virkðamaðr verit, Clem. 130. wirkte. ráð, n. excellent advice, Sks. virkta-vinr, m. an intimate friend, Fs. 80, Sól. 13, Gísl. 35.

virku-liga, adv. carefully, Al. 7.

virtr, n. [A.S. wyrt; Engl. wort; Ivar Aasen vyrt or vurt; Swed. wort]:—the sweet-wort, new beer, not yet fully fermented; virtr ok vin (ale and wine) is an allit. phrase; & vini ok virtri, Sdm. 8; and so in the Farce lays, virtur og so vin, A.A. 322.

VISINN, adj. [Dan. vissen; Engl. wizened], wizened, withered, also of a limb palsied; var visinn annarr fótrinn, Fms. vii. 239. 2. of

grass, herbs; sjau öx mjök visin, Stj. 201.

visitera, 20, [Lat.], to visit, of a bishop or dean, Vm. 15.

visiteran, f. a visitation, Vm. 49: mod. visitazia, u, f.; visitaziu-bók. a register.

visk, f. a wisp, of hay or the like, freq. in mod. usage; cp. sef-visk, hálm-visk, qq. v.

visna, að, to svitber, of limbs; visnaða hönd, Bs. i. 123; höndin tók at skjálfa ok visnaði, 781, Stj. 184; morkna ok visna, 185, Karl. 341: esp. of grass, herbs, trees, Matth. xxi. 19, 20; visnað tré, Pass. 32. 19.

visnan, f. a withering, palsy, medic.; al-visnan, hálf-visnun.

VISB, adj. [Germ. gewiss]; viss and viss are two forms of the same word, the former of a more limited use, = certain, sure; thus Icel. say, bað er visast (it is most likely); but bað er visast, 'tis safest; er sú regla vissust, the safest rule, Rb. 262; see viss.

vissa, u, f. certain knowledge, certainty; hasa vissu af e-u, to bave a certainty, certain knowledge of, Stj. 12; hasa örugga vissu af hvar hann er, id.; þó at hann hesi eigi fulla vissa af hver sá Guð var, Fms. ii. 47; hasa skynsemd eðr vissu af e-u, i. 138; útan alla vissu, Stj. 6; göra e-m vissu af e-u, to give notice of, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. iii. 118, Fb. iii. 316; þá kom sú vissa (certain news) norðan frá Hólum, at..., Bs. i. 824; vita sína fulla vissu, to know for certain, Rétt. 30.

2. a surety, as a law term; setja vissu syrir e-u, N.G.L. ii. 336, D.N. i. 480.

vissu-liga, adv. certainly, verily, Stj. 147, Mar.

vissu-ligr, adj. certain; v. ván, Stj. 4; v. máls-rödd, 81; v. sannleikr, 8; v. mark, 203.

VIST, f. [from vera, i.e. vesa, preserving the radical s; cp. Germ. hans, Fms. ii. 57; hann varðveitti í vítur wesen, whence mod. Dan. væsen]:—an abode, dwelling, domicile; the word is, both in olden and modern times, mostly used of the domicile of servants or labourers of any kind; vera í vist, fara úr vist; hann fór til vistar til Hlíðarenda, Nj. 40; nú em ek á vist með cigi láta rannzaka vit. sín, Clem. 134.

bróður mínum, Hrafn. 13; hann skal þá fara til vista sinna enna sömu, Grag. i. q1; hann var vistum með föður sínum, Nj. 30; hann var vistum með þeim bónda er Þorlákr hét, Magn. 524; Einarr leitar til vistar við Hrafnkel, Hrafn. 5; nú hafa vistir þínar verit hér nokkurar stundir, Fms. xi. 310; ek vildi ekki hér í landi hafa vistir hans, Eg. 523; er þar góð vist ok gleðilig,...mun eigi vera hér vistin jafn-glöð sem í Noregi, Fs. 25; veita e-m vist, to lodge one, 13; fara or gridi ok hafa ekki vistar, to bave no bome, of a servant, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 181; visa e-m or vist, id.; hann ætlaði sér vist um vetrinn með Haraldi Gorms-syni, Fms. xi. 19; þú skal fara brott ok vera eigi vistum milli..., Fs. 57; at hón skipti öllum vistum með beim er til hennar vóru sendir. Edda 18: margar eru vistir í húsi föður míns, Greg. 69 (John xiv. 2); ef þau hafa vist tvau misseri eptir húsgang, Grág. i. 301; manna-vistir, see maðr C; brott-vist, bar-vist, hird-vist, II. food, provisions, viands, often in plur.; önga vist barf hann (be requires no food), vin er honum bæði drykkr ok matr, Edda 24; settu borð ok báru á vist fyrir þá, Fms. ii. 98; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145; hvat hefir hann at fá þeim at vistum, Edda 23; vápn ok klæði ok vistir, Hrafn. 12, Eg. 76, Ísl. ii. 341; Hrapp braut vistir í hafi, Nj. 128: vist ok drykk, meat and drink, Fms. i. 213, x. 270, Eg. 420; vistir ok drykk, Fms. i. 11. vistar-byrðingr, m. a store-sbip, Fms. vi. 402, vii. 310, viii. 121. vista-fang, n. provisions, stores, Bs. i. 781, Fb. iii. 453, Brandkr. 62. vistar-far, n. a domicile, Fs. 64: ráðask að vistarfari til e-s staðar, Sturl. i. 75; hafa bústað né vistarfar, Eg. 737; vera þar at vistarfari, Ld. 34, vista-fari, adj. changing one's abode; fara vistafari, Sturl. ii. 21, Fb. i. 256. vista-fatt, n. adj. running short of provisions, Fms. x. 133; lengi hafði vistafátt verit á skipinu, 655 xvii. 4. vistar-ferli, n. = vistarfar, Eg. 737, Grett. 125 A. f. a running short of provisions, Rom. 307. vista vista-fæ0 vista-gjald, n. a contribution in food, Fms. ii. 216, viii. 323. vistar-görð, f. a sojourn, fare: eigi er hér vönduð vistargörð, Grett. 125 A. vistar-laun, n. pl. board-wages, Lv. 41. vista-lauss, adj. without provisions, Fms. i. 126, x. 249; but vistar-lauss, bomeless, of a servant. vistar-maör. m. a lodger, boarder, Vm. 120. vista-malr, m. a meat-bag, Grett. 93 A. vista-skortr, m. = vistafæð, Fs. 177, Fms. i. 128. taka, u, f. a charge for boarding, N. G. L. ii. 41: foraging, Fms. x. 146. vistar-tekja, u, f. a sojourning, boarding, lodging, Fms. v. 314; vistar-veizla, u, f. a boarding, bjóða e-m vistartekju, Glúm. 326. bousing a person, Fbr. 33, Fms. vi. 345. vistar-vera, u. f. a sojourn, Grett. 144: a mansion, John xiv. 2 (Vídalín). vista-brot, n. = vistaskortr, N. G. L. ii. 44, v. l.

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vista, að, to lodge, board; lét hann setja upp skip sitt, ok vista lið, Eg. 320; hann vistar kaupmenn nær skipi. Korm. 190; vistaði annat lið sitt í Danmörk, Fms. xi. 19; ef menn vilja vista eðr ala fátæka, Jb. 185 B. 2. with dat.; ok vista þeim þar, N. G. L. i. 168. II. reflex. to take a fixed abode, lodgings, board; Austmenn vistuðusk, Ísl. ii. 192, Lv. 5, Fb. 152: to sojourn, hann vildi hér vistask um sumarit, Glúm. 324; í hvers biskups-dæmi sem þeir vilja vistask eðr vera, Norske Saml. v. 550. 2. in mod. usage esp. of servants in a household, see vist.

vist-fang, n. stores, Orkn. 410:= vistafang.

vist-fastr, adj. baving a fixed abode, Grág. i. 52, D. I. i. 174. vist-lauss, adj. bomeless, with no fixed domicile, a condition liable to a fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 279, Nj. 54; gefa húsrúm vistlausum, 625. 171.

vist-liga, adv. = vissuliga, Fms. i. 185.

VIT, n. [from vita; A. S. ge-wit; Engl. wit; Germ. witz; Dan. vid]:consciousness, sense; vera i viti sinu, to be in one's senses, to be conscious, of a wounded person, N.G.L. i. 306; cf hón mælir eigi í viti, 340; vitandi vits, Hm., Fb. ii. 76; u-vit, insensibility; ong-vit, a swoon: inn fyrsti gaf önd ok lif, annarr vit ok hræring, þriði mál ok heyrn, 2. intelligence, cognisance (=vitoro); var betta fyrst á Edda. fárra manna viti, Nj. 229; ok var þat á fárra manna viti, 258, Mar. 656 A. 18; þat er eigi var á allra manna viti, within all men's knowledge, Sturl. iii. 5; er þat eigi á váru viti, Stj. 216. understanding, reason; þá mælti Austmaðr at Sighvatr skyldi fyrst eta höfuðit af fiskinum, kvað þar vit hvers kvikendis í fólgit, Fms. iv. 89; ganga af vitinu, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Fas. i. 92, Karl. 468; hann var fyrir reiði sakir mjök svá af vitinu, Barl. 102; vit heitir speki, Edda 110; minni, vit, skilning, Skálda; engi er hans maki at viti, Nj. 36; ágætr fyrir vits sakir, Fms. ii. 44; spakr at viti, wise, i. 58; þar ferr vit eptir vænleik, Ld. 198; manna vænstr til vits, Fms. ix. 480; em ek svá viti borinn, Fær. 200; vel viti borinn, with a good understanding, Fb. ii. 109; mann-vit, ú-vit, verks-vit, hug-vit; the allit. phrase, með vitum = vitnum) ok váttum, with wit and witness, N.G.L. i. 180; pat er mitt vit (my opinion), at ..., Sturl. i. 45. II. plur, in spec. usages, a place where a thing is kept or boarded, a case (Dan. gjemmer); fannsk engi hlutr í vitum hans, Fms. ii. 57; hann varðveitti í vitum sínum annars manns fingr-gull, Bs. i. 197; bú hefir í vitum þínum lík barns, . . . láta rannsaka vit sín, Clem. 134; ek ætla annat heldr at þú munir hafa hann í vitum þínum, Vápn. 9; rannsökum vit Simonar ok vitum hvat vér finnum þar, ... Símon vill 2. a dual (?), the nostrils,

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including the mouth, i. e. the 'cases' of breath and life; blóð rann ákaft Pin; in þat er vissi til norðr-ættar, Edda 22; sá armr er vissi at dikinu, af munni hans ok vitum, Fas. iii. 437 (a paper MS.); hélt hann þeim (the hands) fyrir vitin á sér, ellegar hefði hann öndina misst í ógna hver, be beld bis bands before his nostrils and mouth, or he would have lost his breath in that dreadful cauldron, Stef. Ol.; rann mikill sjór af vitum hans = av στόμα τε ρινάς θ', Od. v. 456: hence later, esp. in eccl. usage, one's wits, the five senses; fimm likams vitum várum, Greg. 23, MS. 625. 177; öllum vitum ens ytra manns ok ens iðra, Hom. 53; gæta fimm líkams vita várra, Hom. (St.); also skilningar-vit='wit-cases,' i. e. the five senses.

B. vit [vita A. IV], in the adverbial phrase, a vit e-m or e-s, 'towards a person,' calling on, visiting; koma e-m á vit e-s, to bring one towards, Yt.; jarl sneri þá þangat á vit þeirra, turned towards tbem, Fms. ix. 310; Englands & vit, towards England, Od.; for Magnuss jarl vestr um haf á vit ríkis síns, M. returned to bis kingdom, Orkn. 158; nú kaupir hann skip, ok ætlar at fara útan á vit fjárins, Bjarn, 13; jarl átti festarmey þar á Englandi ok fór hann þess ráðs á vit, Ó. H. 192; ríða á vit sin, to look after one's own affairs, Ld. 150 (see rida); lysja peim sitt osbeldi, nema þeir riði skjótt á vit sín, Al. 10.

wit, pers. pron. dual, we two; in mod. usage vio, and so in old vellums, but mostly abbreviated v, passim; see ek C and Gramm. p. xxi.

VITA, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii: pres. veit, veizt (veiztu), veit; plur. vitum, vituð, vitu, later and mod. vitio, vita; the latter form appears in vellums early in the 14th century, e. g. per vitio, Fms. vi. 144, from the Hulda: pret. vissa, vissir, vissi (never visti, cp. Goth. wissa, mod. Dan. vidste): subj. pres. vita, pret. vissa; imperat. vit, vittú; part. vitaor (vitinn, Hornklofi): with neg. suff. veit-at, knows not, Hm. 74; veit-k-a-ek, 'wot I not I,' Hkr. iii. 376; veizt-attu, Hbl. 4; vitum-a, we know not, Skv. 3. 18; vissi-t, knew not: [Ulf. witan = είδέναι, γιγνώσκειν; A. S. and Hel. witan; Engl. wit; Germ. wissen; Dan. vide; Swed. vita; Lat. videre; Gr. eldevai.]

A. To wit, bave sense, be conscious; hneig hon aptr ok vissi ekki til manna, Bjarn. 68; varð hann svá feginn at varla vissi hann, Flóv.; faðirinn vissi ekki lengi, svá þótti honum mikit, Bs. i. 369; hann þóttisk nær ekki vita fyrir hræzlu, Fms. vii. 142; hann var enn eigi örendr en vissi þó ekki, Fb. ii. 453; ek var svá syfjaðr at ek vissa fátt frá mér, Gísl. 61; hestr laust einn ungan mann í höfuðit, ok sprakk mjök, ok vissi ekki, Bs. i. 314, l.c.; tók hann einn þeirra ok varðisk með, þar til er sá vissi ekki til sín, Fms. vi. 110; hann tók augna-verk strangan, ok vissi hann löngum hvárki í þenna heim né annan, Bs. i. 317; hann vissi lengi ekki hingat, 336; ok vissi bá ekki til sín löngum, 335; hvárt skal hjóna færa annat fram þat sem heldr hefir fé til, nema annat þeirra viti eigi vel (unless be be not in the enjoyment of his full senses) en pegar er því batnar, Grág. i. 300: with gen., gráðigr halr nema geðs viti, Hm. 19 (see B. 3). 2. vita skyn a, to understand, know, Nj. 223, Grag. ii. 167, Fms. i. 186, xi. 323 (see skyn); vita van e-s, to expect, Eg. 746, Fms. viii. 180, Nj. 75, Blas. 46. II. to wit, know; vitud ér enn eda hvat, Vsp.; þeir er vel mart vitu, Hm. 53; ek veit, 76; vita sik saklausan, to know oneself to be sackless, Eg. 49; síðan skaltú vita þitt eyrendi, Finnb. 258; ef þeir vitu þetta eigi, Nj. 231; skaltú ok þat vita, at..., 88; lất sem bủ vitir eigi, Îsl. ii. 250; peir munu vitad hafa med práni, Nj. 136; ek veit allt med hemi, El.; hitt veit ek eigi hvadan pjófs-augu eru komin í ættir várar, Nj. 2; veit ek þann mann er þora man, 89; veizt þú hvat þér man verða at bana?—Veit ek, segir Njáll, 85; veitat hinn er vætki veit, Hm. 74.

2. with prepp.; vita fram (fram-viss); vissi hann vel fram sem Vanir adrir, pkv. 15: vita fyrir, to foreknow 2. with prepp.; vita fram (fram-viss); (for-vitri); vita örlög sín fyrir, Hm. passim; mundi hann þat vita fyrir er hann vissi dauda sinn, Nj. 98: vita til e-s, to know of, Fms. x. 337; ekki vissu landsmenn til um ferð Þórólfs, Eg. 78. 8. with the particle 'at;' bottisk porkell vita at Grimr var bar, Dropl. 34; hann vissi at skíða-hlaði var við dyrr þær, 29; eigi munda ek vita at blóðrefillinn kæmi við niik í gær líttað, Fms. xi. 144: veitka ek nema þú bvkkisk nú minn lávarðr, Hkr. iii. 376. hvat veit ek hvárt menn munu aldri hætta lygi-sögum, Fb. i. 184; var þetta hans bani, sem vita mátti, i. e. of course, Stj. 541; hvat ek veit, hvárt ek mun, what know I! should I?..., as an interjection, Nj. 85; veiztu, ef þú vin átt, farðú at finna opt, Hm. 43; veit þat trúa mín, upon my faith! Edda; veit menn, mod. viti menn! see madr B. 3; hvar viti menn (wboever knew) sliku bellt við konungmann, Eg. 415; hvar viti áðr orta mærð með æðra hætti, Edda (Ht.) IV. to see, try; má ek vita at ek fá af henni nökkurn vísdóm, Stj. 491; ek mun ríða ok hitta Óspak, ok vita at hanni vili sættask, Band. 5; ok vita at vér næðim Sokka víkingi, Fms. ii. 5; sá skal vita, er á strenginum heldr, hvárt hann skelfr, Fb. ii. 129; vil ek fara ok vita, at ek mega bjarga honum, 623. 10; vittu ef pu hjalpir, see if thou canst belp, Og. 5; vit at pu nair sverði því, Dropl. 28; fara heim ok vita hvers viss yrði, Nj. 114; vér skulum hlaupa at fylkingu þeirra, ok vita at vér komimk svá í gegnum, Fær. 81; skal yor þat heimilt, ok vita at þit þroskizk hér, 45; sendi Sirpa bonda sinn at vita ser um brun-gras, to fetch for her (cp. vitja), Finnb. 258; ókunaugr ertű mér, ok vil ek vita við skipverja hvat þeim sýnisk ráð, Fbr. 62 new Ed.; ok bað hana vita af hón kenndi höfuðit,

Fms. vi. 406; ok lögðusk þaðan undir sem at veit bænum, viii. 377; bæði þat er aptr vissi ok fram, vii. 94; á þann bekk er vissi móti sólu, vi. 439; þann arminn er vissi at sjúnum, viii. 115; rökðu þangat sporin sem klaufirnar höfðu vitað, Ó. H. 152; vissu þá grundvellir upp, en veggir í jörð niðr, Sks. 142 new Ed.; fætr vissu upp, Eg. 508; þar á eynni er vissi til Atleyjar, 222; þeir fundu vínvið allt þar sem holta vissi, they found the vine wherever there was woodland, porf. Karl. 420; en þróask, ef hann vissi til mikilleiks, if it sbewed growth, Korm. 8; allt þat er honum þótti grjóts vita, þótti honum við gull glóa, Konr. 2. metaph. to come under that and that head, to respect, mean, bave such and such bearing; sökin veit til lands-laga en ekki til Bjarkeyjar-téttar, this case comes under the country-law, and not under the town-law, Fms. vii. 130; eigi veit pannig vid, that is not the case, Nj. 180; ef öðru-vísi veit við, Al. 100; seg mér et sanna, hversu við veit, bow things stand, Fms. iii. 70; konungr svarar, at mál þat vissi allt annan veg við, Ó. H. 199; hvat veit hrygð þessi? Stj. 600; hvat veit op betta, what means this shouting? Fms. viii. 141; hvat vissi laga-frett sú er Emundr spurði í gær? Ó. H. 87; skipan er hér á vorðin, ok veit ek eigi hvat þat veit, I know not what it means, cannot understand it, Fs. 6; pat man eigi öngra tidenda vita, i. e. that will mean something great, Nj. 83; gör sem ek býð þér, ok kann vera, at þér viti vel, do as I bid thee, and may be, it will be well with thee, 655 xiii. B. 4; ok rædda um pat at nú mundi vel vita, Isl. ii. 354; hræzlu (gen.) þat vissi, it savoured of fear, Am. 97; ekki vita slík orð litils, Sd. 151; hlæra þú af því at þér gods viti, it is for no good that thou laughest, Bkv. 2. 31; er litils gods vissi, Barl. 20: bá gleði er viti til meins, Hom. (St.); bat er til hans veit, what respects him, Orkn. 314; hat er til heidins sidar veit, N.G.L. i. 3. vita á, to forebode; brakar í klaufum, vind mun á vita, Mar. 1057 (cp. á-vitull); það veit á regn, storm,..., of weather marks.

B. Recipr. to know of one another; peir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, Landn. 56; ok vitask þeir við mála-munda þann sín á miðli, to know mutually, Grag. i. 469; better, ok vitusk þeir þat við mála-munda þann, Kb. i. 2. pass.; skyldi aldrei annat vitask, to be known, Fas. i. 22. part.; vitandi nó valdandi þessa verks, Fms. ix. 412; margs vitandi, Vsp. 20, Edda 11; vitandi vits, Hm. 17, Fms. v. 258 (cp. A. l); vitandi mannvits, Edda 9; viss vitandi, intentionally, knowingly, Jb. 309 A; visir vitendr, Grag. (Kb.) i. 243, ii. 57; visar vitendr, Grag. i. 228. past pret.; á morgun skal okkur saga vituð verða, to be known, proved, 655 xiii. B. I; þat mátti eigi vitað verða, 625. 83; ef þetta er satt, þá er þat vitað (clear, manifest) at hón hefir eigi mær verit, Fms. x. 204; bat er vitað (well known) at sjá maðr er afbragð annarra manna, vi. 144; ok er þat vitað hver stórtíðendi görðusk um hans mál, vii. 124.; sá er beim völlr of vitaor, that field is marked out for them, Vbm. 18; valr vitinn Friggjar faoni-byggvi, allotted to Odin, Hornklofi.

vita-fé, n. a law phrase, secure money, i. e. secured by a verdict or the like; bat er allt vitafé er váttar vitu, ok allt bat er dómr dæmir manni, etc., Gpl. 508; sækja sem vitasé, 306; þat er v. er sest er syrir váttum, N. G. L. i. 221: mod. vita-skuld.

vitand, vitend (mod. vitund), f. intelligence, consciousness, a being privy to, conscious of; var þat gört með yðvarri vitand ok ráði, Fms. vii. 305; í því ráði ok vitand hafði verit Hákon dúfa, ix. 452; þú Búi hear her vel verit i vetr, at varri vitund, in our opinion, to our knowledge, Isl. ii. 442; at minni vitund, Orkn. 254; at vér fám hvárki af þeim vitand ne syn, Fb. iii. 156; hin minnsta synd at vitan gor, a willing, conscious sin, Eluc. 675. 26; halda fyrir eins-eidi at sinni vitend (sic), N. G. L. ii. 68, 128; um sum illvirki eigi tvimælis laust hvárt þér manit burrt hasa um setið allar vitundir, Sturl. iii. 261; hyggr þú at hann muni af þér bera vitundina þá er hann skal sik undan sökum færa, Orkn. 454; II. a whit, bit; ekki vitund, not a whit, freq. in mod. usage, but only with the negative.

vitandi, part. knowing, witting; göra e-t vitandi or ó-vitandi.

vitan-liga, adv. wittingly: ekki mér vitanliga, not in my knowledge. vitan-ligr, adj. known; ekki mér vitanligt, tis not known to me.

vita-skuld, m. an acknowledged debt; at loknum öllum vita-varskuldum, debts contracted in the spring, Dipl. v. 18. 2. metaph. in mod. usage, a matter of course; bad er vitaskuld!

Vitaz-gjafi, a, m. (of a gen. vitaor = surety), a 'sure giver,' the name of a field, the crop of which never failed; bat var akr er kalladr var Vitazgjafi þvíat hann varð aldregi úfrær, ... eigi brásk hann Vitazg afi enn, Glúm. 340, 343.

vit-fatt, n. adj. sbort of wit; e-m veror vitfatt, Fas. i. 104.

vit-firring, f. 'wit-estrangement,' insanity, madness, Grag. i. 154, Fms. vi. 141, Bs. i. 371.

viti, a, m. a signal; pat potti eigi goos viti, it boded nothing good, Fs. 20; ills-viti, boding evil. 2. as a naut. term; hafa vita af lands to stand so near land as to be aware of it, of the marks by which sailors note the proximity of land; hann sigldi fyrir sunnan Island ok hafter vita af, O. H. 75; allir settu augu sin aptr um skut, meðan þeir máttu nokkurn vita sjá til fóstr-jarðar sinnar, Al. 12. 3. a beacon kindled V. to look towards, of a place, = Lat. spectare ad, vergere das a warning signal when a fleet or enemy was in sight or had arrived.

see Hák. S. Goda ch. 21, and Orkn. ch. 71-74, N. G. L. i. 102; eld tooth of witness, the Tabernacle, Stj. 310. sé ek brenna fyrir austan borg... þat mun viti kallaðr, Gs. 18; vita skyldi göra á hám fjöllum . . . svá at hvern mætti sjá frá öðrum, sú var sidvenja, at vitar fóru austan eptir landi, Hkr. i. 147; skjóta upp vita, Fb. ii. 458; fleygja eldi í vitana, Fms. viii. 74, 188; lögðu þar í eld ok görðu þar vita, Eg. 222; brenna vita, Fær.; halda vita, gæta vita, kynda vita, sla eldi i vita, etc., Orkn. l.c.; veor-viti, a vane, weather-cock. vita-karl, vita-vörör, m. a beacon-watchman, Fms. viii. 73, 188, Ghl. 86, N.G.L. i. 102.

viti, a, m. a leader; in odd-viti; ú-viti, an artless person, e. g. a child; ill-viti, an evil boder; ör-viti or ör-vita, insane.

viti, n. (?), a moment, point of time (?); en hvert viti (every time) er

maðr festir útlegðar eið, þá skal . . ., N. G. L. i. 161.

vitja, að, [vit B], to call on, visit, with gen.; vitja frænda sinna, Fms. i. 184; at beir mundi koma ok vitja Gizorar, pay G. a visit, attack bim at bome, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vii. 37; þóttusk þeir vita, hvar hans var at vitja, where he was to be found, 203: to come to look after a previous agreement or promise, vitja þessa mála, Fær. 255; hann er kominn at vitja heita þeirra, er ..., Fms. v. 43; vitja þeirra einka-mála, er ..., vi. 288; vitja ráðsins, Ísl. ii. 241; þeir vitja graðungsins (they went to fetch the bull = Germ. abbolen), en selja Kormaki bauginn, Korm. 218; at vitja gjafar þeirrar er hann hafði þegit, Eg. 35; ver hér í nótt ok vitja heilla, of soothsaying, Korm. 206.

2. with prep.; at vitja eigi optarr út til Islands, Fms. i. 275; Gud Drottinn vitjadi til Saram, the Lord God visited Sarab, Stj. (Gen. xxi. 1). 3. eccl. to visit, of a bishop; begar hann vitjar, D. N. iii. 10: vitja sjúkra, to visit the sick; hús-vitja, q. v.

vitjan or vitjon, f. a visit, Fms. vii. 88; bú kennir eigi tíð vitjunar þinnar, Greg. 39, - þekkja ekki sinn vitjunar-tíma, N. T. a visitation; let hann Arna biskup taka af ser vitjun til bess er vera atti eptir nýjum lögum, Bs. i. 783, v. l.; hús-vitjan, q. v.

vitka, ao, to bewitch; in finn-vitka, q. v., and perh. in Hm.—skylit

þann vitka vár, 74.

vitkask, 20, to recover one's senses, Ver. 31, MS. 625. 72; cerir vitkask, Hom. (St.) 2. to recover from a swoon, Orkn. 212; hann féll í öngvit, en er hann vitkaðisk, Fms. vi. 230; ljósta hann í svíma... Ögmundr vitkaðisk, ii. 69; endr-v.

vitki, a, m. [A.S. witiga = a prophet; whence Engl. wizard, witch; O. H. G. wizago; of which word the mod. Germ. weissager is a corruption, as if from sagen]:—prop. a wise man, but only used of a wizard; eru völur allar frá Víðólfi, vitkar allir frá Vilmeiði, Hdl. 32; vitka líki (in a warlock's shape) fórtu verþjóð yfir, Ls. 24.

vit-lausa (mod. vitleysa), u, f. witlessness, nonsense, Nj. 214. vit-lauss, adj. witless; vitlaus hljóð, Skálda: witless, foolish, Fms. ix. 335, Barl. 127: mad, Boll. 350; v. snapr, Stj. 625, Bs. i. 371, Magn. 518, Eg. 217 (of a drunken person).

vit-leysi, n. madness, Stj. 91, Fms. vii. 150.

vit-leysingr, m. a witless, insane person, idiot, Fms. i. 292.

wit-litill, adj. small-witted, of little wit, Grag. ii. 112, Fms. ii. 154, Hrafn. 10: compar. vit-minni, Lv. 32.

vit-lostinn, part. 'wit-struck,' insane, K. A. 120.

vit-maor, m. a wit, a clever person, Bard. 169.

vit-menni, n. = vitmaor, Lv. 32.

vit-mikill, adj. of much wit, clever, Odd. 4.

vitna, ad, [Dan. vidne], to witness, attest, with acc.; vitna málit ok segja..., Al. 125; vitna með lyrittar-eiði, Gþl. 435; vitnað kaup, N. G. L. i. 24; vitna e-t undir e-n, to call one as a witness, ii. 259, Nj. 2. pass. to be proved by witness, Bs. i. 786.

witna, u, f. = vitni; bera vitnur, Mar.

witneskja, u, f. a sign, signal; reisa upp háfa stöng til vitneskju, Al. 88; kvað þat vera myndu góða vitneskju (a good sign) er svá hafði at borizk, Ó. H. 26. 2. intelligence, information; hafa vitneskju af

e-u, to be aware of a fact.

VITNI, n. [A.S. witnes; Engl. witness; Dan. vidne = testis]:—witness, testimony (prop. vitni is the act, 'váttr' the person, but sometimes the terms are confounded, as witness is in Engl.); bera vitni, to bear witness; bera vitni með e-m, Eg. 61, Fms. vi. 194; sama vitni berr Galenus, Lækn.; bera e-m gótt vitui, Nj. 11; eins þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda tíu Noromanna vitni, O. H. 227: an evidence, outward mark, var bar orpinn haugr til vitnis, 655 xiv. B. 2. 2. = váttr, a witness, of persons; nefna vitni, to call witnesses, Fms. vii. 142; nefna vitni at e-u, Grag. i. 211, 214; flutti hann fram vitni sin ok váttorð, Fms. vii. 142; kjósa með vitni, hvárt..., Grág. i. 210; eptir vitnum ok gögnum skal hvert mál dæma, N.G.L. i. 31; nú eru þau vitni er eigi skolu and-vitni í móti koma, þat er heimstefnu-vitni . . . , 32; var þat vitnum bundit, Fms. vi. 149; ef maðr kallask lostinn, ok eru eigi vitni við, þá..., if a man says ibat be bas been beaten, there being no witnesses, N.G.L. i. 73; hann skal beiða hinn með vitnum at bregða af marki, Jb. 290: allit., þá lét hann ganga fram vitni sin ok vátta, Fms. vii. 141. compds: vitnis-burðr, m. a bearing witness, giving evidence, K. A. 50, Fms. x. 22: as a law term, Ghl. 475; gjalda samkvæði at v. þeim er hann hefir borit, Grág. i. 39; leita vitnisburda, Fms. vi. 194, passim.

vitnis-bærr, adj. able to bear witness; vera v. um mál, Gpl. 400; skal hann með engu móti v., H. E. ii. 67. vitnis-fastr, adj. 'proof-fast,' that can be proved, vitnis-fjall, n. = the mount of the Covenant, Hom. 107. Fms. ii. 242. vitnis-lauss, adj. unattested; vitnislausar sögur, Hkr. iii. 96. vitnalaust = vitnislaust, Sd. 140. vitnis-madr, m. a witness, = vattr, 655 xxiii. 1, D. N. i. 51, Grág. i. 219, Jb. 406. vitnis-sannr, adj. convicted by evidence, Gpl. 393. vitnis-ork, f. the ark of the covenant, = sáttmáls-örk, Stj. 311, Eluc.

vitnir, m. [vitt = charms], a poet, name of the wolf, no doubt from its being a charmed, bewitched animal (witches rode on wolves), Lex. Poët.,

Gm. 23, passim.

vit-oro, n. [cp. Ulf. weit-wods = μάρτυς, weit-wodiha and weit-wodei = μαρτύριον, weit-wodian = μαρτυρείν; thus Icel. vitorδ would be qs. vitoδ]: -private counsel, confidence; vera à fleiri manna vitordi, in the confidence of more men, Nj. 231; var þetta fyrst á fárra manna vitorði (viti, v. l.), 229; ekki var margra manna vitorð á hans ætterni, Fms. x. 391; ekki var þat í vitorði alþýðu, vi. 134; af nökkuru vitorði, Róm. 286; þat var á margra manna vitorði með hverjum skildaga..., O.H. 95; vera í ráðum ok vitorðum með e-m um verk, Eg. 139; nema hann kalli þik til vitords med ser, unless be takes thee into his counsel, Sks. 361 B; fyrir útan vítorð e-s, without one's knowledge, 745: allit., fyrir útan vitorð eðr vilja þess er átti, Grág. ii. 348; fékk hann ekki skírt sik frá vitorðinu, be could not clear bimself from the charge of cognisance, Róm. 287: in mod. usage, vera i vitoroi med e-m, as a law term mostly in a bad 2. a report; tók at vaxa vitorð of hann ok svá metorð ok sense. yfirlæti, Fms. x. 391. vitoros-maor, m. a person cognisant (Dan. medvider), D. N. v. 61.

VITE, vitr, vitrt, adj., the r is radical; compar. vitrari, superl. vitrastr:-wise, of a person; vitr ok víðfrægr, Symb. 32; þú ert okkar vitrari, Fms. i. 59; vitr maor ok réttoror, Fb. i. 516; manna vitrastr, Nj. 2; kvenna vitrust ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119; beir sem vitrari váru, 13; honum virðisk mærin vitr ok hæversk, 57; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, Anal. 160; þeir er vitrir hugðusk vera, Barl. 127; vitr kona ertú, Ragna, Orkn. 254; hvat þá varð vitri (dat. fem.), Am. 12; Sigurðr jarl var manna vitrastr, Fms. i. 13; hann var vitr maðr ok forspár um marga hluti, Eb. 42; jafnan vægir inn vitrari, Fms. vi. 220; fár er svá vitr at allt sjái sem er, a saying, Orkn. 304; stór-vitr, all-vitr, ú-vitr, spak-vitr, mis-vitr, slæg-vitr, qq. v. 2. = vitrligr, of a rare thing; vitr áhyggja, Eluc. 2.

vitr, f. = vættr, a wight, Hkv. 1. 53.

vitra, u, f. wit, wisdom, sagacity; taldi bá hafa litla vitru sýnda í sínum ráðum, Fms. viii. 168; fyrir vitru sakir ok dirfdar, iv. 263; bæði sakir vitru ok framburðar, Orkn. 62 (in Lex. Run.); at vitra ormsins efldi einfaldleik dufunnar, Greg. 20; af heilagri vitru, Clem. 143.

vitra, ao, to manifest, lay open, reveal; vitra monnum uorona hluti, Greg. 75, Magn. 538; Drottinn lysir ok vitrar öll ráð hugskota, Hom. 84; Helgr andi vitradi beim berliga, 656 C. 13; fyrir Gedeon vitradi Engill Guos, Rb. 376; enn fimta dag at aptni þá var vitrat fyrir þeim at Guðs maðr myndi finnask, 623. 55. II. reflex. to reveal oneself, appear in a dream or vision, Al. 16; mikit er um fyrirburði slíka, er hann sjálfr vitrask okkr, Nj. 119; á næstu nótt vitraðisk inn helgi Martinus biskup Ólafi konungi í svefni, Fms. i. 280; þá vitrask Ólafr konungr konu hans í draumi ok mælti svá við hana, v. 210; sjá, þá vitraðist honum Engill Drottins í draumi, og sagði, Matth. i. 20.

vitran and vitrun, f. a revelation; Guðlig vitran, Magn. 492. a vision, appearance in a dream, Mar.; eptir pessa vitran, Fms. v. 210; i vitran porvalds prests, Bs. i. 133, 302; vitranar-draumr, Post. 656 C. 6; vitranar-stadr, 655 x. 1.

vitringr, m. a wise man, sage (like A.S. wita), Barl. 127; hann var höfdingi mikill ok vitringr, Ld. 24; hinn mesti vitringr, Fb. ii. 80; freq. in mod. usage, lög-vitringr.

vitr-leikr (-leiki), m. wisdom; at þú ráðir drauminn ok lýsir svá yfir vitrleik þínum, Fms. xi. 6; svá bar v. hans af öllum mönnum, Edda (pref.); skörungt at lærdómi ok vitrleik, Bs. passim; snilld ok v., Fms. i. 141; vitrleiki Einars, Lv. 53: of a dog, cleverness, Fms. x. 254: ironic., vitringinum Eyjólfi, the wiseacre E., Nj. 235. maor, m. = vitringr, Gisl. 48.

vitr-liga, adv. wisely, with wisdom, Fms. i. 203, Sks. 772, Fb. ii. 136, passim; ú-vitrliga.

vitr-ligr, adj. [Old Engl. witterly], wise, of a thing or action; v. stjörn, Fms. vi. 30; v. ráð, ix. 442, xi. 28; vitrligar ráðagörðir, Ld. 238; snjallara ok vitrligra, Fms. i. 104: er þat vitrligra, vi. 8; vitrlig andsvör, Barl. 125, passim; ú-vitrligr.

vitr-mall, adj. wise in speech, Clem. 128, Stj. 460.

vit-samligr, adj. = vitrligr.

vit-skertr, part. 'sbort of wit,' insane.

vits-munir, m. pl. 'stores of wit,' sense, sagacity, cleverness; mun nú betra at hasa vitsmuni við, Nj. 76; lædóm ok vitzmuni, Bs. i. 90; hesir hann komit á vitzmuni við mik, outwitted me, Lv. 48; með vitnis-búð, f. the britzmunum mínum ok hvatleika, Nj. 276; ok er hann var nökkurra vetra gamall, oxu þó eigi mjök v. hans, Sd. 176; heill í sínum vitz- víðir, m., poët. the wide sea, the main, Lex. Poët.; freq. also in mod. munum, in one's full senses, D. N. (phrase in wills); eigi er jafnkomit ballads, cp. Ulf. 2. 20. munum, in one's full senses, D. N. (phrase in wills); eigi er jafnkomit um vitzmuni með ykkr, Fb. ii. 43; freq. in mod. usage. the five senses; allra vitsmuna, augna, heyrnar ..., Hom., St. (rare).

vit-stola, adi. 'wit-stolen,' insane, Fas. iii, 300; freq. in mod. usage, = wild, frantic; cp. ham-stola.

vit-stolinn, part. = vitstola, Fms. vi. 198, K. A. 120, Stj. 153; vit-

stolnir menn ok vanaðir. N. G. L. ii. 300.

VITT, n. [akin to vita], witchcraft, charms; engi madr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, vitt eðr blót, N.G.L. i. 383; engi maðr má trúa á vitt eðr blót, eðr rót, 389; ok draptu á vitt (vætt Cod.) sem völur, Ls. 24; vitta-vættr, a bewitched wight, a wizard, witch, Yt.

vitta, d, to bewitch, charm; vitti hon ganda, Vsp., cp. vitka. vitta-fullr, adj. full of charms; belgr vittafullr, a bag filled with charms,

Kormak., cp. borf. Karl. 374 (see taufr).

vittlingr, m. a willing, simpleton, Krók. 6 new Ed.

vittugr, adj. skilled in wltcbcraft; nam hann vittugri valgaldr kveða, Vtkv.

vittull, m. a wittol, simpleton; in mann-vitull (q, v.), Isl. ii. 340. vitugr, adj. [Engl. witty], clever; vitugr ok snjallr, Fms. viii. 390 (v. l.), Fagrsk. 14; svá vitugir, at þeir kunni at ráða fyrir orði ok eiði,

Grág. ii. 46.

vitu-ligr, adj., in ú-vituligr.

vitund, f. conscience (see vitand). II. ekki vitund, not a wbit. vit-vandr, adj. requiring cleverness, Konr.

vixtr, part. [see vitka], bewitched; at hann myndi vixtr vera, ok eigi svá vitandi sem hann skyldi (sem hann myndi vixtr verða eða óvitandi, v. l.), Fagrsk. 32.

viz, adv. far, widely; see vior II.

vizka, u, f., qs. vitska, [vit], wisdom, Fas. i. 302; synit vizku yora, 623. 29; kraptr ok v., Barl. 99; gef honum vizku bins helga anda, 100; skildi konungr bat af vizku sinni, at ..., O. H. 98; er bat eigi undarligt at gæfa fylgi vizku, 123, passim; vizku-brago, a wise contrivance, Fær. 157; mikill er vizku-munr orðinn, Nj. 36; vizku-tré, the tree of knowledge, 671. 6: freq. in mod. usage, Jesu óx aldr og vizka og náð, N. T., Pass., Vídal.: ú-vizka, foolisbness; sér-vizka, q. v. COMPDS: vizkuliga, adv. soisely, Barl. 98. visku-ligr, adj. wise, Sturl. iii. 246, v. l. vizku-maor, m. a wise man, Fms. vi. 204, x. 170.

vizkr, adj. clever, sensible; vizkan (Cod. vibcan) mann, Fms. x. 405;

kona knó ok vel vizk, Bs. i. 345.

vi, vi, vi, interi. expressing the twittering of a young bird.

VÍA, að, to twitter, of young birds in the nest; og viðka kokin vesallig, víandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2. 25.

via, u, f., mostly in plur. viur, the eggs of flies in blown meat, freq. in mod. usage.

via, ad, to blow meat, lay eggs, of flies (Lat. verminare), also to swarm; prob. akin to úa, ýja (qq. v.), to swarm.

víða, adv.; víðar, víðast, widely, far and wide, in many places; sá víða ratar, Hm.; fara víða, Eg. 41; víða um lönd, 32; hann skal svá víða vargr heita, sem ..., Grág. ii. 169; hann var víða blár, Fs. 141; víða ónumit land, 18; víða um heiminn, Anal. 39; um Agðir ok víðar, Eg. 32; um allt Hálogaland ok víðarr, Fas. ii. 161; sem víðast er veröld bygo, the farthest, Grag. ii. 160; vibast um veröldina, 'widest in the world,' cp. the wide world, Edda (pref.): with gen., vida veraldar, Stj. 43. metaph., hann ló viða, lied in many cases, Nj. 270; þykkir mér víðast (in most instances, mostly) sakir hafa til verit, Orkn. 120; víðast hvar, in most cases or places; það er viðast hvar rétt, it is correct in most parts.

víða, d, to widen; braut isinn ok víddi vökna, Bs. i. 346; var brotinn issinn ok vidd vökin, 319.

víðátta, u, f. wideness, openness, of a district, Sks. 504; á víðáttu sléttra hafa, 506; víðátta jarðar, 549; víðáttu skáldskapr, loose, libellous poetry, Grag. ii. 150.

vidd, f. width, wideness, extension; breidd, vidd, lengd, Fms. x. 272; svå vitt land at bat var mikil borgar-vidd, of the size of a large town, Fas. i. 289; víðr sem stakkgarðs-vídd, Bs. i. 669.

viderni, n. width, widening, extension; innan bess vidernis, H. E. i. 467; mátti þat varla standa fyrir víðerni Kristninnar, it could not binder the widening of the Church, Mar.

víðga, að, = víðka, Mar.

VÍÐIR, m. [A.S. wiðig; Engl. withy; cp. Lat. vitis], a willow, Edda (Gl.); hat er vex á víði, Pr. 474: in Icel. esp. willow-scrub, dwarf-willow, salin repens, fjalla-graviðir = salin alpina glauca; bein-víðir, q.v.; loð-víðir or kotuns-víðir, the cotton-willow; haga-gravíðir, salin repens, Eggert Itin. ch. 267; used for thatching (cp. taug-reptr, Hm.), but esp. as fodder; many local names are derived from this plant: Vioi-dalr, -nes. -hjalli, -ker (see kjarr), -skógr, Landn., Fs., map of Icel.: Víð-dælir, men from Vididalr (whence the family name Vidalin, descended from сомров: víð-dælskr, adj. from Víði-dalr, Sturl. iii. Arngrim lærdi). víði-hæll, m. a peg of willow; þeir hrukku fyrir sem víðihæll, as a willow-twig, Fins. iv. 250. viði-rif, n. the picking willow-twigs for sodder, Sturl. i. 195 C.

víðka (sounded víkka), 20, to widen, Bb. 2, 25; dalrinn víðkar, Berð.

víðkast, id., Stj. 163.

VIDR, viò, vitt, adj., compar. viòari, superl. viòastr; [A.S. wid; Engl. wide; Germ. weit; Dan. vid :-wide, large, of extension; vior ok rumr sjór, Stj. 78; víðir skógar, Eg. 130; víð mörk, 57; víðan skjöld, Stj. 461; víða öxi, Sturl. i. 63; pallar svá víðir, at ..., Grag. i. 4, passim: allit. phrase, á víða vega, wide abroad, broadcast, Sdm. 46; vios vegar, in all directions, being scattered about; flyja vios vegar, Fms. ii. 217, vi. 87; dreifask viðs vegar, Eg. 530. 2. neut.: viir Noregi svá vítt sem Haraldr inn Hárfagri hafði átt, Fms. v. 238; nu brennr víðara enn hann vildi, Grág, ii, 205; áin féll miklu víðara, Sti. 284; nema hann has hross lengr eða víðara, more widely, for a greater distance, Grág. i. 433; um allan Noreg ok enn miklu víðara, Hkr. i. 71; um allt Hálogaland ok þó víðara hvar, Fas. ii. 504; förum heldr víðara til, Fms. vi. 151; leggja eld í Hallvarðs-kirkju ok víðara (in more place) í bæinn, vii. 212. II. víðs, gen. used as adverb, mostly spelt vis, very far, full; enn er hann vildi tala hann ba var hann viðs fjarn, very far off, Edda i. 344 (Cod. Worm., vitz Cod. Reg.); viz ramligr, full strong, Merl. 2. 50; viz errilig, very fierce, Fms. vi. 169 (in a verse); viz mörg ekkja, full many a widow, Mork. (in a verse).

B. Compos: vio-blainn, m. the wide blue, poet. the beaven, Edda. við-bygðr, part. wide-peopled, Lex. Poet. víð-faðmr. adj. wide-fathoming; viðfaðmara ríki, Fms. v. 344; viðfaðmi, nickname of an ancient conqueror (the Danish king Ivarr Viðfaðmi). Skjöld. S., Landn. vio-feomir. m. wide-fatbomed, name cf one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.) viö-fleygr, adj. wide-flying, Sks. 78, Róm. 331. víð-flögull, adj. id., Lex. Poët. vio-frægia, o, to make wide-known, of praise, Bs. i. 329, Fms. i. 258; mun nain bitt víðfrægjask um veröldina, Fms. i. 136. við-frægr, adj. farrenowned, famous, Symb. 32, Fms. vi. 431; ágætari ok viðfrægri, Fb. viö-förli, f. a far-travelling, Bret. 30. adj. far-travelling, Fms. i. 100, Al. 11; as a nickname, inn vidiodi. the far-traveller, Oddr, borvaldr, Eirikr, Hrani inn vidforli, Fms. i. 29 sqq. við-gymnir, m. the wide-grappling, poet. víð-gyrðill, m. the wide girdle of the earth, i.e. the 60, 274, Fb. i. 29 sqq. Lex. Poët. vio-heimr, m. the wide world, the beavens, Edda sea, Lex. Poët. vio-leikr (-leiki), m. width, extent, Stj. 67, 89, 163, 174. (Gl.) 348. vio-lenda, d, to extend a territory, Sks. 460. lendi, n. broad lands, wideness of land, Sti. 618, Dior. 146, Hkr. ii. 171; mart er at segja af vidlendi ferdar Olafs, the extent of his travels. Fms. x. 395: the wide, open, flat country, Eg. 294; violendis-ferd, O. H. L. ch. 8. vio-lendr, adj. baving broad lands, of a king, Fins. i. 199, vi. 94, xi. 201, Al. 17, Stj. 610. viö-liga, adv. widely, H. E. vio-opnir, m. the ' wide open,' the við-ligr, adj. wide. i. 512. hall of Hel, Edda ii. 494. viö-ree talk far and wide of a thing, Sd. 148. víð-ræðr, adj.; verða víðrætt um e-t. » víð-ræss, adj. [rás], running far, far-roaming, of deer; dyr olm ok viorzs, Art. 79; in Gkv. 2.11 the true reading may be, á víðræsar varga leifar (an hypallage for víðræssa varga leifar), into the realm of the wide-roaming wolves, i. e. into the wild forest (see vargr, and leif I). víð-sýni, f. a wide outlook. sýnn, adj. with wide prospect; menn vóru úti staddir á haugum nökkurum bar sem viðsynt var, Fms. vi. 120; á víðsyna vegu, Mar.

VIF, n. [A. S. wif, wif-man = woman; Engl. wife; Germ. weib; supposed to have originally meant a weaver, from vefa, vision]:—a woman, but only in poetry; for in Icel. prose, old as well as modern, the word is quite obsolete, Rm. 22; er vaknaði víf ór svefni, Skv. 1. 16; þá varð hilmi hugr á vífi, Hkv. 2.13; hafða ok þess vætki vífs, Hm. 102; víf en fögru, Fms. vii. 61 (in a verse); vant er stafs vifi, Am. 12; velskufaðra vifa, Orkn. (in a verse); hamra vif, the wife of the rocks, a giantess; giorninga vif, a witch; osk-vif, a 'wish-wife,' chosen, wedded wife; gen-vif, spear-wife, = Bellona, Lex. Poët.

vifandi, part., in the phrase, koma ab vifandi, to arrive as of a sudden, or by chance.

visior, part. wound round; svell-visior, wrapt in ice, Lex. Poët.

vifi-lengjur, f. pl. = Lat. ambages; also vain pretexts, subterfuges. vifill, m. [A.S. wifel; Engl. weevil; Germ. webel], prop. a bestle; cp. tord-yfill qs. tord-yifill, this sense, however, is lost. name, Landn.; whence in local names, Vifils-fell, -dalr, etc.

vífinn, adj. given to women, = kvennsamr, Fagrsk. ch. 66, Konr. 14, Krók. ch. 11, Völs. R. 47.

VIFL, f. a cudgel, bat, used in washing; með víflinni, sem konur vóru

vanar at hafa til þváttar, Rd. 297; kona fór með klæði til þváttar, hon hafði vífl í hendi, ok barði hann í hel með víflinni, Fms. v. 181; griðkona hefir vífl í hendi, ok lýstr á helluna, viii. 243; vera sem vifl at brunni, to be like a bat at the well, i.e. to be in a surly, beating mood, Kormak.

vífi, n. besitation; also víl, víla.

vifia, að, to stutter; það viflaðist fyrir honum, Björn. viflun, f. pl. waverings, stutterings, confusion; það kómu viflur á hann.



vífni, f. the being vífinn, = kvennsemi, Merl. 2. 74.

VÍG, n. [from vega B; Ulf. waibjo = $\mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta$], a fight, battle; this is the oldest sense of the word, prevalent in old poems and in compds; sinnask at vígi, to meet for battle, Vpm. 17, 18; at vígum, Gm. 40; vígs ótrauðr, Skm. 24; varr við víg. Ls. 13; val þeir kjósa, ríða vígi frá, Vþm. 41; vápn til vígs at ljá, Fsm.; víga guð, víga Njörðr, víga Freyr, the god of battle; verja vígi brúar-sporðana, Fms. ii. 207; Heiðarvig, the battle on the Heath, Heidarv. S.; hvar sem hon (Freyja) rior til vígs, þá á hón hálfan val, Edda 16; verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, Íb. 11; verja þeim vígi völlinn, Eb. 20; at vit myndim jafn-færir til vígs, Nj. 97; eiga víg saman, to bave a fight togeiber, Bret. 48; engi hestr mundi hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 89 (hesta-víg, a borse-fight); Tanni ræðsk í móti Bárða, teksk þar víg afburða-fræknligt, Ísl. ii. 369; hann & vig moti Ty, Edda 42; vigs atvist, presence, abetting at a fight, Grag. ii. 138 (as a law term); hence is derived II. as a law term, bomicide, any slaughter with a weapon, in open warfare and private feud; for the legal meaning, see the remarks s. v. moro, Grag., and the Sagas, passim. COMPDS: 1. with gen. plur .: viga-brandr, m. a 'war-brand,' a sword in the heavens, a kind of 'aurora' boding war. viga-far, n. 'warfare,' battle, slaughter; ofrior ok v., Landn. 270; göra margar üspektir um kvenna-far, ok vígaför, Orkn. 444. víga-ferðir = vígaferli, Js. 8: or víga-ferði, n., N.G. L. i. 19, Sks. 252 B, Gbl. 26. viga-ferli, n. pl. 'warfare,' war and slaughter of men; mun þetta upphaf vígaferla þinna, Nj. 85; hólmgöngum ok vígaferlum, Eg. 645; óeirðar-menn um kvenna-mál ok vígaferli, Lv. 3; újafnaðar ok vígaferla, Krók. 36. víga-guð, n. the god of battle, Edda (of Tý). viga-hugr, m. a 'war-mood,' a murderous mood, = vighugr. maor, m. a fighting man, one ever at war, one who kills many men, Nj. 22, Landn. 150, Eg. 770; hann lézk vera v. ok eiga úvært, Glúm. 2. with gen. sing .: vigs-bestr, f. pl. compensation for manslaughter, Grag. ii. 95, Fms. iii. 56. vigs-gengi, n. the backing one, fighting side by side with one in battle; heita, veita e-m v., Ld. 222, Eb. 100, Ľv. 95. vígs-gjald, n. = vígsbætr, Sturl. ii. 168. vigsmaör, m. a champion, Bs. i. 763. vígs-mál, n. a trial for ma slaughter, Nj. 71, 100, Boll. 340. vígs-sök = vígsök, Fms. iii. 155. vigs-mal, n. a trial for man-

B. REAL COMPDS: vig-ass, m. a war-beam, for defence; beir Brandr höfðu vígása í dyrum, Sturl. ii. 97. víg-bjartr, adj. 'warbright,' glorious, Lex. Poët. vig-bleer, m. 'War-breeze,' name of a war-steed, Hkv. 2. 34. víg-bætr, f. = vígsbætr, Grág. ii. 95. vígbond, n. pl. the gods of battle, Vsp. víg-dís, f. 'u of one of the Valkyrja; a pr. name of a woman, Landn. vig-dis, f. 'war-fairy,' name víg-djarfr, adj. daring, gallant, stout-bearted, Hm., Al. 8. víg-drótt, f. warvíg-dvalinn, m. name of a dwarf, Sól. víg-fimi, f. skill in arms, a feat of arms, Dropl. 24, Fær. 129, Fms. i. 97. fime, adj. skilled in feats of arms, Ld. 242, Sturl. i. 150. and vig-flaki, a, m. a 'war-board,' mantlet of boards, used in battle, = Lat. vinea (vigflaki, 655 xxv. 2), Sturl. ii. 54; færa út á borðit vígfleka víg-frekr, adj. ok verjask sem bezt, en vega litt i mót, Fb. i. 542. "war-eager,' Edda (in a verse). vig-frækn, adj. martial, Lex. Poët. vig-fromuor, m. a partisan of war, Lex. Poët. vig-fúss, adj. eager for battle, Grett. (in a verse): a pr. name (cp. Gr. φιλο-πτύλεμος, φιλόμαχοε), Landn., Glúm. vig-glaor, adj. rejoicing in war, Lex. Poët. vig-grimmr, 2dj. murderous in battle, Lex. Poët. víg-gyrðill, m. a 'war-girdle,' a shelter made in ships during battle, Fms. vi. 263, viii. 216, N.G.L. i. 335. vig-gyrola, ad, to put up the shelter before battle; skip búin ok víggyrðluð, Fms. viii. 132; v. skip sín, Orkn. 360, Sks. 397; on land, Sturl. i. 185. víg-harðr, adj. bardy in war, vig-hestr, m. a war-borse, Eb. 54. víg-hugr, m. a 'war-mood,' martial mood; ef þú verðr með vighug til nokkurs manns, Fms. xi. 429; þá var hann svá búinn er v. var á honum, Valla L. 208; a murderous mood, sér þú eigi at hann stendr með víghug yfir þér uppi? Fms. vi. 249; þann veg brá honum opt við síðan er v. var á honum, Glúm. 342. vig-keni, f. a feat of arms, = vigfimi; vel lærðr til víg-kænn, adj. = vígfimr, Fms. i. 257, .= vígkæni, El. víg-leysi, n. defenceallrar v. a hesti, Sks. 402. víg-kænska, u, f. = vígkæni, El. lessness, Stj. 213. víg-lið, n. war-folk, warriors, Hkv. 1. 25. ligr, adj. martial, doughty, Am. 51, Ld. 80, 276, Fms. vii. 69, Bs. i. 559: v. á velli at sjá, of martial appearance, Eg. 475: lét hann it vigligasta, Grett. 118 A. vig-ljóss, adj. baving daylight for fighting; en þá var þó svá kveldat, at eigi var vígljóst, ok leggja þeir skip vig-lundr, m. 'war-grove,' poët. a warrior, sín í lægi, Fms. xi. 63. and a pr. name, Vigl. vig-lystr, adj. = vigfúss, Lex. Poët. vig-lysing, f. a law term, a declaration of confession of bomicide committed, víg-maðr, m. a champion, Post. (Unger) Gbl. 153 (lýsa II. 3. β). vig-mannliga, adv. martially, doughtily, Fms. vii. 225, Mag. 39. vig-mannligr, adj. martial. vig-moor, adj. weary in battle, vig-nest, n. pl. a 'war-knitting,' Fms. viii. 411, xi. 274, Ld. 222. a coat of mail, Hkv. Hjörv. vig-olfr, m. a 'war-wolf,' a pr. name, Sól.: Vígólfs-staðir, a local name in western Iceland. rakkr, adj. gallant, Lex. Poët. vig-reior, adj. 'war-wroth,' in martial mood, Nj. 256.

víg-risinn, adj. gallant in war, Skv. 1. 13. vig-risni, f. prowess in arms, Ls. 2. Vig-rior, m. the name of the battle-field where the gods and the sons of Surt meet, Fm. víg-roð, n. and víg-roði, a, m. warredness, a meteor or red light in the sky boding war; vígroði lýstr á skýin, O.H.L. 68; verpr vígroða á víkinga, Hkv. 2. 17, cp. Merl. 68. vígskaroa, 20, to furnish with ramparts, Fms. x. 153. víg-skár, adj. barried, exposed to war; vigskatt riki, Ad. vig-skerör, part. furnished with vigskord, Stj. 611, 628, 641. vig-skóð, n. pl. weapons of war, murderous weapons, Lex. Poët. vig-skörő, n. pl. battlements, ramparts, Stj. 640, Sks. 416, 648, Fms. vi. 149. vig-slanga, u, f. a war-sling, catapult, Fbr. 143, v. l. vig-slooi, a, m. the war-slot, i. e. the section of law treating of battle and manslaughter, Grag., 1b. 17. vig-snarr and vig-snjallr, adj. martial, berois, Lex. Poët. sókn, f. a suit for manslaughter, Nj. 109. víg-spár, adj., in Vsp. 28 as epithet of a battle-field, prob. an error for vígskúr, q. v. vígspjöll, n. pl. war-spells, war-news, Hkv. 2. 11, Gs. 18. víg-sök, f. prosecution for manslaughter; sækja vígsakar, Íb. 8, Grág. i. 104, Nj. 86, Ld. 258; vígsakar aðili, Grág. ii. 22, Eb. 195, Bs. i. 676; vígsaka bætt, Grág. i. 189. víg-tamr, adj. skilled in war, Lex. Poet. víg-tam, n. pl. war-tears, i. e. blood; fella vígtár, to shed war-tears, to bleed, víg-teitr, adj. = vígglaðr. Sighvat. víg-tönn, f. a war-tootb, tusk, Vígl. 20, Fas. i. 214, iii. 231: an eye-tooth, N. G. L. i. 171. víg-vél, f. a war-trick, ruse, engine of war, Fms. i. 103; vápnum ok vígvélum, vi. 69, vii. 93; heiðingjar höfðu vagna járnvarða ok margháttaðar aðrar vígvélar, vi. 145; vinna borg með vígvélum, Stj. 512 (vígvig-völlr, m. a battle-field, Bret. 54, Eg. 491, Nj. 212, Ld. 224, Hkr. i. 159, Fms. xi. 372. vig-völr, m. a 'war-stick,' weapon, a collective term; með öxar-hamri, eða hvárngi vígvöl er maðr hefir, Grág. ii. 14, Pr. 415, Fms. viii. 249. vig-beyr, m. a 'war-breeze,' i. e. battle, Lex. Poët. vig-prot, n. 'war-abatement,' end of the battle, vig-bryms, u, f. a 'war-storm,' i. e. battle, Hkv. 1. 6. vig-Vþm. æsa, að, (vígáss), to furnish with vígáss. vig-örr, adj. eager for war, Lex. Poët.

vígi, n. a vantage-ground, strongbold; þar var svá mikill vígis-munr, at ekki . . . , Fms. viii. 427; var hamarrinn víðr ofan ok vígi gott, ii. 93, Eb. 188, 238, Fs. 90; öruggt vígi, Gullh. 52 (Ed.); þar er vígi nakkvat, Nj. 95; renna til vígis í Almanna-gjá, 228: metaph., engi vörn eðr vigi, Sks. 131. II. the bulwarks or gunwale of a ship, Edda (Gl.); þeir tóku þar frá (from the ships) vígin, Fms. ix. 44; hlóðu skipin til úfærs af lausa-viðum þeim er þeir tengðu útan við vígin, Bs. i. 392; kemr annat áfall, ... ofan drap flaugina ok af vígin bæði, 422.

Vigi, a, m. a fighter, only used as the name of a bound, e.g. Vigi, the dog of king Olave Tryggvason, Fms. i-iii; and so in mod. usage.

viging, f. a consecration, N. G. L. i. 345, 352. VIGJA, d. [Ulf. weiban, ga-weiban, = ayidfeir; Germ. weiben; Dan. vie; Swed. viga; cp. Ulf. weiba = leρεύε, weibiha = boliness, weis = άγιοε; the adjective has been displaced by heilagr, q.v.; the vé (q.v.) is a different word]:—to consecrate; in heathen sense, with the hammer of Thor, vígit okkr saman Várar-hendi, þkv. 30; tók upp hamarinn Mjölni ok brá upp ok vígði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28; konungr vígði þá (the dwarfs) útan steins með mála-saxi, Fas. i. 514, ii. 327, 338. in Christian sense; vér skulum vígja tvá elda, Nj. 162; vígja kirkju, K. p. K.; vígja prest, biskup, djákn, Bs. passim; vígja til konungs, to anoint as king, Ver. 25, Rb.; vígja konung til kórónu, Fms. x. 13; but this was unknown in the earlier times, king Magnus Erlingsson being the first Norse king who was consecrated by the church (A.D. 1164); in Denmark the custom was somewhat earlier: of wedlock, lúta sik saman vígja við Ceceliu, Hkr. iii. 202; vígja saman hjón, Vm. 76. vígjask til biskups, prests, nunnu, to be ordained, Jb. 17, Grág. i. 307, Bs. passim.

vigr, adj. in fighting state, serviceable; allir vigir karlar, Fms. i. 209: skilled in arms, vigr vel, Nj. 2; vigr manna bezt, Fms. ii. 20, Eb. 32. II. neut. vigt, a law phrase, in self-defence; par er vigt i gegn beim frumhlaupum, Grag. ii. 9; sex eru konur bær er maðr á vígt um, 60: mér þykkir eigi at þér vígt, svá gömlum manni, Fms. xi. 155; beir drapu karla ba er vigt var at, they smote the men that might be slain, Hkr. i. 235 (referring to the rule in the old code of honour, that it was a disgrace to slay women and children, the aged and

vígsla, u, f. a consecration, ordination; messu-djákn at vígslu, Nj. 272; kom erkibiskup heim frá vígslu, Fms. ix. 423; taka vígslu af biskupi, Bs. i, Grág. passim; kirkju-vígsla, consecration of a church; biskupsvígsla, prests-vígsla, ordination of a bishop, priest; hjóna-vígsla, a wedding; konungs-vígsla, a coronation; vatns-vígsla, Bs., passim: vígsludagr, the day of consecration; vigslu-fadir, an ordaining father (of a bishop), cp. 'god-father,' Bs.; vígslu-görð, a performance of ordination, Fms. x. II; vigslu-maor, a man in boly orders, viii. 269; vigslugjöf, id., Ann. 1356; leggja vígslu-hendr yfir e-n, to lay bands on, of a bishop, Bs. i. 850; vígslu-hrút, the sacrificial ram, Stj.; vígslu-eiðr, the Lex. Poët. víg-reiðr, adj. 'war-wroth,' in mar- coronation-oath, Fms. viii. 155; vígslu-gull, a coronation-ring, x. 15; víg-reifr, adj. 'laetus bello,' warlike, Lex. Poët. vígslu-kaup, a consecration-fee, K. Á. 76; vígslu-klæði, -skrúð, the coronation-robes, Fms. x. 16, viii. 193; vígslu-sverð, a coronation-sword, x. 15, 109; vígslu-taka, a receiving consecration, H. E. i. 255; vígslu-pallt, a degree of ordination, H. E., K. Å.

VÍK, f., gen. víkr, pl. víkr, [from víkja; Dan. vig], prop. a small ereek, inlet, bay; vik gékk upp fyrir austan nesit en upp af víkinni stóð borg mikil, Eg. 161; þeir námu víkr þær er við þá eru kenndar, Landn. 236; í vík eina... hjá vík þeirri, 57; sá ek at í hverja vík vóru rekin brot af þessu tré, Fms. vii. 163; víkr ok fjörðu, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; tveim megin víkrinnar, Fs. 143; margar víkr, 146; róa vík á e-n, to row one round, get ibe better of another; pætti mér mikit vaxa mín virðing, eðr þess höfðingja er á Hrafnkel gæti nökkura vík roit, Hrasn. 16 (metaph. from pulling in a race), pial. 48. freq. in local names, Vik, Vikr, Husa-vik, Revkjar-vik, etc.: the name of Vik or Vikin was specially given to the present Skagerack and Christianinfjord with the adjacent coasts; i Vik austr, i Vikinni, sigla inn, út Vikina, Fms. passim. The form -wick or -wich in British local names is partly of Norse, partly of Latin origin (vicus); all inland places of course belong to the latter class. COMPDS: vikr-barmr, m. a little bay; kómu í einn víkrbarm, Krók. 46 C. víkr-hvarf, n. a creek, Grett. 128 new Ed.; spelt vikhvarf, Fms. vii. 260. Vik-marr, m. the bay at Bergen. Fms. vii.

Vik-dælskr, adj. from the county W., Fms. vii.

víking, f. a freebooting voyage, piracy; see vikingr. In heathen days it was usual for young men of distinction, before settling down, to make a warlike expedition to foreign parts, this voyage was called 'viking,' and was part of a man's education like the grand tour in modern times; hence the saying in the old Saga,—'when I was young and on my voyage (viking), but now I am old and decrepit;' so a son begs his father to give him a 'langskip,' that he may set out on a 'viking,' cp. the scene of the young Egil and his mother Bera, and the reference Fms. i. 69; see B. The custom was common among Teutonic tribes, and is mentioned by Caesar B. G. vi. ch. 23 (latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, sqq.), only there it is a foray on land; (cp. the mod. American filibustering.)

B. REPERENCES illustrating this word: Leifr for i hernað í vestrvíking, Landn. 32; Ólafr inn hvíti herjaði í vestr-víking ok vann Dyflinni, 108; Geirmundr heljar-skinn var herkonungr, hann herjaði í vestr-víking, 121; hann kom út síð landnáma-tíðar, hann hafði verit í vestr-víking ok hast or vestr-viking þræla Írska, 133; Ann varð missáttr við Harald konung inn hárfagra, hann fór því ór landi í vestr-víking, 140; Ingimundr var víkingr mikill ok herjaði í vestr-víking jafnan, 174; Ævarr fór til Íslands ór víkingu, ok synir hans, 185; Björn var á sumrum í vestr-viking en á vetrum með Öndótti, Eyvindr fór þá í vestr-víking, 204; þá var Þorsteinn son Ásgríms í víkingu, en Þorgeirr annarr son hans var tíu vetra, 202; hann var í víking á sumrum ok fékk sér fjár, Hkr. i. 171; Hjörleift konungt féll í víkingu, Fas. ii. 35; leggjask í viking ok hernad, Fms. xi. 73; fara i viking, Eg. 260; Grimr, beir vóru í vestr-víking, ok drápu í Suðreyjum Ásbjörn jarl skerja-blesa, ok tóku þar at herfangi Ólöfu konu hans, Grímr fór til Íslands, Landn. 314; þá er ek var ungr ok í víkingu ... en nú hálfu síðr at ek em gamall ok örvasi, Glúm. 337; ek vil senda yðr austr til Svíþjóðar á fund eins bezta vinar míns, er mí er kallaðr Hákon gamli, við vórum lengi báðir samt í víking, var með okkr inn kærasti félagskapr, ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; en er hann var á unga aldri, lá hann í víkingu ok hernaði, Eg. (begin.); Björn var farmaðr mikill, var stundum í víking en stundum í kaupferðum, 154; er mér þat nær skapi, sagði hann, at þú fáir mér langskip ok þar lið með, ok fara ek í víking (the words of a son to his father), 157: of an expedition in the East (in the Baltic), peir foru um sumarit í víking í Austrveg, fóru heim at hausti ok höfðu aflat fjár mikils ... skip þat höfðu þeir fengit um sumarit í víking, Eg. 170, 171; Björn var nú í víkingu at afla sér fjár ok frægðar, Bjarn. 13: the word occurs also on Swed. Runic stones, sá varð dauðr í vestr-vegum í víkingu, Baut. 962: þá lögðusk sumir menn út í víking ok á herskip, ok mörg endemi tóku menn þá til önnur þau er nú mundi ódæmi þykkja ef menn henti slikt, Bs. i. 62 (referring to Iceland of A.D. 1056-1180): one of the last instances on record is Sturl. i. 152,—hann hafði verit útan nokkura vetr ok verit i vikingu, referring to A.D. 1195: in the Orkneys, among the Norsemen, the viking-life lasted till the 13th century, if not longer.

víkingligr, adj. like a viking, martial, Ld. 276. víkingr, m. a freebooter, rover, pirate, but in the Icel. Sagas used specially of the bands of Scandinavian warriors, who during the 9th and 10th centuries harried the British Isles and Normandy: the word is peculiarly Norse, for although it occurs in A. S. in the poem Byrnoth (six or seven times), it is there evidently to be regarded as a Norse word; and prob. so too in the poem 'Exodus,' in the words rondas bærun sæwicingas, over salme mere; Iastly, in 'Widsith,' as the name of a people, and Lidvicingas (= Lidungar? q.v.) The word 'vikingr' is thought to be derived from vík (a bay), from their haunting the bays, crecks, and fjords;—or it means 'the men from the fjords,' the coincidence that the old Irish called the Norsemen 'Locblannoch,' and Norway 'Locblan,' is curious.

B. A few selected references will illustrate the word:-Naddoddr hét maðr, hann var víkingr mikill, Landn. 26: Flóki Vilgerðarson hét maðr, hann var v. mikill, 28; slógusk í Eyjarnar víkingar ok herjuðu ok ræntu víða, 41; Úlfr víkingr ok Ólafr bekkt fóru samskipa til Íslands, 202; en er þeir lágu til hafs kómu at þeim víkingar ok vildu ræna þá, en Gautr laust stafnbúann þeirra við hjálmun-veli, ok lögðu víkingar við þat frá, síðan var hann kallaðr Hjálmun-gautr, 223; Hrafn hafnar-lykkill var vikingr mikill, hann for til Islands ok nam land . . 269; Ölvir barna-karl hét maðr ágætr í Noregi, hann var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjóta-oddum sem þá var víkingum títt, því var hann barna-karl kallaðr, 308; maðr hét Þorsteinn, gamall maðr ok sjónlítill, hann hafði verit rauða-víkingr (q. v.) í æsku sinni, þorst. S.; porkell miðlangr, hann er rauðr víkingr ok í missætti við Hákon jarl, Fms. xi. 121; her-vikingr, a pirate, i. 225 (p. 259); vikings efni, víkinga höfðingi, konungr, Eg. 190, Fms. vi. 389, Fas. ii. 132; víkinga lið, Štj.; víkinga skip, skeið snekkja, Hkr. i. 296, Korm. 236, Fms. i. 289; víkinga bæli, Eg. 251; víkinga rún, Fms. vi. 291; Bera kvað Egil vera víkings-efni... þegar hann hefði aldr til ok honum væri fengin herskip, Eg. 190 (and the following verse-bat mælti min móðir, at mér skyldi kaupa fley ok fagrar árar, fara í hring með vikingum ...); af Gizori má göra þrjá menn, hann má vera víkinga hölðingi . . . , þá má hann ok vera konungr..., með þriðja hætti má hann vera biskup, ok er hann bezt til bess fallinn af bessum bremr, Fms. vi. 389: on Swed. Runic stones, sá var víkinga-vörðr með Gauti, Baut. 267; allir víkingar, Brocm. 197. Of old poems the Hkv. Hund, well illustrates the life and warfare of Vikings of the 9th and 10th centuries, where also the word itself occurs (verpr vígroða um víkinga); as also vinr víkinga, in the song in Hervar. S.; vikingr Dana, Helr. 11; the saying, vikingar fara ekki at lögum. 2. in after times the word fell into discredit, and is used, esp. in eccl. legends, as = robber, being applied by a misnomer even to highwaymen, Stj. passim; víkingsins Alexandri, Al. 98; Besso þeim vánda víkingi, 122; víkinga dráp, Grett. 100; þessum vansignaða víkingi, Stj. 463 (of Goliath), so in Grag. ii. 136; or even in the Landn., porbjorn bitra hét maðr, hann var v. ok illmenni, 159. For the laws of the ancient Vikings, their discipline and manners, see esp. Halfs S. ch. 10, Jómsvik. ch. 24 (Fms. xi), Flóam. S. ch. 2, Vd. ch. 2, Yngl. S. ch. 34, 41, Eg. ch. 48, O. T. (Hkr.) ch. 101, 102, O. H. ch. 21, the Orkn. S. (Sweyn Asleison) ch. 115, porvalds S. Viôf. ch. 1 (Bs. i. 36, 37): records of their wars and voyages, the Landn. passim, the first chapters of Eg., Eb., Ld., Grett., Orkn., Hkr. i. passim.

II. Vikingr, a pr. name, Landn, and several times on the Swed. Runic stones; cp. Súð-víkingr, a man from Súðavík, Bs.

víkingskapr, m. piracy, Fms. i. 98, Fs. 13.

VÍKJA, older vikva, MS. 325. 76; the spelling with y is curious; pres. vykr, Hom. (a very old vellum); pret. veyk, Ö. H. 174. l. 9, Mork. 171. l. 34; ykva, q. v., also occurs (vi=y); pres. vik; pret. veik, veik, veik, pl. viku; subj. víki; imperat. vík (víku); part. vikinn; a pret. vék (like sté, hné, from stíga, hníga) has prevailed in mod. usage (vék, lék, Ülf. 3. 34), but is hardly found in old writers: [Dan. vige; Swed. vika.]

B. To move, turn; veik hann badan ok kom fyrir konung, Stj.; hann veik þá upp á húlsinn, Gullb. 61 new Ed.; víkr hann út á borgarvegginu, Fms. x. 238; Þórir veik aptr til Jómalans, Ó.H. 135; Þeir viku aptr (returned) ok leita þeirra, Fms. ix. 54; hann veik heim, returned bome, Isl. ii. 202, v.l.; veik ek hjá (I passed by) allstaðar er spillvirkja bælin eru von at vera, Fms. ii. 81; þeir viku þá í Eystri-dali. ix. 233; es maðrinn výkr (sic) eptir teygingu fjándans, Hom. 216 (Ed.); þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja eðr víkja, Fms. v. 319; margir höfðingiar viku mjök eptir honum (followed bim) í áleitni við Harald, vii. 165; megu vér þar til víkja, we may call there, Grett. 5 new Ed.; víkja mörgum hlutum eptir þínum vilja, Fb. i. 320; Arnkell veik því af sér, A. declined, Eb. 122, Ld. 68; tók hann því seinliga ok veik nökkut til ráða bræðra sinna, Eb. 208; veik hann sér hjá dyrunum, Fs. 62; svá at sveinninn mætti hvergi víkja höfðinu, move with the bead, i. e. turn, stir tbe bead, Fms. ii. 272; engi maði skal þéi í móti víkja hendi né fæti, stir band or foot against tbee, Stj. 204; víkja hendinni, 581 (in mod. usage, víkja hvorki hendi né fæti, of a lazy person); hann veik honum frå ser, be pushed bim off, Fms. ix. 243 (v.l.), Stj. 614; hann veik ser undan. turned aside, Bs. i. 861; vik (imperat.) hegat keri pinu, pass the beaker ! Stj. 136; helgir feðr viku til bindendi níu-vikna-föstu (dat.), 49. 2. metaph.; veik hann til samþykkis við bændr ræðu sinni, Fms. ii. 35; hón veik tali til kóngs-sonar, sbe turned ber speech to the king's son, Pr. 431; var því vikit til atkvæða Marðar, Nj. 207; viku peir til Haralds málinu, Fms. vii. 169; pessu veik hann til Snorta Goða, Eb. 84; ok forvitnask um þat er til hennar var vikit af þessum

the books indicate, Karl. 547; helt porleiss a um malit en Arnkell veik

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stórmælum, 625. 86; konungr tók vænliga á ok veik undir Gizur

hvíta, Nj. 178, Fb. i. 273; veik hann á þat fyrir þeim, at be binted at, Ld. 26; þormóðr víkr á nokkut í þorgeirs-drápu á misþokka

beirra, Th. bints at, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; hon veik a vid Onund, at hon

vildi kvæna Ólaf frænda sinn, Grett. 87; víkja svá bækr til, at...

3. to trend; þat tíki víkt til norðr- TLex. Poët. af höndum, declined. Eb. 182. ættar, Fms. xi. 230. 4. to turn, veer, of a ship, better ykva; skútan renndi fram hart, ok varð þeim seint at víkja, Fms. vii. 202; ok (she) reist svá rúman krókinn at þeir fengu eigi at vikit, viii. 386; önnur skipin viku inn til hafna af leiðinni, ix. 310; lát víkja! víkja til, til at víkja, vi. 244, 262, l.c.; Þórðr veik frá ok ór læginu bví skipi, vii. 113; viku þeir nú stöfnum, veered round, ix. 301; þá gátu þeir vikit jarls skipinu, viii. 386; þann hjálmun-völ, er hann hneigir ok vikr með hjörtum stór-höfðingja, Sks. 479 B: metaph., mátti þórir eigi vikva skapi sinu til Magnúss, Fms. x. 411; þar veik annan veg, it took anotber turn, viii. 60; þat þóttusk menn skilja, at konungr viki meirr áleiðis með Gizuri (the king was biassed towards G.) bat allt er honum botti svá mega, Sturl. iii. 91. II. impers. to turn, recede, trend; landi vikr, the land recedes, draws back, as one sails on, Orkn. (in a verse); badan vikr landi til landnorðrs, A. A. 289; feninu víkr at hálsinum upp, Eg. 582; svá veik viðr veginum, at þar var hraungata mikil, the road was thus shaped, Pr. 411; nú víkr sögunni vestr til Breiðasjarðar-dala, the story turns west to B., Nj. 2; en par veik annan veg af, but it turned quite another way, Fms. viii. 60; nú veik svá við (it came to pass) at liðit fór vnr eina á mikla, 33. III. reflex, to turn oneself; vikjask aptr, to turn back, Fs. 37: to stir, hon sat ok veiksk eigi, she sate and stirred not, Landn. 152; víkjask eptir e-u, to turn after, imitate, Fs. 4; víkjask undan e-u, to evade, sbun, deeline, Ld. 18, 42, Fms. xi. 94; hann viksk skjott við þetta mál, respond to it, 27; kveðr hann vel hafa vikizk við sína nauðsyn, 29, i. 208; flestir menn vikusk litt undir af orðum þeirra, Bs. i. 5; Íslendingar hörðu þá vikizk undir hlýðni við Magnús konung, Fms. x. 157; hann veiksk við skjótt, started at once, Hrafn. 18. víkjanligr, adj. movable.

vík-skart = víkskorit, indented with bays, Post. (Unger) 234.

Vik-verjar, m. pl. the men from the county Wik in Norway, Fms. passim; Vikverja biskup, -konungr, etc., Landn. 313, Ann. 1209: Vikverskr, adj., Fzr. 34, Nj. 40, Eg. 72.

VIL, n. [A. S. wil- in wil-bec; cp. Lat. vilis], misery, wretebedness; erfiði ok vil, Skálda; við vil ok erfiði, Hbl. 58; lifa við vil ok erfiði, Blanda; vils ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; þá er móðr er at morni komr, allt er vil sem var, Hm. 23; hafa vil at vinna, to bave bard work to win, Kormak (in a verse).

vila, ad, (qs. vifla?), to besitate, waver; vila e-d fyrir sér.

vil-mögr, m., pl. vilmegir, a son of toil, bondsman, Hm. 135, Skm. 35, Bm. 1 (O. H. 208), Edda (Gl.), but obsolete in prose.

vîl-siðr, m. = vilstigr; hungr ok þorsti, válað ok vilsiðr, Hom. (St.) víl-sinni, n. a 'walk of misery,' distress; v. ok nauð, Barl. 60; vás ok vilsinni, 63; vílsinni ok erfiði, 132; í vílsinni við sjálfan sik, in self-inflicted misery, þiðr. 176; vinna vílsinn, to toil, Gísl. (in a verse);

vilsinnis spå, a dismal prophecy, Gkv. 2. 3. vîl-sinnr, m. a companion in distress; v. völu, Edda (in a verse).

vil-stigr, m. a path of misery; margan vilstig varð hann at ganga, Fms. viii. 48; sá var mér vilstigr of vitaðr, Hm. 99.

vima, u, f. [cp. vim], giddiness, besitation, (in Sturl. ii. 54 for vimur read vamur); öl-vima, giddiness from drink, Fél. x.

vím-laukr, m. a kind of narcotic leek, Fas. i. 220.

VÍN, n. [this word, though foreign, is common to all Teut. languages, and is one of the few words which at a very early date was borrowed from the Lat.; it is found in the oldest poems, and appears there as a naturalised word; Ulf. has wein = olvos; A. S. and O. H. G. win; Germ. wein; Engl. wine; Dan. vin] :-wine; at vini, Hom. 21, Gisl. (in a verse); en við vin eitt vapn-göfigr, Óðinn æ lifir, Gm. 19; vín var í könnu, Rm. 29. Wine was in early times imported into Scandinavia from England; þeir kómu af Englandi með mikilli gæzku víns ok hunangs ok hveitis, Bs. i. \$33, (in the Profectio ad Terram Sanctam, 146, for vim mellis, tritici, bonarumque vestium, read vini, mellis, etc.); or it was brought through Holstein from Germany, as in Fms. i. III; þýðerskir menn ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreið, en hér kemr i stadinn vin, in the speech of Sverrir, Fms. viii. 251; the story of Tyrkir the Southerner (German), Fb. i. 540, is curious:—for wine made of berries (berja-vin), see Páls S. ch. 9, and Ann. 1203: cp. the saying, vin skal til vinar drekka, Sturl. iii. 305; eitt silfr-ker fullt af vini, id.: allit., vín ok virtr, Sdm. 2. poët., hræ-vin, hrafn-vin, vitnis-vin, = blood, Lex. Poët.

B. Compds: vin-belgr, m. a wine-skin, Fms. v. 137. vin-ber, n. 'wine-berries,' grapes, Stj. 200, Fb. i. 540, Skálda, N. T.; vinberja könguli, þorf. Karl. 412; vinbers-blóð, the blood of the grape, Stj. vin-berill, m. a wine-barrel, Stj. 366, Fb. ii. 24, Hým. 31. vin-byrli, a, m. a cup-bearer, Karl. 10. vin-dropi, a, m. a drop of wine, Hb. 544. 39. vin-drukkinn, part. drunken with wine, Bret. 96, Stj. 124, 428, Post. vin-drykkja, u, f. wine-drinking, Fms. viii. 248. vin-drykkr, m. a drink of wine, Fms. viii. 124. vin-fat, n. a wine-vat, Rétt. vin-fatt, n. a dj. sbort of wine, Ann. 1326. vin-ferill, m., no doubt erroneous for vinberill, Hým. 31 (cp. Engl. barrel). vin-genőr, m. a vineyard, Stj. 63, 113, Fb. ii. 24, Edda (pref.), N. T. vin-genő, f., poët. appellation for a woman, cp. Hebe,

vín-guð, n. the wine-god (Bacchus), Al. 6. vín-görð. f. wine-making, Edda (in a verse). vin-hús, n. a wine-bouse, vin-höfigr, adj. beavy with wine, of a goblet, Akv. 34. Mirm. vin-ker, n. a wine-beaker, Bs. i. 798, v.l. wine-cellar, D. N. ii. 513, Gd. 71. Vin vín-kjallari, a, m. a Vin-land, n. Wineland, the name given to the American continent discovered by the old Norsemen, porf. Karl., Fb. i. 538 sqq., Ann.; Vinlands ferd or -for, an expedition to Wineland, porf. Karl. 246, Fb. i. 541, 544. vin-lauss, adj. wineless, Ann. 1326. Vin-lenzkr, adj. a nickname of a traveller in Wineland (America); porhallr enn Vinlenzki (not Vindlenzki), Landn., Grett., cp. porf. Karl. S. vin-leysi, n. lack of wine, Norske Saml. v. 159. vin-60r, adj. wine-mad, drunk, Stj. 428. vin-orar, f. pl. wine-ravings, Stj. 484. vin-pottr, m. a wine-pot, Fms. viii. 428. vín-svelgr. m. a drunkard. vin-tré, n. a ' wine-tree,' vine, Lat. vitis, Al. 165, Stj. 399, 403. vin-tunna, u, f. a wine-tun, wine-cask, Bs. i. 453, Stj. 429, 483. vín-viði, n. = vínviðr; vínviðis teinungr, Stj. 200. m. wine-wood, the vine, Fb. i. 540 (in Wineland), Magn. 470, El. 15, Stj. 86, 200; vínviðar skógr, Karl. 326. vín-þrúga, u, f. = vínþröng, so

in mod. usage. vin-prong, f. a wine-press, Stj. 020, Magu. 400. virr, m. [Engl. wire], a wire, thread of metal; draga vir, silfr-vir. vira-virki, n. 'wire-work,' esp. of filigree, Pr. 434, Clar., D. N. ii. 147;

kaleikr með víra-virkjum, Vm. 52.

VÍSA, að; pret. vísti, Str. 66. l. 37; part. víst, 73. l. 20, 81. l. 10: [Ulf. ga-weison = ἐπισκέπτεσθαι; O. H. G. wisan; Germ. weisen; Dan. vise]:-to shew, point the way for one, direct, indicate, etc.; ef made visar at manni olmum hundi, if a person sets a bound on a person, Grag, ii. 118; hann idradisk at hann visti honum i brott, Str. 66; ef konungr vísar gestum at óvinum sínum, Sks. 258; vísa e-m til sætis, to shew one where to sit, Eg. 29; visa e-m til lands-kostar, to shew him to the best of the land, 138; ok visubu honum til Kols, and shewed him the way to Kol, where he was to be found, Nj. 55; ok visudu honum til Valhallar, Hkr. i. 161; henr þú heyrt hvat atburð oss henr hingat vist (sic), Str. 81; sem honum visar til skipan födur hans, Fms. x. 419; hverr honum hefir vísat at rekkju hjá dugandi konum, vii. 166; vísa e-m leið, Skv. 1. 24; vísa þú mér nú leiðina, Hbl. 55; vísa e-m til vegar, to shew one the road; munu vér ckki rasa í helina opna, þótt Hreiðarr vili oss þannig á vísa, Fms. viii. 437; vísar þú augum á oss pannig, thou aimest with thy eyes at us, starest at me, Hdl.; ef maor visar manni á foruð, Grág. ii. 17; þótti þeim þá á vísat um bústaðinn, Ld. 6; ef maor visar umaga sinum eptir eldi, gives bim directions to fetch bis food, Gbl. 377; visa e-m frá, to sbew one the way out, send one away, reject an application, Fms. i. 157, Grett. 125; værir þú slíkr maðr sem hann, þá mundi þér eigi frá vísat, of a wooer, Ísl. ii. 214. metaph., visa á, to point at, indicate; ek hefir þannig helzt á visat, Fms. ii. 260; á þat þykkir vísa meistari Johannes í bók þeirri er . . ., Rb. 466; sem eðli ok aldr vísar til, Fms. x. 177; vísa ok svá til Enskar bækr, at ..., xi. 410; visar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, Grett. 132 new Ed. (vísar svá at í sögu Bjarnar, Cod. A); ok vísar svá til, at konur ..., Fms. xi. 414; þat vísar, at ..., demonstrates, Rb. 382; sem þér vísit, at þér leggit nú hug á, H. E. i. 251.

visa, u, f. [Germ. weise; Dan. vise], a stropbe, stanza; kveda visu, Nj. 12; hann orti kvæði ok eru þessar vísur í, Fms. v. 108; vísu lengd, the length of a stanza, Edda (Ht.) i. 606, 656: referring to the repetition of verses as a means of measuring time (minutes), Fs. (Vd. ch. 26); lausa-vísa, a ditty; níð-vísa, söng-vísa; höldar danza harla snart, þá heyrist visan min, a ditty: as the names of shorter poems, as, Nesja-visur, Austrfarar-visur, by Sighvat; Visna-bók, a book of lays. Unlike the old Greek epics, as well as the poems of the Saxon Beowulf, all ancient Northern poetry is in strophic lays. Four sets of alliteration make a verse (visa), two a half strophe, visu-helmingr, Edda (Ht.) i. 610, or half visa, Grág. ii. 148; one set a quarter of a visa (visu-fjórðungt); each alliterative set being again divided into two halves, called visu-oro, a word or sentence, Edda (Ht.) i. 596, cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 6 (Fs. 96, 97); thus 'fastoror skyli fyrða | fengsæll vera þengill' is an alliterative set. 😝 The vellums give verses in unbroken lines, but in modern print each alliterative set is divided into two lines; this may do for metres of the dróttkvæð kind, with two rhyming syllables in each vísu-orð; but in the brief kviðu-háttr (the metre of the Vsp.) each alliterative set should, for the sake of the flow of the verse, be printed in one line, thus, Hljóðs bið ek allar helgar kindir | meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar; for a pause only follows between each pair of sets, but none between the sub-staves and the head-stave. This plan is that advocated by Jacob Grimm: the other, commonly followed in the Editions, chops the verse into—hljóðs bið ek allar | helgar kindir | meiri ok minni | mögu

Stj. 124, 418, Post. vín-drykkja, u, f. wine-drinking, Fms. viii.

248. vín-drykkr, m. a drink of wine, Fms. viii. 124. vín-fat,
n. a wine-wat, Rétt. vín-fátt, n. adj. sbort of wine, Ann. 1326.
vín-fatill, m., no doubt erroneous for vinberill. Hým. 31 (cp. Engl. vin-fatill), wín-garðr, m. a wineyard, Stj. 63, 113, Fb. ii. 24, Edda (pref.), N.T. vín-gefn, f., poët. appellation for a woman, cp. Hebe,
hann nökkut öðru-vísa sagt, Ld. 58; nökkut öðru-vísa, Fms. v. 341;

göra öðru-vísa enn hann býðr, Fas. iii. 125, Fb. iii. 282: öðru-vísu, Fms. Thann vill þat víst eigi, that he would by no means do, Fms. i. 35; víst eigi, vii. 161 (v. l.), Bret. 12 (v. l.), Fb. i. 111: öðru-vísi (which also is the current mod. form), Stj. 237 (but öðru-víss, v. l.)

vísa-eyrir, m. = víseyrir, Ann. 1335, N. G. L. ii. 429.

visan, f. a pointing, direction; nu skulu per fara eptir minni visan, Fms. ii. 71, Fas. i. 61; til-visan, leidar-v.

visa-ván, f. a thing sure to happen; at því ósætti es vísaván vas, at þær barsmíðir görðisk, er, Íb. 12, Mar.

vis-bending, f. a signal, Fms. xi. 332; göra e-m v., to give a signal, Fs. 85, Stj. 357.

vis-domr, m. [Engl. wisdom], knowledge, intelligence; vitran ok v.. foreboding, Stj. 30; þeir sögðu allir eitt af sínum vísdómi, Fms. i. 96; bera fullan visdóm á e-t, to know for certain, iii. 6; bera sannan visdóm á e-t, id., Fb. ii. 126; sügðu allir af sínum vísdómi, at ..., of a prophecy, i. 88, B. wisdom; vizka ok vísdóm, Stj. 35; bæði vísdóm ok heimsku, Karl. 477; vísdóms brunnr, Hom. 155. compos: visdómsvisdóms-kona, u, f. a wise fullr, adj. full of wisdom, Stj. 524. woman, a sibyl, Stj. 363. visdóms-maor, m. a sage, Fms. i. 141. visdóms-meistari, 2, m. a master in wisdom, a magician, Stj. 492.

visendi (mod. visindi), n. pl. knowledge, intelligence; af kvæðum Hallfredar tökum vér helzt vísendi ok sannindi þat er sagt er frá Ólafi konungi, i. e. we draw information from H.'s poems, Hkr. i. 289; Saul bað hann segja sér hvárt hann skyldi sækja eptir Philisteis, en hann fékk þar um engin vísendi, Stj. 455; Sturla skáld Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur ok hafði hann þar til vísindi af fróðum mönnum, Sturl. i. 107; hví muntú vilja taka af mér vísindi eðr sagnir, Orkn, 138; at hann megi af beim dæmum marka ok taka visendi, Sks. 497; hann (the well) er fullr af visindum, Edda 10; svå er sagt i fornum visindum (in old lore, old songs) at þaðan af vóru dægr greind ok ára-tal, 5; fara með vísendi ok spádóm, Orkn. 138; Óðinn hafði spádóm, ok af þeim vísindum fann hann, at..., Edda (pref.), Post. 645. 89; fá vísenda-svör af e-m, Sks. 531 B; kómu engi vísindi af þeirra eyrendi, hvert orðit var, Fms. viii. 302; vita með vísendum at COMPDS: vísenda-bók, f. a segja, to know for certain, Pr. 418. learned book, Pr. 403: mod. a scientific work. vísenda-kona, u, f. a wise woman, a sibyl; vísindakona ein sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, Fms. iv. 46, Post. 645. 89. vísinda-maðr, m. a sootbsayer, Orkn. 138, 140, Stj. 439, 491, Fas. i. 5: mod. a scholar, man of science. visenda-tré, n. the tree of knowledge, Sks. 499. vísinda-vegr. m. the way of knowledge, Stj. 381.

visendr, part. pl. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 184; vegandi eða veganda sonr skal reiða bauga alla nema hann hafi vísendr til, the slayer and his son are bound to pay off all the parts of the weregild, unless be bas visendr, viz. living relations who are sure to pay each his share.

vis-eyrir, m. 'safe money,' a king's revenue, answering to the revenue of modern times, including land-tax, payment of leibangr, Rétt., Thom., D.N. passim, Ann. 1331; viseyris stefna, a meeting of tax-gatherers, D.N. visi, a, m. a guide, leader, captain, = visir (II), only in poets, Hdl., Hkv., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; skeidar-visi, a pilot, steersman, Baut. 816. visi, f. knowledge, science; mostly in compds, ætt-visi: of manners, in

læ-vísi, dramb-vísi,

visi-fingr, m. the index-finger, fore-finger.

visir, m. an index, botan. a sprout; syndisk mér visirinn vaxa smám, of a grape, Stj. 200: the saying, mjór er mikils vísir, reminding one of the parable of the mustard seed in the N. T. II. = visi, a leader, king, Lex. Poët.

vis-liga, adv. for certain, Dan. visselig, Stj. 174; vita visliga, 617, Fms. iii. 154; spyrja v. til e-s, i. 185; hann ætlaði v. undir sik at leggja eyjarnar, x. 35.

vis-ligr, adj. certain, Fms. ii. 276; bykkir mér vísligra at fara aptr, Fb. ii. 282.

VÍSS, adj., gen. pl. víssa, Skm. 17; dat. sing. f. víssi (like hvassa, laussa, laussi); [Ulf. weis, in bindar-weis, un-weis, fulla-weis; A.S. wis; Engl. wise; O. H.G. wisi; Germ. weise; Dutch wijze; Dan.-Swed. vis]: -certain; þótt ek vita vísan bana minn, Nj. 95; liðu svá sex ár at þetta varð ekki vist, was not known, Isl. ii. 200; visar eignir konungs (= visaeyrir), Fms. vii. 20; úvisa-vargr, see p. 667; verda e-s viss, to ascertain, become aware of; pessa mun ek skjótt víss verða, Nj. 11; ek mun pessa brátt víss verða af konungi, Eg. 54; göra hann varan við svikræði, er hann varð víss, Fms. vi. 41; verða víss þessarrar rúða-görðar, Nj. 80; er Egill er viss orðinn þessara tídenda, Eg. 406: er þeir vóru vísir orðnir alls ins sanna, 123; mun þessa aldri víst verða, Fb. i. 554: vís ván, þá er þó vís ván, at þeygi vili allir til eins færa ef máli skiptir allra helzt í lögum, Skálda (Thorodd); þá skjótumk ek yfir, sem vís ván er, as is to be expected, id. II. wise; vísa menn af ú-vísum, Stj. 191, v.l.; inn visi sagna-maðr Josephus, 43; Ingjaldr var enn visasti maðr í öllu, Fas. ii. 505, Rb. 466: allit., víssa Vana (gen. pl.), Skm. 17; með vísum Vönum, Vþm. 39, but in this sense 'vitr' (q. v.) is more used. III. neut, as adverb (Germ. ge-wiss); má slíkt víst útrúligt þykkja, Fms. x. 309; par eru vist pislar-stadir, Sks. 154; vita e-t vist, to know for certain, Rb. 2; þat vil ek víst, surely I will, Nj. 41; þeir báðu hann drekka soðit, heimta v., Orkn. 98, Thom. 425.

certainly not, Sturl. i. 84 C; it visasta, most certainly, Hom. 5; at visu, certainly, surely; hann hefir bat at visu i hug ser, Ld. 40; vill konungr nú at vísu láta undan bera, Fms. xi. 69: til víss, for certain; hann lesk kenna Bæring til viss, Bær. 16; er Æsirnir så þat til viss, at þar var bergrisi kominn, Edda 26; þat vitum vér til víss, at ..., Fms. xi. 380; sjá fyrir víst, Stj. 213. IV. viss vitandi, intentionally, knowingly; in two words, göra viss vitandi, Stj. 39; enda varðar ok fjörbaugs-garð öllum beim mönnum sem samskipa fénu fara útan vísir vitendr, Grag. (Kb.) i. 243; at hann hafi þá konu fastnat víss vitandi, ii. 35: in mod. usage, vis-vitandi, indecl., in one word. V. of mind or manners, in compds as brago-viss, wily; dramb-viss, læ-viss, qq. v.

visundr, m. [O. H. G. wisunt; Gr. βίσων], the bison-ox, Nj. 160, bior. 230, Fas. i. 201. 2. the name of a ship of St. Olave the king, from a bison's head on the stem, O. H., Sighvat.

vis-vitandi, part. knowing; eg gerði það v., see viss IV.

vita, t, [A.S. witan; Old Engl. wite], to fine, sconce, mulct; par sem menn verða víttir á Gulaþingi, Ghl. 20; vera víttr (to be sconced) syrir bords tilgöngu, Fms. iii. 155; vard Halldorr vittr..., settusk beir i marhálm um daginn ok skyldu drekka vítin, H. was sconced ..., they sat bim on the straw and were drinking the sconces, Fms. vi. 242; en ef eigi koma, bá eru þeir víttir, N.G.L. i. 4: so in the saying, sá er víttr sem ekki fylgir landsiðnum; hvert víti þeir höfðu fengit er við fénu höfðu tekit, Fms. vi. 277.

VITI, n. [A.S. wite; Old Engl. wite], a fine, sconce; sex marks víti, Grág. i. 319; skal þar gjaldask vítið, 451; Þorgils segir, at hón skal viti (punishment) fyrir taka, Fms. vii. 219; slikt viti sem hann haldi á sér tekit, xi. 117; ef þú bregðr eigi af . . . ella liggr þér á víti, iv. 27: er þat ráð at Hákon skapi þér víti fyrir, ok far þú í sveit hans, vii. 153; leiðar-víti, see leið; hel-víti, q. v.: the saying, láta sér annars víti at varnadi, Nj. 23 (Sól. 19); borda-víti, a table-sconce; en er kom at Jólum vóru víti upp sögð, but when Yule came the sconces were declared, Fms. vi. 242; (cp. the sconces in the Oxford Colleges). gjald, n. the paying a viti, Grág. i. 451. vitis-horn, n. a sconceborn or cup, Fms. vi. 242; vitishorn þat er hirðmenn eru vanir at drekka víta-lauss, id., Sks. 798. af, Edda 32. víti-lauss, id.; ella et vitis-lauss, adj. 'witeless,' without punishvítilaust, Grág. i. 6, 90. ment, Nj. 164; þat er ok vítislaust, at ..., Grág. i. 147; Guð lætr aldregi vitislaust undan ganga ofmetnaðar-menn, 655 iv. 2. finable, worthy of punishment, Hkt. iii. 203.

VIXL, n. [A.S. wrixl; cp. Germ. wechseln; Dan. væxrl; cp. Lat. vices]:—only in the adverbial phrase, & vixl, across, passing by one another; standa & vixl fotunum, to stand cross-legged, Sturl. ii. 158; aka vögnum á víxl, Fms. iv. 49; þeir riðusk á víxl, Fs. 159; þá er hestarnir runnusk á víxl, Mag. 8; hann lét leiða tvá yxn saman á víxl (saman á víxl, v.l.), two oxen with beads crossing one another, Eg. 181.

vixla, ad, [Germ. wechseln; A.S. wrixlian; Dan. væxle]:-to cross, put across: part. vixladr, broken, of a horse; hann er vixladr.

vixlingr, m. [Germ. wechsel-balg], a changeling, = skiptingr, q.v.; þú vixlingr (as abuse), Flóv. 37, Þiðr. 127.

vixtr or vixltr, part. changed, idiotic, Fagrsk.

VOĐ, voði, vog, vogr, volaðr, volgr, von, vondr, vopn, vor, vos, votr, and compds, see váð, váði, vág, vágr, válaðr, válgr, ván, vándr, vápn, vár, vás, vátr, pp. 683-686.

voga, 20, to dare, Bs. i. 868, Fas. i. 450, Grett. 157; see vága, p. 684. vogan, f. daring.

vokins, adv. [akin to vákr = veykr], in faint bope; vera vokins um e-t, to doubt, almost despair of.

voldugr, adj. powerful, Germ. ge-waltig; see völdugr.

vos, n. a small suppurating pimple; perh. fem. is the better form; the word is freq. in mod. usage, and seems to occur in Harms. 44 (105 ok löstu, see Lex. Poët. s. v. vös).

vrangr, vreiðr, vreka, etc., see introduction to letter R.

vrungu, a pret. 3rd pers. plur. of a lost vringa, to wring, Skálda (in a verse of Egil); this is the only authentic written instance of ur.

wylir, prob. a saying, in the extracts of the lost part of the Heidarv. S.; výlir (víl er?) fjarri en verr sjaldan, Isl. ii. 483 (somewhat corrupt).

væ, interj. = vei; vesül eru vér, ok væ er oss fyrir, Fagrsk. ch. 193. VÆĐA, d, [váð], to clothe; þótt hann sét væddr til vel, Hm. 60; her-væða (q. v.), to put on armour, Edda 41. 2. a naut. tem; her-væða (q. v.), to put on armour, Edda 41. Fugley var á hægri hönd, Hjaltland þokan væddi, the fog clothed (shrouded) Shetland, Eggert.

væði, n. = veð; væðislauss = veðlauss, D. N. i. 163.

vægð, f. mercy, forbearance; bidja vægðar, Stj. 579, 582; vægð ok miskunn, 180, H.E. i. 237, 239; eiga öngrar vægðar vún, Edda 89; skipa málum til vægðar, Fms. x. 409; fyrir útan allar vægðir, Sks. 518 B; þat er til vægðar mætti komask þetta mál, Háv. 57, passim. vægðar-lauss, adj. merciless, exacting, Sks. 583, Fms. v. 162; uþymt ok vægðarlauss stormr, Bær. 5: neut. as adv., falla vægðarlaust, Sks. 582;



vera litils vægis, to be of small moment, huldi hann landit allt, Fms. viii. 10: the phrase, heyra e-d undir væng, Draum. 116; litil-vægi, a trifle; of-vægi, immensity.

vægi-liga, adv. forbearingly, leniently, Lv. 10, Fms. vii. 18, Barl. 73, Stj. 594, Sks. 42.

vægi-ligr, adj. forbearing, lenient; v. dómr, Sks. 587, 615, 660.

væging, f. suppuration.

væginn, adj. lenient, yielding, Fms. vi. 377, Sks. 682 B.

VÆGJA, d, [a derivative, akin to vega, vág, to weigh]:-to give way; hafið vægði þeim, the sea gave way to them, Barl. 26; vægja göngunni, to yield the road, when two meet one another, Orkn. 374; ef menn sigla med landi í samfloti, þá skulu þeir v. er ytri sigla, N. G. L. ii. 282. yield: orð kvað hitt Högni, hugði litt vægja, Am. 38; leggjum niðr þessi þráyrði ok vægjum báðir, Barl. 125; jaman vægir hinn vitrari, a saying, Fms. vi. 220; sjaldan vægir inn verri, Stj. 544; vægja fyrir e-m, to yield to one, Nj. 57, Ld. 234, Eg. 21, 187; vægja eptir e-m, id., Stj. 578; vægja undan, to give way before one; vægja undan úfriði úvina sinna, Mar. 3. to regard, comply with; væg frændsemi við bróður þinn, Sks. 752; hann vægði í því fésínkni riddara sinna, 699: to temper, bid ek Drottinn at bu vægir nökkut reidi binni, Sks. 589; Guð vægði reiði sinni, 590; vægja dómum, to temper judgment, judge leniently, 639; vægja orða atkvæðum, to forbear from words, Fms. vii. 20; hvervetna þar sem dómarinn vægir eptir mála-vöxtum, Gbl. 4. to spare, with dat.; porkell bað jarl vægja bóndum, Orkn. 185. 42; vægit föður mínum ok drepit hann eigi, Fms. ii. 158; very freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, where the primitive sense of yielding II. reflex. to give way, yield; betra er at vægjask til góðs en bægjask til ílls, Bs. i. 720; betra er að vægjask til virðingar, en bægjask til vandræða, Fms. vii. 25; vægjask til við e-n, O.H. 51; þjóna til konungs ok vægjask við hann, Fms. ix. 431; hann vildi þó vægjask þar við, Eg. 753.

vægja, ð, [vágr], to suppurate; hendr hans hafði vægt ok fætr, Greg. 32: vægði tá hans, Fms. vii. 219; blindan sauð, ok hafði vægt ór augun

bæði, Bs. i. 196.

væg-leiðinn, adj. = væginn; vera v. við e-n, Bs. i. 708.

vægr, adj. balancing, of scales; þær skálar sýndusk honum svá vægar (the scales so nicely balanced), at ef eitt litio har væri par lagt i, at po mundu ber eptir lata, Sks. 643 B; of-vægr, over-weighing, overwhelming; of-vægr manna missir, Bs. i. 142; ofvægr herr, O. H. 242. lenient, merciful; vægr, opp. to haror, exacting, freq. in mod. usage.

vægsi, n. = vægð, Barl. 116.

vækka, u, f., see vekka.

weel, n. a wailing; með væl ok veinan, Orkn. 78, passim.

væla, d, to wail, Fbr. 212.

vælindi, n. = vélindi, the gullet.

væll, adj. = veill, Bs. i. 513, v.l.

vælon, f. a wailing.

VÆMA, u, f. [vámr], nausea; væmu-brago, a nauseous taste. væma, d, to feel nausea: impers., e-n væmir vid e-m, Ulf. I.

veminn, adj. nauseous, of taste.

VÆNA, d, [ván; Engl. to ween]: = vænta, to bope for, with gen.; vændi honum enn með því miskunnar ok eilifrar dýrðar, Fms. v. 218: væna e-m e-u, þess bið ek, at þú látir eigi gipta konu frá mér, því væni ek ber, I count on that from thee, Glum. 358; ba var honum vænt af Augustus öllu Gydinga-landi, all the Jews-land was promised him by A., Mar.; mun hér mörgum manni saklausum vænt gráti í þessi ferð, many will bave cause to weep, Sturl. iii. 233, v. l. 2. to ween, think; i kveld væni ek, at ek heiti Úfeigr, Fms. vii. 31; væni ek ok, at..., vi. 8. væna e-n e-u, to charge one with a thing, Hom. 109; væna e-n lygi, Nj. 134; tortrygð ok lygi vænd, Sks. 77; ef maðr vænir hana hóri ok kallar hana hóru, N. G. L. i. 70; nema maðr sé vændr konu peirri, 30; sú er Guðrúnu (acc.) grandi vætti, Gkv. 3. 10; biskup hafði vænt sira þorsteini, at..., given Tb. to understand (cp. á-væningr), Ann. 4. impers., vænir mik nú, at ..., Fms. viii. 398. 1361. reflex., vænask e-s or e-u, to bope for; nú stendr maðr fé sitt í hendi öðrum manni, en hann vænisk heimildar-manni, N.G.L. i. 83; vænisk hann ok engra manna liðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232. 2. ef maðr vænisk því (boasts of), at hann hafi legit með konu, Ghl. 203; nú vænisk sá maðr því, er drap, at hinum yrði á sýnt þar er eigi varð, Grág. ii. 15; nú vænisk hinn því, at hann hafi drepit hann, 19; venisk eigi góðr maðr

því, þó vándr maðr vænisk góðum konum, Skálda (Thorodd). vænd, f. expectance (Germ. aussicht); ok í þær vændir komit, at þau mundi barn ala, Grág. i. 348; eiga e-t í vændum, to bave in expectance.

vændi, [from vándr]; in compos: vændis-fólk, n. people one thinks ill of, bad, wicked people, Fms. xi. 252, v. l. vændis-kona, u, f. a barlot, Fms. vi. 241. vændis-maor, m. a miscreant; þjóf ok vændismann, Fms. ix. 380 (v. l.), Karl. 71, Róm. 184, Þorst. Síðu H. 12.

vængi, n. a cabin on board a ship, Edda (Gl.) i. 584.

VÆNGR, m., pl. vængir; [A.S. winge; Engl. wing; Dan. vinge; the root word is vega]:—a wing; báða vængi, Grág. ii. 170; breiða vængina út, Al. 21; þessa tvá vængi, 677. 3; enn af hans vængium kveða vind koma, Vþm. 37; vængi þeir skóku, Sól. 54; með vængjunum hneykðisk síðan, Th. 25.

to bear a thing 'under the wing,' i.e. to bear it by a side-wind, bear it II. metaph. the wing of a building, D. N. vi. 84: esp. of a church, ii. 412, 439: a side cloth on the altar, einn væng med strik, B. K. 83; vængir fjórir með dæmum, Pm. 122; vængja-hurð, a double door: a nickname, Orkn. COMPDS: veng-brotinn, part. broken-winged, Grett. 91 A. væng-knúi, a, m. the wing joint, Fas. veengja-bytr, m. the soaring of the wings.

væni, n. = vænd, a prospect; bótti honum væni á, at . . . Fms. ix. 475; mikils ills af væni, Edda 18.

væning, f. a 'weening,' imputation; kvæðit var mjök kveðit, svá at hélt við væningar, of a love-song, Fms. v. 173.

Vænir or Venir, m. Lake Wener, in Sweden, Fas. ii. 4, 6, Hkr. i. 41; á isi vatns þess er Veni heitir, Edda 82. One is tempted to think that in the verse of Bragi (Edda begin.) the word 'vineyjar' may cover this local name; perh. 'Vaeneris (like mutaris, vartaris, see Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 1, ll. 21-25) viori valrauf;' the 'wide spoil of the Wener' = the island of Zealand, for the legend can only have applied to Lake Wener, and not to Lake Malar.

vænkask, að, to bid fair, look well, take a good turn; bykkir beim vænkask um sinn hag, Fas. iii. 174; þykkir honum vænkask umb, Fms. xi. 135; ok vænkask nú mjök, Fs. 25; þótti mér nú ekki v. um, Pr. 412.

væn-leikr (-leiki), m. fairness, beauty; v. ok atgörvi, Fms. xi. 8; fyrir vits sakir ok vænleiks; vænleik ok vitzku, vi. 57; v. ok kurteisi systranna, xi. 106; meirr mun þér gefit vænleikr, Fb. i. 581; ágætis menn at vænleik, Isl. ii. 336; vænleiks-maðr, a fine man, Fms. xi. 78; bá var beim eintalat um Helgu, ok lofaði hann mjök vænleik hennar. Ísl. ii. 245; af burðar-maðr at vexti ok vænleika, Fb. ii. 136.

væn-liga, adv. bopefully, promisingly; petta mål synisk oss v. sett,

Fms. xi. 243; taka v. á e-u, Nj. 178.

væn-ligr, adj. bopeful, promising, fine; v. ok frior synum, ... son ok var hinn vænligasti, Fms. i. 151; engan vænligri mann, no finer man, Ld. 74; Eindriði kveðsk eigi séð hafa vænligra hest, Fms. vi. 99; enir vænligstu menn, Eg. 124: of things, kvað þat annarr úráð er öðrum þótti vænligt, Fms. iv. 369; vænligt ráð, xi. 34; nærðu þeir hana sem þeim þótti vænligast, vi. 143; felask þar sem okkr þykkir vænligast, Nj. 263; vænligt til sætta, Isl. ii. 384; þótti þá vænligt um þeirra vináttu, Fms. ix. 202; skýra betta mál sem mér bykkir vænligast, Sks. 307.

VÆNN, adj. [ván], promising, likely, to be expected; er vænst at lidnar sé mínar lífs-stundir, Fms. ii. 2; segir ella vera vandræða vænt, 11. bidding fair, likely to succeed; eigi þykki mér þat vænt, þar er faðir þinn fékk eigi heimt, Nj. 31; eigi mundi í annat sinn vænna at fara at jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá mundi vænast at leita atfara við Gunnar, Nj. 107; hvar er oss vænst å brott at komask? Eg. 235; þá er þat vænst at vér görim félagskap, Fms. v. 253; leita sér hjálpar hverr þangat er vænst þykkir, i. 92; mun ek leggja til með þér þat er mér þykkir vænst, Nj. 31; potti beim um hit vænsta (they were very glad), er beir så hann bar kominn, Fms. vi. 211; her ferr vænt at, bere it goes well, Nj. 3. of persons, of qualities, bopeful, promising; Björn þótti vænn til höfðingja, Fms. i. 11; vænn til vits, vii. 279; manna vænstr til vits ok framkvæmðar, ix. 480; þeir eru oss vænstir til landvarnar, er svá er háttað, vi. 144; vænir til skila, Js. 2; er nú leitað hverir vænstir sé um sættir at leita, Isl. ii. 384.

4. fair to bebold, fine, beautiful, Lat. venustus; vænn í andliti, Fms. x. 420; vænn maðr ok liðmannligr, vii. 112; hann var inn vænsti maðr, 224; hón var kvenna vænst ok mest, i. 14, Eg. 2; væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; kvenna vitrust ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119 (vænst, v.l.); porgerðr var væn kona, Eg. 598; hver þeirra vænust væri, Bret. 22: of things, fine, kross vænn með líkneskjum, Vm. 54: and so in mod. usage, vænn hestr, væn kýr, vænn sauðr, etc. mod. usage, fine, good, of moral qualities; hann er vænn maor, hun er væn kona, a fine woman; hann er allra vænsti maðr, a most excellent man, and the like, whereas the old sense of 'handsome' is well nigh obsolete.

VÆNTA, t, and vætta, the latter form being in old writers the most frequent, and in poets, e.g. in rhymes, vætti and hætta, sætt, hitta, and the like; [Dan. vænte]:-to expect, bope for, with gen.; báðu hann engrar vináttu vænta, Hkr. ii. 217; væntum vér oss góðra viðtakna, Fms. xi. 282; af þér vættu vér miskunnar, 623. 34; ok vættir þú þaðan fulltings, Blas. 48; ok vættir þangat Pálnatóka, Fms. xi. 20: vætta, opp. to kvíða, vætta fagnaðar en kvíða við harmi, Skálda; vænta at ..., vænti ek, at bér muni vel fara, Nj. 154; vænti ek enn at koma muni betri dagar, Bs. i; dul vættir ok vil, at..., Skálda; þeir vættu at hann mundi lifna, 623. 36; hon vætti (suspected) at Grimr mundi eptir beim leita, Landn. 214, v.l.; vætti ek (*I fear*) at þú fáir ekki ríkit, Hkr. i. 195.

2. impers., væntir mik enn at honum fari vel, Nj. 64; vættir mik, 54; vættir mik at þar komi Halldórr fóstbróðir þinn, ... vættir mik, at menn sé forkunnar margir, Isl. ii. 322; fár maðr vættir mik at frá því kunni at segja, Edda i. 140. 3. to believe; ekki vænti ek (I think not) at hit sed jafnir menn, Fms. vii. 168. 4. to bope; væntum í hans miskunn, Magn. 502; hverr vænti um aldr í þinni miskunn ok

væntan-ligr, adj, to be expected.

vænting, f. bope, expectation, Stj. 487; hafa v. til e-s, Bs. i. 138; eptir-v., ör-v., despair.

Væpnlingr, m. the name of a family descended from Vápni, Landn. væpntr, part. [vúpn], armed; ungir menn vel væpntir, Stj. 205; væpntr til bardaga, 226, Thom. passim.

vær, pron. we, = vér, q. v.

væra, u, f. snugness, warmtb; en þar var görð laug til þess ef nökkverr vildi sækja væru þangat, 623. 33; at þeir hefði né eina veru (i. e. væru) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed. 2. rest, a sbelter (= væri); ef hann ú sér í vá veru, if be bas but a shelter in a nook, Hm. 25. væru-gjarn, adj. fond of rest, warnub, and comfort; ganga munu vit til hvilu okkarrar, segir Njáll, ok leggjask niðr, hefi ek lengi væru-gjarn verit, Nj. 201.

værð, f. rest, tranquillity; samfarar þeirra vóru eigi með værðum, not quiet, Sturl. i. 115, v. l.: freq. in mod, usage, of snugness, comfort, sofa med værð, to sleep sofily; u-værð, unrest, restlessness.

væri, n. abode, sbelter; þeir áttu hvárki vist né væri í Víkinni, Fb. iii. 52; hvergi fékk hann vist né væri, Grett. 137 A; þeir skulu hér ekki eiga vist né væri, Fb. iii. 453; ú-væri, unrest, from itch.

Væringi, a, m. [from várar], prop. a confederate, but only remaining as the name of the Warings or Northern warriors who served as body-guards to the emperors of Constantinople, for whom see esp. Har. S. Hard. ch. 3 sqq., O. H. ch. 267, Nj. ch. 82; Væringja-lið, the body of W., Nj. 121, Fms. vi. 135; Væringja-lög, the league, guild of the W.; ganga i V., Grett. 158 A; Væringja-seta, the guard of the W., Ld. 314, Symb. 27, Hrafn. 5; þar var mikill fjöldi Norðmanna er þeir kalla Væringja, Fms. 2. in bior. S. = Scandinavians; Fritila er Væringjar kalla vi. 135. Friðsælu, Þiðr. 18; Velent er Væringjar kalla Völund, 82, 185; er Þýðeskir menn kalla alpandýr, en Væringjar fil, 177; þann mikla dreka er Væringjar kalla Faomi, 181 (Fáfui, Fas. i. 173). II. [væra, væri], poët. fold-væringi, 'earth-dweller,' i. e. the snake, Eg. (in a verse).

vær-leikr, m. rest, tranquillity, peace; húskarl bungan ok þrjótlyndan, var bar hvárki at sjá til værleiks né til verknaðar, Bs. i. 341.

VÆRR, adj., prop. 'peaceful, safe,' snug, comfortable, tranquil; samfarar þeirra vóru eigi værar, Sturl. i. 115 C (of a wedded pair); svá er mörg við ver sinn vær, | at varla sér hón af honum nær, so fond of ber busband, that ..., Skálda (Thorodd); drekka í væru ranni, in the snug ball, Gm. 13; er þér nú værra, dost thou feel more at ease? (of pain), Gísl. 111; honum görðisk ekki mjök vært, Ld. 152. II. neut. vært, living with, putting up with, sojourning; eigi er ykkr saman vært, ye cannot live together, Fms. ii. 58.

2. putting up with; sú vist er honum væri vært við, that he could put up with, Grág. i. 191; nema búar beri þat, at barni væri eigi vært at fóstrinu, that the bairn could not live there, of a child put out, 276; hón stóð upp ok mælti, verit er nú meðan vært er, Eb. 280; því at þér mun fyrir hvárigum vært í Eyjum, ef þú görir honum nokkut, Orkn. 436; þér er ekki vel vært hér í landi fyrir Haraldi konungi, Fms. vi. 218.

værur, f. pl. = úveri, scab; værur í höfði.

væskill, m. a weakling, a 'reckling;' hann er mesti væskill, a word of contempt. væskils-ligr, adj. weakly, wretched.

væsoðr, part. = væstr; sloðruðu þeir af heiðinni, ok urðu sem væsoðstir, Sturl. iii. 158; cp. eigi göra Húnar okkr vésaða, Fas. i. 502, but see vesask, p. 699, col. 2.

væstr, part. [vás], worn out by wet or toil; þeir tóku land allmjök væstir, Grett. 116 Å; væstir ok þrekaðir, þorf. Karl. 390.

VÆTA, u, f. wet, sleet, rain, Stj. 17; væta var á mikil um daginn, O. H. 107; vóru vætur miklar bæði nætr ok daga, Fms. x. 14; væta ok poka, Eg. 128; sem væta má granda, K. Á. 176; má skíra í hverskyns vætu er ná má, N.G.L. i. 12; ausa saur eða vætu, Jb. 101; vætu-lopt, the atmosphere, Stj. 17; vætu sumar, a wet summer, Ann. 1211.

væta, t, [vátr], to wet, make wet; ef maor fellir lík í vatn svá djúpt at væta verðr höfuð sitt, N. G. L. i. 80; hann hefir vætt klæði mín, Fms. i. 264; at væta allan senn dúkinn, vi. 322; þeir vættu eitt tjald ok ætluðu at slökva eldinn, x. 53; hvárt vættisk dyrðillinn? 315.

vætki, see vættki.

vætna or vetna, in hvat-vetna, hvar-vetna, hót-vetna, qq. v.

vætr, see vættr C.

VÆTT, f. [A. S. wibt; Engl. weight; Germ. ge-wicht; Dan. vægt]: -prop. weight; hat fé allt er at vættum skal kaupa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 238; göra aflaga um álnar eðr vættir, measure or weight, i. 463 A; reiða rangar vættir, 499, ii. 19; einir pundarar ok einar vættir, Gbl. 522; 1. in Norway = $\frac{1}{2^4}$ th II. mostly used of a definite weight, of a 'skippund;' fjórar vættir ok tuttugu skolu göra skippund, þær sem hver þeirra standi halfa níundu mörk ok tuttugu ok átta ertogar, N. G. L. ii, 166, D. N. passim; sjau vættir malts ok sex aurar silfrs, . . . tveggja vætta leigu ok eyrisból, D. N. ii. 17 and passim; Kolnisk vætt, 2. in Icel. = 80 lbs.; þat er lögpundari er átta fjórðungar eru í vætt, Grág. i. 499; átta fjórðunga vætt, 362, 383; jarnketill nýr ok úcldr vegi hálfa vætt, 501; þrjár vættir ullar... þrjár vættir mjöls .. vætt fiska, smjörs... vætt spiks,... þrjá tigi vætta hvals, etc.,

byttu skyrs, Pm. 34; hafa til tíu vætta í skógi, ok svá timbr til at húsa, 104, and so in mod. usage.

vætt or vétt, n. [from vega, because it moved on hinges], the lid of a chest or shrine (mod. lok); skrúða-kista vánd með lausu vætti. Pm. 124; skrin . . . en yfir uppi vétt vaxit sem ræfr, eru á vettinu lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, O. H. 235; nior i kistuna, skellt aptr vett ok settr lass fyrir, Pr. 412; hann tok upp vettit af hasætis-kistunni, O. T. 58; ber skuluð göra kistu ok skal ekki vætt yfir vera, Fb. iii. 300, Mag. 113.

vætta, t, to weigh as in weighing anchor, lift; hand-vætta, q. v.

vætta, t, = vænta, q. v.

vætta, n., in ekki vættna, see vættr B.

vætt-fangr, see vættvangr,

VÆTTI, n. [váttr], witness, testimony; váttum er skylt at bera vætti þau öll er þeir hafa verit í nefndir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 58; nefndi vátta í þat vætti, at ..., Nj. 217, 234, Grág. i. 17; enda skolu þat allt verða vætti her. er austr er vitni nefnd, i. e. the witnesses summoned in Norway are to be lawful evidence bere (in Icel.), 214; færa fram vætti sin eða kviðu. 410; sök sækja eðr verja, eðr vætti bera, þórð. 94; hann skyldi vinna eið at baugi, nefna vátta í þat vætti, at ..., id. COMPDS: Vanttis-buror. m. a bearing witness, Grag. i. 39, Nj. 233. vættis-vætti, n., Grág. i. 90, 97.

vættir, m. a weigher, bolder, Lex. Poët.; vættir gulls ens vegna, Gisl. (in a verse); in compds, vætti-draugr, vætti-njöror e-s, the wielder

of a thing, Lex. Poët.

vættki, spelt væt ki, [vættr, and suffixed neg. -ki, qs. vættr-gi, see -gi], 'no wbit,' nobody, notbing, naugbt; vegr er vætki tröðr, Hm. 120; en vættki huggar, naught comforts, Harms. 38; hinn er vætki veit, Hm. 74; hinn er vetki veit, 26; svá ek þóttumk vætki vita, metbought I lay senseless, Sol. 42; vætki of syti'k, I am naught concerned, Hallfred; så er vætki laug, Ad. II; telr sér vætkis vant, Hsm.; sá er vætki sparði fjör, wbo spared not life, Hallfred; vildir ávalt vægja, en vætki halda, Am. 99; hrædisk Gud en vætki annat, fears God, but naught else, Bs. i. (in a verse): duldi bess vætki, concealed it not, Am. 10; haida ek bess v. víts, I caught naught of ber, missed ber, Hm. 101.

VÆTTR, f., dat. vætti, Grett. 176 new Ed., Hom. 129 (Ed.); used neut., Hom. 195, l. 4: [A.S. wibt; Engl. wight; Germ. bose-wicht] :a 'wight,' being; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, Gkv. 1. 22; von sé sú vættr vers ok barna, 23; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, 22; þegi þú, rög vættr, Ls. 59, 61, 63; þá segi ek þér, vesöl vettr, Hom. 152; nú sá þér hverjar vættir er þess höfðu neytt, mýss ok ormar, Ó. H. 109.

2. esp. of supernatural beings; svá brenna mik nú bænir Ólafs konungs, sagði sú vættr, O. H. 188; Gud, hví metr bu bik bess, at sýna afl bitt við jamnústyrkt vætr sem ek em, Hom. 195; ertú maðr eða andi eðr önnur vættr, Art. 79; hollar vættir, Frigg ok Freyja ok fleiri goð, Og.; blóta heiðnar vættir, K. p. K.; hann hatði kastað trú sinni ok görðisk guðniðingr ok blótaði nú heiðnar vættir, Nj. 272; hann kvað illar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa, Korm. 240; kann vera nokkur ill vættr hafi lagizk á feit, Fms. xi. 158; ú-vættr, an 'un-wight,' an evil wight; mein-vættr, q. v.; göminga-vættr, galdra-v., a sorceress; þeirri göminga vætti, Grett. 176; land-vættir, q. v.: vitta vettr, a 'witch wight,' a sorceress, Yt.

B. vætta or vetta, in the phrase, ekki vætta, no wbit, naught; dat. engu vætta, gen. enskis vætta. Mr. Jón Thorkelsson, of Reykjavík, suggests that vætta is a nom. neut. (like auga), of which vætna (see hvatvetna) is the gen. plur. (as augna from auga); ekki vætta (nobody) må forðask, Sks. 82; ok kemsk ekki vætta yfir, Art. 28; ok skorti (ekki) vætta um vetrinn, Fms. v. 313; höfðu þeir ekki vætta at sök, viii. 18; þeim var nú ok ást á öngu vetti (vetta?) nema á Guði einum, Hom. 129 (Ed., see foot-note); sem honum hefði enskis vetta verit at grandi, 125 (Ed.); svá mikit kafa-fjúk með frosti at engu vetta var út komanda, Fs. 54; öngu vætta vildi hann eira, Fms. xi. 90; ok öngu vætta vanat, Stj. 279; hann gefr sér ekki vætta (naught, not a whit) um hans úvitrleik, 22; hann var ekki vætta hræddr, not a wbit afraid, 154; anza ekki vætta, to beed not, 81; nokkut vætta, aught, something, 164, 181, 280.

O. veetr, as an adverb = naught, cp. Goth. ni-waiht or waiht-ni = οὐδέν, μηδέν, the negative particle né being dropped; hyggsk vætr hvatr fyrir, Ls. 15; át vætr Freyja, svaf vætr Freyja, þkv.; vinna vætr, Vkv. 39; sér vætr fyrir því, Skv. 1. 39; leyfi ek vætr, I praise it not, Eg. (in a 2. with gen., vætr manna, no man, Hbl. 22; vætr véla, no frand,

Am. 5; vætr hjóna, none of the bousehold, 94; ey-vit (q.v.), aught. vætt-rim or vett-rim, f. [vætt, n.], the 'lid-ridge,' i.e. the ridge which runs along the sword blade, leaving a hollow in the middle (in a scythe called smiðreim), Edda (Gl.); tók af oddinn af Hvítingi svru framan vettrimina, Korm. 88; sumar á vetrimum, Sdm. 6.

vættugi or vettugi, nothing, naught; glysi þessu er vættugis er vert, Fms. vi. 263; vettugis vert, ii. 46; eyjar skika þann er vettugis er neytr. Fas. ii. 299, Fb. i. 523; varr at vettogi, Am. 38; var beim vettugis vant, Vsp. 8; þeir verða stundum at vettogi ok annars þurfandi, they often come to naught and to destruction, Barl. 70; margr mundi vilva opt á einum degi at vettogi verða, wish to be annihilated, Hom. 69; su Grug ; betta a kirkja, tvær vættir skreiðar, vætt smjörs, vætt kjöts, Destning dæmisk at vettugi, þótt hón a komi, N.G.L. i. 300; eigi er

skiru bin betri enn vættugi, better than naught, Karl. 460; hafa at TStj. 17.

vettugi, Gbl. 254.

vætt-vangr or vétt-vangr, later vett-fangr, changing v into f; vatfaugr, Nj. 100, is simply an error; [from vangr = a field, spot; the former part, vett or vætt, is less clear, but prob. from váttr, vætti, = tbe place of witness or evidence, or from vega = locus actionis?]:—a law term, the place of summons, locus actionis, where an act or deed, such as a battle, assault, manslaughter, has taken place, cp. Grág. i. 349, cited below; chiefly used of the summoning of witnesses; the vettvang was the space within a bow-shot (örskot) from the spot all around, see Grág. ii. 19 (Vígsl. ch. 14); ef maðr hefnir sín á öðrum vettvangi en til hans var hlaupit á, 91; á þeim vettvangi, 9; hvárt sem þeir eru á véttvangi eðr annars-staðar, 23; búa skal kveðja níu búa heiman frá vettvangi, i. 349 (in case of adultery); bá er næstir eru vetfangi, 461; á öðrum vettvangi, Kb. i. 158; skal kveðja heiman frá vettvangi, ii. 48; þat vóru þá lög, at vígsakar skyldi sækja á því þingi er næst var vettvangi, Jb. 8; kveðja um áljóts-ráð þau er á vettvangi eru ráðin, Grag.; a peim vettvangi, Nj. 230; Helgi fékk bana a peim vettvangi, or vættvangi, 218; vetfangi, 110; ef madr er veginn á vetvangi, N. G. L. i. 163; hann kemr á vettfanginn, ok sér þar ný tíðendi, ok þó mikil, Isl. ii. 371; Þórðr kom á vættfang, Sturl. ii. 92 C; sótti þá Saul fram af vætfanginum (from the battle-place) med ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 453 (I Sam. xiv. 20); ríðr Sámr austr á heiðina ok at þar er vetfangit (sic) hasoi verit, Hrasn. 28, and passim in the laws and Sagas. vettvangs-bjargir, f. pl. the aiding or abetting an assault, on the very spot, which was a fineable offence, Sturl. ii. 234 (Cod. C. vættfang); um fjör-ráð ok vetfangs-bjargir, i. 145. vettvangs-búi, a, m. a neigbbour to the place of action, to be summoned as bui, Grag. ii. 17; vættfangsbúar, Nj. 100.

♥oola, 20, to twist up into a wisp; vööla e-u saman.

vöðull, m. = vaðall, in Vöðla-þing.

VÖĐVI, a, m. [Germ. waden = calf of the leg], a muscle; skal hann sár bótum bæta eyri þar sem vöðva skerr, N.G.L. i. 67; kykva-vöðvi, Hkr. i. 99, bior. 187; hjó á lærit, svá at ór tók allan vöðvann, Grett. 136 A; þat er margra manna siðr at vinda vöðva klæðum ok kalla þat sodit, Fas. ii. 525, the word is very freq. in mod. usage; afl-vödvi, the biceps-muscle; vödva-sár, a flesb-wound, N.G.L. i. 172, Grág. i. 18; vöðva-skeina, a flesb-wound, Fbr. 212.

vöflur, f. pl. stammering, confusion; það kómu vöflur á hann, be be-

came confounded, from guilt.

vög, f., pl. vagar, vagir, plur. vegr, Fms. viii. 430; vögur (as from vaga), see vagar.

vöggr, m. [see vagga], apparently much the same as vöggu-barn, an infant in the cradle; a nickname, Landn. 314; a pr. name, Edda; litlu verðr Vöggr feginn, 'with little are babies fain,' 81 (a saying which originally may have meant that children are easily pleased); cp. litil-pæg cru börnin.

vöggu-, see vagga, a cradle.

VOGN, f. (also vagna, u, f.), pl. vagnir, a kind of wbale, delphinus orca; plur. vagnir, Sks. (Gronl. Hist. M. iii. 291, v.l.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; vögnu láð, the sea, Öd. COMPDS: VÖgn-bráð, f. the blubber of vogn-hvalr or vognu-hvalr, m. = vogn, described the whale, Fsm. in Sks. 29 new Ed.

VOK, f., gen. vakar, n. pl. vakar and vakir, with art. vökna = vökina, Bs. i. 346; [Dan. vaage]:—a bole, opening in ice; hann hratt hestinum í vök eina, Fms. i. 211; þeir riðu vakar nökkurar, x. 388; í vök þíðri, vii. 2; höggva vakir á ísinum, 272; stórar vakir, Sks. 178; ef menn finna hval í vökum, Grág. ii. 386; vakum, Sks. 175 B; ok fægja vőkina eptir sér, Fms. viii. 416; í vökinni, vi. 337, Bs. i. 346; rckjald mikit í vök, Fs. 145; draga þeir skipit milli vakanna, 180; passim in mod. usage.

vokna, að, to become wet; búa um svá at aldri mátti vökna, Fms. vii. 225; áðr hón vöknaði, ii. 280; ek fleygði mér á ána, vöknaða ek þá allr, Karl. 167; þat vöknar allt ok klöknar, 545; freq. in mod. usage, eg hefi vöknað í fætrnar, I bave got wet in the feet.

vökóttr, adj. full of boles, of ice, Fms. i. 210.

vökr, adj. moist; vökvir eða vátir, Stj. 98; vökva jörð, a moist soil, Stj.; vera vökrar náttúru, MS. 732. 17.

vöku-, see vaka.

vökull, adj. [vaka], wakeful, vigilant, Art. 76, v. l.

VOKVA, að, to moisten, water; áin Nilus vökvar þat ok frjóvar meðr sinni döggvan, Stj. 77; vökva mun hann fót sinn í viðsmjörvi, 348; gróðrseti ok veykvi, fági ok pryði, 677. 10, freq. in mod. usage; vökva sig, to water oneself, to drink, slake one's thirst. 2. vökva sér blóð, to make blood flow, Fas. iii. 376; see vekja.

vokva, u. f., gen. voku, moisture, juice; vokva reyfisins, Stj. 397; vökva ok úhreinindi, MS. 677. 22; jarðligrar vöku, 415. 5; (sólin) slær ofan vöku sinni ... skytr tunglit sinni vöku á hafit, 732. 1, 4; af hafsins vökum ok vætum, Stj. 18; kviðr tekr við veku sem sær við vötnum, Eluc. 19; en sumt féll á hellu ok þornaði, því at þat fékk enga wækku (sic), Hom. 67.

vöku-samr, adj. moist; vökusamt vátlendi. Stj. 201. vöku-skortr, m. a lack of moisture, Stj. 291.

vökvan, f. a moistening, watering, Stj. 88, Rb. 478; in mod. usage, vökvan = beverage, of milk.

vokvi, a, m. = vokva, a moisture, fluid, Barl. 18, 118, H. E. i. 480, Fas. ii. 378, Pr. 474; and so in mod. usage.

völdugleikr, m. power, authority, Stj. 83 (v.l.), 298. title; ydar v., your bigbness, Mar.

völdugr, mod. voldugr; that völd- is the better form is shewn by the old form valdugr, Barl., as also by the derivation from vald; [Ulf. wulhags = evoofos; Germ. ge-waltig; see valda]: - mighty, powerful; þrír völdugir konungar, Fms. i. 259; inn valdugasti, Barl. 102: vitr ok valdugt, 113; inn valdugi stjórnari, 106; eigi mundi hann vera svá voldugr, at ..., Orkn. 138; vollduga menn ok vel guðhrædda, Stj. 298; ins voldugasta manns, 185; voldugari, 163 (völdugari, v. l.); mjök voldugir ok mikils ráðandi, Fb. ii. 535, Luke i. 52.

völdugskapr, m. authority, Stj. 83.

völduliga, adv. proudly; láta v., Finnb. 300, v.l.; konungr reið nú v. at borginni, Fms. vii. 87; ríkmannliga ok v., 94.

völduligr, spelt valduligr, adj. powerful, Barl. 187. VÖLLR, m., gen. vallar, dat. velli; pl. vellir, gen. valla, acc. völlu,

mod. velli; [Icel. völlr and Germ. wald = wood seem to be the same word; the change in the sense from wood to field being much the same as in mörk]:—a field; knáttu Vanir völlu sporna, Vsp. 28; vaxinn völlum hæri, 36; völlu algræna, Akv. 13; þar vóru víða vellir sléttir, Fms. vii. 56; þeir sátu úti at skemtan sinni á völlum nökkurum, vi. 141; þar var torfa ristin ór velli . . . fastir í vellinum, Ld. 58; kasta sér niðr við vellinum, flat on the ground, Nj. 58; leggja e-n við velli, to lay one level with the ground, Fms. v. 236; or at velli, Nj. 117; hús mín liggja við velli, lies on the ground, is demolished, Fms. iii. 144; hasla e-m völl, Eg. 273 (see hasla); lauss & velli, loose in the ranks, not steady, Eg. 293; fastr á velli, firm, steady, Fms. xi. 246; vígligr á velli at sjá, warlike to look at, Eg. 475; so, frior, mikill . . . a velli, of fine, stout . . . appearance; miklir at vallar-syn, big in outward appearance, Nj. 66, v. l.; vig-völlr, a battle-field; ping-völlr, q.v.; preskj-öldr.

2. a close or paddock; at úsánum ok úbreiddum völlum, unsown and unmanured fields, Jb. 193; reiða á völl, Grág.; slá átta stakka völl, Fb. i. 522; tún-völlr, Korm. II. freq. in local names, Völlr and Vellir, Rangár-vellir. COMPDS: vallar-garor, m. a paddock-fence; réttsýni. upp á fjall, ok yfir í vallar-garð fram á Skjaldar-stöðum, Dipl. v. 19.

VÖLR, m., gen. valar, dat. veli; pl. velir, acc. völu; [Ulf. walus = βάβδοs, Luke ix. 3; whence valtr, velta, cp. also vala; the root word is Goth. walwian; Lat. volvere]: - a round stick, staff, Bev. 9 b; bitad beim vápn né (enn?) velir, Hm.; Gríðar völr, Edda; in many compds, snarvölr, rið-völr (q. v.), hjálmun-völr, stjórn-völr, a belm, tiller; vánar-völr, a beggar's staff; vig-völr, a weapon; torf-völr, q. v. 2. also of a blunt, oval edge; in egg-völr, q.v.; cp. the mod. phrase, það er völr fyrir egginni, when the edge is not thin and keen, but thick and blunt.

volsa, ad, [akin to voldugt], to make a great bustle, pride oneself; menn þegar eg stolta sé sem völsa mikið í veröldinni, en vita hvorki á né $b\dot{e}$, Hallgr.

Völsi, a, m. [evidently the same word as Gr. φαλλόs], the name of a heathen phallus-idol, as to which see the curious story in Fb. ii. 331-336 (called Völsa-þáttr).

Volsungr, m. the name of an ancient myth. king, whence Völsungar, see Völsunga Saga, the Edda, Hkv.; Völsunga drekka, to drink of the Wolsungs, i. e. poison, Bragi; the word is thought to be from a Slavonic idol Wolos. Volsunga-kviða, u, f. the lay of the Wolsungs, Sæm. 112. volt or voltur, f. pl. [valtr, velta], a roller, a thing belonging to the

fittings of a ship, Edda (Gl.)

Völundr, m. [A. S. Weland; Germ, Wieland; hence too comes Engl. gallant, from Teut. Fr. galant; prop. an appellative (?), like höfundr]: -Wayland the Smith, Germ. Welant, a myth hero common to all Teutonic people, Edda, pior. 82, 185; the legends about him are contained in the old lay Völundar-kviða, Sæm. 88-94 (List of Authors A. II), and the þiðr. S. ch. 57 sqq.

2. as appell. a master smith, a A. II), and the bior. S. ch. 57 sqq. 2. as appell. a master smith, a great artist, = δαίδαλοε; bækr þinar ofnar völundum, woven by Waylands, Hom. 7 (cp. Gr. πέπλος δαίδαλος); Hrafn var völundr at hagleik, bæði at tré ok at járni, Bs. i. 640; Fróði konungr átti tvá smiði er völundar vóru at hagleik, Fms. i. 14; völundr rómu, the master of battle, i. e. Odin, ix. (in a verse); and so in mod. usage, hann er mesti Völundr, be is a great Völund, a great master, of a smith. Völundar-hús, n. 'Wayland's bouse,' a labyrinth, Stj. 85; en feti þó hvergi burt úr Völundar-hús, n. Völundar-húsi, Lil. 92; this myth. word is still in use in Icel.

VÖLVA, u, f., also spelt völfa, gen. völu, pl. völur; völfu, or also völfur or voluur; gen. pl. does not occur; the nom. Vala is erroneous: [the etymology as well as the origin of this word is uncertain; but may not the Norse Völva and the Gr. σίβυλλα be relations? the identity in sense at least is very striking; the Gr. word first occurs in Aristoph., and then in Plato; may it not have been adopted from some Scythian tribe, COMPDS: voku-mikill, adj. moist, juicy, for a word like this, if Greek, could hardly fail to occur in Homer? in

völva an initial s, we suppose, has been lost (qs. svölva); in the Greck 🕆 fóðri hverju, Bs. i. 137; tóku þeir vöndul heys fyrir hvern hest, Sturl iii. the I would be an inserted vowel]:—a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman; völva, seiðkona, spákona (qq. v.) are synonymous. The ancient Sagas contain many remarkable records of the heathen wise-women or sibyls, who were held in honour and reverence; at the great feasts and sacrifices in the autumn, the völva (often a woman of rank) went with her troop of maidens through the country, where she, so to say, crowned the feast; she was scated on a high seat (seidhjallr) in the hall, where she wrought her spells and sang her 'weird-songs' (varðlokur), after which the guests went past her one by one, and she told each his fate, or whatever else one wanted to know, e. g. the course of the coming winter and the like. The former part of the Völuspá is evidently conceived as the inspired song of a völva, seated on her high seat, and addressing Odin, while the gods listen to her words; and the latter part of the poem appears to be a kind of necromancy, or the raising of a dead völva, as also is the lay Vegtamskviða; sú kona var þar í bygð er Þorbjörg hét, ok var kölluð lítil völva, hón hafði áttar sér níu systr, ok vóru allar spákonur, en hón var ein þá á líti, þat var háttr Þorbjargar um vetrum, at hón fór á veizlur ok buðu þeir menn henni mest heim er forvitni var á at vita forlög sín eða árferð, þorf. Karl. Names of such wise women, Gróa völva, Edda; Heimlaug völva, Gullb.; Heiðr völva, Landn. 173; Huldr völva, Yngl. S., Hkr. i. 21; to which add the 'Weleda' of Tacitus: class. passages are porf. S. ch. 3 (exceedingly interesting), Örvar-Odds S. ch. 3 (Fas. ii. 506), Vd. ch. 10: völu vél-spá, Vsp.; eru völfur allar frá Viðólfi, Hdl.; völva ok vís kona, Vtkv.; þá kom til völva sú er Gróa hét, Edda 58; var á því landi spákona sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, ... þeir fara til móts við völuuna, Fb. ii. 28; ek fór í skóg til þin í völvu líki, Fas, i. 135; þóttusk menn vita at þar mundi verit hafa völu-leiði, Ld. 328; þá reið Óðinn fyrir austan dyrr þar er hann vissi völu leiði, Vtkv.; úrsvöl Gýmis völva, of Rún the goddess, Edda (in a verse); at hás völva valdi því bölvi, Kormak; in a bad sense, völva and skollvis kona, Hkv. 1. 34; Tacitus (Germ. ch. 8, 46, and Hist. iv. 61, 65, v. 22, 24) speaks of these practices, as also does Plutarch, Caesar ch. 19,—τα μαντεύματα των ίερων γυναικών. COMPDS: Völuspá, f. the song of the V., the name of an old lay, Edda; Völuspá in Völvu-staðir, Icel. local name, skamma = Hyndlu-ljóð, Edda i. 44.

VOMB, f., gen. vambar; [Ulf. wamba = κοιλία; A. S. wamb; Engl. womb; Scot. wame; Germ, wamme, wanst; Lat. venter; Gr. δμφαλόε]: -a womb, belly, but mostly in a low sense, especially of beasts (the Engl. womb is in Icel. kviðr); þenja vömbina, to fill the belly, Fms. viii. 436; kýla vömb sína á miði ok mungúti, Fs. 4, Fas. i. 493; ok aum í vömb, Bjarn. (in a verse); sauðar-vömb, kýr-vömb, gor-vömb, Vambarljóð, the name of a lay, Maurer's Volksagen 317. COMPDS : Vambar-Vambar-hólmr, m., Fms. vii. dalr, m. a local name, Bs. ii.

vomm, f., gen. vammar, pl. vammir, for the references see vamm, n. vondla, ad, to wind up into a vondull; v. e-t upp, porst. Sidu H. 11.

VÖNDR, m., gen. vandar, dat. vendi, pl. vendir, acc. vöndu, later and mod. vendi, Sks. 443 B; [from vinda, as svigi from sveigja; Ulf. wandus = βάβδοs, 2 Cor. xi. 25; Engl. wand; Dan. vaand]:—a wand, switch; af korninu vex rot en vondr af rotinni en af vendi aldin, Eluc. 14; Jacob tók græna vöndu,...birkti hann suma vönduna...mislita vönduna, Stj. 177, 178 (Genesis xxx); skjót at honum vendi þessum, Edda 37; þá færi þit mér vöndu rétta ór skógi, 656 C. 42; smá-vendi (acc. pl.) af kvistum, Sks. 443 B; út mun ganga vöndr af kyni Jesse, 686 B. 13; tams vendi ek þik drep, Skm.; vatn hljóp ór hellunni er Moyses laust á vendi sínum, ... vöndr Arons, Ver. 22; hann sat ok telgdi vönd einn með knifi, Hom. 116; hreinsa hveiti með vendi (vinza), Stj. 397; reiða vönd ok staura til garðs, N.G. L. i. 241; mál-vöndr, a measuring-wand, yard; poët. ben-vondr, a 'wound-wand;' hjalt-vondr, a 'bilt-wand,' i. e. a sword; blod-v., mord-v., slidr-vondr, folk-vondr, hridvöndr, hvít-vöndr, benja-, brynju-, hjaldrs-vöndr, id.; ríkis-vöndr, a sceptre, Lex. Poët.: a rod, for punishing, strýkja með vendi, ljósta mar vendi, Kormak; vöndr hrökk, Mork. (in a verse); cp. vand-styggr, vandar-högg. 2. a roller, on which tapestries were hung; tjöld um miklu-stofu, ábóta-stofu, conventu ok málstofu, ok hér með vendir til allra, Vm. 109; mátum vér í skuldina, tvær bækr, vönd, pall-klæði, Dipl. 3. in the phrase, snúa vönd í hár e-m, a way of beheading a culprit, by twisting a stick in his hair and holding the head steady to receive the stroke (instead of laying it on the block), see O. H. 191, Jómsv. S. ch. 47, Fms. xi: cp. vand-bálkr, vand-draga, vand-laupr, vand-4. metaph. a stripe, in cloth, Edda (Gl.) i. 584; segl stafat vendi, Eg. 68, O. H. 113, 124, 170 (see segl and stafaor). vanda-hús, n. a wicker-bouse, O. H. 20, Edda ii. 200 (where vandar-hús). vandar-högg, n. a wand-stroke, flogging, Bs. i. 871; in mod. usage a law term for flogging as a punishment for theft or other such misdeeds; M. N. á að sæta...yandar-hagga refsingu, a standing law phrase in mod. Icel. sentences. vandar-leggr, m. a wand-stick, Mar. 223. vandar-veif, n. a wand's waving; vera a vandarveifi, 1sl. ii. 317

164; hafi vöndul fyrir hross, Jb. 430; á kirkja vöndul af sex sátum

heys hverjum of alla sveit, Am. 37.
vönn, f., pl. vannir (or vön?); [prob. some corruption for vin, f., q.v.]:—a bunting track; seldi ek þeim ... útan garðs ok innan vönn ok veiði-staði er til hefir legit, D. N. ii. 159; en ef hann görir aðrar van(n)ir yfir land manns þar sem íkorna-skógr er, bæti mörk silfrs ... ok landnám á ofan, N.G.L. ii. 143.

vonsundr, m. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

vonuor, m. a waner, diminisher; in vell-v., hodd-v., Lex. Poët.

vorð, f., pl. varðir and verðr, [Engl. ward], prop. a woman under tutelage, a wife; only in the allit. phrase, voror and verr, wife and busband, a wedded pair; eigut bær varðir vera, these women have no husbands. Gsp.; mik veiztu verða (i. e. varða, gen. pl.) ver-gjarnasta, þkv. 13; þótt varðir vers (wedded women) fúi sér hós eða hvars, Ls. 33; at ek þatki vannk er vörð (vörðr Ed.) né ver vinna knátti, I bad no intercourse of wife and busband with bim, i. e. no hjúskapar-far, Gkv. 3. 3; þá er Var ok Syn veror (acc. pl.) at nefna, then are V. and S. the fairies to be named, Edda (Gl.)

VÖRÐR, m., gen. varðar, dat. verði, pl. verðir, acc. vörðu (mod. verði); [varða; Ulf. wards, in daura-wards = θυρωρόs, and wardia = κουστωδία, Matth. xxvii. 65; A.S. weard; Engl. ward, warden; Germ. wart]:-a warden, warder, Lat. custos; vördt goda, of Heimdal, Gm.; hann hafdi fengit njósn hvar verðir þeirra vóru, Fms. viii. 354; myrkvastofu-vörðr, Post. 645. 89, Stj. 200; Heimdalr, hann er vörör goða, Edda; vita-vörðr, hús-vörðr, dyra-vörðr, land-vörðr, qq. v. 2. a guard, watch and ward, Lat. custodia; ganga á vörðinn, Eg. 88; ef hundr er bundinn til varðar, Grág. ii. 119; halda vörð, i. 32 (varð-hald); hasa vörðu á e-m, of a prisoner, Fas. ii. 230; svá mikla vörð(u) hélt hann á þeim, iu. 529; gefa vörð móti e-u, to give ward, protect, Sks. 300 B; veita e-u vörð, to keep, take care of, Grug. ii. 409 (hence varð-veita, q. v.) voro-seetr, adj. 'watch-sitting,' i. c. fit to be watchman, Gpl. 86.

VÖRN, f., gen. varnar, pl. varnir, [from verja; Dan. værn]:—a defence; til varnar, for the sake of defence, Sks. 397 B; med vorn, 226; þeir höfðu engan liðs-kost til varnar, Eg. 79; eigi mun þykkja of þunnskipat til varnarinnar,...sýna vaskliga vörn, Bs. i. 525, 526, 531; at pessi vorn hasi allfræg verit, 532, Gisl. 72, Nj. 117, passim. as a law phrase, defence, opp. to sókn, q.v.; sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers múls en vörn, Grág. i. 59; sá skal þess kviðar kveðja, er vorn hefir fyrir hann, 41; mundi þat Njáll ætla, at ek myndi hafa nokkura vörn í málinu, Nj. 93; ek mun taka við vörn, 225; bjóða til varna, 10 call on the defendant to begin his pleading (the plaintiff having done), 36; ef sakir nökkurar görðisk af vörninni, því at þat er opt annars máls vorn er annars er sókn, 225; færa vörn fram fyrir mál, to act for the defendant, 2. a point for the defence, exception; ser þú nökkura vörn í malum bessum, Nj. 231; Asgrimi tóksk svá til sem sjaldan var vant, at vorn var í máli hans (i. e. there was a flaw in his suit), en sú var vornin at hann hafði nefnt fimm búa, þar sem hann átti níu at nefna, nú hafa þeir þetta til varna, 92, 93; verja mál með lögum, ef varnir verða til, 222; þorgis gékk at dóminum, hann leitaði til varna í málinu, Grett. 64 new Ed. COMPDS: varnar-aoili, 2, m. the defendant in a suit, opp. to soknaraðili (see aðili), Grág., Nj., passim. varnar-eiðr, -gögn, -kviðr, m. an oath, evidence, verdict for the defence, Grug. i. 55, 61, 78, N). 225. varnar-lauss, adj. defenceless, Al. 84. varnar-maðr, m. a defender, Fms. v. 273, xi. 32, Fb. iii. 445, N. G. L. i. 88, passim. vörnuðr, m. a warning; bjóða vörnuð, to bid one beware, Akv. 8,

vörpuðr, m. a tbrower, one wbo burls, Lex. Poët.

vörpu-ligr, adj. of stout, stately appearance; v. ok mikilúðligt, Fms. xi. 78; konungr spurði hverr sá væri inn vörpuligi maðr, Ld. 312, Finnb. 308 (v.l.), O. H. 155, porst. Sídu H. 15.

vörpu-mannligr, adj. id., Isl. ii. 438, v. l.

VÖRR, f., gen. varrar, pl. varrar, varrir; in rhymes rr, vörr er hvöss á harra, Sturl. (in a verse); sparri varra, Hkr. i. (in a verse): the mod. form is vor, varar, dropping one r throughout: [Ulf. uses a diminutive, wairilo = xeilos; A.S. weleras = labia, a masc. formed by metathesis of r and l, qs. werelas; old Fris. were]:-the lip, Lat. labium; varrar jark voru okyrrar, Fms. viii. 98; vorr in nedri, the lower lip, Dropl. 25; vörr in efri, the upper lip; bita a vörrinni, Nj. 68; hann beit varrarnar, ...rifja saman varramar, Edda 71; ef varrar ern eigi heilar. Skalda; skarð í vör (vörr), Sd. 175; hverjum vörrum skal ek hans blezaða fulltings bidja, Th. 6; varra-skrap, Sks. 438; varrar þínar, Stj. 644; báðar varrimar, Bs. i. 360; varrarnar, Sks. 560.

B. [Ivar Aasen vor; A.S. wær; Engl. weir], a fenced-in landing-

place; á steini þeim er næstr var vörum (v.orom Cod.), Bs. i. 337; dro þat eptir skipinu í vörina, Fas. iii. 317; Vermundr kom nú til Grimseyjar, ok dró upp skip í varir Áskels, Rd. 250; varar fýsir skip, a saving. a ship longs for the vort, Edda (Ht.); cp. njóti svá bauga, sem Bragi auga, vagna vara, may be enjoy wealth, as Bragi [enjoys] the eye, or the ship the baven, Höfuðl. (fine); sigla ór vörum, to leave the barbour. Bs. wondull, m., dat. vöndli, a wish, of hay; gefa võndul heys af kýr- i. 460; ok er staddr í vörum um kveldit þá er Hallr kom at landi, LL

40: the word is freq. in mod. usage (at least in western Icel.), of a small? inlet or creek where boats land, lenda í vörinni, fara ofan í vör, ýtta eg knör úr Arnar-vör hann Ülfar téði, Úlf. 6. 23: hence mod. vara-söngr = the trayer said by fishermen when launching, Björn. vara-seiði, n. small fry, small fish, from being caught in creeks near the shore.

VÖBR, m., gen. varrar, dat. verri, pl. verrir, acc. vörru; [different from the preceding word]:—a pull of the oar; er peir höfðu sá vörru róit frá landi, Fms. viii. 217; í einum verri brýtr hann sundr báðar árarnar ok keipana, þiðr. 313; slíta ræði ór verri, to pull the oar briskly, Fms. vi. (in a verse); halda sjau tigum ára til varra, to pull with seventy oars, Hkr. iii. 120 (in a verse); heysa vorru (acc. pl.), to pull so as to splash, Hornklofi: in poetry a ship is called lung, málseti varra, the steed pulled by oars, Lex. Poet.; varr-simi, the wake left by the oars; varr-nagli, q.v.; varrar eldr = gold; varrar skið, poët. = the oar (the oar of Odin being the sword), Glum. (in a verse).

Vörsar, m. pl. the men from Vörs, a county in Norway, Landn.; Vosse-vangen, Fms. viii. 51; Vigfuss hersir a Vors, Glum.: hence Vörsa-ber, later Ossa-ber, a local name in the south of Icel., Landn., Nj.: Vörsa-krákr, m. a nickname, Orkn.: Vörskr, adj. from Vörs, Landn. 263.

voru-, in compds, see vara.

vorun, f., see varnan; við-vörun.

vorzlu-, in compds, see varzla.

vötnun, f. = vatnan, q. v.

VÖTTR, m., gen. vattar, dat. vetti, pl. vettir, acc. vöttu; contr. for vantr: [Fr. gant, whence Engl. gauntlet; Dan. vanter]:-a glove; hatdi madr vottu á höndum, Lv. 100; staf ok vöttum, Fms. iii. 176; hann dró þar á sik vöttu sína, Grett. 160 new Ed., and passim in mod. usage; the dimin. vetlingr has displaced the old word. 2. a pillow; 2. in local vöttu dúns fulla, Hornklofi. II. a pr. name, Fas. names, Vattar-nes, -tunga, -fjörðr, Landn., map of Icel.; Bandvettir, the name of horses, Gisl.

VOXTR, m., gen. vaxtar, dat. vexti, pl. vextir, acc. vöxtu, mod. vexti; [Ulf. wabstus = αύξησις, ήλικία; Dan. væxt; from vaxa, q. v.]: - waxing, size, stature; mikil vexti, Bs. i. 646, Nj. 2; bergrisi at atli ok vexti, Eg. 22; menn litlir vexti, 25; vöxt ok afl, 29; göra klæði við voxt e-s, 516: of size, oll skip sem voxtr var at, Sturl. ii. 177; skip vel haffærandi at vexti, Fms. iv. 255; þat skip var gört eptir vexti Ornis ins Skamma, vi. 308; þat vatn er vel mikit at vexti, Sks. 90; heimsins vöxt, 195; at mikilleik ok vexti, O. H. 235; litils vaxtar, of small size, Mar.

2. growth, increase; er tungl hefir þrjár nætr vaxtar síns, Rb. 452; vera med vexti, to be increasing, Barl. 169; ganga i voxt, to increase, Bs. i. 802; fara i voxt, to increase, Fms. ix. 430; færa i voxt, to exaggerate, vi. 14: increase, interest, heimta fulgurnar med vöxtum, Grág. i. 270; taka vöxtu á fé sínu, 180; taka fé til vaxta, 183; á-vöxtr, 3. way of growth, shape; ritinn med lykkju á's en med öllum vexti és, Skálda; líkr e-m á vöxt ok viðbragð, Fms. vi. 12. growth, produce; skóg með tupt ok vexti, crop, Vm. 114; á-vöxtr, II. metaph. standing, state, the circumstance of a case, esp. in plur.; eigi er svá við vöxt, it does not stand so, Fb. iii. 333; sjám hverir vextir á eru, ii. 313, v. 20; hann sagði honum alla vöxtu sem á vóru um þeirra eyrendi, Ld. 46, Karl. 391: the phrase, svá er mál með vexti, at ..., the case stands so, that ..., Lv. 43. vaxta-lauss, adj. without increase or interest, Grag. i. 251.

voxtu-ligr, adj. big, of great size, Fas. iii. 627. vozt, f., pl. vaztir (q.v.), the sing. being only used in Edda (Gl.)

 \mathbf{X} (ex) commonly represents ks, gs (as in other languages), where both letters are radical, thus, ax, fax, lax, sax, öx, vax, vaxa, sex, uxi, vöxtr, fox, jaxl, oxl, qq.v.; but hugsa from hugr; lags from lag; loks from lok; oks (gen.) from ok (jugum); rakstr, bakstr, from raka, baka, etc. The vellums use x in other cases, e.g. sterxti = sterksti, the strongest, Clem. 146; tax (gen.) from tak, N. G. L. i. 47; dux = duks, Clem. 127, 1. 8; lox = loks, 134; vitrleix = vitrleiks, 142; almattex = almattigs, 133; víxla = vígsla, N.G.L. i. 9; fulltinx = fulltings, O. H. 242; vaxcliga = vaskliga, Mork. 178; lyxc=lyksk, 1b. (fine); fexk=fékksk (from fá the verb), Bs. i. 351; ux = ups (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 368: or again, vegs = vex (the verb), Hm. 119; lags = lax (salmon), Sæm. 212, l. 20 (Bugge); dax = dags, N. G. L. i. 23; but on the whole the vellums distinguish gs, ks, and x, shewing the pronunciation in olden times to have been more distinct than it is now, when all three forms (gs, ks, x) represent the same sound, no matter whether the s be inflexive or not; thus in common modern spelling, both hugsa and huxa, dags and dax are used at random. In vellums x and r are very much alike; hence in the wellknown passage in Vsp. the misreading of sarrum (sordibus) for sarxum (ensibus), in all Editions, until Prof. Bugge noticed the stroke underneath the line in Cod. Reg.

V-Ý

Y is of later origin, and only found in derived words, being an 'umlaut' from u, (y from u, y from u); in the Runic alphabet it is placed at the end, and marked **1**, see Skálda (ii. 72); it is there called yr, a yewtree,-yr er vetrgrænst vida, 'ýr' is the 'winter-greenest' of trees, Runic

B. The independent sound of y, y is now lost in Icel., being replaced respectively by the sounds i, i, whereas in mod. Dan., Swed. and Norse the old sound has been preserved; the old Icel. MSS., as well as the rhymes in old poems, distinguish both, except in a few instances, see Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2 (η) . The change from y to i seems to have begun about the time of the Reformation, but in the first printed books, e. g. the N. T. of 1540 and the Bible of 1584, the distinction is still well kept, the remembrance of the old form and etymology being then still alive. Later, the writing became very confused. Some transcribers of the 17th century, e.g. Ketil Jörundsson, a noted copier of old vellums, took the better course, never writing y at all, but i throughout; the same may be observed in the handwriting of some Icelanders down to the present day. In printed books of the 17th and 18th centuries the confusion is great, till of late an accurate spelling has been re-established, though even this fails in a few words; e.g. the ancients spell prysvar, gymbr, qq.v.; the mod. prisvar, gimbr. The poets of the last three centuries make i and y, ei and ey rhyme indifferently, according to the usage of the living tongue. II. an initial v is dropped before y, as in yndi, yrði, yrkja, etc.

ybbask, að, dep.; y. við e-t, to worry, = abbask, q. v.

ybbinn, adj. worrying.

your, gen. pl. of you = Goth. izwara = ὑμῶν; til yoar, to you, Fms. x. 387, and passim.

YDDA, d, [oddr], to shew the point on the other side, when a weapon is run through; gegnum skjöld ok brjóst svá at yddi um bakit, Eg. 380, Fms. viii. 332; laust undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii. 211; [róa] svá langt vestr sem yddir bænhúss-krossinn heima á Sævarlandi, to pull westwards till the point of the cross at home at S. is just seen, Dipl. iv. 9; það yddir á e-u, the point is seen, e. g. of a steeple or mountain seen at a distance.

YDR, dat. and acc. plur., and yoar, gen. (the original form ior); [Goth. $\ddot{\imath}zwis = \dot{\imath}\mu\hat{\alpha}s$ and $\dot{\imath}\mu\hat{\imath}\nu$, and $\ddot{\imath}zwara = \dot{\imath}\mu\hat{\omega}\nu$]:—you; biðja yðr (acc.), segja yðr (dat.); but koma til yðar, in endless instances; as also when addressing a person of rank, the plur, is used; vil ck gjarna veita yor bat, Fms. x. 387, passim: or even sing, and plur. promiscuously. 2. hverr er su af yor Islendingum, of you Icelanders, Fms. ii. 32.

yovarr, possess. pron., from your, n. yovart, gen. yovars, yovarrar, yðvars; dat. yðrum, yðvarri, yðru; acc. yðvarn, yðra, yðvart; pl. yðrir, yðrar, yður; gen. yðvarra; dat. yðrum; acc. yðra, yðrar, yður: the v is often dropped, thus, ydarr, ydarn, ydars, ydart: in mod. speech and partly in writing an indecl. your has been substituted: [Ulf. izwar = δ υμών; A. S. eower; Engl. your; cp. provinc. Engl. yourn; Germ. euer; Dan. jer]:—your; konungr ydarr...ydarr kraptr, Fms. x. 17; yðarri brautferð, 289; yðarra manna, Al. 61; til þakka yðvarra, Eg. 63; höfðingja yðvars, Nj. 8; konungum yðrum, id.; yðvarr vegr, Eg. 423; fund yðvarn, 424; yður för, Nj. 90; yður tign, Fms. x. 367; yðvarri tign, vi. 72, x. 234; yðars ríkdóms, id.; yðvart ríki, með yðrum styrk, i. 87; eyrindi ydart, x. 218; konung ydarn, 11; ydarn Kristinndóm, Hom. 33; þræli yðrum, 623. 30; skipti yður, Eg. 424; yður salkynni, 2. hverr yðarr, who of you? Fms. ix. 330; tvá hesta skal hafa hverr yðarr, Nj. 32. 3. þá kallaði einn maðr, hví róa djöflar. yðrir fyrir oss í alla nótt, ye devils (cp. þinn), Fms. ix. 50. yfingr, m. a kind of bird, = úfr (?), Edda (Gl.)

YFIR, prep. with dat. and acc., also ellipt. or even as adv.; [in Goth. there are two forms, uf = Lat. sub, and ufar = Lat. super, which, as to the form, answer to Icel. 'of' and 'yfir;' but in reality 'of' is in the old vellums used indiscriminately, sometimes = um (q. v.), sometimes = yfir, see p. 462 and um (umb, of), p. 648 sqq.; 'of' as prep. is now obsolete, having been replaced, according to the sense, by um or yfir: Goth. ufar; A. S. ofer; Engl. over; O. H. G. ubar; Hel. obar; Germ. über; Dan. over; Swed. öfver; Lat. super; Gr. ὑπέρ]:-over.

A. WITH DAT. over, above; hvers manns alvæpni hékk yfir rúmi hans, Eg. 88; þriðja stendr yfir Niflheimi ... brenn eldr yfir Bifröst, Edda 10; yfir lokhvilu sinni, Nj. 183; spretta skörum yfir sér, Fas. ii. 187; tjalda yfir skipi sínu, Eg. 373; jörð gróin yfir viði eðr beinum, Grág. ii. 354; sitja yfir borðum, matborði, dagverði, drykkju . . ., to sit at table over one's meat, drink, Nj. 6, 68, Eg. 63, 407, 577, passim; sitja yfir

dómum yfir málum manna, to sit at, attend to cases, as judge, O. H. 86; Olafr konungr hafði jafnan með sér tólf ena spökustu menn, þeir sátu yfir domum med honum ok rédu um vandamál, id.; sitja yfir e-m, to sit over one (a sick person), Fms. vii. 166, ix. 250; styrma yfir e-m, Ld. II. metaph. usages; görask konungr bæði yfir Mörkinni ok Halogalandi, Eg. 71; konungr yfir Englandi, 263; biskup yfir þeim fjordungi, Grág. i. 326; hafa vald yfir e-u, Fms. i. 227, x. 48; vera hördingi ok herra yfir e-u, id.; Þorgils er þá var yfir Skagairði, 61; domandi allra mála yfir þeim ríkjum, Fas. i. 513; hann setti bróður sinn yfir Vikinni, Fms. i. 29; sektir yfir e-m, H. E. i. 420; til gæzlu yfir e-m, custody over one, Edda 21; vaka yfir e-m, to wake or watch over, Fms. i. 9, iv. 299; vöku vér hér hverja nótt á Aski yfir fé váru, Eg. 375; þú vart trúr yfir litlu, eg mun setja þig yfir mikið, Matt. xxv. 23; vil ek eigi hafa flimtan hennar né fúryrði yfir mér, Nj. 50; sitja yfir hlut e-s, 89 (see sitja I. 2); ok liggi sú illska lengr yfir þeim, tbreatening them, Fms. x. 265; bua yfir brogdum, Fas. i. 290; hefi ek set marga dýrliga hluti yfir honum, 623. 55; mér sýnisk svá mikit yfir þér, at mer býðr þat eitt í skap at þú verðir meira stýrandi, Bs. i. 468; allir þeir er nokkurr þrifnaðr var yfir, leystu sik á þrem vetrum, Fms. iii. 18; opt hafa ordit þvilíkar jarteinir yfir heiðnum mönnum, vii. 195; láta vel illa . . . yfir e-u, Ld. 168, Hkr. i. 213, ii. 32 (see láta B. I. 2); láta hljótt yfir e-n, Nj. 232; þegja yfir e-u, Ld. 36; fögnuðr yfir e-u, joy over a thing, MS. 623. 23; aumhjartaðr yfir úförum hvers manns, Sks. 687; lýsa yfir c-u, to declare, Eb. 20, 250, Nj. 93, Ld. 164, 306, Fs. 13, 24, Fg. 141 new Ed., Gisl. 16, O. H. 101, 170, Bs. i. 95, 203, 268, 624, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 6, 25: hlyda e-m yfir, see hlyda. III. ellipt. or adverb. usages; eldr, ok katlar yfir, Eg. 238; ætlar hann at görask konungr yfir nordr þar, 71; yfir á Espihóli, Sturl. iii. 261.

B. WITH ACC. over, above, denoting motion; limar hans dreifask yfir heim allan, Edda 10; drogu þeir netið yfir hann, . . . hlaupa yfir netið ... hleypr hann yfir þinulinn, 40; þeir bundu yfir sik flaka af viði, Fms. ix. 421; Skaði tók eitr-orm ok festi yfir hann, Edda 40; hann tók yfir sik skikkjuna, 'took clothes over bimself,' put on the mantle, Nj. 170; binda boð yfir miðjar dyrr, Gþl. 434; leggja e-t yfir altari þín, 655 xxiii; lauf ok linnar tóku út yfir skipit, Ó. H. 36; hann felldi hvern yfir annan, Hkr. i. 151; cp. hverr um annan (um C. V); er aldr fór yfir hann, O. H. 123; sló miklum ótta yfir hirðmennina, struck great terror into the king's men, Fas. i. 68; skjóta skjóli yfir e-n, Ld. 40; setja menn yfir ríki sitt, Eg. 7; at konungr mundi annan höfðingja setja yfir Norðymbra-land, Fms. i. 24; lét hann taka Knút til konungs yfir ríki þat allt, 112; komask yfir e-t, to come by a thing, Bard. 175; lata litid yfir sik, Fms. vii. 29. 2. over, through, across; austr yfir Foldina, Fms. i. 52; hann gekk yfir mark þat, Eg. 490; fara yfir ás nokkurn, .. klif bratt yfir at fara, 576; ríða yfir fljótið, Nj. 82; hverr reiddi yfir Markar-fljót, 142; yfir skóginn, Fms. v. 249; riðu vestr yfir Lómagnúpssand, Nj. 255; yfir hafit, Fms. vi. 21; er hann kom suðr yfir Fjalir, iii. 36; sigla norðr yfir Foldina, viii. 132; síðan fóru þeir yfir Norðrá, Eg. 134; fara at veizlum yfir riki sitt, Fms. i. 157; skogr er almannavegr liggr yfir, Fs. 4. II. metaph. over, beyond; hafa vöxt yfir e-n, to bave growth over or above another, be taller, Fas. ii. 234; hafa höfuð ok herðar yfir c-n; fram yfir aðra menn, beyond, above, i. 27; yfir þat fram, beyond that, above that, Vm. 19; fram yfir Páskaviku, Sturl. i. 121; fram yfir Jól, Boll. 344; yfir hálf-þrítugt, Fms. ix. III. of direction, with another prep.; yfir á Hól, Hrafn. 9; þeir fóru yfir á Katanes, Fms. ix. 424; þeir sigldu yfir undir Kaupmannaeyjar, 421; upp yfir; fram yfir Grjótteigsá, Hrafn. 6. and adverb. usages; så kvittr kom yfir, passed over, Eg. 164; lesa yfir, to read, Dipl. iii. 10, Fms. x. 1; kveld kemr yfir, draws on, Finnb. 230; skýflóki gengr yfir, Bárð. 169; um nóttina þann tíma er hringdi yfir, Fms. x. 20; at hann myndi fljótara yfir bera ef hann riði, Hrafn. 7; hestrinn bar hann skjótt yfir ok víða, id.; undir at leiða eðr yfir at keyra, Gbl. 412; göra brú yfir, 411. 2. with verbs; bera, gnæfa, taka yfir, to sur/ass, passim; vofa yfir, to impend; búa yfir e-u, sce búa; hylma yfir, to conceal; bætr yfir, to mend; verpa yfir, to calculate; drepa yfir e-t, to bush down; fara yfir, to pass over; lita, sjá yfir, to oversee, superintend; lida yfir, to pass over, also to faint; stiga yfir, to overcome; staupla yfir, sjást yfir, to overlook, neglect, etc., see the verbs. var hann kutr yfir fram, exceedingly, Sturl. iii. 267; bjargit skútti yfir fram, Fms. vii. 81; sjá yfir upp, Edda 30.

yfir-afli, n. a superior force, Sks. 198.

yfirafi-ligr, adj. over-strong, very strong, Sks. 607.

ysir-band, n. an 'over-band,' string to fasten the mouth of a bag, Grett. 107 A.

yfir-batr, m. an 'over-boat,' but only used metaph. = a better man, as opp. to eptirbatr (q. v.), Fas. i. (in a verse).

yfir-biskup, m. an over-bisbop, bigb priest, Stj. 542, Ver. 106.

yfir-bjóðandi, part. a ruler, Lil. 1. 52.

yfir-boo, n. rule, command, authority, Fms. i. 220, iii. 45, iv. 226, x. 390, Stj. 167, Fas. iii. 98, D. N. i. 156, passim.

yfir-bodari, a, m. = yfirbodi, Sks. 612, v. l.

yfir-booi, a, m. a superior, master, of one in authority, in plur. the

authorities, Sks. 611, 612, K. A. 224, Bs. i. 196, 233, Stj. 35, N. G. L., and passim

yfir-bord, n. the 'upper-board,' surface.

yfir-bót, f. redress, Ver. 27, Sks. 584; and eccl. refentance: in the allit. phrase, iðran ok yfirbót; yfirbót syndar, göra Guði yfirbót fyrir syndir, Mar., Hom. (St.); ganga til yfirbóta. 2. plur. compensation; bjóða þeim yfirbætr, Ísl. ii. 327; Æsir buðu henni sætt ok yfirbætr, Edda 46; ef maðr görir til útlegðar í Kristnum rétti ok gengr hann til yfirbóta, N.G.L.i. 156; yfirbætr eru hvers beztar, a saying, Karl. 496.

yfir-brago, n. outward look, appearance, demeanour, bearing, Fms. i. 96; ásjá með blíðu ok björtu yfirbragði, 97; hans y. ok ásjóna, 216; med þungu yfirbragði, vii. 156; med miklu yfirbragði, of very imposing demeanour, 219; med ahyggju-yfirbragdi, vi. 32; sköruligr í yfirbragði, Ld. 18, Bs. i. 76, Fas. iii. 666; allt var þetta fornt ok femikit ok med miklu yfirbragdi, magnificent, Fms. vi. 342; ýmislegt y. máls-greina, Skálda 193. 2. a surface, Rb. 468, 470. 3. a shew, pretence, outer appearance; görði hann þat y. fyrir alþýðu, at ..., Orkn. 410; svikliga . . . með súttgjarnligu yfirbragði, Fms. iii. 63; en göra hitt y. á, at sendimenn væri vel haldnir, O. H. 151; í yfirbragði til vinganar við þá, for appearance sake, Fms. x. 382; konungr görði á sér hrygðar-svip at yfirbragdi, feigned mourning, 625. 96. compos: yfirbragds-litill, -mikill, adj. poor, grand of look or appearance, Isl. ii. 237, Sturl. iii. 123.

yfir-breizl, n. a coverlet, Js. 78.

yfir-breizla, u, f. id., Stj. 343, H. E. i. 501.

yfir-buga, ad, to overcome, out-do, Fas. i. 115.

yfir-burðr, m. a deck-cargo, of a ship; nú hitta menn í storma, þá skal öllum y. fyrst kasta, N.G.L. ii. 278 (Jb. 390, 391). 2. excess; y. um þat er lögin segja, Fms. viii. 278. 3. mod., esp. in plur. superiority, superior strength or quality. II. yfir-burða, gen. pl. as adv. very; y. góðr, very good.

yfir-bæriliga, adv. surpassingly, Karl. 542.

yfir-bæriligr, adj. surpassing, Fms. x. 185, Fb. ii. 10.

yfir-dómandi, 2, m. an over-judge, chief justice, K. A. 218.

yfir-dómari, a, m. id., Sks. 476, 634, Gd.

yfir-dómr, m. an 'over-judgment,' bigb court, Stj. 440, v.l.: a court of appeal, (mod.)

yfir-drepskapr, m. [drepa yfir], dissimulation, Bs. i. 727, Mirm. 148. yfir-dróttning, f. a sovereign queen, of the Virgin Mary, Mar., Gd.

yfir-dýna, u, f. an over-pillow, stuffed with down.

yfir-demi, n. a jurisdiction, Stj. 440, Stat. 308. yfir-engill, m. an 'over-angel,' archangel, Barl. 28, Sturl. i. 211 C. yfir-faðir, m. an 'over-father,' patriarch, Hom. 139, Eluc. 53, Hom.

(St.), Fas. iii. 671. yfir-fero, f. a passage over or through a country, esp. as a law term. = veizla, q.v.; hafa land várt til yfirferðar, Fm6. iv. 364; hann veitti Haraldi at veizlum ok y. Halland, vii. 180, xi. 343: of the poor, ætlaðisk hón til nokkurrar yfirferðar ok biðja sér matar, Bs. i. 198: a visitation, biskups y., N. G. L. i. 345, Bs. i. 84. yfirferðar-filr, adj. ill to pass, Hrafn. 4.

yfir-fljótanligr, adj. [Dan. overflödig], overflowing, abundant, (mod.) yfir-færiligr, adj. passable, Stj. 353.

yfir-for, f. = yfirferð; banna e-m y., Orkn. 4; land fátækt ok illt yfirfarar, O. H., K. p. K. 70. 2. a visitation; biskup skal hafa y. um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. þ. K. 60, Bs. i. 140.

yfir-fot, n. pl. over-clothing, Bev.

yfir-ganga, u, f. a transgression, Skálda 197: passing through, Hom. (St.) yfir-gangr, m. a passing through, Fms. x. 237. 2. overbearing conduct, tyranny, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 26, xi. 81, Gisl. 11, Lv. 1, passim; illr y., an evil, plague, Fms. x. 385. COMPDS: yfirgangs-macr, m. an overbearing man, Fas. i. 383. yfirgangs-samr (-semi, f.), adj. overbearing.

yfir-gofa, gaf, [Germ. übergeben], to forsake, abandon, Fas. ii. 420 (1

vellum of the 15th century), freq. in mod. usage. yfir-girnd, f. ambition, Fms. iii. 45, Sks. 453.

yfir-gjarn, adj. ambitious, Sks. 437.

yfir-gjarnligr, adj. ambitious, Sks. 531, Fagrsk. 11.

yfir-gnæfa, d, to reach above, surpass. yfir-Gydingr, m. an 'over-few,' 'thorough Jew,' Pharisee, Mas. Post., Greg. (= Acts xxiii. 6, Luke xv. 1, 2, xviii. 10).

yfir-heyra, d, to bear, examine.

yfir-heyrsla, u, f. a bearing, examination, a school term.

yfir-hildingr, m. = yfirkonungr, Lex. Poët.

yfir-hlaup, n. an 'over-leaping,' skipping, Anal. 176.

yfir-húð, f. = Lat. praeputium, the fore-skin.

yfir-hús, n. an upper store (cp. Dan. bojen-loft), D. N. ii. 152.

yfir-hylma, d, to bide, cloak; see hylma.

yfir-hylming, f. a biding, cloaking.

yfir-höfðingi, 2, m. an over-captain, great chief, Fms. v. 146. yfir-hofn, f. an over-coat, Eg. 23, Fms. i. 16, vii, 201, O. H. 70, Fa-

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140, Sks. 289. yfirhafnar-lauss, adj. witbout an over-cloak, Fms. ii. 🕆 yfir-stapfan, f. [sec stöpla], an 'over-spattering.'
29, ix. 47, Sks. 296.
 yfir-hokull, m. an over-mantle, a surplice, Am. 15.
yfir-klerkr, m. an over-clerk, one of the higher clergy, Bs. i. 768.
yfir-klæði, n. an over-cloth, = yfirhöfn, Sturl. ii. 231, Stj. 424, 458, 595,
Fms. vi. 186; yfirklæðin Unnar blá | öll í hrukkur dregr, of the wind
                                     2. a table-clotb.
curling the waves, Sig. Breiðf.
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yfir-kominn, part. overcome, Fms. x. 221, Finnb. 330; y. af sárum ok mæði, exbausted, 288; geta yfirkomit e-n, Fms. ii. 75; fá e-n yfirkominn, xi. 96.

yfir-konungr, m. an 'over-king,' supreme king; vera y. bræðra sinna, Fms. i. 8; y. á Irlandi, x. 415; y. flestra annarra at ríki ok auðæfum, vii. 95; y. í Noregi, Fb. ii. 37; þó var Knútr konungr y. allra þeirra, Fms. xi. 201; Julius Cæsar var fyrstr Romverja y. alls heims, Ver. 39, Rb. 398, 412.

yfir-kussari, a, m. [for. word], an 'over-corsair,' corsair-chief, Fms. vii. 86.

yfir-land, n. [Germ. überland], the 'overland,' land on the other side; beir sneru yfir til Munka-bryggju nær yfirlandinu, Fms. viii. 264.

yfir-lat, n. a being made much of, bonour, favour; beir höfdu minnst y. (they were least made of) þvíat þeir þóttu vera dragmálir ok tómlátir, Fas. i. 382, Fms. vii. 219; Þórr var í miðju hofi ok hafði mest yfirlát, x. 323, Hkr. i. 211, Eg. 256; hann hafði þar gott yfirlát, Fms. xi. 206; ek var minnstr fyrir mér um atgörvi ok y., Fas. i. 151.

yfir-leor, m. the upper-leather, of shoes, Fms. viii. 436.

yfir-lega, u, f. a painstaking, taking much time and pains; eg get ekki lesið það nema með mestu yfirlegu.

yfir-lestr, m. a reading through. yfir-lio, n. a swoon, fainting fit.

yfir-ligr, adj. lying-above, Lat. supernus, Hom.

yfir-lit, n. a survey.

yfir-litr, m. look, personal appearance; y. hennar ok kurteisi, Nj. 7; hví ert þú þannig yfirlits sem þú sér at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 144; likr föður sínum bæði yfirlits ok at skapferli, Eg. 3, Fas. i. 234; blá at yfirlit, iii. 307; brúðirnar falda sítt ok sá úgörla þeirra y., Fms. xi. 106; at likams yfirliti, Pr. 440: plur., likr seðr sínum at yfirlitum ok skaplyndi, Eg. 84, Fms. x. 226; hyggr vandliga at yfirlitum þeirra systra, xi. 106; Kormakr heyrir hvat þær tala til yfirlita hans, Korm. 18,

yfir-læti, n.=yfirlát, Sks. 275, 463; Hrútr var með konungi um vetrinn í góðu y., Nj. 9, Eg. 170; hann hafði it mesta y. af konungi ok dróttningu, Fms. i. 96; veitti hann mér gott (lítið) y., ii. 123, vi. 345;

metorð ok y., x. 392; með ríku y., MS. 4. 41. yfir-lög, n. pl. = yfirsókn; þorvaldr vildi hafa y. Jörundar biskups, Bs. i. 813 (MS.)

yfir-lögmaðr, m. an 'over-lawman,' see lögmaðr, Fms. iv. 156.

yfir-maor, m. an 'over-man,' superior, master; yfirmaor Vatnsdæla, Fs. 26; y. hérads, 4; Olafr er betr til yfirmanns fallinn enn minir synir, Ld. 84; at allan aldr síðan myndi Norðmenn vera yfirmenn Dana, Fms. vi. 233; hann skal verða yfirmaði minn meðan hann lifir, Eg. 16: þá eigum ver þó at vera yfirmenn þeirra (be their betters) í öllum stöðum, Fms. ix. 509; minn yfirmann (nom. sic), Fas. i. 103.

yfir-mannligr, adj. chieftain-like, bidr. 100.

yfir-mata, adv. [Dan. overmande], exceedingly, (mod.)

yfir-meistari, a, m. an 'over-master,' bead-master, cp. Germ. altmaster, Stj. 510, 537, Gd. 79.

yfir-mikill, adj. 'over-mickle,' enormous, Art. 12.

yfir-port, n. an 'over-gate,' lintel, Stj. 415.

yfir-ráð, n. rule, dominion.

yfir-reio, f. a 'riding-over,' visitation, survey, H. E. i. 411, Bs. i. 879 (vfirferd, 816, l.c.)

yfir-seta, u, f. a ' sitting-over,' sedulity; mæðask í vökum ok yfirsetu, 655 xii. 3, H. E. i. 585; ckki ætlada ek at þat væri mín y. (my business) at dæma milli þeirra, Fms. ix. 334. 2. a bolding back; y. a landskyld, D. N. vi. 320. 3. medic. midwifery; in yfirsetu-kons, u, f. a midwife, Stj. 189, as also in mod. usage.

yfir-sjón, f. a survey; skodan ok y., Dipl. iii. 4, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 359 B. 2. an oversight, blunder, passim in mod. usage.

yfir-skikkja, u, f. an over-cloak, Karl. 89.

yfir-skipan, f. 'over-rule,' authority; hafa vald ok y., Stat. 234.

yfir-skript, f. a superscription, N. T.

yfir-skyggja, o, to overshadow, N. T.

yfir-skyn, f. 'over-sbine,' pretence, bypocrisy.

yfir-sloppr, m. an outer-gown, Am. I; prestar skryddir yfirsloppum, H. E. i. 473, Stat. passim.

yfir-sókn, f. = yfirför, mostly as a law term, almost the same as veizla; Sveinn konungr gaf honum jarldóm ok Halland til yfirsóknar, Fms. vi. 295, Orkn. 66; lén ok yfirsókn, Fms. i. 87; ármenning, syslu, yfirsókn, O. H. 174, Fms. x. 196, passim. 2. a visitation, survey, K. p. K. 61, v.l.; yfirsóknar-maðr, a surveyor, eccl., H. E. i. 255, and in a secular sense, N.G.L. i. 18,

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2. metaph. ren-
dering of Lat. 'praevaricatio,' Hom. 19; y. Guos laga, Eluc. 28.
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yfir-sterkari, adi., compar, much stronger; verda v., to get the upper band, Karl. 349, Bs. i. 804.

yfir-stiginn, part. overcome, Rb. 412.

yfir-stigning, f. an over-passing, transgression, Skalda 197.

yfir-stigari, a, m. a conqueror, H. E. i. 7

yfir-stórmerki, n. pl. great wonders, Bs. i. 571.

yfir-syn, f. a look, appearance, Hkr. iii. 364: sbow = yfirbrago, Fms. ix. 433: a survey, inspection, meta petta fé eptir y. peirra manna sem biskup nefndi til, Dipl. i. 7; undir y. greinds Herra Pettars, v. 18; eptir booskap ok y. erkibiskups, on the order and under the superintendance of, MS. 671. 17, H. E. i. 517.

yfir-sýnd, f. = yfirsýn; meirr í móður-ætt sína yfirsýndar, Fms. ix. 531; ljótr yfirsýndar, Orkn. 66, v. l.; frá yfirsýndum manna ok búningi,

Fas. iii. 666.

yfir-sæng, f. = yfirdýna.

yfir-songr, m. a singing, service; yfirsongvi, 625. 164: of a funeral service, mörg merki urðu at vatns-vígslum hans ok yfirsöngum, Bs. i. 431; er þat engi háttr sem hér hefir verit á Grænlandi síðan Kristni kom hér, at setja menn niðr í úvígða mold við litla yfirsöngva, Þorf. Karl. 308; þar munu vera kenni-menn at veita mér yfirsöngva, Eb. 262: of visitation of the sick (mod.): of excommunication, Bs. i. 853.

yfir-tak, n. an overtaking, surpassing; yfirtaks mikill, surpassing great. 2. a transgression, Eluc.

yfir-vald, n. 'over-rule,' power, rule; Sveinn jarl hafði y. í Noregi, the rule, the royal power, Grett. 97 A. 2. mod. person., the authorities, Pass. 26. 8, 28. 3, passim; vera yfirvaldinu undir-gefinn, yfirvöld og undirgefnir; yfirvalds-drottning, a sovereign queen, Art.

yfir-varp, n. 'over-warp,' outward show, Vigl. 24; med yfirvarpi langs bæna-halds, Luke xx. 46; y. laga og réttinda.

yfir-vega, ao, [Dan. over-veje], to consider, (mod.)

yfir-vesanligr, adj. = eccl. Lat. superstantialis, Hom. (St.)

yfir-vinna, vann, [Dan. over-vinde], to vanguish, overcome, Edda (pref.) 146, passim in mod. usage.

yfir-vættis, adv. [Dan. over-vættes], 'over-weighingly,' exceedingly; y. hátt, Stj. 17; y. bjartr, Mar.; y. þungi, frjóleiki, Stj. 14, 155, 211, Th. 12.

YFRINN, adj., so written in the uncontracted cases, but in the contracted cases the f is absorbed, frinn or cerinn, qq. v.; [yfir, of]:over-great, abundant, large; yfrin (ærin, v. l.) var þurft til, Fms. viii. 56, v. l.; yfrin nauðsyn, 137, ix. 35, Hkr. i. 279; yfrin gnótt, Fms. viii. 18; hasi per aslat mikit, ok er bat sumt er yfrit er, overmuch, 230; eru ok yfrin efni til, 219; var þeim yfrinn hugr undan at róa, 378; eldsneyti yfrit, xi. 239; yfrit afl, Sks. 198; yfrit ár, 613.

2. neut. as adverb; yfrið margir, very many, Fms. xi. 273; yfrit marga, Sks. 683, 692; yfrit mikill, very great, Fms. viii. 137; yfrit lengi, very long, 420; yfrit djarfr, very bold, 432.

ygla, d, [ugla; cp. Engl. ugly], to frown; hann yglir brynn, Sks. 228; hann yglir augu, 227; but ygla brunum, 226; með reiðum augum ok ygldum brunum, Karl. 136: reflex., konungrinn ygldisk á hann en sveinninn sá upp í móti honum, O. H. 63, Fas. iii. 178; Oddr var ygldr mjök, Fb. i. 254; hann var ygldr mjök ok spurði hvat komit væri, Fms. ii. 98. ygli-brún, f. a 'frowning brow;' ekki er mér um y. þá! Sturl. ii. 78.

ykkarr, dual, pron. possess. contr. ykkrir, ykrar, ykrum, etc.; [Ulf. iggqwar, i. e. ingkwar = ὁ υμῶν; A. S. incer; O. H. G. incbar]:—your; skilning ykkur biskups ok hans, Fms. i. 262; ferð ykkra, x. 202; skip ykkat, Fas. ii. 521; ykkur kváma, Fs. 84; kunnigt er mér um hag ykkam, Nj. 17. 2. göri ek ekki þann mun ykkarn Magnúss konungs, at ek ..., Fms. vi. 215; hvárngan ykkarn Hákonar jarls mun hann spara, be will spare neither of you, neither Hacon nor thee, xi. 113; hvartveggja ykkat, Nj. 71; liggi til sinnar handar mer hvarr ykkarr, ench of you, one on each side, Fms. i. 9. 3. in mod. usage, indecl. ykkar, and used instead of plural.

YKKR, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. iggqis = vµîv, and ykkar, gen. dual = Goth. iggqara = υμων]:—you, passim in mod. usage, where the dual ykkr has replaced the plur. yor, hann beiddi ykkr alla að koma.

ykva, [see víkja], to veer, = víkja, q.v.; þá mælti Halldórr til þess manns er stýrði, 'lát ykva' (yqua Cod.) segir hann... Halldórr mælti öðru sinni, 'lát ykva,' Mork. 48; þess get ek um þá Dani, at þeir ykvi þangat flotanum til ... stöðvask nú flotinn, þurfti víða til at ykva at taka menn, 58; (víkja, Fms. vi. l. c.); þeir gátu ykvið á jarls-skipinu, Fms. viii. 386, v. l.; skútan renndi langt fram, ok var seint at ykva, Frissb. 323; ykvið ér hvel-vögnum, Akv. 28.

ylfa, o, [úlfr], to bully; as a law phrase, ylfa e-n rangs máli or til rangs máls, to bully, worry a person into an unnecessary lawsuit (?); sá er ylfði hann til rangs máls, N. G. L. ii. 18; gjalda kostnað hálfu aukinn peim er hann ylfði til rangs máls, 155 (yfði, v.l.); ilfdi, i. 183, l.c.; ylfði honum rangs máli, D. N. vi. 616.

Ylfingar, m. pl. [A.S. Wylfingas], the name of an ancient mythical royal family, Hdl. 11, Hkv. 1. 5, 34, 48, Edda 105, Sæm. 109, where = Völsungar.

ylgja, n, f. [ólga], a swelling, rolling, as a naut. term; had er ylgja young person, youth, Karl. 152.

i sjönum, a beavy rolling; litil bylgja þá lúg er ylgja, Stef. Ol. ylgjask, ð, = yglast (?), [ygla], to frown, look fiercely; nú tekr veðrit at ylgjask í norðrit, ok dregr upp ský dökkt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136.

yl-góðr, adj. warm; see ylr.

YLGR, f., gen. ylgjar, dat. acc. ylgi; pl. ylgjar: a she-wolf, Edda i. 478; ylgr gékk á ná, Jd.; kom þar ylgr ein, sjá en sama ylgr...tungan gékk ór ylginni, Fas. i. 125, 126; ylgjar-barn, ylgjar-átthogi, a wolf's brood, breed; ylgjar sultr, fyllr, tafn, Lex. Poët.; láta eigi ylgi (acc. sing.) fasta, Km.; ala blóði byrsta ylgi (acc. sing.), Edda (Ht.) metaph., einaga ylgr, the nickname of a termagant, or shrew, Bjarn. (in a verse); er hann var grimmr sjálfr, en hann hafði þá konu fengit, er ek veit mesta ylgi á Norðrlönd komið hafa, þá var honum þess ván, at hann mundi úlf undir fæða en ekki héra, Mirm. 159 (Ed. Mr. Kölbing, 1872).

ylja, að, to warm, beat; hón (the sun) yljar ok vermir, Barl. 133. yllir, m. [from ull = wool], the name of a beam in the utright loom; jarn-varor y lir, the iron-mounted beam, Darr.

yllr, adj. [ull], woollen; svartir menn ok illiligir ok hafa yllt hár á

höfði, þorf. Karl. 422 (thus emended for 'illt').

YLMASK, ð, [qs. ylfask or from ólmr?], to ebafe, rage; gjarna vilda ek þér legðit eigi fjándskap til mín, eða yðarr kraptr ylmðisk eigi til várrar tignar, Fms. x. 289; þá ylmðisk (ulmþis Cod.) hann í móti, 420 (Ágrip, Mork. 228, l.c.); þá ylmðisk allr herr at móti þeim, Post. (Unger) 220; kalla þeir þetta allt hernað ok rán...en hinir ylmðusk pví meirr, Bs. i. 496 (ylmask, ad 'verða ólmari,' Sturl. ii. 8, l. c.)

yl-næmr, adj. susceptible of warmth, Sks. 758, v. l.

YLR, m., gen. yljar, dat. yl, pl. ylir, warmtb, esp. vital warmtb, bloodbeat; heldr veror reykrinn af ylinum en af frostinu...heldr af yl en kulda ... nokkurn yl ... allan verma ok yl, Sks. 48 new Ed.; nökkurir ylir eða fögr sólskin, 44; en eigi fyrir ylja (gen. pl.) sakir, id.; svát af klæða-yl (dat.) mátti hann (king David) eigi heitr verða eðr varmr, Stj. 548; (klæð-yl, Sks. 165, v.l.); þegar í beinum ylr er, og ekki þínu dupti minnr, Sig. Breidf.; sólar-ylr, the sun's warmth; kærleiks ylr, the warmth of love; also, hafa godan yl til e-s, to feel warm affection sowards; or, mer er yl-gott til hans; yljar-audæfi, abundance of warmib, Sks. 40; bjarn-ylr (q. v.), 'bear-warmth.'

yl-samligr, adj. warm, Sks. 48.

yl-sending, f. a warm message; ylsending ástar, Bjarni.

yl-varmr, adj. warm, Sks. 758.

YMJA, [? A.S. woma], pres. ym, ymr, pret. umdi: to wbine, cry; hann grét sárliga ok umði, Hom. 116; svá bar hann prúðliga sóttina at engi maðr heyrði hann vnija, O. H. L. 39; þá umðu þeir er á heyrðu ok hlógu at, 75: to ecbo, resound, ynija mun í báðum eyrum þeim er á heyrir, Sij. 433; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.; umðu ölskálir, Akv. 34; umðu oddlár, Hkm. 8; ymðu Úlfhéðnar, bowled, Fagrsk. 8, v. 1. 7; ymr þjóðar-böl, Bs., Rafns S. (in a verse): in mod. usage ymja is obsolete, but emja (q. v.) is in use.

ymni, a, m. = hymni (q. v.), a bymn, Barl. 51, 181, Bs. i. 108, 382. ympra, að, = ymta, [Engl. wbimper], in the phrase, að ympra á e-u, to

ymr, m. a bumming sound; varð ára ymr, Hkv. 1. 27; ymr varð a bekkjum, Akv. 38; þar fylgði ymr mikill ok ill læti, wbining and bowling, Fms. vi. 150; þá verðr mikill ymr (bumming sound) í herinum, Al. 125; með svá sætum són ok undarligum ym, a strange sound, Fb. ii. 26; mátti lengi heyra yminn niðri í jörðina, i. 417; þá heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gny, Edda 29.

ymta, t, iterative verb, [Dan. ym'e; from ymr], to mutter, Nj. 111.

ymtr, m. a muttering, Fins. vi. 194, 332.

YNDI, older yndi, n. [A.S. wyn; Germ. wonne; Dan. ynde; see una, unadr]:—a charm, delight; the primitive notion of an abode is still visible in such phrases as, nema yndi, prop. to take up one's abode, to stay in a place, be fond of it; Kolskegge tók skirn í Danmörku, en nam þar bó eigi yndi, ok fór austr í Garða-ríki, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestast ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103; hann festi ekki yndi á Vindlandi sídan, viz. (after ber death) be could get no rest in Windland, 135; tók móðir hans sótt ok andaðisk, eptir þat festi Ásmundr eigi yndi í Noregi, Grett. 90; hann varð aldri glaðr, svá þótti honum mikit fráfall Ólafs konungs, ok hvárki nam hann yndi á Íslandi né í Noregi, be found no rest in Iceland or in Norway, Fms. iii. 26; litið yndi hefi ek haft í konungdóminum, little ease, viii. 219; þeirra samfarar urðu ekki at yndi, their married life was not hapfy, Bs. i. 418; verðr eigi mér verr at ynði (ynþi MS.), Gkv. 2. 34.

2. in mod. usage, a ebarm, delight; yndi (ynbi MS.), Gkv. 2. 34. ad heyra, yndi ad sjá, a delight to bear, to behold. compos: yndiyndis-bot, f. an increase of fall, n. a bereavement, Bs. i. 146, v. l. yndis-hot, n. pl. marks of love and joy, Eggert. bliss, Fb. ii. 14. yndis-staor, m. a place of bliss, Ver. 2 (of Eden).

yndi-liga, adv. charmingly; e-m hugnar e-t vel ok y., Str. 67.

yndi-ligr (mod. yndis-ligr), adj. plea urable, Str. 20.

yngi-, in compds, the young: yngis-folk, -maor, a young man; -mey, a young dameel, etc.

II. prob. from a different root, the pr. name of a mythical family, believed to be descended from Odin, to which the kings of Norway traced back their pedigree, Edda, Hdl., Hkr. i. 16, 24, 1b. (fine); Ynglinga tal, the fedigree of the Ynglings, 2 poem, Hkr. i; see List of Authors: Ynglinga-saga, the Saga of the Y., see Hkr. (the name of this Saga is not found in old vellums; in Hkr. (pref.) it is called 'æfi Ynglinga;' cp. the Ingaevones of Tacitus).

Yngvi, Ynguni (qs. Yngwini), Yngvarr, pr. names; cp. Yngv-

öldr, the name of a woman, Landn.; Yngva ætt, Yngva þjóð, the family,

people of Y., i. c. the Swedish people, Yt.

Yngvi-Freyr, m. the lord Yngvi, the ancestor of the Ynglingar, Yngl. S., Eyvind.

-ynja, see varg-ynja, ap-ynja, for-ynja.

ynkr, m. a din; stóra heyrði ynki, Skíða R. 133; peth. a word made by the poet, to rhyme with 'dvnki.

ynnask, t, to bope to bave granted; ynnunk ckki annat gott, Lil. 2.

ynni-liga, adv. lovingly; clska y., to love well.

ynni-ligr, adj. [cp. Dan. yndig; from unna; 'ynniligr' and 'yndiligr' are not etymologically akin]:-lovely, Th. 10; yndiligt ok ynniligt til at hlyða, Str.; ein prestkona ung ok ynnilig, Bs. i. 321; y. Guðs sonr, själfr Kristr, Niorst, I; fagrir ok ynniligir, fair and lovely, Stj. 495 (2 Sam. i. 23); elskulegr ok y., 172; heyr þú, enn ynniligsti, 623, 36; Guði ynnilig, acceptable to God, Hom. 17. 2. = ynd:stigr, lovely, of a place, Stj. 31, Al. 155; allskonar ynniligan ávöxt, Barl. 23.

ynni-samligr, adj. = ynniligr, Barl, 159.

YPPA, t and d, [upp], 'to up,' lift up; with dat. to 'up with' a thing, út gékk hón síðan, ypðit lítt hurðum, Am. 47 (see remarks s. hniga III. 2. B); hann ypti merki sínu, Karl. 296; áðr Börs synir bjóðum of yrðu, lifted the earth above the waters (in the creation), Vsp. 4; yppa svipum, to 'up with one's face,' look up, Gm. 45; medan Gillings gjo'dum yppik, i.e. wbilst I utter my song, Eyvind. II. metaph. to bold up, exalt, extol; yppa ráðum yðru kappi, Arnór; yppa hans lofi, Fms. x. 372, Al. 71; engi vegr er at yppa hér fyrir alþýðu úgæfu frænda várra, Ölk. 37; mann yptan ok sæmdan, a man lifted up and praised, Barl. 170.

yppar-ligr, adj. [Dad. ypperlig], excellent, only a mod. word. yppi-mannliga, adv. like a great man, Mag.

yppi-runnr, -hollr, m. a praiser, extoller, Lex. Poët.

ypta, t, [formed from the pret. of yppa, q.v.], to lift a little; ypta hattinum, to lift the bat; ypta öxlum, to sbrug the shoulders.

yroa, t, [ord], in yroa á e-n, to speak to a person, perh. formed from the pret. 'orti,' see yrkja: in compd, full-yrda, to assure, say for certain.

-yrði, n. words: in compds, fagr-yrði, ill-yrði.

II. = uror, Yt. -yrčr, adj. worded, spoken, in compds. yrja, yr, urði, urinn, [a mod. verb formed from erja, arði, by the analogy of emja and ymja]:-to rub, scrafe, scratch, esp. used in pret. part.; jördin er öll upp urin, það er allt upp urið, of barren soil, as if shaven; the word occurs in Run. Gramm. Island. of 1651.

yrja, u, f., qs. ýrja, [út = dew], a drizzling rain; sand-yrja, a quick-sand, Safn i. 78; hence is again formed a verb yrja, það yrjar úr

honum, it drizzles out of bim, i. e. the sky; cp. yra.

Yrjar, f. pl. a local name in Norway, Fms., Munch's Norg. Beskr. yrki, n. [see verk], a work; the simple word occurs only in the passage, högum vér hálft yrkjum, Am. 61 (Bugge). 2. in compds: yrkis-efni, n. pl. the subject of a 'work,' as of a poem, song: eigi em ek jafngott skáld sem þjóðólfr...ef ek em eigi við staddr yrkis-efnin. Fms. vi. 362; slíkt eru yrkisefni, Jd. 11: in mod. usage also in sing., pað er gott yrkisefni.

YRKJA, & and t, pret. orti, part. yrt and ort; [A.S. wyrcan, wrobte; Engl. work, wrought; Goth. waurkjan; O. H. G. wurchian; the initial w being dropped, see orka]:—to work, but chiefly used in a special sense to till, cultivate; enn så madr er engit å, hann skal þat láta fyrst yrkja...en ef hann yrkir eigi svá engit,...ok vili hann þó yrt hafa, Grág. ii. 280; ok svá þeir er á mörkina ortu, Eg. 14; ok Drottinn Guð tók manninn og setti hann í þann aldin-garð Eden, að hann skyldi yrkia hann og varðveita, Gen. ii. 15; at hann geti ortar vel engjar fyrir þær sakir, Grág. ii. 335; yrkja jörðina eðr vinna, Stj. 29; yrkja holt ne haga, N. G. L. i. 249; yrkja ræstrar ok börku til húsa-þaks, to work (i. e. to scrape) bark for thatching, 242.

II. to make verses (cp. Gr. ποιητήs; Old Engl. maker = poet); hvárki á maðr at yrkja um mana lef né löst . . . ef maðr yrkir tvau orð enn annarr önnur tvau, ok ráða þeir baða samt um, ok varðar skóggang hvárum-tveggja,...yrkja níð eðr háðang um e-n, Grág. ii. 147-149; síðan orti Ölver mörg mansöngs-kvæði. Eg. 5; at þú vakir í nott ok yrkir lofkvæði um Eirik konung,...hann orð drapu tvituga, ... yrkja lof um e-n, þá orti Egill alla drapuna, ok hafði fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, 419; þessi vísa er go ok vel ort, ok skaltú yrkja aðra vísu, ... þessi vísa var illa ort ok skal ek kveda adra betri, Fins. vi. 362, 416; hann var kærr konungi ok orti vel, be was a good poet, and wrought well, Orkn. 146, Fms. vii. 111; konungr mælti, ertú skúldit?—Hann svarar, kann ek at yrkja. ü. 29; hann tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, ok var maðr námgjarn, Eg. 685; ynglingr, m., mod. unglingr, [Dan. yngling; Germ. jüngling], a | yrkja kann ek vánu verr, Mkv.; hann er svá orðhagr at hann mun yrkia



saman rúr-endana, Fbr. 82 new Ed.; and so in countless instances old and T 2. generally, to make, compose: bessi rit eru ort af afli ástar. Hom. I: Guds Sonr i beirri bæn er hann sjulfr orti (the Lord's Praver). 655 i. 2. III. spec. usages; hvárki eldr né járn orti á þá, neitber fire nor iron worked on them, wrought their burt. Hkr. i. 11: en er beir fundusk, ortu bændr þegar á til bardaga, the 'bonders' (peasants) at once set upon ibem, O. H. 110; Erikr jarl orti bví ekki ú at berjask við Erling, at hann var frændstórr ok frændmargr, vinsæll ok rikr, earl E. made no attempt to fight Erling, because . . . , 27; yrki (imperat.) á at Kyndilmessu, ok hafi öll átt at Midföstu, begin at Candlemass and bave all done at Mid-Lent. Gbl. 106: en ef bû skill û, hverr beir sem fyrr orti å, began, caused to dispute, 455; hann svaraði stirt ok stritt, þá er menn ortu orða á hann, when people spoke to him, O. H. 60; en ræðu konungs svöruðu menn er hann orti orða á, whom be addressed, 178; hann var hljóðr ok fáskiptinn en bó kátr við menn bá er orða ortu á hann, Fms. vi. 109; hann svaraði fám orðum þótt orða væri yrt á hann (þó at orða yrti á hann, v.l.), vii. 227; vrkti (sic) þá ok únáðaði kynsmenn Sem, barangued and vexed IV. reflex, to take effect; bá tók at falla lið them Sti 65 Erlings, ok begar er å ortisk ok uppganga var greidd, viz. when the day was about decided, O. H. 183; hversu sem at [a?] ortisk, bowever it so went, Fas. ii. 482; bar er svå er at ort, when that reserve is made, Grag. 2. recipr., síðan fylktu beir liði sínu, ok ortusk á begar, ok borousk, attacked one another and came to blows, Hom. 112: beir ortusk ú vísur, exchanged, capped verses, Lv. 24; sættusk beir at kalla ok var bó at engu haldit, ok ortusk beir um síðan, they capped verses (satirical) about it. Sturl. i. 150.

yrkja, u, f. = yrki, a work: in yrkju-nautr, m. a fellow-workman, N. G. L. i. 157.

yrkt, adj. n. = virkr, in the phrase, til pess er yrkt er, till there is a working day (as opposed to a boliday), N. G. L. i. 39.

-yrmi, n., in ill-yrmi, a noxious reptile.

yrmlingr, m. [ormr], a 'wormling,' little snake, young snake, Rm., Korm. 82, Fms. vi. 350, x. 325, Stj. 97. II, hence prob. is corrupted the mod. yrlingr, a fox's cub; tou-yrlingr.

yrmt, adj. n. swarming, like a brood of snakes or maggots; svá var yrmt fyrir á landinu af umsátum Hákonar, Mork. 92 (Fb. iii. 376); hér er víða yrmt (swarming with vermin), ok ætla ek hón muni hafa sólgit yrmling nokkurn litinn, Fb. iii. 355.

yr-bjóð, f. = ver-bjóð, the buman kind; hve hann (nom.) yrbjóð (acc.) audi gnegir, bow be bestows bounties on men, Ad.; allri yrpjod, ... gramr varði yrþjóðum garð, Vellekla.

ys-heimr, m. the bustling world, poët., Glum. (in a verse).

ysja, u, f. the 'bustler,' noisy one, name of a bondwoman, Rm.: as a nickname, Sturl. 2. poët. name of fire, Edda ii. 486.

YSS, m. the noise of a swarm, bustle of a crowd (whence the mod. ös, f. = a crowd); þá görðisk yss mikill á þinginu, Eg. 350; síðan skulu ber fylkja hváru-tveggja liðinu . . . ok görit sem mestan ysinn, Fms. viii. 434; þá varð yss mikill í skálanum, Háv. 31; hér var yss á fólki, Skida R. 130, Fas. iii. 532; hann sá ys folksins, Matt. ix. 23.

yssa, in yssu = össu, from assa (q. v.), Skáld H. 2. 27.

YSTA, t, [ostr], to curdle; ysta mjólk, to curdle milk, in making cheese 2. impers., mjólkina ystir, the milk curdles, or, reflex., þat ystisk sem mjólk, Pr. 472.

ystingr, m. curdled milk, curds,

YTRI, compar. [Germ. ausser; Engl. outer], outer, utter: yztr, superl, outermost, uttermost; these words are now sounded and in the Editions spelt with a short vowel, but ytri, yztr are prob. the true old forms; thus nytr. ýtra rhyme in Fms. xi. 307, in a verse of the beginning of the 12th century, (Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 278); til pverur innar ytri, Landn. 222; Rangá hina ytri, Eg. 100; allt it efra, opp. to it ytra, 58; hann nam land allt it ytra, Landn. 253, Orkn. 6; á yztu síðu heimsins, Sks. 199; á hinu yzta skipinu, Fms. i. 158; yztu skipanna, outermost of the ships, vii. 256; róit á útborða hinum yztum, viii. 221; skalt þú hafa váskufl yztan (of clothes), Nj. 32; hann hafði yzta heklu blá, Ld. 274; þórir vildi sitja yztr virðinga manna, Nj. 50; cp. hin yztu sæti, hinn yzta sess, Luke xiv. 9; hin yztu myrkr, N. T. II. metaph., ens ytra manns ok ens idra, Hom. 53; audæfi en ytri, Greg. 25; audgask med ytrum gjöfum, outer, i.e. worldly, goods, Mar.

yxn, m. pl., see uxi.

yxna, u, f. a cow at beat; kýr yxna, kú yxna, Grág. i. 426, Stj. 250, and in mod. usage.

yxni, n. oxen, Isl. il. 330, Sd. 158; see uxi (B): yxnis-fall, yxnis-húd, yxnis-madr, yxnis-hvarf, Isl. ii. 71, Sd. 158.

yzt, better ýzt, adv. superl. from út, q. v.

yztr, superl., see ytri.

F-bogi, [yr], a, m. a yew-tree bow, Gkv. 2. 18, Höfuðl.
-yogi, f. [-údigr], mind, disfosition: in compds, hard-ýdgi, grunn-yogi. taladi við þau ýmsi, D. addressed them both (the king and the queen) in

f-drott, f. 'yew-men,' bowmen, Lex. Poët.

YFA. d. [ufr. ufinn], to open, rip up: via sar, to open a scre, rip up a wound; hví skulu vér þá eigi fara ok yfa þetta mál, Fas. ii. 480. reflex. to be rif ped up, also to be ruffled; synda undir ýfast mínar, Pass. 30. 7: botti mer sa biominn er fyrir var víask miök, to raise the bristles. Isl. ii. 195. 2. metaph., tók heldr at vfask með beim frændum. their friendship became ruffled, troubled, Sturl, ii. 80; viask vid e-n, to ' bristle up at,' to tease a person; ef hann vildi yfask við Þorvald ok rægði hann fyrir honum, Fms. i. 145; yfðisk mjök hugr hans við þat, vii. 2; Magnúss son hans víðisk mjök við Harald, 165; tóku þeir at vífask við hann ok vilču eigi selja honum kvikté eða vistir. Landn. 246: væri betra at ber heldit trausti vina yðvarra heldr en víask við þá, Fms. vi. III. in N. G. L. ii. 18, 155 ([s. 8), víði is v. l. to vlía, q. v.

ffinn, adi, ruffled, bristling; metaph, wroth, angry, odr ok vfinn, Fms. xi. 202.

ýfis-orð, n. pl. irritating words, taunts, Valla L. 221.

ýgis-hjálmr, m. = ægis-hjúlmr, a belm of terror (see hjálmr 3). Ad. 4 (ygrs-hjúlmr Cd. less correctly).

ýgjask, o, to grow vicious, of a bull; er hann (the bull) tók at ýgjask, Eb. 118 new Ed. (ægjask v. l.)

ýgligr, adj. terrible, awful, Fms. xi. (in a verse).

ýgr, adj. tierce; ýgr, æfr ok illr viðreignar, Fms. xi. 8; ýgr ofkúgi, vii. 114 (in a verse); ýgja menn, i. 179 (in a verse); griðung ýgjan, a vicious bull, Grag. ii. 122; mann-ygr, q. v.

ýja, pret. úði, tlus is prob. the older form for úa, q. v. [vía may be a kindred word, vi = y]:-to swarm; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134

(v. l.), and in mod. usage.

YKI, n. (mod. ykjur, f. pl.), [auka III. β], 'eking,' exaggeration; lygiliga sagt edr telr slíkt með ýkjum, Al. 22. 2. a law term, aggravation; þat er ýki, ef maðr segir þat frá öðrum manni er ekki má vera ok görir þat til háðungar honum, Grág. ii. 147; engi skal ýki göra um annan edr fjölmæli, N. G. L. i, 57. 3. med ykjum, fabulously, Faş. iii. 332

YLA, d, [Engl. bowl; Germ. beulen; Dan. byle], to bowl, yelp, of dogs, wolves; hvelpa sina... þeir ýla, Al. 31; æpa ok ýla, Fb. ii. 25; ýldu þeir sem hundar eða vargar, Fms. vii. 192; tóku þeir at ýla at honum svá sem vargar, Sks. 112; svá sem hundar ýla, Fas. ii. 211; ýla upp allir mjök hátt, þorf. Karl. (of the Indians); djöffarnir tóku at ýla, Post. 645. 60; hér er komin Grýla, hón er að urra og ýla, Snót.

yla, u, f. a bowl, Fms. i. 138. flu-strá, n. a scranne'-pipe, wbistle made of straw.

ylda, u, f. [úldinn], decay, rottenness, stench, Fms. x. 379; daun ok yldu, Fb. iii. 447. ylfra, ad, to bowl piteously. flfran, f. a bowling, wailing.

yling, f. bowling, Al. 31, Fb. i. 117.

Ylir, m, the name of one of the ancient months, answering to December; Ylir kemr annan dag viku, Rb. 1812. 72; the word is prob. related to Jól, q. v.

Yma, u, f. the name of a giantess, Fas. iii. 482; better Ima, q. v. Ymir, m. the name of the huge giant of the Northern cosmogony, Vsp., Edda; Ymis-blod, the blood of Y. = the sea; Ymis-hauss, the skull of Y., i. e. the beaven; Ymis-hold, the flesh of Y., i. e. the earth, Edda (in a verse), Gm., Vpm.; Ýmis-niðjar, the giants, id.

ýmis-gjarn, adj. wayward, [cp. Dan. vægel-sindel], Hsm. 10. 3. ýmis-leikr, m. fickleness, mutability, Stj. 53, 102, Fms. ii. 228,

ýmis-liga (ýmiss-liga), adv. = ýmist, Stj. 189,

ýmis-ligr (ýmiss-ligr), adj. various, diverse, Edda (pref.) 147, 159, Skálda 193, Fms. viii. 1, Sks. 2, Barl. 53, Stj. 3, 93, passim: in mod. = sundry, tala um ýmisligt.

YMISS, a pronom. adj., esp. used in plur.; in Norwegian MSS. often spelt with i, imiss, imser, etc.; imisir, N.G.L. ii. 391. [This word is a compd, the latter part being the adverb miss or mis, for which see p. 480; the prefixed syllable y answers to Goth. aiw = unquam, wore; O.H.G. ei, io; Germ. je; A.S. a; Engl. aye; Hel. io; Icel. æ; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 51]; hence the oldest form has a double ss, being uncontracted, ymissir, acc. ymissa, Stj.; ymissum, Orkn. (in a verse), Sky. 3. 39; this uncontracted form still remains in the neut. ymist. afterwards it was contracted and turned into a regular participial adjective (see Gramm. p. xix); thus, ymsir, ymsar, ymis, ymsa, or even dat. ymsum; acc. ymsa, ymsar, ynis; in the contracted forms the vowel is sometimes sounded short (ymsir). y. a radical neut. pl. ymsi, Edda

[Cp. Swed. ömse, ömsom, = alternately; ömsa = to sbift.]

B. The Usages: alternate = Lat. vicissim; hann kvað ýmissa (gen. pl.) vandræði mundu verða ef eigi réðisk bætr á, 1b. 8; mega ormar þar ymsir meira ok ýmsir þar undan leggja, Merl. 2. 18 (of the two serpents); Hákon jarl ok Gunnhildar-synir börðusk um Noreg ok stukku ýmsir ór landi, Fms. i. 89; færðu ýmsir aðra niðr, ii. 269; höfðu ýmsir sigr, Yngl. S. ch. 4; lugu ýmsir undir, Fs. 42; ok létu þau ýmsi eptir, ok skrækti hvárt-tveggja við hátt, and gave way

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turn, Fms. x. 2,56; flaug hann á ýmsi lönd, Hkr. i. 24; herja á ýmsi lend, Fms. xi. 76, 89; hann falar til ýmissa vista, en ræðr enga, Lv. 57; þeir höfðu þar dvalizk í ýmsum höfnum, Eg. 93; hann seldi ymsum mönnum landnám sitt, Landn. 135; til ýmsa (= ýmissa) skalda, þorst. Síðu H. 172; með ýmsum píslum (v. l. ýmissum), Post. (Unger) 33; Simon, ... hafði ymsa manna álit, 656 C. 26. II. various; ganga þar ýmissar sagnir frá, Fms. ii. 105; fara...til ýmissa landa, i. 11, 77, Fb. i. 525; Orkn. 42; kvikenda líki ýmissa, fugla eða orma, Clem. 133; fann hann til bess ýmissa hluti, Fms. ii. 295; í ýmissum IIÎ. with another pronom. adj.; einn ok ýmiss, stödum, Stj. 113. one and another, etc.; um cina stadi ok ýmissa, Stj. 247; af einum ok ýmissum ágætum steinum, 204; unna einum né ymissum, Skv. 3. 39; komu siðan upp í einum ok ýmsum stöðum ok löndum, Stj.; margir ór ýmissum áttum, Orkn. (in a verse); af þeim búðum ok ýmissum, Stj. 15; allir ok þó ýmsir, all and sundry, i.e. each in turn, Skv. 3. 1V. proverbs; ýmsir eiga högg í annars garð, a saying, of dealing mutual blows; verda ýmsir brögðum fegnir, Fins. ix. 494 (in a verse); ymsar verðr sá er margar ferr, Eg. (a saying). neut. as adv.; ýmist hón hugði, Skv. 3. 14; er ýmist sagt hvárr Tarquinius eða son hans færi um nótt, Róm. 386; hann spurði, hví hafa munkar lága skúa ok rauðar hosur?---beir svöruðu, ýmist tíðisk nú, Fms. viii. 358; hann görði ýmist, hjó eða lagði, thrust and smote alternately, or, now be thrust, now be smote, Nj. 8; Bolli var ýmist í Tungu eða at Helgafelli, Ld. 300; ýmist augum lítandi aptr eða fram, Mar.; með smáhringum ýmist hvítum eða svörtum, Stj. 80; ýmist Skota eðr Bretzkar aldir, Orkn. 90 (in a verse); ýmist út eða niðr, Nj. 104; kallaðr ýmist Dofrafóstri eða Lúfa, Fs. 16; hann rennir ýmist upp eða ofan, Fb. iii. 408; hann var ýmist at Borg eðr at Gilsbakka, Ísl. ii. 200. ýr or yr, prep. = or (q. v.), a freq. spelling in vellums; slík duga betr en springi yr, Skálda (Thorodd).

ÝR, m., gen. ýs, acc. dat. ý; [A. S. eow and iw; Engl. yew; O. H. G. iwa; Germ. eibe]:—the yew-tree; menn kalla ý einn við, Skálda 171; ýs angr, the yew's bale, i. e. fire, Ó. H. (in a verse). The 'yew' has, strange enough, been omitted from the list of trees in Edda ii. 482, 483.

2. the name of the Rune Y, see introduction.

3. metaph. [cp. Gr. ταξόs = a yew and τόξον = a bow], a bow; yew-wood making good bows, hence the Old Engl. custom of planting yew-trees in church-yards to furnish bows for the parish; sveigja ý, to bend a bow, Höfuðl.; ýr dregsk, the bow is bent, Edda (Ht.); ý bendum skutu, the sbot from the bent bow, Hallgr.; ýs bifvangr, the bow's shivering mansion, i. e. the band, Kormak: as also ý-setr and ý-stétt, the bow-seat = the band: ý-skelftr, the bow-shaker, i. e. an archer, Lex. Poët: ý-glôð, f. the 'yew-glad,' poët. the shaft, Edda ii. 494: ý-bogi (q. v.), a yew-bow: ý-dróg, the bow-string, poët: ý-drótt (q. v.), archers: Ý-dalir, m. pl. Yew-dales, the home of the god Ullr, the great archer, Gm.

ýr, f. = úr, a drizzling rain: a pr. name of a woman, Landn.

ýra, ð, [úr, n.], to drizzle; ýrðisk dögg á reifit, Stj. 397; það ýrir úr honum, it drizzles, rains: the phrase, ýra e-u úr sér, to dole out; or, það ýrir í e-t, to glitter, like drops of dew; ýranda full, a brimful beaker, Ad. 6: of the glittering particles in iron or other ore, ýrt járn, corned iron; in the saying, ýrt járn kvað kerling, átti kníf deigan.

ýra, u, f. a squirt; Illuga ýrur skella einatt framan í Sveini, a ditty,

Espól, 1758.

yring, f. a drizzling, MS. 11. 10; horna yring, the rain of the borns,

i. e. mead, Eg. (in a verse).

ÝRINN, adj., contr. from yfrinn, q. v.; ýrinn yl, Sks. 17 new Ed.; mat ok mungút ýrit, N. G. L. i. 386; ýrinn saum, 198; þá mun ek ýrna fá aðra, Al. 51; skal smiða til krefja unz ýrnir eru, N. G. L. i. 101; hafa þeir ýrit at vinna, Fms. xi. 105.

2. as a verb, ýrit stinnt, Hkr. ii. 11 (ærit, O. H. 20, l. c.); see ærinn.

ÝSA, u, f. [Ivar Aasen bysa; but the long vowel is attested by the Icel. pronunciation, as also by the alliteration in Fms. vi, see below]:

—a baddock, Edda (Gl.); ófúsa dró ck ýsu, útta ek föng við löngu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); very freq. in mod. usage.

ýskja, t, = æskja, to wish, Al. 33.

ýskra, ad, = uskra, eiskra, to groan from suppressed anger or fury.

ÝTA, t, [út; Dan. yde=to give], to push out, launch; ok er hann rétti hönd sina til var sem ýtt væri stokknum at honum, Mar.; siæt honum var ýtt af hlunni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þrælarnir skolu róa at veiði-fangi, en þórarinn bryti skal ýta ok vera síðan hjá þóreyju, but Th. shall belp them to launch, but then remain with Th., Fs. 144 (ýta þeim, 176, l.c.); var þá ýtt skipinu, Sturl. iii. 56; freq. in mod. usage.

2. absol. to launch, start on a voyage; hvaðan ýttu þér (?), vér ýttum frá Gásum, Fms. vi. 360; vér ýttum af Noregi, Ld. 80.

II. metaph., ýta gulli, to give gold, Edda (in a verse).

ýtar, m. pl., prop. 'mariners' (?), then men, poët., Edda (Gl.); ýta synir, the sons of men, Hm. 28, 68, 167; ýta kyn, mankind, Skálda (in

a verse), Mkv.

fti-blakkr, m. a 'launching borse,' i. c. a ship, Rekst. 16.

ytir, m. [Dan. yder], a giver, poët., Lex. Poët.

ýtri, ýtstr, sec ytri, yztr.

Z (zet). The ancient language had two sibilant sounds, s and z; of which the z never stands at the beginning of a word, but is merely an s assimilated to a preceding dental, in the combinations ld, nd, nn, ll, rb, go, t, see Gramm. p. xxxvi, col. 1. β: its use in ancient vellums is very extensive: 1. in genitives; trollz, illz (illr), allz (allr), holtz, Skm. 32; gullz, 22; ellz = elds, botz = botns, Gkv. 3.9; vatz and vaz = vatns; keyptz, Hm. 107; mótz, Knútz or Knúz = Knúts; vitz (vit); ordz, sverdz, bardz, bordz, gardz, hardz, langbarz, Gkv. 2. 19; Hjörvardz, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; mordz, bragdz, flagdz, Frissb. 107, l. 19; or also orz, Hm. 141, etc.; prestz, Christz, passim; tjallz, Edda ii. 314; landz or lanz, passim; fjallz, Edda ii. 339; but tjalldz, 527; elldz, vindz, 317,318; gandz, 525; brandz, 529; valldz, 338; sverðz, borðz, 331; but borz, 462, l. 20; garz, 529; loptz, 341 (twice); but lopz, 317; netz, 327; gautz, 345; hugskozins, Post. 251. 2. in special forms; stendz, Grág. i. 501 (from standa); stennz, id., O.H. 143; bitzt from binda, Post. (Unger) 154; vizk, vizt, vatzk from vinda (II), q. v.; but vinnz from vinna, q. v.; biz = biðsk from bioja, Post. (Unger) 240: indeed bizt, bazt may be both from binda and bioja: bletza and blezza (to bless), höllzti, qq. v.; beztr or baztı, the best; ceztr = cedstr; batz and baz = bat es, Sæm. passim; batztu, Am. 87; hvartz = hvart es, Grag. (Kb.) i. 161: even mz (or mzt) for the older mk, þóttumz, Gkv. 2. 37. 3. when the z is due to a t following it; in the reflex. -sk is the oldest form, whence -zt, -z, -zst; andask, andazt, andaz, andazst: in the superl. zt, efztir, Frissb. 78, 1. 20; hardazta, 1. 33; snarpazta, l. 16; ríkaztr, 207, l. 18; fríðuzt, l. 34; hagazt, Vkv. 18; grimmaztan, Edda ii. 530; máttkaztr, 280; hvítaz, 207; but st is the usual form, thus, sárastr, grimmastr, hvassastr, Gh. 17: in Azt-ríðr = Ast-ríðr, O. H. 198. 4. in such words as veizla, gzzla, reizla, leizla, hrzzla, gzzka, lýzka, zzka, zzli, vitzka or vizka, hirzla, varzla, hanzki, = veitsla, ... hirosla, varosla, handski, etc.: in reflex. neut. part., thus, hafa borizt, komizt, farizt, tekizt, fundizt, glazt, sagzt, spurzt, kallazt, dæmzt, átzt, ... (from bera...eiga): in reflex, and pers, pl. pres, and pret., e.g. ber segizt, þér sögðuzt, qs. segit-st, sögðut-st, so as to distinguish it from the 3rd pers., þeir sögðust, qs. sögðu-st. 5. Gitzurr or Gizurr, þjazi, Özurr; afraz-kollr, O. H. (pref.); huliz-hjálmr; Vitaz-gjafi, q. v.; but alads-festr, Grag. (Kb.) i. 88; viz, see vidr II: in foreign names, Janzleifr, Jariz-karr, Buriz-leifr, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. The etymology of words may often be decided by this; e.g. in beisl, a bridle, beiskt, buter, the s of the vellums shews that neither word is derived from bita; beiskr is in fact akin to Engl. beestings, Ulf. beist = ζύμη, A.S. beost: geiska fullr, Hkv. 2. 35, is not from geit, but from geisa: laz or latz (p. 376, col. 1) is from Fr. lace, not = Icel. láss: misseri (q. v.) is no relation to midr, etc.: at lesti, at last, being spelt with s, not z, is not related to latr, but derived from leistr = a cobbler's last, at lesti = Lat. in calce, see Mt. Sweet's Ed. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 474: again, vaztir is akin to vatr = vatn: exceptional cases,—vissi, pret, from vita, and sess, a seat. after a single dental (unless it be t) s, not z, is written; thus, gen. Guds, boðs, brauðs, auðs, góðs, óðs, vaðs, liðs, öls, fals, háls, frjáls, víns, eins, etc., passim: z is quite exceptional, e. g. lioz, Frissb. 106, ll. 16, 33 (but lios, Hbl. 33, Am. 43): so also after rn, rl, nl, rn, fn, gn, barns, Clem. 134; karls, Hkv. 2. 2; jarls, Hm. 97; hrasis, segls, regns, tungls (regns, Edda ii. 340). The vellums are very irregular in the distinction of a single or double consonant, but the sibilant used shews the true form of the word; in 'Odz Colssonar,' O. H. (pref.) l. 11, the z and s shew the names to be Oddr and Kolr, not Odr, Kollr; in a vellum els would be gen. of él, ellz of eldr; in grunz, Edda ii. 287; lunz, 317; hlunz, ranz, lanz, 333; elz, Post. (Unger) 234; golz, 225, l. 23; odz, O. H. (pref.), l. 11; alz, etc., the z shews that though there is only one n, l, etc. written, they were actually sounded double, grunnz, hlunnz, rannz, landz, eldz, gollz, oddz, 2. the s does not change into z if the word is a compd; as, skáld-skapr, vind-svalr, út-suðr, passim; hirð-stjóri, Edda ii. 335. shewing that in ancient times the pronunciation was more distinct than at the present day; the z in ordztir (Edda ii. 344, orztir, 463) shews that the word is qs. ordz-tirr; yet we find such forms as innzigli, Post. 238; guðzspjall, 239; ástzamliga, 243; handzceld, Barl.; randzaka, Post. 134, l. 29; but rannsaka, l. 14; nauzyn = nauðsyn, Skálda 167. 21; nauzuu, Edda ii. 236; anzvara, annzkoti, = andsvara, andskoti, etc. about the 15th century (or earlier) the z sound began to disappear, and s took its place, being at present the only sibilant used in Icel. In later vellums the z is therefore either little used or is misapplied, as in the additions by the third hand in the Flatey-book, or it is used to excess as in modern Dutch. In modern spelling, including Editions of Sagas, the z has been disused, except in the instances coming under the rule given in I. 4: yet with exception of os, for the moderns write leiosla, hradsia, beiðsla, náðst, old leizla, názt, except in reisla (i.e. reizla) from reida: hirzla qs. hirðsla. 2. zz is sounded as ss, blessa, Gissur, Össur; so also vass, boss, = vatz, botz; even ors, gars, lans, sans, for orz, garz, lanz, sanz (gen. of orð, garðr, land, sandr).

P (born) was adopted from the Runic alphabet; its ancient name was born (thorn),-bann staf er flestir menn kalla born, Skálda (Thorodd) 168, cp. Edda ii. 365,—and it is still so called in Icel.; the ancients also called it 'burs' (giant), which was originally the name of a magical Rune, intended to cause love-madness, and in the Runic poem it is so called-burs veldr kvenna kvillu; but in the poem Skm. 'burs' means the magical Rune,—'purs' rist ek pér ok prjá stafi, 'ergi,' 'æði,' ok 'úpola,' Skm. 36. Thorodd proposed to call it 'pe' (like dé, té, bé), Skálda 168. In the Runic inscriptions it is marked , seldom ; the letter is evidently derived from Gr.-Lat., being a A or D with the vertical

stroke prolonged both ways. B. Spelling, Pronunciation, Changes .- For the spelling of the ancient vellums see introduction to letter D (p. 93, col. 2). In Icel there is phonetically a double th sound, as in English, but subject to a different rule; the hard tb, marked b, is only sounded as the initial letter of distinct syllables; whereas the soft tb, marked o, is only sounded as a medial or final; and that the case was the same in olden times, as early as the 12th century, is borne out by the statement of the second grammarian (Gramm. p. xv, col. 1), who counts hard th, or h, among the 'headletters,' as he calls them, whereas the soft δ he counts among the 'subletters' (p. xv, col. 2, ll. 4-6). That the initial the had only one sound in Icelandic is also borne out by the mod. Faroe dialect, which has the closest affinity to the Icelandic; for here the initial h has, in pronouns and particles as well as in nouns, changed into t, as in ting, tu, teir. But in the rest of Scandinavia the case is different, for there (Dan., Swed., Norse) ti e initial p has been changed into d in all particles and pronouns, de, du, der, dem, den, dette, dig, deden, for-di (ti is an exception); whilst, in all other words, it has been changed into t, as in ting, taale, tre, etc., which points to a hard and soft th sound, used not as in Icelandic, but as in modern English. According to the views of a gradual and successive 'lautverschiebung,' as set forth in Mr. Sweet's essay 'On the Old English D' (Appendix 1. to Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 496 sqq.), the Icelandic and the Faroïc represent phonetically a later, the early Danish (old Scandinavian and English) an earlier stage in the development of this sound. It is curious to see how in the Faroïc the sound has come round to Gr.-Lat. again; thus Faroic trir, tu, = Lat. tres, tu, in Dan. tree, but du. a word with initial p forming the latter part of a compound, or even if spelt separately, is apt to be changed into θ as soon as it loses its full sound, and is pronounced rapidly as an inflexive syllable, the latter part in questions becoming half enclitic, see introduction to letter D, p. 93, col. 2 (C. II). In vellums this is very frequent in the words al-dingi, Svi-diód, al-dýda (=alþingi...); so also á ðingi=á þingi, Js. 39; örvar-ðingi, id.; Vaf-ðruðnir, Sæm. (Bugge); hug-ðekkr, Ö. H. 16, etc.; the pr. names Halldorr, Hall-dóra point to a Hall-dórr, Hall-dóra, = Hall-þórr, Hall-þóra; so also Stein-dórr = Stein-bórr = Stein-þórr, for a p could only change into dthrough 0; in Arnorr, qs. Arn-porr, the b has been dropped (Arn-porr, Arn-dorr, Arn-orr?); litt-at = litt-pat, hitt-o-heldr = hitt-po-heldr, flyttier, make baste, already cited in Run. Gramm.; cp. also the change of the pron. $p\dot{u}$ into -du, -bu, -tu, $-\dot{u}$, when suffixed. Quite different and much older is the dropping of initial h (i.e. δ) in the particles enn = ann = h pann, Engl. tban, and in at = bat, Engl. tbat, Old Germ. daz: in the pronouns ber, bid, for er, id, the h comes from the termination of the preceding verb. For the rest see the introduction to letter D, to which we may add that a single Icelandic vellum, the later handwriting in Arna-Magn. 645, now published in Post. (Unger) 216-236, is interesting for its uncertain use of p and d; at the time it was written, the d was still a newly adopted letter, and the transcriber uncertain as to its use, so that no conclusion may be drawn from this isolated case; these are the instances,-upp du, 216. ll. 19, 27, 219. l. 39; skirpr degar, 217. l. 9; upp degar, 220. l. 1; blezobu deim, 217. l. 34; af deim, 223. l. 10; fyrir deim, 224. ll. 14, 18; bober deim, 228. l. 19; viþ dá, 218. l. 13, 235. l. 5; þá daþan, 235. l. 17; af ðvi, 219. l. 15, 232. l. 21, 234. l. 11, 235. l. 13; ifer ðá, 222. l. 31; firir đa trú, 232. l. 34; frá đór at þú (sic), 226. l. 23; frá þér ef ðu (four lines below); ek biþ ðik, 227. l. 17; viþ ðik, 236. l. 7: after a comma, đá er rétt, 231. l. 36; du laust, 233. l. 32: with nouns and verbs, of dorp ok borgir, 217. l. 35; ok dokkubu, 224. l. 25; firir dys alþydo, 227. 1. 12. III. the Icel. p answers to Gr.-Lat. t, see e. g. the τοοt tan (τείνω, tendo, tenuis), compared to the Icel. benja, bunnr; brir = Lat. tres; promr = Gr. τέρμα, Lat. terminus; befr, cp. Lat. těpidus, etc., see the special words. 2. again, Germ. d answers to Icel. b. ding, drei, denken; in a few words the laut-verschiebung is irregular, thus, Engl. tight, Icel. hettr; hurfa = Engl. dare. Only a few words with initial b have been adopted in later times, such are, penkja, panki, prykkja (= Germ. denken, ge-danke, drücken); these words were borrowed about the time of the Reformation, probably from German, not Danish, i. e. from words with d; in these words the laut-verschiebung, strange to say, has been duly observed, as if by instinct, which would hardly have been the case had it been borrowed through the Danish 1: but in trass = Germ.

dratzen, mod. Germ. trotzen, Icel. bratta, the true form has not been restored; so also in mod. usage Icelanders are beginning to say tak, tak (= Dan. tak = tbanks), unmindful of their own bakk, bakka: t and b are unsettled in tyrma and byrma; tolla, see bola (II); tremill and premill; peisti and teista: f and p interchange in Icel, pel, Engl. file; pel and Lat. pilus, bel and fjöl, and in a few other words: s and b in sust for bust.

PADAN, adv., in Norse vellums often spelt bedan, N. G. L. i. 23; banan, Hb. (1865), 6, 12, 14: [A. S. bonan; Dan. deden]:-thence, from there; skamt hadan, Nj. q; koma hadan, Vsp. 19, 20, Vhm. 14; hadan af falla ar þær er svá heita, Edda 24; fregna e-t þaðan, Bs. i. 652; þaðan eiga vötn öll vega, Gm. 26: without a strict notion of motion, börðusk þeir þaðan um daginn, Nj. 43; þú skalt stela þaðan mat á tvá hesta, 74; bida þadan, to bide in a place, Hkv. 1. 22, O. T. 6, MS. 623. 60; hann hafði þ. njósnir norðr í Noreg, ok fékk þ. þá eina spurn, Ó. H. 200; annat kann ek ber b. segja, Edda 24; ok vættir bú b. fulltings, 2. metaph., þaðan mátti skilja, thence it could be under-Blas. 48. stood, Fms. xi. 420; badan af aldir alask, thence, i. e. thereby, Vbm. 48; skulu vér þaðan at vera, i. e. we will be on that side, Fms. x. 322; þaðan af veit ek, therefrom I know, i. 97; allan helming, eða þaðan af meira, full balf and even more, Sks. 63; þaðan af sér Sverrir, at . . . Fms. viii. 14. 3. temp. tbenceforth; þaðan eru tólf nætr til Þorláks-messu, K. Þ. K. 106; þaðan af, þaðan frú, since; görðusk þaðan af mörg tíðendi, Edda 6, Fb. i. 40; þaðan frá mælti hann ekki höfugt orð, Bs. i. 341; meirr padan, more thence = later on, Akv.; b. lengi, long since, Haustl. padra, adv. [Ulf. paprob = ἐκείθεν, not = ἐκεί], there, an older form = par; saðr var öngr fyrir þaðra, Sighvat; þar munu vér skína sem sól, ok þaðra mon Kristr sýna oss alla dýrð sína, Hom. (St.); kurum land þaðra, Am. 97; görisk svá brátt, at þaðra eru konur í borginni, Fms. xi. 99; peir herja þaðra um eyjar ok annes, Fær. 83; þótti hann þaðra í sveitum gildr bondi, Finnb. 360: also in later poets for the sake of rhyme, slikt eru brögðin þaðra, Skíða R. 39, 152.

bafor, part. stamped, of cloth, Bragi; see bæfa, Eb. 70 new Ed.

baga, u, f. silence; in endr-baga, silence in return.

pagall, mod. pogull, adj. (fem. pogul), silent, Ilm. 15.

bagat, see bangat.

pagga, að, to silence; betra er fyrr þagat (from þegja) en annarr hafi þaggat, Skúlda (Thorodd): the word is freq in mod. usage, þagga niðr i e-m, to bush one down, silence one.

þag-mælska, u, f. a keeping silent.

pag-mælskr, adj. silent, discreet, Ad. 1, and freq. in mod. usage. pagna, að, to become silent; konungr þagnar við, Nj. 6; konungr þagnar hvert sinn er Þórólfs er getið, Eg. 54; þá þagna þeir, Ld. 78, Fins. vi. 374; eptir þat þagnaði (þacnaðe Cod.) barnit, Bs. i. 342; síðan es hann þagnaði, left speaking, 1b. 7; hann sezt niðr ok þagnar, Skíða R. 145.

bagnar-, gen., see bogn, silence.

pagsi, adj.; the parent-word of the mod. Dan. tavs (silent) has hitherto not been found in the old Icel. literature; it should be pagsi, but most if not all words of that form were obsolete as early as the 12th and 13th centuries, and have disappeared in mod. Icel., as hugsi, stadsi, heitsi . . .; we believe it is preserved in the corrupted 'begn varo' in the transcript of the Ib., where we propose to read, svá at allir menn myndi 'bagsi verda' (= Dan, blive tavse) medan hann mælti at lögbergi, so that all men would become silent whilst be spoke on the Law-bill, 1b. 7. In an ancient vellum a si, with the upper end of the s faint or blotted out, and an n or μ would be distinguished with difficulty; and as to an Icel transcriber bagsi was quite an unknown word, while 'begn,' 'bagn' were familiar syllables, he would choose the latter; the vellum itself was lost soon after the copy had been taken in A.D. 1651. In Rb. (Isl. i. 385) the word has been paraphrased into 'begja;' see the Academy, vol. i, p. 278.

PAK, n. [A. S. | &c; Engl. tback, tbatcb; Scot. tbak; Germ. dacb; Dan. tag; see | pekja]:—tbatcb, roof, Edda 2, Nj. 115, Gkv. 3. 2, Fms. viii. 374; spán-þak, torf-þak, timbr-þak. 2. metaph. = baug-bak, Grág. ii. 174.

pakin-neofrar, f. pl. = paknæfrar, Hm. 159. PAKKA, 28, [A. S. panejan; Engl. tbank; O. H. G. dankon; Geim. danken; Dan. takke] :- to thank; bakka e-m e-t; b. beim betta starf, Stj. 496; konungr þakkaði honum kvæðit, Ísl. ii. 230; goðum ek þat þakka er þér gengsk ílla, Am. 53; Rútr minntisk við hana ok þakkaði henni, Nj. 7; vér viljum þakka hingat-kvámu öllum Enskum mönnum, Fms. viii. 250; bændr þökkuðu vel Þorkatli liðveizlu, Orkn.; þakka e-m fyrir e-t, Fms. v. 194, and passim.

bakkan, f. a thanking, Barl. 36.

bakk-latr, adj. tbankful, grateful, Fms. viii. 253, passim in mod. usage. pakk-leeti, n. thankfulness, thanks, Bs. i. 322, Th. 25, Karl. 132, 203. bakk-nomr, adj. [Dan. tak-nemmelig], thankful, grateful, Al. 36. bakk-samliga, adv. thankfully, gratefully, Eg. 106, 162, 198, Sks. 702,

Al. 88; biðja þ., to beg bard, Fms. xi. 288.

bakk-samligr, adj. tbankful, grateful, Fms. vii. 95, Stj. 496; mörg þakksamlig tiðindi, good news, Fms. viii. 100.

pak-lauss, adj. thatchless, roofless, Art. 17.

pak-næfrar, f. pl. bark used for thatching, N. G. L. ii. 138.

Þak-ráðr (Þakk-ráðr?), a pr. name = Germ. Tancred, Vkv. þamb, n.; standa ú þambi, with full belly, inflated or blown up, e.g.

pamba, að, [pomb], to drink in large draughts; pamba vatn, pamba blatt vatnið.

pambar-, gen. from bömb, q.v.

pANG, n. [North. E. tangle; Dan., Scot., and Shetl. tang], kelp or bladder-wrack, a kind of sca-weed; hann var fólginn í þangi, Gullþ. 72, and passim; kló-þang, bólu-þang, belgia-þang, þunna-þang, = fucus vesiculosus, Hjalt.; æti-þang, edible sea-weed: the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

2. poët., hlíðar-þang = trees, Ýt.; hlíð-þang, id., Alm.; þangs hús, kíð, 'tangle-bouse,' = the sea, Lex. Poët.

pangat, also (like hingat, hegat, p. 262) spelt þagat, Eg. 30, 38, 56, 123, Fms. iv. 159, 271, etc.; þigat, Stj. 35; or þegat, Barl. 82, Stj. 27; þengat, Al. 14. l. 9, N. G. L. i. 11; þingat, Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238, Niðrst. 5:—tbitber, to tbat place, austr þangat, O. H. 67; skip er þeir höfðu þangat haft, Eg. 123; hann hlevp þangat, 297; þeir heyrðu þangat manna-mál, 234, Gisl. 15; norðr þagat, Eg. 30; hann bauð þagat fjölmenni, 38; fara þagat, 56; bátinn er þeir höfðu þagat haft, 123; sækja þangat, Hom. 94; ganga þangat, Fms. iv. 159; senda þagat menn sína, d. (þangat, Ö. H. 67, l. c.); liggja þangat undir, Stj. 367; metaph., nema þangat sé virt til elligar, Grág. i. 148, 466.

2. in the phrase, hingat ok þangat, bitber and tbitber, to and fro; hegat ok þegat, Stj. 27, Barl. 82; hingat ok þingat, id., Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238; higat ok þigat, Stj. 35.

3. temp., þangat til, 'tbitber-to,' till tbat time; iðna annat þangat til, Grág. i. 147; þangat til var rúm, Mar.; þangat til, at..., until tbat..., Fms. iii. 184.

B. Compos: pangat-för (-ferð, Fb. i. 166), f. a journey thither, 1b. 9, Stj. 335, Bs. i. 448. pangat-kváma (-koma), u, f. a coming thither, arrival, Fms. x. 19, 220, Hom. 207, passim.

pang-brandr, the Norse rendering of the name of the Saxon missionary, but it should have been if properly given, pakk-brandr (cp. pak-ráðr), Fms, O. T.

pang-floti, a, m. a 'tangle-float,' drift of sea-weed, Krók. 52.

pang-skurðr, m. a cutting of tang or sea-weed, for feeding cattle; sölva-nám eiga Gaulveriar ok þangskurð, Vm. 18.

panki, a, m. [a mod. word from Germ. ge-danke, whence Dan. tanke; appears about or shortly before the Reformation]:—a thought; hjarta, pankar, hugr sinni, a hymn, freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal.

þann-ig, þann-og, þann-ok, þinn-og, N. G. L. i. 12; þann-inn, bb. iii. 258, Karl. 552, and in mod. usage; from þann and vegr, cp. hinnug, p. 264; hvern-ig, einn-ig, qq. v.: [þann and vegr]:—tbat way, tbitber; þannug, Grág. i. 378; stunda þannug, Sks. 112 new Ed.; halda þannug, Hkr. iii. 381; ef konungr hefði þannog skjótari orðit, Al. 20; úfært þannok, 51; þeir höfðu þann veg farit kaupferð, Fms. iv. 352 (þangat, Ó. H. l. c.); snýr aptr þann veg sem hafnir eru, Fms. iv. 365; sá þar bæ ok fóru þannig, i. 69; þessi tíðindi vóru áðr komin þannig, viii. 233; hann fór sömu nótt þannug sem hann spurði at Jamtr vóru, 67; fara tvívegis þannig, Grág. ii. 367; at þennug horfi andlit sem hnakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12.

II. metaph. tbis way, tbus, adverbially; þannug búinn, Al. 16; hann grunar hvárt þanneg mun farit hafa, Ld. 58; Birkibeinar fóru jafuan þannin, Fms. viii. 350; þannin, at sættask fyrst, en..., Rd. 227, Krók. 36; ok afla þannug þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88; eða hví þannig er til skipt, fsl. ii. 346; and freq. in mod. usage, in which sense I. is obsolete, 'þangað,' q. v., being used instead of it. þanns = þann es, Hm. 128, Hým. 39.

PAR, adv. [Ulf.] ar = &eef. Matth. vi. 20, Luke ix. 4; and parub, Matth. vi. 21; A. S. þar; Engl. there; O. H. G. darot; Germ. dort; Dan. der]:—there, at that place; vera, standa, sitja, lifa,... þar, passim; þar var Rútr... þar var fjölmenni mikit, Nj. 2; ok sett þar yfir altari, Fms. vi. 444; þar í Danmörk, xi. 10; þar innan hirðar, id.; koma þar, to be come there, arrive, Fg. 43; hon kom aldri vestr þar (westward thither) siðan, Nj. 14; skal þar kirkju göra sem biskup vill, K. Þ. K. 42; þar er, þar sem, there where, where? þá er þeim rétt at sitja þar er þeir þykkisk helzt mega lúka dómi sínum, Grág, i. 68; þar er sá maðr er í þingi, 151; beit af höndina þar er heitir úlfliðr, Edda 17, K. Þ. K. 42, N. G. L. i. 98, Fms. xi. 19, and passim (see er, sem): of time, nú kemr þar misserum, now the seasons come to that point, Fms. xi. 19.

par misserum, now the seasons come to that point, Fms. xi. 19.

metaph. usages; lýkr þar viðskiptum þeirra, Eg. 750; brutu þar skipit, 'þar' varð mann-björg, Nj. 282; lúku vér þar Brennu-Njáls sögu, id.; þar at eins er sá maðr arfgengr, er..., Grág. i. 225; þar er, wbere, in case, wben; þar er menn selja hross sín, 139; þar er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn, 141; þykkjumk vér þar til mikils færir, 655 xi. 3; þar er þeir mætti vel duga hvárir öðrum, 655 xxi. 3; lát sem þú þaklikb þar allt eiga er konungrinn er, make as though thoughtest that all thy bope was there where the king is, Fms. xi. 112; eru menn hér nú til vel fallnir þar sem vit Hallbjörn erum, Nj. 225; þar hefi ek sét marga dýrliga hluti vir honum, 623. 55; þú görir þik góðan, þar sem þú ert þjófr ok morðingi, 'there that thou art,' i. e. thou who art! Nj. 74.

II. with prep.; þar af, therefrom, thence, Ld. 82; vil ek þess biðja at Egill nái þar af lögum, Eg. 523; er þat skjótast þar af at segia, 546; kunna mun ek

par af at segja, Edda 17; hús stendr þar út við garðinn, ok rýkr þar af upp, Lv. 47: þar at, tbereat, 623. 57: þar á, tbereupon, Eg. 125: þar til, tbereunto, until, till, Nj. 11, Fms. vi. 232: þar um, tbereon, Ld. 164: ver eigi þar um hugsjúkr, Fms. vii. 104: þar undir, tbere underneatb, vi. 411: þar yūr, tbere above, 444: þar við, tberewitb, by tbat, 396, viii. 56: þar næst, tbere next, Eg. 512: nefndi til þess skipstjórnar-menn, ok þar næst stafibúa, 33: þar á, tbereon, tbereupon, Edda 37; þar á ofan, tberenpon, i.e. moreover, Eg. 415; þar upp á, tbereupon, Dipl. ii. 13: þar eptir, tbereafter, Rd. 248; hugsaði, at þar eptir (accordingly) mundi fara hennar vit, Fms. vi. 71; þar út í írá, furtbermore, vii. 157: þar íyrir, tbereafter, Rd. 248; hugsaði, at þar eptir (accordingly) mundi fara hennar vit, Fms. vi. 71; þar út í írá, furtbermore, vii. 157: þar íyrir, tbereofore, Eg. 419, Fms. vii. 176, passim: þar í, tberein, Ég. 125: þar í mót, tbere against, in return, Grág. ii. 169: þar með, tberewiðb, Fms. iv. 110, Ld. 52; heita á Guð ok þar með á hinn hellaga Ólaf konung, tberewiðb, i.e. besides, Fms. vi. 145; seldi Átni Birni Ytri-Borg, ok þar með hálít Ásbjarnarnes, Dipl. v. 26: þar á milli, tbere between, Fms. xi. 85; ok eru menu alnir þar á milli, in tbe mean tíme, Grág. i. 117: þar ór (þar ör Ed.), tberefrom, tbereout of, Fms. vi. 378.

parfa, að, [Germ. dürfen], to need, want; impers., e-m þarfar e-t; torfskurð eptir því sem þeim þarfar, ... sem þarfar búi á Grund, Dipl. v. 14; þann kost er honum þarfaði, Fb. i. 211; sem honum þótti sér þarfa, 208.

2. reflex.; alla hluti þá er honum þarfaðisk, Fms. ix. 501, v.l.; sem jörðunni þarfast, Dipl. v. 5, 14; kost sem honum vel þarfast, iii. 14.

parfa-gangr, m. 'need-going,' urine, excrement, Stj. 642, Fs. 180. parfi, adj. needing; with gen., lids parfi, Fms. xi. 24; et hann þykkisk hrepps-fundar þarfi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 173; máls þarfi, Skv. 1. 2.

parfindi, n. pl. tbings needful, useful tbings, H.E. ii. 72, Bs. i. 694; hve mörg þ. þeir mætti hafa af Noregi, Fms. vii. 101; honum til þarfinda, for bis nse, Finnb. 290; með öllum búnaði ok þarfindum, Stj. 574; ef lands-dróttinn leyfir manni nokkur þ. at vinna í mörku sinni, N. G. L. i. 244. þarfinda-hús, n. a bosfital, D. N. iii. 78: a necessary, D. N. barf-lausa, u, f. = þarfleysa.

parf-lausligr, adj. needless, H. E. i. 561.

parf-lauss, adj. needless; parflaust eyrendi, Stj. 521; at parflausu, needlessly, Hom. 13: in vain, 655 xiv. B. 2.

parf-látliga, adv. meekly, bumbly; biðja þ., Stj. 155, 580, Mar. parf-látr, adj. bumble, tbankful, Róm. 266, Hom. (St.)

parf-leysa, u, f. needlessness, Gpl. 163; láta þat mart eptir börnum er þ. er, Fb. ii. 13; reikar hugrinn jafnan á því er þ. er í, 655 xi. 3: gen. as adj., þarfleysu-forvitni, -tal, -glens, useless, mischievous, Ld. 170, Fb. i. 312, 400, Grett. 87 new Ed.; þarfleysu upphlaup, Bs. i. 756.

pars-leysi, n. = parsleysa; parsleysi ætla ok pat vera, ssl. ii. 207.

parf-liga, adv. usefully.

parf-ligr, adj. useful, Gpl. 161, H. E. i. 504, Jb. 187 B, passim.

parfna and parfnan, see parna, parnan.

parfnaör, m. a need, want, H.E. i. 562 (note); older form borfnuor.

ÞARFR, adj., fem. þörf, neut. þarft, sounded þart (for it rhymes with mart); [see þurfa]:—useful; mæli þarft eða þegi, Hm. 19: vinna þat er þarft er, Grett. 94; þarft maðr, 92 A; hann var þeim þarft í öllu því er hann mátti, Finnb. 216; er hann mér þó ekki þarft, be brings no good to me, Fs. 134; ú-þarft, useless, mischievous; all-þarft.

parf-samliga, adv. gratefully; eigi var þ. þegit, Sól. 5. þarf-sæll, adj. useful, profitable, Fms. v. 344.

parf-sælligr, adj. useful, Fms. iii. 53, Jb. 187 C.

PARI, a, m. [Dan. tarre; Shetl. tarri- in tarricrook, a fork to gather sea-weed with]:—sea-weed, Lat. alga; pari and pang are almost synonymous; hann grefsk milli tveggja steina, ok berr á sik ofan parann, Fbr. 103 new Ed., Grág. ii. 358; land eigandi á para allan, 359; beltis-pari=fucus sacebarius; Skiði datt er skyldi hann skiðit á paranum ganga, Skíða R.; brenna þara, Frissb. 255. compos: parabelti, n. = fucus sacebarius, Hjalt. para-brúk, n. a beap of sea-weed, Landn. 44, Orkn. 420, Bs. i. 527 (in Arons S. in the foot-note it is fem.) para-nytjar, f. pl. the use of sea-weed; kirkja á p., Vm. 80.

par-kváma, u, f. a coming-there, arrival, Fnis. i. 67, vi. 192, Sks. 289, Barl.

par-lands, gen. as adverb, there, in that land, Mork. (in a verse). parlands-madr, m. a native of that land, Pt. 120, 408.

par-lenzkr, adj. 'there-landish,' native, Fms. i. 192, Hkr. ii. 385, Stj. 86, 654.

PARMR, m. [A.S. pearmas; provinc. Engl. (Lincolnshire) tharm; Germ. darm; Dan.-Swed. tarm]:—the guts; legg við enda þarms, Pr. 47a; enda-þarmr, the end-gut, eolon, 47a; ok rakti ór honum þarmana, Nj. 275, Fb. i. 530; þá tóku Æsir þarma hans ok bundu Loka með, Edda i. 184; smá-þarmar (q. v.), passim.

parna, adv. = par with suffixed -na (q. v.), there; menn fara parna, kvað hann, men go there, quoth be, Isl. ii. 356; this form is very freq. in mod. usage.

parnan, f. (qs. parfnan), a want, need; af parnan peirrar tilliogn, N. G. L. ii. 62.

prep.; par af, therefrom, thence, Ld. 82; vil ek þess biðja at Egill nái þar þarnnask, að, (qs. þarfnask), to want, lack, be without; svá at vit af lögum, Eg. 523; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, 546; kunna mun ek þarnnimk eigi alla góða hluti, Fms. i. 263; þeir er þarnask sina jarteiu,

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Skúlda 168; þarnask þess sem hann beiðisk, not to get it, K. Á. 230; en Palla þá hluti er ek má, þess er mér skyli eigi vera skömm at, all things that hau barnast hitt er barf, Fb. ii. 13; nú léði Guð honum ljóss þess er hann haiði lengi þarnast, Hom. 111; sem hann þarnask ok hans heima-menn, K. Á. 78; alla bús-búhluti þá er þat bú má eigi þarnask, Grág. ii. 42; nær hann má í frelsi bera hött eða kveif, eða nær hann skal barnask, when he shall wear it and when he shall want it, Sks. 434 B: impers., tialdstað ok hrossa-beit sem þeim þarnast, Pm. 38.

pars = par es; see er, p. 131, col. 2, to which add, bars ck em nú til kominn, Fnis, xi. 65; bars hann hafði beran skallann sviir, 132; bars ek

em bræll binn, Hom. (St.)

par-seta, u, f. a 'there-sitting,' remaining there, sojourn, Ghl. 404. par-vist, f. a sojourn (see vist), Nj. 26, Landn. 270, Fms. i. 289, x. 417, Stj. 180.

bas-ramr, adj. a nickname, Fins. ix. 54.

BAT, or mod. bad, neut. of a demonstr. pron.; the nom, sing, is of a different root, sá, sú (p. 516); the other cases are,—gen. bess, beirar, bess; dat. beim, beiri, bví and bí; acc. bann, bá, bat; plur. beir, bær, þau; gen. þeirra; dat. þeim; acc. þá, þær, þau (mod. þaug): the mod. forms have rr in beirrar, beirri, beirra; but for the olden time they are less correct, as may be seen from rhymes: [Goth. hata; Engl. that; Germ, dass, i. e. daz : Dan, det.]

A. That, in the various cases, see Gramm. p. xxi; Óláfr tók því vel, ... kvaðsk hennar forsjá hlíta um þat mál, ... þat sama haust, ... bann dag svaf Unnr i lengra lagi, ... nefni ek til bess Björn ok Helga, ... eptir þat stóð Unnr upp ok kvaðsk ganga mundu þeirrar skemmu, sem hón var vön at sofa í, bað at bat skyldi hverr hafa at skemtan sem þá væri næst skapi, Ld. 14; því at þeir (they) urðu eigi á annat sáttir, þeir es (those who) fyrir nordan voru, Ib. 9 (peir is here repeated, first as personal, then as demonstr. relat. pron.); land bat er kallat er Grænland, ... hann kvað menn þat mundu fýsa þangat farar, at landit ætti nafn gott,... prest bann er het pangbrandr, id.; en bat vas til bess haft, ... i stad bann, ... lög þau es Kristninni skyldi fylgja, II; beir menn vóru er bess gittu, there were men that guessed (= Lat. erant qui), Nj. 90; à peiri stundu, Fms. xi. 360.

2. with the article; bæta þat skipit er minnr var brotio, Fms. ii. 128; yfir hafit þat it djúpa, Edda 28; bann inn mikla mann, Hkr. ii. 251. II. it (as that is used in provincial speech in England), in indefinite phrases, it is, it was, it came to pass; but var sior, at ..., Eg. 505; hat var einhverju sinni at. Ni. 2; en hat vas er hann tók byggja landit fjórtún vetrum eða fimtún fyrr, Jb. 9, and passim. denoting this, these, = bessi; sagði Egill at mjöðdrekku þá vill hann hafa at afnáms-fé, Eg. 240; sagði at sú var kona hans, er þar sat, ok svú at þau (they) áttu húsa-kot þau (those cottages), O. H. 152; this use is freq. on Runic stones, e. g. rúnar þær, kuml þaun (= bau), etc. such; segja menn at þau yrði æfi-lok Flosa, at ..., Nj. 282; hárit þat á höfði sem silki gult væri, the bair on bis bead was like yellow silk, Fms. x. 381; þeirrar einnar konu ætla ek at fá, at sú ræni þik hvárki fé né ráðum, Ld. 14: öllum þeim hlutum er þeim (pers.) líkaði, and IV. in a diminutive sense, suffixed to the noun; stund þá, a little wbile, Fær. 169; jarl hafði tjaldat upp frá stund þá, see stund, Fms. xi. 85; brosa litinn bann, Fb. ii. 78 (Fms. iv. 101); litt bat and litt-at, 'little that,' i. c. a little, see p. 394, col. I; litla pá stund, 623. 10; glam þat varð af, a little tinkling sound, Fms. xi. 129; klumbu eina mikla eða hálf-róteldi þat, id. V. ellipt. þann ; þykki mér þann (viz. kost) verda upp at taka, Nj. 222, Eg. 157 (see kostr, p. 353, col. 2): í þeiri (viz. hrið), in that nick of time, in that moment, Fms. x. 384, 414, Flov. 33; ar raud ungr i þeiri, Od.; þann syrsta (viz. tíma), Fms. vii. 201.

B. The gen. pess in special usages, resembling A. S. | us, Engl. thus; this may be simply ellipt., 'vegar,' 'konar,' or the like being understood:

1. denoting mode, kind, manner, so that, thus that; hvat sér þú nú þess er þér þykkir með undarligu móti? Nj. 62; hvernog hann skyli bess berjask, in what way be should fight, so that, Al. 70; hvat er hann bess, at ek hlyda upp a hans tal, what kind of man that I sbould listen to bis talk? Stj. 263; hvat manni ertú þess, at ek muna láta bik fyrri yfir fara? Karl, 16; hvern veg bess megi vera, Hom, (St.); engi veg þess, Hom. 196 (Ed.); hve lýðrinn skyldi lífa þess es Guði mætti vel líka, Hom.; hugsar hann hversu hann mætti honum haga þess at honum yrði sjálfum nekkur sæmd í, Mar.; hvern veg skal ek skiljask við konung þenna þess er yðr muni líka, Ó. H. 75; hugum leiddi hann, hversu hann mætti þess sitja í svá ágætu sæti, at hann vær eigi..., Sks. 623; hversu bar bess til, bow did it come to pass so? Stj. 166; hefi ek nokkut, bródir, þess gört at þér mislíki, bave I done aught that it should mislike thee? Gisl. 99; ekki var bess (nothing of the kind) i Máriu lífi er vándir menn hafa, Mar.; ef knökut er bess, at ér farit ósigr, Fb. i. 183; at öllum hlutum bess er hann hafði spurt, in all things so as (i. e. in so far as) be bad beard, bior. 158. 2. bess bó, yet so that, i. e. only short of that, with but one reservation; vilda ck helzt hafa atferd ok hofðingskap Hrólfs kraka, þess þó (yet so tbat), at ek hélda allri Kristni ok trú minui, Fms. v. 172; sem þér líkar, þess þó, at þú frelsir oss fyrir pína miskun, Stj. 404: dropping þó, en hann vægði í öllu fyrir þeim bræðrum, þess er hann minkaði sik í engu, so tbat, yet so tbat . . . , Ld. 234;

I may, yet so that it shall not be a shame to me, anything short of dishonour, biðr. 104; svá harða sótt sem þeir er harðast fengu, þess er eigi gékk önd ór honum. Fb. ii. 144. II. bess as a locative, there prob, ellipt., 'stadar' being understood; Einarr spurði Egil hvar hann hefði þess verit staddr at hann hafði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; hvar kómu feðr okkrir bess, at faðir minn væri eptirbátr föður þíns, hvar nema alls hvergi? Ísl. ii. 236; hvar bess er (wberesoever) adrir taka syrst arf enn erfingi rettr, Grag. i. 101; ætlaða ek þá at ek munda hvergi þess koma, at ek munda þess gjalda, at ek væra of friðsamr, Oikn, 120; því at hann ætlaði at hann mundi bess viðar koma, at hann mundi njóta föður sins enn gjalda, Gísl. 73; hvar-vitna bess er maðr spyrr lögspurning, Grág. (Kb.) i. 41; hvar bess er heilagt domr hans kom, Hom. (St.); beir megu hvergi bess sendir vera, at ..., Hom. 182 (Ed.); hver-vetua bess er bingmenn verða víttir í Gula, N. G. L. i. 5. III, with a compar, the more, so much the more, cp. Germ. desto; heldr var hon bess at litilatari, Hom. 169 (Ed.); bess meirr er hinn drekkr, bess meirr byrstir hann, svá bess fleira es þú hafðir bess fleira girndisk þú, 190 (Ed.); til bess meiri staðfestu, Dipl. v. 22; byrstir æ bess at meirr, Eg. 605; bess betr er bær eru görvar djúpari ok mjóri, Sks. 426.

C. The dat, byi, prop. fyrir byi, and then dropping the prep., and using the remaining dat. adverbially:-tberefore; bvi er bessa getið, at bat botti vera rausn mikil, Ld. 68: því and þí, therefore; ok því svá, at ..., Pr. 400; því ætla ek hann... at ..., 325; því máttú várkynna mér, at mér þykkir féit gott, Gullþ. 7. II. því-at, 'for ibnt,' because; tóksk eigi atreiðin, því-at búendr frestuðu, O. H. 215; því-at úvist er at vita, Hm. 1; því-at úbrigðra vin fær maðr aldregi, 6; því-at hón á allan arf eptir mik, Nj. 3; því-at allir vóru görviligir synir hans, Ld. 68; því-at þat er ekki af manna völdum, Guliþ. 5; því-at ek em bróðir feðr bíns. 6. 2. dropping the 'at;' bví ek hesi spurt, at Fms. vi. 4; því Húkon var bróður-son hans, Sturl. i. 140. therefore; ok varð því ekki af ferðinni, Ísl. ii. 247: fyrir-því (Dan. fordi; Early Engl. forthy), therefore, Fms, i. 235. IV. því at eins, only on that condition, Fms. xi. 154: af bvi, therefore, passim. hvi, wby, in later vellums (the 15th century), and so in mod. usage; því riðu menn yðrir undan? Fms. iii. 183, Sd. 149. l. 9; því mun ek þó eigi vita mega at troll ráði fyrir, Gullb. 5.

D. For the personal pronoun, which in plur, has the same declen-

sion, see þeir, þær, þau, p. 732. þat-ki, 'that not,' not even that! þatki þú hafir brækr þínar! Hbl.; batki ek fá mála minn falslausan! Mork. 83; at batki sé, 677. 4; see -gi, p. 199, col. 2.

pat-na, that there, see -na; postulinn segir, 'er patna,' is that there? is it? 623. 19.

þattá = þat þá, that then ! hvattú? segir jarl,--battá! segir Ögmundr, at ..., Fms. xi. 118.

batz = bat es, that which, see er, p. 131, col. 2; allt batz hann görir, 677. 6; batz madrinn af lifir, 3.

batztu = bat-es-bu, 'that which thou,' what thou, Am. 83.

bauf, n. [akin to bof, bafa]: baufast, ad, dep. to grope or fumble.

PAULAR, f. pl. [the etymology and exact sense of this word is not certain, perh. akin to bylja, referring to a lost strong pret. baul, bulu]: -a long-winded and complex thing; it is, however, only used in metaph. phrases; svá lízk mér sem mínir menn muni hafa mælt sik í þaular um betta mal meirr enn bu, would bave talked themselves into troubles, Fb. i. 348; rekum af oss tjöldin, róum út ór þessum þaular-vági, reisum viðu ok siglum nordr undan, let us row out of this winding creek, boist sail and stand out northwards! Fms. viii. 130: the mod. phrase, læra, lesa í baula = læra i belg, to learn, read by rote; as also, baul-lesinn, adj.; hann er baullesinn, one who has read a thing through and through, got through a weary task: paul-reid, f. a riding steadily on like a log, plodding wearily on: paul-setinn, adj. sitting log-like without stirring.

PAUSN, f. [cp. þysja, þeysa, þyss], a bustle, wild fray, melde; margar bausnir ok brætur, Róm. 200; nær var ck þausnum þeira, I was present at their fray, Sighvat; var nú eigi þausna-laust, there was no little bustle, Fas. iii. 229; þat má kalla þausnar-vers, þrjátigi at honum ganga, that may be called a burly-burly song, Skida R.: in mod. usage the word remains in bjösnast, að, to chafe, rage, rave wildly; and bjösna-legr, adj. coarse, raving: pjösna-skapr, m. coarseness, ravings. From this same root, we believe, comes the mod. Norse 'tausa,' Dan. tös, = a romping girl, (from bausa, u. f.?)

bausna-lauss, adj. without tumult, quiet, Fas. iii. 229. bausnast, 20, or bjösnast, to rusb on beedlessly. pausnir, n. a romfing fellow, a nickname, Ann. 1166.

pA, adv. [Goth. pan and panub; A. S. bon, banne; Engl. then; Germ. dann and denn; Dan. da; from the Germ, dan is formed the mod. Dan. sodan, lige-dan, - Germ. sc-dann, als-dann; and hence again the mod. Dan. verb danne = to form, see Grimm's Dict. ii. 740] :- then, at that time; var hón þá fjórtún vetra gömul, Nj. 50: þá sá ck, then I saw, Sks. 1; þá sæmi, 2. with er, es, when; ba er hann hafdi lyst, Nj. 87; ba er Jesus leita flestir at hasa hættu-minna, þess at þeir verði sik frýju, Sturl. iii. 68 ; | nálgaðist Jerusalem, Greg. 39 ; þá es hann lá á nástránum, 56 ; jasnan, þá

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er, Nj. 6: or 'er' is dropped, eitt sinn þú Sigurðr konungr fór fyrir land ထ þegar er þeir koma hingat, . . . þegar er þeir koma til, Grág. i. 215; en fram, Fms. vii. 165; þá hón vildi selja, Dipl. v. 21. II. then, thereupon, = Lat. deinde; innar frá sat þráinn, þá Ölfr örgoði, þá Valgarðr, þá Mörðr, þá Sigfússynir, þá Grímr, þá Höskuldr, þá Hafr, þá Ingjaldr, of a row or rank of seats, Nj. 50; þá um víg Audúlís, þá um víg Skamkels, þá lýsti hann vígsök, ... þá lét hann bera lýsingar-vætti, þá ..., 87; þá skal grafa leysingja, því næst ..., N. G. L. i. 345, and passim in phrases like, þá ræddi Höskuldr við Rút, Nj. 2; þá reiddisk Höskuldr, id.; Þorsteinn sýndi þá konungi hrossin, Fms. vi. 384; þá svarar Hákon gamli, x. 221, and passim. III. as the conclusion or apodosis of a sentence, then, so, accordingly, cp. Grag. ii. 362; med því at ..., þá vóru Kálfi grið gefin, Fms. vi. 19; en af því at ..., þá (then) þá (received) hann miskunn af konunginum, x. 391; en ef umbodsmadr dylr ..., pá, Gpl. 375 (cp. ok A. II): following a sentence beginning with if, in case ..., then, ef beir menn ..., ba eru beir, Grag. i. 99; en ef nokkurir girnask... þá er eigi nauðsyn, Sks. 10; ... þá rannsaki, þá dæmi, þá auki, etc., II; villu-dýr þau er fæðask á fjöllum... þá kunnu þau vel at skipta, 13 new Ed.; öll önnur kvíkendi..., þá fagna þessum tíma, id.; þeir menn er sekir eru ..., þá eru þeir, Grág. i. IV. þá ok þá, 'then and then,' at every moment; at þeir myndi fara norðr þá ok þá um vetrinn, Fms. vii. 268; nú ok þá, now and then, i. e. for ever; verdt lofadt nú ok bá sá er manninn styrkir,

677. 7. **pá**, f. [from the verb peyja; Engl. thaw; Germ. thau, in thau-wind; bat er einn eykr má draga á þá á sléttum velli, Grág. ii. 362; þeir rekja spor sem hundar bæði á þá ok á hjarni, Hkr. i. 111.

þá-fjall, n. a 'thawed fell,' wet and slippery bill; henda hrein í þáfjalli, Hm. þága, u, f. [þiggja], a quittance, receipt; hvarki með gjölum nó bargum (sic), Anecd. 72 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, min er baga, it is in my interest; or göra e-t í þágu e-s; þú skalt ekki göra það í mína pagu, thou shalt not do it for my sake.

þá-gi, not then, Sighvat.

bá-leiðis, adv. this way, thus, Stj. 1, 67.

þám, m. [akin to þá, f.?], a thickness, mugginess, Björn: þámaðr, part. misty; þámað lopt, a misty sky: and þáma, að; það þámar af.

bá-mikill, adj. much thawed (?); or does bá mikla stand for 'mikla þá' (see þat A. IV), Gísl. (in a verse).

þá-na, interj. then! yes, then! er ek get þána, then I guess! Hbl. 58; þána is hardly a verb, although Egilsson (Lex. Poët.) explains it = þeyja

= I think it will thaw.

Eng. East.

ÞÁTTB, m., gen. þáttar, dat. þætti, pl. þættir, þátta, acc. þáttu, mod. bætti; [Germ. docht; Dan. tot; cp. Lat. texo, textum]:-a single strand of a rope; ok skar i sundr átta þáttuna i festinni, Bs. i. 599, ii. 111; sneru þær af afli örlög-þáttu, Hkv. 1. 3; öfundar-þáttr, Fms. xi. 442. metaph. a section; bá tvá bótto ástarinnar, Hom. (St.); lifið einir ér, bátta (gen. pl.) ættar minnar, Hom. 4: esp. a section of law, segja upp lögþáttu alla...skal svá görla þáttu alla upp segja, Grág. i. 2; í þessum þætti, ii. 345; í landabrigðis-þætti, id.; Kristinna laga þútt, K. þ. K. 140: a short story, benna þætt niðrstigningar Kristr, Niðrst. 110; þáttr Eymundar, Fb. ii. 54; her hefr upp þátt Styrbjarnar, 70; þáttr Orms Stórólfssunar, i. 521; Alfgeirs þáttr, Ísl. ii. 97, etc. þátta-tal, n. the number of sections in a code of laws, Rb. 4.

• EFA, ad, to smell, sniff; pefadi sem hann rekti spor sem hundar,

Fær. 170; matr svá lítill at hón þefaði af, Bárð. 175: part., illa þefaðr, ill-smelling, foul, Fms. x. 208; vel þefaðr, Pr. 473.

befan, f. a smelling, Stj. 93.

bef-goor, adj. sweet-smelling, Grett. 96.

bef-illr, adj. ill-smelling.

þefja, pret. þafði, = þæfa, remains in the part. þafðr:-to stir, tbicken; hann hatdi bu eigi bafdan sinn graut, be bad not cooked bis porridge thick, Eb. 70 new Ed.; uri þafðr, 'wave-beaten,' of the sea-serpent, Bragi.

pefja, að, to smell, older form for þefa; nasar skyldi þefja ok ilma, Anecd. 4: to emit a smell, min fæzla þefjar betr hverjum ilm, Sks. 632: part. þefjaðr, vel þ., sweet-smelling, fragrant, 531 B.

pofja, u, f. a smell, = pefr, Fms. vi. 164.

pofjan, in ú-befjan (q. v.), a stencb.

pefka, að, to smell, = þefja; nasar þefka daun, Anced. 8.

pef-lauss, adj. smell-less, without scent, vapid.

PEFR, m. a smell; ok kenna þó eigi þef af reykinum, Barl. 49; illr beir, Bard. 38 new Ed.; ú-beir, q. v.; hefir bat bef mest i munninum, Stj. 293, and passim.

ÞEGAR, adv., prop. a gen. of an obsolete noun; [Ulf. heibs = χρόνος and καιρός]:-at once, forthwith; Höskuldr kallar á hana, farðú hingað til min, segir hann. Hón gékk þegar til hans, Nj. 2; þegar á morgun, to-morrow presently, Isl. ii. 147; hann var þá skírðr þegar, 645. 86; þá var hann þegar hvar fjarri ..., hann sofnaði þegar, Fms. iv. 337; Þórólfr bar merkit begar eptir honum, following immediately after bim, i.c. next after bim, Eg. 297; þegar frá öxlum ofan, Sks. 167, passim: the phrase, þegar-leið-sem, straightway, forthwith, Fms. x. 386, Stj. 94, 101, 267, Barl. 157; sec II. þegar-er, as soon as; þeir eigu at göra orð erfingjum

begar er Arnljótr laust við geislinum, þá..., Ó. H. 153. leaving the 'er' out, and without the notion of immediate time; began Skapti vissi þetta, gékk hann til búðar Snorra goða, Nj. 247; en þegar Gregorius kom upp á briggjurnar, þá hopuðu þeir, Fms. vii. 254. hence in mod. usage begar has become a conj. when; begar eg hrasa her, begar mer ganga brautir nær, and so passim, where the ancients said 'er.' begars = begar es, as soon as, Grag. i. 97, Am. 30.

bogi, a, m. [piggja], a receiver, keeper; in arf-begi, far-b., heid-b., heim-

PEGJA, pres. pegi; pret. pagdi; subj. pegdi; imperat. pegi, pegidu; with neg. suff. pegj-attu, Vtkv.; part. pagat (pagt. Anecd. 10, Sks. 562 B); [Ulf. paban = σιωπάν, σιγάν; Hel. pagjan; O. H. G. dagen; Dan. he; Swed. tiga; Lat. tăceo; cp. also pagga and pagna]:-to be silent; Rutr þagði við, Nj. 2; þegi, be silent! Art. 22; þegi skjótt (imperat.), Ld. 220; sitja begjandi, Fms. vii. 160; så er æva begir, whoever keeps silence, Hm.; mæli þarft eðr þegi (subj.)... þá hefir hann betr ef hann þegir,... fátt 2. with prep., begja yfir e-u, gat ek þegjandi þar, id., and passim. to conceal; leyn bessum glæp ok begi, yfir systir min, Stj. 520; hafa þagat yfir fundinum, Fms. vi. 273; hvað hana hölzti lengi hafa þagat yfir svá góðri ætt, Ld. 36; mart þat er guðspjalla menninir hafa þagt yfir, Sks. I. c.; pegja af söngum, to leave off singing, Stj. 50. pegi pú, porr, peirra orda, keep silence from such words, Thor, i.e. do not say so I Thor, pkv. 18: the law phrase, begja sik i fjörbaugs-gard, Grág. i. 69. II. the saying, þungr er þegjanda róðr; þegjanda logn, a still calm, Sks. 52 new Ed.

pegjandi, part. the silent, a nickname, Landn. (Orkn.) PEGN, m. [A. S. begn; Engl. thegn, thane; O. H. G. degan; Hel. began; whence Germ. unter-than, Dan. under-dan (?); Gr. TERVOV; the root word remains in Germ. ge-deiben, answering to Gr. Tekeiv; Germ. degen (a sword) is quite a different word, being a Romance word, qs. deger, akin to dagger, see Grimm's Dict. ii. 895, 896]:-a tbane, franklin, freeman, man; sá þegn er þenna gyrðil á, Post. 298; þegn kvaddi begn, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gamall begn, Stor. 9; ungr begn, Hm. 159; ef mik særir þegn, 152; þegns dóttir, a man's daughter, O. H. (in a verse); Mördr kvaddi oss kvidar þegna níu, us nine franklins, nine neigbbours, Nj. 238; ek nefni þegn í fimmtardóm, Grág. i. 73; hann lézk eigi vita hverr begn hann væri, be said be knew not what person be was, Fs. 100: (litid er mér um þat, veit ek eigi hverr þegn þú ert, Fms. ii. 81); hvat begna er sjá enn ordfæri madr? Post. (Unger) 221; prúdr þegn, a brave yeoman, Eb. (in a verse); öndverdt þegn, a brave tbane, a brave man, Rafn 193; vígligr þegn, Am. 51; þegiðu þórir, þegn ertú úgegn, Fms. vi. (in a verse): allit, pegn ok præll, thane and thrall, i.e. freeman and hondman, i.e. all men, Hkr. i. 270, N. G. L. i. 45, ii. 35; bu-pegn, a franklin: far-begn, a traveller; ek ok minir begnar, I and my men, Fms. v. 138; Bua begnar, x. 258; begns hugr, begns verk, = drengs hugr, drengs verk. 2. a busbandman, good man, with the notion of libe-Lex. Poët. rality; svá er sagt at hann sé ekki mikill þegn við aðra menn af sé sinu, Isl. ii. 344; veit ek þat sjálfr at í syni mínum var(at) ills þegns efni vaxit, Stor. 11; audigr madr ok illr þegn, a rich man, but a bad bost, Hkr. i. 189 (illr bubegn, Fms. l. c.); hittu beir inn fjórða buanda, var sá beztr þegn þeirra, Fms. iv. 187. II. as a law term, a liegeman, subject; skaltú vera þegn hans, er þú tókt við sverði hans at hjöltunum, Fms. i. 15: játuðu skattgjöfum ok görðusk konungs þegnar, Hkr. i. 137; hann vill vera yðarr Dróttinn ef þér vilit vera hans þegnar, Ö. H. 120; en nú er þeir görvir þrælar konungs þegna hér í Noregi, Fms. vi. 38; lönd ek þegna, 92; svarið konungi land ok þegnar á Íslandi, Ann. 1281; Magnúss konungr þauð öllum sínum þegnum ok undir-mönnum á Íslandi, Bs. i. 684; tekr konungr fjóra tigu marka í þegngildi fyrir þá sem aðra begna sina, Sks. 253; þér eigit góðan konung en hann þegna illa. Fms. iv. 341; Krists þegn, himins þegnar, 'Christ's-thanes,' beaven's-thane. Lex. Poët.; pegngildi, bædi þegn ok bætr, Ghl. 166; bæta fullar bætt ek svá begn ef hann deyr af bjargleysi, 272, D. N.

pegna, ad, to serve as a pegn (II); ok pegnuðu honum, Stj. 568, v.l. pogn-gildi, n. the weregild for a pegn (II), Fms. iv. 313, v. 74, x. 112. 2. a tribute to be Gpl. 21, 130, N. G. L. i. 121, 384, Sks. 253. paid to the king by a begn; begngildi ok nefgildi, O. H. 141.

begn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = Germ. under-thanig, (mod.)

pegn-skapr, m. an bonour, = Germ. ebre, as a law phrase; in the law phrase, leggja e-t undir þ. sinn, to swear upon one's bonour, Grág. i. 29. Nj. 150; peguskapar lagning, and peguskapar-lagningar-eidt, an oaib upon one's bonour, Grag. i. 30, 321.

2. liberality, generosity; en er honum eyddisk fé fyrir þegnskapar sakir, Vapn. (begin.); hann var vel fjár-eigandi en lítill í þegnskap, Fbr. 35; fara til Svínafells ok reyna 3. the allegiance of a begn (II). pegnskap Flosa (bospitality), Nj. 282. þegnskapar-maðr, m. a liberal, open-banded man, Grett. 105 Å.

begn-skylda, u, f. the duty of a thane towards his liege-lord, allegiance; hollosta, þ., ok hlýðni við konung, Ghl. 67; alla þá er í hans þegnskyldu eru, 62; játa e-m þegnskyldu, Fms. ix. 257; leggja kran eða pegnskyldur (duties) á e-n, H. E. i. 465.

peima, dat., sing. and plur. to this, to them, see pessi; à peima hlut,

Fins. vii. 102; á peima bæ, Ö. H. 106, Fins. viii. 210; með peima atburð, ² 233; í peima flokki, 325; með peima eiðstaf, Gpl. 14; með peima hætti, Fins. v. 336, x. 183, 402: plur., á peima mánuðum, viii. 173; á peima átta vetrum, 219; gangvegum peima, Kormak; peim mönnum, Sks. 60 new Ed.

poims = peim es, Hm. 3, Fms. i. 100 (in a verse), vi. 38.

PEIR, pær, pau. This is the plur of the personal pron., answering to sing. hann, hón, pat; gen. peira and mod. peirra; dat. peim; acc. pá, pær, pau; in mod. speech pau is sounded paug, which form occurs as early as Run. Gramm. of 1651, and often rhymes in mod. poets with words ending in g, e. g. flaug, paug, Bb. 2. 17: [the A. S. uses the forms bi, bira, bin, bi, and so in early South. E., whereas the North. E. has thay, thair, thaim; South. E. and Chaucer bii, bere, bem, Morris' Specimens, p. xv; Dan. de, deres, early Dan. deræ, dat. dem.]

A. They, them, theirs (see Gramm. p. xxi); töluðu þeir mart, ríða þeir heim af þingi; þeir kómu í Fljótshlíð, Gunnarr tók vel við þeim; Njáll mælti til þeirra..., slíkar fortölur hafði hann fyrir þeim,... þeir spurðu þær tíðenda, búðu þær eigi leyna, þær sögðu svá vera skyldu; at þeim muni illa sækjask at vinna oss,... vér getum þá eigi með vápnum sótta, and so in endless instances.

2. a peculiarity of the Icel, is the constant use of the neut. plur. 'þau' as collective for a masc. and fem.; síðan gengu þau inn bæði (i. e. Njall and Bergthora), at hann skyldi breiða yfir þau húðina; börn þeirra Þjálfa ok Rösku, ok görðusk þau... þá er þau höfðu gengit litla hríð, Edda 28; Ask ok Emblu... önd þau né áttu óð þau né höfðu, Vsp.; and so also of things, e.g. þau páll og reka; þau hönd og fótr, and so on.

B. Special usages; this pronoun is used collectively before the names of two or more persons, the neuter being used when the persons are 1. where more than one are expressly named; pau Asgerdr ok porsteinn, they, Asgerd and Thorstein, Eg. 702; peir Starkaðir ok Þórðir, ok Flosi, Nj. 282; börn þeirra Hildigunnar ok Kára, the children of H. and K., id.; synir þeirra Starkaðar ok Hallberu vóru beir borgeirr ok Börkr ok borkell, 89; synir hans voru beir Kolr ok Ottarr ok Haukr, id.; bræðr Hallgerðar vóru þeir Þorleikr, faðir Bolla, ok Ólafr faðir Kjartans, ok Búrðr, they, Thorleik, Olave, and Bard, 2; faðir þeirra þorkels föður Brands, ok þorgils föður míns, Jb. 20 (restored by Maurer; the emendation in the Editions is an error; the passage is parallel to that given above from Nj.); porr ok peir lagsmenn, Thor 2. ellipt., as it seems, where and they-bis followers, Edda 28. the one part is understood, and not named; in this case the neut. pau is used whenever the name understood is different in gender; peim Oddi, to Odd and bis men, Fms. vi. 379; peir Vagn, W. and bis men; peir Pálnatóki, P. and bis men, xi. 95; peir póroddr, . . peim póroddi, Hkr. ii. 251; frá skiptum þeirra pórðar, the dealings of Thord (and Björn), Fms. iv. 110; beir sedgar, they, father and son, Nj. 8; hau Asgerdt, Asgerd and ber son, Eg. 702; vinatta var med heim frændum beirra, i. e. between bim and their kinsmen, Grett. 132; beirra brædra, Fms. xi. 160; þeir í Orkneyjum, Nj. 270; af þeim (those) fyrir austan árnar, 210.—This use of the pronoun beir, bær, bau is peculiar to the old Scandin, and Icel, tongue, and is not found in any other Teut. language. We take it to be a remnant from an ancient time when the article was still used detached and not suffixed, being, as in Homeric Greek, used half as a demonstrative pronoun; thus Iliad viii. 457, aid 'Αθηναίη τε και "Ηρη, sounds quite Icel., þær Aþena og Hera; Icel. extend it also to the other cases, peirra (gen.) Abenu og Heru, peim Abenu og Heru; cp. also Il. xiii. 496, 526; the usage of the neut., as above, seems peculiar to Icel. It is therefore an error to explain 'beir bóroddr,' etc., as if a copula 'ok' had been dropped between the pronoun and the pr. name, peir 'ok' poroddr; it is in fact an elliptical abbreviated version of the usage in B. 1: similar is the use of hann and hón for the sing. (see hann B. II. p. 239, col. I), and of Gr. & as in Od.

C. For this pronoun as demonstrative, see pat, p. 731.

peirs = peir es, Hm. 165 (heilir peirs hlýddu), pd.

ÞEIST or **poisti**, a, m. a bird, uria grylle or colymbus grylle L., the sea-pigeon, Edda (Gl.): mod. teisti-kofa, or also **poista**, u, f., Fél. i. 19;

mod. Norse teiste, Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage.

ÞEKJA, pres. þek; pret. þakði and þakti; subj. þekði; part. þakiðr, þaktr, þakinn: [A. S. þeccan; Eugl. tbeek and tbatcb; Scot. tback; Germ. decken, dacb; O. H. G. decban; Dan. tække]:—to tbatcb; skjöldum er salr þakiðr, Gm. 9; þar er þakiðr kryplingr, Fms. v. 160; þekja sundit með skipum, Nj. 273; gulli þakðan sal, Vsp. 63; hann reið a brúna, hón er þökt lýsi-gulli, Edda 38; allt annat, þá er ísum þakt, Sks. 43 new Ed.; þakt reyr eðr hálmi, Fms. vi. 153; þakit gull-spöngum, Ver. 27. [ak, baug-þak], taka fullan baug ok þakðan, en eigi þveiti, Grág. ii. 177. þekja, u, f. a tbatcb, roof, Nj. 115, Fms. vi. 153, Stj. 60, Sks. 138 new Ed.

bekjull, m. a kind of thatched shed, D. N. i. 477, 502.

pekki-liga, adv. with grace; veita b., Bs.; þiggja b. þær fórnir, 655 xxiii. 1.

pekki-ligr, adj. [Dan. tækkelig], bandsome, lovely, pleasant (Germ.

anmutbig), Haustl.; þýðr ok þ., Bs. i. 76; göfugligr maðr ok þ. ok þó ógurligr, Ó. H. 23; manns-höfuð bjart ok þekkiligt, Fms. i. 228; með þekkiligu yfirbragði, x. 232; var líkit bjart ok þekkiligt, xi. 281; eigi þ., ill-favoured, vi. 143; ú-þekkiligr, id.

bekking, f. knowledge.

bekkinn, adj. = pekkiligr, rendering of Lat. 'delectabilis,' 655 xxvii.
2. keen, acute; in glögg-p.

ÞEKKJA, δ, and later t; an older pret. pátti answers to Goth. pagkjan, pabta, and occurs in old poems in four instances, which see below: [Goth. pagkjan = λογίζεσθαι; A.S. pencan, pôbte: Engl. tbink, pret. tbought; Hel. penkjan, pret. pabta; O.H. G. dankjan; Germ. denken, pret. dachte; whence mod. Dan. tænke; Swed. tänka; whence mod. Icel. penkja. In the old Norse the sense of 'to think' is still undeveloped, and only appears in the borrowed mod. form penkja; cp. pykkja.]

A. To perceive, know: I. to perceive, espy, notice, of the senses; bóttuð mér, er ek þátta, Þorkels liðar dvelja, when I espied them, O. H. L. (in a poem of A. D. 1012); þá er vígligan vögna vátt, sinn bana þátti, Haustl. (middle of the 10th century); þátti liggja á sléttri grundu sér íjarri, be espied (bis sword) lying far off on the ground, Geisli (Cod. Holm., in a poem of A. D. 1154); þá er bani Fáfnis borg um þátti, wben the slayer of F. espied (or visited) the burg, Og. 18; er hardhugadr hamar um þekði, when he espied his hammer, pkv.; er ek höll Hálts háfa þekða'k, Gkv. 2, 13; ok er konungr þekkir at sveinninn er heill, Fb. iii. 366; þá þekði hann at tré flaut i lunni, be espied a tree floating in the surf, Mar. (pref. xl); heyra þeir vápna-brakit ok þekkja jóreykina, Al. 31; kann vera at þeir þekki eigi hvárt þar eru karlar eða konur, Ld. 276; mátt þú nú pat p. (comprehend) er fyrr sagða ek þér, at . . . Sks. 476. This sense II. to know; þóttisk hón þekkja barnit, Finnb. 214; engi maor var sa innan-bords at betta land bekti, Fms. iii. 181; svá vóru þeir líkir at hvárngan mátti þekkja frá öðrum, Bev.; fá þekt! þá hluti, Sks. 119 new Ed.; þekki ek þik görla, segir hann, Fas. ii. 239. This sense is not of very frequent occurrence in old writers, but more so in mod. usage, as it has almost displaced the old kenna, q. v. recipr. to know one another, Fas. iii. 535.

B. Dep. [pökk], þekkjask, to comply with; en konungrinn þekðisk meirr með einvilja sínum en með vitra manna ráði, the king followed more bis own will than good men's counsel, Fms. x. 418. 2. to be pleased; þá þektisk mér at leita hans ráða-görðar, I was pleased, I wished, Sks. 3; megi þér mitt líf þekkjask, may it please thee, Barl. 148. II. to accept of, consent to; bauð honum þar at vera, en hann þekðisk þat, Eg. 23; þeir þökkuðu Úlfi þetta boð sitt ok þektusk þetta boð gjarna, Fær. 46; ek mun fela yðr hér.—þeir þekkjask þetta, Fms. i. 8; Eiríkrkonungr þektisk þann kost, 22; þá eggjuðu höfðingjar aptr-hvarfs, en hann þekðisk eigi þat, be refused, would not, x. 413; ef þú vill mína umsjá þekkjask, vi. 104. 2. part., fám var þekkt í þeirra liði at fara seint, few of them liked to go slowly, Lv. 95.

pekkr, adj. agreeable, pleasant, liked; pýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420. 2. pliable, tractable, obedient, of a child; hug-þekkr, Ó. H. 16; vera þekkr og hlýðinn; ú-þekkr, disobedient, refractory.

pekt, f. a liking; engi pekt mun mér á þeim vera, Fs. 88; ok bauðþeim mikla þekt (a pleasant sensation) er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; óþekt, a dislike, nuisance: also the being refractory.

pekta, t. [from þekkja], to know, with the notion to reprove, chide, cp. kenna A. II. 2; nema þráinn hann þekti menn af orðum þessum, Nj. 141 (þekði, v.l.); þat fær engi gört, at þekta þik af því sem þú tekr upp,...en nú til þess at þú þagnir, Bs. i. 567: in a good sense, to know; sá er hann heyrir fá orð varranna þektir (þekkir, v.l.) hann mörg orð hugrenningarinnar, Sks. I20 new Ed.; þá má hann vel þekta alla vegu,

ÞEL, n. [cp. A. S. and Engl. felt; Germ. filz; Lat. pilus, Gr. πίλος, p = f, cp. Gr. θήρ = φήρ, Lat. ferus]:—the naŋ on woollen stuffs; þel er á hnefa bundini eða hlutr feldar, Skálda (Thorodd): in mod. usage þel is the soft fine wool, as opp. to the tog or kemp, on Icel. mountain sheep; úr þeli þráð að spinna, a ditty.

2. metaph. the 'texture,' of the mind, disposition; þá varð Pilati þelið kalt, Pass. 19. 6; in the compds, hugar-þel, hjarta-þel, disposition of mind or beart; í þeli niðri, in one's beart's core; mér er vel við hann í þeli niðri, at the bottom of my beart I do like bim; cp. Ivar Aasen 'dæ æ godt tæl i den karen,' there is good stuff in that fellow, metaphor from the texture; fagnaðar-lausir niðr í þel, Skáld H. 3. 4.

3. in náttar-þel, night-time. þel-góðr, adj. good in the þel, of wool; þelgóð ull: metaph., mér er þel-góðt cs. to be well-disposed to one.

p61, n. fresb-curded milk. COMPDS: p61a-mysa, u, f. fresb wbey-milk. p61-kerald, n. a cask with curded milk, Björn.

ÞÉL, f., mod. **Þjöl**, gen. þjalar, [A. S. feol; Engl. file; O. H. G. fibala; Germ. feibel and feile; Dan. fil; p=f]:—a file; þél er smíðar-tól, Skálda, Thorodd, Stj. 160, Magn. 450, Þiðr. 79; þél harðari, Fms. vi. 84, Lex. Poët., and passim.

pela, að, [Ivar Aasen tela], in part. pelaðr; refill ný-pelaðr, bangings new and tbick (the nap not yet worn off), Dipl. v. 18 (see p. 460, col. 1).

þóla, að, to file, þiðr. 79.

Pela-mork, f. the Mark of the Thilir (Pilir, q. v.), a county in Norway, Thelemarken, Fms.

þel-högg, n. = þela-högg, B. K. 83.

peli, a, m. [akin to pel=nap], frozen ground; vetr svá góðr at engi kom þeli í jorð, Landn. (App.) 324; var þá allr þeli ór jörðu, ok svá blautlent at...; Fms. ix. 511; sn.claust á jörðu, var svað á þelanum, viii. 393; en ef jörðin væri fyrir útan allan venna eðr yl, þá væri hón öll í einum þela, Sks. 210; þíða þela ór brjósti e-m, Hom. 107.

2. metaph. obstruction in the chest, catarrb; hafa þela fyrir brjóstinu. compos: þela-högg, n. an ice-boe, Bs. i. 319 (freq. in church-inventories for grave-digging), Vm. 65, 70, 87, 117, 124.

pela-lauss, adj. unfrozen, thawed, Fas. iii. 3.

ÞELLA, u, f. [akin to polir], a young pine, Norse telle, Lex. Poët., passim, esp. in circumlocutions of women; audar-pella, hör-pella, mjadar-

bella, Lex. Poët.

belli, n. a collect. = pella, Lex. Poët.

the sap of young pine-trees, Fms. viii. 33.

belli-vior, m. pine-wood,
B. K. 55.

pemba, d, to blow up, inflate the bowels; p. sig upp; upp-pembor, puffed-up, inflated:—to ride at a dull pace.

bemba, u, f. flatulence; upp-bemba.

pombingr, m. = pemba; or upp-pembingr; cp. pomb, pamba.

pembinn, adj. inflated, blown up. pembi-prjótr, m. a puffed-up rogue, charlatan, Orkn. (in a verse).

péna, t and að, later form for þjóna (q.v.), to serve; hann þénti hátiðis-dag, Nik. 73; þéntu, Fas. iii. 358, Th. 4.

pénari, a. m. [Germ. diener; Dan. tjener], a servant, (mod. word.) pengill, m. [A. S. pengel, from ping], prop. captain of a ping(?), a king, prince, only in poets, Edda i. 516, Hkv. 1. 22, Skv. 1. 25; mannapengill, the peace-maker of man, of Heimdal, Gm.; stól-pengill, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

II. a pr. name, Lando.

penja, u, f. a kind of axe, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. xi. 369;

cp. bynna.

PĖNJA, pres. þen; pret. þanði, þandi; subj. þendi; part. þaniðr, þandr, þanim: [A. S. þenjan; O. H. G. denjan; Germ. debnen; Swed. tānja; Gr. τείνω, τανίω; Lat. teneo, tendo]:—to stretch, extend; hant tók hinnu þunna ok þanði of andlit sér, Clem. 129; þenja vömbina, to distend, fill the belly. Fms. viii. 436; þeir flógu af skinn ok þöndu um Klaufa, Sd. 154; þenja húð, Fas. i. 289; sem blaut húð væri þönd um smá-kvistu, Barl. 81; síðan lét hann þ. línu-streng miðil hæla tveggja, Blas. 46; þ. milli tveggja trjá,... þ. e-n í stagli, Andr. 74, 76. II. reflex., ok þensk upp sem hvöss hljóðs-grein. Skálda 175.

benking, f. a thinking, (mod.); um-benking, reflection.

DENKJA, t; for the origin of this word see pekkja, which is the true old Norse form; [penkja is a mod. word from Germ. denken, whence Dan. tænke]:—to tbink; this word first appears at or shortly before the Reformation; hann kvað sér penkjast, Skáld H. 7. 5; in the Osvalds S., since in the Bible, in hymns, Pass., Vídal.; skal eg þá þurfa að þenkja, hann þyrmi einum mér, Hallgr.: in Sturl. i. 83 (the Editions) and in Lv. 48 this word is due to a mod, interpolation.

bensla, u, f. [benja], expansion.

ponusta, u, f., a later form for þjónusta (q. v.), a service, Th. 3, H. E. i. 561.

þér, dat. from þú = Lat. tibi, see Gramm. p. xxi. II. plur. ye, later form for ér, see p. 132, col. 2: in addressing, you; gjörið þér svo vel, please l

þéra, að, to address by þér (ye); cp. þúa.

perfi-ligr, adj. useful, convenient; er-at mer perfiligt, it will not do for me, Grett. (in a verse).

perflask, 20, = permlask, Fms. v. 27 (in a verse).

pormlask, að, [qs. þerflask, from þarfr, with m = f], to laek, miss, want; with gen., þá er maðr þermlask síus gripar, Grág. ii. 190; hluti þá er þat bú má þermlaz, 43 (þarnask, v.l.); láta e-n þ. handa ok fóta, Sighvat: with dat., allt mál þat er þermlask alþýðligu orðtaki, a pbrase not in fopular use, i. e. an obsolete fbrase, Skálda 199; with acc., at engi hlutr þermliz þær báðar, Greg. 6.

perms-ligr, adj. meet, fit; bjóða þeim öllum heim til vistar, þat væri

permsligt, Isl. ii. 387.

perna, u, f. a tern or sea-swallow, sterna birundo, Grúg. ii. 347, Edda (Gil.); spú-perna, Hkr. i. (in a verse), and in mod. usage: in the local name pern-ey, near Reykjavík.

II. a servant, [Dan. tærne; quite a different word, akin to pirr]:—a maid-servant, Stj. 138, 172, 616, and so in mod. usage.

pér-na, dat. = pér (sec -na), Fms. vi. 422 (= tibi-met).

PERRA, δ, in mod. usage að, [Ulf. ga-hairsan; Dan. törre; cp. Lat. tergo; Gr. τερσέσθαι; see þurr]:—to dry, to wipe; hann þó sik ok þerrði á hvítum dúk, and wiped himself on a white towel, Fs. 5; er þú þerrir Gram (the sword) á grasi, Fm. 25; hann þerrði blöðit af andlitinu, Fb. ii. 359; þerra sér um þrá með hvítri hendi, Hallíred; þerra af sér sveita, Kormak; á þér munu þau þerra þat, they will wipe it out on thyself, of

a blot, Ls. 4; griðkona þín þerrir fætr sína á leiði mínu, Fms. i. 254; þ. af oss synda-dust með iðranar-hendi, Hom. (St.); hón þó fætr hans í tárum ok þerrði hári sínu, Greg. 45; Guð mun þerra öll tár af þeirra augum, Rev. xxi. 4; þerra blóð ok sveita af e-m, Blas. 45; hón tók skikkjuna ok þerrði með blóðit allt, Nj. 171; af þerrar (= þerrir) klar öll þeirra tár, ástar koss margan gefr, Hallgr.; hann mælti við konu þá er honum þerrði, of bathing, Sturl. iii. 111. 2. to dry; þerra úti föt, K. þ. K. 82; þerra hey, Grág. ii. 276; sólin hefir þerrt sanda þessa með sínum hita, Al. 50. Mod. usage distinguishes between þerra, so wipe, and þurka to dry.

perra, v, f. a towel, Hm. 4, Nj. 176, Sturl. iii. 111, Hkr. iii. 129.

perri-dagr, m. a dry day, Eb. 260.

perri-leysa, u, f. want of dryness, a wet season, Ann. 1312; perrileysi-

sumar, a wet summer, id.

perrir, m. dryness, of weather, dry weather, esp. such as is wanted in summer for drying hay; it is a household word in Icel.; eptir hat mun verda gott til herra (gen. pl.) hinn næsta hálían mánuð, Eb. 150; um kveldit görði herri góðan ok hornaði heyit, 260; til herris, for drying, Ld. 290; breiða klæði til herris, Fms. iii. 184; ú-herrir, wetness, a wet season; rifa-herrir, a seorching dry day.

herra-loysi, n. a lack of herrir, Bs. i. 144.

perri-samr, adj. good for drying, of a season, Eb. 150; sumar ú-perri-

saint, a wet summer, 258.

perri-sumar, n. a dry summer, Sturl. ii. 81.

bess, gen., see bat B.

bess-hattar, gen. of that kind, Fms. i. 15, Edda 148.

PESSI, fem. pessi, neut. petta, a demonstr. pron.

A. THE FORMS.—The Icel., like other Teut. languages, except the Goth., has two demonstr. prons., one simple, sá sú þat, another emphatic or deictic, bessi, betta (cp. Gr. o and ode, Lat. bic and bicce); the latter is a compound word, the particle -si, sometimes changed into -sa, being suffixed to the cases of the simple pronoun; Dr. Egilsson, in Lex. Poet., first explained that this suffix was the imperative 'see,' Goth. sai; bessi, as well as the Engl. thi-s, the-se, tho-se, is therefore qs. the-see, that-see. The forms vary much: I. the earliest declension is with the suffixed particle, like -gi in ein-gi, q.v., indeclinable; it is mostly so on the Runic stones, where we find the following forms,—dat. peim-si (buic-ce), Rafn 178; acc. pann-si (bunc-ce), passim; pá-si (banc-ce): plur. peir-si (bi-ce); dat, peim-si (bis-ce); acc. pá-si (bos-ce); neut. plur. bau-si (baec-ce), passim; of this declension the vellums have only preserved the dat. sing. neut. pvi-sa, and the dat. masc. sing. and plur. peim-a. On the Runic stones the acc. masc. sing, and plur,, the acc. fem. plur., and the acc. neut. plur. are, so to say, standing phrases—to raise 'this stone,' 'these stones,' or 'these kumbls' (neut. plur.), or to carve 'these Runes;' but the other cases can only be assumed from later forms; in the Runic inscriptions they are wanting, because there was no occasion for them; thus pvi-sa and peima are freq. in old Icel. vellums, but are hardly met with in Runes. Even nom, sing, masc, and fem. sá-si (bic-ce) and sú-si (baec-ce) are said to occur in two or three Runic inscriptions. the whole word was next turned into a regular adjective with the inflexion at the end, just like margr from mann-gi, öngr from ein-gi, in which case the suffix became assimilated to the preceding pronoun, sometimes the inflexive s and sometimes the final letter of the pronoun prevailing; hence arose the forms as given in Gramm. p. xxi: a. the s prevailed in the forms bessi qs. ber-si; in bes-sa; in bessum qs. beim-sum, bem-sum; runum pimsum (bisce literis) occurs in Rafn 165, but is there erroneously explained; in bessu qs. því-su: acc. plur. bessa qs. bú-sa, bessar qs. bær-sar, bessi qs. bau-si. β. again, the final of the pronoun prevailed in penua qs. pann-sa, petta qs. pat-sa; so also in peima, which stands for penmma, which again is an assimilation for beim-sa or beim-si. 2. the older form for gen. and dat. sing. fem., as also gen. plur., is bisyllabic (gen. pessa, dat. pessi, gen. plur. pessa); bessar messu, Hom. 41; bessar upprúsar, Fms. i. 166: í þessi útlegð, 78; af þessi sótt, ix. 390; til þessa saka, Grug. i. 324, and passim; hence, later, bessarrar, bessarra; thus, pessarrar, MS. 544. 151; pessarri, Sks. 672 B; pessarrar, 786 B, and so in mod. usage.

III. a spec. form is pessor (q. v.), formed like nokkorr or engarr, but only used in nom, sing, fem, and nom, acc. neut, plur. (pessor bæn, pessor orð); it seems to be a Norse form: [A.S. pes, pl. bas; Engl. this, these; Hel. pese; O. H. G. deser; Germ. dieser; Dan.-Swed. denne is formed from the old acc. penna; pl. disse.]

B. The Sense.—This, pl. these. For the usages see the writers passim; it suffices to observe, that pessi is used both as adjective and as substantive; as adjective it may be placed before or after its noun (bessi kona or kona bessi): ellipt. usages are, i bessu, in this moment, Fins. u. 60; i bessi (viz. hrið), in this nick of time. x. 415. For its usage with the article inn, see hinn, p. 263, col. I (II. 1); bessi inn skakk-borm, sveinn, Al. 29; benna inn unga dreng, 656 C. 32, and passim.

poss-konar, gen. of that kind, such, Hkr. i. 119, Isl. ii. 391, Ib. 9, Sks. 97, Fms. x. 289.

pess-liga, adv. 'thusly,' on this wise, thus, Fb. i. 280. pess-ligr, adj. 'thus-like,' of such appearance, Lv. 59.



bess-likr, adj. such-like, Fms. xi. 119.

boss-na, gen. bess with the suffixed -na, q. v., Fas. ii. 147.

pessor = pessi, q. v.; pessor sekt, Gpl. 194; eign pessor, 289; pessor bæn, Hom. 157; bessor tídendi, Fms. ix. 317, 324; bessor mál, 378; pessor annsvor, x. 392 (twice); pessor ord, 402, Hom. 157; pessor dæmi, Sks. 475; þessor nömn, Hom. 27.

bétta, ad, to make thick or tight. þétti, a, m. thick curded milk.

þétt-leiki, a, m. tigbtness, tbickness.

bétt-ligr, adj. tight; skipin eigi béttlig, Fms. ix. 380.

BETTR, adj. [Engl. tigbt, taut; Dan. tæt], tigbt, opp. to leaking; vatvidri en hús eigi þett, Bs. i. 316; í skinnbrókum þettum, water-tigbt, 330; ok lykr fast ok þétt, þiðr. 70; skip þétt sem bytta, Krók. 25 new Ed.; ó-péttr, lög-péttr, water-tight, of a cask. 2. beavy, close; pétt svör, O. H. (in a verse); all-pétt, péttan, acc. as adverb, closely, bard, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

pexla, v, f. [Ivar Aasen teksla and tangsel], an adze, mod. skar-ox; með smá-öxum eðr þexlum, A. A. 270 (from the Hb.): as a nickname, Landn. (App. 355).

bey, boy, or better bei, bei, interj., contr. qs. begi, begi (imperat.), tusb; freq. in mod. usage.

pey, n., also poyja, u, f. [pegja], one's silent mood; in phrases such as, i þeyi niðri, or í þeyju sinni, or í kyrr-þey, quietly, silently.

bey-bitra, u, f. a chilliness from thaw (Jon Gudmundsson).

peygi, qs. þó-gi, or þó-cigi, yet not, although not; því at álfröðull lýsir of alla daga, ok þeygi at mínum munum, Skm. 4; þeygi er sem þú þrjú bú góð eigir, Hbl. 6; of þeygi of sanna sök, Hm. 119; þeygi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95; fóra fælt þ., Am. 45; glúpnuðu ok grétu beygi, 73; beygi vel glýjuð, Vsp. 39; ef maðr færir meybarn fram, ok beygi sinn omaga, Grag, i. 281; en beygi verða þeir ohelgir fyrir averkum er fyrir standa, ii. 14; veit hann þeygi hverjum hann sparir bat, 623. 21; ok kvað þat þeirra rúð, en þeygi vil ek sitja yðr frýju, Hkr. iii. 397; stendr sá meðal yðar, at ek væra þeygi verðr at leysa skópveng hans, þótt ..., yet not ... altbough ..., Hom. (St.); svá es mælt of en illu verk, at þeygi eru þess verk es viðr...nema, yet not... unless, id.; at þeygi nýtr þótt viljandi vinni, id.; at hann væri í friði en kæmisk þ. á braut, that be should be left at peace, yet not at large, Post. 231; þat man þeygi sjatna, Orkn. (in a verse); þeygi Guðrún grata matti, yet G. could not weep, Gkv. 1. 2, 4, 10, Skv. 3. 40, 66; enda er þá eigi örvænt at þeygi lesa ek vel, Skálda (Thorodd).

ÞEYJA, this verb occurs only in the infinitive, except as a απ. λεγ. in pret. bu, Gh. 21; [A.S. bawan; Engl. thaw; in North and West Engl. proncd. thow; Germ. thauen; Dan. toe] :- to thaw; nú er margháttad um veðrin, þótti mér élligt vera ok allkallt, en nú þykki mér sem þeyja muni.—þá mun ávalt þeyja ef þetta verðr at því, Vápn. 21 (the velum). II. metaph. to cease; svá þá Guðrún sinna harma, thus Gudrun appeased ber woes, Gh. 21; ek frá hungr varga þeyja, the bunger of wolves was appeared, O. H. (in a verse), where peyja rhymes with ey, and cannot therefore stand for pegja = to be silent.

рЕУВ, m., gen. þeys, Band. (in a verse); dat. þey; [Engl. tbaw; Dan. tö]:—a tbaw; görði á þey með regni, þórð. 11 new Ed.; göra þeir vindar um vetrum góðan þey (stóra þeyi ok miklar hlákur, v. l.), Sks. 49 new Ed.; þá var þeyr ok suælaust á jörðu, Fms. viii. 303; í bráða-þeyjum, Eg. 766; hlær ok inn bezti þeyr, Fms. ii. 228; þeyr hafði á verit, ok sá manns-sporin í snjónum, Fs. 41: poët. hjör-þeyr, örva-þeyr, egg-þeyr, geir-peyr, vig-peyr, Hédins peyr, Göndlar peyr, the storm of sword or spear, a war-storm, i. e. battle of Hedin and G. (a Valkyriur), Lex. Poët. POET. COMPDS: poy-láð, pey-rann, n. = the beaven, sky, Lex. Poët.

DEYSA, t, [answering þjósa, þaus may be suggested, but is lost, cp. pausnir and þysja, þyss]:—to make to spirt out, gusb fortb; þeysti Egill upp or ser spýju mikla, Eg. 553; peysa vorru, to stir the water, in rowing, II. to make rush forth, to storm, of warfare; pá þeysti Hornklofi. hann lið sitt at þeim fram, Fms. viii. 376; þeysa allan her til borgarinnar, Stj.; þá þeysir hann herinn út af sínu ríki, þiðr. 160; þeysa reiðina, to ride at a gallop, Róm. 287; Mauri þeysa áreiðina, of an attack of horsemen, 314; síðan þeysa þeir herinn allan upp með Rín, Karl. 390, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeysa flota at e-m, Ht.: with dat., þeysa út óvígum her ór borginni, piòr. 28; peir peystu på sem hardast at peim, rusbed on them, Fms. viii. 417, Barl. 53, Th. 78.

2. absol. peysa, to ride furi-2. absol. peysa, to ride furi-III. reflex. to rush on; peystisk of bekki, of a river, Am. ously. 25; þá þeystisk eptir allr múgrinn, Fms. viii. 201; er eigi þeystisk allr senn þessi múgr á oss, 415. 2. = part., vera aud-peystr, to be easy to stir, Stor.: fólk-þeysandi, gunn-þeysandi, a stormer, a warrior, Lex. Poët.

beysir, m. a rusber, stormer; in ör-beysis, Lex. Poët. **EYTA**, t, a causal to bjóta, baut:—to make sound, beyta lúdr, to blow the trumpet, Stj. 392, Al. 35; b. hornum, to blow the born, Stj. 133; þeyta organ, to blow the organ, Konr.; þeyta röddina, to shout out, Fms. i. 302, 303, Thom. 409, passim. 2. to gallop, to ride

fast, Fas. i. 93, and in mod. usage. boytari, a, m. a trumpeter; ludr-b.

peytir, m. = beytari, Lex. Poët. beyti-spjald, n. a top.

bey-bunnr, adj. thin from thaw, of ice; svelli beybunnu, Hallgr. PID and bit, dual, ye, passim; the older form is id or it, see Gramm.

p. xxi; sec bit. bioit, part. (remnant of a strong verb, bioa, beid, bidit), thawed, free from ice; vóru aldregi svá mikil úlögin at eigi var þiðit um skipin, O. H. L. 12.

þiðna, að, [þíðr], to thaw, melt away; fyrr en ísa leysti ok sjár tæki at þiðna, Orkn. 108; af snjó þeim er eigi kann þ., Al. 155; íss eða snjór, nema þat þiðni svá at þar verði vatn af, K. Á. 6; þiðna ok hitna, Stj. c6: metaph., hjarta bidnar, 362; bidni sorgir, may the sorrows melt away, Gh. 20.

piorandi, a, m., prop. a be-partridge, = piourt (?), but only used as a nickname, and then as a pr. name, Landn.; bioranda-bani, the slayer of Tb., a nickname, Njard.

þiðurr, m., pl. þiðrar; [mod. Norse tjur; Gr. τετράων]:-a partridge. Lat. tetrao perdrix, Edda (Gl.); piòra (gen. pl.), Gpl. 449: in poets, ben-p., val-p., a carrion-bird, Lex. Poët.

PIGGJA, pres. þigg; pret. þá or þág, þátt, þáttu, Band. 37; pl. þúgu; subj. þæ; part. þeginn; imperat. þígg, þíggðú: with suff., þíkk, qs. þígg'k, þík'k-ak, *I receive not*, Skm. 22; in mod. usage the pret. is weak, badi, Pass. 16. 1: [Dan. tigge = to beg, tigger = a beggar]: -to receive, accept of; fannka ck mildan mann eða svá matar góðan, at ei væri þiggja þegit, Hm. 38; gefa e-m e-t at þiggja, Hdl. 2; örr ok fégjarn, ok þótti bæði gott at þiggja ok veita, Fms. iv. 109; við taka né þiggja, xi. 54; bauð ck þér at vera ok þáttu þat ok vart feginn, Band. 37; sælla er að gefa enn þiggja, N.T. 2. ellipt. (hús, gisting understood), piggja, to take lodging, to receive bospitality for a night; þigg þú hér, Sigurðr, en þú Geitir tak við Grana! Skv. 1. 5. with acc., þiggja e-t, or with prep., þiggja e-t at e-m or af ε-m; þáttu at ödrum, thou wast the guest of others, Fas. i. 206 (in a verse); konungr þá Jóla-veizlu í þrándheimi, Fms. i. 31; sinn vetr þá hvárr heimboð at öðrum fyrir vináttu sakir, Nj. 51; ef goði þiggr grið með þriðjungsmanni sinum, Grág. i. 160; marga góða gjöf hefi ek af þér þegit, Nj. 10; ok þág af þeim mikla sæmd, 281; þ. e-t at e-m, to receive at one's bands; lög þau er lýðir þágu at þeim nöfnum, Sighvat; at hann þá gjöf af vin sínum, Sks. 659; gestir ókunnir ok þágu mat at mér, Fms. x. 218; ok þá af honum jarls-nafn, 406; leyfi vil ek þ. af yor, herra, ii.
79.
4. to accept a thing; baug ek þikkak, epli elljín ek þigg aldregi, Skm.; þat þág hann, Nj. 46; þóttisk hann þá vita, at Óðinn myndi 5. to get, Lat. impetrare; veiztu hafa þegit blótið, Fms. i. 131. ef þiggjum þann lögvelli (?), Hým. 6; ef hann fjör þægi, Am. 59; þiggja fóstr, to receive care, to be fostered, Rekst. 2; hann gett þegit mönnum ár ok frið af Guði, Ó. H. (in a verse); þ. jóðs aðal, Ýt.; þ. hörð dæmi, to bave a bard life, undergo bard bips, Hkv. 2. 2; ok ba hann bar fyrir höfuð sitt, Eg. 419; hann beiddisk griða ... ok þá hvárt-tveggja, Fms. x. 408; þá er hann máttigr at þ. allt þat er hann vill, Magn. 432; þá vou oil herod i frid pegin, pacified, Fms. vi. 341; bid ek pik, haf pu mik undan peginn, I pray thee, have me excused, Greg. 28 (Luke xiv; eg bið, afsaka mig!); ef þér vilit þessa menn undan þiggja, if ye will get these men relieved, Fms. x. 298, xi. 152; ok bagu beir ba alla undan, II. pass., þásk (þazz) hans bæn they got them free, Nj. 163. begar, Stj. 272.

biggjandi, part. a receiver, Grag. ii. 169: a possessor, owner, Lex. Poët. pik, acc. of the pers. pron. = Lat. te; in later vellums and in mod. usage, big, sce Gramm.

PIKKJA, see bykkja.

biklingr, m. a 'thickling,' stout person, of a giant, Bragi (a απ. λεγ.) bil-blakkr, m., poët. a deal-steed, i. e. a sbip, Lex. Poët.

pil-far, n. the deck of a ship, Fms. ix. 33, Fas. iii. 377, and in mod. usage.

bil-fjöl, f. a deal-board, Fms. iii. 196.

BILI, n., mod. bil, [A. S. bil; akin to fjöl, q. v.], a deal, wainscot, plant, partition; þau þili héldusk, Fbr. 82; þilinn öðrum þiljum, 44 new Ed.; þeir brutu upp þilit, Eg. 235; síðan hneig hón upp at þilinu ok mataðisk eigi, Lv. 38; Njáll var komin í rekkju, heyrði hann at öx kom við þilit, Nj. 68; í dyri-stafi eða þili, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49, l. c. þil); milli þilis ok hans, Fs. 7; hvárt viltú heldr liggja við stokk eðr þil(i), Sturl. ii. 207: bekk-bili, skjald-bili, vegg-bili.

pilir, m. pl. the name of a Norse people, the men of pela-mork (q. v.), a county in southern Norway (Thulenses?), Fms. passim, Fas. i. 382. bili-vior, m. the wainscot; voru markadar agætar sögur a bili-

viðinum ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114.

PILJA, pres. bil; pret. bildi; part. bilior, bilor, bilinn: mod. biljadi, e. c. piljað: [A.S. biljan]:-to cover with deals, to board, plank; tóku frá vígin, háboruðu ok þildu á bitum, Fms. ix. 44; lét þ. skipin ok tjalda, iv. 236; hann þilði alla veggi hússins með þrennum þiljum, Stj. 562; fella innan kofann ok bilja seni vandlegast, Bs. i. 194; bilja allan garðinn af nýju, D. N. iv. 283; hann (the skáli) er biliðr um endilangt, Fbr. 67 new Éd.; þilinn, 44, l.c.; gólf allt þilið með marmara-steini, Art. 6; þat grjót er höllin var þilin með, Karl. 60; þildir neðan vel, Sks. 88 new Ed.; tvitog-sessa tjölduð ok þiljuð, Hkr. ii. 294 (but better tjölduð ok þilið, Ó. H. 178, l. c.)

pilja, u, f. a deal, plank, planking, esp. on a ship; pilja Hrungnis ilja, [©] Gulapings-lög ok Frostapings-lög, ok Heiðsævis-lög fyrst at up; haf. Edda (Ht.); en er hann kom fram um siglu, þá skautzt niðr þilja undir fótum honum, Fins. viii. 74; þiljo eða þópto, Grág. ii. 171; brjóta árar eða þiljur, 356; sess-þiljur, 'seat-deals,' the thwarts or benebes in a boat or galley, Hornklofi.

2. pl. the deck; undir þiljur niðr, Ó. H. 225, Fins. vi. 446; þá var þyri dróttning leidd upp undan þiljum, iii. 11; far þú undir þiljur niðr ok ligg eigi hér fyrir fótum mönnum, Orkn. 148; hann bjó á þiljum frammi, Lb. 196; valr lá þröngt á þiljum, Sighvat.

Sagas, an anachronism; for in the reign of Eric 'Bloodaxe,' there were

pil-tré, n., better pvertré, Sturl. ii. 109.

FIND, f., not pynd, as it is sometimes spelt by modern writers, the i is determined by the old rhyme vindr i sal pindar, Edda l. c.; [from penja, prop. wbat is stretched out; Lat. tent-orium, although different in sense, seems really to be the same word]:—the diaphragm; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, although not recorded in old writers except in this sole instance; salr pindar, the breast, Edda ii. 363 (in a verse). Pindar-lauss, adj. without a diaphragm, one who is never out of breath in running, esp. used as an epithet of the fox.

ping, n. [no Goth, higg is recorded; A.S. and Hel. bing; Engl. tbing; O. H. G., Germ., and Dutch ding; Dan.-Swed. ting.]

A. A thing, Lat. res. In the Icel. this sense of the word is almost unknown, although in full use in mod. Dan.-Swed. ting, where it may come from a later Germ. influence.

II. in plur. articles, objects, things, esp. with the notion of costly articles: beir rannsaka allan hans reiðing ok allan hans klæðnað ok þing, articles, Sturl. iii. 295; þau þing (articles, inventories) er hann keypti kirkjunni innan sik, Vm. 20; þessi þing gaf Herra Vilkin kirkjunni í Klofa,—messu-klæði, kaleik, etc., 26.

2. unluables, jewels (esp. of a married lady), the law often speaks of the 'ping' and the 'heimanfylgja;' ef maðr fær konu at lands-lögum réttum... þá skulu lúkask henni þing sín ok heimanfylgja, Gþl. 231; hann hafði ór undir-heimum þau þing at eigi munu slík í Noregi, Fms. iii. 178; síðan tók hón þing sín, 195; eptir samkvámu (marriage) þeirra þá veitti Sveinn konungr áhald þingum þeim er ját vóru ok skilat með systur hans, x. 394; maðr skal skilja þing með frændkonu sinni ok svá heiman-fylgju, N. G. L. ii; skal Ólafr lúka Geirlaugu þing sín, svá mikil sem hón fær löglig vitni til, D. N. i. 108; þinga-veð, a security for a lady's parapbernalia, D. N. passim.

B. As a law phrase [see bingvöllr]: I. an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation, a parliament, including courts of law; in this sense bing is a standard word throughout all Scandinavian countries (cp. the Tyn-wald, or meeting-place of the Manx parliament): technical phrases, blasa til bings, kveðja bings, stefna bing, setja bing, kenna bing (N.G.L. i. 63); helga bing, heyja ping, eiga ping; slita pingi, segia ping laust, to dissolve a meeting, see the verbs: so also a ping 'er fast' when sitting, 'er laust' when dissolved (fastr 1. y, lauss II. 7); Dróttins-dag hinn fyrra í þingi, ríða af þingi, ríða à ping, til pings, vera um nott af pingi, öndvert ping, ofanvert ping, Grag. i. 24, 25; nu eru par ping (parliaments) tvau à einum pingvelli, ok skulu þeir þá fara um þau þing bæði (in local sense), 127; um várit tóku bændr af þingit ok vildu eigi hafa, Vápn. 22; hann hafði tekit af Vöðlaþing, skyldi þar eigi sóknar-þing heita, Sturl. i. 141: in countless instances in the Sagas and the Grag., esp. the Nj. passim, 1b. ch. 7, Gisl. 54-57, Giúm. ch. 24, 27, Eb. ch. 9, 10, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 15-17: other kinds of assemblies in Icel. were Leidar-bing, also called bridja-bing, Grag. i. 148; or Leid, q. v.; hreppstjórnar-bing (see p. 284); manntalsþing; in Norway, bygða-þing, D. N. ii. 330; hús-þing, vápna-þing, refsi-ping, v. sub vocc.:—eccl. a council, H. E. i. 457, Ann. 1274; bing 2. a parish (opp. to a benefice); in Iceland í Nicea, 415. 14. this word is still used of those parishes whose priest does not reside by the church, no manse being appointed as his fixed residence; such a parish is called bing or binga-braud (and he is called binga-prestr, q. v.), as opp. to a 'beneficium,' Grág. i. 471, K. p. K. 30, 70, K. A. passim; bondi er skyldr at ala presti hest til allra nauðsynja í þingin, Vm. 73; tíundir af hverjum bónda í þingunum, 96, Bs. i. 330, H. E. ii. 48, 85, 3. an interview, of lovers, H. E. i. 244; pat var talat at porbjörn væri í þingum við þórdísi, Gísl. 5; nær þú á þingi mant nenna Njardar syni, Skm. 38; man-bing, laun-bing. II. loc. a district, county, sbire, a ping-community, like log (see p. 369, col. 2, B. II); 2 'ping' was the political division of a country; hence the law phrase, vera i pingi med goda, to be in the district of such and such a godi, to be his liegeman, cp. þingfesti; or, segjask or þingi, see the Grág., Nj., and Sagas, passim; full godord ok forn þing, Grág. i. 15; í því þingi eðr um þau þing, 85. In later times Icel. was politically divided into twelve or thirteen counties. In old days every community or 'law' had its own assembly

or parliament, whence the double sense of 'lög' as well as of 'ping.'

C. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In Norway the later political division and constitution of the country dates from king Hacon the Good and his counsellors Thorleif the Wise and earl Sigurd. As king Harold Fairhair was the conqueror of Norway, so was his son Hacon her legislator as also the founder of her constitution, and of her political division into 'pings;' for this is the true meaning of the classical passage,—hann (king Hacon) lago mikinn hug & laga-setning i Noregi, hann setti

en áðr höfðu sér hverir fylkis-menn lög, Ó. H. 9; in Hkr. l.c. the passage runs thus-hann setti Gulabings-log med rudi borleifs spaka. ok hann setti Frostabings-lög med radi Sigurdar iarls ok annara brænda beirra er vitrastir voru, en Heidsævis-lög hafdi sett Hálfdan svarti, sem fyrr er ritad. Hkr. 340 new Ed.; the account in Eg. ch. 57, therefore, although no doubt true in substance, is, as is so often the case in the Sagas, an anachronism; for in the reign of Eric 'Bloodaxe,' there were only isolated fylkis-bing, and no Gula-bing. In later times St. Olare added a fourth hing, Borgar-ping, to the three old ones of king Hacon (those of Gula, Frosta, and Heidsævi); and as he became a saint, he get the name of legislator in the popular tradition, the credit of it was taken from Hacon, the right man; yet Sighvat the poet speaks, in his Bersöglis-visur, of the laws of king Hacon the foster-son of Athelstan. Distinction is therefore to be made between the ancient 'county' bing and the later 'united' bing, called lög-bing (Maurer's 'ding-bund'); also almennilegt bing or almanna-bing, D. N. ii. 265, iii. 277; fjordunga bing, ii. 282; alþingi, alls-herjar-þing. The former in Norway was called fylkis-þing, or county þing; in Icel. vár-þing, héraðs-þing, fjórðungs-þing (cp. A. S. scirgemot, a shiremote). Many of the old pre-Haconian tvikisbing or sbiremotes seem to have continued long afterwards, at least in name, although their importance was much reduced; such we believe were the Hauga-bing (the old fylkis-bing of the county Westfold), Firs. viii. 245, Fb. ii. 446, iii. 24; as also prondarness-ping, Arnarheims-ping, II. in Iceland the united bing or Kefleyjar-bing, Mork. 170. parliament was called Al-bingi; for its connection with the legislation of king Hacon, see 1b. ch. 2-5 (the chronology seems to be confused): again, the earlier Icel. spring bings (vár-bing), also called hérads-bing (county bing) or fjórðunga-þing (quarter þing), answer to the Norse fyikis-þing; such were the porness-ping, Eb., Landn., Gisl., Sturl.; Kjalarness-ping. Landn. (App.); pverár-þing, 1b.; also called þingness-þing, Sturt. ii. 94; Húnavatns-þing, Vd.; Vöðla-þing, Lv., Band.; Skaptafells-þing, Ni.: Arness-ping, Floam. S.; pingskala-ping, Nj.; Hegraness-ping, Glum., Lv., Grett.; Múla-bing (two of that name), Jb. (begin.), cp. Grag. i. 127: porskafjarðar-þing, Gísl., Landn.; þingeyjar-þing, Jb.; further, Kraka-lækjar-þing, Dropl. (vellum, see Ny Fél. xxi. 125); Sunnudals-þing, Vápo.: bing við Vallna-laug, Lv.; bing í Straumfirði, Eb.; Hvalseyrar-bing, Gisl.; or þing í Dýrafirði, Sturl.; Fjósatungu-þing, Lv. III. in Sweden the chief bings named were Uppsala-bing, O. H.; and Mora-bing (wrongly called Mula-bing, O.H. I.c., in all the numerous vellum MSS, of this Saga; the Icelandic chronicler or the transcriber probably had in mind the Icel. ping of that name). Knytl. S.; Iseyrar-ping, Jómsv. S. IV. in Denmark, Vebjarga-bing, V. in the Faroe Islands, the bing in borshöfn, Fær. : in Greenland, the bing in Gardar, Fbr. freq. in Icel. local names, ping-völlr, ping-vellir (plur.) = Tingwell, in Shetland; Þing-nes, Þing-eyrar, Þing-ey, Þing-eyri (sing.); Þing-múli, Þing-skálar, etc., Landn., map of Icel.; Þing-holt (near

D. Compos: pings-afglöpun, f. contempt of court, 2 law phrase, Grág. i. 5, Nj. 150. pings-boð, n. a summons to a ping, N. G. L. i. 55. pings-brauð, n. a parisb-vicarage, see B. I. 2. pings-deild, f. litigation at a ping, Ib. 8. pings-dómr, m. a court at a ping, a public court, Grág. i. 127. pings-kvöð, f. a summoning persons to an assembly, to perform public duties there; vanda skal bua i pingskvöð, Grág. i. 142. pings-prestr, m. a vicar of a parisb (B. I. 2). Sturl. i. 125, H. E. ii. 215. pings-sage, u, f. = pings-páttr, Mork. 174. pings-tollr, m. a church-toll, H. E. ii. 509, D. I. i. 276. pings-páttr, m. (Hkr. l. c.), the name of the interesting record in Mork. 174.

þinga, að, to bold a meeting; þinga um mál manna, Eg. 340; konungar tóku þar veizlur ok þinguðu við bændr, Fms. vi. 191; konungr ferr suðr með landi ok dvalðisk í hverju fylki ok þingaði við bændr, en á hverju þingi lét hann upp lesa Kristin lög, Ö. H. 46; Satan hefir þá þingat við djóða helvitis ok mælt..., Niðrst. 1; þat er siðr á Íslandi á haustum, at bændr þinga til fátækra manna (see hreppr), Fb. iii. 421.

2. metaph. to consult or parley about, consider; menn sögðu at þeir þinguðu öðrumegin árinnar, Fms. xi. 269; ekki veit ek hvat þeir þinga (ubat tbey are discussing), en þat hygg ek at þeir þræti um, hvárt Vésteinn herði átætr einar, eða hefði hann átt son nokkurn, Gísl. 56; þeir þinguðu um hvat at skyldi göra, Fms. vi. 28; hví ætlar þú at Guðmundr þingi svá fast um þetta, Lv. 51; var lengi þingat, ok at lyktum festu bændr i dóm Erlings, Fms. vii. 302.

pingaðr, m., only poët., in heim-pingaðr, q.v. with p. Relas S. pinga-lið, n. = pingamanna-lið; sá er vestr sat í þinga-liði, Baut. 349. pinga-menn, m. pl. the name of the bouse-carles or body-guard of king Canute and his successors in England; it was a hired corps of soldiers, like the Wærings in Constantinople, Fb. i. 203, 205, O. H. 21, 25, Fms. vi. (in a verse). pingamanna-lið, n. id., Valla L. 222, Orkn. 84 old Ed., Fb. i. l.c.

pingan, f. a debate, bolding counsel, Bs. i. 350. pingat, adv. tbitber; see pangat.

ping-á, f. = pinghá (q. v.), Fb. ii. 184, Fms. viii. 183, v. l. 4.

þing-bítr, m. a nickname, Fas. i. 314.

ping-boo, n. [Swed. ting-kafle], an 'assembly-despatch,' in the shape of a stick, cross, or axe; þar fór um landit þ. nökkut, at allir menn skyldi til þings koma, Fms. i. 149; skera (upp) þ., Ó. H. 105, 121, 151, N. G. L. i. 63; steina bing, ok hafa upp hafit b. fyrir fimmt, Gbl. 451, Js. 41; kross eðr þ. skal eigi yngri maðr bera enn tólf vettra, N. G. L. i. 139.

ping-borinn, part. presented at an assembly; hvalr banvænn af ping-

bomu skoti, Grág. ii. 371.

bing-bók, f. a protocol, (mod.)

ping-brekks, u, f. the 'parliament-brink,' a law term; at all old places where parliament was held there was a 'brink' or high place where the law was read, speeches made, or proclamations and declarations issued to the assembled people (the Tynwald in the Isle of Man is just such a spot), this place was called the 'thing-brink' (at the alping it was called the Lögberg or 'Hill of laws'); lýsa í þingbrekku, ... stefna um í þingbrekku til dóms, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; ganga i þingbrekku ok nefna vátta, 107; hann skal til segja þrjú vór í þingbrekku, svá at meiri hlutr þing-heyjanda heyri, ii. 158; Egill Skallagrímsson gekk í þingbrekku um daginn eptir . . . , Þá stóð Egill upp ok mælti svá..., Eg. 734; þá gengr Glumr í þing-brekku ok nefnir vátta, Glúm. 387; at þinglausnum í þingbrekku stóð Þorsteinn upp ok mælti, Þorst. Síðu H. 174; leiða í brekku, to lead to the brink or bill of laws, i. e. to proclaim; ef præli er frelsi gefit ok er hann eigi leiddr í lög eða brekku, Grág. i. 358.

ping-byr, m. a bouse or town where a meeting is held, D. N. i. 486. ping-dagr, m. a 'meeting-day,' a day on which a bing is held, Gbl.

107; stefna e-m þingdag, to summon, Mar.

ping-deila, u, f. a lawsuit in a public court, Hrafn. 12, Fb. i. 443.

bing-deild, f. = bingdeila, Nj. 86, Ld. 208.

bing-fastr, adj. belonging to a certain county (bing), Grág. i. 159.

ping-fero, f. a journey to a ping, Eg. 765.

ping-festi, f. a law term, domicile in or allegiance to a ping-community. In the Icel. Commonwealth every franklin had to declare his allegiance to one of the priests, and to say of what community he was a member; vet the word was political rather than strictly geographical, for the 'pings,' like the 'godords,' were not strictly geographical divisions, Grág. i. 164: hence the phrase, spyrja at þingfesti e-s, to speer after a man's bingfesti, call on bim to declare it, as also ganga vid b. e-s, to acknowledge one's p. (of the priest), Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 43, 132, Nj. 87; pví at einu er rétt at hafa þingfesti í öðrum fjórðungi heldr enn er maðr býr, ef goða er þat lofat þeim at lögbergi at taka þriðjungs-mann útan-fjórðungs, Grág. i. 165, which last passage is evidently a 'novella.'

bing-folk, n. an assembly, = bingheimr, Hkr. i. 261.

ping-færr, adj. able to go to the ping; bá var Gizurr biskup eigi þ., Sturl. i. 204 (Bs. i. 69); p. hestr, Grag. i. 52; eiga pingfært, referring to outlaws (sekr maor) who were not allowed to appear at a bing (cp.

vargr í véum), Grág. ii. 78.

bing-for, f. = pingferd, Grág. i. 46, ii. 34; um pingfarir, at the season of alping, Grett. 136 A (um bing Ed.) COMPDS: bingfarar-balkr, m. the section of law referring to the parliament, Jb. 5, Gbl. farar-fé, n. = þingfararkaup, Gbl. 11. þingfarar-kaup, n. a fee for travelling to the parliament, as a law term, being a tax levied from every franklin, out of which those were paid who had to go up to the parliament on public business, whether as jurors, judges, or otherwise; every 'pingheyjandi' received his fee from this source, the amount being regulated by the distance from the place of the assembly, or by the number of day's-journeys each man had to travel, Grag. i. 24, cp. Jb. 52. A census was taken (about A.D. 1100) in Iceland of all the franklins who had to pay the bing-tax, which shewed that there were at that time 4,500, cottagers and proletarians not included, Ib. 17; a man who paid no such tax could neither sit as 'neighbour' or judge, Grug. i. 50; ef bondi a fé minna, en hann eigi þingfarar-kaupi at gegna, ok ..., K. þ. K. 4. For Norway see Ghl. pingfarab, ch. 2.

bing-ganga, u, f. = bingför, N. G. L. i. 62, Js. 39.

ping-gengt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga b. = eiga bingfært, Js. 39. bing-haugr, m. a 'bing-bow,' bill of laws, a Norse local name, D. N.

v. 957, perh. = þingbrekka.

ping-há, f. (also spelt þingá; see hú):—a þing-district or community, originally a shire having a meeting or parliament of its own, the word is esp. freq. in Norway (in Icel. abbreviated into 'bing'), Hkr. i. 147; konungr fór í allar þinghár ok kristnaði þar allan lýð, Ó. H. 102; krafði leiðangrs um ena nörðstu þinghá, 108; hann fær ór þinghá sinni sjau tigi manna, Hrasn. 11; á Hálogalandi í enni nyrztu þinghá, Fms. viii. 183; herboð fór á sjau nóttum frá hinum synnzta vita í hina nörztu þ. á Hálogalandi, Fagrsk. 20, D. N. passim; pinghá thus chiefly refers to the old small þing-communities, almost synonymous to fylki. þinghá-maðr, m. = þingheyjandi, Grág. i. 51 (see há).

ping-heimr, m. the assembly at a ping; lagdi svá nær at allr b. myndi berjask, Nj. 163, Eg. 765; ef þingheimrinn berðisk, Ísl. ii. 172,

Fbr. 145, Al. 156.

bing-helgi, f. the consecrated precincts or boundary of a public assembly; nú er sén ferð Tungu-Odds, ríðr Þórðr þá í móti honum, ok vill eigi at hann [

⁹nái þinghelginni, Ísl. ii. 172; at flokkr Hafliða væri kominn á Völlun**a efri** ok ætlaði at bíða þar ok verja vígi alla þinghelgina, Sturl. i. 38. the ceremony of ballowing an assembly at the first meeting (cp. helga þing); goði sá er þinghelgi á þar, hann skal þar þing helga enn fyrsta aptan, Grug. i. 100; godi se buinn at ganga pu til p., to proceed to the consecration of the bing, K. p. K. 96. ping-hestr, m. a borse used on a journey to the ping, Grag. i. 441.

ping-heyjandi, part. a 'ping-performer,' the law term for any person who visits a bing, on a summons to perform any public duty: every priest had to appear with a certain retinue of franklins, in order that there should always be present a sufficient number of neighbours, judges, witnesses, etc.; in return for such duty the persons attending received a fee, and were exempted from paying the bing-tax (bingfararkaup), which was defrayed by the franklins who stayed at home, Grag. i. 24, 46, 116, (Kb.) ii. 158; a priest had a right, at the spring meeting, to call on the ninth part of his liege-franklins to follow him to the alþing, Grág. i. 116.

2. 'Ecclesiastes' is rendered by þingheyjandi, Greg. 71.

ping-hringr, m. the assembly standing in a circle, N. G. L. i. 80. ping-hus, n. a bouse in which a meeting is held, Fb. ii. 49 (where it is an error for hus-bing, O. H. 45, l.c.); the word is rare in old writers, because parliaments of old were held in the open air: the word is esp. used of the Jewish synagogue, Greg. 48, Mar.: also for the Roman praetorium or a judgment-ball, John xviii. 28; so also in mod. usage, cp. b. 21.

þing-höttr, m. a nickname, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 171.

þing-kallandi, part. a berald, 655 iv. 2.

þing-kaup, n. = þingfarar-kaup, Grág. ii. 42. bing-kostr, m. = bingveizla, Eg. 733, v. l.

ping-lag, n. the public standard of value, as fixed or proclaimed at a þing;' kyr ok ær at þinglagi því sem þar er í því héraði, K. b. K. 172 (cp. fjár-lag, verð-lag); þinglags-eyrir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246; þinglagshestr, a borse of average value, D. I. i. 203.

ping-lausnir, f. pl. the dissolution of a parliament; skal hann eigi fara af þingi fyrir þinglausnir, Grág. i. 25, Nj. 113; at þinglausnum, þorst. Síðu H. 174; ok þegar at þinglausnum dró gékk hann í búðir, Lv. 56; pinglausna-dagr, the last day of the parliament, Grag. i. 6, Sturl. ii. 98 C.

ping-logi, a, m. a law term, a 'meeting-belier,' one who breaks his engagement to attend a meeting or court when summoned (cp. A.S. warloga = a truce-breaker): also used metaph., hann varð ok eigi þinglogi, be was no engagement-breaker, Fms. xi. 22, Sturl. i. 142 (in a verse); ok er at nefndum degi kom þá varð jarl eigi þ., 48; varða hrönnum höfn bingloga, i. e. the baven belied them not, they got safe into barbour, Hkv. 1. 29 (Bugge).

bing-lok, n. pl. = binglausnir, Eg. 353.

þing-lýðr, m. [Germ. dingleute], = þingheimr, D. N. ii. 282.

ping-maor, m. a person present at an assembly, a member of parliament; beir gengu til lögbergs ok adrir bingmenn, Nj. 15; bingmenn ok domarini, Gpl. 172, Bs. i. 755 (the members of the albing), and passim (see pingresti); pingmanna dagleid, a day's journey for a man 2. a liegeman belonging to travelling to the parliament, Jb. 10. this or that ping-community; a franklin is said to be the 'pingmadt' of such and such a priest (godi); par satu pingmenn Runolfs i hverju husi, Bs. i. 20; hann var þ. Styrmis frá Ásgeirsá, Band. (begin.); ek spyr goða alla hverr sér kenni N. M. at þingmanni eða þriðjungs-manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 40; þeir vóru þingmenn þorgeirs goða, Lv. (begin.); Guðmundr (the priest) var því vanr, at ríða norðr um héruð á várin ok hitta þingmenn sina, ok råða um héraðs-stjórn, 17; þingmenn Geitis, Vápn. 19; sendir Geitir orð þingmönnum sínum, 15, Eg. 724, passim: ef goði vill segja þingmann sinn brott ór þingi við sik, Grág. i. 165, Nj. 261, Sturl. ii. 35, passim; see þingfesti. þingmanna-leið, f. a day's journey for a þingmaðr, see the remarks s. v. þingför and þingfarar-kaup; but used in Icel. as a general measure of distance, answering to about twenty Engl. miles; distances on land are still measured so in Icel., e. g. a mountain is a þingmanna-leið milli bygða, cp. Hrafn. 11; see the map of Icel., where one 'bingmanna-leid' (or Icel. mile) is put at five geographical

ping-mark, n. the boundary or precincts of a public assembly (= pinghelgi); þá eru þeir af þingi er þeir eru ór þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; goði skal kveða á þingmörk hver eru, ok skal hann svá þing helga sem alþingi, ok skal hann kveða á hve þing heitir, 100; gefa nafn þinginu ok kveða á þingmörkin, 116; allar sakir sem í þingmarki görask skal lýsa í þingbrekku, ii. 96; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helguðu langfeðgar hans alþingi, Landn. (App.) 2. the boundary of a district or jurisdiction; sá godi er þing á í enu sama þingmarki, Grág. i. 164; ef maðr tekr hjú ór öðru þingmarki, 460.

ping-mál, n. a case presented at a public court, N. G. L. i. 90.

bing-Mariu-messa, u, f. the 'bing-Mary's-mass,' = the 2nd July, from the alping being held at that time, Icel. Almanack. pingmenn, m. pl., or pingmanna-lio, n. the Thingmen, the king's

house-carles in England, Orkn. ch. 37, Hkr. ii. 15. bing-mot, n. a public meeting, MS. 656 B. 2.

ping-nest, n. provisions on a journey to the ping, Eg. 733 B.

pingótt, n. 2dj. an error for vingott, Rd. 289, v. l.

ping-reið, f. = pingför, a riding to attend parliament, Grág. i. 491, Nj. 174, Ld. 236, Hrain. 11, Landn. 330 (App.), passim.

bing-reitt, n. adj., eiga bingreitt = eiga bingstert, Grag. ii. 17.

hing-rikr, adj. influential in the parliament, Sturl. ii. 126.

ping-rof, n. the dissolution of a public meeting, N. G. L. i. 224.

bing-skaun, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 419.

ping-skil, n. pl. a debate or business at a meeting; piaza p., the speech or counsel of Tb., i. e. gold, Bm.

ping-skipan (ping-skapan, f. = pingsköp, Ann. 1271 A), f. the regulation of a ping, Eg. 725.

ping-skot, n. an appeal to a ping; öll pau mál er hingat eru skotin

at þingskotum réttum, Gbl. 18.

ping-sköp, n. pl. the rules or regulations of a parliament; enda er rett at lýsa annan dag viku ef menn vilja þat í þingsköpum hafa, Grág. i. 18; þat er ok rétt at þeir hafi þ. þau er þingheyendr verða á sáttir, 103, Eg. 725; hann skal ok upp segja þingsköp hvert sumar, ok aðra þáttu alla, Grág. i. 12. þingskapa-þáttr, m. the section of law referring to the þingsköp, Grág. (Kb.) i. 38 sqq. þing-sókn, f. = þinghá, Grág. i. 286, 461, Landn. 259, N. G. L.

þing-sókn, f.= þinghá, Grág. i. 286, 461, Landn. 259, N.G. L. passim. þingsóknar-maðr, m.= þinghá-maðr, N.G. L. i.

ping-staor, m. a place where a parliament is held, Jb. 9, Fs. 110: as to a Runic stone erected in such a place, see Baut. 807.

ping-stefna, u, f. a summons to a ping, Gpl. 24, Fs. 9; pingstefnuvitni, -váttr, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 475.

ping-stoo, f. = pingstaor, Grág. i. 122, Eg. 741, Fær. 17, Glúm. 394, Isl. ii. 193, Fms. xi. 85.

þing-tak, n. the act of passing a law by public meeting (cp. vápna-tak, lófa-tak); lét hann í lögréttu þann sama Kristin-rétt lögleiða með réttu þingtaki, 671. 17, Rb. 62.

ping-taka, ao, to accept as law, of a public meeting, H. E. i. 422.

pingu-nautr, m. a member of a community or ping; skyldu pingu-nautar eiga hvar saksóknir saman, İb. 9, Grág. i. 84, 101, Fms. vii. 138. 2. a parisbioner, Stat. 242, K. p. K. 170; men of the same bishopric, Dipl. ii. 14.

ping-veizla, u, f. entertainment at an assembly (of the franklins by the priest), Eg. 733.

hing-vika, u, f. the week during which the parliament sits, Grag. i. 245 (the albingi lasted two weeks).

ping-vist, f. a domicile in a ping-community, Grág. i. 19, Eg. 733; see pingiesti.

bing-viti, n. a fine for not appearing when summoned, N.G. L. i. 56, Gbl. 21.

ping-veert, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga pingvært, to be allowed to be present at a ping, of an outlaw, Grag. ii. 84.

ping-völlt, m. [cp. the Manx Tynwald, Shetland Tingwall]:—
the 'parliament-field,' the place where a ping sat, it answers in sense
to mod. 'parliament-bouse,' but parliaments and courts of old time
were held in the open air on a plain, hence the name; áðr sól er komin
á þingvöll, Grág. i. 33; þá er næstir búa þingvellinum, 115, Fb. i. 191;
þat er forn réttr, at ármaðr ór fylkjum öllum skolo göra vébönd hér á
þingvelli, N.G. L. i. 127. II. a local name, Landn., Sturl.

FINN, þin, þitt, possess. pron.; older and better þinn, þin, þitt, see minn: [Goth. peins; Engl. tbine; Germ. dein; Dan. din]:—tbine, tby; þinum drengskap, Nj. 16; dóttur þinnar, 23; þinnar illsku, 82; föður þins, 108; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári þinu, 116, and passim.

B. There was also a different use of 'binn' in the vocat., viz. in addressing a person generally in connexion with some word of abuse; pinn heljar-karl, thou bell-carle! Fb. i. 212; bitt illmenni! Fs. 36; binn skelmir! 166; also placed after the noun, even with the suffixed article, hefir þú svikit mik, hundrinn þinn! Isl. ii. 176; mun fóli þinn nokkurum manni grið gefa? Ld. 220; dyðrillinn þinn, Fms. ii. 279; klifar þú nökkvat jafnan mannfýla þin! Nj. 85; hirð eigi þú þat, milki þinn, thou milksop! 182; alldjarfr er þjófrinn þinn, Fms. vii. 127; hvat vill skelmir pinn? Fs. 52; hvat mun bjofr binn vita til bess? Eb. 106; lydda bin, Krók. 7: also freq. in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed., e. g. Dan. din bund! din skjelm! dit afskum! For In Norway, even in a sense of compassion, nú frys du i hel, ditt vesle ting! gakk heim-atter, din krok=thou, poor fellow! but more freq. as abuse, di sugga! ditt naut! ditt stygge fæ! or it is even there extended to the first person, eg, min arming, I, poor thing! me, vaare stakarar = we, poor fellows! eg viste inkje bettra, min daare! Ivar Aasen's Norse Gramm. p. 332. 2. in cases other than the vocative, but much more rarely; viltú nú biggja grið? þá svarar jarl, eigi af hundinum binum, not from thee, thou dog! Fms. vi. 323; af fretkarli þínum, Fs. 160: acc., er ek sé þik, frænda skömm þína ..., er ek ól þinn úvita, Krók. 7 new Ed.; skulu vér færa þinn úvin til 3. in old writers even in plur., but very rarely; heljar, Fms. vi. 212. hví roa djöslar yðrir (ye devils!), fyrir oss í alla nótt, Fms. ix. 50.—We believe this 'pinn,' as a vocative, to be not the possess. pron. but a compounded form of the pers, pron, 'bú' and the article 'inn,'

pinn being qs. p'inn, literally thou the . . .! A strong, and almost conclusive, proof of this is that the uncontracted form actually occurs, and is used in exactly the same sense as the contracted 'binn;' bu inn vandi slangi, thou the wicked scamp! Skida R.; bu inn armi, thou the wretch ! Ld. 326; bu inn mikli madr, thou the great man! Eg. 488; vel, bú hinn góði þjón og trúlyndi, Matth. xxv. 21: the full phrase was accordingly altered in one of two ways; either the article was dropped, bu góði og t. þjón, 20, or pronoun and particle were both contracted into one word, as above. The phrase, we may presume, at first could only have been used in the vocative (binn!); but the origin being soon lost sight of, it was gradually extended to other cases (hundinum binum); and even, esp. in mod. usage, to the other possessive pronouns (diohar yorir). Bearing this in mind, it is easy to understand why this usage is peculiar to the Scandinavian tongue, for although the possessive pronoun binn,' thine, etc., is common to all Teutonic languages, the article 'inn' is peculiar to the northern languages, and therefore a word compounded with it would be so also. Analogous are the phrases, sá inn, þat it, þau in, pann inn ..., see p. 263, col. I (A. II). For another view, see Grimm, Kleine Schr. iii. 256, and 271 sqq.

þinnig, þinnog, adv. tbitber, = þannig, Sdm. 3, Hkv. 2. 48, Vtkv. 9. ÞINULL, m. [telna, Ivar Aasen; akin to þenja], the edge-rope of a net; hann hljóp yfir net-þinolinn, ... hleypr hann yfir þinulinn, Edda 40; oddnets þinull, Edda (in a verse).

pinurr, m. [inar, Ivar Aasen], a kind of resinous fir-tree, of which bows and hoops were made, Edda ii. 483; mold-pinori, the earth-tree, of the tree Ygdrasil, Vsp. (the reading 'Miðgarðs-orm,' in the paraphrase Edda 44, refers to a form 'mold-pinull' = earth-string, i. e. a serpent).

2. metaph. a bow, being made of the wood of this tree; Fidrian skaut bogann með bildör, ok kom á þinorinn ok brast í sundr boginn, Ó. T. 59 (Fms. x. 362).

pirfingr, m. [bjarfr], an 'unleavened' fellow, a word of abuse, Edda i. 530.

pirr = perna (q. v.), Edda i. 532 (562), Rm.

pistill, m. [A. S. bistel; Engl. tbistle; Germ. distel; Dan.-Swed. tidsel, tistel]:—a tbistle; vertú sem þistill, Skm. 31; 'carduus,' þat köllu vér þistil, Stj. 635; þistla ok íllgresi, Sks. 549; þorna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; verða nökkut vínber saman lesin af þyrnum ellegar fikjur af þistlum, Matth. vii. 16; þyrna ok þistla skal hún bera þér, Gen. iii. 18: a local name, þistils-fjörðr, Landu.

pIT or piò, the older and true form is it or iò (q. v.), the h being borrowed from the preceding verb, as in ér, pér; thus, in alliteration, iò munuò alla eiòa vinna, Skv. I. 31, and spelt so in vellums, e. g. Sæm. (Kb.); pa er it finnisk, Fms. xi. 21; er it tókuò pá, 623. 24; meguò iò sjálnr, Fms. xi. 21; skuluò iò, İsl. ii. 339 (Heiòarv. S.): but usually pit or piò, e. g. Fms. i. 189 (cleven times in one page); cp. ykkr, ykkar, p. 725.

pí = pví, see pat C; and in compds, pí-líkr = pvílikr.

pIDA, d, bíða þíða rhyme together, Skáld H. 1. 2; originally a strong verb þíða, þeið, of which only remains the part. þiðinn, q. v.: to melt, tbaw, of ice, snow; þíða snjó, Fms. iii, 180; Jökull kvazk eigi inn vilja at þíða á sér snjó, Fs. 55; síðan vóru eldar görvir ok þiðd klæði, 52; hann færðisk at eldinum ok vildi þíða sik, id.; var eldr upp kveyktr ok þíðd klæði þeirra, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; hann þiddi þann mikla þela, Hom. 107; þá tekr jörð at þíða frosnar grasrætr, Sks. 48; þíða (not þýða) allra hjörtu til ástar, Edda (pref.) 149.

pídR, píd, pitt, adj. not ice-bound, tbawed; medan áin er píd, wbilst tbe river is open, Grág. ii. 267; hvert þat er ísum þakt eða þitt, Sks. 182; á þídum sjá, Fb. i. 489; í vök þíðri í Nið, Fms. vii. 2; thus

written in the vellums l. c., not 'þýðri' as in the Ed. þí-líkr, adv. such, Stj., Bs. := þvílíkr, q. v.

pin-likr, adj. 'thine-like,' like thee, Bjarn. 43 (MS. puilikt, Ed. perlikt). pins-ligr = pinlikr, like thee, Fms. v. 336; ó-pinsligr, unlike thee, unworthy of thee, Isl. ii. 198.

pisl, f. [O. H. G. dibsila; Germ. deicbsel; old Swed. pistl; Lat. termo qs. tesmo (?); the inflexive l is a diminutive]:—a cart-pole, remains only in the poët. compd sar-pisl, a 'wound-stick,' i. e. a sword, Isl. ii. 389 (in a verse).

pJAKA, að, a later form from þjökka, see below; þjaka and taka make a rhyme, Pass. 23. 12: [Ivar Aasen tjaaka]:—prop. to thurack, thump, smite, hence to afflict: with acc., þóknist honum að þjaka. Þirt hold örkumslum með, Pass. 1. c.: with dat., þeir hafa bæði hrakt og hrjáð, hrundið og þjakað honum, Pass. 9. 7. 2. in the part. þjakaðr, worn, fainting, exhausted; móðr ok þjakaðr af umgangi þeirra. Fas. ii. 452; var hón þjökuð mjök, of one saved from drowning, Þórð. 62; hann var þjakaðr mjök af kulda, Bs. i. 331; þjakaðr af gönga ok erviði, Fb. iii. 366; var hann mjök þjakaðr, Bárð. 17 new Ed. þjalar-, see þél.

pjapel, n. [a for. word, b = z or c; mid. H. G. schappel; old Fr. chapel, whence Fr. chapeau]:—a wreath, Al. 70.

bjappa, 20, to knead with the feet; p. moldinni saman; corrupt frama bjaka (?).

PJARFR, pjarf, pjarft, adj. [A.S. beorf; old Fr. derve; Germ. derb]:—unleavened, of bread; pjarft brand ok akr-súrur, Hom. 82; sunt



braud en eigi bjarft, 83. björfum vötnum fram at fljóta, Sks. 628 B. vile (cp. Dan. flau), of a person; kalla mann þjarfan, Edda i. 530; so also birfingr. The change in the mod. Gerin. derb = rude, barsb, is curious; in O. H. G. and in mid. H. G. the word, according to Grimm, Dict. s. v., was only used in its proper sense = azymos, as also in A. S.

bjark, n. a wrangling, strife, contest.

þjarka, u, f. a quarrel, Edda 110; þjörku-drjúgr, pugnacious, quarrelsome, Hom. (St.); göra þjörku, Am. 49.

bjarka, ad, to quarrel, wrangle; b. um e-d, to wrangle about a thing. bjarkan or björkun, f. a wrangling.

pjarma, að, to bandle roughly; þ. at e-m, Fas. iii. 203.

Pjazi, a, m. the giant of that name, the father of Skadi, see the Edda, Hdl., Ls., Hbl.

ÞJÁ, þjáði, þjáð, [for the root see þýr, þjóna], to constrain, entbral, enslave; hann var þjúðr til vinnu, be was worked as a bondsman, Fms. i. 78; son (acc.) Lodinn vildi hann (noni.) þjá undir þrældóm, 289; sveinarnir vóru þjáðir ok undu þeir illa, Eg. 235; þat fólk var lengi síðan þjáð í Vindlandi, Fms. vii. 195; hann vildi selja oss í þrældóm, ok hét oss afarkostum ok lima-láti ef vér vildim eigi þjásk, iii. 158; lét Rögnvaldr þjásk en Úlfr eigi, i. 289; mörg er þjóð of þjáð, Hkm. 21. II. to chastise; hann þjáði sinn líkama í mörgum hlutum, Fb. ii. 431; pinast ok bjast, to feel great pain, Stj. 131. part. þjáðr, ör-þjáðr, sár-þjáðr, stricken, worn, smarting, of sickness, gricf, or the like.

Þjálfi, a, m, the name of the servant and follower of Thor, Edda; and also as a pr. name, Baut.; the word prop. means a delver, digger, Germ. delber, delben, = to delve, dig: the names þjálfi and Röskva (q. v.) indicate that Thor was the friend of farmers and the god of agriculture.

pjálgr, adj. [cp. Germ. delken = to knead], 'kneaded,' soft, manageable; esp. in the compd ó-þjálgr, refractory, unmanageable.

þjáll, adj. = þjálgr; ó-þjáll, unbandy, unmanageable.

bjálmi, a, m. a rare word, the sense of which is somewhat doubtful, a delve (?); Manar þjálmi, the delve of Mona, i. e. the sea; hregg-þjálmi, the delve of the gale, i. c. the sky; pangs-p., the delve of the sea-weed, i. c. the sea, the surf, Lex. Poët.: in prose the word occurs once,-hverja þjálma nær eðr firr Heinrekr egnir fyrir fætr Thome erkibiskupi, Thom. 361, where it seems to mean a caltrop or a pit-fall (?).

þján, f. [þjá], bondage, servitude, Hkr. iii. 315; þján útlendra höfðingja, O. H. 189; selja í þján ok þrældóm, Stj. 639; þján ok þrælkan, 2. affliction = bjáning, Bb. 1. 23; á-bján, q. v.

þjáning, f. affliction; leita Guds í þinni þ., Karl. 542: freq. in mod. usage, also of severe pain, hann komst um aptaninn í sælu-hús og þó med þjáningu, Espól. s. a. 1720; þjáninga-laust, -litið, painless, in little pain.

PJO, n. [A.S. beôb; Engl. thigh], the thigh, but in usage generally the podex, in plur.; hann logar allr um bjoin, Mar.; hat skarðit sem er í milli þjóa þér, Ölk. 37; ef maðr höggr mann klámhögg um þjó þver, Grág. ii. 12; kláði hleypr um allan búkinn, einna mest um þjóin . . draga striga-dúk milli þjóanna á sér, Fb. i. 212; hælarnir liggja uppi við þjóin, of a cripple, O. H. 246, Mar.: sing., fótrinn með öllu þjóinu, Fb. i. 262; bar öxina niðr hjá þjói hestsins, Sturl. iii. 314. metaph, the crook at the end of a scythe, which is fixed in the handle.

bjó-breiðr, adj. broad-thighed, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

such phrases sound foreign, and are not vernacular.

þjó-bugr, m. the bight of a scythe; ljórinn brotnaði í þjóbugnum. ÞJÓĐ, f., dat. þjóðu, so always in old writers, mod. þjóð; [Ulf. renders έθνος by þjuda; A.S. þeôd; Hel. þiód; O.H.G. diot]:-a people, a nation; pessar þjóðir er svú heita, Rusci, Polavi, Fms. i. 142; þú spenr allar bjodir frá blotum, 623. 25; heidnar bjodir, beatben people, 625. 170, Post. 293, N. T.; öll Kristileg þjóð, N. G. L. ii. 22; Tyrkir, ok Blökumenn, ok mörg önnur ill þjóð, Fb. ii. 126; með mikinn her ok marga ílla þjóð, 127; með öllum þjóðum, Stj. 67; vísaðu þeir mörgum þjóðum á réttan veg, Barl. 29; allar þjóðir þjóna yðru valdi, Róm. 117; af öllum þjóðum ok tungum, 119; hinn sjúki svaraði á þá tungu, sem hann hefði með þeirri þjóðu fæddr verit, Pr. 458; allar skepnur . . . allar þjóðir, 461; þjóð veit ef þrír ro, a saying, Hm. 61; þjóð eru þrír tigir, tbirty make a þjóð, Edda 108; allri þjóðu, Ýt.; heldr er honum þægr í hverri þjóðu (among any people), sá er á hann trúir, Post. (Unger) 200; hann er lofaðr af allri þjóðu Gyðinga, id.; mikla þjóð, a migbty people, Stj. 116; suðr-þjóðir, the southerners, Akv.: Lat. turma is rendered by þjóð, Róm. 269; fíra þjóð, a community of men, Lex. Poët.; þyrja þjóð yfir, Skm.: in compds, sal-þjóð, bousebold, Vkv.; sigr-þjóð, Hkv.; al-þjóð, all peofle, 2. like 'lög' and 'þing,' þjóð may Ad.; ver-þjóð or yr-þjóð, q.v. assume a local sense, thus, Sví-þjóð = Sweden; Goð-þjóð = the Goth. Gut-II. in olden times þjóð- in composition (like A.S. pjuda, Gg. peod) was intensive = great, powerful, very; but in quite modern times (the last 30-40 years) a whole crop of compds with þjóð- has been formed to express the sense of national; þjóð-réttr, þjóð-frelsi, þjóðréttindi, þjóð-vili, þjóð-vinr, national rights, freedom, etc.; as also þjóðligr, national, popular, liberal; ó-þjóðligr, illiberal, unpopular; but all

2. fresh, of water, opp. to salt; baud hann annes; Þjóð-arr; Þjóð-ólfr; Þjóð-rokr (= Germ. Diet-rich); s, Sks. 628 B.
3. metaph. insipid, flat, Þjóð-hildr, Landn.; Þjóð-marr, Germ. Dit-mar, Sæm.

B. Goth. $p_j u p_j = \tau \delta d \gamma \alpha \theta \delta \nu$, occurs only in a compounded form; ó-þjóð, bad people, Vellekla; óþjóða-lýðr, tramps and refuse, Dan. utyske; cp. Goth. unpjups = κακόν. In many compds it is difficult to say whether the primitive is hjuda or hjuh; in words like þjóð-á, -drengr, -góðr, -glaðr, -hagi, -skáld, -skati, -mart, -niðr, -lygi, -vel, we prefer the latter.

þjóða, u, f. the county Thy or Thy-herred in Denmark, Fms. xii.

þjóðann, m. [Ulf. renders βασιλεύs by þjúdans; A.S. beoden; Hel. thiudan; cp. Ulf. fjudinassus and fjudan-gardi = βασίλεια, fjudanôn = βασιλεύειν]: - a king, the ruler of a þjóð (þjuda); the word is only used in poets. In the remotest times each tribe or shire had a special king or ruler (fylkir); then in later times they formed a league under one king; and þjóðann and þjóð-konungr (q. v.) seem to be the words denoting such a king, konungr being the general popular name; vinr þjóðans, Ad. 11; Gotna þ., Akv. 21; þjóðans sonr, 22; þjóðans rekkar, Gkv. 1. 18; þjóðans synir, Fms. iii. (in a verse). 2. in the old Hm. a good, a great man; bjóðans barn, Hm. 14; bjóðans kona, 149; þing ok þjóðans mál, 116.

þjóð-á, f. a great river, chief river, Ver. 17 (Gen. ii. 10); þrjár þjóðár falla þorp yfir mevja Mögþrasis, Vþm. 49 (certainly not=þjóðir; the passage reminds one of Gen. ii. 10); þjóðár snæstu eitri, þd.; nú heita þat þjóðár er svá eru stórar, at..., N.G.L. ii. 133; fyrr skolu allar þjóðar falla upp, en..., proverbs of an impossibility (cp. ανω ποταμών ίερων χωρούσι παγαί), Kormak.

þjóð-braut, f. a bigb road, Grág. ii. 264, Landn. 81, passim.

þjóð-drengr, m. a good man, brave fellow, Flóv. 30.

þjóðerni, n. nationality, a mod. word; cp. bróðerni, faðerni.

þjóð-gata, u, f. = þjóðbraut, Ld. 66, Gpl. 82, 407, 408, Jb. 180.

þjóð-glaðr, adj. very glad, Fas. ii. 80 (in a verse).

þjóð-góðr, adj. very good, excellent, brave, Am.

þjóð-hagi, a, m. a great artist, master-craftsman; hann er bjóðhagi, or as adj., hann er þjóðhaga smiðr.

þjóð-hagr, adj. masterly in skill or craft, Sturl. iii. 29.

þjóð-hlið, n. a public gate, Jb. 262 A.

þjóð-konungr, m. a great king, a sovereign, Ýt., Hom. 4, Skv. 1. 1, 3. 33, 34, Fms. i. 3; af honum munu margir þ. fæðask, Stj. 115.

þjóð-kunnr, adj. very famous, Skv. 3. 36.

bjoo-land, n. [A. S. peodland], an empire; keisari er æztt konunga, þar næst er konungr sá er ræðr fyrir þjóðlandi, . . . ei má þá kalla þjóðkonunga er skatt-konungar eru, Edda 93; ertú þá meiri konungr enn þinn faðir, ef þú ræðr tveimr þjóðlöndum (i. e. Norway and Denmark), Fms. i. 88, Rb. 340; Knútr inn ríki tók skatt ok skuld af þeim þjóðlöndum er auðgust vóru á Norðrlöndum, Ó. H. 130.

þjóð-leið, f. the high road, esp. on the sea; sigldu þeir þ. til Líðandisness, Eg. 81; þat er komit af þ., 369; þar er sjá mátti útan af firði af þ., O.H. 46; á sjó með skipi skipuðu, hón skal fara þ. bæði nætr ok daga, Ghl. 83; er hann siglir p. hit ytra, Fagrsk. 60: on land, Grag. ii. 331, Fms. xi. 413, Gbl. 83.

þjóð-leiðr, adj. much bated, execrated; þegi þú, þjóðleið! Gkv. I. 24. bjóð-lygi, f. a 'great lie,' Mag. 57: a calumny, slander, en þagmælskr um þjóðlygi, Ad. 1.

bjóð-löð, f. a bearty welcome, Hm. 4.

þjóð-mart, n. adj. very many.

þjóð-menni, n. a brave man; þeir vóru allir þ., Bs. i. 55, v. l.

þjóð-mærr, adj. glorious, Fsm. 36.

þjóð-nýtr, adj. very excellent, Geisli.

þjóð-ráð, n. an excellent plan, Eg. 765, Fms. xi. 263. þjóð-reyrir, m. the 'great rearer' of charms, of a dwarf, Hm.

þjóð-skati, a, m. a great, lordly, princely man, Edda (Gl.); hjörleiks hvati, hann er þjóðskati (not blóðskati), Höfuðl.

þjóð-skáld, n. a great poet; slík þjóðskáld sem um mik hafa ort, Fins. vi. 366; heyr þjóðskáldit! kvattú svá, gröm skömm, ekki eru þær. hendingar jafnháfar, 386; þá muntú verða þ. ok yrkja lof um marga höfðingja, iii. 103, and so in mod. usage.

þjóð-skjöldungr, m. = þjóðkonungr, Ö. H. (in a verse).

þjóð-smiðr, m. a muster-craftsman, great artist; þórðr var umsýslumadr mikill ok inn mesti þ., of a shipwright, þórð. 10 new Ed.; hann var hinn mesti þ., Fb. ii. 73, and in mod. usage; cp. þjóðhagr.

bjóð-stefna, u, f. a meeting of the whole people, a public meeting: in the allit. phrase, á þingi eða þjóðstefnu, Grág. ii. 170 (Ísl. ii. 380).

þjóð-sterkr, adj. very strong, Edda (Ht.)

bjóð-sýniliga, adv. in the sight of all people, openly; róa undan eyjunni b., Glum. 394; reid madr at beim b., Ld. 376: openly, vebemently, blása p., Sks. 52 new Ed., v. l.

þjóð-sýniligr, adj. open, clear; mátti heyra mikinn lúðra-gang ok þ. ákall (clear, undisguised, vebement), Al. 12.

þjóð-sögur, f. pl. popular stories, (mod.)

þjóð-tröð, f. = þjóðleið, Leiðarv. 16.

III. pr.

þjóð-vegr, m. = þjóðbraut, N. G. L. ii. 131, 132, O. H. 206, passim.

þjóð-vel, adv. very well, excellently; skemta e-m þ., Bjarn. (in a for service, Fb. ii. 231. þjónustu-görð, f. a boly service, H. E. i. 237. verse); Sæmundi er mart þjóðvel gefit, Fs. 17.

þjóð-vitnir, m. the great wolf, Gm. 21 (cp. þjóð-úlfr, a pr. name). þjófa, að, to call a thief, Karl. 378, v.l.

þjóf-ligr, adj. tbievisb, Al. 69, Fms. v. 322, Fas. iii. 372.

pjófnaðr, m. tbeft, Ld. 142; þjófnaðar-mál, Jb. 442. **ÞJÓFR,** m. [Goth b, ubs; A.S. þeif; Engl. tbief; O. H.G. diup; Germ. dieb; Dan. tyv; Swed. tjuf: cp. Goth. pjubjo = λάθρα; pauf and pof (qq.v.) seem to be kindred words]:—a thief; pjofar ok illmenni, Nj. 32; vandr hen ek verit, en aldri hen ek þjófr verit, 74; mætti honum sök á gefa, ef hann léti fara sann-reyndan þjóf, Fms. vii. 115; rangt sýnisk mer at svá mikill þjófr gangi undan, ... mikit kapp leggr þú á með þjófnum, ok muntú illt at sök hafa, Fbr. 86, 87; þú hefir verit þjófr ok morðingi, Nj. 74; þat er víkinga háttr at afla fjár með ránum eðr svörfum, en þat er þjófa háttr at leyna eptir, Fb. i. 412; þjófa færsla, Gpl. 533; þjófagröf, fylgsni, a den of thieves, Greg. 39, Hom. 154, cp. Glúm, ch. 17, 18, Eb. 18; sauda-þjófr, a sbeep-stealer; rummungs-þjófr, an inveterate tbief (cp. hann stelr öllu sem steini er léttara). In ancient times thieves were particularly detested, and no mercy was shewn to them, theft being punished by hanging, see Fbr. l. c. (cp. the late Engl. penalty of death for sheep-stealing); and minor theft by branding with hot iron on the cheek, N. G. L. ii. 168; or by chopping off feet and hands, cp. Sighvat's verse on St. Olave; cp. the saying, þjófa skal hátt upp hengja, Hallgr.: 'thievish' and 'wicked' are synonymous, pioss augu, a thief's eyes, an evil look, Nj. 2, Fms. iii. 195; þjófs hakan, a tbief's chin, 192; þjófs-nefit brotnadi, the thief's nose broke, 189; pjoss tennt, Blomstrv. S. 27. compds: pjosa-balkr, m. the section in the law about thests, N. G. L., Jb. 71. þjóf-fólginn, part. thievishly bidden, N.G.L. i. 254. þjóf-gefinn, adj. thievish. þjóf-laun, n. pl. thievish concealment of a thing, Grag. i. 416, Dropl. 14. bjófs-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), thievish. þjófs-nafn, n. a being called thief, Fms. iii. 149. þjófs-nautr, m. an accomplice (cp. Germ. diebs-genosse, Dan. bæler), such as a receiver of stolen goods, Grág. ii. 190; ef maðr flytr þjóf yfir óduldr, þá hefir hann fyrir-gört húð sinni ok heiti þ., Gbl. 418: the saying, þjófrinn þrífst en bjoss-nautrinn aldri, the thief may thrive but the thief's accomplice never, i. e. he is even worse than the thief himself; illa er bá ef ek em þjófsnautr, Nj. 75. þjóf-ráð, n. pl. an abetting a thief (Dan. bæleri), Grág. ii. pjóf-snara, u, f. a thief's balter, Bs. i. 225. pjóf-den, Grág. ii. 137, Gpl. 536. pjóf-sök, f. a case of 190, Jb. 417. þjófstolinn, part. stolen, Grag. ii. 137, Gbl. 536. theft, Glum. 365, Grag. i. 84, ii. 190; aldregi fyrnisk leynd þjófsök, id.

B. Altogether different is 'bjofr' in pr. names, Frio-bjofr, Her-b., Ey-p., Gunn-p., which answers to A. S. beow, i. e. a servant, = Icel. by.

þjófska, u, f. = þjófnaðr, Gþl. 137.

pjóf-skapr, m. id., Grág. i. 457, ii. 136, Rd. 285. pjó-knappr, m. ibe 'tbigb-knobs,' buttocks, Korm. 120, Fms. ii. 6, Fs.

48, Fb. ii. 364, Fas. i. 93, Bs. i. (in a verse), Stj. 512.

bjó-leggr, m. the thigh bone, Bs. i. 344, Grett. 176 new Ed. ÞJÓNA, að, [A. S. benian; O. H. G. diunon; Germ. dienen; mod. Dan. tjene, Swed. tjäna, mod. Icel. péna; the proper Dan. form would be tyne]:-to serve; settisk hann heima ok þjónaði ekki konungi, Eg. 83; þessi guðin er þú þjónar, serves, worsbips, Fms. i. 97; líf ok daudi þjóna Dróttni, 623. 27; þjóna Guði, Stj. 375; þjóna til e-s, to serve, pay bomage to, of allegiance; kvaðsk hann skyldr at þ. til konungs, Fms. ix. 431; engi vildi til þeirra þjóna upp frá því, xi. 334; beir er til hans (i. e. Christ) þjóna, Mar.; þjóna til hans né annarra, Fms. iv. 23: bjóna undir e-n, to serve under one, Sturl. ii. 4: absol., Jb. 2. to attend on as a servant, wait on, with dat., Stj. 441; hon 383. þjónaði honum eigi verr enn bónda sínum, Nj. 62; lét göra honum laug ok þjónaði honum sjálfr, Fms. vi. 303; þ. at konungs-borði, Fb. ii. 428; p. fyrir borði, Fms. vii. 84: in Icel. households chiefly used of maid-

kirkju (dat.), Bs. i. 179, Hom.; b. kapellu, D. N. ii. 338. bjónan, f. a serving, service, attendance, Hkr. iii. 79, Stj. 424, 440 ·(v. l.), Karl. 517, Mar.; þjónunar-maðr, a servant, Fas. i. 375.

3. in eccl. sense, to perform service; þjóna

bjónari, a, m. a servant, Gd. 19 (Germ. diener).

servants, cp. Ld. ch. 11.

þjónkan, f. = þjónan, Hkr. iii. 325, Fms. i. 137, vi. 94, Stj. 376, 424.

þjónn, m. [A. S. þen], a servant, attendant, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. x. 277, Ghl. 76, N.G.L. i. 70, Sks. passim, Greg. 50, MS. 623. 21.

þjónusta, u, f., þjónasta, Hom. 134, [O. H. G. dionost; Hel. pjonost; Germ. dienst; Dan. tjeneste] :- service, attendance, Nj. 268, Eg. 28, 112, Fms. vi. 36, passim. 2. in Icel. households a maidservant who assists a male servant is called the pjónusta of that man. II. divine service, esp. the mass, Ld. 334, Sturl. iii. 84; Guds þjónusta, a boly service, esp. the viaticum, for the sick or dying, Sol. 60; bjónustu bann, a ban, interdict, H. E. i. 414; þjónustu budkr, þjónustu-hús, -ker, a pyx for tbe eucharist, Am. 29, 42, 52, 54, 59, 100, Dipl. v. 12, Sij. 564. compds: bjonustu-bundinn, part. bound in service, allegiance, O. H. 288, Fær. 138. þjónustu-embætti, n. divine service, church service, Fms. ii. 200. þjónustu-fólk, n. servant-folk, Stj. 282. þjónustufullr, adj. serviceable, attentive, faithful as a servant, Fms. viii. 235, Stj. 376, 466, Eg. 269, Hkr. iii. 97.

Sturl. ii. 5, and so in mod. usage. þjónustu-kons, u, i. a female servant, Fms. i. 67, 231, Edda 148, Stj. 112. þjónustu-lauss, aq. without sacrament, of a sick person, N. G. L. i. 347, Fms. viii. 103: of a church, þá standi kirkjan þjónustulaus, let the church stand without services, K. A. 48. þjónustu-maðr, m. a man-servant, Edda 25, Eg. 236: a liegeman, Eg. 14. þjónustu-mjúkr, adj. officiou. obliging, Fas. iii. 303. þjónustu-mær, f. a maid-servant, hus. ix. 477, Stj. 423. bjónustu-samr, adj. ready to serve, ministering. Fins. þjónustu-semd, f. dutifulness, Str. þjónustu-skyldr, vi. 136. adj. in duty bound, Hkr. iii. 57. bjónustu-sveinn, m. a page, male servant, Eg. 237, Fms. ui. 18. þjónustu-tekja, u, f. a taking of the sacrament, Bs. i. 189, 441, Hon. bjónustu-verk, n. performance of service, Greg. 37. bjónusta, 20, to administer the sacrament to a sick or dying person.

þjór-hlutr, m. the baunch of an ox, Haustl.

pjóri, a. m. a nickname, Fms. x. 156.9 pJORR, m. [Gr. 7aîpos; Dan. tyr; Swed. tjur], a bull. Hým. 14; prop. a young bull, um þjór..., nú er þjórr í yxna tali þar til er hann er fimm vetra gamall, N. G. L. ii. 68; þá reis hér upp rauðr uxi . . . þá tess upp þjórr nokkurr, Vápn. 51: as a ship's beak, hann harði þjórs-helad á staini, Landn. 300; whence the local names, Þjórs-á, Þjórsár-dalr; Þjórs-dælir, m. pl. the men from Tb., Landn.

þjós, f. = fjós (q. v.), the carcase of a whale, Jb. 320.

ÞJÓSTR, m. [cp. A.S. beostru, bystru, = darkness; Germ. duster]. anger, fury; þjóta af þjósti, with fury, of a river, Am.; þjósti keytő: Glum. (in a verse); þjóstr skyli lagið fyrir brjósti, Orkn. (in a verse); kryp ek til kross frå þjósti, Likn. 30; æ var þ. í brjósti, Bs. ii. (in a verse); hon svarar med miklum þjósti, in great anger, excitement, fo. i. 547; andvarpa af þjósti miklum, Sks. 225; landsynningr bizss z bjósti, id. II. in pr. names, pjost-ulfr, the grim wolf (?); pjostarr, Landn.

þjóst-samliga, 2dv. chafingly, angrily, Sks. 226.

þjóstugr, adj. chafing, angry.

PJOTA, pres. byt; pret. paut, pauzt, paut, pl. putu; subi. byt.; part. potinn: [A.S. beitan, cp. Ulf. put-in, put-baurn, = Gr. σαληγ; Dan. tude]:-to emit a whistling sound, e.g. of the wind, surf, wares, leaves of trees; vindr þýtr, Grág. ii. 170; sjár. alda, brim þýtr, Lex. Poët., Gm. 21; öxin haut, the axe whistled, Fs. 62; öxar tvar hat hátt á öxa-tré, Sturl. i. 158; vindr kom á þá ok þaut í spjótunum. iii. 83; viða þaut jörðin af þeirra hljóðan, resounded, Stj. 434; þjótana strengleikr, of tunes, Sks. 632; baut borgin af hljóðfærum, Konr.; i þri er hann fell, þá þaut mjök ok glumdi, Stj. 46; nú heyra þeir at þatt slöngu Búa, Ísl. ii. 408; nú þýtr undin, Fas. i. 204, cp. Fbr. 111 net Ed.; jötuns hals-undir (the waves) bjota, Stor. 3; bat bytr fyrir regni. # whistles for rain, Stj. 594; a bytr af bjosti, Am.; bjotandi for, Gsp.: þjótanda haf, Sks. 54, 137 new Ed.; reiðar-þrumur þjóta, Art. 80; þjótandi kvern, of a mill, Fas. i. 493 (in a verse). wolf; sem úlfar þyti, Karl. 140; þar heyrir þú varga þjóta, Gkv. 28 II. (Dan. ulvene tude), cp. ulfa-þýtr; hölku (monsters) þutu, Hým. to rush; þá þutu upp allir, Grett. 164 new Ed.; margir menn þutu upp ok kváðu hann njósnarmann, Sturl. ii. 247, Th. 25. þjóta á, to rusb in; at skjótara mundi á þjóta = á dynja, to burst m, Fms. vii. 125; varði miki eigi at svá skjótt mundi á þjóta sem nu c. III. as intrans. [Engl. to toot; Germ. tuten], to bias xi. 115. born, trumpet, it only occurs in two instances; adr halr hugiulle i ham um þaut, ere be blew the born, Hom. 17; sá er þýtr í trumbu, fms. viii. 83 (in a verse).

þjótandi, f. the name of an artery; á zði þeirri er þ. heitir, B. L

644; see the remarks s. v. vind-zor.

þjóti, a, m. the thudder, whistler, a nickname, Landn.

2. a sixel þjótr, m. the whistler, a name of the wind, Edda (Gl.) to dry clothes in.

Þjótta, u, f. an island in Norway; whence Þjóttar-greppr, Þjóttarkjöptr, the name of a ship from that island, Ann. 1209.

þjótta, u, f. stringy meat, Björn, (akin to þjós?)

þjukkr, see þjokkr, þykkr.

PJOKKA, ad, [bykkr, m.; cp. A.S. paccian; Chaucer to tback. to thwack, thump, beat, chastise, = bjaka, q.v.; bjökka skal hræsinn nið med hrisi, wback a self-willed son with the rod, Sighvat, (see hris.)

bjökka, u, f. a nickname, Landn. 238.

þjökkr, adj. tbick, = þykkr, q. v.

þjörku-, see þjarka.

POKA, u, f. [Dan. taage; can Engl. fog be the same word? cp. be] :- | F a fog, mist; poku dregr upp, Fb. i. 212; verði þoka... þá kom þoka mikil móti þeim, Nj. 20; leggr þoku yfir, Glúm. 368; hafa þeir þoku l miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; var þoka yfir héraðinu ok vindr at han. 12. ii. 307; væta mikil ok þoka, Eg. 128; ór miðri þokunni, Stj. 306; sunaanpoka, fog drifting from the south, Hrain. 6; boka ok myrkt, Fms. x. 339; poku-fall, Thom. 454; poku mugga, a muggy mist; myrkviðris-poka, a þjónustu-gjöld, n. pl. wages mirky, pitch-dark fog: the saying, mart býr í þokunni, Isl. þjóða

a grey-coloured ewe is in Icel, called boka. boku-land, n. a fog-land, Fms. xi. (in a verse). misty, Sti. 11. boku-laust, n. adi. without fog, clear, Sturl. ii, 108. boku-maðr. m. a man of the mist who shuns the light, i. e. a had man, Skalda (in a poku-myrkr, n. a mirky fog, Stj. 112, Fms. ii. 141. bokumyrkvi, a, m. id., Fms. ii. 141. boku-mystr, n. (an error for -myrkr, for mistr is spelt with i, not y?), fog-mist, Mar. 1051. bokusamr, adj. forgy, Niòrst. 102. poku-týsdag i. e. the second Tuesday after Easter, D. N. passim. boku-týsdagr, m. 'mist-Tuesday, boku-visur, the name of a poem, the Lay of the Mist, Fb. i. 212.

БОКА, að, to move, with dat.; Hrútr bokaði nú bústað sínum, Ld. 66: skal hann eiga öngan kost at þoka (viz. garði) optar, to change abode again, N.G.L. i. 251: of a sitting person, en er bondi sá þat, bokaði hann um manns-rúm, Vígl. 25; draugrinn hafði bokat at borsteini um þrjár setur, Fb. i. 417; þeir er næstir sátu urðu at þoka undan, to give way, give place to one, Fms. v. 315; bu skalt boka fyrir konu bessi, Ni. 52; bokar Hörðr fyrir Hróari, Ísl. ii. 42; bokaði eldrinn hvergi um fram, þat er hann var þú kominn, Hom. 122; þokum at skóginum, sagoi hann, Eg. 288; fram boki herr, let the men move forwards, Isl. ii. (in a verse); boka aptr. to move back, Rb. 108; boka sundr, to move asunder, be separated, Fas. ii. (in a verse); húskarlinn kvað vel boka áleiðis um heilsu manna, it proceeded well, Vápn. 30; talði hón afleiðis boka of kurteisi karlanna, it went backwards with the manbood of men, 2. as a law term, to change, alter; eigi skal fornum samkvámu-málum þoka nema allir verði ásáttir þeir er í hrepp búa, Grág. i. 458; bat skal allt hafa sem stendr á skrá beirri ... nema bokat sé síðan, 7; þoka e-u ór setningu, to displace, Rb. 562; Páskahald skal eigi boka af Sunnudegi, 686 C. 2. II. reflex, to be displaced; ok bokask bá nokkuð steina-sörvit, Ísl. ii. 348; honum varð ekki bokat, be could not be moved; litt bokadisk a um mannfallit, it made little progress, Fas. ii. 328.

POKKA, ao, [akin to bekkja, bykkja, qq. v.], to be so and so disposed, to think of, like; ýmsa vega þokka menn þat, sumir segja at ..., men think variously of it, some say ..., Fms. i. 59; sé ek þat at konungr bokkar ekki mitt mál, be likes it not, vi. 243. 2. hvárra liðsmenn bokkuðu með sínum höfðingja, sided with, took bis part, Fms. vi. 220; bokkar húskarlinn heldr með Birni, en Þorkell með Þórði, Bjarn. II. reflex., e-m bokkask, to be liked; hann kemr sér í tal ok 42. II. reflex., e-m bokkask, to be liked; hann kemr ser i tai ok kunnleika við menn, ok þokkaðisk hann vel, be was well liked, Orkn. 262; biskup várr hefir oss því heitið, at vér skolum þá kennimenn hafa sem oss bokkask, bat er forn réttr, who are liked by us, whom we like, N.G.L. i. 416; vel bokkaðr af c-m, Fms. vii. 299; illa bokkaðr, illliked; bær krásir verða svá hverjum bokkaðar sem hugr hans beiðir, 656 A. ii. 12.

bokkaðr, adj., in á-bokkaðr = ábekkr.

pokki, a, m. a thought, but only used with the notion of liking; lagoi hvárt peirra góðan þokka til annars, took a liking for one another, Isl. ii. 205; Leift lagði þokka á konu þá er þórgunna hét, þorf. Karl. 382; mét er þú vel í þokka, I like thee well, Fb. i. 529; e-m fellr e-ð vel í þokka, to like well; konungi féllsk vel í þokka til þormóðar, Fbr. 2. a con-sent, good-will; hann tók ríki með alþýðu þokka of siðir, Fms. x. 401; beir blótuðu börnum sínum til djöfla bokka, Rb. 388; hverfa eptir bokka e-s, 645.77. 3. mood, disposition; ahvggju-bokki, an anxious mood; reiði-þokki, a wrathful mood; fegins-þokki, gladsome mood; hug-þokki, mind, disposition; ó-pokki, a loatbing, dislike; skæðr þokki, an evil II. = bykkja, with a notion of enmity; hann minnisk nú á þokka þann allan er görzk hafði milli þeirra bræðra, Fms. xi. 15. COMPDS: bokka-bot, f. reparation, redress, for a small offence, Gbl. 350, pokka-góðr, adj. engaging, well-favoured, amiable. hokkageo, n. favour, grace, Hom. 143. bokka-kona, u, f. a mistress, parapokka-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), [Dan. tækkelig], mour, Fb. iii. 237. þokka-maðr, m. a lover, Karl. 417. well-favoured, also clean, nice. bokka-samr, adj. well-liked, popular, Fas. i. 315. þokka-sæld, f. popularity, Landn. 47. bokka-sæll, adj. in good favour, well-beloved, Eg. 256, Fms. i. 116, ix. 246, O. H. 71.

pokkr, adj. = pekkr; in er at mér pokkt þjóða sinni, Stor.

pokkr, m. = pottr, q. v.; i fostum pokk, in surly mood, Stor.

pokku-ligr, adj. agreeable, Hom. (St.)

bol, n. patience, endurance; hann hafdi vid gott bol ok mikit, Fær. 246; hann bað Sturlu hafa þol við ok bíða, Sturl. ii. 131, Stj. 579, Fas. 2. of bodily endurance; pat er einskis iii. 77; ó-bol, impatience. manns bol, no man can bear that, Fms. iii. 190; bykki mer litil bol (plur.) í þeim mönnum sem drekka verða um nætr, Fas. i. 79.

POLA, pres. poli, pret. poldi, subj. pyldi (poldi); part. polt, later form bolat; [Goth. Julan = ἀνέχεσθαι, στέγειν; A. S. boljan; Old Engl. and Scot. thole; O. H. G. doljan, dolon; Dan. taale; Germ. dulden; Lat. tulisse, tol-erare; Gr. τλα- in τληναι, etc.]:-to bear, endure, suffer; reyna hvert hann þyldi járn eðr eigi, whether be could bear it or not, Fms. vii. 250; hvart þrændir þyldi atgörða-laust, ef . . ., vi. 38; ok þoli skor, Grág. ii. 188; at þau (the ships) þeyldi (i. e þóldi) mannfarminn,

COMPDS: boku-fulle, adj. boldi Skarphéðinn í brennunni . . . vel fyrst en þó lauk svá at hann grét, Nj. 270; ef slikt bolist, Isl. ii. 406; eigi er bat bolanda (gerund.), it is intolerable, K. A. 36; spyrr hversu lengi hann hafdi bat afelli bolt, Fms. x. 226; lengi höfu vér þolt þeirra ofsa, 237; þau hafa mart högg þolt í dag, 360; hversu hart beir hafa bolat, Fas. i. 339. 2. bola e-m e-t, to bear it at one's band; kann vera at bá sé nokkurir svá roskvir at eigi þoli jarli allan ósóma, Fms. i. 208; munt þú skora mér á hólm ok þola eigi lög, Nj. 87; eigi skal þat ok skal þola Snorra lög, let us 'thole' the law to Snorri, i. e. let us give bim the benefit of the law, Eb. 100; undrumk ek at Guð þolir honum þá ofdirfð, Fms. vii. 261; þeir þolðu honum eigi réttindi, Ó. H. 190; mun konungr eigi þola þér lengr at þú gangir á hans ríki, Fms. xi. 62; hugði hann at jarl mundi bola honum her, be bad a mind that the earl should thole war at his hand, he would wage war against the earl, 3; at hann mundi lúka honum skatt eðr bola her ella, Fas. i. 329. 3. pola illa, pola hart, to suffer bardsbip, Stj. 247, Bs. i. 201; pola önd, to keep breath; hann rann hundrad skrefa medan hann boldi önd einu sinni, in one breath, Rb. 482: hence the mod. bola önn (i. e. ond) fyrir e-n, to feel a pang for one, feel anxiety, concern; see II. to feel at rest, be still or quiet, stir not; kistan boldi uppi sem fyrr eða nokkuru verr ..., Bs. i. 712; (one would say that the mod. tolla, to rest, sit fast, was a corruption of this phrase, were it not that tolla occurs in the verse in Hallfr. S.); æðisk dyrit svá at þat þolir hvergi, so that it has no rest, Lækn. 472; fylgði svá mikill verkr, at hann mátti hvergi kvit bola, so great pain that be could nowhere remain quiet, Grett. 152; rekr Grettir hrossin, ok bolir Kingála eigi í haga, K. was restless, 25 new Ed.; hann bolir ekki við fyrir verkjum, be bas no rest for pains.

bolandi, part. a sufferer. Skalda (= accusative).

bolanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), tolerable, H. E. i. 457; eigi rétt eðr bolanligt, to be tolerated, Bs. i. 281.

bol-goor, adj. enduring, persevering.

bol-gæði, n. patience.

bolin-módliga, adv. patiently, Fms. ix. 278, Rb. 382, MS. 623. 54, passim in mod. usage.

polin-moor, adj. [Dan. taalmodig], 'thole-moody,' patient, enduring, Stj. 158, Fb. ii. 261, Greg. 20, passim esp. in eccl. writers, N. T., II. masc. the clench-nail by which the blade is fastened to the haft of a clasp-knise; bolinmóðr í knis, Edda ii. 494; bolinmóðrinn brotnaði.

polin-meði, f. patience, long-suffering, Ld. 256, Fms. x. 217, Sks. 12, Mar. passim, N. T., Pass., Vídal.

bolinn, adj. one who holds out longest, lasting, durable; skjöldr bjokkr ok polinn, Karl. 97: enduring, prekinn ok polinn við vás ok erviði, Róm. 330, Fms. ii. 60: of one who never gets exhausted, never loses his breath, of a runner, horse, or the like, minn hestr er bolnari en binn.

bol-lauss, adj. impatient, having no endurance.

pol-leysi, n. lack of endurance, unsteadiness, Grett. 118.

DOLLR, m. [Ivar Aasen toll; cp. boll, bella], a fir-tree, esp. a young fir, see Ivar Aasen, Edda (Gl.); but in poets of trees in general; er und polli stendr, Vsp. (of an ash); ask-pollr, an asb-tree, Lex. Poët.; álm-2. [A. S. bol; Engl. thole], a wooden peg, bollr, an elm-tree, id. Hým. 13 (the peg on which the cauldron was hung): esp. the thole of a row-boat, the pin on which an oar works, arar leika i bollum (Dan. II. freq. in poët. circumlocutions of a man: poët. compds, hjálm-bollr, seim-b., hring-b., = a man, Lex. Poët.

bol-raun, f. a trial, Bs. i. 45.

bopta, see bopta.

PORA, pres. pori, pret. pordi; subj. pyrdi, older pordi; part. porat (bort?); with neg. and personal suff., boriga ek, I dare not, Vkv.; [cp. Engl. dare; the Dan. turde, = to dare, is formed from the pret.]:-to dare, bave the courage to do a thing; with infin., poriga ek at segja nema þér einum, Vkv.; þora mun ek þann arm verja, Ó. H. (in a verse); bordi hann ekki at synja beim gistingar, Fbr. 19; get ck at hann hasi ekki þorat at koma á minn fund, 33; en skal þessi enn gamli þora at sjá í mót vápnum, Ld. 280; ek þorða at leggja mik í hættu, Fs. 4; hann þorir at berjask, Gullþ. 50; þora man ek at heimta fé þetta, Nj. 31; var engi svá grimmr at þyrði á hann at ráða, Fms. ii. 174; þar hafði engi maðir þorat at nema fyrir landvættum, síðan Hjörleifr var drepinn, Landn. 272: leaving out the infin., ef beir få bann kvið at beir 2. with acc., mætti eigi ganga enda þörði þeir eigi, Grág. ii. 158. but only of the pronoun 'pat;' engi myndi pat pora, at segja honum . . ., no one would dare that, to tell him . . . , Hkr. (pref.): freq., and in mod. usage, eg bori það ekki, I dare not that, dare not do it.

boran, f. daring, courage, Bs. i. 42, Al. 15; boranar-raun, Ld. 92: neut., svá mikit boran, Mar. 491.

DORI, a, m. so the vellums with a single r; the mod. form is borri, but less correct, for the word is akin to hyrja, q.v.:-the greater part, main part, of a crowd, multitude, assembly, or the like; allan bora (thus the velium) landsins, the main part of the land, Fms. vii. 177; allr bori lidsins, Trist.; var þat mestr þori múgsins, viii. 411 (þori, Fb. ii. 687, l. c.); mestr þori var á land rekinn fjárins, Finub. 244; en mikill Fms. viii. 380, v. l.; mannraunir er hann hafdi polat, vi. 19; hversu | pori var hat er hær sögðu eins báðar, Landn., Hb. 320; lætr hann brott

ii. 418; hann má oss þjóna at miklum þora, for a great deal, Norske Saml.; and so freq. in mod. usage, það er mestr þorri búinn, the most part ready, all but ready.

ÞORN, m. [Ulf. haurnus = aκavθa; A. S. horn; Engl. thorn; O. H. G. and Germ. dorn; Dan. torn]:—a thorn; porna ok pistla, Eluc. 45; með þornum, Greg. 31; þorn ok klungr, Stj. 38, 47, passim; hag-þorn, II. metaph. a spike; med hvössum bornum, Sks. 419: esp. the tongue of a buckle, pin of a brooch, hon bottisk taka born einn or serk sinum, Hkr. i; borninn gekk i sundr i sverðfetlinum, Sturl. iii. 163; borninn í belti bínu, Pr. 431; poët., borns böll, borna Freyja, brudr ..., the fairy of the fibula, i. e. a lady, Lex. Poët., and in mod. usage; porn-reid, porn-grund, poët. = a lady, Lex. Poët. 2. the letter þorn (see þ), Skálda 168, Edda ii. 365.

porna, ad, to become dry, Glum. 364, Eb. 260, Bs. i. 339, Isl. ii. 131, 364, Greg. 58, Al. 95, Sks. 28, Barl. 78, Stj. 589. 2. metaph. in the rhyming phrase, morna ok porna, to 'peak and pine,' Fas. ii. 3. part. bornaðr, dried; dauðr ok bornaðr limr, Fms. i. 229.

born-görð, f. = bornkrúna, Symb. 22, Hom. (St.)

born-krúna, u, f. a crown of thorns, Ann. 1274.

PORP, n. [Ulf. paurp = dγρόs, once in Nehem. v. 16; A. S. and Hel. porp; Old Engl. thorp; O. H. G. and Germ. dorf; Lat. turba is taken to be the same word: this word, we think, was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a bamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure, like the 'tún' or 'bzr' or 'garor' of the 'buandi,' hence porpari = a churl (see below); the etymological sense being a crowd, throng, as seen in pyrpast, pyrping (qq. v.), as also in Lat. turba]: I. a bamlet, village, rarely of an isolated farm; foru þau um kveldit í annat þorp skamt þaðan,... þorsteinn hét þar bóndi, Hkr. i. 189 (in East-Norway), Fms. x. 219; margir vóru búendr þar í þorpinu, Ó. H. 151; til Niðaróss, þar var þorp nokkut sett ok kaupstaðr, Fms. x. 294; um þorp ok um bæi (Scotland), Orkn. 78; in Edda 108, porp ef prir eru,... 2. when used of foreign countries it means a thorp or village; borgir, kastalar, porp, Fms. vii. 94; porp ok tún, Sks. 631; Irar hlaupa saman í eitt þorp, Ld. 78; borg eða borp, Stj. 96, 183; þar (in Frisland) varð brátt fyrir þeim þorp eitt ok bygou þar margir bændr, Eg. 528: Lat. villa is rendered 'porp,' Róm. 132, Hom. (St.), (= Matt. xxii. 5); borpin stóðu á bryggjunum ok mikit fjölmenni í þeim þorpum (of London), O. H. L. ch. 10: metaph., þrætuporp, the abode of quarrel, i. e. the mouth, Fms. vi. (in a verse). the word occurs twice in poets in the same sense as in the Goth., a land; hrörnar þöll sú er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat henni börkr né barr, Hm. 49 (here 'porp' seems to mean a field, fenced place, or garden, as opp. to the 'wood'); þrjár þjóðár falla þorp yfir meyja Mögþrasis, three great rivers fall over the field of the Norns, Vpm. 49. II. very freq. as the second compd of Dan. local names, as -trup, or -rup dropping the t, Hos-trup, Kra-rup, Kolde-rup, Vins-trup, Sverd-rup; but in early Dan. -torp or -tborp, thus Bukke-tborp, Thume-tborp, Ny-tborp = mod. Dan. Nyrup, and in many names of places, see Dipl. Thorkel. passim; so also Engl. -tborp and Germ. -dorf: in Norway such local names are rare, in Iceland still more so, yet a porpar, f. pl., occurs in western Iceland, in Stranda-sysla, called 'i porpum.' The reason is that in flat countries cottages lie closer together than in a mountainous country, borpari, a, m. a cottier, peasant, boor, churl, clown, of the lower pea-

santry; búandkarl eða þ., Fms. ii. 48; þorparar ok verkmenn, opp. to ríkir buendr, O. H. 212; porpari (opp. to hæverskr madr), Sks. 276, 317; 'colonus' and 'miles gregarius' are rendered by b., Róm. 132, 152; porpara sonr, porpara sveinn, a term of contempt, Fms. viii. 221, Fas. i. 2. metaph. a villain, so in mod. usage. compos: borpara-150. ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), boorisb, clownisb, Hkr. iii. 129, Al. 119. ara-skapr, m. clownishness, Sks. 276: mod. villainy.

borp-karl, m. = borpari, a churl, Fms. x. 372, bior. 231. borpkarl-

ligr, adj. churlish, Hkr. iii. 129.

porri, a, m. [perh. from pverra porrinn = the month of the waning or bbing' winter]:-the name of the fourth winter month, the first after mid-winter; of thirty days, beginning on a Friday and ending on a Saturday inclusively; in the old calendar porri is entered as beginning between the 9th and 16th of Jan., and the next month, Goe (q. v.), between the 8th and 15th of Feb., see H. E. i. 595; but in the new style, in Icel. Almanack, the first day of Thorri, 1873, is Friday, Jan. 24, and the last, Saturday, Feb. 22; mid-porri, the middle of the month Tb., Edda 103, Grág. ii. 306, Rb. 46, Landn. 324: the name of this month is still the common term in Icel., the names of Jan. and Feb. being almost unknown in Icelandic country life; porra-dægrin þykja löng | þegar hann blæs á norðan, a ditty, see Gói. For the mythical origin of this month, see Orkn. (begin.) and Fb. i. 21, 22. compos: porra-blót, n. the great sacrifice when Thorri begins (in heathen times), Fas. i. 17. porra-kyrrur, f. pl. calm, frosty weather, said to prevail in this month. porra-manuor, m. the month Thorri, Fb. i. 22, Rb. 516. porraprell, m. the thrall of Th., i. e. the last day of Thorri, see Almanack, 1873, Feb. 22.

flytja mestan bora fjárins, Al. 28; mestr bori manna, Barl. 26, N. G. L. DORSKR, m., proncd. poskr, and spelt so, Edda ii. 623; [Dan. torsk]:-a codfish, Edda (Gl.), Grag. ii. 359; passim in old and mod. usage, porsk-höfuð, porsk-lifr, porsk-lysi, a cod's bead, liver, oil: porska-bitr, m. nickname of a great fisher, Eb.: porska-fjörör, m. a local name in western Icel., Landn.: porskfirðingar, m. pl. the men from Th.: porskfirðinga-saga, u, f., Landn., see Index.

PORSTI, a, m. [Ulf. haurstei = δίψιs; A.S. hurst; Dan. törst; Germ. durst; Engl. tbirst]:-tbirst, Fms. iii. 96, vi. 350; hungr ok borsti,

borst-lauss, adj. 'thirstless,' baving slaked one's thirst, Gsp.

borst-latr, adj. given to thirst, thirsty, Lækn. 471 (spelt bostlatt): of food, causing thirst, það or þostlátt.

pot, n. [pjóta], a rush; upp-pot, a great uprising, a great stir; sitja i pot (better prot = praut) vid e-n, Fas. iii. 177.

PO, conj. [Goth. pau or pau-b=ar, ni-pau = οὐκ ar; A.S. peab; Engl. though; O. H. G. dob; Germ. doch; Dan. dog; the Icel. being a contracted form; this particle was originally pronominal, the b being a suffix;

see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 176, 177.]

A. Though, yet, but yet, nevertheless; hefir mer bo tvennt um sýnzt, . . . en þó hefi ek i einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; þeir vóru sið búnir. ok sigldu þó á haf, 281; en þó vil ek mik eigi frá kjósa, Frns. vi. 10; ok fengit þó minna hlut, vii. 256; en ef eigi náir þeim, þá er þó rétt, at ..., Grág. i. 207; svá þó (yet so) at biskup væri skaðlauss, Dipl. v. 2; en ef þeir setja lík niðr þó at hváru, nevertbeless, N.G.L. i. 347; eigi var skegglauss borvaldr bondi binn, ok réttú bo honum bana, Nj. 52; ok vartú þó vetri ellri, Fms. vii. 119. II. connected with other 1. er þó, 'as though,' considering that, yet after all, particles: or the like; er þó hafði hann tekit við Birni, Eg. 166; er þér þreytið petta mál þó svá mjök, Fms. vii. 169; er þó buðu þeir honum svá göða kosti, ix. 398; þú hrópar sonu Njáls ok sjálfan hann er þó er mest vert, Nj. 68: dropping the particle er, þó hefir hann at sjálfvilja sínum farit þingat á fund yðvarn, Eg. 424; biðja vil ek henni friðar, þó hefir hón mitt traust sótt, Mork. 204; fari á land heiðit, þó vill hann eigi Kristinn vera, N.G.L. i. 341; eigi mun ek drepa þik, þó biðr þú miskunnar, Sks. 740. 2. ok þó, and even; en Simon læzk Guð vera, er hann er madr ok þó illr, S. says be is a god, being a man, and even a bad one, Post. 656 C. 28; mörgum mönnum ófróðum ok þó ovitrum, ill-informed and unwise to boot, Bs. i. 59; sagoi peim ongan frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr ílla leikna, Fms. ix. 47; væri þat mönnum skyldugt ok þó nauðsynligt, Sks. 45 B; rjúf aldri sætt...ok þó sízt á því máli, Nj. 85.

B. bó-at, and contr. bott, although, even though: separated, po . . . at, þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, it is still right ..., even though, even in case that ..., K. b. K. 134. po at, although; heimsku mæla skaltu, po at þú vel hvat vitir, thos speakest vain, 'although thou knowest all well,' Em. 3; hann rengði til augum, þó at úskygn væri, Fms. ii. 59; þeir máttu eigi vita hvárt hann zar á lífi eðr eigi, þó at hann færi þaðan vetr-gamall. i. 185; at oss Íslendingum kippi á kyn, þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en striðu, ii. 34: somewhat irregular is the usage in, munu vér því eigi várkynna öðrum, þó at hér skatyrðisk, we will not excuse others for using bad words, Isl. ii. 384; eigi vanntú framarr en þú áttir, þó at þú hefndir foður þins, thou didst not more than what was right when thou didst avenge thy father, Sd. 190.

2. dropping the 'at;' en Sverri studdi hvatki fé né frændr þó (at) hann kæmi ungr ok einmana ok öllum ókunnigr inn í landit (coming as he did young, etc.), Fms, viii. 3; eigi met ek þat til óvirðingar þo ek fóstra honum barn, vi. 5; þó þeir sé svá mjök þrengðir at, altbougb they be so oppressed that ..., Hom. 38; bo bu sert litillar ættar, Fms. vi. III. contracted bott = boat, 10; þó ek gefi yðr frjálsa, id. although; with subj., þótt hón hafi ..., Grúg. i. 228; varðar þat skoggang. þótt þat verði fjörbaugs-garð, ef þat færi eitt saman, ii. 10; halda mattu pessu sæti, pótt hón komi sjálf til, Nj. 6; þetta væri at vísu log, þott fáir kunni, 237: þó (yet still) hafa húsfreyjur verit góðar, þótt (alteough) eigi hasi stadit i mannráðum, 53 (repeating the particle þó); er ek hirði aldri þótt drepizk, 85; en létir hann eigi gjalda, þótt hann hefndi þræður síns, Eg. 174; at Eríkr konungr léti sér óþokka í, þótt Hákon konungr léti brenna Vermaland, that king H. had burned W., Fms. x. 27; engi maðr skal banna för fjörbaugs-manni, þótt fé eigi at þeim, Gråg. i. 90: -special usages, at hann væri at vísu mestr laga-maðr, þótt reyna þyrfti. even if that should be tried, Nj. 237; nær ætla ek þat lögum 1ra, 2. as a Latinism with no þótt þeir kalli fé þetta vágrek, Ld. 76. verb following; gef þú mér þó at óverðugri, da mibi quamvis indignas. Stj.; dreifdum vér guðs úvini þótt með drápi ranglatra, Már. ef tveir menn eigu bú saman ok hafa þeir öngan griðimann ok er þeit (nevertheless) réttr annarr þeirra í kvöð, Grág. ii. 44; better þó (but this is very rare); skorti þar eigi mjólk, þótt hann heiði vitað hvers við purfti, as if be bad known, Finub. 234. 4. suffixing -tú (i. e. tbox), altbough thou; ekki fer ek at, þóttú hafir svelt þik til fjár, Nj. 18; muntú þykkja röskr maðr, þóttú hafir ratað í stórvirki þetta, 257. þóat, sce þó (B).

POF, n. a beating or thickening of cloth; Bards minn a Jokh leggstu a

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þósið mitt, Ísl. þjóðs., and freq. in mod. usage. II. metaph. a' wearisome, endless struggle; leiðisk mér þós þetta, Nj. 92, Sturl. i. 101, Grett. 134; þar kemr enn þósinu, at..., Fms. xi. 429, Grett.

þófari, a, m. a stamper.

þófi, a, m. felt; þeir skáru sér stakka ór þófum, Bs. i. 667, passim.

2. esp. of felt used as a saddle-clotb; þófa á tvá hesta, Vm.

177; slær við beisli, lætr þófa á bak hestinum, Hrafn. 7; hann léttir söðlinum upp af þófanum, Sturl. iii. 295.

compds: þófa-höttr, m. a felt bood, Fms. iv. 76, ix. 445, Nj. 179.

þófa-stakkr, m. a felt cloak, Sturl., Bs. i. 667.

þófna, að, to thicken, of cloth, etc.

þóknan, f. a pleasure; vel-þóknan, good-will.

þóknask, að, dep. [þykk]a, þótti, cp. þokki], to be pleased; vita hversu Frey þóknisk til þin, Fms. ii. 74; Ólafi þóknaðisk vel tal þeirra, O. was well pleased with their talk, i. 220; þóknaðisk hvárt öðru vel, 102, N. G. L. ii. 421.

ÞÓPTA, u, f., better **þopta**, for optar, fopta make a rhyme; now sounded **þótta**:—a rowing beneb, aptr stökk þjóð um þoptur, Hallfr.; þessi maðr var hárr á þoptu, Fms. ii. 180; mörk fyrir þoptu hverja, þat heita þoptu-gjöld, N. G. L. i. 103: allit., þóptu ok þilju, Grág., passim.

pópti, a, m. a bench-fellow, Edda (Gl.)

þórðr, m., gen. þórðar, a pr. name, see þórr (B).

por-duna, u, f. a mod. poet. word, from Dan. torden, the din of Thor,

i. e. thunder, Bjarni.

FORR, m., gen. Þórs, dat. and acc. Þór, but Þóri dat., Bragi; in Runic inscriptions spelt Þur; [A.S. bunor; Engl. thunder; North. E. thunner; Dutch donder; O. H. G. donar; Germ. donner; Hel. thunar; Dan. Tor, in tor-den; cp. Lat. tōno and tonitrus; the word Þór-r is therefore formed by absorption of the middle n, and contraction of an older dissyllabic Þonor into one syllable, and is a purely Scandinavian form; hence in A. S. charters or diplomas it is a sure sign of forgery when names compd with pur-appear in deeds pretending to be of a time earlier than the Danish invasion in the 9th century; although in later times they abound; the Engl. Thurs-day is a later form, in which the phonetic rule of the Scandin. tongue has been followed; perh. it is a North. E. form. There is a short essay by Jacob Grimm on the etymology of this word.]

A. The god Thor, the god of thunder, keeper of the hammer, the ever-fighting slayer of trolls and destroyer of evil spirits, the friend of mankind, the defender of the earth, the heavens, and the gods, for without Thor and his hammer the earth would become the helpless prey of the giants. He was the consecrator, the hammer being the cross or holy sign of the ancient heathen, hence the expressive phrase on a heathen Danish Runic stone, purr vigi hassi runar, 'Thor, consecrate ibese Runes!' Rafn 193. Thor was the son of mother Earth; blunt, hot-tempered, without fraud or guile, of few words and ready stroke,-such was Thor, the favourite deity of the ancients. The finest legends of the Edda, and the best lays (the lays of Hymir, Thrym, and Harbard) refer to Thor, see the Edda passim, Eb. the first chaptershann varðveitti þar í eyinni Þórs-hof, ok var mikill vin Þórs, ... hann gékk til fréttar við þór ástvin sinn . . . , Eb.; Helgi var blandinn í trú, hann truði á Krist, en hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206. For a head of Thor carved on the high-seat pillars, see Eb., Fbr.: or on a talisman, Fs. 97.

B. COMPDS OF PROPER NAMES .- The name of Thor has always been thought to sound well, and is much used in pr. names; (hann átti) son er Steinn hét, þann svein gaf Þórólfr Þór vin sínum ok kallaði Þorstein, Eb.; uncompd only in the form porir of a man, pora of a woman, but common in compds, where in mod. usage the vowel is sounded long before a vowel, and before b and d, elsewhere short, but in old times it was no doubt o throughout;—thus, as a prefix, por-alfr, porolfr, porarr, por-arinn, por-oddr, por-haddr, por-halli, porhallr; but por-bergr, por-björn, por-brandr, por-finnr, porgautr, por-geirr, por-gestr (porgestlingar, the family of Th., Eb.), por-grims, por-gils, por-gnyr, por-kell (qs. porketill), por-laker (sounded pollaker, Bs. i. 356, l. 18, and so in mod. usage), por-leifr, por-leikr, por-ljótr, por-móðr, por-mundr (Dan. Runic stone), por-steinn (sounded posteinn, and often spelt so in later vellums), por-valdr, por-vardr, por-vidr; of women, porey, þór-arna, þor-finna, þor-gríma, þor-gunna, þór-halla, þór-hildr, þór-unn, þór-dís, þor-gerðr, þor-björg, þor-katla, Þór-ný, Þor-veig, Þór-vör. 2. as a suffix, -borr, -bora, -dórr, -dóra; Arn-órr, qs. Arn-þórr and Arn-óra, Stein-dórr, Hall-dórr and Hall-dóra, Berg-þórr and Berg-þóra, Ey-þórr and Ey-þóra, Haf-þórr. Of all these names, three demand special mention, viz. poror, being a contr. qs. por-roor (as Burdr = Bur-roor), the old uncontr. form occurs in poems of the 10th century, e.g. pórröðr vinon óra, Korm. 132; so Sighvat calls his own father porroot (dissyll.), yet he makes it rhyme as if contracted (porrödr er var fordum), so pordr skordu, Bjarn. (in a verse): the other name is purior, a fem. name, a weakened form for Þóríðr, Íb. 363 (qs. Þór-ríðr, like Sig-ríðr); thirdly, Þyri, a fem. name, weakened from **Þór-vé**, or still older **Þór-veig**, mod. Dan. *Thyra*, \downarrow fýsn, Mag.

II. metaph. a see Landn. 309; Þurvi (Þiurvi), gen. Þurviar, on Runic stones.

II. s. Sturl. i. 101, in local names, Þórs-mörk, Þórs-nes, Þórs-á, Landn., Eb.; whence þórs-nes-ingar, the men from Tb., Landn.; and Þórs-ness-lönd, -þing, Eb., Landn., Korm.: Þórsnesinga-goðord, Landn., Eb., Sturl.; Þórs-engi, n., i. e. Þórs-vengi, = Tbaasinge in Fünen, Denmark.

C. Compos: Þórs-dagr, m. [A. S. þmresdæg; O. H. G. Donares-

C. Compds: pors-dagr, m. [A. S. punresdag; O. H. G. Donarestae, Toniris-tag; mid. Germ. Donres-tae; mod. Germ. Donners-tag; Dutch Donder-dag; Swed.-Dan. Tors-dag; in Engl. also contr. Tbursday]:—
Tbursday, dies Jovis, N. G. L. ii. 347, Rb. 572, Fms. ix. 317, passim; Helgi-porsdagr, Holy Tbursday, Ascension Day, Js. 11, Fms. ix. 526, D. N.; Skiri-porsdagr, Dan. Skjertorsdag, Tbursday in Passion-week, passim.

pors-hani, a, m. a bird, cp. Odins-hani.

pors-hof, n. the temple of Jove, Clem., Al.

þótt, altbougb, see þó (B. III).

POTTI, a, m. [Engl. thought], thought, mind; ged-pótti, hug-pótti, disposition.

2. haughtiness, anger; engi pótti né ofrkapp, Karl. 210, Mar.: and so in mod. usage, compps: póttaligr, adj. rude and haughty.

bótta-fullr, adj. arrogant.

pottr, m. = potti; i föstum pott (= or pokk?), in a surly mood, Stor.; mæla sinn pott, to tell one's mind, Fb. i. 50.

þóttú, altbough thou, see þó (B. III. 4).

bramlast, ad, dep. = permlast, D. N. i. 317.

PRAMMA, að, to lumber along, walk beavily, like a bear, Fas. iii. 275, Hallfred (Fs. 105), Isl. ii. 272 (in a verse).

pramman or prommun, f. a lumbering along, Am. 17.

pram-valr, m. [Germ. dram; Lat. trab-s, see Grimm, Dict. ii. 1332]:
—a 'beam-bawk,' i. e. a sbip, poët., Leidarv. 16.

PRAP, m. = prapt, [cp. Engl. to threap = to wrangle.] prapt, n. a quarrel, Edda 110; cp. prátta and præta.

pras, n. a quarrel, litigation; opt er pras à pingum, Hallgr.: an idle quarrelling; petta er ljota prasió! leidinda-pras, a tiresome wrangle.

PRASA, pres. [O. H. G. drason], to talk big, make a bold show; hvi prasir þú svá, þótt? Ls. 59. 2. mod. to quarrel, wrangle.

prasi, a, m. (= prasir), a pr. name, Landn.

prasir, m. [cp. Ulf. prasa-balpei = pugnacity, temerity], a sturdy fighter; in poët. compds, lif-prasir (one who is hard to hill?), ör-prasir, dolg-prasir.

praska, 20, to rummage, better pröska; pótti henni praskað um híbýli sín, Grett. 141 C.

prauka, að, to bold on sturdily, stubbornly. I av 1988 and task; pú sel manninn fram, ok lát mik eigi þurfa þraut til, Ld. 44; leggit á mik nokkura yfirbót eða þraut, Fms. i. 119; svá mikla þraut at leiða mikit lið í orrostuna aptr, x. 371; þola þrautir, Al. 92, Sks. 23 new Ed.; göra þraut til e-s, to try bard; ok mun ek nú eigi optarr þraut til göra, Lv. 69: in legends (such as that of Hercules) the labour or 'task' to be performed is called þraut, Bret. 22, 24; nú mun ek göra sem fornir menn, at ek mun láta þik vinna til ráða-hags þessa þrautir nökkurar, Eb. 132; leggja þraut fyrir e-n; thus, e.g. the twelve labours of Hercules are 'þrautir.' II. with prepp.; í þraut, in or with a desperate struggle, in the end, finally; ódrjúgr í allar þrautir, opp. to 'í fyrstunni,' Fms. viii. 134; öruggr í allri þraut, i. 305; hann gékk undan þeim í þraut, Eb. 320; at vísa djöflum til þrautar við mik, Fms. i. 305; eigi munu vér sigrask á þeim til þrautar, Fær. 75; berjask til þrautar, to fight to the end, Fas. ii. 535, Hkr. iii. 90, Fms. vi. 256. þrautar-laust, n. adj. without a struggle, easily, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 160.

praut-góðr, adj. persevering, Rd. 308, Sks. 383, Fs. 161, 184. praut-laust, n. adj.; var þat eigi þ., it was not without a struggle, Eb. 172, Fas. ii. 478.

pRA, pres. prái, pret. práði, [Engl. throe], to feel throes, to long, pant after; prár hann ok sýtir eptir þeim, Stj. 76; sýtandi ok þrándi eptir honum, 195; slá ekki slíku á þik, at þrá eptir einni konu, Isl. ii. 250; þá skal ekki lengi þrá til þess er þó skal ekki tjá, Gísl. 99: with acc., Ketilríðar er Víglundr þráði, Bárð. 165.

II. [þrá, n.], reflex. to persevere, be obstinate in a thing; en ef þeir þrásk á ok látask hvárigir fyrri hefja, N. G. L. i. 64; en alls þú þrásk á hólm-göngu þessa, Karl. 90 (þrár svá mjök, v. l.)

þrá, n. a throe, bard struggle, obstinacy; en ef menn vilja þrá sitt til leggja, ok vilja heldr vera í banni en lausn taka, H. E. i. 238; ef hann stendr í því með þrái, 232; ef þú staðfestisk í þínu þrái, Stj. 285; Rafn harðnaði í sinu þrái við biskup, Bs. i. 761.

2. the phrase, í þrá, in defiance of; görði þat hverr í þrá öðrum, in spite of, in defiance of one another, Sturl. ii. 12; honum þótti þat mann-skaði mikill, ok mjök gört í þrá sér, and in bis despite, in order to thwart bim, O. H. 94; ganga á þrá, to veer round and become contrary, of wind; því næst gékk veðr á þrá, ok rak þá inn aptr undir Niðarhólm, Fms. ii. 207.

þrá, f. [þreyja], a tbroe, pang, longing; mikilliga þrá eðr helstríð, Stj. 38; ból er beggja þrá, Ls. 59; ljótar nornir skópu oss langa þrá, Skv. 3. 7; leggja þrár á e-t, to yearn after a tbing, Flóv. 77; þrár hafðar er hefi til þíns gamans, Fsm. 50; margr fær þrá fyrir litla stundarfýsn, Mag.

a martyr], rottenness, decay; in lik-prá, body-decay, leprosy.

ÞRÁÐR, m., gen. þráðar, dat. þræði, pl. þræðir, þræðr, Sks. l.c., Pr. 411; acc. pradu: [A.S. prad; Engl. thread; Germ. drabt; Dutch draad; Dan. traad: the root verb is in A.S. prawan; O. H. G. drabjan; Engl. throw in throwster; Germ. dreben; Lat. torquere]:—a thread, end; raudr brádt, Fms. v. 319; landit skalf sem á þræði léki, Fas. i. 424; var bradt bundinn við sporðinn, Fms. vi. 296; öðrum þræði batt hann fyrir framan ..., Bs. i. 644; nál ok þræðr, Pr. 411; þráðrinn, Rb. 472; hör-þráðr, silki-þráðr, Bs. i. 644, O. H. L. 73; örlags-þráðuna, Al. 79; bradar-endi, a thread's end; bradar-spotti. 2. naut. term, the brails of a sail (?); nálar margar ok ærna þræðr eða sviptingar, Sks. 30 B; bráða-riða; eyrir við líksíma hvert, eyri fyrir þráða-riðu hverja, eyri fyrir hanka hvern, N.G.L. i. 101.

brai, a. m. staleness. II. obstinacy = brá, n.

Práinn, m., dat. Þráni, a pr. name, Landu., Nj.

bráliga, adv. obstinately, Fb. ii. 50, Fms. ii. 167, x. 277. quently, incessantly, Stj. 157, Fb. ii. 50.

práligr, adj. very frequent, Stj. 80. brana, 20, to become decomposed (þrúr).

Prándr, m., Pránd-heimr, Drondbeim, see Próndr, Próndheimr.

PRAR, þrá, þrátt, adj. stubborn, obstinate, mostly in a bad sense; þráir ok kappsamir, Ísl. ii. 368; miklu er hann ráðgari ok þrárri á þat sem hann vill fram fara, Fms. vi. 382; en þeir er þrástir vóru á sitt mál vildu berjask, viii. 411, freq. in mod. usage. 2. neut. þrátt as adv., frequently; hvat vit munum tala svá þrátt á kveldum, Fms. vi. 394, viii. 436; finnask þar þrátt rauðir gimsteinar, Stj. 72; þrátt-nefndr, often

named, Jb. 446; þrátt ok iðugliga, D. N. i. 195.

B. Compos, constantly: prá-beiting, f. a beating-up to the wind, a naut. term; ef menn beita þrábeiting, Jb. 399. þrá-bænn, adj. begging þrá-fylginn, adj. persevering, Fas. iii. 195. bard, Stj. 206, Post. prá-girni, f. a contentious spirit, obstinacy, Hym., Fb. iii. 246, Blas. 49, Fms. v. 239, Hkr. ii. 237. þrá-gjarn, adj. obstinate, Akv. 43. prá-gjarnliga, adv. repeatedly, over and over again, Gkv. 2. 17, 31. brá-haldr, adj. brá-halda, helt, to bold fast, stick to, Fb. i. 228. obstinate, stubborn, Fms. i. 305, Orkn. 34. þrá-kelkinn, adj. þrá-látr, adj. stubborn, (-kelkni, f.), dogged, obstinate, pig-beaded. Stj. 449, Fb. ii. 261. þrá-leikr, m. perseverance in, Al. 119. prá-liga (q. v.), adv. frequently. prá-ligr (q. v.), adj. frequent, incesprá-lifr, adj. tenacious of life, Yt. þrá-lyndi, f. stubbornness, Fms. vii. 21, viii. 436, x. 292, 306, Glum. 358, Fs. 36, 49, brá-lyndr, adj. obstinate, stubborn, Finnb. 348, Fms. x. 177, Bret. 292, Fs. 166, Stj. 230. þrá-læti, n. = þrályndi, Karl. 540. mæli, n. a bandying of words, Am. 103. prá-reip, n. tight, strong þrá-rækiligr, adj. obstinate, Róm. 336. ropes, Sól. 77. þrá-samliga, adv. very frequent, Isl. ii. 363, Fms. x. 307. þrá-seta, u, f. sitting one out, Fms. viii. 441, Jb. 278. prá-viori, n. a constant adverse wind, Norske Saml. v. 159. þrá-yrði, n. = þrámæli, Barl. 125.

C. Þrár, þrá, þrátt, decomposed, stale; þrátt kjöt, þrár fiskr, stale

fish; lik-prar, 'flesh-rotten,' leprous.

prátta, ad, = prætta, q. v.; [Germ. dratzen, whence later trotzen] :to quarrel, dispute; eg vil nú ekki þar um þrátta, Grönd.

brattan, f. a dispute, difference.

PREF, n. a kind of upper floor where corn is stored (see prefi); stofunni með kofum ok þrefinu sem þar er viðr fast, austasta búðinni undir stofunni, D. N. iv. 520; prefit yfir forstofunni, i. 275, v. 342, vi. 84. in the metaph. phrase, koma ú þref, to come on the floor, to come in; kemr nú á þref um draumana þegar er lengir nóttina, when the night grew long, the (dismal) dreams came again, Gisl. 44. wrangle, dispute; mal-pref.

prefa, ad, to wrangle, dispute; hvad ertu' ad prefa!

pro-falda, 20, to triple, Alg., Sks. 675. pre-faldan, f. a making threefold, Alg.

prefaldliga, adv. trebly, Post. 645. 68. prefaldr, adj. tbreefold, Isl. ii. 104, Anced. 30, Sks. 182, 449, 458.

þref-búð, f. = þref, D. N. vi. 291.

prefi, a, m. [A. S. praf; Engl. thrave = a number of two dozen, Johnson]:-a number of sheaves, a thrave, Edda ii. 491; cp. Dan. 'en trave korn; in the phrase, raunlitid kemst opt a preia, small efforts soon make a shock, i.e. small matters soon grow into a quarrel, Mkv.; or is

the metaphor from pref? cp. Gisl. 44 (above s. v. pref).

• BREIFA, 20, [prifa], to touch, feel with the band; far pú hingat ok vil ek p. um pik, Isl. ii. 342, 343 (of a blind woman); fóstra Helga var því vön at þ. um menn áðr enn til vígs færi, Korm. 4; hann þreifaði þar niðr ok tók þar á sverðs-hjöltum, Ld. 204; myrkr þat at þ. má um, Eluc.; b. i hönd e-m, to sbake one's bands, Isl. ii. 207; hann preifadi um hendr beim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 73. II. reflex., preifast fyrir, to feel for oneself, to grope along, Fms. v. 95. 24.

preifanligr, adj. tangible, Mar.

PREK, n., in poets brekr, m.; meiri varð þinn brekr en beira, ... sinn prek, ... pu hehr vandan bik dyrum brek, ... minna brek (dat.), O. H. | ridge flooded at bigb water, between the mainland and an island; per

B. [A. S. preû or preow, in lie-prowere = a leper; cp. A. S. prower, f (in a verse, see Lex. Poët.); slikan prek, Jd. 11; jöfnum brek. Fms. vi. 423; bann muntú brek drýgja, Hbl.; eljun, brekr, nenning, Edda 109; mikill prekr ok aft, Sks. 159 new Ed. :-pith, strength, courage, fortitude, eigi höfum vér þrek til at berjask við Þorstein, Korm. 236; um röskvan mann þann er vel væri at þreki búinn, Fms. vii. 227 (here it is evidently neut., for if masc. it would drop the i); ef bu henr eigi brek til, courage, Nj. 31; hafa brek ok hugbord til e-s, Fms. vii. 143; hafa prek við e-m, to be a match for, Fs. 125, Fbr. 111 new Ed. COMPDS: prek-förlaör, part. with failing courage, Jd. lauss, adj. pitbless, Sd. 151, Fbr. 212. brek-leysi, n. pitblessness, lack of fortitude, O. H. brek-liga, adv. strongly, stoutly, Sks. brek-ligr, adj. strong, stout of frame, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 19, 631, 633. 63, O. H. 139, Ld. 16, 120. brek-lyndr, adj. strong-minded. prek-mikill, adi. brek-maör, m. a stout, strong man, Niorst. 6. prek-samr, adj. valiant, Hallfred. prek-ramr, adj. strong, powerful. Geisli. Rb. 110. prek-storr = prekmikill, Lex. Poët. brek-virki, n. a deed of derring-do, Fær. 49, Nj. 183, Grett. 116.

prekaor, part. worn, exhausted by over-exertion or from being tossed by wind, waves, fire, or the like, Fms. ii. 87, vi. 325; beir voru brekaðir mjök af eldi, Orkn. 318, passim: in Stj. 387, for 'preka,' read

breka (?).

þrekinn, adj. enduring; þrekinn við vás ok vökur, Róm. 330. in mod. usage, stout of frame.

prekkóttr, adj. dirty, Fs. 158, Fms. v. 230.

brekkr, m. [Germ. dreck], filtb, Lat. merda, Stj. 247, Mar., passim.

brekkugr, adj. = brekkottr, Fas. iii. 583.

promill, m., in swearing, hver premillinn! see tramar, p. 630.

premjar, f. pl. a part of the sword, but unknown what, Edda (Gl.); the sword is called premja linnr, windr, svell, = the snake, wand, ice, of the b., etc., Lex. Poet.

prenning, f. a trinity, esp. in eccl. sense, the Trinity, Fms. i. 281, x. 171, Skálda, and in mod. usage, Vídal., Pass., etc. (Heilög prenning);

prenningar-messa = Trinity-Sunday, Fms. ix. 372

PRENNR, adj. (also prinnr), triple, threefold (see tvennr); prennr buningr, Dipl. iii. 4; einn Gud i brenningu, brennan i einingu, Fms. i. 281: plur. in distrib. sense, munnlaugar prennar, Dipl. iii. 4; prennar tylptir í fjórðungi hverjum, Nj. 150, Eg. 341; með þrennum greinum, Stj. 37; pessa omaga prenna, Grag. i. 275; petta eru prenn verd, tbrice the prize, Ld. 30, 146, Hkr. iii. 408; prenn mann-gjöld, Nj.; prennar sátir, Orkn. 48; þrennar níundir, Hkv. Hjörv.; þrenni, indecl. (cp. tvenni), Anecd. 58; fjör þrenni, three lives, Rekst. COMPDS: brenns-konar and prenns-slags, of three kinds. prennis-kyns, id., Barl. 131.

PREP, n. a ledge or sbelf-like basis or footing, in a wall or pavement; skal hann (the wall) taka i öxl manni af þrepi, Grág. ii. 262; sjándi hvar fjándinn sitr á þrepi einu, Mar., and so in mod. usage: metaph., en þó var sem nökkut þrep kenndisk á leggnum, of a tumor.

Bs. i. 376.

prep-skjöldr, a false form for preskölddr, q. v.

PRESKJA, t, priskja and pryskva are less correct forms; [Ulf. prisking = άλοαν; A.S. perscan; Engl. thresh; O. H.G. drescan; Germ. dreschen; Swed. turska; Dan. tarska; Lat. tero; Gr. reipo]:-to thresh, D. N. vi. 196; priskja (sic) korn, Fms. viii. 96 (pryskva, v. l.)

preskjöldr, m. [this word is derived from preskja and völlr, and prop. means a threshing-floor, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing, but it then came to mean the block of wood or stone beneath the door, doorsill or threshold; and that in ancient times it was so, is borne out by phrases as, Grima sat & preskeldi, Fbr.; or, stiga yfir þresköldinn, Eb. l. c.; or, þresköldrinn var hár fyrir durunum, O. H. L. 85; see the references. The latter part of the compd. -öldr, is from a time when the older ld had not as yet become assimilated into ll. The word is declined like völlr; nom. preskjöldr, or, dropping the j, presköldr: acc. preskjöld or presköld, Bs. i. 44, Fms. v. 140, Fbr. 14. Korm. 10, Eb. 220, Fs. 68, Edda ii. 122, Hkr. iii. 116, N. G. L. i. 18, 431: dat. preskeldi, Fms. ii. 149, Fbr. 98 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 18, 431; in rhymes eldhúss þreskeldi, Kormak: nom. plur. þreskeldir, Bs. i. 736; acc. presköldu, Stj. 436 (spelt prescavildo): examples are wanting of gen. sing. and plur. 2. but as the etymology was forgotten, the forms soon got confused, e.g. the curious various readings to N.G.L. ii. 110, preskilldi, preskjalda, preskalda, preskalla, preskaldi, preskolli. preskæli, all dat.: acc. sing. changing o into e, preskelld, Stj. 436 (Ced. A): dat. changing e into i, þreskildi (as if from skjöldr), H. E. i. 496, N. G. L. ii. l. c. The form prepskjöldr, found in mod. Icel. books, is a bad attempt at an etymology, as if it were derived from brep and skijoldr. The form tréskjöldrinn, O. H. L. 85. l. 21, is prob. merely a scribe's error. at last came the mod. form pröskuldr, declined as a regular substantive (like Höskulldr), Sturl. iii. 33; [A. S. persewold or perscold; Engl. thresbold; Dan. tærskel; O. H. G. dirscuwili.]

B. A threshold, passim, see above. 2. metaph. an istbmus or



réru inn til Arneyjar-sunds ...; var þar svá til farit at þröskuldr lá á Fms. ix. 336. sundinu, en djúpt at tvá vega, var þar riðit at fjörum, en eigi flóðum, Sturl. iii. 33 (the ridges leading to the island Langey, in Skarðströnd in western Icel., are still locally called 'pröskuldar'). as a gramm, term, a figure of speech, when one word ends and the next begins with the same consonant; penna löst köllu vér preskælld, Skúlda (Edda ii. 122; þræskælld, 412, l. c.)

brettán, thirteen, passim.

2. the thirteenth and last day brettandi, the thirteenth, passim. of Yule, or the 6th day of Jan., is in Icel. called 'prettandi,' in Engl. Twelfth Night; see Icel. Almanack.

brettán-sessa, u, f. a tbirteen-oared sbip, N. G. L. i. 99, Fms. ix. 470.

prettugandi, undi, the thirtieth, Rb. 1812. 49, MS. 732. 7. pré-vetr, adj. (in mod. usage also pré-vetra, indecl.), three winters (i. e. years) old, Eg. 147, Hkr. iii. 188, Fms. i. 77, Ld. 56, Orkn. 278, Grág. i. 503, ii. 122, 258, Jb. 196.

preying, f. a patient waiting; göra sér e-d til af-preyingar, in order to

iv. 328.

PREYJA, pres. prey, preyr, mod. preyi, preyir; pret. preyði; [A.S. prowjan; cp. the Engl. subst. tbroe]:—to feel for, desire, yearn after; enn inn átta (viz. vetr) allan þráðu, Vkv.; löng er nótt...hve um preyja'k þrjár, Skm. 42; ek þrey um aldr, Fms. v. 231 (in a verse); ekki preyr ek at peim pegni, I long not for bim, Fas. ii. 336; preyja eptir cinni konu, Isl. ii. 250 (Cod. B, þrá Cod. A); ey þreyjandi, ever panting, Hdl. 46. 2. to wait patiently, endure; in which sense the word is still used, e. g. brey, pol og lið, bið, vona og bíð, bölið fær góðan enda, Hallgr.

preyja, u, f. endurance, patience; eg hefi ekki preyju til þess. preyjulauss, adj. impatient.

breynging, f. affliction; see prongving, Fb. ii. 195.

breyngja, o, to throng; see brongva.

PREYTA, t, [praut], to prosecute a case stoutly, to strive, struggle, in a race, task, labour; þreyta leik, rás, kapp-sigling við e-n, to contend in a game, run a race with one, or the like, Edda 34, Fms. vi. 269, 360; b. a drykkjuna, to contend in drinking, bave a drinking-bout, Edda 34; b. rás, to run a race, id.: b. e-t med kappmælum, to dispute eagerly, Fms. i. 11; þreyttu þeir þetta með kappmælum þar til er hvárirtveggju vápnuðusk, vi. 136; er þér þreytið þetta mál svá mjök, vii. 169; meirr breytti Rútr bat med kappi en med lögum . . . at beir breytti bat ekki med sér, Nj. 31; jarlarnir þreyttu þetta med sér, it came to bigb words between them, Hkr. i. 87; p. lög um e-t, to contend at law, Fms. vii. 132, 135; beir þreyttu (tried bard) at komask í borgina, Edda; preyta heim, to strive to get bome, K. p. K. 94; ef bu preytir vel á jardriki, if thou strivest well in this life, Mar.; preyta hest sporum, to prick the borse with the spurs, Karl. 92. 2. hence in mod. usage, to zoear out, exhaust: in old writers it seems not to occur in this sense, except as pass.; öffin preyttusk, were exhausted, Bret. ch. 4: part., bótt hann sé mjök at breyttr, sorely tried, Nj. 64.

preyta, u, f. wear and tear, exhaustion, freq. in mod. usage.

preytir, m. a contender, one who strives, Lex. Poët.

breytleikr, m. lassitude, Greg. 43, Stj. 490, v. l.

preyttr, part. [Dan. træt], exhausted, worn out, Fb. i. 483: very freq.

in mod. usage, sar-preyttr, daud-preyttr, ó-preyttr, fresh, etc.

PRIDI, sounded þriðji, gen. dat. acc. þriðja; pl. þriðju: [A.S. þrydda; North. E. tbrid]:-tbe tbird, Nj. 32, Eg. 168, 220, 279, 537, and passim. COMPDS: prioja-bræðri or -bræðra, adj., also used as a noun, fiftb cousins (male), cp. annara-bræðra (see annarr), Grág. i. 285, ii. 172, 173, priði-dagr (mod. priðju-dagr), m. the third 188, 246, Bs. i. 10. day, i.e. Tuesday, Orkn. 322, K. A. 182, Rb. 112 (see the remarks to brioja-vaka, u, f. the 'third wake,' i.e. the 8th day of July, dagr). II. prioi is one of the names of Odin, D. N. passim (see Fr.) Edda 3; priðja þing, = Valhalla or the Einherjar, Ýt.

pridjungr, m. the third part of a thing, Nj. 3, Eg. 57, 266, Fms. i. 70, N. G. L. i. 421, Grág. i. 156, passim.

II. as a political divi-70, N. G. L. i. 421, Grág. i. 156, passim. sion, the third part of a shire, A.S. prithing, low Lat. Trithinga, a Thriding (op. the Yorkshire Ridings); in Icel, every ping (q. v.) was subdivided into three parts (i. e. there were three 'godords' in each ping); bridjungs-madr, an inmate or liegeman of such a 'riding,' Grag. i. 16; priðjungs vist, domicile in a 'riding' (referring to the þingfesti, q.v.), 114: in Norway a church-division, fjórðungs menn eða þriðjungs, N. G. L. COMPDS: pridjungs-auki, a, m. an increase by a third, a law phrase, a joint property, where one partner (e.g. a wife) is entitled to a third part, N. G. L. i. 233. priðjungar-fé, n. = þriðjungsauki; skyldi öll þessi kúgildi þriðjungar-fé vera, Dipl. i. 7; tíu kúgildi, þ., iii. 6; þá er Gisl skyldugr kirkju sex hundruð í þ., 7; gefandi Hamar ok Bakka ok tuttugu hundraða í þriðjungar-fé, iv. 8; tuttugu kúgildi þ., v. 5 (in all these instances of church donations, which were to increase briðjunga-félag, n. a joint-partnership, as marriage, by a third?). in which the wife is entitled to a third part of the joint property, D. N. i. 108. pridjungs-kona, u, f. a wife as partner in a pridjungafélag, D. N. v. 129.

briðjungs-tíund, f. a kind of titbe, D. N. v. 43. pridjungs-ping, n. a meeting of a pridjung (II), N.G. L. ii. 323.

briðungr = þriðjungr, Rb. 33, D. N. i. 108.

PRIF, n. pl. [Engl. thrift], thriving condition, well-doing, prosperity; standa e-m fyrir þrifum, to stand in the way of one's well-doing, Fms. ii. 154; launa e-m þrif ok þroska, Al. 103; urðu þeir at öngum þrifum er honum hlýddu, Post. 656 C. 7; þeirra atkvæmi mun litt at þrifum verða, Fb. i. 548; biðja annars heims þrifa, Hom. (St.); þar skulu nú prif þin við liggja, Fms. viii. 385, v. l.; ó-prif, untbrift, passim.

2. in mod. usage. eleanliness; ó-þrif, uncleanliness. COMPDS: prifalegr, adj. (-lega, adv.), cleanly. brifa-maor, m. a thrifty, well-todo person, Isl. ii. 13.

brifa, ad, = þrifa, to seize; lengi lifat, láti menn þat höndum þrifat, Bs. i. (in a verse); einn hest er hann fékk þrifaðan, Al. 81, 86.

prif-gjafari and prif-gjafi, a, m. a giver of good things, a bounteous giver, Mar., Hom. (St.)

prif-gjöf, f. a gift of grace; p. Guðs, Post. (Unger) 235.

prifinn, adj. 'tbrifty,' Bs. i. 238, 240.

2. cleanly; (

2. cleanly : 6-brifinn, uncleanly, dirty.

prifia, ao, [prifa], to grasp at (= gripla), Barl. 70, 123.

brif-liga, adv. defily; frækiliga ok þ., Stj. 233; eta þ., to eat briskly, 2. mod. cleanly; o-prifliga, uncleanly.

brifligleikr, m. a thriving condition; vænleikr ok þ., Stj. 225.

brifligr, adj. tbrifty, well-to-do; madr þ. í rauðum kyrtli, Grett. 67 new Ed., Fms. iii. 135, Fas. i. 314; prifligra barn, Finnb. 214. 2. cleanly. brif-mannligr, adj. = brifligr, Mag. 88.

brifnaor, m., older brifnoor, tbrift, wealth, prosperity; engi maor heldr sinum prifnaði til allsendis, Fms. i. 295; urðu allir at minna þrifnaði en áðr, vii. 196; þar skal nú þrifnaðrinn þinn við liggja, viii. 385; ek hefi tekit hér þrifnað, Lv. 36; góðverk remma allan þrifnoð, MS. 673. 60; meiri verði þinn en þeirra þrifnoðr, Arnór. 2. mod. cleanliness; ó-prifnadr, uncleanliness. prifnadar-madr, m. a well-todo man, Fms. vi. 356: mod. a cleanly person.

prif-samliga, adv. profitably, Hom. 10.

prif-samligr, adj. wbolesome, Hom. 9; p. aminning, 656 C. 30.

prif-semi, f. a good estate, Hom. 66; augu min sjá þ. þina, tby sal-2. tbrift; em ek þó skjótt aflandi á verkum mínum vation, id. ok þ., Njarð. 366.

prift, f. tbrift; fari sá útlægr ok komi alldregi í þrift, Js. 25; koma e-m í þrift, Fb. i. 136; komask í þrift, Fms. vi. 115.

þrifu-liga, adv. = þrifliga, Stj. prima, u, f. = pryma (?), a peal of thunder, Lex. Poët.

brimarr and brimir, m. [bremjar], a sword, poët., Edda (Gl.)

brimill, m., better prymill, q. v.

prinnr = brennr, like tvinnr for tvennr; sinn, brinnum, Rekst.

priskja, t, to thresh, Fms. viii. 96; the mod. form is preskja, q. v., Dan. tærske; but in Icel. the word is little used, and hardly known, except it be in metaph. phrases.

pristr, m. the three in cards; cp. tvistr.

prisvar, adv. tbrice; see prysvar.

PRIFA, pres. prif; pret. preif, preift, preif; pl. prifu; part. brifinn : -to clutch, grip, grasp, to take bold of suddenly or violently; hann preif upp spjót, Nj. 8; hann preif til hennar, Eg. 193; Hallfredt preif til hans ok keyrði undir sik, Fms. ii. 60; hann þreif til Þorsteins, Fs. (begin.); hann finnr barnit, þrífr upp síðan ok kastar í stakk sinn, Finnb. 214; hann preif i feldinn stundar-fast, Grett. 114, 118; prifu peir þjóðgóðan, Am. 61; hann þreif um fótinn, Fms. viii. 368, v.l.; hann þrift í tána, Hrasn. 15; þars vér á þjaza þrifum, Ls. 51, 52, and passim.

B. Prob. an altogether different word, and only used in the reflex. form, prifask, preifsk, prifisk:-to tbrive; hann bad hann illa fara ok aldri þrífask, Nj. 19; engi fylkis-konungr þreifsk í landinu né annat stórmenni, Ld. (begin.); þá þrífsk hann ekki til skriðsins, Stj. 98; í hans kyni mundi allar þjóðir arf taka ok þrífask, be saved, Post. (Unger)

305, and passim in old and mod. usage.

PRÍR, þrjár, þrjú; gen. þriggja; dat. þrimr and þrim, later and mod. premr, prem; acc. prjá, prjár, prjú: [Goth. preis; A.S. prî; Engl. tbree; O. H. G. dri; Germ. drei; Dan. tre; Lat.-Gr. tres, Tpeis; etc.]: -tbree, Nj. 16, 23, 81, Grág. i. 82, ii. 392, Landn. 126, K. p. K. 164, Fms. v. 8, vii. 235, and passim; brjóta í þrjú (cp. í tvau), to break into tbree (mod. i prennt), Hom. 141, Isl. ii. 337.

B. Compos with pri- = three-, thrice-: pri-angaor, adj. three-forked. Stj. 430, MS. 544. 15. pri-boginn, part. ibrice-bent, Bard. 175. breidr, adj. of triple breadth, of cloth, Rb. 120, D. N. i. 410. bryddr, part. with threefold mounting, Landn. 190. pri-deila, u. f. pri-deildr, part. divided into three parts, A. A. 283. the rule of three. þrí-deili, n. a tbirð part (?), N. G. L. i. 356. þrí-delningr, m. a bri-engdr, part. three-pronged, Stj. 430. third part, B. K. 40. falda, 20, to make threefold, Stj. 551. þrí-faldr, adj. tbreefold, = prefaldr, Fb. i. 423. pri-forn, adj. tbrice-old, i. e. tbree years old; v. 129. priojungs-penningr, m. a kind of coin, D. N. prifornt smjör, Skiða R. 197. pri-fættr, adj. three-legged, Vápn. 24; priðjungs-skipti, n. a division into three parts, Edda 145, prifættr piltr prifinn ok vandstilltr, in a riddle of the distaff. pri-

gilds, d, to pay threefold, Fms. x. 172, Gbl. 359. pri-greindr, part. three-branched, Stj. 57, 67. tbreefold value. hendr, adj. a metrical term, each line having three rhyming syllables, Edda brí-heilagr, adj. lasting three days, of feasts, e. g. halda Jól priheilagt, to keep Christmas three days. pri-husadr, part. consisting of three bouses, Sij. 57. pri-hyrndr, part. [A. S. prybyrned], threeborned, triangular, Fms. iii. 180. þrí-hyrningr, m. a triangle, Pr. 477, 478: a local name of a mountain, Landn., Nj. þrí-höfðaðr, adj. þrí-kvíslaðr, part. three-branched, three-beaded, Niorst. 6, Skm. 31. Stj. ch. 135, Al. 168, Karl. 299. þrí-liða, u, f. the rule of three, pri-menningr, m. a third cousin, Fb. i. 287, Nj. 235, Gpl. 247; in K. A. 140 even of a woman. þrí-merkingr, m. a þrí-mútaðr, tbricering weighing three ounces, Grag. ii. 171. moulted, of a falcon, Karl. 10. þrí-nættr, adj. three nights old, Edda 58; ping prinætt, lasting three nights (days), Js. 37. þrí-skafinn, part. tbrice-polisbed, Fas. ii. 326. bri-skeptr, part. wadmal of three strands, cp. tviskeptr, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246. bri-skeyta, u, f. a triangle, Rb. (1812) 25. pri-skipta, t, to divide into three parts, Stj. 451, N.G.L. i. 389. bri-strendingr, m. a kind of shell, Eggert þrí-taka, tók, to repeat thrice. Itin. ch. 901. þrí-tíðungr, m. a bull three years old, N. G. L. i. 31, 99, Gpl. 111. þrí-tugandi, -undi (mod. pri-tugasti), [A.S. pryttigoda], the thirtieth, Fms. x. pritug-nátti, of thirty nights (days), of a month, 194, Rb. (1812) 3. Jb., Rb. 10, 56. pri-tugr and pri-togr, adj. aged thirty, Fms. iv. 2, Hom. 55; pritogr, 1b. 15: baving thirty oars, pritugt skip, Fms. vii. 234, N. G. L. i. 104: measuring thirty (fathoms, ells), Fas. i. 159, Landn. 51, Rb. 12 (of thirty days). britugs-aldr, m. the age of thirty. tug-sessa, u, f. a thirty-oared ship, Nj. 42. pritugs-morginn, m. the morning of the thirtieth day, N.G.L. i. 14. pri-tugti, the thirtieth, D. N. iv. 343, 369. pritog-náttr, adj. = pritugnátti, of thirty nights, epithet of a month, 1b. 7. prí-valdi, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (in a verse). prí-vegis, adv. tbrice. prí-vetr, adj. tbree winters old, = prévetr, Eluc. 149, Stj. 111, O. H. L. ch. 77. þrí-vægr, adj. of þrí-þættr, adj. three-twisted. þrí-æri, n. a triple weight, 732. 16. period of three years, D. N. pri-err, adj. three years old, Stj. 111.

prjá-tiu, tbirty; mod. = prír tigir. prjá-tygti, tbe tbirtietb, D. N. iii. 205.

BRJOTA, pres. brytr; pret. braut; subj. bryti; part. brotinn: the verb being impersonal, forms as prauzt or pl. prutu hardly occur: [A.S. â-preotan]:-to fail one, come to an end, impers. with acc. of the person and thing, e-n brytr e-t, it fails one in a thing, one comes to an end of it; en er veizlung prytt, when it came to the end of the banquet, Ld. 16; er nú vænast at þrjóti okkra samvistu, Fær. 174; þar til er praut dalinn, to the end of the dale, Nj. 35; inn a fjordinn, par til er braut sker öll (acc.), till there was an end of all the skerries, Landn. 57; en er hann braut eyrendit, when the breath failed bim, Edda 32: the saying, seint þrýtr þann er verr hefir, the man with a bad case bas a bundred excuses, Fms. viii. 412; þá er í ráði at rögn (acc.) um þrjóti, Hdl. 41; ey eða ei, þat er aldregi þrýtr, Skálda. 2. to want, lack, be short of a thing, fail in it; Hrapp braut vistir i hafi, Nj. 128; illt er bat ef föður minn þrýtr drengskapinn, Lv. 11; þá er menn Magnúss konungs þraut grjót ok skotvápn, Fms. viii. 139; at eigi þrjóti oss at vætta miskunnar af Gudi, that we do not fail, Hom. 97; ef hinn þrýtr er við tekr, Grág. i. 227; þat hann viðr er þrjóta mun flesta menn þótt fé eigi, Ad. 21; ef hann þrýtr at veraldar auðæfum, Greg. 30. 3. as a law term, to become a pauper; annat-tveggja, at haun andisk eða þrýtr hann (acc.) at fé, þá..., Grág. i. 274; ef þess er ván at þau þrjóti þau II. part. at an end, past, gone; ok er protin van misseri, 241. potti pess at ..., past bope, forlorn, Eg. 719, Fms. vi. 152, O. T. 8; get ek at þrotin sé þín en mesta gæfa, Nj. 182; þrotinn at drykk, sbort of drink, Fms. ix. 41; en er allir voru protnir á at biðja hann til, were exhausted in begging bim, Bs. i. 128; Trojumenn sá sik protna at vega sigt á Grikkjum, Bret.; hestrinn var þrotinn, quite exbausted, Fms. vi. 211; ok vóru þá þrotnir yxninir, Eb. 176. 2. bankrupt; ef hinn er protinn er fram færir úmagann, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 10.

brjótkast, að, to be refractory, B. K. 108.

prjót-lyndr, adj. refractory, Fms. ii. 154; þungr ok þ., Bs. i. 341. prjótr, m. [prjóta], prop. as a law term, a defaulter; nú hafa beir brjót af jörðu færðan, hefir hinn jörð er á, N. G. L. i. 90; hverr ok sem hann görisk þrjótr, ok er skoraðr til leiðangrs ok sóttr til ok vill eigi göra ok hleypsk undan sókn..., Gpl. 92; en ef sýslu-maðr fyrir-nemsk at sækja þann þrjót er í sýslu hans er, N.G.L. iii. 133. 2. a bad debtor; fara til heimilis þess er skuld á at gjalda, ok virða honum þar fullrétti eptir laga-dómi af fé þrjóts, Gþl. 479. II. metaph. a knave; sem þrjótr brjóti myksleða, Kormak; jörmun-þ., a great knave, Haustl.; pembi-p., a sulky knave; urdar p., the knave of the rocks, i.e. a giant, bd., Orkn. (in a verse); and passim in mod. usage, a scoundrel, það skal á þrjót þorna sem á þræl vöknar, let a knave wash a knave, a say-III. [Germ. trotz], of a thing, as a law phrase, defiance; in the phrase, bioda e-m þrjót, to bid defiance to one; mi býdr maðr þrjót þeim er skuld á at honum, ok vill eigi vinna fyrir honum, færi | þróaðisk (grew up) langa hrið eptir sem eðli ok aldr vísar til, Fms. 2.

þrí-gildr, part. of hann á þing, ok bjóði frændum at leysa hann ór skuld þeirri. N.G.L.i. 31; en ef hann býðr þrjót ok vill eigi af fara, 245; valin-kunnir menn kasti í hlut þrjóts úmerktum, ok lýsi þar hvat hverr hlaut, 43.

prjózka, u, f. [Germ. dratz and trotz; Dan. trods], refractorines, sullen obstinacy; diríd ok prjózku (= Lat. pertinacia), Hom. 24; nu harðna þeir í þrjózku, K. Á. 54; með þrjózku ok þrályndi, Fins. va. 21; en þeir sem þetta greiða eigi fyrir þrjózku sakir, Gþl. 21. brjózku-fullr, adj. refractory. prjózku-maðr, m. a refractery person, Hom. 108.

þrjózkask, að, to rebel, be refractory, B. K. 108; þ. við e-t, to refus to do a duty, strike work.

prjózkr, adj. [Germ. trotzig], refractory, D. N. iv. 239, Grett. 92.

prjúgr, m. (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381; cp. Dan. Tryge.

proka, að, = prauka, to tarry; þó einmana þrokum hér þeim hja Grænlands sonum, Núm. 1. 9. Proptr, m. [brapt], a name of Odin, prop. a wrangler (?), Edda (Gl.)

PROSKASK, ad, dep. [prob. derived from pro-ask, or may it not be akin to [v]röskr, p. 508, p = v?], to grow up to full age, live to be a man; synir Haralds begar beir broskuðusk, Fms. i. 196; hann broskaðisk heima, 2. part. broskadr, gross Gullp., Gisl. 79, passim in mod. usage. up, adult; margbreytinn þegar hann var nökkut þroskaðr, Fb. i. 302; hann görisk hniginn á enn efra aldr, en synir hans eru nú broskaðir, Ld. 68; var hann vel þ. bæði at viti ok afli, Fs. 130; bráð-þ., 126.

broski, a, m. maturity, full age, manbood; á ungum aldri ok fullkomnir at proska, in the prime of life, Eg. 256, Fs. 12; proski vex, 15; hann varð fyrr algörr at viti ok afli ok öllum þroska, en vetra-tali, Fms. i. 96, x. 177; sá var þroska-munr þeirra, þó at Sigmundr væri yngri, at ..., ii. 97; hann átti mart barna ok urðu flest litt at þroska, Sturl. i. 60; Halli þótti Ingjaldr sitt ráð lítt vilja hefja til þroska, Ld. 38; em ek þvi fegnust ef binn b. mætti mestr verda, O. H. 33. COMPDS: brosksmaor, m. a manly, vigorous person, Grett. 92 A, O. H. 139. brosksmikill, adj. of mickle manbood, vigorous, Fms. ii. 81. proska-samr, adj. id.; mart manna mun frá ykkr koma þroskasamt, bjart ok ágætt, Fb. i. 544. proska-vænligr, adj. promising, Ld. 61.

proskr, adj. vigorous, mature, full-grown, cp. röskr; enum proska Njardar-syni, Skm. 38.

brosku-ligr, adj. vigorous, Fms. ii. 4, 108 (of young persons).

PROT, n. [prjota], a lack, want; par er ekki prot atu. Sks. 2. as a law term, the state of a pauper, destitution; par skal prot heita sem úmaginn er . . . , Jb. 167; ef maðr vill seljask arísali, ok cigi til prota, but not so as to be destitute, Grag. i. 204; madr a fess kost at seljask arfsali...ef hann hefir eigi til þrots selt, 227; ef umagi er seldr til brots, 268, Fs. 142; en ef bau verda at brotum, ba ein þat grafgangs-menn, N. G. L. i. 33; nú sækir þrot bóanda í heraði, if be becomes a pauper, 52; nú et prot sækir þann mann sem jörð heir selt til stemnu, 96; liggja i proti, to be in a state of destitution, Greg. 3. plur., in the phrase, at protum kominn, come to one's last gasp, worn out from sheer exhaustion; matt-dregnir af matleysi ok kulda, ok mjök at þrotum komnir, Fms. ii. 98; at þrotum komnir af matleysi, viii. 441, Stj. 395, 414; og nær var æfi er að þrotum komin, og vér liggjum fyrir dauðans porti, Vídal.; þá er þat ríki komit at auðn ok

protum, Sks. 347. compps: prota-bú, n. a bankrupt bousebold. prota-maðr, m. a bankrupt, a pauper, N. G. L. i. 52, Rd. 285. prota, ad, impers. there is lack or want of a thing; of hik protar forz. Fb. iii. 403; rudin protar fyrir honum, there is lack of counsel for bim. be is at bis wit's end, Al. 105; bæði þrotar Klæng biskup móð ok matt, H.E. i. 239.

proti, a, m. [brutinn], a swelling, tumour; tok or svida ok brota or sárinu, Ld. 252; þ. mikill var kominn í kné honum, svá at bólgnaði, Fms. v. 223, Orkn. 12, Sks. 235 B, Greg. 33, passim.

protna, ad, to run sbort, dwindle away, come to an end; at peirra

kostr mundi brátt þrotna, Fms. viii. 436; veldi Gyðinga henr þrotnað, Rb. 390; aldrei hans riki protnar, Pass. 35.5; deyja her ok protna, Stj. 327; b. ok borna, 354.

protnadr, m. vanishing; koma til þurðar ok þrotnadar, Stj. 376. v.l. protnan, f. = protnadr, Stj. 376, Skalda; vera i p., to be waning, Lv. 74; þrotnan jarðar, Rb. 366.

prot-radi or -rada, adj. destitute, pauper; i sveit Hrafns var madt b., ... við mörgum mönnum félausum tók hann þeim er þ. vóru, Bs. i. 643; nú berr kviðr at hann varð þar þ. í þeim fjórðungi, Grag. i. 272; er beir verða þ., ... ef ómagar verða þrotráða, 240, 241.

PRO, f., pl. þrær, i. e. þrær, and þróar, [A.S. hrub; Engl. trough], a trough, watering trough, esp. of hollowed wood or stone; helti hon vatninu niðr í þær þrær sem þar vóru görvar, Stj. 136; í þeim þróm eðr brydjum, 178; þær höiðu fyllt þær þróar er þær skyldi vatna í, 257; stein-pró (q. v.), a 'stone-chest,' a stone-coffin.

PROASK, ad, dep. to wax, increase, grow; ok mun sá þróask hafa í kviði hennar, Fms. vi. 351; æ dóttir búanda tók at þróask ok digrask, xi. 53; vér trúum þinn kvið hafa þróask af helgum Anda, Mar.; eu þá es honum bótti sá staðr hafa vel at auðæfum þróask, 1b. 16; hann

177; hildr þróask, waxes, Stor. 13; metnaðr honum þróask, pride waxes in bim, Hm. 78; þróask ekki mir, grief waxes within me, Sighvat.

Prond-heimr, m. the home of the Thronds (prændir), a county in North Norway, mod. Throndhjem, passim: in Icel. called prándheimr.

prondr, m. a castrated boar (majalis), Edda (Gl.) II. 2 pr. name, the Icel. form prandr being later and not correct, mod. Norse Tbrond: so in the Icel. phrase, vera e-m prandr i Götu, to be a 'Gate-Tbrond' to one, i. e. a stumbling-block in one's path, evidently from the story of Thrond of Gata in the Færey-Saga: in local names, prondarnes, -staour, Fms., Landn.

próttigr, adj. powerful, mighty, Fms. ii. 69, Fbr. 212; ósterkari ok ú-bróttkari. Hkr. i. 46.

brott-lauss, adj. feeble, pithless, Fbr. 211.

brott-leysi, n. a want of strength or fortitude, Fms. v. 325.

prott-liga, adv. doughtily, Sks. 631.

brott-litill, adj. of little pitb.

brott-mikill, adj. doughty, strong, Fbr. 211.

PROTTR, m., gen. þróttar, [from þró-ast, cp. ótti from ógn-; cp. A. S. þróbt = labour]:—strengtb, migbt, valour, fortitude; ill-menni ok þó engan þróttinn i, Fs. 51; svá var mikill þróttr hans, at hann hló meðan hann beið þessa kvöl, Fas. i. 219; ek vil biðja þik, at þú hafir þrótt við (fortitude, firmness) ok verði því meiri heíndin sem lengr er, Lv. 40; þverrðu þeir þrótt sinn at þriðjungi, Hðm. 16; sannlega er skekinn þróttr (courage) ór yðr, Grett. 112; mæla þróttar-orð, a worð of fortitude: þróttar-steinn, the stone of courage, i.e. the beart.

of fortitude; prottar-steinn, the stone of courage, i.e. the heart, bd. II. one of the names of Odin, whence freq. in circumlocutions of men, hisilm-prottr, gny-p., sæki-p., = a warrior; prottar ping, the meeting of Odin, i.e. battle, Yt., Lex. Poët. COMPDS: prottar-djarfr, -mildr, -snjallr, -strangr, - valiant, Lex. Poët.

brott-sinni, n. endurance, Fms. v. 326.

brott-ofligr, adj. migbty, of Thor, Hym.

PRUMA, u, f. [prymja; Grimm thinks this word akin to Germ. donner, by metathesis of r, and change of n into m]:—a clap of thunder; by in nest sa hann eldingar ok heyroi prumur storar, Edda 48; prumur ok eldingar, Stj. 287; reiði-pruma (q. v.), a clap of thunder. prumu-steinn, m. a thunder-stone, in popular superstition. prumu-veðr, prumu-ský, n. a thunder-storm, thunder-cloud.

pruma, u, f. [cp. Engl. tbrum = end], poët. a land, prop. border-land, outskirts (?), Edda (Gl.)

2. the name of an island in Norway, Fas. iii.

PRUMA, pres. þrumi; pret. þrumði, þrumað:—to moþe, tarry, stay bebind, loiter; 6-mennis-hegri sá er yfir ölðrum þrumir, Hm. 12; kópir afglapi, þylsk hann um eða þrumir, moþes, 16; ok nái hann þurrfjallr þruma, 29. 2. of a place or thing, to stand or sit fast; þar Valhöll við of þrumir, stands rooted, Gm. 8; grýtt grund þrumir um honum, tbe stony earth lies beavy on bim, of one buried, Orkn. (in a verse); seglum hennar er á þráreipum þruma, Sól. 77; þruma á bjargi, to sit umnoved on the rock, Fsm. 35; flaustr of þrumði í blóði, she rode in blood, of a ship, Höfuðl.

þruma, að, to rattle; þótt lúðr þrumi, Hkv. 2. 3: freq. in mod. usage, það þrumar, það þrumaði, it thunders; þá þrumaði Seifr, Od.

þrumr, m. a slow person, moper, Edda (Rask) 197, v.l. (for þumr): a nickname, Njarð. 364; cp. hann var þögull ok fálátr, því var hann kallaðr þrym-Ketill, Dropl. (major).

prunginn, part. oppressed, stifted, Fas. ii. 124; see prongva.

prusk, n. a rummaging.

bruska, 20, to rummage.

pruða, u, f. the pet name for Sig-pruðr, etc.

pruo-gelmir, m. the name of a giant, Vpm.

prudigr, adj. [A.S. prydge], doughty, an epithet of Thor; porr, prudigr Ass, pkv.

prúð-móðigr, adj. beroic of mood, an epithet of a giant, Hbl. 19. prúðna-purs (?), m.; ek kenni þik hvar þú steudr þrúðna-þursinu, the doughty giant, or the charmed, bewitched giant, of Starkad with the charmed life, Fas. (Skjöld. S.) i. 373.

pruðnir, in Vaf-þrúðnir (q. v.), the doughty riddler, riddle-master.

• PRUDR, f., acc. and dat. þrúði, the name of a goddess, the daughter

of Thor and Sif, Edda, Lex. Poët.; also the name of a goddess, the daughter of Thor and Sif, Edda, Lex. Poët.; also the name of a woman, **prúðr**; as also in compds, Her-prúðr, Sig-prúðr, Jar-prúðr, Landn., Fms.; cp. the Germ. drude = a witch or evil fairy, Grimm's Dict. s. v.

B. In compos; [the etymology may be illustrated from the Goth.]roljan = γυμνάζειν, us-]roljan = μυεῖν, us-]roleins = γυμνασία; to this root belongs i-prótt (q. v.), qs. ið-prót; perh. also próttr, q. v.; or is it akin to Germ. drude (for which see Grimm's Dict.)?]: used in some old poët. compd words referring to Thor: prúð-hamarr, m. the master hammer of Thor, Ls. 57: prúð-heimr, prúð-vangr, m. the name of the mythical abode of Thor, Gm. 4, Edda: prúð-valdr, in prúðvaldr goða, the beroic, doughty defender of the gods, i. e. Thor, Hbl.

prúga, 20, [Dan. true], to press; prúga peim til at greiða tíundir, D. N. iv. 141; hvárt hann vildi meðganga ú-þrúgaðr, without compulsion, Bs. i. 820; hað þvingar, þrúgar með, hað slær og lemr, Pass. 12. 13: the word is not freq. in Icel., but remains in the Dan.

prúga, u, f. [Ivar Aasen tryga, truga], a snow-shoe, i. e. a large flat frame with something stretched over it, worn by men or horses lest they should sink in the snow, described in Xenoph. Anab. iv. ch. 5, at the end, and said to be still used in Canada.

II. [Dan. drue; Germ. traubel. a grate. also a wine-press, Pass, 4. 3.

brugan, f. compulsion, Bs. i. 857.

prutinn, part. swoln, oppressed, Far. 95, Nj. 219, Grett. 151 new Ed.; reiði-þrútinn, swoln by anger, Al. 78; þrútinn af ekka.

brútir, f. pl. (?), a doubtiul ἄπ. λεγ.; svá skal of haga-skipti et sama, bá er haga-garðr rétt felldr ef þrútir taka limu, N. G. L. i. 498.

prútna, að, [Dan. trudne], to swell; þ. af kulda, 633. 33; fótrinn prútnaði mjök, Ísl. ii. 247, Fms. vi. 350, vii. 172, svella ok þ., ix. 276, Grág. ii. 283, Jb. 243; straumrinn þrútnaði, Stj. 354; reiði þrútnar, Al. 125; þrútnar móðr, Ld. 236; þrútnar at um e-t, Sturl. i. 103; þrútnaði þá með þeim, tbere was a swelling between tbem, tbey became enemies, iii. 260.

prútnan, f. a swelling, Barl. 130, Rb. (1812) 33; þ. hugar, Hom. 26. prútu-ligr, 2dj. swoln in the face, Hkr. iii, 202.

brykkja, t, to print (see prenta); the word is modern, borrowed from the Germ, drücken about or shortly before the Reformation.

bryma, u. f. = bruma, an alarm, noise, of battle, Lex. Poët.

prymill, m. a bard knot in the flesh, as from a blow; hann var eigi nema hrufur ok prymlar einir milli hæls ok hnakka, Fas. iii. 642; varð tungan milli tannanna, svo þar varð í ber eða þrymill, Safn i. 107.

prymja, prumoi, = pruma, to sit fast, mope: pres. prymr, Edda i. 404 (in a verse).

brymlóttr, adj. full of knots, in the flesh, Bs. i. 387.

prymr, m. an alarm, noise, freq. in Lex. Poët. of battle: also in poët. compds as, prym-draugr, -kennir, -lundr, -njörðr, -regin, -rögnir, -svellir, -viðr,=a warrior (cp. Homeric βοήν ἀγαθός). compds: prym-gjöll, f. an alarm-bell, Skálda (in a verse). prym-heimr, m. the seat of the giant Thiozi, Gm. 11.

brymr, adj. [A. S. *brym*], *glorious*; this seems to be the sense in Skv. 2. 14; brymr um öll lönd (frægr um öll lönd, v. l.); although the passage is somewhat imperfect, for the verb is wanting.

bryngva, see brongva.

bryskva, d, to thresh; see breskja.

prysavar, adv., the best vellum with y, Nj. 193, 269, Grág. i. 460 A, ii. 401 B, Vsp. 22 (Bugge), N.G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 355, Stj. 619, Eluc. 11, Greg. 48 (prusvar), Grett. 160 A; in mod. usage and in a few later vellums with i, prisvar:—tbrice; hvert mál (er) til skila fært ef prisvar er reynt, Fms. v. 324; prysvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 160 (cp. Germ. alle guten dinge sind drei, Dan. alle gode gange ere tre): also double, prysvar-sunnum, tbrice, passim, see above.

ÞRÝSTÁ, t, [Engl. tbrust], to tbrust, press; hann setti öxar-hyrnuna fyrir brjóst þrándi ok kvazk mundu þ. svá at hann kenndi útæpiliga, Fær. 126; hann gékk at honum, þrýstandi sinni hendi á hans síðu, Mar.; þá tók Hrærekr konungr á öxi honum hendinni ok þrýsti, Ó. H. 73. 2. to compress, strain beavily; þröngva gröf ok alla vega þrýst at þér moldin, Barl. 41; steinninn þrýstir fast at, Mar.; ven fót þinn at þrýsta fast í-stöðum, to tbrust tbe foot firmly into tbe stirrups. Sks. 372; með þrýstandum lærleggjum, legs firmly pressed, on horseback, id.: þ. eyrum sínum í jarðligar girndir, 673. 48; hann þrýsti knénu við steininn, Fms. v. 224. II. to force, compel; þrýsta þeim ok þröngva, Stj. 264; þá á biskup at þ. þeim til, K. Á. 72; hann setti lög ok gætti sjálír, ok þrýsti öllum til at gæta, Hkr. i. 72; Börkr þrýstir at Eyjúlfi fast, B. tbrust E. bard, Gisl. 42.

þrýstiligr, adj. 'compact,' stout, robust, Sturl. ii. 212, Lv. 68.

prysting, f. a pressure, Magn. 486: compulsion.

þrýstinn, adj. = þrýstiligr; þrýstinn um bóga, of a fat sheep, a ditty, Maurer's Volks.

præða, d, [práðr], to thread a needle; þ. nál. 2. metaph. to follow a path closely; præða veginn, götuna, leiðina (=Lat. legere).

præla, að, to call a person a thrall or thief (abuse), Nj. 20. præl-baugr, m. money paid as weregild for a thrall, Grág. ii. 185.

præl-borinn, part. thrall-born, Fms. i. 196, O. H. 112.

præl-dómr, m. tbraldom, Fms. i. 79, 289, vi. 347, Karl. 132, Stj. 639. prælka, að, to entbral, Eg. 8, Fb. i. 49, Trist. 6: prælkast, to be entbralled, Stj. 282.

prelkan, f. tbraldom, Fms. i. 77, v. 75, x. 224, xi. 253.
pr.ÆLL, m. [A. S. bral; Engl. tbrall; Dan. tral; Swed. tral]:—a tbrall, serf, slave, Am. 43, 93, Grág. ii. 156, N. G. L. i. 73, 102, Ö. H. 28, Eg. 722. Eb. 158. As to the treatment of thralls by the ancients, see the interesting passage Ö. H. ch. 31 (Fms. iv. 70, 71), cp. Tacit. Germ. ch. 25; for þat fjarri um svá stórættaðan mann at ek vilda at hann bæri þræls-nafn, Ld. 12; Skíði bar þræls-nafn, Sd. 148; þræla-fólk, tbralls, Fms. v. 249; þræla-hús, -tala, i. 289, 292; þræls-eini, ii. 95; þræls-gjöld, weregild for a tbrall, Eb., Nj. 57, Eg. 723; þræla-ættir, Fms. i. 289.

II. metaph., the word became a term of abuse, þræll being used to denote a servile, mean fellow, and then a cruel, wicked wretch: as in the saving, illt er at eiga þræl fyrir einka-vin, Grett.; liuð lagðisk

hér fyrir góðan dreng er þrælar skyldu at bana verða, Landn. 36; þræll fastr a fotum, referring to a thrall being 'glebae ascriptus,' Nj. 27; eigi má ek minna hafa fyrir hest minn en sjá þrælinn, the scoundrel, Grett. 113 (of a ghost); djarfr görisk þræls-jafninginn nú, Fms. vi. 104; hví vartú svá djarfr, þræls-sonrinn! vii. 225; sú kona er eigi þræla-ættar (of no mean extraction) er bú hefir tal átt við í Noregi, Ld. 188: and so in mod. usage, bu ert mesti bræll! with the notion of crucity to man and beast, e.g. bræls-liga, adv. cruelly, wickedly; fara b. með skepnur, to treat animals cruelly : præls-ligr, adj. slavisb ; p. únaud, Stj.: cruel.

præl-menni, m. a servile fellow, rascal, cruel, bad man. breel-verk, n. a 'thrall's-work,' work fit for a slave, Ver. 20.

Prændir, i.e. Prændir, m. pl. [A.S. Prowendas, of the Widsith; mod. Norse Thronder]:—the Thronds, people in North Norway (prondheimr), Fms. passim; prænda-herr, -lið, the bost of Th., Fms. x. 399, Broenda-log, n. pl. the jurisdiction of the Thronds (the Frosta-bing), Hkr. i. 147.

Prænzkr (i.e. Prænzkr), adj. Throndish, passim: Prænzkr and

Sænzkan make a rhyme, Fms. iv. (in a verse).

præsla, u, f. [prár], staleness. præslu-lykt, f. a smell of staleness.

þræsur, f. pl. quarrels, Björn.

PRÆTA, t, or better prætta, although it is now sounded with a single t; [but in Dan. trætte; cp. A. S. preatian, Engl. threaten, though different in sense; or is prætta assimilated for prapt, qs. praptan, whence prátta, prætta (?); North. E. tbreap]:-to wrangle, litigate; nú præta menn um lögmál, to wrangle about the law, Grág. i. 7; b. um e-t, Fms. vi. 137: to contradict, Ld. 44, Th. 78; præta e-s, to deny a charge; hann þrætti þessa áburðar, Bs. i. 704, Ld. 34; eigi muntú þessa þurfa at bræta, Fb. i. 556; b. móti e-m, to contradict, Barl. 148. 2. recipr., þrætask á, to bandy words, Stj. 559; þann jarðarteig sem vér höfum um præzk, Dipl. iii. 12; prætt mun verða í móti ef eigi vita vitni, Nj. 82.

præta, u, f., older and better prætta, D. N. v. 57, B. K. 51, [Dan. trætte]: - a quarrel, wrangling, litigation, Nj. 16, Fms. vi. 373, viii. 157, 338, Sks. 650, passim; þrætu-bók, a book of dialectics; þrætu hagi, a disputed pasture, Ann. 172. compos: prætu-dólgr, m. a quarrelsome litigant, Bs. ii. prætu-gjarn, adj. fond of litigation. prætumál, n. a litigation, Fms. vii. 219. prætu-sterkr, adj. strong in disprætu-teigr = prætuhagi, D. N. pute, Mar.

prætinn, adj. litigious, contradictory, Hom. (St.)

prommun, f. = pramman, Am. 17.

prommungr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

ÞRÖMR, m., þramar, dat. þremi, acc. pl. þrömu, Edda (Ht.) i. 622; [Engl. thrum; Lat. term-inus, Gr. τέρμα, seem to be kindred words]:the brim, edge, verge; þat (a vessel) var tólf álna þrama í milli, from edge to edge, in diameter, Stj. 564; faðir Móða fékk á þremi, be seized [the cauldron] by the brim, Hym. 34; logg (the ledge), opp. to promt, Grag. i. 501; gils-prömr, the verge of the chasm; hja gils-preminum, Ld. 218; þeir sneru upp af götunni á gils-þröminn, Dropl. 23; yfir gjárbakkann ok bar út yfir annan veg þröminn, Pr. 411; við jarðar-þröm, at the earth's brim or skirts, 'terminus terrae,' Hdl. 34; við foldar þröm, the earth's brim; sævar þröm, the sea's brim, the shore; Hléseyjar þrömr, the beach of H. (an island), Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage fem., in the phrase, vera kominn á Heljar þröm (or þrömina), to be 'in extremis.

PRONG, f., pl. prongvar, Stj. 446; [A. S. geprong; Engl. throng]:a throng, crowd; vét viljum önga þröng hafa af yðr meðan vér ryðjum skipit, O. H. 115; einn byggi ek stöð steina . . . er-at þröng á þiljum, Landn. (in a verse); reiðir þröngina ýmsa vega eptir vellinum, Vápn. 16; varð þröng mikil, Nj. 92; þat sumar var þröng mikil at dómum, Bs. i. 31; mann-prong, q. v.; en ef fé trodz í kvinni í sauri eðr í þrong, Grág. II. narrows, straits, Lat. angustiae; sumir vordusk i ii. 328. bröngunum ok vóru bar drepnir, Róm. 278. 2. metaph. straits, distress; alla þá þröng ok nauð er hann boldi, Barl. 195; láta Gyðinga vita í hverjar þröngvar þeir eru komnir, Stj. 446. 3. short breathing, a cough; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröng mikla, Fb. i. 285, 330.

bröng-brjóstaðr, part. narrow-minded, Al. 151.

prong-bylt, n. adi. closely-inbabited, crowded.

prongo, f. = prong; eptir þat slitu þeir þrongoinni, Vápn. 17. distress; pröngð ok ánauð, Barl. 195, v.l.; þola margar þrængðir (sic), 203.

3. sbort breath and cough; setti at honum hósta ok þröngð, Fms. i. 282; hafði karl þröngð mikla ok hrækði mjök í skeggit, ii. 59.

brong-færr, adj. narrow to pass, Fagrsk. ch. 279.

pronging = prongving, q. v.

bröngja, see bröngva.

pröng-leiki, a, m. narrowness, Fms. xi. 431.

pröng-lendi, n. a narrow land, Al. 68, Stj. 618.

pröng-lent, n. adj. narrow, close, of a land, Landn. 127, Al. 32, Gullb. 1.

pröng-meginn, adj. oppressed, Pr. 451.

PRONGR, prong, prongt, adj., often spelt praungr, or even brængr, þreyng-; the v appears before a vowel; compar. þröngvari, superl. pröngvastr, or contracted pröngri, pröngstr, preyngstr; [North. E. tbrang; Dan. trang; cp. A.S. frang; Engl. tbrong, only as subst.]:—narrow, close, tight; skyrtu prongva, Rm.; vefjar upplutr bulla, u, f. [bylja], a rote, old name for a kind of barp, now used of

pröngr, tigbt, Ld. 244; þar sem vóru þröngastir vegir, Fins. ix. 366; skógrinn var mikill ok þröngr, Nj. 130, Fms. i. 111; þar sem helzt vóru kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, ix. 359; íkorninn fór jafnan þar sem þrongstr (þreyngstr, Hkr. l. c.) var skógrinn, Ó. H. 85; í pröngva dal heim, in that narrow dale, Al. 26; geilar brevngar at rida at bænum, Orkn. 450; sú á heitir nú Þjórsá, féll þá miklu þraungra ok var djupari en nu, Eg. 99; prongt vardhald, a close watch, Eluc. 60; settr i hit prongasta klaustr, H. E. i. 487; prongvar naudsynjar, Sks. 321; var honum svá þröngt (bis enemies were so close on bim) at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, Fms. ix. 485. 2. thronged, crowded; brongt var á skipinu, Ld. 56; valr lá þröngt á þiljum, Sighvat; nú skulu vér ganga heim at bænum, ok ganga braungt ok fara seint, Nj. 197.

prongsl, n. pl., mod. prengsli; [Germ. drangsal; Dan. trængsel; cp. Ulf. preibsl = στενοχωρία, and praibns = a beap]:—narrows, straits; i brengslum, fjalla-brengsli. 2. metaph. straits, distress; munu bat virðask mikil þröngsl hverju landi, Sks. 323 B, Barl. 10, 32.

pröngsla, u, f, = pröngsl, Stj. 495.

PRONGVA, pryngva, preyngva; the later and mod. form is brengja. In old poets this yerb is strong, pret. prong, prungu, prungit; thus pres. pröngr or pryngr, O. H. 107 (in a verse); pret. pröng, prungu, Edda (in a verse), Fms. ix. (in a verse); subj. pryngvi, Orkn. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse); part. prunginn, Hm., Skm. 31, Rm. 4, Skv. 34; in prose the participle brunginn remains only as adjective, else the verb is now weak throughout, prongva, d: [Engl. throng; Germ. drangen;

Dan. trænge; cp. Ulf. preiban = θλίβειν, στενοχωρείν.]

B. Prop. to make narrow, press, with dat. and acc., brongva e-m, to press on one, and b. e-n, to throng one; hann tok at brongva mik mick, be took and pressed me bard, squeezed me, Fms. x. 331; eigi byrjar mer at þröngva fólkinu svá mikla þraut, 370; Jón hefir lengi þröngt kosti hans, Orkn. 216; ok marga vega þröngva hennar kosti, Fms. i. 225; en er Kilbungar så at alla vega þröngði kosti þeirra (impers.), in all ways their means were straitened, ix. 408; b. e-n undir, to keep under, subdue, i. 297; þröngðir af sköttum ok skyldum, Stj.; þröngvandi nauðsyn, pressing necessity (cp. Germ. dringende notb), Dipl. iii. 5; bá þröngði hann naudsyn til meiri dirfdar, Sks. 465 B; p. e-m til e-s, to force one to a thing, 664; úyndi þrengir þeim í hina herfiligstu hluti, 655 xxvi. 1; bræyngir honum ofrkapp til úspekðar, Sks. 663 B: impers., ok brongvir öngan stad edt minkar, and tightens or decreases in no way, Rb. 334; Laugardaginn eptir þröngði svá sóttarfari konungsins, Fms. x. 148; hann hafdi pröngt undir sik (subdued) mestum hluta lands, Sturl. iii. 2; adr hann bryngvi und sik jörðu, Edda (in a verse); sá er bryngvi und sik Eyjum vestan, Orkn. (in a verse); jöfrar þrungu saman hjaldri, Fms. ix. (in a verse); hann hefir þrungit und sik Noregi, Ó. H. (in a verse); prongr at vioris vedri (impers.), the war-storm draws nigh, id.; prong at rym randa, Fins. i. (in a verse); þeir þrungu (pressed) hlýr-tungli í (hendr) mér, they thrust it into my band, Edda (in a verse). 2. to rueb. press onward; mildingt þröng at hildi, Arnór. II. reflex., loptið prongvisk ok bykknar, the air waxes close and thickens, Stj. tbrong; prongvisk ér um ungan gram, Sighvat; at eigi prongdisk menn at hánum, 656 C. 2; þeir réðusk í móti ok þröngðusk at vaðinu, Lv. 82; ok nú pröngisk hvárr í móti öðrum, Al. 79; Þorkell bað þær skynda, ok pröngðisk at þeim ok mælti, Fs. 76; þeir skyldi fara varliga er þeir kæmi i búðina, þreyngvask eigi, Ó. H. 156. III. part. þrunginn, stuffed full, loaded, fraught with, close; har bitt er helu brungit, Hkv. 2. 42; ekka þrungit (tár), id.; dynr var í garði dröslum of þrungit (thronged), Akv. 35; skeiðum var þrungit á vatn af hlunni, Fms. ii. (in a verse); eftir er ykkr þrungit þjóðkonunga, Hom. 4; þistill er var brunginn i onn ofanverda, be thou like a thistle stuffed into the roof, a curse, Skm. 31; hleifr brunginn sáðum, a loaf full of bran, Rm. 4: metaph., brunginn modi, swoln with anger, Vsp. 30; brungin degr, dismal days, Rm. 11; hví þegit ér svá þrungin goð, oppressed, sulky, sullen, Ls. 7.

brongvan, f. a constraint; an allri b., Grett. 162 A.

bröngvi, a, m. = bröng, hósta ok brönga, Hkr. i. 260.

prongving, f. (pronging, Magn. 478, H. E. i. 408), mod. preynging, Fms. v. 307: prenging, Bs. i. (Laur.):—straits, and metaph. distress, also oppression, compulsion, prongving ok mæðu, Fins. v. 309.

bröngvir, m. a presser, Lex. Poët.

brosk, n. [preskja], a noise, beating, as if from threshing, Fas. i. 66.

pröskuldr, m., see þreskjöldr, a tbresbold.

PRÖSTR, m., prastar, presti, plur. prestir, prostu; [A.S. and Engl. thrush, throstle; Dan. trost; Germ. drossel; Lat. turdus]:- a thrush (the bird), Edda (Gl.): skógar-þröstr. II. as a pr. name, Landn. buor, adj., see bunnr, thin.

bukla, ad, [cp. bjökka; the -la may be an inflex. dimin.]:—to grove for, feel, touch, like a blind man; hann for höndum um kverkr sveimmum ok bukladi sullinum (of a king's touch), Ó. H. 196; hann bukladi a saxi ok vildi þá leggja á Bjarna, Þorst. St. 55; þuklar (þucklar) broðir járn-teininum at eldinum sem hógligast, Mar. 1056; var svá til þúklat (*it was* bandled so) at hvárir-tveggju undu vel við, Fs. 76.

strings of rhymes running on without strophic division (Dan. ramse); en bá er sú bula var úti, Fas. iii. 206; orta ek eina um jarl bulu, verðr-at drápa með Dönum verri, Fb. iii. 426; ella mun það þykkja þula | þannig nær sem ek henda mula, Mkv.; Rigs-bula, name of a poem (Edda ii. 496); porgrims-pula, Edda i. 480; lesa i pulu og bulu, to read by rote: also used of rhymed or alliterative formulas.

bulr, m., gen. bular, dat. bul, a sayer of saws, a wise-man, a sage (a bard?); this interesting word, the exact technical meaning of which is not known, occurs on a Danish Runic stone-Hruhalds bular á Salhaugum, Thorsen 17: and in old poems, at harum bul hlæ bu aldregi, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; nu skal freista hvárr fleira viti, gestr eða inn gamli þulr, Vþm. 9. þularstóll, m. 'the bard's-seat,' in which he sat when speaking; mál er at bylja þular-stóli at, Hm. 111; fimbul-þulr, the great wise man, 143; kross hangir fyrir brjósti þul (poet) þessum, Orkn. (in 2 verse).

buma, ad; buma e-t upp, to string fisb.

DUMALL, m., dat. pumli; [A.S. puma; O.H.G. dumo; Engl. tbumb; Dutch duim; Swed. tumma; Dan. tomme]:—tbe tbumb, of a glove; if COMPDS: bumal-alin or -oln, f. a thumb-ell, Grag. i. 500, N.G.L. i. 246 (see alin). bumal-fingr, m. the thumb-finger, Grág. i. 497, p. K. p. 10, Fb. ii. 370, Fms. xi. 367, N.G.L. i. 339. bumal-ta, f. the 'thumb-toe,' the great toe, Nj. 245, Stj. 310. bumbaldi, a, m. a dull moper: bumbara-ligr, adj. moping: bum-

bast, ad, to mope.

bumli, a, m. a 'tom-tbumb,' a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153.

pumlungr, m. the thumb of a glove; hanzka-p., Ls. 60, Edda 29. inch, Symb. 59, Grág. ii. 193 (Kb.); einn þ., tveir þ., freq. in mod. usage. bumur, f. pl. boles through which a string is drawn, in fish and blubber hung up to dry, Skyr. 590.

pund, f. the name of a river, the thundering (?), Gm.

pundar-benda, u, f. a fictitious name, Glum. 381.

pundr, m., gen. pundar; [prob. akin to Engl. thunder?]:—one of the names of Odin, Lex. Poët.

bunga, að, to load, only in part.; af hverju þeir hefði mest þungað skip sitt, Fb. ii. 28; bunguð kona, a woman with child; bórey var mjök bunguð, Tb. was far advanced, Fs. 143; Elizabeth frændkona þín gengr bunguð að einum syni, Luke i. 36; en eptir þá daga varð hans hústrú Elizabeth bunguð, 24.

pungan, f. a burden, 655 xxxii. 4.

pungi, a, m. a load, burden, beaviness; at honum yroi mikill pungi at honum, Isl. ii. 357; með torveldum ok þunga, Fms. x. 368; er hann dró eigi eptir sér þesskonar þunga, encumbrance, Al. 83; léttu, Dróttinn, bunga bessa frosti, Mar.; lina bvilikum bunga, Dipl. ii. 14; mikill b. með snjóvi ok frosti hefir á legit . . .; svá sem til þunga við yðr, as a 2. a burden, impost, taxation; ok adrir bungar burden to you, id. (imposts, dues) skyldugir kirkjum, H. E. i. 507; verðr mér heldr at því þ. enn gagn, Stj. 528; þó fékk hón öngan létta á sínum þunga (tbroes), Mar.; Guð virði við hann undir hvílíkum þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 3. a load, 821; ber sem erviðið og þunga eruð þjáðir, N. T. cargo; kaupa par punga, malt, vin ok hveiti, Eg. 79; var par enn til þunga hveiti ok hunang, 469; þungi var fluttr til bæjar af öðrum löndum, O. H. 110; borir spurði hvat þunga Asbjörn hefði á skipinu, 4. beaviness, drowsiness; bott bunga edr geispa slái á hann, 115. COMPDS: bunga-fullr, adj. burdened, oppressed, Fms. vi. 199, Mar. Flor. 8. bunga-vara, u, f. (-varningr, -varnaor, m.), beavy goods (iron, salt, and the like), Fb. iii. 342, N. G. L. iii. 122, Fms. vi. 375. pungleikr (-leiki), m. beaviness; p. ok snerpi pessa frosts, 623. 34;

sýna af sér bungleika ok erviði, Fms. x. 368; fyrir bungleiks sakir, beaviness, infirmity, Sks. 270; pungleika aldr, age of infirmity, Stj. 27. pungliga, adv. benvily, opp. to léttliga, mostly used metaph.; vera þ. haldinn, sorely oppressed, from illness, Eg. 565; e-m likar e-t b., Ld. 72; hann tók þessu þ., Nj. 49; hans mál mun þ. til lykta leiða, will bave a beavy end, will come to grief at last, Fms. vi. 278; bungligar er til farit, herra, the case is beavier than that, my lord, vii. 104.

bung-ligr, adj. beavy, difficult; eigi lizt mer betta mal bungligt, Band. 7; pungligir ok hardir hlutir, Fms. x. 265, Gisl. 85.

DUNGR, adj., bung, bungt; comp. bungari; superl. bungastr; in later and mod. usage byngri, byngstr; [Dan. tung, tyngre, tungest; Swed. tung]:-beavy, weighty; botti mer hann nokkurs til bungr, Ld. 128; hann var b., á baki, Fms. vi. 210; skipt bungt undir árum, vii. 249; hat var byngst undir arum, Eg. 354; hann var byngstr undir árum, Fms. vi. 262; sem þungast er ok lægst liggr, Stj. 18; þótti þeim II. metaph. beavy; mannfærdin var en byngsta, bungast, Bs. i. 536. Eg. 546; mer er fotr bungr, my foot is beavy, Ld. 150; bungt and varp, Bs. i. 821; honum vóru augu þung, beavy-eyed, Ölk. 34; þung verða gamalla manna föll, beavy is the fall of the old, a saying, Fms. iii. 189; bunga vökva, beavy bumours, Lækn. 474: gramm., hver samstafa er annathvárt hvöss eða þung, Skálda 175; veði var þungt, the weather was beavy, oppressive, Fb. ii. 453; vada þunga strauma, Vsp.; þ. sjór, Fms. vi. 141 (in a verse): pungr (beavy, dull) ok prjótlyndr, Bs. i. 341; latr ok pungr á sér, Al. 71, Fb. iii. 373; með þungu yfirbragði, Fms. vii. 156; með 🛓

pungum hug, 165; hafa pungan hug á e-m, Ld. 254, Eg. 172, Fms. vi. 190, vii. 113; vera e-m þungr á skauti, Fb. ii. 130; þó kom þyngra eptir, Bs. i. 632; leggja þungt til e-s, Fb. ii. 176; vóru Eilist ok Audunn bungastir Laurentio, Bs. i. 819; hafa þau Ljótr ok Þórunn þung verit til vár, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; var Kjartan oss þá þ. í skiptum, Ld. 222; þó er bida bungara (beavier) miklu, Isl. ii. (in a verse); hafa bungan hlut af e-u, Fms. vi. 9; fékk hann þungt af Hrafni, 105; skal hann því þungast af hafa (get the beaviest share), at honum hafa öll málin verst farit hér til, Nj. 210; henni fell bungt til fjar, ber money affairs were beavy, 31; hann bótti þyngra mála-hlut eiga at flytja (the beavier, the worse case), Isl. ii. 172; e-m veitir byngra, to get the worst of it, Fins. i. 93; er þungt at heyra þyt smábarna, Bs. i. 40; mér er þungt, segir Eyjólfr (I feel beavy, ill) ok má ek því eigi fara, Glúm. 328.

B. Compos: bung-buinn, part. beavy, loaded, of the sky, the pung-bylt, n. adj.; e-m verdr pungbylt, to be bardly dealt bung-bærr, adj. beavy to with in one's neighbourhood, Ld. 26. bear, Eg. 379, Ld. 130: mostly metaph. burdensome, Eg. 226, Hkr. ii. 63, and so in mod. usage. bung-eygr, adj. beavy-eyed, dim-eyed, Bjarn. pung-færask, d, to become beavy, infirm, Fas. i. 388. pungfærr, adj. beavy to move, Fms. ix. 289: infirm, Eg. 754, Fms. vii. 5, bung-gengt, n. part., e-m veror bunggengt, Fms. ix. 511. Fb. i. 47. bung-hufaðr, adj. with beavy bull, of a ship, Ht. (R.) bung-lifr, adj. beavy in the body, poro. 55 new Ed. moodiness, melancholy. pung-ly bung-lyndi, f. beaviness of mood, bung-lyndr, adj. beavy of mood, melancholy, Fas. iii. 520. bung-meginn, adj. oppressed, Pr. 451; beir voru fair ok bungmegnir, Art. 23. bung-reiðr, adj. beavy to ride through, of snow, or the like, Fas. i. 64: neut. pungreitt, beavy to ride; gordisk hung-roeror, part. beauy to rear (?); en sidan bungreitt, Fas. i. 64. vóru honum öll sín ráð þungrærð ok torsótt, O. H. 195 (þunghrærðr, Fms. iv. l. c. less right). pung-skilinn, part. beavy or bard to understand. pung-yrkr, adj. 'beavy-working,' i. e. bard, severe, Fs. 183.

bunnildi, n. the thin edge of a cut-up codfish. bunnildis-nef, n. the

sharp point of the p.

DUNNR, adj., poët. form, buðr, buðrar, buðri; compar. bynnri, superl. pynnstr, but also punnari, -astr; [A. S. byn; Engl. tbin; Germ. dunn; Dan. tynd; Swed. tunn; the root word is benja; cp. Lat. tenuis, Gr. Turvos]:-tbin; punnrar blæju, Eb. (in a verse); þú hefir haus bunnan en ek hefi öxi bunga, Eb. 204; bunn öx, a thin-edged axe, Fms. vi. 30; skel-punnr, egg-punnr, punnar fylkingar, O. H. 204; punnt hár, Fms. vii. 239: also of fluids, the air, and the like, bunnara lopt, Stj. 17; bunut veðr ok hreint svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Bs. i. 172; var þá góðr þerri-dagr ok veðr kyrrt ok þunnt svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Eb. 94 new Ed., Fb. 14 new Ed.: of a liquor, bunn supa, bunnr grautr: metaph. in the phrase, þegja þunnu hljóði, tbin, i. e. dead, silence, Hm. 7

B. Compos: punn-bygor, part. thinly inhabited, Sks. 42. punnbylt, n. part. thinly peopled with farms, Eg. 229. bunn-eggjaðr, bunn-geor, adj. thin-minded, weakadj. tbin-edged, Fms. vi. 29. bunn-görr, part. tbin-made, Arnor. minded, fickle, Skv. 3. 40. bunn-harr, adj. tbin-baired, Fms. vii. 199. bunn-heyror, part. of thin-hearing, sharp-eared, Barl. 30. bunn-karr, m. a nickname, bunn-leitr, adj. tbin-faced, Bárd. 165, Bs. i. 797. Landn. 296. bunn-meginn, adj. 'thin of main,' weak, feeble, Stj. 89; spelt 'bungmeginn,' Art. 23 (fáir ok þungmegnir), Pr. 451. þunn-skafinn, bunn-skeggr, adj. thin-bearded, a nickpart. tbin-filed, Barl. 15. name, Grett. bunn-skipaor, part. thinly-manned, Fms. viii. 316, Eg. 362; bunnskipadra & húsunum, Sturl. ii. 10. bunn-sleginn, part. thinly-beaten, thinly-mounted, Hkr. iii. 16. bunn-vangi, a, m., q. v. punn-vaxinn, part. tbinly-waxen, slight built, Geisli.

punn-vangi, a, m. [A. S. pun-wang; O. H. G. dune-wenge; Dan. tind-ing; Lat. temp-ora]:-the 'thin cheek,' the temples, Edda 30, Stj.

388, Karl. 511.

punn-vengi, n. = punnvangi, D. N. ii. 123.

pura, u, f. a pet name for purior.

pura, u, f. a sbaft (?); Jolfs smidi er efst pura, Edda (Gl.)

burða, u, f. = þurðr, Grág. i. 195.

buror, m., gen. puroar, [pverra], a decrease, waning; hvern burd bu hefir drukkit á sænum, Edda 34; þóttisk hann sjá mikinn þurð á liði sínu, Fas. ii. 286; ekki fara í þurð draumarnir, Ld. 128 (vellum MS.); jafn-skjótir at vexti eða þurði, Sks. 53; stóð hans ríki með styrk miklum en öngum þurð, Ó. H. 69; til þurðar ríki þínu, Fb. iii. 321.

PURFA, a verb whose present takes a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. þarf, þarft, þarf; pret. þurfum, þurfut, þurfu (mod. þurfið, purfa); subj. pyrfti; part. purft: with neg. suff., parft-attu, thou needest not, Kormak; burfu-t, they need not, Lex. Poët.; [Goth. paurban =

ανάγκην έχειν, χρήζειν; A. S. þurfan; Germ. durfen, etc.]

B. To need, want:

I. with infin.; ekki þarft þú at ganga í hús mín, Fms. x. 262: ok þarf eigi sá spyrja á þingi, Grág. i. 20; ok þarf hann þá eigi at taka þær, ii. 81; þat fé þarf eigi til tíundar at telja, K. þ. K. 142; nú þyrftir þú at hafa svá mikinn við at þér nægði, Fs. 27; mikit mant bu b. fram at leggja með honum, Nj. 3; vilja mundu

goðin, at þenna Ás þyrfti eigi at nefna, Edda 17; engum manni þarf pleikr, m. dryness, Stj. 397. tysvar í vatn drepa, N.G.L. i. 340; ekki þurfti þá griða at biðja, it was no use begging, Eg. 298. II. with gen.; af þú þarft manna við, Ld. 218; hann þarf heilla ráða (gen.) ok tryggva návistarmenn (acc.), Fms. ix. 262; þarf hér mikils við, Nj. 94; et nokkurs þarf við, Ld. 42; Gunnarr kvað einskis mundu við þurfa, Nj. 93; fanga þeirra er hann bottisk bursa, Fms. i. 11; verda ber at lidi ef bu byrttir, Isl. ii. 327; afla bess er burfti, Eg. 39; ef bess burpti viðr, Barl. 58; þætti mer (bess) burfa, at bu leystir betta verk betr af hendi, Grett. 91. with acc.; hversu marga munu vét menn þurfa, Nj. 93; ek veit görst at purfi (sic) per bryningina, Ld. 240; öll þau föng er hann þurfti, Eg. 69; ok pursti fong mikil, 39; hat allt er beir burfu til Guds bjonustu, K. b. K. 142; ekki var så leikr er nokkurr þyrfti við hann at reyna, it was no use for anybody to try it with him, i.e. nobody was a match for bim, Nj. 29; parf hann minna svefn enn fugl, Edda 17. part, as subst.; sumir þeir er þurfendr voru, Bs. i. 431; þurfendr klæða ok matar, 623. 21; beim öðrum sem þurfandis er, Stj. 152; vera burfandi e-s, Barl. 35.

burfa-maor, m. a poor man, needy person, K. b. K. 142, Bs. i. 834. D. I. i. 218, MS. 623. 20; sadr p., Clem. 135; purfamanna-tiund, the poor-rate, K. b. K. 162.

purfi or purfa, adj. wanting, in need of; drykks of purfi, Sól. 3; lios þins væra ek þá þurfi, Hbl.; laðar þurfi ek hefi lengi farit, Vþm. 8; miskunnar ertú þurn, Fms. v. 153; hón sá at hann var beinleika þurn, Bs. i. 535; annarra þurfi, 655 iii. 1; hann skal göra mönnum reiðu ef purfa eru, N. G. L. i. 315 (burfi, 417, l. c.)

burf-samr, adj. belging, Barl. 192.

burft and byrft, f. need, want, necessity; beim aurum er til hans þyríta var keypt, Grág. i. 412; til þyrítar ómögum, for their maintenance, 85, 128; of burft fram, Hom. (St.); kveðr hverr sinnar burftar, every one speaks bis own needs, a saying; burpt sina ok naudsyn, Fms. vii. 101; fylgja lögum eða svá landsins þurft, ix. 252; hann miskunnaði hverjum sem helzt beiddi þurft til, Post. 304; þeir skygnðu um alla þ. í kenningum sínum, Hom. 46; hjalpa náungi þínum í hans þ. ok nauðsyn, Stj. 54. 2. medic. one's needs; ganga purita sinna = örna sinna, N. G. L. i. 164; beiðast þurítar, id., Bs. i. 326, 644; lá steinn í hrörunum sá er stemdi burftina, of stone in the bladder, 310; ganga innar bynnri burftarinnar, the thin need, i. e. making water, 383.

burftar-lidr, m. 'genitalia,' Stj. 338.

burftugr, adj. [Germ. durftig], needy, poor, indigent, Barl. 35, Hrafn. 16, Glum. 360; b. ydars fulltings, Bs. i. 479; hann kvazk þess mjök þ. vera, Rd. 294; þurftugastr, Vm. 146; audsóttr ok góðr bæna þurptugum, Al. 4; gefa fæzlu, drykk ok klæði þurftugum, Mar.; gömlum manni ok þurftugum, Hrafn. 16.

purftu-ligr, adj. useful, profitable, Ghl. 174, Barl. 191, Fagrsk. 182. burka, ad, [Dan. torkne], to dry, make dry, Eg. 204, Jb. 249, K. b. K. 83, Barl. 115, Pr. 474; hann tók dúkinn, ok þurkaði sér á miðjum, . . . þar kemr enn ef Guð lofar, at vér þykkjum þess verðir at þ. oss á miðjum dúki, Fms. vi. 322; þeir slógu fyrst hey mikit, síðan þurkuðu peir ok færðu í stórsæti, Eb. 150; þ. heyit . . ., nema því heyi er þórgunna þurkaði, 260.

burka, u, f. a towel, Sturl. iii. 111 C, and so in mod. usage; skó-burka, 2. drought, dryness, Stj. 591, Mar. burku-samr, a shoe-witer. adj. dry, droughty, of a season; b. sumar, Bs. i. 245.

burkan, f. a drying, Stj. 62, Fb. i. 545.

burkr, m. [Dan. torke], drought, dry weather, freq. in mod. usage.

burka-samr, adj. dry (of a season), Rb. 572.

DURR, burr, burt, adj., the double r is radical, the latter being originally an s; for burr is an assimilated form of burs; before a consonant only one r is sounded (thus purt not purrt, purdr not purror); [Ulf. paursus = ξηρόε; O. H. G. durri; A. S. þyrr; Hel. purri; Engl. dry; Germ. dürr; Dan. tor; Swed. torr; Lat. torr-idus] :- dry; hrar vior eda purr, Grag. ii. 298; viòr inn vind-purri, Vkv.; purr matr, purran mat, dry, i. e. vegetable food, K. b. K. 138; fasta vid burt, ... eta burt, to fast on vegetable food, N.G.L.; purr vóru öll eyja-sundin ok firðir, Fms. xi. 6; þurr jörð, Al. 77; fara þurrum fótum yfir ..., gauga þurrum fótum um mitt hafit, Stj. 286, 287; fékk hann þar þurrari leið ok lengri, Hrafn. 4; á þurru landi, on dry land, Al. 50. 2. neut., konungs-menn hlupu á valköstum þurt yfir ána, Fms. vi. 67; ef þá má eigi ganga þurt í hólminn, Grág. i. 18; fasta burt, to dry-fast, i. e. to abstain from dry food, Ld. 200; ok eigi tvímælis-laust hvárt þér munit þurt hafa um setið allar vitundir, whether ye be clear of all cognisance, Sturl. iii. 261; & burru, on dry land, Fas. i. 152; enda má ek þó eigi þurt af hálmi bera, at ek hafa ekki um talat, Fb. iii. 402. burra-frost, n. a dry frost, Fær. 56 (and as a nickname); siðan gorði þurra-frost ok færðir góðar, Valla L. 216. B. Compos: þurra-búð, f. a 'dry-booth,' a cottage with no milk

or cattle; purrabudar-madr (-fólk), a dry-bouse cottager, of fishermen, opp. to farming cottagers. purr-fasts, u, f. a dry-fast, K. A. 164, Bs. i. 874; purr-fasts, K. b. K. 136. purr-fasts, d, to fast dry, on vegetable food, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) burr-fjallr, adj. dryskinned, Hm. purr-fætis, adv. dry-foot, Ilkr. iii. 155.

burr-lendi, n. the dry land, Stj. 14. purr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), dry; vedr gott ok purligt, Hav. 26 new Ed.: metaph. dry, surly. burr-lyndi, n. dryness, surliness, Hkr. burr-lyndr, adj. dry, surly. burr-viðri, n. dry weaiii. 253. ther, Fms. x. 29.

PURS (sounded puss), m., this interesting word occurs in no other Teut. language; [Dan. tosse = a fool]: - a giant, with a notion of surliness and stupidity; þursa líki þykki mér á þér vera, ertattu til brúðar borinn, Alm. 2; þurs (gen.) ráðbani, slayer of the giants, i. e. Thor, Hým. 19; með þursi þríhöfðuðum, Skm.; líkari eru þeir þursum at vexti ok sýn enn menskum mönnum, Eg. 110; þegja skal þurs ef hann sitr nökviðr við eld, Ísl. ii. 317 (see nökviðr); hann var kominn af þursum, Fas. i. 412; bursinn (the goblin) skautzt inn i bjargit, ii. 29; svá hefir Grettir sagt, at fyrir dalnum hafi ráðit blendingr, þurs einn, sá er þórir het, Grett. 137; vér skulum ginna þá sem þursa, Nj. 263; hrim-þurs, q. v. 2. a dull fellow, a dunce, Dan. tosse; so in the ditty, opt er sú í orðum nýtr, sem iðkar mentan kæra | en þursinn heimskr þegja hlýtr, sem þrjózkast við at læra, Hallgr. 3. the Rune D, Skm., Skálda 168. II. a nickname, Eg.; svarti-þ., a nickname. bursa-berg, n. 'giant-rock,' a kind of whetstone or hone, cp. the legend of Hrungnir. bursa-skegg, n., botan. giant's-beard, a kind of coral, corallina officinalis, as also the name of a sea-weed, fucus corneus, Maurer's Volksagen. bussa-sprengir, m. a nickname, Landn. pursi, a, m. a dunce, = purs (2).

burs-ligr, adj. like a giant, Fas. iii. 240: of gaunt, demon-like affearance, mikill madr ok sterkr, svartr ok þ., þorf. Karls. ch. 7.

busa, $a\delta$, = bysja, to rusb.

busa, u, f. a spirt, spirting out.

PUST, f. (sust, Fms. viii. 96, 436), a flail; sem verkmenn við þust, Fins. viii. 436; hefir hvarr þeirra þust (þusl Ed. wrongly) í hendi mikla, Gisl. 68 (lurk, 155, l. c.); sem þust korni eðr ofn rauðu gulli, Stj. 160; síðan tók hón bust ok barði korn af hálmi, 423.

ĐƯ, gen. bín, dat. bér, acc. bik, a pers. pron.; also spelt đú, see the introduction, p. 729; for bik, also freq. bek in Norse vellums, mod. pig, see Gramm. p. xxi: [Goth. hû, heina, hus, huk; A. S. hû; Engl.

thou; Germ., Dan., and Swed. dû; Lat. tu; Gr. τύ.]

A. Thou, passim: I. after verbs, either separated, as skalt bú, munt bú, or more usually suffixed and changing into -ou, -du, -tu, or -u, e. g. mun-du, skal-du, vil-du, later skal-tu, mun-tu, vil-tu; vertu, ves-tu, Post. 229; drep-du, 228; eig-du, seg-du, lát-tu, lít-tu, eig-du, mæl-þú, lát-þú, Gkv. 2. 23; lít-tu, 8; át-tu, 10; skal-tu, 30; hírdadu, 28; er-bu, Fms. vi. 226; ·var-t-at-tu, wast-not-tbou? mon-t-at-u; segja-t-tu, say-not-thou, and so passim [cp. Old Engl. wiltow etc. = wilt thou]: as to quantity, the u is at present sounded sometimes long, vil-tú, eig-ðú, lát-tú, or more usually short, lát-tu, eig-ðu, etc., and in common running speech dropped as in Engl., e. g. bidd-'ann-a-koma, beg bim to come; kond-inn, come in. II. suffixed to other words; heildu, beal thou! Clem. 131; at-tú = at-þú, that thou, see 'at;' þót-tú = þó at-þú, though that thou, passim; þatz-tu = þat-es-þú.

B. Plur. pér, or older ér, yoar, yor, qq. v., passim. addressing, you; ek vil beiðask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof, Nj. 10: eru þér sjúkir Herra, Fms. vi. 226, Sturl. iii. 261, passim; or þú and ber are mixed in the same address, hvat ætli ber, herra, ... bviat ber sögðuð oss, . . . seg nú ef þat er . . . , ok hafir þú af þínu tilstilli . . . , at þú

talir við hann ..., Fms. vi. 71.

púa, ao, to 'thou,' to address a person by thou, = Fr. tutoyer; púa og

þéra, þúa e-n, þú mátt ekki þúa hann, þú verðr að þéra hann.

PUFA, u, f., gen. pl. pufna; [provinc, Germ. daube; in the Tyrol the cairns and pyramids by the way-side are so called by the peasants, Schmeller; dobe = a paw, Alsace]: - a mound; busu ba er gridkonan perdi fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; settu þat á þúsur, hjá þusunni, Fbr. 109. 110; Hjálmarr sat við þúfu eina ok var fölr sem nár, Fas. i. 426; opt veltir litil þúfa miklu hlassi, a little mound may overset a big load (cart). Al. 132 (a saying); þar er þeir vóru staddir, vóru ber á einni þúfu, Fb. ii. 347: the phrases, fé-pufa, see fé, p. 149, col. 1; bana-pufa, hniga við bana-pusu, to bite the dust; vera einum eingin heilla-pusa, to be a sturabling-mound to one. bufna-kollr, m. the top of a mound. skitr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. bufu-titlingr, m. a 'mound-tit,' a sparrow.

þús-hund, f. = þúsund, Barl. 53.

pus-hundrad, n., prop. a crowd of bundreds = a thousand; sjau pushundrað manna, O. H. L. 66; b. vetra, Fms. x. 400; sjau þúshundruð ara, Stj. 50; þúshundrat sjau tigir ok tvau ár, 103; tvau hundruð þúshundraða, 285; þúshundruð vega, Str.; þúshundraðs-höfðingi, a cafvain of a thousand, Stj. 299; pushundrad sinnum, a thousand times, Barl. 125.

þústna, að, to chafe, quarrel, Orkn. 312. l. 8, Lex. Run. PUSTE, m. [akin to þysja, þausnir?], a strong gust of wind, Magn. 486. 2. a chafing, anger; þó at nökkut væri þústr á með enum yngrum mönnum, Ld. 209; þótti honum mjök vaxa þástr milli manna í héradinu, 210; illr þykki mér þústr sá er vár í milli er, Fb. i. 547; burr- dúlfúð ok þústr, Hom. (St.)



DÚSUND. f.: sérhverja húsund. Sti. 208: á búsund (dat.). Sks. 705: $\stackrel{\circ}{\Box}$ of the King and the Giant, and the number of the giant's house-carles tvær, brjár ... búsundir, 623. 53: in mod. usage it is mostly neut. (influenced by Latin?), but also fem. It is spelt bus-hund, Barl, 53; bus-hundum, Fms. vi. 400 (v.l.), Geisli 40; another form bus-hundrao (q.v.) is freq., esp. in Stj., Barl.; this double form -hund and -hundrao answers to the equally double form of 'hundred,' see p. 202, and is a proof that busund is a compound word, the latter part of which is 'hund' or 'hundred;' the etymology of the former part 'bús' is less certain; it is, we believe, akin to bysja, byss, baus-nir (a lost strong verb busa, baus, busu); busund would thus literally mean a swarm of bundreds; [in Goth, the gender varies, busundi, pl. busundjos = xiλιοι, or busundja, neut.; A.S. bûsend; Engl. thousand; O. H. G. dusunta; Germ. tausend. as. dausend; Swed. tusende and tusen; Dan. tusinde; Dutch tuvsend: this word is also common to the Slavon, languages: again, the Lapp, dubat and Finn, tubat are no doubt borrowed from the Slavon, or Scandin.: the Gr., Lat., and Sansk, use other words]:—a thousand.

B. There is little doubt that with the ancient heathen Scandinavians (and perhaps all Teutons), before their contact with the civilised southern people, the notion of numbers was limited, and that their thousand was not a definite number, but a vague term, denoting a swarm, crowd, host (cp. the Gr. μυρίοι): in ancient lays it occurs thrice (Hkv., Em., Fas. i. 502), but indefinitely; hvat brym er bar sem busund bifisk eor mengi til mikit, what a din is there as if a thousand were shaking, or an over-mickle multitude, Em. 2; sjau busundir, Hkv. 1. 49, literally = seven thousands, but in fact meaning seven bosts of men. 2. the dat. pl. búsundum is, like hundruðum, used adverbially = by thousands, in countless numbers, Fms. vi. 400 (in a verse), Geisli 40. ancient popular literature, uninfluenced by southern writers, 'busund,' as a definite number, occurs, we think, not half-a-dozen times. As the multiple of ten duodecimal hundreds, ere the decimal hundred was adopted, 'busund' would mean twelve decimal hundreds; and such is its use in the Sverris Saga, Fms. viii. 40, where one vellum says 'tvær búsundir,' whilst the others, by a more idiomatic phrase, call it 'twenty hundreds. II. in ecclesiastical writers, and in annals influenced by the Latin and the like, it is frequent enough; tíu búsundir, fjórtán búsundir, Fms. i. 107, 108 (annalistic records); fimm busundir, xi. 386, Al. 111; tíu þúsundum, Sks. 705; tíu þúsundum sinna hundrað þúsunda, Hom.; busund busunda, a thousand of thousands, i. e. a million, (mod.); hundrað þúsundir rasta ok átta tigir þúsunda,...hundrað þúsund mílna, Fb. i. 31 (in the legend of Eric the Far-traveller and Paradise, taken from some church-legend); fjórar búsundir, biðr, 234: or of the years of the world, sex busundir vetra, Fs. 197; sjau busundir vetra, Landn. 34.

C. REMARKS.—The popular way of counting high numbers was not by thousands, but by tens (decades) and duodecimal hundreds as factors: thus ten ... twenty bundreds, and then going on three, four, five, six...tens of hundreds (a 'ten of hundreds' being = 1200). The following references may illustrate this—tíu hundruð, ellefu hundruð, tólf hundrud, prettán hundrud, fimtán hundrud . . . , 1b. 17, O. H. 119, 201, Fms. vii. 295, xi. 383, 385. From twenty and upwards-tuttugu hundrad manna, twenty bundreds of men, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 40; halfr þriði tugr hundrada skipa, two tens and a balf bundreds of ships, i. e. twentyfive bundreds, Fas. i. 378; brjá tigu hundraða manna, three tens of bundreds of men, Fms. viii. 311; var skorat manntal, hafdi hann meirr enn briá tigu hundraða manna, vii. 204; þrír tigir hundraða, D. N. v. 18; nær fjórir tigir hundraða manna, nearly four tens of bundreds of men, Fms. vii. 275; á fimta tigi hundrada, on the fifth ten of hundreds, i. e. from four to five tens of bundreds, viii. 321; sex tigir hundrada, six tens of bundreds, 311, xi. 390; sex tigu hundraða manna, Fb. ii. 518, D. I. i. 350,-all odd amounts being neglected. The highest number recorded as actually reckoned in this way is 'six tens of hundreds' (fimtan tigir hundrada, fifteen tens of bundreds, Fms. viii. 321, v. l., is a scribe's error): it is probable that no reckoning exceeded twelve tens of hundreds. All high multiples were unintelligible to the ancients; the number of the Einherjar in Walhella is in the old lay Gm. thus expressed,—there are 'five hundred doors in Walhalla, and five tens beside (the 'five tens' are, by the way, merely added for alliteration's sake), and eight hundred Einherjar will walk out of each door when they go out to fight the Wolf' (on the Day of final Doom). There seems to have been some dim exaggerated notion of a definite thousand in an ancient lay, only preserved in a half alliterative prose paraphrase, Fas. i. 502, where a mythical host is given thus,-there were thirty-three phalanxes, each of five 'thousand,' each thousand of thirteen hundreds, each hundred four times counted. The armies in the battle of Brawalla, the greatest of the mythical age, are given, not in numbers, but by the space the ranks occupied, Skjöld. S. ch. 8. This resembles the story in O. H. ch. 59, of the two young brothers, king's sons: when asked what they would like to have most of, the one said: 'Cows.' 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as could stand packed in a row round the lake (Mjösen in Norway) and drink.' 'But you?' they asked the other boy: 'Housecarles' (soldiers), said he. 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as would in one meal eat up all my brother's cows.' Add also the tale Edda ii. 514, 634.

Maurer's Volksagen 306. No less elementary was the rule for division and fractions, of which a remarkable instance is preserved in an ancient Icelandic deed, called Spakonu-arfr, published in D. I. i. 205. See also the words tigr, hundrað, skor, skora, and the remarks in Gramm. p. xix. The Homeric numeration, as set forth in Mr. Gladstone's Homeric Studies. vol. iii, p. 425 sqq., is highly interesting, and bears a striking resemblance to that of the ancient Scandinavians. We may notice that in Iceland land and property are still divided into hundreds (hundreds of ells = 120), see hundrað B: in this case a thousand is never used, but units and hundreds of hundreds as factors, thus, sex togu hundrada, in Reykh. Máld. (a deed of the 12th century), and so still in mod, usage; a wealthy man of the 15th century is said to have bequeathed to his daughters in land, 'tólf hundruð hundraða ok ellefu-tíu og tvau hundruð betr. en i lausafé fimm hundruð hundraða,' i. e. twelve bundreds of bundreds and 'eleventy' and two bundreds, and in movables five bundreds of bundreds, Fedga-æfi 16 (by the learned Bogi Benidiktsson of Stadarfell in Iceland, A. D. 1771-1840); siau hundruð hundraða og briátigi hundrud betr. 21: hann eptir-let börnum sinum fjármuni upp á níu hundruð hundraða, 22,-a proof that in very remote times, when this valuation of land first took place, 'thousand' was still unknown as a definite number.

ÞVAG, n. [þvá], prop. 'wash,' but only used of. called from stale urine being in ancient times, as at the present day in Icel., used as lye, instead of soap, for washing wool, wadmal, and the like: in mod. usage as a medic. term, hland being too coarse; byagstomma, obstruction of the urine; bvag-lat, bvag-fledi, = enuresis; bvag-lausnir = pyuria; bvag-tregoa = dysuria; bvag-sviði = ardor urinae, Fél. x. 57, 58.

byaga, u, f. a disb-clout of knitted borse-bair, used by dairy-women to clean and wine tubs. 2. a disorderly crowd or shoal.

bvagla, 20, to sound like washing water when stirred, to gurgle; adr beir kæmi í búrit skalf hann af kulda svá at byaglaði (svaglaði, v. l.) i kerinu, Sturl. iii. 102.

byalr, byöl, byalt, adi, [byagla, byál], damp, steaming, as if coming fresh from the washing-tub, used of cloth, fresh-cut hay, or the like. byara, u, f. a stick with a scraper at the end used to stir up a cauldron; Arnbjörn hélt á þvörunni ok laust með henni til Þorleifs ok kom á hál-

sinn, en með því at grautrinn var heitr brann Þorleifr á hálsinum, Eb. 198; varat af vöru sleikti um þvöru, Fs. 159 (183), proverbial of burning oneself by licking the scalding hot byara, cp. Engl. 'to burn one's fingers. **ÞVARI**, a, m. [bverr], a cross-stick; ef ber kæmit i bverst bvari,

unless a bolt were thrown athwart thee, unless thou be thwarted, Hkv. Hjörv. 18: in bryn-þvari, q. v.; ben-þvari, dólg-þvari, a 'wound-stick, i. e. a weapon, Lex. Poët. 2. a nickname, Bjarn. 36.

ĐVÁ (mod. bvó, bvo), pres. bvæ, bvær, bvær; plur. bvám, bváit, pvá: pret. þó (þvó), þótt, þó; plur. þógum, þógut, þógu: subj. þægi or þvægi; imperat. þvá (þvoðu); part. þveginn: the mod. pret. is weak, þvoði, Pass. 28. 7: [Ulf. þwaban = νίζειν; A. S. þweân; Hel. þwaban; provinc. Germ. zwagen, Schmeller; Dan. tvætte; Swed. tvätta.]

B. To wash, with acc.; and with dat. esp. in the phrase by a ser, to wash oneself, or þvá líki, to wash a dead body; drótt þó sveita af döglings líki, Geisli; ek strauk hest hans ok þvó ek leir af honum, Fas. i. 331; þvá sinn hadd í ánni, Edda 75; láta þvá sár þeirra manna í þeirri laugu er honum var þvegit í sjálfum, O. H. L. 69; sumir þógu diska ok heltu því í höfuð honum, 623, 54; kona vermði vatn í katli til þess at þvá sár manna, Fbr. 110 new Ed.; Jórdán þvó Krist, ok er heilög, Hom. 55; þveginn í inni helgu skírn, 107; hann þvær af manni í skírninni allar syndir, Fms. i. 300; at eingin skeri hár mitt né þvái höfuð mitt önnur enn þú, Vígl. 76; þó hann æva hendr né höfuð kembði, Vsp.; hendr né þvær..., Vtkv.; þú hefir, Vár gulls, þvegit manns-blóð af höndum, Helr.; hann setti mundlaug fyrir sik, ok þvó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúki, Fs. 5; hann gékk þegar ok þó ekki af sér tjöruna, Fms. vi. 195; bvá sér í því sama vatni er konungr þó sér í, viii. 13; þeir gengu til Öxarár at þvá sér, Ísl. ii. 259; kembor ok þveginn skal kænna hverr, ok at morni mettr, Skv. 2. 25; þveginn ok mettr, Hm. 60; þeir bógu líkinu ok veittu alla bjónustu, Fms. x. 149; cp. laug skal göra hveim er liðinn er hendr þvá ok höfuð, kemba ok þerra..., Sdm. 34; hann tók upp lík hans ok þó, bjó um síðan sem siðvenja var til, Eg. 300; þeir tóku klæði af líkinu ok þógu því, Fb. ii. 367 (þógu líkit, acc., O. H. l. c.) 2. of the sea, to wash; lögr pvær flaust, bylgja þvær stafni, hrönn þó hlýrum, marr þvær viðu, hrannir þógu herskipum höfuð (cp. höfuð-þváttr), Lex. Poet.; útsker verða af bárum þvegin, II. reflex. to wash oneself; þvásk í vatni, Fs. 77 (þvóst Cod.); þósk konungr við trapizu í einni loptstofu, ok er hann var þveginn, Fms. viii. 13; þváisk ér ok verit hreinir, Hom. 11. 2. pass., þá mun brátt af þvásk (be washed off) öll sú sæmd er konunginum heyrir til, Fms. ix. 258. 3. part. ú-þveginn, the unwashed, as a nickname and a pr. name.

pvál, n. [pvæla; Swed. tvål; A. S. bweal], a kind of soap for washing,

pvatt-aptan, m. 'washing-night,' i. e. Saturday evening, Bs. i. 420, ΣVERB, pver, pvert, adj., compar. pverast, but also pverst; K. p. K. [Ulf.] [Vif.] pwairbs = δργίλος, δργισθείς, pwairgei = δργη, έρις; A. S. pwerb;

bváttari, a, m. a wasber, Greg. 52.

Þvátt-á, f. 'the wash, the wash-river, 2 local name; Hallr var skírðr Laugardaginn fyrir Páska, ok hjún hans öll, þar í ánni, hón er síðan kölluð þ., Bs. i. 12.

pvátt-dagr, m. wasbing-day, i. e. Saturday, Ld. 178, Grág. ii. 124, 399, Rb. 572.

þvátt-kona, u, f. a wasber-woman, O. H. L. 34.

bvátt-nótt, f. washing-night, i. e. Saturday night, Bs. i. 464.

þváttr (mod. þvottr), m., gen. þváttar, þvætti, þvátt, [Dan. tvæt]:—
a wash, the aet of washing; vill er konur vóru vanar at hafa til þváttar,
Rd. 297; hvarf skyrta er konur höfðu gleymt í þvætti, Sturl. ii. 165;
váð-meið ok er konum hægt til þváttar at hreinsa stór-föt, Glúm. 390;
kona nokkur er fór með klæði til þváttar, Fms. v. 181.
2. washing,
i. e. clothes in wash; ef þváttr er upp hengdr fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga
kyrr, N. G. L. i. 381; kefla þvátt, to mangle; þar vartú at, es maðr
kelfdi þvátt, Skálda (Thorodd), see kelfa.

pvátt-steinn, m. a wasbing-stone, a rounded stone used in wasbing clothes, Bs. i. 64.

þvátt-vífl, n., see vífl, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l. 5), Post. 231.

PVEIT, f., or pveiti, n. [the root is found in A.S. pwitan, pret. bwit = to chop; North, E. thwaite; Chaucer to thwite; cp. also Dutch duit, whence Engl. doit, Germ. deut, Dan. doit = a bit]:-prop. a 'cut-off 1. a piece of land, paddock, piece,' but occurs only in special usages: parcel of land, it seems orig. to have been used of an outlying cottage with its paddock; bær jarðir allar, bú ok þveiti, all the estates, manor and 'thwaite,' where bu and preiti are opp. to one another, D. N. ii. 81; séttungs þ., áttungs-þ., id.; öng-þveiti, a narrow lane, strait. freq. in local names in Norway and Denmark, tvæt, Dan. tvæde (whence Dan. Tweede as a pr. name); and in North. E. Orma-thwaite, Braiththwaite, Lang-thwaite, and so on, names implying Danish colonisation: pveit, pveitar, f., pveitin, n., pveitini (qs. pveit-vin), pveitarruð, n., þveitar-garðr, m., þveitar-fjall, n., D. N. passim; in Icel. local names it never occurs, and is there quite an obsolete word. a unit of weight; pvciti mjöls, Boldt; pvcitis-leiga, a rent amounting to a þ.; þveitis-ból, a farm of the value or the rent of a þ.; tveggja þveitna (thus a gen. pl. as if from byeita) toll, byeitis toll, D. N. iii. 465; half byeit snicers, Boldt 114. III. [Dutch duit, etc.], a kind of small coin, a doit, a subdivision of an ounce (= a fraction, cut-off piece); in weregild the baughak was counted thus, sex aurar ok þveiti átta ens fimta tigar, i. e. six ounces and forty-eight doits; half mork ok breiti tvau ens fjorda tegar, a balf mark and thirty-two doits; prir aurar ok pveiti tuttugu ok sjögur, three ounces and twenty-four doits; tveir aurar ok pveiti sextán, two ounces and sixteen doits, Grág. (Kb.) i. 193; ef maor stelr minna enn þveiti þá skal heita hvinn, N. G. L. i. 253, cp. B. K. 8-11, 28, 29; þar eru þveiti tuttugu ok þrjú at höfuðbaugi,... átta þveiti, ok þriðjungr ens fimta þveitis, ok hálft fjórða þveiti ok þriðjungr ens þriðja þveitis ok hálft annat þveiti, Grág. (Kb.) i. 202.

ÞVEITA, t, in mod. usage peita, dropping the v: the word is not to be spelt with y, for peyta (to blow) and preita (to burl) are quite different words:—to burl, fling; hann prift fleininn, ok preitir gléanda framan í augat á jötninum, Mar. 1056; drápu hann, þveitandi hvasseggjat grjót í hans höfuð, Post. (Cod. Scard.): the word is very freq. in mod. usage, síðan kipti hann staurnum alblóðugum út úr auganu og þeitti (not þeytti) honum írá sér af hendi, Od. ix. 308 (exactly in the same connection as Mar. l. c.); þeita steini; hann þeitti honum kringum sig; cp.

peiti-spjald, n. a top (= hreyti-speldi).

pveita, u, f. a kind of small axe, a batchet, chopper, Edda (Gl.); beit hjälma-stoo bveita, Heidarv. S. (in a verse).

pveitr, m. = pviti, a sling-stone; på rakt þeim íllan þveit (cp. ljósta e-n íllum steini), Fms. xi. 188 (in a verse).

þvengja, 2ð, to furnish with a thong; in þvengja skó.

PVENGR, m., gen. þvengjar, dat. þveng, pl. þvengir, þvengja, þvengjum; [Engl. tbong; Dan. tvæng]:—a tbong, latcbet, esp. of sboes (skó-þvengr), Edda 71, Fas. i. 289; miðr sem þvengr, Skiða R.; þvengina í skónum, Mar.; kálfskinns-skúa loðna ok þar í þvengi langa ok á tinknappar miklir á endunum, Þorf. Karl. 374; klippa skinn til þvengja, Hallgr.; hann svarar öngu ok gaf honum skúa ok dró ór þvengina, of the stingy earl Nerið, Fas. iii. 9; slitnaði skó-þvengr hans, Nj. 74; stökk í sundr skó-þvengr hans, 143, Odd. 116; Egill hafði skútaða skó-þvengi sem þá var siðr til, ok hafði losnat annarr þvengrinn... steig hann á þvengjar-skúfinn þann er dragnaði, Eb. 220; reyr-þvengr, frán-þ., eitr-þ., graf-þ., urð-þ., tbe reed-tbong..., i. e. a snake, Lex. Poöt.
þverast, 2ð, dep. to move atbwart, aside; þveraðisk Steinarr fram á

pverast, að, dep. to move athwart, aside; pveraðisk Steinarr fram á bakkann, Eg. 748; hann þveraðisk við ok gékk ekki nær þeim, Fms.

pver-leikr, m. crossness, Th. 14.

pver-liga, adv. 'athwart,' flatly; synja p., to deny flatly, Fms. vii. 186, Orkn. 216; neita p., Fms. vi. 214; tók hann á engu p., Orkn. 282; horfði allt p. af beggja hendi, Bs. i. 786.

Engl. a-thwart, and also queer; Germ. quer (kv = hv, like kvisti, kvist, for tvistr, tvisl); Dan. tvær; cp. Engl. to tbwart]:-atbwart, across, transverse, opp. to longways; tjalda um þveran skálann, Fms. i. 265; um bvert andlitio, O. H. 217; um bveran dal, Jb. 194; la hvarr um pveran annan, in beaps, Fms. ix. 31; falla hvarr um þveran annan, pass.; járnspengr um þveran skjöld, Gþl. 105; þverrar handar hát, a band's breadth, Sd. 147; premr pverum fingrum minni, Bs. i. 376; svå langt at þvers fótar sé, Karl. 112; ferr þú lítt þverr á ízu at fjándskap við oss, Ölk. 36: um þvert, across; geng ek um þvert na leiki, out of their way, Sighvat: storm mikinn ok veðr þvert, adverse winds, Eg. 405; veor hörð ok þver, Fms. x. 150; veðr þver af suðn, Grett. 86 A; sem sá í þveru veðri beitir löngum, Bs. i. 750; beittu bá sem bverast austr fyrir landit, Eg. 161. II. metaph., taka e-n pvert, to take it athwart, to deny flatly, Eg. 524; ek vil bo eigi pvert taka (I will not insist on it) ef þér er lítið um, Nj. 26; var þat at þveru frá glíkendum, Bs. i. 347; setja þvert nei fyrir, to refuse, deny flatly, Ld. 196; hann kvaðsk ekki þverr vera í því at selja skipit, Nj. 259; biskup flutti ákafliga en Þórðr var inn þverasti, Sturl. iii. 17; var Þórgils þá svá þverr, at hann sagði svá, at ..., 229; hvárr-tveggi var inn þverasti ok hvárrgi vildi til láta við annan, Bs. i. 760: þvert á móti, as adverb, quite the contrary (Dan. tværtimod), 687. III. bvers, adv. across, athwart; nú er þar þvers á móti gört, Bs. i. 740; hann snýr þvers af leiðinni, Nj. 132; hann snýr þvers á braut í skóginn, Edda 30; vísaði hann öllum þvers frá því sem þau vóru, Friis. i. 72 ; hljóp hann þá pvers á brott at sela sik, vi. 303; þá víkja þeir þvers út eptir sirðinum, ix. 43; sneri þvers annan veg srá liðinu, vii. 56; höfðu þeir þvers sarit frá því sem þeir skyldu, viii. 56; þvers í mót yðvarri hugsan, Fb. i. 513: superl. þvorst, ef þér kæmið í þverst þvari (see þvari), Hkv. Hjörv. 18 (Bugge, not pverz). pvers-um, adv. across.

B. Compos: bver-á, f. a 'thwart-water,' side-river, tributary river. N.G.L. i. 153: freq. as Icel. local name, pverá, f., pverár-hlíð, f., Landn. bver-bak, n. used adv. across a borse's back. brestr, m. a cross chink, Korm. 58. pver-brot, n. a break across, bver-fell, n. a cross-fell, lying athwart a breach, Sturl. iii, 280. another: a local name in Icel. pver-feta, ad, to go aslant, Fas. iii. 311. bver-fingr, m. a finger's breadth, Sturl. ii. 181. fjöror, m. a cross-fiord, a side-fiord, branching out of a large central bay, Landn. 131 (of the northern side of Broadfirth in Icel.) paergaror, m. a cross-dyke, across a river or the like, Ghl. 421, D. N. i. 616. bver-gyrðingr, m. a cross-girding put round a ship to strengthen her, Fas. iii. 257: in the metaph. phrase, það er komið í þvergyrðing með þeim, of sullen bostility. þver-hlíðingr, m. a man from Thwerarblid, Isl. ii. 359. pver-hniptr, prop. pver-gniptr, adj. precipitous, of a rock. bver-höggt, part. n. cut across, steep, abrupt, Fas. iii. 257. bver-hönd, f. a band's breadth, Ld. 276. bver-knýta, t, to knit þver-knýta, t, to knit a cross knot, to deny flatly; hann þverknýtti at láta hérað fyrr en þat væri konungs vili, Sturl. iii. 244; hann þverknýtti þat at hann mundi lauss vera, 211; þá mun ek þetta eigi þverknýta, Konr. þverkominn, part. in an awkward position, Isl. ii. 317. pver-kyrfa, d, to carve, cut clean across; búar eigu húsum at skipta at jamnaði, þeir eigu at þ. hús, skolot þeir at endlöngu deila hús, Grág. ii. 257 (Jb. 194). þverlyndi, n. crooked-mindedness, the being wrong-headed, Gisl. 85, Pass. 37.4. pver-lyndr, adj. crooked, wrong-beaded, Valla L. 215. pver-móðska, u, f. obstinacy. pver-neita, t, to deny flatly, Grett. 105 B, Mar. pver-pallr, m. the cross dais, the high-floor at the ball's end (see palls), Fms. vi. 193, 440, Ld. 296, Eg. 549, 565, Grett. 103, 140 A, Sturl. i. 155, pver-sigling, f. cross-sailing, tacking. pver-skallast, 20. to be doggedly obstinate, lit. setting the skull against, butting like a bull. pver-skeytingr, m. [skaut 2], a cross-wind, side-wind, Fms. vii. 94. pver-skips, adv. athwart the ship, Fms. iv. 103. þver-skurðr, m. a bver-slag, n. a cross-stroke, El. 17. cross-cut, Grett. 91. pver-stigr, m. a cross-path, side-path, Greg. 28. Blá, f. a cross-bar. pver-streeti, n. a cross-street, Hkr. iii. 16. pver-syll, f. a cross-sill, Grett. 114 A. pver-sök, f. a 'cross-suit,' a law phrase; fyrsta. önnur, bridja b., in payment of weregild, N. G. L. i. 76, 82 (nú eru uppnáma-menn allir taldir, en nú skal þat skilja hvessu þversakir skolu fara). bver-taka, tok, to deny flatly, Edda 21. bver-tré, n. a cross-tree, Nj. 162, 202, Fms. x. 290, Sturl. ii. 109, Grett. 114, Hom. 96, 97, Dipl. iii. 8; í annan enda hússins var lopt uppi á þvertrjám, Ó. H. 153. **þver-úð,** f., q. v. pver-vegr, m. = pverstigr; en allir adnir vegir er renna til bæja manna, þat heita þvervegir, Gpl. 413: á þverveginn, across, in diameter, Fas. iii. 372. bver-bili, n. a cross-deal, pver-mingr, m. a man from partition, Gpl. 346, Fs. 143, Grett. 114. pverá, the nickname of Einarr Th. (Landn., Glúm., Lv., O. H.)

pverra, Lil. 58, but the word is little used: [purr and pverra are kindred words]:—prop. to be drained, ebb out, but only used

to wane, grow less, decrease; nema bloo pyrri, pd.; poat skuirir pyrriu.

Sighvat; sorg frá ek eigi þyrri, Skáld H. 1. 23; lízt honum nú sem minna han þorrit enn í enu fyrra sinni, Edda 32; honum þurru lausa-fé, Ld. 210; þverrandi, opp. to vaxandi, Fms. v. 343; hvárt sem síðan vex eða þverr, Gþl. 260, Sks. 52, 54; Hrappr hafði skaplyndi it sama, en orkan þvarr, þviat elli sótti á hann, Ld. 54; eigi þverr enn heimskan fyrir þér, Fms. ii. 156; ef fé hans þverr tíu tigum, K. þ. K. 146, Rb. 132; en er þurru hlaup in mestu, Hkr. iii. 395; ek eldumk, en þverr kraptrinn í vásinu, Orkn. 464; þurru mjök vinsældir Valdimars konungs, Fms. x. 160; óx jafnan styrkr Davíðs en þvarr í hverri máttr ok afli sveitunga Saul, Stj. 498; eigi þrotna ok eigi þverra, 590; af hennar sökum þvarr ófriðr við Kristna menn, Ver. 44.

III. impers. with dat., þá þverr göngu hennar, of the sun, Rb. 100; sízt þvarr æfi (dat.) Magnúss, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mætti þverrar, Lil. 58.

IV. part., en hlust er þorrin, my ear is dried up, Eg. (in a verse); sigri þorrinn, victory-bereft, Rekst.

pverra, ô, a causal to the preceding, to make to decrease; pverðu þeir þrótt sinn at þriðjungi, Hðm. 16; hann mátti ekki at vinna at þverra ágæti krapta hans, Greg. 79; þverrir þat nökkuð verðleik hans í Guðs augliti, Bs. i. 169; Sighvatr vildi eigi þverra kost sinn norðr þar, Sturl. ii. 65, Lex. Poet.

II. part, þverrandi, a diminisher, id.

Lex. Poet. II. part. pvorrandi, a diminisber, id. pvorrir, m. a diminisber, Lex. Poet.; flug-pverrir, men-p., seim-p.,

veg-p., epithets of a hero, id.

pver-úð, f. (qs. þver-hygð), discord; tekr at görask nokkur þ. meðal N. M., Bs. i. 449; kom til þverúðar með þeim, Grett. 49 new Ed.; fór þá allt í þverúð með þeim, Eb. 114; at yrði ór höggnir allir þverúðar þreskeldir af beggja hendi, Bs. i. 736. 32. disobedience; sýna e-m þrjózku ok þverið, Fas. ii. 151.

ÞVEST or þvesti, n. [no doubt akin to Ulf. ga-hwastian = to make fast, hwastiha = τδ dσφαλέs]:—prop. the fast or firm parts, the lean of the flesh, as opp. to the fat, the lean of a whale's flesh, the flesh underneath the blubber of a whale, opp. to 'rengi' and 'spik;' at af teknu þvesti ok beinum, Vm. 107; þvest-slytti, blubber, Grett. (in a verse);

the word is freq. in mod. usage.

ÞVINGA, að, [O. H. G. dwingan; mid. H. G. twinge; Germ. zwingen; Dan. tvinge; bvinga and þungr (q. v.) are, we believe, kindred words]:—to weigh down, oppress; bvingar móðrinn harði, a grief weighs me down, Skáld H. 7. 9; mig hefir þvingað manna lát, 5. 14; sárliga þvinguð, Mirm. (Ed.) 210. II. reflex., en vér þvingumz á sex dögum ok þrjátigi, Stj. 148; þenna mann þvingaðan mörgum hugrenningum, burdened with many concerns, Th. 2; móðurinnar kvið, svá sem hann er þvingaðr (loaded) ok fullr af burðnum, Stj. 80. This word is rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage since the Reformation. The metaph, sense, to compel, has been introduced through the Germ. word.

pvingan, f. a weighing down, bardship, Magn. 502; as opp. to skemtan, Stj. 2; bótti þat þ. at halda svá margar hátíðir, 49; til þvingunar ok ófrelsis, Bs. i. 720; ganga undir nýjar þvinganir, N. G. L. iii. 249.

bvinnill, m. the name of a sea-king (akin to pvengr?), Edda (Gl.);

pvinnils dyr = a ship, Kristni S. (in a verse).

pvis, interj. pish i hvis, pvis! af tjöldin, Bs. i. 420. **pvita**, u, f. = pveita, a kind of axe, Edda ii. 620.

ÞVITI, a, m. [akin to þveita], a stone, prop. a sling-stone (?); tóku mikinn stein, sá heitir þviti, ok höfðu þann stein fyrir festar-hælinn, Edda 20; en þviti heitir hæll er stendr í hvállnum, Edda ii. 515; hramm-þ., tbe 'band-stone,' i. e. a gem or a bracelet, Höfuðl.: the word is still known 25 poët., e. g. liggðu þvita hulinn hér, honum einginn bifi! a mod. Icel. epitaph on a dog buried beneath a stone.

þVÍ, dat. from þat (q. v.), and as adverb, 'for-tby,' because, see þat C. því-gi, not therefore, see þat; ok var hann at þvígi (not therefore) varðveittr at eigi gengi hundar á hann, Greg. 24.

11. þvígit, qs. því-gi-at, with compar.; þvígit skemri, not the shorter, Orkn. (in a verse); þvígit lengra. Skv. 3. 56; þvígit fleira, Og. 6; þvígit vænni

kostr, Fbr. 103 new Ed.

því-líkr, adj. 'sucb-like,' sucb; mundi engi eiga þvílíkan hest, Nj. 89; með þvílíkum hætti sem fyrr segir, Hkr. ii. 92; þvílíkum stundum, sem ..., Fms. x. 263; þá er hann þ. sem göngu-menn aðrir, Grág. i. 294; þlílkri líkansins teikuan, Stj. 59; þvílíkast sem, most like as if. just as if..., Stj. 354, Barl. 88; annat þvílíkt, Fb. iii. 345.

pví-8a, 2ð, dat. = þessu, see þessi; á þvísa tré, Greg. 48; engi stóðsk þvísa fyrr, Bær. 19; á þvísa þingi, Harms. 32; þvísa landi, ĺb. 14, Sighvat, Sks. 186; í þvísa ljósi, Grág. i. 28; næst þvísa = þessu næst, Gþl., Clem. 140.

bvottr, see bvattr.

pvæla, d, [pvúl], to wash with lather or soap.

pvæla, u, f. a beap of clothes in the wash.

pvætta, t, [Dan. tvætte; an iterative from pvh], to wasb; skirðr ok pvættr, Barl. 159, v.l.: in mod. usage mostly vulgar.

2. metaph. to talk wash, gabble; hvað ertu að pvætta.

bvættari, a, m. a babbler, the Bible.

pvætti, n., in úr-þvætti, the slops from wash, refuse. pvættingr, m. a wash: metaph. gabble, nonsense.

þybbinn, adj. [þúfa], obstinate, dogged.

bykki, n., in sundr-þykki, sam-þ.

bykkildi, n. a lump, tbickness.

PYKKJA, pres. þykkir, pret. þótti, subj. þætti (i. e. þætti), part. þótt: a middle form þykkjumk and þóttumk: the form with kk is the true old one, and is always so written in rhymes by old poets (with fékk, hykk, þekkir, etc.): in mod. usage one k has been lost, þykja, þykir, and so often in Editions, but erroneously; the ancients often sounded this word with i, þikkja, þikkir, but y is the older and better form: with neg. suff. þykkir-a, þótti-t, þóttisk-a-þú, Ls. 60; þykkj-at, Hkv. 2. 22; þikkir-a, Fms. vi. 447 (in a verse): [þykkja þótti and þekkja þátti are correlative verbs, one neut. the other transit; so also Goth. ļagkjan þabta = λογίζεσ-θαι, and þugkjan þaubta = δοκεῖν; A. S. þencan þabte and þincan þubte; Germ. denken dachte and dünken dünkte; a trace of the neut. sense remains in Engl. metbinks, metbought.]

I. to be thought to be, seem to be, be A. To be thought, seem: esteemed, valued; ok hann mundi þá þykkja betr gengit hafa, en sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6; muntú þar göfugr þykkja á því landi ok verða kynsæll, Landn. 260; öngir þóttu (were thought) löglegir dómar nema hann væri í,...hón þótti beztr kostr, Nj. 1; tíðindi þau er mörgum þótti mikil, 123; saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; þótti hvárum-tveggja þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686; öllum þótti þeirra ferð in svívirðiligsta, Nj. 263; bætt vóru vígin sem vert þótti, 88; ek pótta ok þjóðans rekkum hverri hæri, I was thought by them to be, II. with dat. it seems to one, one thinks, denoting thought, feeling, sentiment, also resentment, as may be seen from the references, (cp. Germ. mich dünkt; Engl. methinks); mikit bótti spökum mönnum undir því at menn ætti got: saman í útverjum, Ld. 38; Halli þótti Ingjaldr lítt vilja hefja sitt ráð til þroska, id.: vel þykki mér. hvergi þykki mér við hníta, Ísl. ii. 343; þér þótti eigi þess vert at við mik væri um talat, þykki mér þetta ráð eigi svá mikils-háttar, id.; vilda ek, at ber fætti eigi verr, that thou shouldest not think the worse, be displeased, Nj. 17; potti sinn veg hvarum, they disagreed, Ld. 38; peir ræddu at Gudrunu pætti litid drup Bolla, they said that G. took little thought of Bolli's death, 246; hótti okkr gott (it seemed good to us) er beim var ótti at ykkr, Nj. 252; allir menn mæltu at betra bætti hjú Skarphéðni dauðum en þeir ætluðu, 209 : Finnr lét sér fjúndskap í þykkja við konung, Fms. vi. 294; Gunnari þótti fýsilegt ... þótti þeim sér nú mundu lítið fyrir, Nj. 113; mér þykkir sem málum várum sé komit í únýtt efni, ef ..., 150; þau (tíðendi) megu mér mikil þykkja, ok eigi ólíklig, Fs. 9; vil ek sjá hverr slægr mér þykkir í þér vera, 11; mér þykkir þeir merkiligstir menn, 19; ekki þikki mér þetta sjór, Landn. 251; vel þykkir mér at þú farir brott, 260; eigi þikki mér sem vér munim i pessum dal bunað reisa, Fs. 25; þat þótti honum mest af bregða, 77; líkami Bergþóru þikki mér at líkendum ok þó vel, Nj. 208; nú þykkja þeim eigi tíðir í görandi, K. þ. K. 154; nú þikkir presti eigi rétt at skírn farit, 14; þikki mér ráð, at þú farir at finna Gizur hvíta, Nj. 77; ek veit at þér þykkir mikit fyrir ferðum, id., Fms. i. 195; undr þótti mér, er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þér þetta starf, Nj. 77; höfðu menn þat fyrir satt at þeim þætti mikit fyrir at skiljask, Ld. 190; hvárt þykkir þér undir því sem mest at vit sém sem vitrastir, Nj. 263; honum þykkir mikit undir at þeim færisk vel, Isl. ii. 343; hann heilsar þeim...þat ætlum vér at þér þykki lítið undir um vára heilsan, ... en þat vitum vér at oss þykkir eigi verr at þú værir eigi heil, Fbr. 62; hann segir sér mikit þykkja at láta eignir sínar, Eg. 539; þó þú látir þér einskis þ. vert um dráp Bárðar, 255; hann spurði hvat honum þótti, eða þykkir þér hér eigi gott, Nj. 126; hefir ek nökkut þat gört at þér þykki við mik at, Gísl. 10; allt þat er honum þykkir af við mik, Ö. H. 148; þótti honum mikit at um víg Kjartans, Ld. 226; sem mér þykkir meira fyrir en öðrum mönnum at vega menn, Nj. 85; ek hygg at honum muni nú minnst fyrir þ., Fms. xi. 113; er mér þykkir allítið fyrir at missa,... þótti þeim sem Egill mundi eigi aptr koma, Eg. 223; þótti honum sér úvænt til undan-kvámu, 406; þeir er höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, to speak as they thought, Fms. i. 22; bat þótti Þorkatli mest af bregða er í vatni skyldi þvásk, Fs. 77: with the notion of vision, dreams, or the like, potti mer peir sækja at öllu-megin ... en Hjört þótti mér þeir hafa undir, ... eptir þat þótti mér stökkva vargarnir, Nj. 95; þeim þótti hann vera kátr ok kveða í hauginum, 118; ok þótti honum hann vekja sik, 121; þá þótti mér undarliga við bregða, mér þótti hann þá kalla . . ., 211; æpti hann svá mikit óp at mér þótti allt skjálfa í nándir, 212; hón þótti mér þat vel þekkjask, Ísl. ii. 194; ekki þótti henni blómit svá mikit á vera, 14; ok þótti mér ílla sæma . þótti mér sjá skaði miklu meiri, etc., Ld. 126, 128.

B. Reflex.; the forms pykkjumk and pottumk, also spelt with mz:

I. subject and object being the same person, I myself, be bimself, or the like; to seem to oneself, to think oneself, of oneself, with oneself, or the like; hversu mikinn styrk fólkit pykkisk af honum hafa, Edda (pref.) 148; ok þóttumk ek ekki þess verðr frá henni, því at ek pykkjumk þat hafa lýst nökkurum sinnum, at mér hefir ekki hennar úvirðing betri þótt en sjálfs míns, Gísl. 35; svá þykkjumzt ek jafnan gört hafa, Fms. vi. 101; en ek þykkjumk þó mjök neyddr til hafa verit, Nj. 88: to seem to oneself, ok þóttisk-a þú þá þórr vera, thou didst not seem to thyself to be Thor, daredst not call thyself Thor, Ls. 60; hét Grímr ferðinni þá er hann þættisk búinn, Eg. 108; til hvers þykkjask

pessir menn færir, Hrasn. 17: with the notion of presumption or pride, ok bykkisk hann mjök fyrir öðrum, be tbinks bimself much above otbers, Ld. 38; þó þykkisk ér þjóðkonungar, Skv. 3. 35; hann þykkisk einn vita allt, Nj. 32: with the notion of appearance, not reality, bá bóttisk hann rista henni manrunar, be deluded bimself, Eg. 587: with the notion of vision, to dream that, Njáll mælti, undarliga sýnisk mér nú, ek þykkjumk sjá um alla stofuna (ok þykki mér sem undan sé gaflveggrinn), Nj. 197; þat dreymdi mik at ek þóttumk ríða fram hjá Knafahólum, þar þóttisk ek sjá varga marga,...ok þóttumk ek þá eigi vita hvat mér hlífði ... en ek þóttumk verða svá reiðr, at ..., 95; hann þóttisk játa því, 121; ek þóttisk staddr at Lómagnúpi, Nj.; dreymt hefir mik í nótt... þar þóttumk ek vera staddr er eigi þótti öllum einnog, ok þóttumk ek hafa sverðit . . . en ek þóttumk kveða vísur tvær í svefninum, Ísl. ii. 352; þat dreymði mik at ek þóttisk heima vera at Borg, ... álpt eina væna ok fagra ok þóttisk ek eiga, ok þótti mér allgóð..., 194; hón þóttisk sjá tré mikit í rekkju þeirra Grímkels, 14; úti þóttumk ek vera stödd við læk nokkurn, ... ek þóttumk vera stödd hjá vatni einu ... ok þóttumk ek eiga ok einkar vel sama, ... ek þóttumk eiga gullhring, ... er ek þóttumk þá bera hjá mér þann hug... þá þóttumk ek sjá fleiri brestina á... ek þóttumk hafa hjálm á höfði... ek þóttumk eiga þá görsemi, Ld. 126, 128; hvat er þat drauma? ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa, etc., Em. (begin.) In the first person the ancients use the form bottumk bykkjumk much more frequently than bykkist bóttisk, which is the II. the subject being different, be or it seemed to me, a middle form, this use is rare, and only occurs in poetry; gott bottumk bat, er ek bögn of gat, it seemed good to me, I was glad that I got a bearing, Höfuðl. 19; últar þóttumk öllum betri, ef þeir léti mik lífi týna, the wolves seemed all the better friends if they would let me lose my life, Gh. II.

bykkja, u, f. a thought, liking, sentiment, disposition; fann hann, at storlangt var i millum beirra bykkju, that their thoughts (likings) were wide apart, Eb. 24; foru þykkjur þeirra saman, their sentiments went together, Grett. 113 new Ed.; þér munut ráða . . . en ek mun ráða þykkju minni, Fbr. 15; var konungr mjök sér einn á þykkju (self-willed), því at hann vildi ..., Bs. i. 781; honum þótti mestu varða um yðra þykkju (goodwill), Fms. iii. 138. 2. denoting discord; hann kvað úvarligt at fara pannig einsliga við slíkan þykkju-drútt (discord) sem þeirra í milli var. 3. denoting dislike; þóttusk menn þat sjá, at hvárir-Finnb. 284. tveggi lögðu á mál þessi mikla þykkju, Sturl. iii. 272; þótti mörgum mönnum við of, ok lögðu þykkju á Þorgrím þar fyrir, Vígl. 18, and so in mod. usage; sundr-þ., ú-þykkja. COMPDS: bykkju-lauss, adj. goodtempered, thoughtless, careless, easy, Mag. 45. bykkju-mikill, adj. choleric of temper; Halldort var h. sem adnit Islendingar, ok hotti illa er hann fékk eigi þat er hann beiddi, Fb. i. 167; b. ok þungr, Grett. 92 A.

þykkjask, t, dep.; þ. við e-t or e-n, to take offence at, get angry with; þórir bað konung eigi þ. við vist þeirra bræðra, Eg. 254, v.l.; þá bykktisk sá við er betr gékk ok sló sinn pústr hvárn þeirra, Vígl. 17; and so in mod usage, pu mutt ekki pykkjast við po eg segi per satt, thou must not take offence though I tell thee true.

bykk-leikr (-leiki), m. tbickness; hann vildi forvitnask um bykk!cik haussins, Eg. 769; þar við mátti ekki jafnask at hæð né þykkleik nökkurs manns hár, Fms. x. 177; þykkleiki mannsins, Stj. 57.

bykk-liga, adv. tbickly. 2. frequently; en ba er bat vard eigi svá þjökkliga sem hann vildi, Bs. i. 431 (jafnliga, v. l.) proudly, sulkily; svara bykkliga, Fb. i. 200.

bykk-mikill, adj. [bykkr, m.], threatening, sulky, of weather; var veor bykk-mikit, Sturl. ii. 65.

bykkna, að, to thicken or become stout; loptið þröngvisk ok þykknar af vætum, Stj. 17; þá tók veðrit at þ., Fb. ii. 210; þar til er þykknaði (of a fluid), A. A. 275.

PYKKR, m. [cp. A. S. haccian; Old Engl. (Chaucer) thack; Engl. thwack = to strike; see also pjokka and pjaka]:—a thwack thump, blow, a burt; hann görði meyjunni þann þykk, at hón grét þegar, en sveininn lék hann miklu harðara, Sd. 141; verði nú við hann skapíútt ok veitir honum áverka svá næsta mikiun, at honum var þat gildr þykkt (a severe burt) ok eigi banvænligt, Isl. ii. 321 (Heiðarv. S.); þykkjar verðr, wortby of a thwack, Eg. (in a verse); fekk Gunnarr mikinn þykk af eins manns spjóti, Dropl. (major), cp. Njarð. 378.

DYKKR, adj. [the older form in ancient vellums is bjokkr or bjökkr, or even, esp. in Norse vellums, bjukkr, whence is derived the mod. Swed. and Norweg. tjok or kjok, but Dan. tyk; a v follows kk before a vowel, but even there is often dropped; compar. þykkvari, þykkvastr, or contr. þykkri, þykkastr: A.S. þice; Engl. tbick; Germ. dick: on the other hand, Germ. dicht, Engl. tight answer to Icel. béttr.]

A. Thick, stout, in substance; skjöld víðan ok þykkvan, Eg. 285; bykk spong, Fms. ii. 310; ox bykk ok hvoss, vi. 29; eirskjold bykkan ok viðan, Stj. 461; þjukkar brynhosur... þjukkr ok þolinn, þ:ðr. 97; garðr svá þjukkr, N. G. L. ii. 122; hann hefir skó þjökkvan, Edda 17; víðr ok þjokkr, 58; garðr fimm feta þjokkr, Grág. ii. 262; þjukkan (þykkvan) skugga, Sks. 11 (new Ed. v. l. 7), 405 B; þykkum bylgjum, id.; fjogurra álna þykkvir, 40 new Ed.; húð góð ok þykk til reipa, 41; þjökkva leggi, Jd. 33; þykkr í andliti, Sturl. iii. 111: þykkara lopt, Stj. 17; veðr var | þynning, f. a nickname, = þyna (?), Landn. 117.

þjökkt, Bs. i. 442; þykkt veðr ok regn, Eb. 204; veðr var þykkt ok drifa, Fms. v. 341; þykk þoka, viii. 83, v.l.; þjukkr mjörkvi, Sks. 47 II. thick, thronged, of a number of objects, e.g. trees; í skóginum þar sem þjukkastr var, Barl. 9; í skóginn þar sem þykkvastr var, Fins. i. 72; bykkr skógr, 136, O. H. 36; skógr mikill ok bjokkr, Nj. 130, v. l.; þykkt hár, Eg. 305; þar var þykkost fylking, Mork. 113, v. l.: neut., svá stóðu þjökkt spjót á Aroni, Bs. i. 528; féllu Varbelgir þar svá þykkt, at ..., Fms. ix. 522; hann bað menn sína fylgjask vel ok standa þykkt, Eg. 288; hann hopaði aptr þar til er liðit stóð þykkra, 296 (þykkvast, v.l.); var þar þykkt fylkt en þynnst við díkit, Fms. vi. 406; et prir menn ganga bjukt ok eigi fleiri, Gpl. 108; ef bjukkara er gengit en nú er sagt, 109 (of the thickness of a rank of men); menn hljópu svá þykkt yfir hann, at hann mátti eigi upp standa . . . meðan menn hljópu þykkast yfir hann, Fms. viii. 75; ok fylkja á skipinu allt á millum stafna ok svá þykkt, at allt var skarat skjöldum, Ld. 78; skipa skjöldum bjokkt við stafna, Mork. 180. III. in local names, bykkvibær, -skógr, Landn.

B. Compos: bykk-byrt, n. part., in the phrase, hafa bykkbyrt, to bave thick, stout armour, Fms. vii. 264. bykk-bylt, n. part. thick-sa, bykk-farit, n. part.; hón heisar studded with bamlets, Orkn. 300. beim ok kvað þá þ. göra, to make frequent visits, Eb. 94. þykk-leitt, adj. tbick-faced, Ld. 276. þykk-röggvaðr, part. tbick-furred, Lv. þykk-settr, part. tbick-set, tbick-ranked, Mar. þykk-skipat, part. tbickly-manned, Bs. i. 526. bykk-skýjaor, part. tbick-clouded, bykk-varraor, part. thick-lipped, Fms. ii. 20. Sks. 227. vaxinn, part. tbick-set, stout of growth; bjokk-vaxinn, Edda i. 258 (in a verse).

bykkt and bjokkt, f. tbickness; breidd, lengd, bykkt, hzð, MS. 544-156; á þykktina, in the thickness, Fms. ix. 522; eigi meirr en fimm menn á þyktina, Fms. vii. 275 (þjokktina, Hkr. iii. 400), Eg. 277.

bykkt, f. = bykkja, resentment, displeasure, Bs. i. 745.

PYLJA, pres. byl, bylr; pret. buldi or buldi; subj. byldi; part. bulit; [bulr]:-to say, read, chant, in one continuous tone, without either stopping, or any intonation; mál er at bylja bular-stóli at, of a sage saving his saws, Hm. III; hygg visi at hve ek bylja fat, ef ek bögn of gat, of a bard chanting his lay, Höfuðl. 3; þyl ek grunnstrauma Grímnis, þd.; vel samir enn of eina ölselju mér þ., Jd. 3; þylja um sigr, to chant the victory, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þær þyt þulu (þulðu?), they sang their songs, accompanied the whirling mill with their song, Gg. 3. 2. to chant of murmuf in a low voice, as one saying charms, prayers, or the like; hann (Njall) for opt fra ödrum mönnum einn saman ok buldi, Nj. 156; sat Geitir, faðir bónda á palli, ok þuldi í feld sinn, murmured into bis cloak, Fb. i. 253; það er svo mart og það er svo mart þulið í feldinn gráa, sem ei er bert og ekki vert eptir neinum að hváa, Grönd. 160; þórir sat einn samt i öndugi ok þuldi i gaupnir sér, Fas. iii. 153; hann ia þar ok horfði í lopt, ok gapti bæði munni ok nösum, ok þuldi nökkut (of spells), porf. Karl. ch. 7; puloi uor, the wave murmured, Skald H. II. reflex., byljask um, bylsk hann um eða þrumir, to murmur sulkily, Hm. 17.

byna, u, f. [akin to bon, benja?], the withers (?); en er hann sá uzam, bá var hlaupin ofan bógrinn ok slitin þynan (wither-wrung? but of an ox), fýstu flestir at drepa skyldi, Bs. i. 370: or is byna = the peritoneum, 2. a nickname; porbjörn þyna, Landn. mod. líf-hinna?

byngő, f. [pungr], beaviness, weight; freq. in mod. usage, tvær vættir að þyngð; eðlis-þyngð, specific gravity. II. metaph. illness, selness; a mer liggr þyngð nokkur, Fms. xi. 68; Helga tók þá ok þ. ok lá þó eigi, Ísl. ii. 274. 2. troubles; siðan er oss hefir öll þyngð af staðit, Fms. viii. 181. 2. troubles; síðan er vér mistum skipa varra

bynging, f. a burden, beaviness, H. E. i. 407.

PYNGJA, & and d, [bungr, Dan. tynge], to weigh down, burden, make beavy, Hom. 53; mun mer eigi þ. þetta erviði, it will not encumber me. Eluc. 3; augu þeirra þyngðusk (pass.) af tárum, 623. 60. be grows beavy, with dat, of manner; en sottinni byngoi (the illness grow worse) eigi því siðr, ok andaðisk hann, Fms. x. 73; þá þyngdi honum mjök (it grew very beavy with him, i. c. be grew beavy from sleep), ok lagðisk hann niðr ok svaf, v. 222; þyngja tekr máli ok minni, Skaid H. II. reflex., tekr nú bardaginn at þyngjask, to grow beary. adverse, Fas. i. 105; honum tók þá at þyngjask (be sank) sem á kið daginn, Fms. viii. 445.

byngjan, f. = byngð, Mar., H. E. i. 408.

byngsl (mod. byngsli), n. pl. (byngslir, f. pl., Barl. 44), a bardes; gora e-m p., to be a burden to one, B. K.; vera e-m til byngsla, id.; meðr banni eðr öðrum þyngslum, at ganga undir þeirra álögur, MS. 126. 2. beavy affliction; mer þykkir illt at menn hljóti svá mok þ. af mér, Eb. 264; er öll þyngsl hafa af staðit, Fms. viii. 181, v. l.

þynna, t, [punn], to make tbin; þynna þoku frá angum e-m, Bat.
172, passim: impers., en sem þat. kóf tekr at þynna, tbe fog begins te lift.
Sks. 47, v. l. new Ed.

II. reflex. to grout tbin; þynntisk skipana
á horðunum Eme ii 222 Olba 122 2. bynntr, beaten thin. á borðunum, Fms. ii. 327, Orkn. 72.

bynna, u, f., in half-bynna, a kind of axe, see p. 243.

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byrft, f. a need, want, see burft.

byrill, m., dat. pyrli, [cp. Cumbrian thyrel, a porridge-stick], a whisk with a fringe at the end, with which to whip milk; flauta-pyrill, a stick for whipping milk; harid er eins og þyrill, bair rough like a þyrill. the name of a farm and mountain-peak in Icel., from the whirling gusts of wind to which it is liable, Isl. ii. (Hardar S.)

PYBJA, pres. byrr; pret. burdi; [see bori]:-to sweep or rush along, only used in poetry; kilir burdu nordan, O. H. (in a verse); flaust burdu und segli, Fms. x. (in a verse); Rögnvalds kind þurði und raudir,... menn burðut austan, Arnór; hrönn burði at e-m, bd. 12; láta mari pyrja fold fetum, to let the steed sweep over the fields, Akv. 13; mal kveð ek okkr fara úrig fjöll yfir, þyrja þjóð yfir, to sweep over the people, Skm. 10, of riding through the air.

pyrkingr, m. [purkr], a dryness in the mouth or throat. pyrla, 20, [pyrill; Engl. tbrill, drill; A.S. pyrljan=to bore; Old Engl. tbirl; Germ. drillen]:-to wbirl, as the wind does chaff or dry

hay; vindr þyrlar heyinu í háfa lopt. **PYRMA**, 8, prop. a law phrase, or a religious term, to deal reverently with, shew respect to; with dat., var þá eigi þyrmt eiðunum, Edda 26; ef maðr þyrmir eigi griðum, Grág. ii. 166 B; þyrma særum, Róm. 288; þyrma lögum, Sks. 78 new Ed.; þat er ráð annat at þyrma hátíð, to respect the boly-day, by not fighting on that day, Fms. v. 170, N. G. L. i. 10; ok vill hann eigi þyrma Frjádögum né Kristnum dómi várum, of breaking the fast, 11; þyrma Jóla-helgi, 142; skulu vér þyrma kirkjum, to respect the sanctuary of a church, of an asylum, K. A. 30; byrma rétti heilagrar Kirkju, 40; þyrma konu and þyrma við konu, to sbew respect to a woman, so as not to violate her, N.G.L. i. 16; mun engi madr öðrum þyrma, Vsp. 46; Baldrs barmi þyrmðit manna-dólgi, the brother of B. made no covenant with the foe of men, Haustl.; at bu eigi vel eidum byrmir, Skv. 1. 47; þyrmða ek sifjum, svörnum eiðum, 3. 28; þyrma véum, Hkm. 18; görisk sifja-spell ok þyrma menn engum hleytum, Sks. 338. to sbew mercy to, spare; byrma skal hann eggvers-foglum í því landi, Grág. ii. 347; þeir þyrmdu því öllu er þeim þótti fagrt, en drápu allt þat sem var afleitt, Stj. 456; þyrma e-m í orðum, Hom. (St.); þyrma óvinum sínum, Al. 14; þyrma mínum mönnum, 16, Fms. vii. 36; þyrma sér sjálfum, Karl. 363; bu þyrmðir eigi þínum eingetnum syni, of Abraham, Stj. 132.

II. reflex. to refrain or forbear from; hann bað hann þyrmask vid Magnus konung, forbear from violence with king M., Fms. vi. 172; tveir skolu þeir fedgar þyrmask við hina tvá, N. G. L. i. 34; hann skal við engi mann þyrmask, 228; guðsifjar eru sex er vér skolum þyrmask við, 16; þyrmask við hjúnskap, 376. 2. recipr., lata sem ber berizt, en þyrmisk þó sem skilt er, but forbear burting one another, Fms. viii. 443. **þyrmi-liga**, adv. meekly, gently, forbearingly; hann keyrði hann niðr ok eigi p., threw bim down, and that not gently, Bjarn. 41; ú-pyrmiliga, Rd.

pyrmir, m., in U-pyrmir, violator, see p. 668.

byrm-liga, adv. = pyrmiliga, Bs. i. 821. **þyrm-samliga**, adv. = þyrmliga, Fms. xi. 146.

pyrmslir, f. pl.; pyrmsl, n. pl.; pyrmslur, f. pl.:—any sacred or lawful obligation of respect or forbearance due to others: phrase, the obligation of a client or dependent towards his master; nú skal leysingi hafa þyrmslir við skap-dróttinn sinn, eigi skal hann í févélum né í fjörvélum við hann vera, né í dómum gegn honum ..., hverfa eigi odd né egg móti honum ..., bera eigi vitni á hönd honum ..., N.G. L. i. 34; svá skulu leysingja-kaup fara þeirra er eigi hafa keypt þyrmslar af sér, 234; på er hann (viz. the client) or þyrmslum við þann mann, 211. any obligation, from relationship or the like; allar ber byrmslur sem hiromonnum byrjar at hafa innan-hiroar, N. G. L. ii. 440. of forbidden degrees of relationship; geymi menn at byrmslum sinum verði lýst áðr samgangr hjóna verðr í millum, H. E. i. 414; þær eru konur aðrar er enn eru í meirum þyrmslum við oss,...ef vér vinnum líkams losta við þær, N. G. L. i. 15: veita þyrmslur úvígðum kirkjum, K. Á. 36; þat er mælt í lögum at eigi skal bera vápn í kirkju...slík þyrmsl eru ok á bæna-húsum ..., 38. 4. medic. abstinence, fasting (?); pat görðisk eitt hvert sinn at konungr var í þyrnislum eptir blóðlát sitt, it bappened once upon a time that the king was abstaining after blood-letting, Sks. byrmsla-maor, m. a law phrase, a kind of client, a dependent 642. ranking between a bondsman and a freeman, N. G. L. i. 158, 220.

PYRNIR, m. [see born; Dan. tjörne], a tborn, Karl. 546; klungr ok þyrni, Stj., Fms. v. 159; þyrnar ok íllgresi, Post.; fjaðrar hans vóru sem pyrnar, Post. 645. 69; pyrna og þistla, the Bible, Matth. vii. 16; hag-COMPDS: byrni-fotr, m. thorn-foot, a nickname, Eg. byrni-fullr, adj. full of iborns, Al. 52. pyrni-hjálmr, m. a tborn-belmet, a crown of tborns, Hom. 32. pyrni-kórona (-krúna, Karl. 545), u, f. a crown of thorns, Bs. i. 792, Mar., Pass. byrni-tré, n. a thorn-bush, Karl. 545.

PYBPAST, t, dep. [borp], to crowd, throng; byrptust menn at honum, Fms. ii. 160; lið þeirra nam stað ok þyrptist saman við þessa syn, viii. 405; ef adrir menn þ. at manni, Sks. 302; þyrptisk þangat mikill fjöldi drukkinna manna, Fagrsk. 2.

byrping, f. a crowd, throng, freq. in mod. usage; það er þ. á hlaðinu. **pyrsklingr**, m. [porskr], a small codfieb, Edda (Gl.), and passim.

PYRSTA, t, [porsti], to thirst, impers.; mig pyrstir, 'it thirsts me,' I thirst; þá þyrstir hann (acc.) eigi, Eluc. 24, Stj. 132; hana þyrsti at meirr, Fms. vi. 352; til gullsins þyrsti þik, drekk þú nú gullit, Rb. 410; Bárðr sagði at hann þyrsti mjök, Eg. 207; slíkt görir at er sölin etr, pyrstir æ því meirr, 605; þar þyrstir jörðina, Al. 50; þá er mik þyrsti þá gúfu þér mér at drekka, Barl. 35.

þyrstr (þystr), adj. tbirsty, Vþm. 8, Ls. 6, Eg. 204; (þórr) er mjök 2. metaph., þyrstr þ. tekr at drekka ok svelgr allstórum, Edda 32. til e-s, Mar.; þ. í líf e-s, Fas. i. 498, passim.

bys-höll, f. a crowded ball, Akv.

ÞYSJA, pres. þyss; pret. þusti; gustr, þustu, Sighvat; in mod. usage **þuss** and **þusti**: [an older form for þyrja? cp. þausnir]:—to rusb; þusti (þursti Ed.) þegar allr Grikkja-herr alvápnaðr ór herbúðunum í borgina, Fms. vi. 157; þá þysja Rómverjar þar at, Rom. 273; þustu þeir þá fram ór skóginum eptir þeim, Ó. H. 135; ok enn þustu at allir þeir er í öðrum stöðum höfðu setið, 68; þá þustu bændr at konungi ok báðu hann eta kjöt, Fms. i. 35; ok nú þyss sjá flokkr fram á leikvöllinn, Skálda 172.

bys-mikill, adj. making a great noise, uproarious, Fms. x. 213. byss, m., dat. bys, an uproar, tumult from a crowd; byss eru prettán, Edda 108; kominn er þyss í þessa þjóð, Gísl. (in a verse); en er morna tók hætti þysnum í bænum, Fms. vi. 16; þyss sjá eða kliðr, Gísl. 56; fyrir þys þann (riot) er þeir höfðu gört at Hákoni jarli, Fms. i. 220; þá görðisk þyss mikill í bænum, vii. 173; þyss ok vápna-brak, 260; í þessum þys var Hákon særðr bana-sári, 290; en hann mátti einskis víss verða fyrir alþýðu-þys, þvíat hverr kallaði fyrir munn öðrum, 655 xvi. B. 3; fyrir þýs alþýðu, Post. 227; manna þys, Skálda 169; hví gegnir þyss sjá manna, 623. 55; rekum burt þys vándra hugrenninga, Hom. 148; skósveinn Gunnildar hljóp fram í þysinn (þysinum, v.l.), Fms. i. 45: in Róm. 285, Lat. tumultus is rendered by byss.

PYTR, m. [þjóta], a noise, whistling sound, as of wind, leaves, Edda (Gl.); per byt bulu, of the whirling of a mill, Gs. 3; er bungt at heyra þyt smábarna, cries, wailings, Fms. i. 263; vinda gnýr eða vatna þytr, Škálda; lúðra-þytr, q. v.; íllviðra-þytr.

ÞÝ, n., qs. þivi, [Ulf. þjus = olneτηs, Liwan = δουλουν, Liwi = παιδίσκη, hiwis = δούλοs; A. S. beow; Dan. ty, tyende; cp. bjó-na]:—a serf, bondsman; þý hans eðr ambátt, Gísl. 132 (for þýr). 2. in mod. usage, metaph. vile, bad people; þýið með þrælum sínum, Pass. 11. 12.

þý-borinn, part. born of a bondwoman; Ismael var þ., Post. 645. 62;

hon er p. at moderni, Eg. 338; sunr p., N. G. L. i. 48. PYDA, d. [O. H. G. djuten; Dutch duiden; Germ. deuten; Dan. tyde; the word is better derived from Goth. | juda than from | jul = bonum]:—prop. to associate, attach; byda ser, to attach to oneself; hann ferr víða um lönd ok þýddi sér fólkit, Fms. iii. 272. explain, interpret; þýða draum, to interpret a dream, Fms. viii. 12, passim: þýða bók, to comment on a book; björg ok steina þýddu þeir 2. to signify; hvat ætlar þú þenna móti tönnum, Edda (pref.) 145. draum þýða? Ld. 316; at hann (the dream) þýði annat enn ek göri ór honum, Fms. v. 341, x. 147, v.l.; 'communio' þýðir samneyti, Hom. 141; það þýðir svá, 655 xxiii. 1, Stj., Barl., Mar., passim. reflex., with acc. to attach oneself to, associate with; öllum beim er ba by bask ok í þeirra embætti bindask, Sks. 358; Haraldr var vinsæll af sínum mönnum, honum (hann?) þýddusk gamlir menn með speki-ráðum, Fms. x. 178; þýðask e-n með vináttu, to pay one bomage and friendsbip, Eg. 20; at hann mundi fá virðing mikla af konungi ef þeir vildi hann þýðask, 17; Uni þýddisk þórunni dóttur Leidólís, U. made love to Tb., daughter of L., Landn. 246; hann settisk á húsit hjá álptinni ok vildi þýðask hana, Ísl. ii. 195, Fas. i. 18, Bs. i. 375; setið svá fylkingar yðrar, at þeir þýðisk eigi svá skjótt skóginn, sem þeim er títt til, Fms. vi. 62; skaltú þá fyrst þýðask ok göra þér at vinum, Sks. 284 B: hann þýddisk eigi leika né lausung, Bs. i. 90.

2. with prepp.; pydask undir e-n, or til e-s, to attach oneself to, associate with, pay bomage to, or the like; vildu þeir heldr þýðask undir hans konungdóm en undir Svía-konung, Hkr. i. 137, H. E. i. 459; hann var mikill hófðingi ok eigu vér með öngu móti at þýðask undir (submit to) nokkut forboð, ... þýddusk til hans margir höfðingjar af öðrum löndum (paid bim bomage), Fms. ix. 450; at eigi þýðisk flærðsamir guðir til várra ákalla, Sks. 308. 3. pass. (Latinism) to be interpreted; Lazarus þýðisk svá sem boginn, Greg. 23; hirdniadr þýðisk svá sem hirzlu-maðr, Sks. 272; svá þýðisk nafn Kirkju sem þinghús, 784.

þýða, u, f. attachment, love; þýða ok blíðlæti, Hom. 115; drag aldri þýðu eða samræði til hans úvina, Sks. 80 new Ed.

þýðing, f. an interpretation; eptir réttri þýðingu, Stj. 200: a sense, meaning, önnur er þ. þinnar ræðu, Barl. 29. 2. an interpretation, translation, Anecd. 92; lesa lög ok áttvísí ok þýðingar helgar. Skálda.

þýðleikr, m. attachment, affection; hón veik undan at hafa þýðleik né einn við þá, Clem. 129.

þýðliga, adv. affectionately, meekly; eptir hirting, ... 20 sér þýðlega vefr, af þerrar klár öll þeirra tár, ústar-koss margan gefr, Hallgr.; þýðlega

pess eg bid, Pass. 7. 17.
bydligr, adj. attached, affectionate, Fb. i. 443, Sturl. iii. 60. þýð-læti, n. = þýð!eikr, 655 xxviii. 3.



býðni, f. = þýðing, signification, Mar.

þýðr, adj. kind, mæk, amiable; þýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420; þýðr ok þekkiligr, Bs. i. 76; fámæltr optast, ekki þýðr (not affuble, barsb), Fms. vii. 102; þ. við alla vini sína ok alla góða menn, Bs. i. 128; Herrann beið þeirra hinn þýði, Pass. 6. 1.

þýðverska, u, f., or, dropping the v, þýðerska, þýverska, the Teutonic land, Germany; til annarra landa, Danmerkr ok þýðersku (þýðerska ríkis, þýðverska land, v.l.), Fms. ix. 487; landskjálpti inn mikli í þýðersku, Ann. 1000 B; fór Sturla þá suðr í þýðversku-land, Bs. i. 555; hann mælti þýðesku, spoke in German, Greg. 75; raka jaðar-skegg á þýðversku (þýversku, v.l.), in German fashon, Sks. 66 new Ed.

Þýðverskr, adj., but better Þýðerskr, often spelt Þýeskr; the v and r are due to a wrong notion as to its origin, as if it came from -verjar (= men), instead of the inflex. iskr, as is seen from the German form; [O. H. G. Diutisc; mid. H. G. Diutiscb, Tiuscb; low Lat. Theotiscus; Hel. Thiudisk; mod. Germ. Teutsch, Deutsch; Engl. Dutcb; these forms shew that v and r are in the Norse wrongly inserted; the old Icel. word was evidently borrowed from the Germ. through the trading people, perhaps in the 11th or 12th century; it does not therefore appear in a genuine Norse form, for then the inflexive iskr should have been assimilated to the preceding root word, so forming a monosyilable; the mod. form þýzkr is in this respect correct; the root word is Goth. hiuda = þjóð, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. ii. 1043; in Ulf. hiuhisko = ἐθνικώς I. German; Þýðerskir menn (Þýðverskir, Þýverskir, Þýðerska menn, 47; en þýðerskir menn segja, Fas. i. 332; þýverskir, Þi. i. 355, l. c.; þýverskir, menn 334; þýðerskum þýðærskum, þiðr. 304; frá sögn þýðærskra manna, 334; þýðerskum kvæðum, 231, 330, 352; þýðeskra manna sögur, 180; í þýðersk tunga, 1, 302, 304.

þýfð, f. [þjófr], theft, Grug. i. 401, 429.

þýfðr, part. covered with mounds, uneven, rough, of a sield, Fms. iii. 207; þýst tún, þýsðar engjar.

þýfga, að, to impute theft to a person; þýfga e-n um e-t.

pÝFI, n. [þjótr], stolen goods, Jb. 419 C; Viðris þýti, Stor. 1; búðum þótti um þýtið vænt, Stef. Ól. þýfi-gjöld, n. pl. a finefor theft, Grúg. i. 457. þýfi, n. [þúfa], a field covered with mounds or billocks, uneven ground; slá í þýfi, krappa-þýfi. þýfi-teigr, m. a rough paddock, Rm. 102.

þýfaka, u, f. tbeft, Gpl. 541: stolen goods, N.G. L. i. 83.

þýft, f. = þýfð, Gþl. 538, 541.

PYR, f., gen. þýjar, dat. þýju, acc. þý; pl. þýjar; the r is a fem. inflexion, as in kýr, sýr; the root is þý, qs. þivi; see þý; [Goth. þjus and þiwi; cp. A. S. þeowian = to serve; Icel. þjó-na, qs. þjov-na, þjónn; as also Germ. dienen]:—a bondwoman; þræll ok þýr, Rm.; þræl eða þý (allit.), man-servant and maid-servant, Fms. iv. 204; þýjar barn, þýjar sour, a bairn, son of a bondwoman, Fas. i. 495, iii. 434; meðan þú á kvernum kysstir þýjar, Hkv. I. 35; hvöss eru augu í Hagals þýju (dat.), 2. 2; þræla þrjá tigu, þýjar (acc. pl.) sjau góðar, Am. 93; þýjar ok salkonur, Skv. 3. 45; en um Svanhildi sátu þýjar (nom. pl.), waited on ber, Gh. 15; meldr Fróða þýja (gen. pl.), Edda (in a verse).

þýzkr = þýðverskr, only in late vellums; þýzkan-söðul, Fms. xi.

443.

pæfa, i. e. þæfa, ð. [þóf, hence the mod. Dan. töve], to beat, stamp eloti; þau klæði vóru þætð nieð sand ok tjöru, Fas. i. 346; and in mod. usage, þæfa sokka, vetlinga, peisu; þæfa í tunnu, to stamp in a tub, a curious custom still used in Icel. of two men lying on their backs and treading a tub open at both ends, so as to pack the cloth tightly.

2. metaph. to do a thing in a slow or tedious manner; þæfði hón þá ofan til árinnat, she went lumbering down to the river, Grett. 140; nú biðu vér búnir, ok þarf eigi at þæfa oss lengr í þessu, to keep us longer waiting, Sturl. i. 134; eigi mun ek þik lengi þæfa um liðs-beina, Lv. 105; förum hein, þæfum ekki Skíða, ok rannsökum bæinn, let us not belabour S. any longer, Sd. 168.

II. reflex., skulum vér þæfask svá við, struggle and delay (cp. Dan. töve), Vápn. 16; ekki mun ek lengi þæfask til hvilunnar við þik, Gisl. 16.

pessa, u, s. a stamping.

2. metaph. a long tedious struggle, a quarrel, Bs. i. 159, Barl. 58, 65, 150, Fb. ii. 207: = post. pessuarent, m. a stamping-stone: an Icel. local name.

þæfni, f. = þæfa, Lv. 45: þæfð, f. id., Vápn. 16.

þæfta, t, see þöfta.

pwgo, f. [piggja, púgu], an acceptable thing, pleasure; leggja pægo ok týsi til e-s, 655 xxvii. 11; mér er engin pægo í pvi, I do not want it, don't do it to oblige me; or göra e-m e-t til pægoar, to do a thing to please another.

2. tameness, pliability, obedience.

þægiliga, adv. agreeably.

/ þægiligt, adj. acceptable, agreeable, Edda 81, Nj. 227, Fms. viii. 229, Al. 17, K. A. 76, passim.

þægindi, n. pl. pleasure; göra e-m e-t til þæginda, Fms. ii. 41.

pægja, b, [þiggja, þág], to make acceptable, to gratify a person; þægja e-m í, to give a small gratification to a person: pass., svá helgask ok þægjask öll góðverk í ást, become acceptable, Hom. 96. II. [perh. a different word, akin to þykkr = a tbwack], to pusb rougbly, sbove; þor-

steinn hleypr upp, ok heldr Máfi, ok þægir honum í bekkinn, and pushes bim roughly to the bench, Sturl. i. 13; ef nokkut væri konunginum eðr erkibiskupinum þægt í hans meðferðum, if they should take any exception to their pleadings, Bs. i. 771; ok er þá nokkut (nökkurum?) þægt í várri vörn, then some will get bard blows, Fbr. 54: þægja at e-m, to kase or offend; anzar drottning Úlfar görir þú að oss þægja, enginn bað þig orð til hnegja, illr þræll þú máttir þegja, Úlf. 4. 45.

þægr, adj. acceptable, agreeable; fórnir þægjar goðum várum, 623. 12; Guði þægr, acceptable to God, 655 x. 2, and passim.

2. gentle, obedient, willing, of a child; hann er þægr, þægt barn, and ó-þægr,

refractory, unwilling.

PÆRI, n. the lower part of a carcase, brisket; var par ekki kjöt á bæ hennar nena eitt sauðar-þæri, Bs. i. 611: of a cut-up fish, þorskr álnar í öxar-þærum, Grág. ii. 380 (Jb. 327); eyxar-þærum flattr, (Kb.) 357, l.c. þöfta [þóf?], a ãπ. λεγ., to throb, beat (?) like a pulse; sýndisk honum höndin heit, ok rauk af, ok þöftu æðarnar, the band seemed to be warm and steamed, and the veins beat, Fas. iii. 395.

ĐƠCN, f., gen. pagnar, [pegja], silence; sögn eða þögn haf þú þér sjálfr í hug, Sdm.; gott þóttumk þat er ek þögn of gat, silence, a bearing, Höfuðl.; slegit hefir þögn á þegna, Sighvat; þá sló þögn á höfðingjana ok mælti einginn, Fagrsk. 61; þagnar mark, Stj. 250; þagnar tími, a hme of silence, Bs. i. 891, Stj. 158, and passim. þagnar-gildi, n.; in the phrase, láta e-ð liggja (vera) í þagnargildi, to leave a thing alone, not mention it.

II. mythical, the name of a goddess, Edda (Gl.), Gísl.

pogn-horfinn, part. 'silence-bereft,' i. e. noisy, an epithet of a mill, Gs. ($\tilde{\alpha}\pi$. $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$.); the passage is not quite clear, and an alliteration seems

to be wanting.

þögull, adj. silent, of silent babits, Hm. 6; hann var maðr þ., ríklundaðr ok úþýðr, Hkr. i. 28; hann var þögull, ekki nafn festisk við hann, Sæm. 96; hinn þögli áss, Edda 17; Viðars ins þögla, 60; horskr ok

þögull, Hm.; sí-þögull, mute; see þagall.

ÞÖKK, f., gen. þakkar, pl. þakkir; [Ulf. hagks = χάριε, Luke xvii. Q; A.S. pane; Engl. tbanks; Germ. dank; Dan. tak] :- prop. pleasure, liking, akin to bekkr, bokki, cp. Lat. gratia and gratus with grates and Gr. χαρά with χάριε; göra e-t til þakka e-s, to one's liking, to please a person, Eg. 63; leggja e-t vel í þökk við en, 153: but usually, tbanks; Hrappr bad hann hasa þökk syrir, Nj. 128; Audr tók þat með þökkum, Fms. i. 247; þökk ok aufusa, see p. 32; kunna e-m þokk fynt e-t, to be tbankful, Bjarn. 24: so the phrase, mer er mesta bokk a því, to be obliged; þökk er mér á þinni hérkvámu, Fas. iii. 259; hón kunni pess önga bokk, sbe owed no thanks for it, Bjarn. 24; fyrir utan hvers manns pokk, whether they like it or not, D. N. ii. 39; Guds pokk, God's thanks, i.e. charity; göra tíund til Guðs þakka, Hom. (hence gustuk. q.v.); göra Guði þakkir, to tbank God, Stj. 137, Fms. viii. 229, and III. the name of a bakkar-gorð, f. tbanksgiving. giantess in the myth of Balder, who would not weep for his death, hence the saying, pokk grætt þurrum tárum, Thank weeps dry tears, Edda 39; a mythical word, prob. from a different root.

ÞÖLL, f., gen. þallar (= pollr), a young fir-tree; hrörnar þöll er stendt þorpi á, Hm., Edda (Gl.): freq. in circumlocutory descriptions of women.

bauga-pöll, aud-pöll, men-pöll, Lex. Poët.

pomb, f., gen. pambar, [cp. pamba, pembi-; akin to penja (?); cp. Lat. tum-or, tum-idus]:—the womb, guts, but with the notion of being blown-up; ok aum i vömb varð heldr til pömb, Bjarn. (in a verse), where pömb seems to be a noun, not an adjective.

2. metaph. a box-string, being made of guts, like harp-strings; hence pambar-skelfir or -skelmir, the 'string-sbaker,' the soubriquet of the famous archer Einst, Fms.; pambar-vellir, -dalr, local names, Korm.

II. a nick-name; Jósteinn þömb, Fms. ix. 260; þórir þömb, Grett.

pON, f., gen. panar, pl. panir, [penja], a scaffold or platform on stahes, on which nets and the like are stretched out for drying; peir toku garur af ponum, Sturl. iii. 189; Loka lögvélar (i. e. the net) leika á ponum, Egilsson's rendering of the verse in Herodotus i. 62; the word is freq.

pöngull, m., dat. pöngli, [pang], tangle, sea-weed, Fms. vi. 376; pönglar stórir lágu í fjörunni í leirinum, Sveinn greip upp einn þöngulinn. Orkin. 336, passim.

2. as a nickname, Landn. compos: pönglabakki, a, m. a local name, map of Icel.

bead, as opp. to the stalk, Ld. 324.

ÞÓRF, f., gen. þarfar, pl. þarfar, [þurfa; Ulf. þarða = ὑστἰρημα.
þarðos þulan = ὑστερεῖσθαι; Dan. tarv]: — need, necessity: e-m et
þörf e-s, Hm. 149; ef görask þarfar þess, Skm.; enga þörf ætla ek
mér á því, Fms. vi. 36; bíða langa þörf e-s, Bs. i. 862: the phrases,
vinna þörf, to suffice, Al. 125, 129, Grág. i. 445, 457; þola þörf e-s
(Goth. þarðos þulan), Hm.; þá er þörf verðr, wben wanted, K. þ. K. 14:
þörfum meirr, more tban needed, excessively, Ld. 206, Jd. 32; e-t kæm
vel í þarfar, it comes to good use, in a case of need or emergency, Fms.
viii. 290: business, N. G. L. i. 80.

þörf-gi, adj. not needed, Skv. 3. 33. Hkv. Hjörv. 39. þörf-samliga, adv. forbearingly, Fms. xi. 116. þörm-samliga = þörfsamliga, Fms. xi. 146.

Æ (Œ)

This is a double letter— α , compounded of $\dot{\alpha}$ and $e(\alpha + e)$, being a kind of appendage to a, and a, compounded of b and b (a + b), being an appendage to o. In the alphabet of Thorodd the former was marked é, the latter &, as in ven, fotr; later, the accent was dropped. The & is also written s, o, a, or even o or eo, thus foti, fati, fati, or eorri = ærri, whence in modern print α , α : most vellums write α (a+e) and α (o+e)respectively, which characters have been adopted in modern print. In Icel. the æ-sound was soon lost; only the earliest vellums distinguish the two sounds; then in later vellums 6, o are used indiscriminately, the difference in sound being lost, the characters remaining, till at last the useless sign disappeared. Almost all the Icel. Sagas are preserved in vellums later than the time when the sounds had become confounded; the Cod. Reg. of the Grág, still keeps the distinction, owing probably to its excellent old originals; the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda uses both signs, but misplaces them, thus, Hm. 92 mela, but for (pres. from fá), in the same verse. The confusion between a and a is purely Icelandic, for in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the distinction has been preserved up to the present day, thus, Dan. brodre, Swed. broder, dottre, fodder, bone, but sæde, nætter, læge, etc., Icel. bræðr, dætr, fætr, hæna, sæti, nætr, læknir, etc. The æ was sounded \bar{e} (as Germ. \ddot{a} , in näbe, or a lengthened Engl. a, perhaps more protracted), this sound was still heard down to the time of Arni Magnusson (end of the 17th century), see Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2; it is now sounded like Engl. long i (time), but this sound was unknown to the ancients, except in the interjection ai (= x, see below):—we can only guess at the sound of a; judging from the analogy of a, it may have been like Germ. bobe, Fr. feu, only more protracted; in a diphthongal form (like æ into ai) it would be oi, and indeed the word celi in its modern form auli (i. e. oïli) may be a relic of this. 2. v cannot be sounded before æ, being a u-sound; thus we have æðr, æða, from vaða, óðr; but before æ, being an a-sound, it is both sounded and written. For the umlaut see Gramm, p. xxix.

Æ, adv.; in vellums also spelt e, i.e. = e; e hverr, Blanda; þess Guðs er lifir ok e man lifa, Blanda: ea, ea standa mér augu of eld til Gunnildar, Ágrip (in a verse); freq. ey and ei, see ei, p. 117: [Goth. aiw in ni-aiw = never; A. S. â, âwa; Engl. aye]:-for aye, ever; bat er ey eða 'æ' er aldregi þrýtr, Edda (Ups.) ii. 366; hans aldar mun æ vera at góðu getið, Hkm. 19; gott æ gömlum mönnum! Landn. (Hb.) 45; æ mon ek þora, Al. 2; at þeir komi þá æ til virðinga ok skiptinga, Grág. ii. 342; ef þú æ þegir, Hkv. Hjörv. 6; sýtir æ glöggr við gjöfum, Hm. 47; hygg ek at æ skyli má, Gm. 34; við vín eitt Oðinn æ lifir, 19; andspillis vanr þú skalt æ vera, Skm. 12. 2. with adj. or adv.; æ grænn, ever-green, Vsp. 19; z goor, ever-good, Eb. (in a verse); cp. ei-lift, everlasting; z hverr, [Scot. ever-icb] every man, Blanda; latum skutur varar fylgja z hverju langskipi, every sbip, i. c. each single, Fms. viii. 382; ok for svá í vöxt, z meðan (ever as long as) til vannsk, ix. 430; gékk hirðin sú er veginn ruddi, æ tveir jafn fram, two and two, x. 15; vóru menn greiddir til at taka bá z sem beir kæmi inn, 'ever as they came in,' i. e. one after another as they came (mod. jafnóðum og), Karl. 20; in Al. 41, hristir blóðuga e branda, read bloduga e (i. e. æ) branda? aye shaking the bloody torches; z jasnan, ever and aye, Sks. 193: z ok z, 'aye and aye,' ever and ever, Fms. vii. 270, Karl. 481, Mar., passim; æ æ kveða bandingja bifask, Fm. 7; æ síðan, for evermore, Nj. 16. 3. with compar.; var lif beirra æ því veslara sem þat var lengra, Stj. 40; gljúfrin vóru æ því breidari er ofarr var, became ever broader the bigber it was up, Fms. viii. 51; lítið vindgol svá at merkit hóf æ (i.e. æ meir) frá stönginni, 382; æ sem fyrst, the soonest possible, Stj. 221; þú ert æ vistastr vera, the everwisest, i.e. by far the wisest, Vpm. 55; ok var Jómsvíkingum borit æ fullast, aye the fullest cup, i.e. the fullest cup was aye banded to them, Hkr. 4. hvat er her Atli & Budla son, 'wbatever,' i. e. wbatever is then the matter with thee? Gkv. 3. 1. II. neg. never, for n'æ, Goth. ni-aiw; æ menn hann sjálfan um sjá, Vþm. 36.

so, interj. dolentis; the oldest form was ai (ai), q.v.; [Germ. au, au au; but also ai, so used by Goethe, ich sterbe ai! exactly as in old Icel., cp. Grimm's Dict. i. 199; cp. Gr. ai ai]:-ab! hann braut rif sin ok lesti öxlina, ok kvað við, ai ai! crying ab ab! borf. Karl. 300, v.l.; göróttr er drykkr inn, ai! Sæm. 118 (certainly so, see p. 41, col. 1 at the bottom); æ, þat er veinon, Skálda 171: there is a curious play on the words á, sounded a (ovem) and ai,—'hrútr' segir hann—bó mun eigi of skipat til ánna (the ewes, gen. pl.) þeirra er þér nefndut í gær, jarls-menn, þá er þér fenguð áverka, Fms. xi. 149: at the present day the sound made by Icel. crying out from pain is written æ, sounded ai; whereas the Dan. is au, as in Germ.

808, að, to say ab l to cry with pain; hón zar og hljóðar.

ÆĐA, i. e. ceða, d, [óðr], to rage; þá frá ek él it illa æða, Jd. 31: II. reflex. ædask, to become frantic, furious; hestrinn æddisk, Fms. viii. 352, v. l.; þá æddisk hann ok sleit sundr reipin, Edda 26; þat (the horse) æðisk við, Sd. 177; þá æðisk svá dýrit, at ..., 655 xxx. 5; þá æddusk þeir af angri, Str.; þeir æddusk fyr einni konu, Lidentity of the words beyond doubt, e. g. æðstu prestar, Matth. xxvi. 59;

Sól, 11; bá æddisk hann ákafliga, Barl. 105; eigi æðumk ek né ærumz, Post. 263.

ÆDI, i. e. ceði, f. [óðr, adj.; Germ. wutb], a rage, fury; þá var hann gripinn af ceði mikilli, 623.12; ceddisk hann...ok í þeirri ceði, Barl. 105; Rannveig spratt upp af æði mikilli ok mælti, Nj. 119; hvert sinn er skjót æði eðr reiði hljóp á hann, Fms. i. 15; snú heldt upp á mik zði binni, Al. 42; reiði mín kveykir eld í æði sinni, Sks. 634; zði er úlund, Edda 110; ef reiði er eigi stillt, snysk hón í æði, Hom. madness, frenzy; ef menn sanna œði á hánum, þá bindi sá sem vill at úsekju, Gpl. 148, 150, K. Á. 214; purs rist ek þér, ergi, æði ok óþola, Skm. 36: the name of a spell-rune in Hdl. 46, read rannt at 'Óði' (Bugge's

æði, i. e. œði, n. [óðr, m.], nature, disposition, mind, also manners, Lat, indoles; segðu þat, ef þitt æði dugir ok þú vitir, Vþm. 20; fremðar æði, Hallfred; grunlaust æði, Ad. 2; góðs æðis, of good manners, good-will, kindness, Hn1. 4; at hann er í æði sínu rétt sem aðrir menn, Nj. 13; var hann eigi í æði sem aðrir menn, Krók. ch. 7; læti heitir æði, Edda 110; hann hafði mjök á sér kaupmanns æði, Fs. 24; hann var leikinn ok hafði ungmennis æði, Fms. vii. 201; þat er ekki við þitt æði, it does not suit thee, Ld. 298; hat er meirr við hitt æði, Grett. 143 A (hæfi, id.); hún var við hans æði, she was a match for him, Fas. i. 143; hand-æði, lát-æði.

mõi-, i. e. ceõi, in compds: mõi-fullr, adj. furious, Barl. 137. æði-samliga, adv. regn, n. a furious rain-storm, Eb. (in a verse). æði-stormr, adj. a furious gale, Barl. 38, Art. 112. furiously. moi-veor, n. a furious gale, straumr, m. a furious current, Art. 66. Eg. 195, Ld. 286, O. H. 18. moi-verkr, m. a furious pain, Barl, 52, Bs. i. 340, Gullb. 9. moi-vindr, m. a furious gale, Barl. 150. in mod. usage zői-, with adjectives = very; zői-sterkr, það er zői-heitt, very bot; zoi-kaldt, bitterly cold; zdi-mikid, very much.

moi-kolla, u, f. an eider-duck, very freq. in mod, usage instead of the single æðr, q.v.

Boi-kollr, m. a nickname, Landn.; it prob. meant the eider-drake, cp. the preceding word.

æðr, i.e. æðr, adj. [from vaða, óð], fordable; áin var ó-æð, Bs. i. 349; hón (the river Rhine) var eigi coð, ok engi var brú eða farkostr yfir, Karl. 41.

ÆĐR, f., dat. and acc. æði, pl. æðar, æðir, Barl. 72; sannri lífs æð (dat.), 84; in mod. usage this word is a regular fem. nom. 20, dat. and acc. 20; thus also in old writers; hverja æð (acc.), Pass.; heit líss-æð, 24. 12; but in plur. zoar, 48. 9, 10: [A.S. adre; O.H.G. adara; Germ. ader; Dan, aare; Swed. ader]: - a vein; zor sú er pulsus heitir, Al. 161; blob hans var allt ór æðum runnit, Fas. i. 426; æði (dat.) rennandi ok keldu, Barl. 165; Hrafn tók henni æða-blóð í hendi, í æði þeirri er hann kallaði pjótandi, Bs. i. 644; æðarnar, Al. 23, 25; þær æðar, andblásnar æðar, Skálda 169. 2. metaph., allar æðar undir-djúps, 623. 33; æði (dat.) eðr brunni, Stj. 30; andalegri æði, id.; ein harðla fögr æðr eða brunnr, Stj.; upprennandi zoar (gen.), 15; med tilsogligum zorum (i. e. zoum), Sks. 628 B: lif-æð, an artery; slag-æð, the pulse; hjart-æð, also vatsæð. æða-blóð, n. a blood-letting, Bs. i. 644.

æðr, f., acc. and dat. æði, [Engl. eider; see dún], an eider-duck, Skálda (Gl.); gzs, andir né zðar, Grúg. ii. 347; þú sátt val bera zði í hamra, Fas. i. 485 (Hb.); svá var mörg æðr í eyjunni, at varla mátti ganga fyrir cggjum, porf. Karl. 412. compps: moar-dun, m. eider-down. moarvarp, n. the egg-laying and batching of eider-ducks: in local names, Æð-ey, in north-western Icel.; whence Æðeyingr, m. a man from Æ., Sturl. ii. 142.

æðra, u, f. [no doubt derived from æðr, f., which word originally meant nerves and veins]:-fear, despondency, despair; verdit vel vid ok mælit eigi æðru, Nj. 200; svá at þeir megi eigi á oss finna æðru, Ó. H. 214; þá kemr æðra í brjóst Þorkatli, Fbr. 37. æðru-orð, n. a word of fear; in the ancient code of honour a man was never to utter a word of despondency or fear, to do so was thought to be ill-omened; engi maðr skyldi þar æðru-orð mæla eðr kvíða, hvegi úvænt sem þeim hyrfði, Fms. xi. 76; enginn flýði ór sínu rúmi eðr mælti æðru-orð, i. 421; 'vér munum allir Óðin gista í kveld,'--þatt eitt æðru-orð mælti Hjálmarr, 422; eigi man ek þá lög Jómsvíkinga ef ek kviði við bana eða mæla ek æðru-orð, eitt sinn skal hverr devja, Fms. xi. 148.

morask, ad, to falter for fear, lose beart; bo er bat dyr sva, at ek hefi nokkut helzt æðrask við at eiga, Fms. ii. 101; minnr æðraðisk hann at fara úr landi ok sækja eign sína en þú görir nú, 245; þú æðrask mikinn mann en gambrar yfir litlum, Glum. 332; eigi skyldim vér nú æ. of mjök at leggja til bardaga við Ólaf konung, Fms. x. 346; ok varð þat drjúgara at þeir æðruðusk, vili. 376; en ef vér æðrumk nú nokkut, þá . . . , O. H. 214; kalla ek þann ykkarn ekki at manni vera, er nokkut æðrask í því, at vér takim hann af lífdögum, ef hann ferr í hendr oss, 61.

ÆĐRI, i. e. coori, compar. bigher, superl. ceztr, bighest (spelt cozt, Rb. 1812. 51; the mod. spelling is mostr); it has no positive: [this word is the same as the Goth. aubuma, aubumists, b and b being interchanged; the usages in the Icel. N. T., when compared with the Goth., shew the

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sá æðsti prestr, 63; þeim æðstu prestum, xxvii. 3; þeir æðstu prestar, 6, 20; 🕆 with which cp. abumists gudja in Ulf.; pess ars ædsti prestr, John xviii. 15 (where Ulf. 'abumists' weiba)]:-bigber, bigbest: 1. in a local sense; uppi ok niðri leitaða ek æðra vegar, up and down I sought for the bigber road, Sól. 52; á bekk annan þann er æðri var, Ld. 294,—in the old halls the two sets of benches were technically called the zori, the higher, and the ú-æðri, the lower; as also æðra öndvegi and ú-æðra öndvegi, the upper and lower bigb-seat, passim: þeir náðu uppgöngu ok urðu æðri, bigber, Fms. x. 412; ef leysings leysingr verðr veginn, ok á inn æðri (the former, Germ. jener) par sok ok bætr, Grag. ii. 71; in all other places used. 2. metaph. bigber in rank or dignity; heilagir englar, aðrir eru öðrum æðri, ok öfundar engi annan, Greg. 37; æðri tign, Eluc. 12; æðri kraptr, Sks. 25; tólf hofgoðar vóru æztir, Hkr. i. 6; askr Ygdrasils hann er æztr viða, Gm. 44; biskupa allra er páfi æztr, 415. 5; beim sveini er æztr væri, Heiðrekr segir, Haralds son vera æztan, Fas. i. 526; æztr ok mest virðr, Fms. i. 247; fyrstr eðr êdzstr (sic), Stj. 278, v. l.; hit cezta hof i Gautlandi, Fms. x. 252; inni æztu Guds þjónustu, K. A. 36; þar er æzt kirkja Benedikti, Symb. 25: the word is still in freq. use both in speech and in writing, see the references above from the Icel. N. T.

sofa, b, [Germ. üben; Dan. öve], to exercise, quite a mod. word: sofing, f. an exercise.

æfa or æva, adv. abbreviated for æva-gi (= ever-not), like ei for ei-gi:
—never; eina ögr-stund, æva skyldi! Vkv. 39; Gisli kvað þá vísu, er
æva skyldi, G. said a verse that be never should (= hvað aldrei skyldi
verit hafa), Gísl. 33; freq. in poetry, Skm. 26; æva til snotr sé, Hm.
53; æva ekki, never, Akv. 39; þó hann æva hendr, Vsp. 38; sá er æva
þegir, Hm. 28; er ek æva kennig, 164; hví hlær þú æva? Gkv. 3. 1;
jörð fannsk æva, Vsp. 3; er hón æva grét, Akv. 38; hverr æva þegir?
Gsp.; far þú nú æva, Gg. 15.

æfa-gi or æva-gi, adv. never; knákat ek segia aptr ævagi, þú ert ölðr of heitt, Hym. 32; enn ósviðr maðr kann ævagi sins um máls maga, Hm. 20.

Befar- or Bevar-, a later form for afar, see p. 5, col. 2. bottom:—very, exceedingly; in compds, evar-illa, very ill indeed, Fms. i. 150; æfar-illt, Karl. 404, 529; ævar-vel, very well, Fms. xi. 249, 1sl. ii. 131, Fb. iii. 401; ævar-reiðr, very wrotb, Mirm.; ævar-gamall, 'stone-old,' exceeding old; ævar-langt, þiðr. 165.

ÆFI, f., indecl. and without plur., gen. ævar, N. G. L. ii, is quite exceptional: [Ulf. aiws = alw ; O. H. G. ewa; Gr. alw; Lat. aevum]: an age, era, and esp. a life-time; hann var konungr yfir Noregi langa æfi, a long time, Fms. i. 1; hann leitadi langa æfi við at drepa hann, Rb. 382; lengi æfi, for a long time, Rd. 291; helzk þat allt um hans æfi, Eg. 268; pau tidendi er gördusk um æn Olass konungs ens helga, O. H. (pref.); Þorgnyr faðir minn var með Birni konungi langa æfi ... stóð um Bjarnar æfi (reign) hans riki með miklum styrk, 68; á síðasta vetri konungs ævar, N. G. L. ii; á öndurði æfi e-s, Ver. 71; lauk svá hans æfi, Róm. 156; lengi ævi minnar, Fas. i. 542; inn fyrra hluta æfi sinnar, Fs. 3, Fær. 16; alla æfi síðan, Nj. 246; þá er upp leið á æfi Gyðinga... þessa heims ævi, Rb. 392; segðu oss æfi vára ok langlífi, Landn. (Hb.) 77; vil ek at þú segir nokkut fra æfi binni, Fb. i. 134; ennar fornu æfi, in the old era, Hom. 140; inni fornu æfi, Ver. 59; i inni nýju æfi, in the new era, id.; ef sú æfi stendr nökkura stund, Sks. 347; enginn veit sina æfi fyrr en öll er, a saying, Vidal. ii. 143: the allit. phrase, um aldr ok æfi, for ever and ever, N. G. L. i. 41, and in mod. usage; also, aldr ok um zfi, D. N. iii. 34, 2. a life, story, = zfi-saga; zfi Noregs konunga, Orkn. 86, Fms. xi. 179, 206, 343, O. H. (pref.); at hans sögu er skrifuð æfi allra lögsögumanna á bók þessi, Íb. 16; fyrir útan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æfi, I; ríta hefi ek lútið frá upphafi æfi konunga þeirra er ..., Ó. H. (pref.)

æfi-dagar, m. pl. life-days.

æfi-langr, adj. life-long, = æfinligr.

æfi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), for ever, = æfinligr, Stj. 115, 209, 431. æfi-lok, n. pl. life's end, death, Nj. 282, MS. 655 ii. 1, Skida R. 203, Al. 36, Fms. v. 181.

æfin-lengd, f. a life's course, Str. 65.

æsin-liga, adv. for ever, Dan. evindeligen, Fms. i. 140, x. 13, Stj. 64, Gbl. 3, freq. in mod. usage.

æfin-ligx, adj. (cuenligr, Stj. 7), everlasting, Fms. x. 114, Stj. 46, 279; land ok þegua ok æfinligan skatt, Fms. x. 114; chiefly in a secular sense, eilifr being used in a spiritual and eccl. sense.

2. lasting for life; skal sú skyld vera æfinlig, ok svá eigi síðr eptir þinn dag, Fær. 25.

æfinn or ævins, adj. [=Goth. aiweins=alúwios], everlasting; pre-fixed in allit, phrases, um aldr ok ævins-daga, life-days, D. N. v. 533; til ævins skiptis, everlasting division, D. N.; aldr-sáttr ok æfin-sáttr, i. 200; aldar trygðar ok æfin-trygðar, Grág.; æfin-rúnar ok aldr-rúnar, life-runes, the mysteries of life, Rm.; æfin-lengd ok ellidómr, life's length and age, Stj. 65; cp. also æfinligr.

sefin-runar, f. pl., see æfinn, Rm. 40.

æfin-nåttr, adj. 'ever-ngreed,' for everlasting peace, a technical law term in concluding a peace, D. N. i. 200.

æfin-trygðir, f. pl an everlasting truce, Grag.; similar to the preceding word.

æfin-týr, n., mod. form æfin-týri; in old writers it is also used masc., þann æfintýr, Fb. i. 207; einn æfintýr, ii. 136; þessi æ. sem nú var lesinn, Karl. 851: [a for. word, appearing about the end of the 13th century; from late Lat. adventura; Germ. abenteuer; Dan. eventyr; see Dietz]:—an adventure; vita sitt eptir komanda æ., their future life. Stj. 7; þau tíðendi ok æ., 64; auðna ok æ., 202; sumir flyðu fyrir ljóðæsku eða nokkur æfintýr, adventurous exploits, Fas. iii. 3, Pr. 381, Fb. ii. 136. II. a tale; diktandi sér eitt ævintýr, Stj. 135; segja min æfintýri, to tell my tales, Fas. iii. 389. 2. a romantic tale = Germ. mäbrchen; látum heldr leika tenn á litlum æfintýrum, Skíða R., cp. Fb. i. 207, and so in mod. usage; opp. to a historical story, e. g. the title of Izlenzkar þjóðsögur og Æfintýri, by Mr. Jón Árnason.

eeft-saga, u, f. a biography, Fnis. i. 190, iii. 63, Fær. 63; í æfisögu Noregs konunga, Fms. xi. 211 (v.l.), freq. in mod. usage.

86fr, i. e. cofr, adj. [afar, of], vebement, angry, chaning; zsír i skapi, Fms. i. 75; ýgr ok zsír, xi. 8; illr ok zsír, Landn. 235, v. l.; hann görðisk illr ok zsír við ellina, Eb. 52 new Ed., Fms. iii. 95; zsír ok zstr, iv. 142; zsír maðr (Ed. zsí-maðr), a violent man, Bret.

æfrinn, adj., see yfrinu.

ægi-geisli, 2, m. an awful glance, of the eye, Ad. ægi-liga, adv. terribly, threateningly, Róm. 325, Fms. x. 83 (in a verse).

œgi-ligr, adj. terrible, awful, Lex. Poët.

oggir, m. one who frightens, Lex. Poët., Fins. vi. (in a verse), Gm. 45, Hkv. I. 54; this word is no relation to the following word.

ÆGIR, m., thus, not cogir, as is shewn both by the spelling of vellums and by ancient rhymes, as agir and fragr in a poem on king Canute: [ægir is an old mythical word, the root of which is not to be sought for in the Norse languages, for it is much older; it may be akin to the Gr. ώκεανύε, both being derived from some Indo-European root; A. S. eagor, the sea; it still survives in provinc. Engl. for the sea-wave or Bore on rivers, 'have a care, there's the Eager coming,' Carlyle's Heroes, p. 198]: -the sea, ocean, main; hver eru sævar heiti?-heitir marr 'ægir,' etc., Edda 100; ægi lægja, to calm the sea, Rm. 40; eldr, veðr, ægi, jorðu, 625. 178; sér hón upp koma öðru sinni jörð ór ægi, Vsp.: gold is ægis bal, eldr, see Lex. Poët.: the word is a favourite with poets, aucient as well as modern, esp. in the ballads and rimur; in prose it only survives in a few phrases and compds, sól gengr í ægi, the sun sets in the sea (cp. ganga til viðar), Fms. ii. 302, v. 169; sól skundar í æginn, Al. 67. mythol, the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran (answering both to Okeanos and Poseidon of the Gr. legends), Edda: Ægis-dætr, the daughters of Æ. = the nine Okeanidae, Edda 101, Hkv. 1. 26; as to the banquet at Ægir, cp. esp. the poem Lokasenna and Hým.: Ægis-bróðir, the brother of Æ., i. e. Wind, Fire, or Sea, all three being the sons of the giant Fornjót: in local names, Ægi-síða, in the north of Icel., Landn.

eggi-sandr, m. sea-sand; þótti komit eigi únægra enn ægi-sandr, Ver. 18; fjölgandi sem þann ægisand er eigi fær talt, Stj. 183; sem himinstjörsur eðr ægis-sand, 133: in mod. usage 'ægisandr' is the fine sand on the shore of the ocean.

Ægis-dyrr, n. pl. 'Oceani ostia,' the name of a Dan. river, mod. contr. Eider, Fms. xi. 28, 31, Symb. 15.

mgis-hjálmr, m. a belmet of terror; the word is explained under hjálmr (3), q.v.

Ægisif, f. a Norse popular name for the Αγία Σοφία in Constantinople, Rb., Symb., being an imitation of the word as spoken by the Greeks of the 11th century; the Norsemen on hearing the word from the mouth of the Greeks seem to have thought of their own heathen goddess Sif.

ÆGJA, i. e. cogja, d. [óg-], to scare, frighten, with dat.; sú mær ægði dýrinu með litlum dúki er hón hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 199; ægia e-m pislum, to threaten with tortures, Greg. 38; hón ægði mér af afteryði, Gkv. 1. 10; þær ægðu mér járnlurki, Hbl. 39. 22. to make terribie, exaggerate; mjök hafa þessir ægðir verit í frásögnum, made more terrible than they are, overrated, Fas. ii. 206, 211; eigi hefði sú för ægt enum fyrrum frændum mínum, i. 450; ægir mér ekki þetta fégjald, Fms. xi. 285; þeir kváðu sér eigi ægja mundu at ráða at Birni, Bjarn. 47; er eigi þat at þér ægi við mik at berjask, Glúm. 332; ok væntir ek, sagði hann, at þá muni vel duga, en nú agir (sic) við svá, Fb. iii. 449. 3. the phrase, öllu ægir saman, to be mixed together pell-mell.

œgr, adj. = ýgr (q. v.), terrible; lækr, 'ægr,' Skálda 178, Lex. Poët.; vicious, Guð gaf ekki ægum uxa-horn, a saying, Vídal. ii. 83; cp. mann ýgr.

ÆJA, pres. ær; pret. áði; part. áit or áit; the mod. form is á, pres. ái, pret. áði, áð:—to bait, rest; eigi skal maðr æja í engi manns, útlagr verðr hann of þat ef hann ær, Grág. ii. 233; en er hann kom skamt íránni, syfjaði hann mjök ok bað hann þá æja þar, Nj. 94; þeir áðu í Kerlingardal, 252; stigu þeir af hestum sínum ok ætluðu at æja, Frns. i. 273; hér munu vér af baki stíga ok æja, Lv. 20; þeir sá einn dag at tiu menn áðu í enginu,... ílla þótti þeim gört at æja í engjum manna,... áðir þú hestum þínum í engjum mínum, Fs. 51, 57; þótti þar mál at æja farar-skjótum sínum, Mar.; æja eykjum sínum í aunars manns landi, Jb. 247; einn dag er Illugi áði hesti sínum, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; þeir kröfðu dagverðar ok æja hestum sínum, Eg. 564; þeir láta taka nær

hesta sina ok zia, Isl. ii, 482; ok er beir höfðu átt (áit?) um stund, 🛱 sarr, i.e. cerr, adj. [órar], mad, furious; ær ok örvita, Hkv. 2. 32, Ls. 349.

mla, d, [all], to belch; wlir vatn bar er 'alar' falla, water belches, Skálda (in a verse). 2. to throw up, vomit; æla öllu upp.

celi, a. m. (mod. auli), an idiot, simpleton: celi telsk bar er ólu ósnotran mann gotnar, Skálda (in a verse); in mann-æli, q. v.: the mod. form auli occurs in Skioa R, 185; bu ert mesti auli! aula-legr, aulaskapr, correct thus in p. 24, col. 2.

seligr, adj. [Swed. elak], vile, wretched; sama ælig mér klæði, vile

clothes besit me, Fas. i. (in a verse); ælig er sú sórn, Hom. 191 (Ed.); beir drapu allt bat sem var afleitt eda ælikt (ellkt, v. l.), hrumt eda herfiligt, Stj. 456; mér þinni æligri ambátt, 484.

mli-ligr, adj. [ala, ol], fit to be brought up, Eb. 116 new Ed.

se-lift, adj. = eilift, q.v.: se-liflega, adv. = eilifliga, eternally, D. N. i. 8. N.G.L.

ÆLL, i. e. cell, adj. [ala, oi], fit to be fed or barboured, of an outlaw, Grag. i. 311, ii. 10; ú-zll, ó-zll, of an outlaw that must not be fed. Grag. passim.

semta, i. e. comta, t, = ymta, [Engl. utter], to mutter, utter; jarl æmti bví lítt, Fms. ix. 289; kerlingin cemtir við innar í húsinu . . . hvat ferr par nú segir hón, Ísl. ii. 342; þótti honum hann fár við verða ok æmta sér litt, to utter little, Sturl. iii. 313; bögðu allir, en er hann sér at enginn semti honum, Hav. 5 new Ed.; ok zeutir honum hvarki vel ne illa, Finnb. 218.

ÆPA, i.e. copa, t or o, [op; Ulf. wopjan; A.S. wepan; Engl. weep, etc.], to cry, scream, sbout; Skamkell æpti upp, Nj. 82; bonda-mugrinn septi ok kallaði, at þeir vildi hann til konungs taka, Fms. i. 21; þá æptu beir miklu hærra ok kváðusk, Sks. 653 B; æpa at e-m, Eg. 189; æpa her-op, sigr-op, 80, Fms. viii. 141, Sturl. iii. 178; to ery, barnio etdi (i. e. zpôi) á leið fram, Bs. i. 342; úlfi hæra hygg ek bik æpa munu, ef bú hlýtr af hamri högg, Hbl. 47.

ÆR, f., gen. ær, dat. and acc. á; pl. ær, gen. á, dat. ám; with the article, zerin, ánni, ána, zernar, ánna, ánum: older forms with changed vowel occur in ancient vellums, &, &na, &nni, Bs. i. 334. ll. 2, 12, 13; dat. &num, Grág. ii. 305: [A. S. eowe; Engl. ewe; Lat. ovis; Gr. &fs]:—a ewe; ein ær, ærin, Grett. 137, Bs. i. 330, 334; ær ok lamb, N.G.L. i. 59; sá er sóna á, Grág. i. 417, 418; á (acc.) blæsma, 427; lömb undan soum, Grág. l. c.; ef dilk-ær eru, ii. 304; ef þeir selja ær til osts, 309, Fms. xi. 149; kýr ok ær, Nj. 236; höfðu ærnar gengit í brott, Fbr. 49; cp. á-sauðr, á-högg, á-bristir.

sera, o, eira in Ld. 204, Fms. vii. 244, Sturl. i. 72, iii. 103, is evidently the same word, $ei = \alpha$, and different from eira, to spare: [from ár = an oar]:-to row, pull; zra undan e-m, zra verðr með árum undan dólga fundi, Skálda (in a verse); rétt er at flýja ok undan at æra, Post. (Unger) 242; see eira, p. 123.

mra, ô, [ár = a year], to give a good crop, impers.; byí veldr ár at zrir akr (acc.) búmanna spakra, Skálda (in a verse)

sera, u, f. [a borrowed word; A.S. âre; O.H.G. éra; mod. Germ. ebre; Dan. ære]:—an bonour; the word appears first about the end of the 13th century; Gudi til æru, N.G. L. ii. 469; lof ok æra, MS. 302. 169; lof ok dýrð, heiðr ok æra, Magn. 428; engrar æru verðr, Fas. iii. 430; sæmd ok æra, Mar. 2. in mod. usage also as a law phrase, a civil bonour or privilege; in the Middle Ages a person could be sentenced to lose his 'æra,' a kind of civil or social outlawry, cp. Gr. ἀτιμία; hann misti æruna, var dæmdr ærulaus. compos: æru-fullr, adj. wortby, seru-lauss, adj., Germ. ebrlos (see æra 2). 732. 15. æru-leysi. n. loss of the zra; bad er zruleysis-sök. eru-ligr, adj. bonourable,

æra, ð, to bonour; æra ok sæma, Norske Saml. v. 133.

ÆRA, i. e. cera, d, [orar], to madden; hvern tima sem illr andi ærdi Saul, Stj. 469; it ellra barn má cera hit cerra, Skálda 162; cerir huginn, Hom. 53, Al. 154. II. reflex. to run mad, run wild, Mart. 118, Fms. vii. 187; en þér munduð allir ærzk hafa, Landn. 180; ærask nú hestarnir báðir, Nj. 82: ærðr, Flóv. 22.

ærðr, part. oared; in compds.

ceri, compar. the younger: cerstr, the youngest; see ungr B, p. 654. eri-liga, adv. furiously, madly, Fbr. 173, Gisl. 49.

eri-ligr, adj. mad, Hom. 169.

mringi, a, m. a merry-maker; hann er mesti zringi.

ÆRINN, i. e. cerinn, adj. = ýrinn, yfrinn; sár þat er ærit mundi eitt til bana, Eg. 107; ærnir gestir, Fs. 15; ærna staðlausu stafi, Hm. 28; ærnu fé, 68; vín ærit, Rb. 572; þóttusk frændr minir ærit hafa, bave enough of it, Fms. xi. 91; ærinn storm, vi. 437; í ærnu tómi, viii. 88; ærin þurft, 55; er bat ok ærit eitt, at ..., it is quite sufficient, decisive, that ..., Grett. 182 new Ed.: til ærins, sufficiently, Rom. 302; ærit fagr, fair enough, Nj. 2; zrit gott, 282: the saying, vera ser einn zrinn, to be self-sufficient, Mkv.; ok þykkjask sér einir ærnir, Fms. vi. 226; vita hvart hann væri ser ba einn ærinn, xi. 267; at ærnu, sufficiently, Blas. 43; er vinnask mætti at ærnu þúsund manna, 623. 21; ærna vel, very well, Fas. iii. 416.

ser-ligr, adj. bonest.

21, 29; brællinn let sem hann ærr væri, Landn, 65; ærr maor, a madman (óra-verk), Grág. ii. 64; œrir vitkask, Hom. (St.): allit., æfr ok ærr, Fms. iv. 142; óðr ok ærr, vi. 337.

-enrr. adi. -oared: in compds.

ersl, n. pl. frenzy, madness; taka ærsl, to take a mad fit, run mad, Landn. 118; tók hann ærsl ok dó litlu síðarr, Ld. 54; hver ærsl eggja pik, konungr, Al. 77; at hann görði þat eigi í ærslum, in fits of madness, Sks. 707; hann unni henni svá með ærslum, at ríki sitt fyrir-lét hann, Hkr. i. 102; stormr mikill med ærslum, a violent gale, Fms. x. eersla-fullr, adj. raging, raving, Stj. ærala-læti, n. pl. 125. ravings. Fas. iii. 499. mrsla-sott, f. madness, N. G. L. i. 383. mr-stada, u. f. a sheet-walk, B. K. 81.

eert, n. adj. [ar = a year], in the phrase, vel zert, illa zert, a good, bad year or season; oss er sagt at her se vel ært, O. H. 113; ef vel er ært, MS. 134. 70; bá var ært illa í landi, Nj. 10.

mrtog, ertog, see ortog.

ÆB, f., pl. zsar; [prob. a contr. form; cp. A. S. efese; cp. essa; Swed. 22002 [. efsing :- the outer border, edge, csp. of a shoe or skin; rifjadi hann saman varrarnar ok sleit ór æsunum, Edda 71; freq. in mod. usage, but only of shoes, and in the phrase, spyrja einn út í allar æsar, to ask one questions most minutely; or also, kunna, vita út í æsar, to know all about a thing.

ÆSA, i. e. cosa, t, [this word might by way of contraction be akin to A. S. egisa, egsa, = terror, a word otherwise unknown to the Scandin. tongue, were it not for the root-vowel a instead of al:-to stir up. excite; vindr æsir eld, Edda 13; æsti ok upp vakti hug konungs sonar, Barl. 155; æsa e-n fram, to egg on, Rd. 280: œsa úfrio, to stir up war, Fms. x. 200: impers., cesti storminn svá, at ..., 135. to be stirred, to swell, of wind, waves, and the like; vötnin æstusk ákafliga, Stj. 58; má þar ekki fara stórskipum nema þá er vötnin æsask mest, O. H. 18; eldr nam at æsask, Fas, i. (in a verse); hestrinn æstisk (run wild) ok hljóp í brott, Fms. viii. 352; hjörtrinn æstisk mjök undan hundunum, Fas. iii. 274; hann cestisk af harmi, Sks. 52 new Ed.; part., hefir fólk betta farit æst ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275; hans reiði æstisk, Barl. 94; hugr hans æstisk með mikilli reiði, 143.

sesi-, i. e. cesi-, in compds, violently, asi-mikill, Karl. 402; cesi-hvatligr, 501: with nouns, zsi-frost, a sbarp frost, Bs. i. 360; zsi-fó'ska, Flov. 36; æsi-gnýr, Pr. 371; æsi-kaldr, Lex. Poët.

esi-liga, adv. violently, furiously; æsiliga reiðr, Fb. i. 252; falla vötnin zsiliga, O. H. 17; ríða zsiliga, Eb. 62; fara z., Eg. 114; blæddi z., Bs. i. 306.

esi-ligr, adj. vebement, Barl. 56; æsiligr harmr, Mar.; æsiligt mein, Bs. i. 116; sullr æ., 345; æsilig sótt, 308, 318; æsiligr vatna-gangr, Stj.; æsilig gerð, fermentation, Bs. i. 340.

æsing, f., or æsingr, m. vebemence, fury; Jökull tók þá í annat sinn æsing sinn enn mikla, Fs. 48; mikil æsing, Stj. 192; þar fylgði aldri æsingr né van-stilli, Bs. i. 106; med svá miklum æsingi, at medan bess háttar æ. stóð á, 746.

sosir, m. an inciter, stirrer, ringleader, Fms. viii. 57.

ÆSKA, i. e. coska, u, f., cerska, Barl. 199; ærska and Irskum make a rhyme, Fms. vii. (in a verse); spelt eoska, 645. 110; [from œri, compar. of ungr, q.v.]:—youth, childhood, Lat. juventus, Fms. vii. 220; hvarki æska né elli, 677. 3; veldr elli mér enn æska þér, Korm.; frá æsku til elli, Mar.; í æsku, Fms. i. 155, Grág. i. 278, 281, Sks. 26; í æsku ok bernsku, 596, fyrir æsku sakir, Grúg. i. 410. compos: æskualdr, m. childhood, Fms. x. 371, Eg. 202. æsku-bragð, n. = æskumót, Hkr. iii. 83. maku-fullr, adj. youtbful, Sks. 114. gleði, f. glee of childhood, Fms. ii. 267. æsku-maðr, m. a youtb, Fms. ix. 8, x. 177, Sks. 43, 566, 750. æsku-mót, n. youthfulness, æsku-skeið, n. the prime of life, Grett. 82. Fms. xi. 422.

æski-liga, adv. to one's wish, Art. 77, 88, Pr. 406. eski-ligr, adj. [Dan. önskelig], to be wished; æskligr sonr, an adopted son, Fms. ii. 196, x. 221: desirable, to one's wish, z. byrr.

ÆSKJA, i. e. ceskja, t, from osk; [Engl. wisb; Germ. wünschen; Dan. önske]:-to wisb; meiri laun en ver kunnim sjálvir at æskja oss, Ó. H. 209; pess æski ek pér, Clem. 147; pessa æskoa ek, 655 xxviii; œskja sér e-s, 677. 23; æsktu sér slíks yfirboda, Bs. i. 136; æskjandi hlutr (gerund.), Eluc. 49; þann sigr sem ek æskta, Al. 170; æskja e-m e-s, to wish for one, Stj. 235; monda ek eigi kunna at œskja (6yskja Cod.) annan veg minn mann, O. H. 59; œskja sér eigi framarr, Fbr. 57.

ÆSTA, t, [ast], to ask or ask for, demand, request; z. e-n e-s, zsta e-n taks, Gpl. 122, N.G. L. i. 47, passim; æsta rannsaks, Gpl. 540 (see tak); æsta e-n vistar, to ask for barbour, Sighvat; æstanda þykkir e-m bess er vant er, a saying, one who asks for what he wants, Sol. (cp. kvedr hverr sinnar burftar); æstu sér grida, to ask for a truce, safe-conduct, Js. 39; svá sem Norðlendingar æstu hann til, as they asked him to do, at their request, 1b. 16; beir æstu God gjafar við sik, Clem. 149; sem þeir höfðu æst, 1b. 11; svá sem pávinn æsti, Hom. (St.)

æstiligr, adj. desirable; væn kona ok æstilig, MS. 625. 94; girniligr ok æ., 77.

kjöts-æta, a borse-flesb-eater.

æti, n. [eta, át], an edible thing; in compds, hrá-æti. [A.S. âten], oats; bygg heitir med mönnum, en barr med godum, kalla vöxt Vanir, æti jötnar, Alm. 33 (a απ. λεγ.) COMPDS: æti-sveppr, eti-pang, etc., edible tang or sea-weed, Hjalt.

m-tíð, adv. at every tide, ever, Magn. 464, Sks. 304; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

ÆTLA, að, often spelt etla, but ætla, Ld. 32 (vellum); in mod. usage it is often sounded atla: [a derivative akin to Goth. abjan = to mind, tbink, and aba = a mind, as also to Germ. achten, O. H. G. ahton; the Northern languages use none of these words, but only the derivative ætla; an old Germ. abtilon would answer to Icel. ætla; Scot. ettle.]

B. To think, mean, suppose; jarl ætlaði þat, at þær myndi blóta, Blas. 45; munu þeir ætla at vér hafim riðit austr, Nj. 206; forvitni er mér á, hvat þú ætlar mér í skapi búa, Lv. 16; hann ætlaði henni líf en ser dauda, be ettled (expected) life for ber, but death for himself, Sturl. iii. 190 C; ekki er til þess at ætla, segir hann, at ek mona skipask við orð ein saman, Fms. xi. 38; ekki barítú til þess at ætla at ek ganga við frændsemi þinni, 61; verði þér nú at ætla hvárt-tveggja, think of both things, Sks. 285; ef ek á svá mikit vald á þér sem ek ætla, Nj. 10. to intend, purpose; hann kvedsk hafa ætlað ferð sína til Róms, Fms. vii. 155; ck ætla nú ferð mína í Cesaream, 655 xvii. 1; en þat sæti eptir hans dag ætlaði sér hverr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; verðr þat hverr at vinna er ætlað er, ... sem ætlað er fyrir, what is allotted him, Ni. 10, 259; ef Guð hefir svá fyrir ætlað, Fms. ix. 507; ætluðu menn Ospaki þat verk, suspected bim to bave done it, Band. 14; ætlar hann at görask konungr norðr þar, Eg. 71; menn ætluðu til liðs við Þórólf, 98; skautsk at ok ætlaði at höggva fót undan Kúra, Nj. 262; ætla til upp-göngu, Fms. vii. 254; hann ætlaði út vindauga, Dropl. 17; ætla e-t fyrir, to purpose, intend a thing, Fms. xi. 256 (fyrir-ætlan); hann lézk hat fyrir sér ætla at illa mundi hlýða, be was of opinion that ..., vii. 141; ek ætla ok at styrkja Gunnar at nokkuru, Nj. 41: hence with mere notion of futurity, eg ætla að fara, I think to go, I shall go: in queries, hvað ætli hann ætli ser, what do you think he is thinking of doing? hvað ætli hann ætli sér (sounded hvatl-ann-atli sér? hvatl'-ann-atl'-a'-fara?); 3. to tbink, guess; en þó má hverr á fyrir-ætlaðri, tíð, Eluc. 26. ætla hvílíka mannraun hann hafði, Bs. i. 139: to calculate, hann tók sér bústað, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, be destined a strip of land for that use, Eg. 735; bera i burt heyit, en ætla vel til alls fjår, they carry the trusses of hay away, but leave enough for the live stock on the farm, Isl. ii. 140; þeir skolu ætla til heys en eigi til haga, svá sem peir ætla réttast, Grág. ii. 340; ætla sér hóf, to keep wilbin bounds, Fms. x. 349. II. reflex. to intend of oneself, purpose; hann ætlask at fara til Jómsborgar, Fms. xi. 88; þá ætlaðisk flokkrinn at brenna bæinn at hringom, x. 388; spurði Brynjólfr hvat hann ætlaðisk fyrir, Eg. 156.

In the verse of Sighvat (Fms. vi. 43) 'ætla' is, we believe, a corruption for 'Atla,' pr. name of a Norse Lagman in Gula, mentioned in Fms. x. 401 (Agrip ch. 29), and in N.G.L. i. 104; but it is now hardly possible to restore the whole verse, which had already been corrupted in tradition, so that when the compiler of Magnis Saga quoted it, he did not make out the full sense of it. The true context has been pointed out by Maurer in Abhandl. der k. Bayer. Acad. der W. 1872.

ætlan or ætlun, f. thought; eptir ætlan, deliberately, Sks. 119 new Ed.; er þat mikil ætlan (a great instinct) skynlaussar skepnu at sjá, 12 new Ed.; hogson ok ætlan, thought and reason, Mar. 2. design, plan; sú ætlan sem áðr var sett, Fms. ix. 507; tvískiptask í ætlaninni, x. 270; hasa ætlan á um serðina, xi. 115; þessar ætlanir, iv. 79; þat er engi ætlan, it is no plan, impossible, Nj. 41; fyrir-ætlan, intention; ú-ætlan, a calculation. etlanar-verk, n. a task.

ætni, f. gluttony, Sks. 540, Hom. 24.

ætr, adj. [cta. át], eatable, Hkr. ii. 252, Grág. ii. 122, 192, Bárð. 176; ú-ætr. uneatable.

ÆTT, f., like sætt (q. v.), the forms vary between att and ætt; in old writers the latter form is by far the more common; in mod. usage they have been separated, att meaning a quarter in a local sense, ætt a family: [ætt is akin to Ulf. aibts = τα ὑπάρχοντα; A. S. æbte = property; Early Engl. agte; Germ. acht = patrimony; the root verb is eiga, atti, like mega, mattr; from this original sense are derived both the senses, $\alpha t t = a$ family, and ætt or átt = Scot. 'airt,' 'regio caeli;' the etymology of átt from átta (eight), suggested at p. 47, col. 1, is too fanciful.]

B. An airt, quarter of the beavens, in gen. dat. pl. atta, attum; eptir þat sá sól, ok mátti þú deila ættir, Fb. i. 431; átta ættir, eina ætt, Sks. 54; af suðr-ætt, ... vestr-ætt, flugu brott í sömu ætt, ... ór þeim ættum sem ber bottu ernirnir fljuga, Isl. ii. 195, 196; ba drift snær or öllum attum, Edda i. 186 (so also Ub. l. c., but ættum Cod. Worm. l. c.); í allar áttir, Edda i. 182 (ættir Ub. l.c.); norðr-ætt, suðr-ætt, vestr-ætt, austr-ætt, qq.v.; hann skyldi auka riki sitt nanu i nverja note. Hkr. i. 33; or af öllum áttum, from all 'airts' of beaven, Edda 40, Hkr. i. 33; or line wereal and so on; sec att, p. 47.

-æta, u, f. an eater; in mann-æta, a man-eater, cannibal; hrossa- Pprop. what is inhorn, native, one's own, Lat. proprium; one's family, extraction, kindred, pedigree; attir, Grag. i. 238, Haustl. 10; allt er bat ætt bin, Ottar heimski, Hdl.; telja, rekja ættir, to trace pedigrees, id.; jötna ætt, id.; órar ættir, Vþm.; komnir af ætt Hörða-Kára, Fms. i. 287; hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-augu eru komin í ættir várar, Nj. 2; tvá menn er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evu, Edda (pref.); dýrra manna ættir, ... enginn stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357; er þaðan komin mikil ætt, Eb. 123 new Ed.; hann er orðinn stórum kynsæll, því at til hans telja ættir flestir inir göfgustu menn á Íslandi, 126; Halcygja-ætt, Landn. 255; jarla-ættir, konunga-ættir, biskupaættir, etc., passim; ór ættum er ef lengra er rekit, out of the ætt, not genuine, spurious, Edda 124; e-t gengr i ætt, to be bereditary, of habits, character, diseases, or the like, O.H. 122; cp. úr-ætta. COMPDS: ættar-bálkr, m. = ættbálkr, D. N. ji. 226. ættar-bragð, n. a family trait, Fms. vi. 220, Ld. 82. ættar-bætir, m. the betterer of one's family, Konr., Clem. 142. ættar-ferð, f. origin, descent, Ísl. ii. 305. ættar-fylgja, u, f., sec fylgja, þórð. 31. ættar-færsla, u, f. = zttarferd, Stj. 431, v.l. ættar-gipt, f. the family luck, Fas. ii. 170. ættargripr, m. an beirloom, Fr. ettar-haugr, m. a family cairn, a family tomb; engi á at grafa í annars ættarhaug, N.G.L. i. 405 (cp. heimis-haugr, Hbl.) ættar-högg, n. a family-blow, calamity, loss, pórð. 48. ættarlaukr, m. the 'leek of a family,' the best of one's family; see laukr. ættar-menn, m. pl. = ættmenn, Bs. i. 731. ættar-mót, n. a family likeness; var þar ættarmót með okkr Tryggva konungi, Fms. vi. 388; það er annað ættarmót . . . við höfum báðir valtan fót, vitum ei nær við dettum, Hallgr. ættar-nafn, n. an bereditary title; nú vil ek beiða ættarnafus af yor (viz. king's title), Fms. vi. 54: a family name, but not in the mod. Engl. sense, which was unknown to the ancients. réttr, m. an bereditary right, Fms. x. 390. ættar-skarð, n. a loss (by death) in a family, Jb. 24, Sks. 343. ettar-skjöldr, m. the shield, prop of a family, Stor. ættar-skömm, f. a family disgrace (of a person), Bard. 181. ættar-spillir, m. a family spoiler, disgracer, laggard, Fms. ii. 47. ættar-stofn, m. a stem, Hkr. iii. 170. mttarsvipr, m. a family likeness, Art. 71, Fb. iii. 379. ættar-tal, n. a pedigree, Al. 29: the name of an historical work, Fagrsk. (begin.) ættar-tala, u, f. a genealogy, pedigree; fyrir utan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æfi, 1b. (pref.), Fms. ix. 255, 273, x. 13, D. N. iii. 122, passim in mod. usage.

Genealogies (ættir, ættar-tölur, ætt-vísi) form the ground-work of the old Icel, historiography; the ancient Saga-men delighted in them, and had a marvellous memory for lineages; in the Sagas the pedigrees give the clue by which to trace the succession of events, and supply the want of chronology. Whole chapters in the best Sagas, esp. at the beginning of a work, are set apart for genealogies, thus, Nj. ch. 1. 19, 20, 25, 26, 46, 57, 96, 97, 114, 115, 155, as also 47, 57, 58, 106 (begin.), Eb. ch. 1, 7, 8, 12, 65, Ld. ch. 1, 31, 32, Eg. ch. 23, Guilp. ch. 1, Dropl. S. ch. 1-3, porst. hv. ch. 1-3, porst. Saga St. (the end), Rasns S. (the end-chapter), Flóam. S. ch. I (and esp. the end-chapter), Hænsa Þ. S. ch. 1, Gisl. S. pp. 8, 9, Vapn. S. ch. 3, Isl. i. 353-362 (Biskupa-ættir), Guðm. S. ch. 1, Árna b. S. ch. 1, Þórð. S. hr. new Ed. (at the end), Fagrsk. 144-148, Orkn. S. ch. 39, 59. In the Sturlunga S. the initial chapters (Sturl, i. 44-55, with which the work of Sturla begins) are devoted to the tracing the families of that time; so also Sturl. i. 202-206, iii. 96, 97. But the chief store-house for genealogical knowledge is the Landnama, which contains about 5000 pr. names, of which perhaps a third are names of women.

ættaor, part. by birth; ættaor vel, well-born, of good family, Nj. 224; góðar nornir ok vel ættaðar skapa góðan aldr, Edda II; hon var ættuð or Mostr, Fms. i. 14; ættaðr fyrir vestan haf, baving one's family west beyond the sea, Grett. 84 A.

ætt-barmr or ætt-baomr, m. a lineage, stem, Lex. Poët.

ætt-bálkr, m. lineage, family, Fas. i. 387 : = frændbálkr.

ætt-bogi, a, m. lineage, = áttbogi, Fms. i. 287. Bret.

ett-borinn, part. by birth, born; vel z., well-born, of good family. Fg. 337, Fms. i. 14; par z. i prandheimi, a native of Tb., ix. 231: legitimate, sonr &., Js. 66; vera &. til e-s, to be born to, entitled to by birth; a. til lands pessa, a rightful beir of the land, Fins. vii. 18; z. til konungdóms, 280.

ætt-bætir, m. a betterer of one's family, Edda (in a verse).

ætterni, n. family, descent, extraction; ætterni mitt ok mik sjálfan it sama, Fm. 4; telja æ. til e-s, to reckon one's pedigree from, Fms. x. 389; ekki var margra manna vitorð á hans æ. (origin), 391: þar var nokkvot æ. hans (family), id.; suðr í Fjörðum, þar er æ. hans allt, Eg. 50, Ó. H. 30. ætternis-stapi, a, m. a mythical name of a rock; for this legend see Gautr. S. ch. 1, 2, cp. Pliny's Hist. Nat. iv. ch. 12.

ætt-fólk, n. relations, kinsmen, Stj. 190, passim.

ætt-froor, adj. well-versed in pedigrees, Fms. viii. 235.

ætt-fræði, f. the science of genealogies.

ett-fylgja, u, f. a family characteristic; see fylgja.

ett-færsla, u, f. adoption (?), Stj. 431.

ett-geigr, m. a family calamity or accident, Vapn. 5.

ett-gengr, adj. characteristic of one's family, inborn in the blood; e-m er e-t ættgengt, Eg. 226, Ó. H. 144, Sturl. i. 116. ætt-góðr, adj. of good family, Art. 97, Lex. Poët. ætt-gæði, n. goodness of origin, rank, bigb birth, Magn. 434. sett-gofgi, f. nobleness of birth. ætt-göfugr, adj. of noble extraction, Lex. Poët., freq. ætt-hagi, a, m. = átthagi (p. 47), Fms. vii. 134, ix. 526, þiðr. 149. sott-hringr, m. lineage, pedigree, Landn. (App.) 356, 357. ættingi, a, m. a kinsman (= áttungr II), Str. 16, 48, Stj. 332, Karl. 318, freq. in mod. usage. ettingr, m. a quarter of the beaven, = att (or ztt); af zttingi vestrs i ætting suðrs, 732. 4. sett-joro, f. a native county, O. H. L. 41, freq. in mod. usage; cp. áttiörð entt-kvisl, f. a line, branch of a family: i annari zettkvislinni, Gbl. 237 ett-land, n. one's native land, Fms. i. 82, vi. 21, xi. 437, Lex. Poët. mett-loggr, m. a stem, lineage, Stj. 43; trygo ok skeytt undir mik ok minn ættlegg, my lineage, N. G. L. ii. 97. ætt-leiða, d, to lead into one's lineage, adopt, N. G. L. ii. 80 sqq., D. N. mtt-leiding, f. adoption, the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 31: zttleidings sonr, an adopted son, Jb. 133. sett-leidingr, m. an adopted person, N. G. L. ii. 80. ætt-leifo, f. a patrimony, of land, estate (see leifo); beir menn hafa setið yfir eignum várum ok ættleifð, Fms. i. 223, x. 280, Orkn.; á órar ættleitdir, our native land, Sturl. ii. 55 (in a verse), passim. ætt-lera, adj. = ættleri; lítils háttar ok ættlera, Fb. i. 472; sú þjóð mundi mjök vera æ. ok kunna ekki at berjask, Bret. 189. ætt-leri, a, m. a degenerate person, discredit to a family, Al. 2, Stj. 81; æ. ok skræfa, Fms. ii. 47; lítils háttar konungr ok mjök æ., 202. sett-lior, m. a link in a pedigree, Post, ætt-menn, m. pl. kinsmen, Stj. 64, 414, 496, 502, Fms. i. 6, O. H., and passim mtt-nafn, n. a family name, i. e. a (Christian) name usual in a family; hvi leztu sveininn Magnus heita? ekki er bat vart z., O. H. 123. mtt-nior, m. a descendant. Lex. Poët. ætt-rif, n. = ættleggr; vórt ættrif ... æ. þeirra Adams ok Evu, 655 xi. 1, 15; or ættrifi Arons, Hom. (St.) ætt-rækinn, adj. pious towards one's family. mtt-rækni, f. piety towards one's kindred. sett-smar, adj. of low extraction, Fms. iv. 26, vii. 166, Eg. 23. ætt-stórr, adj. bigb-born, Nj. 192, Eg. 99, Fms. vii. 103, Isl. ii. 5. ætt-studill, m. a 'family prop,' = áttstafr, Lex. Poët. ætt-stæri, n. greatness of extraction, Barl. 180. ættum-góðr, adj. = ættgóðr, Lex. Poët. ætt-vig, n. a law term, manslaughter committed within one's own family, the slaying one's own kinsman, Fms. x. 152, Orkn. 24, Ld. 258, Sighvat (O. H. in a verse). ætt-vísi, f. knowledge of genealogies, Fms. vii. 102, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 164 (áttvísi, id., Skálda 161, 169). ætzka, u, f. [ætt], relationship, kinship; hann var nokkut í æzku við erkibiskup, Fms. ix. 390. setzkaðr, part. native (cp. Lat. oriundus); æzkaðr ór héraði því er heitir ..., Greg. 58, Post. (Unger) 227 (ztzkaor); þaðan z., Hom. 107; hón var æzkuð ór Mostr, Hkr. i. 118; þeir er æzkaðir váru um Kjöl norðan, 137; hann var etzcaðr (sic) of Ögðum, Ó. H. 49, 50. e-verandi, part. everlasting, Hom. 107. e-veröligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), everlasting, D. N. ÆXA, i.e. œxa, [causal of vaxa, óx], to make to wax, cause to increase; œxa sköp, Am. 2; æxtu öldrykkju, 75; með fé þat eða þat er hann hefir af því æxt, Grág. i. 96; nú hefir þeim fleirum æxt verit féit eða gefit, 173; vér höfum mikinn auð æxtan á smíðum várum, Post. 223. œxl, n. (mod. æxli), an excrescence, medic.; hón hafði æxl mikit... var hönd hans heil, en horfit æxlit, 655 xxii. B. 1; freq. in mod. usage. sexla = exa, i.e. cexla (spelt eoxla, Rb. 104):—to make to increase; pat æxlti mjök úþokka þeirra, Ver. 16; æxla ríki sitt, Ing. 6; mínki heldr enn ægsli (sic) minn vöxt, Thom. 378; sem hér megu líkamligan eld œxla, Greg. 77; þeir æxltu (æxlztu) mikit rétt þeirra, Bs. i. 157; æxla göngu sína, Rb. 104. 2. to eke out, multiply, esp. to make to increase by breeding; hans atkvæði má ekki æxla, Skálda 168; hann létzk mega zxla sér fé af bauginum, ef hann héldi, Edda 73; en ef þau æxla fé ór öreigd, Grag. i. 335; af aurum sinum æxla beir hvern dag andlegt verkkaup, Greg. 32; Heliseus æxlaði fæðslu, Stj.; æxla ættir sínar, Sks. 12 new Ed.: and in mod. usage, exla kyn sitt, to increase, multiply. reflex. in the mod. phrase, það hefir æxlast svona, or, það hefir æxlast vel úr því, it bas turned thus, of getting better from a hopeless state. exling, f. an increase, Greg. 26; til æxlingar kvala sinna, Post. 209. ÆZLI, n. [áta, from eta, át; Dan. aadsel; cp. Germ. aas], carrion; örnu zzli fegna, Gkv. 2.8; nú er örninn gamli floginn á zzlit, Eb. 188;

par sem nog er zzlið, Fas. ii. 265 (Ed. zgslað, zxlið, v. l., erroneously).

Ö (Ø)

This letter properly consists of two vowels, different in sound and in origin; an a-vowel, an 'umlaut' of a, and nearly related to it; and a u-vowel, nearly related to the letters o, u, and y: in modern Danish these two ö-sounds are still distinguished in pronunciation, the one being open almost like Engl. i before r, as in fir, the other closed like eu in French feu: Rask and Petersen, the founders of the philology of the Danish tongue, were the first to give separate symbols for these two sounds; the first they marked ö, the second o (born, bore). The modern Icel. knows only one sound, answering to the Danish ö; but that it was not so in old days may be proved from the vellums and from the grammarians. Thorodd marks the two sounds respectively by a and o. Most of the vellums are very loose in their spelling, marking at random o, o, au, w, s (oll, coll, aull, wil): phonetically o stands exactly in the same relation to α , the umlaut of δ , as \ddot{o} to δ , the umlaut of \dot{a} . so that \dot{a} and ö are the short, a and o respectively the corresponding long vowels; of and ce, of and of being two pairs of sounds, just as are o o, u u; cp. 'Goðróði' and 'góð rœði,' Skálda, Thorodd: in very old vellums, e.g. the Rb. Cod. 1812, the o is often marked eo, thus keomr = komr, eoxn = ϕ xn = yxn, geora = gjöra or g ϕ ra: in Norse vellums ϕ is often written α , e.g. smoer = smjör, confounding the two sounds, ϕ and α . A few good vellums keep the distinction in the main, not as Thorodd's alphabet does, but generally by writing ey for o (this must not be confounded with the diphthong ey); among those vellums are the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, the Cod. Acad. of the Hkr. (now lost), the Cod. Fris., the (lost) vellum of Rafns S. (see Bs. i. pref. lxix), although none of them strictly follows the rule; only a few Editions (e.g. Prof. Unger's Edit. of the Hkr.) have tried to observe the distinction; most Editions print ö throughout. We shall now try to give a list of the chief words and forms which have the ϕ . The chief guide in doing this is twofold, the ey of the vellums and the change of o into e or e, by which a triple form arises, o, ey, and e, of which o and ey, no doubt, are mere varia-1. the umlaut of o: in the tions: I. the o is either, plurals, sonir seynir senir, hnotr hnetr, stoor steor (sonr, hnot, stoo): in the compar. and superl., norðri neyrðri nerðri, norztr neyrztr nerztr, ofri efri, øfstr efstr (from norðr, of): in the subj., þørði þerði, þølði þeylði (Fms. viii. 380), mondi (from bora, bola, monu or munu), bjoggi beyggi, hjøggi heyggi (from búa, bjoggu, höggva, hjoggu): the presents, kømr, troor treyor treor, soft sefr (from koma, troda, sofa): the prets., frori freyri freri, gnori gneyri gneri, sori seri, slori sleri, rori reyri reri, kjori keyri keri, snøri sneyri sneri, grøri greyri greri (see Gramm. p. xxiii): the words ooli eyoli eoli, oola (a lizard) eyola eola, hollzti heylzti hellzti: in -roor (Goordor, see Thorodd), -froor -freyor -fredr (Hallfroor Hallfreyor Hallfreor), hnori hneyri hneri, oxn eyxn exn, kori keri (a probe), kjør (a choice) keyr ker, kjøptr keyptr keptr kjaptr: ørendi eyrendi erendi: the prefix particle, or-eyr-er-: the words kjot ket, smjor smer, miol mel (prop. kot, smor, mol), gorsemar gersemar, orr and eyer, a scar, Fms. viii. 275, v.l.; hror and hreyr, heyrum and horum (p. 261, 2. in the case of roots in -vi or -vj, where both v and jcol. 2). struggle for the umlaut, the result is an ϕ ; in this case even a radical a changes into ϕ (this was for the first time observed by the late Danish scholar Lyngbye), thus, gorva geyrva gera (from garvian), gorr geyrr gerr (=ready), gφrvi gervi, gφrsemi gersemi, φx eyx ex (Goth. aqwisi), sφrvi seyrvi. This is esp. freq. in those roots which have g or k for the middle consonant, in which cases the root vowel, either a or i, changes into ϕ ; as in the verbs sløkva, søkkva, støkkva, hrøkkva, kløkkva, sløngva, høggva, hnøggva, þrøngva; in the adjectives, døkkr, nøkviðr, gloggr, hnoggr, snoggr; similarly with the orthography ey for φ,-heygg (caedo), Am. 39; deyqva hramns, Skv. 2. 20; at kleycqvi Guorun, Am. 58; klecqua, Akv. 24; hví er þér steyct ór landi, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; nú mun hón seyqvaz, Vsp. 62; seycstu nú gýgr (sink thou now!), Helr. 14; sleyngdi svá silfri, Am. 46; steyccr lúðr fyrir, Hkv. 2. 2; sýtir æ glæyggr við gjöfum, Hm. 48; gleyggr, Skv. 1. 7; gleggr, 291; neykðan (nudum), Am. 49; neycqviðr, Hm. 49; Beyggvir = böggvir, Ls. 45; rokvið and rekvið, Hkv. Hjörv. 35, Bugge (pref. ix); reykr = rokr, Fms. iv. 70: the word rekkja (a bed) is also spelt reykkja, and even rjukja, Art. (Ed. Kölbing) 64; vekka and vökvi. Phonetically connected with this change, but in a reverse order, is the change in the words nekkverr nökkurr nokkurr and eingi öngr öngvan, etc. In all the above instances the ey means ϕ , and is merely substituted for that sound, and is accordingly altogether different from the diphthong ey, see p. 114, col. 2, l. 15 **3.** one may also assume an ϕ in the few instances where $j\delta$ and jo, and jo and y interchange; in mjölk and mjolk (milk), mjok or mjök and mykill, þjökkr and þykkr, mjörkvi and myrkvi. This φ of the ancient tongue is the parent of the e in several modern words and forms, e.g. in the presents, sefr, kemr, treor, heggr, sekkr, stekkr, hrekkr; in the preterites, greri, snéri, réri; the compar., efri, efstr, helztr; in gera, erindi, frerar, and fredinn: so also in the words ket, mel, smer; and in inverse

Lorder, in nokkurr, in öngvir, öngvan, öngum, from einginn; cp. Dan. sen

öðlan, f. a gaining, acquiring; öðlun góðra hluta, 656 B. 7.
ÖDLASK, dep. að, i. e. þólask, spelt æðlask, Post. (Unger) 215; [öðli, óðal; Cumbrian to addle er eddle = to gain]:—to win, gain as property, prop. of inheritance (óðal); þá öðlaðisk ok þá eiga gat, Rm. 42; ef þú vill öðlask ástir mínar, þkv. 29; alls vér megum ríki öðlask með þeirra trausti, Fms. vi. 18; þar fyrir muntú öðlask eilifa sælu, Fb. i. 117; þeir skulu eigi öðlask himinríki, Barl. 42; very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in eccl. use, N. T., Vídal.; (in Eb. 7 new Ed., hann vildi eigi öðlask við frændr sína, the reading 'áhlýðask' is to be preferred); hann mun öðlask ríki þat er hann er til borinn, Fms. i. 77; ef vér megum öðlask þat barn, ii. 176; at hann öðlisk at taka eilíft lif, Hom. 5; biskup várn, hann ska oss þjónostu veita, en vér skolum hana svá öðrlask (sic), at vér skolum göra tíund alla ok fulla, N. G. L. i. 6; ok öðlask með því hálfa mörk silfrs konungi til handa, ii. 111; hann öðlaðisk fegrð ok grænleik Paradísar, Orkn. 172; ok öðlisk með því þá sekt er við liggr at lögum ok ekki framatr, N. G. L. ii. 254; í hverri er þessi orð öðlask at heyra, Sks. 173 new Ed.

ooli, n. = όδal (q. v.), a patrimony, whence origin, extraction; ef ek ööli (Δpli Cod.) ættak sem Ingunnar-Freyr eða svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; segja til nafns sins ok alls öðlis (a plis Cod.), to tell one's name and whereabouts, Hbl. 9: allit., ætt ok öðli, passim; Danskr at φðli, Danish by extraction, Hom.; cp. the forms orðla, orðlum, N.G.L.; for further references, see eðli (the later form); the old form remains in aldar-öðli, see óðal in the Addenda.

öðlingr, m. [from óðal, öðli; the etymology in Edda 105 is erroneous]:—prop. an allodial owner or possessor of ódal, but only used of a noble captain, prince; Valdimart var þá sjautján vetra gamall, hann var ceðlingr... öðlingr ok hafði ríki á Jótlandi, Fins. xi. 350; hann var ceðlingr af Serklandi, Orkn. 368; the word is very freq. in poetry.

2. in mod. usage öðlingr is a person of a kind and gentle disposition; hann er mesti öðlingr, hann er öðlingr í skapi, and the like.

ööru-, ööru-megin, on the o'ber side; see annarr.

ööru-víss, -vísi, adv. otberwise; see vísa.

öðu-skel, f., sce aða.

Ofga, ad, to turn in inverse order; öfga våpni at manni, to turn the buttend of a weapon to a man, N. G. L. i; allir stafir pessa nafns (i. c. ave from Eva = Eve) eru öfgadir... 'Eva' öfgast ok 'ave' er sagt, Mar. (of an anagram).

2. reflex. to be froward, angry; öfgast buendr göfgir, Sighvat.

3. in mod. usage, öfga e-t, to exaggerate, report falsely.

öfgar, f. pl. an exaggeration, false report; það eru engar öfgar.

öfig-hlýri, a, m. a kind of fisb, = Dan. pigvar.

öfig-mæli, n. = öfugyrði.

ÖFIGR or öfugr, adj., afigr, N.G. L. i. 376; in old writers contracted, öfgu, öfgir, etc., but in mod. usage uncontracted throughout: [from af- and vegr; Ulf. ibuks = eis το ὁπίσω; Swed. afwig; Dan. avet; Old Engl. awk (which survives in awk-ward), meaning left, = Fr. gaucbe]: —turning ibe wrong way, tail or back foremost; kálvar á beinum fram eða augu í hnakka aptan, ok afgu líki öllu, N.G. L. i. 376; hljóp Gunnarr aptr yfir öfugr, Nj. 46; þat gékk öfugt um húsit ok annsælis, Eb. 268, Grett. 151; þat var bragð hans at hann gékk öfigr, Finnb. 246; öfigr féll hann aptr á bak, Skíða R.; hann stökkr út af vegginum öfugr, Fær. 112; skáru af fitjar ok bundu öfgar undir fært sér, Ö. H. 152; þórlaug drap við hendi öfgri, the back of the band, Lv. 38; hjó hann öfgri hendi til Knúts konungs, Fms. xi. 367; þat er misvígi, ef maðr er víginn öfgum vápnum, with the butt-end of a weapon, N.G. L. i. 80; æfin hefir öfug verit, Fs. 8, v. l.; varð þat öfgu heilli, Róm. 181; mæla öfugt orð til e-s, Sturl. ii. 201; hvárigir lögðu öðrum öfugt orð, Grett. 113 new Ed.; öldr-mál öfug, Sdm.

ofig-streymi, u. an eddy, cross current, used of the tide or current running against the wind or another current, and making rough water.

öfig-uggi, a, m. a (fabulous) trout with inverted fins; such fish are by the vulgar believed to be found in mountain lakes, and to be poisonous, see 1sl. þjóðs.

öfig-yrði, n. a froward word, evil word.

öfigask, að, [aft, öfligr], to get strong; þú öfigaðisk (waxed) ágirni til fjár, Edda (pref.); ö. í móti, ö. gegn e-m, Syrir öfigask í móti mér, rise strong against me, Stj.; láta önga íllsku öfigask í gegn sínum réttrúuðum mönnum, Fms. ii. 238; engir sterkir borgar-veggir mega móti ö. tilkvámu Guðs postola, Karl. 131.

ÖFLUGB, adj. (afligr, aflugr, Sks. 605, MS. 4. 72), compar. öflgari, öflgastr (mod. öflugri, öflugastr); uncontr. aflugum, aflugasti, MS. 4. 72, b. iii. 158, l.c.); óðu þeir í ökla (= öklu), Fb. contr. öflgir, etc., but in mod. usage uncontr. throughout; [afl]:—strong, powerful; mikill vexti ok öflugr, Nj. 152; öflgir ok ústkir Æsir, Vsp.; öflgur, Gs. 11; þó var þjazi þeim öflgari, 9; öflugr ok ríkr, vaskr ok ö., i. 416. ökla-liðr, m. an ankle-joint, Gullþ. 75.

The close phonetic relation between ϕ and y is shewn by Str.; öflug kenning, Hom. 17; öflgan hita, Sks. 11 new Ed.; leggia that g or k before an ϕ was sounded as an aspirate, thus, $g\phi ra$, if $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ before an $g\phi ra$ was sounded as an aspirate, thus, $g\phi ra$, of $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ before an $g\phi ra$ was sounded as an aspirate, thus, $g\phi ra$, of $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ is a sum of $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ is a sum of $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ is a sum of $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ is a sum of $g\phi ra$ if $g\phi ra$ is a sum of $g\phi ra$ in $g\phi ra$ in $g\phi ra$ in $g\phi ra$ in $g\phi ra$ is a sum of $g\phi ra$ in $g\phi ra$

oflun, f. a gain, acquisition; see aflan, p. 7.

ofri, i.e. ofri, compar., and ofstr, superl., are older forms for efri, efstr; see p. 116. col. 2.

OFUND, f., also spelt afund; [Dan. avind; Swed. afund; prob. from af- and unna, and thus prop. meaning a discurring, a grudge :- a grudge. envy, ill-will, Sks. 609, Al. 153, Hom. 20, 52, 86; rægðr fyrir öfundar sakir, Ver. 52; sakir öfundar við Noregs konung, Fms. x. 9; gjalda e-m öfund, Ls. 12; öfundar-eyrir, öfundar-sé, money which is a cause of envy, in the proverb, afgjarnt verðr öfundar fé, Fas. ii. 332; hann taldi þat sízt öfundar eyri, ok allir mundu honum þar bezt sæmdar unna, Fs. 12; e-m le:kr, vex öfund á e-u, Fms. vi. 342, Fb. i. 91. 2. as a law term, malice, batred; allt bat er manni veror med öfund misbyrmt, Gbl. 187; öfundar blóð, blood shed in enmity, K. A. 28; öfundar drep, -högg, a premeditated blow, with intention to harm, N. G. L. i. 68, Gbl. 209. compounded phrases; öfundar krókr, a malicious trick, Fas. ii. 355, Orkn. (in a verse); öfundar-brago, id., Grett. 154 A; öfundar þáttr, Fms. xi. 442; öfundar skeyti, darts of envy, Stj., H. E. i. 470; öfundar verk, Sks. 448; öfundar-orð, words of envy, slander, Edda 11 (Gm. 32); öfundar-kennt, invidious, Magn. 438, Fms. ix. 445; öfundar-mål, slander, calumny, Eb. 264; öfundar-rettr, a right to damages for an outrage, Gpl. 397; öfundar-madr, an ill-wisber, Ver. 31, Fms. ix. 262; öfundar-samr = öfundsamr; öfundar-bót = öfundar réttr, Gbl. 358, 397. Jb. 411; öfundar-engill, Mar.; öfundar-fullr, full of envy, Fms. vii. 132, Sks. 529; öfundar-lauss = öfundlauss, K. A. 30; öfundar-laust blóð, blood no! shed maliciously, N.G. L. i. 10, 11.

öfunda, 28, to envy, bear malice; with acc., ö. e-n, e-t, Fb. i. 91, Fms. xi. 427, Barl. 50, Nj. 47, Ld. 94, and so in mod. usage: with dat. (a Latinism invidere a-i), Stj., Hom.: impers., mik öfundar e-t, Barl. 116

öfund-fullr, m. full of envy, Hom. 113, Sks. 235.

öfund-girni, f. envy.

öfund-gjarn, adj. envious, spiteful, Yt.

ofund-kennt, part. envied, exposing one to ill-will, Fms. vi. 145. ofund-lauss, adj. unenvied, Grág. i. 452; gjöfin var eigi ofundlaus, O. H. 173: the saying aumr er öfundlauss maor, wretched indeed must the person be whom nobody envies.

öfund-samr, adj. envious.

2. of a thing, causing envy, envied; ríki hans var mjök öfundsamt, Eb. 42; hann hafði fyrst heldr öfundsamt setr, 334, Sturl. ii. 66; en þat varð mjök öfundsamt af þeim mönnum, er..., Fms. xi. 227; þetta verk varð honum mjök öfundsamt, 242.

öfund-sjúkr, adj. envious, jealous, Fms. iii. 153, vi. 96, Sks. 437. Rom. 382.

öfund-sýki, f. envy, Magn. 506, Barl. 42.

ofusa, u, f. tbanks, gratitude; see aufusa, p. 32, col. 2.

öglir, m. [cp. Lat. aquila], poët. a kind of bawk; öglis barn, Haustl.; öglis land, -stétt, the falcon's land or seat, i. e. the band, Eb. (in a verse); öglis landa eik, Ö. H. (in a verse).

Ög-mundr, m. a pr. name, [Germ. Egmond, Egmont], Landu, Korm. ÖGN, f., gen. agnar, pl. agnar, agnir; [Ulf. abana = áxupov, Luke üi. 17; A.S. egle; O.H. G. agana; Germ. agen; Dan. avne; Gr. áxupov]:—cbaff, busks; safna hveitinu í kom-hlöðu, en agnirnar brenna í eilitum eldi, Luke üi. 17; skilja korn frá ögnum, Eluc. 37; blanda agnar ok sáðir við brauð,... gras ok agnar,... sekki með heyi eðr ögnum, Sks. 73, 74, 89, new Ed.

2. metaph. an atom, small particle; leyf að eg dragi út ögnina af auga þínu... að þú fáir út dregið ögnina af þins bróðurs auga, Matth. vii. 4, 5; svo lítil ögn, a little grain; agnar-ögn, an atom.

II. a pr. name of a woman, Fas., Yngl. S. (mythic.)

ogr, m., or better, augr, m., mod. Norse auger, a kind of fish, a carp, also called karfi, Edda (Gl.)

ÖGB, n. an inlet, a small bay or creek, Edda (Gl.); ögrin fögru með vötn ok lón, Eggert.

2. a local name in western Icel., Ögr, i Ögri, Ögrs-vatn, Fbr.

ögra, að, to tease; in the phrase, ögra e-m með e-u, to tease a person with a thing.

ögr-stund, f. [perh. from ögr, n.], a brief moment, such as is required for crossing a creek; cp. vika and the remarks on that word, a άπ.λεγ., Vkv. (fine).

ögur, in Hbl., read kögur (q. v.), and see Addenda.

Og-valdr, m. a pr. name, whence Ogvalds-nes, a local name in Norway, Fms. xii.

ÖKKLA, n., pl. ökklu, this (like hjarta, lunga, auga) is in good old vellums the constant form, whence mod. ökli, a, m.; [A. S. ancleow; Engl. ankle; Germ. enkel; Swed. ankel]:—the ankle; öklu hans ok iljar, Post. (Unger) 24; gögnum fótlegginn við ökklat, Fms. ix. 528 (thus also Fb. iii. 158, l. c.); óðu þeir í ökla (= öklu), Fb. iii. 304; á legginn við ökklat, D. N. iv. 90; fótrinn fyrir ofan ökkla, Nj. 219; jafnhátt ökla, Fb. i. 524; auklun vóru af eiri, leggirnir af silfri, Al. 116; ökla-eldr, Fb. i. 416. ökla-liðr, m. an ankle-joint, Gullþ. 75.

Okkr, m. a lump, beavy elod, also a tumour, protuberance, Fel.; cp. "öld, O. H. (pref.); feor varir ok allt forellri fyrst um bruna-öld en na um ökvask.

ökul-brækr (Ísl. ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41) and ökul-skúaðr (Fms. ix. 512); better, hökul-brækr, hökul-skuaðr, qq. v.

Oku-borr, m., one of the names of Thor, Edda 14, 28, but not found in the poems themselves; the öku- is not to be derived from aka, but is rather of Finnish origin, Ukko being the thunder-god of the Chudic tribes.

Okvask, 2d, to form a clod or lump; vegrinn blautr ok aukkast (thus the Cod.) leiring vio fætrna, the road was wet, and the loam stuck to the feet, Thom. 350. 2. here may be mentioned the mod, phrase, akka e-u saman, to carry or cart together, of heavy things like damp hay; ab akka saman votu heyinu.

ökvinn, adj. clodded, lumpy; ökkvinn hleift, Rm. 4 (opp. to hleifa punna, 28); hleift þykkt ok ökvinn, þrunginn sáðum, Völsa-þ. ökvinn-kálfa, u, f. with the lumpy calves of the bondwoman, Rm.

Ökvisi, 2, m., see aukvisi, p. 34. ÖL, n., dat. ölvi, gen. pl. ölva; [A. S. ealu; Engl. ale; Dan. öl]:—ale; öl is the general name, used even by the ancients of any intoxicating drink, cp. such phrases as 'ale'-cups beavy with 'wine,' Am., and in ölvaor; bjór (q.v.) is a Southern Teutonic word, whence the saying, öl heitir med mönnum en med Asum bjórr, 'tis called ale among men, beer among the gods, Alm.; of-drykkja öls, ... öl alda sona, Hm. 11; öl var drukkit sumt var ólagat, 65; bergja ölvi, Ls. 9; sjálft barsk þar öl, Ls. (prose); því næst var öl inn borit, Eg. 551; er þetta öl var til handa borit, Bs. i. 197; bera öl um eld, Fagrsk. 150; the saying, öl er annarr maðr, Fms. ii. 33, xi. 112; ölit mælti med þeim, Fb. ii. 442: in plur., tveir vóru að hvölfa elfum ölva í iðra sá, Stef. Ol. At banquets women used to serve the cups, in Walhalla the Walkyrja, hence the poets have the compds, olgefn, öl-gefjon, öl-gerör, öl-nanna, öl-sága, öl-selja, the goddess, fairy of the ale, i. e. a woman, Lex. Poët, II. a drinking-bout, banquet; hann hafdi buit Asum öl, Ls. (prose); mælis-öl, Fms. i. 31; at ölvi ok at áti, Isl. ii. 380 (ölðri, Grág. l. c.); eigi eru öl öll at einu (a saying?), Skúlda (Thorodd).

B. Compos: ol-beinir, m. an ale-hearer, Lex. Poët. m. an ale-bench, drinking-bench; sitja á ölbekki, to sit drinking, Fms. öl-beri, a, m. an ale-bearer, Bragi. öl-búð, f. an alebootb, Sturl. ii. 125. öl-bæki, n. an ale-cask, Landn. (in a verse). öl-drukkinn, part. drunk with ale, Eb. (in a verse). òl-drykkja, u, f. ale-drinking, Am., Eb. 184. öl-drykkjar, m. pl. drinking-mates, N. G. L. i. 68. öl-dúkr, m. an 'ale-napkin,' worn round the neck, öl-færr, N. G. L. i. 175. öl-eysill, m. an ale-ladle, pior. 89. adi. able to take care of oneself; hestfært ok ölfært, Gbl. 269. fong, n. pl. ale-stores, Bs. i. 78. öl-gögn, n. pl. drinking-vessels, Edda 68, Fms. vi. 342, 346. öl-görð, f. ale-making, brewing, Gbl. 6, 431, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 25: ölgörðar-maðr, m. a brewer, Sturl. iii. 190. öl-hita, u, f. ale-brewing, before Yule and other great feasts, Landn. 214, 215. ists, Landn. 214, 215. Öl-horn, n. an ale-born, Landn. Öl-hús, n. an ale-bouse: Ölhús-maðr, m. a frequenter of an öl-karmr, m. the ale 'frame,' the aleale-bouse, N.G. L. i. 62, 68. ol-katr, adj. ' ale-cheery,' merry with ale, korn, Landn. (in a verse). Gisl. (in a verse). öl-kelda, u, f., see below. öl-ker, n. an alecask, Gsp., Orkn. 248, Fas. iii. 132, Stj. 311. öl-kjóll, m. an 'aleship, of the big cauldron, Hym. ől-knörr, m. = ölkjóll, Lex. Poët. ol-kona, u, f. an ale-maid, ale-seller, N.G.L. ii. 204. öl-krásir, f. pl. ale-dainties, spices, Akv. öl-læti, n. pl., read ölteiti, Isl. ii. 232, öl-mál, n. pl. 'ale-talk,' table-talk, Ls. 1, Fms. xi. 19. ŏlmóör, 2dj. ale-moody, dull with drink, Róm. 150, 244. ől-mæli, n. öl-óör, adj. 'ale-mad,' drunk, Eg. 373, Fms. pl. = ölmál, Bjarn. 55. viii. 249. öl-reifr, adj. = ölkátr, Hm., Gh. öl-reyr, m. an alereed, i. e. ale-born, Bjarn. öl-rúnar, f. pl., q. v., Sdm. öl-selja, öl-siðir, m. pl. manu, f. a female cup-bearer, Eg. 210, Lex. Poët. ners, rules at a drinking-party, Fms. vii. 119. öl-skálar, f. pl. alecups, Am., Hom. Ol-stofa, u, f. an ale-room, drinking-ball, Orkn. 248. öl-tappr (öl-tappari), m. an ale-tapster, D. N. ii. 133. öl-teiti, f. cheer, merriment over drink; þat var haft at ölteiti, at menn kváðu visur, Eg. 150, Isl. ii. 232, Eb. 182, Band. 13, Fms. ii. 262. öl-teitr, adj. = ölkátr, Hrafn. 25. öl-tól, n. pl. = ölgögn, Fb. iii. 354. verk, n. 'ale-work,' brewing, Korm. (in a verse). ol-cerr, adj. = oloor, Gisl. 30. öl-öö or öl-æði = Lat. vinolentia, a fancy beated by drink; Geitir segir, kynlegt er bat er fyrir mik bar, mér syndist sem klæðit væri..., roði svá mikill af klæðinu at mér þykkir bregða... ekki sé ek, segir (hann), ok mun þat vera ölöð í augum þér, Vápn. (Fél. 1861, p. 124).

öl-bogi, see ölnbogi.

ÖLD, f., gen. aldar, dat. öldu, and later öld, pl. aldir, alda, öldum; [akin to aldr; A. S. eld or yld; Old Engl. eld (cp. the adj. old); Germ. alt; Dan. old in beden-old = the beathen age] :- a time, age; pessi eru nöfn stundanna, 'öld' forðum, aldr, Edda 108; var öld hans góð landsfólkinu, Fms. vii. 174; vind-öld, varg-öld, skegg-öld, skálm-öld, Vsp.; rom-öld, war-age, Fms. vi. (in a verse); styrj-öld, veröld, qq.v.; en fyrsta öld var su er alla dauða menn skyldi brenna, en síðan hófsk haugs- Licel., cp. Eggert Itin.

haugs-öld, Hkr. i. 141; ó-öld, a famine, Ann. 975: caldar-vetr var mikill á Íslandi í heiðni, . . . þá átu menn hrafna ok melrakka, Landn. (Hb.); nú er sú öld (such bad times) i Noregi at ek treysti eigi at halda ykkr hér heima með mér, Fms. ii. 4; hans aldar (bis life, reign) mun æ vera at góðu getið, Hkm. 19.

2. in a computistic or chronological sense, a cycle, period; gamla öld, the old cycle = cyclus Paschalis; upphaf gömlu aldar, Ann. 1140 (cp. Talbyrding s. a.), also called Páska-öld; sólar-öld, the solar cycle; tungl-öld, the lunar cycle, also called nitján vetra öld, Ann., MS. 415. 9; sjau aldir veraldar pessar, the seven ages of the world, Ver. 7. 8. of allar aldir veralda, through all ages of the world, 686 B. 14; of öld alda, Eluc. 55; fyrir úendiligar aldir alda = secula seculorum, ... of aldir alda, 623, 29; and so in mod. eccl. usage, 'unı aldir alda amen,' Vidal. passim; the phrase, ar var alda (gen. pl.), upon a time, in days of yore, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 1. 1. II. poët. men, people, Edda (Gl.); half er öld hvar, Hm. 52; osnotr maðr er með aldir kemr, among men, 26; alda börn. Vsp. 20; alda sona, sons of men. Hm. 11; alda hverr, each of men. Fm. 10; ytti örr hilmir aldir við tóku, Bm.; alda vinr, a friend of men; Norræn öld, Norse people, Lex. Poët.; Ensk öld, English people, id. COMPDS: aldar-eoli, n. a time of yore; see ooal in Addenda. faoir, -foor, m. the father of men, i. e. Odin, Vom., Edda: a patriarch, Hom. (St.) aldar-far, n. = genius seculi, Merl. 1. 50; Aldarfars-bók = De Ratione Temporum, a work by Bede, Landn. (pref.) alda-gautr. m. a name of Odin = Aldaföður, Vtkv. aldar-háttr, m. a name of aldar-mál, n. = aldr-máli (q. v.), Fms. vii. 130. a poem by Hallgr. alda-mot, n. pl. the meeting of two cycles; tveim vetrum sidar vard alda-mot, two years after (i.e. two years after A.D. 1118) there was a change of cycles, so that the year 1121 is the first in a new lunar cycle, see Rb. s. a.: mod. the meeting of two centuries, sidustu aldamot, the last aldamót (i. e. the time about A. D. 1800). aldar-rof, n. the 'crack of doom, the Last Day, Hkv. 2. 39. aldar-rog, n. a strife of men, alda-akipti, n. a change of time, Fms. viii. 99. aldar-tal. n. a 'tale of time,' an age; gamall at aldar tali, Edda (pref.) aldartrygoir, f. pl. an everlasting truce, Grag. alda-vinr, m. an old friend, Fms. vi. 198, Bs. i. 426, passim in old and mod. usage. bopti, a, m. = aldarvinr, Edda i. 536.

old = öldr, a banquet; sálu-öld, erfőa-öld, a funeral, arvel.

öld-liger, adj. temporal; bornir on öldligum födur, Hom. (St.)

öldr, i. e. ölör, n., öldrs, öldri, the o being inflexive, = öl; öldra dögg, II. a drinking-party, banquet; pvi er ölor bazt Eg. (in a verse). (baztr Cod.), Hm. 13; drekka eitt ölor, one bout, Hým. 39; heitt ölor, 32; jörð tekr við ölðri, Hm. 138; óminnis hegri sá er yfir ölðrum þrumir, 12; gera ölðr, vitnis ölðr, the 'wolf's ale, i. e. blood, Lex. Poët. COMPDS: ölör-hús, n. a banqueting-bouse, N. G. L. i. 32, 62, 68, 72, ölör-mál, n. pl. = ölmál, Sdm. 20. öldu-, see alda, a wave.

öldungis, adv., see öllungis.

oldungr, m. [Dan. olding; old Dan. aldung; cp. A. S. ealdorman]:an elder, alderman, cp. Lat. senator, Gr. γέρων; Narses öldungr, Ver. 52; öldungar í Rómaborg, 623. 13.; at hjáveröndum öldungum, id.; öldungar Rómverja, Ver. 41; meistarar ok öldungar lyðsins, Stj. 323; Moses mælti við öldunga fólksins, 305; spurði hvat héti höfðingjar borgarinnar, sveinninn skrifaði sjau öldunga nöfn ins átta tigar, 396; 'senatus' þat má kallask öldunga-sveit á Norrænu, Al. 8, Róm. 258; skript-lærðum og öldungum, Matth. xxvii. 41; beir zostu prestar og öldungar, 20; beim zostu prestum og öldungum, öldungar lýðsins, I, 3; þeir zostu prestar, öldungar og allt ráðið, xxvi. 59, and passim, cp. Pass. 15. 1, 50. 1; cp. sem þá var konungum títt at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forn dæmi ok siðu forellra sinna, Fagrsk. 150. II. an old bull (cp. sumrungr, vetrungr, tíðungr), Edda (Gl.); tvá aura fyrir kú ok svá fyrir uxa þriðjung, en hálfan þriðja eyri fyrir öldung, N.G.L. ii. 44: gölt einn svá mikinn sem inn stærsti öldungr, Fas. i. 463; öldungs húð, the bide of an old bull, Grág. i. 505, Sd. 179. 2. metaph. a bero, champion (cp. Iliad ii. 480 sqq.); mikinn öldung höfum vér hér at velli lagt, ok hefir oss ersitt veitt, Nj. 117; hvat bar nú til, er öldungrinn visadi ber nú frá ser? Grett. 125.

öldur-maör, m. [A.S. ealdorman], an alderman, a man of rank, Id. 10; aldor-maor, Pd. 13; the word occurs in these two passages only. öldur-mannligr, adj. aldermanlike, i. e. portly, venerable, Fms. vii. 63 (v. l.), Isl. ii. 438, Fas. ii. 552.

Ölfuss, n. a nickname, Landn. II. the name of a county in Icel., id. (mod. Olves), whence Olfusingar, m. pl. the men from O.; Ölfusinga kyn, the genealogy of the O., a historical or genealogical work, Landn.: Ölfus-á, the Olfus water: Ölfus-vatn = the mod. Thingvalla-vatn, Isl. ii. (Harð. S.)

ölgr, m., poët. an oz, Edda (Gl.)

öl-hugi, a, m., see alhugi.

ol-kelda, u, f. an 'ale-well,' the name of Icel. mineral wells, mentioned in Sks. 163; the chief well is that on Raudamels-heidr on the ridge of the mountains between Faxatjord and Breiðifjord in the west of

Ollum-lengri, longest of all, local name of a fiord in the deserts 20; eptir verðleikum veitask ömbunir í himinríkis fagnaði, Sti. 378; ek of Greenland, A. A. 306; again discovered in 1870, and called Franz Joseph's flord, see Maurer in Augsb. Allgem. Zeit. 20th Oct. 1870. name of an island, Edda, Gl. (perh. by a mistake).

öllungis, adv. (mod. öldungis, but in old poets made to rhyme with 11):-altogether, quite; öllungis eigi (cp. Lat. omnino non), not at all, Eluc. 13; öllungis kvittr, Dipl. iv. 11, B. K. 121; drygja allyngis (sic) hans vilja, Hom. 69; öllyngis ei ok ei, 15; öllungis illa, altogether ill, O. H. (in a verse); öllungis allar, quite all, Bjarn. (in a verse).

Öl-móðr, m. a pr. name, Landn.: Ölmæðlingar, m. pl. the descendants of O., id.

ölmusa, u, f., also almusa, Hom. passim; [A. S. almesse; Engl. alms; Germ. almosen; Dan. almisse; all from Gr. ελεημοσύνη]:-an alms, charity, Hom., Stj., K. A., Bs.; of any charity, thus in the Icel. grammar-school, the allowances are still called ölmusa; ölmusu moli, Stj. 157; ölmusu-gjarn, ölmusu-góðr, charitable, Greg. 75, Bs. i. 332, 356: compds, ölmusu-gæði, charitableness, Hom., Bs.: ölmusu-görð, -gjöf, -gipt, alms-giving, Greg. 75, Grág. i. 163, Blas. 51, Stj., K. Å. 74, D. N. ii. 16: ölmusu-barn, an 'alms-bairn,' pauper child, Karl. 400: ölmusu-prestr, a priest pensioned off, 'emeritus,' Åm. 100: ölmusu-maör, an almsman, bedesman, Ö. H., K. Å. 78: metaph. of an imbecile person; nenni ck vist eigi at ölmusur sparki í andlit mér, Fs. 31; ölmusur at vexti ok fráleik, 41; gefa mun enn ölmusu-lagi til Husafells, i. e. even a bedesman would start in such weather as this, Bjarn. 54.

oln, f. the fore-arm, and hence a cubit, an ell; for this word see alin, p. 13. öln-bogi, usually contracted ölbogi, and now sounded olbogi; albogi = alnbogi, Ld. 220; almbogi, read alnbogi, Edda 110; [öln and bogi; A.S. elboga; Germ. ellen-bogen; Engl. elbow]:—the elbow; ölbogi, Fms. iv. 383, O. H. 176 (ölnboga, Fb. ii. 302, l.c.); hann stendr á knjánum ok ölbogunum, Fms. xi. 64; hann hallaðisk á ölnboga, Str.; upp við ölnboga, Fb. i. 543; höndina fyrir ofan ölnboga, 255; ölboga, 150; olboga, Al. 24, l. I, passim: a nickname, Orkn. olboga-barn, n. an 'elbow-bairn,' opp, to a spoilt child. ölboga-

bot, f. the elbow-joint, Al. 40. olboga-skot, n. elbowing; gcf2 e-m olhogaskot, to elbow.

öln-lior, also ulflior (q.v.), sounded unlior, the 'ell-joint,' i. e. the wrist, see p. 668, col. 2, and Maurer's Volksagen, 192.

ölr, adj. worse for ale, worse for drink; ölt ek varð, varð ek ofr-ölvi, Hm. 13; ölr ertú Loki, Ls. 47, Gm. 51; ölum stilli, Yt.: allit., eigi veit hvaðan óðr eða ölr kemr at, a saying, Sturl, iii. 183.

ölr, m. = elrir, [Norweg. or, older, elle; A. S. alr; Engl. alder; Lat. alnus]:-a kind of tree, the alder-tree, Karl. 196; ölr vanga, poöt. the bair, Edda ii. 500; öls blakkr, the wolf, Lex. Poët.

öl-rún, f. a myth. word, cp. Germ. alruna, i. e. mandragora or mandrake, for which see Grimm's Mythol.

II. a pr. name of the II. a pr. name of the swan maiden in Vkv., where, however, the name may be Gaelic, from eala = a swan (Mr. Baring Gould's Curious Myths, 2nd Series, No. ix). ölsaðr, part. = ölvaðr, Edda (Ht.)

ölstr, better jölstr, [Swed. jolster, ilster], an alder-bush, Gkv. 1. 29,

where read jölstrum; see Appendix. ol-teiti, adj. = alteiti, in bigb spirits; gladr sem ölteiti, Mar. 1047.

öl-teiti, f., see öl B.

ölun, f. = öln or alin, [Lat. ulnus], the fore-arm: in compds, ölun-grjót, the arm-stones, poët. = gems and gold.

ölun, m. a kind of fish, the mackerel (?), Edda (Gl.): in poët, phrases, ölna-vangr, ölna skeið, -fold, -bckkr, = the sea; jarðar-ölun, the earth-fish, i. e. the snake, Lex. Poët.; ölun-grund, ölun-jörð, = the sea, id.; alna-vágr, mackerel-ponds; alna váð, a mackerel-net, D. N.

ölúð, f. 'the whole mind,' sincerity, devotion; see alúð, p. 18.

ölúðliga, adv. sincerely, devotedly, Bs. i. 337; mod. alúðliga.

Ölvaðr, part. worse for drink, Fms, xi. 424, passim. Öl-valdi, a, m. a pr. name, Skáldatal, Edda 47.

öl-viör, m. = ölr, an alder-tree, Edda (Gl.)

Ölvir, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. 83.

ol-værð, f. cordiality, bospitality; see al-værð.

olværliga, adv. cordially, bospitably, Isl. ii. 348.

ömbun, f. (i. e. öm-bun), in Norse vellums often spelt amban, in mod. usage, umbun; [this word is interesting as being undoubtedly in form and sense nearly related to ambatt; Goth, andbabts; A. S. ambebt; Germ. amt (see p. 19); accordingly the etymological sense would be wages, bire given to a servant]: - a payment for service, wages; hinn seksk ok eigi á meðför hans gripar, ef sá hafði í ömbon þann á brott hatdan, of seizing an object in order to pay oneself with it, Grag. ii. 197; þeim skal gjalda makliga ömbun, ok mikit verka-kaup, Fms. i. 215; nú skulu þér taka ömbun verka yðvarra, skortir oss nú eigi föng til at gjalda yðr starf yðvart ok góðvilja, Ld. 12; ef þeir mætti af ömbun erviðis síns slökkva sinn sára hungr, if, from the wages for their work, they might appease their bunger, Fms. i. 222. 2. a reward; varir mik at hann pyngi mér, heldr en veita mér réttliga amban (avmbun, v.l.), Fms. vi. 342; en í eilifri ambun eru ávalt góðir sælir en íllir ávalt vesalir, Hom.

bið óumbræðiligra ömbona á himni, Blas. 44; eilífrar ömbunar, 625. 78,

ömbuna and ambana, mod. umbuna, aö, to reward (e-m e-t); alla daga er ek lifi, á ek þér at ambana (ömbuna, v. l.), Fms. vi. 327; þú hefir ömbunat mer illu gott, thou bast repaid me good by evil, i. 264; láti Guð oss fá þeim umbunat svá at þeir kenni, ix. 499 (ambanat, Fb. iii. 144, l.c.); þá skal Guð ambuna honum, en komi eigi fé fyrir, N. G. L. ii. 91; síðan skal erfingi umbuna honum fyrir starf sitt, Jb. 154; ömbunaði hann þar í móti þrjátigi pakka vaðmáls (paid in turn), Bs. i. 872; þeim skal ek kunna þökk ok ömbuna góðu, er ..., Fms. i. 296.

ömbunari, a, m. a rewarder, Karl. 138.

ömpull, m. [from Lat. ampulla], a jug, Pm. 93; see ampli.

ömstr, m. a rick, stack, Edda ii. 493.

omun, f. an obsol. poet. word, voice, sound; see oman or omun; this word may be akin to ond, cp. Goth. abma; it is spelt omvn, Skv. 1. 71 (Bugge); omun, Edda i. 544.

omun = aman, [ama], a teasing, vexation.

ömurligr, adj. dreary, borrid; í hræðiligu dreka líki ok ömorligu, Niðrst. 1; cp. amra, p. 19.

OND, f., gen. andar, pl. endr and andir, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. ened; Dutch eend; O. H. G. anut; Germ. ente; Dan. and. pl. ænder; Lat. anas, anatis; Gr. vŷrra]:—a duck, Edda (Gl.); fiaug mikill fjöldi anda (gen. pl.) . . . eina öndina, Art. 38; endr ok elptr, Karl. 477; vali, álptir, gæss ok andir, Grág. ii. 346, passim; brim-önd, töpp-önd. compps: andar-egg, n. a duck's egg, Eg. 152. andarfygli, n. ducks, Fb. i. 480. andar-steggi, a, m. a drake, Karl. 260.

OND, f., gen. andar; spelt onn, Skm. l.c.; [and-, p. 19, col. 2]:-a porch = and-dyri, prop. the place opposite the door; skynda ut at andar, Bjarn, (in a verse); síðan gékk hann eptir gólfi ok útar í öndina, ok lét fyrir lokuna, Lv. 60; ok er þau kóma fram um dyrr, gékk hón í öndina gegnt úti-dyrum ok kembir þar Oddi syni sínum, Eb. 92; vertú sem bistill brunginn i önn (= önd) ofan verða, Skm. 31; see þröngva.

OND, f., gen. andar, dat. öndu, and abbreviated önd; pl. andir; [önd and andi (p. 20) are twin words, for the origin see anda, to which add the Scot. aind or aynd]:—the breath; önd gaf Odinn, Vsp.; en er barnit skaut upp öndu, O. H. 122; var þá niðri öndin (no sign of breathing), sídan skaut hón upp öndinni, began to draw breath, Bs. i. 378; tók hann önd í kafi (under water) svá at hann drakk eigi, 355; hann tók aldri til andar, ii. 225; draga öndina, to draw breath. Ísl. ii. 413; Armóði var við andhlaupi (choking), en er hann fékk öndunni frá sér hrundit, Eg. 553; varpa mædiliga öndinni, to draw a deep breath, Orkn. 140; öndunni, Nj. 272; kona varp öndu, to draw a deep sigh, Bkv. 2. 29; medan i ond hixti, Am. 39; hann rann . . . skrefadi, medan hann boldi önd einu sinni, in one breath, Rb. 482; hence the mod. phrase, bola önn (sic) fyrir e-t, to bold one's breath for anxiety; nú þrýtr öndin, the breath is stopped, Fas. i. 204. öndin blaktir a skari, blaktir önd i brjosti, the breath (life) flutters in the breast; ef madr hrapar svá grepti, at kviðr berr at önd sé í brjósti, K. b. K. 26; skal hann heldr eta kjöt en fara öndu sinni fyrir matlevsi ... svá skal hann eta, at hann ali önd sína við, 130; þá skal hann kjöt eta ok bjarga svá öndu sinni, N. G. L. i. 12; fugla, kvikenda ok hverrar lifandi andar, every living soul, Stj.; at eigi saurgisk andir yorar, 317; andar gustr, a gusb of breath, 17: týna öndu, to lose breath, die, Hkv. Hjörv. 37, Skv. 3. 58; fara öndu e-s, to put to death, Sdm. 25; krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, if God eall bim, Sks. 720, N. G. L. iii, 79; Guð krafði konung andar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); áðr Guð kveddi andar hans, D. N. iii. 165; þá menn er sjálfir spilla öndu sinni, to spill one's breath, commit suicide, N.G.L. i. 13.

3. eccl. the soul; aldri hafði önd min tvá líkami, Fms. iv. 121; önd þjófs á krossi, Pr. 67; þau fálu Guði önd sína á hendi, Nj. 201; mín önd miklar Dróttinn og minn andi gladdist i Guði heilsu-gjafara minum, Luke i. 46 (Vidal.); andar-daudi, spiritual death, Greg. 42; andar-daudr, spiritually dead, 61; andar-heilsa, hreinson, kraptr, hefnd, sidr, synd, borsti, soul's bealth, cleansing, ... thirst, Hom. 4. 45, 73, Greg. 5, Mar., MS. 623. 19, Stj. 29; andar-syn, soul's sight, & vision, Karl. 553, Bs. ii. 11; andar-gjöf, a spiritual gift, id.; andarkraptr, 153; andar-sar, mental wounds, Bs. i. COMPDS: andardrattr, m. a drawing breath, Bs. i. 189, and freq. in mod. usage. andar-vana, adj. lifeless, breatbless, = andvana.

önd-fæzla, u, f. food for the soul, Hom, 14.

ond-ottr, adj. [and-, p. 19, col. 2], looking full in the face, an epithet of the eye, fiery; öndótt augu, fiery eyes, þkv.; öndóttr (not öndótts) inn-máni, Edda, in a verse (Húsd.) 2. a pr. name, Landn. máni, Edda, in a verse (Húsd.)

Onduor, m. a pr. name, Hornklofi; also of a giant, Edda (Gl.) öndurr, m., dat. öndri, pl. öndrar = andrar, snow-sboes: whence öndur-ass, m. the god of the öndurr, one of the names of the god Ullr, Edda i. 266: öndur-dis, f. one of the names of the giantess Skadi; both Ullr and Skadi being represented as great runners on snow-shoes. Edda (Ht.): öndur-goo = öndurdis, Haustl.: in poets, Ata ondurr, the sledge of the sea-king Ati, i.e. a ship; Eynefis öndurr, id., Bragi. ond-vegi and ond-ugi, n. [from and- (opposite) and vegr]:--

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one another; in ancient timbered halls the benches were placed longways, running along the walls of the halls (see bekkr), with the two seats of honour in the middle facing one another; the northern bench facing the sun, was called ondvegi it zora, the bigher or first bigh-seat, the opposite or southern bench being it uxora, the lower or second high-seat; the two high-seats were the most honoured places in the hall, and a chief guest used to be placed in the southern high-seat. In England the master and mistress sitting opposite one another at each end of the table may be a remnant of this old Scandinavian custom. The sides of the highseat were ornamented with uprights (öndugis-súlur) carved with figures, such as a head of Thor or the like; these posts were regarded with religious reverence; many of the settlers of Iceland are said to have taken the highseat posts with them, and when near Iceland to have thrown them overboard to drift ashore, and where they found them, there they took up their abode. When a man of rank died, the son, after all rites performed, solemnly seated himself in his father's seat, as a token of succession: in Vd. ch. 23, the sons sat not in the father's seat before they had avenged his death.

B. Reserences in illustration of this: porgeror sat a tali viò Dorstein bróður sinn í öndvegi, Ísl. ii. 200; var þeim Illuga ok sonum hans skipat í öndvegi, en þeim brúðguma á annat öndvegi gegnt Illuga, konur satu a palli, 250; Gudmundr sat i öndvegi, en þórir Helgason gagnvart honum, en konur sátu á palli, brúðr sat á miðjan pall, etc., Lv. 37; á hinn úzðra bekk gagnvert öndugi mínu (better, 'útar frá önduginu, v. l.), Nj. 129; þat var forn siðr í Noregi ok svá í Danmörk ok Svíþjóðu, at konungs hásæti var á miðjan langbekk í veizlustofum, sat þar dróttning til vinstri handar konungi, var þat kallat konungs öndvegi ..., annat öndvegi var á hinn úzðra pall, etc., Fms. vi. 439; af öllum hirðmönnum virði konungr mest skáld sín, þeir skipuðu annat öndvegi, Eg. 24; konungr tekr bliðliga við Hjálmari, ok skipar í öndvegi gegnt sér, Fms. iii. 79; þér mun skipat á inn óæðra bekk gegnt öndugi Rúts, Nj. 32; reis hann þá upp ór rekkju ok settisk i öndvegi, Eg. 644; eta at ölkrásum ok í öndugi at senda, Akv. 36; nú skal presti bjóða ok konu hans til erfis, sitja skal hann í andvegi ok kona hans í hjá honum, N. G. L. i. 404; hann gékk í höllina ok sá þar sitja í öndugi Baldr bróður sinn, Edda 38; jarl gékk inn í stofuna, var þar fjölmenni mikit, þar sat í öndugi maðr gamall . . . jarl settisk öðrummegin gagnvart porgný, Ó. H. 66; hann sá mann mikinn ok vegligan i öndvegi, Glum. 336; ef maðr verðr dauðr, þá skal arfi í öndvegi setjask, Js. 75; heim skal búanda stemna ok til húss fara...stemni hann honum inn til andvegis, N.G.L. i. 217, 219: the saying, eigi verðr öllum í öndvegi skipað, it is not for all to sit on the bigh-seat, cp. Horace's non cuivis bomini contingit adire Corintbum. COMPDS: öndugis-höldr, m. (Fas. ii. 261), and öndugis-maör, m. (Fagrsk., Eg. 575, Mag. 3), the man sitting in the undvegi opposed to the lord of the bouse, the king's first man, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Fas. iii. 31; in Hom. (St.) 'architriclinus,' John ii. 9, is rendered by öndvegis-maor. sula, u, f. the bigh-seat post or upright, Landn. 34, 35, 96, 261, Korm. 6, Gisl. 140, cp. Landn. 301. öndvegis-sæti, n., Gpl. 252. ond-verda, u, f. the beginning; fyrir undverdu heims bessa, Hom.

196. önd-veröliga, adv. early, at the outset, Fas. iii. 356.

önd-verör and önd-urör, adj. standing face to face; undurör horfir þú við í dag-Ondurðir skulu ernir klóask (a saying), O. H. 183 (and the verse of Sighvat). 2. fronting, in front of; i ondurda fylking, the front of the rank, O. H. 217; (ondveror, Fris. v. 13, 79, l. c.); i ondurori fylkingu, Mork. 208; í öndverðu höfði, Pr. 430; frá öndverðu til ofanverds, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; ofanvert heldr enn ondvert bat merki, Rb. 102; öndurt fylki, Vellekla; Öndurt nes (mod. Öndurðar-nes), a local name, Landn. 87, 315; hann bjó á Öndurðri-Eyri (also a local name), 92, Eb. 8 new Ed. II. of time, in the earlier, former part of a period, opp. to ofanverðr; öndurt sumar, Sighvat; óttu alla ok öndurðan dag, Am. 50; öndverdar nætr ok ofanverdar, Bs. i. 431; öndvert ar, the spring-time, Fms. ix. (in a verse); öndverdan vetr, i. 21, Eb. 21 new, Ed., Eg. 188; var kyrt öndvert þingit, Ld. 290, Nj. 63; goðar allir skolu koma til þings öndverðs, Grág. i. 100, 130; öndverðrar Kristni, in the early Christian age, Stj.; i öndorðri Kristni, Hom. 137; öndverða öld, öndurda zfi sina, Ver. 25; af öndverdu, from the outset, K. A. 104: sagði frá öndverðu ok til ofanverðs, from beginning to end, Hom.; fyrir öndverðu, at the outset, Grág. i. 80, 323, 394, Finnb. 342.

öngd, f. a strait; öngd ok þröngd, Barl. 102. 2. anguisb; par

var hryggleikr með öngd ok angri, Barl. 162.

öngleiki, a, m. a straitness, narrowness, Post. (Unger) 46. öngliga, adv. in straits; vera öngliga staddr, Str. 75.

öngr, pron. adj. = eingi, none; see eingi, pp. 120, 121.

ONGR, adj. [Goth. aggwus; A. S. enge (subst.); Germ. eng; Lat. ang-ustus; cp. Gr. άγχω, etc.]:—narrow, strait; aka e-m í öngan krók, to drive one into a corner, Fms. vi. (in a verse, cp. aka or ongum, see öngur); öngt ok þröngt, Skálda (in a verse); muntú í öngan ormgarð lagiðr, Skv. 3. 57; öngt garðs-hlið ok þröng gata er sú er leiðir til lífs, | as a war-token (her-ör); skera örvar upp, Js. 37; skera ör, 41; nema ör

* opposite-seat, bigb-seat, so called because two seats are placed opposite to TBarl. 45; halda e-n í öngri gæzlu, Str. 16; öngt í brjósti (cp. Germ. engbrustig), a nickname, Landii.

öngull, m., dat. öngli, [A.S. angel; Engl. angle; Germ. angel; all from Lat. ang-ulus, being from the same root as ang-ustus, öngr, etc.]; -an angle, book, Hým. 21, Niðrst. 3, 4, Barl. 123, K. p. K., and pas-2. a nickname, Orkn. II. a local name in North Norway and Angeln in Sleswik, whence the name of Eng-land (Engleland) is derived. Onguls-ey, Anglesey in England, Orkn.

öngur, f. pl. straits; aldri fyrr kom hann ór þvílíkum öngum, Karl. 196; hann bóttisk ór öngum aka, Bjarn. 52; ór löngum muns öngum, out of long anxiety of mind, anguish, Hallfred: so in the mod. phrase, vera i öngum sinum, to be depressed in mind.

öngva and öngja or engja, d, to straiten, oppress; öngða í allskyns prautum, Stj. 51; öngör með úfriði, Str. 14; hón ængvir honum ok hann angrar, 25; takit þessa konu ok látið öngva henni, 34; öngdi þetta ok þröngdi svá mjök orku-efni hennar, Barl. 65; þeir munu svá öngva þér, Flóv. 43. 2. it remains in the phrase, engja sig, engjast, or engja sig sundr og saman, to writhe, like a worm; lagði fyrir brjóst honum svá hart, at hann öngvaði (sic) saman, Fas. iii. 253.

öngving, f. = ongd; þína eymd ok öngving, Bs. i. 201.

öng-vit, n. a swoon, fainting-fit, Bs. ii. 230; at hann fell i öngvit, en er hann vitkadisk, Fms. vi. 230, Fbr. 20 new Ed.; ef madr er lostinn i öngvit, Grag. ii. 16; ok er af henni hóf öngvit, Bjarn. 68 (óvit, Glum. 368), freq. in mod. usage.

ong-værr, adj. in anguish, distressed; ö. ok audkumul, Bs. i. 323.

ong-pveiti, n. [see pveiti], a 'narrow place,' strait; at pu komir aldri sídan í slíkt öngöveiti, Ó. H. 120; verðr hverr fyrir sér at sjá, er menn. koma í slíkt öngþveiti, Ld. 264.

ONN, f. an obsolete word, some part of a sword, the tip or the chape (?), Edda (Gl.); önnar (unnar Cod. wrongly) tunga, the tongue of the önn, i. e. the sword's blade, Landn. (in a verse); in Hkv. Hjörv. 9 the true reading, we believe, is 'onn' er i oddi for 'ogn;' hjalt, hugro, onn, egg, valböst all being parts of a sword.

onn = ond, a porch, vestibule, Skm. 31.

ONN, f., gen. annar, pl. annir: [one is tempted to trace this word to the Goth. abn and $atabni = \ell \nu \iota a \nu \tau \delta s$, a year; if so, the original sense. would be a season, time, and work, business the derived; see annt, anna, ambod]:-a working season; en betta var of annir, the bay-making season, Bs. i. 330; ef madr fiskir um annir, ok gengr í grið at vetri, Grág. i. 151; hálfan mánuð um annir, 152; á miðil anna skal löggarð göra, in the time between two working seasons, ii. 261; þat heitir anna i millum, Ghl. 410 (onne millom, Ivar Aasen), the time between two working seasons, e. g. between ploughing time and hay-making, or fencing and hay-making, or the like; var-oun, the sowing season; loggards-onn or gard-onn, the fencing season; hey-onn, the bay season; gardlags-onn, Grág. ii. 261; tún-annir, q. v. 2. work, business; hann var i mikilli önn, very busy, Fms. iv. 119; önn ok erfiði, Gísl. 17; önga önn né starf skaltú hafa fyrir um búnað þinn . . . skal ek þat annask, Ld. 86; hafa önn ok umhyggju fyrir e-u, id., Fms. i. 291; önn fékk jötni orðbæginn halr, Hým. 3; henni var mikil önn á um ferðir Arons, Bs. i. 539; bera önn fyrir e-u, to take care of, 686; skulu vér nú önn hafa at langvistir órar skili aldregi, Hom. (St.); ala önn fyrir e-u, to care for, provide for, maintain; vera önnum kafinn, to be overwhelmed with work; vera i önnum, to be busy; i oda-önn, and the like. In the phrase, pola önn fyrir e-n, önn seems to be = önd = breatb; see önd and bola.

önn-kostr, ann-kostr, also önd-kostr, m., in the phrase, fyrir öndkost, intentionally, purposely, as a law phrase; hann sigldi skipi sinu å sker fyrir annkost, ok vildi brjóta (andkost, öndkost, v. l.), be ran the sbip on sbore purposely, Fms. viii. 367; er þó hafa ek fyrir önnkost svá ritið, Skálda 164; ef menn troðask svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir öndkost (wantonly) edr göra þar hrang eðr háreysti, Grág. i. 5; spilla fé manna fyrir önnkost ok fyrir illgirni sakar, 131; göra skaða fyrir öndkost, þá varðar skóggang, 416.

önnungr, m. a labourer, Edda 107; þat er önnungs verk (bousebold work, farm work) er madr vinnr hvern dag þat er bóndi vill, K. þ. K.

onugr, adj. [qs. öndugr, i. e. andvigr?], fretful, peevisb; þú ert önugr, strákr i COMPDS: Önug-legr, adj. cross, odd, wayward, Fél. x. 175. onug-lyndi, f. fretfulness, freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old önug-lyndr, adj. cross. writers.

Önundr, m. (Anundr), qs. An-vindr, a pr. name, Landn. Önundarbrenna, Ann., Sturl. i. 197; hence Onundar-fjörör, a local name; Önundar-firðingr, Sturl. iii. 58.

ÖR, f., gen. örvar; dat. öru, Grág. ii. 19, and later ör; pl. örvar, örva, örum; also spelt with f, örfar, etc.: [A. S. aruwe; Engl. arrow; the word may be akin to örr, adj. = the swift] :—an arrow; örina, annarri ör,... ör liggr þar úti, ok er sú af þeirra örum,... örunum,... ör (acc.), Nj. 96, 115, Hkr. i. 241; örvar þrjár, . . . örvonum (sic), Fas. i. 511, 541, 2. metaph. a summons to a meeting, by the sending out an and passim. arrow (like the Gaelic 'fiery cross'), both in war and peace, but originally

eða maðr stefni honum þing, 42: also of a warrant (cp. Germ. steck- Tsneri at Odda örðigum, H. turned breasting O. boldby, Lv. 82; Bersi ferr brief), summoning a person to appear; the law phrases are, leggia örvar á e-n, to lay an arrow upon, i.e. to summon by a warrant; fylgja örum, to follow the arrow, i.e. to answer a summons; sá skal örum fylgja et fyrstr var á lagðr, N.G.L. i. 60; örvar þrjár...ein ör at dauðum manni, önnur at sárum ..., allir skulu þeir örvar bera en engi fella, ...sá skal örum fylgja er á eru lagðar...nú ef örvar taka hann ok sækir eigi þing, þá berr hann á baki sök, 270. II. in poët. compds, or-brago, or-drif, or-veor, = a shower of shafts; or-secti = a shield; or-rjoor, or-slongvir, = a warrior.

B. Compds: orvar-boo, n. an 'arrow-summons,' 'arrow-message,' a message or summons by an arrow, Fms. i. 209. örva-drifa, u, f. an 'arrow-drift,' shower of arrows, Fms. viii. 222. örva-flug, n. a flight of arrows, Fnis. iii. 32. orvar-hunn, m. the tip of an arrow, N. G. L. i. 59. örva-malr, m. a quiver, Fas. ii. 541, Al. 121; usually called orva-mælir, m., Fms. iii. 223. örvar-oddr, m. an arrowpoint, Fms. vii. 142, Ghl. 460: a nickname = Odd the archer, Fas. ii. örvar-skapt, n. an arrou-shaft, Fas. iii. 331. orvar-skot = örskot, örvar-skurör, m. an 'arrow-cutting,' i. e. despatching Grág. i. 123. an arrow-message, Fms. x. 412, Ghl. 81. örvar-bing, n. an assembly summoned by an arrow, an extraordinary meeting called together on

an emergency, Ó. H. 130, Fms. ii. 104, Gbl. 152.

OB- (i. e. or-), a prefixed particle, altered from us-; the s remains in usall = vesall, see p. 699, col. 2; also spelt er-, er-vita, Hkv.; or eyr-, eyr-grynni, O. H. 106; eyr-lygi, Eg. (in a verse): [Ulf. us-; O. H. G. ur-; when uncompounded, see or, mod. ur, p. 472; as a prefix to nouns, or- or or-, for which see p. 469, col. 2. Indeed, there is a strong probability that the negative prefix o- is a contraction, not of un-, but of or-, so that ó-bættr is from or-bættr, ó-verðr from or-verðr, by agglutination of r, whereby the vowel becomes long (as the O. H. G. prefix ar- in A. S. appears as \hat{a} -): this would account for the fact, that in the very oldest and best vellums there is hardly a single instance of u- for δ -, and this is the sole modern form not only all over Iceland, but also in most popular idioms of Norway and Sweden; a farther proof is that in many words or-, the ancient form, is preserved in a few vellums, especially of the Norse laws, in such rare forms as ör-sekr, ör-bætiligr, ör-vænt, and ó-vænt, where the current form is ó-sekr, etc.; so also, ör-keypis and ó-keypis, ör-grynni and ó-grynni, ör-hóf and ó-hóf. Therefore or-, not un-, is, we believe, the phonetical parent of the later Scandinavian negative prefix &. The extensive use of or- and the utter absence of uor un- may be explained by the supposition that, for the sake of uniformity, all words beginning with or- and un- gradually took the same form; for though in ancient days ör- was more extensively used than it is at present, it can hardly have been the sole form in all words now beginning with 6-]:--or- is used as denoting a negative, as or-grynni, a being bottomless; or lack or loss of, as ör-sekr, out of being sekr; örverðr. 2. special usages are, what is of yore, as in or-log (cp. Germ. ur-, as in ur-theil, Engl. or-deal), ör-nefni, ör-gelmir, ör-vasi. in mod. usage or- is prefixed to adjectives, = utterly, but only in instances denoting 'smallness,' or something negative, e.g. ör-grannr, ör-stuttr, ör-skammr, ör-grunnr, ör-mjör, ör-fátækr, ör-snauðr, ör-eyða, ör-taka, ör-reyta, qq. v.

or-birgo, f. = Lat. inopia, lack of means, destitution.

ör-birgr, adj. destitute.

ör-bjarga, adj. belpless, Bs. i. 873.

ör-boð, n. = örvatboð, an arrow-summons, Hkr. i. 250.

ör-boos, u, f. the name of a giantess, Hdl., Edda.

ör-bætiligr, adj. [cp. orbotamal = óbótamal, Schlyter], irreparable, Stj. 8, l. 1; whence mod. ó-bætil.

ORD, f., gen. ardar, [erja, ardi], a crop, produce; örd ser (sows) Yrsu burdar, the crop of the son of Yrsa, i.e. gold, Edda (in a verse); ba a leiguliði einnar arðar mála... þá á leiguliði tveggja mála arða, þá örð (not jörð) eina er lands-dróttinn andask á ok aðra næstu eptir, N. G. L. i. 233, Gbl. 329; þat eru þrjúr arðir, 314; nú verðr maðr útlagr á jörðu manns, þá skal hann leigu hafa ef úreidd var, ok örð alla rótfasta, N. G. L. i. 40. COMPUS: aroar-leiga, u, f. rent for one year's crop, Gpl. 330. arðar-máli, a, m. (and -mál, n.), a contract, agreement for one year, Gpl. 314, 329, 336.

ör-deyða, u, f. utter death, a fishing term used when fish will not bite; komi þá enginn kolmúligr úr kafi, þá mun ördeyða á öllu Norðr-hafi, Ísl.

öroga, 2d. [ördigr], to raise, lift up, erect; Drottinn örogar upp bundna, ok leysir fjötraða, 655 xiii. A. 3; konungr leit yfir lýðinu, örðgaði augum, lifting the eyes, with the notion of a fierce look, Fms. vii. 156 (aurgaði v. l., arþgaði, Mork. 190, l. c.); örðgask upp sem leo, to rise to one's feet like a lion, Stj. 337.

ORDIGR or orouge, adj. [Lat. arduus, but not borrowed from that word]:-erect, upright, rising on end, breasting; riss hestrinn ördigt (rears) undir honum, Fms. xi. 280; selrinn riss upp ördigr, Bs. i. 335; ordigt ok leggsk hart, B. rose to breast the waves bravely, of a swimmer, Korm. 116: of a ship cutting the waves, Edda (in a verse): of a steep brink, örðugt upp á-móti, bard to breast. II. metaph. difficult, arduous; en örogu bodord laganna, Greg. 9; hitt mun mer örogara (örðigra, Fb. l. c.) þykkja, at lúta til Selþóris, O. H. 112: very freq. in mod. usage, það er örðugt. 2. barsb; sumt þykkir heldr örðigt í ordum konungs, Fms. vii. 221. 8. stalwart, brisk; ördigt ok sterkt, Mar.; örðigr ok allra manna bezt vígr, Fs. 129. Ása hin örðiga, Gullþ.

örðig-skoggi or örðum-skoggi, a nickname (cp. bratt-skeggr), Landn., Nj.

ör-drag, n. an arrow-shot, range, of distance; þriú ördrög, Flóv. 40; látum milli ördrag eða lengra, Fms. viii. 382, Grág. ii. 19.

örðug-leiki, a, m. a difficulty.

ör-eiða, adj. the forsworn (?), a nickname, Sturl., Ann.

or-eigo, f. utter poverty, destitution, Fins. vi. 60, Hom. (St.); ef bau æxla fé ór öreigð, Grág. i. 335.

ör-eigi and ör-eiga, adj. also used as a noun, want, destitution. out of owning,' poor, destitute, Al. 5; ef sá madr er ö. er þá kirkju á, N. G. L. i. 388; ef så maðr andask er öreigi er, ok er engi maðr skyldr at gjalda skuldir hans, Grág. i. 408; öreigi ok fépurfi, Fms. ii. 80; ef þeir menn eru á skipinu er búa ómegðar-búi, ok sé menn öreiga, K. þ. K. 90; tolf aura oreiga-mund, N. G. L. i. 27, 54, see mundr.

ör-eign, f. = öreigð, Stj. 156, Hsm. 13. 3.

ör-endi, n. an errand, message; see eyrendi. II. loss of breath; er hann braut eyrendit . . . sem honum vannsk til eyrendi, Edda 32; þá var þrotið ørendi hans, bis breath was gone, of a person drowning under water, Bs. i. 335; see eyrendi 4.

örend-laust, örend-reki, see eyrendlaust, eyrendreki.

or-endr, also spelt eyrendr, erendr, adj. = Lat. examimis, 'out of breath,' i. c. dead, baving breathed one's last; hon hne i fang bonda sinun ok var þá eyrend, Ísl. ii. 275; steypir honum örendum til jarðar, Al. 38; þrælar konungs vildu draga klæði af Sigurði, var hann eigi eyrindr, Fms. vii. 298; porleifr var eigi eyrendr, Fb. i. 414; drepa hann, ok var hann erendr er þeir Hlenni kómu, Glúm. 370; fellr konungrinn þegar á jörð nior örendr, Fms, xi. 64; fann þá báða örenda, Landn. 235; örendr af sárum, 287; kómu þá upp hjá honum menninir flestir allir öreudir, Bi. i. 355; voru beir bå fallnir en ekki erendir, Fbr. 61, 62 new Ed.

or-eyoa, u, f. to make desolate.

ör-fátækr, adj. utterly poor, = öreigi, freq. in mod. usage.

or-fero, f. doom, fate, = orlog; peirra ornefni eda orferdir vitum ver eigi, Fms. x. 397 (Ágrip).

orfi or orvi, f. [orr, adj.], liberality; agætr af orfi sinni ok atgervi,

Þórð. (1860) 95.

ör-firi, n., or ör-fjara, u, f. an out-going, ebbing: Örfiris-ey is the pr. name for islands which, at low-water, are joined to the mainland by a reef which is covered at high-water; one such island is near Reykjavik; another at Skard in western Iceland, now called Offirs-ey; so also Orfjara, u, f. = the island Orfir in the Orkneys, Orkn. 182.

örfuni, a, m. [A. S. yrfa], a bull, bead of cattle, Edda (Gl.)

ör-fyrndr, part. quite worn out, dilapidated, H. E. i. 489.

örga, að, = örðga (q. v.), Hkr. 687 new Ed.; hence prob. per metathesis the mod. ögra, q. v.

ör-gáti, a, m. cheer, fare (see aurgáti), Fms. xi. 341, Mar.

or-gelmir, m. the name of an old giant (cp. Germ. ur-alt), Vpm-Edda.

ör-glasir, m. a mythical name, Fsm.

örglask, 20, qs. ördglast, [ördigr], to rise to one's feet (= ördgast), Fms. iv. 58, Fas. ii. 331, iii. 574, Fb. i. 543, Karl. 191.

ör-goði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

ör-grandari (urgrandari), m. the desolator, Runic stone.

or-granhr, adj. very slim; orgrant, quite small, minute; in the saying. örgranns eru vér lengst á leit, looking for a small thing takes the longest time, cp. Engl. proverbial phrase 'to look for a needle in a bottle of bay,'

ör-grimnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

ör-grunnr, adj. quite shallow.

ör-grynni, n. a countless multitude; örgrynni vista. O. H. 187: ö. fjár, Hom. 11t (ógrynni, Ó. H. 24t, l. c.); ö. sauðfjár, Eg. 74t; ö. hðs. O. H. L. 23, 49; eyrgrynni liðs, O. H. 106.

ör-hilpr, adj. belpless, Barl. 100.

or-hjarta, adj. out of beart, baving lost beart, Hom. (St.), Fas. ii. (in

ör-hjartaör, part. = örhjarta, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-hóf, ör-hæfi, see öróf, örzfi; hann hefir örhóf manna, Mork. 173. or-isa, adj. free from ice, opp. to ice-bound.

ORK, f., gen. arkar and erkr, pl. arkir; [A.S. ear., are; Engl. and Dan. ark]:—an ark, chest; örk ein mikil ok fornlig stóð í elda-húsinu. in the bed, Bs. ii. 320; reisa kistuna ördiga til hálfs, Pr. 413; Höskuldr Vigdis inn til erkr þeirrar er þórðr átti, Ld. 48.

2. a scrophagus

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Ark, Sti. 306; örk Guds, Sks. 753; usually Sáttmáls-örk, Stj., Ver., Barl., Rb., the Bible. arkar-fotr. m. the foot of a chest. Fms. iv. 355.

or-keypis, adv. gratuitously, = ókeypis, Rétt. 84.

örkn. n. a kind of seal. [cp. Lat. orca, supposed to be the grampus]; sá hón örkn mikit liggja á steini, Bs. i. 335, Bjarn. (in a verse), Edda (Gl.): also called orkn-selr, m., Sks. 176, where it is described; perh. the mod. urta, urtu-selr, is corrupted from örkn. örkn-höfði, a nickname, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

or-kols, adi, out-burnt, extinguished, of coals burnt to ashes. metaph., vetr görðisk því verri sem meirr leið á, ok verðr örkola fyrir mörgum, Isl. ii. 134; hence the mod. phrase, vera úrkula vonar um e-o. to be past bope.

or-kosta, u. f. penury, want, lack of choice; ok sinn dag dapran at

devia frá svínum allri örkostu er hann áðr hafði, Am. 58.

or-kostr, m. a resource, way out of a difficulty; hann skal gjalda sex aura ... ef hann á örkost til en ekki elligar, Grág, ii. 155; ek hefi slikan örkost (mat, Bs. i, I. c.) ætlat til Jola-vistar monnum sem her hefir lengi vant verit, Sturl. i. 216: so in the phrase, eiga einskis úrkostar, to bave means for nothing, be destitute; ef hann a pess arkosti, if he has means to do it.

II. a want of choice, lack; fundu peir at Ægis örkost hvera, they found no cauldron by Æ., Hým. I.

ör-kuml (mod. örkumsl), n. [from kuml, q. v., and ör-, = Germ. ur]: -a lasting scar, a blemish or wound that disfigures or mains one for ever; særðir til ólífis, sumir til örkumbla, 655 xi. 1; högg þú hestinn, ekki skal hann við örkuml lifa, Ni. 02; ef ekki er örkumbl gört at þeim, Grág. i. 261; þótt þeir fái örkumbl af eðr bana, 301; barn hvert skal ala er borit verðr, nema þat sé með þeim örkymlum (deformity) borit at þennog horfi andlit sem hnakki skyldi, N.G.L. i. 12; stóð höfuðit gneipt af bolnum, segir Þóroddr at Snorri vildi græða hann at örkumlamanni, make a maimed invalid of bim, Eb. 244; Klæingr lifði við örkyml, Sturl. ii. 109 C; liggja úti iðrin, hann hirðir nú eigi um líf með ör-kumlum þessum, 1sl. ii. 365; fékk annarr bana af en annarr örkuml, Fms. viii. 38; hafa tynt sumir limunum, sumir bera annars-kyns örkuml allan aldr sinn, 251; ok fótrinn af berserknum, hann leysti sik af hólmi ok litői við örkuml, Glúm. 333. Örkumla-lauss, adj. unmaimed, un-blemisbed, Fb. ii. 371, Nj. 246, Sturl. i. 86.

ör-kumla, að, to maim; hann barði á tvær hendr ok örkumlaði menn, 2. part. maimed, disfigured, disabled; hon kvaðsk eigi vilja eiga Bersa örkumlaðan, Korm. 134; ö. var aulinn stór, Skíða R.; vil ek eigi lengr berjask við þik örkumlaðan mann, Ísl. ii. 269.

örla, að, qs. örðla; in the mod. phrase, það örlar á e-u, a thing rises or shews itself, esp. in a bad sense, of enunity, envy, or the like.

ör-látligr, adj. = örlátr, bountiful.

ör-16tr, adj. [örr, adj.], open-banded, Nj. 147, Ld. 312, Bs. i. 619. ör-leikr, m. liberality; fyrir örleiks sakir ok allrar atgörfi, Gullb. 4, Fms. il. 242, iv. 370, xi. 203, Sks. 442.

or-lendack, d, to be exiled, Stj. III; ok örlendz bar, and do emigrate thither, 162.

ör-lendis, adv. abroad, Gbl. 148; see erlendis.

ör-lendr, see erlendr.

ör-liga, 2dv. largely, abundantly, F2s, i. 213, Sks. 442, Stj. 348.

ör-ligr, adj. bountiful; med örligri miskunn, 655 xxx. 11.

ör-lygi, n. another form for örlög, [mid. H. G. urliugi; cp. Dutch orlog = war; whence again mod. Dan. orlog = warfare at sea]:-fate, doom, generally conceived as coming in or by war; heyja eyrlygi, Eg. (in a verse); heyr undr mikit, heyr örlygi ('bear words of doom'), heyr mál mikit, heyr manns bana! Gisl. 15, (these alliterative words are evidently a fragment of an old lay, see Mr. Dasent's Transl. p. 30, l.c.) In Edda (Gl.) 'örlygi' is entered among the names of 'battles:' in a verse of Bragi, örlygis-draugr, a battle-worker, warrior; these are the only places in which we find the word, while in Dutch and Low Germ. it is common, but see örlög.

Or-lygr, m. a pr. name, see the preceding word, Landn.: whence Örlygs-staðir, a local name, Sturl.

ör-lyndi, f. a bountiful mind; heyrð er bæn þín ok örlyndi, thy prayers and thine 'alms,' Post. 290 (Acts x. 4); eigi hefir bu enn tapat örlyndinni, Bs. i. 53.

or-lyndligr, adj. relating to charities; ö, bodord, Hom. (St.)

ör-lyndr, adj. charitable, bounteous, open-banded, Fms. i. 219, ii. 21, Nj. 16, Al. 5, passim.

or-leti, f. liberality, charitableness, Fms. ii. 118.

or-log, n. pl. [from or-, = Germ. ur-, and log; see orlygi], the primal law, fate, weird, doom, = Gr. μοίρα; þær lög lögðu ... örlög seggja, Vsp. 20; ek sé Baldri örlög folgin, 36; örlög sín viti engi fyrir, Hm. 55; þvíat þú öll um sér örlög fyrir, Skv. 1. 28; aldar örlög hygg ek at hón öll viti, Ls. 21, 29; dæma örlög manna, Fas. iii. 32, Edda 8; Nornir ráða örlögum manna, 11; stýra örlögum, Al. 79, 141; urðu þau örlög Hákonar jarls, at Karkr jarl skar hann á háls, Nj. 156; Afríkar skulu nú fá örlög sín, Karl. 366; hann var manna vitrastr svá at hann sá fyrir örlög manna, Nj. 162; spyrja at örlögum sinum, Fs. 19; þat er örlögin höfðu fyrir

II. eccl. the Ark; gör bú mér örk af trjám, i.e. Noab's akipat, Al. 19; drýgja örlög, to ' dree' one's weird, Vkv. 3; er bat likast at lidin se min örlög, my worldly-worked life at an end, Fs. 84; örlögsimu, orlog-bættir, the 'weird-thrums,' threads of the Norms soun at one's birth, Skv. 2. 14. Hkv. 1. 3; örlaga bönd, Skáld H. 3. 4. örlög-lauss, adj. 'weirdless,' one whose life is still a blank, Vsp. 17; örlaga-nornir, örlaga-disir (in mod. poetry), the weird-sisters, the Parcae. exploits; segja frá örlögum sínum, Ls. 25. 2. war: cp. örlygi. and mod. Dan. orlog; lætr hann vaxa stór örlög við heiðnar þjóðir, Ósv. S. 28, written at the end of the 15th century.

ör-magna, adj. quite exhausted, powerless.

or magnask, 20, to be quite exhausted, faint from exhaustion,

ör-malr, m. an arrow-case, quiver, Fas. ii. 506.

ör-máligr, adj. basty of speech, Glum. 364.

ör-mul, n. pl. (mod. örmull, m.), [ör- and mol, moli; old Swed. ormylia = a digger, remover of mark-stones, Schlyter]:-prop. atoms, particles, remnants; at eigi finnisk örmol beirra, 623. 35; var hon svá vandliga niðr brotin, nema nokkur örmol megi finnask í á þeirri er fellr ... Al. 03: brann upp allt Dana-virki, ok så engi merki eptir né örmol. no trace nor remnants were seen, Fins. xi. 35; þeir sásk aldri síðan, ok engi örmul fundusk af Háreki, Nj. 279; segisk at enn megi finnask mörk ok örmul af örkinni, Stj. 59; ok såst engi örmul (örmull Cod.) síðan til þess, Ann. 1422.

örmull, m., or sounded urmull, - örmul, q. v.; bab er enginn örmull 2. urmull (prob. the same word), a eptir af bví, not a rag left. swarm; par er mesti urmull.

ör-mæddr, part. utterly exbausted, Fél. iv. 232.

ör-mælir, m. = örmalr, a quiver, Barl. 137.

ÖRN, m., gen. arnar, dat. erni, pl. ernir, acc. örnu; in mod. usage the word has become fem. örn, arnar, örn, pl. nom. acc. arnir; örn is like björn, an enlarged form from ari, q. v.: [A. S. earn; Chaucer erne; Dan. örn]:-an eagle; erninum, Bs. i. 350; örno ok hrasıa, Grág. ii. 346, K. b. K. 136; snapir orn a aldinn mar, a saying, Hm. 62; sedja ornu, Hkv. 1. 35; gunni at heyja ok glaða örnu, id.; drúpir örn yfir, Gm.; er á asklimum ernir sitja, Hkv. 2: 48; falla forsar, flygr örn yfir, Vsp. 58: mythical, örn gól árla, Hkv. Hjörv. 6 (an eagle telling the fate to a young hero): the eagle is the bird of the giants, jötunn í arnarham, Vbm., cp. the legend of giant bjazi: arnar-flaug, f. eagle's flight, as an 'omen' boding battle; nú er arnar-flaug of vangi, Edda (in a verse):
arnar-leir, m., Gd. 2; see leir II.

II. Orn, as a pr. name, arnar-leir, m., Gd. 2; see leir II. II. and Örn-ólfr, Veðr-örn: of a woman, Arna. III. = blóðörn, q.v.; rista örn á baki e-m, Hkr. i. 108, Fas. i. 202, Skv. 2. 26. COMPDS: arnar-hamr, -kló, -fjöör, -vængr, m. an éagle's skin, . . . wing, Edda 13, 46, Fas. iii. 653, Stj. arnar-hreiör, n. an eyrie. arnar-ungi, m. a young eagle, Sturl. iii. 185.

örna, gen. pl. business; see eyrendi β.

ör-nefni, n. [= Germ. ur-name], a local name, prop. an old name, Stj. 394, Brandkr. 61; svá sem örnefni eru við kennd, Fms. i. 241; beir hendu þrælana fleiri þar sem síðan eru örnefni við kennd, Eg. 596; hét Örlygr á Patrek biskup til landtöku sér, at hann skyldi af hans nafni örnefni gefa þar sem hann tæki land, Landn. 43, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a pr. name of a person, but rarely; gat Ólafr digri með henni barn, en beirra örnefni eðr örferðir vitu vér eigi, their names or doings, Fms. x. 397 (Agrip).

örn-fljótr, adj. eagle-swift, Rekst.

örnir, m. eagle, the name of a giant, Lex. Poët.

öron, m. a kind of fish, a mackerel (?), (= ölun); tunna öron, D. N. iii.

or-oror, adj. basty of speech, frank, out-spoken, Eb. 104, O. H. 114, Finnb. 284, Bjarn. 34.

or-of = orhof, immensity; örofi vetra aor væri jörð of sköpuð, Vþm.; öróf manna ok vápna, Mork. 139; ræna örófi fjár, Jomsv. S. ch. 33; öróf fjár, Fas. ii. 538, MS. 656 B.

ÖRR, n., later or with a single r, and so in mod. usage; [Dan. ar, arret]:-a scar; ok sá þó á örrit alla æfi, Bs. i. 330; hann þreifaði of örr sára Dróttins, Greg. 14; greri ær (sic) hvít á hvarmum báðum, Hom. 116; mun örr þat sjá á fæti mér meðan ek lifi, Fb. i. 401, Karl. 61; meðal herða honum var örr gróit í kross, Fms. viii. 275 (eyrr, v.l.; aurr, Fb. ii. 636, l. c.); hann hafði örr í andliti, Ld. 274. örra-beinn, adj. 'scar-leg,' a nickname, Fs. 128, Landn.

ORR, adj., acc. örvan, pl. örvir; inn örvi; compar. örvari, örvastr: [root aru-; A. S. earu, Grein; Sansk. ar; Dan. ör, in the phrase 'or i boved,' giddy in the head]: - swift, ready; örr tilfara, allstadar bar er þurfti hans tilkvámu, Bs. i. 128: neut., hann (the ice) rak svá ört, at . . . the ice drifted so fast, that ..., Bard. 9 new Ed. 2. neut. quite; eigi ört hálft fjórði tugt manna, not quite forty-five men, Ann. 1362. II. liberal, open-banded; miklu örvari af fé, passim; örr ok ölmusu-góðr, Bs. i. 81; örvastr konunga, Fms. xi. 203; allra manna örvastr, Eg. 517; mildr ok örr, 20; örr maðr ok stórmenni mikit, 38; örr ok gjöfull, 42; Einarr var örr maðr ok optast félitill, 691.

örrek, n. a nickname, Landn. 193.

ör-reyta, t, to strip utterly; aldrei má ö. dún úr hreiðrum, Fél. iv. 220.

örriði, mod. urriði, a, m. a salmon-trout; see aurriði.

örröttr, adj. scarred, covered with scars, Fs. 128, Fas. ii. 471, Stj. 80.

ör-sauði, adj. sbeepless, = sauðlauss, Grág. i. 426.

or-sokr, adj. 'sackless,' as a law term, = sykn, 'out of guilt,' free; en beir örsekkir er upp halda árum sínum, N. G. L. i. 65; en ef hann kömr í alla staði þá er hann orsækkr (sic), 379, Gþl. 462; at orsekkju, N. G. L. i. 147 (last line); skal hafa eikju hverr er vill at orsekju, 243, ii. 44 (but osekkir two lines below), and so passim in the Norse laws.

ör-skammi, adj. sbameless, unblushing, Al. 87.

ör-skammr, adj. quite sbort, quite brief; örskamma stund. ör-skemd, f. a great sbame, disgrace, Stj. 54, H.E. i. 461; at eigi

mætti hans ö. opinber verða, Post. (Unger) 55.

ör-skipti, n. pl. eccentricity, strange affairs; hence örskipta-maör, an eccentric, overbearing person, Lv. 27 (cp. the context); inir mestu örskipta menn, violent men, Eb. 110, Fb. i. 250; segja frá nokkurskonar örskiptum frá kynslum eða undrum, to relate strange tbings, wonders and marvels, bior. 4.

or-skot, n. = ordrag, an arrow-shot, of distance, Al. 13, Karl. 286; örskots-lengő, Grág. i. 91. örskots-helgr, f. a law phrase, an asylum or sanctuary within arrow-shot, Grag. passim; cp. esp. the interesting record Landn. 5, ch. 4 (287, 288); the örskotshelgr is in Grág. Vsl. ch. 51 set at two hundred (i. e. 240) fathoms.

ör-skreiðr, adj. swift-sliding, of a ship, Fms. i. 100, iii. 43. ör-stiklandi, part. swift-stalking, rapid, O. H. (in a verse).

ör-stuttr, adj. = örskammr.

ör-taka, tók, to take utterly, take all, leaving nothing; en tjald ok kriu ætti við að halda ok ö. aldrei egg þeirra, Fél. iv. 214.

ör-taka, adj. not grasping firmly; verða örtaka fyrir e-m, to lose the grasp, be overpowered by one, Fas. ii. 434.

ör-tröð, n. an over-stocking of a pasture; ganga í örtröð, see tröð.

ortug, also spelt ertog, ertog, [the etymology of the first part of the word is not certain, but it is prob. a compd, qs. ör-togr, the latter part being togr = twenty, prob. so called because twenty 'penningar' made an ærtog; ör or ær may be the old name of a small coin, cp. mod. Swed. ore, a small coin worth less than an English farthing; the mod. Norse name 'ort,' = a fifth part of a dollar specie, is an abbreviation of örttog]: -the name of an old coin or piece of money, amounting to a third part of an ounce (eyrir) = twenty penningar or pence, N. G. L., D. N. passim; skolu þeir báðir í ertogi (dat.), N. G. L. i. 185; see eyrir.

ör-ugga, að; örugga sik, to cheer one's heart, take heart, Pr. 420, Stj.

ör-uggleikr, m. security, confidence, safety, Stj., Sks. 271, Eluc. 48;

traust ok ü., 655 xix. 1 : fearlessness, Fbr. 20.

ör-uggliga, adv. unfailingly, without fear, boldly, Stj. 151; bad þá fylgjask vel ok ö., Fms. viii. 92, Anecd. 32.

ör-uggr, adj. 'out of all concern,' out of danger, safe, secure, Greg. 24, Fms. vi. 152: fearless, undaunted, hugdjarfr sem inn öruggazti berserkr, i. 259; öruggr í framgöngu, vi. 421; verit öruggir ok óttalausir, Ó.H. 240; drengr góðr ok ö. í öllu, Nj. 30, passim. **2.** resolved; þeir vöru öruggir í því at firrask Noreg sem mest, Eg. 159, Ld. 302: trusty, to be relied on, gcho eignir þeim sem yðr eru öruggir, Fms. vii. 182, Th.
2. 3. of things, safe; engi örugg fylgsni, Fms. i. 136; öruggr íss, safe ice, ix. 371; öruggr skjöldr, Finnb. 328; ö. reiði á skipi, Sks. 29; örugga hvild ok haga, MS. 544. 14; berjask með öruggum atgangi, Ísl.

ii. 268; öruggt til lækning2, Sks. 32 new Ed., Magn. 468. orva, ao, [orr, adj.], to exbort; orva ok tendra, Str. 8; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, upp-orva, to exbort, encourage; upp-orvan, ex-

bortation, encouragement.

Örvandill, m. the name of a giant, see the tale in Edda; the Gr. 'Ωρίων and the Norse Orvandil may be the same word, their etymology is to be sought for beyond both Greek and Norse; Orvandils tá, the toe of O., Edda (Örvan-tá, Ub. l. c.); see stjarna.

örvar-, gen., see ör, f., B.

or-vasi and or-vasa, adj. [from or- and vesa = to be?], prop. decrepit, 'stone-old,' worn out; gamall ok örvasi, Glum. 337, Stj. 225, 548; modur mjök gamla ok örvasa, Fms. i. 76; örvasa af elli, Fb. i. 77; á örvasa aldri, in one's old age, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 162 new Ed.; enn er Haraldr var orðinn örvasi, Hkr. i. 67; örvasar ok ómagar, N. G. L. i. 180.

ör-vafaðr, part. a waver, shaker of spears and shafts.

örvendr, adj., qs. örvhendr (?), [the former part is doubtful, the latter prob. from hond; the mod. Dan. say keit-baanded] :- left-banded; smá verða örvendra manna högg, Fb. ii. 212; þvíat örvendr maðr hjó, Fbr. 90 new Ed.; örvendi, the verse, l.c.; sár pormóðar hafðisk illa ok var jafnan örvendr síðan meðan hann lifði, 34 new Ed.

ör-verðr, adj. unwordy; hróðrs örverðr, Ad.

ör-verpi, n. decrepitude, (from verpa I. 4); in the saying, karli hverjum kemr at örverpi, Fms. iii. 96.

2. a 'reckling,' the last 2. a 'reckling,' the last smallest egg in a nest, so also the last-born dwarf-child, is in Icel. called

ör-vilna, að, mod. sounded örvingla, [ör- and vil], to despair, with gen.; ö. ser e-s, flestir örvilnuðu ser lifs, they despaired of life, 656 C. 21: Edda (Gl.); einstæð sem ösp í holti, Hom. 5; strange to say that the

Tchiefly used, II. reflex. örvilnask, to despair, absol. or with gen.; örvilnisk engi sér líknar, Hom. 78; ö. hjálpar, 48; örvilnask undankvámu, 121; örvilnuðusk allir aðrir enn Páll postoli, at þeir myndi land taka, 655 xvii. 4, Al. 110; hann huggar aðra, at eigi örvilnisk þeir, Greg. 38; ze meðan hann örvilnask eigi, Sks. 511.

ör-vilnan (mod. örvinglan), f. despair, Fms. i. 138, Sks. 609, Stj. 51.

or-vita and or-viti (er-vita, Hkv. l.c.), adj. out of one's senses, frantic; ærr ok ervita, Hkv. 2. 32; ærr ok örviti, Ls. 21; þá hljóp ek upp örviti, Fms. vii. 158, Mork. 191, l. c.; örvita hrædsla, mad fear. Mar. 1045; hón örvita, Greg. 12; banvænn ok nær örviti, sinking fast, and well-nigh senseless, Fms. i. 86; daudvána ok örviti, vi. 31.

ör-vinan, n. vinegar; drykkjar-ker fullt örvinans, ... þá es Jesus hafði tekit örvínan, Hom. St. (John xix. 28 sqq.), now obsolete.

ör-væna, u, f. anything beyond hope; mér er Sveins á engri stunda örvæna, no bour at which I may not expect Sweyn, Orkn. 412 (örvænt, v.l.); margir menn mæla, at eigi sé örvæna at ek koma þar, tbat it is not past bope, that ..., it may well be that ..., Ld. 204.

ör-væni, n. expectation; vissi engi hans nátt stað, ok engi hans örvæni,

nobody knew bis whereabouts, Fagrsk. ch. 58.

ör-vænliga, adv. feignedly; lata örvænliga, sem hann hafi aldri getið sinna eyrinda fyrir ber, to make believe, feign, Fas. iii. 83.

ör-vænn, adj. beyond expectation, past bope; fyrir hann var einskis örvænt orðs né verka, anything could be expected from him, he was wie to do anything, Isl, ii. 326; þó er eigi örvænt ('tis not unlikely) at ek hafa ámæli af konu minni, Nj. 65; eigi er örvænt at skjótt steypi haus ríki, Fms. i. 207.

or-vænta, t, to despair, with gen., Isl. ii. 160, Fms. x. 219, 352: enskis ills örvænti ek fyrir yor, there is no wicked thing that may not be expected from you, Isl. ii. 160, freq. in mod. usage. 2. reflex., Fms, vi. 410, Fb. iii. 391.

ör-væntan, f. despair, bopelessness, Mar.

ör-vænting, f. despair.

ör-vætta, t, = örvænta; örvætta sér sigrs, Fms. x. 352.

örv-öndr = örvhendr, a nickname, Landn. 144.

ör-beysir, m. the swift furtherer, bd.

ör-bjáðr, part. utterly exhausted, worn out, Pass.

Or-prasir, m. the sturdy, the stubborn (?), the name of an old giant, the father of the Norns, Vpm.

ör-prifrada, adj. without expedients, confounded; Vagn veror eigi 0., hann ferr um endi-langa Danmörk, Fb. i. 172, O. H. L. 14.

ör-eefl, n., qs. ör-hæfi, Mork. l. c.; in old writers used in sing.; [from its use in old writers it seems as if it were derived from or-neg. and höfn, a baven]:-an open, barbourless coastland, in old writers used almost exclusively in this sense; fyrir hafuleysis sakir ok öræiis, Landu. 276; ef skip er i öræfi komit, Jb. 381; hann lét göra þar virki ok höfn er áðr var öræfi, Fms. vii. 100; örhæfi ok hafnleysur, Mork. l.c.; ok veita strandir þar í mörgum stöðum hafnir er fyrr var öræfi, Sks. 11 new Ed.; sandar, örcefi ok brim mikit fyrir útan, Hkr. i. 229. wilderness; komast um sidir or örzefi bessu, of a mountain, Bs. i. 200: in mod. usage plur. a desert, wilderness. II. in local names, Örmfa-jökull or Örmfi, n. pl., is the local name of the open, unsheltered coastland of southern Iceland, the present Skaptafells-sysla.

öskr, n. [cp. askran, p. 25], a roaring, bellowing, of a bull, Fas. iii.

ÖSKRA, 20, to bellow; öskra sem blótneyti, Fas. i. 425; uxi, ham öskraði ógurliga ok lét mjök ílliliga, Fb. i. 261: freq. in mod. usage. 2. to scream, roar (from pain), Str. 31; 49. esp. of enraged cattle.

öskran-ligr = öskrligr; ö. sýn, Bs. i. 256; öskranligt óp, Mar. 1054. öskr-liga, adv. borribly, bideously; hann (the bull) fór beljandi um völlinn ok lét öskrliga, Eb. 118 new Ed.; æpa ö., to yell bideously, Fb. i. 417, ii. 26.

öskr-ligr, adj. bideous; belja öskrligri röddu, Bær. 19.

ösku-, of ashes, see aska. compds: ösku-dagr, m. Ash-Wednesday. ösku-gras, n., botan. = rbinantbus or cockscomb, Hjalt. ösku-poki, a, m. an 'asb-poke,' asb-bag. In Icel. on Ash-Wednesday, men and women, esp. the young, are all day long on the alert, being divided into two camps; the women trying to fasten small bags of ashes, by a hook or rin, on the men (hengja á þá ösku-poka), hooking the ash-bag on their backs or clothes, so as to make them carry it unawares; if a man carries it three steps or across a threshold without knowing it, the game is won. The men on their side fasten bags with small stones on the women.

ösla, að, [akin to vaða-óð, qs. vaðsla or from usli = fire (?)], to wade, splash in water; hon öslar aptr til meginlands, Fas. ii. 182: very negin mod. usage, e.g. of children dabbling in water: in peets also of ships, skeiðir úðr undan bar | ösluðu súða ljónin, Sig. Breiði.

ösnu-, see asna. ÖSP, f., gen. aspar, pl. aspir, [A.S. æsp; Dan. asp], an aspen-irw. word is never used in poetical circumlocutions. names, Espi-holl.

Otu-færr, adj. [at, n., p. 29], able to fight, of a horse, Rb. 298.

Stull, adj. brisk, energetic; see atall: cp. mod. Norse atal = saucy, peevisb.

ovirði, see auvirð, auvirðask, p. 36.

ŏvisli, see auvisli.

ΟX, i. e. φx, f., gen. öxar, dat. and acc. öxi, pl. öxar, preserving the ö throughout; declined like heiðr, öx standing for öx-r; also spelt eyx and ex: in mod. usage declined like höfn, nom. öxi, gen. axar, dat. and acc. öx or öxi, pl. axir: [Goth. aqwisi; a word common to all Indo-European languages]:—an axe, Am. 39, Nj. 19, 70, Sturl. i. 63, Eg. 180, 183, Ld. 112, K. p. K. 170, and passim: oxar-egg, f., -skapt, n. the edge, baft of an axe, Sturl. ii. 91, Fms. vi. 212, Fær. 111: öxar-hamarr, m. the back of an axe, Nj. 253, Grag. ii. 14, Fær. 221: öxarhamarshogg, n. a blow with the back of an axe, Fms. ix. 469, Ghl. 177, Orkn., Lv. 86: öxar-hyrna, u, f. the booked beak of an axe, such as a bill, halberd, or Lochaber-axe, Fær. 111, Fms. ii. 82, Lv. 82: öxar-stafr, m. a nickname, Lv. 86: öxar-talga, u, f. masonry, Stj.: öxa-tré, n., Sturl. i. 158: öxar-bæri, n., Grag., see bæri. The axe, rather than the sword, was the favourite national weapon of the old Norsemen and Danes, cp. the Nj.; Hel was the axe of king Magnus, and for various names of axes, see Edda (Gl.); breið-öx, bol-öx, hand-öx, tapar-öx, skegg-öx, tálgöx, skar-ox; the 'ox snaghyrnd' or snaga (see p. 573) is prob. the same as the Scottish Lochaber-axe, see Sir Walter Scott, Waverley, i. ch. 17, used for climbing walls, and compare the feat related in Fær. l. c., Eb. II. in local names, Oxar-á, f. the Axe water, in Icel., the origin of the name is told in Sturl. i. 202: Öxar-fjörör, m. Axefirth, Landn .: Öxfirðingar, m. pl. the men from Axefirth, Nj. 219, 223: Öxarár-þing, n. the assembly at Öxará = alþingi, Jb.

oxa, ad, to cut, carve with an axe, of wood; oxa vid, Fms. ii. 233.

II. in local OXL, f., gen. axlar, pl. axlir; [Goth. amsa; A.S. earl; Engl. axle; Dan. axel; Germ. acbsel; Fr. aisselle; all from Lat. axilla, Grimm's Dict. i. 163]:—the shoulder-joint, so called from being the 'axis' on which the arm moves (the general word is herðar, q.v.): lerka at öxl, Fms. vi. 440; þeir þrifu í axlirnar ok toguðusk um, viii. 383; hendr blóðgar upp til axla, þiðr.; féll hann ok lesti öxl sína, þorf. Karl. 390, v. l.; dvergar á öxlum, Rm.; hann hafði öxi um öxl, aeross the shoulder, Ld. 276; á öxl, Gullb. 64; engi maðr tók betr enn í öxl honum, Fms. v. 67; meðal axlar ok ölboga, Bs. i. 640; hann slær sverðinu á öxl Grimi ok klyfr hann i herðar niðr, Finnb. 288; sat Þorkell upp við öxl, Th. sat balf up leaning on his arm, Vápn. 29; at þú of öxl skjótir því er þér atalt þykkir, cp. to turn the cold shoulder to, Gg.; líta, sjá um öxl, to look over one's shoulder at, look askance at, Orkn. (in a verse), Fbr. 38, 82 new Ed. 2: metaph. the shoulder of a mountain; en er beir kómu inn fyrir öxlina...undir öxlinni suðr frá Knerri, Eb. 76, 77 new Ed.; fjalls-oxl, Fas. i. 53. 3. as a local name, Oxl, Landn.; Skeggöxl, a mountain in western Iceland. 4. the 'shoulder' of a knife. where blade and haft meet; var holdit hlaupit upp yfir knifs-axlimar, Bs. i. 385. 5. öxull; hvel þat er veltr um úróar axlir, Sks. 76 new COMPDS: axlar-bein, n. the humerus of the scapula, Nj. 27, Korm. axlar-byror, f. = axlbyror, Grett. axlar-lior, m. the shoulderjoint, borf. Karl. 390. axla-bond, n. pl. 'sboulder-straps,' braces (mod.): they were unknown to the ancients, who kept up their nethergarments by a rope or belt round the waist (brók-lindi, bróka-belti). öxn, i. e. oxn, pl. oxen; see uxi.

öxull, m. an axle, Lat. axis; veltask sem hvel um öxul, Pr. 476; en öxull skal millim vera, Sks. 89 new Ed. öxul-tré, n. an axle-tree, Sks.

Ozurr, m., early Dan. Atzerus, a pr. name, Landn., Dropl.; thus Özur was the name of the first Danish archbishop of Lund (Özurr erki-biskup, Bs. i).

ERRATA.

was born 1724, and died 1787. p. xviii, col. 1, l. 29, for 'nom. sing.' read 'gen. sing. p. xix, l. 22 from bottom, for 'acc. sing. timana ' read ' tima-nn ' p. xxii, in the paradigm, dele 'vaktr vökt' p. xxiii, l. 5 from bottom, for 'skyldi-t mundi-t' read 'skyldi-g-a mundi-g-a' p. xxv, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom, for 'urerem read 'arderem' p. xxxiv, col. 1, l. 21 from bottom, for 'leaky' read 'stretched' p. 5, col. 1, VI. 2, for 'K. p. K. 42' read 'K. p. K. 142' afbrydi, for 'n.' read 'f.' af-sida, for 'Grug. i. 138' read 'Grug. i. 338' arin-dómr, for 'Hom.' read 'Greg. 10 , a-gaud, for 'n.' read 'f.' 382 r árofi, l. 7, for 'fara' read 'færa' báðir, l. 1, for 'bæði rarely (Norse); báði, 'read 'bæði; rarely báði' , biblía, for 'Am.' read 'Ann.' , bita, I. 4, for 'best sail' read 'best sailer' , bola, for 'body' read 'bole' , braud, l. 7, for 'blafvord' read 'blaford' , buo, p. 88, col. 2, l. 6, for 'Rb.' read 'Rd.' dottir, 1. 6, for 'daughtar, doghtor,' read höfn, 4, 11. 3, 4, the references 'Grag. i. 504,' 'daubtar, dobtor' v drag, l. I, for 'in drag' read 'or-drag'

Page vii: Björn Halldórsson, the lexicographer, | drák, l. 4, for 'kinnis' read 'ennis' edda, l. 7 from bottom, for 'Edda' read 'Eddu' eld-stó, l. 2, for 'Mork. 9' read 'Mork. 91' engi, n., l. 3, for 'Korm. 4' read 'Korm. 40' eria, l. 2, for 'arar' read 'arare' eyrir, l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus' fá-staðar, for 'Fms. vii. 90' read 'Fms. vii. 70' forða, l. 2, dele 'Orkn. 556' for-gildra, for 'ao, to lay,' read 'u, f. laying a trap for,' the word being a noun. freð-stertr, l. 5, for 'gleiðar-mál' read 'gleiðarmát 1 frelsi, for 'f.' read 'n.' (the word is neuter). frida, ad, better d (?) fyrva, for 'Grág. ii. 180' read 'Grág. ii. 187' gala, II, l. 5, for 'a staonum' read 'i staoinn' godi, B, l. 4, for 'Jb. ch. 4' read 'Ib. ch. 4 gretta, for 'Fas. iii. 355' read 'Fb. i. 530' grufa, dele 'to lie' bis ár-fljótr, for 'Fms. vii. 382' read 'Fms. viii. heimili, p. 250, col. 2, insert the word 'heimilis-maor, m. an inmate;' to which word belong the references,- 'Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 380' (wrongly given under heimilis-kviðr). heldr, B. III, l. 3, for 'hölzti nær oss! Eb. 133,' read 'h. n. oss ! 133,' running on from the preceding reference. hestr, l. 23, for 'Landn. 2, ch. 5,' read 'Landn. 2. ch. 10 hvirfla, for 'Fb. iii. 522' read 'Fb. i. 522' etc., ought to be transposed and placed after tigr, p. 630, col. 1, l. 9, for 'Fb. 7' read 'lb. 7

pjaur, towards the end, for 'Valv. S. 126' read ' Art. 126 kópa, for 'Hom. 81' read 'Hm. 81' lika, adv., Str. 72; the word is here a verb, and not an adverb, and means to please; 'at lika konungi' = in order to please the king. loka, u, f., l. 5, for 'Lv. 30' read 'Lv. 60' meyla, for 'mawila' read 'mawilo' mikill, C, l. 2, for 'O. H. L. 23' read 'O. H. L. mikilsti, for 'Hom. 66' read 'Hm. 66' mund-riði, l. 3, for 'þrár' read 'þrír' næfra-stúka, for 'Fms. ii. 287' read 'Fas. ii. 281' ryra, l. 2, for 'rynandi' read 'ryrandi' sá (the pronoun), A, l. 4, for 'ájs sveinn' read 'sjá sveinn' sátt, l. 3, dele '[setja];' see sætt. skora (the verb), III, 1. 3, in the references, for 'viii. 416' read 'Orkn. 416;' and l. 4, for 'skorat, 320,' read 'skorat, Fms. viii. 320;' this and the following references refer to the Sverris Saga. snafðr, l. 2, for 'aðr' read 'eðr' spella, l. 3, for 'úspellaðr mál' read 'úspellað mál' stauple, read 'staupla' stæra, l. 5, for 'vegn' read 'regn' sundrung, l. 1, for 'Fms. vi.' read 'Fms. viii.' svelgr, l. I, dele the word 'svelga' tak-setning, for 'bait-setting' read 'bail-setting'

tjá, p. 635, col. 2, l. I, for 'tjáðr' read 'teðr'

To the Classification of Works and Authors, pp. ix-xi, are now to be added New Texts published since 1869.

To A. III. add, Skíða Ríma (a mock-heroic lay). Edited by Konrad Maurer. München, 1869.

E. I. add, -Codex Frisianus, or Frissbók. Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

the words 'sold in trade'

Codex Eir-spennill (in Norske Oldskrift Selsk. Saml. xiii, xv, xviii). Edited by C.R. Unger. Christiania, 1870-1873.

E. II. add, Thomas Saga Erkibiskups (Becket). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1869.

F. III. add,-Maríu Saga (Virgin Mary). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

Postula Sögur (Lives of the Apostles, including Clemens S.) By C. R. Unger, in the Press.

G. II. add,—Riddara Sögur (including Parcevals, Ivents, Valvers S., Mirmans S.) Edited by E. Kölbing. Strasburg, 1872. cited by the name of Art.

During the printing of this Dictionary, sheets of these works have, by the kindness of the Editors, been forwarded to me, so that I have been able to refer to the printed pages long before they were published, as e.g. under kitla (p. 340) and matvælar. Prof. Unger has also communicated some highly interesting extracts from an old Norse version of 'Vitae Patrum' (cited Vitae Patrum, Unger), given in the Addenda (kaka, kaza, etc.), for which kindness I hereby tender him my hearty thanks: a few minor errors and corrections have been pointed out to me by Mr. Thorkelsson of Reykjavík.

ADDENDA.

aðal-vellir, m. pl. = óðalvellir, Rm. að-eins, adv. only, (mod.) Aðils, [A. S. Eadgils], a pr. name, the name of the mythical Swed. king at Upsala, Edda 82; also on the Runic stones in the Isle of Man. af-drep, n. sbelter, in a storm, Skýr. 318. af-erfa, d, to disinberit, Art. 130. afmor, m. = amor, a Fr. word, amour, freq. in the Ballads (Rimur). $\mathbf{aga} = x \mathbf{ja}$, Fb. iii. 449. aga, ad, to chastise, Bible. akka, u, f. a shaft, Edda (Gl.) al-baztr, adj., superl. to al-goor, best of all, Pd. aldor-maor, m. [from the A. S. ealdorman], an alderman, Pd. ald-ödli, n. time immemorial, Vidal. ii. 181. al-efli, n. all one's might; af alefli, by might and main. alla-jafna, adv. = alltent, (mod.) all-tent, adv. always, a corruption of alltjamt = alltjamt, all-even, quite even, mt also being changed into nt, as in kondu for komdu, or kunda from koma, (mod.) al-snjóa, adj. all covered with snow, all-snowy. al-stirndr, adj. star-bright, without a speck of cloud; a. himinn. Al-svior, m. the all-swift, name of the sun-horse, Gm.: of a constellation, Sdm. al-teligr, adj. very friendly, very civil, (mod.) al-vangr, m. a public field, Isl. ii. (in a verse). al-vizka, u, f. all-wisdom. al-viss, adj. all-wise: the name of a dwarf, hence the name of a lay. al-bingis, adv., add,—ok var nú eigi a. þausnalaust, Fas. iii. 229. ami, a, m. vexation, discomfort, Stef. Ol. Amlóði, 2, m., the etymological remarks between the [] should be cancelled; no one knows the origin of this name; an etymology attempted by Prof. Save of Upsala is, we believe, equally inadmissible. amorligr, adj. dismal, Landn. (in a verse). and-hrimnir, m. the cook's name in Walhall, Gm. and-keta, u, f. an obscene word, Völs. b. (Fb. ii. 334). and-skjól, n. the vane on a chimney-pot, Isl. pjóds. i. 133. and-vari, a, m., add,-ótti svá mikill ok andvari, Hom. (St.); cp. Pass., andvara öngan hefir umhvggju-litill sést. angan-týr, n. a lover, Vsp.: a pr. name, A. S. Ongenteow. angr, m., II. p. 21, col. 2, all these local names are better derived from vangt (q. v., p. 678). angr-booa, u, f. the name of a giantess, Hdl. angr-vaoill, m. the name of a sword, Eg. an-tigna, að, qs. aftigna, to disparage, with dat.; a. engum illa allra sízt þó á bak, Hallgr. aptan-tími, a, m. eventide, Post. 25. aptr-á-bak, adv. backwards, Skíða R. aptr-skipan, f. a replacement, Thom. ar, a mote in a sun-beam; add,-hvernig viltú þekkja syndina nema Guðs orð sýni þér hana...arið eðr agnirnar í loptinu fáum vér ekki séð nema í sólar-geislanum? Vídal. i. 276. arin-kjóll, m. the 'bearth-keel,' a bouse, Yt. arin-nefja, u, f. eagle-nose, name of an ogress, Rm. arn-höfði, a, m. eagle-bead, a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.) arn-kell, m. an eagle, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Eb., Landn. at-frétt, f. an asking, enquiry, Mkv. at-fundull, adj. fault-finding, Hom. (St.); hence mod. ao-fyndni, f. criticism, and ao-fyndinn, adj. at-fyndli, f. a fault-finding, Hom. (St.) athuga-semd, f. a notice, (mod.) atlats-samr, adj. pliant, condescending, Magn. at-skelking, f. a mocking, Vitae Patr. (Unger). at-sog, n., see útsog. aud-gjafi, a, m. a giver of wealth, Lex. Poët. auð-stafr, m. a wealtby man, Sdm. Audunn, a pr. name, Landn. = A.S. Eadwine, Engl. Edwin: in popular talk Audunn is = Mr. Nobody, Gr. Ούτιε.

aug-fagr, adj. fair-eyed, Lex. Poët. aur-konungr, m. an epithet of Hænir, Edda. aur-vangr, m. a loamy field, Vsp. Austri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, the Eastern, Edda, Vsp. Austr-konungr, m. a king of the East, Yt. axl-limar, m. pl. 'sboulder-limbs,' arms, Kormak. á-bitr, m. (qs. árbitr), a breakfast, Safn i. 95. á-bristir, f. pl. corrupt for ábistir (see p. 481, col. 1), cp. Goth. beist, Engl. beestings; the á- is a gen. pl. from zr, a ewe: the word therefore prop. meant sheep's beestings, but came to be used as a general term; the word is a household word in Icel., but seems not to be found in ancient poets; Hallgr. Pét. speaks of heitar 'ábristur.' afir, f. pl., sounded air, butter-milk; cp. afr, freq. in mod. usage. á-fjáðr, adj. eager, (mod.) afr, dele the words 'prob. qs. afr ystr.' afram-hald, n. a continuation, (mod.) á-goggast, að, to be booked, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 133. á-hrif, n. influence, (mod.) ái, l. 3, see so, p. 757, col. I. áka-víti, a, m. = aqua vitae, spirit, (mod.) Ali, a, m., the name of a myth. king, the same as A. S. Anila, Yt. á-líta, leit, to consider, (mod.) áll, m., add,—the pith of a tree; ok haft þar til álinn úr eikitrjám = 70 μέλαν δρυδε αμφικεάσσαε, Od. xiv. 12 (Dr. Egilsson). alpask, ad, qs. aplast, to walk like a back-borse, then, to walk awkwardly; austr at Horni ok út á haf, álpuðu þeir frá landi, Skíða R. 54. alpun, f. an awkwardness, a playing idiotic pranks; bykkir eigi veroa vinveitt at þeir haldizt á við álpun Hreiðars, Mork. 37. á-munr, adj., the explanation given in Lex. Poët. and p. 43 is to be cancelled; the word means like, equal, resembling; amun ero augu ormi beim enum frana, the eyes are like the flashing serpent's, Vkv. 16; ámunir ossum niðjum, like to our kinsmen, Hkv. 2. 9. This sense is clearly seen from an old Icel. hymn of the 17th century,-nyti eg ei náðar þinnar ... yrði rás æfi minnar ámynt og skuggi rýr, but for thy grace the race of my life would be like a vain shadow, Hymn-book (1746, p. 448). á-orka, að, to effect, (mod.) ár, an oar: add,-árar-blað, n. an oar-blade; ára-kló, f. 'oarclutch,' poët. a sbip, Edda (Gl.) á-reiðanligr, adj. trustwortby, (mod.) ár-flognir, m. the early flier, i. e. a bawk, Edda. 6-rioandi, part. important, (mod.) ast-blindr, adj. love-blind, Mkv. ást-fenginn, part. love-mad, Mar. att,-for a fuller account of this word see ætt, p. 760. átt-faldr, adj. eightfold. átt-strendr, adj. octagonal, Mar. 1055. á-ætlan, f. a calculation, (mod.) Baldrs-brá; add,—the Icel. Baldrs-brá, if we remember rightly, resembles the Engl. 'ox-eye' or 'dog-daisy.' ball-riði, a, m. the great rider, bold rider, Ls. 37. ballti, a, m. the name of a bear, Lex. Poët. barka, 20, to bark, tan. barn-gjarn, adj. eager for bairns, Gsp. bastaror, m., cp. the remarks on bæsingr, p. 92, col. 1 at bottom, to which add,—This word is, we believe, derived from bass, a 'boose,' stall, Goth. bansts; its original sense would then be, one born in a stall or crib; hence as a law term, a bastard: hornungr from horn (a corner) is an analogous term, cp. Germ. winkel-kind, for in ancient Teut. laws and language the bastard or outcast was considered as being born in an outof-the-way place. Both words, bastaror and bæsingr (q.v.), are, we believe, one in sense and origin, bastaror being the older form, bæsingr the later; from Goth, banst-s was formed bastardr, qs, banstardr; in Norway and Icel. bansts dropped the t and absorbed the n into the preceding vowel, and became bas-s; from this 'bass' was formed bæsingr, with ingr as inflexive syllable, and the vowel changed; whereas bastardr. we suppose, dates from an early time before vowel-change had taken place.

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Both words are law terms, the former Normannic (or Frankish), the latter Norse: both occur as the name of a sword, -bæsingr in the mythical tale, Fb. ii, of St. Olave's sword, ere it was taken out of the cairn; bastaror in Fms. vii. (12th century), perhaps a sword of Norman workmanship. Literally bastaror means boose-bardy, the bardy one of the stall, the bastard being the boy who got all kinds of rough usage, and so became hardy; we catch an echo of this in the words of the old lay-kóðu 'harðan' mjök 'hornung' vera, Hðm. 12.

bata, ao, to better, John xvi. 7.

baug-broti, a, m. a ring-breaker, Hkv.

baug-set, n. the 'ring-seat,' i. e. the band, Höfudl.

baug-varior, part. ring-wearing, of a lady, Hkv.

bauta-steinn, add the reference,-Eg. 94. bautuor, m. a stamping steed, Lex. Poët.

bal-hvitr, adj. gleaming-white, of waves.

bálkr (or better balkr, bölkr), as a law term, add references,-enn fyrsti bölkr bókar þessarrar er um Kristindóms hald várt, N. G. L. i. 3; hér hefr kaupa-bolk, 20; landzleigu bolkr, 37; hér hefr upp erfőa-bolk, 48; her hefr upp bjófa bólk, 82; her hefir upp útgerðar-bolk, 96; hefir hverr hlutr þá bolku í sér, 126; í hinum fyrra bælkinum, 424 (420, 421). Balkr as a law term is much older than any written code, and does not originally denote 'a section of a code,' but rather a 'body, collection of laws, cp. frænd-balkr, ætt-balkr; but later it was a section of a written code, cp. Schlyter in the Glossary, s. v. balker.

beddi, a, m. a little bed, (mod.)

bein-linis, adv. in a straight line, directly, (mod.)

beiskask, to grow bitter, Thom.

beiskr, adj., add,—for the etymology see p. 728, col. 2 (letter Z); the

word originally, we believe, was opp. to bjarfr, q.v.

beisl-lauss, adj. bridle-less, unbridled, Thom. belti, n., add,—as a naut. term, Edda (Gl.)

ben-logi, a, m, 'wound-flame,' a sword, Hky.

ber-harðr, adj. bardy as a bear, Akv.

beytill, m. a bie, morsel, = bitlingr, Völsa b.

biða, u, f. a big chest; the phrase, pylja e-ð í helg eða biðu, Bs. ii. 425. bið-leika, að, to wait, Mork. 48, Osv. S. 32, and in mod. usage.

bifa, u, f. a sound, a voice, Edda (Gl.)

.binda, the verb, add,—battú, Bret. 32; bitzt, Post. 154.

'birkinn, adj. [Ivar Aasen birkjen], dry like bark; brenna sem birkinn við, Gkv. 2. 12.

birkja, u, f. [Ivar Aasen byrkja], the sap of a young birch, sap, got by boring a hole in the bark and sucking; beir atu safa ok sugu birkju við, they chewed the sprouts and sucked birch sap with it, Fms. viii. 33.

bitlingar, add,—ganga at bitlingum, to go a-begging, N. G. L. ii. 244.

bitull, m. a bit, of a bridle, Lex. Poët.

bivivill, m. a stone, Edda ii. 494.

Bjarmskr, adj. Permic (a Tchudic people), Hkr. i. (in a verse).

bjástra, að, (bjástr, n.), to drudge, work bard, (mod.)

bjáta, að, to beat, knock; only in the metaph. phrase, það bjátar á, to strike against, of reverses, misfortune, (mod.)

bjór-reifr, adj. merry with beer, tipsy, Ls.

bjór-veig, f. a draught of beer, Hým.

bjug-hyrndr, adj. crook-borned, of cattle.

bjug-vior, m. a crooked branch; bjugvior hausa, poët. the crooked branches of the head, i. e. the borns, Km.

björn, m. a bear, add,-winter is called 'the bear's night;' hence the saying, 'löng er bjarnar-nótt;' cp. langar eigu þeir bersi nætr, Mkv.

blá-flekköttr, adj. blue-flecked, Völs. R.

blá-hvítr, add,-bláhvíta logn, a blue-wbite calm.

blami, a, m. a blue, livid tint, metaph. a blemisb.

bleðja, the verb, should be-pret. bladdi; a part. 'bladdr' occurs, Post.

bleik-haddaör, adj. light-haired, auburn, Gsp.

blið-látr, adj. mild, sweet, Mirm.

bljótr, m. a sacrificer, worshipper, Eg. (in a verse); also blætr.

blod-járna, ad, to shoe a borse to the quick, (mod.)

bloo-nasar, f. pl. a bleeding of the nose, (mod.)

blóðtöku-maðr, m. a blood-letter. blóð-taka, u. f. a blood-letting. Blooug-hadda, u, f. the bloody-baired, one of the names of the daughters of Ran, Edda.

Blooug-hofi, a, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda; cp. the O. H. G. lay or charm, 'Phol ende Wodan,' etc.

blóð-varta, n, f. a part of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

blóta, the verb, add,-in Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 34, 35, Unger's Edition has the old form blét, blótið, but Cod. Fris. l. c. the later mod. form.

boo-angr, m. (qs. boo-vangr), prop. a 'bidding-place,' market-place; only in the phrase, hafa e-d a bodangi, to bold out for sale.

.boos-bréf, n. a list of subscriptions, (mod.)

bog-fimi, f. archery.

bogi, a, m., add,—a spurt as from a fountain or a vein; þá stóð bogi úr kaleikinum, Bs. i. 321; blóð-bogi.

bog-nauð, n. the 'bow-need,' i. e. the band, Lex. Poët.

Borgund, f. a local name, an island in Norway. Borgundarhólmr, m., Dan. Bornbolm, Knytl. S.

borkn, m. a name of a wolf, Edda (Gl.), cp. Grims-borken in Norse legends. bossi, cp. the American word boss, of which their slang 'old boss' is a corruption.

bók-mentir, f. pl. science, letters, (mod.)

bóla, u, f., add,—bólu-grafinn, part. pock-marked: bólu-setja, to

vaccinate: bólu-setning, f. vaccination. brag-löstr, m. a metrical fault, Sighvat.

bragningr, m., poët. a bero, king, Lex. Poët.

bramla, ad, to brawl, make a noise, Skida R. 74.

bratt-lendi, n. a steep land.

brauttu, adv. a shouting, = braut-þú, away thou! begone! Eirsp. 247. brá, d, to intermit, give relief, of intense pain, grief, illness; only in the phrase, bad brair af.

bráða-birgð, f. a provisional matter, Thom. 474. bráð-banvænligr, adj. deadly, absolutely mortal, Orkn. 120, v.l.

brá-hvítr, adj. wbite-browed, epithet of a lady, Vkv.

brek-samr, adj. wayward, Merl.

brenn-heitr, adj. burning-bot, Mkv.

brim-dúfa, u, f. anas torquata multicolor.

brim-runar, f. pl. wave-runes, charms, Sdm.

brim-ond, f. a kind of duck, a 'surf-duck.

bris-heitr, adj. fire-bot, see the following word. brisingr, m. [cp. Fr. braise], fire, poët.,—an interesting mythol. word. now unknown in Icel., except in the adj. bris-heitr, fire-bot, used in the same connection as fun-heitr, q.v. In Norway brising is any beacon or bale-fire, e.g. Jonsoko-brising = the fire kindled on the 24th of June, in the Alps called Johannis-feuer.) In olden times the necklace of Freya was called Brisinga-men, n. the flame-necklace; it was said to be

hidden in the deep sea; Loki and Heimdal fought at the rock Singastone for this necklace; this ancient legend was represented on the roof of the hall at Hjarðarholt, and treated in the poem Húsdrápa, Ld., Edda.

brúnka, u, f. a brown mare.

bryn-bing, n. a fray of arms, Sdm.

brysti, n. = brjóst, Stef. Ól.

brý, n. a witeb, Edda ii. 494.

bröndóttr, adj. brindled, of a cow; see brandkrossóttr.

buði, a, m. a fire, a απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.)

bug-stafr, m. a crooked staff, Band. (MS.)

bukka, að, to knock; hver bukkar mín hús, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 508. buldra, ad, to emit a murmuring sound: buldran, f., N. T.

bupp, n. the short bark of a dog (from the sound); ormrinn rak upp

bupp þá ball honum höggið núna, Skíða R. 163. bussu-ligr, adj. (see buza), stout, portly, Skýr. 44

búð, f., in β. add,-Mýramanna-búð, Band. (MS.) compds í-búð, sam-búð, etc., 'búð' is a different word, being simply formed from the verb bua, and of late formation, prob. merely a rendering of Lat. babitatio; whilst bud, a booth, is not related to bua.

búða, að, to pitch a booth, Safn i. 89.

bú-færr, adj. able to set up a bouse.

bur-drifa, u, f. the 'larder-drift,' a popular legend that in the new year's night at a certain hour there falls a drift sweet as honey, filling all larders and covering all the ground; but, unless caught at the moment, it vanishes ere morning. The tale is told in Isl. Þjóðs. i. 571, and in a lay of Eggert Ólafsson (Búrdrífan á Nýjársnótt).

búsmala-reið, f. 2 kind of rural baccbanalia of the shepherds on St.

Thorlac's Day (21st of July), H. E. i. 300 (note). bustinn, adj. stout, tbick, fat, Skyr. 446.

bú-sæld, f. wealth, abundance in a bousebold, Bb.

bygði, n. a cabin (?), some part of a ship, Edda (Gl.)

bæn-heyrsla, u, f. the bearing one's prayers, eccl., N. T., Vidal.

booull, add, ... A. S. bydel, Engl. bedel, O. H. G. putil, Germ. buttel.

bol-fenginn, adj. bent on evil, ill-willed, Band. (MS.)

börlask, 20 (?); baurludumk ek hér fyrir, Clem. 129 (Unger).

dag-dómar, m. pl. 'day-dooms,' gossip, (mod.), Vídal.

dag-megir, m. pl. the sons of the day, i. c. men (?), Am. dags-verk, n. day-work, 2 tax or duty, Thork. Dipl. i. 11.

danga, að, [dengja], to bang, thrash. Skíða R. 136.

dauð-staddr, part. at the last gasp, Thom. 419.

dauð-veikr, adj. deadly sick.

-dái, a, m., botan., see akr-dái.

dáindi, n. = dásemd, a work of grace, a wonder; göra ótallig tákn ok dáindi,...undarlig d. (miracles) gerði várr Dróttinn, Vitae Patrum (Unger). dánar-, to dánar-fé add at the end, - 'dane-fee,' i. e. hereditas illorum qui nullum post se heredem relinquunt, Thork. Dipl. i. 3; cp. early Swed. Dana-arver, Schlyter.

dáti, a, m. [abbrev. from soldat], a soldier, (mod.)

deyðing, f. a deadening, Vídal., N. T.

deyfi, n. deafness, Bs. ii. 369.

deypa, 8, [cp. Goth. daufjan; Engl. dip; Germ. taufen; Dan. döbe], T eng, f., add in the compds, -engia-ros, botan. = comarum palustre, to dip in water, baptize, N. G. L. i; an obsolete word. marsb cinque-foil, Hjalt. dirokkr, m. a drudge (Dan. drog), a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.) Engils-nes, n. the ness of Achaia,' ? the Pelofonnesus; Achaia-landi, dirrindi, onomatopoetic, the lark's note, see p. xxxii, col. I, bottom. þat köllu vér Engilsnes, Post. 252, v. l. 4, cp. Orkn. disa-blót, add,-bar var veizla búin at vetr-nóttum ok gört dísablót, eptir-á, adv. afterwards, Safn i. 35. Glum. 336. In early Swed. laws occur disa-ping, a general assembly, ergja, u, f. a squabble; opt eru ergjur meðal granna, Hallgr. held in February, and disa-bings dagber = the day when the d. sat; disaerma, d, [armr], to commiserate, Post. 69. beings fridber = the peace, sanctity of the d., Schlyter. eyőa, u, f. [auðr], a gap, lacuna, in a book, (mod.) eyola, u, f. [early Swed. oydla; cp. Dan. ögle, 'der er ögler i. mosen']:—a lizard, also a toad, O. H.: hence eol-vina, adj. the friend diviki, a, m. the bung of a cask, Egilsson's Poems, 68. djarf-yrtr, part. = djarfmæltr. djup-hugaðr, part. deep-minded, Skálda (in a verse), Post. 53. of lizards and toads, epithet of a witch, Hdl.; cp. the charm in Macbeth. dofin-leikr, m. torpor, Pass. 9. 10. eyma, b, [2umr], to commiserate, Post. 69. ey-negldr, part. studded with islands, poët. epithet of the sea, Lex. Poët. dormr, m. a dormitory in a convent, Safn i. 82. eyrir, m., l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus.' dreifa, the verb, at the end add,-vera dreifor vio e-o, to be mixed up with a thing, (mod.) eyr-uggi, a, m. the breast-fin, of a fish. drengr, I. 6, add,-ás-drengr, stýris-drengr. eyxn = oxn, sec uxi. falan and fölun, f. a demand for sale; leggja f. á e-ð. drit-ligr, 2dj. dirty, Sks. 112 new Ed. drit-menni, n. a dirty person, Fas. ii. (in a verse). fall-stykki, n. a big gun, (mod.) fals-leikr, m. a falsebood, Post. 98. drit-róði, a, m. [see ráði], a dirty bog, Edda (Gl.) far, n., IV. 2, add,-bá skrifaða ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, on the dróttning, a mistress, add,—Clem. 129 (Unger). drusla, u, f. a coarse, vulgar, common ditty, (mod.) same subject, 1b. (pref.) far-leysi, n. miscarriage, opp. to farsæld, Art. 4. far-vísi (?), a bappy voyage; uggir mik at ferð þín sé farleysi en eigi drykk-langr, add,-Skida R. 65. dræsa, u, f. = drusla. dröttr, m., dat. dretti, [draga], a scamp; ellegar skal ek, inn digri dröttr, dubba bik svá svíði, Skíða R. 60. fáni, a, m.,—the sense given under 'metaph.' belongs no doubt to a dular-grima, u, f. a domino, biding-mask, Post. 123. different word, borrowed in the 15th century from the Engl. fawn; thus dumb-rauor, adj. dark-red. fánast uppá e-n = Engl. to fawn upon. dusti, a, m. = dust, Post. 22. fát, n. a fumbling, add,-mæðisk nú brátt, svá at hann leggsk til fáta, dutlungar, m. pl. wbimsies. dutlunga-samr, adj. wbimsical, (mod.) vesall karl, so that he is quite confounded, Mar. 1056. fá-tæklingr, m. a poor person, a pauper. fé, B.—fé-kátliga, adv., Thom. 403: fé-örk, f. a money-chest, 224. dúnka, að, to make a dull sound, Fél. xiv. 78. dúnkr, m. = dykr, a dull sound. 2. the name of a farm in fei, fei, fy, fy! Jón Þorl. i. 350. western Iceland. dúsa, að, add,-hví samir hitt at dúsa hirðmanni geðstirðum, Fms. vii. foll, n. [cp. Lat. pellis, A.S. fell, etc.], skin; occurs only in such compds graho (in a verse); flestir urðu at dúsa, Skíða R. 173: so in mod. usage, láttú as bok-fell, bjarn-fell; cp. ber-fjall and fjallaor. ferð, f., add,-ferða-hugr, það er kominn á mig ferðahugr, of the hann dusa, let bim alone. dyrr, n., ll. 7, 8, add,—önnur dyrr, Clem. 143 (Unger). restless feeling of one about to start on a journey. Dýri, a, m. [A. S. Deôr; cp. Deôra-by = Derby], a pr. name, Landn.: fer-dagaor, adj. four days old, Post. 640 (John xi. 17). in local nanfes, Dýra-fjörör, in western Iceland, Landn., Gísl. fergja, d, [farg], to press, lay under pressure: so also fergja, u, f. a dýrindi, n. pl. costly things; dýrindis vefnaðr, a costly stuff. pile or beap; fann-fergja, beaps of snow. dæsur, f. pl. groanings; með stunum og dæsum. Dökk-álfar, n. pl. the Dark elves, as opp. to Ljósálfar, Edda 12, ferri, compar. = firri, farther off, Kormak. fipla, 20, 2dd,—fiplanda i loptið upp, rendering of Lat. 'inanes auras sectantem,' Vitae Patrum (Unger). answering to the huldu-folk of mod. legends. dökkr, adj., l. 1, add,—Germ. dunkel, A.S. deark, Engl. dark, may be firi, n. an ebbing; see ör-firi. fiskja, d,-karl fiskti þá ýsu, en áðr hafði hann fiskt löngu, Frissb. 255. identical, rk = nk. egg, f., p. 116, col. 2, bottom, O. H. G. ecka, Germ. ecke, is the same fildr, part. fleeced, a sheep is said to be vel fildr, illa fildr; cp. Lat. word, although altered in sense; the word is therefore not 'lost in Germ.' pilus, Engl. filt, as also bel. fjalla-fæla, u, f. a bird, 'mount-shunner,' the sand-piper, Fjölnir viii. ein-gongu, adv. only, exclusively, (mod.) ein-hugi, adj. with one mind, resolute, Fb. iii. 418. fjári, a, m. a swearing, hverr fjárinn! fjárans karlinn! qs. fé-árr (?), a einungis, adv., like öllungis, solely, only, (mod.) goblin, over hidden treasures. ein-vera, u, f. a being alone, solitude. fjúk-saga, u, f. a floating rumour, Bret. eira, o, p. 123, col. 2, observe,—the references 'eira undan e-m-bá fjögur-tán, fjogurtándi, older form, = fjórtan. fjorugr, adj. full of life, sprightly, (mod.) enn fyrst, iii. 103,' belong to a different verb, viz. eira, being qs. æra, from ar, = to row, see that word on p. 759. flagari, prep. a flayer, knacker; cp. Ivar Aasen flagar. flak, n. a wreck, in skips-flak. eitr-dreki, a, m. a venomous dragon, Sol. ei-vist, f. an everlasting abode, Hom. (St.) flaksa, að, to bang loose. ekki, adv. no, in a slow hesitating way, freq. in mod. talk, and is flangrast, ad, to fawn, of a dog; f. uppá e-n, (mod.) mentioned as early as Run. Gramm. Isl.; nei, ekki, well no, not quite so! flas, n. = face; in the phrase, reka bað framan í flasið á e-m, to throw ekkja, u, f. a widow, add-this word (as well as ekkill = Swed. enkling) it rudely in one's face; or had kom rett framan í flasið á honum! (mod.) is no relation to ekki = sobbing, but is derived from einn, one, and an inflaumr, Norse flom, read flaum, see Ivar Aasen. flexive -ka, like in stúlka, see Gramm. p. xxxii. col. 2. Ekkja originally fleyðri, f., something belonging to a ship-shed; liggia við þrír aurar meant a single woman, a damsel, and is thus used by the ancient poets, við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir staflægju hverja, ok svá fyrir fleyðri hverja, a plank in the floor (?), N.G.L. i. 101. e. g. vara sem unga ekkju í öndugi kyssa, Km.; út munu ekkjur líta allsnúðula prúðar, Sighvat; 'ekkja' and 'ung kona' are synonymous, flika, u, f. a rag, = flik, Thom. 471. Ísl. ii. (Gunnl.) in a verse; ekkjan stendr ok undrask áraburð, Lex. Poët. flika, ad, in flika e-n, to bave to spare; bo hefdi ei fé ad flika, Húst. It then came to mean a widow (a single, lone woman, having lost her flot-kyndill, m. a tallow-candle, Art. 114. husband). Ekkia is a word peculiar to all Scandin languages, old and flóð, n., add,—it is used fem. in Hb. (1865) 14, 39. modern; although, as we believe, it superseded a still older 'widuwo' flúrur, f. pl. = flúð; hált er helzt á flúrum, Hallgr. flœja, ô, to fly; see flýja. (cp. the Goth., Germ., and Engl.); this change took place at so early a time that no traces are found of that word anywhere in Scandin. speech flökt, n. a fluttering. folaör, part. foaled; in ny-folaör, O. H. L. or writing (cp. Swed. en-ka, Dan. en-ke). ellefu-tíu, 'eleventy' (i. e. one hundred and ten), like seventy, eighty, forátta and forurtir, f., add,—Ulf. fra-waurbts=άμαρτία. etc., freq. in reckoning by duodecimal hundreds, Fedga-æfi 16. for-drattr, m. what is drawn before, a veil, Thom. 455. for-hrumr, adj. quite tottering, Thom. 478. Elli-sif, f. a popular version of Elizabeth, cp. Scot. Elspeth, Fms. vi. (of a Russian princess). for-kundliga, adv. = forkunnliga, Clem. 127. en, disjunctive conj., p. 127, col. 2, in l. 2, observe,-Dan. men is not for-leiki, a, m. insolence, Mar. 275 related to en, but is contr. from 'medan, 'q.v. We now believe the particle for-ligr, adj. vebement, insolent, Thom. en (better enn) to be the same as the Germ. und, Engl. and, the Icel. nn for-litning, f. = fyrirlitning, Thom. 408. being an assimilation of the Southern nd. forn-yrði, n. an archaism, add reference,-Lil. 98 (hulin foryrðin). endim-ligr, adj. abominable, Clem. 129. forráðs-kona, u, f. a female manager, Hom. (St.) for-reoi, n. treason, add,-Mar. 468. endr-beiða, d, to beg again, Thom. 462, Post. endr-vitkast, 20, to recover one's senses, Vidal. for-skot, n. a notice or allowance of time, Thom. 494.

for-spá, d, to propbesy, Thom. 488. for-sprakki, a, m. [A. S. fore-spreca], a ringleader, spokesman. forsugr, adj. coarse and abusive. for-verendr, m. pl. predecessors, Thom. 424. for-bykkja, u, f. a dislike, Thom. 420. folk-vitr or -vittr, f. the wight or fairy of battle, of a Valkyria, Hkv. frakki, a, m. bad, rotten bay; illt er saman að akka örgum sinu frakka, Haller, framan-af, adv. at the outset; vetrinn var kaldr framan af, = ondveror. fram-langt, adj. n. along, forwards, Hem. (MS.) fregn-viss, read fregviss, see Art. 4. (Ed.) freyja, u, f. a lady; freyja min es vanheil, Clem. 135. frið-gjafi, 2, m. a peace-giver, Fb. iii. 386. frið-sama, að, to pacify; friðsama heilaga kirkju, Hom. (St.) frænu-skammr, adj. sbort-edged, = bitskammr, f. er inn deigi lé, a saying, Mkv. fugl-heillir, f. pl. augury, Post. (Unger). fuglheilla-maor, m. = Lat. augur, id. fulki, a, m. a bird, fulica, = Fr. le foulque, Engl. the coot, Edda (Gl.) furtr, m. a gruff boor. furtsligr, adj. gruffly. furta-skapr, m. fúa, u, f. = fóa, a fox; brögðótt reyndist gemlu fúa, Mkv. 18. fuinn, adj. rotten, Mar. 378. fúk-yrði, n. pl. foul language, (mod.) fúl-mar, m. the 'foul-mew' or fulmar, a sea-bird, Hallfred; cp. Bewick. funan, f. decomposition, Post. 23. fyð-riskill, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.) fyrir-menni, n. a person of rank, Bs. ii. 524. fyrir-vaf, n., for 'weft' read 'warp.' $f \infty k j a$, δ , = f e y k j a, H o m. for, f., in the compds add,—fara-hagr, m. travels, Clem. 142. gafi-kæna, u, f. a yawl, Safn i. 112, Stef. Ól. gagn-stæðr, adj. reverse, contrary. gagn-tak, n. straps on a truss-saddle, (mod.) gams, 11. busks (?), in the phrase, snapa gams, to get nothing, Jon porl. i. 343, (mod.) ganti, a, m. [Dan. gante], a coxcomb, (mod.) ganta-skapr, n., Vídal. ged-ferdi, n. temper, disposition. geð-mannligr, adj. fine-looking, portly, Safn i. 63. gegős, u, f. a loose woman, Edda (Lauf.) get, n. = geta, a guess, Fms. vi. 383 (and Mork. I. c.) getta, u, f. = genta, a girl; Geirhildr getta, gott er öl betta, Fas. ii. (in a verse); norræn getta, Egilsson's Poems, 115 (and, 'getta er sama og genta'). goy, n. barking, elsewhere gaud, (mod.) gígja, að, to fiddle (Germ. geigen), Str. 82.

gjögta, að, to jolt, rattle, of a thing badly fitted; það gjögtar til og frá.
glaupsa, að, to talk glibly; heimilt ú ck at g. af því, Mkv. 3. gláma, u, f. a bald, barren tract, a gab, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 491. glens, add,—glens-öl, n.; dauðinn er glensöl sjaldan saup, sagði skenktú nú mér í staup, Jón Þorl. glorungr, m. a glassy sheeting of ice, frozen after thawing, (mod.) glipja, u, f. a thin texture; vessar-glipja, Jon porl. i. 324. glipjulegr, adj. tbin, of a texture, (mod.) gljúpr, adj., sec glúpr. glæta, u, f. a glittering spot; vatus-glæta, a speck or pool of water; ljós-glæta, a gleam of light. gnurra, 20, to gnarr, grate, as a door moving on the hinges. gnötran, f. a rattling, Eluc. góð-fýsi, f. piety, devotion: góð-fúss, adj. devoted, Thom. góð-siðugr, adj. well-mannered, Thom. 23. góð-vikinn, adj. bounteous, kind, Hugvekju S. 28. 4. gólf, n., add the phrase,-kona liggr á gólfi, to be in childbirth. gom-setr, -tamr, adj. sweet, tickling to the palate, dainty. greiðka, að, to speed, quicken; g. sporið. grina, d, to 'grin,' but only in the special sense, to stare into, putting one's face close to a thing; grina ofan i bókina. grópa-samlega, adv. [hence the mod. grobba, to vaunt, and grobbinn = boasting]:-boastingly; þótti gaman at reyna fráleik hans, svá g. sem hann sjálfr tók á, Mork. 40. grund-vallan, f. a foundation, ground-work, Bs. i. 889. grunn-sakka, u, f. a lead, plumb, (mod.) grön, f., add the phrase,-fila (or fyla) grön, to pout with the lips. guő-reskja, u, f. blasphemy, Post. (Unger) 122, v. l. gull, add,-sá grét ekki fyrir gull sem ekki átti, Vídal. i. 284. gyðja, u, f., add, - þorlaug gyðja, Landn. 64. gwi-maor, m. a gude-man or good-man, franklin, perh. derived from gó- in góligr, Edda i. 536 (a απ. λεγ.); it is evidently the same as Engl. yeoman. gei-brúðr, f. a good-wife, also a απ. λεγ. in a verse, Eb. haf, n., p. 228, add,—haf-gall, n. sea-amber, Björn. haf-leiði, n. a sen-way, Post. (Unger) 4. haf-rekinn, part. sea-tossed, Mar. 1054.

name of the hero of a Faroe legend, told by Schlyter in Antiqu. Tidskrift, 1849-1851. The legend makes him the father of the archpirate Magnus Heineson, a historical person, whose exploits are told in Debes' book; this Magnus, we may presume, served as a model to Scott's Pirate (that Scott knew of Debes is seen from note K to the Pirate). The Faroe legend bears a striking likeness to the Anglo-Norman Haveloc the Dane; both name and story may have a common origin, 'Haveloc' being a corrupted French form, with r changed into l for the sake of euphony. haf-rot, n. a violent swell of the sea. haganligr, adj. fit, meet, comfortable, (mod.) hag-sýni, n. a practised eye, (mod.) hag-sæld, f. wealth, well-being, (mod.) hag-tækr, adj. practical, Fb. i. 433. hala, ad, to baul, Mar. 1054 (Dan. bale). halli, a, m. [Ivar Aasen ball; cp. the Norse Fredriks- bald]. a sloping. brink, declivity, Hem.; freq. in mod. usage: metaph. a drawback, loss of right. hamall, a nickname, and then a pr. name, Landn.; cp. A. S. bomola = a fool, one whose head is close-shaven. hamótt, hömótt, f., mod. humótt; [from höm, a baunch (?), it is therefore not derived from hum]:-only in the phrase, fara i humott eptir e-m, to follow in one's wake; hleypr hann fram i veginn bar sem vagna-menninir fóru undan, ok hér eptir í hamóttina (haumóttina, v. l.), Clar. (vellum): mod., ganga í humótt á eptir, to slink bebind. hand-draga, drog, to pull, Thom. harð-brysti, n. bard-beartedness, Thom. 486. harð-stjóri, a, m. a tyrant: harð-stjórn, f. tyranny, (mod.) harpa, ad (?), to play on a barp, Str., a απ. λεγ. há-band, n. a string round the leg. há-leistr, m. [from leistr (q. v.) and hár = a bougb], a sbort sock reacbing only to the ankles. hálf-skák, f. a triangular kerchief, a square one cut in two, Isl. i. 7. Hár-barðr, m. Gray-beard, a myth. name, Edda (Gl.): Prof. Bergmann, in his 'Graubarts-lied,' has conclusively shewn that the 'Harbardr' of the lay (Hárbarðs-ljóð) is not Odin, but Loki. há-vaði, a, m. a roaring water, a rapid, i.e. something less than a cascade; móða féll með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii. 230; þá spennti fram í hávaðana, Safn i. 80. hoggr, m., add,-Engl. bedge, Germ. becken, from this tree being used for hedging. heið-gulr, adj. yellow, jaundiced, (mod.) heit-rof, n. a breach of promise, Thom. 498. hifneskr, adj. = himneskr, Post. 481, 510. hialin, n. a gossamer (?), Isl. þjóðs. ii. 539. hiðazk, dep. [híð], to be in its lair, of a wild beast; hann hafði hiðz í þessu fjalli,...far nú ok hiðzt þar er þér líkar, Vitae Patrum (Unger). hima, d, to saunter; add,-himir ok hangir...hvat himir þú ...hekk hann af ok himdi . . . með himanda hug, Vitae Patrum (Unger). híra, to loiter; add,-hinir hírðu við...ek hírumk hér hjá í yðvarti þjónustu, Vitae Patrum (Unger). Hjaoningar, add,—A. S. Heodeningas, Hetelinge or Hegelinge of the old German epos, Kudrun (Bartsch's Edition), Hjarrandi, a, m. a mythical name, the Demodokus or Orpheus of the old Teut. legends, Edda 89; A.S. Heorrenda; in old Germ. poems called Horant. Hjarranda-ljóð, n. pl. the lay or tune of H., a charmed tune on the harp, Fas. iii. 223 (Bósa S.): a mod. metre in the Ballads (Rímur) is, if we remember right, still in Iceland called Hjarranda-lag, the tune of H. (see Bartsch's Ed. of Kudrun, pp. ix, xvii, and the sixth Aventiure of Kudrun, inscribed 'wie suoze Horant sanc' = bow sweet H. sang). hjart-tegn = jartegn, Thom. hjá-lega, u, f., read 'hjá-legr, n.' hlaupa, the verb, add,—subj. hlæpi, O. H. 118; læpizk, O. H. L. 82; but hlypi, Hom. 158, Ó. T. 68, l. 24. hlersi, adj., mod. hlessa, q. v.; sló á hann ótta miklum svá sem hann yroi hlersi (hleyrsi, v. l.), Post. (Unger) 121. hleyti, add,-hleytis-maor, a rendering of Lat. vicarius, Post. 36. hljóð-semd, f. silence, Post. 74. hlýð-skylldi (hluþscylldi) = lýðskyldi, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 398, 399. hnauss, m., add,—the old true form is knauss, whence Dan. knos. hnori, a, m., add,—Gr. Zeῦ σῶσον. hnita, 20, [see neit], to gleam white like flour, Pal Vidal. (in a ditty). hnjósa, add,—Skíða R. 189: metaph., hnyss hann við prestrinn, & sneezed against, i.e. remonstrated, Bs. i. 181; monnum matti naliga hnjósa (=hrjósa) hugr við, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

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hnjóta, hnaut, to stumble; hestrinn hnaut þá á fram, Bs. ii. 449 (16th

hnósi, a, m. [nosi, p. 457]; en á meðan önnur var að koma i lag hnósanum sem þær ætluðu að láta í vögguna, of an ungainly changeling

hnyssa, t, [hnoss], to wrap up, prop. to board; vilda ek, at þú græfir

century); no doubt corrupt for hnjósa.

haf-rekr, m. sea-drifted. Heine bavreki or Heine the sea-drifted is the mik på er ek em daudt ok hnysstir svå um mik ... nogliga skal ek at þer

swathed and put into the cradle, Isl. Djóðs. i. 48.

hnyssa (= Lat. te induam),... þá er heilagr faðir hafði að honum hnysst T ollum-megin, Vitae Patrum (Unger); in mod. usage Icel. say, hnyssa að e-m, to wrap a person up and make bim snug, e.g. of a person in bed.

holta-borr, m. a name of the fox, Maurer's Volksagen. horfin-heilla, perh. better n., cp. Eirsp. 141 (Ed. 1870), where horfin-

heilla occurs as acc. hoson, interj. obo ! 623. 16, MS. 4. 1.

homa, ad, = mod. hossa, q. v. [Fr. bausser?]:-to exalt; peir veita oss nioran . . . en hinir er oss hoza, veita oss aptrkast, but those who exalt us give us a check, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

hozan, f. [cp. hossa], exaltation, vanity; hniga til hozanar eða hégómadýrðar, . . . til hozsanar (hozanar, v. l.) eða hégómligrar hræsni, Vitae

Patrum (Unger).

hófa, að, to feast, fare sumptuously, Skíða R. 112.

hóg-lyndi, add,—fem. in Mar. 351, 914.

hramsa, 20, to clutch.

hreði, a, m. I. is to go out, see hröði below.

hreinn, m., observe,-this word is spec. Scandin., not Finnish, see Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 46 (Germ. Ed.)

hreppr, m., observe,-Konrad Maurer has communicated to me his opinion that the ancient heathen had organised rules and laws for the maintenance or vagrancy of the poor, which the Christian bishops afterwards amended and expanded. If so, it is hardly to be doubted that the division into Rapes existed even in heathen times; and indeed it would have been recorded by Ari in the 1b, had it been made in the time of the first bishops. The word itself and the autumn meetings for the poor are mentioned in Sagas referring to the heathen age, e. g. Fms. ii. 225. The men of the 12th century looked on these meetings as a time-honoured institution, as is proved by the reference Fb. iii. 421 (only lately noticed, and given in full s. v. binga); cp. also Bolla b. (Ld. 350). These meetings are still held in Iceland.

hreykja, t, [hraukr], to puff up; h. sér, þeir sem hreykjast heldr hátt hrapa fyrri vonum, Grönd.

hrygg-bjúgr, adj. crook-backed, Mar. 1040.

hryssa, u, f. a mare; the word occurs in the Vitae Patrum (Unger). hræsa = ræsa, Post. 288.

hröði, f. [from hraðr], a burry, precipitation, Eluc.

hrokkva, the verb, -for 'h. vid, to give way,' read 'h. vid, to face, stand at bay;' þetta einvígi er engi hafði þort við að h., Art. 19.

hug-gæði, add-fem. in Bs. i. 561, ii. 76. hug-næmt, n. adj., Thom. 386.

hugr,- 'hugar-válaðr, m.' read 'hugar-válað, n.' See válað.

húm, observe,-for humótt, see hamótt.

hús-heigull, m. a kind of spider, = dordingull, Isl. bjóðs. ii. 548.

hvesta, u, f. = pvesti (q. v.), Vm. 79.

hvima, add,-Mork. 108.

hvískr, n. a wbispering, Post. 609.

hylja, the verb, add,-n. part. hult, N. G. L. i. 256; hult ok óhult, covered and not covered; hence the mod. o-hultr, used as adj., = safe, prop. not bidden, not skimmed over, metaphor perh. from holes in ice or crevasses. hæfir, m. a beifer (?), Ýt.

hækinn, adj. [Ivar Aasen bæken; Dan. bigen], greedy, voracious, Merl., Bret. (1849) 44.

hæti, n. = hót, a wbit; ekki einu hæti betr.

höfuð,—the words in line 6 to 7, etc., are true in substance, yet the spelling hofuð does at least occur once in Cod. Reg. Sæm., viz. Hbl. 15 (Bugge); haufuð is certainly the true old form. To höfuð-hlutr, p. 307, col. 2, add, -in mod. usage, höfða-hlutr (in the dual), opp. to fotablutr, and so spelt in Eg. 398; so also Icelanders say höfða-lag, the bead-piece of a bedstead, also the pillow; eg fann það undir höfðalaginu: cp. the phrase, at hofdum porsteins, at the heads of Thorstein's bed (here in plur. used of a single person); a similar usage of plur. or dual instead of sing. in A.S. is marked in a note to Mr. Sweet's Gregory's Pastoral Care.

hörmeitiðr, m. 2 απ. λεγ. in Hým. end; may not this word contain a variation or corruption of some month's name, occurring under various forms in A.S. and Germ., and of which the Scandin. form is not known, such as Horemaent = November or December, Hornunc = February, Hartmonat = January (Dr. Karl Weinhold),-months of great festivals and sacrifices? For an attempt at interpretation of the passage, see véar, p. 687, col. 1, at bottom.

iping, f. (?); þeir festu þá upp í framstafninum eitt lítið segl svá sem væri iping nokkur, Post. 273.

i-grunda, 20, to ponder over, ruminate, (mod.)

i-leppr, m. a sock to wear in shoes, = leppr, (mod.)

ísugr, adj. icy; isugar bárur, Jd.

i-vera, u, f. indwelling, babitation; iveru-hus, a lodging-bouse, (mod.) jafn-lengd, p. 321, add,—jafnlengdar-skrá = an obituary, D. I. i.

jafn-lyndi, add-fem. in Mar. 848.

jur-jor = jaur, yes, is quoted in Run. Gramm.

júr = jaur, yes; júr kvað hann, ifast ekki um, Art. 68, cp. Skálda (Thorodd) 163.

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jögun, f. a barping on the same quarrel.

jökull, add,-jökul-hljóð, n. sounds beard in glaciers, Eggert Itin. 770: jökul-sprunga, u, f. a crevasse.

jölstr, m. [Swed. jolster], salix pentandra, a kind of willow, Gkv. 1. 19 (Bugge 419).

jötun-uxi, add,-medic. a cancer; hann fékk mein í fótinn, var þat kallað j. eðr átumein, Bs. ii. 269.

kaða, u, f. a ben (?), Edda ii. 488.

kaf, n., add the phrase, -enda, hætta i miðju kafi, to end or break off abruptly (in mediis rebus), metaphor from swimming.

kaf-fero, f. submersion, Thom. 495.

kaka, u, f. a cake; add a reference from an ancient vellum,-eitt kökukorn, a little cake, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

kakki, a, m. a basin; in vatn-kakki, Korm.

kaldi, a, m. a cold, chilly breeze.

kalna, $a\delta$, = kólna, (mod.)

kamers, n. a chamber, room, privy, (mod.)

kangs, n. = kangin-yrði, (mod.)

kast, n., add,—a fit; hósta-kast, a fit of coughing; renna stór köst, to take a long run by fits and starts, Hem.

káza, u, f., mod. kássa (see p. 335, col. 1); the word is found in Vitae Patrum (Unger), kazu af mjölvi, being a rendering of 'pultem ex farinâ.

keip-réttr, adj. bolt upright; standa keipréttr, (mod.)

keldu-svin, for 'bedge-bog' read 'rallus aquaticus,' the name of a bird, the water-rail.

kenna, the verb, add,—to tell, make known (cp. the Goth. use); kennit mer nafn konungs, tell me the king's name, Hkv. Hjörv.: konungar 'ro fimm, kenni ek pér nöfn þeirra, ek emk inn sétti sjálfr, Em.; kenna e-m brautir, to tell one the way, as a guide, Hom., Hbl.

ker-koppr, m. a small basin, Thom. 518.

kjalar-fugl, m. a kind of bird, a quail (?), Edda (Gl.)

kjarna-mjolk, f. [Dan. kjerne-melk], 'cburn-milk,' butter-milk, Thom.

kjarr, m. a kind of bird, a curlew (?), Edda (Gl.)

kjós, f., add reference,-Post. 308.

kjöt-mangari, a, m. a meat-monger, I Cor. x. 25 (whence Kjöbmagergade, in Copenhagen).

kland and klanda;—the derivation from the Gr. is erroneous, the word being an old Scandin. law term; old Swed. kland = an action, and klanda (with acc.) = to bring an action for or about a thing, see Schlyter. In Icel, the original sense has been lost.

klossa, u, f., add reference,-Skáld H. R.

klof-vega, in the phrase, rioa k., to ride astride; opp. to ein-vega, like . women on a side-saddle, (mod.)

knauss, m. a square clod of turf, Lat. caespes; cp. Dan. knös; the mod. Icel. form is hnauss, q. v.

knetta, t, to grumble; engi knettir um annars mein, Mkv.

knjúkr, m. a crag, knoll; the mod. form is hnjúkr.

pr. name, Landn.; spelt knykr, D. I. i. 399.

kol-fella, d, (and kol-fellir, m.), to lose utterly, of a man who loses all his live stock from cold or hunger; hann kolfeldi, be lost bis all; það varð kolfellir: it may be a metaph. from cutting wood for charcoal; or perhaps a remnant of an ancient Scandin, law term, preserved in early Swed., viz. kull-svarf = the death of mother and child in childbirth, and kjöl-svarf = of busband, wife, and child, all perisbing at sea, see Schlyter, cp. Ld. ch. 18.

koll-vatr, adj. wet-baired, i. e. drowned, esp. in a ditty.

koma, the verb, D, at the end add,-vera kominn upp á e-n, to depend upon one for belp; vera upp á aðra kominn, (mod.)

konr, add,-konar (generis), Skálda (Thorodd) ii. 40.

korn, add,-eitt köku-korn; see kaka

kreppingr, m. a bird, the creeper (?), Edda (Gl.)

kriari, a, m. a crier. = Lat. praeco, Mar. (pref. p. xvii).

kross, in the remarks on cross-worship add, - porkell er svá baðsk fyrir at krossi, gott ey gömlum manni, gott ey ungum manni, Landn. 45.

krumla, u, f. = krumma.

krýja or krúa, ð, hence the mod. Icel. grúa (það úir og grúir), changing k into g; [Norse krye; cp. Engl. crowd]:—to swarm; pad udi og krúði, Egilsson's Poems, 25.

krækil-blinda, u, f. 'crook-blind,' blind man's buff; a game also called skolla-leikr, Mar. 1056.

kveisa, u, f., add,—kveisu-flug, n. a shooting pain, Mkv.

Evenn., the compds, p. 362, col. 2, observe—the ancients prob. said kven-with a single n; 'kven' is still sounded in **Kven-grjót**, a local name in western Icel., being the only remnant of the old form.

kviðja, the verb, add,—reflex., kviðisk þessa verks, forbear to do it, Krók, 6 new Ed.

kvika, u, f. obstructions of the ducts in the nose, which used to be

thought to be quick (i. e. live) worms; Vespasianus hafði kvikur í nösum, T en þat mein kalla þeir 'vespas,' því var hann kallaðr Vespasianus, V. bad 'worms in the nose,' which disease they call vespas, therefore he was called V. (sic), Post. (Unger) 155.

kvisa, u, f. a kind of bird, Edda ii. 488.

kvistr, m., add,-kvikr kvistr, live stock; hann á eigi meir í kvikum kvisti en eina kú, Mar. 1049.

kyrfa, o, to carve, Grag. ii. 257; cp. kurfur.

kyrra, u, f. calmness, calm, Mar. 1195

kögðir, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.) ii. 424.

kögurr, m., as to the reference Hbl. 13, add,—the vellum has ogur, but the emendation into kögur is received by Editors; and is made certain by 'kögur-sveinn' in the same verse; but the sense and origin of kögurr in this place have been missed by the interpreters. It is indeed a wellknown Teut. word, A.S. cocur, O. H.G. chochar, Germ. kocher, Dutch koker; the Dan. kogger is prob. borrowed from the Germ., as is the Icel. koffur from Luther's Bible; once on a time it was also a Scandin. word, which was since displaced by the compounded örva-malr or ör-malr, q. v.; this passage being the only place where it occurs in an uncompounded form, but it remains in kögur-sveinn, a quiver-boy, who carried the bunter's quiver (?); and in kogur-barn, Norse kogge-barn. Prof. Bergmann has, with his usual insight in Eddic matters, divined the sense when he says, p. 123, 'über den Sund zu schwimmen und dabei seinen feurigen Donner-und-blitz-keil, ... im Wasser zu netzen und abzukühlen.' The fact is, Thor is here represented carrying a quiver full of thunder-bolts on his back, and so the poet makes the mighty thunder-god stop at the Sound, embarrassed, and begging to be ferried over, as he could not wade over from fear of wetting his quiver and quenching the fire, for he must 'keep his powder dry,' although in Gm. and pd. Thor is not much afraid of the water. Whether kögurr, a quilt, be any relation to kögurr, a quiver, we cannot tell, prob. not; if so, this word should be placed under a separate head.

kör-leginn, adj. = körlægr, Post. 40. körugr, adj. [kar], slimy, (mod.)

laga-setning, f. legislation (p. 370, col. 1); this word requires explanation,-in old writers it means the constitution, the fundamental laws or political constitution of a commonwealth; as Ari, the historian, says, 'frá Íslands bygð, frá landnáms-mönnum ok lagasetning,' of the settlement of Iceland, of ber settlers and ber political constitution, 1b. (pref.); where lagasetning refers to the institution of the alping, and the other events related in 1b. ch. 2 and 3; so also, ritadi hann (viz. Ari) mest í upphasi sinnar bókar um Íslands bygð (the settlement), ok lagasetning (constitution), Hkr. (pref.), referring to the constitutional laws of Ulfljot recorded in ch. 2 of the Icelander Book; lagasetning here exactly answers to what Konrad Maurer, by a mod. term, calls 'die entstehung des Isländisches staates.' So also of the laws of king Hakon the Good (cp. the remarks s. v. bing), lagasetning Hákonar konungs, . . . hann (the king) var maör stórvitr, ok lagði mikinn hug á lagasetning, hann 'setti' Gulaþings-lög ..., Hkr. i. 135 (cp. Fms. i. 31): again, in Ó.H. 227 it answers to the mod. word legislation (of the laws of Sweyn, the son of Alfifa), and so Orkn. 24. It is to be borne in mind that 'log' has a double sense, viz. law in a strict sense, and in a local-political sense = a* law-community,' legally constituted state, nearly answering to Gr. πύλιε. lang-viðri, n., add,—langviðrum skal eyða grund, Mkv. 24; cp. Ísland

eyðist af langviðrum ok lagaleysi, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 438.

laus-lyndi, add-fem. in Fas. ii. 124.

laus-mæli, add-the sing. occurs in Fb. iii. 185.

laus-yrði, add,-fem. in Pr. 133, Fbr. 64 new Ed.

laut, f., add,—this word occurs in Landn. 197 (Hjaltdæla-laut). lán, n., add,—ekki er lán lengr en léð er, Vídal., a saying.

ledda, u, f. a lead, plumb, a fisher's term in western Iceland.

leio-angr, m. a levy; add,—may not this word be qs. leiovangr = the field of the Leet, where a Leet was held? if so, it would throw light on the origin of this meeting in very remote times as being a mustermeeting or levy of the king's service: afterwards leidangr might have come to mean the levy itself. It is indeed difficult to explain this word in any other way, esp. the latter part -angr, which usually denotes a place.

leiðanligr, adj. ductile, manageable, Post.

leiði-þirr, m. a aπ. λεγ., Haustl.; wrongly explained by Egilsson, it is evidently the A. S. lâd-peow = a leader, guide. leikni, f. playfulness, curiosity; gora e-ð til leiknis, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 615.

léttis-maðr = leytismaðr (or hleytismaðr), a vicar, Post. 34.

liðr, observe,—the passage in Hm., svá at hón lyki þik liðum, is perhaps illustrated by Chaucer's 'locen in every lith,' Nonne's Priest's Tale; embraces of witches being believed to rob a man of his manhood.

limpa, u, f. limpness, weakness, Fél. xv; það er limpa í mér, (mod.) lík-brá, f. = valbrá (q. v.), Fél.

lim-stokkinn, part. out of joint, bidr. 16.

Ljósa-vatn, n. the light-water, a local name: Ljósvetningar, m. pl. the men of L., Landn.

ljós-ker, n., prop. a 'light-vessel,' a lamp (not lantern), cp. Mar. 679, 1036, 1037, Thom. 483.

ljúga, the verb, add,—pret. pl. lógo, Post. 231; later lugu. loða, the verb, the Clem. 24 (Post. Unger 63), read,—fundu þeir, at

hann loddi 'saman' flærð einni; the passage is therefore quite plain.

logn-alda, u, f. rolling in a calm, of a ship.

lok, n., add,—the word remains in Engl. bem-lock.

Loki, the name of the terrible fire-demon, half god, half giant, the friend and companion of the gods, and yet their most fearful toe. We have a new suggestion to make as to the origin of this name. The old Northern Loki and the old Italic Volcanus are, we believe, identical; as thus,—the old Teutonic form of Loki, we suppose, was Wloka, whence, by dropping the w before l, according to the rules of the Scandinavian tongue, Loki. A complete analogy is presented in Lat. voltus, vultus, A. S. wlits, but Icel. lit (in and-lit, a face); and, in point of the character of the two demons, the resemblance is no less striking, as we have on the one hand Vulcanus with Etna for his workshop (cp. the mod. rolcano), and on the other hand the Northern legends of the fettered firegiant, Loki, by whose struggles the earthquakes are caused. Of all the personages of the Northern heathen religion, the three, Odinn, Port, and Loki, were by far the most prominent; but not even the name of Loki is preserved in the records of any other Teutonic people. Can the words of Caesar B. G. vi, xxi, Solem 'Vulcanum' et Lunam, refer to our Loki? probably not, although in Caesar's time the form would have been Wlokan in acc., a form which a Roman ear might well have identified with their own Vulcanus. The old derivation from loka, to sbut, is inadmissible in the present state of philological science: a Wodan from vaða, or Loki from loka, is no better than a 'Juno a juvando,' or a 'Neptunus a nando.' May not Loki (Wloka) be a relation to the Sansk. vrika, Slav. vluku, Lith. vilkas, Icel. vargr, ulfr, meaning a destroyer, a wolf? it is very significant that in the Norse mythology Loki is the father of the world-destroying monsters,—the wolf Fenrir, the World-serpent, and the ogress Hel; and, if the etymology suggested be true, he was himself originally represented as a wolf.

lopt-hæna, u, f. a female pr. name, Landn.; prop. a kind of duck, cp. skálp-hæna (in the Addenda).

16kr, add,—that it originally was a law term, a receiver of stolen goods, is seen from Chaucer (Coke's Tale, 51), 'there is no thief without a loak.'

lund-lag, n. temper.

lund-lagt, part. n. minded, disposed, e-m er e-t l., Post. 481, 633. lyf-steinn, in the vellum of Korm. S. (A. M. 232) it is always spelt with y (not lifsteinn), thus Unger, who has himself consulted the vellum. lykt, f. [Dan. lögte], a lantern, Bs. ii. 257.

lýð-skyldi, add-fem. in Fms. x. 339 (sjá hlyðskyldi); but hlyð-

skyldis, 398.

158a, the verb, II. 3. γ, lýsa e-u yfir, better is lýsa yfir e-u. leri-sveinn, this word is a translation of A. S. leorning-enibt, a word used in Ælfric's English at the time when Christianity was transported

from England to Norway and Iceland; at a still earlier time the English rendered 'discipulus' by 'pegn' (Gregory's Pastoral Care).

100, f. a lathe, add—the old form was prob. laud, with a diphthong;

the mod. form is löð, gen. laðar.

mal, n. the purring of a cat, Snot 132.

man, a bondman, add,-mans-folk, captive-folk, prisoners; in Orkn. 368 (Fb. ii. 486, l. 8), beir seldu beim silfr ok 'annat fé' is corrupted for 'mans-folk,' as is seen from the words of the Danish translation of 1615-'ok solde dennem fangerne.'

mann-bikkja, u, f. a 'man-bitch,' a term of abuse, Post. 151.

manngi, add,-prætta ek við manngi, Post. 230.

mann-tjón, for the gender see tjón.

man-vélar, f. pl. love-tricks, Hbl. 20.

mat, n. an estimate; the truer form is mat (like drap, nam, gat, at, from drepa...); the word was originally a Norse law term, and is not found in the Grag, but was, at the union with Norway, adopted in Icel. where it soon lost its long vowel; it is actually spelt maat (i.e. mat) in D. N. ii. 225 (maats menn = taxation); eptir sex manna mati, Jb.; eptir góðra manni máti, Vm.; eptir máti, id. (Mr. Jón Thorkelsson).

mat-fiskr, m. fish for food, Post.

mál-friðr should be—a temporary peace; mod. stundar-friðr. mási, a, m. a nickname, Fms., add—prop. the name of a bird; in Faroe maasi is a sea-mew; val-maasi, Uislands-maasi (= an Icelandic mer.), fiski-maasi, see Mr. H. C. Müller's Færöernes Fugle-fauna (1863).

medan, add,—hence Dan. men = but, contracted from meden.

megin-byri, n. a fair wind, Post. 233.

mel-fluga, u, f. a moth in clothes, (mod.)

mest-megnis, adv. for the most part, (mod.)

met, n. sing. = mát, an estimate, D. N. ii. 31; lög-m., Mar. (pref. p. xxxv). meta, the verb, at the beginning, observe,-the subj. mæti occurs in Völs, S. 85 (Bugge's Ed.)

mey-nunna, u, f. a nun, = virgo monacha, Vitae Patrum (Unger). mið-seymi, n., sounded misseymi, the gut used in shoe-making.

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mikill, add the saying,—mikið skal til mikils vinna, Vídal. ii. 64. mikla, að, add,-hann kvaðsk eigi mundu mikla tillögu við hann ór því er hann hafði til unnit, Band. (MS., begin.); the printed text is corrupt.

mis-dægrt, n. adj.; in the phrase, honum verðr aldri misdægrt, of a person who is never ill for a single day.

mis-gáningr, m. an inadvertency.

mis-grip, n. a 'mis-grip,' mistake; in the phrase, taka e-t i misgripum, to take a thing by the wrong end, make a mistake, (mod.) mis-klíð, f. discord.

mjalli, a, m. [mjöll], whiteness; esp. in the phrase, vera ekki med öllum mjalla, to be not 'in one's whole whiteness,' i. e. to be not in one's senses, to be insane.

móða, u, f. II, add,-af allri móðu bitra munugða, Post. 555.

mót, a meeting; dele the word 'móts-minni,' which is only a false reading of m for ni, see njóts-minni below.

mun-hugð = munuð (q. v.), Post. (Unger) 117.

munu, the verb, add,-muni in exclamations of wonder, contempt; hvat moni hvelpr sá ráða griðum? Mork. 80; hvat muni of vinna órum astum, what should overcome our love? i.e. come what may, it is proof against all, Korm. (in a verse).

mystr = myrkr (?), Mar. 1031.

mýgja, the verb, add,—an older pret, mugði or mögði; hence, né mögdu menn ölteiti, nor did the people quell their cheer, i. e. they were in bigb spirits, pd. (and not as explained in Lex. Poët.); at hann mygdi (subj.) allri mekt Gydinga, that be quelled all the might of the Jews, Post. (Unger) 104.

mýr-dæla, u, f. 'mire-dale,' a miry, boggy bollow, Hallgr.

mærr, f. = mýrr, a moor, bog; æpa kann í mærum fröskr, Mkv.

mögðir, m. a kind of stone, Edda ii. 494.

mösni, a, m. the name of a bear, Edda (Gl.)

-na, add,-satt-na, Bs. i. 469, v. l.

nagl-hald, n. a nail's bold, Bs. ii. 503.

naumr, add,-naum grið, Bs. ii. 508 (17th century); vera naumt við kominn, to be pressed for time.

nár, B, add,-ná-bond, n. pl. the cords by which the shroud is bound round the body, Mar.

nef-lauss, adj. [ncfi], 'kinless,' orphaned, desolate; sagt er frá hve neflauss narir, Mkv.

nekkverr, add,-Mr. Uppström, and since Bugge, derive this word from ne-veit-hverr, instead of Grimm's ne-hverr, cp. A. S. nathwat = newat-bwat = Icel. nakkvat; this would better account for the double k, but otherwise it has no influence on the inflexive changes of the word.

B. nekkverr. In B. IV. 3, nokkor should be put under a separate head as loc. adverb, = somewhere, anywhere, qs. ne-hvar or ne-

nems, the verb, add,—a pret. numdi in mod. usage, formed from the part, numinn, as if from a verb nymja; örvaðist geð á allan hátt er eg numdi sjónum | föður-landið heldr hátt hafit upp úr sjónum, Eggert.

Nes-konungr, 2 pr. name, Baut. 402.

nett-leikr, m. neatness, (mod.)

njótr, m., add,—njóts-minni, n. [still in Norway called njös-minne, Ivar Aasen, in the new Edition of his Dict., of a cup drunk by customers after striking a bargain]: - a kind of 'earnest-cup;' sendi hann honum eina skál fulla mjaðar, ok bað hann drekka njótsminni (mótsminni is an error), hér með, segir konungr, vil ek gefa þér, Sveinn, jarlsnafn, etc., Fms. vi. 52: the suggestion at the end of the article is therefore true.

Noregr, add,—'Nurviag' on the Jellinge stone. nott, f., C, add,-netr-göltr, n. a roving about by night.

ný-lýsi, n., to the passage Orkn. 420 add,—According to the Saga and an entry in the old Annals the day in question was the evening of the 21st of Dec. 1154, old style; and from information given by Mr. Main (the Radcliffe Observer, Oxford), a full moon fell on this very day in that year, old style. This quite settles the question as to the true old sense of ny and nylysi. The chronology of Torizus in the old Ed. of Orkn. S. is altogether wrong.

nýting, f. a term of husbandry; góð, ill nýting, of getting in the hay or crop, Esp. 1761.

næðingr, m. a chilly blast, = gnæðingr, (mod.) ner-fellt, n. adj. as adv. nearly, almost, (mod.)

nökkor, adv., qs. ne-hvar or ne-veit-hvar, somewbere, very freq. in old writers, somewhere, anywhere; to this word belong the references under nekkverr, B. IV. 3, p. 452; to which add,—hér nökkur, Fb. i. 73; nökkur lands eða lagar, Al. 107. In mod. usage this word has become obsolete and is replaced by einhvers-stadar; the explanation given under nekkverr, B. IV. 3, must be altered accordingly, and the words 'somewbat, may be' struck out.

nökkvi, a, m.; in the phrase, þungr sem 'nökkvi,' or nökkva-þungr, of things like hay soaked with water or the like. This word can hardly be related to nökkvi, a boat; we think it is qs. n-ökkvi, cp. ökkr and ökvast, 'þungr sem einn ökvi' rapidly pronounced sem 'nökvi, the n being taken from the preceding word, as in njóli (jóll, p. 326, col. 2).

obbeldi = ofbeldi, Thom. 405.

ofan, adv.; instead of 'in bior. S. often spelt oman,' read 'the mod. Faroe dialect has oman.

of-glepr, m. a crime, Art. 20.

of-sinni, a, m. a follower; allir inir aztu Adils ofsinnar, Bm.; Sathan og hans ofsinnum, Vídal. ii. 25.

of-stero, f. = ofstæri, Thom. 411.

of-vægi, n. an enormity, an enormous weight.

opt, add,-with the notion of ever; árliga verða skyli maðr opt fá, Hm.; so opt, ósjaldan, Vsp.

oro, n., add the phrase,-fá sér e-o til oroa, to notice, to resent; eg vil ekki fá mér það til orða, Vídal. ii. 41: among compds, add,—orð-fyndni, f. facetiousness: ord-heppinn, adj. bitting: ord-hof, n. the word-sanctuary, i. e. the mouth, Stor.: oro-lagor, part. famous: oro-lengia, d, to dilate upon; eg vil ekki o. petta, I will cut it sbort: orð-reyrr, m. tbe word-reed, i. e. tbe tongue, Sighvat: orð-ræmör, part. notorious: orðstafir, m. pl. 'word-staves,' pbrases, Am. q: oro-svif, n. pl. rumours, Post. 92.

ostr,—the etymology of ostr, qs. jostr, is confirmed by the borrowed Finnish juusto, see Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 66.

60al, instead of B. II. 3, read,—In the old Norse there is a compd alda-odal, a property of ages or beld for ages or generations, Lat. fundus avitus, an ancient allodial inberitance; ok ef eigi er leyst innan þriggja vetra, þá verðr sú jörð honum at alda óðali, and if it be not released within three years, then the estate becomes his allocial property, D. N. i. 129; til æfinlegrar eignar ok alda óðals, for everlasting possession and allodial tenure, iii. 88: then this phrase became metaphorical, in the phrase, at alda ödli, to everlasting possession, i. e. for ever; Joann prestr skal vera þar meðan hann vill ok fylgja því at alda eyðli, i. 266; hverr verðr þykki at taka þann úmaga at alda ödli, to maintain bim (the poor man) for ever, Grag. i. 264: or of past time, frá alda öðli, from time immemorial; varla hefir þvílíkt heyrzt frá aldöðli, Vídal. ii. 181; whence the mod. Dan. frá 'arilds' tid (by corrupt pronunciation = fra ' ald-odels' tid, ld being changed into r). lieve the mid. Lat. all-odium to be derived from this compd, by way of assimilation; the old Teut. form would be alp-odal (Goth. alp-= aevum), whence all-odal, allodium, property beld in absolute possession, opposed to such as is beld in fee or subject to certain conditions. The remarks under óðal, 1. 7, 'from this word, etc.,' should be modified accordingly.

60-gjorð, f. verse-making, panegyric, eulogy, Post. 510.

6-elja, u, f. restlessness, Isl. þjóðs.

6-grynni = örgrynni, q. v.

6-lekja, u, f. curded milk with the whey, whilst in the tub; when the whey has been strained off it it called skyr, (mod.)

ólga, add,-ólgu-sjór, a rolling swell of sea.

ólm-leikr, m. fury, Post. 114.

órar, add,-óra-maðr, m. a madman, frantic, Post. 192.

6-viðkomandi, part. not belonging to, (mod.)

pat, n. an aimless gesticulation; handa-pat, Isl. þjóðs. i. 7.

pési, a, m. a 'piece,' a small tract, (mod.)

piltungr, m. a little boy, = piltr, Grett. 143 A, Krók.

pjatla, u, f. [Dan. pjalt], a small piece of cloth cut-off, (mod.) presta-firrur, f. pl. a priest's rambles; ekki nema p. og hlutsemi, Vídal,

pústra, d, to buffet, bryml.

rak, n. a wick, add reference,-Mar. 673.

rauðka, u, f. a red mare, (mod.)

raul, n. a doleful bumming, (mod.)

ráði, a, m. a boar, add,-as a curse on a Runic stone, ráði tekr þár runsi runum bimsum, may the boar take them who confound these Runes! Rafn 165; cp. the phrases, verða at rata, see rati (for verða at rúða?), and verða at gjalti = to run mad, see göltr.

refr, m., add,-er Sigvaldi átti, refr, S. that fox, Fms. xi. 106.

regn-bloti, a, m. rain and snow, sleet, Ann. 1362.

reiða, the verb, add,-reiða sig á e-t, to rely on, (mod.)

reiðar-slag, n. a thunderbolt, stroke of lightning, Vidal. i. 336.

reiði-bolur, f. pl. a fit of anger (?); þá mælti Sigurðr konungr í reiðibolum, Mork. 183; vinnr hón af honum riddarann í reiðibolu(m), Mirm:

rellinn, adj. wayward, of a baby, Isl. þjóðs. i. 42.

rembing, f. a puffing, Grönd. 69.

rexni, a, m. (i. e. ræxni), Post. 464; sec ræksni.

reyni-stóð, f. a rowan-grove, Jónas.

riga, 2d, [from the Latin?], to irrigate, Post. 637 (v.l., απ. λεγ.) ringr, m. [cp. Engl. to ring, of the voice], a sbock, a quivering, con-

vulsive motion; taka harda ringi, of a ship, (mod.)

rívan-skinna, u, f. a bird, a ruff or reeve, tringa pugnax, Edda (Gl.)

róg-sterkr, adj. 'strife-strong,' martial, Runic stone. Róm-verska, u, f. the Roman tongue, Latin, Ingv. 16.

rugling, f. a confounding. runsa, að, to confound, add the reference given s. v. rúði above wrongly explained in Rain 165.

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778
                                                                 ADDENDA.
                                                                           lashing the sea before a gale; the metaphor is from the game of skinnleikr, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 129.
 ruoa, u, f. a pane of glass, (mod.)
 rælast, dep., in svá mælir Heilagr Andi fyrir munn Davíð konungs,
hégómliga 'ræliz' margr maðrinn, Post. (Unger) 425, should, we believe,
                                                                            skjall-hvitr, adj. wbite as skjall, q. v.
be 'ræsiz,' i.e. hræsiz, to vaunt, puff oneself up, see Ps. xxxix. 6.
                                                                            skjarr-sýnn, adj. quick-eyed, Post. 636, v. l.
                                                                            skjår, m., observe,-skjår is prop. the bladder stretched on frames
 rödd, f., add,-acc. roddo, as if from radda, Mork. 128.
 rökkr, m. = rokkr, a jerkin, Thom. 457.
                                                                           and used for glass, as still used in Norway, thus skjaa-lykta = a lantern
 rokn, f. the band, Edda (Gl.), a aπ. λεγ., a Slavon. word, Russ. ruka.
                                                                           of bladder, opp. to a glass-lantern; in Icel. the word has since come to
 röst, a mile, add,-by Captain Gerhard Munthe's military map of
                                                                           mean the window or opening; whilst the bladder itself is called likna-
Norway of A.D. 1827, the distance from Christiania to Eidsvold is
                                                                           belgr.
about eight geographical miles.
                                                                            skjól-stæðingr, m. a client, (mod.)
                                                                            skol-brunn, the best Engl. rendering would be olive, of complexion.
 Saga, add the reference to B. 2,-half-sogo er saga hver er adrir einir
segja, i. e. 'audiatur et altera pars,' Bs. i. 582, (mod., það er ekki nema
                                                                            skonnorta, u, f. a schooner, (mod.)
hálfsögð saga ef einn segir.)
                                                                            skruð-grænn, adj. bright-green, of the grass in the early spring.
 sak-vernd, f. = sakvörn, Thom. 452.
                                                                            skukka, II, add,-skukkum ok hrukkum, Thom. 355.
 salt, add the phrase,—vega salt, to balance against one another.
                                                                            skukkóttr, adj. wrinkled, in folds, Thom. 355.
                                                                            skulka, ao, to mock; = skelka, Post. 119, v. l.
 sam-fenginn, part. begrimed; eta upp reint edr samfengit, Post. 42.
                                                                            skur, a shower, add,-Runolf, a native of northern Icel., in Gramm.
 sam-fæddr, part. = samborinn, Art. 121.
 sam-hleypi, n. a conspiracy, Thom. 426.
                                                                           Island., has it masc.; so in later times the poet B. Gröndal, a native of
 sam-kváma, after Fms. ii. 225 add,—('of the poor').
                                                                           Myvatn, sól og myrka skúra (acc. pl.), in a ditty of 1790.
 sam-lið, n. a party, Thom. 435.
                                                                            skvak or skvakk, n. a gurgling sound; hafs-skak, Egilsson's Poems.
 sam-netjaor, part. caught in the same net, Thom. 407.
                                                                            skýrsla, u, f. a report, written report, (mod.)
 sam-skipti, n. dealings, intercourse, (mod.)
                                                                            slapparor, m. a name of the fox, Edda (Gl.)
 sam-snæða, d, = samneyta, Post. 46.
                                                                            slatta, the verb, add the reference,—Skáld H. 6. 1.
                                                                            slyndru-laust, n. adj., as adv. 'slotblessly,' deftly, Isl. þjóðs. i. 437.
 sam-stilla, t, to tune together, of chords.
                                                                            smiðr, add the saying, -smiðir hafa spánu versta, smiths have the word
 sam-sveit, f. a communion, Thom. 490.
 sand-flúðir, f. pl., see flúð.
                                                                           spoons (speaking of ornamental spoons), i.e. smiths keep the worst for
 sand-yrja, u, f. a quicksand, Safn i, 78.
                                                                            smótti, a, m. a loop or bole, = smátt; in tjald-smótti, from smjúga.
 sannr, adj. sooth, add, Lat. -sons, -sontis, is the same word; the old
Norse law term, sannr at sök, or ú-sannr, eigi sannr at sök, exactly answers
                                                                            snaga, u, f., it was a kind of Lochaber-axe, see Scott's Waverly, ch. 16.
to the Lat. law term 'in-sons;' thus Lat. injuriae insons is literally ren-
                                                                            snar-kringla, u, f. a top; snúast einsog s., (mod.)
dered in Icel. by 'ú-sannr at sök.'
                                                                            snar-sýnn, adj. keen-eyed, Post. 636.
 satt-na = satt, true, Bs. i. 460, v. l.
                                                                            snák-ligr, adj. snaky, snake-like, Post. 572.
 sár = sá, demonstr. pron., is of frequent occurrence on Runic stones, e. g.
                                                                            snudda, u, f. a small scrap or rag, e.g. of paper or the like; bref-s.
                                                                            snæ-ljós, n. the snow-light; að flyja undan mannsins valdi undir Guos
sár eigi flo, be flew not; sár vann Nurviag at kristnu, be won Norway
to Christianity; this 'sar' is simply a nominative case formed like ongr,
                                                                           reiði það er að hlaupa undan snæljósinu til að verða fyrir reiðar-slaginu,
margr, from einngi, manngi.
                                                                           Vídal. i. 336.
 ser-f-lagi, adv. especially, in particular, (mod.)
                                                                            sólar-sinnis, add,—the Scot. deasil, Scott's Waverley, ch. 24.
 sessa, u, f., add,—gen. sessna, N. G. L. i. 104.
 sextug-faldr, adj. sixty-fold, N. T.
 seyős, ð, to seetbe, cook; helftina steikja hyggst eg mér hálf skaltú
verða í potti seydd, Jón Þorl.
 seyra, the verb, add—the reflex. seyrast, to become festered, acid, foul;
sem etur í andliti . . . svá ferr allskonar íllska, þess lengr sem hún seyrist
í hug ok hjarta, þess grimmari verðr hón, Magn. new Ed.
 seyra, u, f., add,—sopa-seyra, a sip of the dregs, Jon porl.
 signa, to sink, add,-Post. 5.
 singr, n., add,—Benedikt kom og braut sitt far, búðar-vos hann átti þar
og sultar singr,... ekkert hann að landi bar nema frosnar fingr, a ditty, Grönd.
 si-sisill, m. a kind of stone, Edda ii. 494.
 si-sona, interj. see so! thus! in colloquial Icel.
 síða, the verb, add from a Runic inscription,—síðis(k) sá mannr es bausi
kumbl upp brióti, cursed be the man who breaks this cairn ! Rafn 205.
 síð-kast, n. the last throw, of dice; in the phrase, uppa á síðkastið, at
the last moment.
 si-fellt, n. adj. continuously, (mod.)
 sink-girni, f. covetousness, Post. 640.
 sjá, the verb, l. 3, add,—pl. só, Clem.
                                                                           Bugge's foot-note to l. c.
 sjá, the pronoun, see sá, sú. This word or form might have been put
under a separate head, it is often used in a pointedly demonstr. sense, like
bessi; see the references s. v. sá.
                                                                           anum, Post. (Unger) 213.
 sjónhverfis-hringr, m. = sjóndeildar-hringr, Vídal. i. 206.
 sjór, B, add,—sjó-blíða, u, f. a sea-calm, Post. 48: sjó-volk, n. a
tossing about, fatigue on the sea.
                                                                           water,' an 'aspersoir.
 skakk-ylgor, part. threatening, of the waves, Egilsson's Poems.
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skalli, a, m., add,—skalli, kom þú á morgin, Post. 250.

35 (see skapt I. 2. at the end).

megi skefjur þola, Post. 636.

skapt-har, observe, --- we suspect that in the phrase 'skaptha sol,' of the

sun just after sunrise, is concealed another sense; it is not 'spear-high,'

but akin to A. S. sceaft-mond = balf a foot, or six inches, meaning the moment when the sun has got just half a foot above the hills; the

definition given by the ancients themselves in K. p. K. 96 is artificial and

can hardly be etymologically true; the word was perhaps borrowed from

the A.S., and so the old Icelanders themselves did not quite understand

it; cp. the phrase, ganga skapta-muninn, to walk just balf a pace, Lv.

skata, u, f., add the saying,—begir barnið meðan það étr skötu-fétinn. skálp-hæna, u, f., add,—tbe scaup-duck, anas marila, see Bewick.

skefjur, f. pl. scrapes, rough bandling; (ungar) svá styrknaðir at þeir

skinn, n., add the naut. phrase,-leið eigi lengi áðr skinna-köst fóru að

koma a sjóinn, till the sea began to be lashed, of gusts or squalis of wind b

skin, n., -in provinc. Germ. the moon is called schein, Grimm's Dict.

spjað, n. part., from spéa. Pass. 14. 17. spjall-virki, a, m. = spillvirki, Grag. spjót, n., add,—A. S. spreôt; spjót being qs. sprjót, akin to sproti(?). spor, to the phrase, at vormu spori, add, - 'fote-bot,' Chaucer. spranga, að, add,--þá skal bera til sýnis þat klókasta smáþing sem hvers hjákona hefir sprangat, Thom. 301. stef-settr, part. furnished with stef (burden), Post. 511. stein-grar, adj. stone-gray, iron-gray, of a horse, (mod.) stels, the verb, II, add,—eg stalst til bess, to do a thing by stealth, of a very busy person who has to steal the time to get a thing done, (mod.) stig-vel, n. a stirrup, Thom. 420. stiman, n. a bard tussel, Post. 584. stjarna, at the end, 1,—the names in the old lay Sdm. 15 and beginning of 16 are, we believe, astronomical,—the 'Ear of Arvak,' the 'Hoof of Alsvinn' (the Sun Horses), the 'Wheel under the Chariot of Rungnir,' the 'Teeth (or Reins) of Sleipnir,' the 'Sledge Harness,' the 'Bear's Paw,' the 'Tongue of Bragi,' the 'Wolf's Claws,' the 'Eagle's Nose,' and perhaps The Cod. Reg. l. c. reads 'Rungnis,' the Völ. S. 'Rögnis. i. e. Odin, for Hrungnir the giant would here be out of question, see straum-mikill, adj. running with great current, Orkn. (Lex. Run.) strúpi, a, m., better form than strjúpi (q. v.), mjólk hljóp ór strúpstund, f., add,—stunda-klukka, u, f. an eight-day clock, (mod.) stökkull, m., for 'sprinkling' read 'a brush used for sprinkling body surr, m. a sour drink, add reference,-Vitae Patrum (Unger). svartr, adj., B, svart-hofoi, add, -the 'black-cap' or pewit gull, Bewick; whence used as a pr. name. sverfa, the verb, add the phrase, -sultr sverfr 20, bunger pressed bard. svíkja, the verb, add,-hann siku (i. e. sviku) Blaku-menn í útraru,... Guð svíki þá er hann svíku, Baut. (Brocm. 179). Svölör, f. a local name of a current (not an island) near Hiddense (Hédins-ey), west of Rügen; prob. a rendering of a Wendish name, the Swelchie, wbirlpool (?); fyrir Svöldar minni, before the mouth of S.; and

sækja, add,-subj. sætti, þkv. 14. Digitized by Google

' fyrir Svöld,' Edda 83, also Knytl. S. ch. 120, 122; see the conclusive essay

on the place and date of this battle by Mr. Jörgensen, in Aarb, for Nord.

Oldk. og Hist. 1869; to which add, that 'Hédins-ey' actually occurs. although disguised, in Hallfred's poems, composed immediately after the battle, viz. 'á víðu sundi Héðins-eyjar' for 'Héðins-meyjar' of the MSS.; and breiðan bekk Héðins 'rekka' of the same poem (Fs. 218, 219, verses

12, 15, being a local name, not a kenning).

sylfr = silfr, cp. Dan. sölv, Post. 569.

tá, n. a walk, add,—uppi í hellunni sem liggr á táinu, D. N. vi. 339 (Fr.) tigjund (spelt tighiund) = tiund, a tithe, N. G. L. i. 401.

tignaor, m. = tign, glory, Post. 621.

tigr, add the saying,—opt verðr örgum eins fátt á tug, Skaufhala-balk. til-gero, f. affectation; tilgerbar-fullr, -samr, affected, (mod.) til-viljan, f. a mere chance.

tjalda, the verb, add-ad tjalda til einnar nætr, to pitch the tent for a single night, of shifty, changeable human things which stand to-day and to-morrow are swept away, a common saying in Icel. (even as in Arabic, see Mr. Littre's Inaugural Address to the French Academy); and, það veror ad tjalda því sem til er, one must use the bangings one bas, i. e. one must make the best of it. In the former case the metaphor is taken from the pitching a tent, in the latter from the dressing the hall (or church) on festive occasions.

tolla, the verb,-for a suggestion as to its origin see bola II; we now believe this to be the real origin of the word.

tólf-faldr, adj. twelvefold, Post. 513.

ton-laust, n. adj. without intonation, Thom. 455.

troll-volkaðr, part. witch-ridden, = trollriða.

truar-jatning, add,-when used with the article it means specially the Apostles' Creed; læra Trúar-játninguna og Faðir-Vor.

tvi-, add, -tvimælis-maor, m. a law term, one who contradicts bimself. um-vending, f. a turning inside out, Thom. 414.

um-preifing, f. a touch, Post. 415.

undir-göng, n. pl. an under-way, tunnel. undir-orpning, f. a subterfuge, Post. 551.

undir-skal, f. an 'under-cup,' saucer, Dan. under-kop, (mod.) unna, the verb, l. 3, add,—unt, loved, Post. (Unger) 416, l. 30.

upp-á-móti, adv. up-bill; opp. to ofan-í-móti.

upp-diska, 20, to dish up, Thom. 417.

upp-i-lopt, adv. turning the face upwards, (mod.); opp. to a grufu ú-kvæði, n. pl. (p. 662, col. 2), = Lat. ne-fas; eru þat ókvæði að hugsa, að . . ., Vídal. i. 320.

út-brjótr, m. an outburst, Thom.

vaðall, m. = vaðill, a wading; eptir vaðal í frosti, after wading in frost, Bs. i. 387.

vatn-prunginn, adj. dropsical, Thom. 500.

veiklast, 20, to grow weak or faint.

voiz = viz, see vior; veiz eptir skyldu, quite in order, Thom. 393. ver-budir, f. pl. sbeds or booths in which fishermen live, Eggert Itn. ver-gangr = verðgangr, Boll. 350.

votr-grænn, adj. 'winter-green,' ever-green (cp. Dan. vintergrönt), Rkv.

vhda, the verb, l. 1,- 'ving' in the ditty of Grett. is, we believe, qs. 'ving,' from the obsolete vringa, = to wring, from which vrungu, q. v. wnd-hogg, n. a stroke in the wind or a stroke aslant; in the phrase, hann slar ekki vindhöggin, of a steady worker who never loses a minute.

undottr, adj. bay-coloured, of a horse.

nin-sýra, u, f. vinegar, Post. 580.

rísa, u, f., add,-hann orti kvæði þat er hann kallaði Jóns-vísur, þvíat virki sá er eigi stefsettr, en þó kvæði svá langt, at þat hefir fjóra tigi eyrenda ok sjau umfram, Post. 511.

ýlun, f. bowling, Post. 426.

binku-loysi, n. thoughtlessness, stupidity; prysvar hann drakk i inku-leysi, Egilsson's Poems.

bioa, u, f. a thaw, mild weather; a porranum voru her svo miklar píður, að grasið fór að spretta kringum bæi, en það fékk fljótan enda á Gounni, a letter from western Icel. of March 11, 1873; cp. valt er 'porra bíð-vindi, Hallgr.

bokkr, m. a mood, add,—væri betr at ek þegða þokks, þat hefir hverr er verdr er loks, I bad better not speak my mind, Mkv.

brá-rækr, adj. persevering, Post. (Unger) 434.

prymr, m., add,-in the old lay, Em. 2, for hvat prymr par, we read, hvat þrym (dat.) er þar, wbat din is there? The lost vellum, we suppose, had 'hvat prym' par,' where ' might be the inflexive -r, but was meant to be the personal verb 'er,' often written in this abbreviated form above the line; pruma or prymja, =tonare, is never found in old prose writers or poets; the conclusive reason is that the true idiomatic construction in this case is 'hvat' with a dative, and not with a verb (cp. hvat er bat hlym hlymia, Skm.)

bunn-vembi, n. [vomb], the abdomen, Hem. (MS.)

bursa-stafr, m., see burs,—the notion of the magical Rune is preserved in the phrase, rista e-m bursa-staf, to libel a person in a coarse, brutal manner; það var mesta ofdirfð af ótilkjörnu flóni, | að rista þenna þursa staf Þorláks-syni Jóni, Grönd.

bustr, m. [Lat. fustis], a flail; med hördum bust, Post. 562.

bvengr, m., add the following curious reference,-Hjörleifr konungr var upp festr í konungs höll með skó-þvengjum sínum sjálfs millum elda tveggja . . . A meðan vakti Hildr ok jós mungáti í eldana, ok kvað 'Hjörleifi þat verra,' hón leysti hann svá at hón hjó með sverði skópvengina (thus, we believe, to be emended for 'ok kvað Hjörleif bar vera,' etc., of the vellum), king H. was bung up in the king's ball by bis shoe-thongs between two fires ... In the meantime H. kept awake, and poured ale into the fires, saying that this was worse (more tantalizing) for bim; she then released bim by cutting the thongs with a sword, Fas. ii. 34. þver-höfði, a, m. a wrong-beaded person.



A LIST OF BRITISH RIVERS,

About a hundred in number, contained in old Icelandic alliterative memorial verses (inscribed á-heiti, i. e. names of rivers) from MSS. of the Snorra-Edda (ii. 479, 480, of the 13th century; the verses themselves may well be of the 12th century). Most of these rivers seem to belong to the northern Scottish counties, Caithness, Ross, Moray, Sutherland, and to the north-east of England. As specmens of an attempt at identification we add about thirty names, half for Scotland and half for England, leaving the rest open. In Scotland, Ormt, Armet W.; Sekin, Shin R.; Dyrn, Durn W.; Mein, Mein W.; Skialg, Stallag W.; Nis, Ness R.; Ekla or Ekkjall, Oykill R.; Spæ, Spey R.; Nie, Nith R.; Foll, Thuil R.; Dyna, Da R.; Njörn, Nairn R.; Bro, Brora R.; Maura, Strath More; Apardion, Aberdeen (here used of the river). In Ingland, Tems, Thames R.; Humra, Humber R.; Dun, Don R.; Alin, Alne R.; Svöl, Swale R.; Usa, Ouse R.: Pyn, Tyne R.; Tvedda, Tweed R.; Lodda, Ludd R.; Ver, Wear R.; Rudr, Rother R.; R6, Rye R.; Hrid, Reed R.; Myn, Maun R.; Mynt, Mint R. (Johnston). A few (ten or twelve) of the rivers in the verses are of other countries, being probably added for alliteration sake, e.g. Jordan, Tiber, Euphrates, Albis, Loire; these we have omitted. Some of these names also occur in old lays (Gm., Bm., Gs., Hkv.), and this list may thus afford a lint as to the age of these poems.

Glit. Glib. Glöð. Glan angu. alne, S Apardion. akweens Auð. Gnapa. Bura S · Bro. Goll. Grao, Gm. Graod Gomul, Gm. Curd # Dun. simi. 28. Dyna. Darn . S. Dvrn. Göpul, Gm. Eiðr. Hjölmun (?). Eimir. Hnipul. Einstika. Hnöpul. Hrið, Gm. Rad Ekin, Gm. • Ekla (Ekkjall, Orkn.) کان کہ عملا Hrönn (twice), Gm. Humra. Humber Höll, Gm. / Fjörm, Gm. Ican Mi Horn, Gg. Fold. aden Freka. Gera. Kerlaug, Gm. Keer Gilling. Koga. Gipul, Gm. Körmt, Gm.

Lá. € Lodda. Loom Luma. • Maura. Mein. maire Merk. Morn. mudde S Móða. maun Myn. Mint k Mynd. Nauð. • Nið. New [Cod.] Nis. Njörn (emend. mærn, Nain Numa. Nyt, Gm. Nöt, Gm. Ofn. Ogn (?), Hkv.

Olga. Orun, Bm. Off Rennandi, Gm. Riða. Rimr Rin, Gm. Phine Rye Ró. Ruðr, Gg. Polker Rögn. Rönn. Salin. Sekin, Gm. A. Sið, Gm. ·Skialf. Skialg. Skid (Ref. Sliðr, Gm. ·Spæ. Strauma or

Strönd. Suðr. Svinn. Svöl, Gm. Swale Sylgr. Sömd. Tems. Tems Tems. Tred Tred Uðr. Oller E Usa, Fms. vi. Aux Val. UM 1 Valin. Van, Gm. Zhai Veg (Veg-svinn in one word, Gm.) Ella: 24 Vella. Skrauma (?). Ver. war

Við, Gm. Ide Ra Vil. Vin, Gm. Vina (twice), Gm., also in Egils S. **Vind** (Vönd, Gm.) Ving. Voð. Voða. ٧٥ð. Ylgr, Gm. Yn. Ysa (twice).

Þjóð (Þjóð-numa in one word, Gui.) þrym. Fyn, Gm. Tyne , **∱ŏ11,** Gm. o Örmt, Gm. annet

Rane Celtique Tom 3. 1876-8

GAELIC NAMES AND NICKNAMES

Contained in the Landnáma-bók (Icelandic Book of Settlement); those in the Orkn. and the Njála are left out, as being already well known. The translation and identification we leave to Celtic scholars, only noticing that these names, as well as those of the rivers above, were taken from oral tradition, not from books; the Norse form may therefore throw some light on the Celtic pronunciation of the 10th to the 12th centuries.

Sección Blakmac Bedlen Skologo Man WENL) (Ann) Di ruin Brabh = Drife Dulin Dubous Dufnall, 113. 2 imhrall

934 17

Bekan, 52. Biadmakr, 93 Biolan, 95, 268: Biola, 41, 239. Biöllok, 268. Briann or Brann, 30. Dimun, the island, 104, a doublepeaked island in Broadfirth, Iceland, and in the Faroes (Lat .-Gaelic, qs. Dimons?). Drafdritr, 33. Dufan, 140. = mjdlen

Dufgus, 136; whence corrupted Dugfúss.

Dufniall, 298. Bubh-wiel Duf-pakr, 33, 282. Duff tock Feilan, 8. Facian arrang Fyls-(enni), 126; the former part may be Gaelic, cp. fyls-bein, Fms. ix. 54. Gellir = Gilli (?), in the name of Thord Gelli. Gilli, Gullb. Gliomall, 109. ? Grelöð (?), 109. Gufa (?), doubtful if Gaelic. Hnokan, 267. mocon Kadall, 116, 219. callet : Calent Kadlin, 95. Catilin

Kali (?), 331. Kalman, 49. colmen Kamban, 47. commin : Kiallakr, 79, passim. Ceallach Kiaran, 124. Garán fralla Kiartan, passim. Kiarvalr, 298, 361, passim. inthe Kimbi (?), 100, prob. Gaelic. Kolli, passim; we suspect this name, so freq. in Icel. local names, to be of Gaelic extraction. Konall, 65, passim. Conal : Cy

Niall, passim. Papar, Landn. Parak, 267 (?). Gatach Patrokr, 42 (Lat.-Gaelic). Raforta, 205.

Apacen = Aldacen Mad Brich : Med Fright

Mal human In Lonchon mal musu

Kori, 133. Kormakr, 73, and Korm. S.

Dulgale . Tufad.

rechofla Digitized by Google

Kormlöð, 318. yanuak

Kylan, 65, 66. Greian

Meldun, 109, 113. Aud

Melkorka, 114. Mad drivara

Melpatrikr, 316. M.

Myrgiol, 109. med and

Myrkiartan, 114.

cuara s

madei

Kvaran, 58.

Lunan, 297.

Maddaðr, 93.

The Forsa Ring. 5. Bugu. Chaish 1877.

FIRE Torsa Ring. 5. Bugu. Chaish 1877.

FIRE TO DARK HN I AST BMLR'

Structup Runes of N. Ikleniyland

FUPRK HN I AST BLM R.

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Kien. Dan Blowyd. 15.
Chasea? Iniv. Kjöll. 340. Who mi Cheloghe.
I Vighina the format of Mandaches all Gills

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Yarfin





